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Properties of dirty two-band superconductors with repulsive interband interaction: Normal modes, length scales, vortices, and magnetic response

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Disorder in two-band superconductors with repulsive interband interaction induces a frustrated competition between the phase-locking preferences of the various potential and kinetic terms. This frustrated interaction can result in the formation of an $s + is$ superconducting state that breaks the time-reversal symmetry. In this paper we study the normal modes and their associated coherence lengths in such materials. We especially focus on the consequences of the soft modes stemming from the frustration and time-reversal symmetry breakdown. We find that two-band superconductors with such impurity-induced frustrated interactions display a rich spectrum of physical properties that are absent in their clean counterparts. It features a mixing of Leggett's and Anderson-Higgs modes, and a soft mode with diverging coherence length at the impurity-induced second-order phase transition from s_{\pm}/s_{++} states to the $s + is$ state. Such a soft mode generically results in long-range attractive intervortex forces that can trigger the formation of vortex clusters. We find that, if such clusters are formed, their size and internal flux density have a characteristic temperature dependence that could be probed in muon-spin-rotation experiments. We also comment on the appearance of spontaneous magnetic fields due to spatially varying impurities.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The discovery of iron-based superconductors motivated research on two-band superconductors where the pairing between electrons is produced by interband electron-electron repulsion [1–3]. Such systems tend to form a state with two s -wave gaps $\Delta_i = |\Delta_i|e^{i\theta_i}$ (with $i = 1, 2$), for which the relative phase differs by π (that is, $\theta_2 = \theta_1 + \pi$). This superconducting state with a sign change between the gap functions is called s_{\pm} , in contrast to the more commonly studied s_{++} state, which has a zero relative phase ($\theta_1 = \theta_2$). The s_{\pm} superconducting state behaves nontrivially when disorder is added. It is indeed known that, under certain conditions, impurities induce a crossover from the s_{\pm} to the s_{++} state. At temperatures sufficiently close to the critical temperature T_c , the transition from the s_{\pm} to the s_{++} state is realized as a direct crossover, with little thermodynamic features, where one of the gap functions is completely suppressed [4]. It was nonetheless recently demonstrated that, due to competing kinetic and potential terms, inhomogeneous states such as vortices or screening currents become structurally nontrivial in the vicinity of that crossover [5,6].

At lower temperatures, the impurity-induced transition to the s_{++} state occurs via an intermediate state where the intercomponent relative phase is different from 0 and π [7,8]. This state is called $s + is$ state. It spontaneously breaks the time-reversal symmetry, and is separated from the standard s_{\pm}/s_{++} states by a second-order phase transition (at mean-field level). However, quantitative calculations of the phase diagram demonstrated [9] that the impurity-induced $s + is$ state occupies a vanishingly small region of the phase diagram and is unlikely to be observable directly. Note that this statement

applies only to weak-coupling mean-field theory of a dirty two-band system. This behavior is drastically different from that found in systems with three or more interacting bands, where the $s + is$ state appears as a result of the frustrated interband repulsive pairing [10–14].

In this work we demonstrate that, even if the $s + is$ state occupies a very small region, its mere presence on the phase diagram can still have important consequences. Indeed, as previously stated the $s + is$ state spontaneously breaks the time-reversal symmetry. Thus, in addition to the usual $U(1)$ symmetry, the $s + is$ state also breaks the discrete \mathbb{Z}_2 symmetry associated with the time-reversal operations. In other words, since the relative phase between the gaps is neither 0 nor π , complex conjugation leads to another state that cannot be rotated back to the initial state by $U(1)$ transformation. Because s_{\pm}/s_{++} are different on symmetry grounds from the $s + is$ state, at the mean-field level the phase transition is second order. This implies that there is a divergent coherence length inside the superconducting state on both sides of the $s + is$ domain [9].

Here we demonstrate that the emerging soft normal mode with divergent coherence length is not only associated with the relative phase (Leggett's mode), but also with the amplitude (Higgs modes). This leads to the situation that s_{\pm}/s_{++} states adjacent to the $s + is$ domain should acquire unconventional properties associated with the static and dynamic fluctuations, the nature of topological excitations, and the magnetic response to an external applied field. Therefore dirty two-band superconductors with a repulsive interband interaction have a much more complex behavior than the well studied standard s_{++} state in clean systems where, by contrast, the existence of soft modes away from superconducting phase transition requires only weak interband coupling [15].

The paper is organized as follows. In Sec. II, starting from the microscopic Usadel theory of dirty two-band superconductors, we provide a detailed derivation of the corresponding two-band Ginzburg-Landau model, and discuss the essential properties of the phase diagram. Next, Sec. III is devoted to the complete analysis of the linearized theory. This provides the framework to describe the behavior of the coherence lengths and their associated normal modes, across the different phases of the phase diagram. The derived perturbation operator can also be used to determine the upper critical fields of such dirty two-band superconductors. This is discussed separately in an Appendix. The perturbation operator features a divergent length scale in the vicinity of the second-order phase transition to the $s + is$ phase. The existence of such a soft mode can result in long-range attractive intervortex forces. In Sec. IV we investigate this property beyond the linear regime regime, and demonstrate that vortex clusters can form in the vicinity of the $s + is$ phase, and that they feature specific temperature dependent properties.

Readers who are not interested in technical details of the analysis of normal models but are interested in properties of vortex states and their possible experimental manifestations can, after Sec. II, directly proceed to Sec. IV.

II. GINZBURG-LANDAU MODEL DERIVED FROM THE USADEL EQUATIONS

We investigate the properties of the superconducting states, their characteristic length scales, and vortex structures within a weak-coupling model of two-band superconductors with a high concentration of impurities. Such material can be described by a system of two Usadel equations coupled together by interband impurity scattering terms [16]:

$$\omega_n f_i = \frac{D_i}{2} (g_i \nabla^2 f_i - f_i \nabla^2 g_i) + \Delta_i g_i + \sum_{j \neq i} \gamma_{ij} (g_i f_j - g_j f_i), \quad (1)$$

where $\omega_n = (2n + 1)\pi T$, with $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ the fermionic Matsubara frequencies. T stands for the temperature, D_i are the electron diffusivities, and γ_{ij} are the interband scattering rates.

The quasiclassical propagators f_i and g_i , which are, respectively, the anomalous and normal Green's functions in each band, obey the normalization condition $|f_i|^2 + g_i^2 = 1$. The two components $\Delta_j = |\Delta_j| e^{i\theta_j}$ of the order parameter are determined by the self-consistency equations

$$\Delta_i = 2\pi T \sum_{n=0}^{N_d} \sum_j \lambda_{ij} f_j(\omega_n), \quad (2)$$

for the Green's functions that satisfy the Usadel equation (1). Here $N_d = \Omega_d/(2\pi T)$ is the summation cutoff at the Debye frequency Ω_d . In the self-consistency equation (2), the diagonal elements λ_{ii} of the coupling matrix $\hat{\lambda}$ describe the intraband pairing, while the interband interaction is determined by the off-diagonal terms λ_{ij} ($j \neq i$). The interband coupling parameters and impurity scattering amplitudes satisfy the

symmetry relation [16]

$$\lambda_{ij} = -\lambda_j/n_i \quad \text{and} \quad \gamma_{ij} = \Gamma n_j, \quad (3)$$

where λ_j and $\Gamma > 0$. The impurity scattering rate is given in units of T_c , $n_i = N_i/(N_1 + N_2)$ are the relative densities of states, and $N_{1,2}$ are the partial densities of states in the two bands.

In general, the s_{\pm} state is not favored by the impurity scattering, which tends to average out the order parameter over the whole Fermi surface, suppressing the critical temperature. Still, provided the interband pairing interaction is weak, superconductivity can be transformed into a s_{++} state and survive even in the limit $\Gamma \gg T_{c0}$, characterized by the critical temperature $T_{c\infty}$ which reads as [3,8]

$$\ln(T_{c0}/T_{c\infty}) = N_1(w_{11} + w_{12}) + N_2(w_{22} + w_{21}), \quad (4)$$

where T_{c0} is the critical temperature in the absence of interband scattering, $\hat{w} = \hat{\Lambda}^{-1} - z^{-1}\hat{I}$, and z is the maximal eigenvalue of the coupling matrix $\hat{\Lambda}$ with the elements $\lambda_{kk'}$. In order to avoid a drastic suppression of the critical temperature in the s_{++} state, according to Eq. (4), the interband interaction λ_j should be sufficiently weak. To derive a criterion, note that $N_1 w_{11} + N_2 w_{22} > 0$, so that the right-hand side of Eq. (4) is larger than $N_1 w_{12} + N_2 w_{21} = \lambda_j/(\lambda_{11}\lambda_{22})$. Therefore, in order to have a $T_{c\infty}$ which is not much smaller than T_{c0} , we require the following condition $\lambda_j/(\lambda_{11}\lambda_{22}) < 1$ to be satisfied.

A. Ginzburg-Landau expansion

The two-band Ginzburg-Landau (GL) expansion is an expansion in two small gaps and small gradients [not to be confused with a single-parameter expansion $\tau = (1 - T/T_c)$]. A detailed discussion of the formal validity of multiband expansions in the context of a clean system can be found in [17]. It was demonstrated in Ref. [9] that for dirty systems, in the region of its applicability, the Ginzburg-Landau model gives a phase diagram that matches that of the microscopic Usadel theory. Here we provide the full derivation of the GL expansion including gradient terms. In the case of a dirty system, by inverting the self-consistency equation (2), it is found that

$$2\pi T \sum_{n=0}^{N_d} f_i(\omega_n) = \frac{\lambda_{jj}\Delta_k - \lambda_{ij}\Delta_j}{\det \hat{\lambda}} \quad \text{and} \quad j \neq i, \quad (5)$$

defining the expansion for the f_i from the Usadel equation (1). In the first approximation we put $g_i^{(0)} = 1$ (at $\omega_n > 0$) and thus find

$$f_i^{(1)} = \frac{\gamma_{ij}\Delta_j + (\omega_n + \gamma_{ji})\Delta_i}{\omega_n(\omega_n + \gamma_{ij} + \gamma_{ji})} \quad \text{and} \quad j \neq i. \quad (6)$$

The corrections $f_i^{(3)}$ from the nonlinear terms in Eq. (1) are found by neglecting the gradients from which follows the general relation

$$f_i = \frac{\Delta_i(\omega_n + \gamma_{ji}g_i) + \gamma_{ij}\Delta_j g_j}{\omega_n(\omega_n + \gamma_{ij}g_j + \gamma_{ji}g_i)} g_i. \quad (7)$$

Then, when taking into account the corrections $g_i = 1 - |f_i^{(1)}|^2/2$, this yields

$$f_i^{(3)} = - \frac{|f_i^{(1)}|^2 \Delta_i [(\omega_n + \gamma_{ji})^2 + \gamma_{ij}(\omega_n + 2\gamma_{ji})]}{2\omega_n(\omega_n + \gamma_{ij} + \gamma_{ji})^2} - \frac{|f_i^{(1)}|^2 \Delta_j (\omega_n + \gamma_{ij}) \gamma_{ij}}{2\omega_n(\omega_n + \gamma_{ij} + \gamma_{ji})^2} + \frac{|f_j^{(1)}|^2 \gamma_{ij} (\omega_n + \gamma_{ji}) (\Delta_i - \Delta_j)}{2\omega_n(\omega_n + \gamma_{ij} + \gamma_{ji})^2}. \quad (8)$$

Finally, combining Eqs. (7) and (8) yields the nonlinear terms in the Ginzburg-Landau expansion. The corrections $f_i^{(g)}$ from the gradient terms are obtained by linearizing the Usadel equation (1), with respect to the corrections $f_i^{(g)}$. This yields

$$f_i^{(g)} = \frac{D_i(\omega_n + \gamma_{ji})^2 + D_j \gamma_{ij} \gamma_{ji}}{2\omega_n^2(\omega_n + \gamma_{ij} + \gamma_{ji})^2} \mathbf{\Pi}^2 \Delta_i + \frac{\gamma_{ij}[D_i(\omega_n + \gamma_{ji}) + D_j(\omega_n + \gamma_{ij})]}{2\omega_n^2(\omega_n + \gamma_{ij} + \gamma_{ji})^2} \mathbf{\Pi}^2 \Delta_j. \quad (9)$$

Finally, the Ginzburg-Landau functional reads as

$$\frac{\mathcal{F}}{\mathcal{F}_0} = \sum_{j=1}^2 \left\{ \frac{k_{jj}}{2} |\mathbf{\Pi} \Delta_j|^2 + a_{jj} |\Delta_j|^2 + \frac{b_{jj}}{2} |\Delta_j|^4 \right\} \quad (10a)$$

$$+ \frac{k_{12}}{2} ((\mathbf{\Pi} \Delta_1)^* \mathbf{\Pi} \Delta_2 + (\mathbf{\Pi} \Delta_2)^* \mathbf{\Pi} \Delta_1) \quad (10b)$$

$$+ 2(a_{12} + c_{11} |\Delta_1|^2 + c_{22} |\Delta_2|^2) \text{Re}(\Delta_1^* \Delta_2) \quad (10c)$$

$$+ (b_{12} + c_{12} \cos 2\theta_{12}) |\Delta_1|^2 |\Delta_2|^2 + \frac{\mathbf{B}^2}{2}. \quad (10d)$$

Here $\theta_{12} = \theta_2 - \theta_1$ stands for the relative phase between the complex fields $\Delta_j = |\Delta_j| e^{i\theta_j}$ that represent the superconducting gaps in the different bands. The two gaps in the different bands are electromagnetically coupled by the vector potential \mathbf{A} of the magnetic field $\mathbf{B} = \nabla \times \mathbf{A}$, through the gauge derivative $\mathbf{\Pi} \equiv \nabla + iq\mathbf{A}$. The coefficients of the Ginzburg-Landau functional a_{ij} , b_{ij} , c_{ij} , and k_{ij} can be calculated from a given set of input microscopic parameters λ_{ij} , D_i , T , and Γ of the microscopic self-consistency equation. Their explicit formulas are listed in Appendix A.

As can be seen in Eq. (9), the coefficients of the gradient terms depend on both electronic diffusivity coefficients D_1 and D_2 . Clearly the parameter space can be reduced by absorbing one of the electronic diffusivity coefficients into the gradient term. Without any loss of generality, we choose D_1 to be the largest diffusivity coefficient ($D_1 > D_2$). Thus, in the dimensionless units, the coefficients of the gradient term depend only on the ratio of diffusivities, or *relative diffusion constant* $r_d = D_2/D_1 < 1$. The free energy (10) is expressed in terms of dimensionless quantities, so the coupling constant q should not be confused with $2\pi/\Phi_0$. In such units, the coupling constant q instead parametrizes the penetration depth of the magnetic field (see units detail below). The dimensionless units

are defined as

$$\nabla = \xi_0 \tilde{\nabla}, \quad \mathbf{A} = \tilde{\mathbf{A}}/B_0 \xi_0, \quad \Delta = \tilde{\Delta}/T_c, \quad (11)$$

where the variables with tildes are the dimensionful quantities. Therefore, $\xi_0 = \sqrt{D_1/T_c}$ is the new unit of length, and $B_0 = T_c \sqrt{4\pi N_1}$ is the unit of the magnetic field (here N_1 is the density of states in the first band). The free energy is then scaled by $\mathcal{F}_0 = B_0^2/4\pi$, while the electromagnetic coupling constant becomes $q = 2\pi B_0 \xi_0^2/\Phi_0$.

In these new units, the London penetration length λ_L is given by $\lambda_L^{-2} = q^2(k_{ii} \Delta_{i0}^2 + 2k_{12} \Delta_{10} \Delta_{20})$, where Δ_{i0} is the bulk value of the dimensionless gap. Correspondingly the gauge field coupling constant is $q = \lambda_L (k_{ii} \Delta_{i0}^2 + 2k_{12} \Delta_{10} \Delta_{20})^{-1/2}$. Eventually, for a given set of input microscopic parameters, λ_{ij} , Γ , r_d , and T close to T_c , we can reconstruct the coefficients and investigate the ground-state properties of the GL theory by minimizing the free energy (10) with respect to $|\Delta_j|$ and θ_{12} .

B. Phase diagrams

The mean-field phase diagram of the dirty two-band superconductors was calculated in [9], using both Usadel and Ginzburg-Landau formalisms. It was demonstrated there that the phase diagrams are quantitatively similar within the range of validity of GL expansion. Here we briefly outline the structure of the diagram within the Ginzburg-Landau model. Knowing the coefficients (see details in Appendix A) of the microscopically derived Ginzburg-Landau functional (10) allows us to investigate the ground-state properties of dirty two-band superconductors by minimizing the free energy (10) with respect to $|\Delta_j|$ and θ_{12} .

The phase diagrams are constructed in the plane of parameters Γ, T of a two-band superconductor with interband impurity scattering. For that purpose, we numerically minimize the free energy (10) using a nonlinear conjugate gradient algorithm. The results displayed in Fig. 1 demonstrate the role of impurities on the ground-state properties, for various representative cases. Namely nearly degenerate bands with weak [Fig. 1(a)], intermediate [Fig. 1(b)], and strong [Fig. 1(c)] repulsive interband pairing interactions (as compared to the intraband couplings). Also, we consider the case of intermediate band disparity with intermediate interband coupling [Fig. 1(d)].

Those diagrams illustrate the now well understood fact that, in two-band superconductors, disorder may induce a transition from the s_{\pm} state (the red regions with $\theta_{12} = \pi$ in Fig. 1) to the s_{++} state (the blue regions with $\theta_{12} = 0$ in Fig. 1) [4,7–9]. The transition can occur in two qualitatively different ways. Either via a direct crossover (denoted by a solid black line) when one of the superconducting gap vanishes as a function of impurity concentration [4], or via the intermediate complex $s + is$ state that breaks time-reversal symmetry with $\theta_{12} \neq 0, \pi$. The crossover occurs without additional symmetry breaking while the transition via an $s + is$ state spontaneously breaks the time-reversal symmetry, and both $s_{\pm}/s + is$ and $s_{++}/s + is$ transitions lines are of the second order, at the mean-field level [9]. As was mentioned in the Introduction, the existence of the second-order phase transition on the phase diagram dictates that there is softening of one of the normal modes near that transition. This softening has a number of possible physical

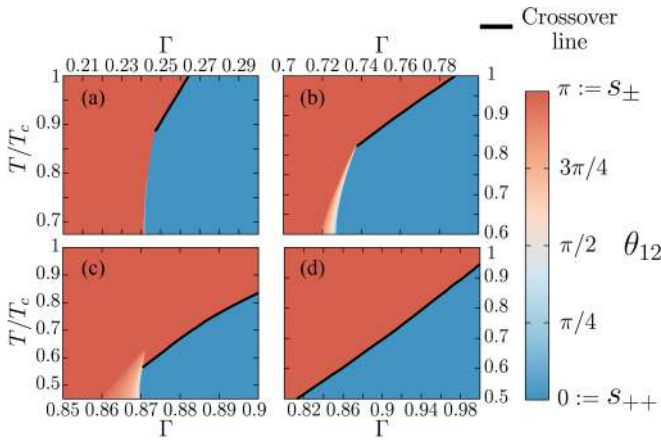


FIG. 1. Phase diagrams of the Ginzburg-Landau free energy (10) describing two-band superconductors with interband impurity scattering. These show the values of the lowest-energy state relative phase $\theta_{12} = \theta_2 - \theta_1$ between the components of the order parameter, as a function of temperature and interband scattering Γ . The different panels correspond to different values of the coupling matrix $\hat{\lambda}$. (a)–(c) Correspond to nearly degenerate bands with $\lambda_{11} = 0.29$ and $\lambda_{22} = 0.3$ with weak $\lambda_{12} = \lambda_{21} = -0.01$, intermediate $\lambda_{12} = \lambda_{21} = -0.05$, and strong $\lambda_{12} = \lambda_{21} = -0.1$ repulsive interband pairing interaction. (d) The case of intermediate band disparity $\lambda_{11} = 0.25$ and $\lambda_{22} = 0.3$ with intermediate $\lambda_{12} = \lambda_{21} = -0.05$ repulsive interband pairing interaction. The solid black line shows the zero of Δ_2 , which is the crossover between s_{\pm} and s_{++} states. In (a)–(c), the crossover line is attached to a dome of time-reversal symmetry-breaking $s + is$ state. In (d), the crossover line does not connect to an $s + is$ state.

consequences that motivates the study performed in the next section, where we consider the normal modes of this system.

III. LINEAR ANALYSIS: NORMAL MODES AND COHERENCE LENGTHS

An analysis of the perturbation operator around classical solutions such as the ground state, or the normal state, provides important information such as the length scales of the theory, the zero modes, or the upper critical field. To facilitate this analysis, we find it convenient here to rewrite the Ginzburg-Landau free energy (10) in terms of a new *rotated* field basis (linear combination) that eliminates the mixed gradient terms.

A. Elimination of mixed gradient terms

Because it features mixed gradient terms, the original basis for the superconducting degrees of freedom is quite inconvenient to work with. This is why it is worth rewriting the model using a linear combination of the components of the order parameter that diagonalizes the kinetic terms:

$$\psi_1 = \sqrt{k_{11}}\Delta_1 + \sqrt{k_{22}}\Delta_2, \quad \psi_2 = \sqrt{k_{11}}\Delta_1 - \sqrt{k_{22}}\Delta_2. \quad (12)$$

Within this new basis, we refer to as *rotated basis*, the kinetic term has a much simpler form. The potential, on the other hand, becomes more involved. Yet it is a convenient basis to deal with, for the determination of the physical length scales as well as describing various unusual properties. In the new

rotated field basis, the free energy reads as

$$\mathcal{F} = \sum_{j=1}^2 \left\{ \frac{\kappa_j}{2} |\mathbf{\Pi}\psi_j|^2 + \alpha_{jj} |\psi_j|^2 + \frac{\beta_{jj}}{2} |\psi_j|^4 \right\} \quad (13a)$$

$$+ 2(\alpha_{12} + \gamma_{11} |\psi_1|^2 + \gamma_{22} |\psi_2|^2) |\psi_1| |\psi_2| \cos \varphi_{12} \quad (13b)$$

$$+ (\beta_{12} + \gamma_{12} \cos 2\varphi_{12}) |\psi_1|^2 |\psi_2|^2 + \frac{\mathbf{B}^2}{2}, \quad (13c)$$

with the *rotated* superconducting degrees of freedom $\psi_j = |\psi_j| e^{i\varphi_j}$, $\varphi_{12} = \varphi_2 - \varphi_1$, and the coefficients for the kinetic term are now

$$\kappa_1 = \frac{\sqrt{k_{11}k_{22}} + k_{12}}{2\sqrt{k_{11}k_{22}}} \quad \text{and} \quad \kappa_2 = \frac{\sqrt{k_{11}k_{22}} - k_{12}}{2\sqrt{k_{11}k_{22}}}. \quad (14)$$

Upon some algebraic manipulations, all coefficients α_{ij} , β_{ij} , γ_{ij} of the potential are expressed in terms of the coefficients a_{ij} , b_{ij} , c_{ij} , and k_{ij} of the original Ginzburg-Landau functional (10). Detailed expressions of new parameters can be found in Appendix B. Within the framework of new *rotated* variables (12), the Ginzburg-Landau equations have no mixed gradients and read as

$$\mathbf{\Pi}^2 \psi_j = 2 \frac{\partial V}{\partial \psi_j^*}. \quad (15)$$

The variation of the free energy (13) with respect to the vector potential \mathbf{A} determines Ampère's equation $\nabla \times \mathbf{B} + \mathbf{J} = 0$. There the total current is the superposition of the partial currents ($\mathbf{J} = \sum_i \mathbf{J}^{(i)}$) that read as

$$\mathbf{J}^{(i)} = q\kappa_i \text{Im}(\psi_i^* \mathbf{\Pi}\psi_i). \quad (16)$$

The reparametrization (12) simplifies drastically the Ginzburg-Landau equations as there is no more coupling of the components through mixed gradients. However, this comes with the price of more complicated potential terms. This is actually a minor issue, since the ground state within the rotated basis can easily be determined from the one in the original field basis according to the formulas

$$\begin{aligned} |\psi_1|^2 &= k_{11} |\Delta_1|^2 + k_{22} |\Delta_2|^2 + 2\sqrt{k_{11}k_{22}} |\Delta_1| |\Delta_2| \cos \theta_{12}, \\ |\psi_2|^2 &= k_{11} |\Delta_1|^2 + k_{22} |\Delta_2|^2 - 2\sqrt{k_{11}k_{22}} |\Delta_1| |\Delta_2| \cos \theta_{12}, \\ \varphi_{12} &= \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{-2\sqrt{k_{11}k_{22}} |\Delta_1| |\Delta_2| \sin \theta_{12}}{k_{11} |\Delta_1|^2 - k_{22} |\Delta_2|^2} \right). \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

To understand the role of excitations, as well as the fundamental length scales of the Ginzburg-Landau free energy (13), it can be rewritten in terms of gauge invariant quantities (i.e., in terms of *charged* and *neutral* modes, see a general discussion in the context of a simpler model in [18,19]) by expanding the kinetic term in (13a) and using (16):

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F} &= \frac{1}{2} (\nabla \times \mathbf{A})^2 + \frac{\mathbf{J}^2}{2q^2 \varrho^2} + \sum_a \frac{\kappa_a}{2} (\nabla |\psi_a|)^2 \\ &+ \frac{\kappa_1 \kappa_2 |\psi_1|^2 |\psi_2|^2}{2\varrho^2} (\nabla \varphi_{12})^2 + V(|\psi_1|, |\psi_2|, \varphi_{12}). \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

Here again $\varphi_{12} = \varphi_2 - \varphi_1$ stands for the relative phase between the condensates, and $\varrho^2 = \sum_i \kappa_i |\psi_i|^2$. For this rewriting, we

used the supercurrent defined from the Ampère's equation $\nabla \times \mathbf{B} + \mathbf{J} = 0$ that reads

$$\mathbf{J}/q = q\varrho^2 \mathbf{A} + \sum_i \kappa_i |\psi_i|^2 \nabla \varphi_a. \quad (19)$$

As discussed below, due to absence of mixed gradient terms, this formulation allows an easier calculation of the length scales and a better interpretation of the corresponding normal modes.

B. Coherence lengths and perturbation operator

The length scales that characterize matter fields are called coherence lengths. Fundamentally the coherence length ξ associated with a field $\Psi(r)$ is defined through the exponent that characterizes how, from a small perturbation, the field recovers its ground-state value $\bar{\Psi}$ (see, e.g., [20–22]). That is, from a perturbation $\Psi(r) \approx \bar{\Psi}$, the field recovers according to the asymptotic behavior

$$\Psi(r) - \bar{\Psi} \propto e^{-\frac{r}{\xi}} \quad (r \gg \xi). \quad (20)$$

Note that typically in the context of superconductivity the definition of the coherence length has an extra $\sqrt{2}$ factor [20], while this factor is absorbed into the definition of ξ in other contexts. Here we follow the more general definition and absorb this factor into ξ . Note also that for the simplest Ginzburg-Landau model the coherence length is occasionally indirectly assessed, for example through overall vortex core size or from the slope of the order parameter near the center of the vortex core. Only in some special cases all these estimates give consistent results. For example, even in the simplest single-component s -wave superconductors, away from T_c all these definitions give inconsistent results [23]. In multicomponent systems the length scales physics is more complicated so they should not be *a priori* expected to be easily assessable from such quantities as the order parameter slope near the origin. Another consequence of intercomponent interactions is that it cannot be expected that independent coherence lengths are associated with single fields Δ_j . Instead, one can expect to find linear combinations of the complex fields that recover from a perturbation with different exponential laws (20) and therefore are characterized by different coherence lengths. In general, in multicomponent GL models, determination of the various coherence lengths cannot be done analytically, except in the cases of weak interband interaction, where the intercomponent interactions can be addressed perturbatively [24]. Thus generic determination of the coherence lengths has to be carried out numerically.

To determine the coherence lengths one thus considers the small perturbations in all relevant field degrees of freedom around a physical solution, and linearizes the theory around that solution. Such a physical solution is, for example, the ground state, the normal state, etc. The eigenvalue spectrum of the infinitesimal perturbation operator are the (squared) masses of the normal modes, and the coherence lengths are defined as the inverse masses. Thus, the eigenspectrum of the obtained (linear) differential operator determines the masses of the normal modes and consequently their corresponding length scales. In the single-component limit that corresponds to the standard calculation [20]. By contrast, in the model we consider

here has four degrees of freedom associated with the matter fields: two moduli and two phases of the complex fields.

If one neglects the coupling to vector potential then the sum of the phases forms a mode with zero mass (the Goldstone mode), since it is associated with a broken $U(1)$ symmetry. When coupling to the vector potential is included this mode becomes massive via the London-Anderson-Higgs mechanism. The inverse of that mass is the London's magnetic field penetration length. For the simplest two-band s_{++} material the phase difference constitutes another massive mode that, in a dynamical context, is called the Leggett's mode [25]. In a static case the length scale associated with this mode (i.e., the length scale at which the phase difference recovers from a perturbation) is also called Josephson length. However, it was discussed in clean three-band superconductors that when time-reversal symmetry is broken, there is no Leggett-type (phase-only) mode, and instead the phase difference mode is hybridized (i.e., mixed) with the density (Higgs) modes [12,13,26,27]. Below we find that in the impurities-induced $s + is$ case the modes are mixed as well. As dictated by the theory of the mean-field second-order phase transitions, mass of one of the modes should go to zero at the superconducting phase transition (indeed at this transition \mathbb{Z}_2 symmetry is broken and thus there is divergence of one of the coherence lengths, while other length scales should remain finite). In Ref. [9] it was demonstrated that the transition to the $s + is$ state from s_{++} or s_{\pm} state is second order at the mean-field level. This dictates that there should be a divergent coherence length at that transition as well.

The perturbation theory is constructed as follows. The fields are expanded in a series of a small parameter ϵ : $\psi_i = \sum_a \epsilon^a \psi_i^{(a)}$ and collected order by order in the functional. The zeroth order is the original functional, while the first order is identically zero provided the leading order in the series expansion satisfies the equations of motion. Because we expand near a classical state (for example the ground state), a physically relevant correction thus appears at the order ϵ^2 of the expanded Ginzburg-Landau functional. The length scale analysis is done by applying the previously discussed perturbative theory to the case where the leading order is the ground state.

We choose the following expansion in small perturbations around the ground state:

$$|\psi_i| = u_i + \frac{\epsilon f_i}{\sqrt{\kappa_i}}, \quad \varphi_{12} = \bar{\varphi} + \epsilon \sqrt{\frac{\kappa_1 u_1^2 + \kappa_2 u_2^2}{\kappa_1 \kappa_2 u_1^2 u_2^2}} \phi, \quad (21)$$

where u_i and $\bar{\varphi}$ denote the ground state while f_i and ϕ stand for the perturbations. ϵ is the arbitrarily small parameter of the series expansion. Collecting the perturbations in a single vector $\Upsilon = (f_1, f_2, \phi)^T$, the term which is second order in ϵ in the Ginzburg-Landau functional (18) reads as

$$\frac{1}{2} \Upsilon^T (\nabla^2 + \mathcal{M}^2) \Upsilon, \quad (22)$$

where the diagonal entries of the (squared) mass matrix are

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{M}_{f_i f_i}^2 &= \frac{2}{\kappa_i} (\alpha_{ii} + 3\beta_{ii} u_i^2 + (\beta_{12} + \gamma_{12} \cos 2\bar{\varphi}) u_i^2 \\ &\quad + 6\gamma_{ii} u_1 u_2 \cos \bar{\varphi}), \end{aligned} \quad (23a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{M}_{\phi\phi}^2 = & -\frac{\kappa_1 u_1^2 + \kappa_2 u_2^2}{\kappa_1 \kappa_2 u_1^2 u_2^2} (4\gamma_{12} u_1^2 u_2^2 \cos 2\bar{\varphi} \\ & + 2(\alpha_{12} + \gamma_{11} u_1^2 + \gamma_{22} u_2^2) u_1 u_2 \cos \bar{\varphi}), \end{aligned} \quad (23b)$$

and the off-diagonal elements are

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{M}_{f_1 f_2}^2 = & \frac{1}{\sqrt{\kappa_1 \kappa_2}} (4(\beta_{12} + \gamma_{12} \cos 2\bar{\varphi}) u_1 u_2 \\ & + 2(\alpha_{12} + 3\gamma_{11} u_1^2 + 3\gamma_{22} u_2^2) \cos \bar{\varphi}), \end{aligned} \quad (24a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{M}_{f_i \phi}^2 = & -\sqrt{\frac{\kappa_1 u_1^2 + \kappa_2 u_2^2}{\kappa_1^2 \kappa_2 u_1^2 u_2^2}} (4\gamma_{12} u_i u_j^2 \sin 2\bar{\varphi} \\ & + 2(\alpha_{12} + 3\gamma_{ii} u_i^2 + \gamma_{jj} u_j^2) u_j \sin \bar{\varphi}), \end{aligned} \quad (24b)$$

with $j \neq i$. From here, the benefit of using the rotated basis for the fields (12) together with the gauge invariant formulation (18), becomes rather clear. Indeed, within that formulation, the perturbation operator (22) has off-diagonal terms coupling various excitations only in the mass matrix. It is worth emphasizing here that the perturbation operator (22) can be used not only to determine the physical length scales of the Ginzburg-Landau theory, but also to obtain the second critical field H_{c2} . This is presented as a separate discussion in Appendix D.

Finally, the length scales are given by finding the eigenstates of (22). More precisely, the eigenvalues m_a^2 of the (symmetric) mass matrix \mathcal{M}^2 , whose elements are given in Eqs. (23) and (24), are the (squared) masses of the elementary excitations. The corresponding coherence lengths are the inverse (eigen)masses: $\xi_a = 1/\sqrt{m_a^2}$ (and $a = \text{I, II, III}$). Similarly, the London's penetration depth of the magnetic field is the inverse mass of the gauge field: $\lambda = 1/m_A$. The mass of the gauge field can be read from the prefactor of \mathbf{A} in Eq. (19). That is $m_A^2 = (q\varrho)^2$, which implies that London's penetration depth reads as $\lambda = q\varrho$.

The theory thus comprises four elementary length scales associated with the different elementary perturbations of the ground state. The length scale associated with the gauge field excitations is the penetration depth λ , and the three remaining quantities are the coherence lengths ξ_a (with $a = \text{I, II, III}$). They describe at which distance the system recovers the ground state if one applies small perturbations of different linear combinations of the complex fields moduli and phase differences. If for example, one perturbs only one gap's modulus, several modes will be excited since it enters several linear combinations corresponding to different normal modes. Therefore there will, in general, be several length scales in the recover of the gap module from the perturbation.

Figure 2 shows such length scales in the case of ratio of diffusivities $r_d = 1$, as functions of the temperature and interband scattering Γ . First of all, as can be seen in the first and last column of Fig. 2, both the largest coherence length (ξ_1) and the penetration depth λ naturally diverge at T_c , thus signaling the restoration of the $U(1)$ symmetry via a second-order phase transition. The model features additional phase transition associated with the time-reversal symmetry breaking: from s_{++}/s_{\pm} [that breaks $U(1)$] to the $s + is$ state [that breaks $U(1) \times \mathbb{Z}_2$]. If this phase transition is second order then the largest coherence length (ξ_1) should be divergent at

that line as well. Figure 2 shows that this is indeed the case. A similar conclusion on the order of the phase transitions was reached in Ref. [9] through analysis of the effective potential of the model. Note, however, that from the quantities reported in Ref. [9], one cannot deduce the coherence lengths because they depend on the gradient terms.

Interestingly, the second largest coherence length ξ_{II} is always finite except at a single point of the phase diagram that corresponds to the summit of the $s + is$ dome, where ξ_{II} also diverges. The shortest length scale (ξ_{III}) is always finite. As can be seen from the various panels in Fig. 2, all length scales are finite at the crossover lines (denoted by the solid black line), where one of the gap vanishes.

Physical interpretations of the different coherence lengths can be deduced from the analysis of eigenvectors that correspond to the normal modes. First of all, one should emphasize that the eigenvectors of (22) are expressed in the *rotated* basis, and thus do not have a direct physical interpretation in terms of the original pairing gaps fields. Thus the eigenvectors of perturbation operator (22) should be expressed in the original basis. In analogy with the perturbative expansion (21) in the rotated basis, the fields in the original basis are expanded in small perturbations around the ground state, as

$$|\Delta_i\rangle = U_i + \epsilon \delta |\Delta_i\rangle, \quad \theta_{12} = \bar{\theta} + \epsilon \delta \theta_{12}. \quad (25)$$

There U_i and $\bar{\theta}$ denote the ground state while $\delta |\Delta_i\rangle$ and $\delta \theta_{12}$ stand for the perturbations in the original basis, and ϵ is the small parameter of the series expansion. The detailed expressions of the perturbations in the original basis can be found in Appendix C. It is also convenient to introduce the perturbations associated with the total ($\delta |\Delta_{\pm}\rangle$) and relative ($\delta |\Delta_{-}\rangle$) density variations, defined as $\delta |\Delta_{\pm}\rangle = \delta |\Delta_1\rangle \pm \delta |\Delta_2\rangle$.

Now, given the infinitesimal perturbations (25), in terms of the perturbations f_i and ϕ of the rotated basis, we can investigate the behavior of the length scales and their corresponding physical modes. Figure 3 shows the length scales and the corresponding modes as functions of the temperature for a given interband scattering $\Gamma = 0.7275$. This corresponds to a vertical scan in Fig. 1(b), going across s_{\pm} , $s + is$ and s_{++} phase. That vertical scan covers four qualitatively different regimes. At low temperature, the system is in the s_{++} state. The eigenmode associated with the largest length scale actually changes its nature during that scan. Indeed, the mode associated with the divergent length scale at T_c is a total amplitude mode, while the one that diverges at the $s + is$ transition is related to the relative phases. It is thus convenient to label the modes by their ‘‘critical’’ behavior. For example $\Upsilon_{T_c}^{\text{crit.}}$ is the mode that is associated with the length scale that diverges at T_c . The choice, Fig. 3, of two different background colors for the s_{\pm} phase is to emphasize this fact that the mode $\Upsilon_{T_c}^{\text{crit.}}$ that dominates in the vicinity of T_c has a completely different nature than $\Upsilon_{s+is}^{\text{crit.}}$ that is critical at the $s + is$ transition.

Interestingly, in the s_{++}/s_{\pm} phases, the mode $\Upsilon_{s+is}^{\text{crit.}}$ contributes both to relative phase and relative densities, and is decoupled from the total density variations. This picture produced by impurity scattering is in contrast to a clean two-band case [25] where phase difference is fully decoupled from densities at a linear level. Thus starting from a low temperature state in the s_{++} phase, $\Upsilon_{s+is}^{\text{crit.}}$ does not contribute to

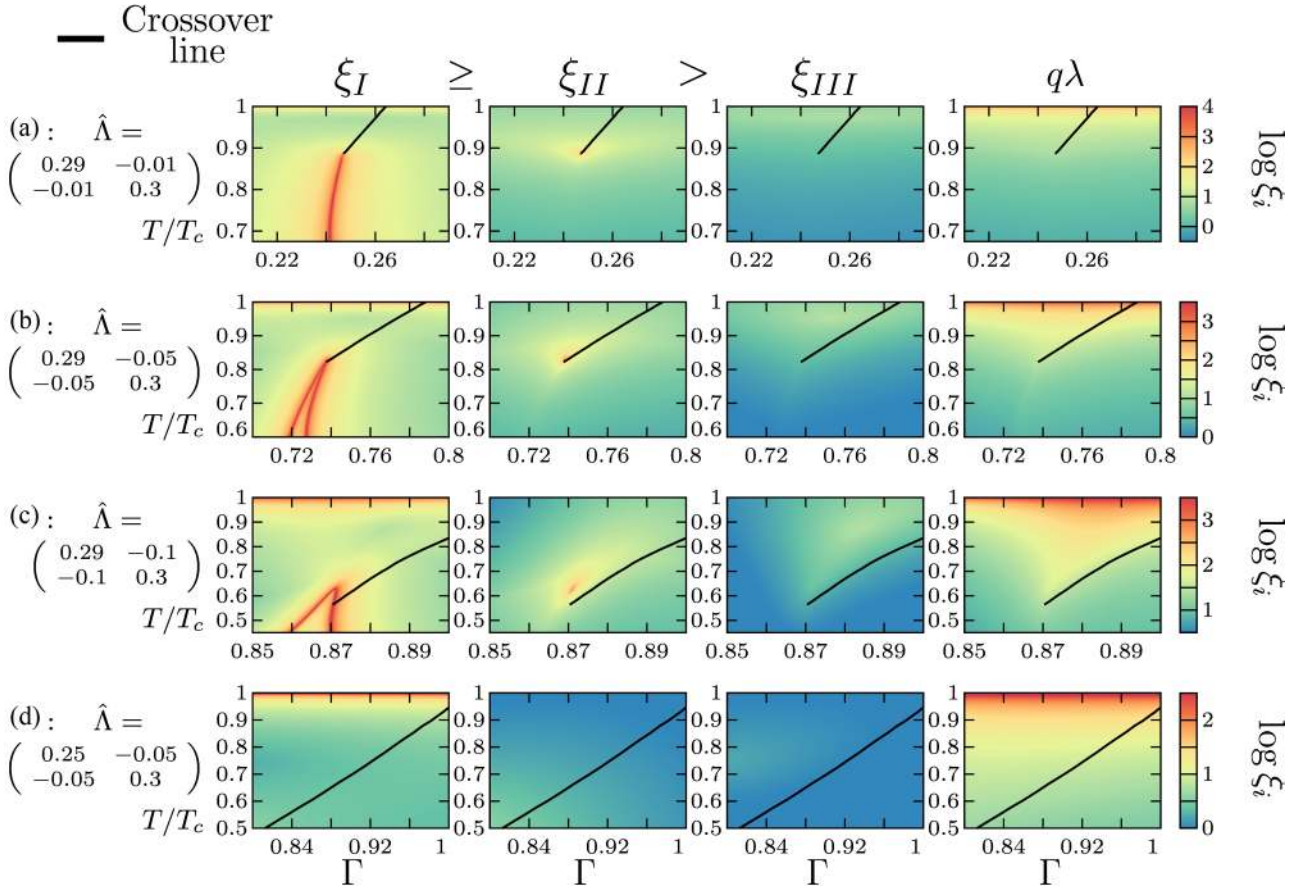


FIG. 2. Physical length scales corresponding to various phase diagrams of the Ginzburg-Landau free energy (10). These are calculated from the eigenvalue problem (22). From left to right, the panels in the different columns show the three coherence lengths ξ_i and the penetration depth λ , as functions of the temperature and interband scattering Γ . The lines correspond to different values of the coupling matrix $\hat{\lambda}$ that are displayed in Fig. 1. Namely (a)–(c) correspond to nearly degenerate bands with weak, intermediate, and strong repulsive interband pairing interaction respectively. (d) The case of intermediate band disparity with intermediate repulsive interband pairing interaction. The ratio of diffusivities here is set to $r_d = 1$ and the solid black line shows the crossover between s_{\pm} and s_{++} states. The largest coherence length (ξ_I) diverges both at T_c and the transition lines from s_{++}/s_{\pm} to the time-reversal symmetry-breaking $s + is$ state, indicating a second-order phase transition. Interestingly, the second largest length scale ξ_{II} also diverges in a single point of the phase diagram corresponding to the summit of the $s + is$ dome. Note the absence of any strong features of coherence lengths at the crossover line between s_{\pm} and s_{++} states. Note also that since the minority component vanishes at the crossover line, this illustrates that coherence length estimate $\xi \propto 1/\Delta$ cannot be used in multiband systems.

the total density, but couples relative phase and relative density. At a higher temperature a second-order phase transition to the time-reversal symmetry-breaking $s + is$ state occurs, signaled by the divergence of the largest coherence length. In the $s + is$ state, all the modes contribute to the density modes (total and relative) and to the relative phase excitations as well. Further increasing the temperature drives the system through another second-order phase transition to the s_{\pm} state. Importantly, when approaching T_c , the critical mode at $s + is$ transition $\Upsilon_{s+is}^{\text{crit}}$ that was dominating becomes subdominant in favor of $\Upsilon_{T_c}^{\text{crit}}$, a pure density (amplitude) mode that is relevant for the restoration of the normal state.

The results of the length scale analysis reported in Figs. 2 and 3 are performed for equal electron diffusivities in the different bands ($r_d = 1$). Varying the relative diffusion constant alter the results only quantitatively, while the overall picture described above remains qualitatively the same. Quantitative detail on the influence of the relative diffusion constant r_d on

the length scales and on the upper critical field are reported in Appendix E. The analysis above shows that, at the linear level, the normal modes of a dirty two-band superconductor always couple the density and the relative phase excitations. Therefore, such a system does not feature a phase-only Leggett's mode. This has to be contrasted with the case of a similar but clean two-band system [15,17], where the Leggett's modes and density modes always decouple.

Complicated variations of the coherence lengths in the dirty case, as well as the existence of diverging coherence lengths, are consequences of competing s_{\pm} and s_{++} and the $s + is$ states. They should have physical manifestations through the various responses that involve spatial or dynamical variations of the fields. Although their detailed analysis is beyond the scope of the current paper, we mention a few phenomena that can arise as a consequence of the rich interplay of the normal modes and their corresponding length scales. The above calculations do not consider dynamics but it demonstrates the

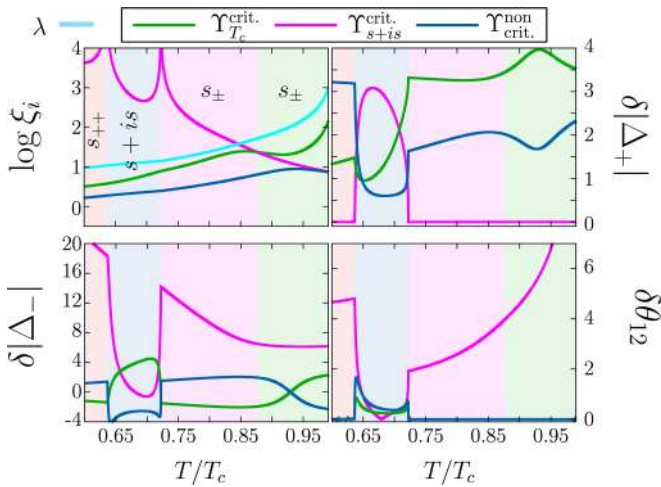


FIG. 3. Behavior of the magnetic field penetration length, the coherence lengths, and their associated normal modes, in a dirty two-band superconductor with nearly degenerate bands and intermediate repulsive interband pairing interaction [corresponding to Fig. 1(b)]. The first panel shows the penetration depth and the three coherence lengths, as functions of the temperature, and for a fixed interband impurity scattering $\Gamma = 0.7275$. It thus corresponds to a vertical scan in Fig. 1(b). There are different normal modes that are associated with the different coherence lengths. The green curve refers to the mode $\gamma_{T_c}^{\text{crit.}}$, whose coherence length diverges at T_c , which is critical at the superconducting phase transition. The pink curve is associated with $\gamma_{s+is}^{\text{crit.}}$, the mode whose coherence length diverges at the breakdown of time-reversal symmetry. The blue curve corresponds to the mode that is not critical. The last three panels thus display the contributions of the different normal modes γ to the infinitesimal perturbations $\delta|\Delta_+|$, $\delta|\Delta_-|$, and $\delta\theta_{12}$. Note that as γ are eigenvectors or a linear operator, they are defined up to a normalization factor and only their relative contributions are meaningful. The different background colors denote different physical regimes. The s_{++} state is realized at lowest temperatures, then the time-reversal symmetry-breaking $s+is$ state occurs for an intermediate temperature range and is delimited by two second-order phase transitions with a diverging coherence length. Finally, the s_{\pm} is realized until T_c where another second-order phase transition occurs. Note that within the s_{\pm} phase, there are two different background colors. This stresses that the mode which is critical at T_c , $\gamma_{T_c}^{\text{crit.}}$, is essentially different from $\gamma_{s+is}^{\text{crit.}}$, the critical mode at the $s+is$ transition. Thus the green (pink) background denotes the regions where $\gamma_{T_c}^{\text{crit.}}$ ($\gamma_{s+is}^{\text{crit.}}$) dominates.

existence of massless and soft dynamical modes that can be directly probed in experiment [28]. The mixed modes also dictate nontrivial thermoelectric properties [29,30] and their softening manifests itself in anomalies of flux flow viscosity [31]. Likewise by the same mechanism the mode mixing produces nontrivial magnetic signatures of impurities [32,33], we discuss this in more detail below. Another interesting feature, which follows from the fact that one length scale diverging near the transition to the $s+is$ state, is that it can result in a particular length scale hierarchy where the magnetic field penetration length becomes an intermediate length scale. In the next section we consider implications of such a length scale hierarchy on vortex matter, and in particular illustrate that some behavior that can be deduced from the length scale analysis, actually survive beyond the linear regime.

IV. VORTICES IN THE VICINITY OF THE $s+is$ REGION, PHYSICS BEYOND THE LINEAR REGIME

Here we discuss the physical properties associated with the topological excitations of dirty two-band superconductors, especially focusing on the possible consequences of the presence of the $s+is$ critical line on the phase diagram. We thus construct a vortex solution by numerically minimizing the free energy (10). The physical degrees of freedom Δ_1 , Δ_2 , and A are discretized using finite-element formulation [34], and the free energy is minimized using a nonlinear conjugate gradient algorithm. To construct vortex solutions the minimization procedure is started with an initial configuration, in which both components Δ_1 and Δ_2 have the same vorticity. This initial vorticity specifies the number of vortices that originally seeded in the numerical grid. The minimization procedure leads, after convergence of the algorithm, to a vortex configuration that carries the number of flux quanta that was specified by the initial phase winding. Note that the numerical grid has to be chosen much larger than the vortex configurations that are constructed. This is important to ensure that vortex matter do not interact with the domain boundaries and thus that the obtained configurations are not artifacts of boundary interactions. In particular, in the results that are displayed below, the numerical grid is larger than the displayed region which are close up views of the regions carrying vortices [35]. Note also that here we are interested in the physical properties of the vortex matter, such as intervortex forces, rather than magnetization process. This is why vortices are constructed here in zero external field, and seeded by the initial guess. By contrast in an external field, the vortex matter is not only subjected to its own intervortex interactions, but also to the interaction with Meissner currents, surface barriers, etc.

The determination of the length scales of the theory, described in the previous section, relies on the linearization of the theory around the ground state. This analysis is thus relevant in the asymptotic regions that are far away from the vortex cores. As a result, the long-range intervortex interactions (that is, the interactions in the asymptotic region where the linear theory holds) are described in terms of the coherence lengths associated with the normal modes of the system [the solutions of the eigenproblem (22)]. Their nontrivial evolution and mixing across the phase diagram indicates the possible realization of nontrivial intervortex physics beyond the linear regime and thus a likely unusual magnetic magnetic response of the system. Because the dirty two-band superconductors described here feature a critical line that segregates the $s+is$ state from the other s -wave states, one coherence should diverge in the vicinity of that transition. Thus varying the temperature can drive the system from an s -wave state through the second-order phase transition to the time-reversal symmetry-breaking $s+is$ state. Interestingly, as stressed in Fig. 3, for some fixed values of the impurity scattering rates, there can be two successive second-order phase transitions: one from the $s_{\pm} \rightarrow s+is$ followed by a second $s+is \rightarrow s_{++}$ transition at lower temperature. As illustrated in Fig. 3, it immediately follows that a temperature-driven phase transition to the $s+is$ state goes along with the divergence of the largest coherence length at the transition line, while all other length scales, including the magnetic field's penetration depth, remain finite.

Since the other length scales, including the magnetic field's penetration length are finite at this transition, there are only two possible hierarchies of the length scales near that transition: (i) all coherence lengths are larger than λ (which is a type-1 behavior) and (ii) $\xi_1 > \lambda$ but λ is larger than some of the other coherence lengths. Since intervortex interactions are related to the long-range asymptotics, such a hierarchy of the length scales suggests long-range attractive, short-range repulsive intervortex forces. This regime was earlier termed "type-1.5" [36] while an associated phase separation was termed "semi-Meissner" state [37]. As emphasized above, in a dirty two-band superconductor, the normal mode with the largest coherence length typically mixes density modes and phase-difference mode. This implies that, in the vicinity of the $s + is$ transition, vortices feature a long-range tail of density suppression. This results in long-range attractive intervortex forces (dominated by the core-core interactions). On the other hand, at intermediate scales specified by the magnetic field's penetration depth, the interactions are dominated by current-current interactions which are repulsive. The long-range intervortex interacting potential predicted by the linear theory can be expressed as a combination of modified Bessel functions of the second kind K_0 as

$$U(r) = -C_\lambda^2 K_0\left(\frac{r}{\lambda}\right) + \sum_{i=I, II, III} \left[C_i^2 K_0\left(\frac{r}{\xi_i}\right) \right]. \quad (26)$$

The coefficients C_λ and C_i depend on the eigenstates of the perturbation operator (the normal modes) and on nonlinearities. Thus, in the vicinity of the second-order phase transition to the time-reversal symmetry-breaking $s + is$ state, the interplay between the long-range attraction driven by the core-core interactions, and the short-range repulsion due to the current-current repulsion, yields nonmonotonic intervortex forces (cf. with calculations in different two-band models [15,24,37,38]).

Such forces can promote the formation of a bound state of vortices. In such a bound state, the distance separating the vortices does not directly follow from linearized theory, but is determined by full nonlinear theory. As a result, since all the parameters of the Ginzburg-Landau model (10) are temperature dependent (see the exact formulas of the coefficients in Appendix A), it is quite expectable that if vortex bound states are formed in the full nonlinear model, their typical size should also be temperature dependent.

Below we present the results of such an analysis of the full nonlinear response in the Ginzburg-Landau model. Using the numerical procedure described earlier in this section, we systematically construct sets of several vortices for fixed impurity scattering rates and decreasing temperatures similar to the parameter set investigated in Fig. 3 (thus corresponding to a vertical scan in the phase diagrams Fig. 1). The situation that is considered now mimics a dilute group of vortices that form in a field-cooled sample in fields far from upper critical magnetic field. Figure 4 displays the behavior of a set of 20 vortices at different temperatures. The selected temperatures are representatives of the various phases shown in Fig. 3.

Depending on the regime, when starting from an initial set of 20 vortices, the numerical procedure leads after convergence to a characteristic picture corresponding to either a type-2 regime or to vortex clusters that are typically realized in the type-1.5

regime. In the vicinity of the superconducting transition, as illustrated by the configuration in the first column of Fig. 4, which is close to T_c and deep in the s_\pm region, the vortex configuration is typical of a type-2 regime. Note that a type-2 regime theoretically implies an infinite vortex separation, but the strength of the repulsion decays exponentially with the separation. So for all practical purposes, the repulsion between vortices ends when the strength becomes smaller than the numerical accuracy: that is similar to the experimental situation of remnant vorticity where intervortex repulsion or vortex-boundary interaction is too small to reach the truly lowest energy state.

Upon decreasing the temperature, the largest coherence length ξ_1 increases rapidly, as the system gets closer to the transition to the $s + is$ state. This triggers the expected long-range attractive mode which leads to the formation of a vortex cluster. The last three columns in the left panel of Fig. 4 correspond, at the linear level, to type-1.5 regimes. In other words, as can be read from the values of the length scales in Fig. 2, the penetration depth there is an intermediate length scale. The corresponding regimes in the last three columns of Fig. 4 show that, in the nonlinear regime, vortices aggregate in a cluster. As can be seen from the two central columns of Fig. 4, the vortex coalescence occurs near the phase transition to the $s + is$ state, and the most compact cluster forms in the $s + is$ phase (this can be seen from the third column). Further decreasing of the temperature drives the system through another second-order phase transition to the s_{++} state. While moving away from criticality, the largest coherence length shortens. Correspondingly, the range of attractive interaction also shortens, and the attractive forces weaken. Eventually, repulsive forces will become dominant again, and the set of vortices will fall back in a type-2 regime. Observe that Fig. 4 clearly shows that the scale of strong suppression of gaps in the vortex core is not directly related to coherence lengths.

For a system with nonmonotonic interactions, standard kinetic mechanisms (see for example [39]) leads to different patterns of phase coexistence. In the case studied here the vortex clusters coexist with domains of Meissner state. The temperature dependence of intervortex forces opens up a possibility to discriminate the effect described here from a phase separation originating in vortex pinning. The formation of vortex cluster can be probed by the direct vortex visualization techniques such as magneto-optics, scanning Hall, and scanning SQUID probes. This could also be experimentally probed for example in muon-spin rotation measurements (μ SR) like the ones conducted in Ref. [40]. That is, when μ SR detects a phase separation into vortex clusters and Meissner domains, the above considered contraction of a vortex cluster when the temperature is lowered should result in a local increase of magnetic field: quantity that, again, can be extracted from μ SR data [40]. In order to connect the effect of vortex clusterization with this experimentally measurable quantity, we calculate the local mean magnetic flux density for a vortex cluster as the system is cooled down. The evolution of the mean magnetic flux density of a cluster during the cool-down process is displayed in the right panel of Fig. 4. There is a strong peak in the magnetic flux density in correspondence to an increase of the vortex binding forces near the $s + is$ transition.

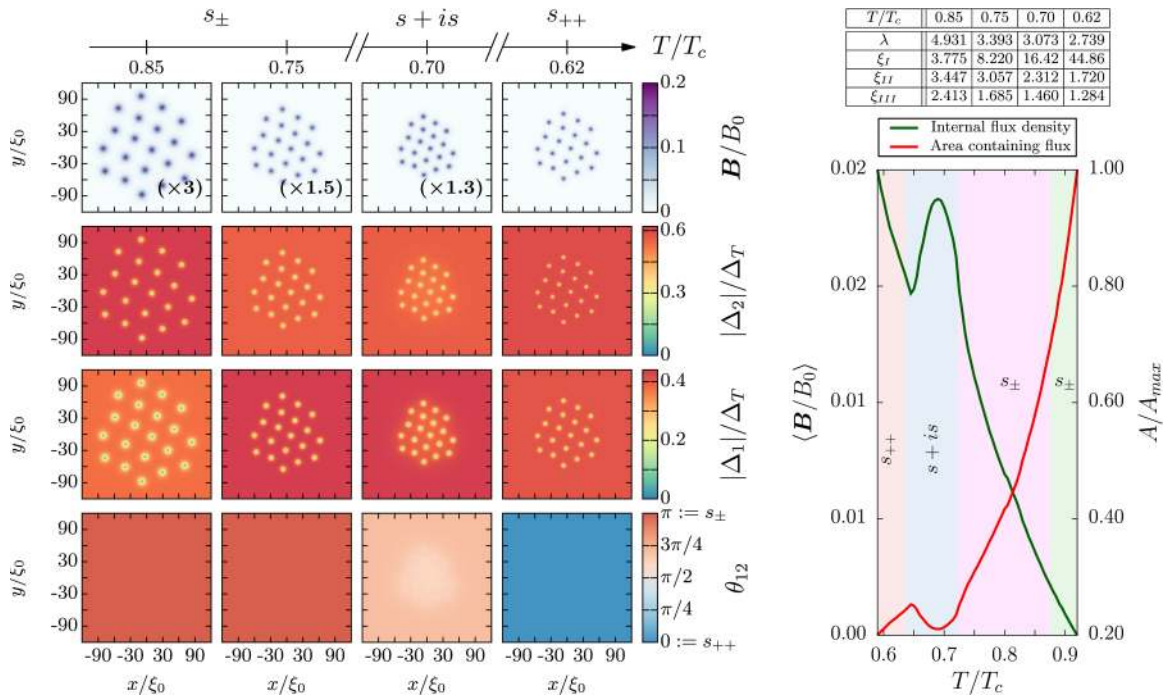


FIG. 4. Evolution of bound state of 20 vortices during a cooling procedure like that displayed in Fig. 3. Apart from the temperature, all other parameters are fixed: the interband scattering rate is $\Gamma = 0.7275$, the gauge coupling constant is $q = 0.5$, and electronic diffusivities are equal ($r_d = 1$). In the left panel, the displayed quantities on the different lines are, respectively, the magnetic field \mathbf{B} , the amplitudes of the gap in majority ($|\Delta_2|$), and minority ($|\Delta_1|$) components. The last line shows the relative phase θ_{12} from which the ground-state phase can be directly read. Different vortex configurations, at different temperatures, can be read from the various columns displayed in the left panel. The first column shows a type-2 regime where the largest length scale is the penetration depth and thus the repulsion forces dominate. The other columns, on the other hand, show the typical realization of a type-1.5 regime. There, due to the proximity with the $s_{++}/s_{\pm} \rightarrow s + is$ transition, the largest coherence length increases and this triggers the long-range attractive forces resulting in the formation of a compact cluster of vortices. The right panel shows the flux-carrying area (defined as the area of the region where the magnetic fields is above some threshold $\delta = 0.005 B_{\max}$), and the internal mean magnetic flux density in the flux-carrying region. The internal flux density shows a strong peak where the attractive intervortex forces are strongest and thus the clusters are the most compact. Here this peak is near the $s + is$ transition. The numerical values of the various length scales corresponding to the different regimes displayed in the left panel are shown in the top right table.

The appearance of this kind of signal assumes phase separation due to kinetic reasons. However, similar signal should also be expected for dilute vortex lattices that can contract due to emerging attractive forces as well. The strength of the effect will also depend on the magnetic penetration lengths: the longer is λ , the weaker are the intervortex attractive forces. On the quantitative side: an interesting feature is the vortex clusterization can start very far away from the $s + is$ phase transition. This is fully consistent with linear analysis where we find, in Fig. 3, a broad region of increased largest coherence length associated with the critical mode. Therefore, even if the $s + is$ phase occupies an unobservably small domain on the phase diagram the soft modes implied by that criticality exist and modify magnetic response in a wide range of parameters.

Having established vortex clustering due to existence of a critical mode, we briefly discuss a few of the structural features of vortex clusters. A detailed study of the vortex cluster structure is beyond the scope of this paper and is perhaps a fruitful direction of application of methods developed in research on filament bundles. Yet, it should be emphasized that indeed the vortex clusters are not a simple superposition of single vortex solutions. Correspondingly, Eq. (26), which is based

on the linear theory with the assumption of axially symmetric composite vortices, can received nonlinear corrections. One of the possible nonlinear effects is that clusters can exhibit disintegration of the composite character of vortices: namely a small splitting of the vortex cores in the different components near clusters boundary. This behavior can clearly be seen in the numerical solutions shown in Fig. 5 for a cluster of seven vortices. As can be seen in Fig. 5, clearly the phenomena of vortex splitting occurs at the boundary, while the inner vortex sitting at the center of the cluster shows no splitting. Such a splitting of vortex cores at the boundary of clusters excites a mode that is not present in the interaction between single vortices, but that should contribute to the intercluster interactions.

It should finally be stressed that the coherence lengths cannot be related in a simple way to overall vortex core sizes, because of the nonlinear nature of the coupled system. It can clearly be seen in Fig. 4 that although one of the length scales diverges in the vicinity of the $s + is$ transition, this has a relatively little influence on the size of substantial density suppression in vortex cores (but dramatically affects the long-range weak density suppression and thus the intervortex interactions).

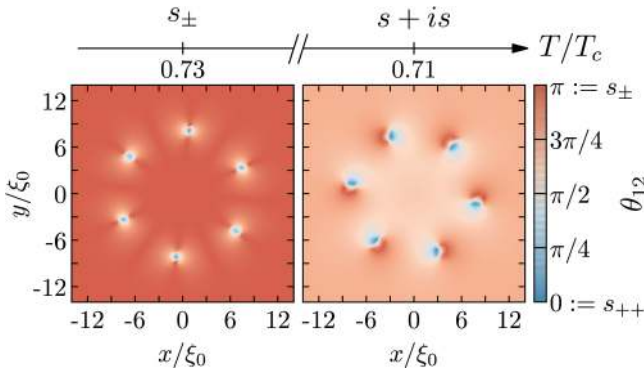


FIG. 5. Splitting of composite integer flux quanta vortices into fractional vortices, at the boundary of clusters formed due to the long-range attractive forces near the $s + is$ transition. Here a cluster of seven vortices for the same parameters as in Fig. 4 besides $q = 0.8$, both in the s_{\pm} state (first column) and $s + is$ (second column). The relative phase shows the splitting of vortices at the boundary of the cluster.

V. EFFECTS OF SPATIAL GRADIENTS IN IMPURITY DENSITY

The previous sections describe the effect of impurities on the phase diagram of dirty two-band superconductors and, in particular, how it affects the different length scales. We further demonstrated that, in the vicinity of the impurity-induced second-order phase transition associated with the spontaneous breakdown of the time-reversal symmetry, it results in nonmonotonic intervortex forces that can lead to the formation of vortex clusters whose typical signature can in principle be probed in μ SR measurements. The discussion so far focused on the case of a spatially uniform distribution of impurity density. It is instructive to consider one more example, where the impurity density is not uniformly distributed in space. Spatially varying impurity will result in an inhomogeneous superconducting state which will feature gradients both of densities and relative phases of the field components as a consequence of mode mixing. This in turn can produce spontaneous magnetic fields. Spontaneous magnetic fields were indeed shown to occur in various models of $s + is$ states for different kind of inhomogeneities such as impurities and domain walls and their combinations [32,33,41,42], and impuritylike inhomogeneities produced by the local heating of a superconductor [29,30]. In this section we report that spontaneous magnetic fields arise when there are gradients of impurity density. The magnetic field discussed in the previous section will be superimposed with the spontaneous magnetic field. This can have direct implications for the vortex states previously considered, since both the inhomogeneities and the spontaneous magnetic fields induced by them can provide a pinning landscape for vortices.

To illustrate that inhomogeneities can indeed yield spontaneous magnetic fields, we consider an idealized situation of a sinusoidal modulation of the impurity scattering rates $\Gamma = 0.7275 \pm 0.02$, where the period of the modulation is of the order of the size of a vortex. Figure 6 shows this situation where spontaneous magnetic field appears due to the modulation of impurities. Moreover, it shows that it can

also substantially affect vortex structures such as the clusters previously reported in Fig. 4. Indeed, in this example, inhomogeneities of the impurity scattering rates clearly result in the fragmentation of the vortex cluster into smaller clusters. In other words, inhomogeneities induce a pinning landscape due to gap modulations and due to appearance of spontaneous multipolar magnetic field, which affects the structure of vortex clusters.

The spontaneous magnetic field that arises exclusively due to inhomogeneities (i.e., without vortices) is displayed in the second panel of the first row of Fig. 6, and it is maximal where the modulation of Γ has its larger gradients. The spontaneous magnetic field is spatially alternating and its total flux across the sample is zero in the absence of vortices. Note that there

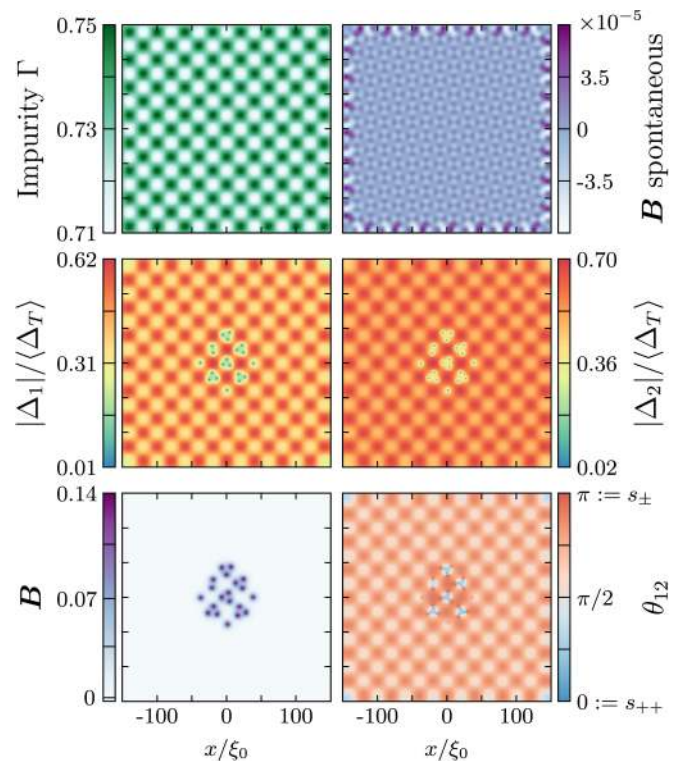


FIG. 6. Appearance of spontaneous magnetic fields and fragmentation of vortex cluster due to small periodic modulation of the impurity scattering rate Γ . All the microscopic parameters are the same as in Fig. 4. The temperature is $T/T_c = 0.7$, while the impurity scattering strength is modulated sinusoidally with amplitudes $\Gamma = 0.7275 \pm 0.02$. The panels on the top row show the modulated impurity and the induced magnetic field, in the absence of vortices. The middle line displays the amplitudes of the gap in minority ($|\Delta_1|$) and majority components ($|\Delta_2|$) of the fragmented of vortex cluster. The bottom row shows the corresponding magnetic field \mathbf{B} and the relative phase θ_{12} . Modulation of impurity provides a pinning landscape that favors placing vortices where the impurity is increased, and this tends to break a cluster into smaller clusters, as compared to Fig. 4. Nonetheless, the clearly large areas of gap suppression indicates the presence of attractive intervortex forces. In addition, the modulation of Γ produces a small spontaneous magnetic field in the $s + is$ state as can be seen from the last panel. Note however that the spontaneous field is several orders of magnitude smaller than that of vortices, and it is typically dominated by the vortex background.

is an enhanced spontaneous field near the boundaries that is dipolelike, rather than quadrupolelike in the bulk. This is not a generic property, but rather a consequence of the particular choice of the modulation here that has stronger gradients whose contribution is less compensated at the boundary.

The presence of spatially inhomogeneous distribution of impurities can thus have experimental manifestations that can, for example, be detected in a zero field by μ SR and scanning SQUID experiments. Moreover, as can be seen from the other panels in Fig. 6, besides the spontaneous magnetic fields, the inhomogeneities can also act as a pinning landscape for vortices that will alter the structure of the clusters discussed in the previous section. Such a cluster fragmentation due to pinning should result in a reduction of the μ SR signatures discussed in the previous section, in the case of homogeneous systems.

VI. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, in this work we studied the properties of dirty two-band superconductors with repulsive interband interaction. We used the microscopically derived Ginzburg-Landau theory to give qualitatively consistent solutions with the Usadel model, not too far from superconducting T_c . We investigated the normal modes, and their corresponding coherence lengths. The normal modes of dirty systems are much more complex than those in clean two-band cases due to the frustration between various interband interaction terms. One of the new features is the mixing of the Leggett mode with the density modes that occurs even without time-reversal symmetry breaking. An important property of the dirty two-band superconductors is the presence of a region of $s + is$ state on the phase diagram. This $s + is$ domain is surrounded by a line of second-order phase transition that dictates the existence of a soft mode and an infinite disparity of coherence lengths. A striking feature is that the disparity of the coherence lengths and relatively soft mode persists for a wide range of coupling constants and temperatures, even if the domain of the $s + is$ phase is too small to be directly resolvable in experiment. This makes such systems very different from the clean two-band s -wave case [15]. This should also have consequences for various properties associated with the static and dynamic fluctuations. We focused here on consequences to the vortex physics and demonstrated the existence of a region where the hierarchy of the length scales is such that the penetration depth becomes an intermediate length scale (the so-called type-1.5 regime). This leads to long-range attractive and short-range repulsive intervortex forces, leading to formation of vortex bound states or clusters. These clusters, due to the temperature dependence of the mean magnetic field's density, have specific signatures that can be discriminated from other mechanisms also responsible of cluster formation. This should be experimentally measurable in muon-spin-rotation experiments. Note finally that qualitatively similar features should also be expected in other realizations of $s + is$ states [10–14,43].

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APPENDIX A: GINZBURG-LANDAU COEFFICIENTS

There, the coefficients of the Ginzburg-Landau functional a_{ij} , b_{ij} , c_{ij} , and k_{ij} can be calculated from the inputs λ_{ij} , T , and Γ of the microscopic self-consistency equation. N_i are the densities of states and D_i are the electron diffusivities. First, the coefficients of gradient terms are given by [5]

$$k_{ii} = 2\pi T N_i \sum_{n=0}^{N_d} \frac{D_i(\omega_n + \gamma_{ji})^2 + \gamma_{ij}\gamma_{ji}D_j}{\omega_n^2(\omega_n + \gamma_{ij} + \gamma_{ji})^2}, \quad (\text{A1a})$$

$$k_{ij} = 2\pi T N_i \gamma_{ij} \sum_{n=0}^{N_d} \frac{D_i(\omega_n + \gamma_{ji}) + D_j(\omega_n + \gamma_{ij})}{\omega_n^2(\omega_n + \gamma_{ij} + \gamma_{ji})^2}, \quad (\text{A1b})$$

with $j \neq i$. The coefficients of the potential terms can be found for example from Ref. [8] and they read as

$$a_{ii} = \frac{N_i \lambda_{jj}}{\det(\hat{\lambda})} - 2\pi T \sum_{n=0}^{N_d} \frac{(\omega_n + \gamma_{ji})N_i}{\omega_n(\omega_n + \gamma_{ij} + \gamma_{ji})}, \quad (\text{A2a})$$

$$a_{ij} = -\frac{N_i \lambda_{ij}}{\det(\hat{\lambda})} - 2\pi T \sum_{n=0}^{N_d} \frac{\gamma_{ij}N_i}{\omega_n(\omega_n + \gamma_{ij} + \gamma_{ji})}. \quad (\text{A2b})$$

The other parameters read as

$$b_{ii} = \pi T N_i \sum_{n=0}^{N_d} \frac{(\omega_n + \gamma_{ji})^4}{\omega_n^3(\omega_n + \gamma_{ij} + \gamma_{ji})^4} + \pi T N_i \sum_{n=0}^{N_d} \frac{\gamma_{ij}(\omega_n + \gamma_{ji})(\omega_n^2 + 3\omega_n\gamma_{ji} + \gamma_{ji}^2)}{\omega_n^3(\omega_n + \gamma_{ij} + \gamma_{ji})^4}, \quad (\text{A3a})$$

$$b_{ij} = -\pi T N_i \sum_{n=0}^{N_d} \frac{\gamma_{ij}}{(\omega_n + \gamma_{ij} + \gamma_{ji})^4} + \pi T N_i \sum_{n=0}^{N_d} \frac{\gamma_{ij}(\gamma_{ij} + \gamma_{ji})[\omega_n(\gamma_{ij} + \gamma_{ji}) + 2\gamma_{ij}\gamma_{ji}]}{\omega_n^3(\omega_n + \gamma_{ij} + \gamma_{ji})^4}, \quad (\text{A3b})$$

and

$$c_{ii} = \pi T N_i \times \sum_{n=0}^{N_d} \frac{\gamma_{ij}(\omega_n + \gamma_{ji})[\omega_n^2 + (\omega_n + \gamma_{ji})(\gamma_{ij} + \gamma_{ji})]}{\omega_n^3(\omega_n + \gamma_{ij} + \gamma_{ji})^4}, \quad (\text{A4a})$$

$$c_{ij} = \pi T N_i \sum_{n=0}^{N_d} \frac{\gamma_{ij}(\omega_n + \gamma_{ji})(\omega_n + \gamma_{ij})(\gamma_{ij} + \gamma_{ji})}{\omega_n^3(\omega_n + \gamma_{ij} + \gamma_{ji})^4}. \quad (\text{A4b})$$

Thus for a given set of input microscopic parameters, λ_{ij} , Γ , and T close to T_c , we can reconstruct the coefficients (A1)–(A4) and investigate the ground-state properties of the GL theory by minimizing the free energy (10) with respect to $|\Delta_j|$ and θ_{12} .

APPENDIX B: GINZBURG-LANDAU COEFFICIENTS OF THE MIXED GRADIENTS FREE BASIS

Rewriting the original Ginzburg-Landau model (10) using a linear combination of the components of the order parameter:

$$\psi_1 = \sqrt{k_{11}}\Delta_1 + \sqrt{k_{22}}\Delta_2, \quad (\text{B1a})$$

$$\psi_2 = \sqrt{k_{11}}\Delta_1 - \sqrt{k_{22}}\Delta_2, \quad (\text{B1b})$$

allows a much simpler form of the kinetic terms which is convenient to investigate physical length scales. Within the new basis, the coefficients for the kinetic term of the rewritten Ginzburg-Landau functional (13) read as

$$\kappa_1 = \frac{\sqrt{k_{11}k_{22}} + k_{12}}{2\sqrt{k_{11}k_{22}}} \quad \text{and} \quad \kappa_2 = \frac{\sqrt{k_{11}k_{22}} - k_{12}}{2\sqrt{k_{11}k_{22}}}. \quad (\text{B2})$$

The coefficients of the potential read as

$$\alpha_{11} = \frac{a_{11}k_{22} + a_{22}k_{11} + 2a_{12}\sqrt{k_{11}k_{22}}}{4k_{11}k_{22}}, \quad (\text{B3a})$$

$$\alpha_{22} = \frac{a_{11}k_{22} + a_{22}k_{11} - 2a_{12}\sqrt{k_{11}k_{22}}}{4k_{11}k_{22}}, \quad (\text{B3b})$$

$$\alpha_{12} = \frac{a_{11}k_{22} - a_{22}k_{11}}{4k_{11}k_{22}}, \quad (\text{B3c})$$

and

$$\beta_{11} = \frac{b_{11}k_{22}^2 + b_{22}k_{11}^2}{16k_{11}^2k_{22}^2} + \frac{b_{12} + c_{12}}{8k_{11}k_{22}} + \frac{c_{11}k_{22} + c_{22}k_{11}}{4(k_{11}k_{22})^{3/2}}, \quad (\text{B4a})$$

$$\beta_{22} = \frac{b_{11}k_{22}^2 + b_{22}k_{11}^2}{16k_{11}^2k_{22}^2} + \frac{b_{12} + c_{12}}{8k_{11}k_{22}} - \frac{c_{11}k_{22} + c_{22}k_{11}}{4(k_{11}k_{22})^{3/2}}, \quad (\text{B4b})$$

$$\beta_{12} = \frac{b_{11}k_{22}^2 + b_{22}k_{11}^2}{8k_{11}^2k_{22}^2} - \frac{c_{12}}{4k_{11}k_{22}}. \quad (\text{B4c})$$

Finally

$$\gamma_{11} = \frac{b_{11}k_{22}^2 - b_{22}k_{11}^2}{16k_{11}^2k_{22}^2} + \frac{c_{11}k_{22} - c_{22}k_{11}}{8(k_{11}k_{22})^{3/2}}, \quad (\text{B5a})$$

$$\gamma_{22} = \frac{b_{11}k_{22}^2 - b_{22}k_{11}^2}{16k_{11}^2k_{22}^2} - \frac{c_{11}k_{22} - c_{22}k_{11}}{8(k_{11}k_{22})^{3/2}}, \quad (\text{B5b})$$

$$\gamma_{12} = \frac{b_{11}k_{22}^2 + b_{22}k_{11}^2}{16k_{11}^2k_{22}^2} + \frac{c_{12} - b_{12}}{8k_{11}k_{22}}. \quad (\text{B5c})$$

APPENDIX C: PERTURBATIONS IN THE ORIGINAL BASIS

Using Eqs. (21) and (25), the perturbations are reconstructed, and they are expressed in terms of the perturbations in the *rotated* basis as

$$\begin{aligned} \delta|\Delta_1|^2 = & \frac{1}{2k_{11}} \left(\frac{f_1^2}{\kappa_1^2} + \frac{f_2^2}{\kappa_2^2} \right) \\ & - \left(\frac{u_1 f_2}{\kappa_2} + \frac{u_2 f_1}{\kappa_1} \right) \sqrt{\frac{\kappa_1 u_1^2 + \kappa_2 u_2^2}{k_{11}^2 \kappa_1^3 \kappa_2^3 u_1^2 u_2^2}} \sin \bar{\varphi} \phi \\ & - \frac{1}{k_{11} \kappa_1 \kappa_2} \left[\left(f_1 f_2 + \frac{\kappa_1 u_1^2 + \kappa_2 u_2^2}{2u_1 u_2} \right) \cos \bar{\varphi} \right], \end{aligned} \quad (\text{C1a})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta|\Delta_2|^2 = & \frac{1}{2k_{22}} \left(\frac{f_1^2}{\kappa_1^2} + \frac{f_2^2}{\kappa_2^2} \right) \\ & + \left(\frac{u_1 f_2}{\kappa_2} + \frac{u_2 f_1}{\kappa_1} \right) \sqrt{\frac{\kappa_1 u_1^2 + \kappa_2 u_2^2}{k_{22}^2 \kappa_1^3 \kappa_2^3 u_1^2 u_2^2}} \sin \bar{\varphi} \phi \\ & + \frac{1}{k_{22} \kappa_1 \kappa_2} \left[\left(f_1 f_2 + \frac{\kappa_1 u_1^2 + \kappa_2 u_2^2}{2u_1 u_2} \right) \cos \bar{\varphi} \right], \end{aligned} \quad (\text{C1b})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta\theta_{12} = & \frac{-2u_1 u_2 (u_1^2 + u_2^2) \cos \bar{\varphi} \sqrt{\frac{\kappa_1 u_1^2 + \kappa_2 u_2^2}{\kappa_1 \kappa_2 u_1^2 u_2^2}} \phi}{(u_1^2 + u_2^2)^2 + 4u_1^2 u_2^2 \sin^2 \bar{\varphi}} \\ & - \frac{2u_1 u_2 (u_1 - u_2) \left(\frac{u_1 f_2}{\kappa_2} - \frac{u_2 f_1}{\kappa_1} \right)}{(u_1^2 + u_2^2)^2 + 4u_1^2 u_2^2 \sin^2 \bar{\varphi}}. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{C1c})$$

APPENDIX D: SECOND CRITICAL FIELD

H_{c2} can be obtained by considering the perturbation operator around the normal state. More precisely, in the original parametrization the normal state is $|\Delta_1| = |\Delta_2| = 0$. Using (17), this implies that the normal state in the new variables is $|\psi_1| = |\psi_2| = 0$ and thus $u_1 = u_2 = 0$ and $\bar{\varphi} = 0$.

Close to the second critical field H_{c2} the magnetic field is approximately constant: $\mathbf{B} = B_0 \mathbf{e}_z$ and the densities are small. Thus the Ginzburg-Landau equations (15) can be linearized around the normal state as

$$\Pi^2 \Upsilon = \mathcal{M}^2 \Big|_{u_1=u_2=\bar{\varphi}=0} \Upsilon \equiv \mathcal{M}_0^2 \Upsilon. \quad (\text{D1})$$

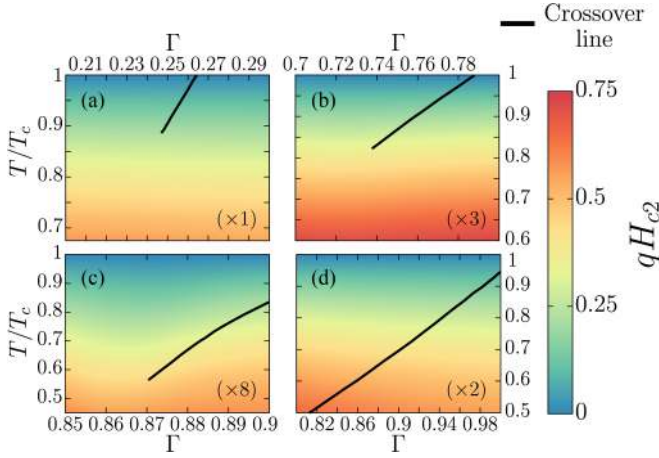


FIG. 7. Upper critical field H_{c2} , as defined in (D7), as a function of temperature and interband scattering Γ , for equal diffusivities in both bands ($r_d = 1$). The different panels correspond to different values of the coupling matrix $\hat{\lambda}$ that are displayed in Fig. 1. Clearly the complexity of the phase diagram of the model has little effect on the behavior of H_{c2} .

Because of the gauge invariance, the vector potential can be parametrized in the Landau gauge as $\mathbf{A} = (0, B_0 x, 0)^{-1}$. As a result, the linearized Ginzburg-Landau equations read as

$$[\nabla^2 - (qB_0 x)^2]\Upsilon = \mathcal{M}_0^2 \Upsilon. \quad (\text{D2})$$

For the simple Gaussian ansatz $\Upsilon = C \exp(-\frac{x^2}{2\xi^2})$ with the vector $C = (C_1, C_2)^T$ and $qB_0 = 1/\xi^2$. Equation (D2) further simplifies:

$$\mathcal{M}_0^2 \Upsilon = \frac{-1}{\xi^2} \Upsilon. \quad (\text{D3})$$

Thus $1/\xi^2$ is an eigenvalue of $-\mathcal{M}_0^2$. More precisely, its largest:

$$qH_{c2} = \frac{1}{\xi^2} := \max(\text{Eigenvalue}[-\mathcal{M}_0^2]). \quad (\text{D4})$$

It is easy to realize that the perturbations of the relative phase Υ decouple from density perturbations. The mass matrix thus becomes

$$\mathcal{M}_0^2 = 2 \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{11}/\kappa_1 & \alpha_{12}/\sqrt{\kappa_1 \kappa_2} \\ \alpha_{12}/\sqrt{\kappa_1 \kappa_2} & \alpha_{22}/\kappa_2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (\text{D5})$$

and its eigenvalues are

$$\frac{\kappa_2 \alpha_{11} + \kappa_1 \alpha_{22} \pm \sqrt{(\kappa_2 \alpha_{11} - \kappa_1 \alpha_{22})^2 + 4\alpha_{12}^2 \kappa_1 \kappa_2}}{\kappa_1 \kappa_2}. \quad (\text{D6})$$

As a result, we find the second critical field in the dimensionless units of Eq. (10),

$$qH_{c2} = -\frac{\alpha_{11}}{\kappa_1} - \frac{\alpha_{22}}{\kappa_2} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{\alpha_{11}}{\kappa_1} - \frac{\alpha_{22}}{\kappa_2}\right)^2 + 4\frac{\alpha_{12}^2}{\kappa_1 \kappa_2}}. \quad (\text{D7})$$

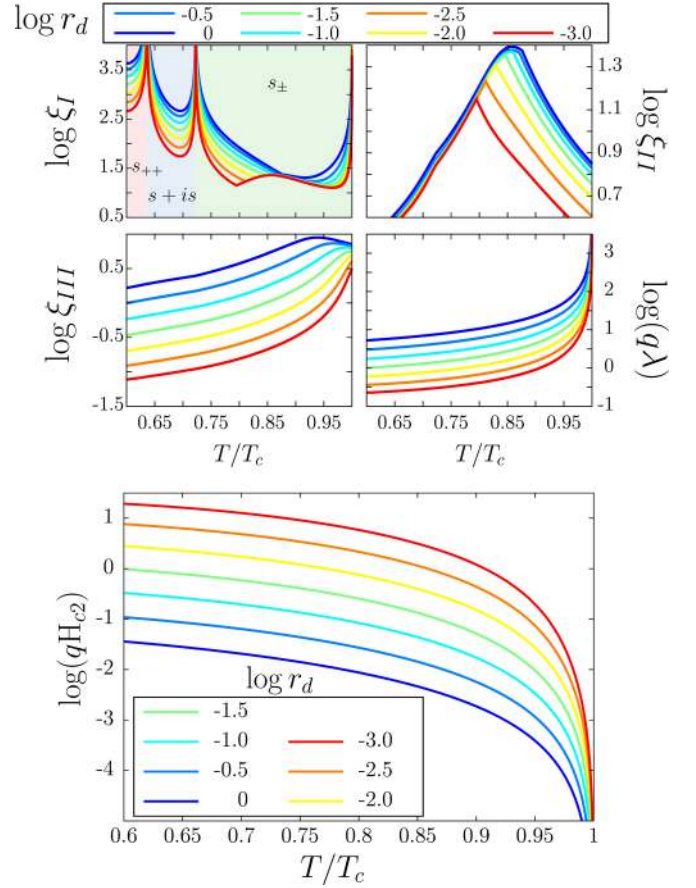


FIG. 8. Effect of relative diffusion constant on the different length scales and on the upper critical field H_{c2} [corresponding to Fig. 1(b)]. The top block displays the length scales as functions of the temperature for a given interband scattering $\Gamma = 0.7275$. The relative diffusion constant affects only quantitatively the different length scales and does not affect the phase diagram. Similarly, the bottom-most panel shows upper critical field H_{c2} as a function of the temperature for the same parameter set. Increasing the relative diffusion constant also increases the upper critical field.

Figure 7 shows the upper critical field H_{c2} , defined in (D7), as a function of temperature and interband impurity scattering Γ , in the case of equal diffusivities. This shows the case of two-band superconductors with different intraband and interband coupling.

APPENDIX E: EFFECT OF THE RELATIVE DIFFUSION CONSTANT

Figure 8 shows the effect of the relative diffusion constant on the different length scales and on the upper critical field H_{c2} , for a dirty two-band superconductor with nearly degenerate bands and intermediate repulsive interband pairing interaction [corresponding to Fig. 1(b)]. Relative diffusion constant has only a quantitative influence on the various length scales, while it increases the upper critical field H_{c2} .

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