

Interferometry and coherent single-electron transport through hybrid superconductor-semiconductor Coulomb islands

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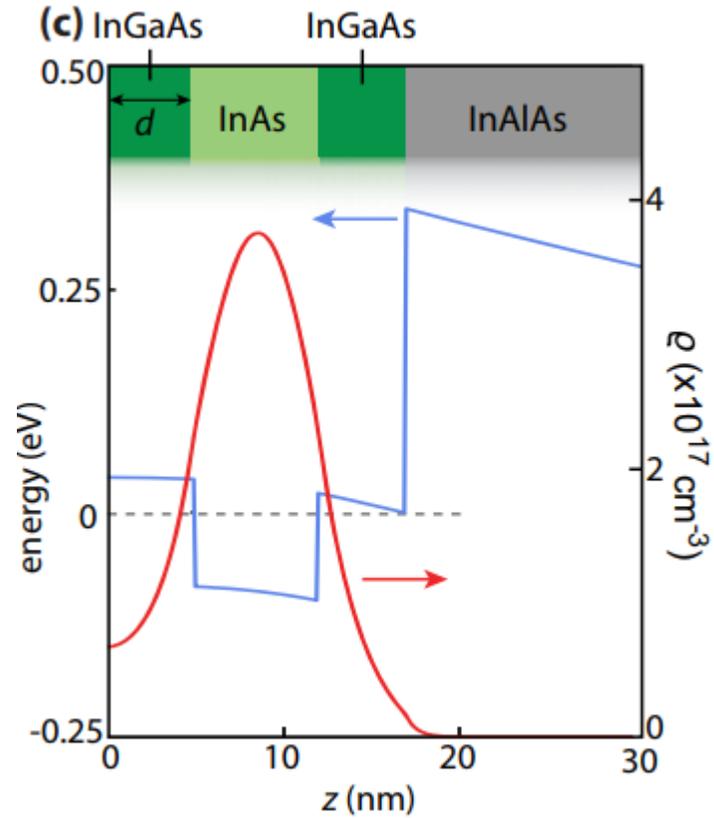
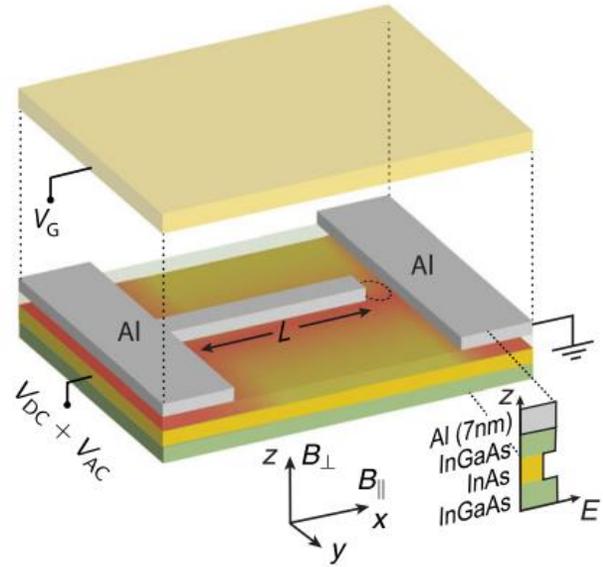
(Dated: February 20, 2019)

Outline

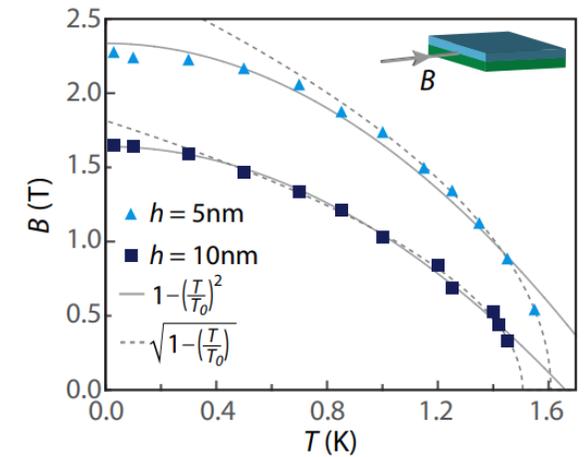
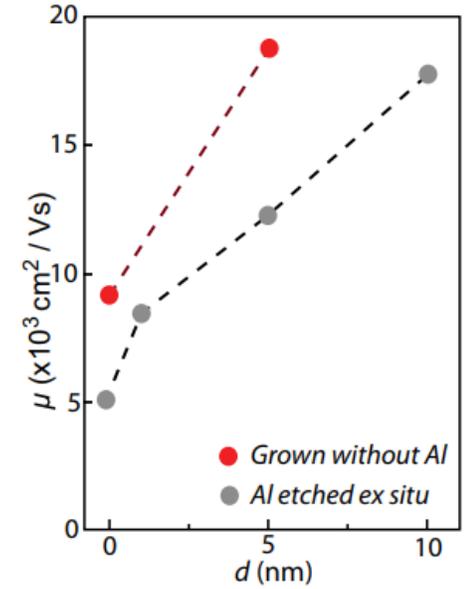
- The System
- The Physics and the Data... Maybe Majoranas
- Conclusion and Outlook



Background

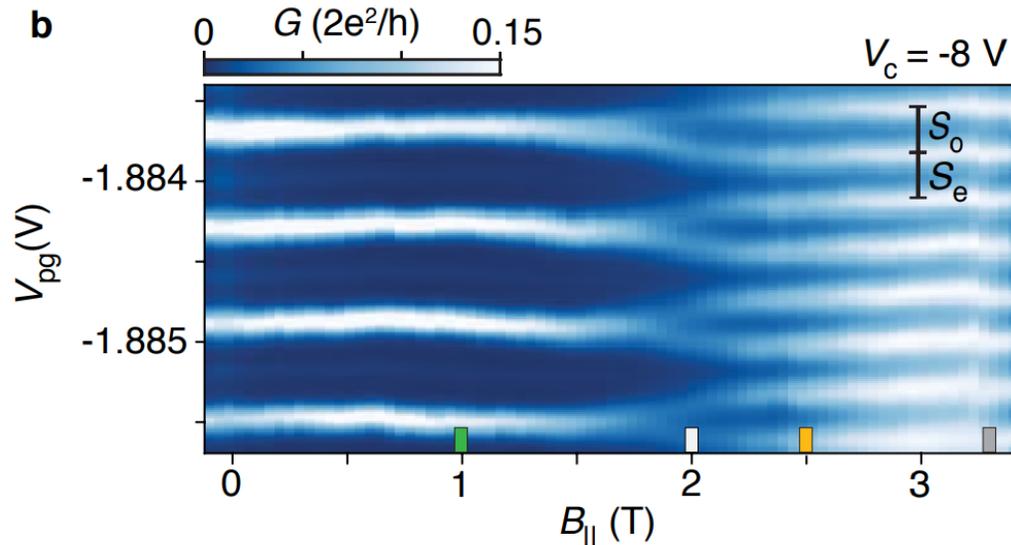


Calculated charge distribution for $d = 5$ nm

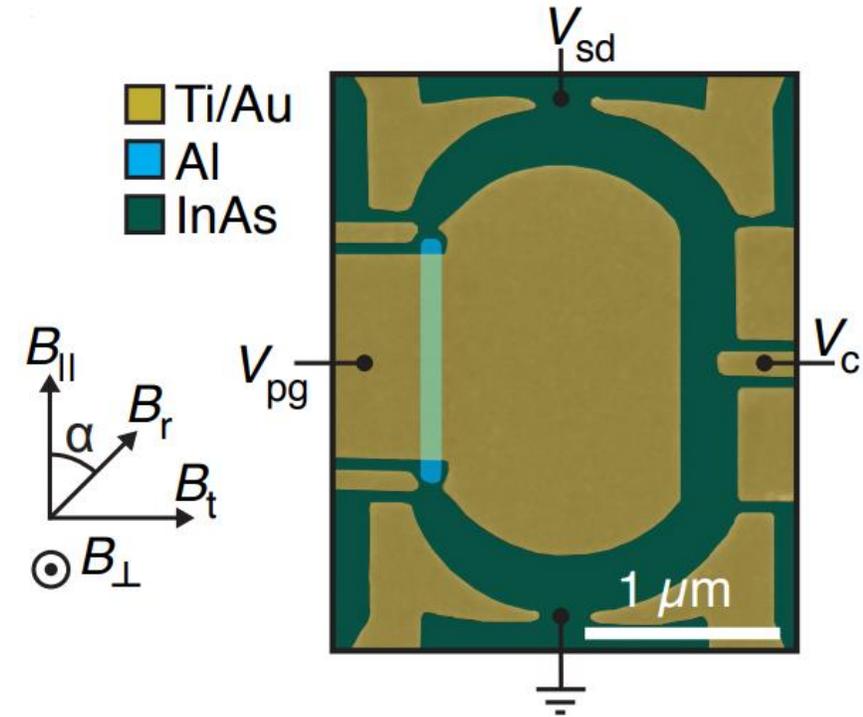


System

- V_{PG} defines the Coulomb island and the interferometer center, as well as controlling the electron occupancy (tunes the chemical potential)
- V_C controls the reference arm resistance, opening or closing the AB loop
- Vector magnet capable of out-of-plane field B_{\perp} and in-plane field B_r , which can rotate about the angle α (tuning between fields parallel and transverse to the wire)

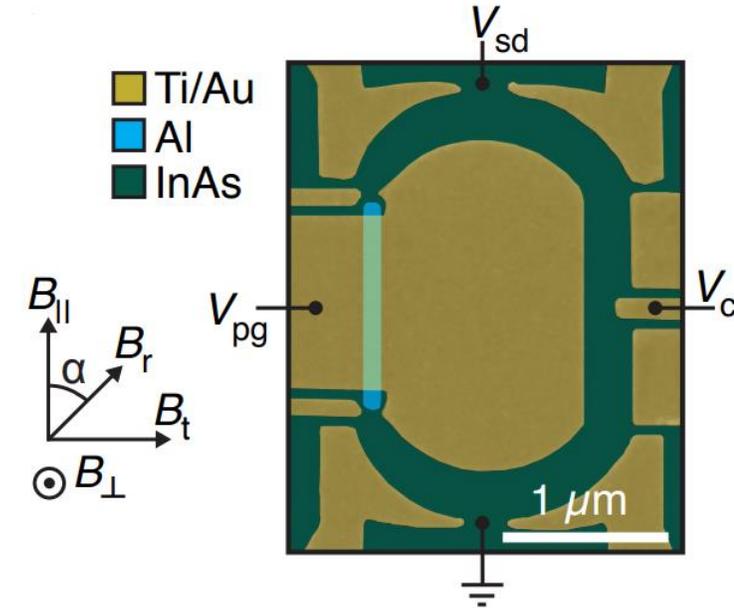
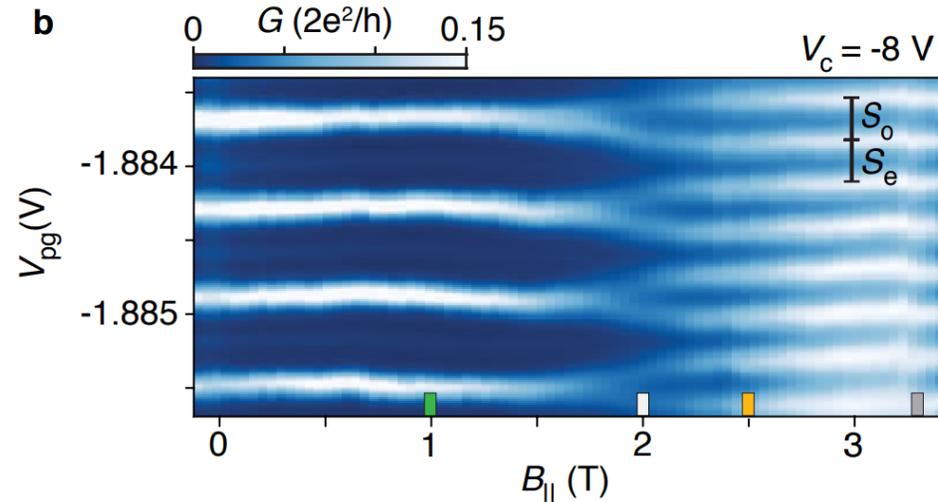


Zero bias differential conduction

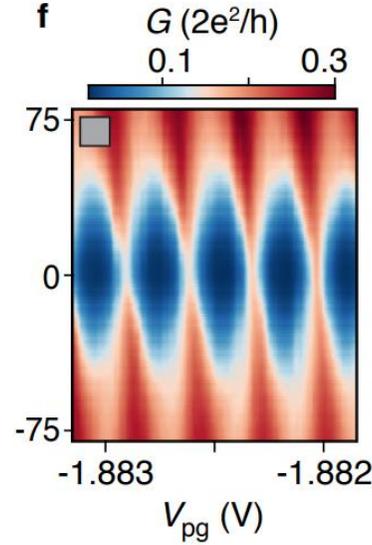
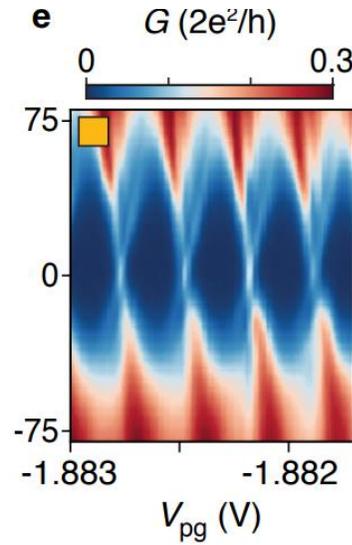
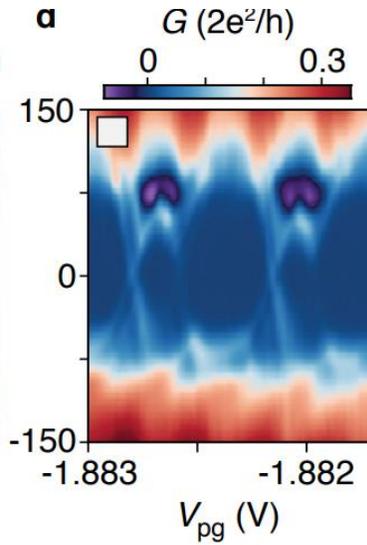
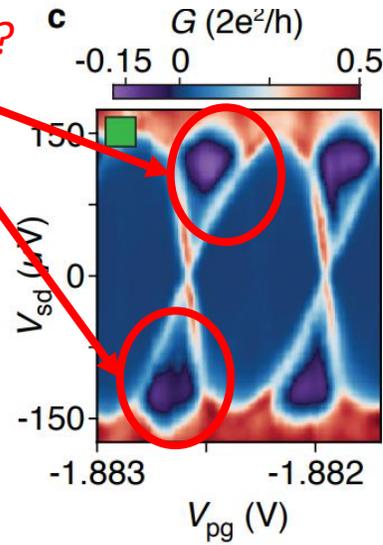


Coulomb Island

(AB interferometer closed)

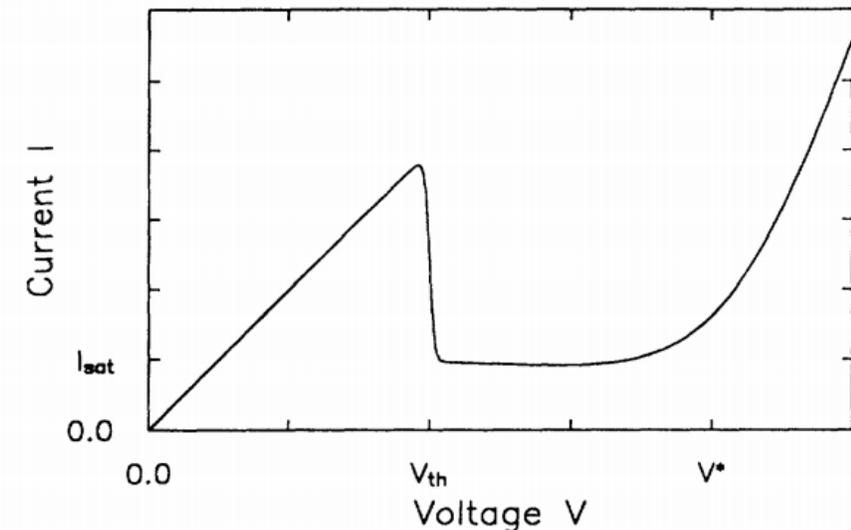
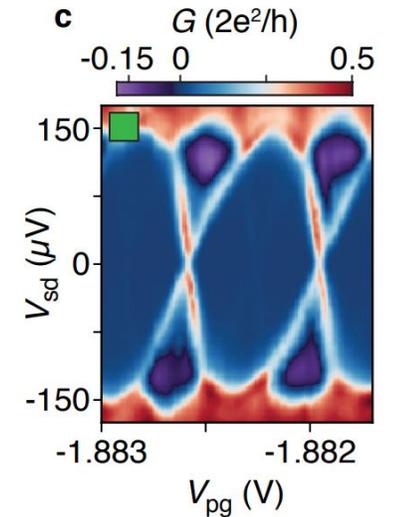


Negative G ?



Negative Differential Conduction

- At resonance in a superconducting island the current is proportional to the bias. This holds while e^- can only travel in pairs.
- At larger bias (above V_{th}) where quasiparticle tunneling is possible, there is an abrupt drop off in current.
- A single e^- can tunnel into the SC island, but the escape rate of the particle is different!
- **Any** e^- with $E > E_{th}$ in the normal lead can tunnel in, but **only one** unpaired e^- can tunnel out.
- The tunnel escape rate is determined by the tunnel width of a discrete energy level available to the “odd” e^- .



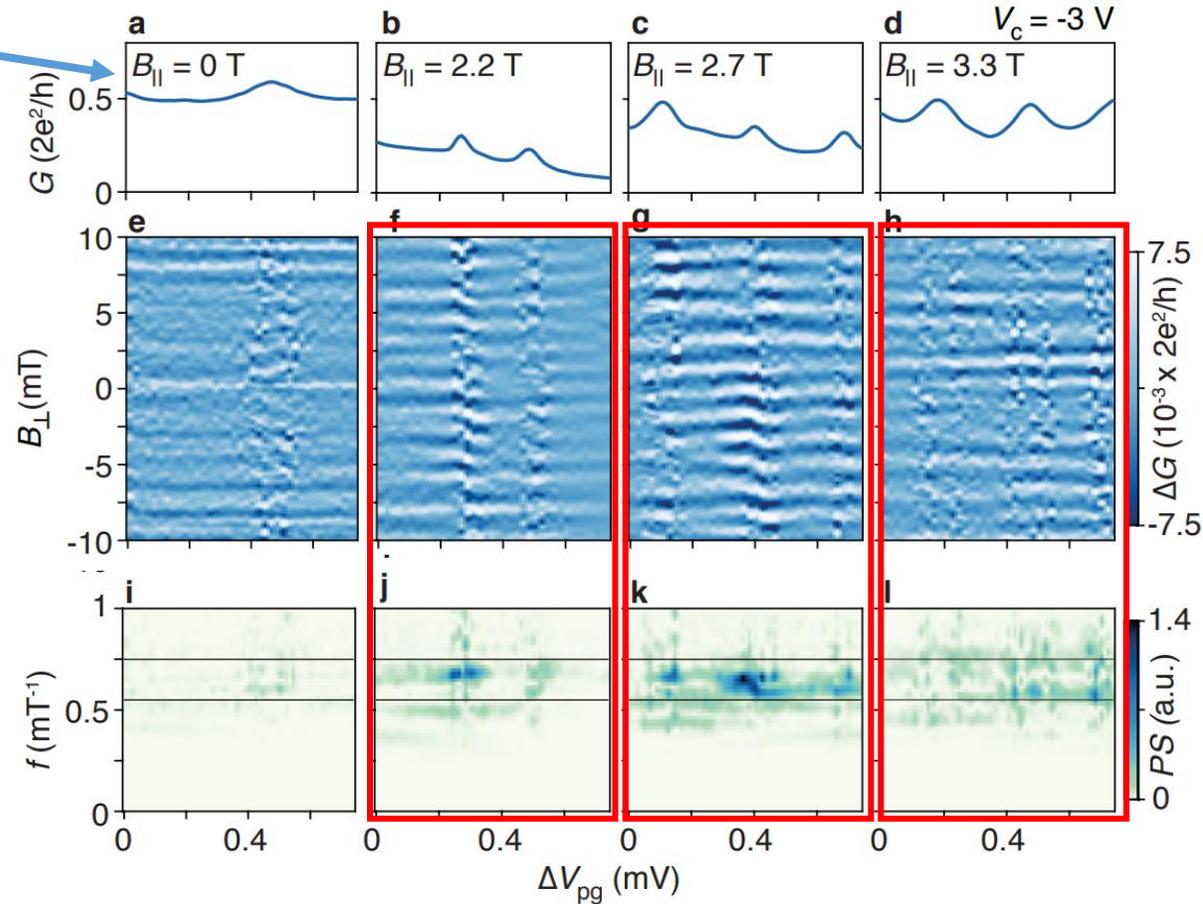
F. W. J. Hekking et al., PRL **70**, 4138 (1993)

F. Nichele et al., arXiv:1902.07085 (2019)

Reference Arm Connected

Zero bias conductance

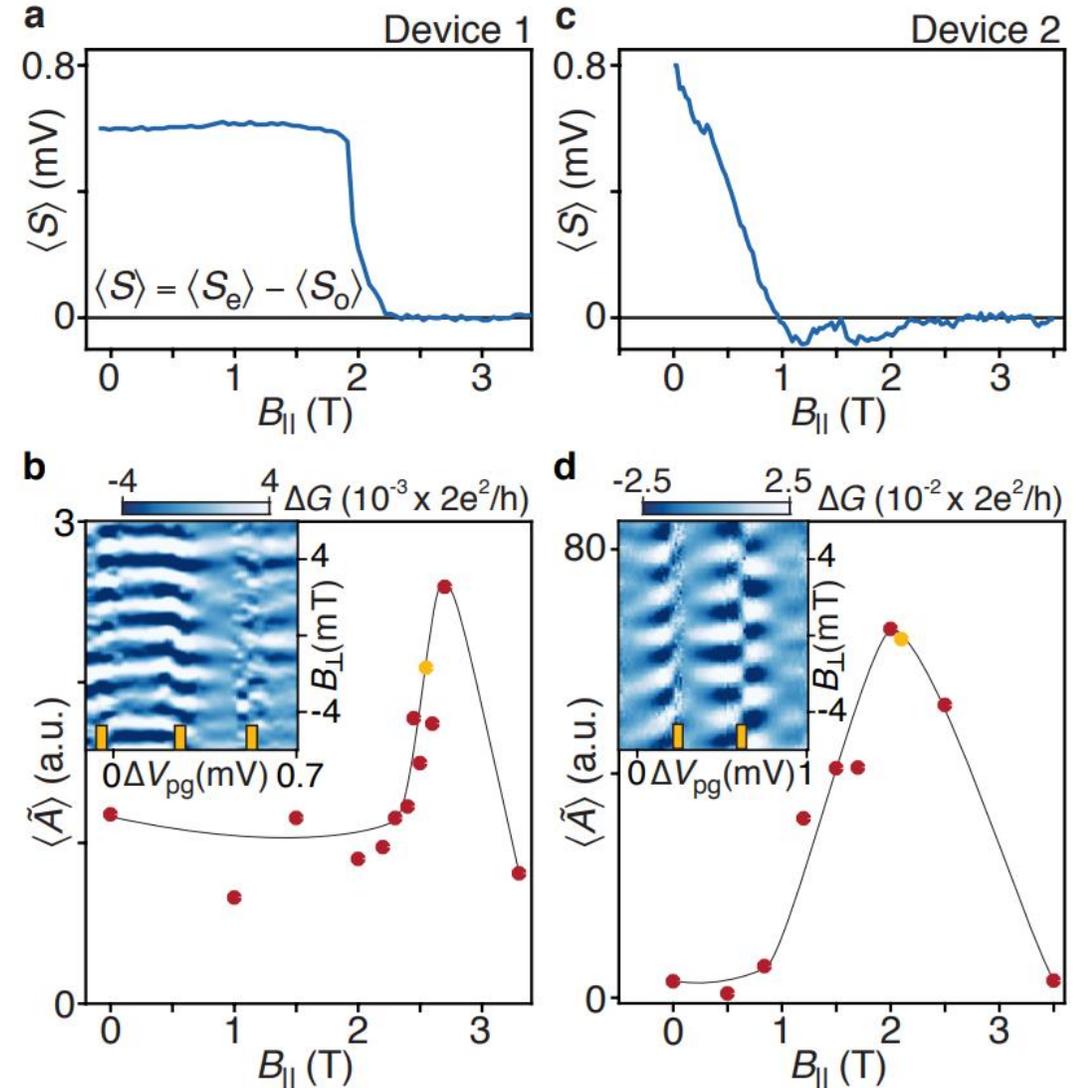
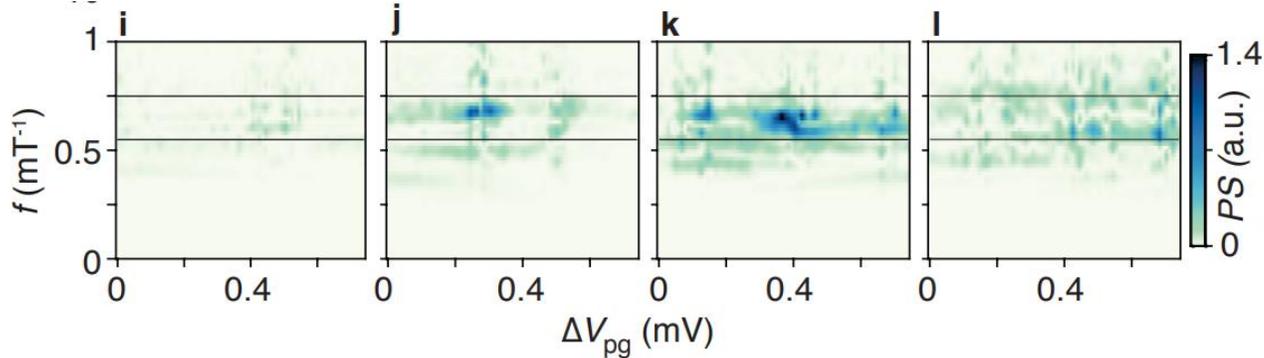
- e-h show conductance with smooth background subtracted
- At $B_{\parallel} = 2.2 T$ (with even-odd spacing) have moderate oscillation amp and period of $\Delta B_{\perp} = 1.5 mT$, PS signal peaked $\sim f = 0.65 mT^{-1}$, consistent with single flux quantum h/e \rightarrow consistent with coherent transport of single electron
- At higher $B_{\parallel} = 2.7 T$ (single e spacing) gives maximal oscillation amp. Largest at CB peaks
- For $B_{\parallel} > 3 T$ (SC driven normal), oscillations reduced comparable to at low parallel field



$$\Delta V_{pg} = 0 \rightarrow V_{pg} = -1.896 V$$

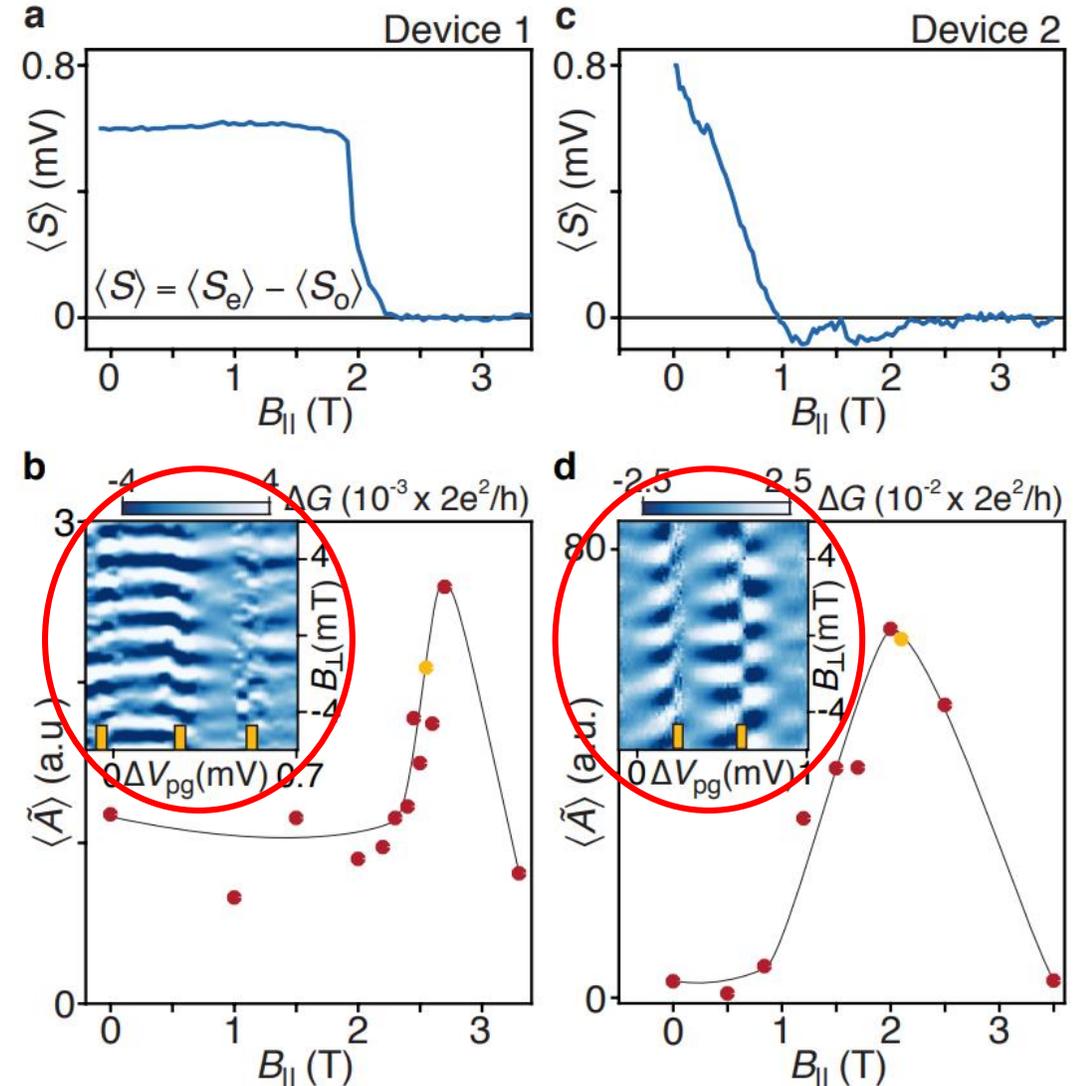
Oscillation Amplitude (1)

- Compare B_{\parallel} dependence of AB oscillation amp to field dependence of lowest sub-gap state $E_0(B_{\parallel})$
- Sub-gap energy $\langle S \rangle = \langle S_e \rangle - \langle S_o \rangle$ found through taking difference between even and odd CB spacings, separately averaged
- Integrated power spectrum gives amplitude $\langle \tilde{A} \rangle$ of oscillations
- $\langle S \rangle$ constant \Leftrightarrow $2e$ transport until sub-gap state E_0 moves below E_c
 - No overshoot at 2.2 T expected for MZM in long wire



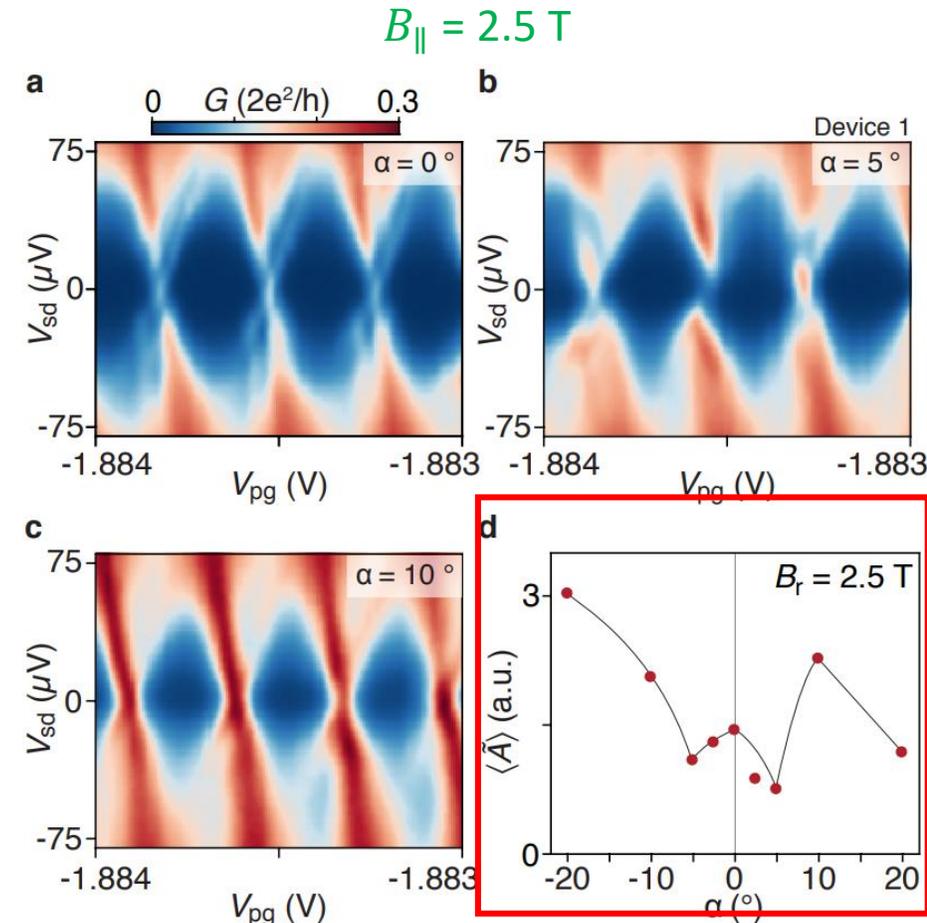
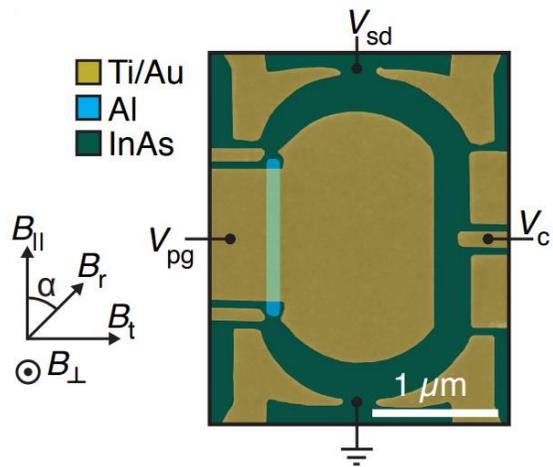
Oscillation Amplitude (2)

- Low fields: CB periodicity $2e \rightarrow \langle \tilde{A} \rangle$ small
- Higher fields ($B_{\parallel} > 2$ T): $\langle S \rangle$ approaches zero $\rightarrow \langle \tilde{A} \rangle$ has sharp increase coinciding with $2e$ to $1e$ transition
- $B_{\parallel} > 3$ T: SC killed, $\langle \tilde{A} \rangle$ returns to low field regime ($2e$ transport)
- Changing charge occupancy by $1e$ yields transmission phase shift of π in the $1e$ regime



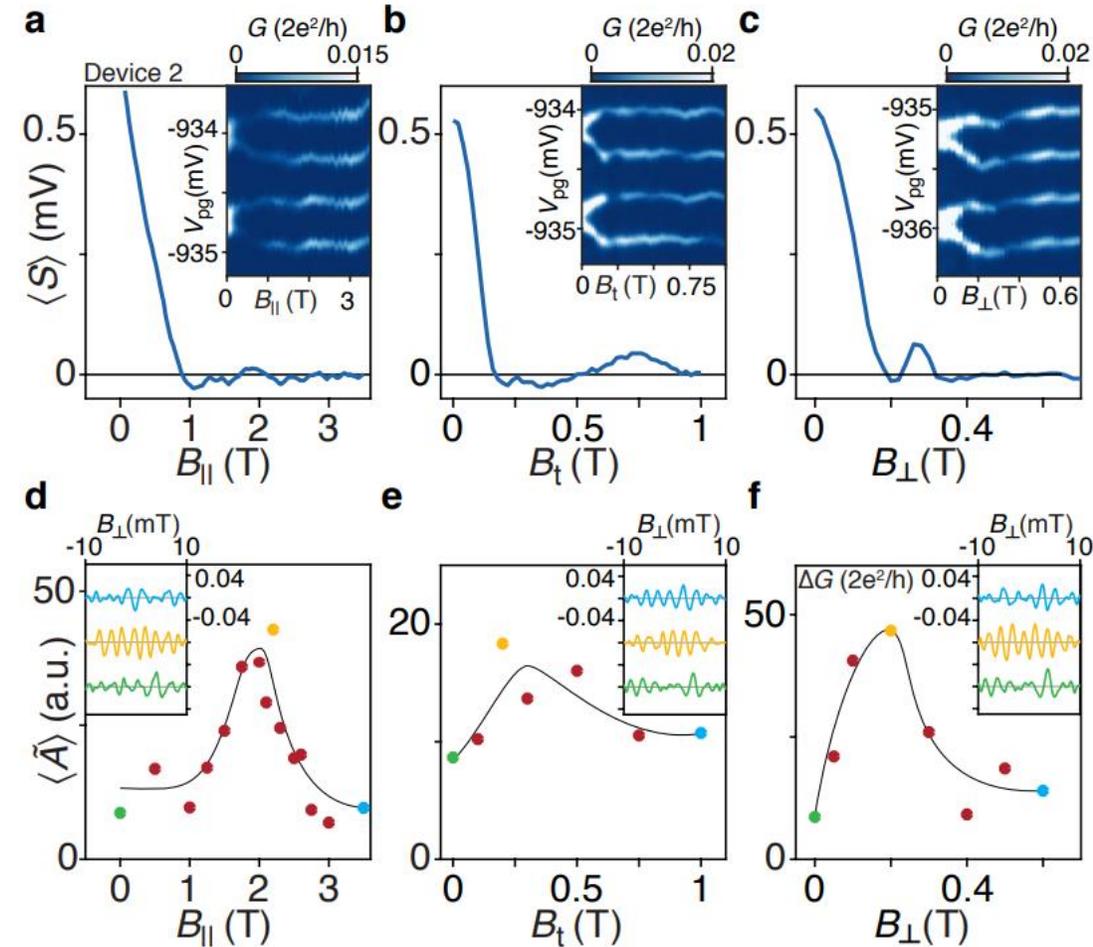
In-plane B-field Rotations

- At $\alpha = 0$ discrete state at each charge degeneracy point
- At $\alpha = 5$ discrete state lifted from zero energy
- At $\alpha = 10$ no discrete ZBP
- Consistent with MZM, but observation of coherent transport in absence of ZBP suggests trivial quasiparticles are phase coherent across length of island



Oscillation Amplitude (3)

- Peak spacing $\langle S \rangle$ as function of field
- d-f show $\langle \tilde{A} \rangle$ for the three field directions
- Coherent transport observed for all directions
 - $\langle \tilde{A} \rangle$ increases as $\langle S \rangle$ approaches zero
 - Amplitude dictated by energy E_0 in all directions
 - Interference not unique to parallel B field



Correlating Osc. Amp. To E_0 (Summary)

- Low B field: Coulomb island favors even parity.
 - Transport occurs as two electrons sequentially tunneling on either end of the island
 - Electrons acquire condensate phase while forming a Cooper pair, suppressing single electron coherence
- Moderate field: Discrete sub-gap state brought below E_0
 - single electron transport channel opened
 - Coherent resonant tunneling through island possible
- High field: Island in normal state
 - Reduction of interference interpreted as reflection of short coherence length in the diffusive aluminum wire
- **Conclusion:** AB interference combined with stable discrete zero-energy states consistent with MZM predictions and excludes contribution of ABS localized at the ends of the wire
- To differentiate between trivial and topological states, stable 1e peak spacing and discrete zero-bias conduction peaks at successive charge degeneracy points must accompany AB interference!

Thanks for your attention!