

**QUANTUM OSCILLATIONS IN TOPOLOGICAL INSULATOR MICROWIRES CONTACTED WITH SUPERCONDUCTING  $\text{In}_2\text{Bi}$  LEADS**

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Here we studied the magnetoresistance (MR) of polycrystal  $\text{Bi}_2\text{Te}_2\text{Se}$  topological insulator (TI) microwires contacted with superconducting  $\text{In}_2\text{Bi}$  leads.  $\text{Bi}_2\text{Te}_2\text{Se}$  has a simple band structure with a single Dirac cone on the surface and a large non-trivial bulk gap of 300 meV. To study the TI/SC interface, the  $\text{Bi}_2\text{Te}_2\text{Se}$  glass-coated microwire with a diameter of  $d = 17 \mu\text{m}$  was connected to copper leads on one side using superconducting alloy  $\text{In}_2\text{Bi}$  ( $T_c=5.6 \text{ K}$ ), and on the other side using gallium. The topologically nontrivial 3D superconductor (SC)  $\text{In}_2\text{Bi}$  has proximity-induced superconductivity of topological surface states. To eliminate conventional contribution to superconductivity from the bulk, the resulting edge states of the TI/SC contact area were studied in magnetic fields above  $H_{c2}$  in  $\text{In}_2\text{Bi}$ . The  $h/2e$  oscillations of magnetoresistance (MR) in longitudinal and transverse magnetic fields (up to 1 T) at the TI/SC interface were observed at various temperatures (4.2 K–1.5 K) [1,2]. To explain the observed oscillations, we used magnetic flux quantization, which requires a multiply connected geometry where flux can penetrate into normal regions surrounded by a superconductor. The effective width of the closed superconducting area of the TI/SC interface is determined to be 15 nm from an analysis of FFT spectra and the beats of the MR oscillations for two different directions (longitudinal and transverse) of magnetic field.

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**References:**

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