



Universiteit  
Leiden  
The Netherlands

## On the coexistence of Landau levels and superconductivity

Pacholski, M.J.

### Citation

Pacholski, M. J. (2021, September 30). *On the coexistence of Landau levels and superconductivity*. *Casimir PhD Series*. Retrieved from <https://hdl.handle.net/1887/3214421>

Version: Publisher's Version

License: [Licence agreement concerning inclusion of doctoral thesis in the Institutional Repository of the University of Leiden](#)

Downloaded from: <https://hdl.handle.net/1887/3214421>

**Note:** To cite this publication please use the final published version (if applicable).

# Stellingen

behorende bij het proefschrift

*On the coexistence of Landau levels and superconductivity*

1. A Landau level can coexist with superconductivity if the quasiparticle excitations have chiral symmetry.  
Chapter 2
2. A Weyl superconductor in the vortex phase allows access to the universal chiral magnetic effect in equilibrium.  
Chapter 4
3. Majorana fermions trapped in a vortex core will escape if a sufficiently large current is passed through the superconductor.  
Chapter 5
4. The non-local Stacey Hamiltonian of Dirac fermions on a lattice has a locally conserved current.  
Chapter 6
5. Although the low-energy Hamiltonian of a Fu-Kane heterostructure reduces to that of a chiral  $p$ -wave superconductor, this correspondence breaks down near the boundary with a magnetic insulator.
6. The statement that the Agmon distance of the localization landscape predicts asymptotic decay of the wave functions [Commun. Partial. Differ. Equ. **44**, 1186 (2019)] is only true in the limit that the effective potential of the landscape equals the microscopic potential.
7. The Harrow-Hassidim-Lloyd algorithm can be used to perform quantum phase estimation efficiently for a generalized eigenvalue problem  $Av = \lambda Bv$ , if  $A$  and  $B$  are sparse matrices. This provides an alternative to the algorithm of Parker and Joseph [Phys. Rev. A **102**, 022422 (2020)], which requires that  $B^{-1/2}$  is sparse.
8. Although one cannot reconstruct the disorder potential of a random Hamiltonian from the eigenvalues, one can reconstruct the energy dependent localization length.

Michał Jan Pacholski

30 september 2021