

CONTENTS

PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION	ix
PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION	xi
SYMBOLS	xiii
INTRODUCTION	xvii

PART I. TYPE-I SUPERCONDUCTORS

CHAPTER 1. ZERO RESISTANCE	3
1.1 Superconducting Transition Temperature	5
1.2 Zero Resistance	8
1.3 The Resistanceless Circuit	8
1.4 A.C. Resistivity	12
CHAPTER 2. PERFECT DIAMAGNETISM	16
2.1 Magnetic Properties of a Perfect Conductor	16
2.2 Special Magnetic Behaviour of a Superconductor	19
2.2.1 Meissner effect	19
2.2.2 Permeability and susceptibility of a superconductor	21
2.3 Surface Currents	22
2.3.1 Hole through a superconductor	24
2.4 Penetration Depth	26
2.4.1 Variation with temperature	28
CHAPTER 3. ELECTRODYNAMICS	31
3.1 Consequence of Zero Resistance	31
3.2 The London Theory	33
3.2.1 An application of the London theory	38
CHAPTER 4. THE CRITICAL MAGNETIC FIELD	40
4.1 Free Energy of a Superconductor	41
4.2 Variation of Critical Field with Temperature	43
4.3 Magnetization of Superconductors	46
4.3.1 "Non-ideal" specimens	47
4.4 Measurement of Magnetic Properties	48
4.4.1 Measurement of flux density	49
4.4.2 Measurement of magnetization	50
4.4.3 Integrating method	52

CHAPTER 5. THERMODYNAMICS OF THE TRANSITION	54
5.1 Entropy of the Superconducting State	54
5.2 Specific Heat and Latent Heat	57
5.2.1 First-order and second-order transitions	57
5.2.2 Adiabatic magnetization	59
5.2.3 Lattice and electronic specific heats	59
5.3 Mechanical Effects	61
5.4 Thermal Conductivity	62
5.5 Thermoelectric Effects	63
CHAPTER 6. THE INTERMEDIATE STATE	64
6.1 The Demagnetizing Factor	64
6.2 Magnetic Transitions for $n \neq 0$	67
6.3 The Boundary Between a Superconducting and a Normal Region	68
6.4 Magnetic Properties of the Intermediate State	69
6.5 The Gibbs Free Energy in the Intermediate State	70
6.6 The Experimental Observation of the Intermediate State	72
6.7 The Absolute Size of the Domains: the Role of Surface Energy	74
6.8 Restoration of Resistance to a Wire in a Transverse Magnetic Field	75
6.9 The Concept of Coherence and the Origin of the Surface Energy	77
CHAPTER 7. TRANSPORT CURRENTS IN SUPERCONDUCTORS	82
7.1 Critical Currents	82
7.1.1 Critical currents of wires	83
7.2 Thermal Propagation	86
7.3 Intermediate State Induced by a Current	89
CHAPTER 8. THE SUPERCONDUCTING PROPERTIES OF SMALL SPECIMENS	92
8.1 The Effect of Penetration on the Critical Magnetic Field	92
8.2 The Critical Field of a Parallel-sided Plate	93
8.3 More Complicated Geometries	97
8.4 Limitations of the London Theory	98
8.5 The Ginzburg–Landau Theory	101
8.6 Edge Effects	104
8.7 Transitions in Perpendicular Magnetic Fields	105
8.8 Critical Currents of Thin Specimens	106
8.9 Measurements of Critical Currents	110
CHAPTER 9. THE MICROSCOPIC THEORY OF SUPERCONDUCTIVITY	112
9.1 Summary of the Properties of the Superconducting State	112
9.1.1 Zero resistance	112
9.1.2 Crystal structure	113
9.1.3 Electronic specific heat	114
9.1.4 Long-range order	114
9.1.5 The isotope effect	115
9.1.6 The Meissner effect	115
9.2 The Concept of an Energy Gap	115
9.3 The Bardeen–Cooper–Schrieffer Theory	117
9.3.1 Restatement of the problem	117
9.3.2 The electron-lattice interaction	117
9.3.3 Cooper pairs	120
9.3.4 The superconducting ground state	125

9.3.5 Properties of the BCS ground state	128
9.3.6 Macroscopic properties of superconductors according to the BCS theory	131
9.3.7 The current-carrying states	135
9.3.8 The pair wavefunction: long-range coherence	138
CHAPTER 10. TUNNELLING AND THE ENERGY GAP	140
10.1 The Tunnelling Process	140
10.2 The Energy Level Diagram for a Superconductor	142
10.3 Tunnelling Between a Normal Metal and a Superconductor	143
10.4 Tunnelling Between Two Identical Superconductors	145
10.5 The Semiconductor Representation	147
10.6 Other Types of Tunnelling	149
10.7 Practical Details	150
CHAPTER 11. COHERENCE OF THE ELECTRON-PAIR WAVE; QUANTUM INTERFERENCE	153
11.1 Electron-pair Waves	153
11.1.1 Phase of the electron-pair wave	154
11.1.2 Effect of a magnetic field	155
11.2 The Fluxoid	156
11.2.1 Fluxoid within a superconducting metal	159
11.3 Weak links	160
11.3.1 Josephson tunnelling	160
11.3.2 Pendulum analogue	162
11.3.3 a.c. Josephson effect	165
11.3.4 Coupling energy	167
11.3.5 Weak-links	169
11.4 Superconducting Quantum Interference Device (SQUID)	170
11.4.1 "Diffraction" effects	178
PART II. TYPE-II SUPERCONDUCTIVITY	
CHAPTER 12. THE MIXED STATE	183
12.1 Negative Surface Energy	185
12.2 The Mixed State	186
12.2.1 Details of the mixed state	188
12.3 Ginzburg–Landau Constant of Metals and Alloys	190
12.4 Lower and Upper Critical Fields	191
12.4.1 Lower critical field, H_{c1}	191
12.4.2 Upper critical field, H_{c2}	192
12.4.3 Thermodynamic critical field, H_c	193
12.4.4 Value of the upper critical field	194
12.4.5 Paramagnetic limit	195
12.5 Magnetization of Type-II Superconductors	197
12.5.1 Determination of χ	198
12.5.2 Irreversible magnetization	199
12.6 Specific Heat of Type-II Superconductors	200
CHAPTER 13. CRITICAL CURRENTS OF TYPE-II SUPERCONDUCTORS	202
13.1 Critical Currents	202
13.2 Flow Resistance	204

13.3 Flux Flow	206
13.3.1 Lorentz force and critical current	206
13.3.2 Flux flow	212
13.3.3 E.M.F. due to core motion	214
13.4 Surface Superconductivity	217
CHAPTER 14. HIGH-TEMPERATURE SUPERCONDUCTORS	221
APPENDIX A. The Significance of the Magnetic Flux Density B and the Magnetic Field Strength H	226
A.1 Definition of B	226
A.2 The Effect of Magnetic Material	227
A.3 The Magnetic Field Strength	229
A.4 The Case of a Superconductor	230
A.5 Demagnetizing Effects	232
APPENDIX B. Free Energy of a Magnetic Body	235
INDEX	237