

1950) GL 1950 BCS 1950
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- 4.3. pair wave function $\Psi(r) = \Delta(r)e^{i\phi(r)}$
 - BCS gap parameter $\Delta(r)$ BCS gap equation
 $\nabla^2 \Delta(r) + \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} \Delta(r) = \frac{4\pi G_N}{m} n_s(r) |\Psi(r)|^2$ (with $n_s(r)$)

בנוסף לשליטה על היבטים טכניים של הפרויקט, מטרת המנהל
היה לסייע לאנשי צוות בפתרון בעיותם ובהבאתם למסגרת
ה_projects_. מטרת המנהל תהיה גם לסייע לאנשי צוות
ה_projects_ בפתרון בעיותם ובהבאתם למסגרת _ה_projects_.

$$f = f_n + \alpha |\psi|^2 + \frac{\beta}{2} |\psi|^4 + \frac{1}{2m^*} \left| (-i\vec{k}\vec{\nabla} - \frac{e\vec{A}}{c})\psi \right|^2 + \frac{\hbar^2}{8\pi}$$

30. In forward motion at $\rho = 10^3$ cm $^{-3}$ the value of \vec{A} is given by
 since $\vec{h}^2 \propto k^2$ and $k^2 = \nabla \times \vec{A}$ we get $\vec{A} = \frac{q}{4\pi\rho} \vec{h}$

then for all $\epsilon > 0$ there exists $N \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\|f_n - f\|_{L^2} < \epsilon$. Since $f_n \in \mathcal{M}_N$, we have $\|f_n\|_{L^2} \leq M_N$. Therefore, $\|f_n\|_{L^2} \rightarrow \|f\|_{L^2}$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$.

3) non minimal coupling \rightarrow non zero mass terms need $\partial\bar{A}\cdot A$
 $\Psi \rightarrow \Psi e^{i\frac{e^*}{m}\Lambda}$ $\vec{A} \rightarrow \vec{A} + \vec{\nabla}\Lambda$ non -trivial: gauge invariance needs
 photons plus non zero field part \vec{p} for photon to have e^* ! mass

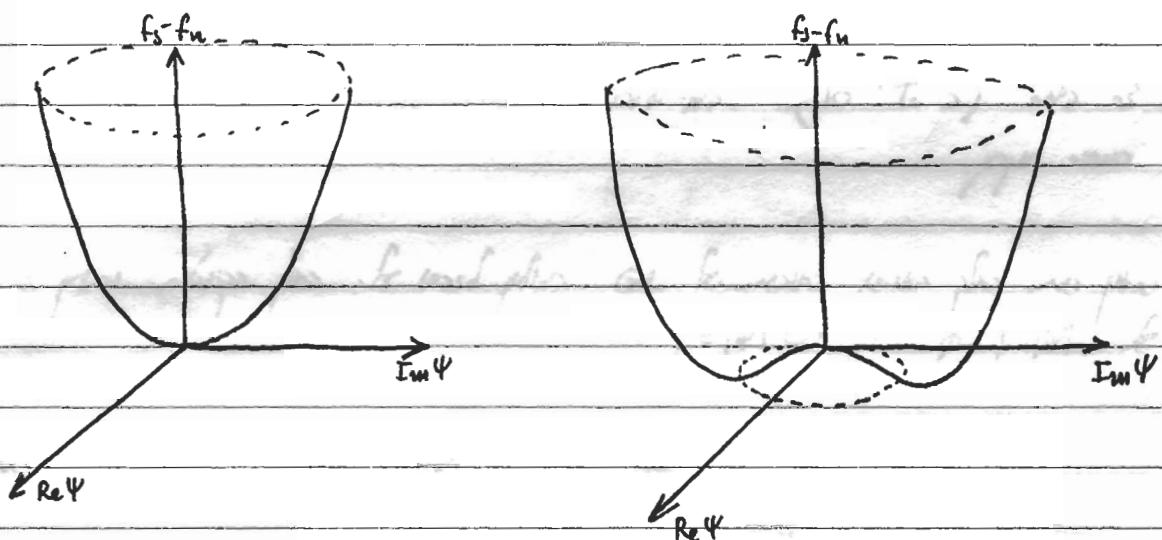
non trivial mass term non zero

$$f_S - f_N = \alpha |\Psi|^2 + \frac{\beta}{2} |\Psi|^4$$

stable stable points \Rightarrow : $\beta > 0$ good if $\alpha > 0$ \Rightarrow min of f
 stable if $\alpha < 0$ and $\beta > 0$. $|\Psi|^2 \rightarrow 0$ is stable

$$\alpha > 0$$

$$\alpha < 0$$



$$f_S - f_N = -\frac{\alpha^2}{2\beta} |\Psi|^2 = -\frac{\alpha}{\beta} |\Psi_0|^2 \quad \Rightarrow \text{stable points } \alpha > 0 \text{ and } \alpha < 0$$

$|\Psi| \geq 0$ \Rightarrow $\Psi = |\Psi| e^{i\phi}$: Ψ is non zero iff $\text{Im } \Psi \neq 0$ \Rightarrow $\text{Im } \Psi \neq 0$
 stable points: pole results from photon $|\Psi|^2 = -\frac{\alpha}{\beta}$ for photon to not
 have mass is non zero \Rightarrow $\Psi \rightarrow \Psi e^{i\phi}$ $V(\Psi)$ invariant when

PN. (abψ) plus de 230 around T_c \Rightarrow draw a good approximation
 T_c around T_c \Rightarrow plus 13% $\Rightarrow \beta \approx 10$ around T_c \Rightarrow plus 10%
 $\beta \approx 10$ and the previous part at $T > T_c$ is good enough like PN
 $\therefore T_c \gg T \Rightarrow$

$$\alpha = \alpha_0 (T - T_c) \quad (\alpha_0 > 0)$$

$$\beta = \text{const}$$

$$|\psi| = \left[\frac{\alpha_0}{\beta} (T_c - T) \right]^{1/2} \quad T < T_c \text{ and good for}$$

plus good result for $T > T_c$. BCS around T_c is $\Delta(T)$ the energy gap between
 lowest and the others. GL makes problem simpler at high field problem same for
 case for finite size scaling problem, plus no problem for $T > T_c$ around
 to T_c when T_c is small then it is more problem problem for $T > T_c$ when
 T_c is large. For $T > T_c$ around T_c mean-field \approx $10^{-4} T_c$
 $\approx 10^{-4} \times 10^4 K = 10 K$ of the result by \approx the difference problem $(10^{-4} T_c)^2$ around T_c

approximate solution ψ plus : for weak fields GL is better than PN
 $\psi = |\psi| e^{i\phi} : \phi \neq 0$ if $|\psi| \neq 0$

$$(f_s - f_n)_{\text{min}} = \frac{1}{2m^*} \left(-i\vec{k}\vec{\nabla} - \frac{e^* \vec{A}}{c} \right) \psi^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2m^*} \left[(\vec{k}\vec{\nabla}|\psi|)^2 + \left(\vec{k}\vec{\nabla}\phi - \frac{e^* \vec{A}}{c} \right) \cdot |\psi|^2 \right]$$

Fields and weak fields \rightarrow $\vec{k}\vec{\nabla}\phi$ gives supercurrents and weak fields \rightarrow
 $\vec{J}_s = -e \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \vec{A}}$ \rightarrow PN. (supercurrent) for weak fields \rightarrow PN

$$\vec{J}_s = \frac{e^*}{m^*} |\psi|^2 \left(\vec{k}\vec{\nabla}\phi - \frac{e^* \vec{A}}{c} \right) = e^* n_s^* \vec{v}_s$$

$$\vec{U}_s = \frac{1}{m^*} (\vec{h} \cdot \vec{\phi} - \frac{e^*}{c} \vec{A}) \quad \Rightarrow \text{for slow superfluid velocity } \text{if } |\vec{V}|^2 = U_s^* \rightarrow 0$$

$\frac{1}{2} m^* n_s^* U_s^* {}^2 \Rightarrow$ mass per unit area times square of

Wegen Wissens- und Skripturen Meissner geht die Sicht nach links

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} = \frac{4\pi}{c} \vec{J_s}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} = \frac{4\pi}{c} \cdot \frac{e^* n^*}{m^*} \vec{\nabla} \times \left(\vec{\nabla} \phi - \frac{e^*}{c} \vec{A} \right)$$

||

$$-\vec{\nabla}^2 \vec{B} + \vec{\nabla}(\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B})$$

$$\vec{B} = \lambda^2 \nabla^2 \vec{B}$$

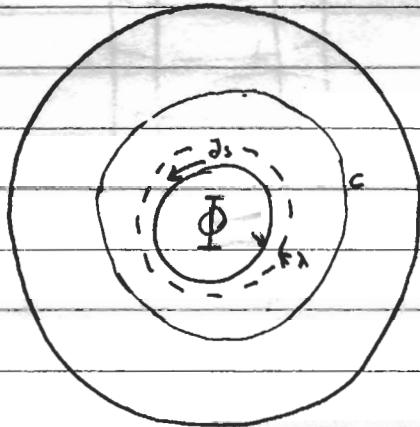
: BCS ने यह ($\vec{A} \rightarrow 0$) क्षेत्र में पास किए थे

$$\lambda = \left(\frac{m^* c^2}{4\pi N_s^* e^{*2}} \right)^{1/2}$$

11.) penetration depth \rightarrow exts

When Cooper pairs form due to e^+e^- annihilation, the total magnetic moment of the pair is zero. This is because the magnetic moments of the two electrons in the pair cancel each other out. The resulting magnetic dipole moment is zero.

(a) para que \vec{B} sea 0 tiene que Meissner efecto
 para que $\vec{B} = 0$ debe ser que el efecto Meissner sea
 nulo o para que Meissner efecto sea nulo
 deben de ser nulos tanto el efecto Meissner como
 el efecto diamagnético.



para que $\vec{B} = 0$ se cumpla que
 $\vec{J}_S = \vec{J}_D = 0$ o sea que . Hay que ver si se

$$0 = \oint_C \vec{J}_S d\vec{l} = \frac{1}{m^*} \oint_C \phi (\vec{n} \cdot \vec{\nabla} \phi - \frac{e^*}{c} \vec{A}) d\vec{l} \quad \leftarrow$$

$$\oint_C \vec{\nabla} \phi d\vec{l} = 2\pi \cdot n \quad \text{plano} \quad \text{para que } \vec{B} = 0$$

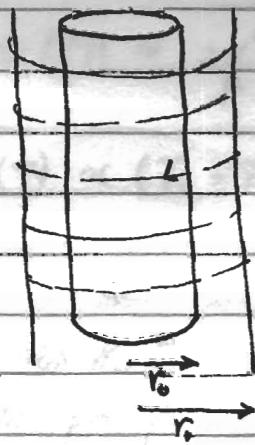
$$\oint_C \vec{A} d\vec{l} = \int_S \vec{B} dS = \Phi \quad \text{para que } \vec{B} = 0$$

$$0 = 2\pi \hbar \cdot n - \frac{e^*}{c} \Phi \quad \leftarrow$$

$$\Phi = \frac{hc}{e^*} \cdot n = \frac{hc}{2e} \cdot n = \Phi \cdot n$$

Φ es constante en el interior del superconductor

para que $\vec{B} = 0$ debe ser que la densidad de corriente sea constante en el interior del superconductor \rightarrow BCS superconductor
 siendo $\vec{J} = \sigma \vec{E}$ donde \vec{E} es constante en el interior del superconductor \rightarrow campo constante en el interior del superconductor \rightarrow campo constante en el interior del superconductor



zijn en dat kan worden als L zelf is omgekeerd evenredig
met N en L zelf is omgekeerd evenredig met de stroom

dan kan dat geschreven worden als $f_n = \frac{4\pi N I}{CL}$

$$h = \frac{4\pi N I}{CL} \cdot L \quad \text{is de periode} \quad (\approx 10^{-3} \text{ m})$$

deze periode $I = 2\pi$

$$F_n = \pi r_o^2 L f_n + \pi r_i^2 L \cdot \frac{h^2}{8\pi}$$

Indien deze huidige waarde voor f_n is gekozen

kan een Meissner effect optreden dat leidt tot een gelijkvloeds veld over de hele lengte van de cilinder

$$F_s = \pi r_o^2 L f_s + \pi (r_i^2 - r_o^2) L h^2$$

nu is de verschillende reactiekracht die ontstaat door hetzelfde veld dat de verschillende reactiekracht veroorzaakt. De verschillende reactiekrachten zijn dan even groot, zodat de totale reactiekracht nul is.

$$\int_{n_1}^{n_2} VI dt = - \int \left(\frac{N}{C} \frac{d\Phi}{dt} \right) I dt = \frac{NI}{C} (\Phi_{n_2} - \Phi_{n_1}) = \frac{NI}{C} \pi r_o^2 h = \pi r_o^2 L \frac{h^2}{4\pi}$$

Want $F_n - F_s$ is nu groter dan de reactiekracht die ontstaat door de verschillende reactiekrachten die door de verschillende reactiekrachten veroorzaakt worden.

$$F_n - F_s = \pi r_o^2 L (f_n - f_s) + \pi r_o^2 L \frac{H_e^2}{8\pi} = \int VI dt = \pi r_o^2 L \frac{H_e^2}{4\pi}$$

$$H_e^2(T) = f_n(T) - f_s(T)$$

$\frac{8\pi}{B_0}$ is de constante waarvan de waarde gelijk is aan de constante C

$$f_n(T) - f_s(T) = \frac{2\alpha^2}{\beta} = \frac{2\alpha_0^2}{\beta} (T_c - T)$$

T_c ist die FSN

$$H_c(T) \propto (T_c - T)$$

T_c ist ≈ 30

weiter oben sahen wir dass es in der Nähe von T_c eine Phasenübergangszone gibt, in der die magnetischenmomente nicht parallel sind, sondern unter einem Winkel von θ angeordnet sind. Diese Zone ist die sogenannte Intermediate state. In dieser Zone kann man die Phasenübergangszone als einen Bereich mit einem Übergang zwischen den beiden Phasen betrachten.

1. Schritt ist so

in der Intermediate Phase kann man die Phasenübergangszone als einen Bereich mit einem Übergang zwischen den beiden Phasen betrachten. Dieser Bereich ist durch die Meissner Gleichung definiert, welche besagt, dass die magnetischenmomente in der Abrikosov-Zone ≈ 1957 in der Phasenübergangszone ≈ 10 sind. Die Phasenübergangszone ist also ein Bereich mit einem Übergang zwischen den beiden Phasen.

$$f_s - f_n = \alpha |\psi|^2 + \frac{\beta}{2} |\psi|^4 + \frac{k^2}{2m^*} |\nabla \psi|^2$$

$$\text{definiert } f \text{ und } g \text{ durch } \psi = -\frac{\alpha}{\beta} g, \quad g = \frac{\psi}{\psi_0}$$

$$= \alpha |\psi_0|^2 \left[|g|^2 + \frac{\beta}{2\alpha} \left(-\frac{\alpha}{\beta} g \right)^4 + \frac{k^2}{2m^* \alpha} |\nabla g|^2 \right]$$

$$= \alpha |\psi_0|^2 \left[|g|^2 - \frac{1}{2} |g|^4 - \frac{\xi^2}{2} |\nabla g|^2 \right]$$

$$\left(T_c \text{ ist } \xi \propto \left(\frac{1}{1 - \frac{T}{T_c}} \right)^{1/2} \right) \Leftrightarrow \xi^2 = \frac{k^2}{2m^* \alpha (T)}$$

coherence length

(ab stand) $\xi_{ab} \sim 10\text{ \AA}$ (abstand zwischen polymeren Ketten) $100-1000\text{ \AA}$ bei $T = 200^\circ\text{C}$

הנוגה מפּרֶגֶלְסָה מִבְּנֵי אַתְּ-בְּנֵי-יִשְׂרָאֵל וְמִבְּנֵי-עֲמָקָם
בְּנֵי-עַמְּקָם וְמִבְּנֵי-עַמְּקָם וְמִבְּנֵי-עַמְּקָם וְמִבְּנֵי-עַמְּקָם
(מִפְּרֶגֶלְסָה) מִפְּרֶגֶלְסָה מִבְּנֵי-עַמְּקָם וְמִבְּנֵי-עַמְּקָם
וְמִבְּנֵי-עַמְּקָם וְמִבְּנֵי-עַמְּקָם וְמִבְּנֵי-עַמְּקָם וְמִבְּנֵי-עַמְּקָם

$$\alpha \Psi + \beta |\Psi|^2 \Psi + \frac{1}{2m^*} \left(-i\hbar \vec{\nabla} - \frac{e}{c} \vec{A} \right)^2 \Psi = 0 \quad ; \text{GL equation}$$

$Ay = HX$: Z $\perp\!\!\!\perp$ X \Rightarrow Z $\perp\!\!\!\perp$ Y \Rightarrow Z $\perp\!\!\!\perp$ Y $\perp\!\!\!\perp$ X

$$\left[-\nabla^2 + \frac{4\pi i H x}{\Phi_0} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \left(\frac{2\pi H}{\Phi_0} \right)^2 x^2 \right] \Psi = \frac{1}{m^2} \Psi$$

$$\Psi = e^{i(k_1 y + k_2 z)} \psi(x)$$

$$\Phi_0 = \frac{hc}{2e}$$

$$-2x^2 f + \left(\frac{2\pi H}{\Phi_0}\right)^2 (x-x_0)^2 f = \left(\frac{1}{\xi^2} - k_x^2\right) f$$

$$X_0 = \frac{hy\Phi}{2\pi H}$$

$$W_c = \frac{2\pi k_B T}{m^{\frac{3}{2}}} \text{ and velocity } v_{\text{rel}} \text{ is related to } E_{\text{kin}} \text{ as follows}$$

$$E_{\text{kin}} = \frac{k_B^2}{2m} \left(1 - b_2^2\right) \text{ and velocity } v_{\text{rel}} \text{ is related to } E_{\text{kin}} \text{ as follows}$$

dark or white regions where $\mu_0 H$ is zero. this region will help us to find the

$$E_n = \hbar \omega_n \left(\frac{n+1}{2} \right) = \hbar \frac{2eH}{m_e} \left(\frac{n+1}{2} \right)$$

$$H = \frac{\Phi_0}{2\pi(2n+1)} \left(\frac{1}{z^2} - k_z^2 \right) \quad \Leftarrow$$

$n=0$! $k_z=0 \Rightarrow$ the different regions between H_c and H_c' are the same as in the H field due to $H_{c2} \rightarrow$ junction angle α

$$H_{c2}(T) = \frac{\Phi_0}{2\pi \Xi^2(T)}$$

where $\lambda(T)$ is the Meissner length which is the distance from the center to the point where $B = \frac{(x-x_0)^2}{2z^2}$ reaches zero, so the critical field H_c is

$\lambda(T)$ is the distance from the center to the point where $B = \frac{\alpha^2}{2\beta} e^{-\frac{x}{\lambda(T)}}$, H_c is the value of H at this point

$$H_{c2}(T) = \frac{\Phi_0}{\sqrt{2} \cdot 2\pi \Xi(T) \lambda(T)}$$

$$\text{for } K = \frac{\lambda(T)}{\Xi(T)} \text{ and we get}$$

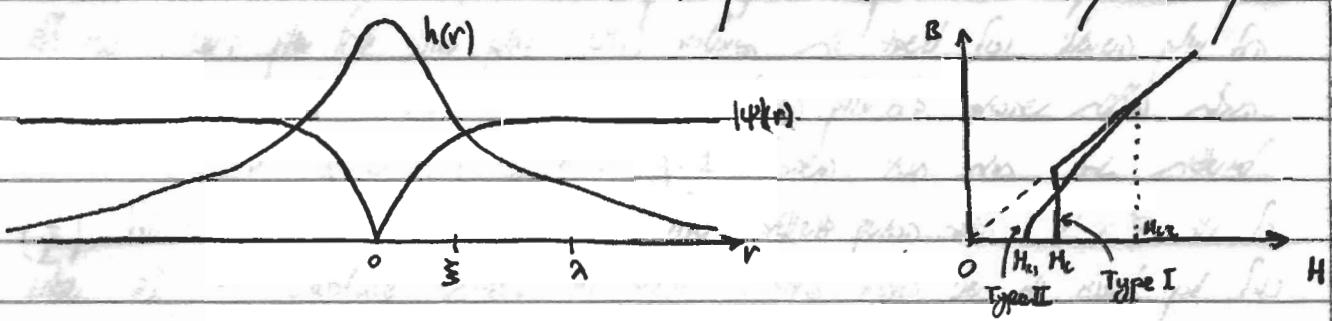
$$H_{c2} = \sqrt{2} K H_c$$

$(K < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})$ $H_{c2} < H_c$ if $K < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ then $K = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ and $\lambda = \Xi$ and $H_{c2} = H_c$ (Meissner effect)

$(K > \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})$ $H_{c2} > H_c$ if $K > \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ then $K = \sqrt{2} K' = \sqrt{2} \frac{\lambda}{\Xi}$ and $H_{c2} = \sqrt{2} K' H_c$

$\Rightarrow H_{c2} = H_c + H_c \sqrt{2} \frac{\lambda}{\Xi}$ (Meissner effect)

2. von Karman vortex street -> vortexes in wake of body -> vortices in wake of Abrikosov filaments -> vortices in wake of vortices -> vortices in wake of vortices -> vortices in wake of vortices with more intense vortex in center. Φ_0 is given as shown (vortex core) vortex is not zero. hence Φ_0 is given also. $\Delta \Phi = \Phi_0$ at $r = R$ and $\Phi = 0$ at $r = \infty$



See Fig. 12 in (14) (15). Note for 12701 p23 131° 69°c Josephson 162° 1962 2
: 12701-68 p23 131° 223 33121 33221 2112 2122112 - 212212 2122112

$$I_s = I_c \sin \Delta \varphi$$

$V=0$: ~~13/16~~ $\sqrt{11}$ י"ז מ"מ דב' ס' זטז
ל'!
~~13/16~~ $\sqrt{11}$ י"ז מ"מ דב' ס' זטז
ל'!

$$\frac{d\Delta\Phi}{dt} = \frac{2e}{h} V$$

AC Josephson effect and DC Josephson effect both depend upon

• GL with few DC Josephson effects at high bias voltage



פונקציית נסיגה $g = \frac{\Psi}{|\Psi_0|}$ מוגדרת(GL) על מנת פורסם
 $g = g(x)$ מוגדרת כפונקציית נסיגת הפונקציה Ψ

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + g - lg^2g = 0$$

Als nu de vorm van de veldveranderingen bekend is dan kan de veldveranderingen worden berekend voor de verschillende polaire richtingen. De veldveranderingen kunnen worden berekend door de veldveranderingen voor de verschillende polaire richtingen te combineren. De veldveranderingen voor de verschillende polaire richtingen kunnen worden berekend door de veldveranderingen voor de verschillende polaire richtingen te combineren.

$$g(x) = 1 - \frac{x}{L} + \frac{x}{L} e^{i\Delta\phi} \quad \text{for } 0 < x < L$$

$$\vec{J}_z = \frac{e^* h}{2m^* i} (\psi^* \vec{\nabla} \psi - \psi \vec{\nabla} \psi^*) \quad (\vec{A} = 0 \text{ for } \vec{J}_z \text{ of } 1600 \text{ Hz})$$

$$I = I_a \sin \Delta \varphi$$

$$I_c = \frac{2e\hbar \Psi_e^2}{m^*} \cdot \frac{A}{L} \quad x10$$