

Abstract for an Invited Paper
for the MAR07 Meeting of
The American Physical Society

Andreev reflection in graphene¹

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Relativity and superconductivity have no common ground in ordinary matter, because the velocity of electrons is only a small fraction of the velocity of light. The unusual band structure of a single layer of carbon atoms (graphene) contains negatively and positively charged particles that move as relativistic electrons and positrons. The electron-like particles in the conduction band can be converted into positron-like particles in the valence band when they are reflected by a superconductor. (The missing charge of $2e$ enters the superconductor as a Cooper pair.) This *interband* reflection process can be distinguished from the usual *intraband* Andreev reflection, because the reflection angle has the opposite sign. A new phenomenology of graphene–superconductor junctions is predicted, including an anomalous scaling of the supercurrent with the length of the junction and the existence of charge-neutral modes propagating along the interface.

¹Research supported by the Dutch Science Foundation NWO/FOM, and carried out in collaboration with M. Titov and A. Ossipov.