

Interplay between microscopic decoherence and superconducting proximity effect in a graphene Andreev interferometer

GAP

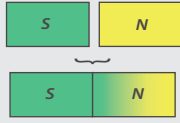


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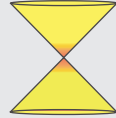
Proximity effect evolution as a function of gate

Proximity effect



Induced
superconductivity
in normal metal

Graphene role

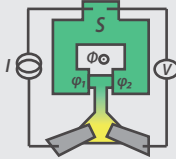


Gating to access
different transport
regimes

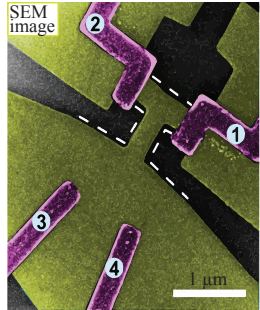
Reentrance of conductance amplitude

Conductance of N oscillates
with relative phase
at superconducting loop ends

$$\delta\varphi = \frac{2\pi\Phi}{\Phi_0}$$

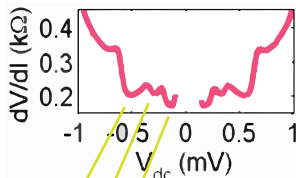


Device



S contacts - purple
Graphene - green color

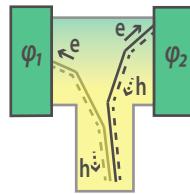
N/S interface quality



Presence of multiple
Andreev reflections indicate
high N/S transparency

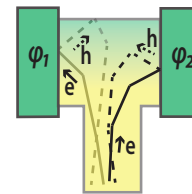
Conductance oscillations

Ensemble-average
(EA) contribution



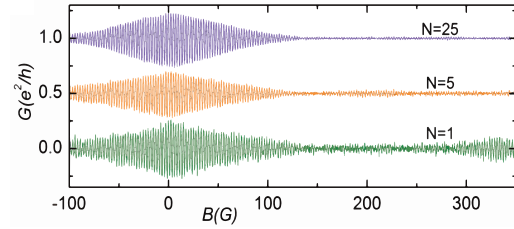
phase
conjugation

Sample-specific
(SS) contribution



no phase
conjugation

Ensemble averaging using gate



Low-B field

High-B field

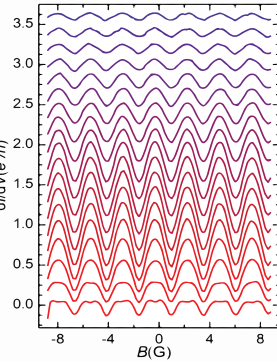
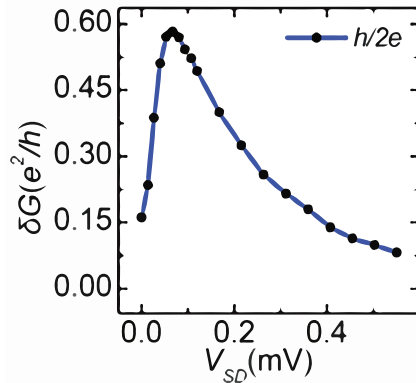
Averaging to extract
EA oscillations

Suppression of
SS oscillations

Reentrance effect

Conductance amplitude increases up
to a finite energy then vanishes at zero
zzvalue

Ensemble-averaged G at
low- B field as a function
of energy

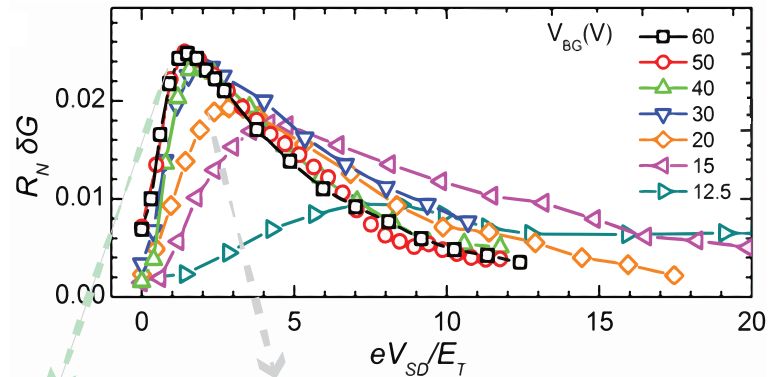


Theory for a fully coherent
system predicts **an universal scaling**
equal to $R_N \delta G = f(eV/E_{Th})$

Experimentally
has never
been verified!

The $R_N \delta G = f(eV/E_{Th})$ scaling really universal?

Gating graphene modifies R_N and $E_{Th} \rightarrow$ way to prove it!

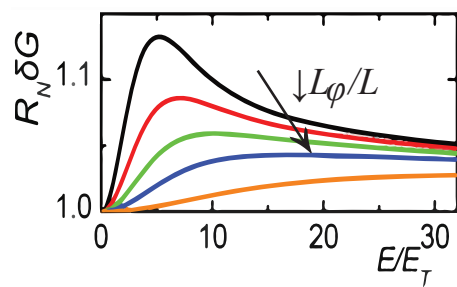


High V_g curves
exhibit the
perfect scaling

Low V_g measurements
deviate strongly from
the universality law

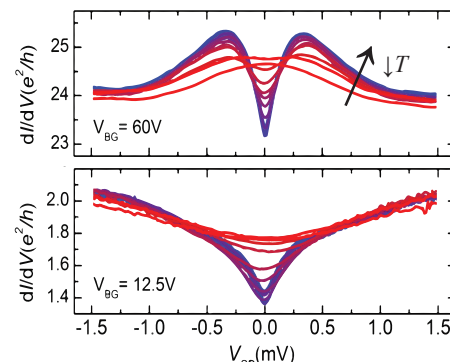
Crossover
to a new
regime

Influence of dephasing



Theoretical curve maximums shifted to
higher energies for smaller L_ϕ/L ratios

Origin of dephasing



High V_g
low e^-e^-
interactions

Low V_g
strong e^-e^-
interactions
+ other
mechanisms

Conclusions:

- Graphene Andreev interferometer
useful to investigate the proximity effect
- Observed new regime where induced
superconductivity is suppressed mainly
by electron dephasing
- Electron-electron interaction identified as
one of the possible origins of dephasing

F. Deon, S. Šopić and A. F. Morpurgo,
Physical Review Letters (2014).