

Lecture 10

Superconductivity

Superconductivity เกิดจาก electron-electron interact

Superconductors

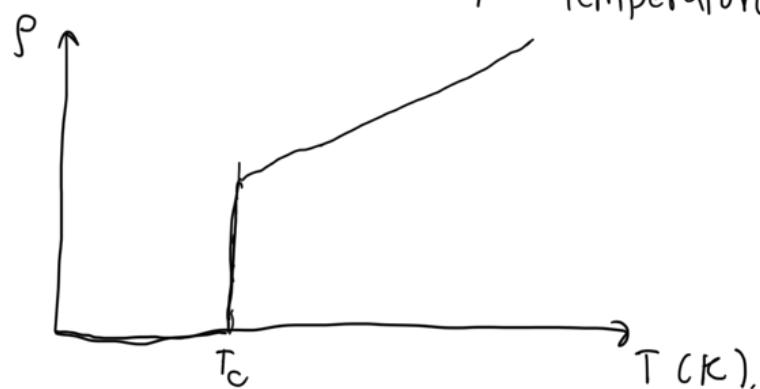
- *conventional superconductors. ✓

- high- T_c (high-transition-temperature)

superconductors X

Physical properties ของ (conventional) superconductors.

1. Conventional superconductor จะเป็นวัสดุ non-magnetic metal โลหะเหล่านี้จะมีสมบัติ ความต้านทานนำไฟฟ้าต่ำที่สุด เมื่อ $T < T_c$ (critical transition temperature).



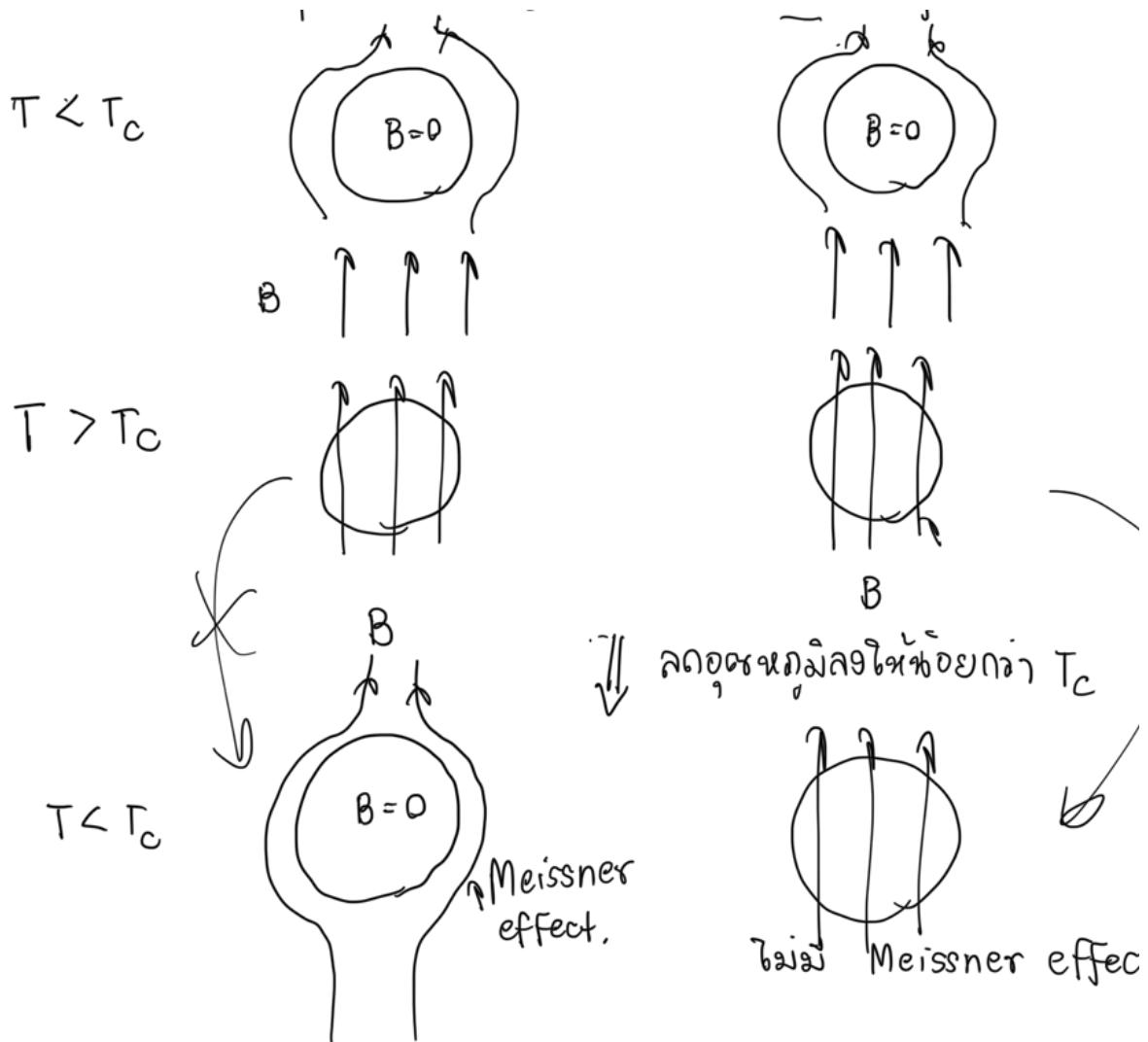
T_c ดาวน์ต่อตัวถึง 0.01 K หลังจากนั้นก็จะมีผล***

แต่เมื่อความต้านทานต่ำมาก

2. **Meissner effect** : การหลีก避 magnetic flux ออกจาก superconductors

superconductors

(perfect conductors)
ในขณะที่ $\rho = 0$



3. ถ้ามี magnetic impurity เช่น Fe เตาจะหดกว่าสมบัติ superconductivity จะน้อยลง. (conventional sc.)

4. ถ้าเรา apply magnetic field จะพบว่าความแรงของ superconductivity จะ น้อยลง หรือ หายไป.
ถ้า $H > H_c$.

Meissner effect : สมบัติที่ส่วนมากแม่เหล็กหายไป. เมื่อ superconductor มีค่า H_c ครึ่งหนึ่ง B_{total} (total magnetic field)

$$\Rightarrow B_{\text{total}} = 0 \quad (\text{หายไป}).$$

\nwarrow apply magnetic field.

$$\Rightarrow \text{ถ้า } T < T_c \text{ และ } H < H_c$$

magnetic field lines จะไม่ผลักกันไปทาง

(flux)
superconductor កំណត់មែន,

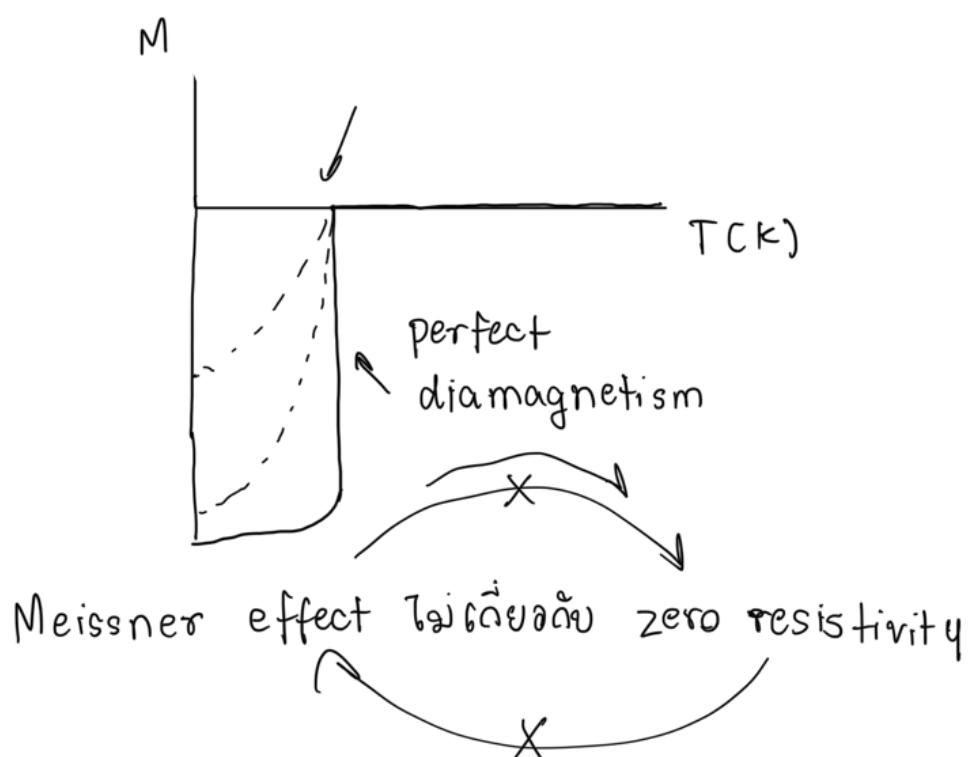
អំពីវិធានា magnetic field រាយវិនាទិត្រ

$$B = B_a + \mu_0 M \quad \begin{matrix} \downarrow \\ \text{induced magnetization} \end{matrix} = 0,$$

applied magnetic field

$$\Rightarrow M = -\frac{B_a}{\mu_0}$$

ផ្លូវលេខ



សៅដែយ superconductivity នឹងត្រួលបាន 2 types
នីងការការពារទិន្នន័យពី applied magnetic field.

1. Type-I superconductors :

Meissner effect จะเป็นแบบ complete Meissner superconducting state ($T < T_c$ และ $H < H_c$)

$H < H_c$: complete Meissner effect.

$H > H_c$: magnetic flux จะเข้าไปในตัวลิ่งกังหัน
ที่ H_c จะมีค่าอยู่ $100 - 1,000 \text{ Oe}$. Pb, Hg ..

2. Type-II-superconductors.

จะมี 2 critical fields คือ H_{c1} และ H_{c2} .

$H < H_{c1}$: complete Meissner effect.

$H_{c1} < H < H_{c2}$: ส่วนของแม่เหล็กที่ magnetic field line penetrate ไปได้บางส่วน. แล้วก็มี superconductivity.

$H > H_{c2}$: complete penetration ของ magnetic field line.

โดยทั่วไป Type-II จะมี H_{c2} ที่สูง. อาจมีถึง 41 T
จะเดินในโลหะอัลลอยส์ Nb, Al, Ge

$$\text{PbMo}_6\text{S}_8 \leftarrow H_{c2} = 54 \text{ T. } (54 \times 10^4 \text{ Oe}) \\ 54,000 \text{ Oe.}$$

ประวัติของ Type-II คือสามารถห้ามการซึ้งขดลวด เพื่อ
generate magnetic field ที่มีความเร็วสูงได้

Heat capacity

สำหรับ normal conductors heat capacity

จะมี contribution มาจาก 2 อย่าง

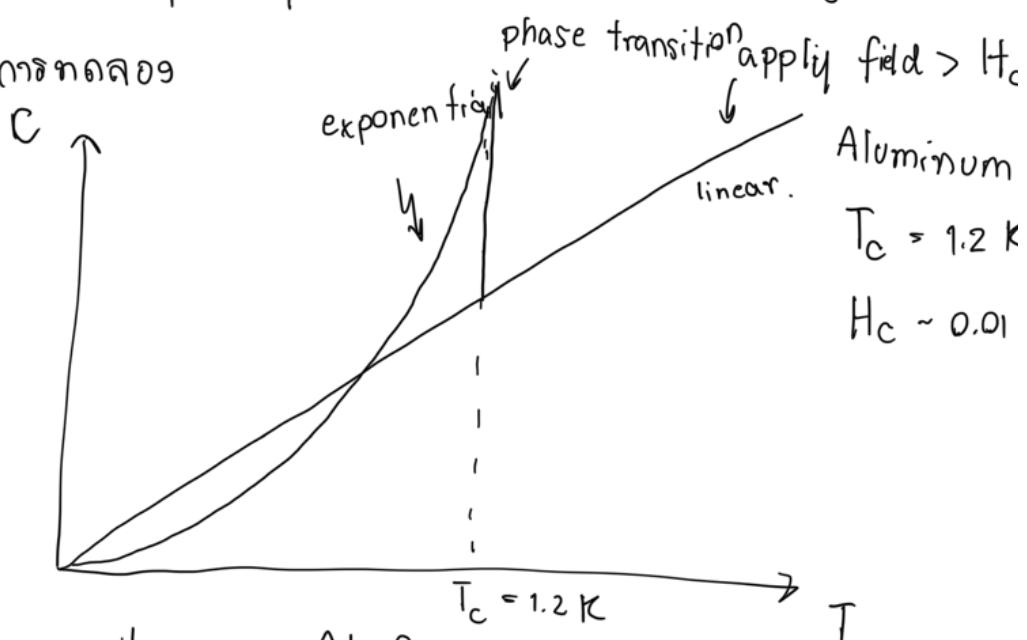
$$- \text{phonons} \cdot C_{\text{phonon}} \propto T^3$$

- electrons : $C_{el} \propto T$

$$C_{nc} = A \cdot T + B \cdot T^3$$

heat capacity ของ normal conductors

ผลการทดลอง



Heat capacity ของ Al ที่ superconducting state.

$$C_{el} = C_{total} - C_{phonons}$$

$$\frac{C_{el}}{T} = C_0 e^{-\Delta_s T_c / T}$$

← มากกว่า 0.01

ผลวิธี heat capacity \Rightarrow superconducting
state e^- ไม่มี energy gap \Rightarrow เดิมๆ electron-electron interaction

ซึ่งต่างจาก energy gap ใน electronic band struc

ก็เดิมๆ e^- - nucleus interaction.

\wedge superconducting gap

Δ_s . សូមយកចិត្តឯក មុន.

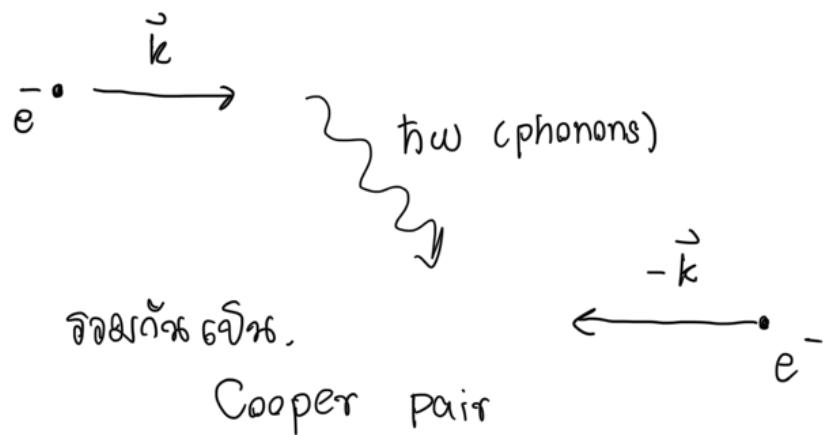
% microscopic theory ជាមួយ

$$\Delta_s \sim e^{-\frac{E_g}{2k_B T}}$$

\Rightarrow ទំនើមខាង e^- ២ ពីរ.

\Rightarrow superconducting state ត្រូវបានការចាយភាពដែលបានការងារទាំងអស់
 e^- ២ ពីរ, កំណត់ attractive interaction ពីដំឡើ.

នៅ% phonons.



ផ្សារទាំង entropy តាច heat capacity,

$$S = \int_0^T \frac{C}{T} dT$$

តារាងទឹក

$\Rightarrow S$ នៃ superconducting state ម៉ោងខ្សោយការ.

% normal state

\Rightarrow superconducting state ម៉ោងលើកនៃទឹក

\Rightarrow រាយការទេរសភាគ entropy នៃ SC ក្នុង NS

$$10^{-4} k_B / \text{atom}$$

เมื่อค่าห้องชากๆ $\Rightarrow e^-$ ก็ form Cooper pair ขึ้น
จึงลดลงกันห้องชากๆ.

Isotope effect.

ถ้า T_c จะเปลี่ยนไป ถ้า isotope ของโลหะเปลี่ยน

$$\text{Hg : } T_c = 4.185 \text{ K} \quad \text{กิริยา atomic mass } 199.5 \\ T_c = 4.146 \text{ K} \quad \text{"} \quad \quad \quad 203.4$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\text{Mass}}{\downarrow} \text{ เผี้ยมที่} \rightarrow \text{ ทำให้ } T_c \text{ ลดลง.} \quad \omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

พลังงานของ phonon ลดลง

จากการทดลอง

$$M^\alpha T_c = C \quad \text{constant.}$$

$$T_c \propto \frac{1}{M^\alpha} \quad \text{ข้อดีของ} \text{ โลหะ} \text{ ที่} \text{ มี} \text{ มวล} \text{ ต่ำ}$$

Phenomenological Theory.

ความต่าง ของ superconductor vs perfect conductor

Perfect conductor ($\rho = 0$) ✗

$$\boxed{\vec{E} = \rho \vec{j}} = 0 \quad \times$$

จาก Maxwell's equations.

$$\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} = - \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = 0$$

ໃນ superconducting state ໄດ້ໄຟລິມາຮອງ ຂໍ ດັວຍ
ໄດ້ລາກສົມກາ ຈີ = $\sigma \vec{E} \times$
 \uparrow
conductivity

$\Rightarrow \vec{j}$ ຕ້ອງມີຄວາມລັບພັກ ປຶ້ດັ່ງ $\vec{B} = -\vec{\nabla} \times$

London equation : \vec{j} ສັນພັກ ປຶ້ດັ່ງ (A)

$$\vec{j} \propto \vec{A} \Rightarrow \vec{j} = k \vec{A}$$

$$\boxed{\vec{j} = -\frac{1}{\mu_0 \lambda_L^2} \vec{A}}$$

London's penetration depth.

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{j} = -\frac{1}{\mu_0 \lambda_L^2} \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A} = -\frac{1}{\mu_0 \lambda_L^2} \vec{B}$$

ຈາດ Maxwell's equation

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{j}$$

$$\underbrace{\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B}}_{-\vec{\nabla}^2 \vec{B}} = \mu_0 \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{j}$$

$$-\vec{\nabla}^2 \vec{B} = \mu_0 \left(-\frac{1}{\mu_0 \lambda_L^2} \vec{B} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{\nabla}^2 \vec{B} = \frac{\vec{B}}{\lambda_L^2}$$

ສົມບົດວ່າ

$$\boxed{B \text{ uniform}}$$

ໃນ space C by contradict

$\hookrightarrow B(x)$ សំរាប់ការស្នើសុំ $\Rightarrow B(x) = 0$ នៅរដ្ឋបាល
កំណត់ $\Rightarrow f = 0 \Rightarrow \Leftarrow$

$\Rightarrow \vec{B}$ នឹង uniform

នូវ 1 រឿង

$$\frac{d^2 B}{dx^2} = \frac{\vec{B}}{\lambda_L^2} \quad \checkmark$$

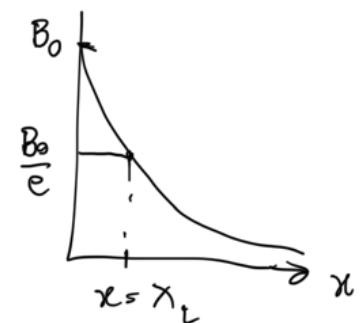
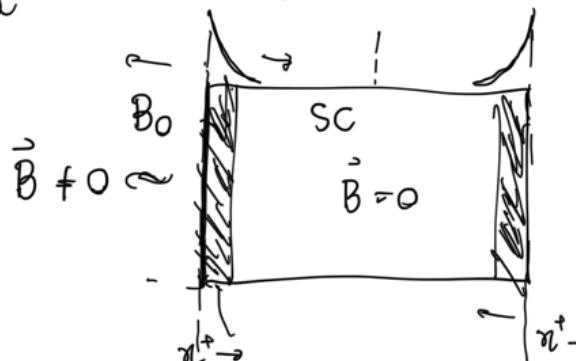
general solution

$$B(x) = A e^{-x/\lambda_L} + B$$

គាំទូ.

$$B(x) = (B_0) e^{-x/\lambda_L}$$

$$\frac{d^2 B}{dx^2} = \left(-\frac{1}{\lambda_L^2} \right) B_0 e^{-x/\lambda_L} = \frac{1}{\lambda_L^2} \cdot B(x). \quad \checkmark$$



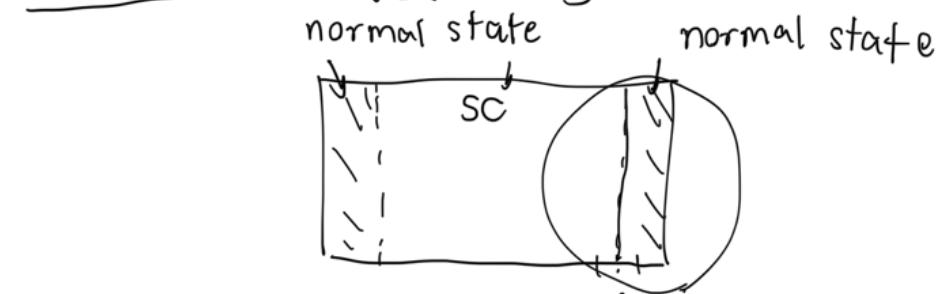
ឱ្យ Microscopic theory មិនបាន

$$\lambda_L = \left(\frac{\epsilon_0 m c^2}{\overline{n} q^2} \right)^{1/2}$$

m, q សំរាប់អាគុយ និង បន្ទិច នៃជាមុន និង n មិនគូល
អាក្សតាដែល,.

λ_L គឺមានការប្រព័ន្ធឌីជីថលនៃ magnetic flux
ដើម្បីមានទិន្នន័យចាប់បើ superconductor នេះ.

Coherence length

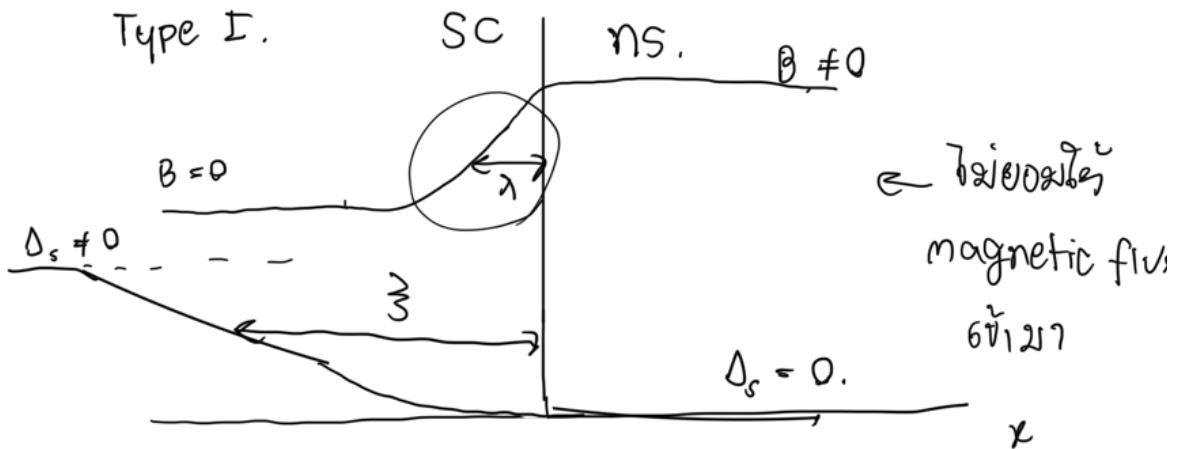


ວິນ length scale ອອກທີ່ດູແຈ້ງໃຫຍ່ SC ກົດ.
normal state

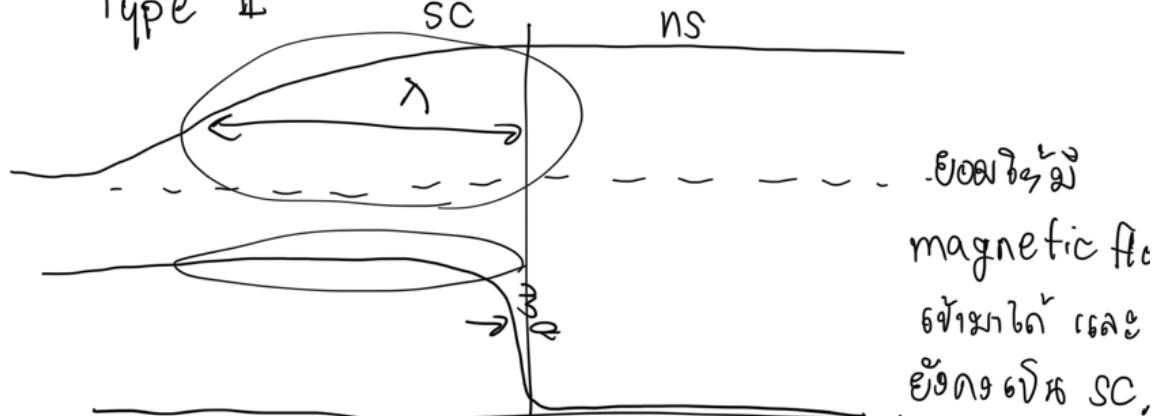
- Type-I superconductor $\zeta \gg \lambda$

- Type-II superconductor $\zeta \ll \lambda$.

Type I.



Type II



ປະມາດໃນ ζ ທີ່ Heisenberg uncertainty principle

ພົມບູນທີ່.

$$\Delta = \delta E = \delta \left(\frac{P^2}{2m} \right) = \frac{P_F \delta P}{m}$$

$$\Delta \approx \frac{\hbar}{2} = V_F \delta P \Rightarrow \delta P = \Delta / V_F$$

$$\beta_0 \sim \frac{\hbar}{\delta P} \sim \frac{h v_F}{\Delta} \sim \frac{E_F \cdot 1}{k_F \Delta} \quad \frac{w}{k} = v$$

$$h v_F = \frac{E_F}{k_F} \quad E = \hbar v k.$$

$$E_F \sim 10^3 - 10^4 \Delta \quad k_F \sim 10^8 \text{ m}^{-1}$$

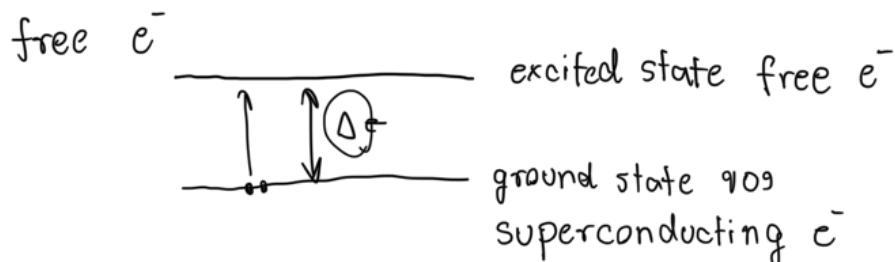
$$\Rightarrow \beta_0 \sim 10^3 \text{ Å}^0$$

Microscopic Theory

BCS Theory
 Bardeen Cooper Shrieffer. 1957

1. ຜິເຕຣອດີດຸດຮະໝາງ e^- (attractive interaction).

↳ ກຳໃຫ້ ພລັດຈານຂອງ e^- ອົບຍຄງ ເຊີ່ມຍາວທີ່ບັນດັບ

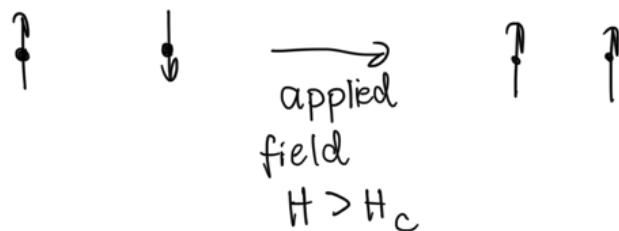


2. attractive interaction ສະໜອງ e^- ໂດືກາດ, phonons.

3. ຂາ T_0 ໃດ T_c ຈະເປີດຢູ່ density of states ຂອງ e^- ທີ່ Fermi level ແລະ ພລັດຈານຂອງ phonons.

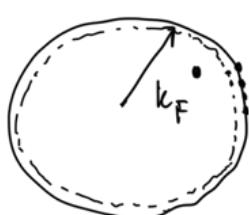
4. H_c , λ_L ແລະ ຂໍສ້າມາຄອນອິຫາປໄດຍ BCS Theory
 \downarrow
 \uparrow

Spin ນອງ e^- ຕັ້ງສີ state ທີ່ຕາວດັບປ່າຍ



ພົຈາລະນາ Wave-function ນອງ state ທີ່ນີ້ e^- 2 ຕັ້ນ.

$$\psi(\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2) = \sum_{\vec{k}} g(\vec{k}) e^{i\vec{k} \cdot (\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2)}$$



$$\text{ໂລຍ } g(\vec{k}) = 0 \text{ ລ້າ } |\vec{k}| < k_F$$

$$H = \frac{\vec{p}_1^2}{2m} + \frac{\vec{p}_2^2}{2m} + V(\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2)$$

$$H\psi = (E + E_F)\psi$$

ພລັງອາກຈາດກາທີ່ e^- 's form cooper pair.

$$E < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left(\nabla_1^2 + \nabla_2^2 \right) \psi \right) + V(\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2) \psi = (E + E_F) \psi$$

$V(\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2)$ ເຊິ່ງ $e^- - e^-$ interaction ແກ້ໄຂ phonons.

\vec{k} ນອງ e^- 2 ຕັ້ນ ຈະນີ້ magnitude ທີ່ເຕັກດັບ ເຄີຍກິກຕອນ

ທີ່.

$$\sum_k \left[\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left(\underline{k}^2 + \underline{k}^2 \right) g(\vec{k}) \right] e^{i\vec{k}(\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2)} + \sum_{k'} \left[\sum_{k'} g(\vec{k}') V_{kk'} \right] e^{-i\vec{r}'(\vec{k} - \vec{k}')} \\ q_{nl}^2 V_{...r} = \frac{1}{V} \int V(\vec{r}) e^{-i\vec{r}(\vec{k} - \vec{k}')} \quad \text{ນັ້ນ : } \vec{r} = \vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2$$

$$= (E + 2E_F) \sum_{\vec{k}} g(\vec{k}) e^{i\vec{k} \cdot (\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{m} g(\vec{k}) + \sum_{\vec{k}'} g(\vec{k}') V_{\vec{k}\vec{k}'} = (E + 2E_F) g(\vec{k})$$

ปริมาณคงค่า $V_{\vec{k}\vec{k}'}$ ที่เรียกว่า ค่าคงที่ strength of interaction

$$V_{\vec{k}\vec{k}'} = \begin{cases} -\frac{V}{L^3} & \text{ถ้า } \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m} < E_F + \hbar\omega_i \\ 0 & \text{ถ้า } \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m} > E_F + \hbar\omega_i \end{cases}$$



$$\frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{m} g(\vec{k}) + \sum_{\vec{k}'} g(\vec{k}') \cdot \left(-\frac{V}{L^3} \right) = (E + 2E_F)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{m} - E - 2E_F \right) g(\vec{k}) = + \frac{V}{L^3} \sum_{\vec{k}'} g(\vec{k}')$$

$$g(\vec{k}) = \frac{V}{L^3} \sum_{\vec{k}} \frac{1}{\frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{m} - E - 2E_F} \sum_{\vec{k}'} g(\vec{k}')$$

$$1 = \frac{V}{L^3} \sum_{\vec{k}} \frac{1}{\frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{m} - E - 2E_F}$$

$$\epsilon = \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m} - E_F$$

Debye energy

$0 < \epsilon < \hbar\omega_D$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = \frac{V}{L^3} \sum_k \frac{1}{2\epsilon - E}$$

$$\frac{1}{L^3} \sum_k \rightarrow \int D(E) dE$$

density of st
n Fermi lev
 $DCE_F)$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = V \int_0^{\hbar\omega_D} \frac{1}{2\epsilon - E} D(\epsilon) d\epsilon$$

$$= DC0) V \int_0^{\hbar\omega_D} \frac{1}{2\epsilon - E} d\epsilon$$

$$= DC0) V \cdot \frac{1}{2} \log (2\epsilon - E) \Big|_0$$

$$= DC0) V \cdot \frac{1}{2} \log \left(\frac{2\hbar\omega_D - E}{-E} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{DC0) V} = \log \left(\frac{E - 2\hbar\omega_D}{E} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{E - 2\hbar\omega_D}{E} = e^{\frac{2}{DC0) V}}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - \frac{2\hbar\omega_D}{E} = e^{\frac{2}{DC0) V}}$$

જરાનાથ $DC0) V \ll 1 \Rightarrow e \gg 1.$ \checkmark

જરાનાથ $E \ll \hbar\omega_D \Rightarrow \frac{\hbar\omega_D}{E} \gg 1. \checkmark$

$$1 - \frac{2\hbar\omega_p}{E} \sim - \frac{2\hbar\omega_p}{E} = e^{-\frac{2}{D(\omega)V}}$$

\rightarrow

$E = -\Delta = -2\hbar\omega_0 e^{-\frac{2}{D(\omega)V}}$

$$kT_c = \frac{\Delta(\omega)}{1.764}$$

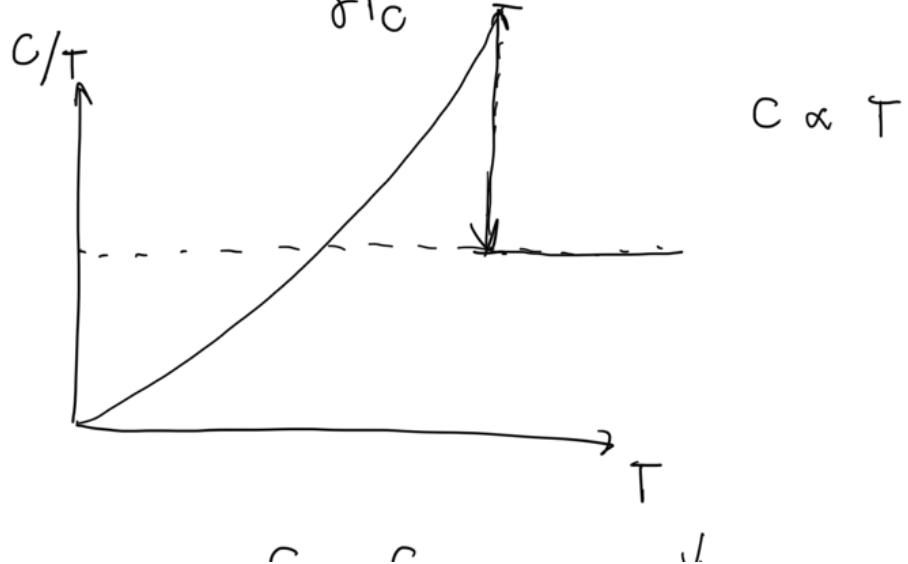
$$\frac{\Delta(T)}{\Delta(0)} = 1.74 \left[1 - \frac{T}{T_c} \right]^{1/2}$$

in critical field H_c as function of T ,

$$\frac{H_c(T)}{H_c(0)} = 1 - \left(\frac{T}{T_c} \right)^2$$

heat capacity

$$\frac{C_{SC}}{\gamma T_c} = 1.34 \left(\frac{\Delta(0)}{T} \right)^{3/2} e^{-\Delta(0)/T}$$



$$\frac{C_S - C_n}{C_n} = 1.43$$

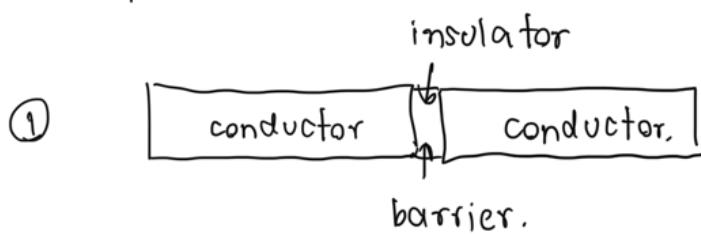
ถ้าเราดู ratio $\frac{C_S - C_n}{C_n}$ (heat capacity jump ที่ T_c) เพื่อ บ่งบอก Superconductivity ของโลหะ ชนิดนั้น ลิ่ดคล้องกับ BCS Theory หรือไม่ สำหรับ high- T_c superconductors. ยังไงลางาน ဝริงค์ได้โดยใช้ BCS Theory.

Cuprates :

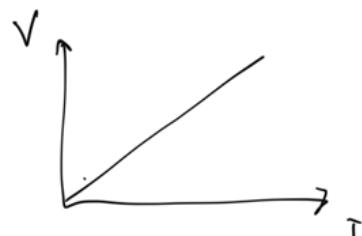
Josephson Tunneling.

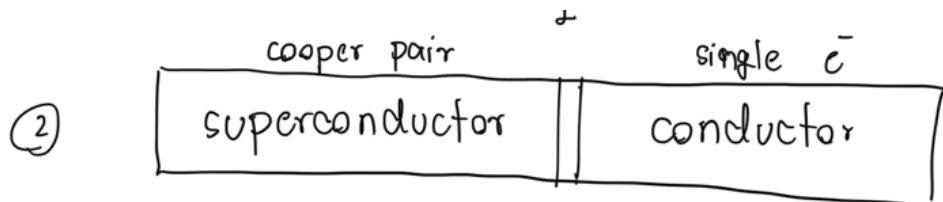
Junction ก็ต้องมี insulator กันอย่างกว้าง

- conductor กับ conductor
- conductor กับ superconductor.
- superconductor กับ superconductor.



I-V curve ก็เป็นเช่น ohmic type.

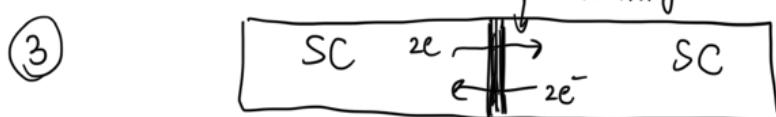




ຖែ T = 0 មិនមែន current. ត្រូវមែន voltage.

ຖែ T ≠ 0 មែន leaked current

ត្រូវ voltage $\sim \frac{\Delta}{2e}$ tunneling



Josephson effects :

1. DC Josephson effect.

មិន direct current ទៅយកឱ្យខ្សោយការណា នៃអង្គភាពទេ។

2. AC Josephson effect:

apply DC voltage ដើម្បីការងារទៅលើ AC current.

\Rightarrow ត្រូវការរាយការណ៍ $\frac{\hbar}{e}$ នៅឡើង

DC Josephson effect :

ឯី ψ_1 កុង ψ_2 ឬនិង probability amplitudes នៃ cooper pair នៅពីរ SC 1 និង 2.
(ចំណាំ) (ចំណាំ).

ធមាន Schrödinger equation

operator ရွှေဂာစ်ပို့ Tunneling.

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = H\psi$$

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial t} = \hbar T \psi_2$$

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi_2}{\partial t} = \hbar T \psi_1$$

နိုင်ချေသော T ရုပ်ပို့ ပြောလာ \Rightarrow rate ရွှေဂာစ်ပို့ tunneling.

$|\psi|^2 \Rightarrow$ ကဲာမ်းနောက်အားလုံး Cooper pair. n .

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned}\psi_1 &= n_1^{1/2} e^{i\theta_1(t)} \\ \psi_2 &= n_2^{1/2} e^{i\theta_2(t)}\end{aligned}}$$

$$(1) \dots \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{2} n_1^{1/2} e^{i\theta_1} \underbrace{\frac{\partial n_1}{\partial t}}_{\downarrow} + n_1^{1/2} e^{i\theta_1} \cdot i \underbrace{\frac{\partial \theta_1}{\partial t}}_{\downarrow} = -iT\psi_2$$

$$(2) \dots \frac{\partial \psi_2}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{2} n_2^{1/2} e^{i\theta_2} \underbrace{\frac{\partial n_2}{\partial t}}_{\downarrow} + n_2^{1/2} e^{i\theta_2} \cdot i \underbrace{\frac{\partial \theta_2}{\partial t}}_{\downarrow} = -iT\psi_1$$

$$(1) \times n_1^{1/2} e^{-i\theta_1} \quad \quad \quad = \delta$$

$$(3) \dots \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{\frac{\partial n_1}{\partial t}}_{\downarrow} + i \underbrace{n_1 \frac{\partial \theta_1}{\partial t}}_{\downarrow} = -iT(n_1 n_2)^{1/2} e^{\frac{i(\theta_2 - \theta_1)}{2}},$$

$$(2) \times n_2^{1/2} e^{-i\theta_2} \quad \quad \quad = \delta$$

$$(4) \dots \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{\frac{\partial n_2}{\partial t}}_{\downarrow} + i \underbrace{n_2 \frac{\partial \theta_2}{\partial t}}_{\downarrow} = -iT(n_1 n_2)^{1/2} e^{\frac{i(\theta_2 - \theta_1)}{2}}$$

$$2 \frac{\partial t}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial n_1}{\partial t} + i n_2 \frac{\partial \theta_2}{\partial t}$$

\Rightarrow

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial n_1}{\partial t} = T(n_1, n_2) \frac{n_2}{n_1} \sin \delta$$

$$n_1 \frac{\partial \theta_1}{\partial t} = -T(n_1, n_2) \frac{n_2}{n_1} \cos \delta$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial n_2}{\partial t} = -T(n_1, n_2) \frac{n_1}{n_2} \sin \delta$$

$$n_2 \frac{\partial \theta_2}{\partial t} = -T(n_1, n_2) \frac{n_1}{n_2} \cos \delta.$$

\Rightarrow

*

$$\frac{\partial n_1}{\partial t} = 2T(n_1, n_2) \frac{n_2}{n_1} \sin \delta \quad \dots (1)$$

*

$$\frac{\partial n_2}{\partial t} = -2T(n_1, n_2) \frac{n_1}{n_2} \sin \delta \quad \dots (2)$$

✓

$$\frac{\partial \theta_1}{\partial t} = -T \left(\frac{n_2}{n_1} \right) \frac{n_2}{n_1} \cos \delta. \quad \dots (3)$$

✓

$$\frac{\partial \theta_2}{\partial t} = -T \left(\frac{n_1}{n_2} \right) \frac{n_1}{n_2} \cos \delta. \quad \dots (4)$$

ถ้าสมมุติให้ SC ก็จะ 2 ผ่านเป็นอนุพันธ์เดียวกัน,

$$\Rightarrow n_1 \approx n_2 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{n_2}{n_1} \right) \approx \left(\frac{n_1}{n_2} \right) \approx 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial \theta_1}{\partial t} \approx \frac{\partial \theta_2}{\partial t}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\theta_2 - \theta_1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta_2 - \theta_1 \text{ กວດ } \Rightarrow \delta \text{ กວດ}$$

ຈາກລົມນາຫຼື 1 ແລະ 2,

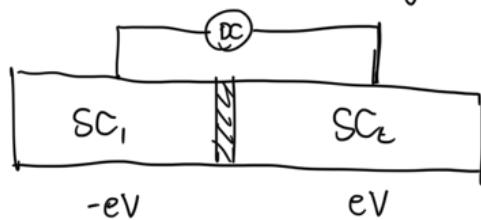
$$\frac{\partial n_2}{\partial t} = - \frac{\partial n_1}{\partial t} = \underbrace{J}_{\text{Cooper pair}} \xrightarrow{\text{current } \text{of}} \text{tunneling}$$

$$\Rightarrow J = \frac{2T(n_1, n_2)}{J_0} \sin \delta \equiv J_0 \sin \delta$$

$\Rightarrow J$ ອາຍະໄຂເຖິງ 0 ຊັ້ນ δ ສັກໄສຕີ່ 0, π , 2π ,
ໂລບໃໝ່ applied voltage.

AC Josephson effect.

ມີການ apply DC voltage.



P.E = $\pm eV$ (- ສິ້ນຮັບ SC₁, + " " SC₂)
ຈາກ Schrödinger equation.

$$\Rightarrow i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial t} = \hbar T \psi_2 - \frac{eV \psi_1}{\hbar}$$

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi_2}{\partial t} = \hbar T \psi_1 + \frac{eV \psi_2}{\hbar}$$

ໜ້າລົມນາຫຼື $n_1, n_2, \theta_1, \theta_2$ ຈາກກວດເອງ ψ_1, ψ_2 ໃນ
ຄົມດາຣ ດັ່ງນັ້ນ

$$n_1, n_2 \sim \sqrt{2} \sin \theta$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \theta_1}{\partial t} = \underbrace{J_0(n_1, n_2)}_{\text{constant}} \sin \delta & \dots (1) \\ \frac{\partial n_2}{\partial t} = -2T(n_1, n_2) \frac{n_2}{n_1} \sin \delta. & \dots (2) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial \theta_1}{\partial t} = \frac{eV}{h} - T \left(\frac{n_2}{n_1} \right)^{1/2} \cos \delta \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial \theta_2}{\partial t} = -\frac{eV}{h} - T \left(\frac{n_1}{n_2} \right)^{1/2} \cos \delta, \dots$$

7.7 (4) - (3)

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\theta_2 - \theta_1) = \frac{eV}{h} - T \cos \delta \left[\left(\frac{n_2}{n_1} \right)^{1/2} - \left(\frac{n_1}{n_2} \right)^{1/2} \right] \sim 0$$

$n_1 \sim n_2$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial \delta}{\partial t} = -\frac{2eV}{h}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\delta(t) = \delta(0) - \frac{2eV}{h} t.}$$

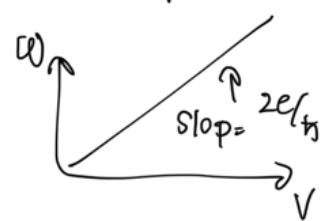
$$\frac{\partial n_1}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial n_2}{\partial t} = J = J_0 \sin \delta(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow J(t) = J_0 \sin \left[\delta(0) - \frac{2eV}{h} t \right]$$

\Rightarrow Ուժը J յի մեջ առաջանակը պարագանակ

գաղափարի խնդիր
angular frequency

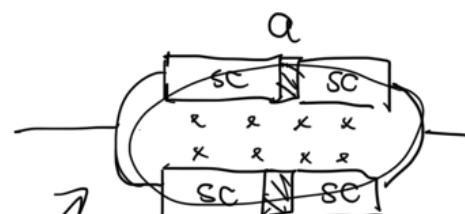
$$\omega = \frac{2eV}{\hbar}$$



SQUID (Superconducting Quantum Interference Device).

Macroscopic Quantum Interference.

ចំណុងតែង Josephson junction 2 ចំណុងមានលក្ខណៈ



device ដើម្បី តាមរាងនឹងផ្លូវ magnetization ។

ទាំង quantization នៃ magnetic flux.

$$\hbar c \oint \nabla \theta \cdot d\vec{l} = q \oint \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

នៃលoops.

$$\hbar c \cdot 2\pi n = q \int \nabla \times \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{s}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Phi_n = \frac{2\pi \hbar c}{q} n$$

ត្រូវ integrate នៅលើលoops.

$$(\theta_2 - \theta_1) = \frac{q\Phi}{\hbar}$$

និយោគ់ $q = 2e$

$\hbar c$

phase difference នៃ ពេតាគ junction នូវស៊ីអុ. S_a .

នៅឯង δ_b
(ក្នុង).

Cyber

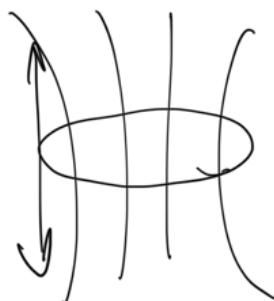
$$\Rightarrow \delta_b = \delta_0 + \frac{e}{\hbar c} \Phi$$

$$\delta_a = \delta_0 - \frac{e}{\hbar c} \Phi$$

total current.

$$J_{\text{total}} = J_0 \left(\sin(\delta_0 + \frac{e}{\hbar c} \Phi) + \sin(\delta_0 - \frac{e}{\hbar c} \Phi) \right)$$

$$= 2 J_0 \sin \delta_0 \cos \frac{e \Phi}{\hbar c}$$



ភាពខ្លួន Φ $\Rightarrow J_{\text{total}}$ ប្រឈម។

