

Thermocurrent spectroscopy of Yu-Shiba-Rusinov states in single-molecule junctions

S. Volosheniuk¹, D. Vogel², C. Wegeberg², M. Mayor^{2,3,4}, H.S.J. van der Zant^{1,*} and P. Gehring^{5,*}

¹*Kavli Institute of Nanoscience, Delft University of Technology, The Netherlands*

²*Department of Chemistry, University of Basel, Basel, Switzerland*

³*Institute for Nanotechnology (INT), Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT), Karlsruhe, Germany*

⁴*Lehn Institute of Functional Materials (LIFM), School of Chemistry, Sun Yat-Sen University (SYSU), 510275 Guangzhou, China*

⁵*IMCN/NAPS, Université catholique de Louvain, 1348 Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium*

** - this authors contributed equally*

The interaction between magnetic impurities and superconductors leads to fascinating physical phenomena resulting from the competition between Kondo screening and Cooper pair formation [1]. To this end, individual magnetic impurities can form states within the superconducting gap, called Yu-Shiba-Rusinov (YSR) states [1,2]. YSR states are of great interest because they have the potential to realise topological superconductivity. Here we show that such YSR states form in a neutral and stable all-organic radical molecule coupled to proximity induced superconducting break-junction electrodes. We experimentally study the thermoelectric response [3] of the system at mK temperatures, both in the YSR regime and – by applying magnetic fields – in the Kondo regime [4]. Ultimately, we observe a two-fold increase of the thermoelectric efficiency which is induced by the YSR states. This study highlights the power of thermocurrent measurements as a new spectroscopic tool to study nanoscale devices, and reveals new strategies for engineering highly efficient thermoelectric energy conversion at cryogenic temperatures.

References

- [1] K. J. Franke et al., *Science* **332**, 940-944 (2011)
- [2] J. O. Island et al., *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **118**, 117001 (2017)
- [3] P. Gehring et al., *Nat. Nanotechnol.* **16**, 426-430 (2021)
- [4] C. Hsu et al., *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **128**, 147701 (2022)