Record Nr. UNINA9910254610003321 Autore Van Tuan Dinh Titolo Charge and Spin Transport in Disordered Graphene-Based Materials / / by Dinh Van Tuan Pubbl/distr/stampa Cham:,: Springer International Publishing:,: Imprint: Springer,, 2016 **ISBN** 3-319-25571-1 Edizione [1st ed. 2016.] Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (162 p.) Collana Springer Theses, Recognizing Outstanding Ph.D. Research, , 2190-5053 Disciplina 546.681 Soggetti Nanoscience Nanostructures Optical materials Electronics - Materials Materials—Surfaces Thin films Nanoscale Science and Technology Optical and Electronic Materials Surfaces and Interfaces, Thin Films Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia "Doctoral Thesis accepted by Autonomous University of Barcelona. Note generali Spain." Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references at the end of each chapters. Nota di contenuto Introduction -- Electronic and Transport Properties of Graphene -- The Real Space Order O(N) Transport Formalism -- Transport in Disordered Graphene -- Spin Transport in Disordered Graphene -- Conclusions. This thesis presents an in-depth theoretical analysis of charge and spin Sommario/riassunto transport properties in complex forms of disordered graphene. It relies on innovative real space computational methods of the time-dependent spreading of electronic wave packets. First a universal scaling law of the elastic mean free path versus the average grain size is predicted for polycrystalline morphologies, and charge mobilities of up to 300.000 cm2/V.s are determined for 1 micron grain size, while amorphous

graphene membranes are shown to behave as Anderson insulators. An unprecedented spin relaxation mechanism, unique to graphene and

driven by spin/pseudospin entanglement is then reported in the presence of weak spin-orbit interaction (gold ad-atom impurities) together with the prediction of a crossover from a quantum spin Hall Effect to spin Hall effect (for thallium ad-atoms), depending on the degree of surface ad-atom segregation and the resulting island diameter.