

Graphene: High-energy physics in a solid-state nano-system <u>Marcos H.D. Guimarães</u>

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- What is graphene?
- Electronic properties of graphene
- Klein tunnelling
- Pseudo-magnetic fields
- Conclusions







Graphene

Graphite



physics of nanodevices







Published Items in Each Year



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What is graphene?











Electronic Properties



k_v

$$\hat{H} = \hbar v_{\rm F} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & k_{\rm X} - ik_{\rm Y} \\ k_{\rm X} + ik_{\rm Y} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \hbar v_{\rm F} \, \mathbf{\sigma} \cdot \mathbf{k} \qquad \mathbf{E} = \pm v_{\rm F} \, \hbar \mathbf{k}$$

$$v_{\rm F} \sim c/300 = 10^6 \, \mathrm{m.s^{-1}}$$























Klein Tunnelling



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Klein Tunnelling



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Klein Tunnelling









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High Magnetic Fields



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In space...

Neutron stars can reach more than **1 MT!**

Back on Earth...

We struggle to get

45 T (static) or 100 T (pulsed)



















- Spin-transport (long spin relaxation times)
- Gas sensors, can detect up to a single molecule
- High electron mobility (>500 000 cm²/V.s)
- Tunable band-gap for bilayer graphene
- VERY fast transistors (155 GHz)



Thanks for your attention!

Questions?



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