

24aGC-6

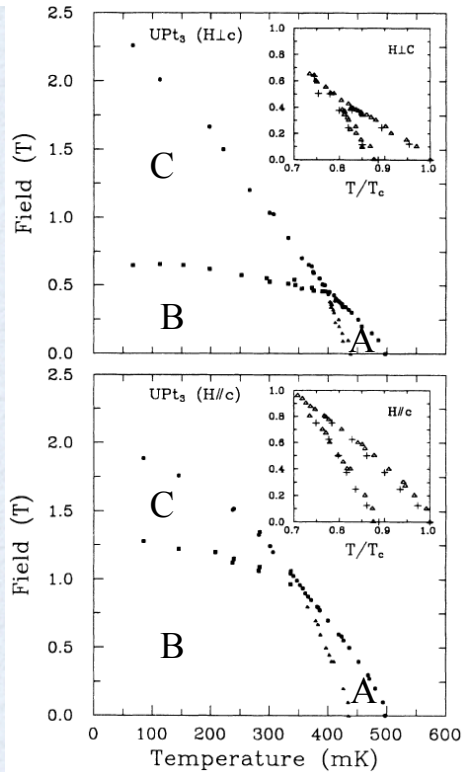
回転磁場下のUPt₃における ゼロエネルギー状態密度

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堤康雅, 市岡優典, 町田一成

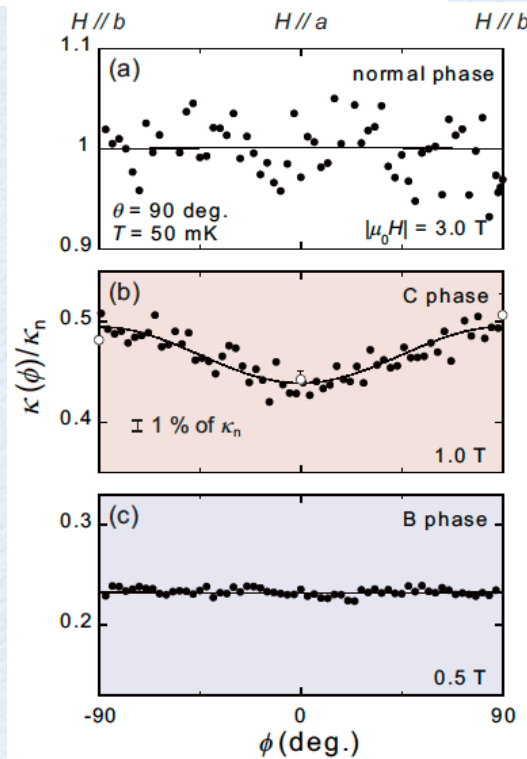
Superconductivity in UPt₃

Phase diagram



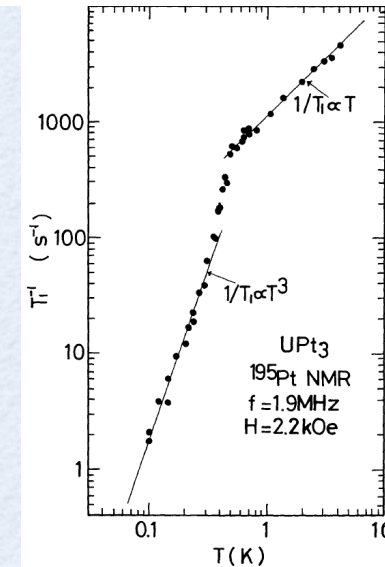
S. Adenwalla *et al.*, PRL **65**, 2298 (1990).

Thermal conductivity



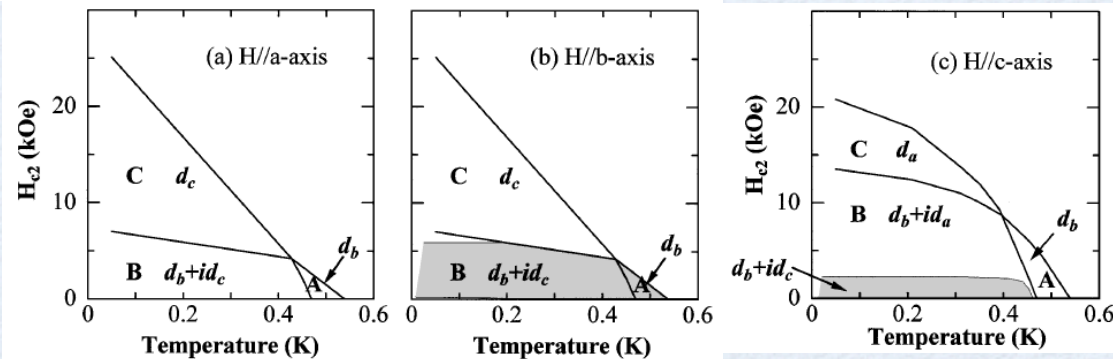
Y. Machida *et al.*, arXiv:1107.3082v1.

NMR relaxation rate



Y. Kohori *et al.*, JPSJ **57**, 395 (1988).

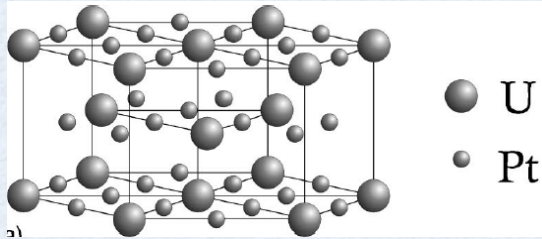
NMR Knight shift



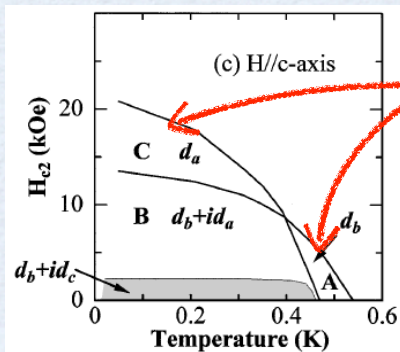
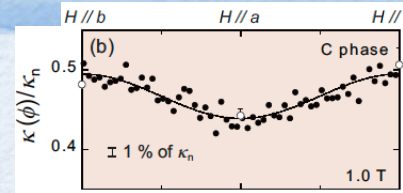
H. Tou *et al.*, PRL **80**, 3129 (1998).

- line node
- spin-triplet
- twofold symmetry in C phase

E_{1u} Model



D_{6h}
hexagonal



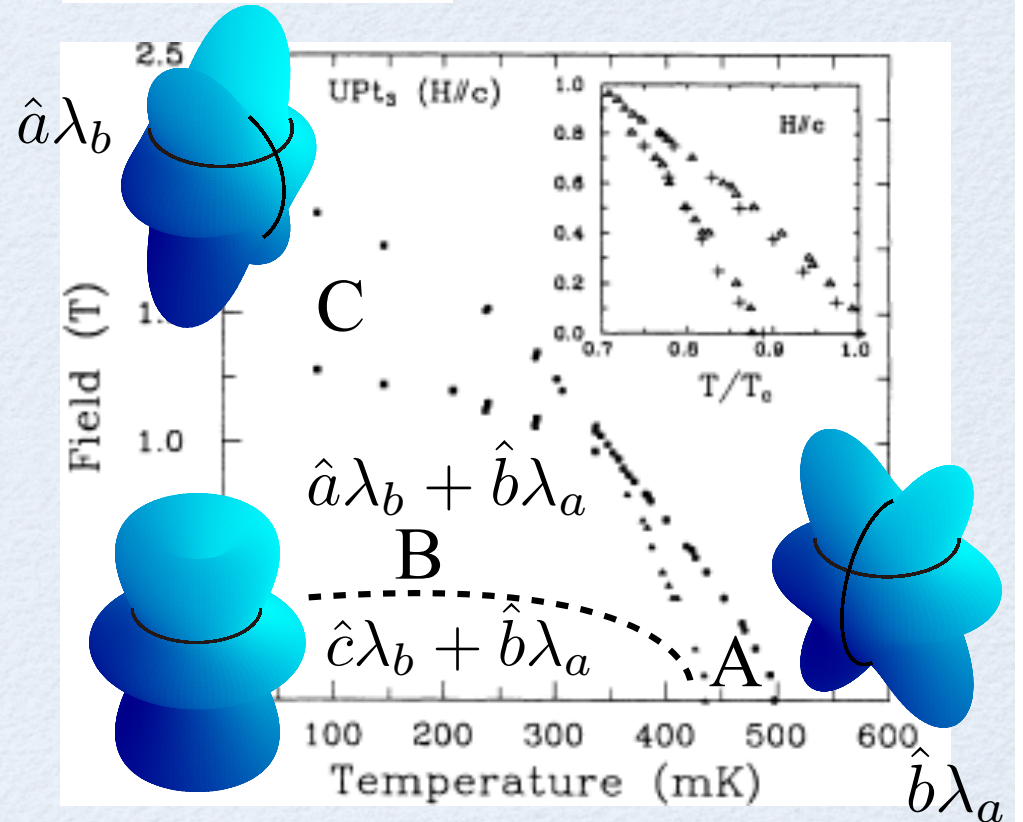
2次元表現

- line node
- twofold symmetry

f-wave: $Y_3^{\pm 1}(\theta, \phi) \propto \sin \theta (5 \cos^2 \theta - 1) e^{\pm i\phi}$

E_{1u} representation

$$\lambda_a = k_a(5k_c^2 - 1), \quad \lambda_b = k_b(5k_c^2 - 1)$$

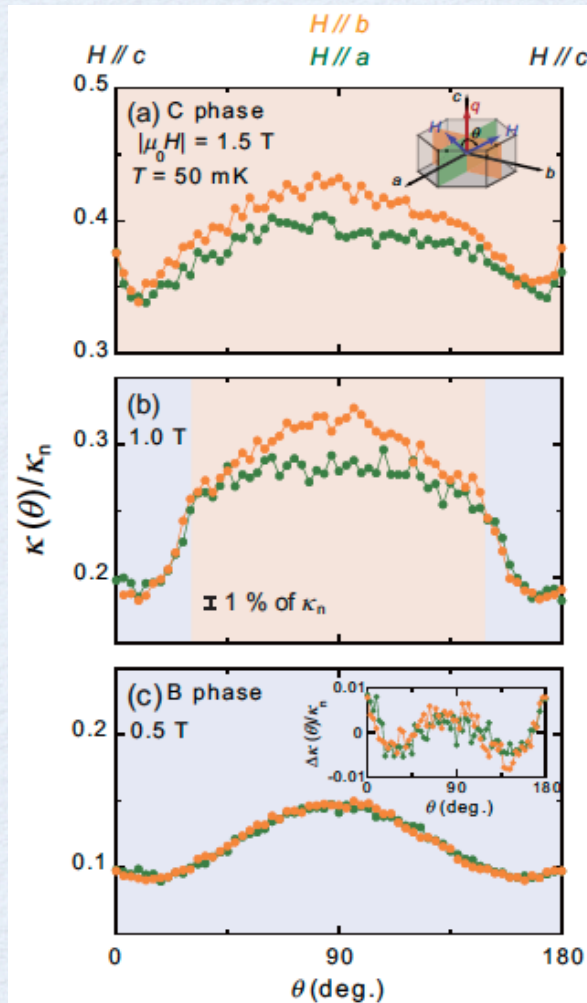


B phase: unitary state

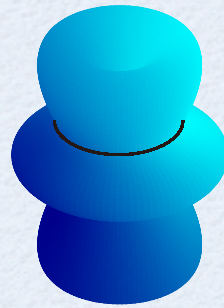
$$k_c = \pm 1/\sqrt{5}$$

tropical line nodes: $\theta \approx 66^\circ, 114^\circ$

研究目的



Y. Machida *et al.*, arXiv:1107.3082v1.



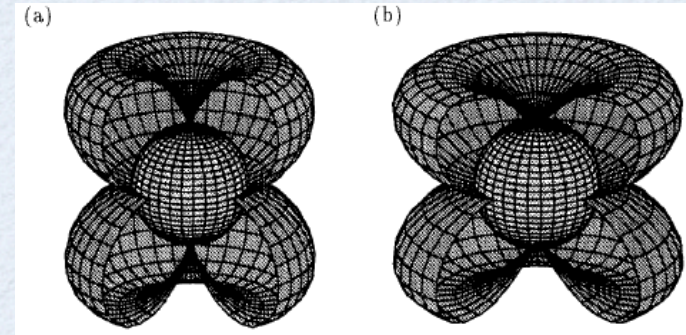
E_{1u} model

$$\hat{a}\lambda_b + \hat{b}\lambda_a$$

$$\lambda_a = k_a(5k_c^2 - 1)$$

$$\lambda_b = k_b(5k_c^2 - 1)$$

tropical line nodes



R. Joynt and L. Taillefer, RMP 74, 235 (2002).

hybrid-I

E_{1g} model

$$(k_x + ik_y)k_z$$

spin-singlet

equatorial line node

hybrid-II

E_{2u} model

$$\hat{z}(k_x + ik_y)^2 k_z$$

4回対称

C相でのノード方向とアンチノード方向の熱伝導率の磁場角度変化の違いに注目して、準粒子状態密度の変化を新たな E_{1u} モデルとこれまでの E_{1g} モデル、 E_{2u} モデルとで比較する。

Quasiclassical Eilenberger Theory

$$\Delta/E_F \ll 1$$

Eilenberger equation

$$-i\hbar\mathbf{v}_F \cdot \nabla \hat{g}(\mathbf{k}_F, \mathbf{r}, \omega_n) = \left[\begin{pmatrix} (i\omega_n - \mathbf{v}_F \cdot \mathbf{A})\hat{1} & -\hat{\Delta}(\mathbf{k}_F, \mathbf{r}) \\ \hat{\Delta}^\dagger(\mathbf{k}_F, \mathbf{r}) & -(i\omega_n - \mathbf{v}_F \cdot \mathbf{A})\hat{1} \end{pmatrix}, \hat{g}(\mathbf{k}_F, \mathbf{r}, \omega_n) \right]$$

$$\hat{g} = -i\pi \begin{pmatrix} \hat{g} & i\hat{f} \\ -i\hat{f} & -\hat{g} \end{pmatrix} \quad \downarrow \quad \uparrow \quad \hat{\Delta}, \mathbf{A}$$

Self-consistent condition

オーダー
パラメーター

$$\hat{\Delta}(\mathbf{k}_F, \mathbf{r}) = N_0 \pi k_B T \sum_{-\omega_c \leq \omega_n \leq \omega_c} \left\langle V(\mathbf{k}_F, \mathbf{k}'_F) \hat{f}(\mathbf{k}'_F, \mathbf{r}, \omega_n) \right\rangle_{\mathbf{k}'_F}$$

ベクトル
ポテンシャル

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{r}/2 + \mathbf{a} \quad \text{超伝導流}$$

$$\nabla \times \nabla \times \mathbf{a} = \mathbf{j}_s \quad \mathbf{j}_s = -\frac{2T}{\kappa^2} \sum_{0 \leq \omega_n \leq \omega_c} \langle \mathbf{v}_F \text{Im}\{g_0\} \rangle_{\mathbf{k}_F}$$

Density of states (DOS)

$$\hat{g} = \begin{pmatrix} g_0 + g_z & g_x - ig_y \\ g_x + ig_y & g_0 - g_z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$N(E) = \frac{1}{S} \int dS \underbrace{N(\mathbf{r}, E)}_{\text{LDOS}} = \frac{1}{S} \int dS N_0 \langle \text{Re}[g_0(\mathbf{k}_F, \mathbf{r}, \omega_n)|_{i\omega_n \rightarrow E+i\eta}] \rangle_{\mathbf{k}_F}$$

LDOS

Numerical Condition

ギャップ方程式: $\hat{\Delta}(\mathbf{k}_F, \mathbf{r}) = N_0 \pi k_B T \sum_{-\omega_c \leq \omega_n \leq \omega_c} \langle V(\mathbf{k}_F, \mathbf{k}'_F) \hat{f}(\mathbf{k}'_F, \mathbf{r}, \omega_n) \rangle_{\mathbf{k}'_F}$

C phase: $V(\mathbf{k}_F, \mathbf{k}'_F) = \phi(\mathbf{k}_F) \phi^*(\mathbf{k}'_F)$
fixed spin state



$E_{1u}: \phi(\mathbf{k}) \propto \lambda_b(\mathbf{k}) = k_b(5k_c^2 - 1)$

$E_{1g}: \phi(\mathbf{k}) \propto k_b k_c$

$E_{2u}: \phi(\mathbf{k}) \propto k_a k_b k_c$



Fermi sphere

triangular lattice

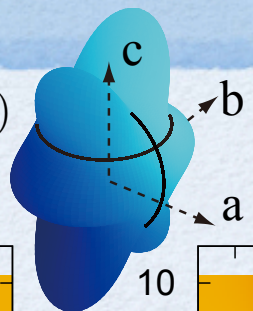
GL parameter: $\kappa = 60$

$T = 0.2T_c, B = 0.05 (B_{c2} \sim 1)$

$\eta = 0.01 \pi k_B T_c$

Order Parameter and LDOS

$E_{1u}: \phi(\mathbf{k}) \propto \lambda_b(\mathbf{k}) = k_b(5k_c^2 - 1)$



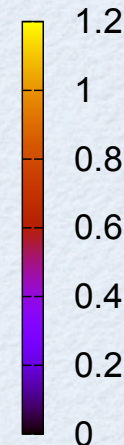
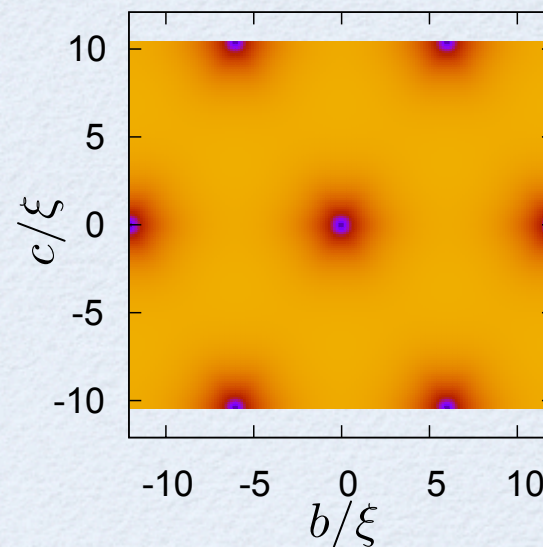
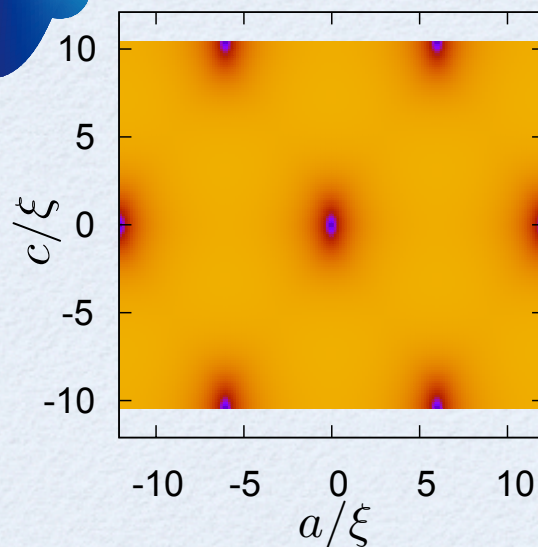
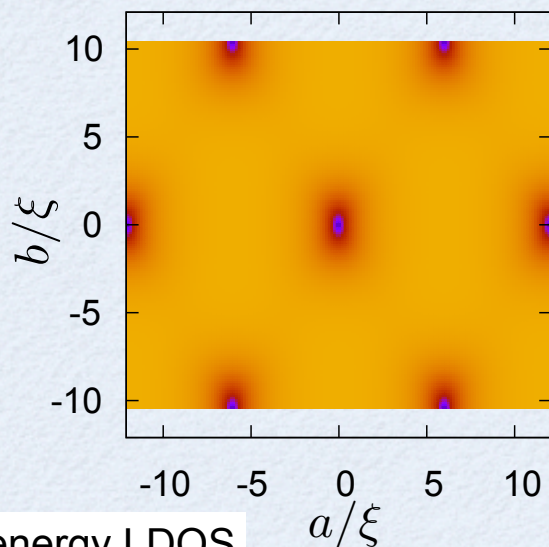
Order parameter

$H \parallel c$

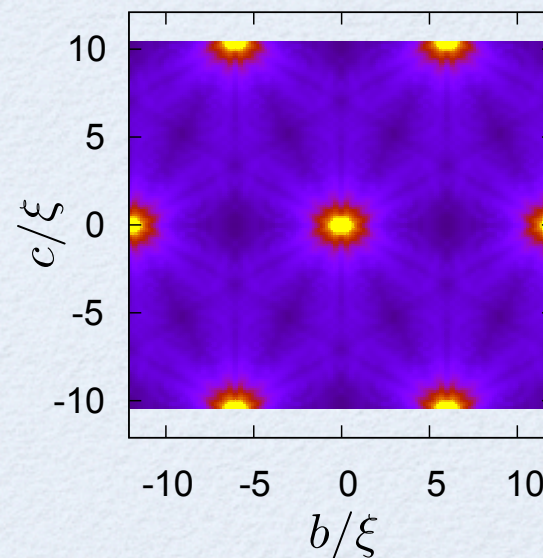
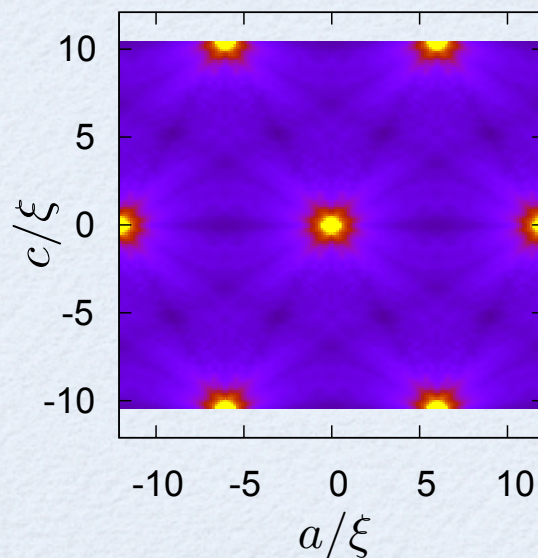
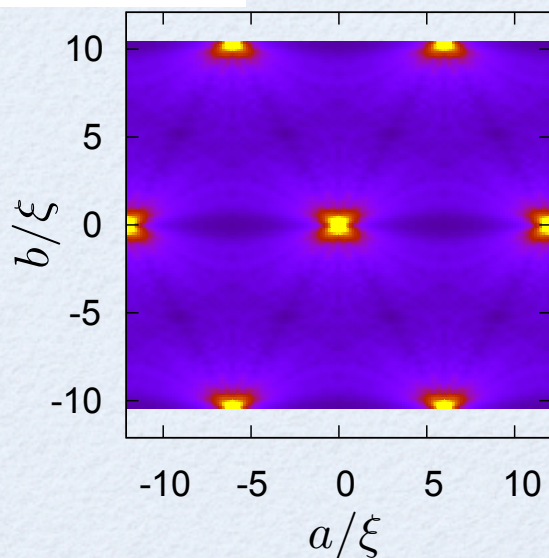
$H \parallel b$

$H \parallel a$

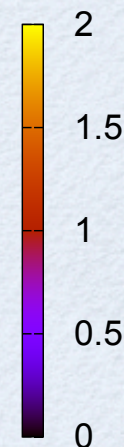
$\Delta/\pi k_B T_c$



Zero energy LDOS

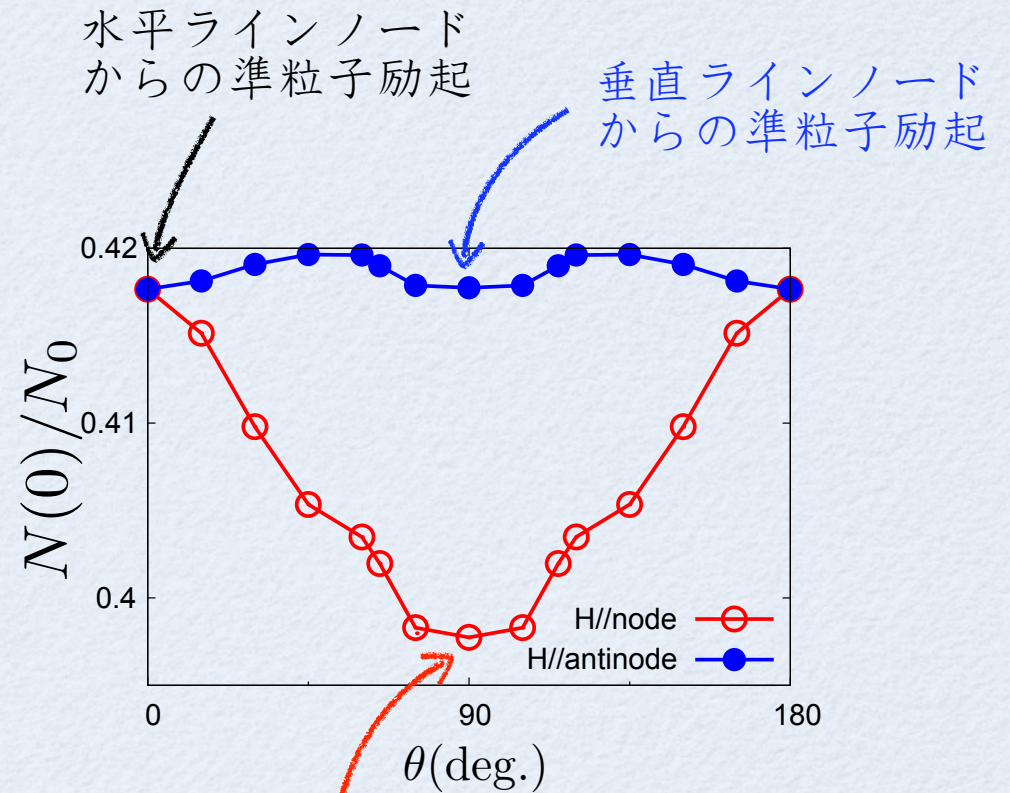
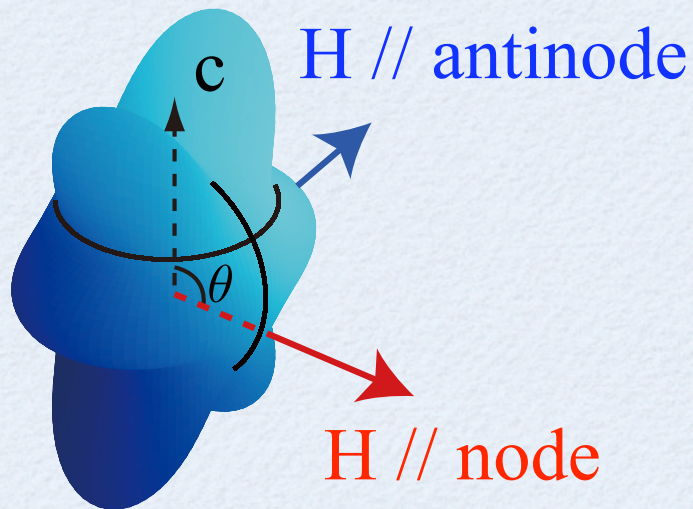


$N(0)/N_0$



Field-Angle Resolved Zero Energy DOS

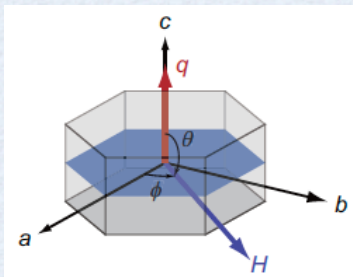
$$E_{1u}: \phi(\mathbf{k}) \propto \lambda_b(\mathbf{k}) = k_b(5k_c^2 - 1)$$



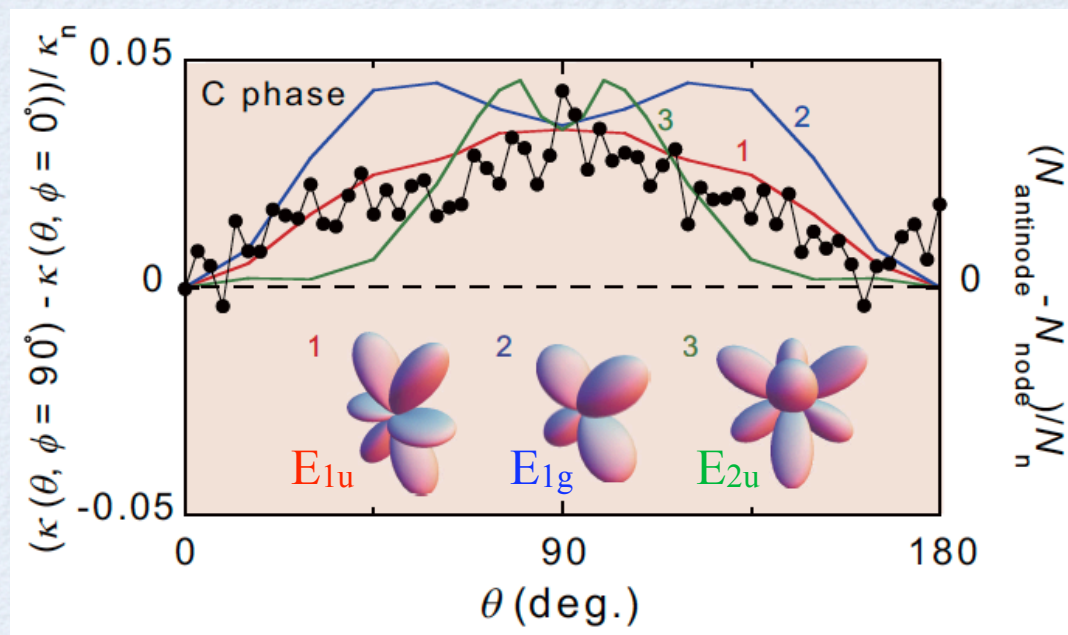
ラインノードの一部からの準粒子励起

熱伝導率との比較

c軸方向に熱流



熱流の影響を除くために、
アンチノード方向と
ノード方向で差をとった
熱伝導率と準粒子状態密度について
比較を行う。



Y. Machida *et al.*, arXiv:1107.3082v1.

E_{1u} モデル: $\theta = 90^\circ$ で差が最大

E_{1g} モデル, E_{2u} モデル: $\theta \neq 90^\circ$ にピーク

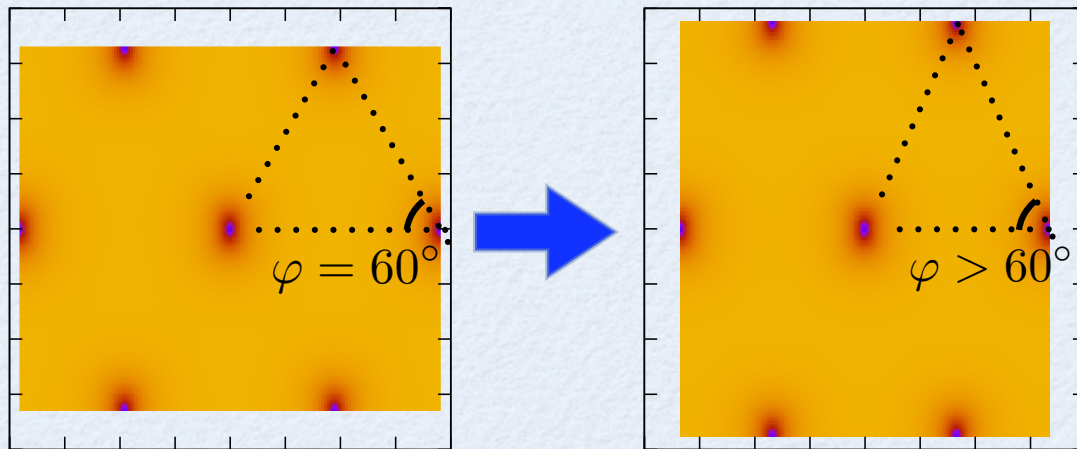
水平ラインノードにより、
ノードとアンチノードの差が減少

Summary

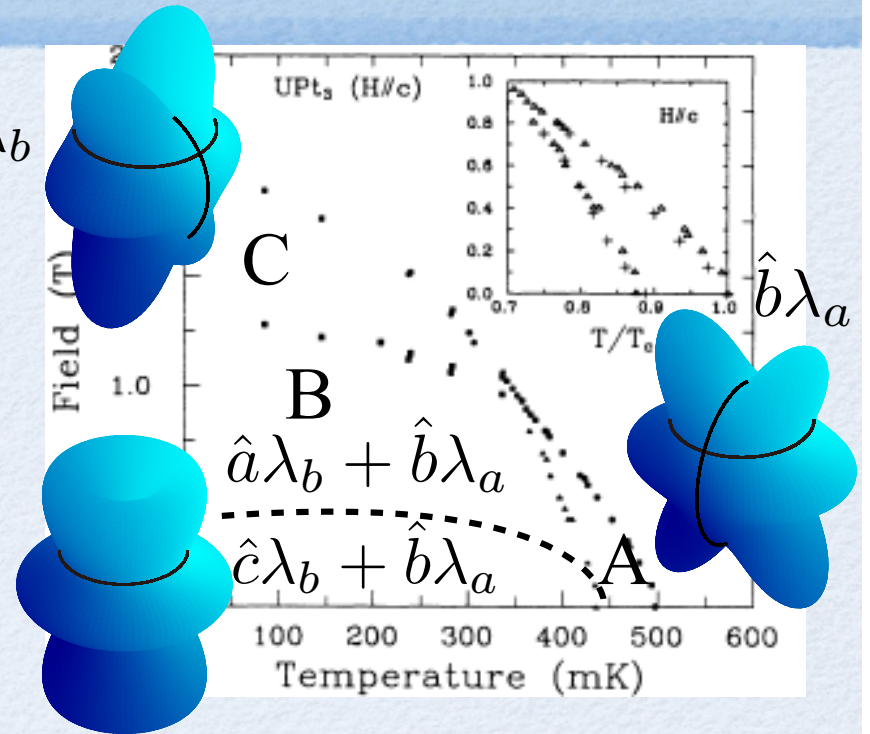
UPt₃のギャップ関数として
E_{1u}モデルを提案

熱伝導率の実験結果が
E_{1u}モデルで説明できる

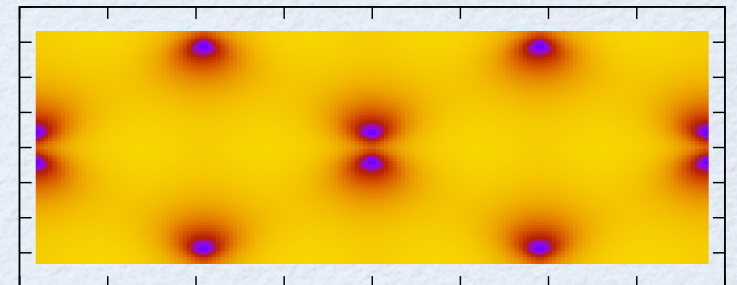
C phase
ギャップ関数の
2回対称性による渦格子変形



$\hat{a}\lambda_b$



B phase
double-core vortex



³He-Bとの類似
トポロジカル超伝導体