

有馬塾110806

# 超電導と 自然エネルギー—地球革命

北澤 宏一

(独) 科学技術振興機構

# 超伝導の超能力

## (他に真似のできない3つの能力)

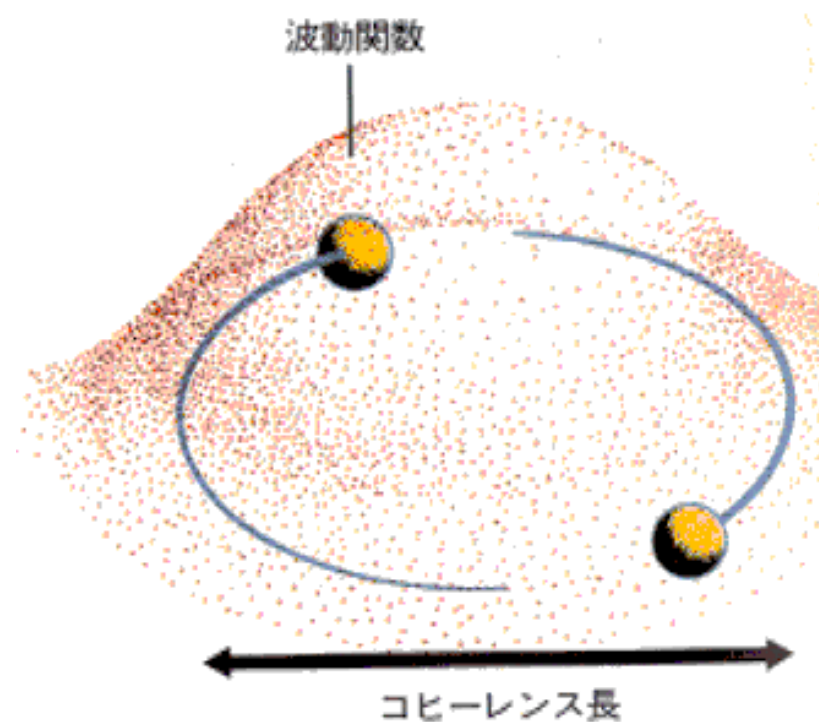
- ☆電気抵抗が完全にゼロ・永久電流が流れる  
超遠距離送電、電源の要らない強力磁石  
まさつの無い不思議な世界
- ☆マイスナー効果 (磁力線を排除)  
ピン止め効果 (磁力線を捕捉)  
安定磁気浮上、無摩擦回転  
磁石との不思議な世界
- ☆ジョセフソン効果  
超高速・超低消費電力トランジスタ  
超高感度磁気・光センサー

# 超伝導はなぜ起きる？

電子2個がクーパー対形成：運動量交換

フェルミ粒子→ボーズ粒子

全部の電子一様：動き始めたら止まらない



# 超伝導はなぜ起きる？

物理系大学生用

## 量子力学でしか説明できない現象：

- 「粒子は波である」・「波は粒子である」
- 「粒子にはフェルミ粒子とボーズ粒子がある」
- 「電子はフェルミ粒子（スピン半整数）である」
- 「1つの状態には2つの電子（スピン逆平行）しか入れない」

## クーパ対の形成（永久電流が発生）

超伝導状態では特殊な関係にある**2つの電子がペア形成**  
（特殊な関係＝運動量が反対称）

ペア形成→スピンの整数になる→クーパ対はボーズ粒子  
「ボーズ粒子は1つの状態にいくつでも入れる」  
多体現象→低温ではボーズ凝縮が起きる→超伝導

超伝導：理系大学3年生のほとんどの人にはまだ理解不可

大学では「量子力学」が学べる

原子や電子の振る舞い：古典力学ではまったく説明不可

古典力学の仮説：常識と合う

量子力学の仮説：常識をかなぐり捨てる必要 自然感変わる

超伝導：量子力学＋ $\alpha$ （ $\alpha$ ＝多体効果）→難しい！

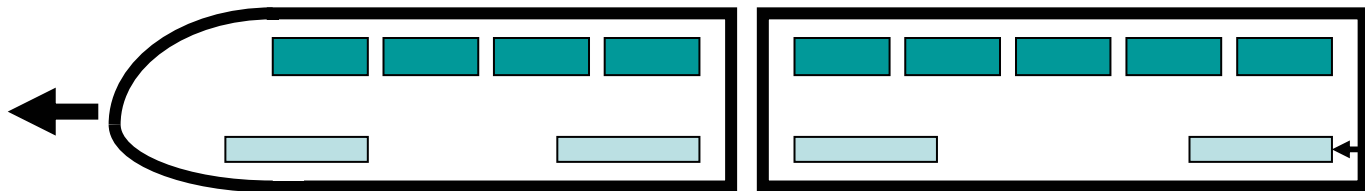
メカニズム：高温超伝導は現在もcontroversial！



山梨超電導リニアモーターカー実験線  
Magnetically Levitated (超伝導磁気浮上)

# リニアモーターカーの浮上と走行の原理

浮上

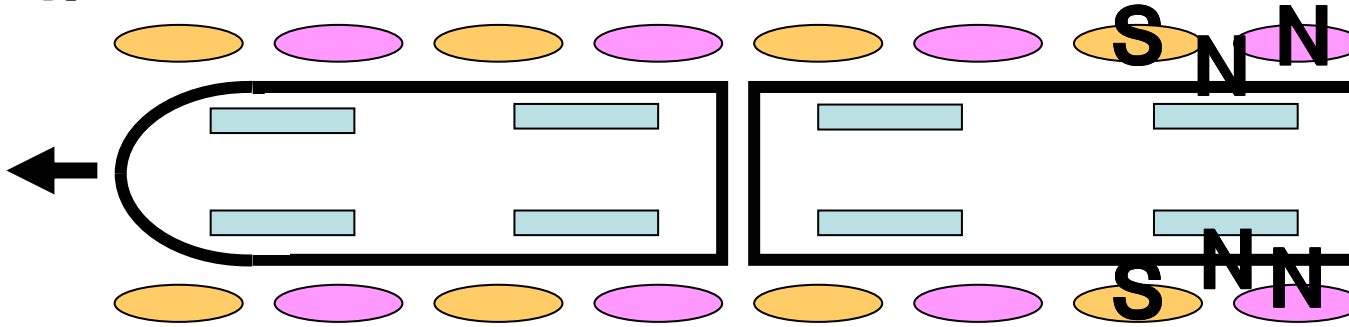


超伝導  
永久電流  
磁石

車載磁石が地上コイルに近づくにつれ反発誘導電流→近づくると増大、遠ざかると減少

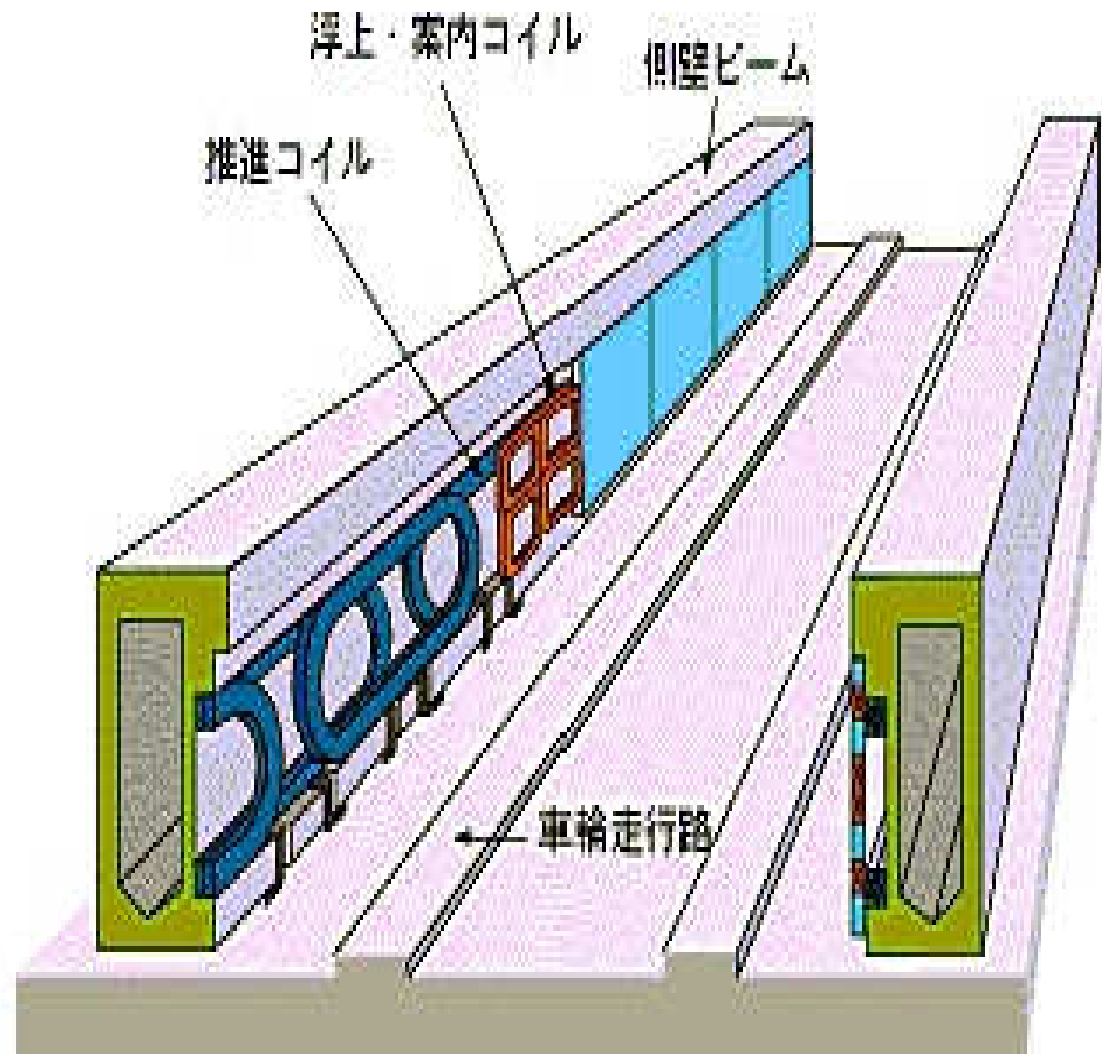
地上浮上案内コイル

推進

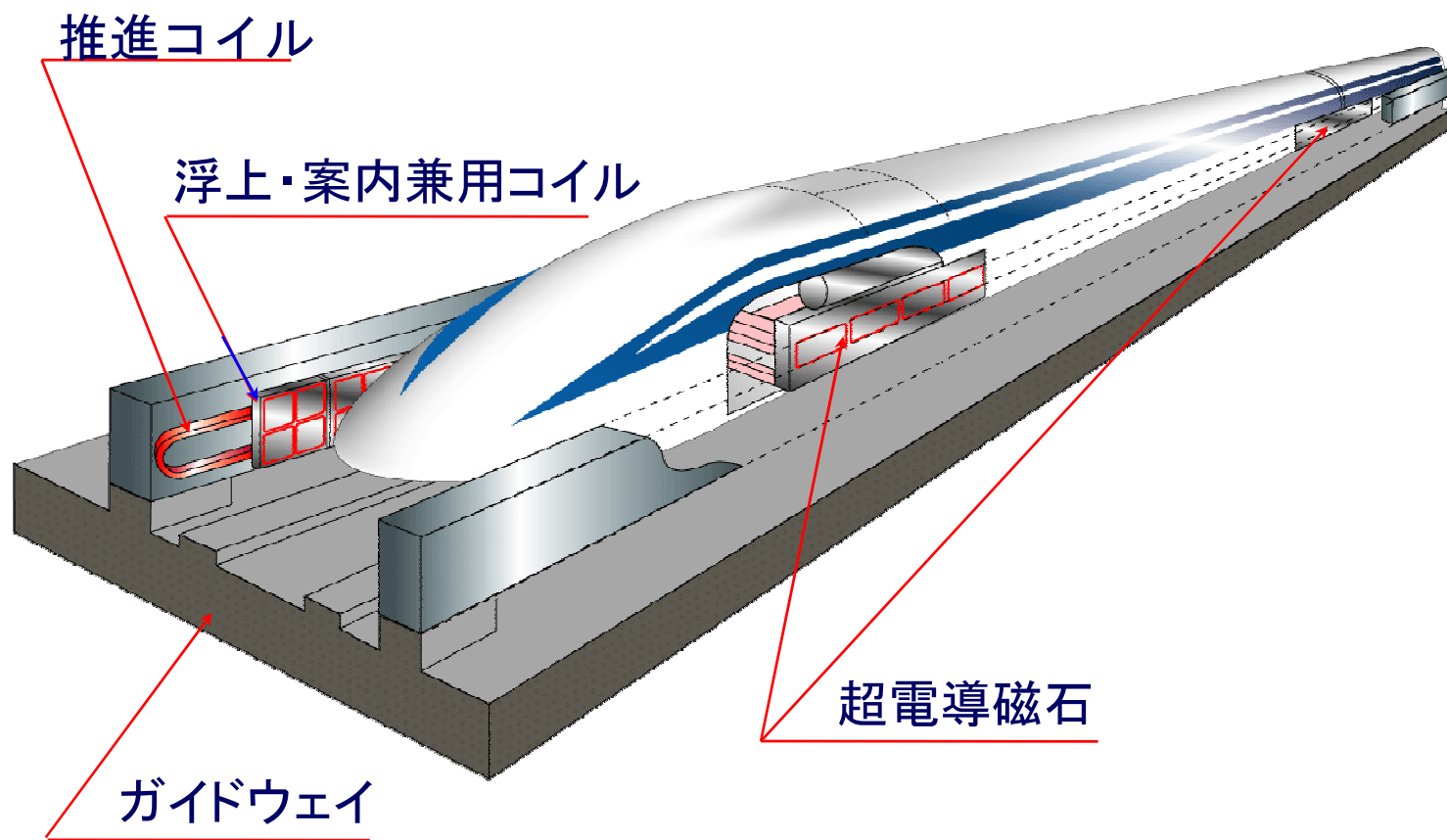


地上推進コイル

車載磁石を前に引くように次々とコイルの極性を外部から切り替えてやる



**山梨リニア（マグレブ）の地上コイル  
（推進用と浮上・案内用の2種類）**



超電導磁気浮上式鉄道の基本概念



# 超伝導リニアの長所

☆時速2000kmも可能

地上リニア:500km/h (減圧下2000km/h)

ジェット機:1000km/h

☆廃ガスを出さない

☆自動車より静か

☆省エネルギー:国内航空機の1/3

☆安全性が鉄道よりさらに高い:

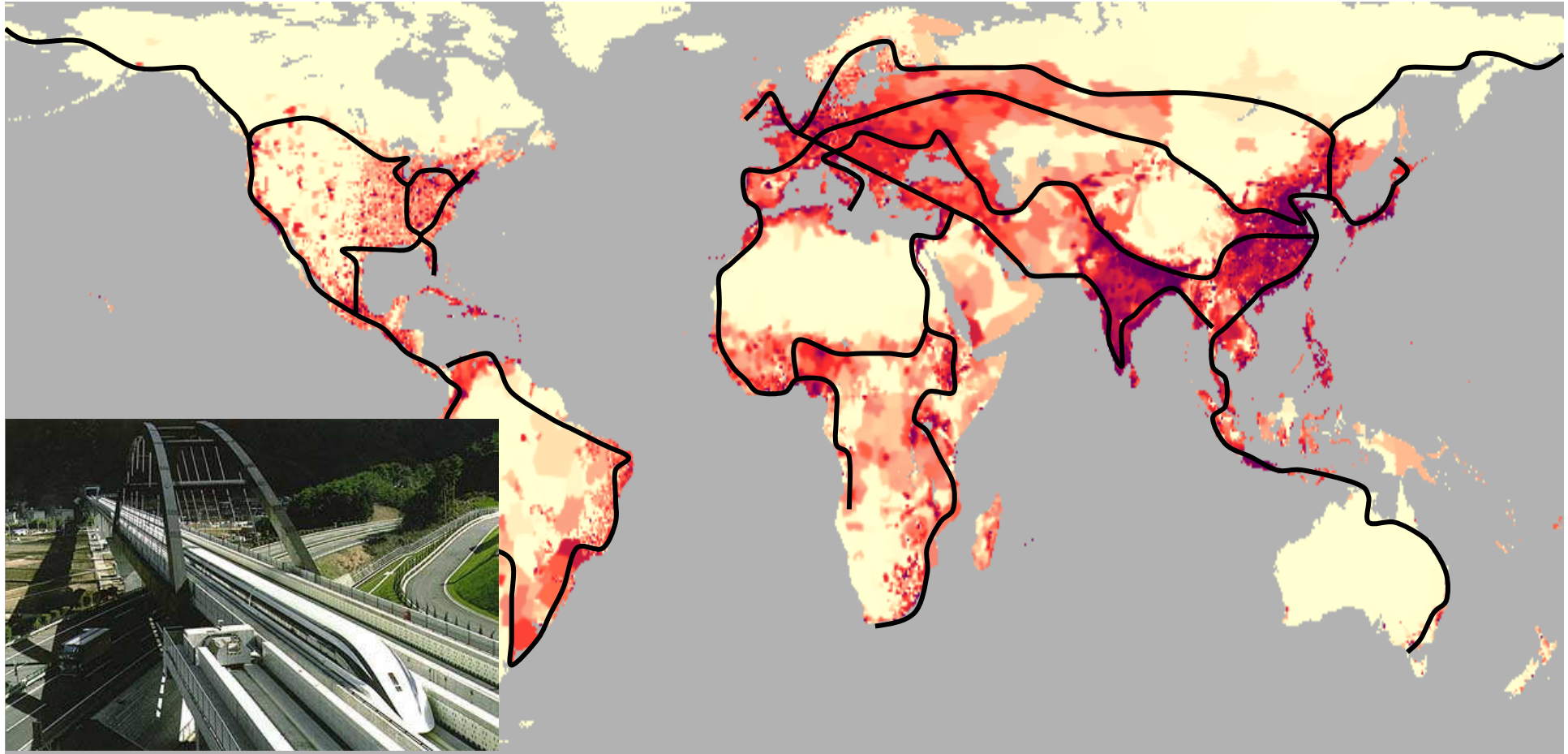
体積支持力(1点接触でない)

☆メンテナンスが容易:砂、地震、雪に強い

浮上走行(10cm)



# MAGLEV TRAILS PLAUSIBLE



and Population Density Distribution

K.Kitazawa: Moscow Int. Conf. 2000, Moscow State Univ.

# Global warming: 太陽光と地表温度

太陽エネルギー  
有効利用率  
:1万分の1

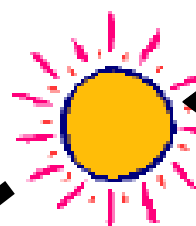
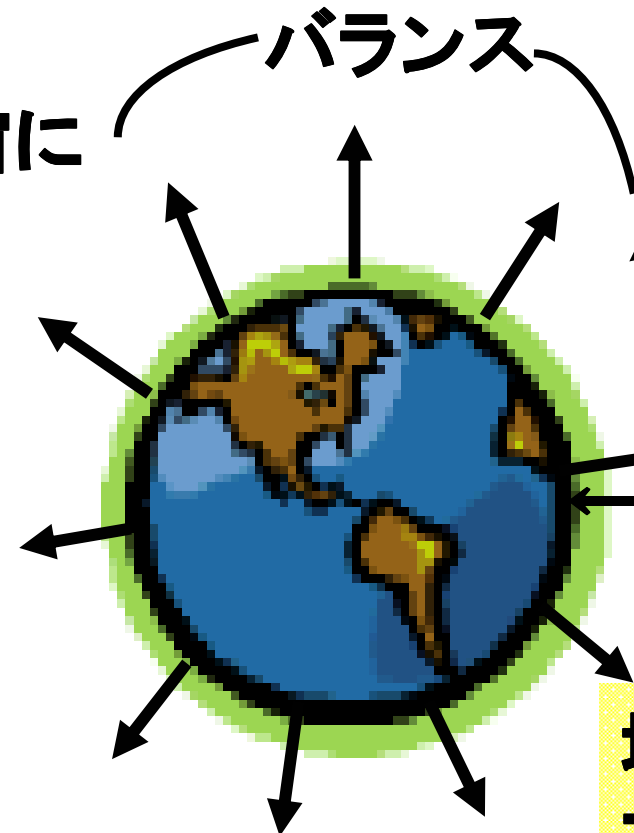
赤外線を宇宙に  
向けて輻射  
宇宙: 2.7K  
→地球冷却

CO<sub>2</sub>濃度増大  
→ $\alpha$ 減少

↑  
可視光に透明  
赤外線は反射

$$E \sim \alpha T^4$$

バランス



←6000K

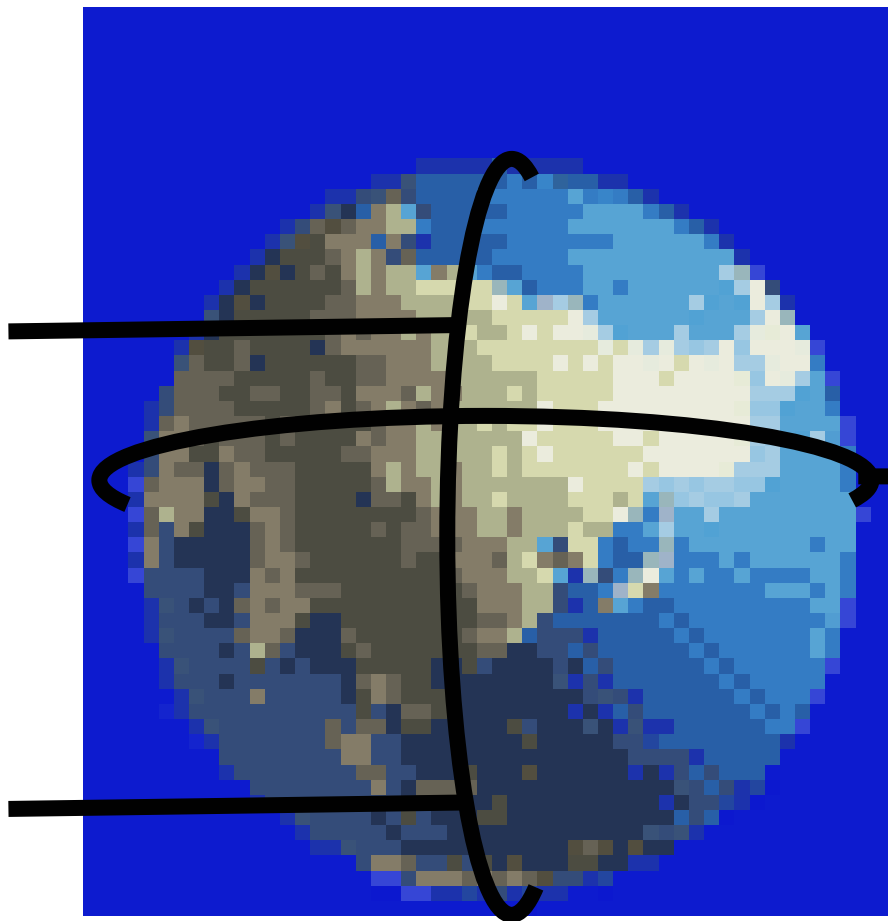
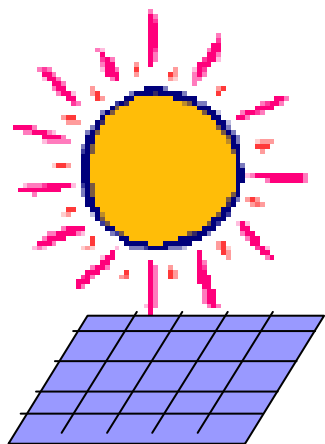
到達可視光 E  
地球を暖める

~300K  
地表温度T

←CO<sub>2</sub>分子の振動

地球内部からの熱:  
太陽光エネの  
6000分の1のみ

# 超伝導グローバル電力ネットワーク時代 “私の夢”



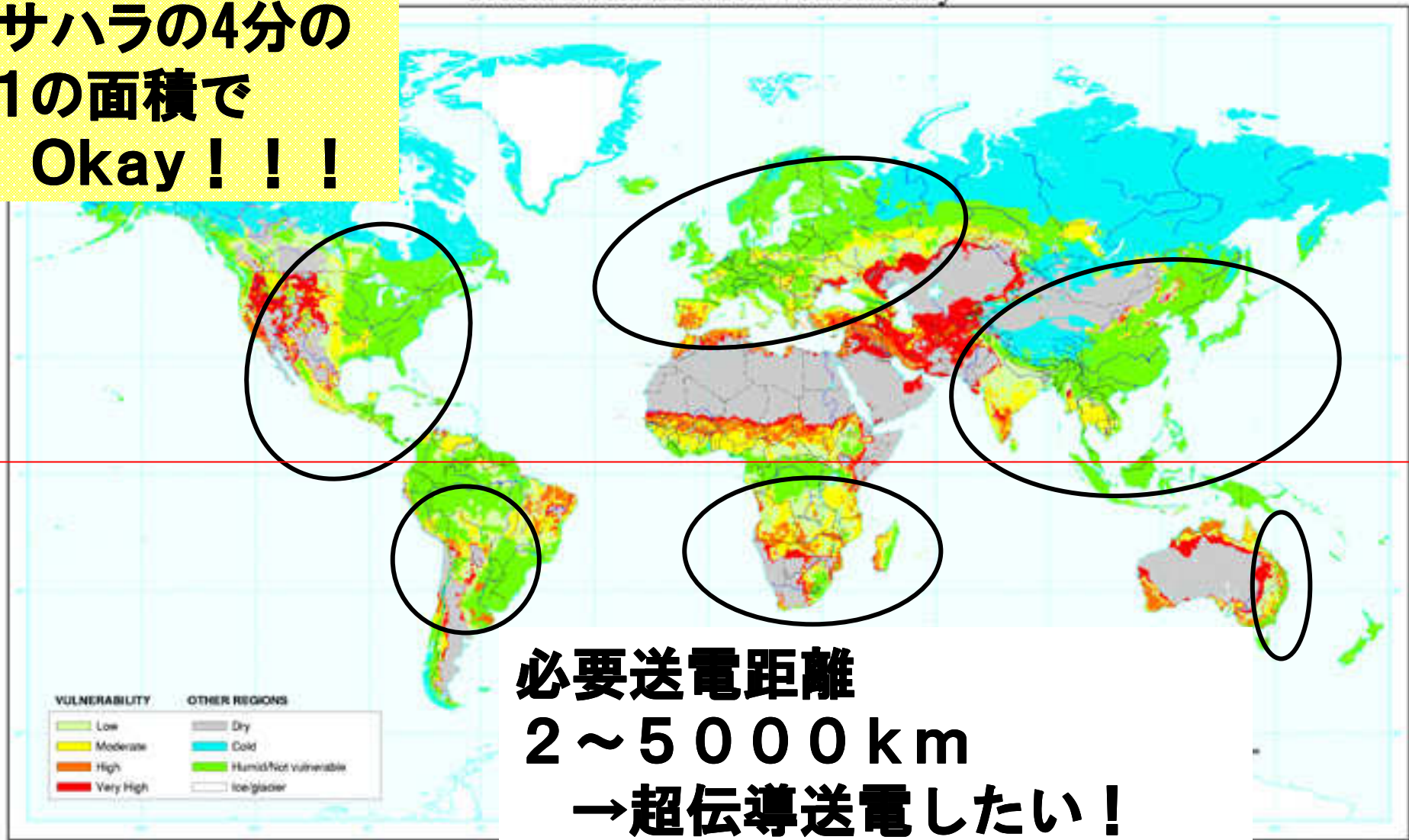
すると何が  
期待できる？



# 世界の砂漠とエネルギー消費地

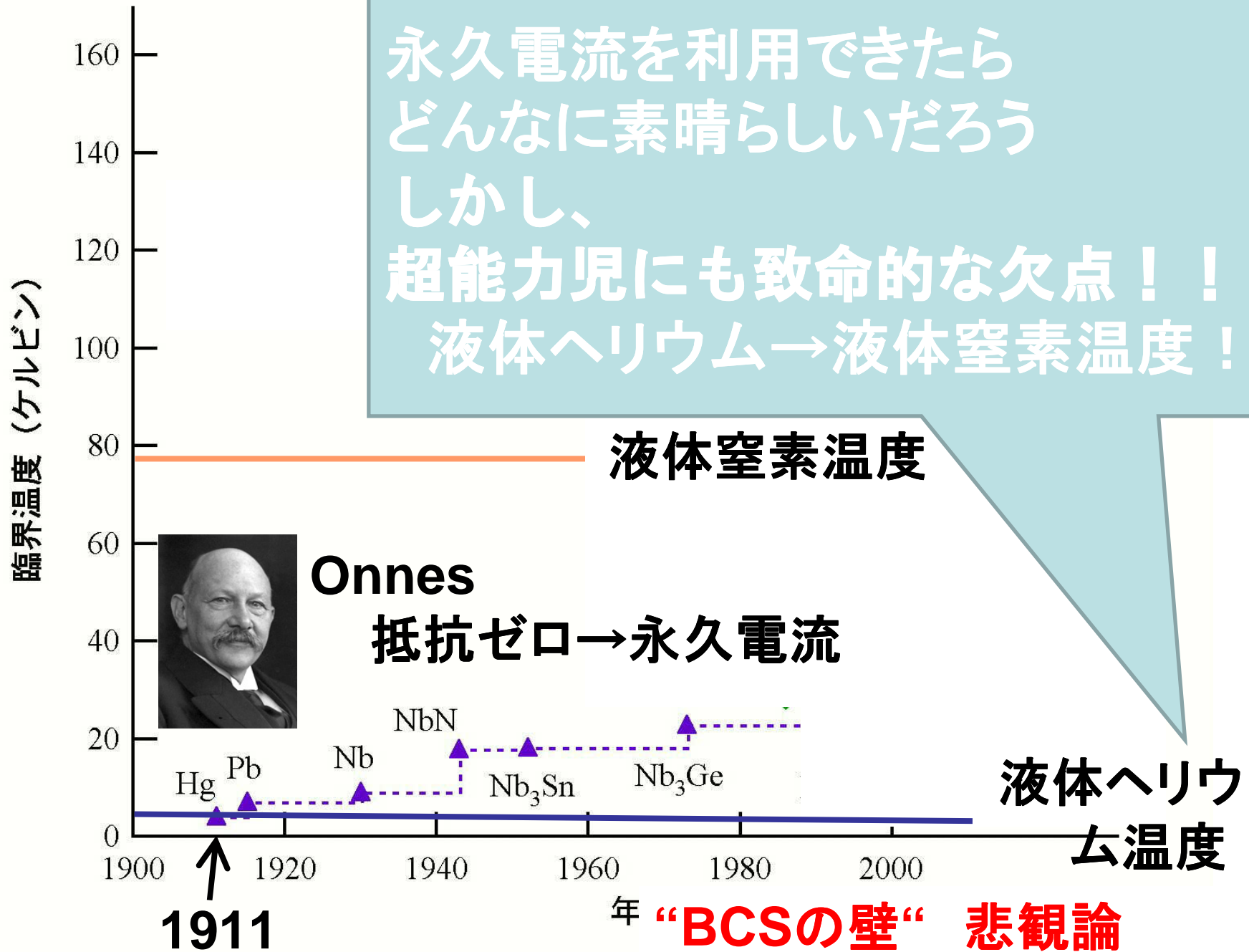
太陽光：  
サハラの4分の  
1の面積で  
Okay!!!

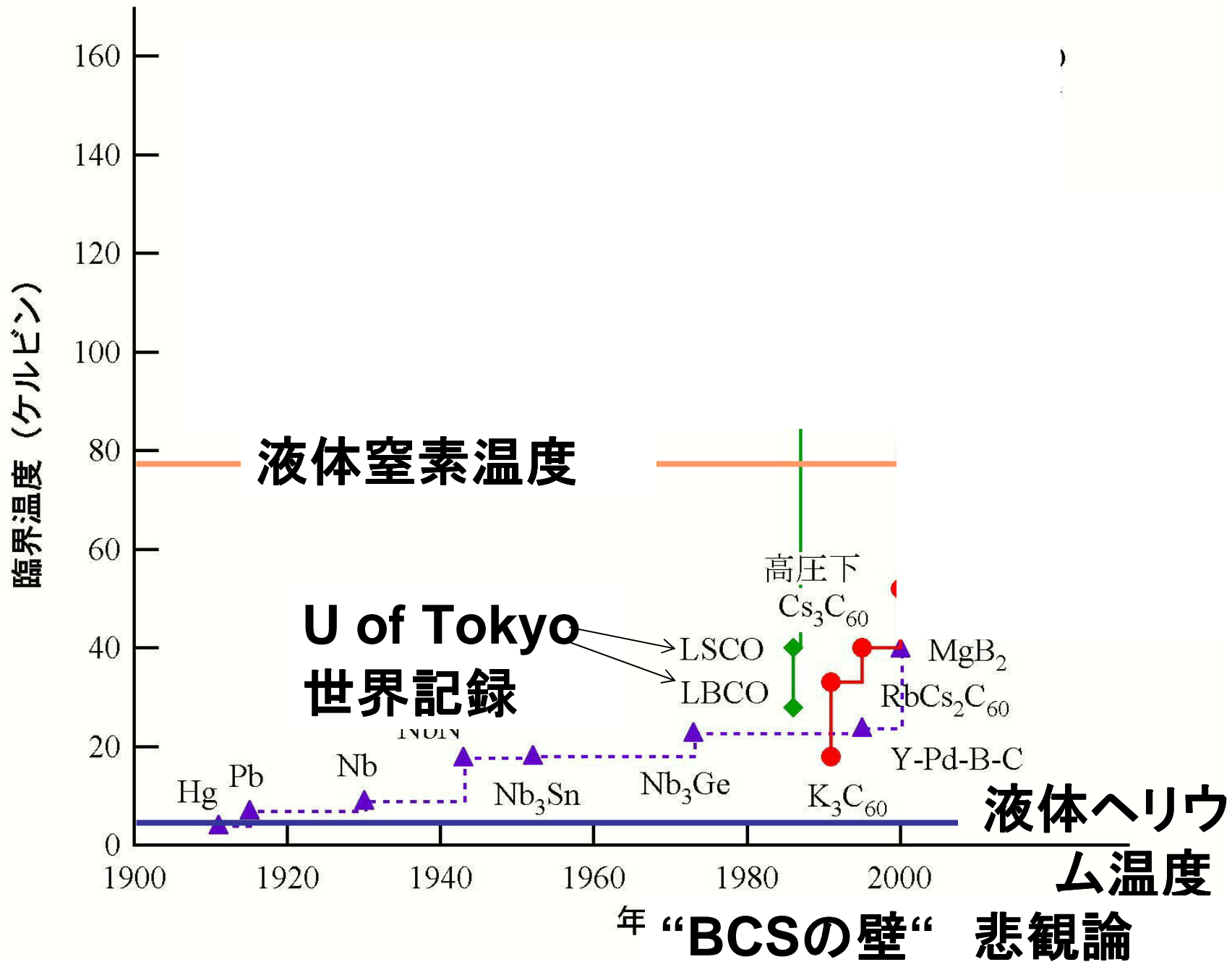
Global Desertification Vulnerability

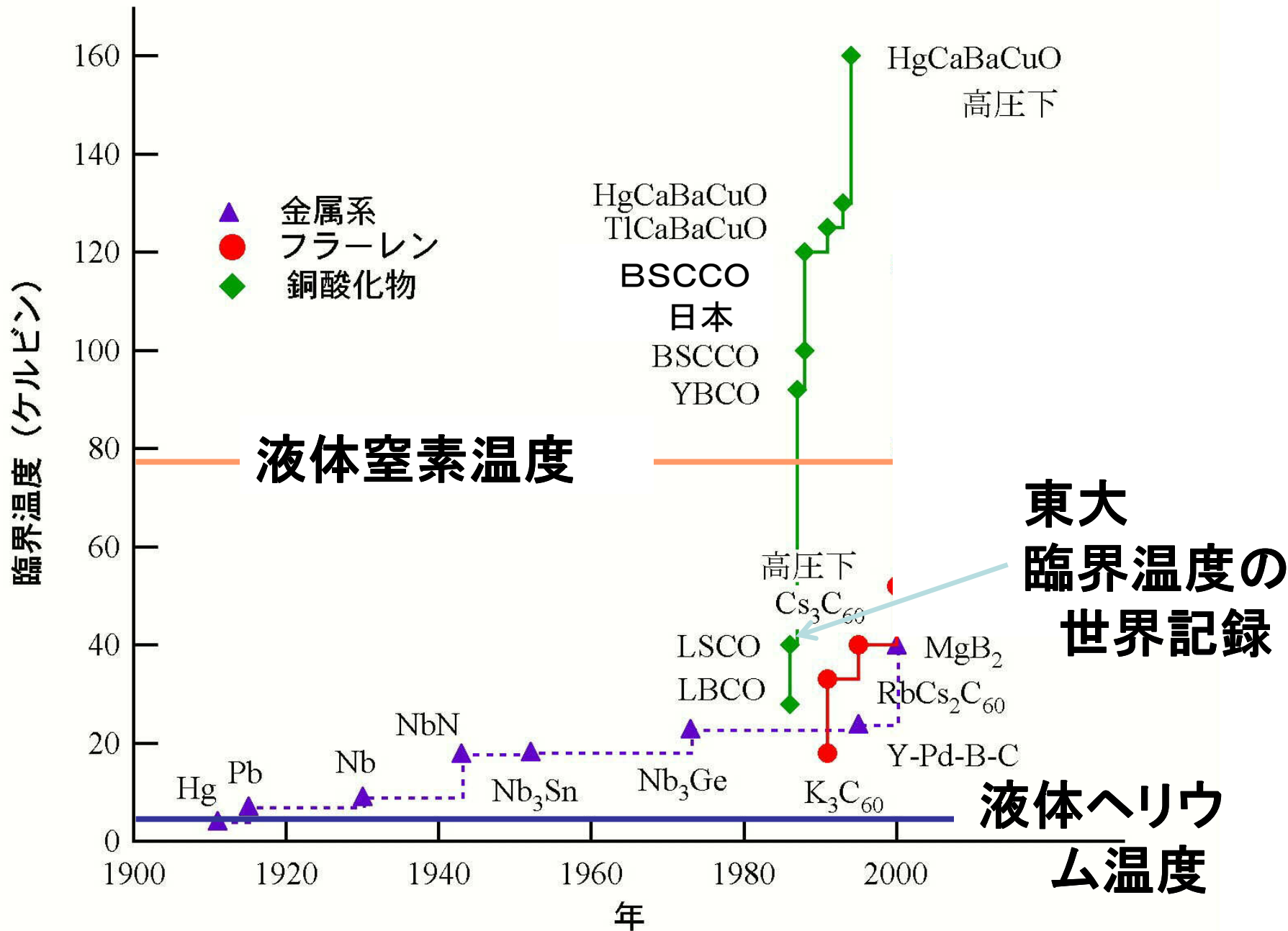


必要送電距離  
2~5000 km  
→超伝導送電したい!

永久電流を利用できたら  
どんなに素晴らしいだろう  
しかし、  
超能力児にも致命的な欠点！！  
液体ヘリウム→液体窒素温度！









# THE PATH OF NO RESISTANCE

Dec. 1986

On Friday afternoon, December 5, while snow was falling over Boston, Kitazawa told the thirty or forty scientists at the MRS meeting who were interested in superconductivity the latest news from Tokyo. He spoke slowly in strongly accented English. But the pictures, not the words, did the convincing: smudged transparencies of data only hours old. A line traced the vagaries of electrical resistance as the temperature dropped: a gentle, downhill slope until somewhere around 30 K, the tropics of low-temperature physics, where it fell abruptly to zero, as sharply as the edge of a knife. And as the scientists made their way through the snow to Logan Airport, and flew back to their labs all around the world, they began plotting their campaigns. Their old research, which had once so absorbed them, would be put aside. Funds would have to be diverted. It was a whole new ball game.

—from *The Path of No Resistance*

1987

Books published  
for non-academic  
community

Cover story:

本のカバーの  
宣伝文

“The path of no  
Resistance”

H. Schechter

Simon & Shuster

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—from *The Path of No Resistance*

# Interview with Koichi Kitazawa

*Koichi Kitazawa is a Professor in the Department of Industrial Chemistry at the University of Tokyo. He earned his Ph.D. at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. At the November 1986 MRS meeting, Professor Kitazawa's announcement that he and his colleagues had confirmed the Bednorz and Müller results sparked worldwide excitement in the research community. In this wide-ranging interview, Professor Kitazawa discusses current issues and the history of oxide superconductor research in Japan.*

## How did you happen to study at MIT?

I began my Ph.D. studies in the Department of Industrial Chemistry at Tokyo University. I was studying zinc oxide to learn how zinc and oxygen ions move due to diffusion at high temperatures. My results were different from a theory proposed by Dr. Robert Coble at GE Schenectady laboratory, so I sent him a letter with my data. But Dr. Coble had moved to MIT, so my letter went to MIT.

Dr. Coble was on sabbatical year, sailing to Tahiti on his boat, so my letter didn't reach him. The department head, Professor Kingery, sent me an application form for the graduate school at MIT. But the application said foreigners must take a language examination and also the Graduate Record Examination, and the time for those had already passed. Besides, I was in my second year of Ph.D. studies, so I thought, "This is impossible." But anyway, I filled out the form and sent it to MIT.

Then I received a letter inviting me to enter the graduate school. I was in trouble, because in 1969 one dollar was 360 yen — right now it's 120 yen. So I wrote again and said I was sorry, but I could not attend MIT because it would be impossible to support myself and my wife as a student in the United States.

Then I got a letter saying I had been granted a scholarship. So I asked my boss, Professor Mukaibo, "What should I do?" And he said, "Why not go study at MIT?"



So I went to MIT in 1969 and studied with Professor Coble in the ceramics division of the Department of Materials Science. I finished my Ph.D. after two and a half years and stayed one more year as postdoc. I wrote my thesis on the electrical and diffusional properties of aluminum oxide and zirconium oxide at high temperatures.

I was very happy as a student there. Getting to know people in this country was the most valuable part of the experience. And I had the opportunity to look at Japan from outside — that was also important.

## Who were your friends, and why were they more important than your studies?

I had already spent three and a half years as a graduate student at Tokyo University, one and a half of those as a Ph.D. student. I had

already learned most of what a Ph.D. student normally learns; the rest is just to finish his thesis. So at MIT I learned those things again.

Professor Kent Bowen of MIT was also a Ph.D. student then, one year senior to me. It was during the Vietnam War; there were many hippies, and students didn't work very hard. But Kent is an old-fashioned American — in his mind there is no success and no future without sweat. When I call him from Japan at 5:30 in the morning, he's already in the office. We can judge how he would think; he is honest, and he always attacks problems from the front. So he is someone I can ask to hold the life line for me. People like Kent are necessary in order to move things toward the correct direction.

Professor Coble, my supervisor, was also an interesting person, and my wife and I loved him very much. Whenever he went somewhere he took us with him — especially when he went skiing, because he didn't like to stay in his cottage alone. In fact, I learned later that Professor Coble had arranged for my admission to MIT because I mentioned on the application that I had worked as a ski instructor! He influenced us very deeply because of his humanity and his sense of humor.

## What did you learn by looking at Japan from the outside?

Most Japanese people think they do not have to express themselves very much to be understood. But that's not true. Japanese are often misunderstood by foreigners. Even if a Japanese person has good will,



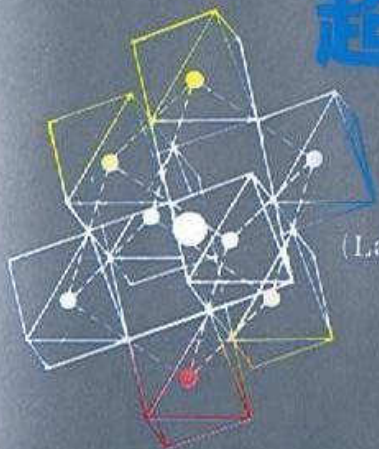


マイスナー効果を初めて発見した金沢君  
抵抗ゼロを初めて観測できた永崎君  
二人とも4年生(卒論)の時 1986

*Two students who helped confirm the existence of high- $T_c$  superconductivity:  
Shoichi Kanazawa, who studied LaBaCuO for his undergraduate thesis,  
and Hiroshi Eisaki, who first measured zero resistivity above 23K*



石ノ森章太郎の  
超電導  
講座



(La, Ba)CuO<sub>3</sub>

石ノ森章太郎の  
超電導講座

マンガ

講談社

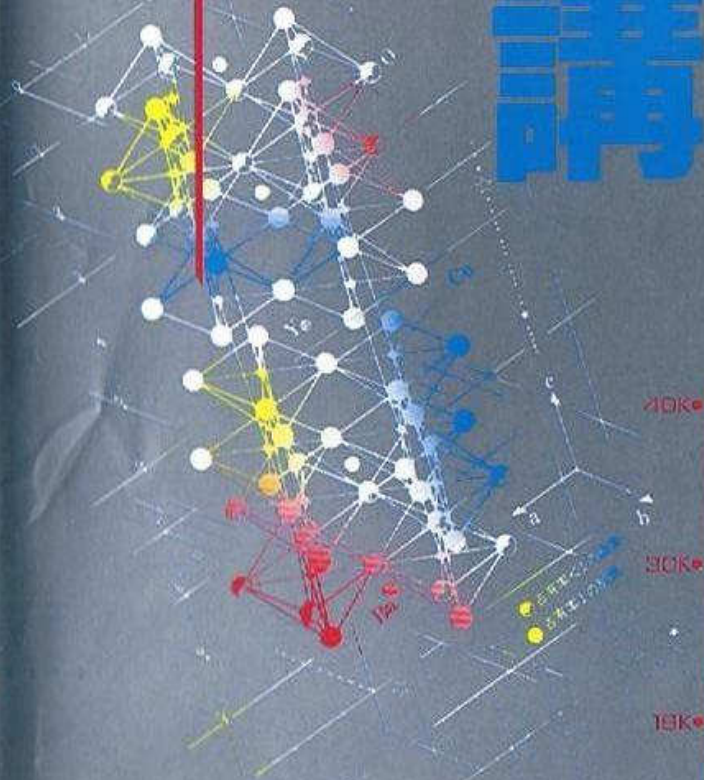
石ノ森章太郎の  
マンガ  
超電導  
講座

マンガ

273K

125K

SUPERCONDUCTIVITY



10K

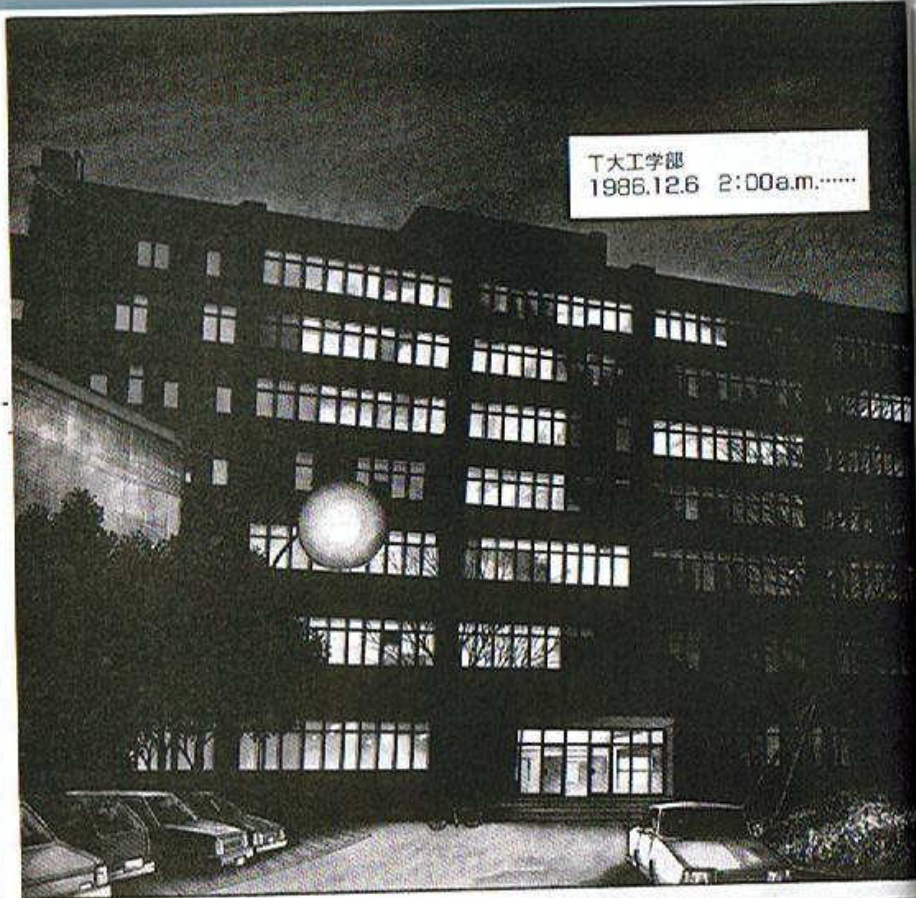
30K

10K

講談社  
Quark

BN4-06-177601-0 C0079 ¥1200E (0) 定価=1200円





T大工学部  
1986.12.6 2:00a.m. ....



.....あ~あ  
誕生日(12.1)までには  
なんとか成果を、と  
頑張ったんだが  
それもダメ.....

.....おまけに  
今夜はドジだ!



.....誕生日  
おめでとう!



——洋くん!

なにをソワソワ  
しているの!?

あ、いや、その.....  
ちょっと——研究室の  
ことが気になって.....

今日はアナタの  
誕生日なのよ!

今日一日ぐらい  
研究のことを  
忘れられないの!?

ごめんごデートは  
みくすばしないし  
アタシより研究の方が  
大事みたいなんだから!

超電導.....  
研究、研究って.....  
一体なんの研究を  
してるのよ!?

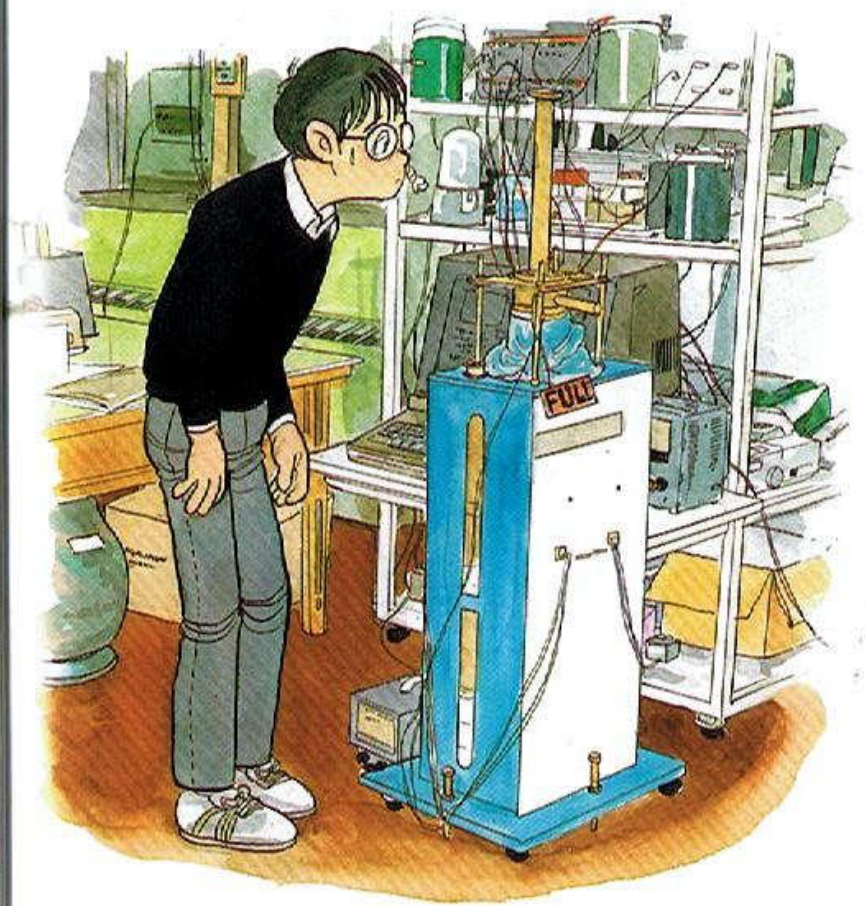
わるひ.....

チョウデンドウ!?





# 序章 東京発の大フィーバー



研究者たちはヒーローになった。しかし・・・技術は時間がかかる。





Cartoon books published

By Ishinomori Shoutarou

“Choudendo Kouza”

“SC lessons”

Kodansha Publ. Co. (1987)

And 20 years  
have passed.  
Two Problems  
to be solved





# 高温超伝導はなぜ起きる？

現在も論争続く

25年経っても・・・むずかしい！

理論家と実験家の努力　クーパー対の存在は確認  
解明できたら、ノーベル賞！

## 高温超伝導の課題—実用化への道

大電流が流しにくかった

材料技術の進展：技術者たちは頑張ってきた！

→日本の活躍→高電流密度超伝導線の進展

→超伝導ケーブルの実地試験



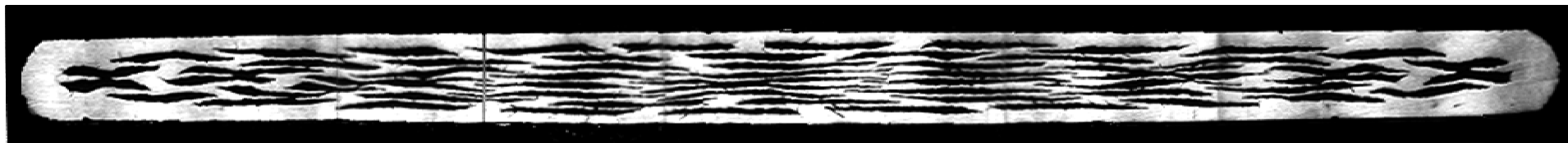
細野秀雄(材料科学)

トムソンロイター社 被引用件数  
2009 総合世界トップ 栄誉賞

世の中のすべてのモノは、酸素、アルミニウムなど100あまりの元素の組み合わせで出来ている。無限にあるその組み合わせの中から、画期的な新材料を見つけてきた材料科学者・細野秀雄は、世界が注目する「現代の錬金術師」だ。

# BSCCO 2223 ビスマス系線材

銀シーステープ状線材、ファインマルチ線材  
繊維状酸化物超伝導線が銀に埋め込まれる



特許

断面図

3 x 0.2 mm

臨界電流

$I_c$  : 250A に達した  
(銅線なら 10A程度)

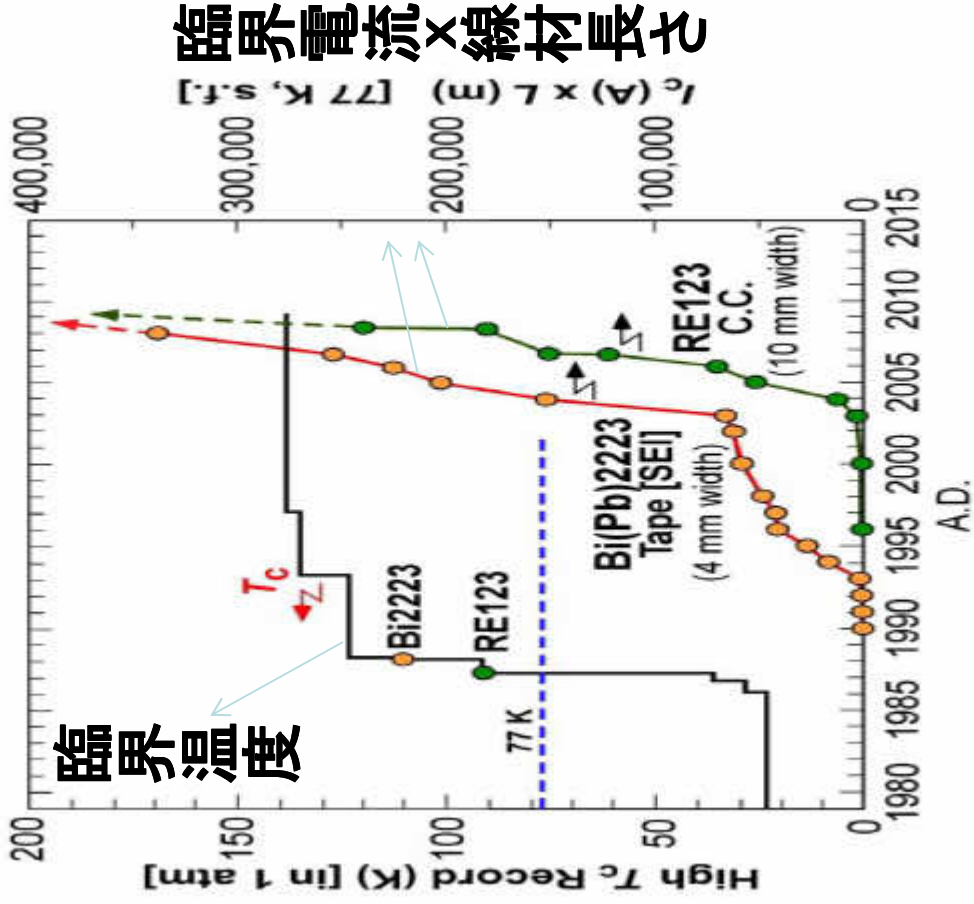
2005年 実用化レベルに

Picture from

 SUMITOMO ELECTRIC



# 超伝導線材の性能革命2005



**Bi(Pb)2223 cable**    **RE123 cabler**  
**2000 km/yr**            **~ 100 km/yr**



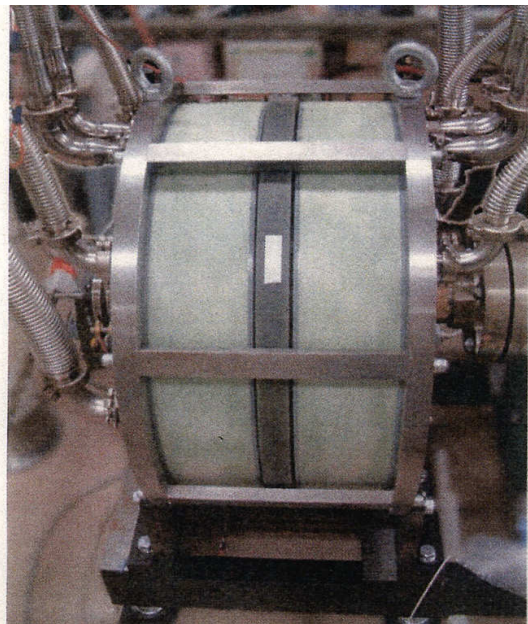
2 km BiSCCO(2223) multi-core  
 Ag tapes (4 mm wide x 0.25 mm thick)  
 are made by hot pressed (300 atm)  
 stretching process

[SEI, Osaka]

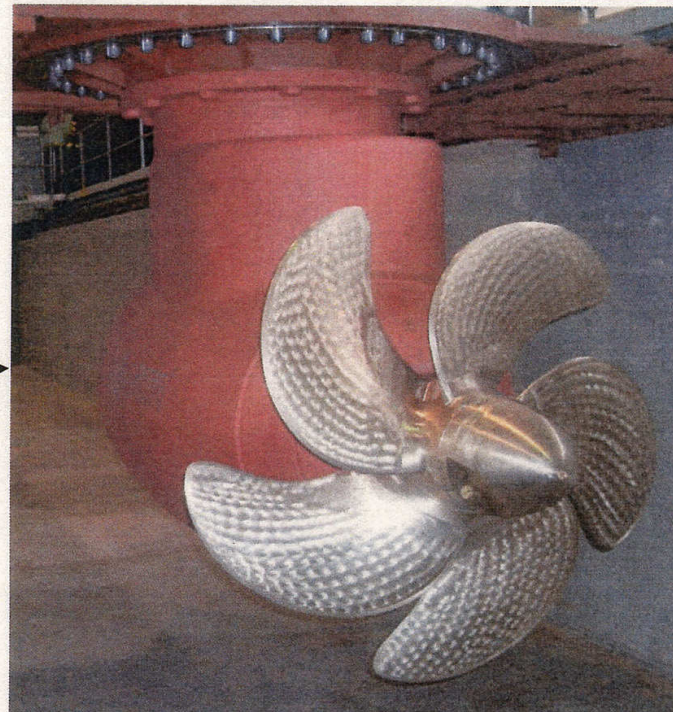




# 超伝導モーター・スクリュー推進船 (IHI・住友電工・福井大学)



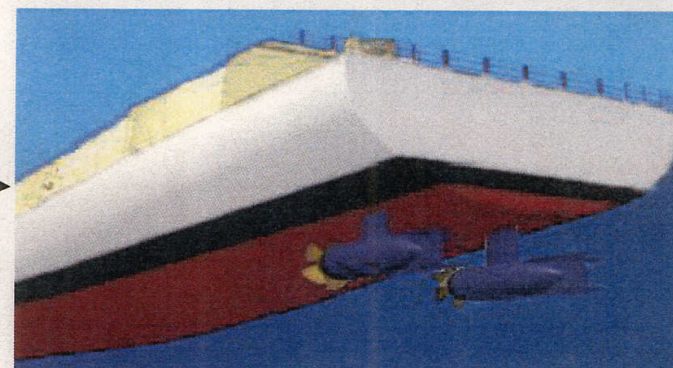
← 高温超伝導モータ  
600φ × 0.6m  
定格 12.5kW (過負荷 62.5kW)  
× 100RPM  
(液体窒素温度: 66K)



→ 超伝導モータを内蔵した  
ホット型推進装置  
800φ × 2m  
プロペラ径 : 1m



← 水槽での実証試験



→ 超伝導モータを実装した  
船舶イメージ図





高温超伝導ケーブルの構造（住友電工）



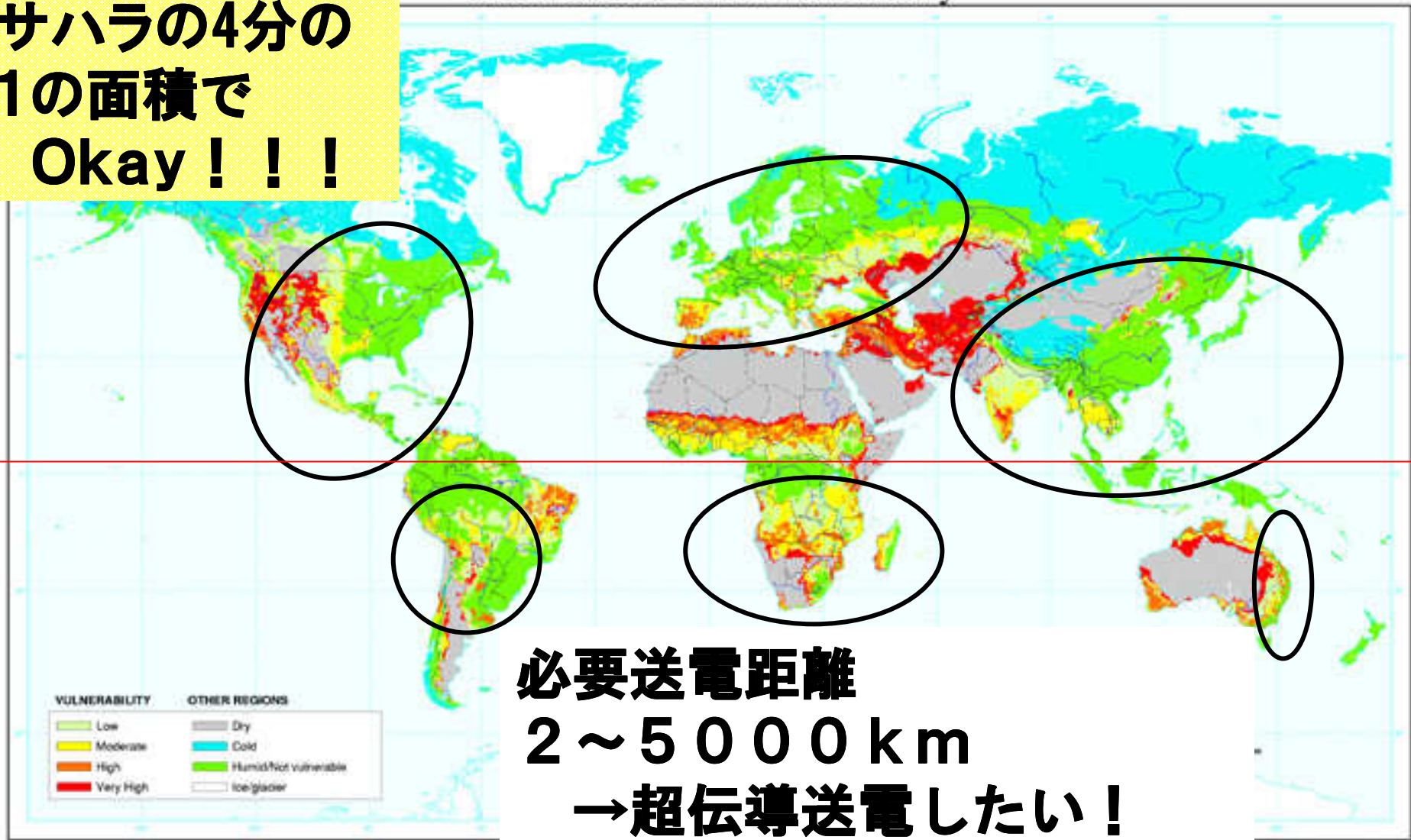
**自然エネルギー超伝導グローバル電力ネットワーク構想  
(北澤:雑誌ニュートン 2001年1月号)**



# 世界の砂漠とエネルギー消費地

太陽光：  
サハラの4分の  
1の面積で  
Okay!!!

Global Desertification Vulnerability



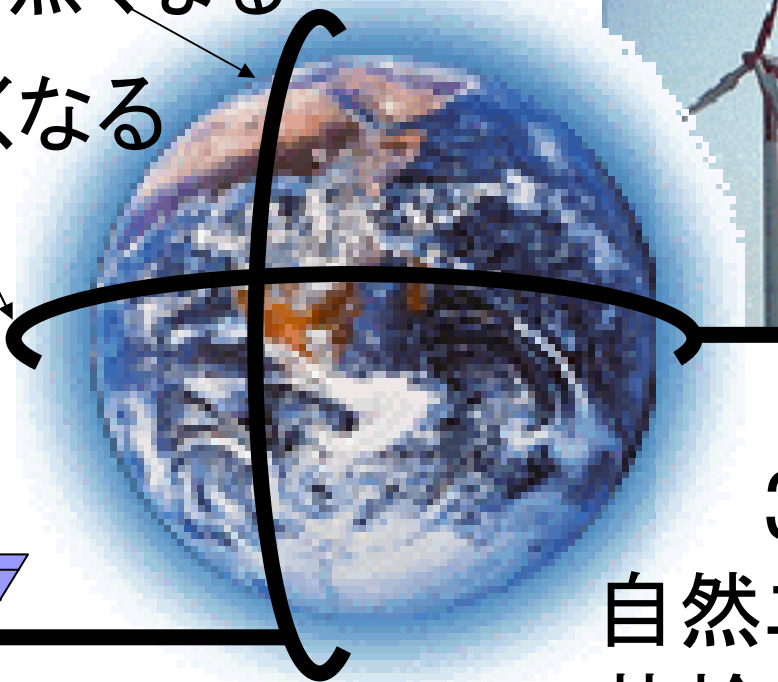
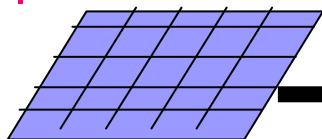
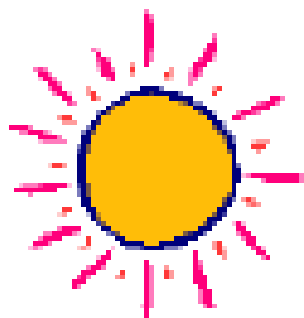
必要送電距離  
2~5000 km  
→超伝導送電したい!

# 超伝導地球電力網(GENESIS)

間歇性(天候・昼夜)、消費変動を場所的平均化

南北: 夏冬が無くなる

東西: 昼夜が無くなる



場所平均:  
時間平均  
(電力貯蔵)  
より有利

30-40年後  
自然エネルギーを  
基幹エネルギーに  
安定化・コスト半減

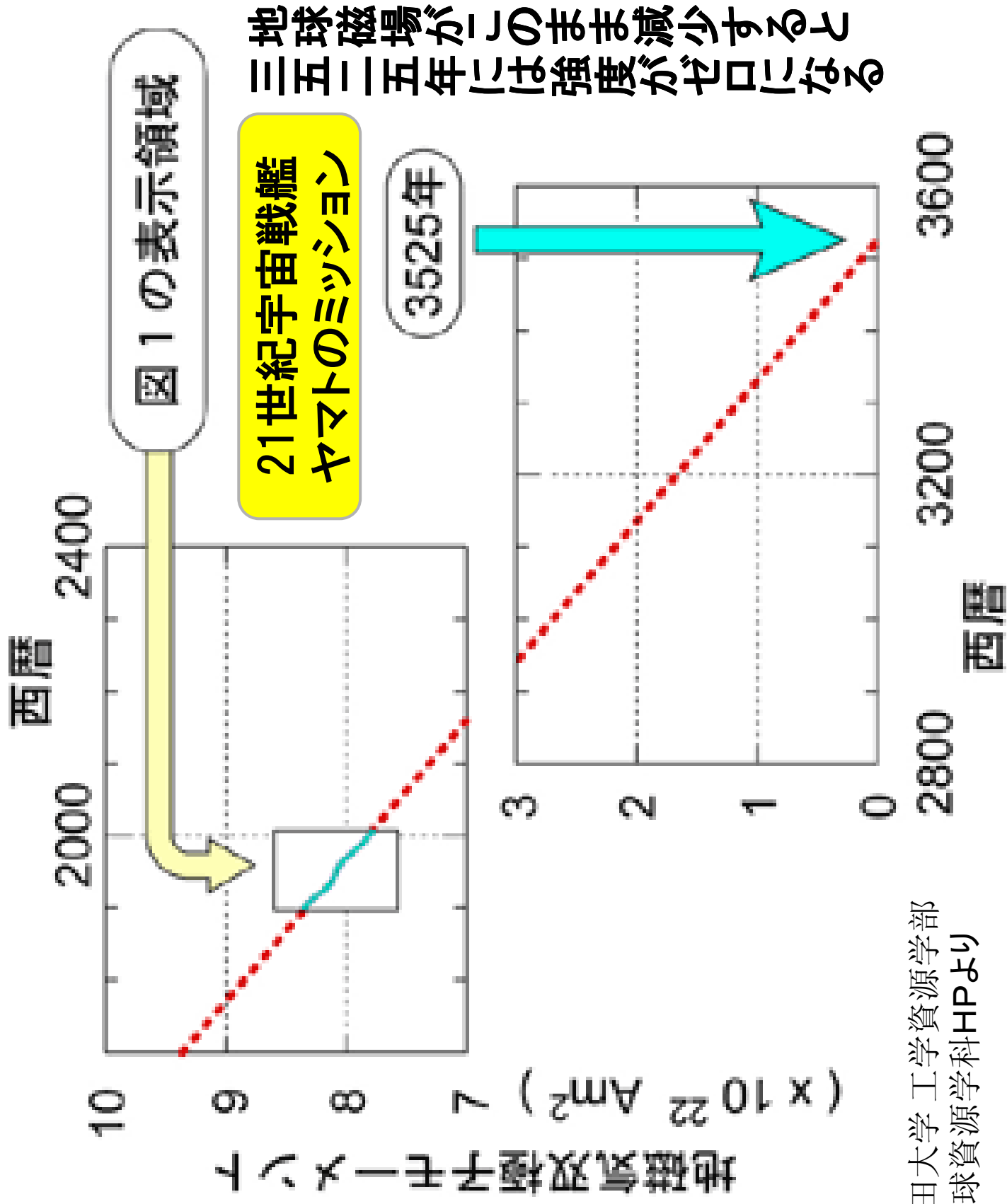
**north pole**



**south pole**

**Koichi Kitazawa**

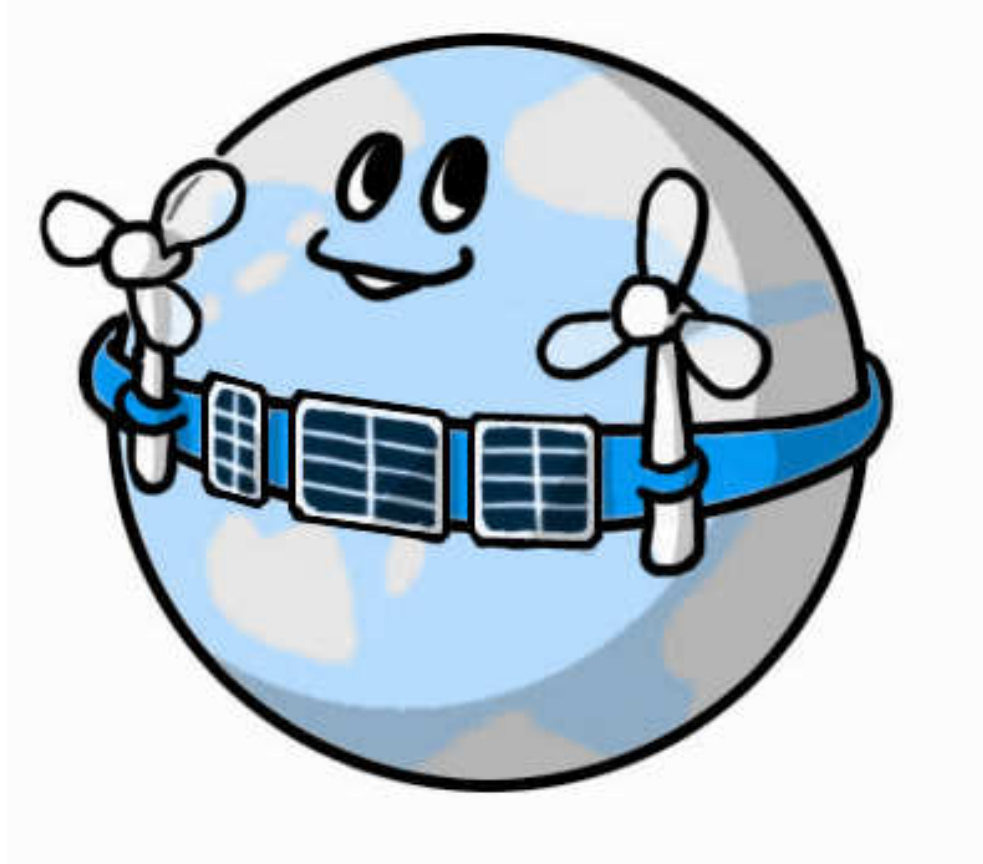
**Magnetic line blanket prevents  
the invasion of radioactive cosmic  
ray .**



## 21世紀後半の宇宙戦艦ヤマトの新ミッション

- 地磁気が弱くなっている
- 地磁気のメカニズム不明
- 地磁気が宇宙からの帯電粒子の防御壁
- 帯電した宇宙線粒子が直接地上へ
- 人類は生きられない
- どうするか？

**私の夢：超伝導地球鉢巻き自然エネルギーシステム**



# 科学(サイエンス)とは

- 自然現象をきちんと観察
- より深い観察(見過ごし易い！)
- それを記述
- 法則にする
- 説明できる理由(メカニズム)を考える
- すべての観察を説明できるか？
- 実験
- 推理小説を書きながら読む楽しみ！！

# 実験： 超伝導体の不思議

## 磁石と超伝導体はどこが違う？

