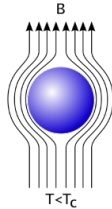


## MEISSNER EFFECT

In 1933, Hans Meissner and Robert Ochsenfeld found that superconductors exclude magnetic fields below their critical temperature. They do this by producing a “magnetic mirror” - surface, currents which exactly counter the external field. The phenomenon is the Meissner-Ochsenfeld effect.



## FLUX PINNING

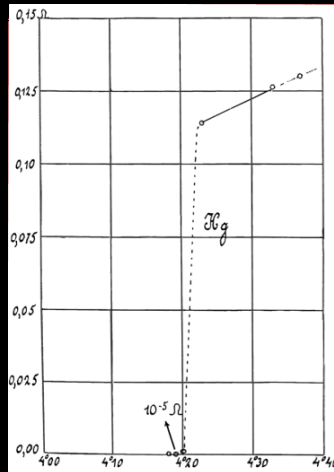
In 1935 a new type of superconductors was discovered by Shubnikov & Rjabinin. They noticed that in some cases magnetic fields gradually penetrate into the superconductor. This was explained by Ginzburg & Landau and later by Abrikosov who showed that in certain superconductors magnetic fields do penetrate the material in the form of quantized flux tubes or fluxons.

Depending on the superconductor's properties, these flux tubes can be pinned inside the material. This locking of magnetic flux, or Quantum Locking, allows a superconductor to stably levitate above or below a magnet. It also means that a superconductor will move freely, without friction, along a path of identical magnetic field.



## MEASURING SUPERCONDUCTIVITY

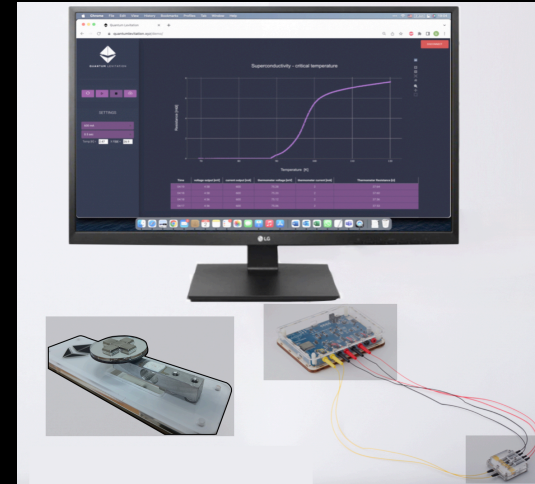
Superconductivity introduces one of the most difficult challenges for physicists - how to sensitively measure the high resistance (measured in volts) of the normal state and the infinitesimally low & zero resistance of the superconducting state at the same time.



*The original graph from Onnes's publication from 1911 showing the resistance of mercury as a function of its temperature. (H. K. Onnes, Comm. Leiden, 124c, 1911).*



QUANTUM LEVITATION



Superconductivity  
Experiment kit

[quantumlevitation.xyz](http://quantumlevitation.xyz)

