

## The Solid State

WS 2013/14

Lectures (Tuesday & Friday)

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<http://www.ph2.uni-koeln.de/527.html>

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Last time:

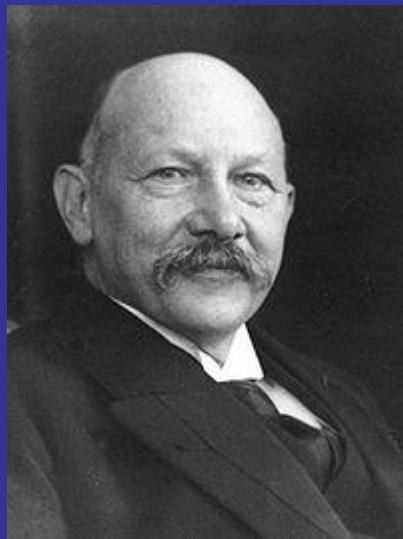
Semiconductor devices

Today:

Superconductivity

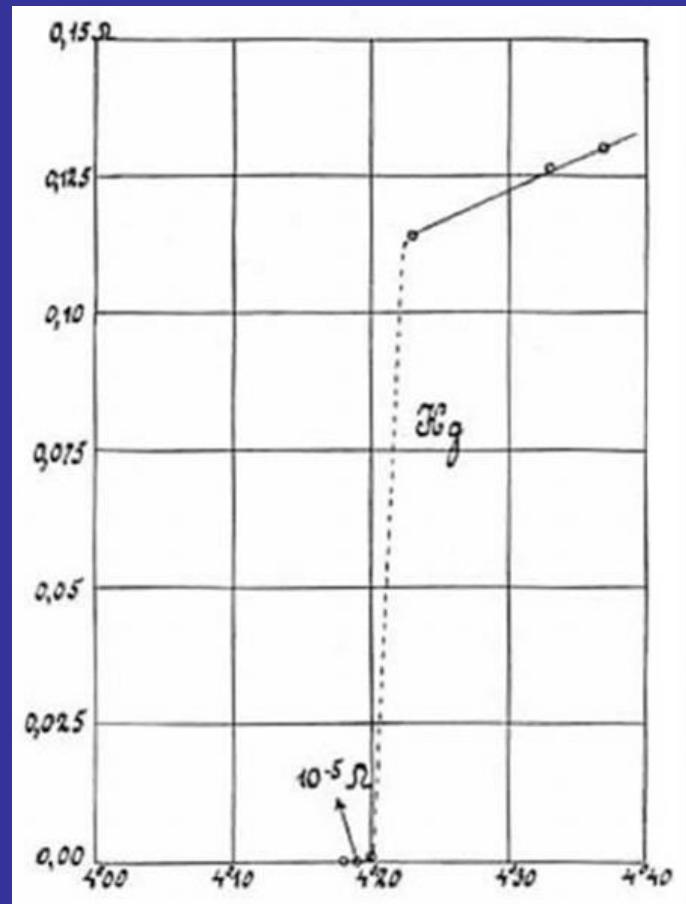
Your questions

# Superconductivity



1911, Leiden  
Discovery of  
Superconductivity

1912: disappears  
at high currents or  
applied magn. fields



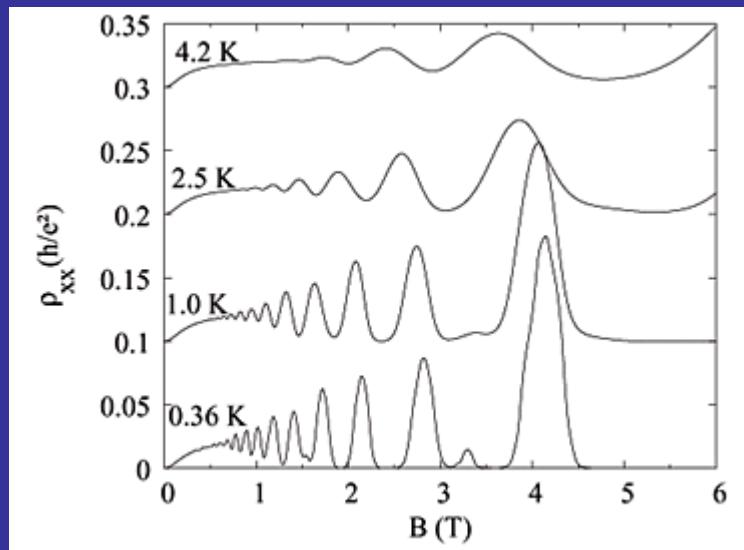
Heike Kamerlingh Onnes

Nobel prize 1913 (Low T research including liquid He)  
PhD RUG on ‘new proof for the rotation of the earth’

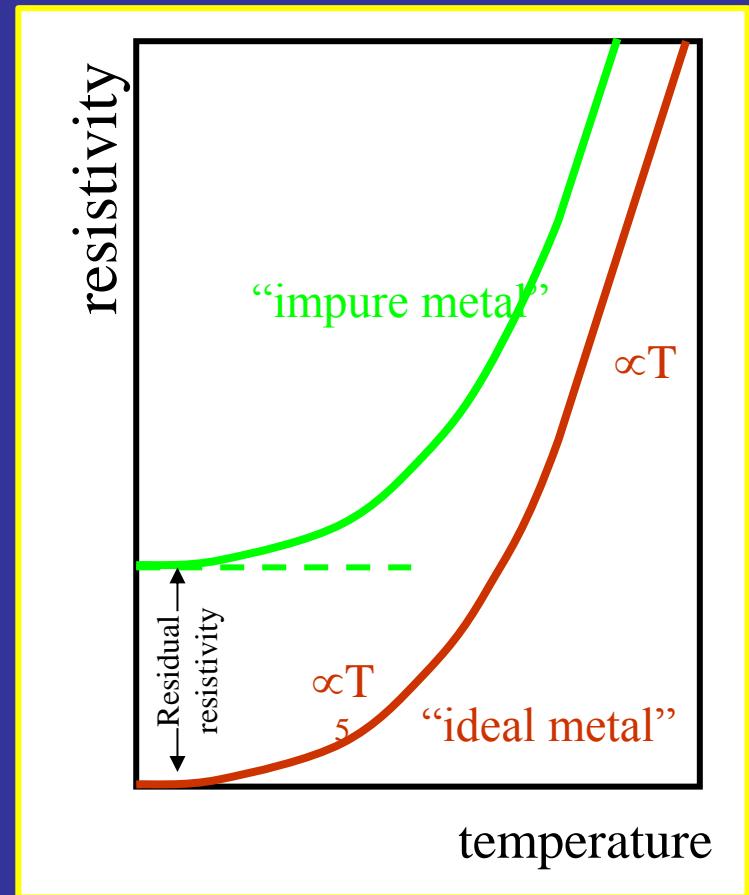
# Is zero resistance enough?

Ideal metal has zero resistance at T=0K  
(no xtal imperfections, impurities  
or phonons)

Also in shubnikov-de haas effect  
Zero resistance (no scattering possible)

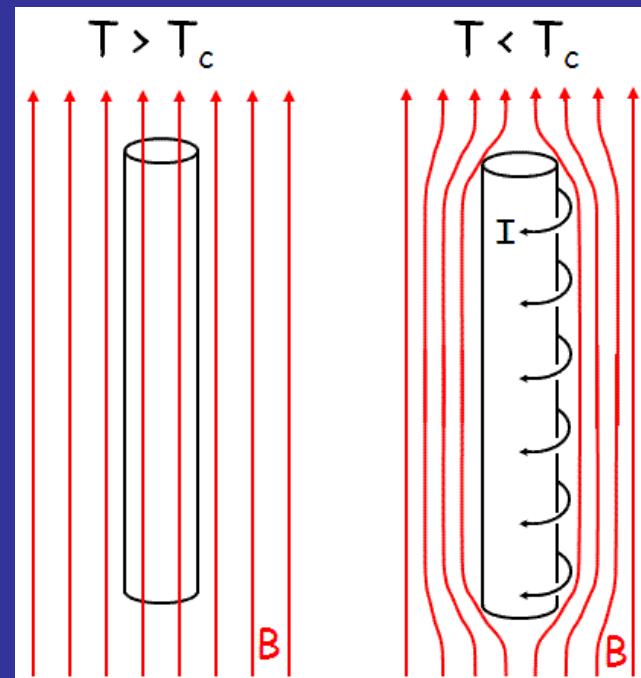


GaAs/AlGaAs  
Heterostructure



# Meissner Ochsenfeld effect (1933)

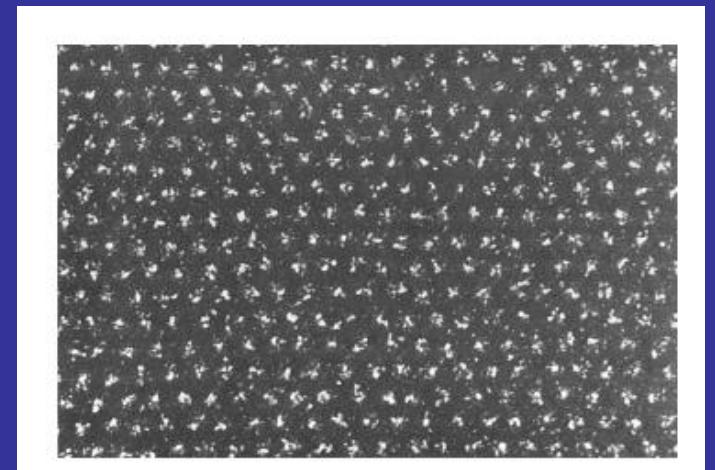
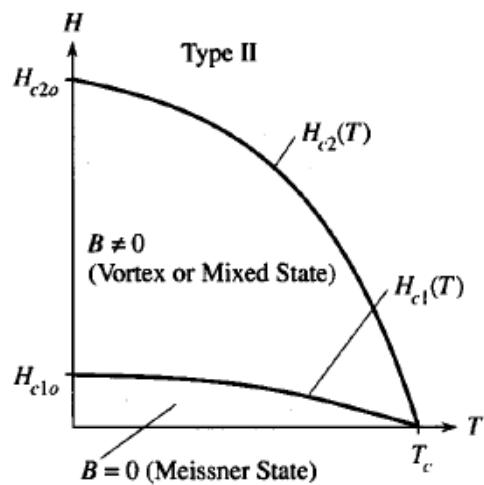
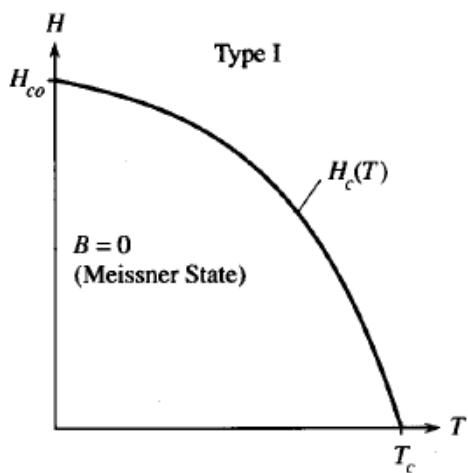
Superconductor is also a perfect diamagnet.



# Type I and II

Type I: destruction of superconductivity upon applied magnetic field by first order phase transition

Type II: At first critical field: flux penetration, superconductivity destroyed at second critical field

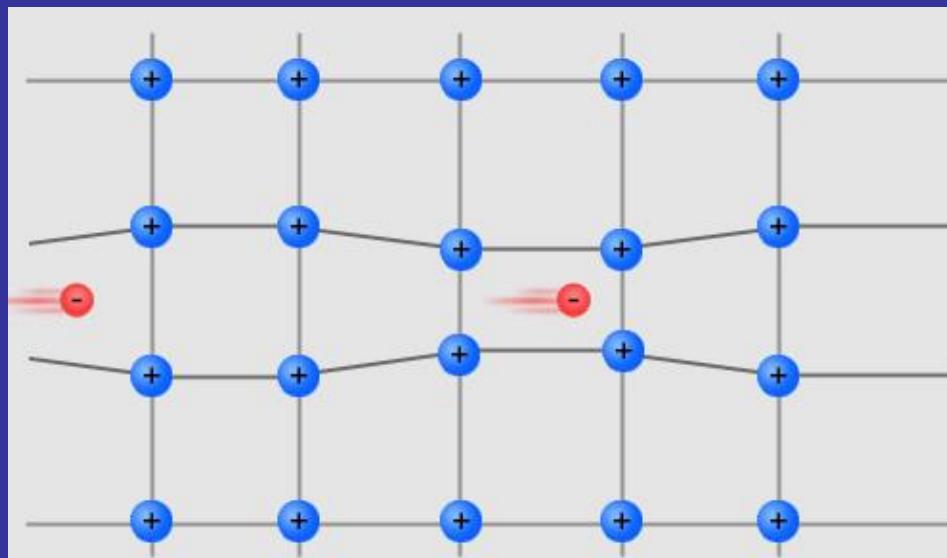


YBCO vortex state  
(decorated)

# BCS Theory (1957)

Bardeen, Cooper & Schrieffer: condensation of Cooper pairs

Electrons ‘bind’ together through lattice polarization  
→ bosons → condensation → energy gap for excitations



Nobel prize 1974

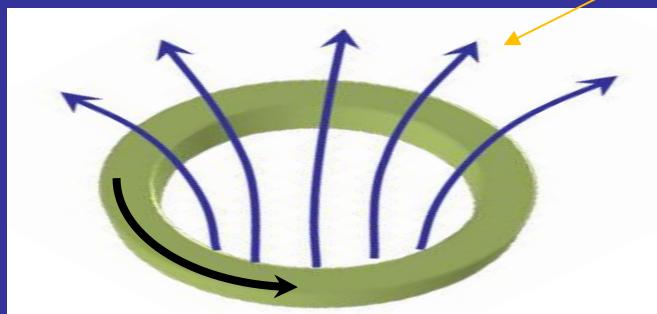
# Flux quantization

$$\Phi = \int \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{A} = n\varphi_0$$

Earth's magnetic field  $\sim 500$  mG, so in  $1 \text{ cm}^2$  of  $\mathbf{B}_{\text{Earth}}$  there are  $\sim 2$  million  $\varphi_0$ 's.

$$\varphi_0 = \frac{h}{2e} \sim 2 \times 10^{-15} \text{ V} \cdot \text{s}$$

Total flux (field\*area)  $\Phi$  is integer multiple of  $\varphi_0$



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JULY 15, 1961

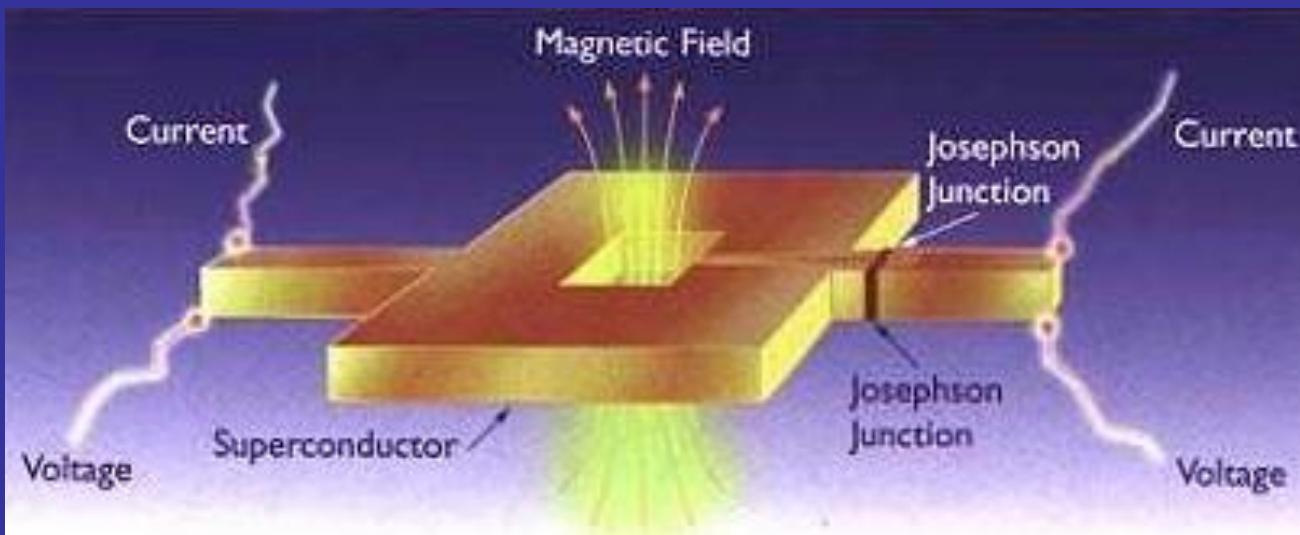
## EXPERIMENTAL EVIDENCE FOR QUANTIZED FLUX IN SUPERCONDUCTING CYLINDERS\*

Bascom S. Deaver, Jr., and William M. Fairbank

Department of Physics, Stanford University, Stanford, California

(Received June 16, 1961)

# SQUID



$$\Delta\varphi(B) + \Delta\varphi(I) = n \cdot 2\pi$$

# 1986, start of a new era on superconductivity

Z. Phys. B – Condensed Matter 64, 189–193 (1986)

Condensed  
Zeitschrift  
für Physik B Matter  
© Springer-Verlag 1986

Rebanturkia off to Joe Eck

001785 263 0166      5 pages

## Possible High $T_c$ Superconductivity in the Ba – La – Cu – O System

Martin Thüg

J.G. Bednorz and K.A. Müller

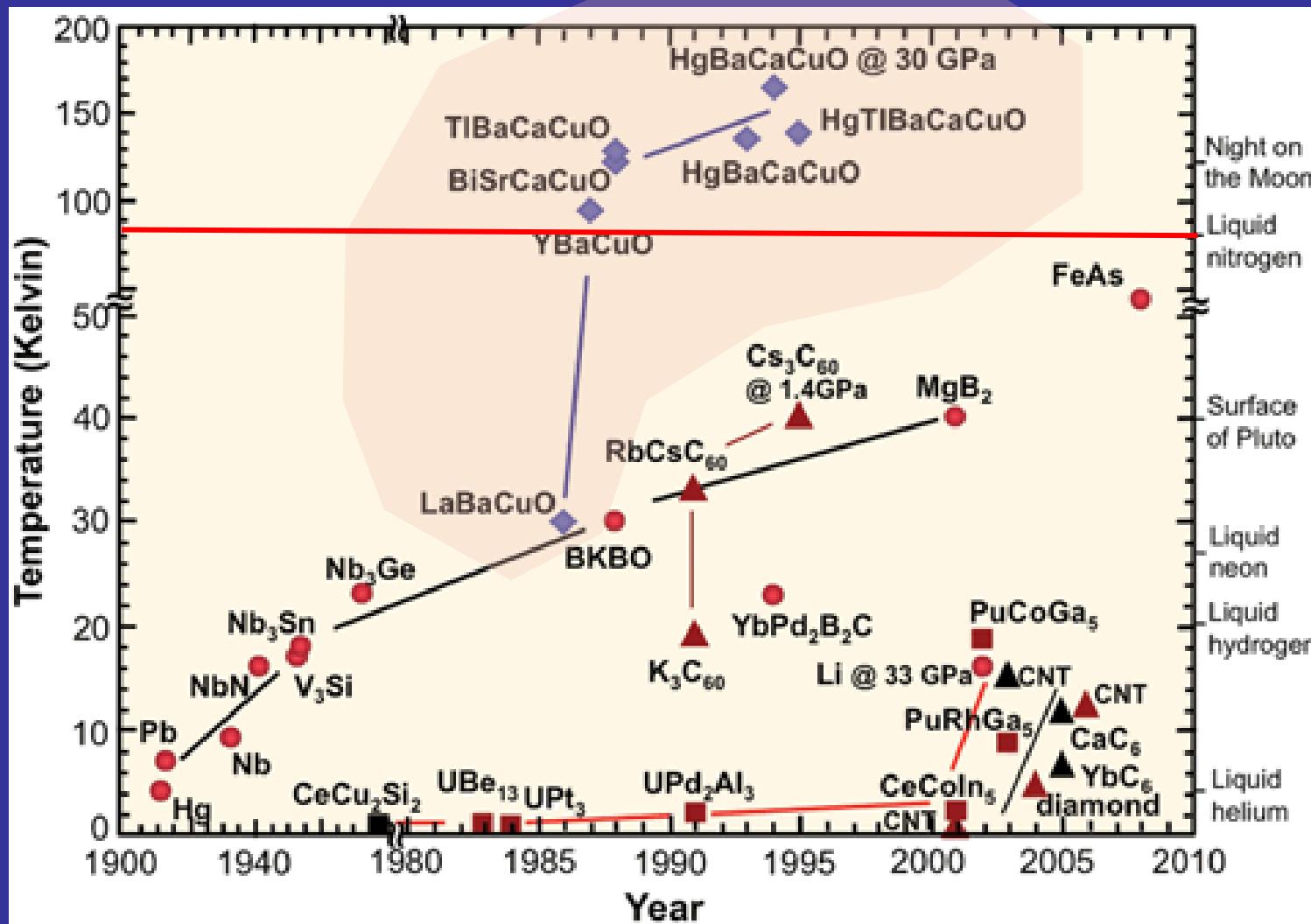
IBM Zürich Research Laboratory, Rüschlikon, Switzerland

Received April 17, 1986

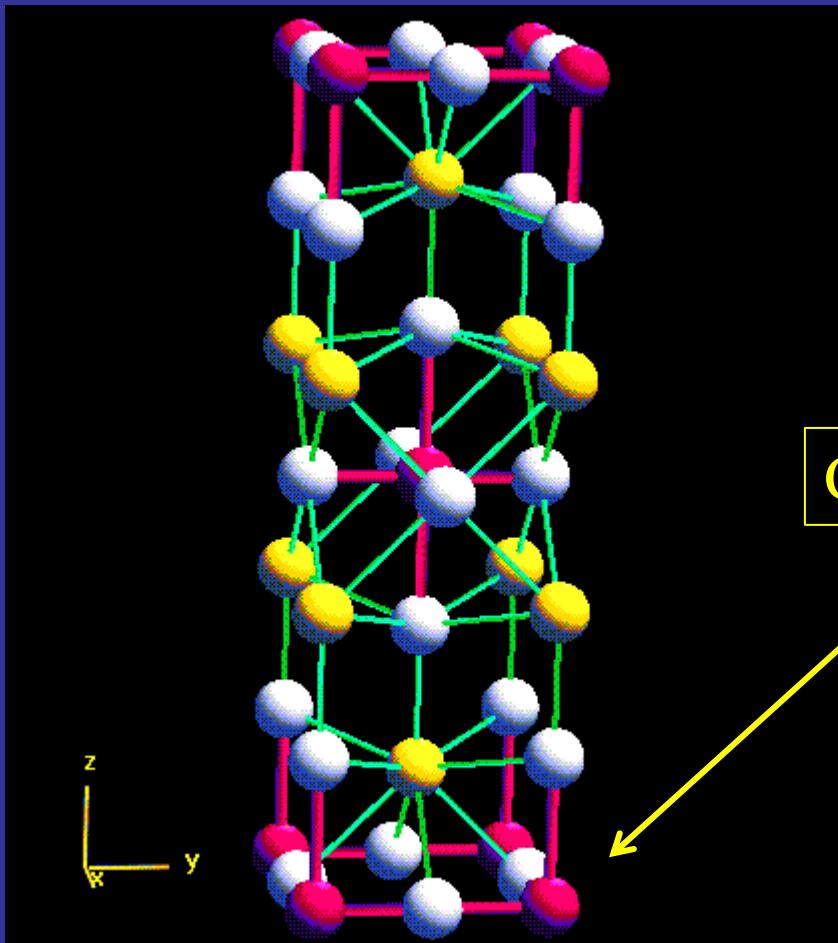


Bednorz & Muller, nobel prize 1987

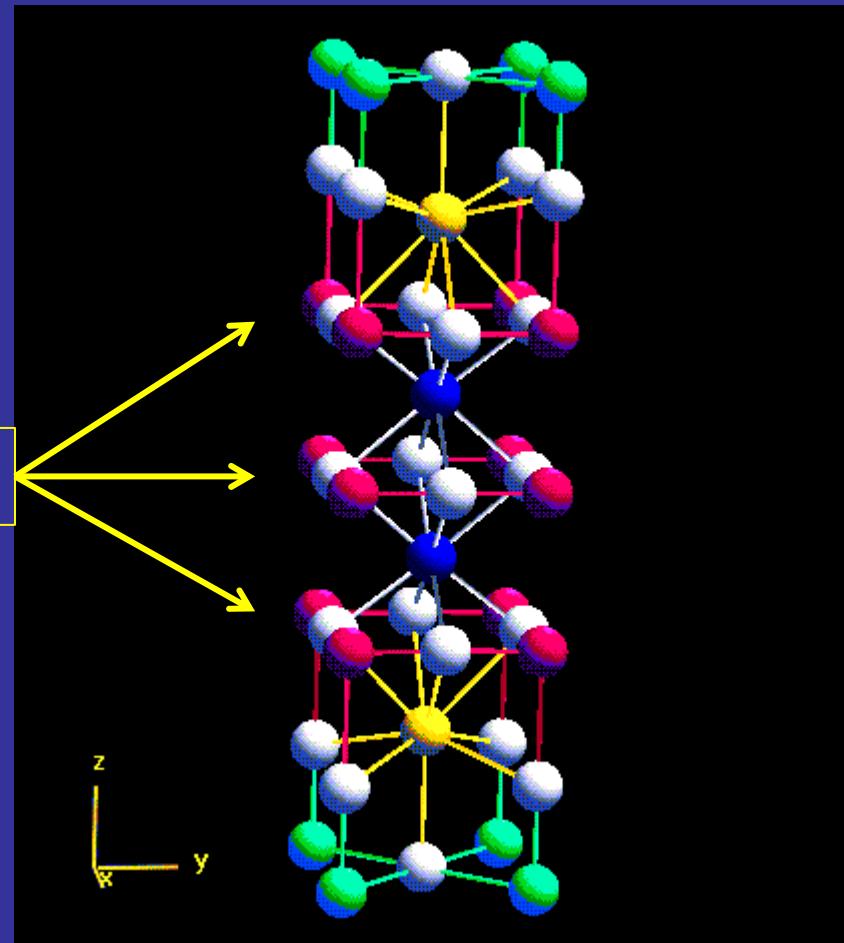
# High T<sub>c</sub> superconductors



# The perovskite superconductors



$(\text{La},\text{Ba})_2\text{Cu}\text{O}_4$  ( $T_c=38$  K)



$\text{TlBa}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_{9+\delta}$  ( $T_c=123$  K)

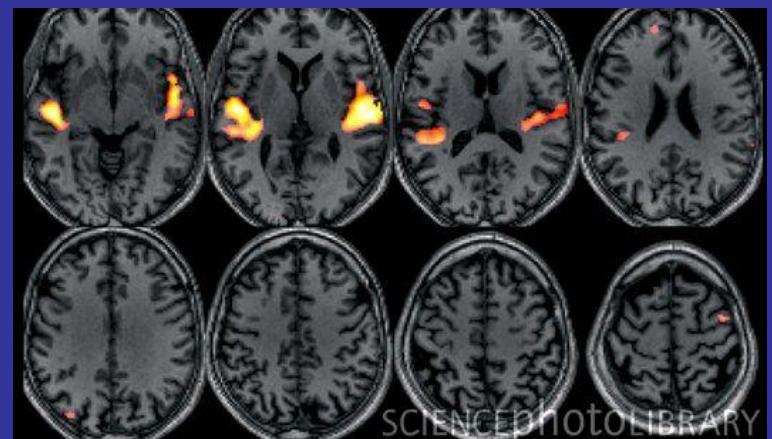
# Applications



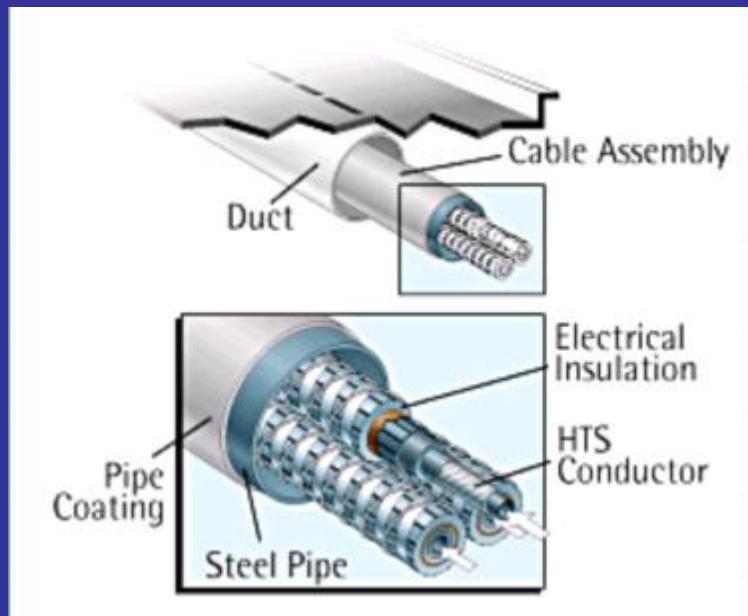
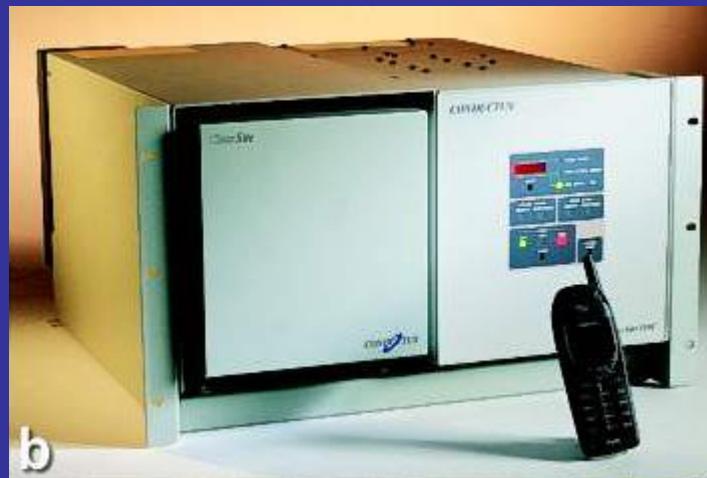
Yamanashi XML01 train  
581 km/h



Medical imaging (soft tissue, MRI)



# Applications



Power transmission lines



Accelerators