

Why Superconductors?

High-temperature superconductors, HTS, such as the TBBCO samples used in this experimentation, conduct direct current with zero resistance at temperatures below the material's *critical temperature*, T_c .

Even superconducting electrons are impeded at high frequencies due to the *kinetic inductance* of free charges.

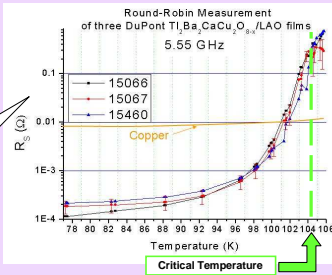
$$\sigma = \frac{1}{\rho} + \frac{i}{\omega L_k}$$

Superconductor's Conductivity

Resistivity of the Normal Electrons

● = Superconducting electron
● = Normal electron

The *two-fluid model* dictates how a non-zero surface resistance, R_S , arises for alternating currents with microwave frequencies.

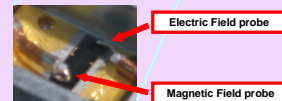
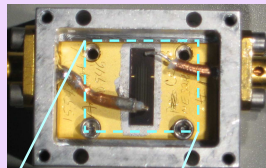


Three samples exhibit superconductivity below T_c , but at 5.55 GHz their surface resistance is still measurable.

Graph from Bradley Dober and S.K. Remillard, "Harmonic and Intermodulation Distortion in a Superconducting Microwave Resonator", American Physical Society March Meeting, Pittsburgh, PA, March 13-20, 2009

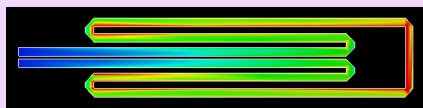
Superconducting Resonators

A $Tl_2BaCa_2Cu_2O_8$ microstrip line is mounted on a substrate of lanthanum aluminate (LAO).



Probes induce current in the resonator.

Input signals with certain *resonant frequencies* set up "hot spots" of high current density in the microstrip.



Map of Current Density in a Resonator at the 1st-Order Resonance (Simulation produced with IE3D EM Design System; Zeeland Software Inc.)

Surface resistance, R_S , is measured at various input powers, revealing...

Nonlinearity: Resistance depends on current

Time-Reversal Symmetry (TRS) and Distortion

Superconducting microstrip with time going *forward*...

Superconducting microstrip with time going *backwards*...

$E \rightarrow$ = Electric field $H \rightarrow$ = Surface current

Even TRS **Odd TRS**

Conventionally: $E = -L \frac{dH}{dt}$ (if resistance is zero)

Even TRS Time derivative of Odd TRS, so Even TRS

Constant, so Even TRS

Superconductor with nonlinear L: $L = L_0 + \Delta L_1(H) + \Delta L_2(H)^2 + \dots$

Odd; Breaks TRS of L

Driver: $H = H_0 \sin(\omega t)$

Response: $E = -L \frac{dH}{dt} = E_0 + E_1 \cos(\omega t) + E_2 \cos(2\omega t) + E_3 \cos(3\omega t) + \dots$

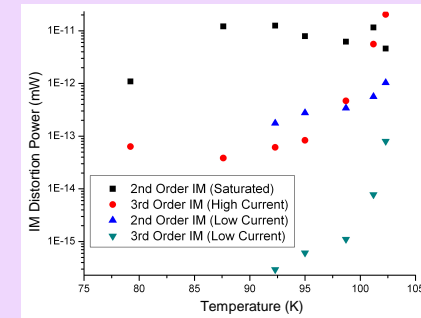
2nd Order Distortion 3rd Order Distortion

If 2nd Order Distortion is measurable, then $E_2 \neq 0$. (Predicted by S.C. Lee)

The measurement of 2nd Order Distortion will show TRS is broken.

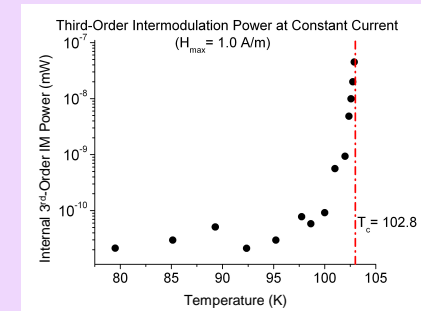
Theory of Sheng-Chiang Lee, et al., "Doping dependent nonlinear Meissner effect and spontaneous currents in high- T_c superconductors," Phys. Rev. B, 71, 014507 (2005).

Results of Three-Tone IM Testing

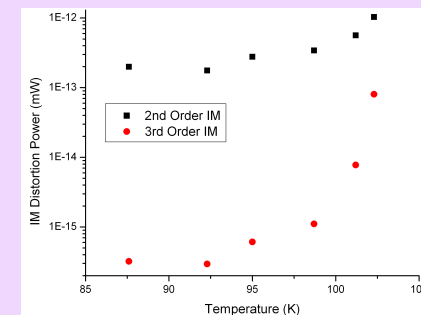


- 2nd order IM distortion was measured, confirming TRS is broken in high-temperature superconductors.
- 3rd order IM distortion was much weaker than 2nd order, and 2nd order IM appeared to saturate at high current levels
- To improve and further clarify these results, new probe locations and a third probe to introduce the two out-of-band carriers separately will be added.

Nonlinearity Catastrophe



- First observed in two-tone measurements
- An explosion of more than 3 orders of magnitude in 3rd order IM distortion as $T \rightarrow T_c$
- Consistent with the nonlinear Meissner effect



- Observed again in three-tone measurements
- Much less catastrophic explosion in 2nd Order IM distortion suggests a higher order of TRS in conduction near T_c

Three-Tone Intermodulation

With three input tones, HTS resonators produce **Intermodulation (IM) Distortion** in the pass band. 2nd and 3rd order IM distortion appears at mixing frequencies:

2nd Order 3rd Order

$(f_3 + f_1), (f_3 - f_1), (f_3 + f_2), (f_3 - f_2)$ $[f_3 + (f_1 - f_2)], [f_3 - (f_1 - f_2)]$

Acknowledgements

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