

Vortices in superconductors

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Abstract. In type II superconductors where the London penetration depth λ is larger than the coherence length ξ , there is a possibility of flux penetration inside the sample for magnetic field greater than

$$H_{c1} \left(= \frac{\phi_0}{4\pi\lambda^2} \ln \lambda/\xi, \quad \phi_0 = \frac{hc}{2e} \right).$$

The flux penetrates in the form of vortices with core of size ξ . However these vortices differ from those in superfluid He^4 in variation of current $j(r)$ circulating around them. For superconductors $j(r) \sim 1/r$ only up to a distance λ and then it falls exponentially while $v(r) \sim 1/r$ for all distances in superfluids. The reason is that in superconductors vortex carries a magnetic flux which is screened by conduction electrons. This coupling of order parameter field (the pairing wavefunction) with the gauge field has many interesting implications for superconductors and for non-Abelian gauge theories. Some examples are as follows:

1. The energy of the vortices is reduced. The energy of vortex of length L (in $d=3$ sample) is of order $L \ln L$ for a superfluid, is of order L in a superconductor, and (in a $d=2$ sample) the energy of a vortex point which diverges like $\ln R$ (where R is the size of the sample) in a superfluid becomes finite in a superconductor.
2. The superconducting-normal transition in three dimension is very weak first order, because the fluctuations of the gauge field, when summed over, add to Ginzburg Landau free energy a term proportional to $|\psi|^3$, where ψ is the order parameter.
3. Because of the $\ln r$ behaviour of interaction energy of vortices, a two-dimensional superfluid sample can exhibit a Kosterlitz-Thouless type transition whereas a strictly $d=2$ superconductors should not have any. However for dirty superconducting films where λ is large vortex binding-unbinding transition can be observed with quite a rich phase diagram.

The paper presented at the discussion meeting discusses the above in detail. Here we give only a brief summary of results and some relevant references.

References

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