Universal scaling in BCS superconductivity in three dimensions in non-$s$ waves

Angsula Ghosh and Sadhan K. Adhikari
Instituto de Física Teórica, Universidade Estadual Paulista
01.405-900 São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil

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Abstract

The solutions of a renormalized BCS equation are studied in three space dimensions in $s$, $p$ and $d$ waves for finite-range separable potentials in the weak to medium coupling region. In the weak-coupling limit, the present BCS model yields a small coherence length $\xi$ and a large critical temperature, $T_c$, appropriate for some high-$T_c$ materials. The BCS gap, $T_c$, $\xi$ and specific heat $C_s(T_c)$ as a function of zero-temperature condensation energy are found to exhibit potential-independent universal scalings. The entropy, specific heat, spin susceptibility and penetration depth as a function of temperature exhibit universal scaling below $T_c$ in $p$ and $d$ waves.

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1 Introduction

At low temperature, a collection of weakly interacting electrons spontaneously form large overlapping Cooper pairs [1] according to the microscopic Bardeen-Cooper-Schrieffer (BCS) theory of superconductivity [2, 3]. There has been renewed interest in this problem with the discovery of enhanced superconductivity in alkali-metal-fulleride compounds [4] and cuprates [5]. The fulleride compounds, with critical temperature $T_c$ up to $\sim 30 - 40$K, exhibit superconductivity in three dimensions and have a relatively small coherence length $\xi : \xi k_F \sim 10 - 100$, with $k_F$ the Fermi momentum. At zero temperature $\xi$ is essentially the pair radius. In the application of the BCS theory to high-$T_c$ materials, the serious challenge is to consistently produce a large $T_c$ and a small $\xi$ in the weak-coupling region. The usual phonon-induced BCS model is unable to produce a large $T_c$ in the weak-coupling region.

Despite much effort, the normal state of the high-$T_c$ superconductors has not been satisfactorily understood. Unlike the conventional superconductors, their normal state exhibits peculiar properties. The thermodynamic and electromagnetic observables of these materials above $T_c$ have temperature dependencies which are very different from those of a Fermi liquid [6]. There

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are controversies about the appropriate microscopic Hamiltonian, pairing mechanism, and gap parameter for them [3, 4].

The BCS theory considers $N$ electrons of spacing $L$, interacting via a weak potential of short range $r_0$ such that $r_0 << L$ and $r_0 << \xi$. When suitably scaled, most properties of the system should be insensitive to the details of the potential and be universal functions of the dimensionless variable $L/\xi$ [3]. In this work we study the weak-coupling BCS problem in three dimensions for $s, p,$ and $d$ waves with two objectives in mind. The first is to identify the universal nature of the solution appropriate to high-$T_c$ superconductors. We would specially be interested to find out if the weak-coupling BCS theory can explain some of the universal behaviors of high-$T_c$ materials independent of the above-mentioned controversies. The second objective is to find out to what extent the universal nature of the solution is modified in the presence of realistic finite-range (nonlocal separable) potentials. Instead of solving the BCS equation on the lattice with appropriate symmetry, we solved the equations in the continuum. This procedure should suffice for present objectives. There is also the possibility of Cooper pairing in non-$s$ waves, such as, $p$-wave pairing in superfluid $^3$He [3, 4] and $d$-wave pairing in some superconductors [5]. Hence the present discussion of universality is also extended to $p$ and $d$ waves.

In place of the standard phonon-induced BCS model we employ a renormalized BCS model in three dimensions with separable and zero-range potentials, which has certain advantages. The standard BCS model yields the following linear correlation between $T_c$ and $T_D$, where $T_D$ is the Debye temperature: $T_c \approx 1.13T_D\exp(-1/\bar{\lambda})$ [4], where $\bar{\lambda}$ is the effective strength of the phonon-induced BCS interaction. Due to the above correlation with $T_D$, $T_c$ of the standard BCS model is low. This correlation between $T_c$ and $T_D$ is fundamental in explaining the observed isotope effect in conventional superconductors [3]. The high-$T_c$ materials exhibit a very reduced and negligible isotope effect and a visible linear correlation between $T_c$ and $T_F$ [11], where $T_F$ is the Fermi temperature. The present renormalized BCS model yields a linear scaling between $T_c$ and $T_F$. Because of this scaling with $T_F$, the present $T_c$ can be large and appropriate for the high-$T_c$ materials in the weak-coupling region. In addition, the present model also produces an appropriate $T_c/T_F$ ratio and a small $\xi$ in the weak-coupling region in accord with recent experiments [11] on high-$T_c$ materials.

Previously, there have been studies of the solution of BCS equations in terms of potential strength, $V_0$, or the pair scattering length in vacuum, $a$, employing a short-range potential [12]. Such studies have not revealed the universal nature of the transition from weak- to medium-coupling. Here, we employ the zero-temperature condensation energy per particle, $\Delta U$, of the BCS condensate as the reference variable for studying the problem. As $\Delta U$ increases, one passes from weak to medium coupling. We calculate the zero-temperature BCS gap $\Delta(0)$, $T_c$, the specific heat per particle $C_s(T_c)$ in different partial waves and the zero-temperature pair size $\xi$ in $s$ wave. These observables obey robust universal scaling as functions of $\Delta U$ valid over several decades in the weak-coupling region independent of the range of potential. Similar scalings were not found when $\Delta(0)$, $T_c$, $C_s(T_c)$ and $\xi$ were considered as a function of $V_0$ or $a$ as in Ref. [12].

We also calculate the temperature dependencies of different quantities, such as, the BCS gap $\Delta(T)$, penetration depth $\lambda_s(T)$, spin-susceptibility $\chi_s(T)$, $C_s(T)$, internal energy per particle $U_s(T)$ and entropy $S_s(T)$ for $T < T_c$. Of these, the $T$ dependencies of $S_s(T)$, $C_s(T)$, $\chi_s(T)$, and $\lambda_s(T)$ are interesting. For isotropic $s$ wave, the BCS theory yields exponential dependence
on temperature as $T \to 0$ for these observables independent of space dimension \cite{[13]}. The observed power-law dependence on temperature in some of these quantities \cite{[13] \cite{[14] \cite{[15]}} can be explained with anisotropic gap function in non-$s$ waves with node(s) on the Fermi surface. We find universal power-law dependence in non-$s$ waves independent of the range or strength of potential. For $l \neq 0$ we find

$$S_s(T)/S_s(T_c) \approx (T/T_c)^{\beta_s}$$  \hspace{1cm} (1)
$$C_s(T)/C_n(T_c) \approx D(T/T_c)^{\beta_C}$$  \hspace{1cm} (2)
$$\chi_s(T)/\chi_s(T_c) \approx (T/T_c)^{\beta_\chi}$$  \hspace{1cm} (3)
$$\Delta\lambda(T) \equiv (\lambda_s(T) - \lambda_s(0))/\lambda_s(0) \sim (T/T_c)^{\beta_\lambda},$$  \hspace{1cm} (4)

valid for a wide range of temperature. The suffix $n$ and $s$ refer to normal and superconducting states, respectively. Similar power-law dependencies were predicted from an analysis of experimental data \cite{[13]} as well as from a calculation based on Eliashberg equation \cite{[15]}.

From the weak-coupling BCS theory we established the following relations analytically:

$$\Delta(0)/\sqrt{\Delta U} = \sqrt{8/3}, \ T_c/\sqrt{\Delta U} = \sqrt{8/3}A^{-1}, \ G \equiv C_s(T_c)/\sqrt{\Delta U} = \sqrt{2/3} (\pi^2 A^{-1} + 1.5AB)^2, \ \xi^2 = \Delta^{-2}(0)/2 = 3/(16\Delta U), \ H \equiv (D - 1) = \Delta C/C_n(T_c) = 1.5A^2B^2/\pi^2, \ \text{and} \ \Delta U/U_n(T_c) = 1.5A^2/\pi^2 \ \text{where} \ \Delta C = C_s(T_c) - C_n(T_c) \ \text{and} \ \text{the universal constants} \ A \ \text{and} \ B \ \text{are defined by} \ A \equiv \Delta(0)/T_c \ \text{and} \ B^2 = -[d\{\Delta(T)/\Delta(0)\}^2/d(T/T_c)]_{T=T_c}. \ \text{Unless the units of the variables are explicitly mentioned, all energy (momentum) variables are expressed in units of} \ E_F \ (k_F), \ \text{such that} \ \mu \equiv \mu/E_F, \ T \equiv T/T_F, \ q \equiv q/k_F, \ E_q \equiv E_q/E_F, \ E_F = k_F = k_B = 1, \ \text{etc, where} \ \mu \ \text{is the chemical potential and} \ E_F \ \text{is the Fermi energy. The lengths are expressed in units of} \ k_F^{-1}: \ \xi \equiv \xi k_F.$$

In Sec. II we derive the present renormalized BCS and number equations. In Sec. III we present an analytic study of the renormalized BCS equation and find several universal relations among the observables. In Sec. IV we present a numerical study of the present equation and establish power-law temperature dependence of some of the observables below $T_c$ in non-$s$ waves. Finally, in Sec. V we present a summary of our findings.

## 2 Renormalized BCS and Number Equations

We consider a weakly attractive short-range potential between electrons in the angular momentum state $lm$,

$$V_{pq} = -V_0g_{\rho\lambda m}g_{qlm}Y_{lm}(\Omega_p)Y_{lm}(\Omega_q),$$  \hspace{1cm} (5)

where $g$ is the potential form factor and $\Omega (= \theta \phi)$ represents the polar and azimuthal angles. This potential leads to Cooper instability for any $V_0$ and $lm$. In even (odd) partial waves, pairing occurs in singlet (triplet) state governed by the Cooper equation

$$V_0^{-1} = \sum_{q(q>1)} g_{qlm}^2|Y_{lm}(\Omega_q)|^2(2\epsilon_q - \hat{E})^{-1},$$  \hspace{1cm} (6)

with $B_c \equiv (2 - \hat{E})$ the Cooper binding, $\epsilon_q = \hbar^2q^2/2m$ where $q$ is the wave number and $m$ the electron mass.
At a finite temperature, $T$, one has the following BCS gap and number equations for $N$ electrons

$$\Delta_p = -\sum_q V_{pq} \frac{\Delta_q}{2E_q} \tanh \frac{E_q}{2T},$$

$$N = \sum_q \left[ 1 - \frac{\epsilon_q - \mu}{E_q} \tanh \frac{E_q}{2T} \right],$$

where $E_q = [\epsilon_q - \mu]^2 + |\Delta_q|^2]^{1/2}$, with $\Delta_q$ the gap function and $\mu$ the chemical potential. Though it is possible to have a BCS condensate in a mixed angular momentum state, here we assume, as in Ref. [10], that the condensate is formed in a state of well-defined $lm$, so that $\Delta_q$ has the following anisotropic form: $\Delta_q \equiv g_{qlm} \Delta_0 \sqrt{4\pi} Y_{lm}(\Omega_q)$ where $\Delta_0$ and $g_{qlm}$ are dimensionless. The BCS gap is defined by $\Delta(T) = g_{q(\pm)lm} \Delta_0$, which is the root-mean-square average of $\Delta_q$ on the Fermi surface. Equations (6) and (7) lead to the renormalized BCS equation

$$\sum_q \frac{|g_{qlm} Y_{lm}|^2}{2\epsilon_q - \hat{E}} - \sum_q \frac{|g_{qlm} Y_{lm}|^2}{2E_q} \tanh \frac{E_q}{2T} = 0.$$  \hspace{1cm} (9)

The summation is evaluated according to

$$\sum_q \rightarrow N \frac{3}{4 \pi} \int_0^\infty \sqrt{\epsilon_q} d\epsilon_q \int d\Omega,$$  \hspace{1cm} (10)

where $\int d\Omega = \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \int_0^\pi \sin \theta d\theta$. Equations (8) and (9) can be explicitly written as

$$\int d\Omega \int d\epsilon_q \sqrt{\epsilon_q} \left[ 1 - \frac{\epsilon_q - \mu}{E_q} \tanh \frac{E_q}{2T} \right] = \frac{16\pi}{3},$$  \hspace{1cm} (11)

$$\int d\Omega |Y_{lm}|^2 \left[ \int_1^\infty d\epsilon_q \sqrt{\epsilon_q g_{qlm}^2} \right] \left[ \epsilon_q - \hat{E} \right] - \int_0^\infty d\epsilon_q \sqrt{\epsilon_q g_{qlm}^2} \tanh \frac{E_q}{2T} = 0.$$  \hspace{1cm} (12)

The two terms in Eq. (11) or (12) under integral have ultraviolet divergences. However, the difference between these two terms is finite. In the absence of potential form factors ($g_{qlm} = 1$), these equations are completely independent of potential and are governed by the observable $B_c$. This is why these equations are called renormalized BCS equations \[4, 16\]. The quantity $B_c$ plays the role of a potential-independent coupling of interaction.

Now we calculate the critical temperature $T_c$ of Eq. (12), in the special case $g_{qlm} = 1$. This potential is independent of a range parameter and is usually called a zero-range potential. At $T = T_c$, ($\Delta(T_c) = 0$), Eq. (12) can be analytically integrated to yield

$$T_c = \frac{2\exp(\gamma - 1)}{\pi} \sqrt{2B_c} \approx 0.590 \sqrt{B_c},$$  \hspace{1cm} (13)
where $\gamma = 0.57722...$ is the Euler constant. If $T_F$ is a few thousand Kelvins, for a small $B_c$ in the weak-coupling region, one can have $T_c > 100$ K appropriate for some high-$T_c$ materials. The standard BCS model yields in this case

$$\frac{T_c}{T_D} = \frac{\exp(\gamma)}{\pi} \sqrt{\frac{2B_c}{T_D}}.$$ \hspace{1cm} (14)

To illustrate the advantage of Eq. (13) over (14) in predicting a large $T_c$ in the weak-coupling limit, let us consider a specific example with $T_D = 300$ K and $T_F = 3000$ K. In the standard BCS result (14), the weak-coupling region is usually defined by $B_c \approx 1$ meV or $B_c/T_D \approx 0.037$. The smallness of $B_c$ justifies the weak-coupling limit and we take $B_c \leq 1$ meV as defining the weak-coupling region. Schreiffer [2] suggested that $B_c$ is the proper measure of coupling. He noted that $B_c = 0.1$ meV is safely within the weak-coupling domain. In this case for $B_c = 1$ meV = 0.0037 one obtains from Eq. (14) that $T_c$ is 46 K. From Eq. (13), we obtain $T_c = 0.036 = 107$ K. This result reflects an enhancement of $T_c$ in the renormalized model. In order to provide further evidence of the weak coupling limit of the present renormalized model with $T_c = 0.036$, we solved the number equation (11) numerically for the chemical potential $\mu$ and obtained $\mu = 1.000$, which is in the weak-coupling domain. The renormalized result (13) has the advantage of producing the experimentally observed linear scaling between $T_c$ and $T_F$ in high-$T_c$ materials [1].

3 Analytic Study of the Renormalized BCS Equation

There is no cut-off in the renormalized BCS equation (12). At $T = 0$ Eq. (12) can be solved analytically in the absence of potential form factors: $g_{qlm} = 1$. Then each integral in Eq. (12) is divergent at the upper limit $\Lambda$, but for a sufficiently large $\Lambda$ the difference becomes finite. Now Eq. (12) can be integrated in the weak-coupling limit ($\mu = 1$) to yield:

$$2\sqrt{\Lambda} - \ln(e^2B_c/8) = 2\sqrt{\Lambda} - 2\ln[e^2\Delta(0)\sqrt{4\pi}/8] + \ln F^2,$$

where $\ln F = - \int d\omega |Y_{im}(\omega)|^2 \ln |Y_{im}(\omega)|$ with $e = 2.718281...$ For $\Lambda \rightarrow \infty$ this leads to $\Delta(0) = F\sqrt{2B_c} / (e\sqrt{\pi})$. However, $T_c$ is given by Eq. (13) for all $lm$. In this case we have the universal constant $A \equiv \Delta(0)/T_c = F\sqrt{\pi}/\{2\exp(\gamma)\}$.

Though $A$ is independent of interaction model and dimension of space, $\Delta(0)$ and $T_c$ are dependent on them. For example, for a $s$-wave zero-range interaction we have $\Delta(0) = \sqrt{2B_c}$ and $T_c = \exp(\gamma)\sqrt{2B_c}/\pi$ from a renormalized BCS model in two dimensions [7], distinct from the above three-dimensional relations. For a fixed coupling, denoted by a $B_c$, we find an enhancement of $T_c$ in two dimensions over that in three dimensions by a factor of $e/2$. In both two and three dimensions the renormalized BCS equation provides an enhanced $T_c$ over the standard BCS $T_c$ given by Eq. (14).

The entropy of the system is given by

$$S(T) = -2 \sum_q [(1 - f_q) \ln(1 - f_q) + f_q \ln f_q],$$ \hspace{1cm} (15)

where $f_q = 1/(1 + \exp(E_q/T))$. 

5
The condensation energy per particle at $T = 0$ is given by

$$\Delta U \equiv |U_s - U_n| = \sum_{q(q<1)} 2\zeta_q - \sum_{q} (\zeta_q - \frac{\zeta_q^2}{E_q} - \frac{\Delta_q^2}{2E_q}),$$

where $\zeta_q = (\epsilon_q - \mu)$. In the absence of potential form factors this can be evaluated to lead to

$$\Delta U = \frac{3}{8} \int d\Omega \Delta^2(0)|Y_{lm}(\Omega)|^2,$$

which yields $\Delta(0)/\sqrt{\Delta U} = \sqrt{8/3}$ for all $lm$. Using the universal relation between $\Delta(0)$ and $T_c$, one obtains $T_c/\sqrt{\Delta U} = \sqrt{8/3A^{-1}}$. For all $lm$, $U_n(T_c) = \pi^2T_c^2/4$, so that $\Delta U/U_n(T_c) = 3A^2/(2\pi^2)$.

The superconducting specific heat per particle is given by

$$C_s = \frac{2}{NT^2} \sum_{q} f_q(1 - f_q) \left( E_q^2 - \frac{1}{2} T \frac{d\Delta_q^2}{dT} \right).$$

(16)

The normal specific heat $C_n$ is given by Eq. (10) with $\Delta_q = 0$. The jump in specific heat per particle at $T = T_c$ ($\Delta(T_c) = 0$), $\Delta C \equiv [C_s - C_n]_{T_c}$ is given by

$$\Delta C = -\frac{1}{NT_c} \sum_{q} \left[ f_q(1 - f_q) \frac{d\Delta_q^2}{dT} \right]_{T_c}.$$  

(17)

In the special case $g_{qlm} = 1$, the radial integral in Eq. (17) can be evaluated as in Ref. [3] and we get

$$\Delta C = -\frac{3}{4T_c} \int d\Omega \int \sqrt{\epsilon_q}d\epsilon_q \times \left[ f_q(1 - f_q) \frac{d\Delta_q^2(T)}{dT} \right]_{T_c} |Y_{lm}(\Omega)|^2.$$  

(18)

This leads to $\Delta C = -(3/4)[d\Delta^2(T)/dT]_{T=T_c} = (3/4)A^2B^2T_c$ for all $lm$. From this, we obtain $H \equiv (D - 1) = \Delta C/C_n(T_c) = 1.5A^2B^2/\pi^2$, where $C_n(T_c) = \pi^2T_c/2$, so that $C_s(T_c) = (\pi^2 + 1.5A^2B^2)T_c/2$. Consequently, $C_s(T_c)/\sqrt{\Delta U} \equiv G = \sqrt{2/3(\pi^2A^{-1} + 1.5AB^2)}$. The numerical values of the constants $A, B, H, F$ and $G$ are given in Table I.

The spin-susceptibility $\chi$ of the system is defined by

$$\chi(T) = \frac{2\mu_N^2}{T} \sum_{q} f_q(1 - f_q),$$

where $\mu_N$ is the nuclear magneton. At $T = T_c$, $\chi_s(T) = \chi_n(T)$ and it is appropriate to study the ratio $\chi_s(T)/\chi_n(T_c)$.

Finally, it is also of interest to study the penetration depth $\lambda$ defined by

$$\lambda^{-2}(T) = \lambda^{-2}(0) \left[ 1 - \frac{2}{NT} \sum_{q} f_q(1 - f_q) \right].$$

(20)
In the numerical study of next section we shall calculate $\Delta \lambda(T) = (\lambda(T) - \lambda(0))/\lambda(0)$.

The dimensionless $s$-wave pair radius defined by $\xi^2 = \langle \psi_q | r^2 | \psi_q \rangle / \langle \psi_q | \psi_q \rangle$, with the pair wave function $\psi_q = g_{qlm} \Delta/(2E_q)$, can be evaluated by using $r^2 = -\nabla^2_q$. In the weak-coupling limit, the zero-range analytic result of Ref. 4 leads to $\xi^2 = \Delta^{-2}(0)/2 = 3/(16\Delta U)$. Consequently,

$$\xi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2AT_c}} \quad (21)$$

4 Numerical Study

Equations (11) and (12) are solved numerically without approximation in $s$, $p$ and $d$ waves for separable potentials with dimensionless form factors $g_{qlm} = \alpha/(\epsilon_q + \alpha)^{(l+2)/2}$ with correct threshold behavior as $q \to 0$, where $\alpha$ is the range parameter. (Normally, one uses in Eq. (10) $d\epsilon_q \sqrt{\epsilon_q} = d\epsilon_q [\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{E}]$. Following Refs. [3], we calculated $\Delta(0)$, $T_c$, $C_s(T_c)$, the $s$-wave pair radius $\xi^2$ at $T = 0$ as well as $\Delta(T)$, $\lambda(T)$, $C(T)$, $S(T)$, and $U(T)$ for different $V_0$ and $\alpha$. In Fig. 1 we plot $\Delta(0)$, $T_c$, $C_s(T_c)$, and $\xi^2$ versus $\Delta U$ and establish universal scalings mentioned before. The calculations were repeated by varying $\alpha$ from 1 to $\infty$ and we found Fig. 1 to be insensitive to this variation for each $lm$. For $l \neq 0$, Eqs. (11) and (12) diverge for $\alpha \to \infty$ and calculations were performed for $\alpha = 1$ to 10. The increase in $\Delta U$ of Fig. 1 corresponds to an increase in coupling $V_0$. We could plot the variables of Fig. 1 in terms of $V_0$ as in Ref. [14]. Then each $\alpha$ leads to a distinct curve. However, if we express the variation in $V_0$ by a variation of an observable of the superconductor, such as $\Delta U$ or $T_c$, universal potential-independent scalings are obtained. In each case the exponent and prefactor of each scaling relation are in excellent agreement with the analytic result obtained above without form factors.

TABLE I. Numerical values of various constants and exponents in different angular momentum states

| $lm$ | $F$  | $A$  | $B$  | $H$  | $G$  | $\beta_s$ | $\beta_C$ | $\beta_\chi$ | $\beta_\lambda$ |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| 00   | 3.5449 | 1.764 | 1.74 | 1.43 | 11.11 | $\approx$ 2 | $\approx$ 2 | $\approx$ 1   | $\approx$ 1   |
| 10   | 2.8563 | 1.422 | 1.60 | 0.79 | 10.12 | 2         | 2          | 1.1         | 2.4         |
| 11   | 3.3300 | 1.658 | 1.68 | 1.18 | 10.59 | 3         | 2.6        | 2.4         | 1.1         |
| 20   | 2.7748 | 1.382 | 1.57 | 0.72 | 10.00 | 2         | 2          | 1.2         | 1.1         |
| 21   | 3.1006 | 1.544 | 1.63 | 0.96 | 10.24 | 2.1       | 2          | 1.4         | 1.5         |
| 22   | 3.1006 | 1.544 | 1.63 | 0.96 | 10.24 | 2.1       | 2          | 1.4         | 1.5         |

The $T_c$ should not arbitrarily increase with coupling as Fig. 1 may imply. With increased coupling the electron pairs form composite bosons which undergo Bose condensation below $T = T_c \equiv 0.218$, for bosons with twice the electron mass and half the electron density [21]. Hence the $T_c$ curve of Fig. 1 is only plotted up to about $T_c = 0.1$. For a large class of unconventional three-dimensional superconductors $T_c$ has been estimated to be 0.05 [11], where the universality of the present study should hold. For a typical high-$T_c$ material $T_c = 0.04$ and from Eq. (21) we find pair-size $\xi \approx 10$ in $s$ wave. Hence with the increase of $T_c$, $\xi$ has reduced appropriately in the weak coupling region as found experimentally.

Next we studied the temperature dependence of $\Delta(T)$, $S_s(T)$, $C_s(T)$, $\chi_s(T)$, $U_s(T)$, and $\lambda_s(T)$ for $T < T_c$ for different $V_0$, and range $\alpha$ varying from 1 to $\infty$. We found that $\Delta(T)/\Delta(0)$ versus $T/T_c$ is an universal function for each $lm$ independent of potential parameters. We
find the universal fit $\Delta(T)/\Delta(0) \approx B(1 - T/T_c)^{1/2}$ valid for $T \approx T_c$ with numerical values of $B$ quoted in Table I. For $s$-wave BCS superconductors $S_s(T)$, $C_s(T)$, $\chi_s(T)$, and $\lambda_s(T)$ have exponential dependence on $T$ as $T \to 0$. But for non-$s$ wave states, these variables have power-law dependence on $T$ as observed in some materials [13, 14, 15]. In Figs. 2, 3, 4, and 5 we plot $S_s(T)/S_n(T_c)$, $C_s(T)/C_n(T_c)$, $\chi_s(T)/\chi_n(T_c)$, and $\Delta\lambda(T)/\lambda(0)$, respectively, versus $T/T_c$ where $\Delta\lambda(T) = (\lambda(T) - \lambda(0))/\lambda(0)$. As commented in Ref. [14], $\chi_s$ will be significantly different from $\chi_n$ only for even $l$. We have calculated $\chi_s$ only for $l = 0$ and 2. scalings (1) -- (4) are established in Figs. 2 -- 5. The exponents of these scalings are given in Table I. In order to find $\beta_C$ we also plotted $C_s(T)/C_n(T_c)$ versus $T/T_c$ on log scale. That plot was used to calculate the exponent $\beta_C$. However, on log scale different curves nearly overlap and hence that plot is not shown here. From Fig. 3 we find that the zero of $[C_s(T) - C_n(T)]$ appears in all cases for $T/T_c \approx 0.5$. Moreover, all curves for superconducting specific heat meet at $T/T_c \approx 0.6$. These two behaviors seems to be typical for models based on BCS equations.

The constants in Table I for different $lm$ satisfy $C_{00} > C_{11} > C_{21} = C_{22} > C_{10} > C_{20}$, where $C_{lm}$ stands for $F$, $A$, $B$, $H$, and $G$. Hence the following sequence of $lm$ states represents the increase of anisotropy for the gap function: $00$, $11$, $(21, 22)$, $10$, and $20$. From the plot of entropy in Fig. 2, we find that this sequence of $lm$ also represents the increase of disorder and consequently, a decrease in superconductivity or an approximation to the normal state, as is clear from Figs. 3 -- 5. Because of approximation to more anisotropy and disorder, the observables for the normal state are closer to the superconducting $l \neq 0$ state than to the superconducting $l = 0$ state.

The exponents $\beta_s$, $\beta_C$, $\beta_\lambda$ and $\beta_\lambda$ are critical exponents near $T = T_c$. Wilson [18] discussed the universal nature of similar critical exponents in ferromagnetism and concluded that the numerical value of those exponents depend on the dimensionality of space and the symmetry of the order parameter of phase transition. Recently, we have calculated some of these exponents using the renormalized BCS equation in two dimensions [17]. From these studies it seems that these universal critical exponents of BCS superconductivity are also determined by the dimensionality of space and the symmetry of the order parameter $\Delta_q$.

5 Conclusion

Through a numerical study of the renormalized weak-coupling BCS equation in three dimensions in $s$, $p$ and $d$ waves we have established robust scaling of $\Delta(0)$, $T_c$, $C_s(T_c)$, and $\xi$ as a function of $\Delta U$, independent of range of a general separable potential. The $T$ dependence of $S_s(T)$, $C_s(T)$, $\chi_s(T)$, and $\Delta\lambda(T)$ below $T_c$ in non-$s$ waves show power-law scalings distinct to some high-$T_c$ materials [13, 14, 15]. No power-law $T$ dependence is found in $s$ wave for these observables. The universal nature of the solution does not essentially change with the potential range and remains valid for a zero-range potential. In the weak-coupling limit the present solutions of the renormalized BCS equations simulates typical high-$T_c$ values for the coherence length $\xi$, and $T_c$. They also exhibit the $T_c$ versus $T_F$ linear correlation (at a fixed $B_c$) as observed by Uemura [14].

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Figure Captions:

1. $C_s(T_c)$ (dashed line), $T_c$ (dotted line), $\Delta(0)$ (dashed-dotted line) for different $lm$ and s-wave pair radius $\xi^2$ (solid line) versus zero-temperature condensation energy $\Delta U$ for different $V_0$ and $\alpha$ (from 1 to $\infty$). For $C_s(T_c)$ and $T_c$ there are six distinct lines and for $\Delta(0)$ we have a single line for all $\alpha$ and $lm$. The lines for $C_s(T_c)$ ($T_c$) correspond to $lm = 00, 11, (21, 22), 10,$ and 20 from top to bottom (bottom to top).
2. Entropy $S_s(T)/S_s(T_c)$ versus $T/T_c$ for different $lm$, $V_0$, and $\alpha$ between 1 to $\infty$. The curves are labelled by $lm$.
3. Same as Fig. 2 for specific heat $C_s(T)/C_s(T_c)$ versus $T/T_c$.
4. Same as Fig. 2 for spin-susceptibility $\chi_s(T)/\chi_s(T_c)$ versus $T/T_c$.
5. Same as Fig. 2 for $\Delta\lambda(T)$ versus $T/T_c$. 
FIG 1
FIG 2

$S_s(T)/S_s(T_c)$

$T/T_c$

normal

10, 20

21, 22

11

00
$C_s(T)/C_n(T_c)$ vs $T/T_c$
