Fundamentals of Solid State Physics

Superconductivity

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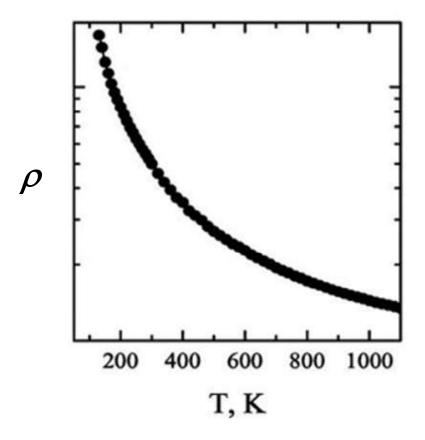
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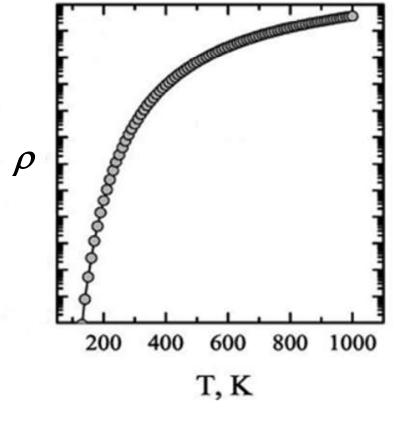
Resistivity ρ vs. Temperature

Metals and semiconductors have different temperature

dependences of ρ

 $\sigma = ne\mu$





Intrinsic Semiconductors

Resistivity ρ of Metals

- The Classical Model
 - Resistivity is always > 0 for metals, because of phonon scattering

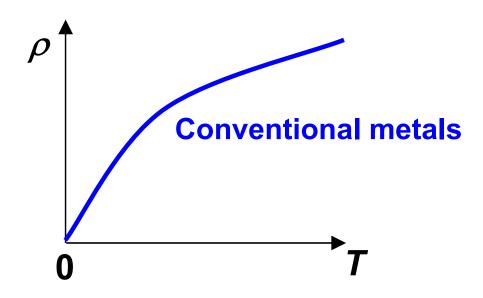
$$\sigma = ne^2 \frac{\tau}{m}$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{\sigma}$$

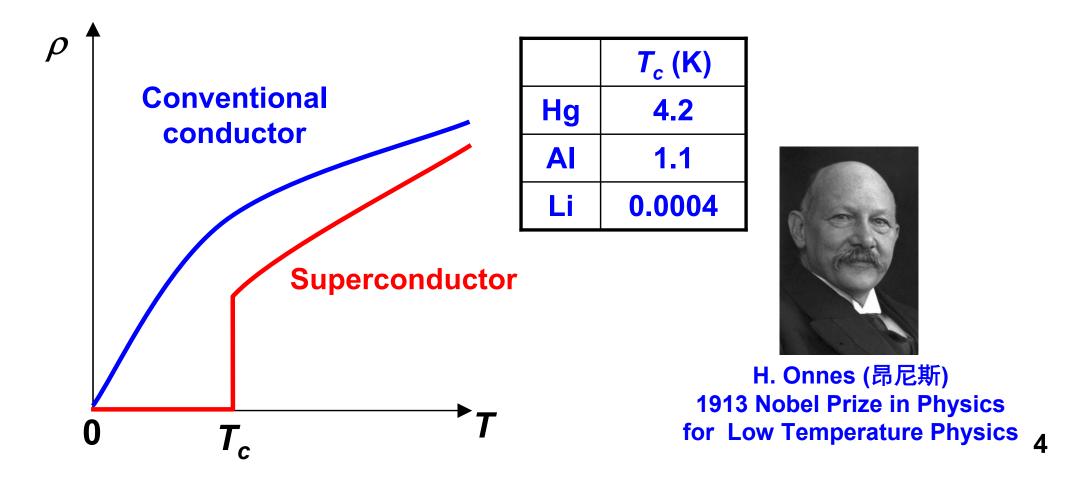
when T decreases \longrightarrow τ increases



 ρ decreases



- Resistivity drops to 0 at transition temperature T_c
- Phonon scattering suddenly disappears



- Onnes's main focus is to get liquid helium (T = 4 K).
- Discovery of superconductivity is an accident





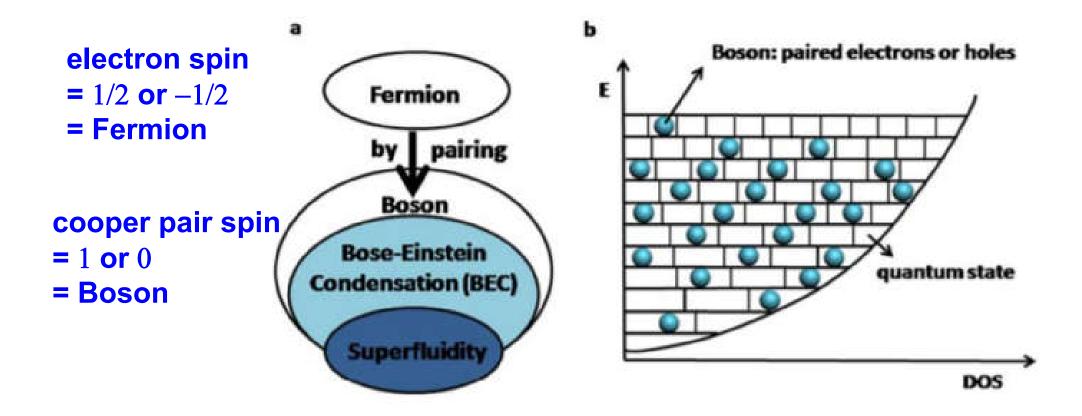
H. Onnes (昂尼斯) 1913 Nobel Prize in Physics for Low Temperature Physics

Nobel Prizes in Superconductivity

- 1913 Low temperature physics
- 1972 BCS theory of superconductivity
- 1973 Tunneling effects in superconductors
- 1987 High temperature superconductors
- 2003 Theory of superconductors

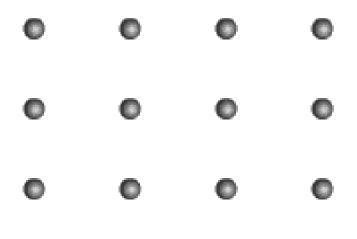
BCS Theory

 Pairs of electrons (Cooper's Pairs) move in the lattice coherently without phonon scattering



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A Cooper Pair of electrons moving in the lattice



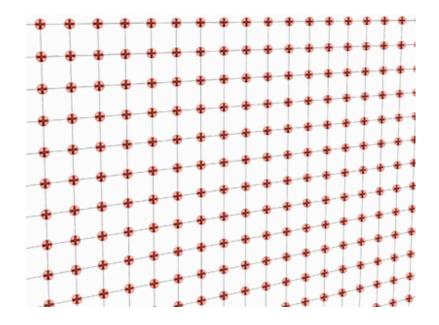




Bardeen, Cooper and Schreiffer 1972 Nobel Prize in Physics

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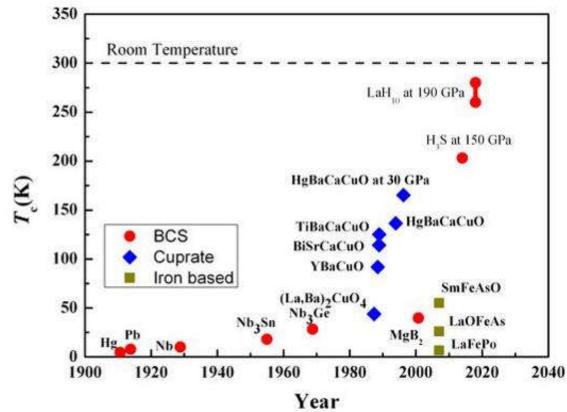
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Chasing High T_c

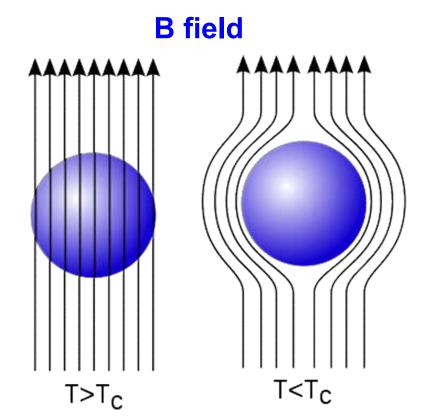
■ The BCS theory cannot explain superconductors with $T_c > 40$ K

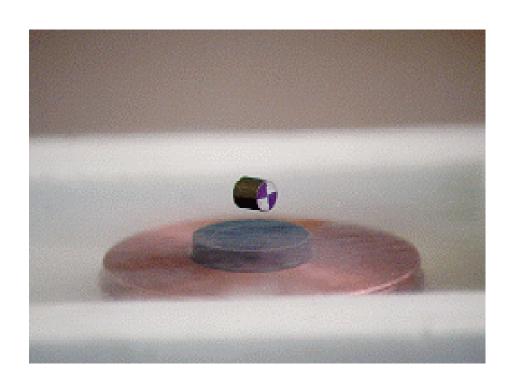
• Theory for high T_c superconductors is still not

complete



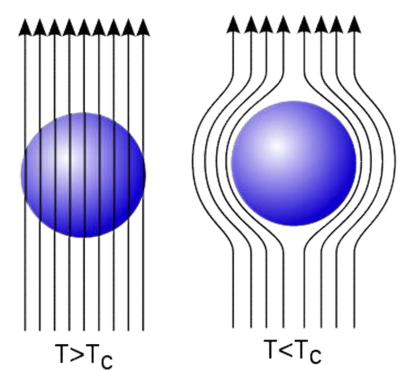
- Meissner effect 迈斯纳效应
 - Superconductors repel all the magnetic field inside
 - □ perfectly diamagnetic $(\chi = -1)$
 - □ Inside, B = $\mu_0 \mu_r H = \mu_0 (1 + \chi) H = 0$

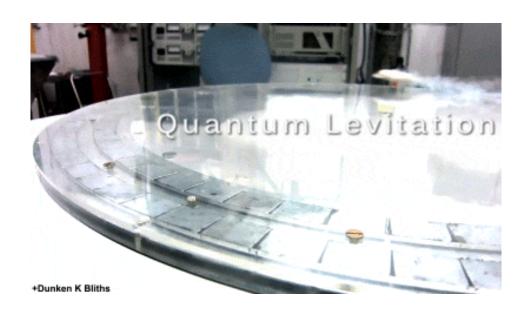




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B field

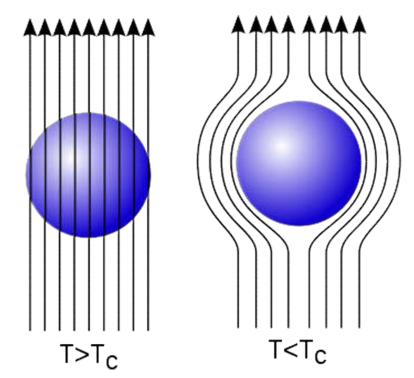




https://wonderfulengineering.com/these-15-magnet-gifs-will-show-you-the-power-of-magnetism/

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MagLev (磁悬浮列车)

Thank you for your attention