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## I. EQUATION FOR THE SPECTRAL FUNCTIONS

We find the spectral functions from the stationary Usadel equation

$$[(i\hat{\sigma}_z h + \omega)\hat{\tau}_3, \hat{g}] + \partial_x (D\hat{g}\partial_x \hat{g}) = \Delta[\hat{\tau}_1, \hat{g}] - [\hat{\Sigma}_{so}, \hat{g}] \quad (1)$$

with the boundary conditions for the case of isolator

$$D\hat{g}\partial_x\hat{g}(x=0) = 0 \tag{2}$$

or for the case of strong ferromagnet we assume the superconductivity is completely suppressed at the interface

$$\hat{g}(x=0) = \hat{\tau}_3 \tag{3}$$

We assume the case of no spin-orbital relaxation and consider equations for spin-up(down) components when  $\sigma_z \hat{g} = \pm \hat{g}$ . It is enough to consider only e.g. spin-up component.

Using the normalization condition  $\hat{g}^2 = 1$  we use the following parametrization for equilibrium  $GF^1$ 

$$\hat{g} = \cos\theta \hat{\tau}_3 + \sin\theta \hat{\tau}_1 \tag{4}$$

Then we get the following equations for the parameter  $\theta$ 

$$(\omega + ih)\sin\theta + \Delta\cos\theta + \partial_x\left(\frac{D}{2}\partial_x\theta\right) = 0$$
 (5)

$$\partial_x \theta(x=0) = 0 \tag{6}$$

with the boundary conditions for the case of isolator

$$\partial_x \theta(x=0) = 0 \tag{7}$$

or for the case of strong ferromagnet

$$\theta(x=0) = 0 \tag{8}$$

We solve Usadel equation by iterations, linearising it at each step  $\theta_{k+1}=\theta_k+\tilde{\theta}$ 

$$2\left[\left(\omega \pm ih\right)\cos\theta_k - \Delta\sin\theta_k\right]\tilde{\theta} + \partial_x(D\partial_x\tilde{\theta}) = 0 \qquad (9)$$

This equation is solved by the sweeping method.

## II. SELF-CONSISTENCY CONDITIONS

After solving equation for spectral function we solve self-consistency equations for the order parameter and effective field

$$\Delta = 2\pi T \rho \sum_{n} \left[ \operatorname{Re} \sin \theta(\omega_n) - \frac{\Delta}{\omega_n} \right] + \left[ 1 - \rho \ln(T/T_c) \right] \Delta$$
(10)

$$h = h_0 + G_0(h+m) (11)$$

$$m = 2\pi T \sum_{n} \operatorname{Im} \cos \theta(\omega_n) \tag{12}$$

where  $\omega_n = \pi(2n+1)T$  and we have used the relation  $2\pi T\rho\sum_{n=0}^{N_D}1/\omega_n=1-\rho\ln(T/T_c)$  and  $\rho$  is the coupling constant,  $G_0$  is the Landau parameter, m is the quasicalssical part of magnetization determined by the vicinity of the Fermi level. The total magnetization is M=h+m, where h is the total exchange field. The external exchange field is  $h_0$ . Note that Eq.11 is different in the sign of m from Eq.81 in Ref.2

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> J. Alexander, T. Orlando, D. Rainer, and P. Tedrow, Phys-