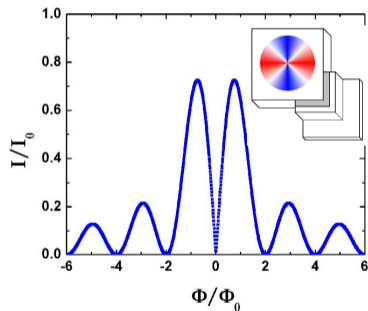


Phase-sensitive Transport in Josephson Weak Links & Junctions

Jim Sauls

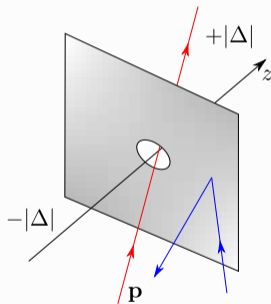
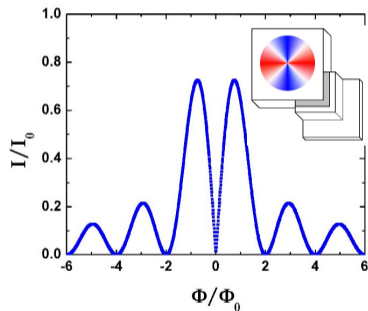
Department of Physics & Astronomy, Hearne Institute of Theoretical Physics
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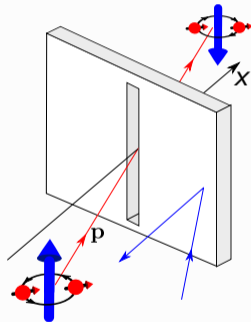
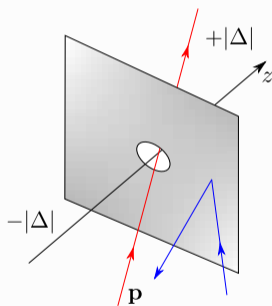
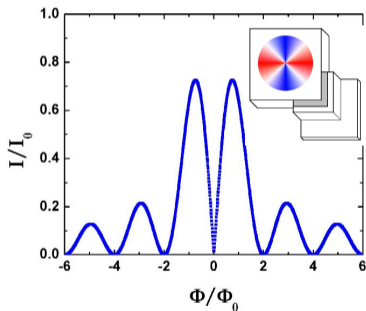
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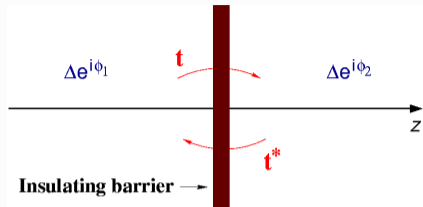


- ▶ Erhai Zhao (George Mason), Tomas Löfwander (Chalmers), Jason He (Northwestern)
- ▶ Research supported by National Science Foundation grant DMR-1508730
- ▶ *Andreev Bound States and their Signatures*, Phil. Trans. R. Soc. A 376: 20180140 (2018), J.A. Sauls

Josephson Tunneling in Superconductors

- ▶ B. Josephson, Phys. Lett. 1, 251 (1962).
- ▶ V. Ambegaokar & A. Baratoff, PRL (1963).

$$H = H_1 + H_2 + H_{tH}$$



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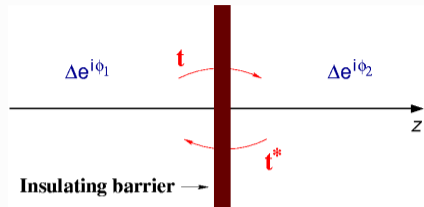
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$$H = H_1 + H_2 + H_{tH}$$

$$H_1 = \sum_{k\sigma} \xi_{k\sigma} c_{k\sigma}^\dagger c_{k\sigma} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k\sigma} \left(\Delta_k c_{k\sigma}^\dagger c_{-k-\sigma}^\dagger + \Delta_k^* c_{-k-\sigma}^\dagger c_{k\sigma} \right)$$

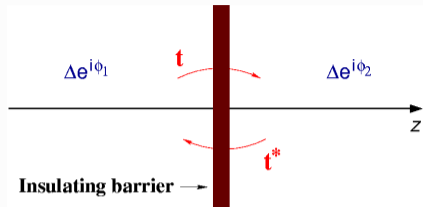
$$H_2 = \sum_{p\sigma} \xi_{p\sigma} a_{p\sigma}^\dagger a_{p\sigma} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{p\sigma} \left(\Delta_p a_{p\sigma}^\dagger a_{-p-\sigma}^\dagger + \Delta_p^* a_{-p-\sigma}^\dagger a_{p\sigma} \right)$$

$$H_{tH} = \sum_{p,k,\sigma} \left(t_{p,k} a_{p\sigma}^\dagger c_{k\sigma} + t_{p,k}^* c_{k\sigma}^\dagger a_{p\sigma} \right)$$



Josephson Tunneling in Superconductors

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$$H = H_1 + H_2 + H_{tH}$$

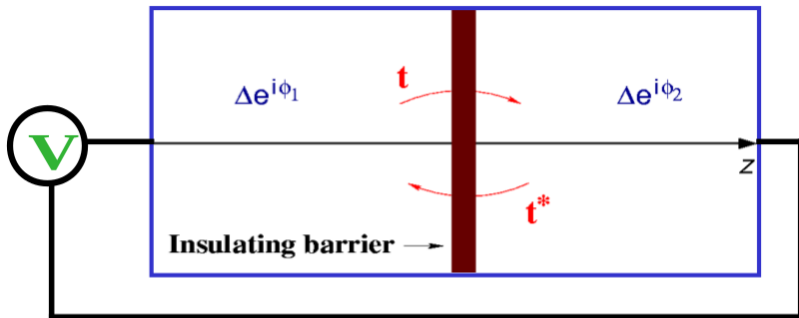
$$H_1 = \sum_{k\sigma} \xi_{k\sigma} c_{k\sigma}^\dagger c_{k\sigma} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k\sigma} \left(\Delta_k c_{k\sigma}^\dagger c_{-k-\sigma}^\dagger + \Delta_k^* c_{-k-\sigma}^\dagger c_{k\sigma} \right)$$

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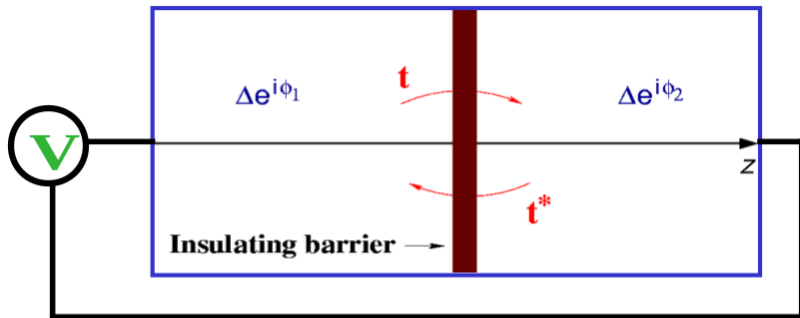
- ▶ $\langle I \rangle = I_c(T) \sin(\Delta\phi)$ $I_c(T) = 2e \times \underbrace{\left(\pi^2 N(0)^2 \langle |t|^2 \rangle_{FS} \right)}_{\propto \text{Transmission Probability } D \ll 1} \times \Delta \tanh \left(\frac{\Delta}{2T} \right)$

a.c. Josephson Effects



- ▶ Supercurrent: $I_s = I_c(T) \sin(\phi_t)$
- ▶ a.c. Josephson Equation: $\phi_t = \frac{2e}{h} \mathbf{V} t$

a.c. Josephson Effects

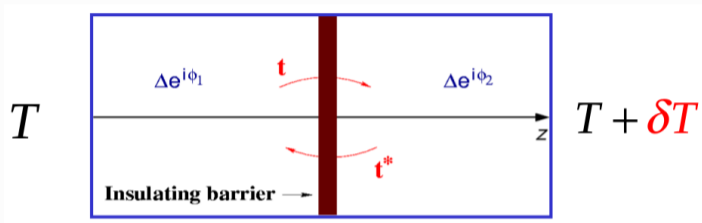


- ▶ Supercurrent: $I_s = I_c(T) \sin(\phi_t)$
- ▶ a.c. Josephson Equation: $\phi_t = \frac{2e}{h} \mathbf{V} t$
- ▶ Phase-sensitive dissipation \rightsquigarrow B. Josephson, Adv. Phys. (1965).
- ▶ Dissipative Current: $I_{\text{Ohmic}} = \left(\sigma_0 + \sigma_1 \cos(\phi_t) \right) \mathbf{V}$
- ▶ What is the origin of phase-modulation of the dissipative current?

Heat Transport through a Phase-Biased Josephson Junction

► Linear Response to a Thermal Bias

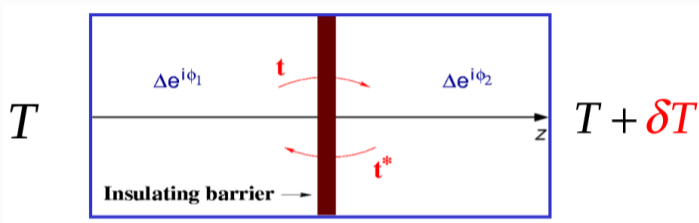
► Maki & Griffin, PRL (1965); Guttman et al. PRB 57, 2717 (1998)



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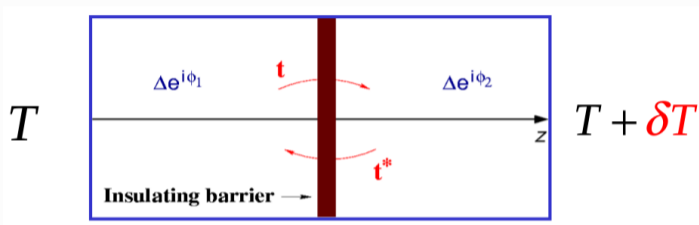
Heat Current: Tunneling Hamiltonian

$$\langle I_Q \rangle = \delta T \times \underbrace{4\pi N(0) \langle |t|^2 \rangle_{FS}}_{\propto D} \underbrace{\int_{\Delta}^{\infty} d\varepsilon \left(-\frac{\partial f}{\partial T} \right)}_{\text{thermal excitations}} \underbrace{\left(\frac{\varepsilon^2 - \Delta^2 \cos(\phi)}{\varepsilon^2 - \Delta^2} \right)}$$

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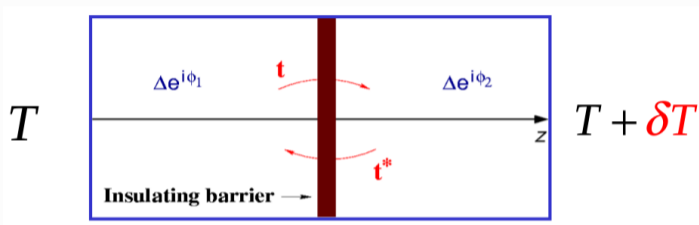
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⇒ Failure of Linear Response Theory?

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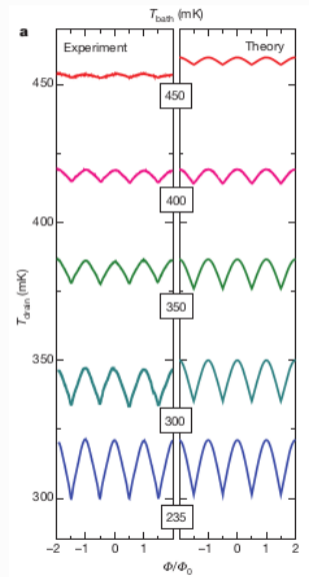
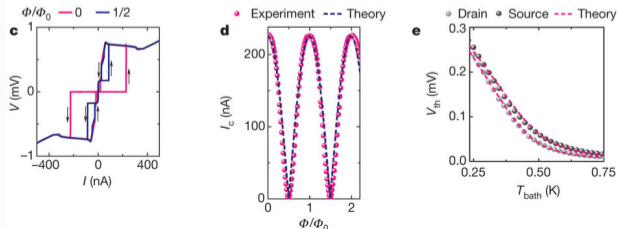
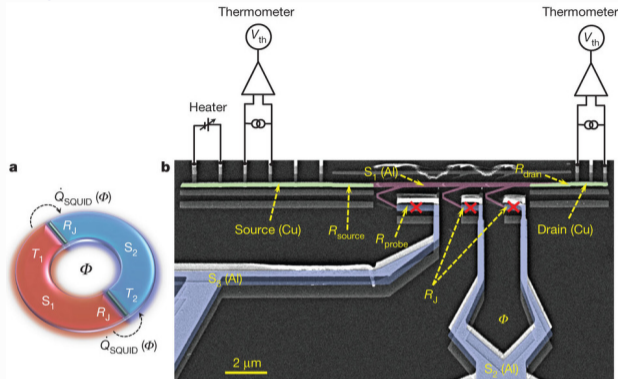
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↪ Failure of Linear Response Theory? **No!** ↪ Failure of Perturbation Theory in H_{tH}

► Phase Modulated Thermal Conductance of Josephson Weak Links, PRL 91:077003 (2003), E. Zhao, T. Löfwander, J. A. Sauls

The Josephson heat interferometer - Giazotto et al. Nature 492, 401 (2012)



Breakdown of Perturbation Theory for Transport



Bound State Formation at the Interface
between degenerate ground states



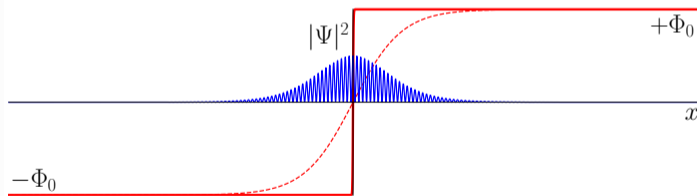
Linear Response Restored ... but Nonanalyticity: $\kappa_Q \sim D \ln D$

Dirac Fermions coupled to Scalar Bose Field \rightsquigarrow Zero-Energy Bound State

$$i\hbar\partial_t|\psi\rangle = (-i\hbar c\vec{\alpha}\cdot\nabla + \beta g\Phi)|\psi\rangle$$

$$\vec{\alpha} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \vec{\sigma} \\ \vec{\sigma} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \beta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad |\psi\rangle = \text{col}(\psi_1, \psi_2, \psi_3, \psi_4)$$

- ▶ Broken Symmetry State: $\Phi = \Phi_0 \rightsquigarrow$ **Mass**: $Mc^2 = g\Phi_0 \rightsquigarrow E_{\pm} = \pm\sqrt{c^2|\mathbf{p}|^2 + (Mc^2)^2}$
- ▶ Degenerate Vacuum States: $\Phi(x \rightarrow \pm\infty) = \mp\Phi_0$:

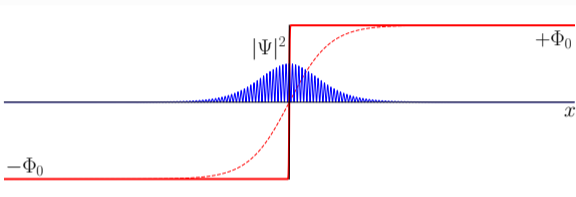


Zero-Energy Fermion Confined on the Domain Boundary

R. Jackiw and C. Rebbi, Phys. Rev. D 1976

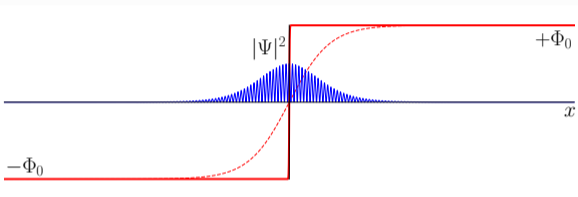
Fermion Bound States of a Superconducting Sharvin Contact

► Superconducting Ground State: $\Delta(z) = g\langle\psi_{\uparrow}(z)\psi_{\downarrow}(x)\rangle = \text{Re}\Delta(z) + i\text{Im}\Delta(z)$



Fermion Bound States of a Superconducting Sharvin Contact

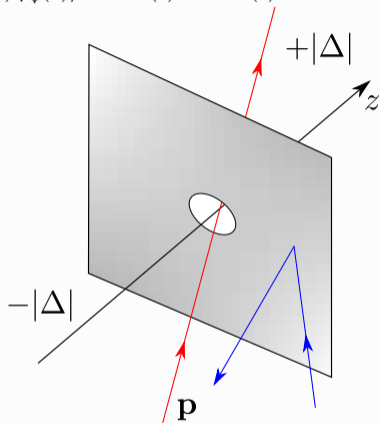
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$$(E\tau_3 - \text{Re}\Delta(z)\tau_1 + \text{Im}\Delta(z)\tau_2 + i\hbar\mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{p}} \cdot \nabla) |\Psi\rangle = 0$$

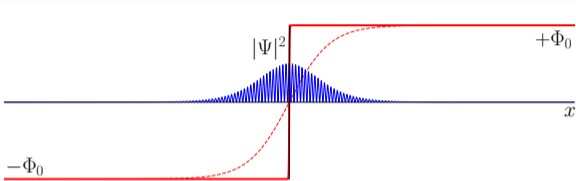
Andreev \leftrightarrow Dirac

\Rightarrow

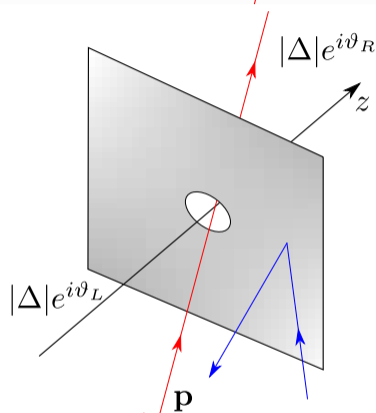


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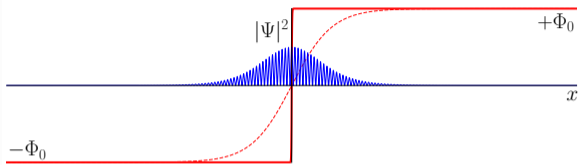
$$\hbar/p_f \ll a \ll \xi = \hbar v_f / |\Delta|$$

► Continuum of Degenerate Vacuum States: $\vartheta = \vartheta_R - \vartheta_L \in \{0, 2\pi\}$

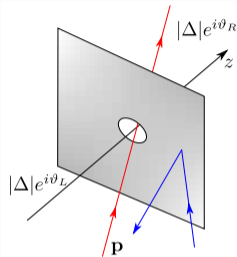
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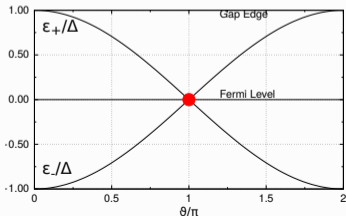
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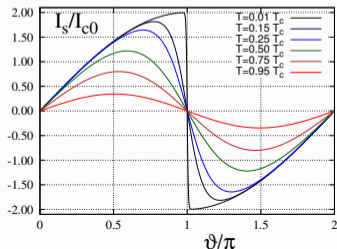
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$$I_s = \frac{\pi}{eR_N} \sum_{\mathbf{v}=\pm} f(\epsilon_{\mathbf{v}}) \frac{d\epsilon_{\mathbf{v}}}{d\vartheta}$$

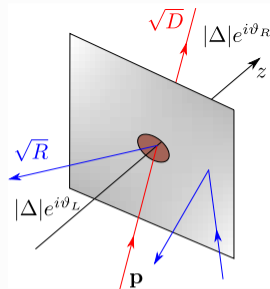


Fermion Bound States of a Pinhole + Barrier

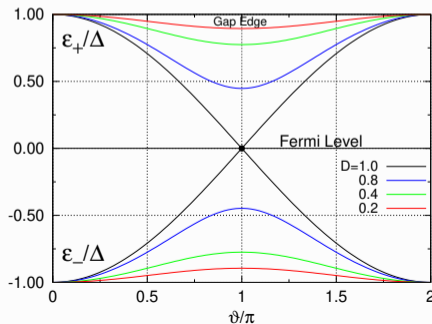
$$S = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{R} & i\sqrt{D} \\ i\sqrt{D} & \sqrt{R} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\varepsilon_{\pm}(R, \phi) = \pm \Delta \sqrt{\cos^2(\phi/2) + R \sin^2(\phi/2)}$$

$$0 < D \leq 1$$

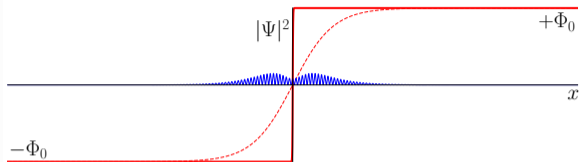


Potential + Andreev Scattering \rightsquigarrow *Gap in the Bound-State Dispersion*



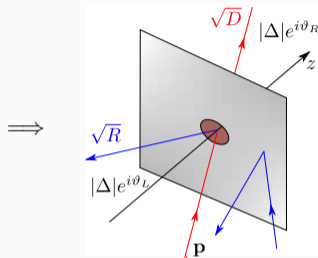
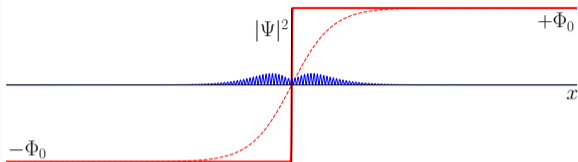
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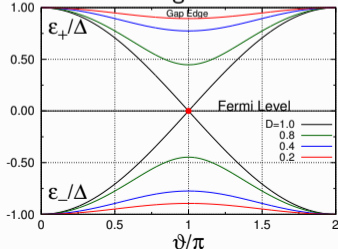
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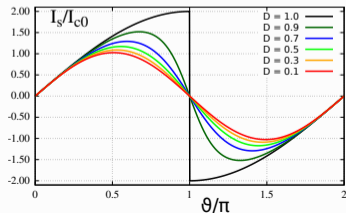
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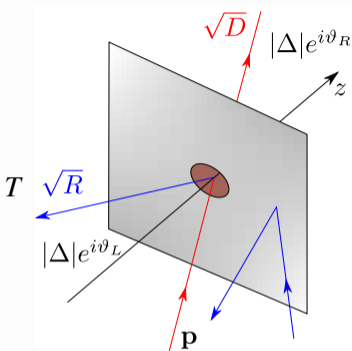
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Heat Transport through a Phase-Biased Josephson Point Contact Junction



$T + \delta T$

Thermal Conductance

- ▶ Heat Current $j_Q = -\kappa \delta T$
- ▶ Carriers = *bulk* quasiparticles
- ▶ $N_{\text{bulk}}(\epsilon) = N(0) \frac{\epsilon}{\sqrt{\epsilon^2 - \Delta^2}}$
- ▶ $v_g(\epsilon) = v_f \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon^2 - \Delta^2}}{\epsilon}$

$$\kappa(\phi, T) = A \int_{\Delta}^{\infty} d\epsilon N_{\text{bulk}}(\epsilon) [\epsilon v_g(\epsilon)] \mathcal{D}(\epsilon, \phi) \left(-\frac{\partial f}{\partial T} \right)$$

▶ $\mathcal{D}(\epsilon, \phi)$ = Quasiparticle Transmission Probability

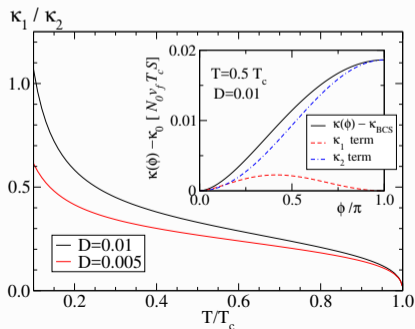
Non-analyticity of the Thermal Conductance for $D \rightarrow 0$

▶ Tunneling Hamiltonian: $\kappa^{\text{tH}} = \kappa_{\text{BCS}}^{\text{tH}} + \kappa_2^{\text{tH}} \sin^2(\phi/2) \dots$ But $\kappa_2^{\text{tH}} \rightarrow \infty$

▶ S-matrix theory for Transport in the limit $D \ll 1$:

$$\kappa = \kappa_{\text{BCS}} - \kappa_1 \sin^2(\phi/2) \ln(\sin^2(\phi/2)) + \kappa_2 \sin^2(\phi/2)$$

▶ $\kappa_{1,2} \xrightarrow{D \rightarrow 0} D \ln D \Rightarrow$ Finite, but Non-Analytic in D



▶ Andreev Bound-State Formation is *non-perturbative*

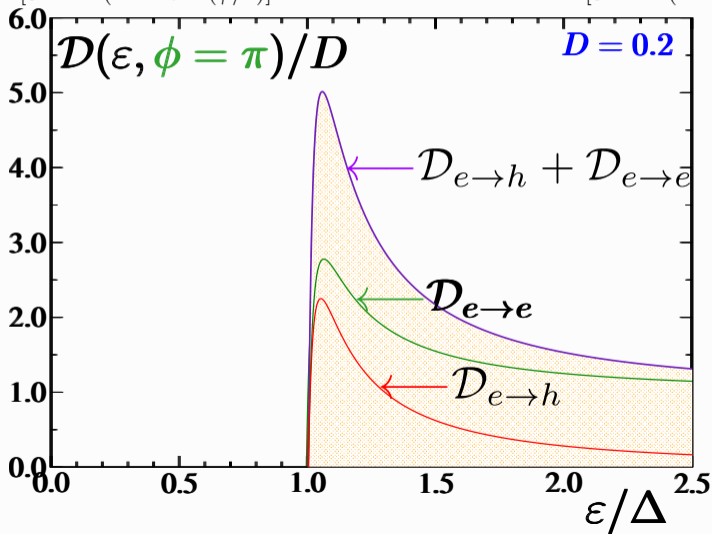
Andreev's Demon & Resonant Transmission

Direct Transmission

$$\mathcal{D}_{e \rightarrow e}(\varepsilon, \phi) = D \frac{(\varepsilon^2 - \Delta^2)(\varepsilon^2 - \Delta^2 \cos^2(\phi/2))}{[\varepsilon^2 - \Delta^2(1 - D \sin^2(\phi/2))]^2}$$

Branch Conversion

$$\mathcal{D}_{e \rightarrow h}(\varepsilon, \phi) = DR \frac{(\varepsilon^2 - \Delta^2)\Delta^2 \sin^2(\phi/2)}{[\varepsilon^2 - \Delta^2(1 - D \sin^2(\phi/2))]^2}$$



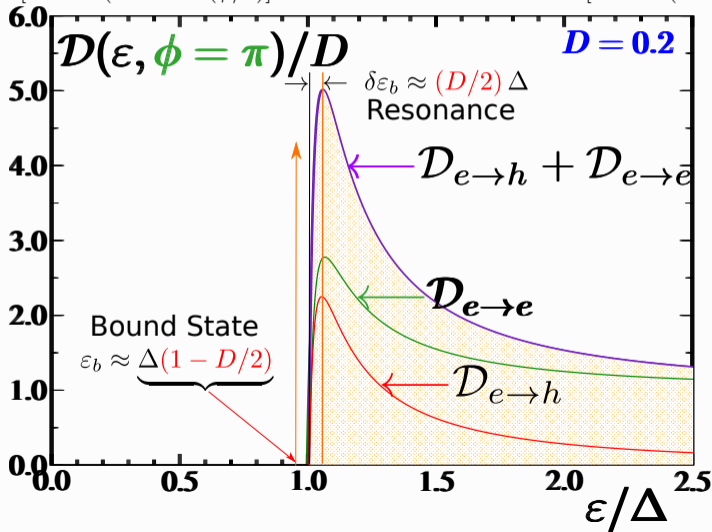
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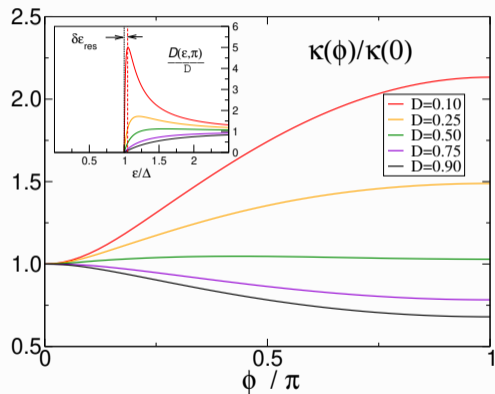
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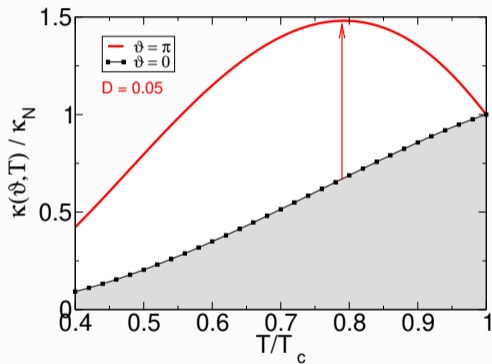
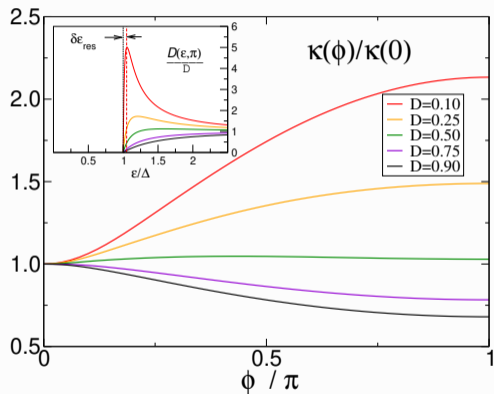
Phase-Tuneable Resonant Enhancement of the Heat Current

Andreev's Demon \rightsquigarrow Fermion Bound States “control” thermal transport



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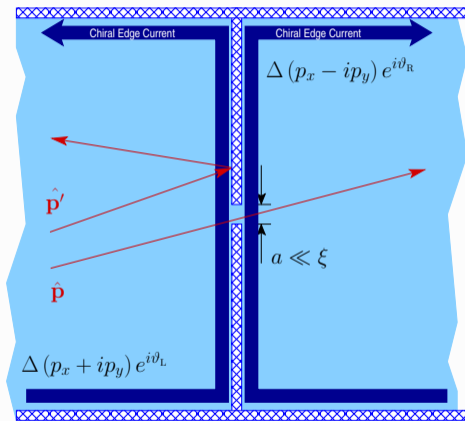
▶ $D \gtrsim 0.5$: $\kappa(\phi) < \kappa(0)$ ▶ $\phi = 0$: $\kappa \downarrow$ for $T < T_c$. ▶ $\phi = \pi$: $D < 0.5$ $\kappa(T) \uparrow$ below T_c .

• E. Zhao, T. Löfwander and JAS (PRL 2003); • J.A. Sauls, Proc. Roy. Soc. A (2018)

Josephson Point Contact as a Probe of Chiral Superconductivity

► Phase Bias: $\vartheta = \vartheta_R - \vartheta_L$

► Thermal Bias: $\delta T = T_R - T_L$

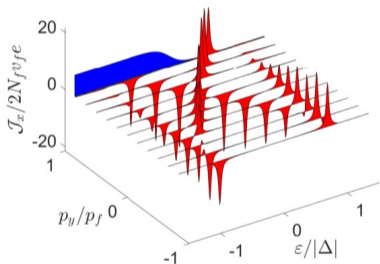
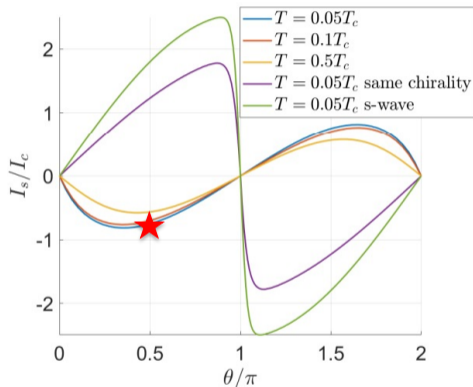
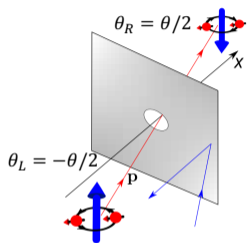


Josephson Current-Phase Relations \rightsquigarrow *Spectroscopy of Chiral Edge States*

► Jason He & JAS (unpublished)

Josephson Point Contact as a Probe of Chiral Superconductors

Inhomogeneity induced negative current phase relation



$$I_s = \iint d\mathbf{S} \cdot \mathbf{j}(\mathbf{r})$$

$$\mathbf{j}(\mathbf{r}) = 2N_f \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \frac{d\phi_p}{2\pi} e v_p T \sum_{\varepsilon_n} g(\hat{p}_f, \mathbf{r}, \varepsilon_n)$$

$$J_x \left(p_y, \varepsilon \left| r = 0, \theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \right. \right)$$

Congratulations Dale!

Thanks for the beautiful physics you created and stimulated !