

# Theory of Superconductivity, Frühjahrssemester 2023

## Blatt 5

Abgabe: 13.4.23, 12:00H (Treppenhaus 4. Stock)

Tutor: Tobias Nadolny, Zi.: 4.48

(1) **Tunneling between two superconductors** (5 Punkte)

In the lecture we discussed the formula for the tunneling current between two superconductors (that includes also the cases of normal-normal or normal-superconductor tunneling by setting  $\Delta_1$  and/or  $\Delta_2$  to 0):

$$IR_n e = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dE \frac{N_{1s}(E)}{N_{1n}(0)} \frac{N_{2s}(E + eV)}{N_{2n}(0)} [f(E) - f(E + eV)].$$

Here,  $R_n = 1/G_{nn}$  is the resistance of the junction in the normal state, and

$N_{is}(E) = |E|/\sqrt{E^2 - \Delta_i^2}$  for  $|E| > \Delta_i$  and 0 otherwise,  $i = 1, 2$ .

(Note the absolute value signs in the numerator!)

- (a) Evaluate this formula numerically for  $2\Delta_1 = \Delta_2 = \Delta$  and plot  $I$  as a function of voltage  $V$  for different temperatures in the range  $k_B T \in [0, \Delta]$  (you can assume that  $\Delta$  is approximately temperature-independent in this temperature range).

Use limiting values (like  $\Delta_1 = \Delta_2 = 0$ ) to check your numerics.

- (b) Show that  $I(V) = -I(-V)$ .

(2) **Electromagnetic response** (5 Punkte)

In the lecture we discuss the kernel  $K(\mathbf{q}, T)$  that connects the Fourier components of current density and vector potential:

$$\mathbf{J}(\mathbf{q}) = -\frac{1}{\mu_0} K(\mathbf{q}, T) \mathbf{a}(\mathbf{q}).$$

Read and understand Sections 3.10.1 to 3.10.4 of Tinkham and repeat the most important findings in your own words or figures.