

Metal-Insulator Transition in Graphene



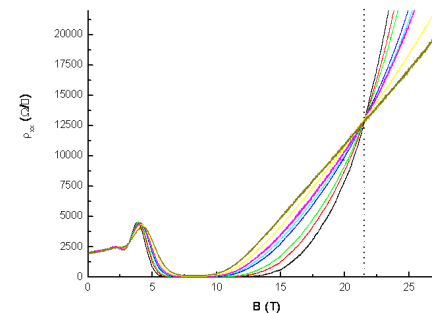
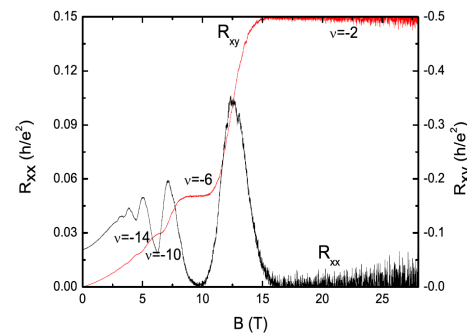
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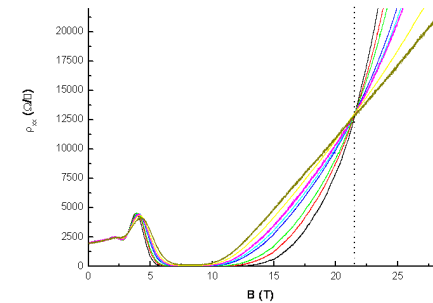
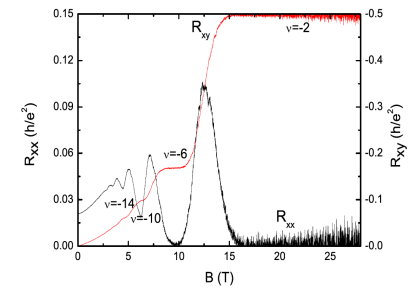


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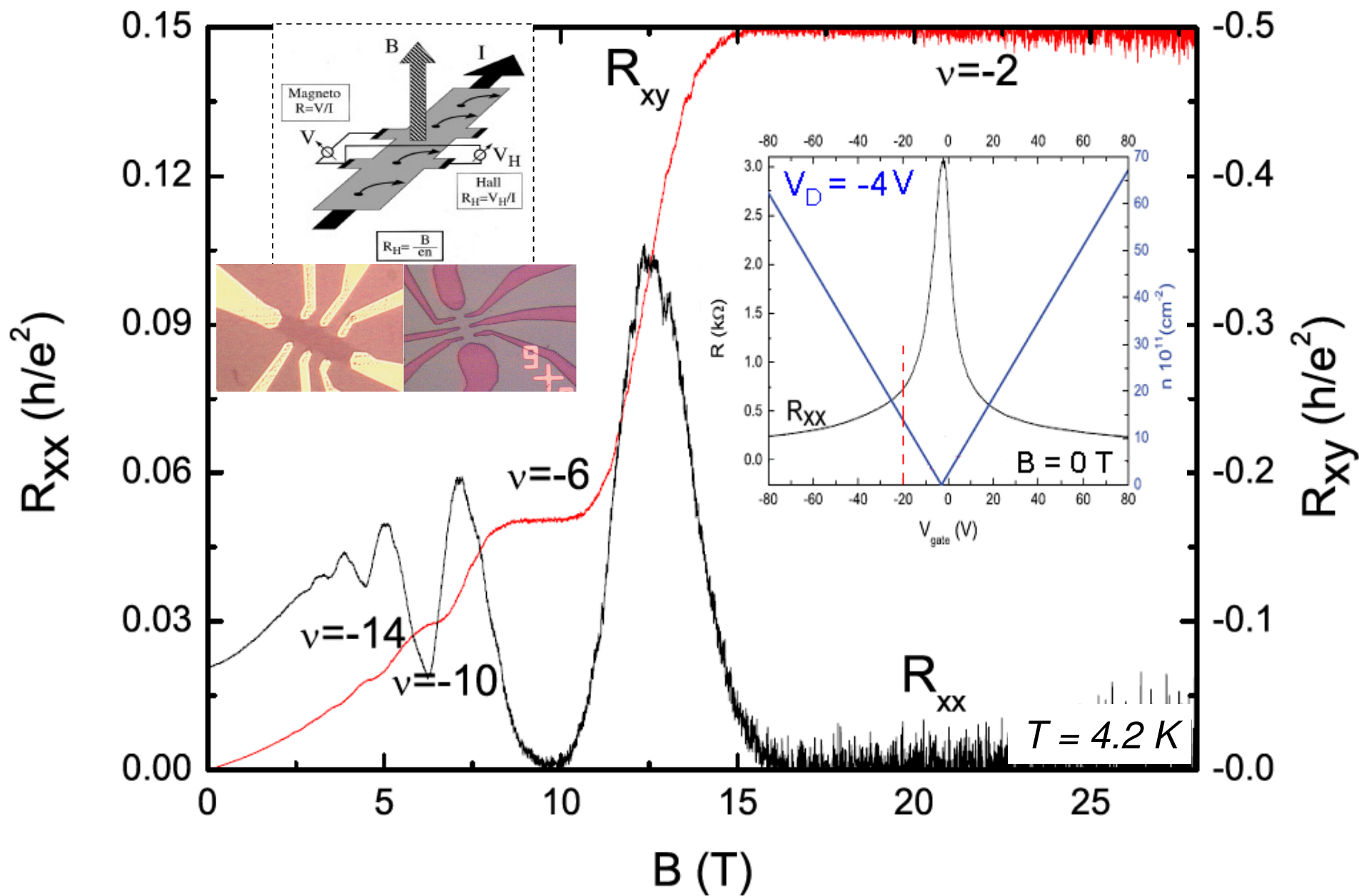


Metal-Insulator Transition in Graphene

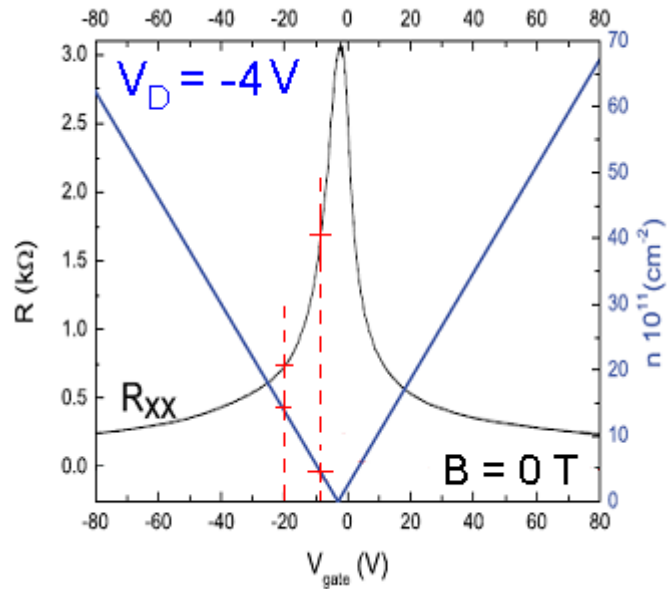
- **Quantum Hall regime in graphene**
- **T-dependence of QHE in graphene:
Metal–Insulator (MI) transition**
- **Scaling theory of QHE in 2DES:
critical exponent of the MI quantum phase transition**
- **Conclusion: non-universality of MI transition**



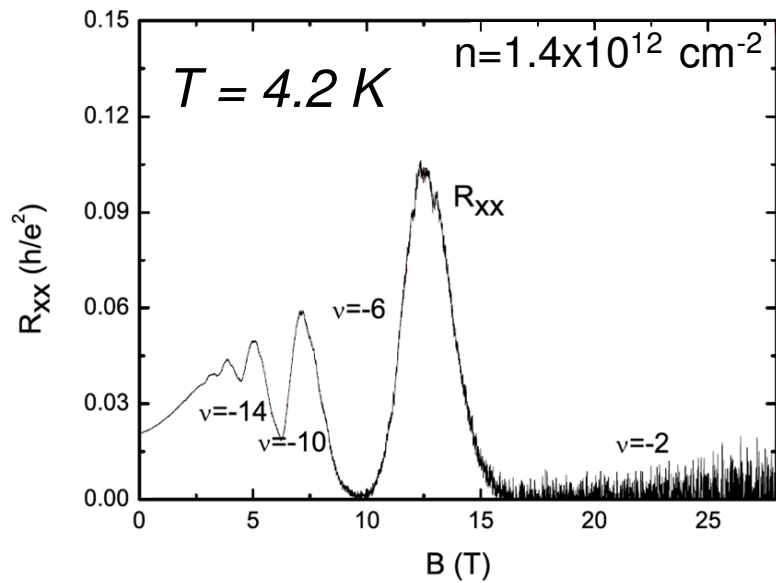
QHE in graphene



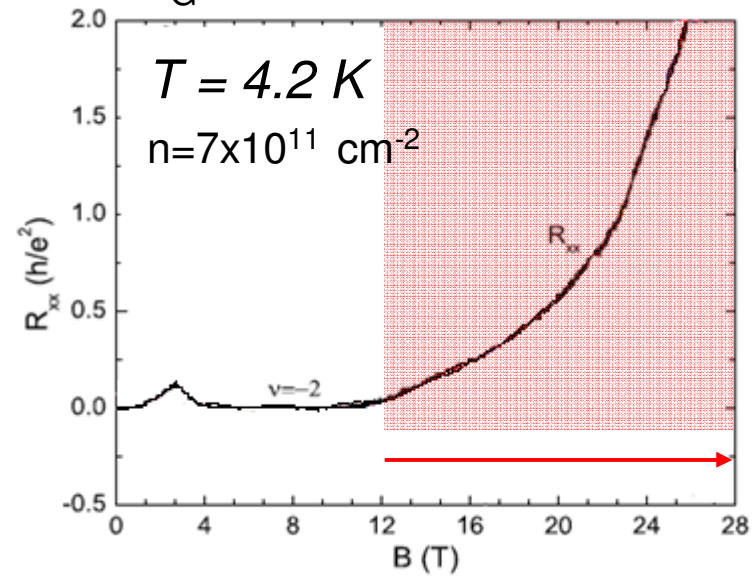
QHE in graphene



$V_G = -20$ V “far” from CNP

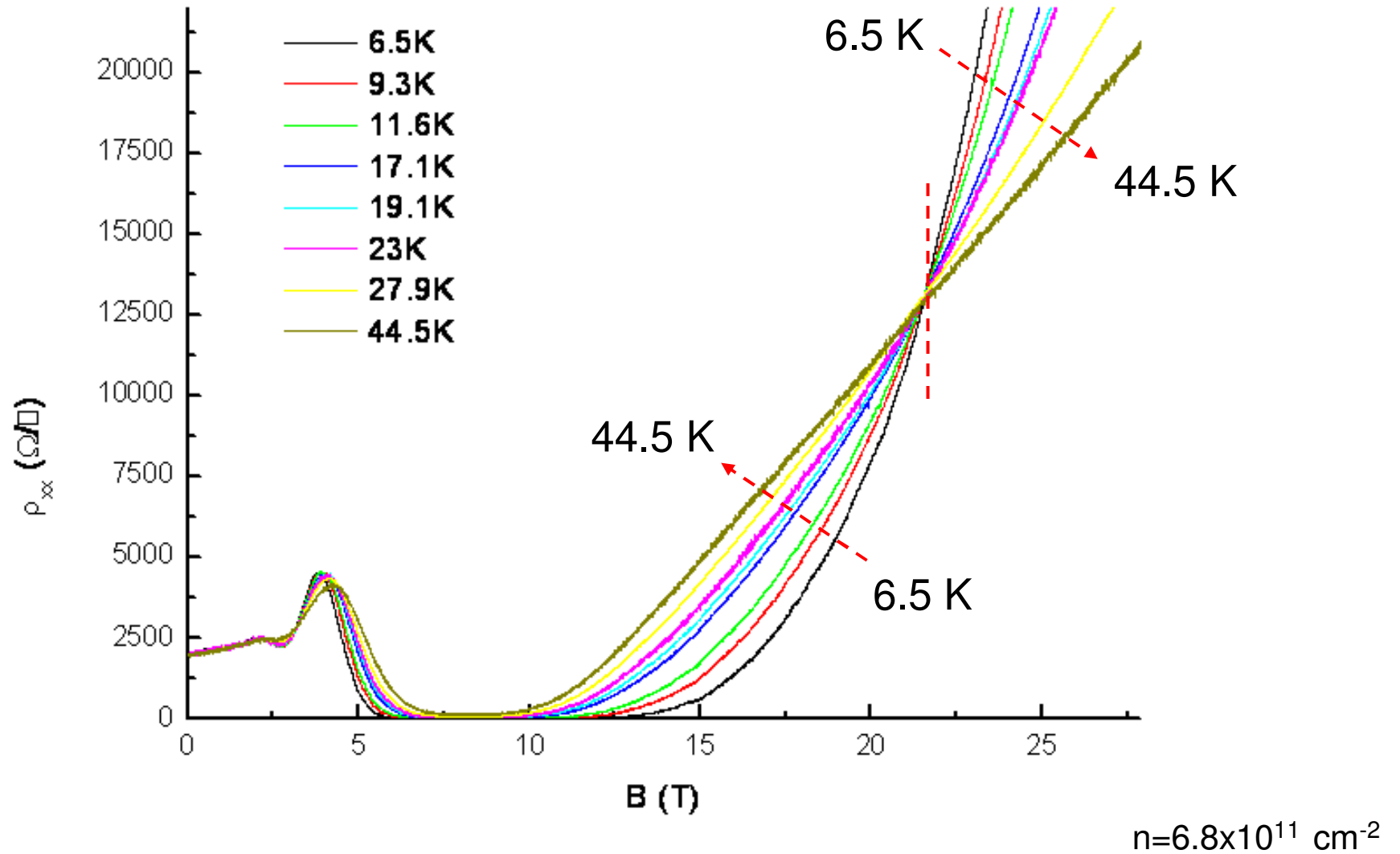


$V_G = -8$ V “close” to CNP

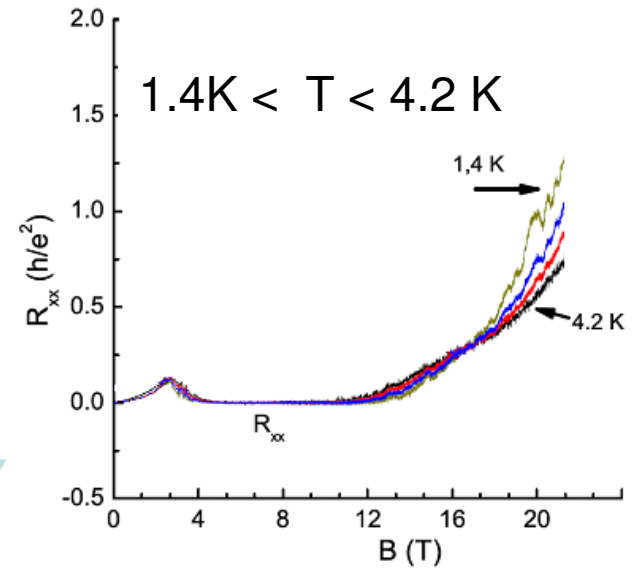
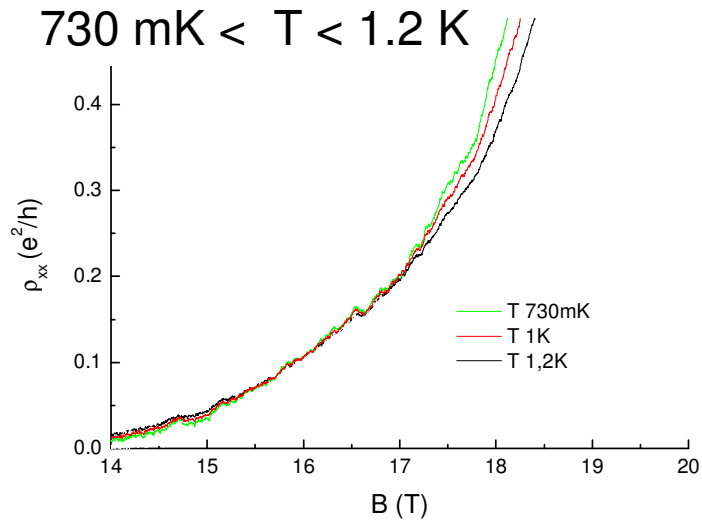


T - dependence of QHE

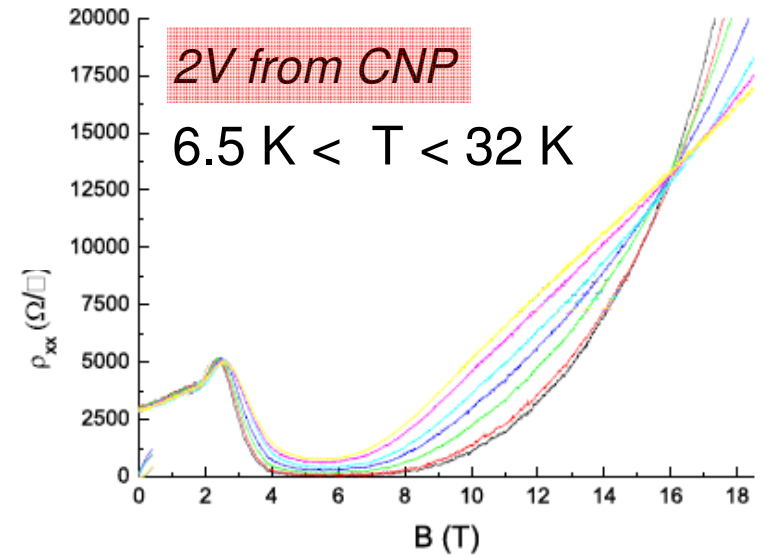
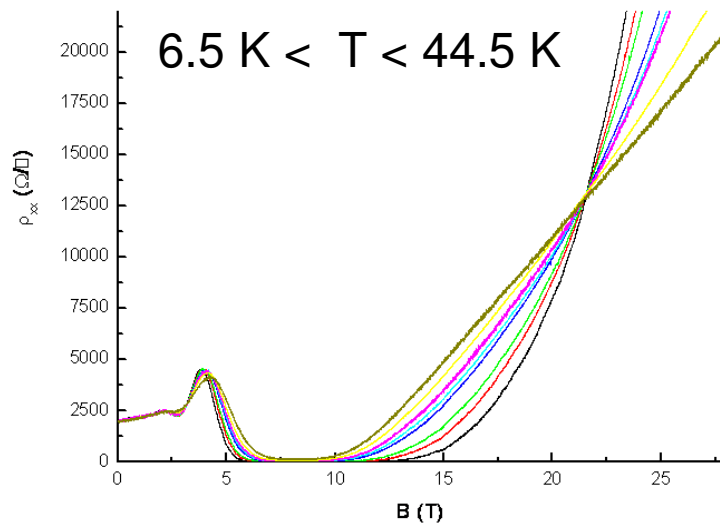
4V from CNP



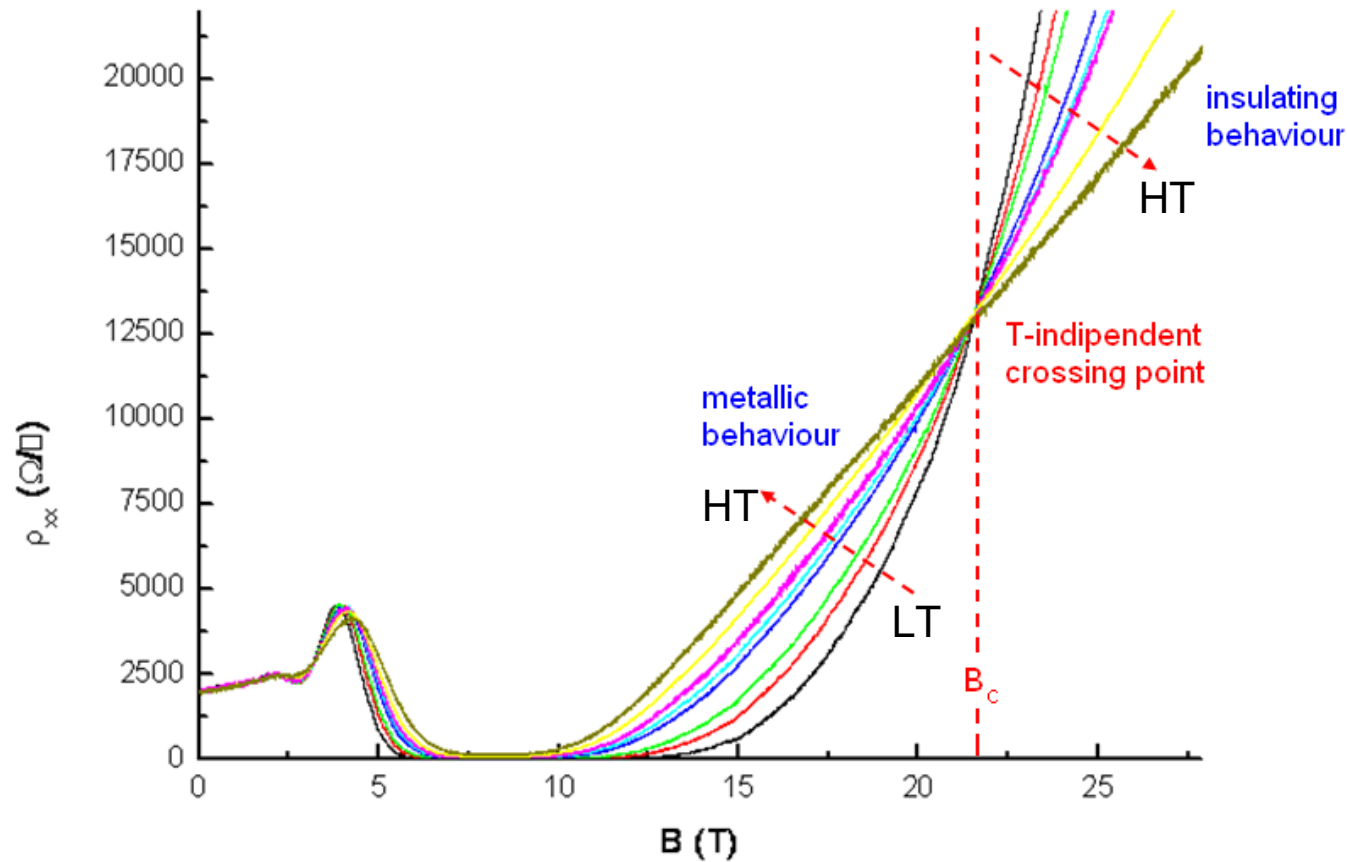
T - dependence of QHE



4V from CNP



T - dependence of QHE

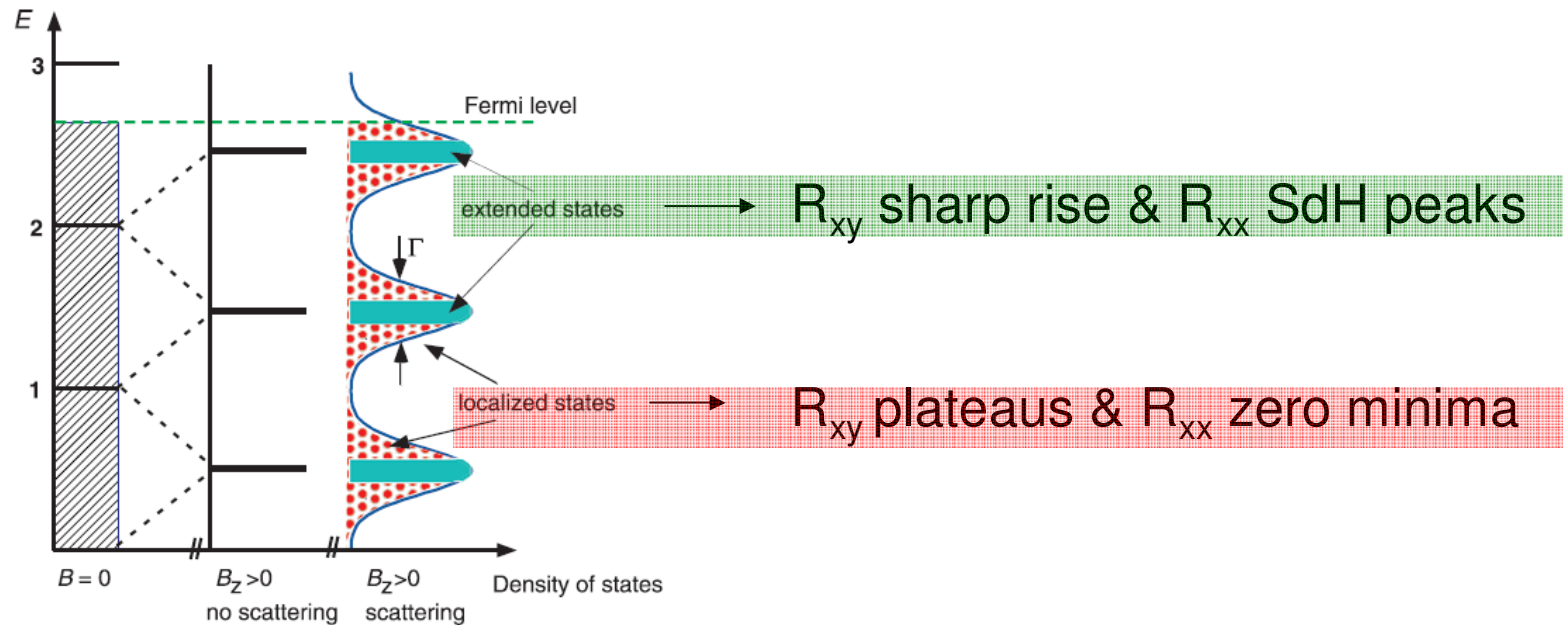


metallic state \Rightarrow **insulating state**

Metal – Insulator Transition (MIT)

First observation on graphene

Metal-Insulator Quantum Phase Transition in 2DES



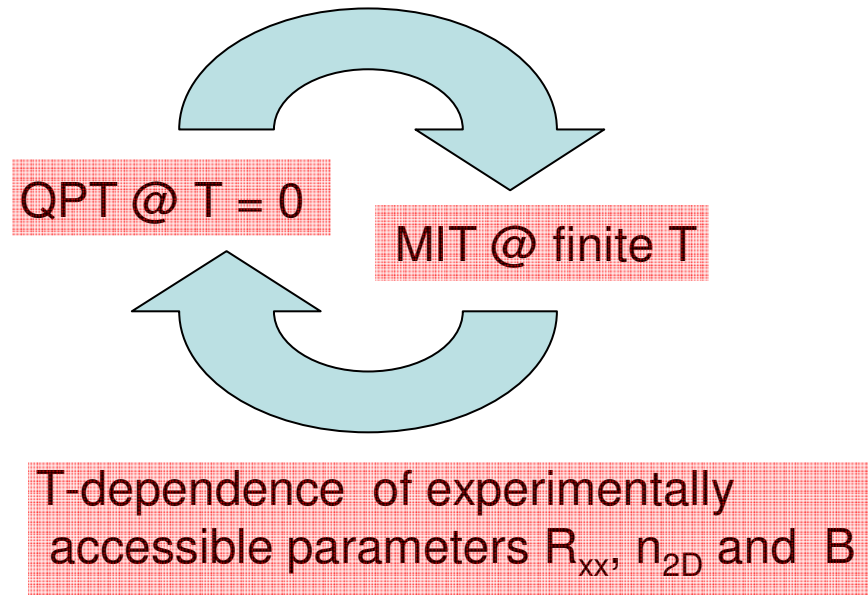
Beyond the last plateau @ $\nu = 2$, the observed MIT takes place

Nature of the MIT intimately related to localization length ξ of the wavefunction, which for 2DES in the QH regime @ 0 K, obeys the law:

$$\xi = (E - E_C)^{-\nu} \rightarrow \text{critical exponent}$$

which in turn defines a Quantum Phase Transition (QPT)

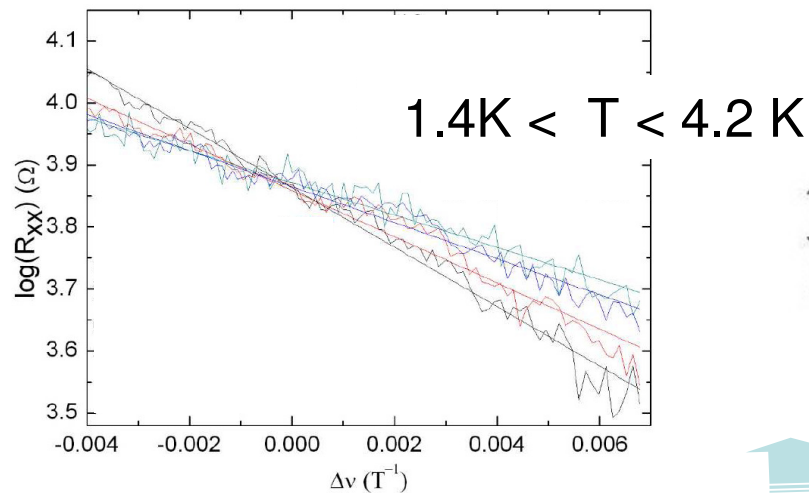
Scaling theory of QHE in 2DES
 (Renormalization group theory applied to QH regime in 2DES)



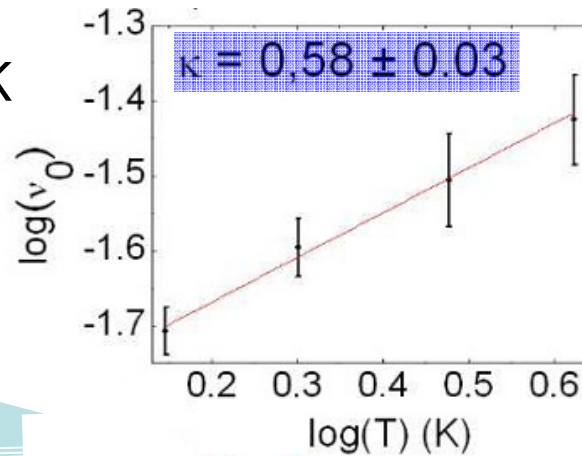
$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 & R_{xx} = \exp[-\Delta\nu/\nu_0(T)] \quad \Delta\nu = 1/B - 1/B_c \\
 & \nu_0 \propto T^{\kappa} \rightarrow \text{critical exponent}
 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 & \text{Log}(R_{xx}) = -\Delta\nu/\nu_0(T) \\
 & \text{Log}(\nu_0) \propto k * \text{Log}(T)
 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

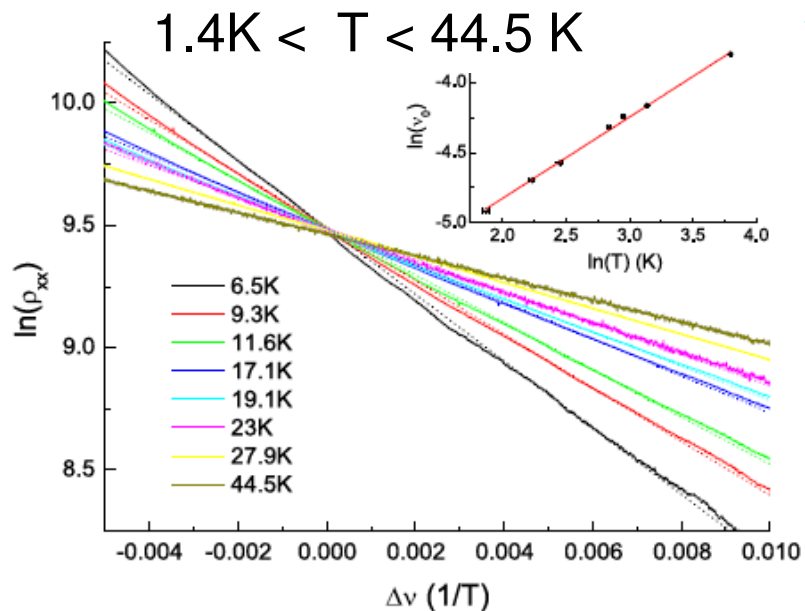
$$\text{Log}(R_{xx}) = -\Delta\nu/\nu_0(T)$$



$$\text{Log}(v_0) \propto \kappa * \text{Log}(T)$$

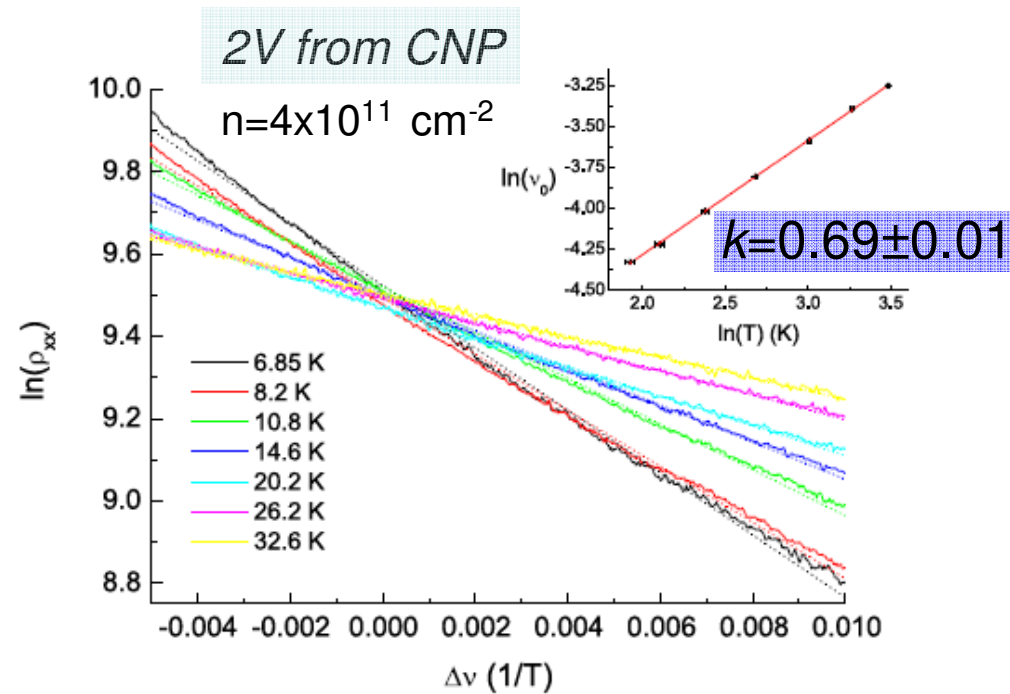


4V from CNP



- **Scaling model ok:**
MIT transition in graphene
QPT with critical exponent
 $\kappa = 0.58 \pm 0.03$
- **QPT robust! Observable up to 45 K**
- **$k_{2DES} \sim 0.57$ ---- universality of the MI-QPT?**

Keeping the system even closer to the CNP ...



... the critical exponent change to $k = 0.7$



MIT QPT non-universal

Conclusions

- Study of T-dependence of QHE in graphene evidences a MIT beyond the $\nu=2$ plateau
- MIT observable up to 40 K very robust
- Scaling theory of QHE identifies the MIT as a QPT with non-universal critical exponent

Thanks for your attention