

Josephson supercurrent through a topological insulator surface state

Nb/Bi₂Te₃/Nb junctions

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MESO 2012 - Chernogolovka

17 June 2012



Acknowledgements

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M. Veldhorst (first author)

M. Hoek

T. Gang

W. van der Wiel

A.A. Golubov

H. Hilgenkamp (also from Leiden University, The Netherlands)

A. Brinkman

High Field Magnet Laboratory, Nijmegen, The Netherlands

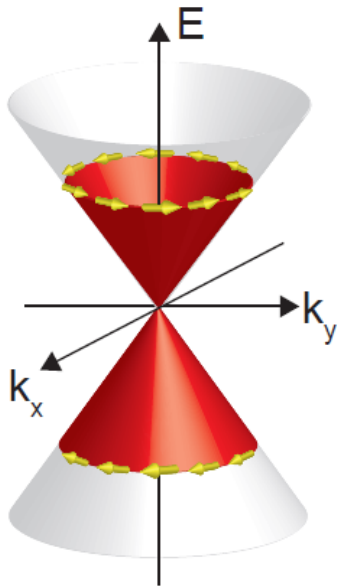
U. Zeitler

V. K. Guduru

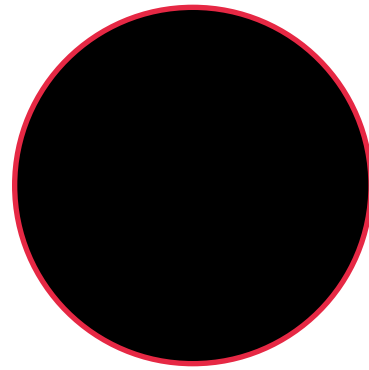
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Motivation



TI surface states

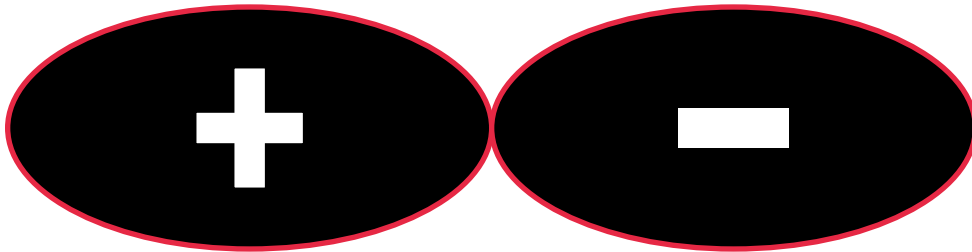


S-wave

Superconductor



Motivation

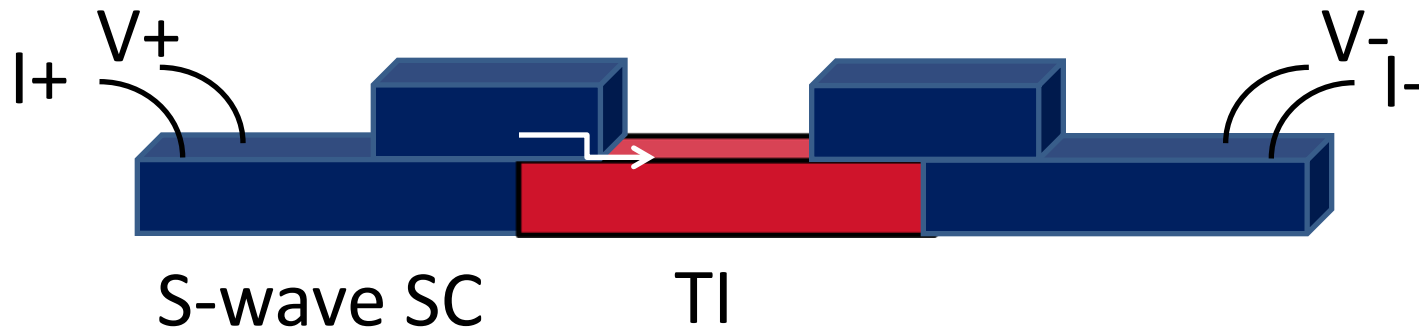


P-wave Superconductor

Natural place to look for Majorana fermions
(single zero-energy modes)

Motivation

Essential: supercurrent must couple to surface states
Characterize junction

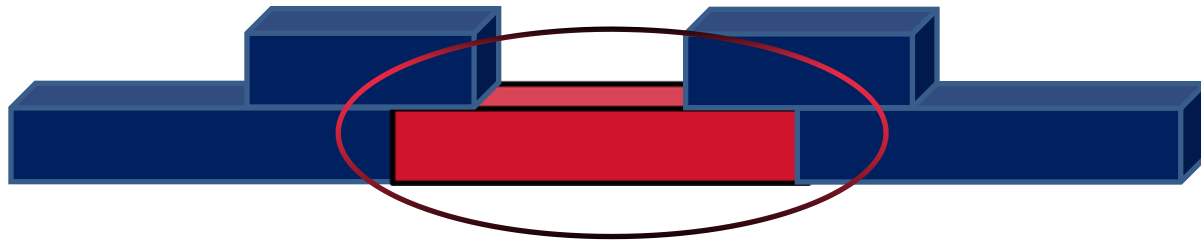


Content

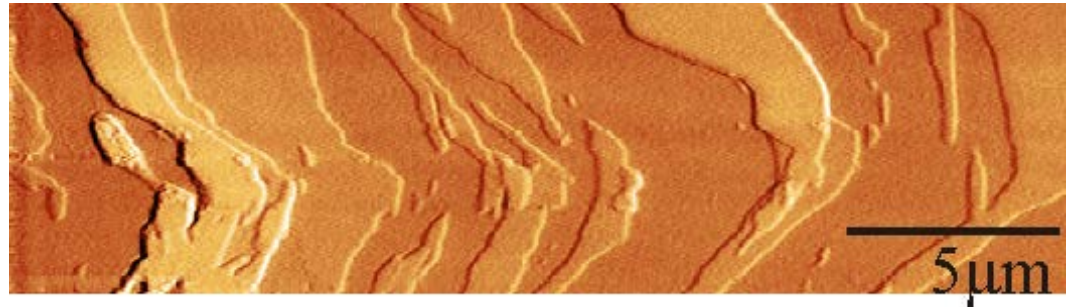
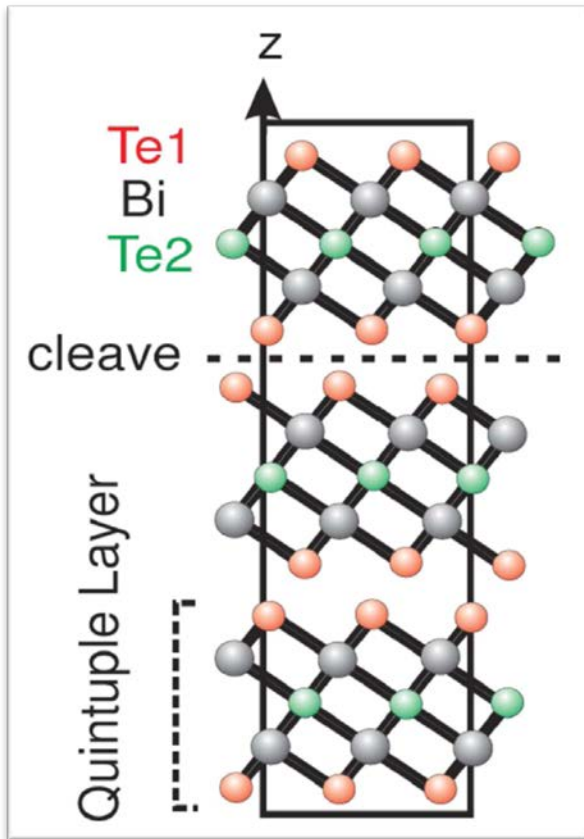
- Part 1 Bi_2Te_3
- Part 2 S/TI/S junctions
- Part 3 Josephson supercurrent through the surface states

Content

- Part 1** Bi_2Te_3
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surface states



Fabrication



Mechanical cleavage

Photolithography contacts

Hall measurements

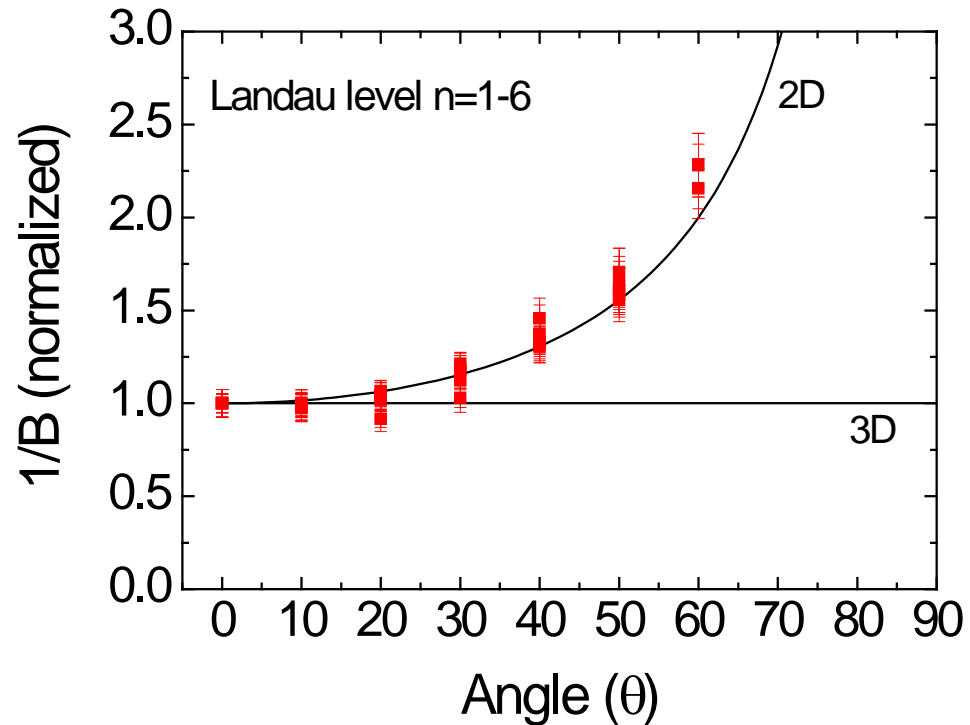
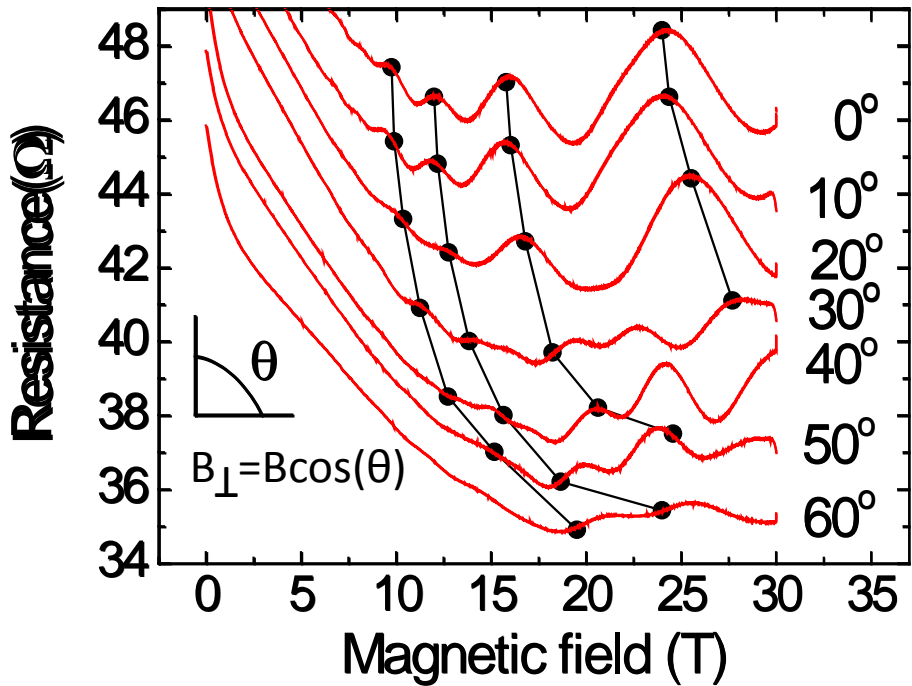
$n = 8.3 \times 10^{19} \text{ cm}^{-3}$
 $\mu = 250 \text{ cm}^2/\text{Vs}$
(bulk is conductive)

$l_{\text{mfp}} = 22 \text{ nm}$

~~$\mu B \gg 1$~~

So no quantum oscillations
expected

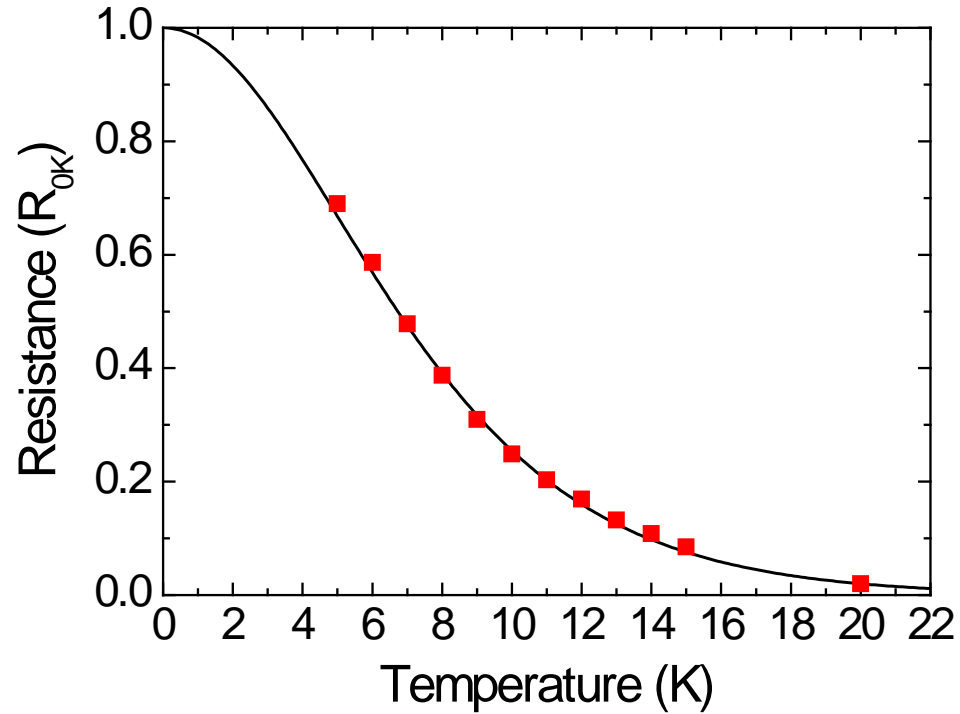
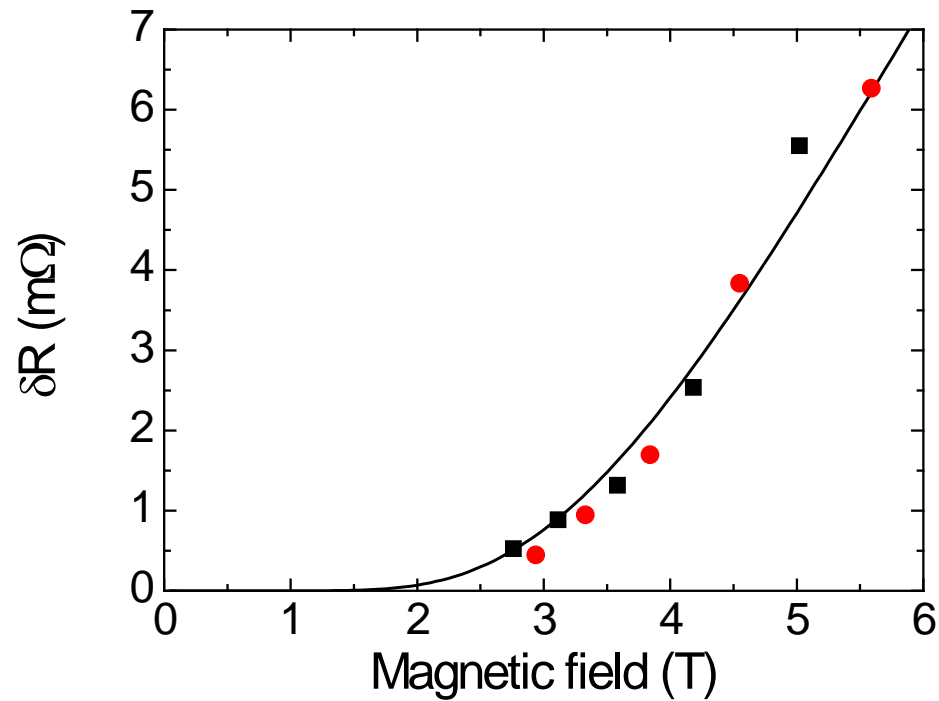
Shubnikov-de-Haas oscillations



Left graph: Quantum oscillations @T=4.2K

Right graph: Oscillations from 2D channel

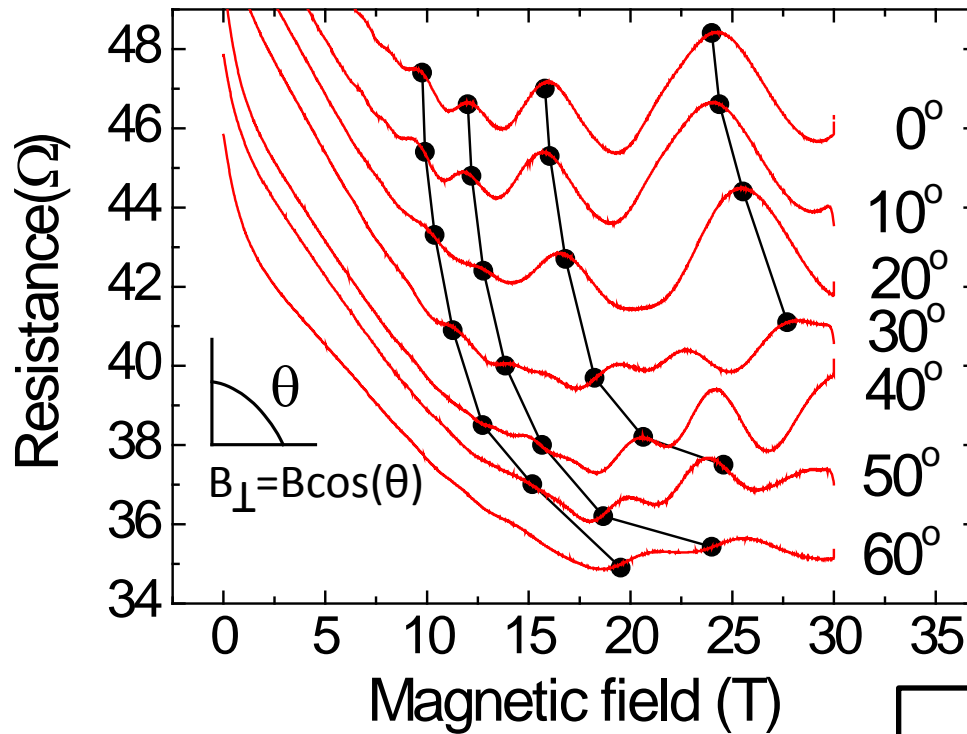
Shubnikov-de-Haas oscillations



Left graph: Dingle temperature 1.65 K, $\mu=8300$ cm²/Vs

Right graph: Effective mass $0.16m_0$

Shubnikov-de-Haas oscillations



$$\delta\rho_{xx} \sim \cos\left(\frac{2\pi E_f}{\hbar\omega_c} + \pi + \varphi_B\right)$$

Lifshitz-Kosevich formalism

Conductivity is the response function

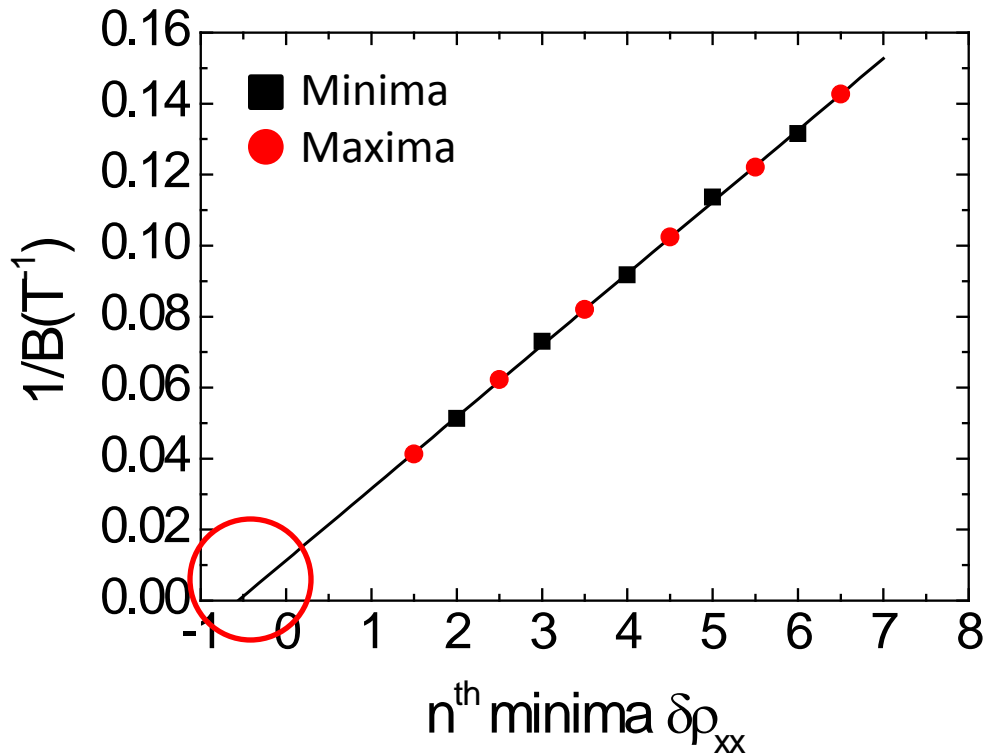
$$\rho_{xx} = \frac{\sigma_{xx}}{\sigma_{xx}^2 + \sigma_{xy}^2}$$

I.M. Lifshitz and A.M. Kosevich formalism applies if:

$$\frac{\delta\sigma_{xx}}{\langle\sigma_{xx}\rangle} \ll 1 \text{ or } \frac{\sigma_{xy}}{\sigma_{xx}} \gg 1 ; \text{Former is 0.01, later is 10}$$

Then $\delta\rho_{xx} \sim \delta\sigma_{xx}$ So in normal case n^{th} minima=0 through $1/B=0$

Lifshitz-Kosevich formalism



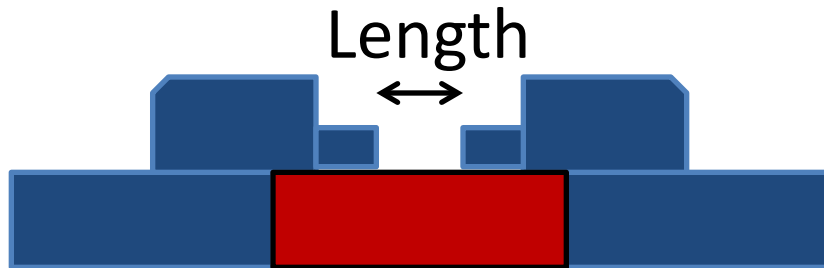
- Surface states present
- @ $1/B=0, n=-1/2$
(Berry phase of π)
→ linear dispersion relation
- $l_{\text{mfp}}=105 \text{ nm}$

Non-trivial surface states present

Content

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- Part 2 **S/TI/S junctions**
- Part 3 Josephson supercurrent through the surface states

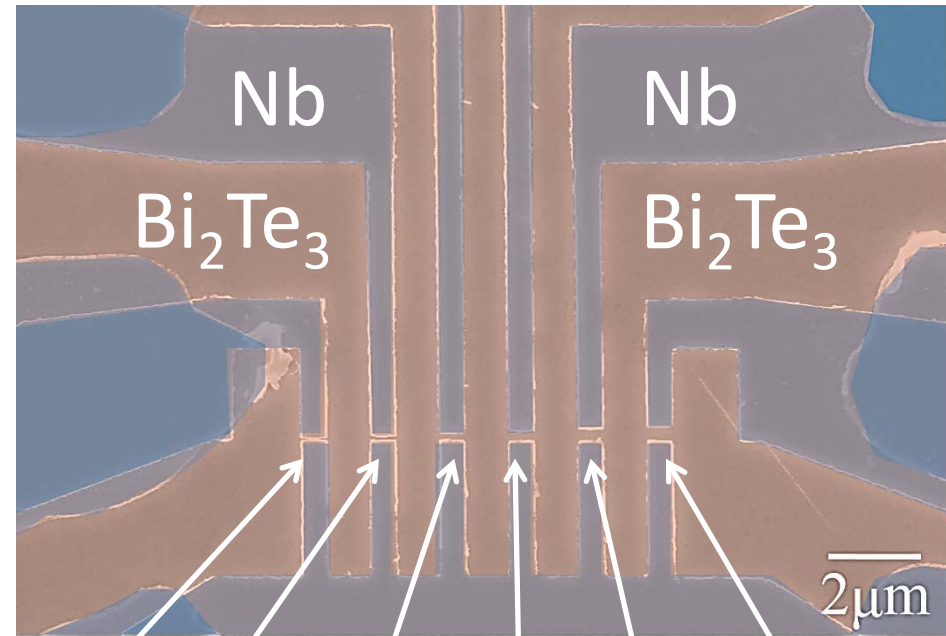
S/TI/S junctions



Nb: blue

Bi_2Te_3 : red

Width=500 nm



50 100 150 200 250 300 nm

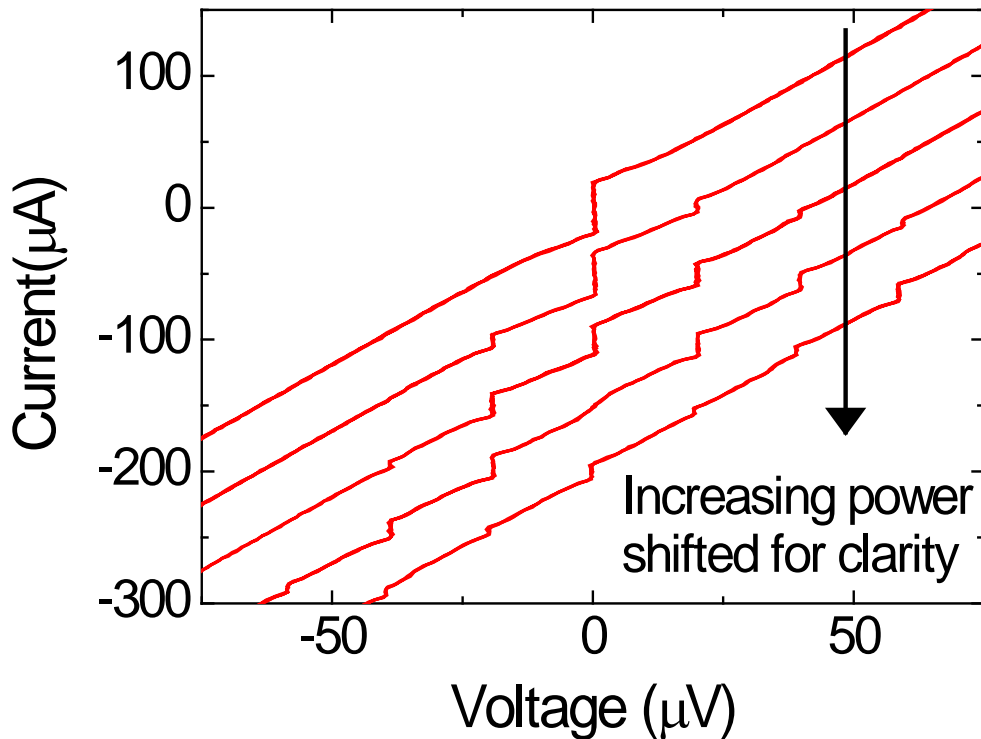
Junction lengths

Josephson supercurrent

Hallmarks for a Josephson junction:

- 1) Shapiro steps
- 2) Modulation I_c versus B-field

First hallmark – Shapiro steps



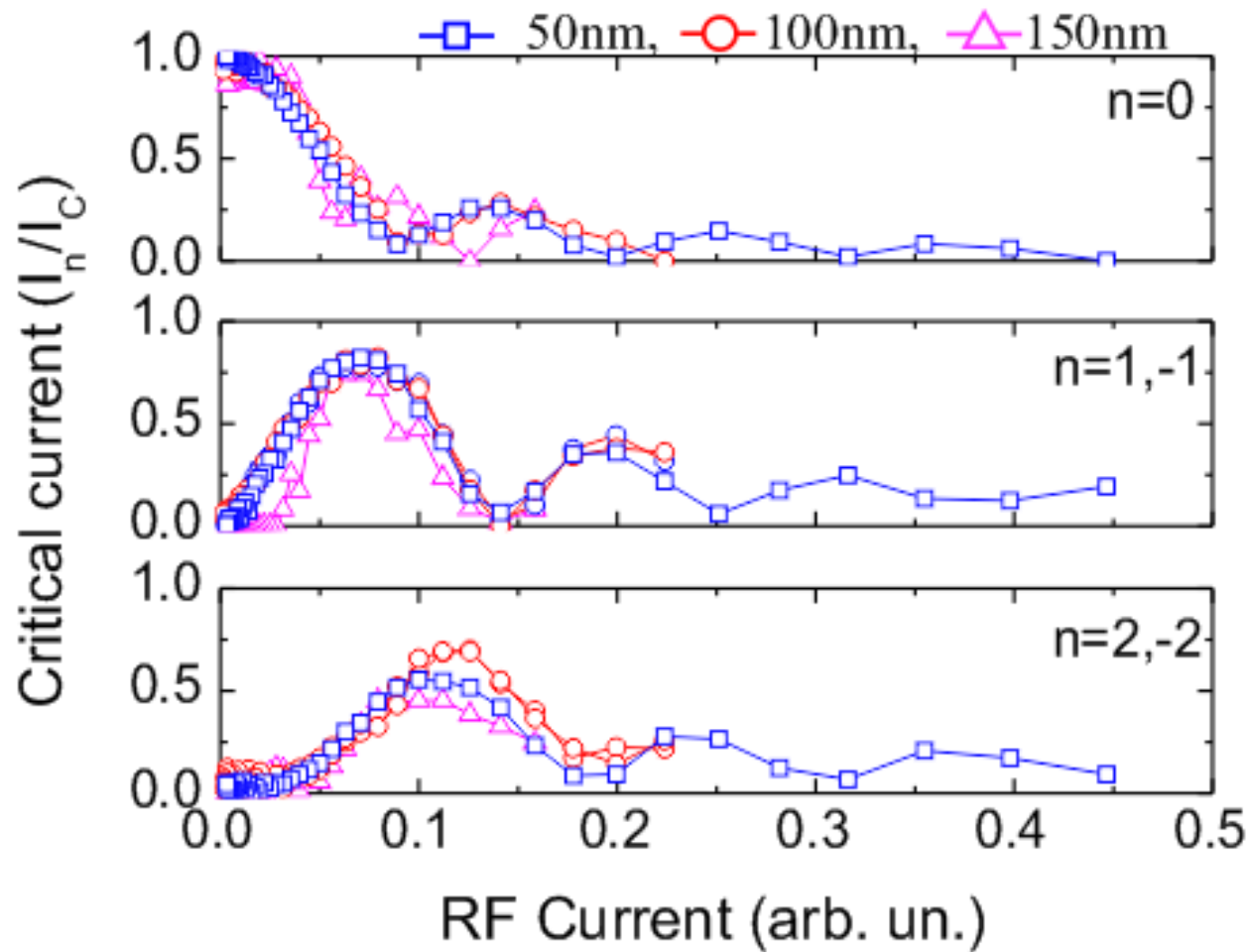
- Microwave frequency ω
- @ $2eV/\hbar = n\omega$ Shapiro steps
- (Energy Cooper pairs resonant to energy microwave)

$$\omega = 10 \text{ GHz}$$

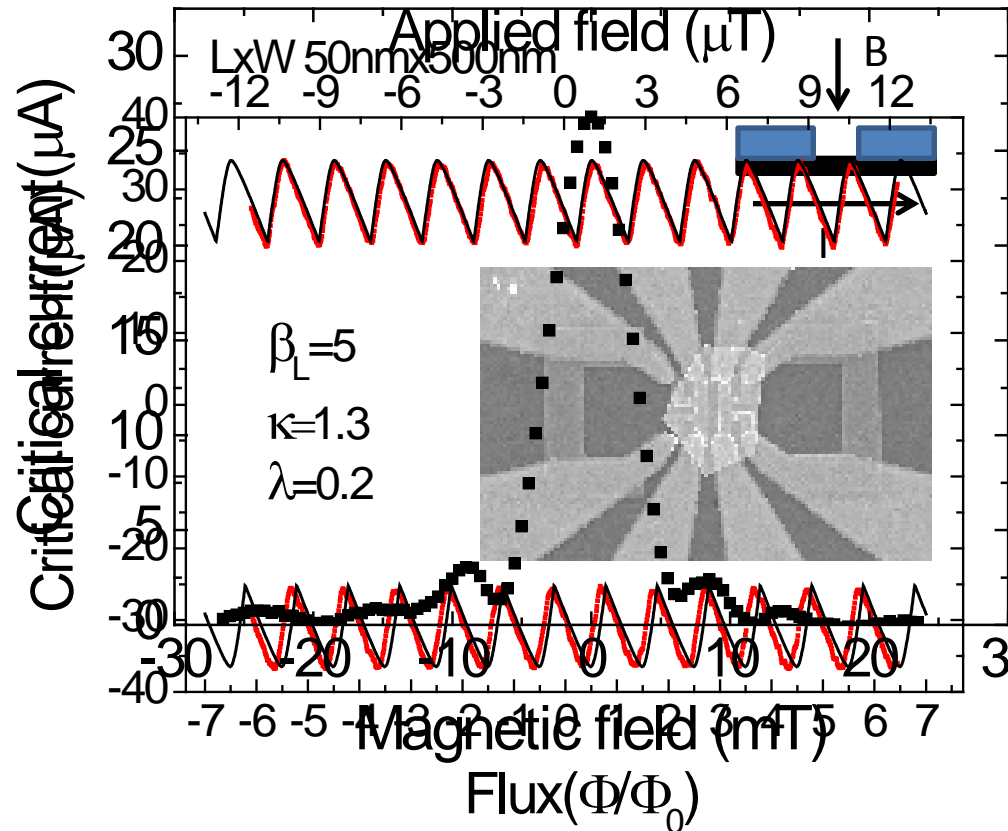
$$V = n \times 20.7 \mu\text{V}$$

$$T = 1.6 \text{ K}$$

First hallmark – Shapiro steps



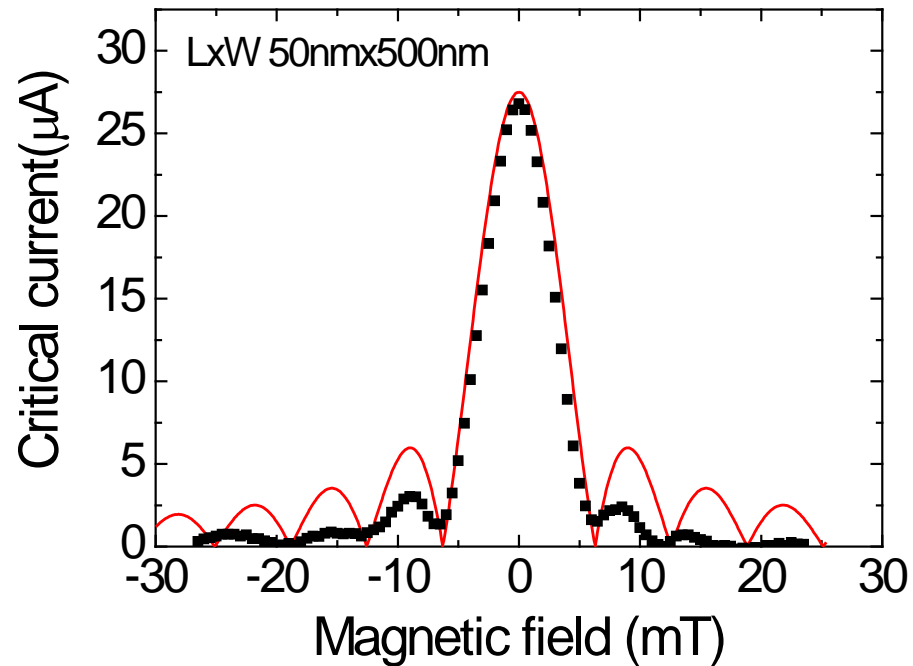
Second hallmark – I_c -B modulation



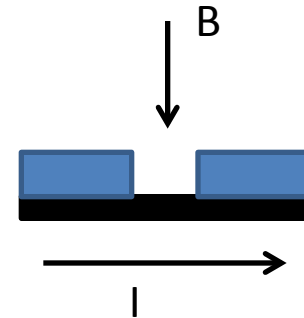
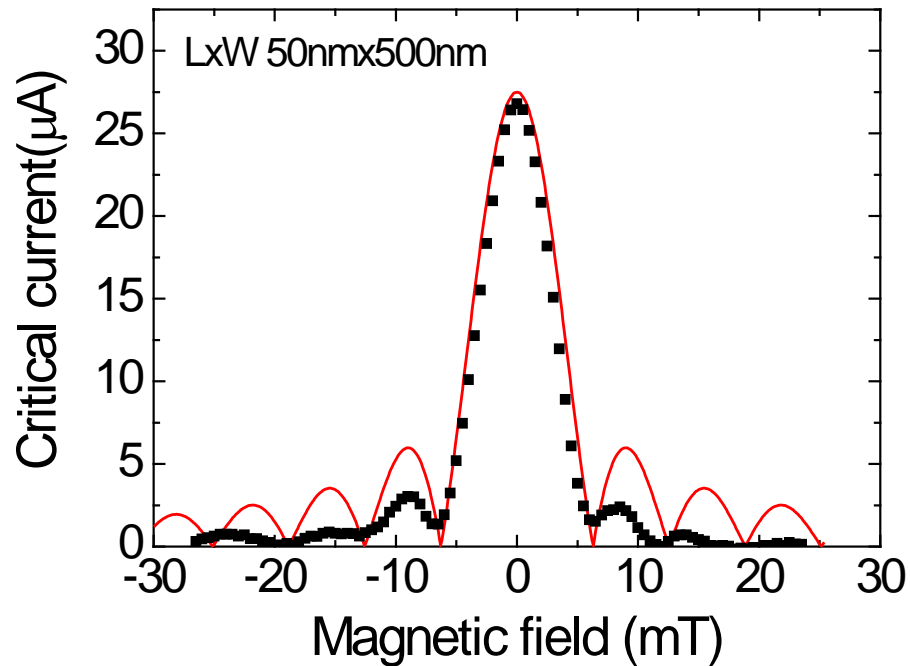
Modulation I_c
 DC SQUID oscillations

Josephson supercurrent
 present

Second hallmark – I_c -B modulation



Second hallmark – I_c -B modulation



Area uncertain:

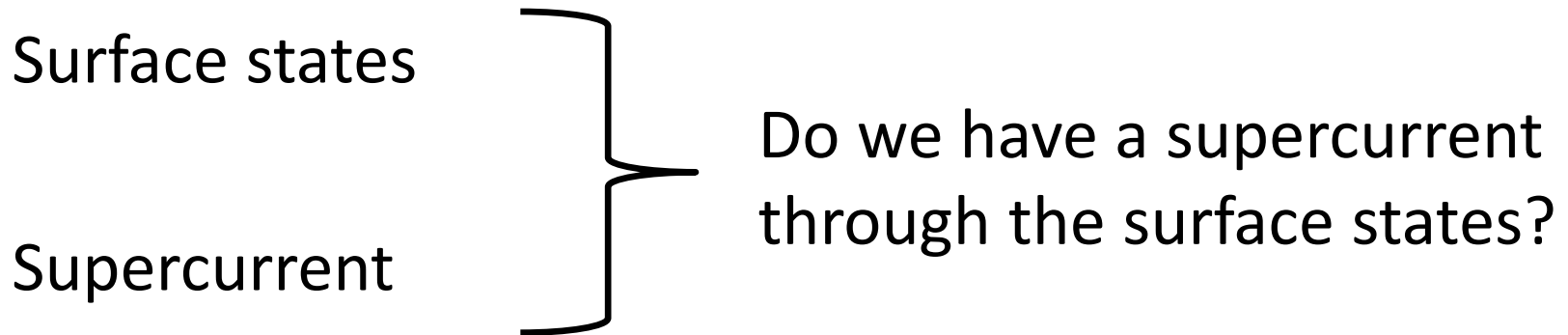
- Penetration depth
- Flux focussing

Sinc function only valid for large L and W ratio

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Link supercurrent and surface states

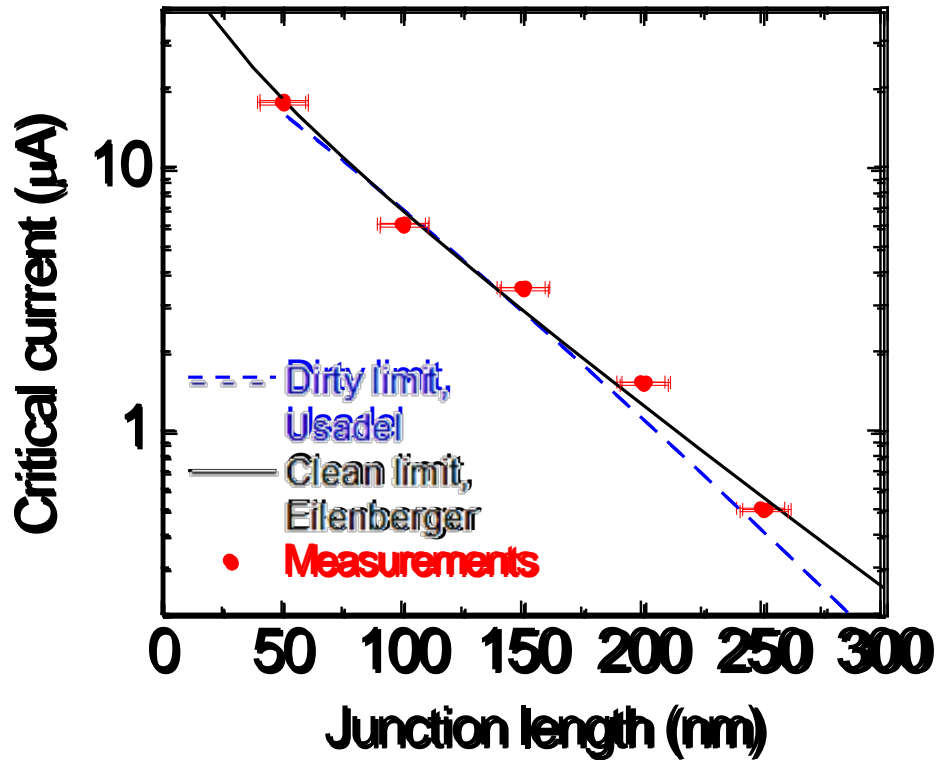


We have junctions between 50 and 250 nm and:

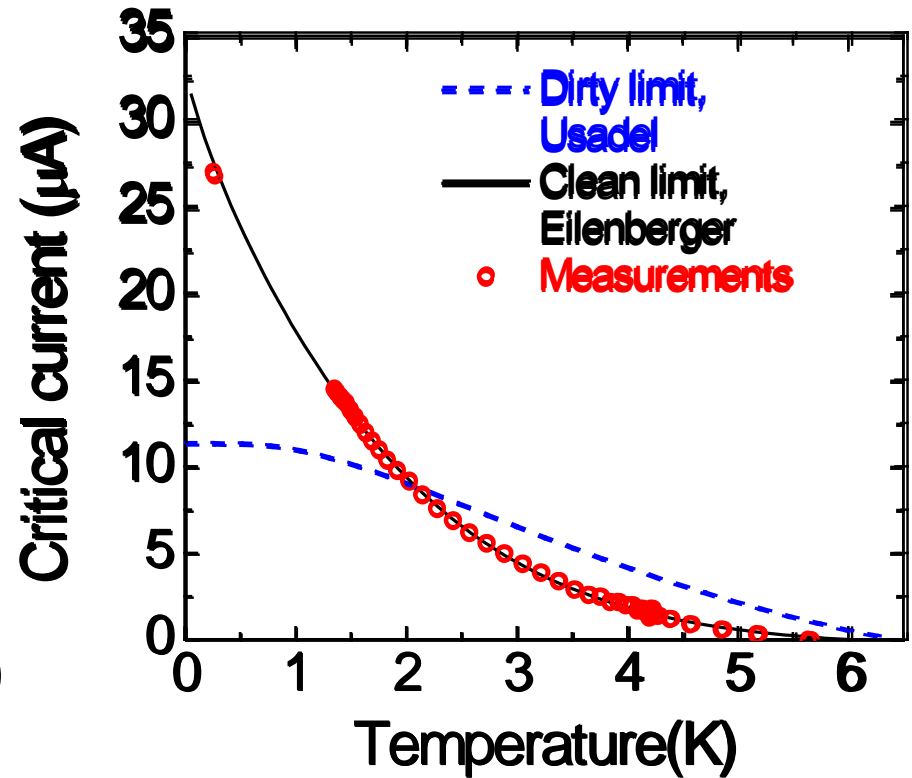
$l_{\text{mfp}} = 22$ nm (bulk states) \rightarrow diffusive transport

$l_{\text{mfp}} = 105$ nm (surface states) \rightarrow ballistic transport

Link supercurrent and surface states



Dirty or clean?



Definitely clean

**Josephson supercurrent has been realized
through the surface states of Bi_2Te_3**

Provides prospects for Majorana devices.....but

What is the best topological insulator for this purpose?
(stability, insulating in the bulk, Dirac cone in the gap)

What is the smoking gun experiment with 3D
topological insulators to observe Majorana fermions?

