Old materials for new tricks: Routes towards Majorana zero-modes in InAs/GaSb system and beyond

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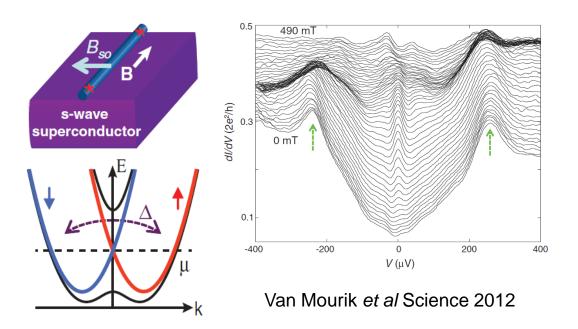
¹ IBM Almaden Research Center

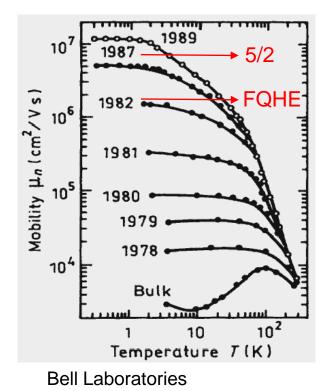
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³ Teledyne Scientific and Imaging

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Majoranas or Majorana ghosts?





Strategies towards more robust Majoranas:

- Increase the energy scale
- Develop systems with in-built protection

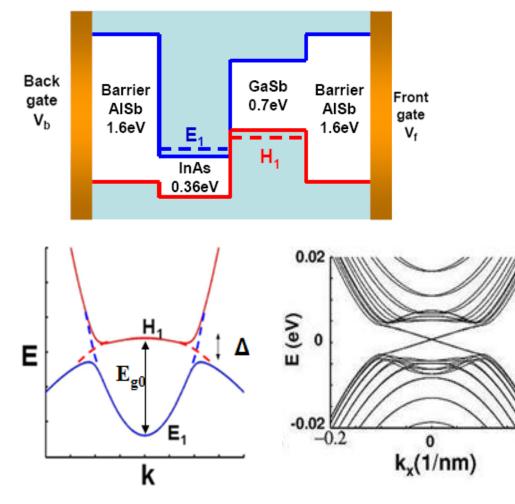
Advertisment: InAs/GaSb is an excellent system for Majoranas



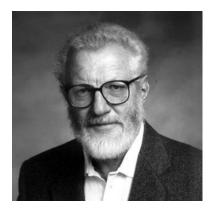
Synopsis

- InAs/GaSb is a 2D TI showing highly quantized edge transport and insulating bulk
- Shows evidence for perfect Andreev reflection
- Indicates considerable degree of topological protection
- Contains all key ingredients for realizing MBS
- It is "user" friendly and commercially available

InAs/GaSb System as 2D TI



Liu et al, Phys. Rev. Lett. 100, 236601 (2008)



Prof. Herbert Kroemer

- Broken-gap band alignment
- Inverted band structure
- TRS
- Topologically protected helical edge states
- First order elastic backscattering processes are not allowed



Helical Edge Modes - Quantized Transport

 For phase coherent systems – ballistic transport:

$$I_{p} = \sum_{q} G_{qp} V_{p} - G_{pq} V_{q}$$

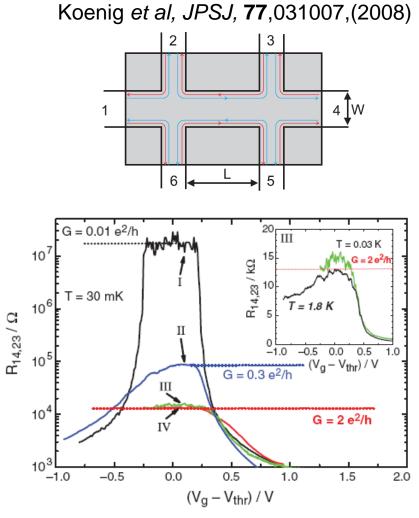
$$G_{pq} = \frac{e^{2}}{h} T_{p \leftarrow q} \quad \text{and} \ T_{p \leftarrow q} = 1$$

$$G_{14,23} = \frac{2e^{2}}{h}$$

For macroscopic devices:

$$G_{14,23} \cong \frac{L_{\phi}}{L} \frac{2e^2}{h}$$

First observed in HgTe/CdTe QWs



Konig et al, Science, 318, 766 (2007)

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Helical edge modes in four probe geometry

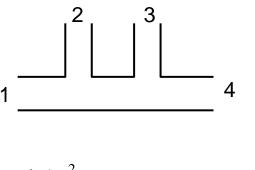
 For phase coherent samples Landauer-Buttiker formula gives conductance value:

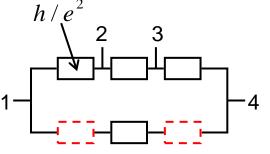
$$G_{14,23} = \frac{4e^2}{h}$$

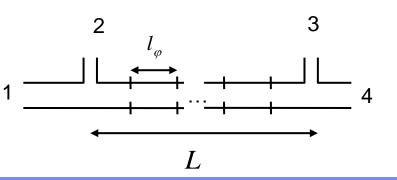
 Longer samples can be modeled by inserting phase breaking probes and applying LBformula:

$$G_{14,23} = \frac{2e^2}{h} \left(\frac{l_{\varphi}}{L} + \left(\frac{l_{\varphi}}{L} \right)^2 \right)$$

In macroscopic limit 2D TIs are poor conductors!







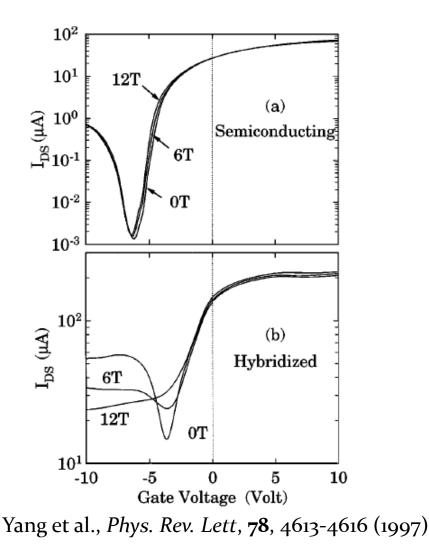
Early Experimental Work in InAs/GaSb QWs

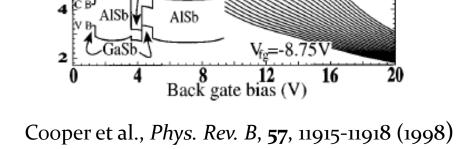
16

14

Longitudinal resistance (k0)

InAs





units)

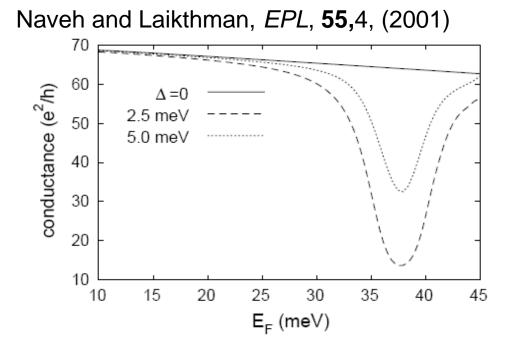
Energy (Arb.

In-plane wave vector

 $V_{fg}=-14V$



Residual bulk conductivity – singular role of disorder

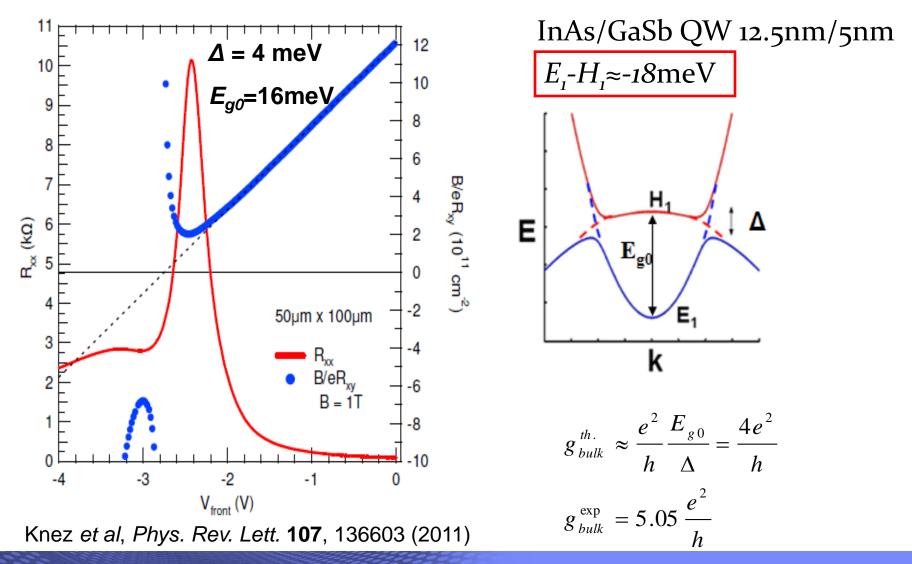


$$g(T=0) \propto \frac{e^2}{h} \frac{E_{g0}}{\Delta}, \qquad \Gamma << \Delta << E_{g0}$$

- Residual bulk conductivity exists and is driven by disorder (level broadening)
- Not a simple impurity band problem
- Singular effect non-zero conductivity even in the limit of vanishing level broadening
- Bulk conductivity can be tuned

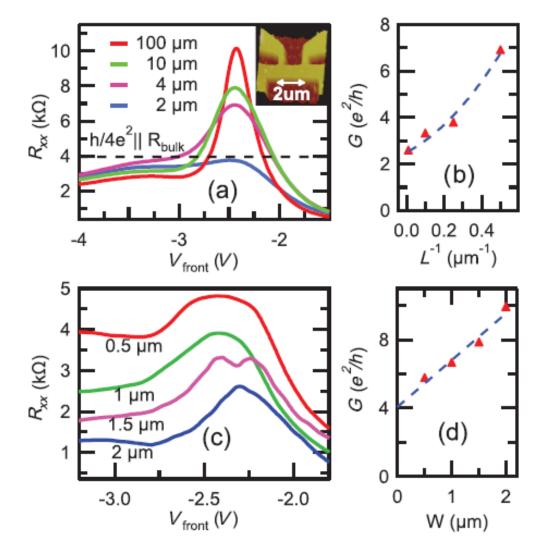


Transport in macroscopic devices



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Scaling evidence for helical edge channels



Knez et al, Phys. Rev. Lett. 107, 136603 (2011)

$$\frac{L}{W} = 2$$

$$G_{14,23} \cong G_{bulk} + \frac{2e^2}{h} \left(\frac{l_{\varphi}}{L} + \left(\frac{l_{\varphi}}{L} \right)^2 \right)$$

$$G_{bulk} = (2.5 \pm 0.3) \frac{e^2}{h}$$

$$l_{\varphi} = (2.1 \pm 0.3) \mu m$$

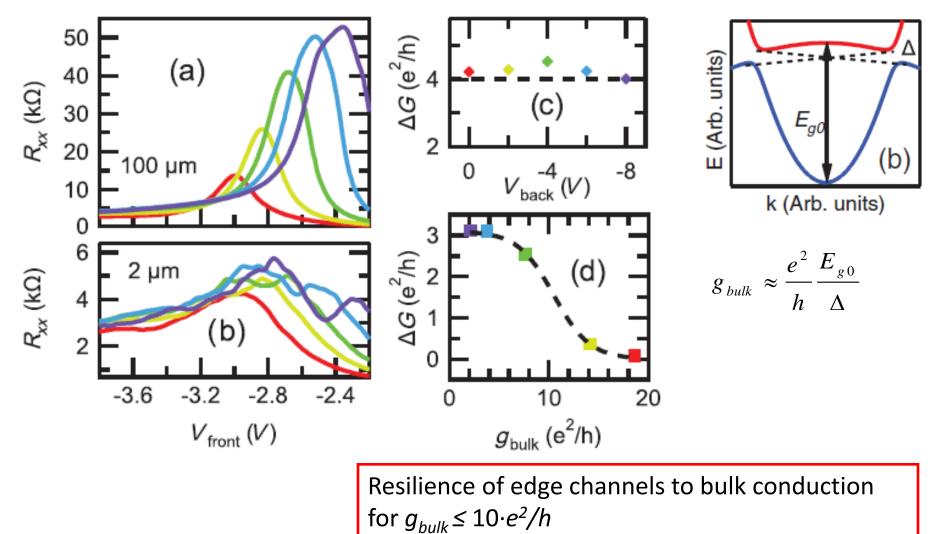
$$L = 2 \mu m$$

$$G_{14,23} = G_{edge} + \frac{g_{bulk}}{L} \cdot W$$

$$g_{bulk} = (5.4 \pm 1.0) \frac{e^2}{h}$$

$$G_{edge} = (4.1 \pm 0.7) \frac{e^2}{h}$$

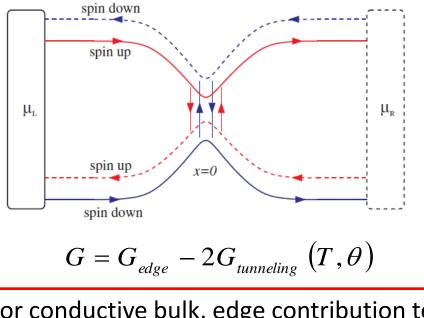
Tuning the band-structure



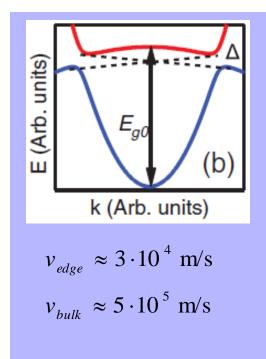


Decoupling of edge to bulk in transport

Ström and Johannesson, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **102**, 096806 (2009) Väyrynen and T. Ojanen, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **106**, 076803 (2011)

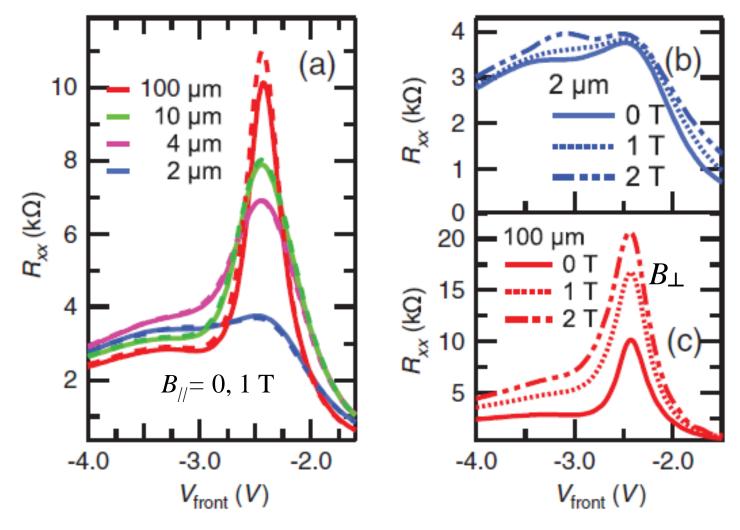


For conductive bulk, edge contribution to transport is expected to diminish.



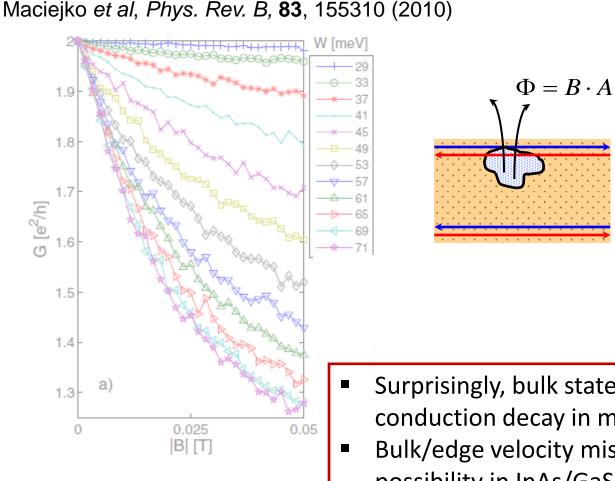
Edge channels decouple due to large Fermi velocity mismatch.

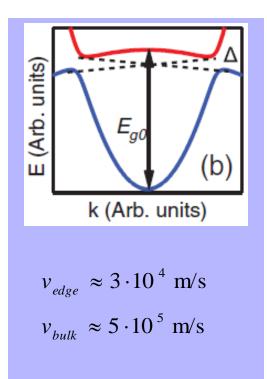
Magnetic field "in"-dependence



Knez et al, Phys. Rev. Lett. 107, 136603 (2011)

Understanding magnetic field "in"-dependence

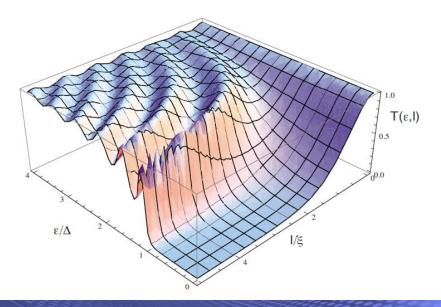




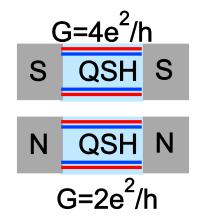
- Surprisingly, bulk states are necessary for edge conduction decay in magnetic field!
- Bulk/edge velocity mismatch reduces this possibility in InAs/GaSb

Probing QSH State via Andreev Reflection

- Proposed by Adrouger et al
- At typical S-N interface both normal reflections and Andreev reflections are possible
- At S-QSH interface backscattering is prohibited and normal reflection is excluded

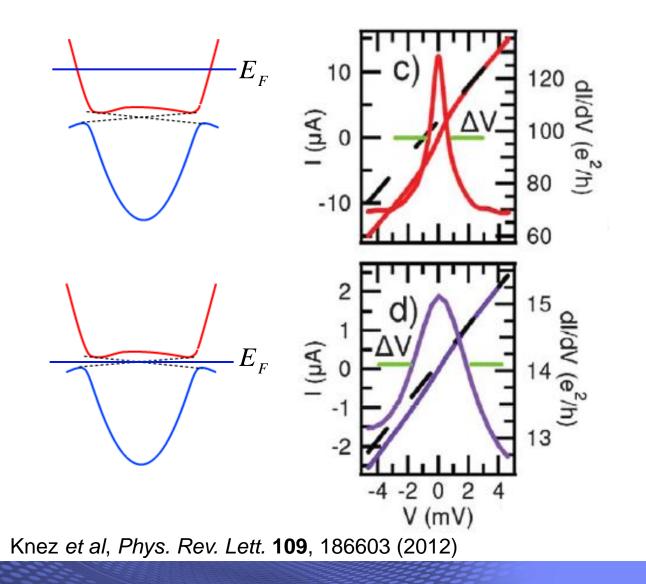


For QSH edges: $I \approx 2 \frac{e^2}{h} \cdot [1 + A - B] \cdot V$ $A(V) = \begin{cases} 1 & V < \frac{\Delta}{e} \\ \left(\frac{\Delta}{eV}\right)^2 & V >> \frac{\Delta}{e} \end{cases}$

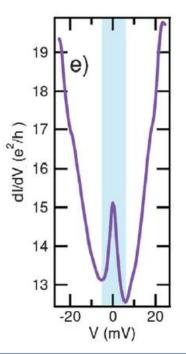




Andreev reflection in and outside of mini-gap

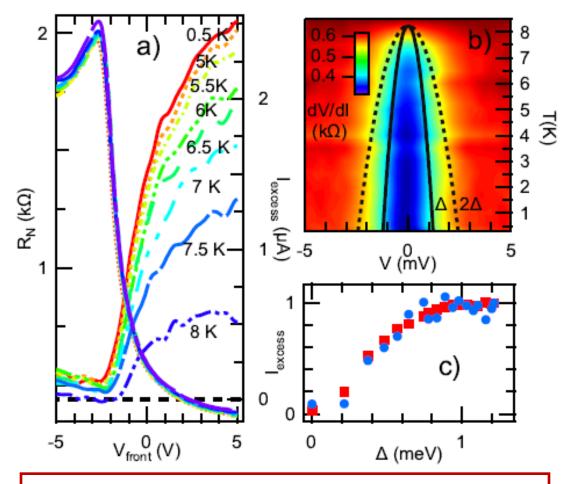


- Interface transparency of 70% in electron regime
- Broad peak of ~2e²/h in the mini-gap regime



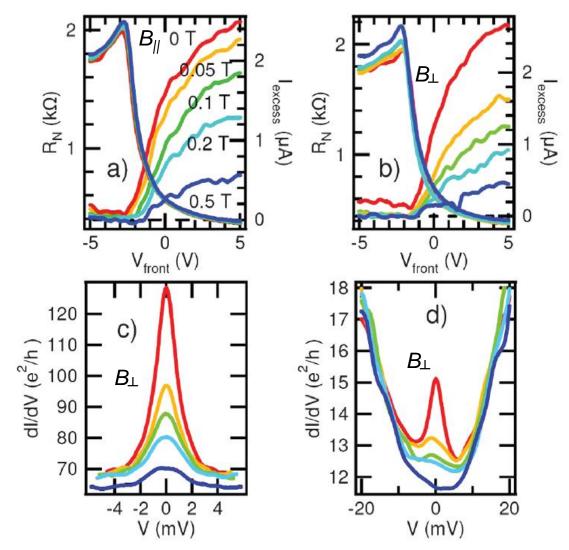
Temperature dependence





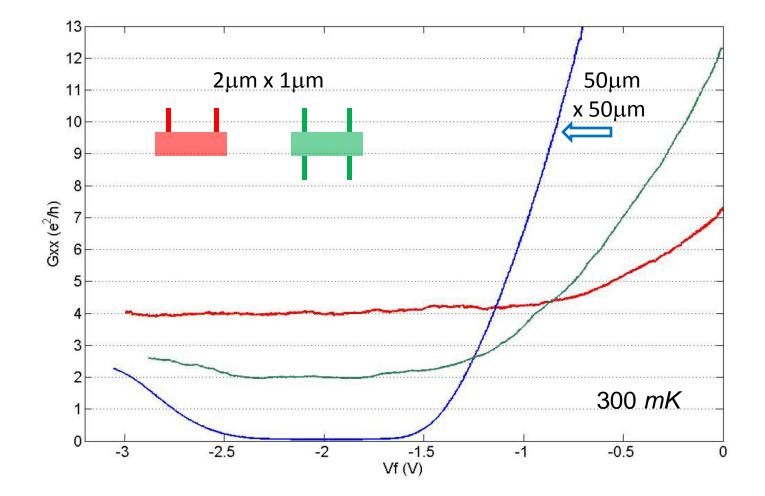
Excess currents in and above the gap show equal suppression with temperature.

Magnetic field dependence



Knez et al, Phys. Rev. Lett. 109, 186603 (2012)

News Flash: Conductance Quantization in InAs/GaSb



Raw data: Lingjie Du, Ivan Knez, Rui-Rui Du, Gerry Sullivan



Conclusions

- InAs/GaSb shows highly quantized edge transport in the topologically insulating regime
- Bulk transport can be completely suppressed by clever structure engineering
- Shows evidence for perfect Andreev reflection and topological protection from backscattering of the edge channels
- Topological protection, high transparency of superconducting contacts, tuning capability, and commercial availability, make InAs/GaSb "the" system of choice for realizing Majorana bound states
- Experiments are underway at Rice, IBM, Stanford, UC Riverside, Peking and elsewhere
- We truly hope that this system will exit realms of a single lab and will significantly contribute to further experimental and theoretical exploration of TI physics in its purest form