The semi-classical Bogoliubov-de Gennes Hamiltonian with PT-symmetry: generalized Bohr-Sommerfeld quantization rules

M. Rouleux

Aix-Marseille Univ, Université de Toulon, CNRS, CPT, France

Joint work with: A. Ifa

Bogoliubov-de Gennes (BdG) Hamiltonian describes the dynamics of a pair of quasiparticles in SNS junctions. A narrow metallic lead, with few transverse channels, connecting two superconducting contacts, is identified with a 1-D structure $|x| \leq L - \ell/2$, $\ell \ll L$ measuring the “penetration length”. Interaction with the superconductor bulk is modeled through the complex order parameter, $\Delta_0 e^{i\phi(x)/2}$ for $|x| \geq L + \ell/2$, $\phi(x) = \text{sgn}(x) \phi$; because of the finite range of the junction (comparable to $\ell$) we may assume that this interaction continues to a smooth function $x \mapsto \Delta(x)e^{i\phi(x)}$, which vanishes rapidly inside $[-L, L]$. BdG Hamiltonian then takes the form

$$\mathcal{P}(x, \xi) = \begin{pmatrix} \xi^2 - \mu(x) & \Delta(x)e^{i\phi(x)/2} \\ \Delta(x)e^{-i\phi(x)/2} & -\xi^2 + \mu(x) \end{pmatrix}$$

(1)

We consider dynamics of the quasi-particle described semi-classically by the operator $\mathcal{P}(x, hD_x)$ on $L^2(\mathbb{R}) \otimes \mathbb{C}^2$. To simplify the model we have continued $\mu(x)$ to a constant $\mu_0$ for $|x| \geq L + \ell/2$, which makes sense if $\ell$ is sufficiently large with respect to the typical wave-length $h$. We assume potentials $x \mapsto \mu(x)$ and $x \mapsto \Delta(x)$ to be smooth and even functions on the real line, so that $\mathcal{P}(x, hD_x)$ enjoys time-reversal and PT symmetries.

Electrons ($e^-$) and holes ($e^+$) with energy $E < \inf_{\mathbb{R}} \mu(x)$, $E < \Delta_0$ form so-called Andreev states sensitive to the variation of phase parameter $\phi$ between the superconducting banks. We are interested in resonances for the scattering processes $e^- \to e^+$ and $e^+ \to e^-$ where the wave functions of $e^\pm$ are purely outgoing at infinity (within the approximation above). We compute the first order asymptotics of the real parts of resonances, as solutions of generalized Bohr-Sommerfeld quantization rules, by constructing “relative monodromy operators” in the “classically allowed region” defined by $\Delta(x) \leq E$. These operators belong to $\text{U}(1,1)$ the unitary group associated to the “flux norm” (in fact, a Lorenzian metric) generalizing a concept introduced by Helffer and Sjöstrand.