



Contribution ID: 681

Type: Oral (Non-Student) / orale (non-étudiant)

Dynamic Hubbard model description of superconductivity

Thursday 18 June 2015 14:45 (15 minutes)

Electrons in metals move around and they interact with one another via the Coulomb interaction. When electrons form extended (i.e. Bloch) states they do the same thing. Yet very often they form a collective exotic state like superconductivity. Is this the consequence of pairing via an attractive interaction, or is something more subtle at work? This talk will discuss what is currently not satisfactory in the “standard model” of superconductivity, and will briefly explain the physics of the Dynamic Hubbard model (DHM), which might remedy some of these deficiencies.

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Session Classification: R2-2 Strongly correlated systems (DCMMP) / Systèmes fortement corrélés (DPMCM)

Track Classification: Condensed Matter and Materials Physics / Physique de la matière condensée et matériaux (DCMMP-DPMCM)