

Visualizing out-of-equilibrium superconductivity

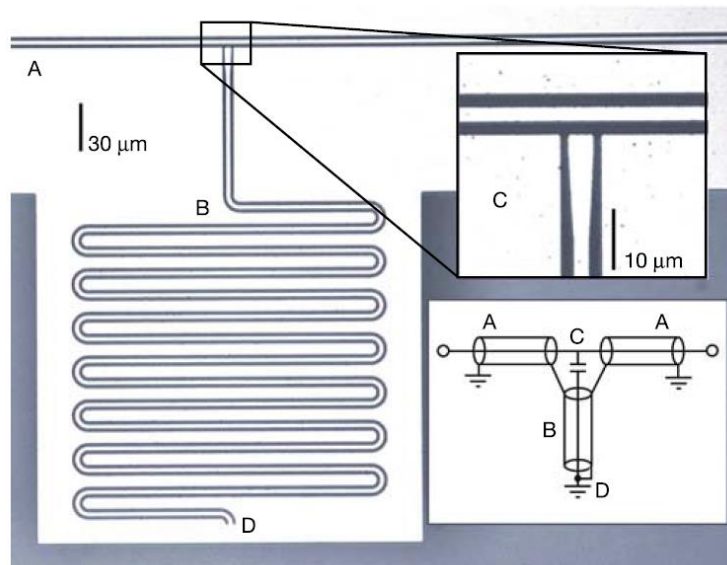
Claude Chapelier, *INAC, CEA - UGA*

Eduard Driessen, *IRAM*

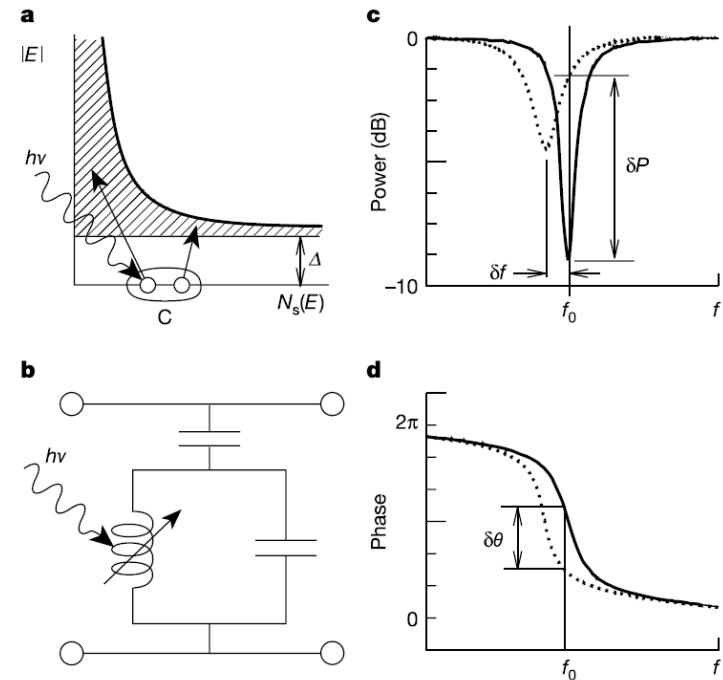
TiN

- 1- Superconducting Photon detector
- 2- Critical current microscopy

Superconducting photon detector



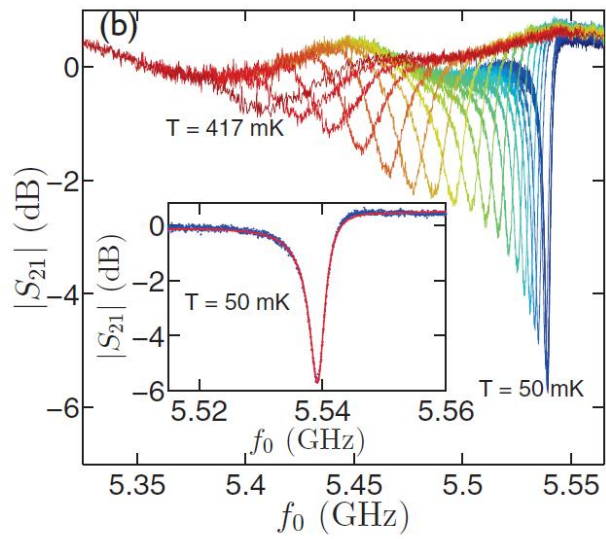
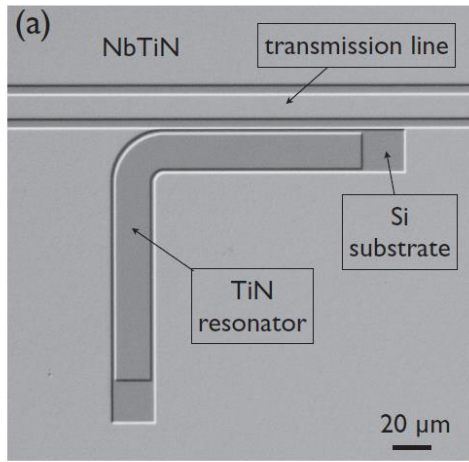
$$f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}} \quad L = \frac{m}{n_s e^2} = \frac{\hbar R_n}{\pi \Delta(T) \tanh \frac{\Delta(T)}{2k_B T}}$$



P.K. Day et al., *Nature* **425**, 817 (2003)

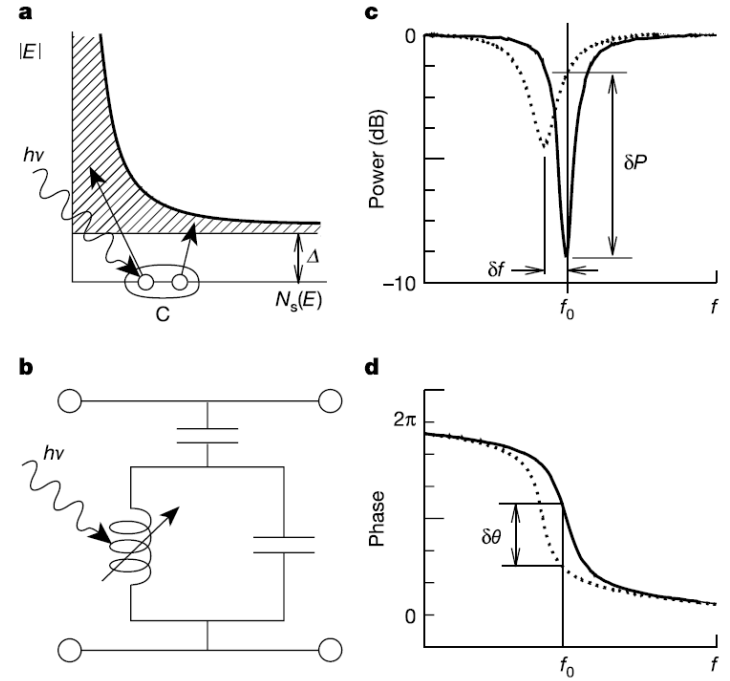
Superconducting photon detector

TiN



P.C.J.J. Coumou et al., *Phys. Rev.B* **88**, 180505(R), (2013)

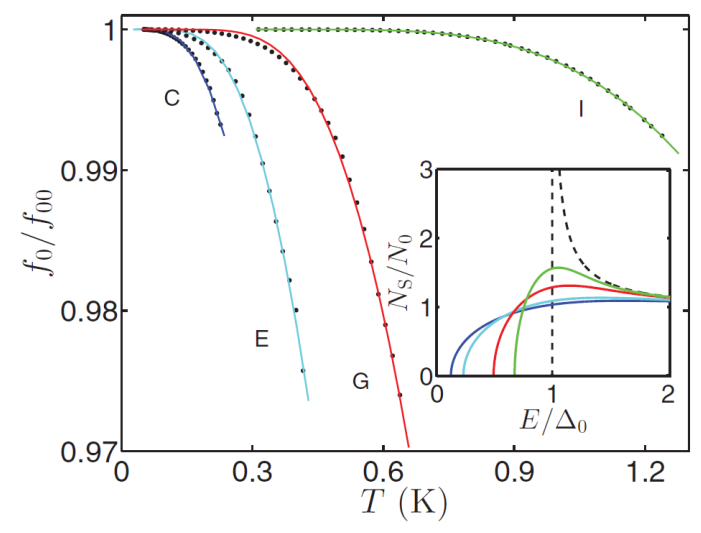
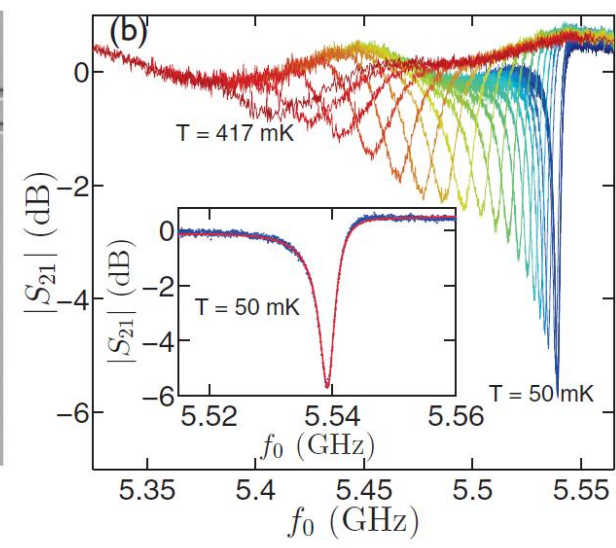
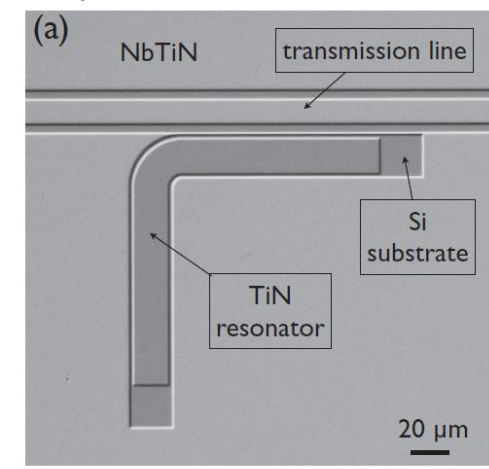
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Superconducting photon detector

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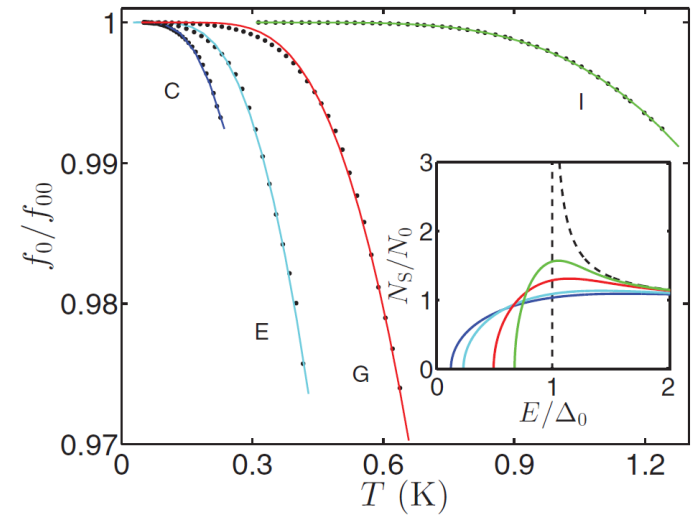
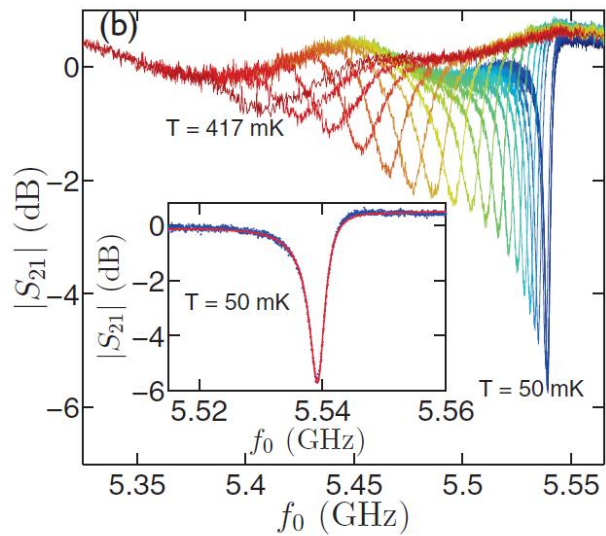
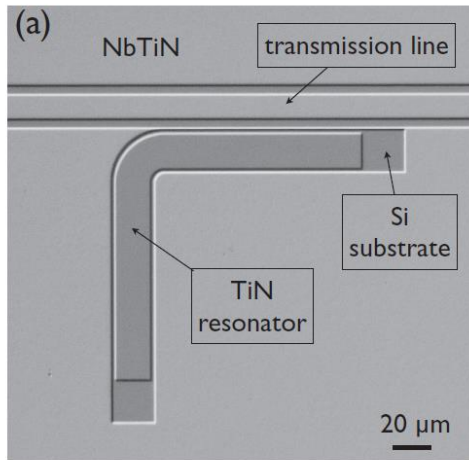


P.C.J.J. Coumou et al., *Phys. Rev.B* **88**, 180505(R), (2013)

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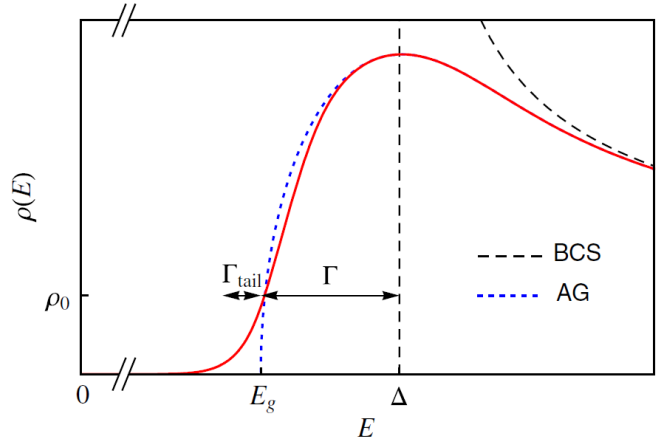
Superconducting photon detector

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P.C.J.J. Coumou et al., *Phys. Rev.B* **88**, 180505(R), (2013)

$$f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}} \quad L = \frac{m}{n_s e^2} = \frac{\hbar R_n}{\pi \Delta(T) \tanh \frac{\Delta(T)}{2k_B T}}$$

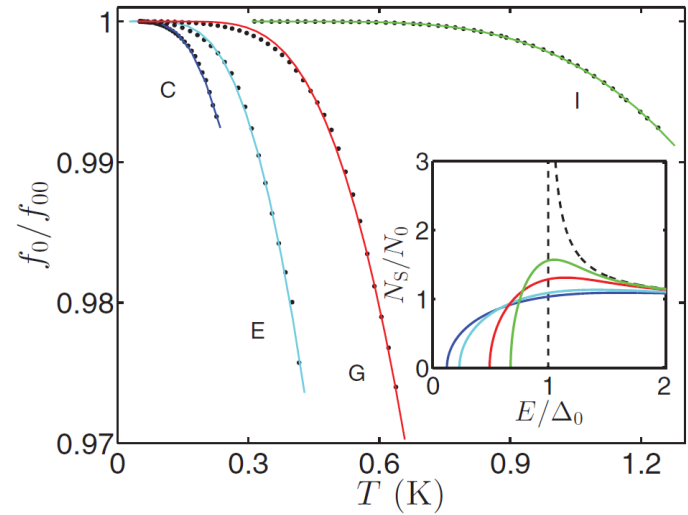
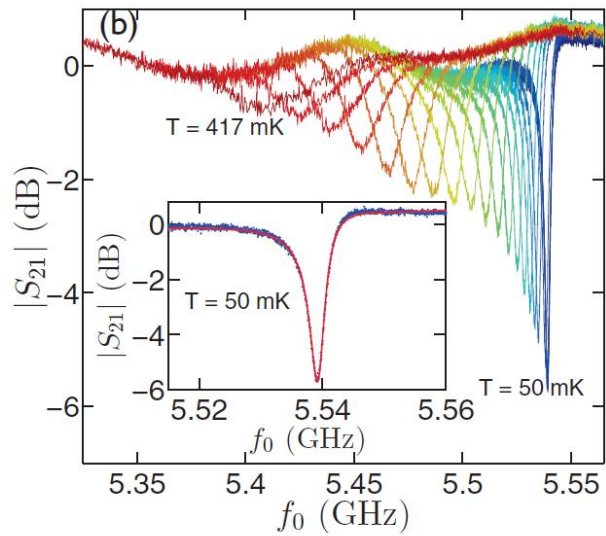
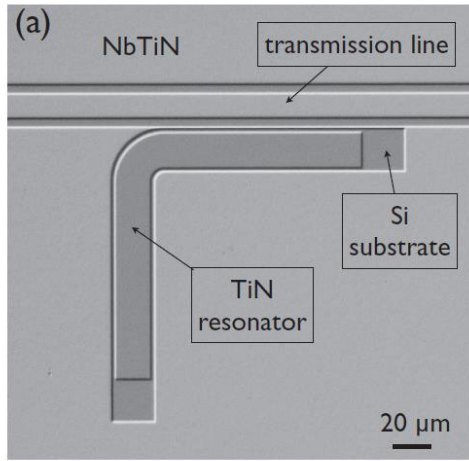


M.V. Feigelman and M.A. Skvortsov, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **109**, 147002 (2012)
 A.I. Larkin and Yu. N. Ovchinnikov, *Sov. JETP* **34**, 1144 (1972)

A. Bespalov et al, *Phys. Rev. B* **93**, 104521 (2016)
 A. Bespalov et al, *arXiv:1603.04273v1* (2016)
 A. Silva et al., *Phys. Rev. B* **72**, 224505 (2005)

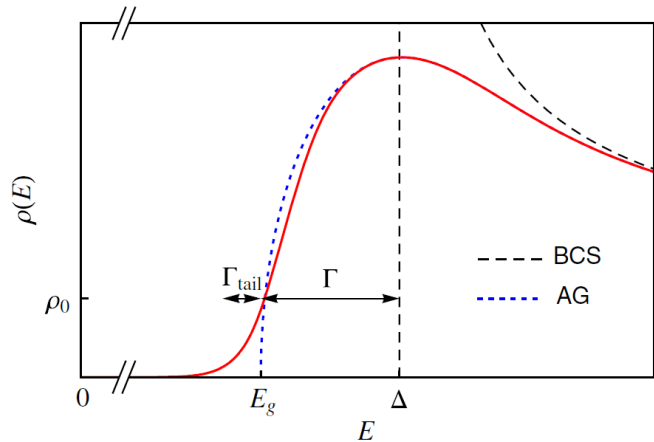
Superconducting photon detector

TiN



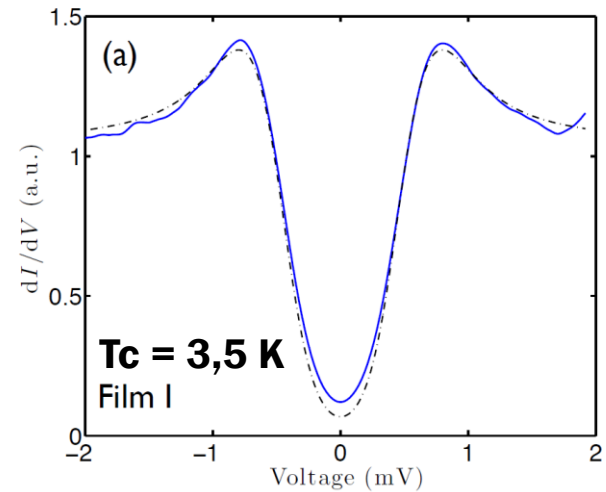
P.C.J.J. Coumou et al., *Phys. Rev.B* **88**, 180505(R), (2013)

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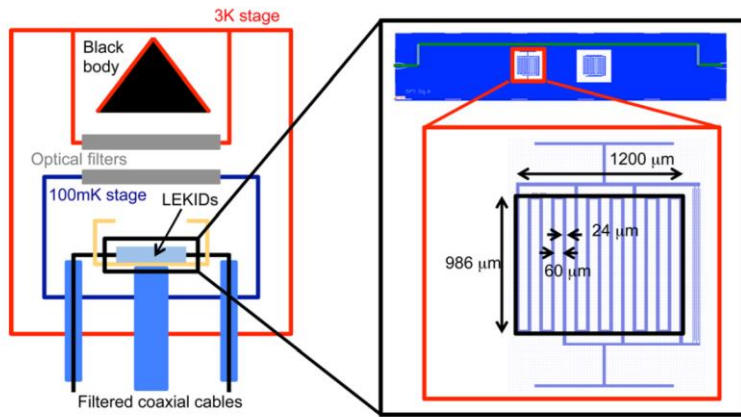
A. Beshpalov et al, *Phys. Rev. B* **93**, 104521 (2016)

A. Beshpalov et al, *arXiv:1603.04273v1* (2016)

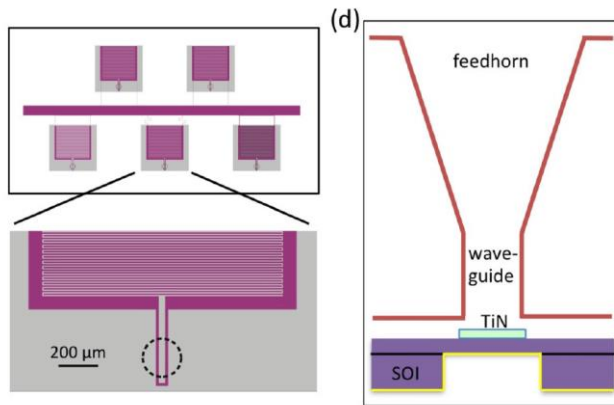
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Superconducting photon detector

TiN



J. Bueno et al., *Appl. Phys. Lett.* **105**, 192601, (2014)

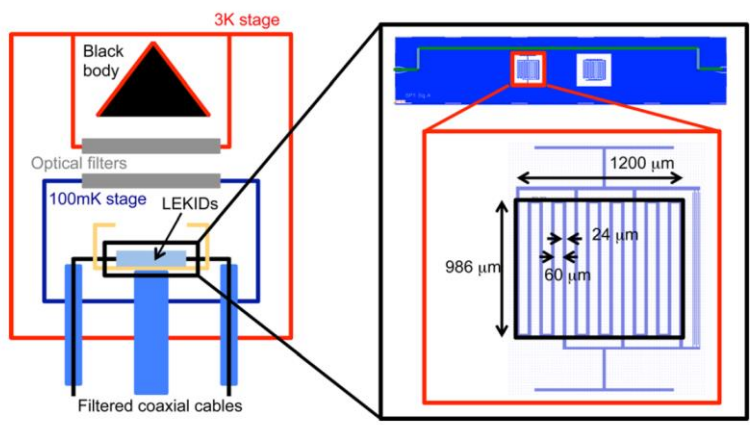


J. Hubmayr et al., *Appl. Phys. Lett.* **106**, 073505 (2015)

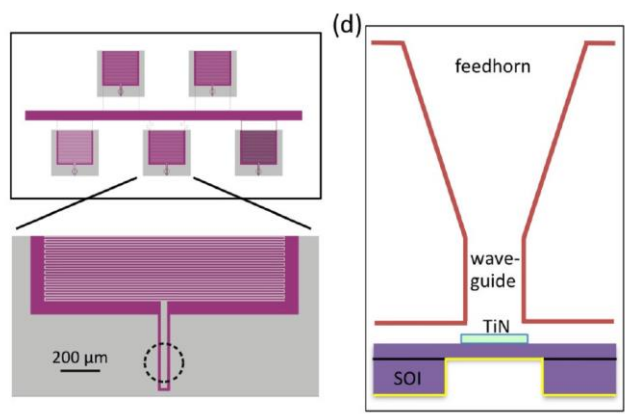
Superconducting photon detector

TiN

$$N_{qp} \tau_r = \frac{\tau_0 N_0 (k_B T_c)^3 V}{2 \Delta^2} \quad P_{opt} = \frac{N_{qp} \Delta}{\tau_r} \propto N_{qp}^2$$



J. Bueno et al., *Appl. Phys. Lett.* **105**, 192601, (2014)



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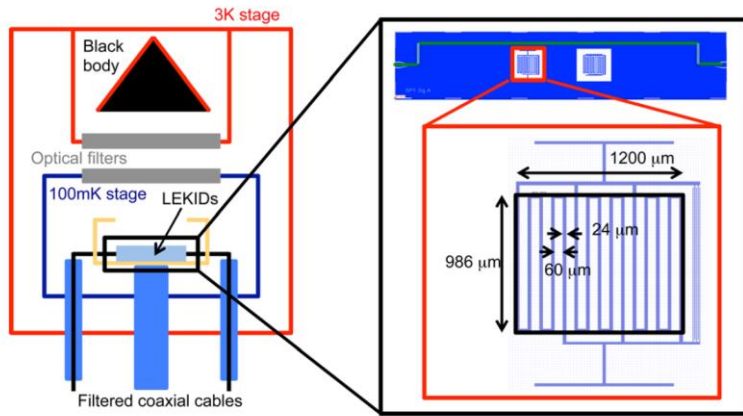
Superconducting photon detector

TiN

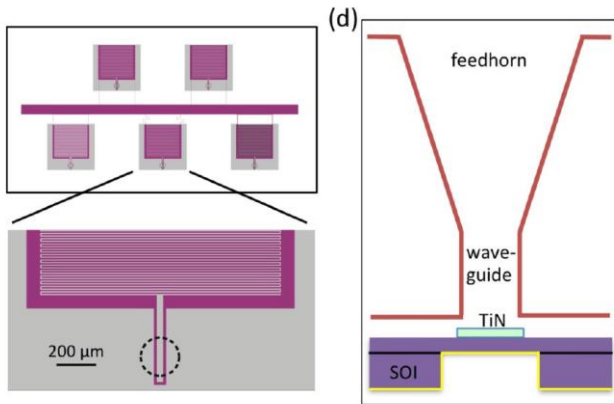
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$$P_{opt} = \frac{N_{qp} \Delta}{\tau_r} \propto N_{qp}^2$$

$$\delta A, \delta f \propto \delta N_{qp} \quad \frac{\delta A}{\delta P_{opt}}, \frac{\delta f}{\delta P_{opt}} \propto P_{opt}^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$



J. Bueno et al., *Appl. Phys. Lett.* **105**, 192601, (2014)



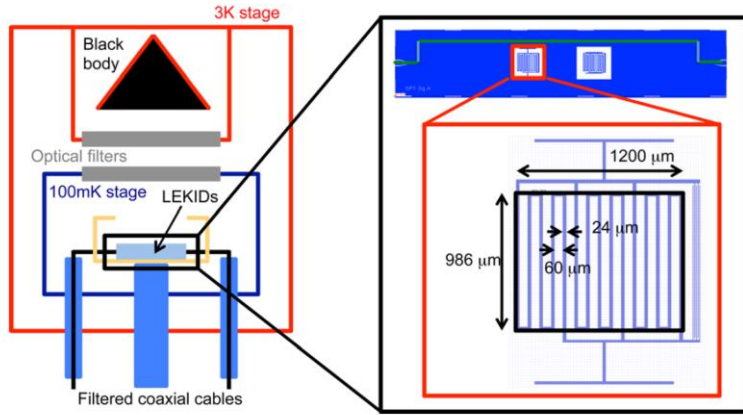
J. Hubmayr et al., *Appl. Phys. Lett.* **106**, 073505 (2015)

Superconducting photon detector

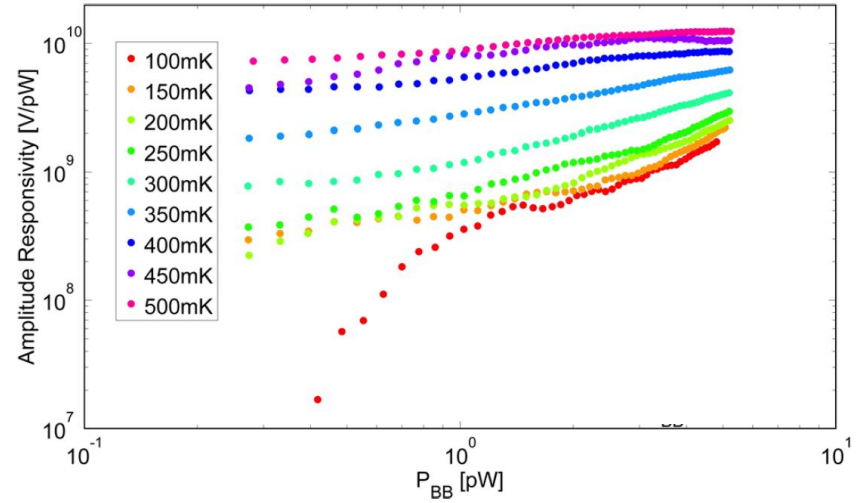
TiN

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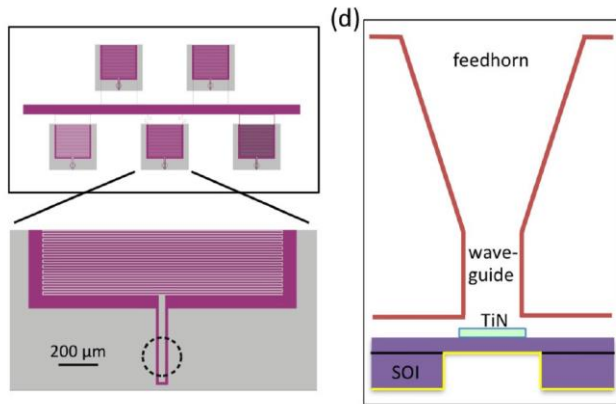
$$\delta A, \delta f \propto \delta N_{qp} \quad \frac{\delta A}{\delta P_{opt}}, \frac{\delta f}{\delta P_{opt}} \propto P_{opt}^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$



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$$\frac{\delta A}{\delta P_{opt}}$$



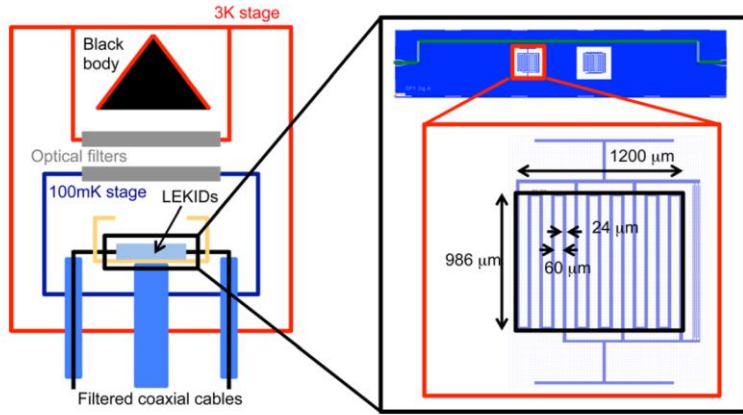
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Superconducting photon detector

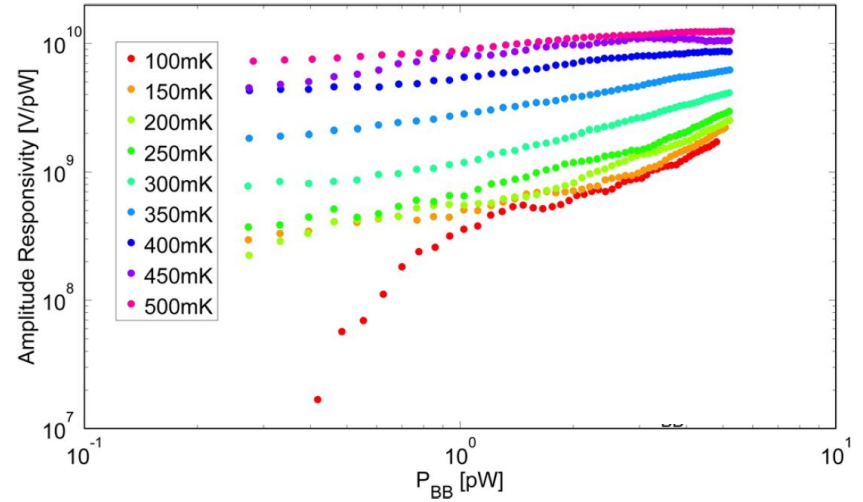
TiN

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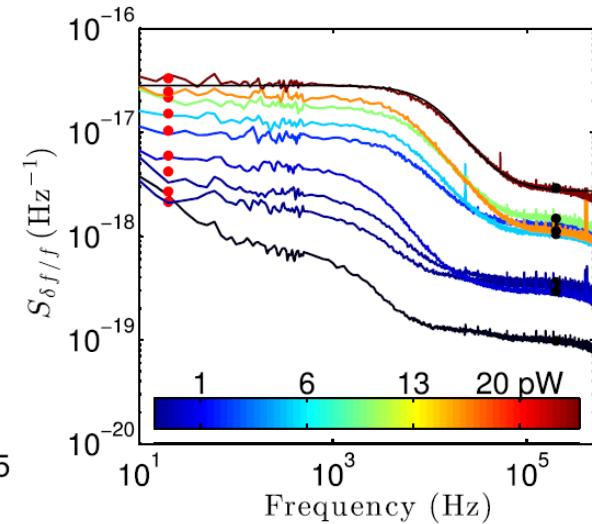
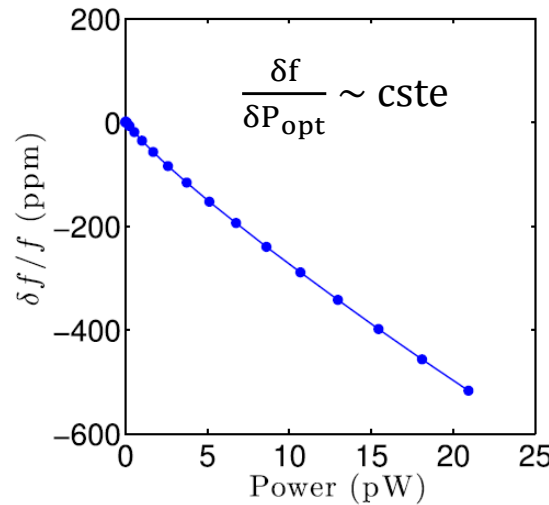
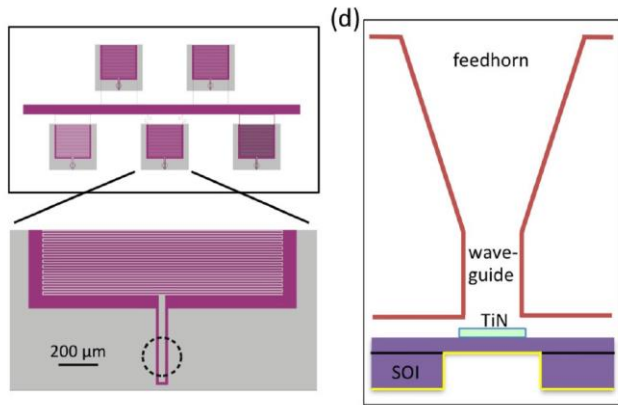
$$\delta A, \delta f \propto \delta N_{qp} \quad \frac{\delta A}{\delta P_{opt}}, \frac{\delta f}{\delta P_{opt}} \propto P_{opt}^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$



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J. Hubmayr et al., *Appl. Phys. Lett.* **106**, 073505 (2015)

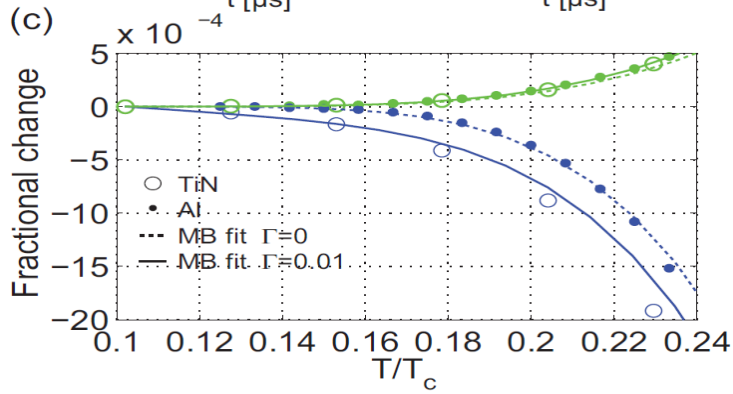
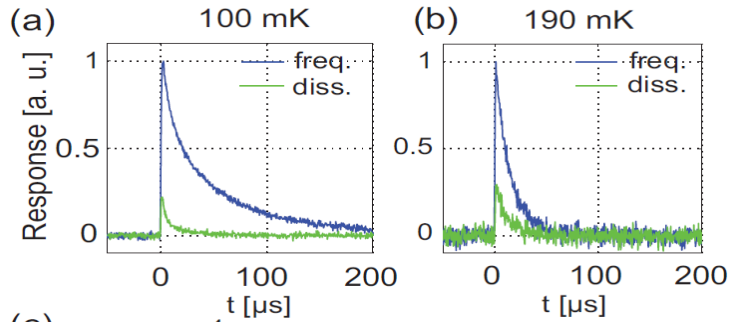
Superconducting photon detector

TiN

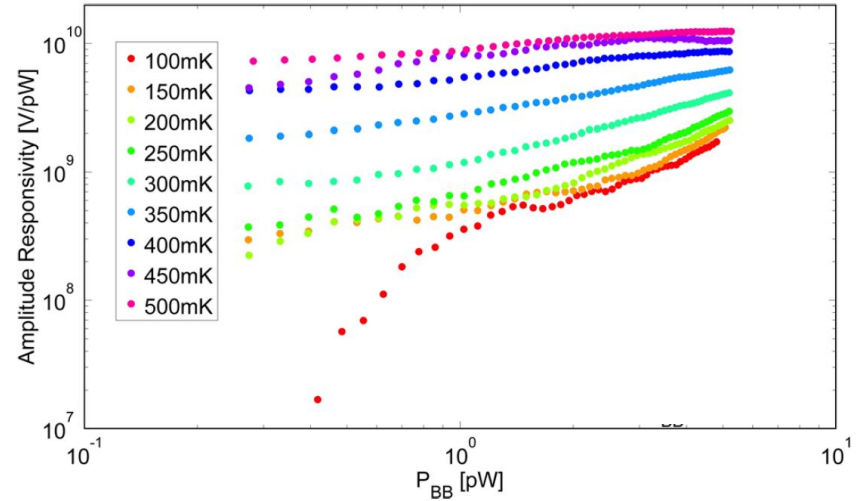
$$N_{qp}\tau_r = \frac{\tau_0 N_0 (k_B T_c)^3 V}{2\Delta^2}$$

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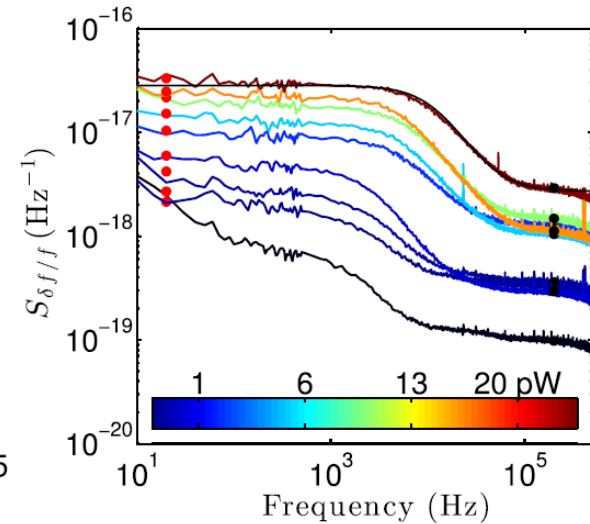
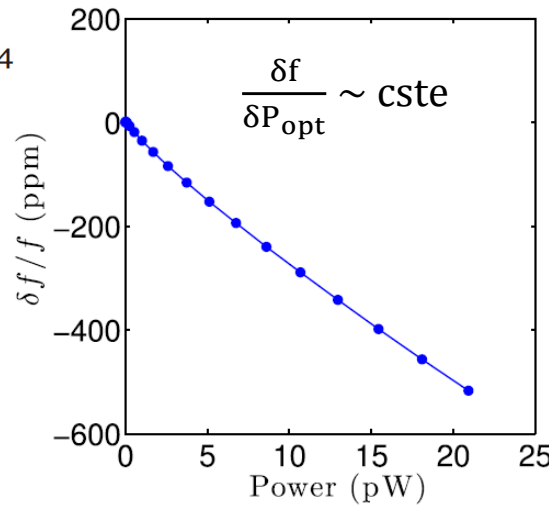
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$$\frac{\delta A}{\delta P_{opt}}$$



J. Gao et al., *Appl. Phys. Lett.* **101**, 142602 (2012)



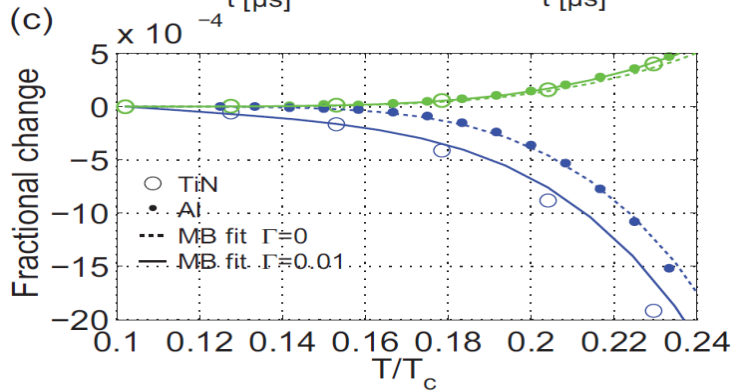
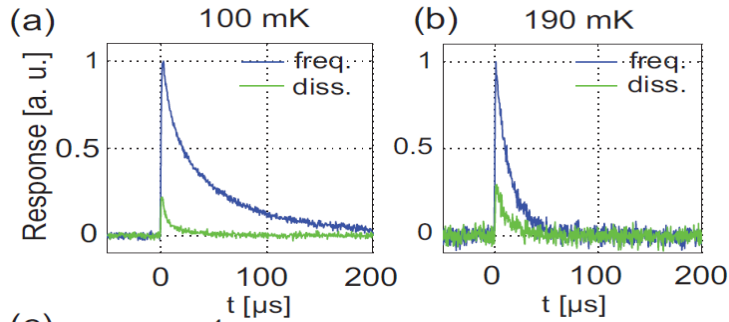
Superconducting photon detector

TiN

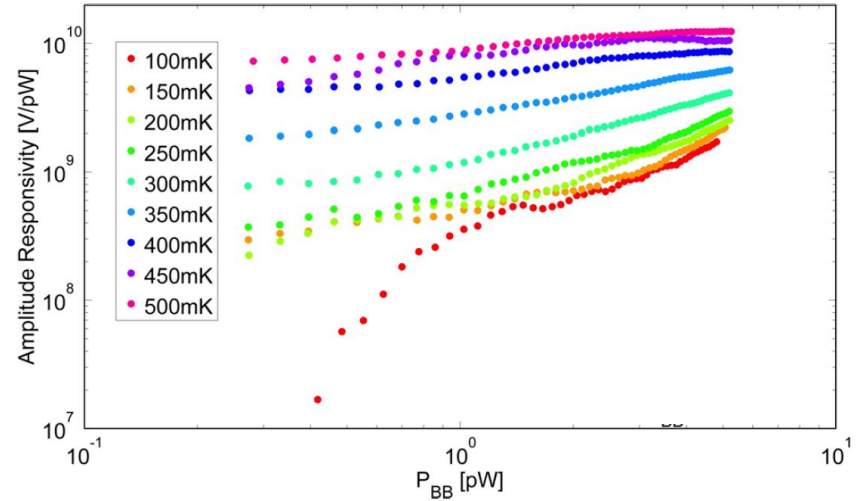
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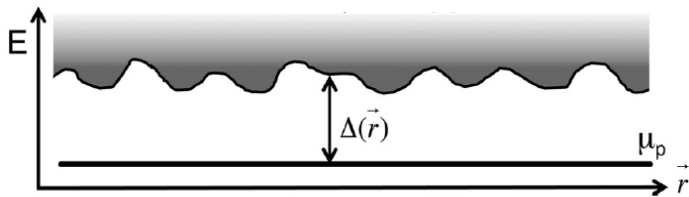
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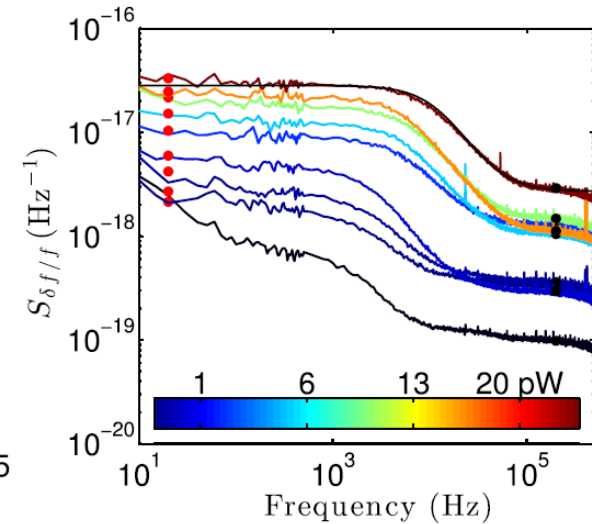
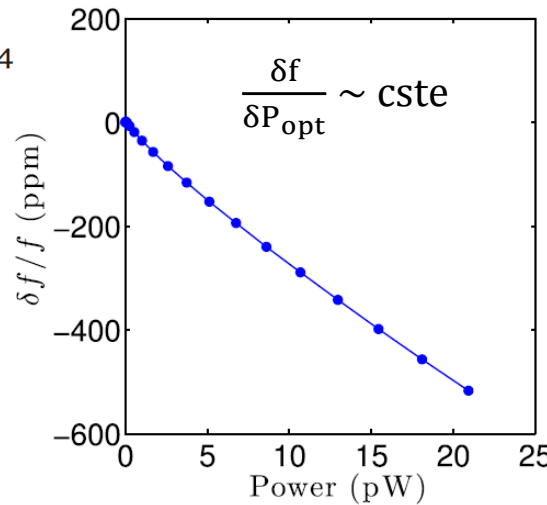


J. Gao et al., *Appl. Phys. Lett.* **101**, 142602 (2012)



J. Bueno et al., *Appl. Phys. Lett.* **105**, 192601, (2014)

J. Hubmayr et al., *Appl. Phys. Lett.* **106**, 073505 (2015)



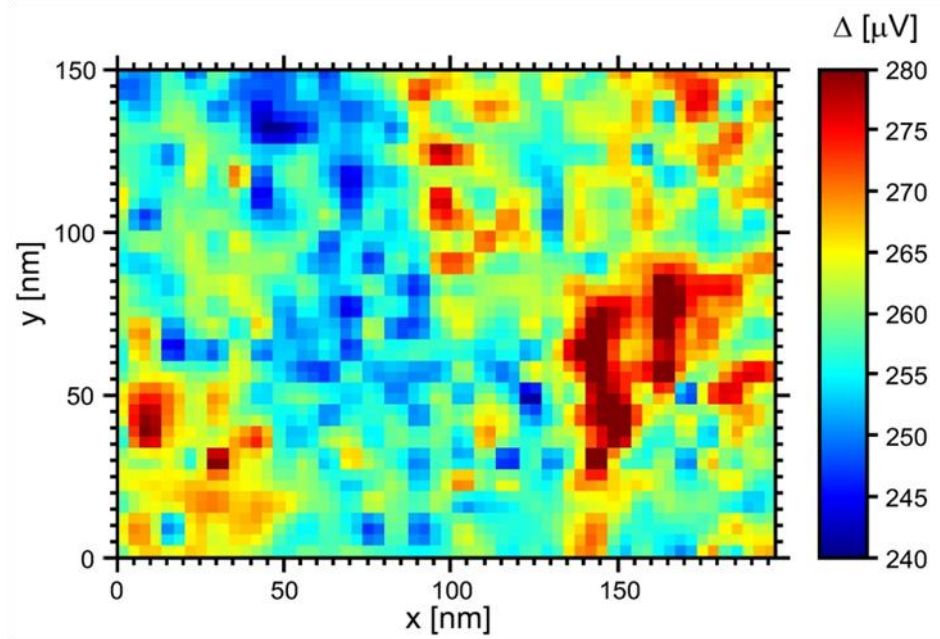
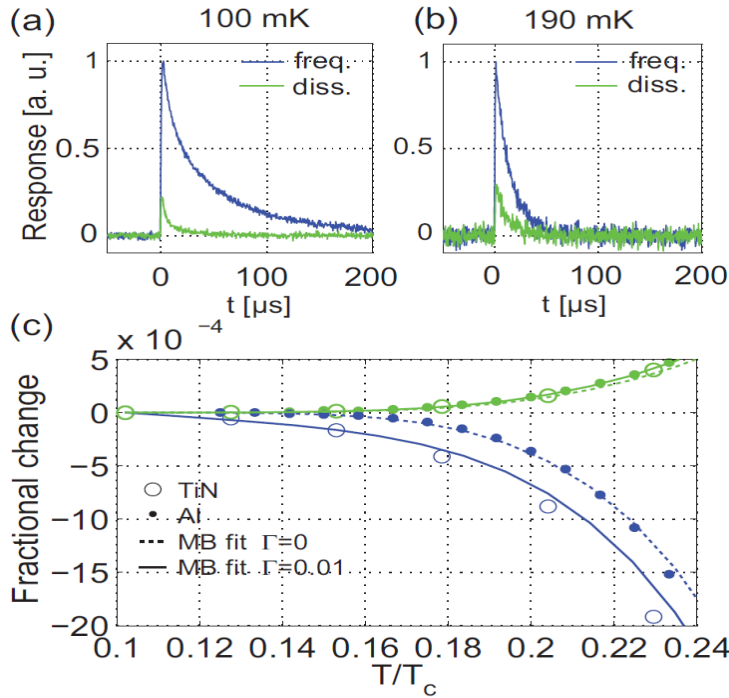
Superconducting photon detector

TiN

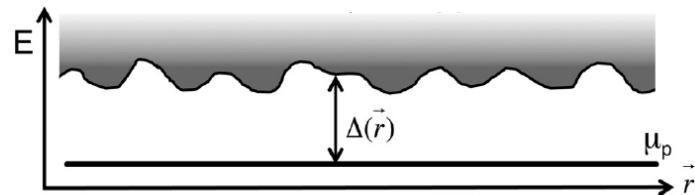
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J. Bueno et al., *Appl. Phys. Lett.* **105**, 192601, (2014)

J. Hubmayr et al., *Appl. Phys. Lett.* **106**, 073505 (2015)

Sacépé et al., *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **101**, 157006 (2008)

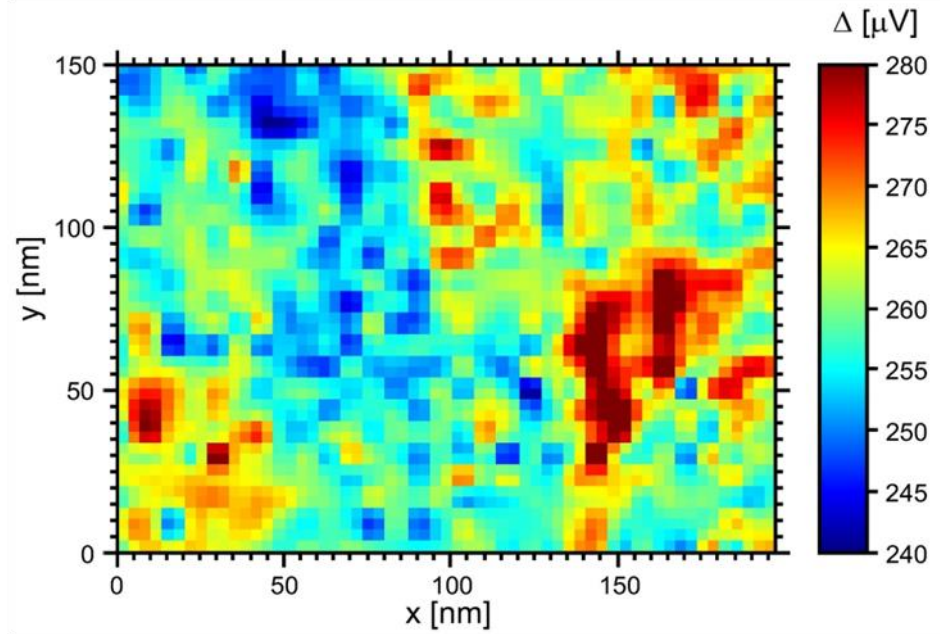
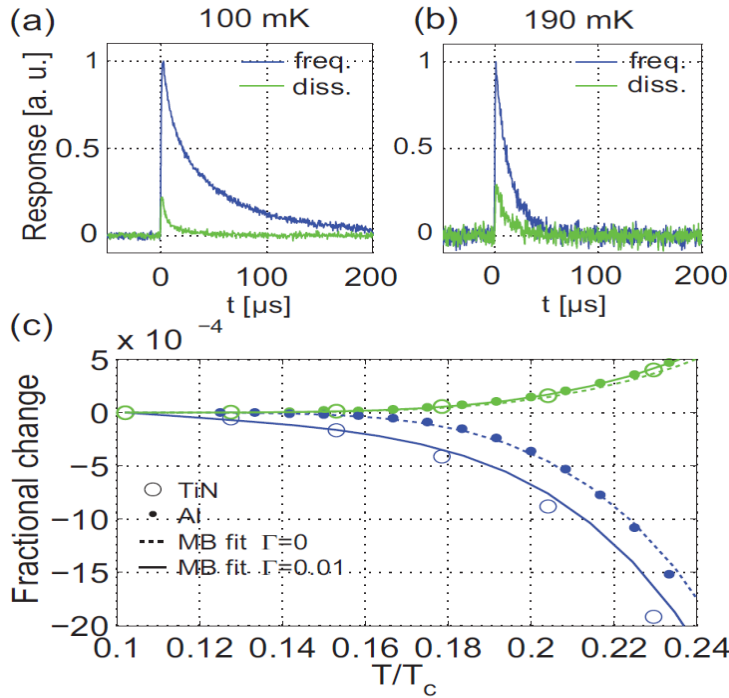
Superconducting photon detector

TiN

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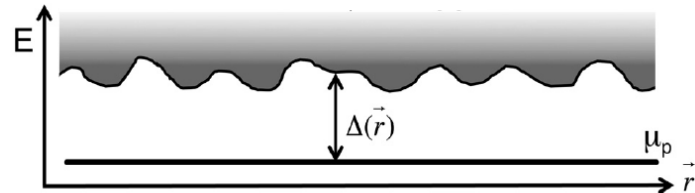
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J. Gao et al., *Appl. Phys. Lett.* **101**, 142602 (2012)

Understanding the recombination physics in TiN is required



J. Bueno et al., *Appl. Phys. Lett.* **105**, 192601, (2014)

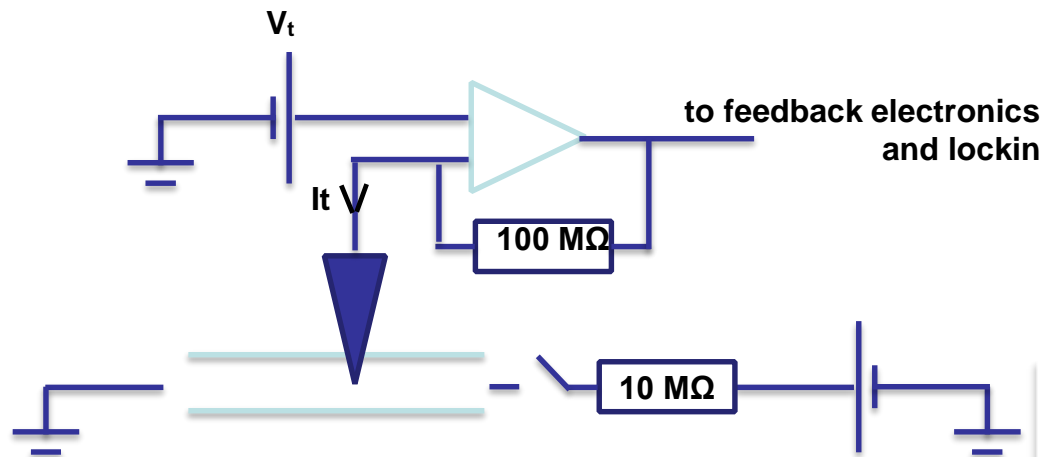
J. Hubmayr et al., *Appl. Phys. Lett.* **106**, 073505 (2015)

Sacépé et al., *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **101**, 157006 (2008)

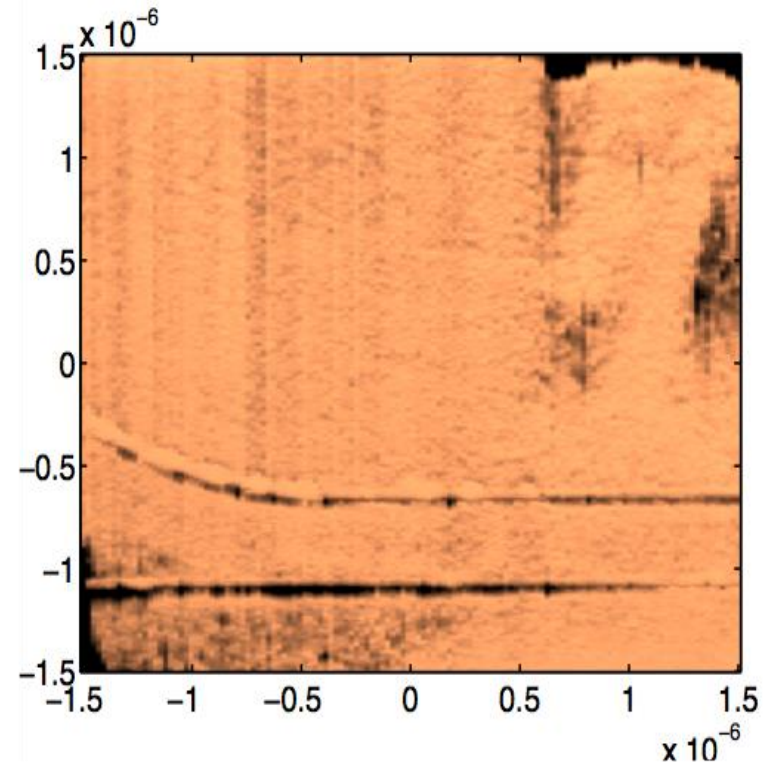
TiN

- 1- Superconducting Photon detector
- 2- **Critical current microscopy**

TiN



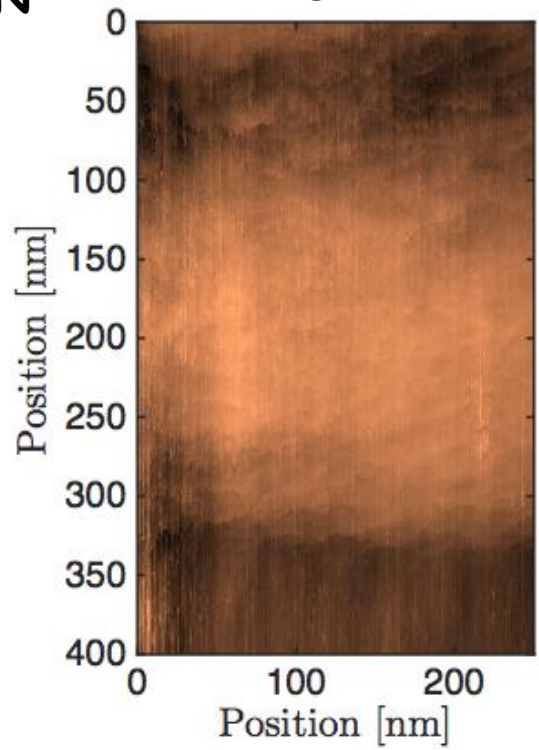
- Device fabrication in Kavli Nanolab
- Nanowire: $5\text{ nm} \times 200\text{ nm} \times 4\text{ }\mu\text{m}$
- $T_c = 1.5\text{ K}$, $R_s = 1.5\text{ k}\Omega$
- $\Delta = 250\text{ }\mu\text{V}$, $\Delta/T_c = 1.9$



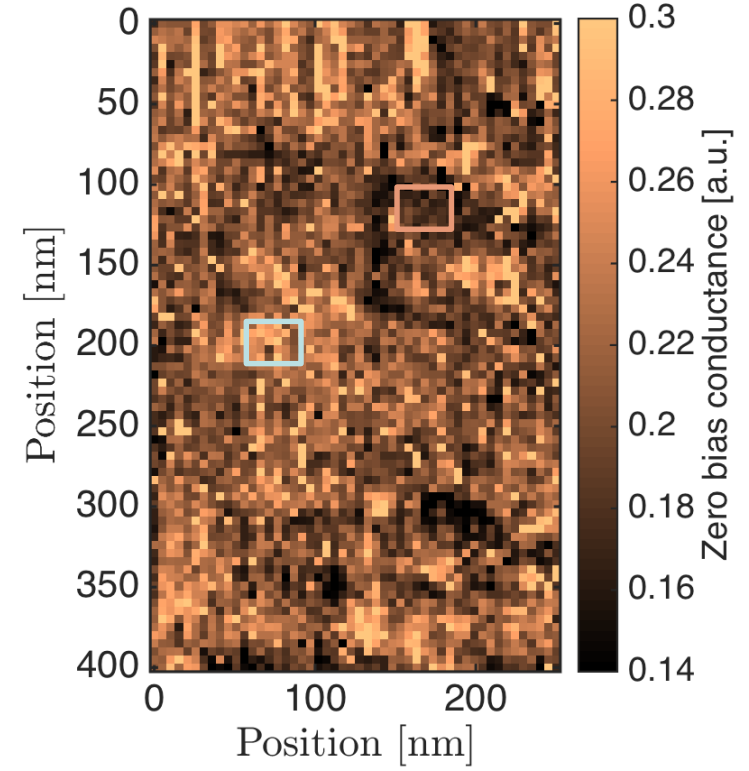
STM/STS on a nanowire

TiN

Topography



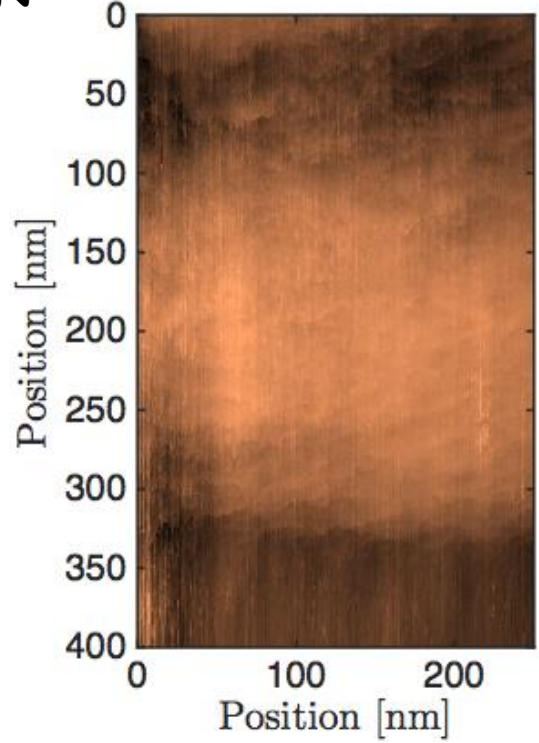
DOS (E_F)



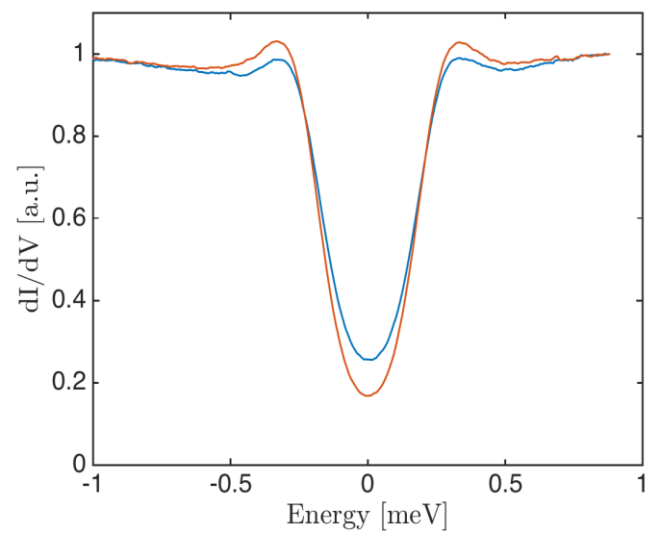
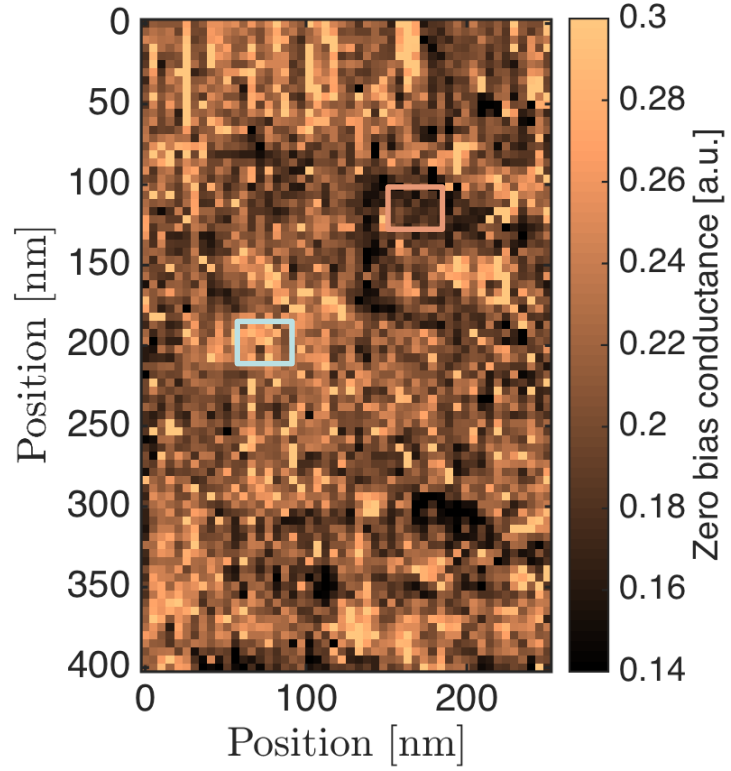
STM/STS on a nanowire

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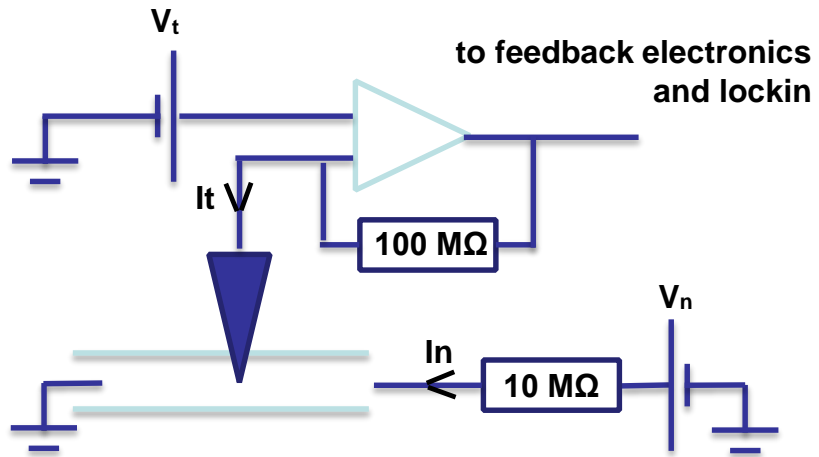


DOS (E_F)



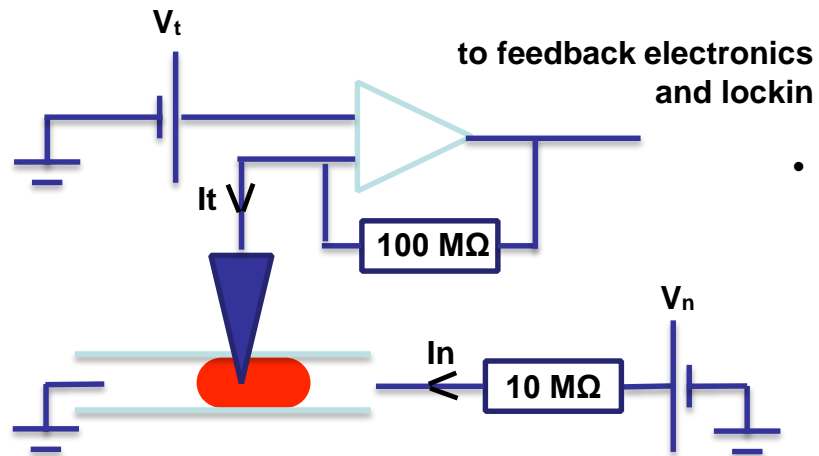
Spectroscopy in a non-equilibrium state

TiN



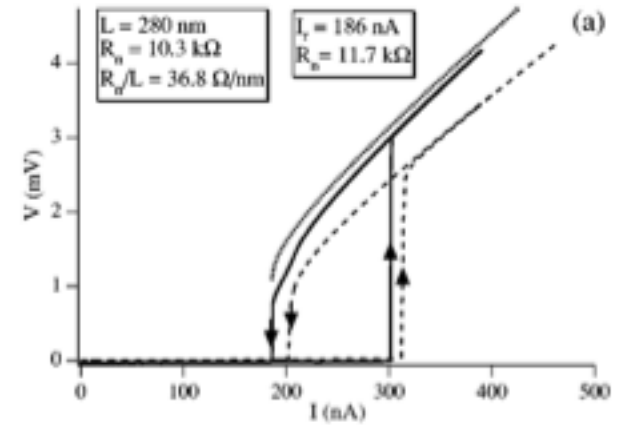
Spectroscopy in a non-equilibrium state

TiN



- Our wire

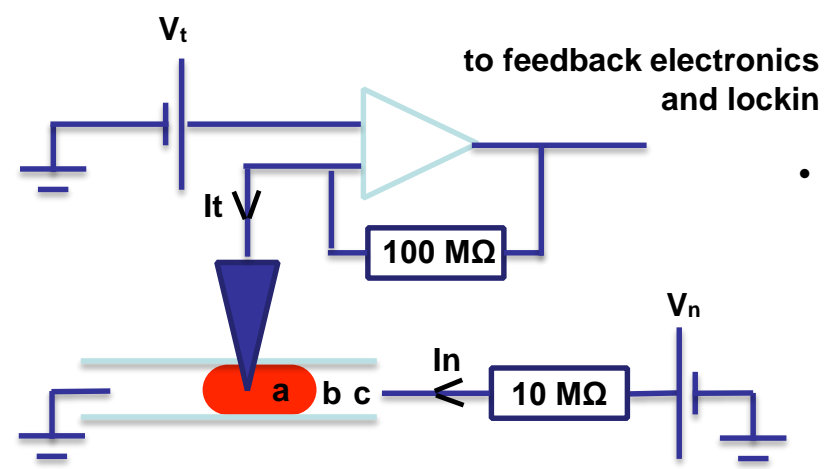
- $I_c \sim 1.2\ \mu\text{A}$
- $I_r \sim 35\ \text{nA}$



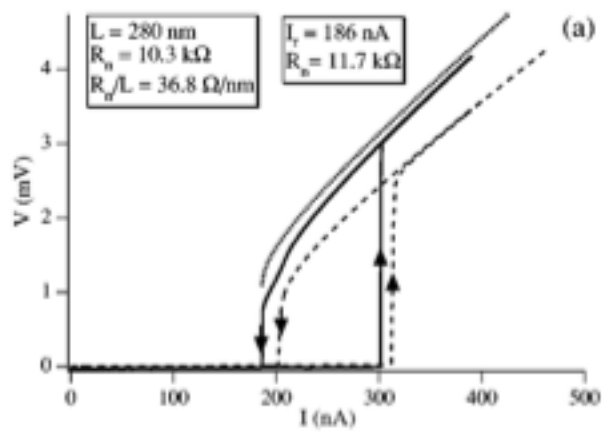
W.J. Skocpol et al., *J. Appl. Phys.* (1974)
Tinkham et al., *Phys. Rev. B* (2003)

Spectroscopy in a non-equilibrium state

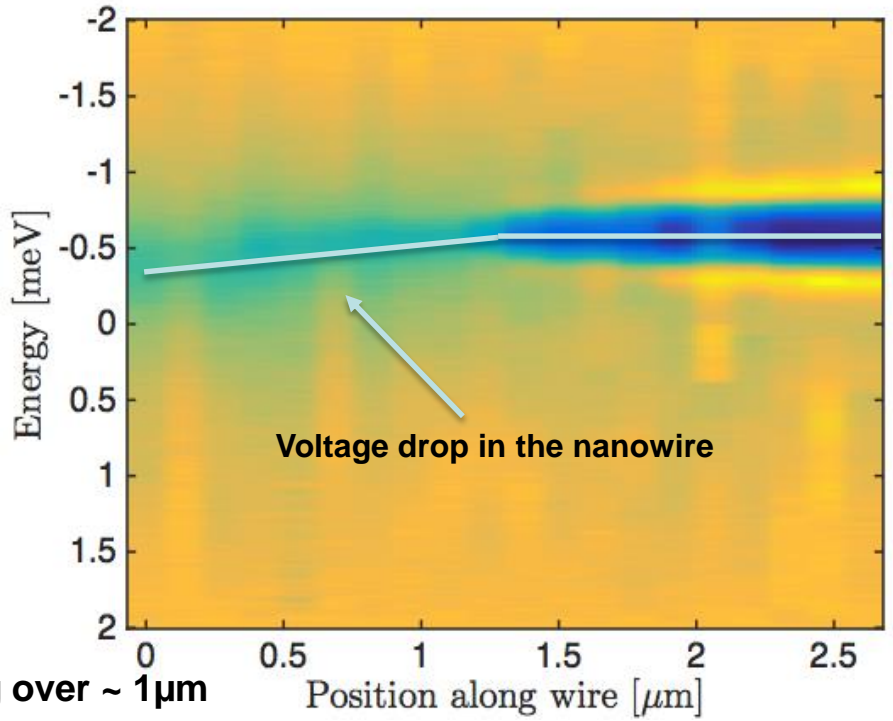
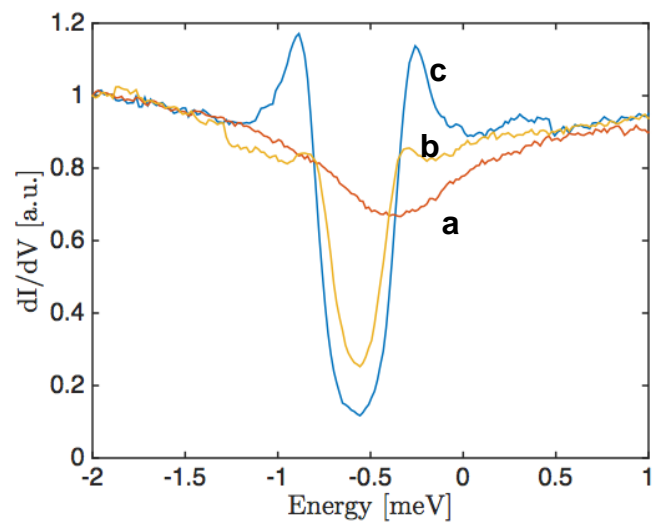
TiN



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 - $I_c \sim 1.2 \mu\text{A}$
 - $I_r \sim 35 \text{ nA}$



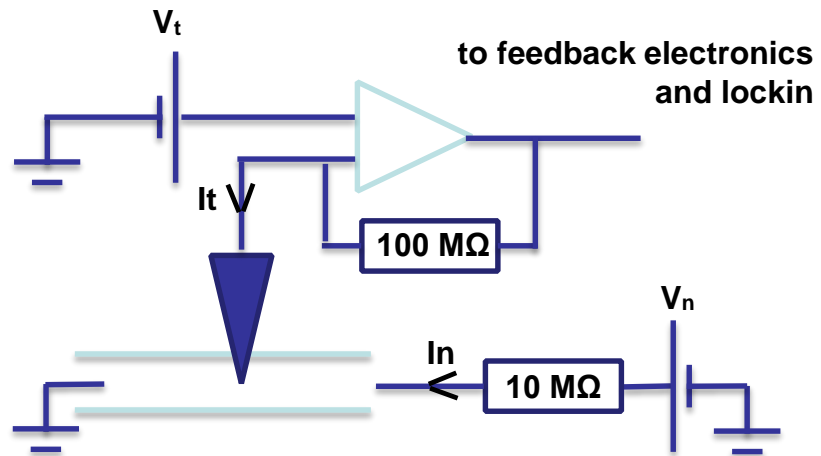
W.J. Skocpol et al., *J. Appl. Phys.* (1974)
Tinkham et al., *Phys. Rev. B* (2003)



- Thermal healing over $\sim 1 \mu\text{m}$
- $I_{\text{wire}} = 40 \text{ nA}$

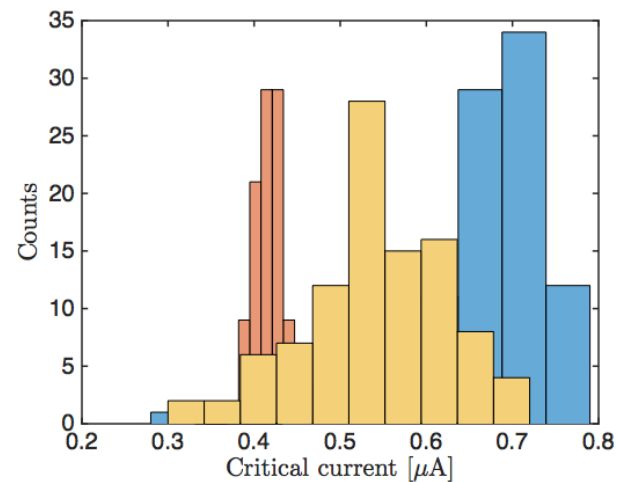
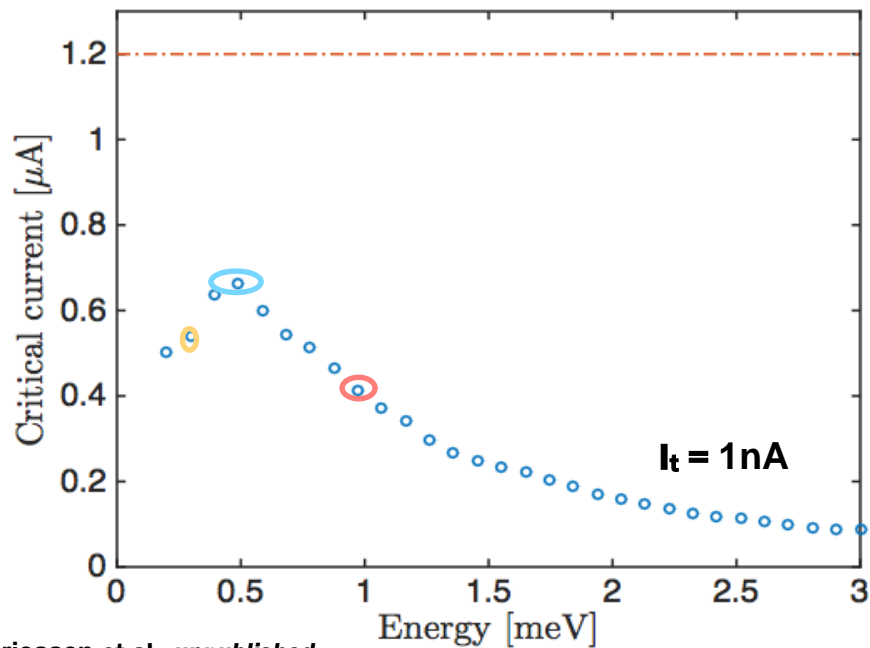
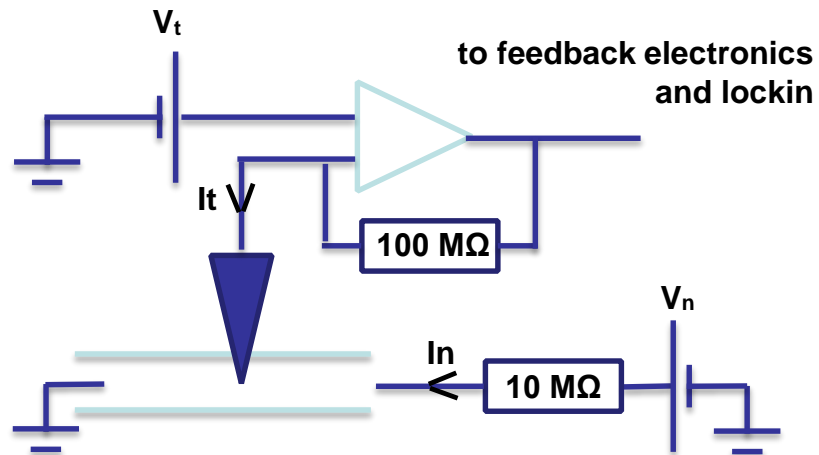
Critical current microscopy

TiN



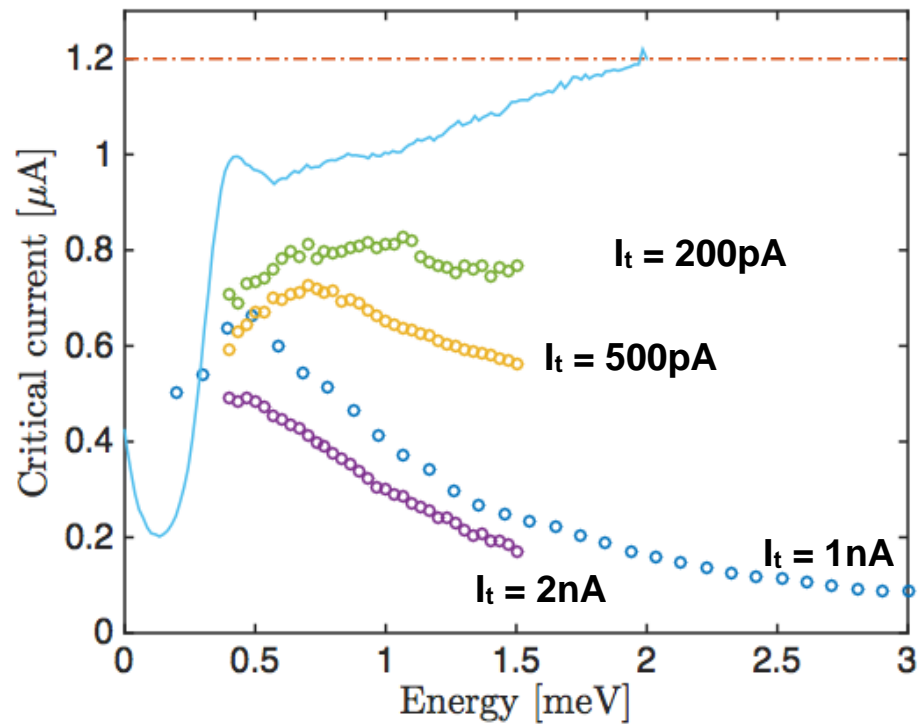
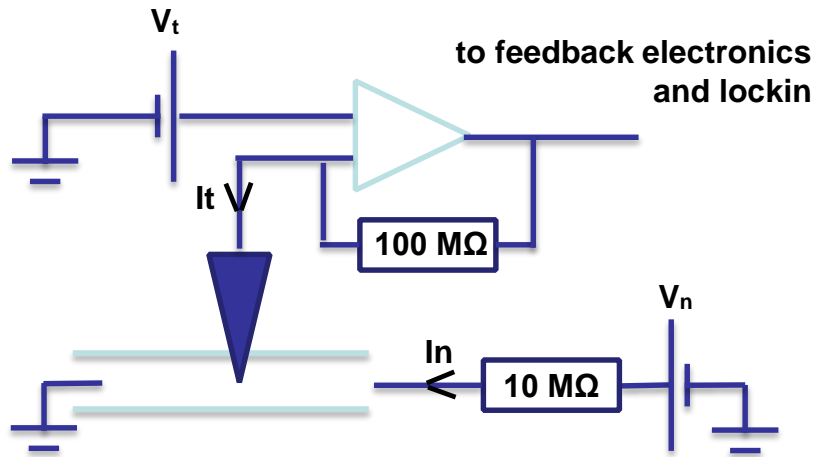
Critical current microscopy

TiN



TiN

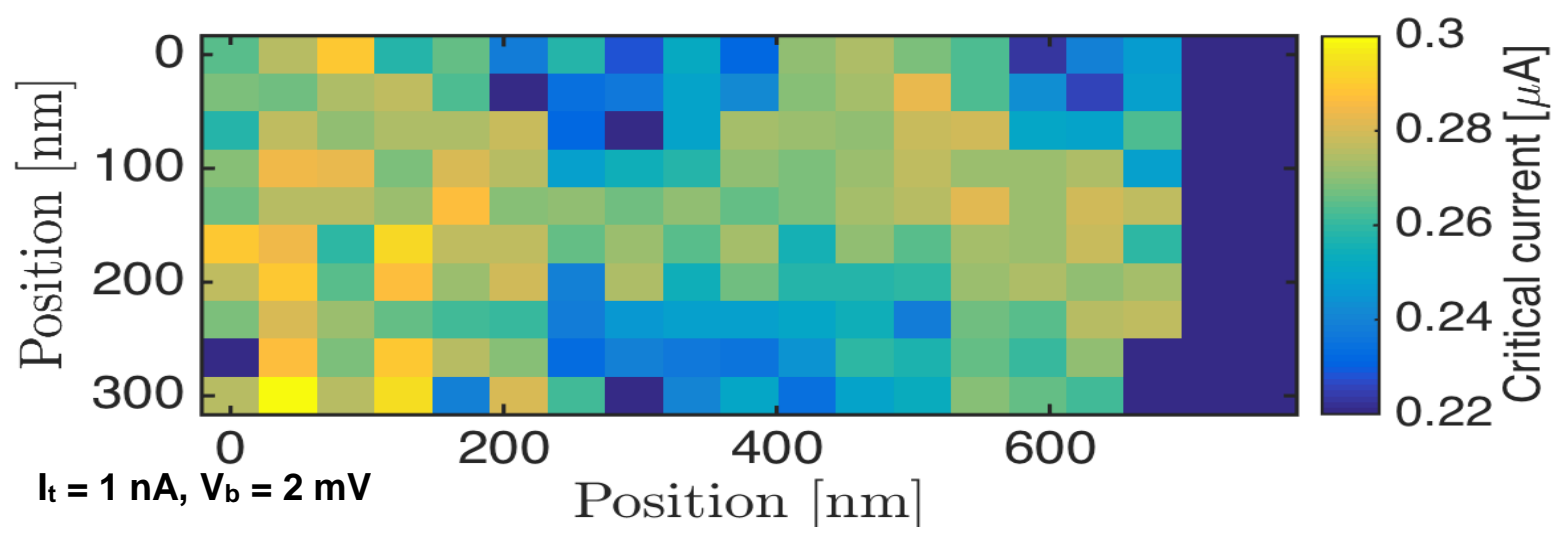
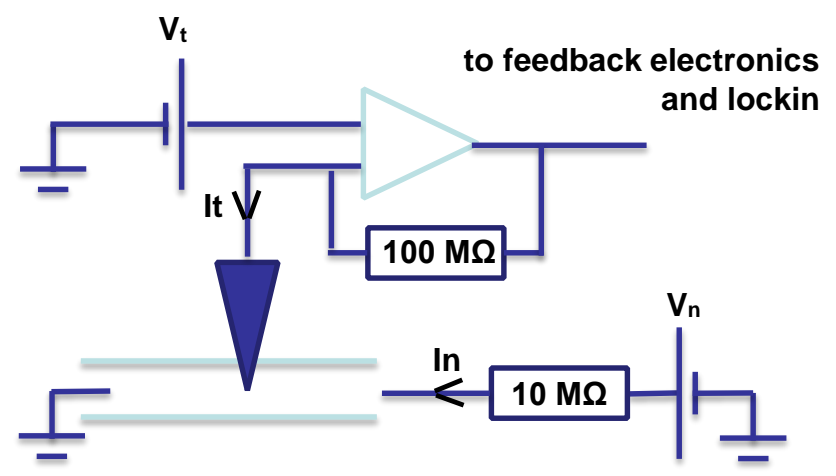
Long live time of quasiparticles close to the gap



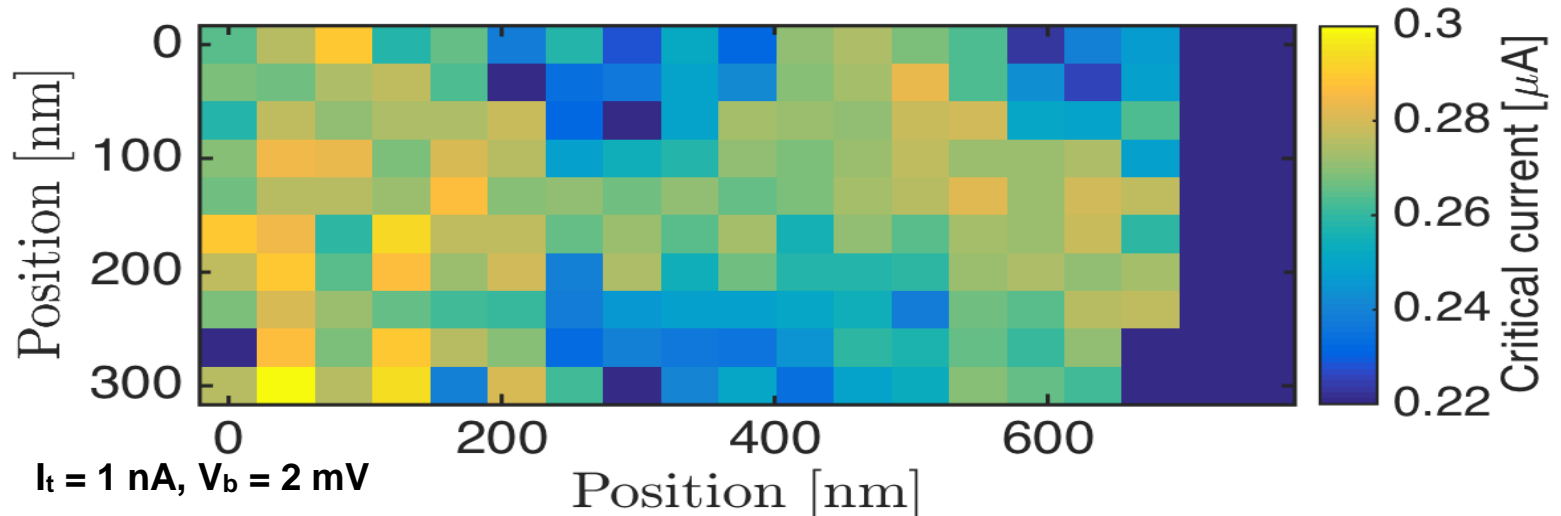
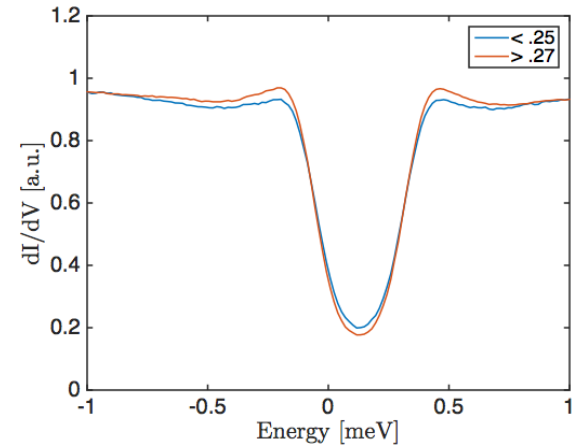
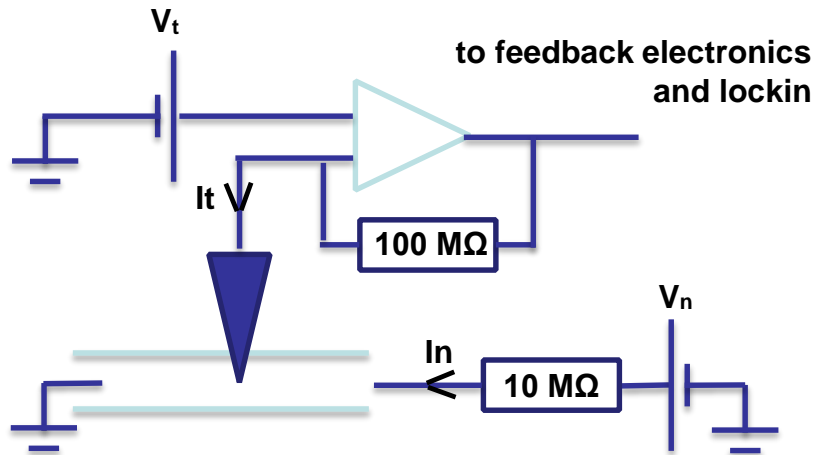
Critical current microscopy

TiN

Map of local non-equilibrium



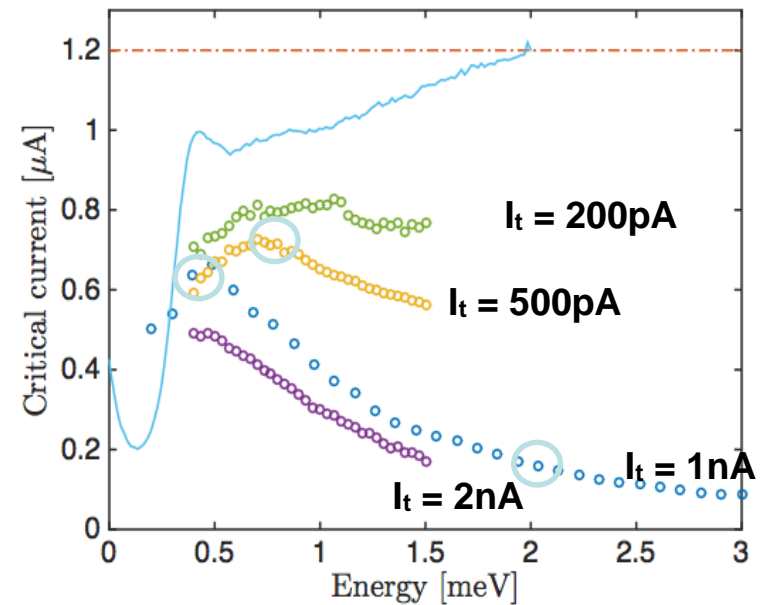
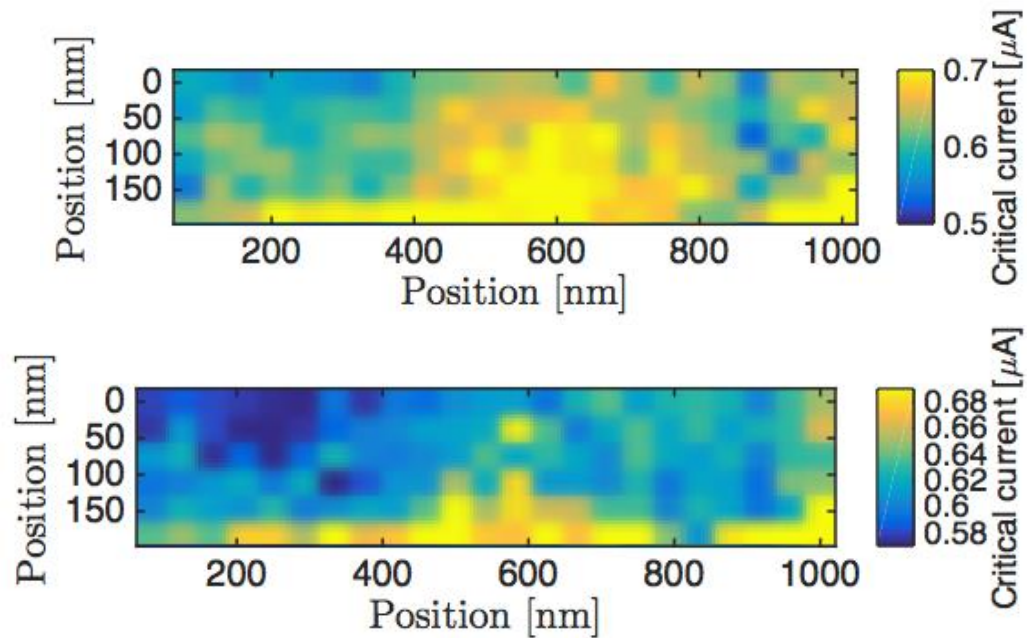
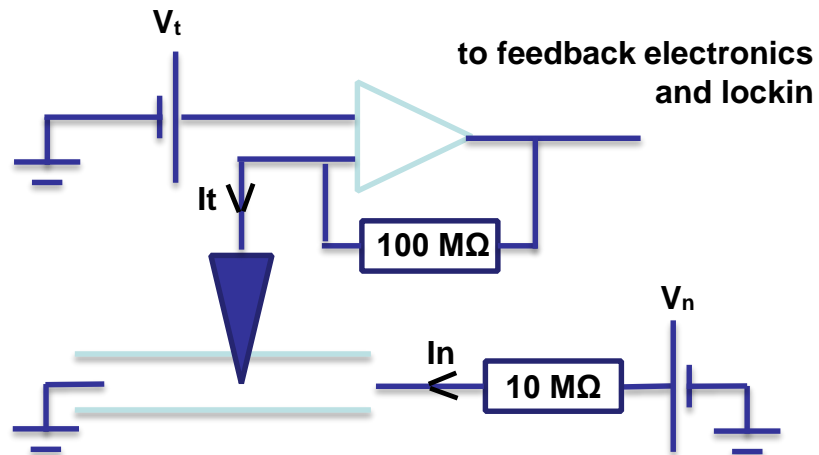
TiN Map of local non-equilibrium



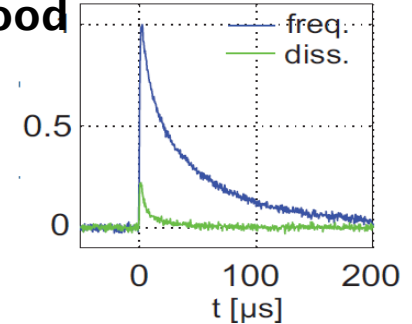
Critical current microscopy

TiN

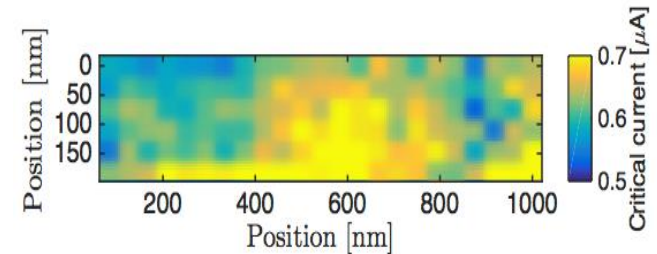
Long live time of quasiparticles close to the gap



- Disordered superconductors are promising materials for photon detector however quasiparticle dynamic must be understood



- Critical current microscopy is a powerful tool in order to probe out-of-equilibrium superconductivity



- Outlook : Determining the best materials for MKIDS