Study of 0- π phase transition in hybrid superconductor-InSb nanowire quantum dot devices

S. Li^a, D. X. Fan^a, N. Kang^a, P. Caroff^b, and H. Q. Xu^a

 $^a{\rm Key}$ Laboratory for the Physics and Chemistry of Nanodevices and Department of Electronics, Peking University, Beijing 100871, China

^bI.E.M.N., UMR CNRS 8520, Avenue Poincaré, BP 60069, F-59652 Villeneuve d'Ascq, France

Hybrid InSb nanowire-superconductor devices are promising candidates for investigating Majorana modes in solid-state devices and future technologies of topological quantum manipulation Here, we reports on the realization of high-performance hybrid superconductor-quantum dot devices based on individual InSb nanowires grown by molecular-beam epitaxy. We demonstrate proximity-induced supercurrent together with clear signatures of multiple Andreev reflections, indicating phase-coherent transport within junction.¹ Furthermore, in a closed quantum dot regime, we observed two types of subgap resonance states within the superconducting gap, which can be attributed to gate-tunable Andreev bound states with different Kondo temperatures. The presence of the gate-tunable 0 and π junction allow us to investigate the fundamental 0 π transition. Detailed magnetic field and temperature evolution of level spectroscopy demonstrate different behavior of two types of the Andreev bound states. Our results exhibit that the InSb nanowires can provide a promising platform for exploring phase coherence transport and the effect of spin-orbit coupling in semiconductor nanowire-superconductor hybrid device.

¹S. Li et al., Sci. Rep. **6**, 24822 (2016); S. Li et al., Phys. Rev. B **95**, 014515(2017).