Transport through low-dimensional superconductors



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NTRODUCTION

OVERALL AIM

- Develop a formalism to study transport through superconductors and encompasses thermal fluctuations
- Understand the Little-Parks effect in smalldiameter cylinders
- Probe the magnetoresistance peak in thin film superconductors

FORMALISM

• We use the Meir-Wingreen formula for the current

$$J = \frac{\mathrm{i}e}{2h} \int \mathrm{d}\epsilon \Big[\mathrm{Tr} \left\{ \left(f_{\mathrm{L}}(\epsilon) \Gamma^{\mathrm{L}} - f_{\mathrm{R}}(\epsilon) \Gamma^{\mathrm{R}} \right) \right\} \Big]$$

$$\times (G_{\mathrm{e}\sigma}^{\mathrm{r}} - G_{\mathrm{e}}^{\mathrm{a}\sigma}) \} + \mathrm{Tr} \left\{ (\Gamma^{\mathrm{L}} - \Gamma^{\mathrm{R}}) G_{\mathrm{e}\sigma}^{<} \right\}$$

- Describe the superconductor with the disordered negative-U Hubbard model
- Use a Monte Carlo summation over states to perform a thermal average

TESTING

Formalism verified against a series of wellestablished results:

1) Kosterlitz-Thouless transition

2) Nonlinear *IV* characteristic

3) Length dependence of conductivity

4) BTK transmission coefficient

5) Three-body interactions

6) Josephson tunneling

7) Little-Parks effect

LITTLE-PARKS

(a) Wire entirely superconducting with zero (c) Wire entirely normal with high resistance resistance

y/a

Fig. 1. Experimental setup



y/a

x/a

x/a



(b) A normal state bisects the wire, driving up the resistance superlinearly

(d) When a half-flux quantum is threaded the wire is partially normal







x/a

Fig. 2. Variation of resistance with magnetic field and temperature

MAGNETORESISTANCE PEAK

Fig. 3. Experimental setup



low magnetic At (a) the sample is fields entirely superconducting

Both normal and (b) superconducting current

(c) At high magnetic field the system is in the normal state









