

List of superconductors

The table below shows some of the parameters of common superconductors. X:Y means material X doped with element Y, T_C is the highest reported transition temperature in kelvins and H_C is a critical magnetic field in tesla. "BCS" means whether or not the superconductivity is explained within the BCS theory.

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<u>Substance</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>T_C (K)</u>	<u>H_C (T)</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>BCS</u>	<u>References</u>
<u>Al</u>	Element	1.20	0.01	I	yes	[1][2][3]
<u>Bi</u>	Element	5.3×10^{-4}	5.2×10^{-6}	I	no	[note 1] [4]
<u>Cd</u>	Element	0.52	0.0028	I	yes	[2][3]
<u>Diamond:B</u>	Element	11.4	4	II	yes	[5][6][7]
<u>Ga</u>	Element	1.083	0.0058	I	yes	[2][3][8]
<u>Hf</u>	Element	0.165		I	yes	[2]
<u>α-Hg</u>	Element	4.15	0.04	I	yes	[2][3]
<u>β-Hg</u>	Element	3.95	0.04	I	yes	[2][3]
<u>In</u>	Element	3.4	0.03	I	yes	[2][3]
<u>Ir</u>	Element	0.14	0.0016	I	yes	[2][8]
<u>α-La</u>	Element	4.9		I	yes	[2]
<u>β-La</u>	Element	6.3		I	yes	[2]
<u>Li</u>	Element	4×10^{-4}		I		[9]
<u>Mo</u>	Element	0.92	0.0096	I	yes	[2][8]
<u>Nb</u>	Element	9.26	0.82	II	yes	[2][3]
<u>Os</u>	Element	0.65	0.007	I	yes	[2]
<u>Pa</u>	Element	1.4		I	yes	[10]
<u>Pb</u>	Element	7.19	0.08	I	yes	[2][3]
<u>Re</u>	Element	2.4	0.03	I	yes	[2][3][11]
<u>Rh</u>	Element	3.25×10^{-4}	4.9×10^{-6}	I		[12]
<u>Ru</u>	Element	0.49	0.005	I	yes	[2][3]
<u>Si:B</u>	Element	0.4	0.4	II	yes	[13]
<u>Sn</u>	Element	3.72	0.03	I	yes	[2][3]
<u>Ta</u>	Element	4.48	0.09	I	yes	[2][3]
<u>Tc</u>	Element	7.46–11.2	0.04	II	yes	[2][3]
<u>α-Th</u>	Element	1.37	0.013	I	yes	[2][3]
<u>Ti</u>	Element	0.39	0.01	I	yes	[2][3]
<u>Tl</u>	Element	2.39	0.02	I	yes	[2][3]
<u>α-U</u>	Element	0.68		I	yes	[2][10]
<u>β-U</u>	Element	1.8		I	yes	[10]
<u>V</u>	Element	5.03	1	II	yes	[2][3]
<u>α-W</u>	Element	0.015	0.00012	I	yes	[8][10][14]
<u>β-W</u>	Element	1–4				[14]
<u>Zn</u>	Element	0.855	0.005	I	yes	[2][3]
<u>Zr</u>	Element	0.55	0.014	I	yes	[2][3]

<u>Ba₈Si₄₆</u>	Compound	8.07	0.008	II	yes	[15]
<u>C₆Ca</u>	Compound	11.5	0.95	II		[16]
<u>C₆Li₃Ca₂</u>	Compound	11.15		II		[16]
<u>C₈K</u>	Compound	0.14		II		[16]
<u>C₈KHg</u>	Compound	1.4		II		[16]
<u>C₆K</u>	Compound	1.5		II		[17]
<u>C₃K</u>	Compound	3.0		II		[17]
<u>C₃Li</u>	Compound	<0.35		II		[17]
<u>C₂Li</u>	Compound	1.9		II		[17]
<u>C₃Na</u>	Compound	2.3–3.8		II		[17]
<u>C₂Na</u>	Compound	5.0		II		[17]
<u>C₈Rb</u>	Compound	0.025		II		[16]
<u>C₆Sr</u>	Compound	1.65		II		[16]
<u>C₆Yb</u>	Compound	6.5		II		[16]
<u>C₆₀Cs₂Rb</u>	Compound	33		II	yes	[18]
<u>C₆₀K₃</u>	Compound	19.8	0.013	II	yes	[15][19]
<u>C₆₀Rb_X</u>	Compound	28		II	yes	[20]
<u>FeB₄</u>	Compound	2.9		II		[21]
<u>InN</u>	Compound	3		II	yes	[22]
<u>In₂O₃</u>	Compound	3.3	~3	II	yes	[23]
<u>LaB₆</u>	Compound	0.45			yes	[24]
<u>MgB₂</u>	Compound	39	74	II	yes	[25]
<u>Nb₃Al</u>	Compound	18		II	yes	[2]
<u>NbC_{1-x}N_x</u>	Compound	17.8	12	II	yes	[26][27]
<u>Nb₃Ge</u>	Compound	23.2	37	II	yes	[28]
<u>NbO</u>	Compound	1.38		II	yes	[29]
<u>NbN</u>	Compound	16		II	yes	[2]
<u>Nb₃Sn</u>	Compound	18.3	30	II	yes	[30]
<u>NbTi</u>	Compound	10	15	II	yes	[2]
<u>SiC:B</u>	Compound	1.4	0.008	I	yes	[31]
<u>SiC:Al</u>	Compound	1.5	0.04	II	yes	[31]
<u>TiN</u>	Compound	5.6	5	I	yes	[32][33][34]
<u>V₃Si</u>	Compound	17				[35]
<u>YB₆</u>	Compound	8.4		II	yes	[36][37][38]
<u>ZrN</u>	Compound	10			yes	[39]

ZrB ₁₂	Compound	6.0		II	yes	[38]
YBCO	Cuprate	95	120–250	II	no	
GdBCO	Cuprate	91		II	no	[40]
BSCCO	Cuprate	104				
HBCCO	Cuprate	135				
SmFeAs(O,F)	Iron-based	55				
CeFeAs(O,F)	Iron-based	41				
LaFeAs(O,F))	Iron-based	26				
LaFePO	Iron-based	4				
FeSe	Iron-based	65				
(Ba,K)Fe ₂ As ₂	Iron-based	38				
NaFeAs	Iron-based	20				

Other types

- Fulleride superconductor Cs_3C_{60} at 38K
- Polyhydrides hydrogen rich compounds stabilised under hundreds of gigapascals pressure. For example trihydrogen sulfide H_3S At pressures above 90 GPa; 23 K at 100 GPa to 150 K at 200 GPa, or lanthanum decahydride, or carbonaceous sulfur hydride.

See also

- Conventional superconductor – Materials that display superconductivity as described by BCS theory or its extensions
- Covalent superconductor – Superconducting materials where the atoms are linked by covalent bonds
- High-temperature superconductivity – Superconductive behavior at temperatures much higher than absolute zero
- Room-temperature superconductor – Material which exhibits superconductivity above 0 °C
- Superconductivity – Electrical conductivity with exactly zero resistance
- Superconductor classification – Different types of superconductors
- Technological applications of superconductivity
- Timeline of low-temperature technology – aspect of history
- Type-I superconductor – Type of superconductor with a single critical magnetic field
- Type-II superconductor – Superconductor characterized by the formation of magnetic vortices in an applied magnetic field
- Unconventional superconductor – Superconductive materials not explained by existing established theories

Notes

1. According to,[4] superconductivity in Bi is not compatible with conventional BCS theory because the Fermi energy of Bi is comparable to the phonon energy (Debye frequency).

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