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## Lattice models for Josephson junctions and graphene superlattices

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### Citation

Ostroukh, V. (2018, June 27). *Lattice models for Josephson junctions and graphene superlattices*. *Casimir PhD Series*. Retrieved from <https://hdl.handle.net/1887/63217>

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**Title:** Lattice models for Josephson junctions and graphene superlattices

**Issue Date:** 2018-06-27

# Stellingen

behorende bij het proefschrift

*Lattice models for Josephson junctions and graphene superlattices*

1. The doubled Fraunhofer periodicity observed in an edge-channel Josephson junction can be explained by the appearance of a conducting channel along the interface with the superconductor.  
Chapter 2
2. The SQUID-like Fraunhofer diffraction pattern observed in InAs quantum wells is not conclusive evidence for topologically protected edge channels.  
Chapter 3
3. A non-circular Fermi surface may induce a two-dimensional vortex lattice in the normal region of a ballistic Josephson junction.  
Chapter 4
4. An index theorem protects the valley degeneracy of the lowest Landau level in the presence of valley-momentum locking.  
Chapter 5
5. Contrary to the claim by Gutiérrez *et al.*, the Kekulé bond texture in a graphene-on-copper superlattice does not produce a gapped spectrum.  
C. Gutiérrez *et al.*, Nature Phys. **12**, 950 (2016).
6. The topologically protected valley switch in a graphene superlattice, reported by Beenakker *et al.* for electron reflection, exists also in transmission.  
C. W. J. Beenakker *et al.*, Phys. Rev. B **97**, 241403(R) (2018).
7. The Dynes-Fulton relationship, used to reconstruct the current density from the magnetic-field dependence of the Josephson effect, can be relied upon only in tunnel junctions.  
R. C. Dynes and T. A. Fulton, Phys. Rev. B **3**, 3015 (1971).
8. The dispersion relation of a spin-1 Weyl semimetal can be understood as the effect of a non-Abelian gauge field, by application of the theory of de Juan.  
F. de Juan, Phys. Rev. B **87**, 125419 (2013).

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27 June 2018