
How superconductivity in Rutherford MgB₂ Cables and cuprate/manganite multilayer is affected by external factors

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We investigate the superconductive properties of 12 twisted Rutherford MgB₂ cables and 10 layers of Pr_{0.5}La_{0.2}Ca_{0.3}MnO₃/YBa₂Cu₃O₇ (PLCMO/YBCO) using transport measurements and magneto-optical imaging, with the former as the main focus. The transport measurements were done carefully, where we studied how the resistance and current through the sample was affected by the temperature. Liquid helium was used to cool down the sample to lower temperatures (min 3.7K), and for a bit higher temperatures we used liquid nitrogen (min 77K). For comparison a single-layer PLCMO/YBCO was investigated by transport measurements. Furthermore magneto-optical imaging was inducted only for the Rutherford tape.

Keywords: Granular superconductivity; Rutherford cable; Cuprate; Manganite; Transport measurements; Magneto Optical Imaging

Received 00 November 2017; revised 00 Month 2017

1. INTRODUCTION

In 1879 Thomas Edison produced the first reliable, long-lasting electric bulb, and immediately .. Every year since the network of .. has been expanded, annually of a length ... Those conductors have resistance, which cause energy loss.

At the same time we are burning huge amounts of oil to get energy, essentially for electricity or transport usage. Exactly how much oil is remaining on Earth is unknown, and how much we can make use of depends on the future technology. Anyway what is sure is that it will not last forever, and we need to find new, probably renewable, energy sources. What if we could find a renewable energy carrier which was so cold that it could cause superconductivity at the same time? We do not need to search further, the solution is liquid hydrogen! When hydrogen reacts with oxygen, we get water, which is 100% renewable, at the same time as liquid hydrogen has a temperature of 20K.

To improve the hydrogen economy, we need a material which is superconducting above 20K and can be made in large scales. For a long time, this material was unable, but in 2001 a group of Japanese scientists found that MgB₂ has transition temperature at $T_c = 39K$, which is the highest of all known metallic superconductors [<https://www.nature.com/articles/35065039>,

https://www.jsap.or.jp/jsapi/Pdf/Number06/04_CuttingEdge1.pdf]. This again gave hope for possible large-scale applications of superconductors using cryogen-free technology.

We are going to study a Rutherford tape consisting of cables with cores of MgB₂. Rutherford cables are frequently used to generate magnetic fields in particle accelerators, and were first developed at the Rutherford Laboratory, hence the name [<http://lss.fnal.gov/archive/2006/conf/fermilab-conf-06-323-td.pdf>]. Our sample was recieved from Spain, and we will return the results as soon as they are ready. Maybe we participate in developing the next generation particle accelerators?

Moreover we have examined the superconducting properties of a YBCO multilayer sample. YBCO has status as the first material to be found superconducting above the temperature of liquid nitrogen, which generated major optimism for superconductivity when it was discovered in 1987 [<http://adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/1987PhRvL..58..908W>], with its critical temperature at $T_c = 93K$.

2. THEORY

Superconductive materials have two main properties: They are resistance-free conductors under a critical

temperature T_c and magnetic field cannot penetrate the material under the same temperature T_c . The methods we gonna make use of both these main properties. Perhaps the easiest way to find the resistance of a sample is to connect the sample to a power supply and measure the voltage difference, U , between two points. The resistance can then be calculated by Ohm's law $U = RI$, given the current I . This is known as a four-point measurement or four-terminal sensing, and is widely used in transport measurements. No voltage drop corresponds to zero resistance. In figure (1) one can find a sketch of a four-point measurement.

In some cases it is appropriate to use more advanced techniques, for instance when the sample structure is not uniform in every direction. Then we might want to measure the resistance in various directions, but without disturbing the samples with more contacts than necessary. By placing the contacts in each corner, we can reuse the contacts when "turning" the sample, known as the Monogomy, illustrated in figure (...).

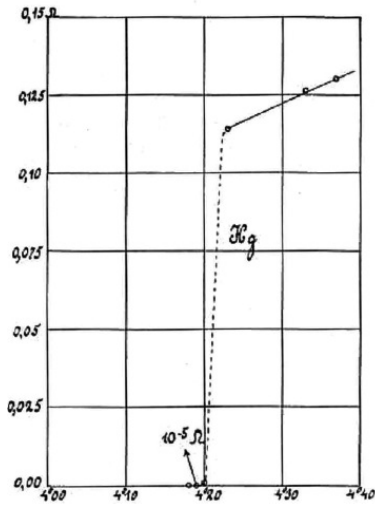


FIGURE 1. RT-graph drawn by Kamerlingh Onnes in 1911. Image downloaded from wikipedia https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Superconductivity_1911.gif

2.1. Magneto-Optical Imaging (MOI)

Our eyes are not able to see magnetism, but with a MOI apparatus we can take pictures of a superconductor and decide if a sample is superconducting using the elementary magnetic property discussed in section 2. The method is quite in-complicated where light is reflected by a Faraday crystal on top of the sample. If the Faraday crystal is affected by a magnetic field, it will polarize the light, and it will later be separated out by a polarization filter, as shown in figure (6). The idea is that all the light will go through the filter as long as the sample is not superconducting. Alternatively if the sample is superconducting, we will get no light passing in the superconducting area. Not only can MOI detect superconductivity, but we can also see exactly where

the material is superconducting, which is convenient for non-homogeneous materials. We inducted MOI on

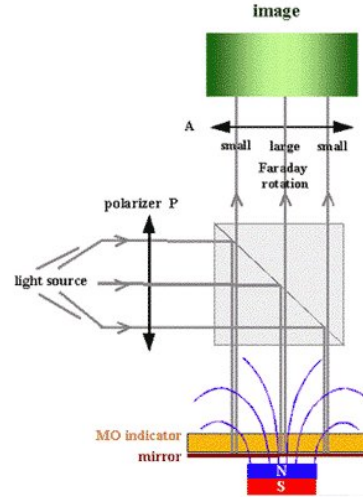


FIGURE 2. General setup of MOI. Image is taken from wikipedia <http://www.mn.uio.no/fysikk/english/research/groups/amks/superconductivity/mo/>

3. EXPERIMENTS

Now as the theory behind the methods is introduced, we are ready to see how the experiments actually were done. Our samples are the Rutherford tape consisting of 12 cables and the YBCO multilayer. Only the former was used in Magneto-Optical imaging.

3.1. Rutherford cable

3.1.1. Transport Measurements (TM)

The connections are made by Indium (In) since it is a good conductor and easy to distribute, i.e ...

3.1.2. Magneto-Optical Imaging (MOI)

4. BULLSHIT

The experiments were implemented in the same way for both the samples, so unless there are reasonable differences, I will present the general approach

4.1. TM

-Place sample on "finger" -The currents were attached by indium to get optimal conductivity between sample and currents -Attach sample using several layers of tape (works also as protection) -Strap thread around the tape to make sure it will not loosen -Cut a finger of a vinyl glow, and strap it around the tape. This works as an isolation mechanism, in the same time as it keeps the fluid outside. With no isolation the temperature will simply decrease too fast. -Dip the sample into the liquid and measure the temperature and drop in voltage.

4.2. MOI

Placed sample on sampleholder Place Faraday crystal on sample Mount stabilizers Make vacuum (below $1e-4$ mPa) Cool down to working temp Can use heater Change current and polarization Take pictures

5. RESULTS

5.1. Rutherford cable

5.2. YBCMO multilayer

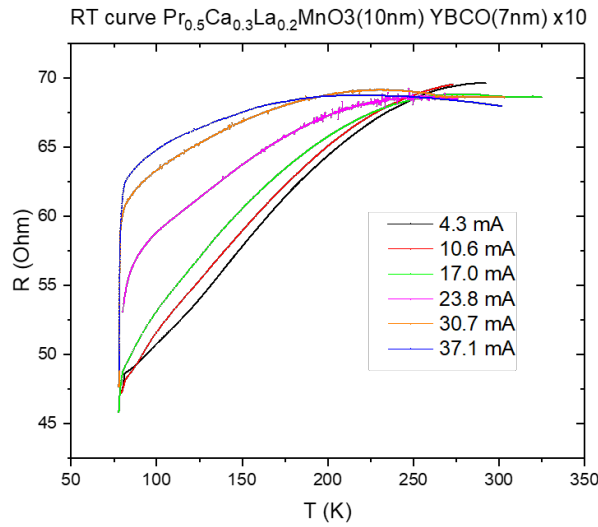


FIGURE 3. INSERT CAPTION

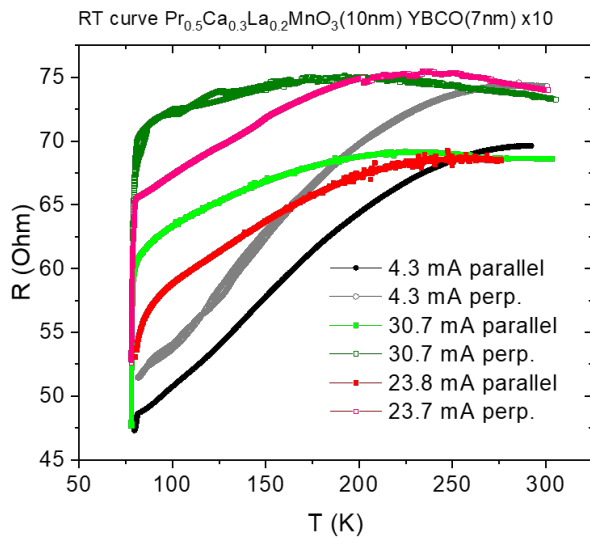


FIGURE 4. INSERT CAPTION

5.3. YBCMO single-layer

For comparing

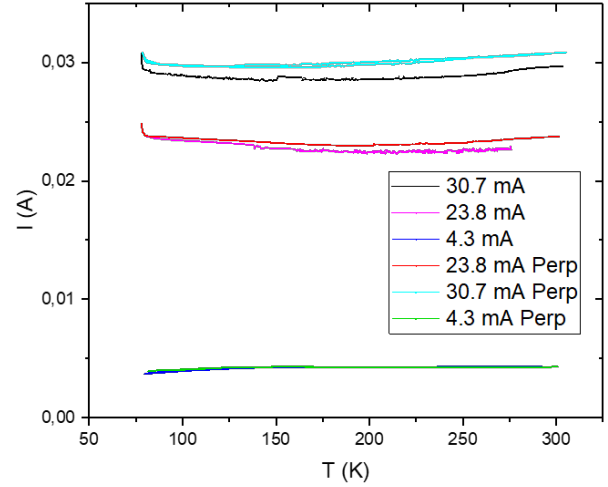


FIGURE 5. INSERT CAPTION

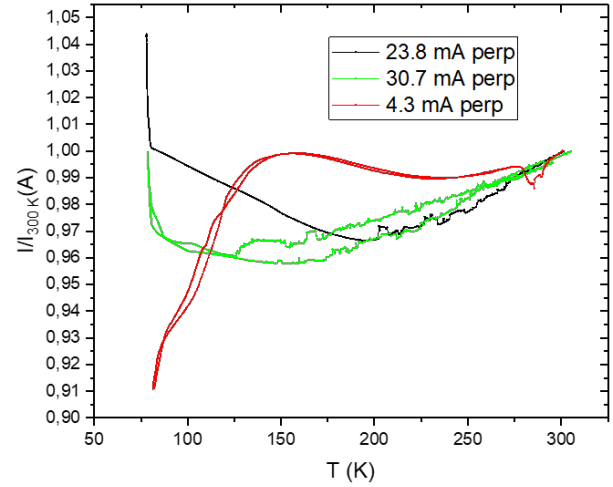


FIGURE 6. INSERT CAPTION

6. CONCLUSION

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This research was undertaken as part of the ALADDIN (Autonomous Learning Agents for Decentralised Data and Information Networks) project and is jointly funded by a BAE Systems and EPSRC (Engineering and Physical Research Council) strategic partnership (EP/C548051/1).