Cooper pairs as bosons

M. de LLANO†§, F.J. SEVILLA§ and S. TAPIA‡

†Texas Center for Superconductivity, University of Houston
Houston, TX 77204 USA &
Instituto de Investigaciones en Materiales, UNAM
04510 México DF, Mexico
§Consortium of the Americas for Interdisciplinary Science
University of New Mexico
Albuquerque, NM 87131, USA
‡Instituto de Física, UNAM, 01000 México, DF, Mexico

March 22, 2022

Abstract

Although BCS pairs of fermions are known not to obey Bose-Einstein (BE) commutation relations nor BE statistics, we show how Cooper pairs (CPs), whether the simple original ones or the CPs recently generalized in a many-body Bethe-Salpeter approach, being clearly distinct from BCS pairs at least obey BE statistics. Hence, contrary to widespread popular belief, CPs can undergo BE condensation to account for superconductivity if charged, as well as for neutral-atom fermion superfluidity where CPs, but uncharged, are also expected to form.

Keywords: Cooper pairs; Bose-Einstein condensation; superconductors; superfluids

1 Introduction

A recent electronic analog of the Hanbury Brown-Twiss photon-effect experiment Samuelsson and Büttiker [1] strongly suggest electron pairs in a normal/superconductor junction to be bosons, although further work seems needed to provide compelling empirical proof. On the other hand, assuming Cooper pairs (CPs) to be bosons, it was recently proved [2, 3] within a generalized Bose-Einstein condensation (BEC) model that includes the BCS-Bose crossover theory [4]-[15] as a special case, that a BCS condensate is precisely a Bose-Einstein (BE) condensate consisting of equal numbers of particle- and hole-CPs, at least for the Cooper/BCS [16, 17] model interfermion interaction in the limit of weak coupling when the crossover picture reduces to BCS theory. This is significant since BCS argued (Ref. [17], footnote 18) that “our transition is not analogous to a Bose-Einstein condensation (BEC).” Somewhat later, Bardeen wrote [18] that “...the picture by Schafroth (1955)...of electron pairs...which at low temperature undergo a BEC, is not valid.” In contrast, both Feynman [19] and Josephson [20] referred without proof to CPs as bosons.
On the other hand, a long-standing common objection to attempts [2, 3, 21] to unify BCS and BEC theories for a description of superconductivity has been that CPs, strictly speaking, cannot be considered bosons. In this Letter we establish a clear distinction between BCS pairs and CPs, showing that while the former are not bosons the latter very definitely are, at least insofar as they obey BE statistics. The distinction, though elementary, is hardly if ever mentioned in the superconductivity literature, though it appears not to be as unacceptable among the neutral-fermion superfluidity community where it is also applied, albeit with a different interference interaction, to the BCS and Cooper pairs as in liquid 3He [24] and in ultracold trapped alkali Fermi gases such as 40K [23] and 6Li [25]. Recent studies [26]-[30] have also appeared addressing superfluidity in degenerate Fermi gases. Indeed, a BE-like condensate of dimers formed from neutral 40K [31] or 6Li [32]-[34] fermionic atoms via magnetically-tunable “Feshbach resonances” has only recently finally been observed.

2 Cooper pairs

The original or ordinary CPs [16] emerge by solving a Schrödinger-like equation in momentum space for two particles above the ideal-Fermi-gas (IFG) sea of the remaining N − 2 system fermions. If two-hole pairs are also included, the extended Cooper eigenvalue equation yields [35, 36] purely imaginary values. This precludes defining CPs relative to an IFG sea. However, a more both general and self-consistent treatment starts with an unperturbed Hamiltonian representing not the Fermi sea but BCS-correlated ground state in the Bethe-Salpeter (BS) integral equations with hole propagation. When solved [37]-[39] in the ladder approximation for bound two-particle and two-hole states, non-purely-imaginary eigenvalues are restored for what has been called the “moving CP” solution of the BS equations. The BS results in 3D [37], 2D [38], and 1D [39] are consistent with each other, as expected.

Unlike the Fermi-atom case, the interfermionic interactions in (especially cuprate) superconductors are a deep, problematic and highly controversial issue [40]-[43]. So, we confine ourselves to an electron gas interacting pairwise via the ingeniously simple Cooper/BCS model interfermion interaction [16, 17]

\[ V_{kk'} = \begin{cases} -V & \text{if } k_F \text{ or } \sqrt{k_F^2 - k_D^2} < |k \pm \frac{1}{2}K|, |k' \pm \frac{1}{2}K| < \sqrt{k_F^2 + k_D^2} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases} \]

where \( V_{kk'} \equiv L^{-d} \int d\mathbf{r} \int d\mathbf{r}' e^{-i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r}} V(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') e^{i\mathbf{k'}\cdot\mathbf{r}'} \) is the double Fourier transform of \( V(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') \), the (possibly nonlocal) interaction in \( d \)-dimensional coordinate space, with \( \mathbf{r} \) the relative coordinate of the two electrons. Here \( V > 0 \), and \( \hbar \omega_D \equiv \hbar^2 k_D^2/2m \) is the maximum energy of a phonon associated with the vibrating ionic lattice underlying the electron gas, while \( E_F \equiv \hbar^2 k_F^2/2m \) is the Fermi energy and \( m \) is the effective electron mass. In Ref. [16] there are no hole pairs (viz., below \( E_F \) so the lower limit in [1] was \( k_F \), while in Ref. [17] it is \( \sqrt{k_F^2 - k_D^2} \). In the simpler Cooper case it means that two electrons with momentum wavevectors \( \mathbf{k}_1 \) and \( \mathbf{k}_2 \) interact with a constant net attraction \( -V \) when the tip of their relative-momentum wavevector \( \mathbf{k} \equiv \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{k}_1 - \mathbf{k}_2) \) points anywhere inside the shaded overlap volume in \( k \)-space of the two spherical shells in Fig. 1 whose center-to-center separation is \( K \equiv k_1 + k_2 \), the total (or center-of-mass) momentum wavevector for the pair. Otherwise, there is no interaction and hence no pairing. For neutral-fermion systems there is no cut-off \( \hbar \omega_D \) and \( V \) is not constant in \( \mathbf{k} \) and \( \mathbf{k}' \), except when the interaction range is much shorter than the average fermion spacing as in a trapped Fermi gas where it has become customary to employ contact (or \( \delta \)) interactions. Such are a special case of the more general finite-ranged, separable interaction, as is [1], introduced in Ref. [8], and for which the conclusions below will continue to apply.

Vectors \( \mathbf{k} \) ending at all points of a simple-cubic lattice in \( k \)-space (in the 3D case) with lattice spacing \( 2\pi/L \) with \( L \) the system size, ensure that the interaction (1) is nonzero provided such points are in the shaded overlap volume of Figure 1. The endpoints of two vectors \( \mathbf{k} \) and \( \mathbf{k}' \) are illustrated in Figure 2. In the thermodynamic limit there are infinitely many acceptable \( \mathbf{k} \) values allowed for each fixed value of \( K \) for the
Figure 1: Cross-section of overlap volume in $k$-space (shading) where the tip of the relative pair wavevector $k \equiv \frac{1}{2}(k_1 - k_2)$ must point for the attractive Cooper/BCS model interaction $\mathbf{1}$ to be nonzero for a pair of total (or center-of-mass) momentum $\hbar \mathbf{K} \equiv \hbar (k_1 + k_2)$. The tail of $k$ is at the midpoint of $\mathbf{K}$.

$K \geq 0$ CP eigenvalue equation $[16][44]$ with interaction $[1]$, namely

$$V \sum'_k (\hbar^2 k'^2 / m + \hbar^2 K^2 / 4m - 2E_F - \mathcal{E}_K)^{-1} = 1.$$  (2)

The prime on the summation sign signifies the restrictions in $[1]$ using $k_F$ as lower limit. For CPs consisting of equal and opposite momentum electrons $K = 0$, solving (2) analytically gives the familiar result of infinite-lifetime, negatively-bound (with respect to $2E_F$) CPs

$$\mathcal{E}_0 = -2\hbar \omega_D [\exp\{2/N(E_F)\}V - 1] \xrightarrow{\lambda \to 0} -2\hbar \omega D e^{-2/\lambda}$$  (3)

where $\lambda \equiv N(E_F)V \geq 0$ with $N(E_F)$ the density of electronic states at the Fermi energy. The first expression for $\mathcal{E}_0$ is exact for all values $\lambda$ in 2D [where $N(\epsilon)$ is constant] and is otherwise a good approximation if $\hbar \omega_D \ll E_F$ as occurs in metals. If hole CPs are included in the BS scheme along with electron CPs as in (2) and (3), instead of (3) one obtains the evidently unphysical purely-imaginary result

$$\mathcal{E}_0 = \pm i 2\hbar \omega_D / \sqrt{e^{2/\lambda} - 1}$$  (4)

(see detailed treatment in Ref. $[22]$). Replacing the IFG sea by the BCS ground-state sea, instead of (2) the eigenvalue equation for $\mathcal{E}_K$ in 2D $[35]$ (and a very similar one in 3D $[37]$ and in 1D $[39]$) is rather

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \lambda \hbar v_F \int_{k_F - k_D}^{k_F + k_D} dk \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi u_{K/2+k}v_{K/2-k} \times \{u_{K/2-k}v_{K/2+k} - u_{K/2+k}v_{K/2-k}\} \times \frac{E_{K/2+k} + E_{K/2-k}}{E_{K/2+k}^2 + (E_{K/2+k} + E_{K/2-k})^2} = 1$$  (5)

where $v_F \equiv \sqrt{2E_F / m}$, $\varphi$ is the angle between $\mathbf{K}$ and $\mathbf{k}$, $k_D$ is defined by $k_D/k_F \equiv \hbar \omega_D / 2E_F \ll 1$, $E_k \equiv \sqrt{\xi_k^2 + \Delta^2}$ with $\xi_k \equiv \hbar^2 k^2 / 2m - E_F$ and $\Delta$ is the electronic gap, while $v_k^2 \equiv \frac{1}{2}(1 - \xi_k / E_k)$ and
Figure 2: Two distinct relative-momentum wavevector values \( \mathbf{k} \equiv \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{k}_1 - \mathbf{k}_2) \) and \( \mathbf{k}' \equiv \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{k}'_1 - \mathbf{k}'_2) \) (dashed lines) whose tips are within the overlap volume of Figure 1. They contribute to the summation in (2) or to the integral in (5) to determine a CP energy \( E_K \). This illustrates why the \( \delta_{\mathbf{k},\mathbf{k}'} \) term for BCS pairs in (15) is always zero for CPs, with the Pauli Principle being strictly satisfied.

\( u_k^2 \equiv 1 - v_k^2 \) are the usual Bogoliubov functions [15]. Note that the lower limit in (1) is being taken as \( \sqrt{k_F^2 - k_D^2} \) as in BCS theory [17] which does not exclude hole pairings. Besides endowing CPs with the physically expected finite lifetimes, the more general BS treatment yields the nontrivial eigenvalue solution for \( K = 0 \) given by \( E_0 = 2\Delta \), with \( \Delta \equiv \hbar \omega_D / \sinh(1/\lambda) \rightarrow 2\hbar \omega_D e^{-1/\lambda} \) the single-electron BCS energy gap, as opposed to the ordinary CP problem giving (3). [Note the factor of two difference in the exponential compared with (3) due to excluding [16] or not [17] hole pairs.] The nontrivial (new) BS solution governed by (5) has been called [37]-[39] a “moving CP” composite-boson excitation mode to distinguish it from another (a trivial or known) sound wave solution sometimes called the Anderson-Bogoliubov-Higgs ([35] p. 44), [46], [47] excitation mode which in contrast with the moving CP mode vanishes as \( K \rightarrow 0 \) for any finite coupling, i.e., is gapless, and is governed by another eigenvalue equation [37] different from (5). In the pure boson gas, on the other hand, both “particle” and “sound” solutions are indistinguishable [18] [49]. In the fermion case of interest here it should be feasible to search for, identify and distinguish both particle and sound modes experimentally, e.g., see Ref. [50].

3 BCS pairs with nonzero total momentum

Whether the pairwise interfermion interaction is between charge carriers or between neutral atoms, a CP state of energy \( E_K \), defined via eigenvalue equation (2) or (5), will clearly be characterized only by a definite
Our only restriction was that $K$ but not definite $k$. Although elementary, this is our main point. It contrasts with that of a “BCS pair” defined as a dimer with fixed $K$ and $k$ (or equivalently fixed $k_1$ and $k_2$), even though only the case $K = 0$ is considered in Ref. [17], for which their annihilation $b_k$ and creation $b_k^\dagger$ operators are not quite bosonic since they obey the relations, Ref. [17] Eqs. (2.11) to (2.13),

$$
\left[b_k, b_{k'}^\dagger\right] = (1 - n_{-k_1 - k_2})\delta_{kk'} \quad \text{(6)}
$$

$$
\left[b_k^\dagger, b_{k'}^\dagger\right] = [b_k, b_{k'}] = 0 \quad \text{(7)}
$$

where $n_{\pm k} = a^\dagger_{\pm k} a_{\pm k}$, are fermion number operators, with creation $a_{k_1}$ and annihilation $a_{k_1}$ operators referring to the fermions, and

$$
\{b_k, b_{k'}\} = 2b_k b_{k'} (1 - \delta_{kk'}) \quad \text{(8)}
$$

which is not quite fermionic, unless $k = k'$ when (15) is not bosonic. The precise Bose commutation relations are, of course,

$$
\left[b_k, b_{k'}^\dagger\right] = \delta_{kk'} \quad \text{(9)}
$$

$$
\left[b_k^\dagger, b_{k'}^\dagger\right] = [b_k, b_{k'}] = 0 \quad \text{(10)}
$$

with (9) differing sharply from (10). The fermion creation $a_{k_1}^\dagger$ and annihilation $a_{k_1}$ operators satisfy the usual Fermi anti-commutation relations

$$
\{a_{k_1}, a_{k_1}^\dagger, a_{k_1'}^\dagger\} = \{a_{k_1}, a_{k_1'}\} = 0 \quad \text{(11)}
$$

$$
\{a_{k_1}, a_{k_1}^\dagger, a_{k_1'}^\dagger\} = \delta_{k_1 k_1'} \delta_{s s'} \quad \text{(12)}
$$

The distinction between BCS pairs and CPs holds for the original or “ordinary” CPs [16] as in (2) and (3). It also applies to the generalized BS CPs defined more consistently without excluding two-hole pairs when the lower limit in (1) is taken as $\sqrt{k_F^2 - k_D^2}$ as in BCS theory [17].

The BCS-pair annihilation and creation operators for any $K > 0$ can be defined quite generally as

$$
\begin{align*}
&b_{kK} \equiv a_{k_2} a_{k_1}^\dagger & &\text{and} & &b_{kK}^\dagger \equiv a_{k_1}^\dagger a_{k_2}^\dagger
\end{align*} \quad \text{(13)}
$$

where $a_{k_1}$ and $a_{k_1}$ obey (11) and (12), and as before $k \equiv \frac{1}{2}(k_1 - k_2)$ and $K \equiv k_1 + k_2$ are the relative and total (or center-of-mass) momentum wavevectors, respectively, associated with two fermions with wavevectors

$$
k_1 = K/2 + k \quad \text{and} \quad k_2 = K/2 - k. \quad \text{(14)}
$$

Using the same techniques to derive (9) to (13) valid for $K = 0$, the operators $b_{kK}$ and $b_{kK}^\dagger$ are found to satisfy: a) the “pseudo-boson” commutation relations

$$
\left[b_{kK}, b_{kK}^\dagger\right] = (1 - n_{K/2-k} - n_{K/2+k})\delta_{kk'} \quad \text{(15)}
$$

$$
\left[b_{kK}^\dagger, b_{kK}^\dagger\right] = [b_{kK}, b_{kK}] = 0 \quad \text{(16)}
$$

where $n_{K/2-k} = a^\dagger_{K/2-k} a_{K/2-k}$, are fermion number operators; as well as b) a “pseudo-fermion” anti-commutation relation

$$
\{b_{kK}, b_{kK}^\dagger\} = 2b_{kK} b_{kK} (1 - \delta_{kk'}). \quad \text{(17)}
$$

Our only restriction was that $K \equiv k_1 + k_2 = k_1^' + k_2^'$. If $K = 0$ so that $k_1 = -k_2 = k$ (the only case considered by BCS), and calling $b_{kK=0} \equiv b_k$, etc., (15) to (17) become (9) to (13), as they should. So, neither
BCS pairs with \( K \geq 0 \) are bosons as the relation (15) contains additional terms not [51] present in the the usual boson commutation relations analogous to (9).

To our knowledge, no one has yet succeeded in constructing CP creation and annihilation operators that obey Bose commutation relations, starting from fermion creation \( a^\dagger_{k1s} \) and annihilation \( a_{k1s} \) operators, as is postulated in Refs. [2, 3] in a generalized BEC theory that contains BCS theory as a special case. This postulation is grounded in magnetic-flux quantization experiments [52]-[54] that establish the presence of charged pairs—albeit without being able [55] to specify the sign of those charges. However, although the eigenvalues of \( b^\dagger_{kK}b_{kK} \) are 0 or 1 in keeping with the Pauli Exclusion Principle, those of \( \sum_k b^\dagger_{kK}b_{kK} \) are evidently 0, 1, 2, ..., because of the indefinitely many values taken on by the summation index \( k \). This implies BE statistics and corroborates the qualitative conclusions reached above. A discussion in greater detail of this is found in Refs. [56][57].

4 Conclusion

In conclusion, in the thermodynamic limit any number of CPs with a definite total (or center-of-mass) wavevector \( K \) can occupy a single state of CP energy \( \mathcal{E}_K \) and thus obey BE statistics. Hence, CPs can undergo a BEC. All this holds for any coupling, i.e., regardless of the size of the CPs and of their mutual overlap. As in liquid \(^4\)He, the BEC statistical mechanism may serve as a starting point—even before the effects of interboson interactions (excluded also in BCS theory) are accounted [58] for—in constructing a microscopic theory of superconductivity, or of neutral-fermion superfluidity, that will eventually lead to \( T_c \) values calculated from first principles without adjustable parameters and that hopefully agree with observed ones.

Acknowledgments

MdeLl especially thanks John R. Clem for encouraging us to write this paper, as well as M. Casas and M. Moreno for discussions, E. Braun and S. Ramírez for invaluable input, and UNAM-DGAPA-PAPIIT (Mexico) for grant IN106401 as well as CONACyT (Mexico) for grant 41302 in partial support. He also thanks the Texas Center for Superconductivity, University of Houston, for its hospitality and support. MdeLl and FJS thank the NSF (USA) for partial support through grant INT-0336343 made to the Consortium of the Americas for Interdisciplinary Science, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM, USA.

References

[1] P. Samuelsson and M. Büttiker, Phys. Rev. Lett. 89 046601 (2002).
[2] V.V. Tolmachev, Phys. Lett. A 266 400 (2000).
[3] M. de Llano and V.V. Tolmachev, Physica A 317 546 (2003).
[4] J. Labbé, S. Barisic, and J. Friedel, Phys. Rev. Lett. 19 1039 (1967).
[5] D.M. Eagles, Phys. Rev. 186 456 (1969).
[6] A.J. Leggett, in Modern Trends in the Theory of Condensed Matter, ed. by A. Pekalski and J. Przystawa, Lecture Notes in Physics, Vol. 115, (Springer-Verlag, Berlin, 1980); J. Phys. (Paris) Colloq. 41 C7-19 (1980).
[7] K. Miyake, Prog. Theor. Phys. 69 1794 (1983).
[8] P. Nozières and S. Schmitt-Rink, J. Low. Temp. Phys. **59** 195 (1985).

[9] M. Randeria, J.-M. Duan, and L.-Y. Shieh, Phys. Rev. Lett. **62** 981 (1989); **62** 2887(E) (1989); Phys. Rev. B **41**, 327 (1990).

[10] D. van der Marel, Physica C **165** 35 (1990).

[11] M. Drechsler and W. Zwerger, Ann. der Physik **1** 15 (1992).

[12] R. Haussmann, Z. Phys. B **91** 291 (1993); Phys. Rev. B **49** 12975 (1994).

[13] F. Pistolesi and G.C. Strinati, Phys. Rev. B **49** 6356 (1994); Phys. Rev. B **53** 15168 (1996).

[14] M. Casas, J.M. Getino, M. de Llano, A. Puente, R.M. Quick, H. Rubio & D.M. van der Walt, Phys. Rev. B **50** 15945 (1994).

[15] R.M. Carter, M. Casas, J.M. Getino, M. de Llano, A. Puente, H. Rubio, and D.M. van der Walt, Phys. Rev. B **52** 16149 (1995).

[16] L.N. Cooper, Phys. Rev. **104** 1189 (1956).

[17] J. Bardeen, L.N. Cooper, and J. R Schrieffer, Phys. Rev. **108** (1957) 1175.

[18] J. Bardeen, Phys. Today (Jan. 1963) p. 25.

[19] R.P. Feynman, *The Feynman Lectures on Physics*, (Addison-Wesley, Reading, 1965) pp. 7, 18, 21.

[20] B.D. Josephson, Rev. Mod. Phys. **36**, 216 (1964).

[21] J. Batle, M. Casas, M. Fortes, M. de Llano, F.J. Sevilla, M.A. Solís, and V.V. Tolmachev, Cond. Matter Theories **18** 111 (2003). Or cond-mat/0211456

[22] M. de Llano, in *Frontiers in Superconductivity Research*, ed. by B.P. Martins (Nova Science Publishers, NY, 2004) Also in cond-mat/0405071

[23] D. Vollhardt and P. Wölfle, *The Superfluid Phases of Helium 3* (Taylor & Francis, London, 1990).

[24] M.J. Holland, B. DeMarco, and D.S. Jin, Phys. Rev. A **61** 053610 (2000) and refs. therein.

[25] K.M. O’Hara, S.L. Hemmer, M.E. Gehm, S.R. Granade, and J.E. Thomas, Science **298** 2179 (2002).

[26] M.J. Holland, S.J.J.M.F. Kokkelmans, M.L. Chiofalo, and R. Walser, Phys. Rev. Lett. **87** 120406 (2001).

[27] E. Timmermans, K. Furuya, P.W. Milonni, and A.K. Kerman, Phys. Lett. A **285** 228 (2001).

[28] M.L. Chiofalo, S.J.J.M.F. Kokkelmans, J.N. Milstein, and M.J. Holland, Phys. Rev. Lett. **88** 090402 (2002).

[29] Y. Ohashi and A. Griffin, Phys. Rev. Lett. **89** 130402 (2002).

[30] L. Pitaevskii and S. Stringari, Science **298** 2144 (2002).

[31] C.A. Regal, C. Ticknor, J.L. Bohn, and D.S. Jin, Nature **424** 47 (2003).

[32] K.E. Strecker, G.B. Partridge, and R.G. Hulet, Phys. Rev. Lett. **91**, 080406 (2003).

[33] S. Jochim, M. Bartenstein, A. Altmeyer, G. Hendl, C. Chin, J. Hecker Denschlag, and R. Grimm, Phys. Rev. Lett. **91**, 240402 (2003).

[34] M.W. Zwierlein, C. A. Stan, C. H. Schunck, S.M. F. Raupach, S. Gupta, Z. Hadzibabic, and W. Ketterle, Phys. Rev. Lett. **91**, 250401 (2003).

[35] N.N. Bogoliubov, V.V. Tolmachev, and D.V. Shirkov, Fortschr. Phys. **6** 605 (1958); and A New Method in the Theory of Superconductivity (Consultants Bureau, NY, 1959).
[36] A.A. Abrikosov, L.P. Gorkov, and I.E. Dzyaloshinskii, *Methods of Quantum Field in Statistical Physics* (Dover, NY, 1975) § 33.

[37] M. Fortes, M.A. Solís, M. de Llano, and V.V. Tolmachev, Physica C 364 95 (2001).

[38] V.C. Aguilera-Navarro, M. Fortes, and M. de Llano, Sol. St. Comm. 129 577 (2004).

[39] M. Fortes, M. de Llano, and M.A. Solís, to be published.

[40] A. Lanzara, P.V. Bogdanov, X.J. Zhou, S.A. Kellar, D.L. Feng, E.D. Lu, T. Yoshida, H. Eisaki, A. Fujimori, K. Kishio, J.-I. Shimoyama, T. Noda, S. Uchida, Z. Hussain, and Z.-X. Shen, Nature 412 510 (2001).

[41] T. Cuk, F. Baumberger, D.H. Lu, N. Ingle, X.J. Zhou, H. Eisaki, N. Kaneko, Z. Hussain, T.P. Devereaux, N. Nagaosa, and Z.X. Shen, Phys. Rev. Lett. 93 117003 (2004). Also in cond-mat/0403521.

[42] J. Hwang, T. Timusk, and G.D. Gu, Nature 427 714 (2004).

[43] M.L. Kulic, AIP Conf. Proc. 715, 75 2004). Also in cond-mat/0404287.

[44] M. Casas, S. Fujita, M. de Llano, A. Puente, A. Rigo, and M.A. Solís, Physica C 295 93 (1998).

[45] N.N. Bogoliubov, N. Cim. 7 794 (1958).

[46] P.W. Anderson, Phys. Rev. 112 1900 (1958).

[47] P.W. Higgs, Phys. Lett. 12 132 (1964).

[48] J. Gavoret and P. Nozières, Ann. Phys. (NY) 28 349 (1964).

[49] P.C. Hohenberg and P.C. Martin, Ann. Phys. (NY) 34 291 (1965).

[50] R.V. Carlson and A.M. Goldman, Phys. Rev. Lett. 31 880 (1973) and 34 11 (1975).

[51] J.R. Schrieffer, *Theory of Superconductivity* (Benjamin, New York, 1964) p. 38.

[52] B.S. Deaver, Jr. and W.M. Fairbank, Phys. Rev. Lett. 7, 43 (1961).

[53] R. Doll and M. Nábauer, Phys. Rev. Lett. 7, 51 (1961).

[54] C.E. Gough, M.S Colclough, E.M. Forgan, R.G. Jordan, M. Keene, C.M. Muirhead, I.M. Rae, N. Thomas, J.S. Abell, and S. Sutton, Nature 326, 855 (1987).

[55] C.E. Gough, priv. comm.

[56] S. Fujita and D.L. Morabito, Mod. Phys. Lett. B 12, 753 (1998).

[57] S. Fujita and S. Godoy, *Theory of High Temperature Superconductivity* (Kluwer, NY, 2001) pp. 97-98.

[58] P. Grüter, D. Ceperley, and F. Laloë, Phys. Rev. Lett. 79 3549 (1997).