

Focused Helium Ion Beam Nanofabrication of Superconducting Thin Films

L. Kasaei¹, M. Li², H. Hijazi², T. Melbourne¹, V. Manichev², F. Qin¹, L. C. Feldman², T. Gustafsson², B. A. Davidson¹, Ke Chen¹, and X.X. Xi¹

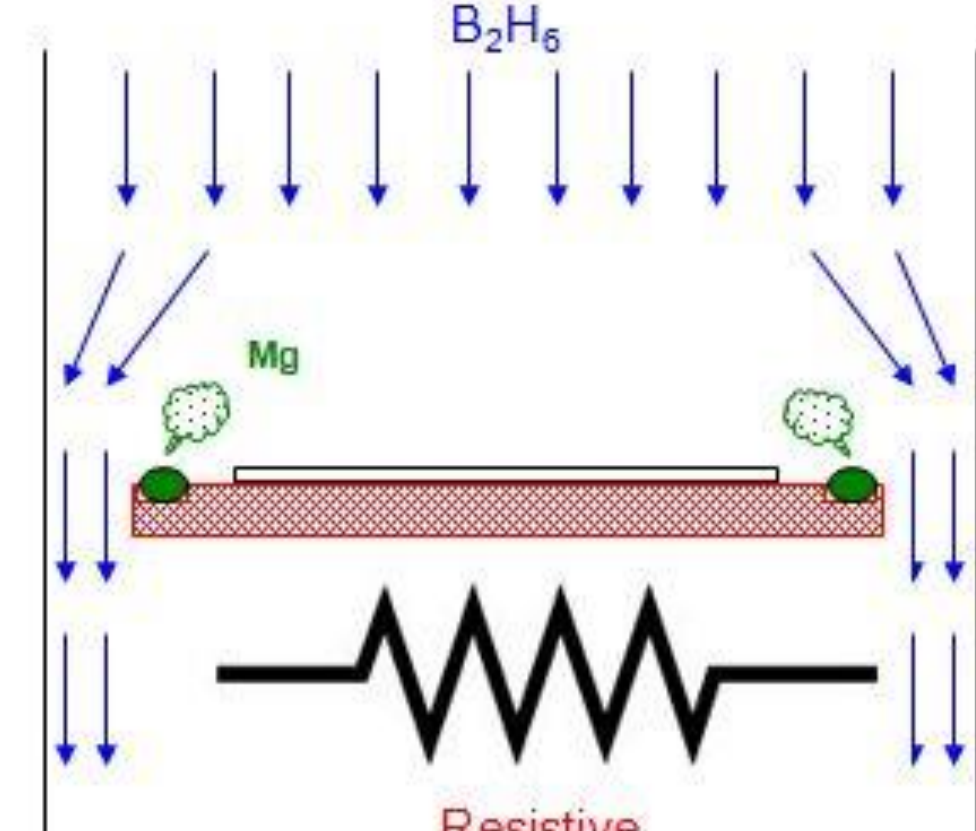
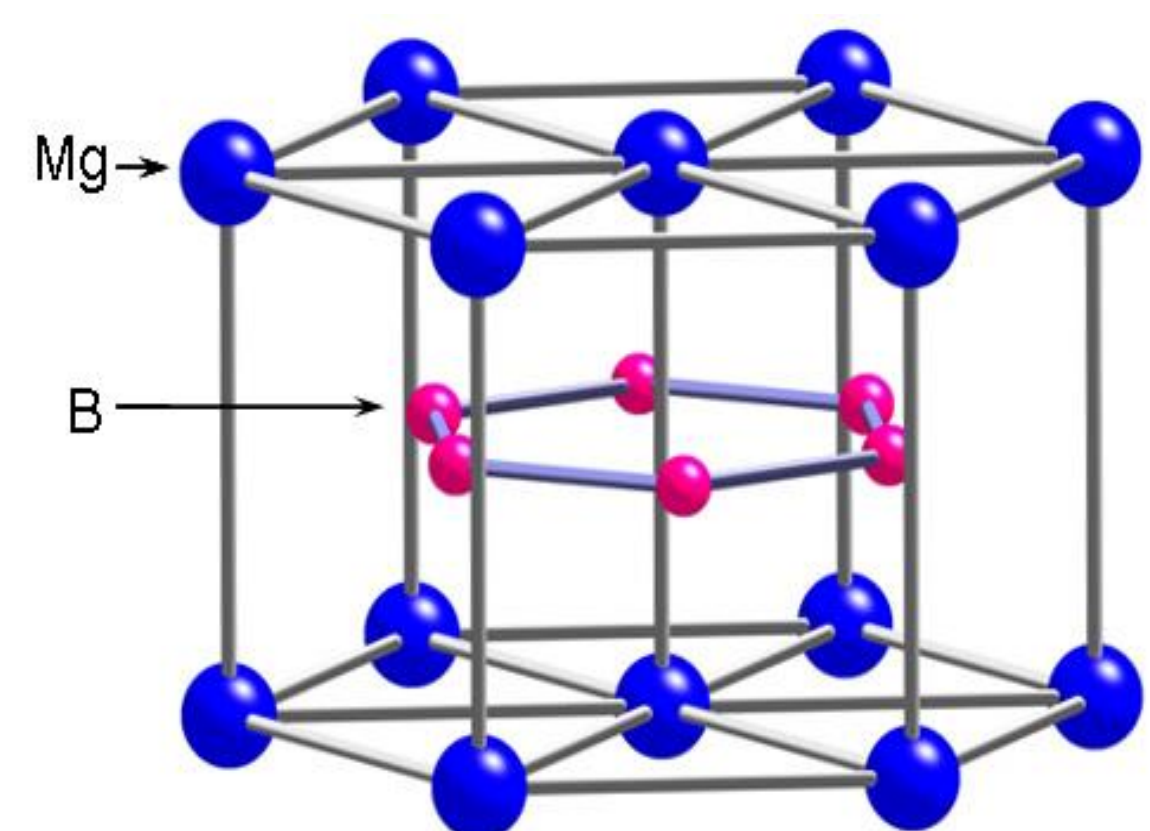
¹Department of Physics, Temple University, Philadelphia, PA, USA.

²Department of Physics and Astronomy, Rutgers University, Piscataway, NJ, USA.

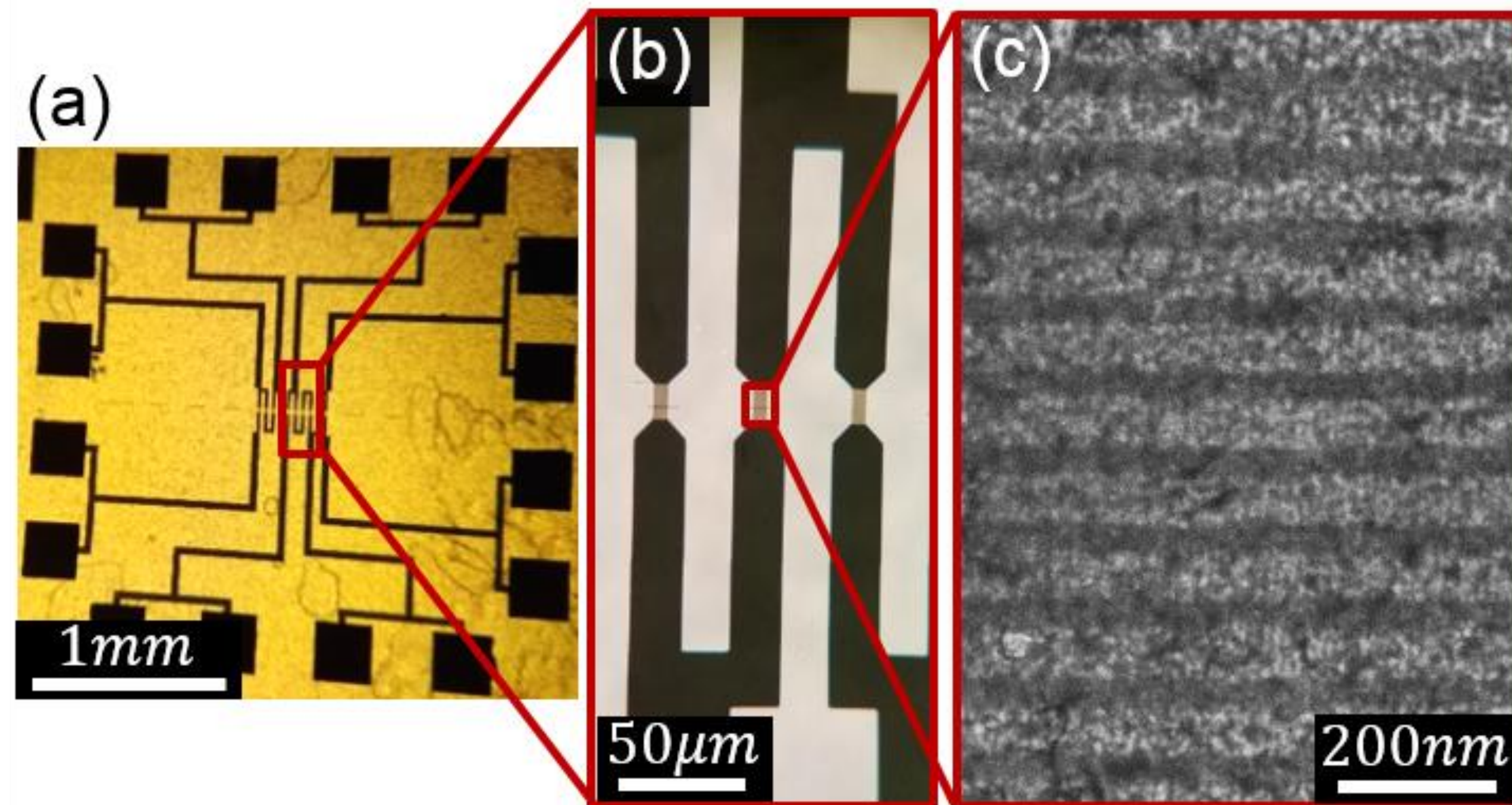
Introduction

- A reliable and reproducible technique to make Josephson junctions is necessary to scale up superconducting circuits.
- He⁺ beam has nominal beam diameter < 0.5 nm making a narrow damaged region in material.
- We fabricated high quality Planar MgB₂ Josephson junctions using focused helium ion beam².
- How much is on-chip parameter spreads? Can we lower it?
- Can we develop the lumped arrays instead of distributed arrays?

Film growth and fabrication method



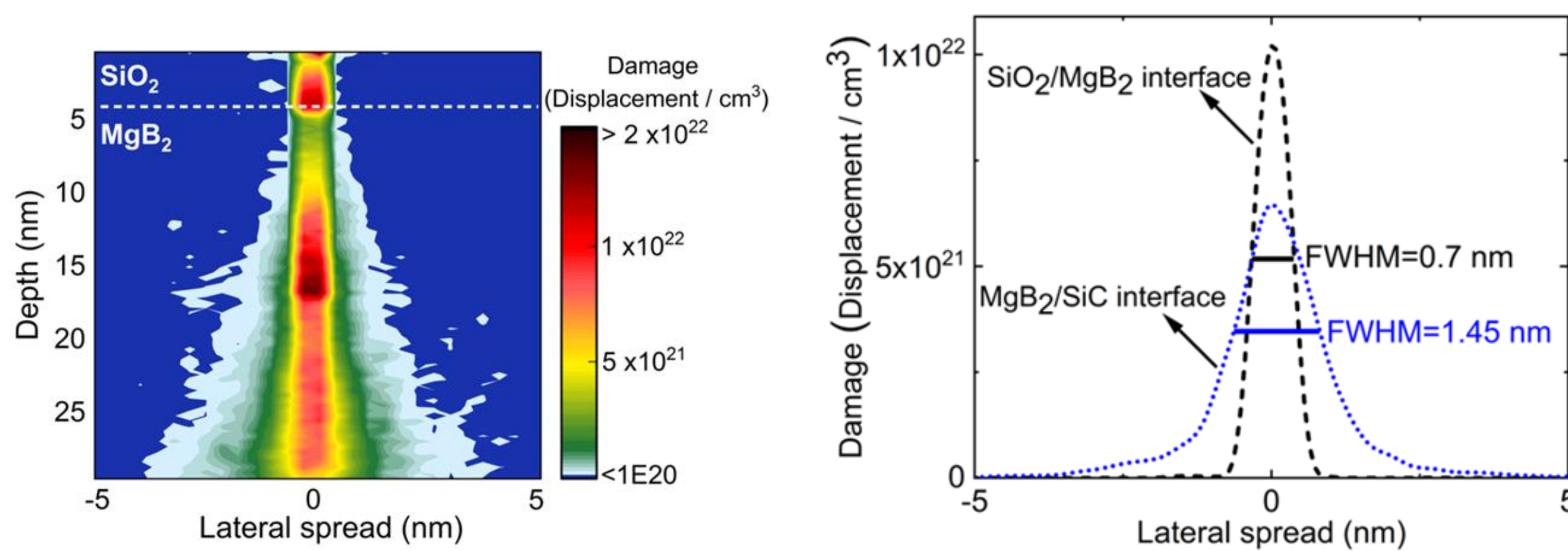
- $T_c = 39$ K (bulk)/Device operating $T > 20$ K
- Anisotropic coherence length $\xi_{a-b} = 4-6$ nm, $\xi_c < 1$ nm
- Hybrid Physical-Chemical Vapor Deposition (HPCVD) produces high quality MgB₂ film.



Optical image of the array pattern with meandering micro-strip in the center.

10 single tracks of He⁺ at 100nm inter-line spacing.

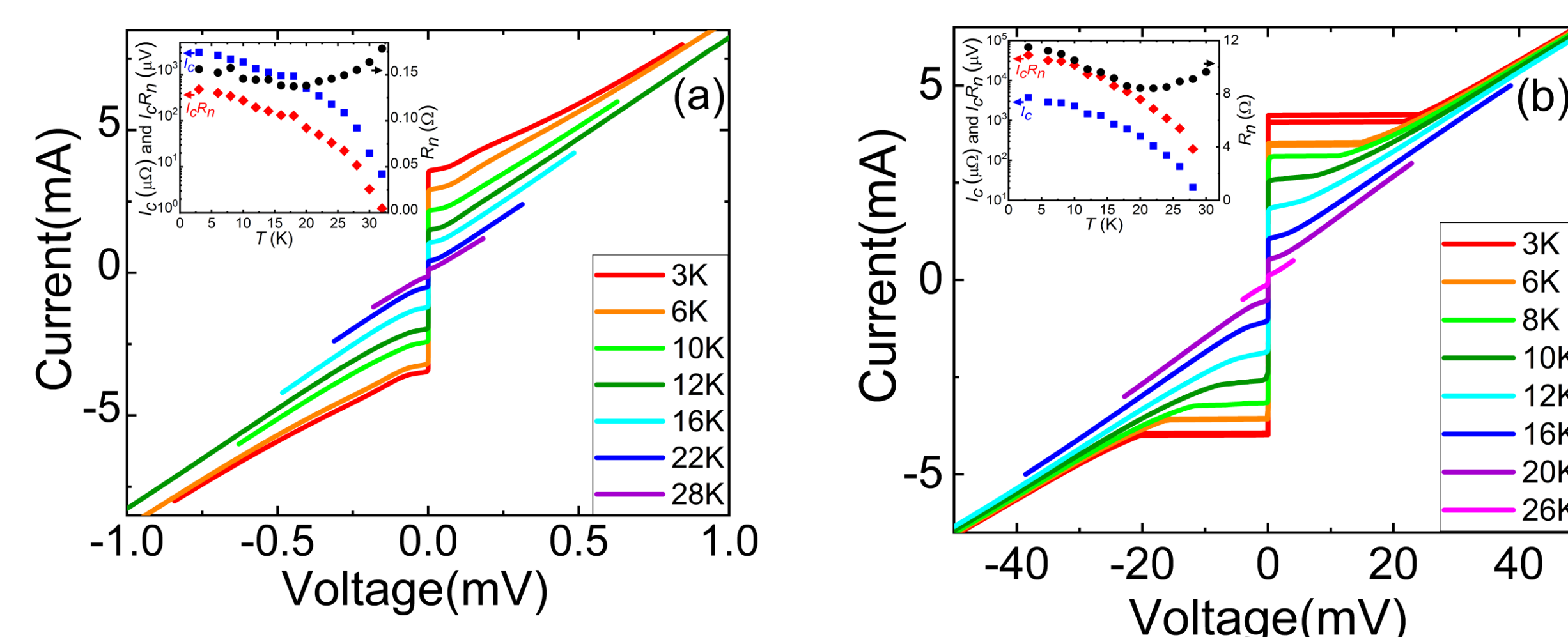
Ion displacement simulation



- TRIM simulation of damage density when irradiated with $2.7 \times 10^{16} / \text{cm}^2$ He ions.
- The lateral spread of the damage (FWHM) is less than MgB₂ coherence length.

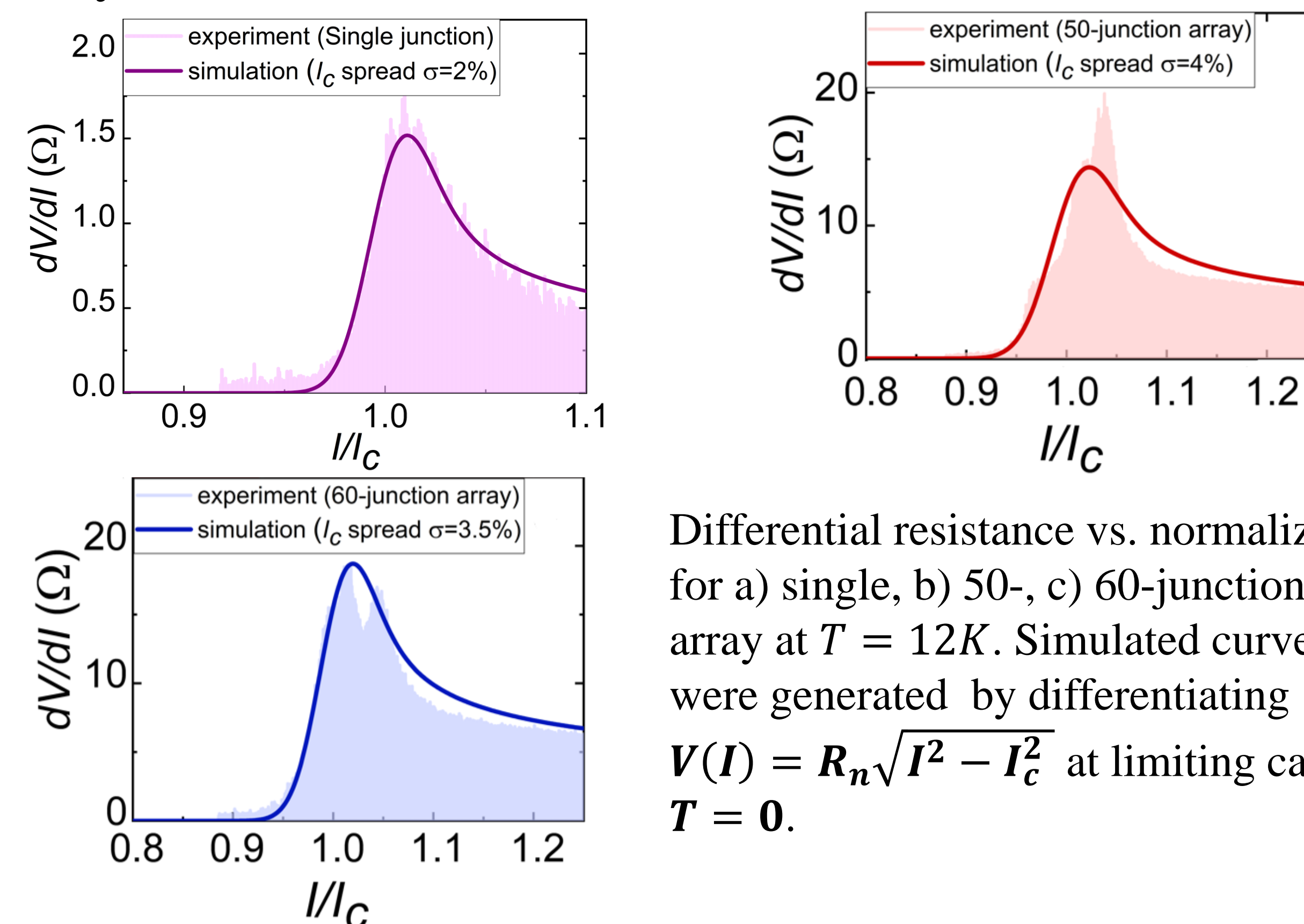
Result

- Critical current independent from N (N number of junctions in array)
- Almost linear increase of R_n with N
- 1 junction $\langle R_n \rangle \sim 0.15 \Omega$ 60-junction array $\langle R_n \rangle \sim 9.6 \Omega$

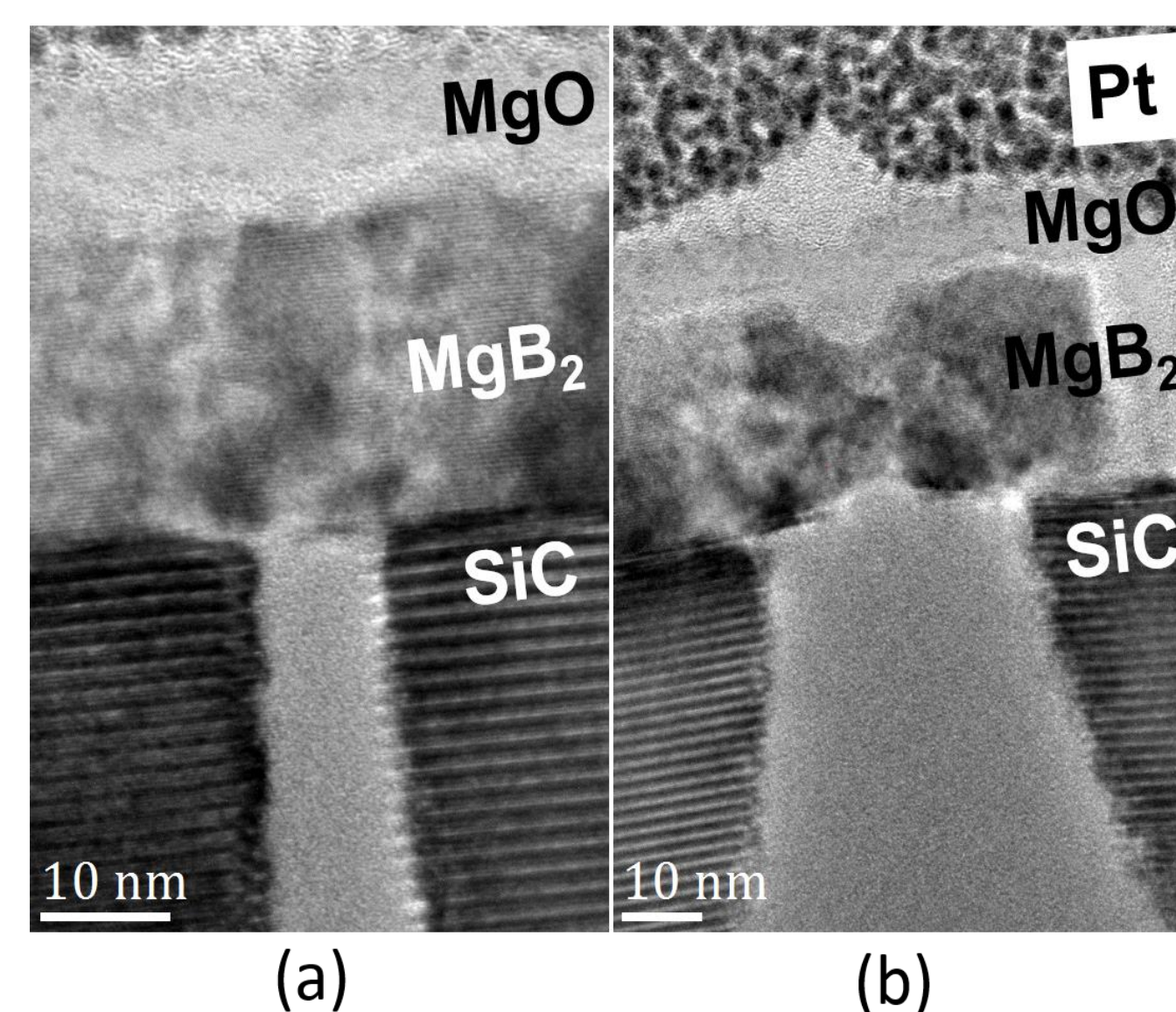
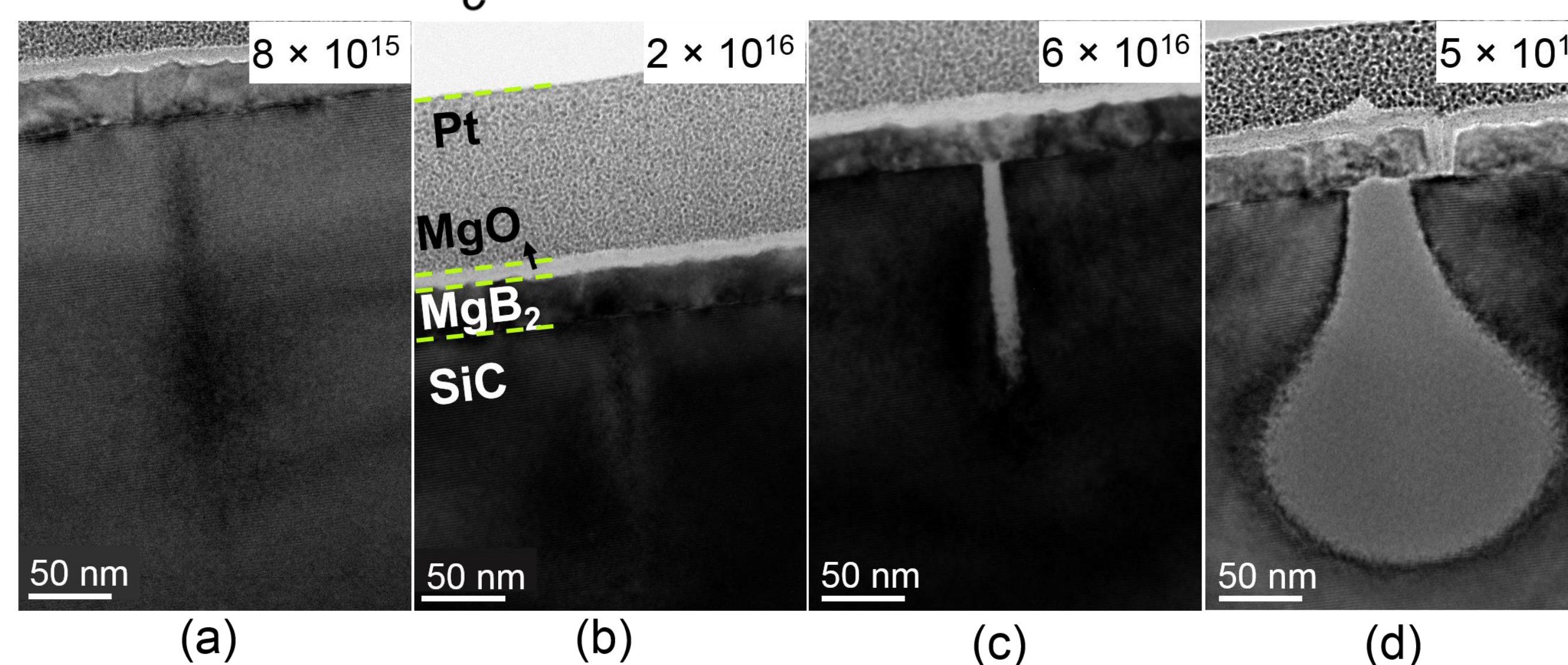


I - V curves at different T for (a) single junction, (b) 60-junction array. Insets show T dependence of R_n (■), I_c (●), $I_c R_n$ (◆).

- Spread of Critical Current
- 1 junction $\sigma \leq 2\%$; 50-junction array $\sigma \leq 4\%$; 60-junction array $\sigma \leq 3.5\%$



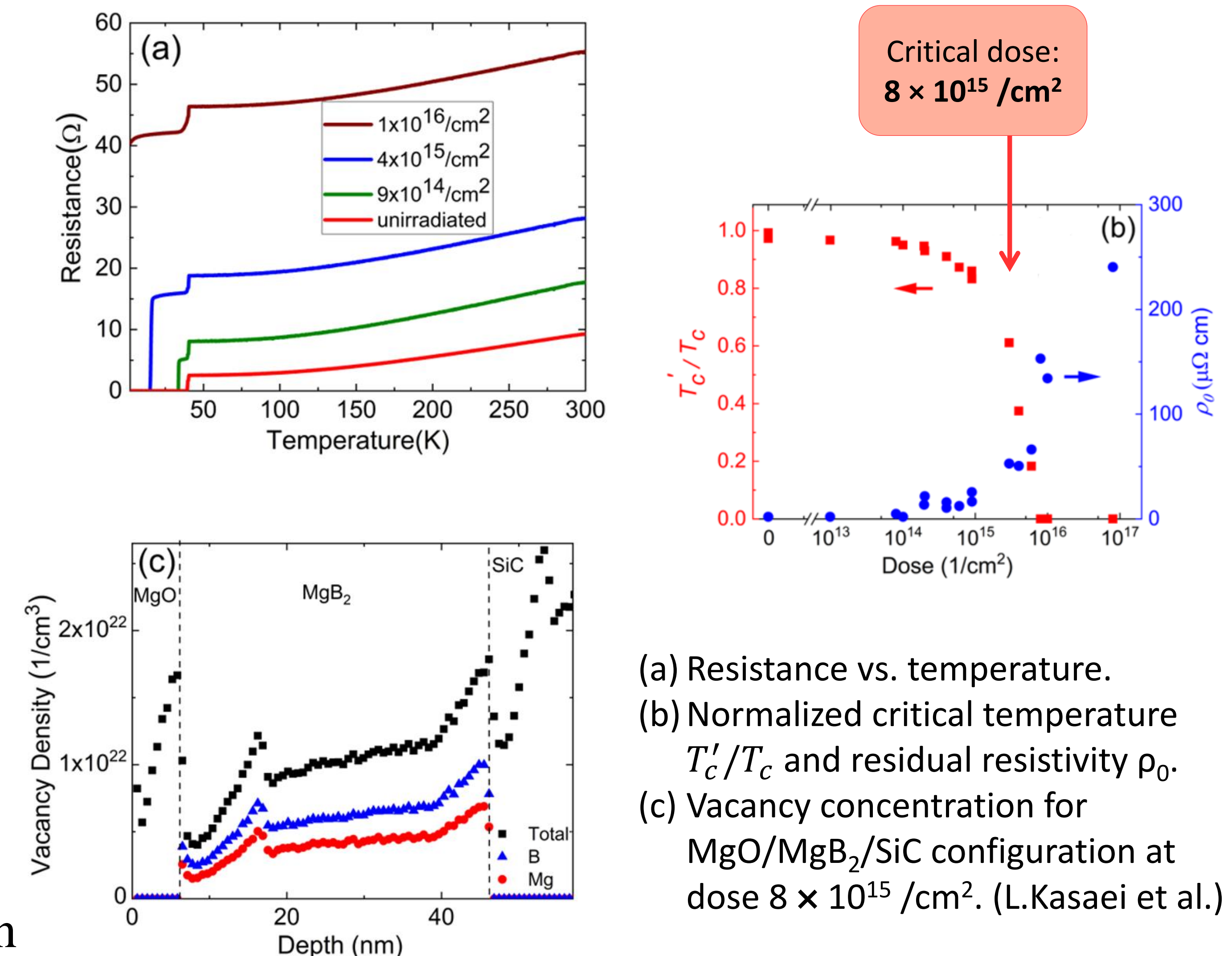
Differential resistance vs. normalized I for a) single, b) 50-, c) 60-junction array at $T = 12$ K. Simulated curves were generated by differentiating $V(I) = R_n \sqrt{I^2 - I_c^2}$ at limiting case $T = 0$.



Cross-sectional TEM bright field (BF) images of irradiated regions of four beam spots with four doses and high resolution images for doses of (e) $6 \times 10^{16} / \text{cm}^2$, (f) $5 \times 10^{17} / \text{cm}^2$.

- Consistent with the TRIM simulation

Discussion



(a) Resistance vs. temperature. (b) Normalized critical temperature T_c'/T_c and residual resistivity ρ_0 . (c) Vacancy concentration for MgO/MgB₂/SiC configuration at dose $8 \times 10^{15} / \text{cm}^2$. (L.Kasaei et al.)

- The total vacancy concentration from TRIM of the order $10^{22} / \text{cm}^3$ leads to complete T_c suppression.

Conclusion

- Direct-writing of 50- and 60- junction series arrays of planar MgB₂ Josephson junctions by focused helium ion beam with excellent uniformity and reproducibility. (Spread of $I_c \sigma \leq 3.5\%$)
- Focused helium ion beam irradiation is applicable to any material that is sensitive to disorder to demonstrate features of the critical dimensions for an array of future devices.

References

- [1] L. Kasaei et al. "Normal-State and Superconducting Properties of Co-Doped BaFe₂As₂ and MgB₂ Thin Films after Focused Helium Ion Beam Irradiation" SUST, in preparation
- [2] L. Kasaei et al. AIP Advances 8, 075020 (2018)
- [3] X. X. Xi et al., Phys.C: Supercond. 456, pp. 22–37 (2007)

Acknowledgments

- National Science Foundation under Grant No. DMR–1310087.
- Temple Materials Institute.
- Rutgers lab for surface modification.

Contact

- Leila.kasaei@temple.edu
- mengjun.li64@gmail.com