Return by tue 26.10. by 2 pm.

1. Calculate the specific heat of a non-interacting electron gas at low temperatures and show that it increases linearly as a function of temperature. Hint: see for example Aschroft & Mermin: Solid state physics, pages 44-47 or Marder page 149.

Assume that the electrons in a superconductor form Cooper pairs which at T=0 occupy the ground state  $\varepsilon_0$ . Assume further that the lowest excited state of a Cooper pair has energy  $\varepsilon_0 + \Delta$ . Show that the specific heat of such a two-state system depends exponentially on the temperature at low temperatures. Hint: Choose  $\varepsilon_0 = 0$  and calculate the canonical partition function. (3 points)

- 2. Magnetic field penetration in a superconducting plate. Kittel problem 12.1. (2 points)
- 3. Diffraction effect in Josephson junctions. (See Marder problem 27.3 or Kittel problem 12.6) In the presence of a magnetic field the current density through a Josephson junction can be written as

$$\mathbf{j} = \mathbf{j}_0 \sin \left( \theta_2 - \theta_1 + \frac{2\pi}{\Phi_0} \int_{\gamma_{12}} \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{l} \right), \tag{1}$$

where  $\theta_2 - \theta_1$  is the phase difference between the superconductors,  $\Phi_0$  is the flux quantum and **A** is the vector potential of the magnetic field (compare with Elliot's eq. (6.183)). The path  $\gamma_{12}$  in the line integral joins the two superconductors. Show that the maximum zero-voltage current able to flow through a rectangular Josephson junction in the presence of a magnetic field is (the set-up is in the figure below)

$$\mathbf{J}_c = \mathbf{J}_0 \left| \frac{\sin(2\pi\Phi/\Phi_0)}{2\pi\Phi/\Phi_0} \right|. \tag{2}$$

- 1. Adopt Landau gauge  $\mathbf{A} = (0, Bx, 0)$ . Show that it yields  $\mathbf{B} = (0, 0, B)$  and calculate the line integral across the junction.
- 2. Integrate the current density across the cross-section of the junction in order to get the total current.
- 3. Choose the phase difference  $\theta_2 \theta_1$  to maximize the zero-voltage current. (2 points)

