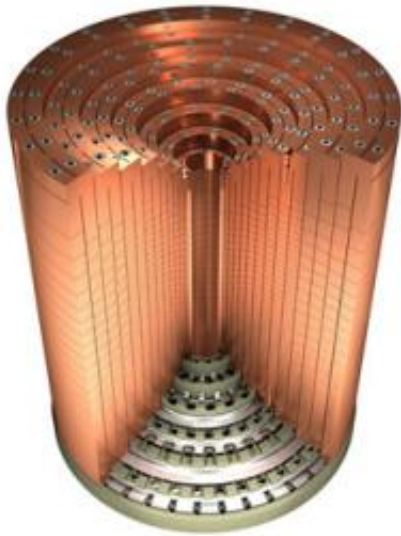


Superconductivity: The puzzle is taking shape

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Central part of a resistive coil at the LNCMI in Grenoble, capable of generating a continuous magnetic field of 35 Tesla. The quality of the field obtained enables NMR experiments to be conducted at frequencies of around 1.5 GHz. Credit: Bertrand Maclet / CNRS

By destabilizing superconductivity with a strong magnetic field, the electrons of a "high temperature" superconductor align into linear filaments. This phenomenon has been demonstrated by a team of researchers at the CNRS Laboratoire National des Champs Magnetiques Intenses. Published in *Nature* on the 8 September 2011, these results add a new piece to the puzzle that condensed-matter physicists have been trying to put together for nearly twenty-five years.

Discovered a century ago, [superconductivity](#) is a spectacular phenomenon that is still intriguing researchers. What are known as "high temperature" superconductors are of particular interest to scientists, especially cuprates, i.e. copper oxides whose maximum superconducting temperature is around -140°C . How do [electrons](#) manage to organize themselves into a single wave in these cuprates, thereby allowing the material to become a superconductor? This is the question that researchers have been trying to answer for the last twenty-five years.

It is in this context that the team from the Laboratoire National des Champs Magnétiques Intenses, in collaboration with scientists from Vancouver, subjected samples of a cuprate known as "YBaCuO" to particularly strong magnetic fields (thousands of times more powerful than those of the small magnets used on fridge doors). Using the technique of nuclear magnetic resonance, the researchers probed this superconductor at the atomic scale and discovered that electrons, under such intense fields, tend to align into rectilinear [filaments](#) or "stripes".

Such an alignment of charges has only ever been observed previously in non-superconducting or weakly superconducting materials but never in materials with high superconductivity. This discovery makes it possible to understand why this is so: a strong [magnetic field](#) must weaken superconductivity for the effect to be observed. The results also suggest that this alignment could be an underlying tendency in all cuprates. However, it is still not clear whether this new piece of the [puzzle](#) has any relation with the superconductivity mechanism of these materials.

More information: Magnetic-field-induced charge-stripe order in the high temperature superconductor $\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_{y-1}\text{T}$. Wu, et al. *Nature*, 8 September 2011.

Provided by CNRS

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