



CNR-SPIN (Genova, Italy)

# *SUPERCONDUCTING DIODE EFFECT IN HYBRID JOSEPHSON JUNCTIONS*

Dr. Matteo Carrega

# Outline

- ▶ Introduction to superconducting diode effect (SDE)
- ▶ InSb nanoflag Josephson junctions
- ▶ SDE in a single Josephson junction
- ▶ Tunable SDE in a topological Josephson junction



Università  
di Genova

**QuantumManifesto**  
A New Era of Technology      May 2016

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**ROADMAP**

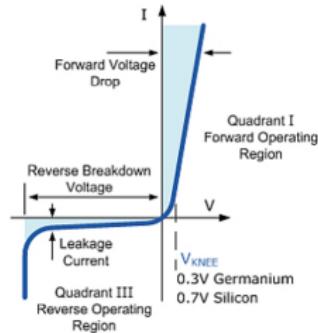
The quantum technologies roadmap: a European community view

Antonio Acín<sup>1,2</sup>, Immanuel Bloch<sup>3,4</sup>, Harry Buhrman<sup>5</sup>, Tommaso Calarco<sup>6</sup>, Christopher Eichler<sup>7</sup>, Jens Eisert<sup>8</sup>, Daniel Esteve<sup>9</sup>, Nicolas Gisin<sup>10</sup>, Steffen J Glaser<sup>11</sup>, Fedor Jelezko<sup>12</sup>, Stefan Kuhr<sup>13</sup>, Maciej Lewenstein<sup>14</sup>, Max F Riedel<sup>15</sup>, Piet O Schmidt<sup>13,14</sup>, Rob Thew<sup>16</sup>, Andreas Wallraff<sup>17</sup>, Ian Walmsley<sup>18</sup> and Frank K Wilhelm<sup>16</sup>

Low temperature superconducting electronics

# Diodes

The *pn* junction is at the basis of conventional electronics



Is it possible to obtain an analog for superconducting circuits?

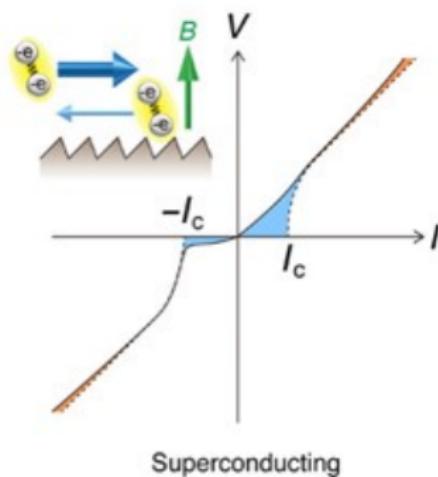
Breaking of both time-reversal and inversion symmetry!

## Non reciprocal transport

### Magneto-chiral anisotropy (MCA)

$$R(I) = R_0(1 + \gamma \hat{e}_z \mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{I})$$

elusive mechanism in bulk semiconductor  $\gamma \sim \frac{E_{SOI}}{E_F} \sim 10^{-3}$   
MCA is strongly enhanced in superconductors



New energy scale  $\Delta \ll E_F \rightarrow \gamma \sim 10^5$  (resistive state)

## SDE experiments

## Article

## Observation of superconducting diode effect

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-020-2590-4> Fuyuki Ando<sup>1</sup>, Yuta Miyasaka<sup>2</sup>, Tian Li<sup>2</sup>, Jun Ishizuka<sup>2</sup>, Tomonori Arakawa<sup>3,4</sup>, Yoichi Shioya<sup>5</sup>

Fuyuki Ando<sup>1</sup>, Yuta Miyazaki<sup>1</sup>, Tian Li<sup>1</sup>, Jun Ishizuka<sup>2</sup>, Tomonori Arakawa<sup>3,4</sup>, Yoichi Shiota

Received: 14 March 2020

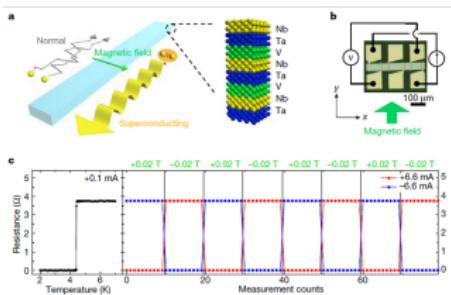
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Accepted: 22 June 2009

Published online: 10 August 2009

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Nonlinear optical and electrical effects associated with a lack of spatial inversion symmetry allow direction-selective propagation and transport of quantum particles such as photons<sup>1</sup> and electrons<sup>2-9</sup>. The most common example of such nonreciprocal



F. Ando et al., Nature 584 (2020) 373.

nature  
nanotechnology

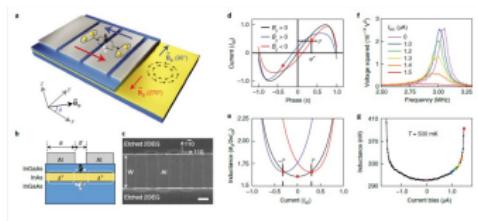
ARTICLES

<https://doi.org/10.1080/02500233.2020.1732322>



## Supercurrent rectification and magnetochiral effects in symmetric Josephson junctions

Christian Baumgartner<sup>18</sup>, Lorenz Fuchs<sup>18</sup>, Andreas Costa<sup>12</sup>, Simon Reinhardt<sup>11</sup>, Sergei Gronin<sup>3,4</sup>, Geoffrey C. Gardner<sup>1,4</sup>, Tyler Lindemann<sup>4,5</sup>, Michael J. Manfra<sup>3,4,5,6,7</sup>, Paulo E. Faria Junior<sup>2</sup>, Denis Kochan<sup>2</sup>, Jaroslav Fabian<sup>12</sup>, Nicola Paradiso<sup>1,12</sup> and Christoph Strunk<sup>1,1</sup>



C. Baumgartner et al., Nat. Nano 17 (2022) 39.

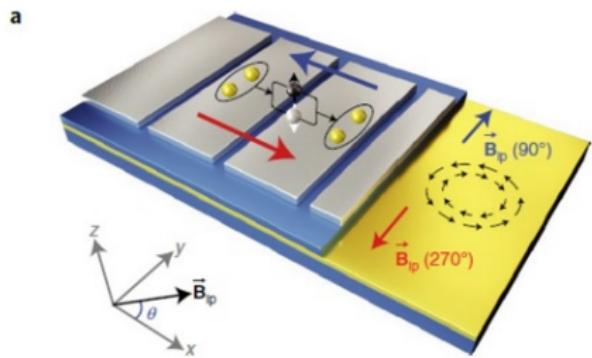
# SDE in Josephson junctions

## The Josephson Diode Effect

- ▶ breaking time-reversal symmetry
- ▶ breaking inversion symmetry

### Hybrid semiconductor/superconductor devices

- ▶ strong spin-orbit interactions: InAs or InSb
- ▶ superconducting leads: Al or Nb

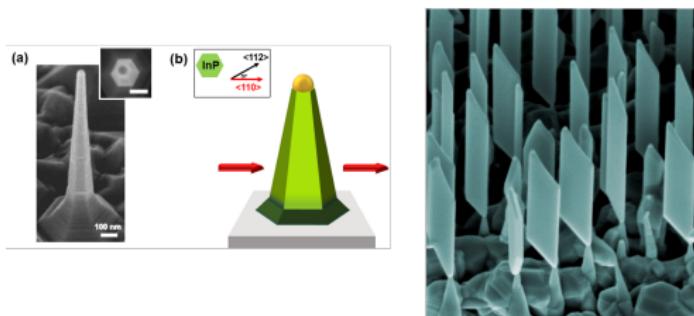


## Why InSb nanoflags?

- ▶ narrow bandgap 0.23eV
- ▶ small effective mass  $m = 0.018m_e$
- ▶ strong spin orbit interactions  $E_{SOI} \sim 200\mu\text{eV}$   $g \sim 50$

InSb challenging to growth 2D quantum wells

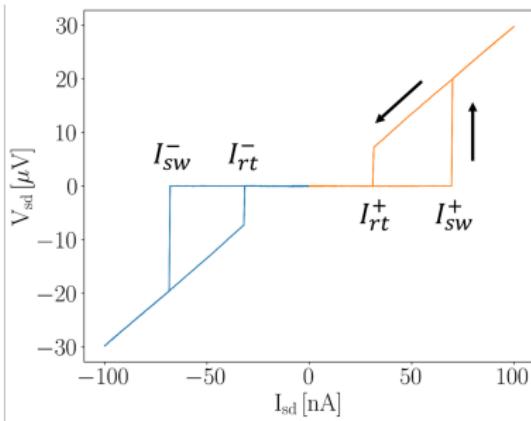
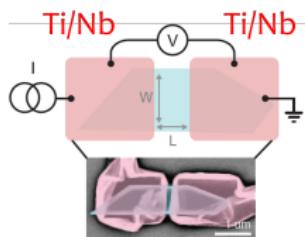
novel approach: **2D nanoflags**



- ▶ defect-free structure
- ▶ mobility  $\sim 29500\text{cm}^2/(\text{Vs})$
- ▶ mean free path  $l_e \sim 500\text{nm}$

# InSb Josephson junctions

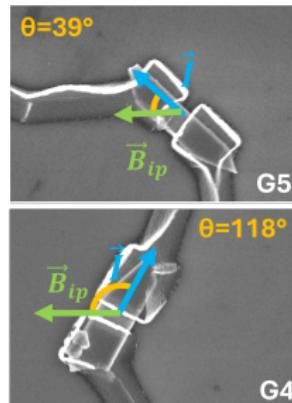
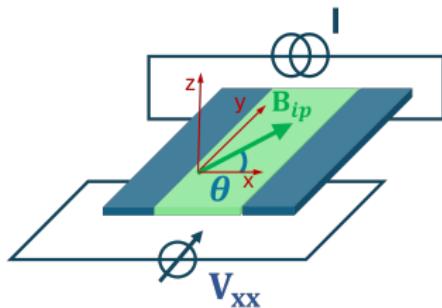
## InSb nanoflag SNS devices



- Nb-Ti superconducting contacts  $\Delta \sim 1.3\text{meV} \rightarrow \Delta^* \sim 200\mu\text{eV}$
- length  $\sim 200\text{nm}$  and width  $\sim 700\text{nm}$
- ballistic regime  $I \ll I_e$
- high transparency  $\tau \sim 0.9$

# Experiment design

## InSb nanoflag planar Josephson junction



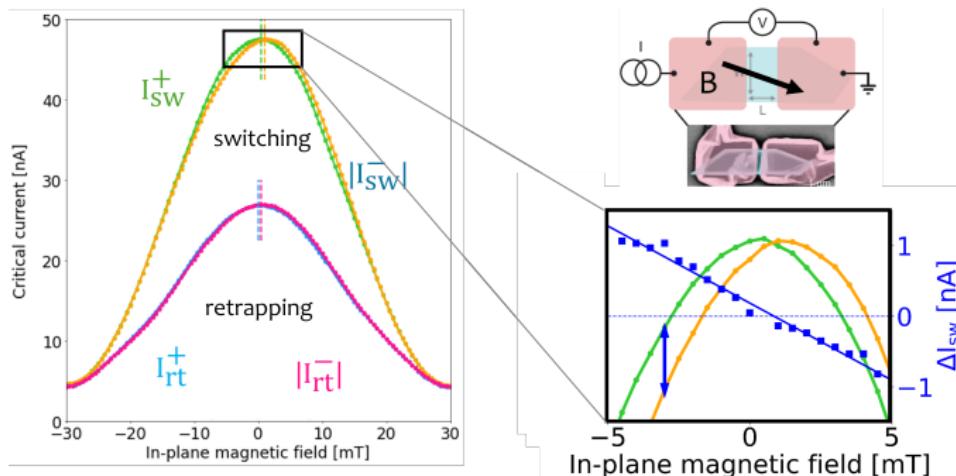
need for a planar  $B$  field

Turini et al NanoLetters 2022

## Josephson diode effect

## Supercurrent at 30mK

$I_{SW}^{\pm}$  switching current in opposite bias directions

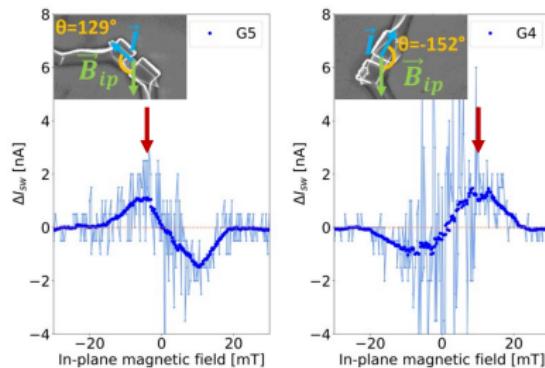


## JDE is driven by magnetic field!

# Supercurrent asymmetry

$$\Delta I_{SW} = I_{SW}^+ - |I_{SW}^-|$$

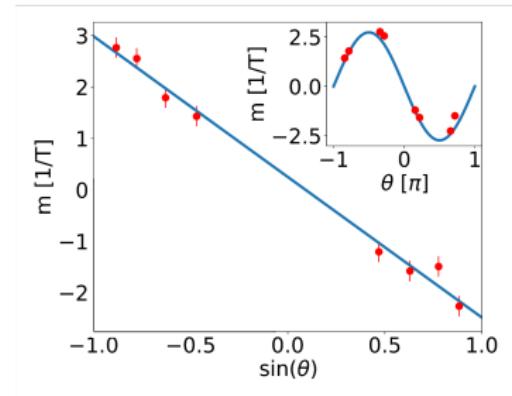
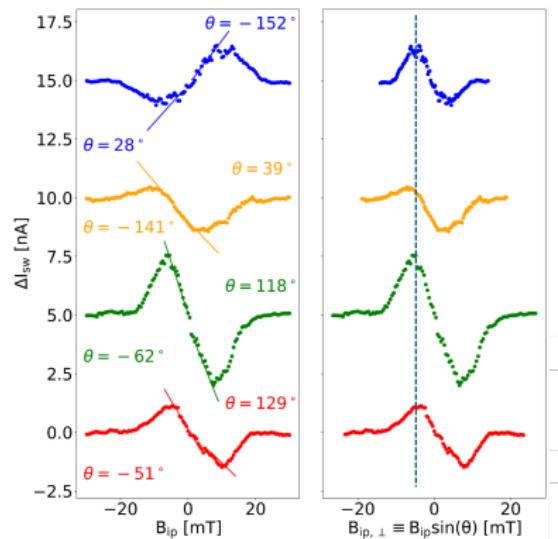
in-plane  $B_{ip}$  field dependence



- ▶ anti-symmetric in  $B$
- ▶ linear behaviour around  $B = 0$
- ▶ rounded maxima
- ▶ suppression above  $\sim 20$  mT

## Angle dependence

JDE depends on the planar angle  $\theta \rightarrow$  Rashba SOI

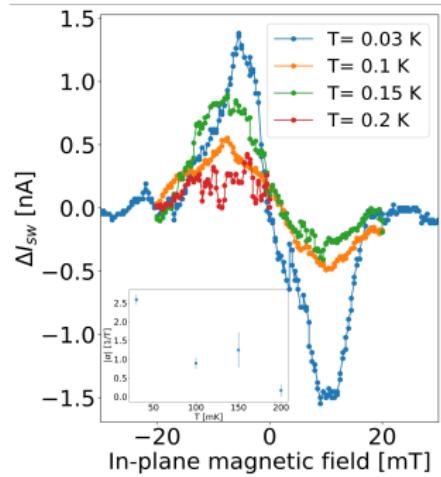


$$\eta = \frac{\Delta I_{SW}}{I_{SW}^+ + |I_{SW}^-|} = m B_{ip}$$

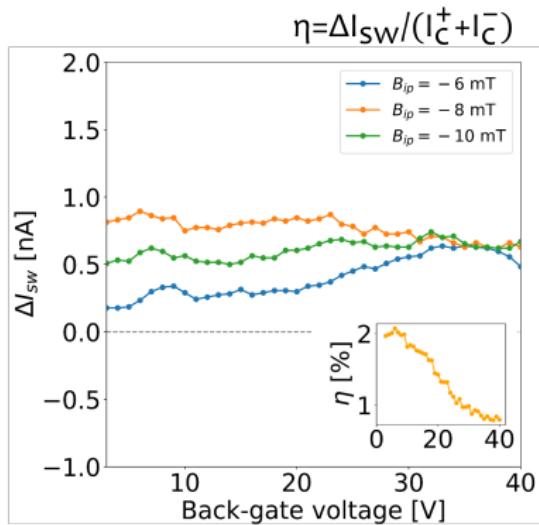
linear coefficient  $m \propto \sin(\theta)$

## Extrinsic parameters

JDE temperature dependence



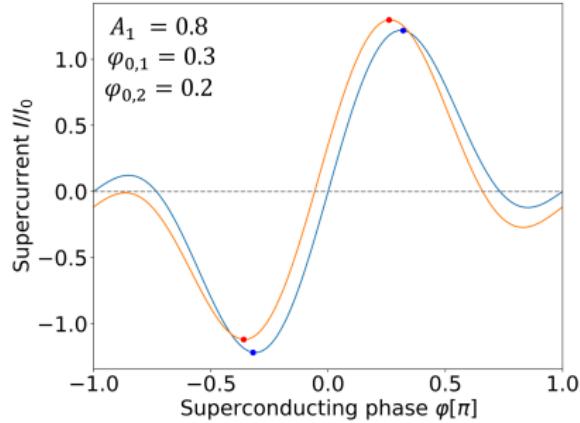
JDE gate-voltage dependence



## JDE interpretation

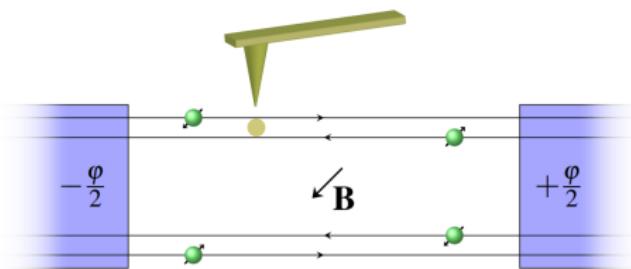
- ballistic and short junction regime
- dominant Rashba SOI
- finite momentum pairing  $q = g\mu_B B/v_F$
- high transparency  $\tau \rightarrow$  skewed CPR

$$I = I_0 \sum_n c_n \sin(n\phi)$$



## Other SNS systems

Superconducting diode effect  
in a topological Josephson junction?



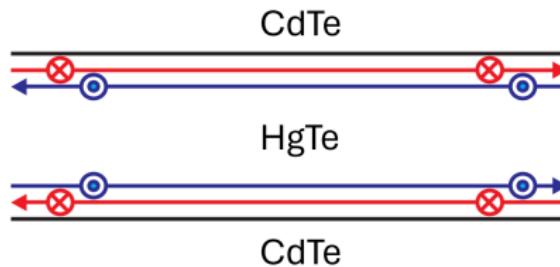
topological insulator in the normal region

Fracassi et al, APL 2024

# Topological insulators

2D topological insulators: quantum spin-Hall effect

- ▶ insulating bulk
- ▶ counterpropagating metallic edge states
- ▶ spin-momentum locking
- ▶ topological protection



example: HgTe/CdTe heterostructures

# Topological JJ

Topological Josephson junction in presence of  $B_z$  field

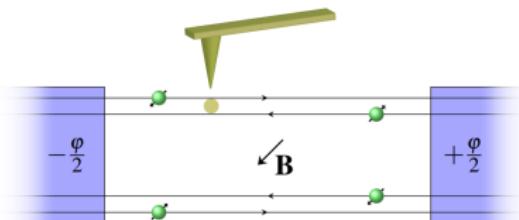
$$I_+(\phi) = I_-(-\phi)$$

On a single helical edge:

- ▶ Anomalous Josephson effect  $I_{\pm}(\phi = 0) \neq 0$
- ▶ Supercurrent rectification  $\text{Max}_{\phi}[I_{\pm}] \neq |\text{Min}_{\phi}[I_{\pm}]|$

NO SDE for the whole system  $I(\phi) = I_+(\phi) + I_-(\phi)$

Locally perturbed topological JJ



## Model

SNS topological junction with a tip

Non-homogeneous system → Bogoliubov De Gennes

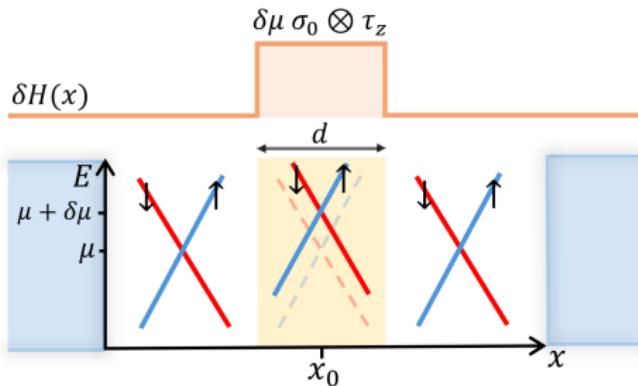
$$H = H_{\text{edge}} + H_{\text{sc}} + H_{\text{tip}}$$

- ▶ Scattering matrix formalism
- ▶ calculation of free energy
- ▶ observable: equilibrium supercurrent

$$I = -\frac{2e}{\beta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \Re \sum_{m \geq 0} \log \det [\mathbf{1} - \mathcal{S}_A \mathcal{P}_{\delta H \rightarrow \Sigma} \mathcal{S}_{\delta H} \mathcal{P}_{\Sigma \rightarrow \delta H}]|_{E=i\omega_m}$$

## Results I

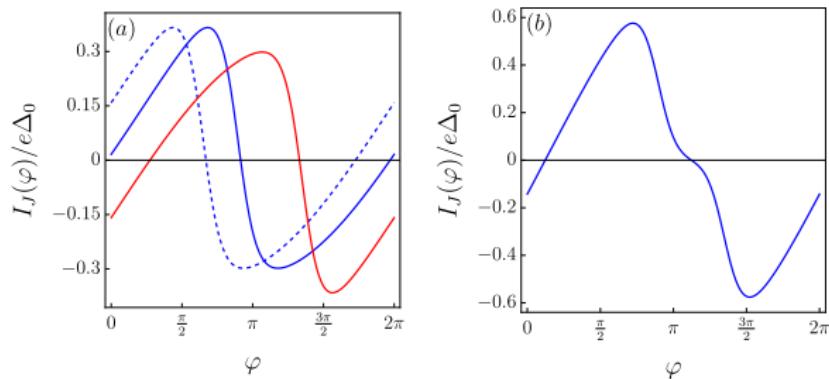
Electrostatic tip  $\rightarrow \Delta\mu$  variation



- ▶ supercurrent insensitive to chemical potential variation
- ▶ robustness to electrostatic disorder
- ▶ NO supercurrent rectification  $\rightarrow$  NO SDE

## Results II

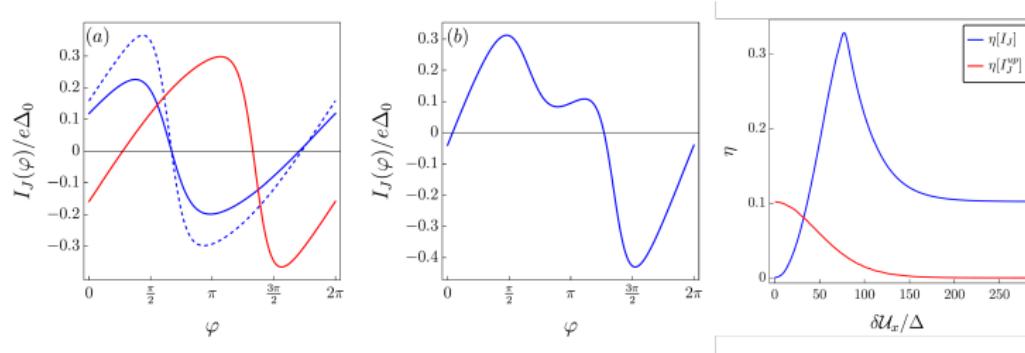
### Magnetic tip along $B_z$ axis



- ▶ Anomalous Josephson effect
- ▶ Tunable phase shift in the CPR
- ▶ still NO superconducting diode effect

## Results III

### Magnetic tip along $B_x$ axis



- ▶ anomalous Josephson effect
- ▶ tunable SDE!
- ▶ sizeable rectification coefficient  $\eta$

## Conclusions

- ▶ Superconducting diode effect
- ▶ InSb nanoflag based Josephson junction
- ▶ Topological Josephson junction with local perturbations

B. Turini et al, NanoLetters **22**, 8502 (2022)



S. Fracassi et al, Appl. Phys. Lett. **124**, 242601 (2024)



## Collaborations and projects

- ▶ **CNR-NANO:** S. Heun, L. Sorba, F. Giazotto, E. Strambini, V. Zannier, I. Verma, A. Crippa, S. Salimian, A. Iorio, B. Turini, L. Chirolli
- ▶ **Univ. Genova:** M. Sasetti, N. Traverso Ziani, S. Traverso, S. Fracassi

Project PRIN 2022 (MUR, Italy): "Topoflags"





