

π and 4π Josephson Effects Mediated by a Dirac SemimetalW. Yu,¹ W. Pan,¹ D. L. Medlin,² M. A. Rodriguez,¹ S. R. Lee,¹ Zhi-qiang Bao,³ and F. Zhang³¹*Sandia National Laboratories, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87185, USA*²*Sandia National Laboratories, Livermore, California 94551, USA*³*Department of Physics, University of Texas at Dallas, Dallas, Texas 75080, USA* (Received 19 November 2017; revised manuscript received 12 January 2018; published 27 April 2018)

Cd_3As_2 is a three-dimensional topological Dirac semimetal with connected Fermi-arc surface states. It has been suggested that topological superconductivity can be achieved in the nontrivial surface states of topological materials by utilizing the superconductor proximity effect. Here we report observations of both π and 4π periodic supercurrents in aluminum- Cd_3As_2 -aluminum Josephson junctions. The π period is manifested by both the magnetic-field dependence of the critical supercurrent and the appearance of half-integer Shapiro steps in the ac Josephson effect. Our macroscopic theory suggests that the π period arises from interference between the induced bulk superconductivity and the induced Fermi-arc surface superconductivity. The 4π period is manifested by the missing first Shapiro steps and is expected for topological superconductivity.

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A three-dimensional topological Dirac semimetal has symmetry-protected linear energy dispersions in all three momentum directions giving rise to many unusual properties and phenomena [1–3]. One of the exciting theoretical predictions is the existence of connected Fermi-arc states on the surfaces of a Dirac semimetal [1–3]. It has been predicted that topological superconductivity [4,5] can be achieved by coupling nontrivial surface states, for example, through the so-called proximity effect to conventional superconductors [6]. Such topological superconductivity may harbor Majorana zero modes, which are potential building blocks for topological quantum computation [7]. Among many known Dirac semimetals, Cd_3As_2 [3] has uniquely useful properties: it is air stable, and it can be readily grown by vapor transport [8], pulsed laser deposition [9], and more recently molecular beam epitaxy [10]. Thus, Cd_3As_2 is a particularly promising material for topological quantum computation applications.

Since the discovery of Cd_3As_2 as a stable Dirac semimetal [3,11,12,8], multiple approaches have been used to realize topological superconductivity [13] in this material. In initial efforts about two years ago, two groups using point contact technique, reported tentative evidence of unconventional superconductivity in Cd_3As_2 [14,15]. However, in these studies, the hallmark of superconductivity, a zero-resistance state, was not observed. Later, by using the high-pressure technique, superconductivity and the zero-resistance state were achieved [16]. Yet, further x-ray diffraction (XRD) analysis showed that the pressure induced superconducting transition was accompanied by a structure transition [16,17]. Thus, it is not clear whether the induced superconductivity is topological.

On the other hand, because the surface states in Cd_3As_2 are similar to those of topological insulators, topological

superconductivity can also be achieved in Cd_3As_2 through the proximity effect that couples its surface states to an *s*-wave Josephson junction [6,18]. The induced pairing in the surface states gives rise to topologically protected gapless Andreev bound states, i.e., Majorana zero modes, whose energies vary 4π periodically with the superconducting phase difference across the junction [19–24]. This 4π periodicity, which can be manifested in the ac Josephson effect via missing odd-integer Shapiro steps, has been regarded as a compelling experimental signature of realizing topological superconductivity [20–24]. In addition, the induced pairing in the coexisting bulk states can lead to normal superconductivity, with a 2π -period Josephson effect. The interference between the surface topological superconductor and bulk normal superconductor can further produce a π -period Josephson effect, which can be revealed by the appearance of half-integer steps in the ac Josephson effect [see the Supplemental Material (SM) for details [25]].

In this Letter, we report the observation of superconducting supercurrent states in aluminum- Cd_3As_2 -aluminum Josephson junctions. The most important outcome of these experiments is that both π and 4π periodic supercurrent states are clearly observed. Complementary theoretical modeling by a resistively shunted junction model [25–27] suggests that the π period is due to interference of the induced bulk superconductivity and the induced Fermi-arc surface superconductivity, whereas the 4π period is expected in a topological superconductor [19–23]. Taken together, our results provide compelling evidence that we have achieved Fermi-arc topological superconductivity in the Dirac semimetal Cd_3As_2 .

The Cd_3As_2 polycrystalline ingots used in this study were purchased from a commercial source. Our detailed XRD analysis (Fig. S1 in the SM [25]) shows that the

ingots only contain a single phase of Cd_3As_2 . The extracted lattice constants are $a=1.2680(2)\text{nm}$ and $c=2.5308(6)\text{nm}$, consistent with both recent reports [28–30,17] and ICDD powder-diffraction-file data [31]. We note that reported lattice constants vary slightly with each group suggesting that the various forms of Cd_3As_2 currently in use (polycrystalline powders, polycrystalline ingots, and single crystals) have subtly different residual-strain states, stoichiometries, or defect contents. In the SM [25], we also show the 2D pole figures for a Cd_3As_2 ingot (Fig. S2) sampled from the batch used in our transport studies. As discussed in the SM, the pole-figure data indicate that the Cd_3As_2 ingots used in the present work consist of randomly oriented, large-grain polycrystals. The large grain size and random orientation necessitated use of specialized, area-detector-based diffraction methods in order to reliably verify the Cd_3As_2 phase and to characterize its orientation distribution; details of these methods are separately reported by Rodriguez *et al.* [32].

The mechanical exfoliation method is used to obtain Cd_3As_2 thin flakes from the initial ingot materials (see SM [25]). We note that deformation during the exfoliation may introduce crystal defects beyond those of the initial polycrystalline ingot. In preparing our Cd_3As_2 devices, we always choose the most flat and shiny flakes for sample fabrication. In Fig. S3 in the SM [25], we show the observation of quantum oscillations [33–39] in one of the thin flakes made with conventional Ohmic contacts, indicating this material is of high quality and well suited to achieve transparent Josephson junctions. To fabricate superconductor- Cd_3As_2 -superconductor Josephson junctions, we deposit thin flakes of Cd_3As_2 on a Si/SiO₂ substrate followed by electron beam lithography to define electrical contacts. Ti/Al (10 nm/200 nm) bilayers are used as the superconductor electrodes to ensure good electrical contact and supercurrent in the junctions at low temperatures. In Fig. S4 in the SM [25], we show a transmission electron microscopy (TEM) image of the cross section of one fabricated device. Smooth interfaces are seen between the substrate and Cd_3As_2 flake as well as between the Cd_3As_2 and contact materials, respectively. The observed thickness of Cd_3As_2 flake is $\sim 200\text{nm}$. The inset of Fig. 1(a) shows a scanning electron microscopy (SEM) image of a typical as-fabricated device (junction A). In this device, the junction length $L_j = 90\text{nm}$ and the junction area $S_j = \sim 4.5 \times 10^{-14}\text{m}^2$ (note that the adjacent electrode widths are $\sim 500\text{nm}$ and provide a length scale for the image). Several junctions of different sizes were fabricated and studied. Consistent results were obtained in all the junction devices. In this Letter, we mainly focus on the data measured in junction A. Additional data from junction B are included in the SM [25].

Figure 1(a) shows the resistance of junction A as a function of temperature (R - T trace) at zero magnetic field (B). The resistance is constant at high temperatures, with a

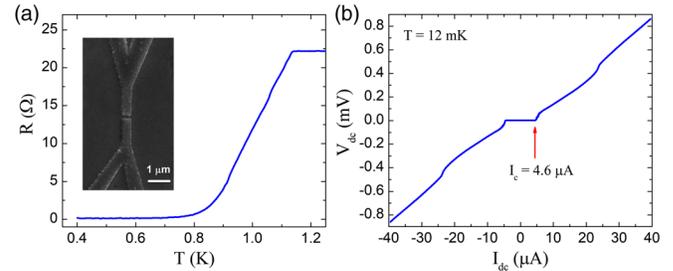


FIG. 1. Experimental configuration and observation of supercurrents in Cd_3As_2 . (a) The resistance of a superconductor- Cd_3As_2 -superconductor junction versus temperature at zero magnetic field. A zero-resistance state is reached below $T_c = 0.8\text{K}$. Inset shows a scanning electron microscopy image of a Josephson junction. (b) The current-voltage (I - V) characteristic of junction A measured at $T = 12\text{mK}$. Supercurrent is observed with a critical current $I_c = 4.6\mu\text{A}$.

sharp drop occurring at a temperature $T \sim 1.1\text{K}$ due to the onset of a superconducting transition of Ti/Al electrodes. The resistance continues to decrease as the junction cools down and reaches the zero-resistance state below the transition temperature $T_c = 0.8\text{K}$.

Figure 1(b) displays the current-voltage (I - V) characteristics of the junction measured at $T = 12\text{mK}$. For large dc currents I_{dc} , the I - V curve follows a straight line with a nonzero slope indicating a normal state of the junction. From the slope of the I - V curve, the normal-state resistance of $R_n \sim 23.8\Omega$ is extracted. In the regime $|I_{dc}| < 4.6\mu\text{A}$, the voltage across the junction is zero, demonstrating a robust Josephson supercurrent state. The critical current $I_c \sim 4.6\mu\text{A}$ is marked by the arrow. The $I_c R_n$ product gives a characteristic voltage of $\sim 110\mu\text{V}$ for junction A. This value is consistent with the transition temperature of 0.8K (or an energy gap $\Delta \sim 120\mu\text{V}$, assuming $\Delta = 1.76k_B T_c$), indicating that a highly transparent interface has been achieved in our junction device.

To further investigate the properties of the supercurrent states within the junction, we studied the magnetic-field dependence of the critical current I_c . Figure 2(a) shows a 2D color plot of dV/dI as a function of the dc bias current and the magnetic field, with the junction held at 12mK . We note here that dV/dI is purposely used in this plot to enhance the contrast. The uniformly colored blue area shows the superconductivity regime, and the sharp edge of the region highlights the value of I_c . The supercurrent completely vanishes at about 40mT , at which point junction A becomes the normal state. Indeed, as shown in Fig. 2(b), the magnetoresistance is zero around $B = 0\text{T}$, increases quickly around 30mT , and then saturates when B is larger than 40mT and the junction has reached the normal state. In Fig. 2(c), we plot the value of the critical current as a function of magnetic field. It is clearly seen that the critical current I_c displays a nonmonotonic B field dependence around $B = 0$. I_c first increases with increasing B , reaching a maximal value of $\sim 4.8\mu\text{A}$ at $B \sim 5\text{mT}$,

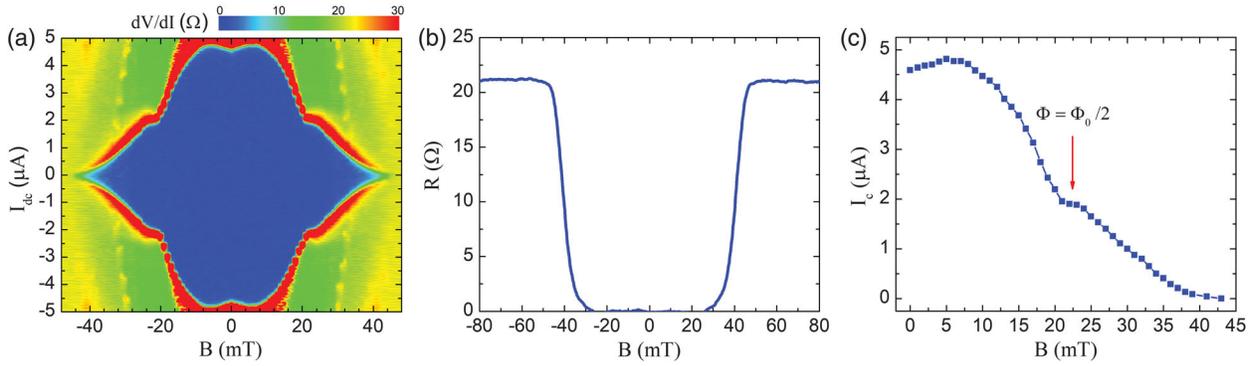


FIG. 2. Current-phase measurements of an Al-Cd₃As₂-Al Josephson junction. (a) 2D color plot of dV/dI with respect to the magnetic field and the dc current to better demonstrate the current-phase relationship. The blue area represents the superconducting state and the edge exhibits critical current I_c . (b) The magnetoresistance of junction A measured at 12 mK. The resistance remains zero around $B = 0$ and starts to increase at $B = 30$ mT. At $B > 40$ mT, the superconductivity is completely destructed and the junction is in the normal state. (c) I_c in junction A is plotted as a function of magnetic field. I_c enhancement induced by the magnetic field has been observed in the low magnetic-field regime due to the strong spin-orbit coupling. The weak minimum at $B = 22$ mT labeled by the arrow corresponds to $\Phi = \Phi_0/2$, indicating a π -period supercurrent.

and then decreases continuously. We note that this magnetic-field-induced enhancement in I_c has recently been reported in InAs material systems [40,41] and argued as a result of strong spin-orbit coupling. Because spin-orbit coupling is known to be very strong in Cd₃As₂ [42], we infer that the same mechanism also applies to our device.

Further, more detailed examination of Figs. 2(a) and 2(c) proves yet more revealing. First, we note that I_c does not exhibit the oscillatory Fraunhofer-like pattern as expected for Josephson junctions [43]. This is due to the extremely small junction size of our device. Given the junction area S_j of $\sim 4.5 \times 10^{-14}$ m², the first minimum of I_c is expected to occur at $B = \Phi_0/S_j \sim 46$ mT for the 2π period in a Josephson junction. Here, $\Phi_0 = h/2e = 2.067 \times 10^{-15}$ Wb is the magnetic flux quantum, h the Plank constant, and e the electron charge. This value is larger than the B_c of 40 mT in our device, thus explaining the lack of oscillatory I_c behavior. Second, we note that the dependence of I_c on magnetic field shows a surprising kink behavior at a smaller magnetic field of ~ 22 mT. Intriguingly, $B \sim 22$ mT corresponds to $\Phi_0/2$ or a π -period supercurrent with respect to phase difference. The appearance of this π period is corroborated below by the observation of the half-integer Shapiro steps in ac Josephson measurements [44]. This π period, as we will argue later, is very likely due to the interference between the bulk superconductivity and the surface conductivity in our junction device.

The ac Josephson effect is studied by measuring the I - V characteristics with microwave radiation of varying frequencies and powers. We caution here that the microwave power we quote in the Letter is the value measured at room temperature external to our cryostat. Since microwave loss in the semirigid coax cable connecting to our low-temperature experimental setup is frequency dependent, the exact microwave power delivered at the device level differs from the external measurements. Figure 3(a)

shows I - V curves measured at a microwave frequency of $f = 6.5$ GHz, with the junction temperature held at 200 mK. Shapiro steps are clearly visible at $V_{dc} = Nh f/2e$ (where N is an integer) that relates to the 2π -period supercurrent. As the microwave frequency is increased to a higher value, for example, $f = 10.5$ GHz, extra steps start to appear at half-integers when microwave power is increased. For example, in the blue trace of Fig. 3(b) with a low irradiation power of $P = -3$ dBm, the Shapiro steps occur at $N = 1, 2, 3, \dots$. When the irradiation power increases to 2 dBm as in the green trace, fractional Shapiro steps emerge at half-integers, i.e., $V_{dc} = Nh f/4e$. Half-integer steps are also observed at other high frequencies.

Half-integer Shapiro steps have been occasionally observed before [44–49] in superconducting quantum interference devices (SQUIDs). In a SQUID, the supercurrent bifurcates into the two paths of the ring and interferes after the recombination. The interference pattern strongly depends on the phase difference between the two paths as well as the self-inductance of the ring. Because of the coexistence of bulk-state and surface-state channels in the Dirac semimetal, our Josephson junction can be viewed effectively as a SQUID with bulk-surface interference, as shown in Fig. 4. As such, our device can naturally be described by a resistively shunted junction model [25,26]. Following the perturbative analysis in Ref. [27], the current in shunted parallel junctions may be written (see the SM for details [25]) as

$$I = 2\text{Im} \left(x e^{i\phi_0} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} J_{-k}(a) e^{i(\omega_0 - k\omega)\tau} + \pi \beta y^2 e^{i2\phi_0} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} J_{-k}(2a) e^{i(2\omega_0 - k\omega)\tau} \right),$$

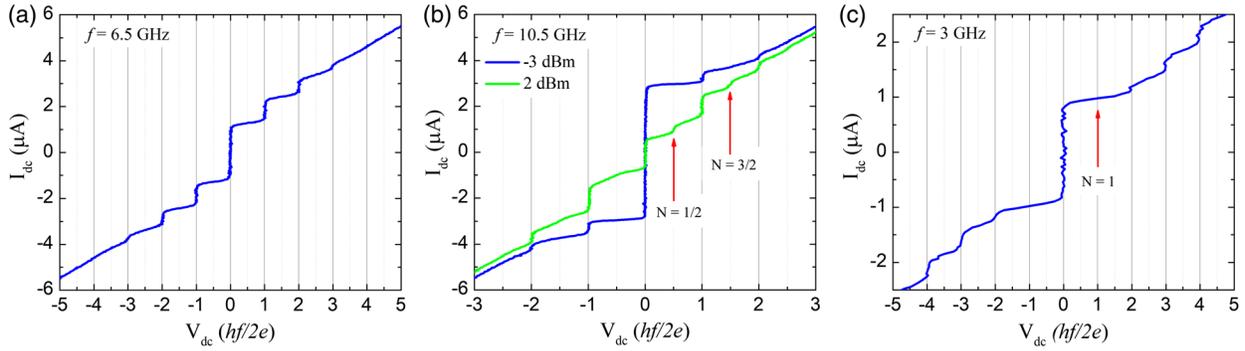


FIG. 3. Observation of the ac Josephson effect in an Al-Cd₃As₂-Al Josephson junction. (a) I - V curves measured with microwave irradiation $f = 6.5$ GHz for different irradiation power values. Integer Shapiro steps are clearly visible at $V_{dc} = Nh f/2e$ due to the ac Josephson effect. (b) I - V curves measured with microwave irradiation $f = 10.5$ GHz. Integer Shapiro steps are observed for low irradiation power $P = -3$ dBm (blue trace). With increasing irradiation power, fractional Shapiro steps emerge. The green trace shows the I - V curve measured with $P = 2$ dBm. Half-integer Shapiro steps are marked by the red arrows. (c) I - V curves for microwave irradiation of low frequency $f = 3$ GHz. For high irradiation power, all integer steps are visible. When the power is lowered, step $N = 1$ is missing, indicating a 4π periodic Josephson effect.

where $x = \cos \pi\Psi$, $y = \sin \pi\Psi$, $\omega_0 = V_0/RI_c$, $a = 2\pi V_1/\omega_f\Phi_0$, $\omega = \Phi_0\omega_f/2\pi RI_c$, $\beta = LI_c/\Phi_0$, $\tau = 2\pi RI_c t/\Phi_0$, $V = V_0 + V_1 \cos(\omega_f t)$, ϕ_0 is an initial constant, Φ_0 the magnetic flux quantum, Ψ the phase difference between the bulk and surface channels, and J_k is the k th order Bessel function. As further discussed in the SM [25], this model indicates that the π period most likely arises from a sizable self-inductance in the junction and a spontaneous phase difference (close to π) between the induced bulk and surface superconductivity that give rise to the pronounced half-integer steps. More detailed microscopic simulations are under development and will be dedicated to a separate publication.

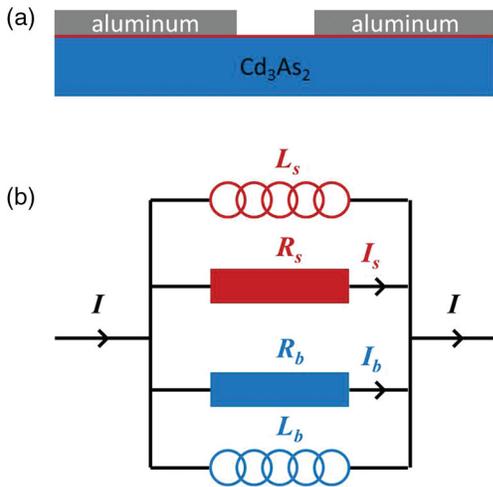


FIG. 4. The SQUID diagram used in our macroscopic model. (a) Schematic sideview of the superconductor-Cd₃As₂-superconductor device structure used in our experiment. (b) Schematic circuit diagram showing the coexistence of bulk-state (indicated by the blue color) and surface-state (indicated by the red color) channels in the Dirac semimetal. $L_{s(b)}$, $R_{s(b)}$, and $I_{s(b)}$ are the surface (bulk) inductance, resistance, and current.

One of the hallmarks of topological superconductivity is the existence of a 4π -period supercurrent in a Josephson junction, as a consequence of the formation of topologically protected gapless Andreev bound states whose energies vary 4π periodically with the superconducting phase differences across the junction [19–23]. This 4π period can be manifested either in the Fraunhofer pattern (which as already noted we cannot access) or in the ac Josephson effect via missing odd-integer Shapiro steps (for which we probed further). In Fig. 3(c), we show I - V curves taken at $f = 3$ GHz. Similar to previous works [50,51], the disappearance of the first ($N = \pm 1$) Shapiro steps is observed at relatively low frequencies in our sample. At relatively high frequencies, the $N = \pm 1$ steps reappear, as shown in Fig. 3(a). Also, consistent with previous works [50,51], only the $N = \pm 1$ steps disappear. Other odd steps, $N = \pm 3, 5$, etc. remain visible at all of the frequencies studied in this work. The observed disappearance of the $N = \pm 1$ steps at lower frequencies suggests the realization of a topological surface superconductivity.

In summary, we fabricated superconductor-Cd₃As₂-superconductor junctions out of Cd₃As₂ flakes. Transport properties of the junctions were investigated. At low temperature, we observed Josephson supercurrent in Cd₃As₂ that was induced by the proximity effect. The dependence of the supercurrent on the magnetic field was studied in detail and revealed multiple unusual behaviors. The critical current I_c exhibited a weak minimum at $\Phi_0/2$ indicating π -period Josephson effect. An anomalous I_c enhancement by the magnetic field was also observed due to strong spin-orbit coupling in Cd₃As₂. Finally, Shapiro steps and anomalous step behavior were observed when microwave irradiation was applied and then varied in power and frequency, demonstrating the presence of the ac Josephson effect within the junctions. Particularly, several half-integer steps and one missing odd-integer step were clearly evidenced. The

realization of an unconventional Josephson supercurrent in Cd_3As_2 with surface-bulk interference presents an important step towards searching for topological surface superconductivity and non-Abelian Majorana zero modes.

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Note added in proof.—Before we conclude the paper, one remark is in order. A recent theory [52] finds a jump in the current-phase relationship in a similar junction structure when the phase difference between the two superconducting electrodes is π . This is shown to be due to the formation of Majorana flat bands. More experiments are planned to further examine this scenario.

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