

Reddmatter

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In news— Scientists have discovered a new superconducting material named Reddmatter that could revolutionise the world.

About superconducting material-

- It **can transmit electricity without resistance and pass magnetic fields around it**, making it a breakthrough discovery that scientists have been pursuing for more than a century.
- The **material works at both a low temperature and low pressure**, which could allow it to be used in practical applications, such as power grids and nuclear fusion.
- **The discovery of this material, nicknamed “reddmatter,” could save up to 200 million megawatt hours that are currently lost due to resistance in power grids.**
- It could also be **used in high-speed**, hovering trains and new types of medical equipment.
- **The material was created by mixing a rare earth metal named lutetium with hydrogen and nitrogen** and then subjecting it to high temperatures for two to three days.
- The material still needs to be heated to 20.5 degrees Celsius and compressed to about 145,000 psi to work, but this is less intense than other similar materials.
- The scientists involved in the research say that this material will mark a new era for the practical use of superconducting materials.

Superconductivity Breakthrough

Researchers at the University of Rochester revealed they created a superconductor dubbed 'redmatter'. Usually these materials operate at extreme temperatures and pressures. But 'redmatter' works at room temperature and a lower pressure than other superconducting materials. Here's how the researchers achieved it.

These 'redmatter' samples were made and studied in a device called a **diamond anvil cell**, or DAC. The device enables scientists to test materials under different pressures to see if those materials are superconducting, while also tweaking the temperature with a laser.

Screws are tightened to create force on the diamonds and sample inside



Photo of the diamonds inside the anvil cell, side view

The place where the diamonds touch is barely wider than a human hair. The extremely small area of their tips enables the anvil cells to create immense pressures there.

