Paraconductivity of pseudogapped superconductors

Igor Poboiko $^{1,2}$ and Mikhail Feigel’man $^{3,2}$

$^1$ Skolkovo Institute of Science and Technology, Moscow, Russia
$^2$ National Research University "Higher School of Economics", Moscow, Russia and
$^3$ L. D. Landau Institute for Theoretical Physics, Chernogolovka, Moscow region, Russia

We calculate Aslamazov-Larkin paraconductivity $\sigma_{AL}(T)$ for a model of strongly disordered superconductors (dimensions $d = 2,3$) with a large pseudogap whose magnitude strongly exceeds transition temperature $T_c$. We show that, within Gaussian approximation over Cooper-pair fluctuations, paraconductivity is just twice larger that the classical AL result at the same $\epsilon = (T - T_c)/T_c$. Upon decreasing $\epsilon$, Gaussian approximation is violated due to local fluctuations of pairing fields that become relevant at $\epsilon \leq \epsilon_1 \ll 1$. Characteristic scale $\epsilon_1$ is much larger than the width $\epsilon_2$ of the thermodynamical critical region, that is determined via the Ginzburg criterion, $\epsilon_2 \approx \epsilon_1^4$. We argue that in the intermediate region $\epsilon_2 \leq \epsilon \leq \epsilon_1$ paraconductivity follows the same AL power law, albeit with another (yet unknown) numerical prefactor. At further decrease of the temperature, all kinds of fluctuational corrections become strong at $\epsilon \leq \epsilon_2$; in particular, conductivity occurs to be strongly inhomogeneous in real space.

I. INTRODUCTION

Strongly disordered superconductors near quantum phase transition into an insulator state attract great interest during last years.[1–13] On experimental side, new methods which became available, like low-temperature scanning tunneling spectroscopy which makes it possible to study properties of superconducting state locally with a nanometer-scale resolution. As a result,[14] an existence of a strong density-of-states (DoS) suppression at temperatures much above the superconducting transition $T_c$ was demonstrated. Such a phenomenon is called pseudogap, in some rough analogy to the phenomenon known for under-doped high-$T_c$ oxide superconductors; however, the origin of pseudogap in usual strongly disordered superconductors like InO$_x$, see Ref. 11 and 2 is unrelated to various courses of pseudogap origin, discussed in relation to HTSC. A detailed semi-quantitative theory of superconductivity, starting from BCS-like model with localized single-electron states (near 3D Anderson localization transition) was developed in Ref. 11 and 2 elaborating an approach proposed originally in[15] and developed numerically in[16].

One of most general phenomenon inherent to disordered superconductors is known to be fluctuational conductivity (paraconductivity) predicted long ago by Aslamazov and Larkin.[17] It is due to appearance of fluctuational (with finite life-time) Cooper pairs at temperatures slightly above $T_c$. Aslamazov-Larkin (AL) paraconductivity is especially universal in 2D superconductors, where additional conductance per square is

$$\sigma_{\square}^{\square \square} = \frac{e^2}{16\hbar} \frac{T}{T - T_c},$$

independently of any microscopic parameters. This result is usually considered to be valid as long as $\sigma_{AL}$ is much smaller than Drude conductance of the metal $\sigma_0$, i.e. at $\epsilon \equiv T/T_c - 1 \gg \text{Gi} = e^2/16\hbar \sigma_0$, that is, in the region of Gaussian fluctuations. In bulk systems paraconductivity is less singular, $\sigma_{AL} \propto (T - T_c)^{-1/2}$.

More close to the transition point, within fluctuational region $\epsilon \leq \text{Gi}$, interaction between superconducting fluctuations become important and results in the universal scaling behavior of thermodynamics quantities[18] that is determined exclusively by space dimensionality and order parameter symmetry. In what concerns kinetic properties (like conductivity) the situation is less clear. Ref. 19 provided arguments in favor of the statement that paraconductivity is more sensitive to nonlinear effects and deviates from classical AL form already at $\epsilon \leq \sqrt{\text{Gi}}$, that is, parametrically far from the scaling region. Basically, the arguments of Ref. 19 were based upon the suppression of the electron density of states (DoS) due to superconducting fluctuations: reduced DoS leads to suppression of the electron-electron inelastic rate; in turn, that leads to an increase of the order parameter relaxation time $\tau_{GL}$, with respect to its value known from the Gaussian approximation, $\tau_{GL}^{(0)} = \pi \hbar/8(T - T_c)$. Since paraconductivity $\sigma_{AL}$ can be generally shown to be proportional to the product $T\tau_{GL}$, the above consideration suggests its more singular behavior due to fluctuational suppression of the DoS. However, detailed calculations of the proposed effect were performed[19] for the case when strong depairing is present and the whole effect is anyway weak; it remained unclear if indeed temperature behavior of paraconductivity changes qualitatively in the range $\epsilon \leq \sqrt{\text{Gi}}$.

In the present paper we provide an analysis of similar problem from a different perspective. Namely, we consider very strongly disordered superconductor with a well-developed pseudogap $\Delta_P$. An existence of pseudogap $\Delta_P$ is due to i) localized nature of single-electron eigenstates $\psi_i(r)$, and ii) phonon-induced attraction between electrons which leads to formation of localized electron pairs (with opposite spins) populating eigenstates $\psi_i(r)$. The energy gain due to formation of such a pair is $\Delta_P$. Next, hybridization matrix elements $J_{ij}$ provide virtual hopping of electron pairs between different localized eigenstates. If this hopping is sufficiently strong, a superconducting coherent state is formed below some critical temperature $T_c$; (for detailed theory of pseudo-
gaped superconductivity see[2].

Below we consider the case of $\Delta \rho$ that is much larger than $T_c$, like it was found in InO$_2$ thick films studied in Ref[5]. In such a case one may neglect, to a first approximation over $T_c/\Delta \rho \ll 1$, the presence of single-electron states: the single-particle DoS will be set to zero. We will show, nevertheless, that the whole qualitative picture of critical fluctuations, including their dynamics, remains the same as for usual disordered superconductors, as long as we stick to the Gaussian fluctuation region. The major difference we found is that now $\tau_{GL}^0 = \pi \hbar/4(T - T_c)$, i.e. twice larger than the result of the standard theory.

This result is valid as long as thermal fluctuations are weak and their interaction can be neglected. For such a region to exist at $\epsilon \leq 1$ in a pseudogapped superconductor, a special assumption is necessary; namely, we consider the model with interaction matrix elements $J_{ij}$ possessing large coordination number $Z \gg 1$ for the relevant eigenstates which have eigenenergies $\epsilon_i, \epsilon_j$ located within about $T_c$ from Fermi energy. The presence of large parameter $Z$ allows us to derive a dynamical Ginzburg-Landau functional for superconducting fluctuations at $T$ near $T_c$ and to calculate paraconductivity at $\epsilon \geq \epsilon_1 \ll 1$ where explicit value of $\epsilon_1$ depends both on $Z$ and on space dimensionality $d$ (we consider $d = 2, 3$). At smaller $\epsilon$ interaction between fluctuations becomes strong enough to affect kinetic coefficient of the Ginzburg-Landau functional, thus the kinetic problem cannot be solved analytically; however, we provide some arguments in favor of the same type power-law singularity in paraconductivity $\sigma_{AL} \propto (T - T_c)^{(d-4)/2}$ to exist down to much smaller values of $\epsilon \geq \epsilon_2$. Here $\epsilon_2$ provides a boundary of the region where all thermodynamic fluctuation effects become strong, it is analogous to the Ginzburg parameter in the usual theory of second-order phase transitions; the important point is that $\epsilon_2 \ll \epsilon_1$ as long as $\epsilon_1 \ll 1$.

The rest of the paper is organized as follows: in Sec. II we formulate our model based upon Anderson pseudospin[20] representation of the even-only sector of BCS Hamiltonian for localized single-electron states; we provide initial mean-field-like analysis in[14,15] and then in Sec. III we develop Popov-Fedotov semionic diagrammatic technique that is convenient to treat long-range and long-time properties of the model near the critical point. Sec. III is devoted to the derivation of the dynamic Ginzburg-Landau functional and to the calculation of the paraconductivity within Gaussian approximation for 2D and 3D systems. In Sec. IV we analyze leading non-Gaussian corrections and estimate characteristic temperature scale $\epsilon_1$; we find that it scales as $Z^{-1/2}$ and $Z^{-2/3}$ in 2D and 3D cases, correspondingly; we also analyze the effect of these non-Gaussian corrections upon dependence of $\sigma_{AL}$ on $\epsilon$. Then, in Sec. V we consider all other effects beyond the leading Gaussian approximation; these effects are: a) the lack of self-averaging due to strong spatial fluctuations of disorder, and b) infrared dominated thermal fluctuations of collective modes. We show that corresponding reduced temperature scale $\epsilon_2 \propto 1/Z$ in 2D model, and $\propto 1/Z^2$ in 3D; note that it is the same scaling as it is known for the Ginzburg number $G_i$ in usual phase transition theory. Sec. VI contains our conclusions. Some technical details are presented in Appendices A, B, C and D.

II. THE MODEL AND DIAGRAM TECHNIQUE

The starting point of our approach is representation of the paired electron system in terms of pseudospin operators introduced long ago by P.W. Anderson[20]:

$$S_i^- = a_i^\dagger a_i^\uparrow \quad S_i^+ = a_i^\uparrow a_i^\dagger \quad 2S_i^z = 1 - a_i^\dagger a_i^\uparrow - a_i^\uparrow a_i^\dagger$$

(1)

Here operators $a_i^\dagger$ and $a_i^\uparrow$, and, correspondingly, $a_i^\uparrow$ and $a_i^\dagger$ represent electron annihilation (creation) operators for $i$-th single-particle eigenstate $\psi_i(r)$ which are assumed to be localized. Then operators $S_i^z$ introduced in[1] obey standard spin-1/2 commutation relations. The Hilbert space spanned by the set of $S_i^z$ operators constitutes a part of the whole Hilbert space of the electron system; namely, we omit the states with some eigenstates $\psi_i(r)$ to be single-occupied. This is reasonable approximation as long as two-electron local binding energy $\Delta \rho$ is much larger than all energy/temperature scales relevant for the problem to be considered, see Ref[2].

The minimal Hamiltonian that describes development of superconducting correlations between localized electron pairs is of the form

$$H = -2 \sum_i \varepsilon_i S_i^z - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{ij} J_{ij}(S_i^+ S_j^z + h.c),$$

(2)

where $\varepsilon_i$ are single-electron eigenvalues which are assumed to be distributed independently with the box distribution function $P(\varepsilon) = \frac{1}{2\pi^2} \theta(W - |\varepsilon|)$. The exact shape of the distribution function is important only for the $T_c$ definition; as we will show below, the critical behavior near the transition (such as paraconductivity) depend only on the shape of the distribution function at $\epsilon \lesssim |T - T_c|$. As long as density of states $\nu_0 = P(0)$ is finite, all the results will hold the same.

Matrix elements $J_{ij} \equiv J(r_i - r_j) \propto \int d^d r \psi_i^2(r) \psi_j^2(r)$ actually depend in nontrivial way on the distance $r = r_i - r_j$ as well as on the energy difference $\epsilon_i - \epsilon_j$; to simplify the problem, we employ below a model where $J_{ij}$ are assumed to have large radius $R \gg 1$, and its Fourier transform takes the form $J(p) = J(1 - p^2 R^2)$ in the long-wavelength limit.

The disorder is assumed to be large, and the temperature is assumed to be small, so that $W \gg J \gg T$.

A. Mean field critical temperature and order parameter

The BCS order parameter, which is the anomalous average, corresponds to non-zero in-plane spin magnetiza-
tion $\langle S^z_i \rangle$. The natural choice for the order parameter for the mean-field treatment is thus the following:

$$\Phi_i^\alpha = \sum_j J_{ij} \langle S^\alpha_j \rangle, \quad \alpha = x, y,$$

while the ordinary superconducting complex order parameter takes the form $\Delta = \Phi^x + i\Phi^y$.

In the mean-field approximation one decouples spins living in effective magnetic field created collectively by other spins:

$$H_{MF} = - \sum_{\alpha,i} h_i^\alpha \sigma_\alpha^i, \quad \eta_j = \frac{\tanh \beta \sqrt{\epsilon_j^2 + \Phi_j^2}}{2 \sqrt{\epsilon_j^2 + \Phi_j^2}}.$$  \hfill (5)

Note that matrix $J_{ij}\eta_j$ entering these equations is non-Hermitian; however, it can be made Hermitian trivially by rescaling, $\Phi_i \rightarrow \Phi_i/\sqrt{\eta_i}$ yielding a new matrix $\sqrt{\eta_i}J_{ij}$. These equations acquire a non-trivial solution if the matrix has a unity eigenvalue. The critical temperature $T_c$ can be defined as the highest temperature that is consistent with the same condition for $\Phi = 0$.

Under the assumption of a very large interaction radius $R$, one can simply average all $\eta_i$ over $\epsilon_i$ and assume a homogeneous order parameter $\Phi^\alpha = \Phi^\alpha$. These simplifications lead to the self-consistency equation, which is nearly equivalent to the BCS one:

$$\sum_j J_{ij} \eta_j \Phi_j^\alpha = \Phi_i^\alpha, \quad \eta_j = \frac{\tanh \beta \sqrt{\epsilon_j^2 + \Phi_j^2}}{2 \sqrt{\epsilon_j^2 + \Phi_j^2}}.$$  \hfill (6)

For the box-shaped distribution $P(\epsilon)$, the critical temperature that follows from this equation reads:

$$T_c = \frac{4e^\gamma}{\pi} W e^{-1/g}, \quad g = \nu_0 J$$  \hfill (7)

Here $\gamma \approx 0.577$ is Euler’s constant. The parametric dependence $T_c \sim W e^{-1/g}$ is not sensitive to the exact shape of the distribution function, only the numerical prefactor is. Relevant parameters of the distribution function are: non-zero DoS $\nu_0 = P(0)$ and a typical width $W$.

Note the absence of factor 2 in denominator in the argument of $\tanh$ in Eq. (5); this is due to the absence of odd-electron states in the Hilbert space of our model. In result, the value of $T_c$ is twice larger than in the BCS theory.

B. Semionic description and Keldysh diagram technique

In order to study the dynamical properties of the order parameter and develop a diagram technique, we choose the Fedotov-Popov representation for spin-$\frac{1}{2}$ operators. Namely, for each spin we introduce a two-component spinor $\psi = (\psi_\uparrow, \psi_\downarrow)$ describing a pair of fermions (called semions for the reason that will become clear soon), and represent spin operators in terms of semions (below $\hat{\sigma}^\alpha$ is the set of Pauli matrices acting
The physical subspace contains 2 states and corresponds to the presence of exactly one semion: $\psi^\dagger \psi_\alpha = 1$; in order to get rid of two extra (unphysical) degrees of freedom, one should introduce an imaginary chemical potential $\mu = -\frac{i}{2} \pi T$ for the semions. In the imaginary-time Matsubara representation, such an addition to the chemical potential is equivalent to the additional phase shift equal to $\pm \pi/2$ for fermionic fields translation over period along the imaginary time axis: $\psi_\alpha(\tau + \beta) = (\pm i) \psi_\alpha(\tau)$, thus these modified fermions were coined "semions".

The Hamiltonian (2) expressed in term of semionic degrees of freedom reads:

$$H = -\sum_i \varepsilon_i \psi^\dagger_i \hat{\sigma}^z \psi_i - \frac{i}{4} \sum_{ij,\alpha} (\psi^\dagger_i \hat{\sigma}^\alpha \psi_j) J_{ij} (\psi^\dagger_j \hat{\sigma}^\alpha \psi_j).$$

This expression for the Hamiltonian allows us to build a Keldysh diagram technique for calculation of spin-spin correlation functions. After decoupling the four semion interaction using the Hubbard-Stratanovich order parameter field $\Phi$ (see Appendix B for the detailed derivation), we arrive at the following Keldysh action describing semionic as well as order parameter degrees of freedom:

$$i S[\psi, \bar{\psi}, \Phi] = i \int dt \left( -\Phi^\alpha \hat{J} \hat{\tau}_z \Phi^\alpha + \bar{\psi} \left( \hat{G}^{-1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \hat{\Gamma}_\mu \hat{\sigma}^\alpha \Phi^\alpha_\mu \right) \psi \right).$$

Here index $\mu \in \{c, q\}$ denotes "classical" and "quantum" Keldysh components; vertices $\hat{\Gamma}_c = \hat{\tau}_0$, $\hat{\Gamma}_q = \hat{\tau}_z$ with $\hat{\tau}_\alpha$ being Pauli matrices acting in Keldysh space; and $\hat{G}^{-1} = i \partial_t + \varepsilon \hat{\sigma}^z$ is a matrix, diagonal in the real space.

Quadratic part of the action is used to build the following "bare" propagators for the order parameter $L_{\alpha\beta}(t - t') = i \left( \Phi^\alpha(t) \Phi^\dagger^\beta(t') \right)$ (which appears to be diagonal in spin space ($L^{(0)}_{\alpha\beta} = \delta^{\alpha\beta} L^{(0)}$):

$$L^{(0)}_{R/A}(\omega, q) = J(\omega)/2,$$

and for the semions $G_{\sigma\sigma'}(t - t') = -i \left( \psi_\sigma(t) \psi^\dagger_{\sigma'}(t') \right)$ (with $\sigma, \sigma' \in \{\uparrow, \downarrow\}$):

$$G^{(0)}_{R/A}(\omega) = \begin{pmatrix} (\omega + i \gamma + \varepsilon)^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & (\omega - i \gamma - \varepsilon)^{-1} \end{pmatrix} = \hat{P}^\dagger G^{(0)}_{R/A}(\omega) + \hat{P} G^{(0)}_{R/A}(\omega).$$

Here $\hat{P}^\dagger = \frac{1}{2}(1 \pm \hat{\sigma}^z)$ are the projectors onto $z$ axis. Imaginary part $\gamma$ should be taken positive infinitesimal.

Finally, in the equilibrium, the standard Keldysh relation holds:

$$L_K(\omega) = \mathfrak{B}(\omega) \Delta L(\omega), \quad \mathfrak{B}(\omega) = \coth \frac{\beta \omega}{2},$$

and

$$G_K(\omega) = \mathfrak{F}(\omega) \Delta G(\omega), \quad \mathfrak{F}(\omega) = \frac{i}{\coth \frac{\beta \omega}{2} - \gamma}, \quad \mathfrak{F}(\omega) = \tanh \beta \omega,$$

where the shorthand notation $\Delta(\ldots) = (\ldots)_R - (\ldots)_A$ is introduced. The only modification is that semions acquire an imaginary part in their distribution function, which is due to the imaginary chemical potential $\mu = -i \pi T/2$. That does not produce any problem since semions themselves do not correspond to any physical degrees of freedom, while original spins do.

Below we will use the developed diagram technique in order to calculate the order parameter correlation function $L(\omega, q)$ above the transition temperature, but in its close vicinity, where critical slowing down takes place.

C. Electric current

Anderson pseudospin operators $S_{\sigma}^\pm$ create and annihilate pair of electrons on site $i$. The electromagnetic gauge transformation thus acts as $U(1)$ rotation on the spin operators $S_{\sigma}^\pm \rightarrow S_{\sigma}^\pm e^{\pm i e c \sigma(r)/\hbar}$ (with $e$ being electron charge, while speed of light is taken $c = 1$). Accompanied by the gauge transformation for the vector potential $A(r) \rightarrow A(r) - \nabla \alpha$ this should leave the action unchanged.

Real space enters problem via the $\hat{J} = J(\hat{p} = -i \nabla)$ matrix. The gauge field $A$ thus enters the action by replacing momentum by the "covariant derivative" $\hat{P} = \hat{p} - 2eA^\sigma \hat{\sigma}^\sigma$. The long-wavelength limit corresponds to $J^{-1} \approx J^{-1}(1 + \hat{P}^2 \hbar^2)$. The electrical current induced by Cooper pairs can be extracted from the action using the following relation:

$$\hat{j} = \frac{\delta S}{\delta A} = 4eR^2 J \Phi^\alpha \left[ \delta^\nu_{\alpha \beta} \hat{p} - 2eA \delta_{\alpha \beta} \right] \Phi^\beta.$$

This relation holds on the classical field theory level, and it is translated to an operator identity of the corresponding quantum theory.

### III. GAUSSIAN FLUCTUATIONS AND PARACONDUCTIVITY

In this Section we consider the fluctuation propagator of the order parameter $L(\omega, q)$ in the simplest Gaussian approximation, and calculate the corresponding fluctuation contribution to electric conductivity.

A. Order parameter propagator

On the Gaussian level, the order parameter Green function $L$ is given by the Dyson series shown on Fig.
2 with analytic expression given by
\[
L^{-1} = (L^{(0)})^{-1} - \hat{S},
\]
(17)

\[
S_{\mu\nu}^{\alpha\beta}(\omega) = \frac{i}{2} \int \frac{d\Omega}{2\pi} \text{Tr} (\hat{G}_\mu \sigma^\alpha \hat{G}(\Omega + \omega) \hat{G}_\nu \sigma^\beta \hat{G}(\Omega))
\]
(18)
The expression for the self-energy part coincides with the unperturbed spin-spin correlation function
\[
S_{i}^{\alpha\beta}(t - t') = i \left\langle \hat{\sigma}_i^\alpha(\Omega) \hat{\sigma}_i^\beta(\Omega + \omega) \right\rangle
\]
Note that \(\hat{S}\) is a diagonal in real-space matrix, which depends on the on-site random energy \(\epsilon_i\).

Since we are interested in \(\langle L \rangle \), we need to average the whole Dyson series (Fig. 2). We employ an approximation of large radius \(R\) which guarantees that propagator \(L\) changes considerably on a long spatial scale which includes many individual "spins" \(S_i\); thus we can build a kind of "impurity diagram technique" with regard to random local fields \(\epsilon_i\).

The Dyson equation for the average propagator \(\langle L \rangle\) reads
\[
\langle L \rangle^{-1} = (L^{(0)})^{-1} - \hat{\Pi}.
\]
(19)

To the leading order in large \(R\) we can average all the \(S_i\) independently and put \(\hat{\Pi} \approx \langle \hat{S} \rangle\). Below in Sec. VI C we will take into account additional terms beyond this simplest approximation.

We now proceed with the calculation of the self-energy (18). The Keldysh space can be traced out immediately; the retarded \((\mu = q, \nu = cl)\) component reads as follows:
\[
S_{R}^{\alpha\beta}(\omega) = \frac{i}{2} \int \frac{d\Omega}{2\pi} \text{Tr} \left( \hat{\sigma}_R^\alpha \hat{G}_R(\Omega + \omega) \hat{\sigma}_R^\beta \hat{G}_K(\Omega) + \hat{\sigma}_R^\alpha \hat{G}_K(\Omega + \omega) \hat{\sigma}_R^\beta \hat{G}_A(\Omega) \right).
\]
(20)

We perform all the calculations by keeping \(\gamma\) finite, as we will refer to them later in Sec. IV B however, within Gaussian approximation for fluctuations the limit \(\gamma \to 0\) is sufficient. The terms arising after substitution of semionic bare propagators given by Eq. (13) can be divided onto two groups. First group corresponds to semions residing on the same branch, \(\propto G^+ G\) or \(\propto G^+ G^\dagger\). It appears to vanish in the limit \(\gamma \to 0\), while for finite \(\gamma\) it is odd in \(\epsilon \mapsto -\epsilon\) and thus vanishes upon further averaging over \(\epsilon\). The second group, where semions residing in different branches, can itself be naturally divided into diagonal and off-diagonal in spin space parts. Introducing the unit vector in the \(z\) direction \(n = (0, 0, 1)\), and performing the energy integration, we obtain following results:
\[
S^{\alpha\beta}_R(\omega) = (\sigma^{\alpha\beta} - n^\alpha n^\beta) S^{\text{(diag)}}_R(\omega) + ie^{\alpha\beta\mu} n^\mu S^{\text{(off)}}_R(\omega),
\]
(21)
where in the limit \(\gamma \ll T, \epsilon\) we find
\[
S^{\text{(diag)}}_R(\omega) \approx \frac{f(\epsilon)}{\epsilon^2 - (\omega/2 + i\gamma)^2} \quad (22)
\]
and \(f(\epsilon)\) is given by Eq. (15). In the limit \(\gamma \to +0\) these correlation functions describe trivial dynamics of a single spin precession in a constant magnetic field \(\epsilon n\).

Next step is to perform averaging over \(\epsilon\) to calculate \(\Pi_{\text{R}}(\omega) \approx \langle S_{\text{R}}(\omega) \rangle\). The off-diagonal part is odd in \(\epsilon \mapsto -\epsilon\) even at finite \(\gamma\) and vanishes upon averaging, thus the only non-trivial contribution is due to \(S^{\text{(diag)}}_R(\omega)\). In the limit \(\omega \ll T\), it is natural to consider real and imaginary part of the correlation function independently. The real part is static, it determines the critical temperature of the transition, while the imaginary part is \(\omega\)-dependent and describes purely dissipative dynamics of the order parameter fluctuations:
\[
\langle \text{Re} S^{\text{(diag)}}_R(\omega) \rangle \approx \frac{1}{W} \ln \frac{4e^\gamma W}{\pi T}
\]
(24)
\[
\langle \text{Im} S^{\text{(diag)}}_R(\omega) \rangle = \pi \nu_0 f(\omega^2/2) \approx \frac{\pi \omega}{4W T}
\]
(25)

Note that the major contribution to the static part comes from logarithmically broad energy range between \(T \ll \epsilon \ll W\); while the imaginary part is given by \(\epsilon \approx \omega\) it describes real resonant spin-flip processes which lead to the dissipation of the order parameter fluctuations. The presence of a linear in \(\omega\) term is thus a direct consequence of the non-zero single-spin density of states \(n_0 = P(\epsilon \ll T)\).

The above calculation leads to the following form of the order parameter propagator:
\[
L_{R}(\omega, q) = \frac{1/2 \nu_0}{\epsilon + q^2 \xi_0^2 - i\omega T},
\]
(26)
with
\[
\epsilon = \ln \frac{T}{T_c} \approx \frac{T - T_c}{T_c} \ll 1, \quad \xi_0 = \frac{R}{\sqrt{g}}, \quad \tau = \frac{\pi}{4T}.
\]
(27)
and $T_c$ given by the same expression as given above \cite{7}. The dimensionless parameter $\epsilon$ describes the distance to the superconducting transition, $\xi_0$ corresponds to the “zero-temperature” coherence length, and $\tau^{-1}$ defines the decay rate of the collective mode far from $T_c$. At small $\epsilon$, coherence length and relaxation time diverge as $\xi(\epsilon) = \xi_0/\sqrt{\epsilon}$ and $\tau/\epsilon$, correspondingly.

We should emphasize that the form of the propagator \cite{20} is independent of the exact shape of the distribution function provided it has non-zero DoS $\nu_0 = P(\epsilon = 0)$ and does not change significantly at $\epsilon \lesssim \omega$. The only parameter sensitive to the exact shape is $T_c$.

This form of the propagator is reminiscent of the ordinary time-dependent Ginzburg-Landau (TDGL) theory describing the dynamics of the order parameter in the metals close to the superconducting transition. The difference is that in our theory $\xi_0$ does not scale with $T_c$ as it does in disordered metals, where $\xi_0 \sim \sqrt{D}/T_c$; another important difference is that the parameter $\tau$ we found if twice larger compared to the value known for disordered metals, where $\tau = \pi/8T_c$.

**B. Fluctuational conductivity**

We found in the previous Section that dynamics of our order parameter appears to be similar to the usual TDGL. Paraconductivity in superconductors above $T_c$ was calculated long time ago by Aslamazov and Larkin\cite{17} while its calculation using TDGL formalism can be found in Ref.\cite{22}. In this Section we briefly recapitulate the calculation and discuss the obtained results.

In order to obtain the expression for the electric conductivity of the system, one can apply Kubo formula,

$$\sigma^{ij}(\omega, \bm{q}) = i \frac{Q^{ij}_R(\omega, \bm{q}) - Q^{ij}_R(0, \bm{q})}{\omega},$$

where current-current correlation function in real space reads

$$Q^{ij}_R(\bm{r} - \bm{r}', t - t') = -i \langle j^i_p(\bm{r}, t) j^j_p(\bm{r}', t') \rangle, \tag{29}$$

and Eq.\,(28) contains its Fourier transform to $(\bm{q}, \omega)$ representation.

Within the Gaussian approximation over fluctuations, the only diagram contributing to the $Q$-kernel is given by Fig.\,3 and the corresponding expression yields (here $p_{\pm} = p \pm \frac{q}{2}$, $p = (\Omega, \bm{p})$ and $q = (\omega, \bm{q})$):

$$Q^{ij}_R(\omega, \bm{q}) = 32i\nu_0^2\xi_0^2 \int \frac{d\Omega}{2\pi} \frac{d^d\bm{p}}{(2\pi)^d} p^i p^j \times$$

$$\times (L_K(p_+) L_K(p_-) + L_K(p_+) L_A(p_-)) \tag{30}$$

In the static limit $\omega \to 0$, the expression for the uniform ($q = 0$) Aslamazov-Larkin conductivity is diagonal and reads $\sigma_{AL} = i\partial Q_R/\partial \Omega$, which can be further simplified:

$$\sigma_{AL} = \frac{16}{d} \nu_0^2 \xi_0^4 \int \frac{d\Omega}{2\pi} \frac{d^d\bm{p}}{(2\pi)^d} p^2 \mathbf{g}^\dagger(\Omega)(\Delta L(\Omega, \bm{p}))^2 \tag{31}$$

Now we substitute Eq.\,(26) for the propagator $L(\omega, \bm{q})$, perform integration over energy using residues and switch to integration over dimensionless momentum $P = p\xi_0/\sqrt{\epsilon}$, to arrive at:

$$\sigma_{AL} = \frac{1}{\xi_0^d\epsilon^{-d/2}} \frac{8ST\tau}{d} \int \frac{d^dP}{(2\pi)^d} \frac{P^2}{(1 + P^2)^3} \approx \frac{\sigma_d}{\xi_0^d\epsilon^{-d/2}} \tag{32}$$

where $\sigma_2 = \frac{1}{8}$ and $\sigma_3 = \frac{1}{16}$. Finally, we find paraconductivity in the form

$$\sigma_{AL} = \begin{cases} 1/8\epsilon, & (2D) \\ 1/16\xi_0^2/\sqrt{\epsilon}, & (3D) \end{cases} \tag{33}$$

This result appears to be twice larger compared to the ordinary Aslamazov-Larkin result\cite{17}. The discrepancy can be traced back to the fact that $\tau$ is twice larger compared to the ordinary metals, which we have briefly mentioned above. While in ordinary superconductors the AL paraconductivity provides a relatively small correction to the standard Drude conductivity $\sigma_d$, in our system with a large pseudogap, paraconductivity $\sigma_{AL}$ may occur to be the dominant contribution: the only alternative conduction channel is due to individual electrons hopping between localized states, those contribution is suppressed additionally due to $T_c \ll \Delta_P$ condition.

Below we will study different kinds of corrections to the Gaussian approximation we used, and show that Eq.\,(33) provides a very good approximation if $\epsilon \geq \epsilon_1$, see Eqs.\,(38, 39) below. Then we analyze corrections that appear at smaller values of $\epsilon$.

**IV. LOCAL NOISE EFFECT**

Non-Gaussian effects due to interaction between fluctuating collective modes are generally known to become important for thermodynamics quantities in the close proximity of the critical point at $\epsilon \lesssim \xi_0$, where Ginzburg number $\xi_0/\sqrt{\epsilon_1}$ is. However, it was noticed in Ref.\cite{22} that for dynamics quantities (in particular, for paraconductivity) interaction corrections may become large in a parametrically broader range of reduced temperature $\epsilon$. In the present Section we show that similar...
phenomenon comes about in our model as well. Namely, we find a rather special type of interaction corrections that affects the dependence of the relaxation time $\tau_{\text{rel}}$ on $\epsilon$, which become relevant already at $\epsilon \leq \epsilon_1 \sim \text{Gi}^{1/4}$, whereas all static quantities are still well-described within Gaussian approximation.

Specific kind of interaction corrections relevant at $\epsilon \leq \epsilon_1$ can be understood as a result of local "back-action" of the order parameter (superconducting) fluctuations upon dynamics of individual "pseudospins" $S_i$. Indeed, Keldysh action (11) describes its dynamics under the fluctuating local "magnetic field" ($\Phi^\uparrow(t), \Phi^\downarrow(t), \epsilon_i$). Since local correlation functions of the field $\Phi_i(t)$ coincide with the propagator $L(\omega, r, r')$ calculated at $r = r' = r_i$, the action (11) together with Dyson equation (17) constitute a closed set of self-consistent equations. Solution of these equations would involve: i) finding dynamical correlation functions of a spin $S_i$ under the action of dynamic 'magnetic field' with a given correlation function of the local "noise function" $C_i(t - t') = (\Phi_i^\uparrow(t)\Phi_i^\downarrow(t'))$; ii) calculation of the propagator $L(\omega, r, r')$ via Dyson equation; iii) self-consistent determination of the local noise function for each site $i$. In general, the above scheme contains a macroscopic number of variables and thus it is untackable. The problem can be grossly simplified if site-$i$ dependent noise function can be approximated by a single universal function: $C_i(t - t') \to C(t - t')$. Below in Sec.V we will see that such an approximation is indeed valid in the range $G_i \ll \epsilon \leq \epsilon_1$. Currently we take it for granted and study the effect of such a transverse noise upon local spin-spin dynamics, order parameter dynamics and, eventually, upon paraconductivity.

The key characteristic of the noise is provided by the propagator at the coinciding points $L(\omega, r = r')$. This quantity itself is ultraviolet divergent (with momentum integration should be cut off at $\Lambda \sim R^{-1}$), but relevant $\omega$ and $\epsilon$-dependent part can be separated and is determined by the infrared behavior:

$$L_R(\omega) \approx \frac{1}{8\pi \nu_0 \xi_0^d} \left\{ \ln(\Lambda^2 \epsilon_0^2 \epsilon) - \ln(\epsilon - i\omega \tau), \quad (2D) \right\}.$$  

The "local noise" described by this propagator is small provided $\xi_0$ is large enough.

A. Spin relaxation and renormalization

The effect of the "noise" caused by the order parameter fluctuations on the spin correlation function can be studied perturbatively using the Keldysh action (11). There are, in general, two types of such a corrections: to a semionic propagator and to a vertex part, and we start from the first one.

The simplest diagram for the semionic propagator correction is shown on Fig. 4. Below we will focus only on the "↑" semionic branch, as the expressions for "↓" can be obtained simply by replacing $\epsilon \to -\epsilon$. The corresponding analytic expression for the retarded component of the self-energy reads:

$$\Sigma_R^\uparrow(\omega, \epsilon) = -\frac{i}{2} \int \frac{d\Omega}{2\pi} (G_K^\uparrow(\Omega)L_K(\omega - \Omega) + G_K^\downarrow(\omega - \Omega)L_R(\Omega)).$$  

For $\omega \ll T$ one can neglect the second term proportional to semionic "distribution function" $\delta(\omega)$, because the bosonic one is singular $\mathcal{B}(\omega) \approx 2T/\omega$. Under this assumption the self-energy part depends only on the simple combination of $\omega$ and $\epsilon$, namely $\Sigma_R^\uparrow(\omega, \epsilon) \equiv \Sigma_R(\Omega = \omega \pm \epsilon)$ with

$$\Sigma_R(\Omega) = \frac{T}{8\pi \nu_0 \xi_0^d \epsilon} \left\{ \ln \frac{\epsilon - i\Omega \tau}{\sqrt{\epsilon - i\Omega \tau} - \sqrt{-\epsilon}}, \quad (2D) \right\}.$$  

Although semions do not correspond to real quasiparticles in the system, their properties nevertheless describe the physical spin correlation function. Namely, $\text{Im} \Sigma_R$ corresponds to the real processes of spin relaxation, and $\text{Re} \Sigma_R$ describes renormalization of the spectrum. In the lowest order of perturbation theory, these two effects can be studied separately, and we start with the spin relaxation processes.

The spin flip rate $\gamma$, which enters the semionic Green function exactly as infinitesimal $\gamma$ did in Eq. (13), is defined by the imaginary part of $\Sigma_R$ taken on the "mass shell" $\omega = \epsilon \Rightarrow \Omega = 2\epsilon$:

$$\gamma(\epsilon) \approx \frac{T}{8\pi \nu_0 \xi_0^d \epsilon} \left\{ \text{arctan} \frac{2\epsilon \tau}{\epsilon^2 + 2i\epsilon \tau}, \quad (2D) \right\}.$$  

This rate was obtained on the perturbative level, and is valid only provided the rate is small compared to the spin coherent precession frequency, $\gamma(\epsilon) \ll \epsilon$. This criterion clearly cannot be satisfied for all $\epsilon$ as $\gamma(\epsilon \to 0)$ approaches constant value. A new energy scale $\omega_c$ emerges, that separates spins with mainly dissipative dynamics ($\epsilon \ll \omega_c$) from spins with coherent dynamics ($\epsilon \approx \omega_c$). This effect can affect paraconductivity if the energy scale $\omega_c$ is large enough, namely, if $\omega_c \gg \epsilon T$ (note that $\omega_c$ itself can, in principle, depend on $\epsilon$). The above criterion can be reformulated as a criterion for proximity to the
transition \(\epsilon \ll \epsilon_1\) with:

\[
\epsilon_1 = \rho^{1/2}, \quad \rho = \frac{1}{16\nu_0 \xi_0^2 T} = \frac{gW}{8R_0^2 T}, \quad (2D) \tag{38}
\]

\[
\epsilon_1 = \rho^{2/3}, \quad \rho = \frac{1}{16\sqrt{\nu_0 \xi_0^2 T}} = \frac{g^{3/2}W}{8\sqrt{\pi} R_0^2 T}, \quad (3D) \tag{39}
\]

The form of the expression for \(\omega_c\) depends on the reduced temperature \(\epsilon\):

\[
\epsilon \gg \epsilon_1: \quad \omega_c = \begin{cases} T\rho/\epsilon \quad (2D) \\ T\rho/\pi/4\epsilon \quad (3D) \end{cases}
\]

\[
\epsilon \ll \epsilon_1: \quad \omega_c = \begin{cases} T\rho^{1/2}, \quad (2D) \\ T\rho^{2/3}, \quad (3D) \end{cases}
\]

For the whole analysis to be consistent, we need the condition \(\rho \ll 1\) to be fulfilled. Parameter \(\rho\) is inversely proportional to the coordination number, \(\rho \sim 1/Z\); note however extra numerical factor \(\sim 0.1\) in the definition of \(\rho\), which makes non-Gaussian effects smaller than one could expect.

The real part of the self-energy \(\text{Re} \Sigma_R\) renormalizes the spectral weight of the spin correlation function \(\text{Im} S_R\) in a following manner:

\[
\text{Im} S_R^{(\text{diag})}(\omega) = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{d\Omega}{2\pi} \left( \Delta G^+(\Omega + \omega) \Delta G^+(\Omega) + \{\uparrow \leftrightarrow \downarrow\}\right) \times (\mathcal{F}(\Omega) - \mathcal{F}(\Omega + \omega)) \tag{42}
\]

Since we are studying two effects from \(\text{Im} \Sigma_R\) and \(\text{Re} \Sigma_R\) separately, it is sufficient to substitute \(\Delta G^{+1}(\omega) = -2\pi i \delta(\omega + \epsilon - \text{Re} \Sigma_R(\omega + \epsilon))\); at low frequencies we arrive at

\[
\text{Im} S_R^{(\text{diag})}(\omega) = \frac{\pi\omega}{2T} (1 - \text{Re} \Sigma'_R(2\epsilon))^{-1} \times \delta(2\epsilon - \omega + \text{Re} \Sigma_R(2\epsilon) - \text{Re} \Sigma_R(\omega)) + \{\epsilon \mapsto -\epsilon\} \tag{43}
\]

This spectral weight affects relaxation time of the order parameter \(\tau\) via the relation

\[
\omega \tau = \frac{1}{2\nu_0} \left\langle \text{Im} S_R^{(\text{diag})}(\omega) \right\rangle_\epsilon \tag{44}
\]

However, evaluation of Eq. (44) shows that the Gaussian value for the important parameter \(\tau_T = \pi/4\) remains unchanged. We conclude that on the lowest order of perturbation theory, the effect coming from \(\text{Re} \Sigma_R\) does not affect the order parameter dynamics (and thus paraconductivity), and it is sufficient to focus on the spin relaxation processes only.

Finally, let us focus on the vertex-part corrections to the spin correlation function shown in Fig. [5] the corresponding analytic expression reads:

\[
\delta S_{\lambda}^{\alpha\beta}(\omega) = -\frac{1}{4} \int \frac{d\omega_1}{2\pi} \frac{d\omega_2}{2\pi} L_{\lambda \rho}^{\delta}(\omega_2) \text{Tr} \left( \hat{\Gamma}_\mu \hat{\sigma}^\alpha \hat{G}(\omega_1) \hat{\sigma}^\beta \hat{G}(\omega_1 - \omega) \times \hat{G}(\omega_1 - \omega_2) \hat{\Gamma}_\nu \hat{\sigma}^\delta \hat{G}(\omega_1 - \omega_2 - \omega) \hat{\sigma}^\rho \hat{G}(\omega_1 - \omega) \right). \tag{45}
\]

The real part of the self-energy \(\text{Re} \Sigma_R\) renormalizes the spectral weight of the spin correlation function \(\text{Im} S_R\) in a following manner:

\[
\text{Im} S_R^{(\text{diag})}(\omega) = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{d\Omega}{2\pi} \left( \Delta G^+(\Omega + \omega) \Delta G^+(\Omega) + \{\uparrow \leftrightarrow \downarrow\}\right) \times (\mathcal{F}(\Omega) - \mathcal{F}(\Omega + \omega)) \tag{42}
\]

Since we are studying two effects from \(\text{Im} \Sigma_R\) and \(\text{Re} \Sigma_R\) separately, it is sufficient to substitute \(\Delta G^{+1}(\omega) = -2\pi i \delta(\omega + \epsilon - \text{Re} \Sigma_R(\omega + \epsilon))\); at low frequencies we arrive at

\[
\text{Im} S_R^{(\text{diag})}(\omega) = \frac{\pi\omega}{2T} (1 - \text{Re} \Sigma'_R(2\epsilon))^{-1} \times \delta(2\epsilon - \omega + \text{Re} \Sigma_R(2\epsilon) - \text{Re} \Sigma_R(\omega)) + \{\epsilon \mapsto -\epsilon\} \tag{43}
\]

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Finally, let us focus on the vertex-part corrections to the spin correlation function shown in Fig. [5] the corresponding analytic expression reads:

\[
\delta S_{\lambda}^{\alpha\beta}(\omega) = -\frac{1}{4} \int \frac{d\omega_1}{2\pi} \frac{d\omega_2}{2\pi} L_{\lambda \rho}^{\delta}(\omega_2) \text{Tr} \left( \hat{\Gamma}_\mu \hat{\sigma}^\alpha \hat{G}(\omega_1) \hat{\sigma}^\beta \hat{G}(\omega_1 - \omega) \times \hat{G}(\omega_1 - \omega_2) \hat{\Gamma}_\nu \hat{\sigma}^\delta \hat{G}(\omega_1 - \omega_2 - \omega) \hat{\sigma}^\rho \hat{G}(\omega_1 - \omega) \right). \tag{45}
\]

The semonic renormalization discussed above affects the spin correlation function, which enters the Dyson equation for the order parameter. The prime effect is upon the dissipative part of the order parameter propagator \(\mathcal{L}(\omega, q)\), which is determined by the spectral weight of the spin correlation function, see Eq. (44). The major contribution to the above average over local energies \(\epsilon\) comes from \(\epsilon \sim \omega \ll T\), thus the factor linear in \(\omega\) comes just from the expansion of the Fermi distribution function, \(f(\omega) \approx \beta\omega\). This allows us to write the following formula for the important dimensionless parameter \(\tau_T\), which now can depend on frequency \(\omega\) (we remind that paraconductivity is proportional to it, and on the Gaussian level this parameter was \(\pi/4\)):

\[
\tau_T(\omega) = -\frac{1}{4\nu_0} \int \frac{d\Omega}{2\pi} \left( \langle \Delta G^1(\Omega + \omega) \Delta G^1(\Omega) \rangle_\epsilon \right) \tag{46}
\]

In the previous section we have shown that real part of semonic self-energy \(\text{Re} \Sigma_R\) does not affect the product \(\tau_T\), while \(\text{Im} \Sigma_R\) can be accounted for by the substitution of the propagators in the form \([13]\) with nonzero \(\gamma\), given by \([37]\):

\[
\tau_T(\omega) = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{d\epsilon \cdot \gamma(\epsilon)}{\gamma^2(\epsilon) + (\epsilon - \omega/2)^2} \tag{47}
\]

Integration can be performed numerically, plots are shown on Fig. [6] Striking feature of all the curves is that they exhibit non-monotonous behavior. This analysis is consistent provided \(\omega \geq \omega_c\), where the deviation of \(\tau_T\) from \(\pi/4\) is small.

At low frequencies \(\omega \lesssim \omega_c\) kinetic term in the propagator \(\mathcal{L}(\omega, q)\) is governed by the contribution coming
main contribution to the paraconductivity comes from the order parameter fluctuations with energies $\omega T \sim \epsilon$ and momenta $p \xi_0 \sim \sqrt{\epsilon}$. In the previous Section we have shown that the back-effect coming from the dynamics of "noisy spins" changes the constant $T \tau(\omega)$ at frequencies $\omega \lesssim \omega_c$ only. Thus we conclude, that this renormalization is negligible provided $\omega_c \ll \epsilon T = |T - T_c|$, which, in turn, leads to the applicability criterion for Eq. (33) in a form $\epsilon \geq \epsilon_1$ with $\epsilon_1$ given by Eqs. (38,39).

At smaller $\epsilon$, the contribution of spins those dynamics is strongly affected by the noise, becomes dominant. However, as we saw in the previous Subsection, this effect can hardly change the kinetic coefficient $\tau$ more substantially than by some factor of order unity; therefore we expect Aslamazov-Larkin-type paraconductivity, Eq. (33), to be valid qualitatively even at smaller $\epsilon$, down to $\epsilon \geq \rho$. Another types of corrections that come into play at still lower $\epsilon$, will be considered in the next Section.

V. OTHER TYPES OF FLUCTUATIONAL CORRECTIONS

In the previous Section a special kind of a fluctuational correction was demonstrated, that becomes relevant for kinetic properties of our system in a relatively broad of reduced temperatures $\epsilon \leq \epsilon_1$, where $\epsilon_1 \sim \rho^{1/2}$ in 2D, and $\epsilon_1 \sim \rho^{2/3}$ in 3D. On the other hand, standard Ginzburg criterion for the width of fluctuation-dominated region near second-order phase transition reads as $\epsilon \leq \epsilon_2 = \xi \sim Z^{-1/2}$, where $Z \sim 1/\rho$ is an effective number of "interacting neighbours", see Eqs. (38,39). Thus we conclude that $\epsilon_2 \approx \epsilon_1^d \leq \epsilon_1$ for $d = 2,3$.

Below in this Section we will consider some additional corrections to the Gaussian approximation of Sec.III, which are specific to the presence of strong disorder in our model; we will show that these effects also become relevant at $\epsilon \leq \epsilon_2$ only. Namely, we concentrate on the corrections to the approximation $\Pi = \langle S \rangle$ for the self-energy of the order parameter propagator $\hat{L}(\omega, q)$, as defined by the Dyson equation (19).

In the calculation shown in the section III A we have studied the order parameter propagator averaged over the disorder by means of the Dyson equation (19), where in the leading approximation we used the self-energy $\Pi = \langle S \rangle$. The same approximation was employed in the calculation of all other quantities we have studied — including paraconductivity itself. In this Section we will study the deviations from the results of this approximation, using the semion diagram technique.

A. Corrections to $L(\omega, q)$

Locator expansion for the propagator $L(\omega, q)$ averaged over distribution of $\{\xi_i\}$ contains terms of the form $L^{(0)} \hat{S}^{(0)} \hat{S} \ldots \hat{S} L^{(0)}$. Previously we proceed with separate averaging of each $\hat{S}$ term in this expansion. The first
correction to this approximation contains simultaneous averaging of two spin correlation functions $\bar{S}$ over $\varepsilon$.

We present calculation of such an object in the Appendix C making use of Eqs. (21, 22, 23). For our purpose it is sufficient to consider here the limit of $\omega_{1,2} \to 0$, to obtain

$$\left\langle (S_R^{(\text{diag})}(0))^2 \right\rangle_\varepsilon \approx \frac{14\zeta(3)}{\pi^2 W T}$$  \hspace{1cm} (48)

The structure of the correction shown in Fig. 7 appears to be diagonal in the $(\alpha, \beta)$ space, $\delta \Pi_R^\beta(\omega) = (\delta^{\alpha\beta} - n^\alpha n^\beta) \delta \Pi_R(\omega)$, and the whole correction to the self-energy is given by

$$\delta \Pi_R(\omega) = L_R(\omega) \left\langle (S_R^{(\text{diag})}(0))^2 \right\rangle$$  \hspace{1cm} (49)

The static ($\omega = 0$) contribution to $\delta \Pi_R(\omega)$ corresponds to the renormalization of $T$, which was already studied in the Appendix A (see Eq. A12 and comments below). The frequency-dependent part at $\omega \tau \ll \varepsilon$ contains a singularity at small $\varepsilon$:

$$\delta \Pi_R(\omega) - \delta \Pi_R(0) \approx -\frac{i\omega \tau}{4\pi T \xi_0^3} \times \left\{ \frac{14\zeta(3)}{\pi^2}, \hspace{1cm} (2D) \right\} \left\{ \frac{7\zeta(3)}{\pi^2}, \hspace{1cm} (3D) \right\}$$  \hspace{1cm} (50)

which should be compared with the bare $\omega$-dependent term in $L^{-1}(\omega, q)$, see Eq. (26). Then we find that the correction is small provided

$$\begin{cases} \varepsilon > \frac{W}{7\xi_0^3} \sim \rho, \hspace{1cm} (2D) \\ \varepsilon > \left( \frac{W}{1\xi_0^3} \right)^2 \sim \rho^2, \hspace{1cm} (3D) \end{cases}$$  \hspace{1cm} (51)

which coincides with the usual Ginzburg criterion discussed in the beginning of this Section.

**B. Spatial fluctuations of the conductivity**

It was assumed implicitly during the calculation of paraconductivity in Sec. IV C that conductivity is uniform through the system and thus can be characterized as the kernel $\sigma(r - r')$ in the linear relation between current density and electric field, $j_\alpha(r) = \int \sigma(r - r') E_\alpha(r') dr'$. In the disordered medium, conductivity contains spatial fluctuations, so that the kernel becomes a function of two coordinates separately, $\sigma(r - r') \to \sigma(r, r')$. In order to satisfy current conservation law, $\partial_\alpha j_\alpha = 0$, with the current given by $j_\alpha(r) = \int \sigma(r, r') E_\alpha(r') dr'$, the local electric field $E_\alpha$ must fluctuate in space:

$$\delta E_\alpha(r) = -\frac{1}{d\sigma} E_\alpha \int \delta \sigma(r, r') dr', \hspace{1cm} (52)$$

It results in the additional contribution to the average conductivity of the form

$$\delta \sigma = -\frac{1}{d} K(r = 0)$$

where correlation function $K(r - r')$ is defined as follows:

$$K(r - r') = \frac{1}{a^2} \int dxdy \langle \delta \sigma(x) \delta \sigma(r', y) \rangle$$  \hspace{1cm} (53)

Below we will calculate this correlation function $K(r - r')$. The diagram of the lowest order is shown in Fig. 8. This diagram consists of two parts: two independent loop integrals, which are similar to the $Q$-kernel given by Eq. (30) and which we denote as $R^{ij}(\omega, q)$, and an “impurity line”, which to the leading order can be taken in the static limit $\langle (S_R^{(\text{diag})}(0))^2 \rangle$. Since one can put an “impurity” either on upper or lower Green function, which corresponds to replacement $q \leftrightarrow -q$ in the expression for $R^{\mu\nu}(\omega, q)$, there are, in total, four terms in the expression for the conductivity fluctuations:

$$K(q) = \left\langle (S_R^{(\text{diag})}(0))^2 \right\rangle \left[ \frac{i\partial_\omega (R^{ii}(\omega, q) + R^{ii}(\omega, -q))^2}{d\sigma_0} \right]_{\omega = 0}$$  \hspace{1cm} (54)
The explicit calculation of the $R$ is provided in the Appendix [D] using the dimensionless function $F(Q = q_0/\sqrt{\epsilon})$ and substituting bare value of conductivity given by Eq. (32), we arrive at the following general expression:

$$K(q) = \frac{56\zeta(3)W}{\pi^2\sigma_d^2\sqrt{\epsilon}} F^2(Q).$$  

The relative scale of spatial fluctuations of the conductivity is thus given by $K(r = 0)$. Both asymptotics (D6) and (D9) show that the integral that defines $K(r = 0)$ is convergent, finally it yields:

$$K(r = 0) = c \frac{W}{Tc^2d^2/\xi_0^2},$$  

with the prefactor $c$, which can be obtained numerically:

$$c = \frac{56\zeta(3)}{\pi^2\sigma_d^2} \int \frac{d^d Q}{(2\pi)^d} F^2(Q) = \begin{cases} 0.283, & (2D) \\ 0.099, & (3D) \end{cases}$$  

Now let us discuss the obtained result. The Aslamazov-Larkin formula (33) works only provided the correction $K(r = 0) \ll 1$. The result is essentially the same as the one obtained in the previous Section: the correction is small provided Eq. (51) holds.

VI. CONCLUSIONS

We have shown in this paper that fluctuational conductivity effect, originally predicted by L. Aslamazov and A. Larkin 50 years ago, remains nearly the same in the case of strongly pseudo-gaped superconductors with just absent single-electron density of states. The role of single-electron states is taken over by the localized electron pairs, and the effect of that replacement reduces just to the factor of 2 change of the numerical coefficient $\sigma_d$ in Eqs. (32,33) w.r.t. to the classical Aslamazov-Larkin result, while power-law dependence of paraconductivity on $\epsilon = \ln(T/T_c)$ remains the same. Our results were derived under the assumption that hopping of (initially) localized pairs occurs with a large effective "coordination number" $Z \sim \rho^{-1}$, see Eq. (38,39).

Universal character of the AL paraconductivity (especially, in 2D) makes it convenient experimental tool for determination of the critical temperature when $R(T)$ dependence is of considerable width, like it occurs in strongly disordered superconductors. For this reason, the issue of universality of the value of numerical coefficient $\sigma_d$ is of interest. First, we note that it does not depend upon the shape of the local energy distribution function $P(\epsilon)$ as long as it is flat on the scale of very small $\epsilon \sim T_c$. Some nontrivial structure at this energy scale in the effective distribution $P(\epsilon)$ may come about in the generalized model where long-range interaction of the type of $S_i^\dagger U(r_i - r_j)S_j^\dagger$ is included, that can be traced back to the Coulomb interaction between charges of localized pairs. The effect of such an interaction will be studied separately.

Since our condition of a very large pseudogap $\Delta_P \gg T_c$ may be found too restrictive in applications, one might be interested in generalization of our result for moderate value of $\Delta_P \sim T_c$. That can be done in a rather straightforward way, once we note that the whole issue of the coefficient $\sigma_d$ in Eq. (33) is controlled by the expansion of the effective spin distribution function $f(\omega) = \tanh \beta \omega$ over small $\omega$. In the standard TDGL theory for disordered superconductors, the fermionic distribution function $f(\omega) = \tanh \frac{\omega}{2T}$ stays instead of $f(\omega)$, thus making the coefficient in front of $T^2r$ twice smaller than in our problem, see Eq. (27). For the general case of $\Delta_P \sim T_c$ we can use an observation presented in the Appendix B to the paper [21] for an arbitrary $\Delta_P/T$, a generalized distribution function is

$$f(\omega, \Delta_P) = \frac{\sinh \beta \omega}{\cosh \beta \omega + e^{-\Delta_P/T}}$$

which interpolate between $\tanh \frac{\omega}{2T}$ and $\tanh \beta \omega$ upon increase of $\Delta_P/T$. As a result, for a generic $\Delta_P$ values, the enhancement factor in $\sigma_d$, w.r.t. to the standard AL result, is given by $2/(1 + e^{-\Delta_P/T})$, i.e. it quickly becomes close to 2 for moderate $\Delta_P/T \geq 1.5$.

All the above discussion refers to the Gaussian fluctuation region, $\epsilon \geq \epsilon_1$, see Eqs. (38,39). At smaller $\epsilon$ nonlinear corrections to the dynamics of the order parameter becomes important, they are discussed in Sec. IV. However, we present the arguments that power-law character of $\sigma_{AL}(\epsilon)$ dependence is not changed due to these "local noise" effects, while the coefficient $\sigma_d$ becomes somewhat different. Even more close to $T_c$, at $\epsilon \leq \epsilon_2 = G_0$, all types of fluctuational corrections becomes relevant, which makes calculation of $\sigma_{AL}(\epsilon)$ difficult. Moreover, in this close proximity of $T_c$, conductivity becomes spatially inhomogeneous, as evidenced by Eq. (56).

Specific feature of fluctuational conductivity in superconductors close to SIT is that it may much exceed bare (unrelated to superconducting correlations) conductivity already in the region of $\epsilon \geq \epsilon_1$ where Gaussian approximation is valid. This is due to the absence in our case of the standard Drude contribution of the normal-metal type. Instead, Aslamazov-Larkin paraconductivity competes with hopping conductivity of individual electrons, that is further suppressed at $T \ll \Delta_P$.

We are grateful to Lev Ioffe for useful discussions. This research was partially supported by the Russian Science Foundation grant # 14-42-00044, by the Basic research program of the HSE, and by the grant from the Basic Foundation (I.P.).
Appendix A: Mean field approximation and finite $R$ effects on $T_c$

This Appendix is devoted to analytical and numerical study of the critical temperature $T_c$ at the mean-field level. In Section II A we have formulated the following condition for the appearance of order parameter: the largest eigenvalue of the matrix $J_{ij} \sqrt{\eta_i \eta_j}$ should be larger than unity. This criterion was then solved in the limit $R \to \infty$ yielding Eq. (7). Here we consider leading corrections to this result at large $R$.

We start our analysis with analytical treatment of the spectrum (DoS) of matrix $J_{ij} \sqrt{\eta_i \eta_j}$, averaged over the distribution $P(\varepsilon)$. For this purpose we express the DoS in terms of Green function $\hat{G}_E = (E - \hat{\eta}^{1/2} J \hat{\eta}^{1/2} + i0)^{-1}$ as $\nu(E) = -\frac{1}{\pi} \text{Tr} \hat{G}_E$, and expand it in Dyson series. The latter can be rewritten more conveniently in terms of auxiliary matrix $\tilde{F}_E = \hat{\eta}^{-1/2} \hat{G}_E \hat{\eta}^{1/2} J$:

$$\tilde{F}_E = \tilde{F}_E^{(0)} + \tilde{F}_E^{(0)} \hat{\eta} \tilde{F}_E^{(0)} + \tilde{F}_E^{(0)} \hat{\eta} \tilde{F}_E^{(0)} \hat{\eta} \tilde{F}_E^{(0)} + \ldots,$$

(A1)

with $\tilde{F}_E^{(0)} = J (E + i\eta)$. Under the assumption of large radius $R$, we can apply an ordinary impurity diagram technique utilizing equation $\langle \eta_i \eta_j \rangle = \delta_{ij} \langle \eta^2 \rangle + (1 - \delta_{ij}) \langle \eta^2 \rangle$. The first approximation for the self-energy corresponds to trivial mean-field analysis performed in the Section II A and reads $\Sigma^{(1)} = (\eta)$. In order to study the DoS near the spectrum edge, we utilize the self-consistent Born approximation (SCBA) and consider following self-energy correction:

$$\Sigma^{(2)} = \langle \langle \eta^2 \rangle \rangle \cdot (\tilde{F}_E)_{ii}$$

(A2)

In the momentum representation, the Dyson equation for the SCBA then reads:

$$F_E^{-1}(q) = J(q)^{-1}(E + i\eta) - \langle \eta \rangle - \langle \langle \eta^2 \rangle \rangle F(E),$$

(A3)

with $F(E) = \int (dq) F_E(q)$. This allows us to write a single self-consistency equation for $F(E)$:

$$F(E) = \int \frac{d^d q / (2\pi)^d}{J^{-1}(q)(E + i\eta) - \langle \eta \rangle - \langle \langle \eta^2 \rangle \rangle F(E)}$$

(A4)

The next step is to express the density of states in terms of the function $F(E)$. First we note that $\hat{G}_E = \hat{\eta}^{1/2} \tilde{F}_E \hat{\eta}^{-1/2}$, and thus $\text{Tr} \hat{G}_E = \text{Tr}(\tilde{F}_E \hat{J}^{-1})$. In the UV limit $q \to \infty$ we have $J(q) \to 0$, which leads to the delta-peak at zero energy. Since we are studying the edge of the spectrum, we can subtract the value $(E + i\eta)^{-1}$ and focus at $E > 0$. Utilizing then equation for $F(E)$, we obtain following general expression for the DoS:

$$\nu(E > 0) = -\frac{1}{\pi E} \text{Im} \{F(E) \left[ \langle \eta \rangle + \langle \langle \eta^2 \rangle \rangle F(E) \right] \}$$

(A5)

We now proceed with solving the equation (A4). We switch to dimensionless momentum $Q = qR$ and dimensionless variables:

$$\lambda = \frac{E}{J \langle \eta \rangle} - 1, \quad \Psi(\lambda) = F(E) \langle \eta \rangle R^d, \quad j(Q) = J(Q) / J$$

(A6)

leaving us with the single small dimensionless parameter, which controls the SCBA:

$$\alpha = \frac{\langle \langle \eta^2 \rangle \rangle}{R^d \langle \eta \rangle^2} = \frac{1}{R^d} \left[ \frac{14\zeta(3)}{\pi^2} \frac{\beta W}{\ln^2 4e^\beta \gamma M} - 1 \right] \approx \frac{g^2 e^{1/9}_c}{R^d} \ll 1.$$ (A7)

The dimensionless form of the equation (A4) then reads:

$$\Psi(\lambda) = \int \frac{d^d Q / (2\pi)^d \cdot j(Q)}{\lambda + i0 - 1 - j(Q) - \alpha j(Q) \Psi(\lambda)},$$

(A8)

and DoS is expressed in terms of $\Psi$-function as follows:

$$\nu(E) = -\frac{1}{\pi E R^d} \text{Im} \{\Psi(\lambda) + \alpha \Psi^2(\lambda)\}.$$ (A9)

The long-wavelength limit $j(Q) = 1 - Q^2$ is sufficient for the study of the DoS behavior near the spectrum edge $E \approx j(Q)$, that is $|\lambda| \ll 1$. Performing momentum expansion and focusing for the sake of simplicity on 2D case, where the integral is logarithmic, we arrive at following equation:

$$\Psi(\lambda) \approx \frac{1}{4\pi} \text{Im} \frac{c}{\lambda + i0 - \alpha \Psi(\lambda)}.$$ (A10)

where $c$ is a constant of order of unity depending on the UV behavior of $j(Q)$. In the limit $R \to \infty$, that is $\alpha = 0$, this equation leads to the step-like DoS with the sharp edge at $\lambda = 0$, $\nu(E) \approx \theta(J(\eta) - E)/4\pi R^2$. Finite but small $\alpha$ rounds out the step leading to the square-root singularity at the slightly shifted edge:

$$\nu(E) \approx \frac{1}{\pi E R^d} \sqrt{\frac{\lambda G - \lambda}{2\pi \alpha}},$$ (A11)

with

$$\lambda G = \alpha \frac{4\pi e c}{\alpha}.$$ (A12)

The shift of the spectrum edge leads to the renormalization of the coupling constant $J_{\text{eff}} = J(1 + \lambda G)$ in expression for $T_c$, Eq. (7), thus increasing the critical temperature slightly.

To support this calculation, we have performed numerical analysis of the spectrum of corresponding random matrix. The temperature $T = \beta^{-1}$ was taken close to the mean-field value of the critical temperature $T_c$, so that spectrum edge is estimated to be close to unity. The $J_{ij}$ matrix was taken Gaussian, so that its Fourier transform has the form $J(q) = J \exp(-q^2 R^2)$; in that case the integration in Eq. (A8) can be performed explicitly leaving the single algebraic equation for $\Psi$, which is then solved numerically to obtain the analytic fitting curve. The amount of disorder realization varied from $\sim 30000$ (for smallest system) to $\sim 6000$ for largest one.

The typical DoS pictures shown on Fig. 9 consists of the “main body” of the DoS, which is fitted by the SCBA
FIG. 9. DoS $\nu(E)$ for 2D system with parameters $W = 3$, $J = 1$, which corresponds by Eq. (7), $T_c^{-1} \approx 60$. Red curve: solution of the SCBA equation, (A8), and substituting the solution to (A9). The

FIG. 10. $R$-dependency of the width of the tail extracted from Fig. 9. Line corresponds to $R^{-2}$.

formula reasonably well, and the exponential tail of localized states which always arise when one deals with random matrices. The oscillatory behavior is due to finite-size effects and momentum quantization in a system of finite size; they tend to increase upon increasing $R$ and decreasing $L$. The superconductivity appears when the mobility edge separating localized and delocalized states crosses unity eigenvalue. Clearly, the edge of the spectrum is larger than unity, and the SCBA result, Eq. (A11) gives the better estimation of the position of the edge as well as the whole curve.

The width of the tail $\Gamma$ is known to be related to the Ginzburg number $G_i \sim \rho^2/(4-d) \propto R^{-2d/(4-d)}$. To support this claim, we performed numerical simulations for system with various $R$ and estimated the $R$-dependency of the width of the tail. The beginning of the tail was determined by the intersection of the tangent line to the curve in the inflection point with the $x$-axis, see Fig. 9. The best fit of the $\Gamma(R)$ dependency is shown on Fig. 10, and corresponds to $\Gamma(R) \sim R^{-2}$, which agrees with the prediction for $d = 2$.

Appendix B: Keldysh diagram technique for pseudospins

In this Appendix we will derive the Keldysh action and rules for diagram technique used to describe the pseudospin model (2) and its semionic representation (10) following Kiselev and Opperman[23]. We introduce the standard Keldysh time contour $C = (-\infty, \infty) \cup (\infty, -\infty)$ for the model and introduce the following action for the semions:

$$iS[\bar{\psi}, \psi] = i \int_C dt \left( \bar{\psi} \hat{G}^{-1} \psi + \frac{1}{4}(\bar{\psi} \sigma^\alpha \psi) \hat{J}(\bar{\psi} \sigma^\alpha \psi) \right),$$

(B1)

where $\hat{G}^{-1} = i \partial_t + \epsilon_i \sigma^z$ is diagonal matrix in real space, and implied summation over coordinates. We introduce the two-component real Hubbard-Stratanovich field $\Phi = (\Phi^\alpha, \Phi^\alpha)$ with the following action:

$$iS[\Phi] = -i \int_C dt \Phi^\alpha \hat{J}^{-1} \Phi^\alpha,$$

(B2)

and perform a shift to decouple four-semion interaction $\Phi^\alpha \rightarrow \Phi^\alpha - \frac{1}{2} \hat{J} \bar{\psi} \sigma^\alpha \psi$, arriving at following action:

$$iS[\bar{\psi}, \psi, \Phi] = i \int_C dt \left( -\Phi^\alpha \hat{J}^{-1} \Phi^\alpha + \bar{\psi}(\hat{G}^{-1} + \hat{\sigma}^\alpha \Phi^\alpha) \psi \right).$$

(B3)

This action effectively describes spins-1/2 lying in a fluctuating magnetic field $(\Phi^\alpha(t), \Phi^\alpha(t), \epsilon_i)$, whose dynamics itself is coupled to the spins via the interaction vertex. This is thus a clear generalization of a simple static mean-field model described in Section A.

The next step is to separate fields lying on the upper and lower parts of the Keldysh contour as $\Phi = (\Phi_+, \Phi_-)$
(and similarly for $\psi$), and introduce a Keldysh rotation switching to “classical” and “quantum” bosonic fields: $\Phi' = (\Phi_{ij}, \Phi_{q})$; and their analog for fermions:

$\psi' = (\psi_1, \psi_2)^T$, $\bar{\psi}' = (\bar{\psi}_1, \bar{\psi}_2)$, via the following relations:

$$\Phi = \tilde{O}\Phi'$$

$$\psi = \tilde{O}\psi'$$

with matrix $\tilde{O} = (\tilde{\tau}_x + \tilde{\tau}_z)/\sqrt{2}$ and $\tilde{\tau}_a$ being Pauli matrices acting in Keldysh space. This rotation yields following Keldysh structure of the propagators:

$$\bar{L} = i \langle \bar{\Phi}\Phi^T \rangle = \begin{pmatrix} L_K & L_R \\ L_A & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\bar{G} = -i \langle \bar{\psi}\bar{\psi} \rangle = \begin{pmatrix} G_R & G_K \\ G_A & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Finally, the “rotated” action is given by Eq. (11). In principle, one can perform Gaussian integration over semionic degrees of freedom and obtain the effective action describing only the order parameter dynamics:

$$iS[\Phi] = -i \int dt \Phi^\alpha \bar{J}_x \Phi^\alpha + \text{Tr} \ln \left( \bar{G}^{-1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Gamma \sigma^a \Phi^\alpha \right)$$

We remind that the order parameter fields $\Phi = \Phi_{ij}(r)$ has the following indices: “spin space” $\alpha \in \{s, q\}$, Keldysh space $\mu \in \{\epsilon, q\}$ and real space $r_i$; while the semionic fields $\psi \equiv \psi_{\sigma, \mu}(r_i)$ reside in “semionic pseudospin space” $\sigma \in \{\uparrow, \downarrow\}$, Keldysh space $\mu \in \{1, 2\}$ and real space $r_i$.

**Appendix C: “Impurity” diagram technique**

The aim of this appendix is to develop an “impurity”-like diagram technique which is used in Section V to study the deviations from the mean-field approximation presented in Section III due to the averaging over the distribution of $\{\varepsilon_i\}$. The key element of the diagram technique that depended on the $\varepsilon$ is the “crossed circle” presented on Fig. 2 which represents spin correlation function $S^{\alpha\beta}_R(\omega)$. Upon averaging the e.g. Dyson series (17), the next non-trivial object arising is simultaneous averaging of two spin correlation functions corresponding to the single site $\langle S^{\mu}_{R}(\omega_1)S^{\nu}_{R}(\omega_2) \rangle$, which corresponds to the “impurity line” connecting two crossed circles in our diagram technique.

We proceed with the calculation of analytic expression for “impurity line” utilizing the spin structure (21) and expressions (22) and (23). The cross-term $\langle S^{(\text{diag})}_{R}(\omega_1)S^{(\text{off})}_{R}(\omega_2) \rangle$ drops out due to its parity, while non-zero terms for $\omega_{1,2} \ll T$ yield:

$$\langle S^{(\text{diag})}_{R}(\omega_1)S^{(\text{diag})}_{R}(\omega_2) \rangle = \approx \frac{14\zeta(3)}{\pi^2 WT} + \frac{i\pi}{4WT^2} \frac{\omega^2 + \omega^2 + \omega_1\omega_2}{\omega_1 + \omega_2 + i0^+}$$

$$\langle S^{(\text{off})}_{R}(\omega_1)S^{(\text{off})}_{R}(\omega_2) \rangle = \approx \frac{\omega_1\omega_2}{4} \left( \frac{1}{(\omega_1/2 + i0^2 - \varepsilon^2)(\omega_2/2 + i0^2 - \varepsilon^2)} - \frac{2}{\omega_1 + \omega_2 + i0^+} \right)$$

**Appendix D: Calculation of conductivity correlation function**

Here we briefly discuss the calculation of the conductivity fluctuations $\langle \delta\sigma(r, x)\delta\sigma(r', y) \rangle$ in the lowest order of perturbation theory given by the diagram shown on Fig. 3. The analytic expression for the loop integrals $R^{ij}(\omega, q)$ appearing in the Section V.E reads as follows:

$$R^{ij}(\omega, q) = i \frac{8\xi_0^4}{W^2} \int \frac{d\Omega}{2\pi} \frac{dp}{(2\pi)^2} \frac{dp'}{(2\pi)^2} \left[ \mathfrak{B}(\Omega_\epsilon)L_R(\Omega+, p_+)(L_R(\Omega-, p_-) + L_A(\Omega-, p_+)) - L_A(\Omega-, p_+)L_A(\Omega-, p_+) \right] +$$

$$\mathfrak{B}(\Omega_\epsilon)L_R(\Omega+, p_+)L_A(\Omega-, p_+)L_A(\Omega-, p_+)$$

In the low-frequency limit we can in the lowest order of perturbation theory given by the diagram shown on Fig. 3. The analytic expression for the loop integrals $R^{ij}(\omega, q)$ appearing in the Section V.E reads as follows:

$$R^{ij}(\omega, q) = 16WT\xi_0^4 \int \frac{dp}{(2\pi)^2} \frac{dp'}{(2\pi)^2} \frac{p^4}{(\epsilon + p_x^2)^2} \frac{\epsilon + (p^2 + q^2/4)\xi_0^2 - i\omega\tau/4}{(\epsilon + p_x^2\xi_0^2)(\epsilon + p_x^2\xi_0^2 - i\omega\tau/2)(\epsilon + (p^2 + q^2/4)\xi_0^2 - i\omega\tau/2)}$$

This integral is taken at finite external momentum and thus it can have non-trivial tensor structure. We are interested in the diagonal conductivity, which is $\delta\sigma = \frac{1}{2}\sigma^{ii}$. The next step is to make momentum integration dimensionless
Finally, we integrate over momentum; using substitution $P = p_\xi_0/\sqrt{\epsilon}$, expand it in frequency, take trace $R^{ii}/d \equiv R$ and introduce dimensionless function $F(Q)$:

$$i\partial_\omega R(\omega = 0, Q) = -\frac{W}{\xi_{0}^{d-2}e^{3-d/2}d} \int d^3P \left[ \frac{P^2 + PQ/2}{(2\pi)^{d/2}} \right] \frac{1}{1 + P^2 + Q^2/4} + \frac{2}{1 + P^2} \equiv -\frac{W}{\xi_{0}^{d-2}e^{3-d/2}} F(Q)$$ (D3)

We now switch to the calculation of this function in arbitrary spatial dimensionality.

a. 2D case Using substitution $a = 1 + P^2 + Q^2/4$, we perform angular averaging arriving at:

$$F(Q) = \frac{1}{16} \int_0^{\infty} P^3dP \frac{12a^4 + 2Q^2(2P^2Q^2 - 5a^2)(a + 2P^2)}{a^3(a^2 - P^2Q^2)^{5/2}}$$ (D4)

Finally, we integrate over momentum; using substitution $Q = 2\sinh \theta$, the integral yields:

$$F(Q = 2\sinh \theta) = \frac{1}{64 \cosh^2 \theta} \left[ 1 + 3\frac{2\theta}{\sinh 2\theta} \right],$$ (D5)

with the following asymptotic behavior:

$$F(Q) \approx \frac{1}{16} \begin{cases} 1, & Q \ll 1 \\ 1/Q^2, & Q \gg 1 \end{cases}$$ (2D) (D6)

b. 3D case We use the same substitution $a = 1 + P^2 + Q^2/4$, and angular averaging yields:

$$F(Q) = \frac{1}{12\pi} \int_0^{\infty} dP \left[ \frac{a + 2P^2}{Q} \arctanh \frac{PQ}{a} - \frac{aP(a^3 - 4a^2P^2 + 2P^4Q^2)}{(a^2 - P^2Q^2)^2} \right].$$ (D7)

Again, using the same substitution $Q = 2\sinh \theta$, the integral yields:

$$F(Q = 2\sinh \theta) = \frac{1}{192 \cosh^2 \theta} \left[ 2 + \frac{1}{\cosh^2(\theta/2)} \right],$$ (D8)

with the following asymptotic behavior:

$$F(Q) \approx \frac{1}{192} \begin{cases} 3, & Q \ll 1 \\ 8/Q^2, & Q \gg 1 \end{cases}$$ (3D) (D9)

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