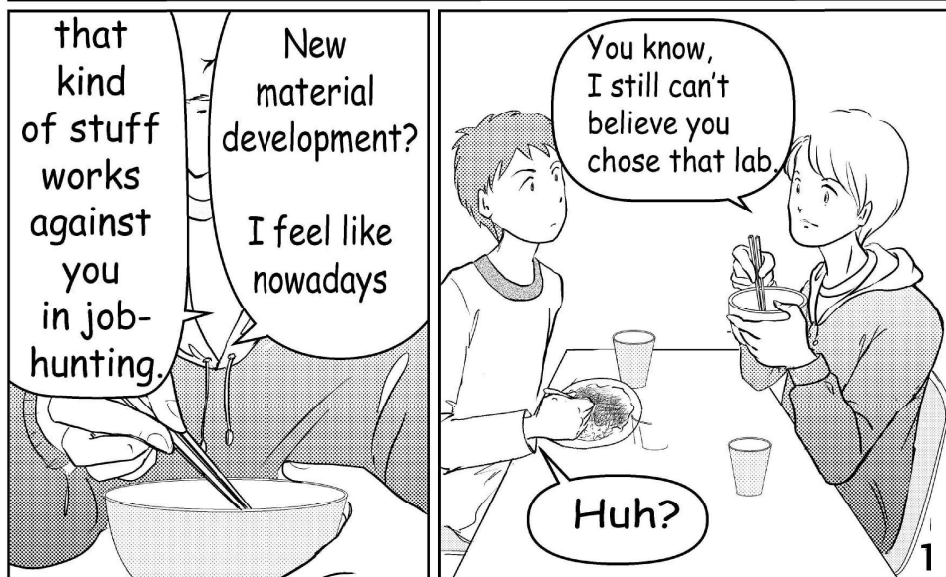
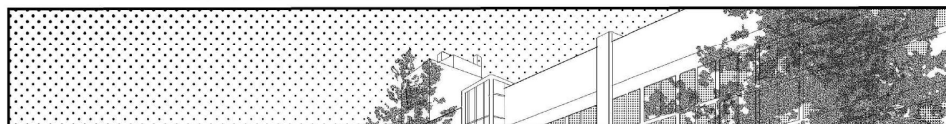


# Chapter One: The Uninvited Senior Thesis Student



令和3(2021)年度学術変革領域研究(A)

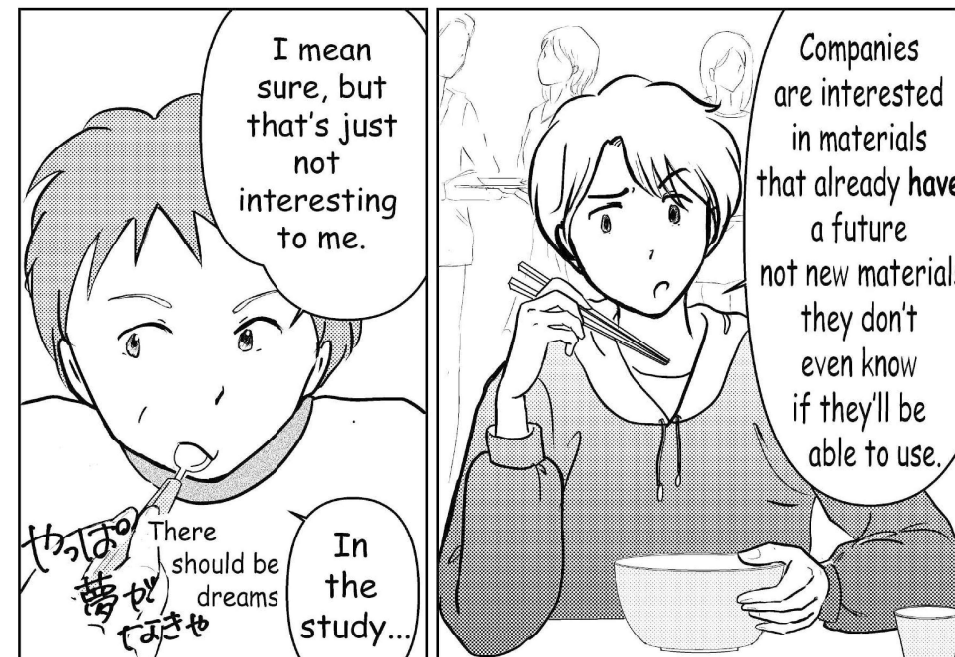
2.5次元物質科学:  
社会変革に向けた物質科学のパラダイムシフト

NEWS  
LETTER

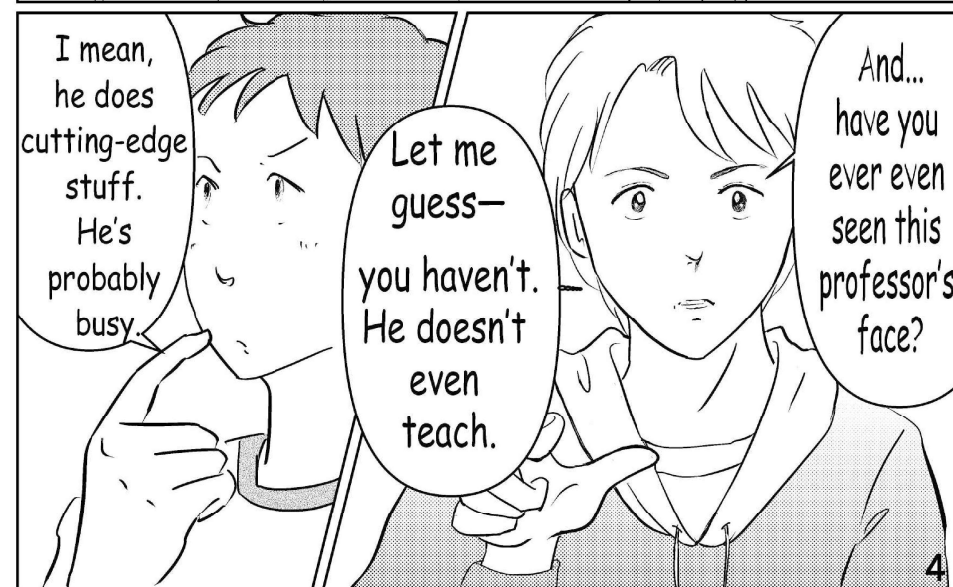
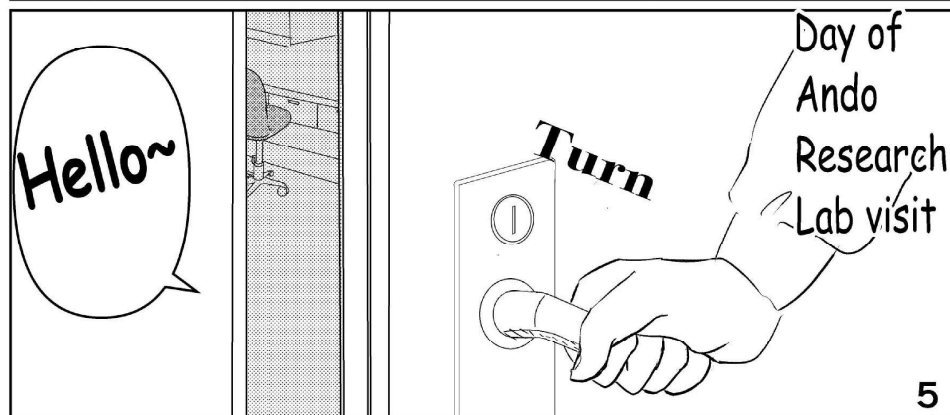
Welcome to  
the 2.5 D Laboratory

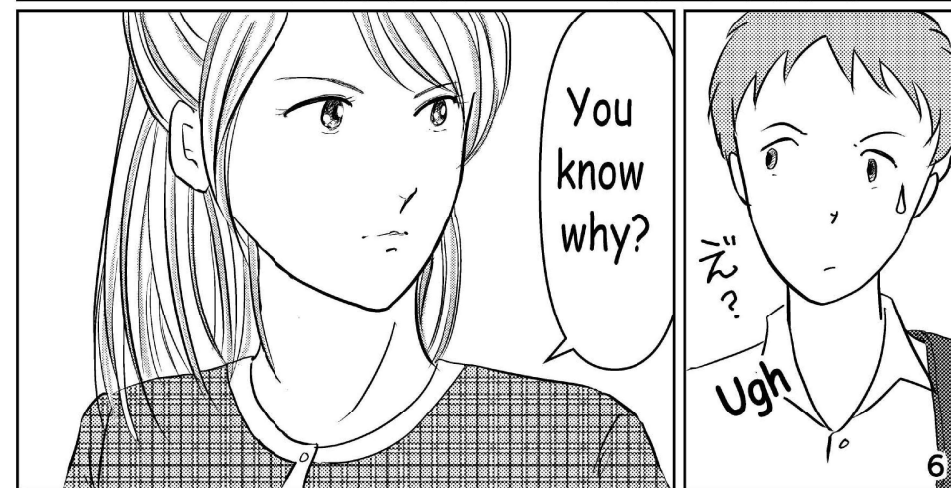
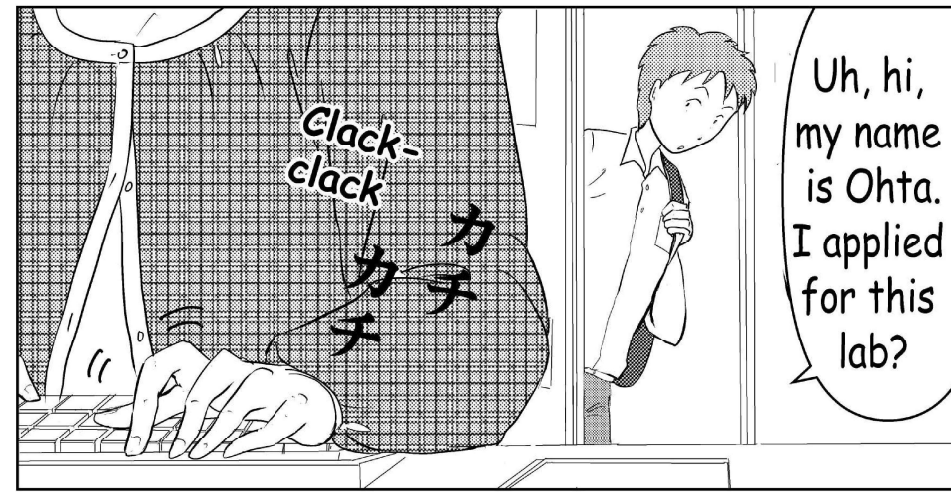
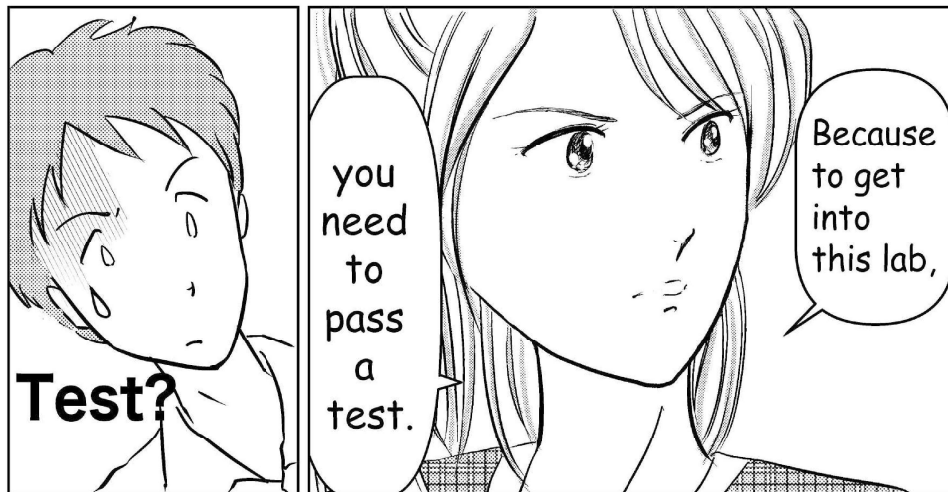
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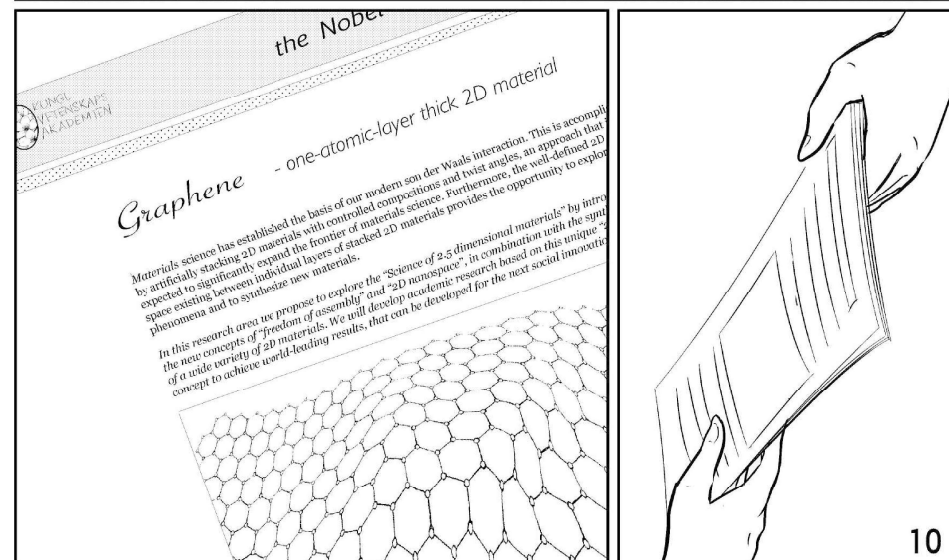
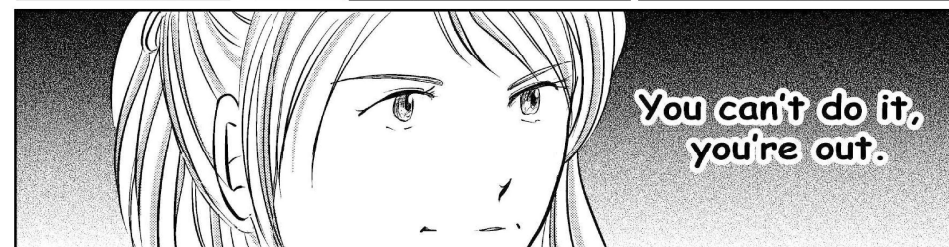
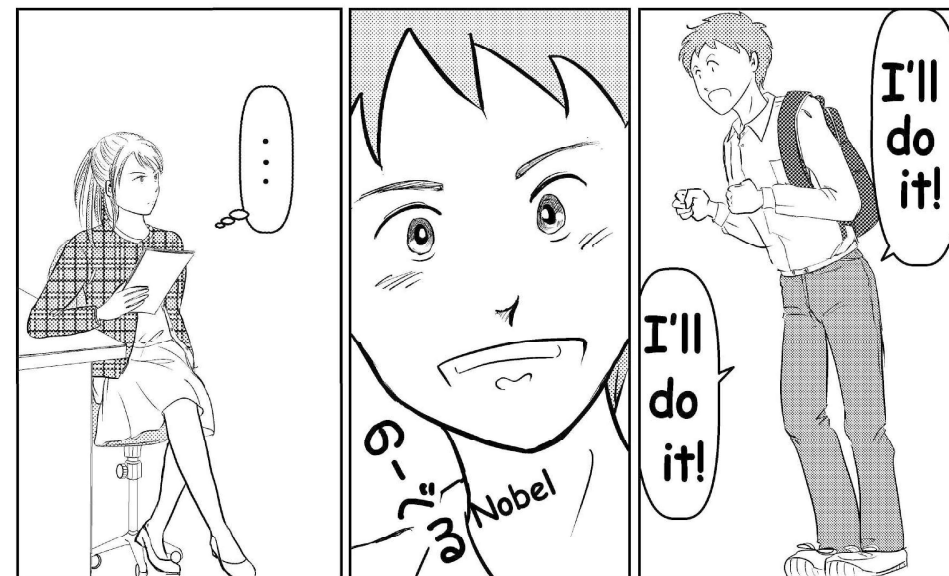
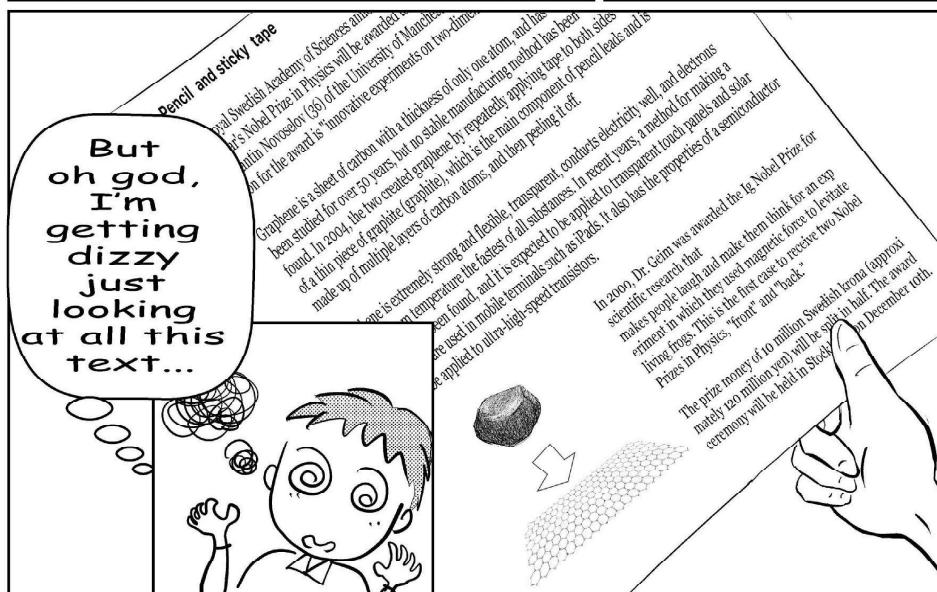
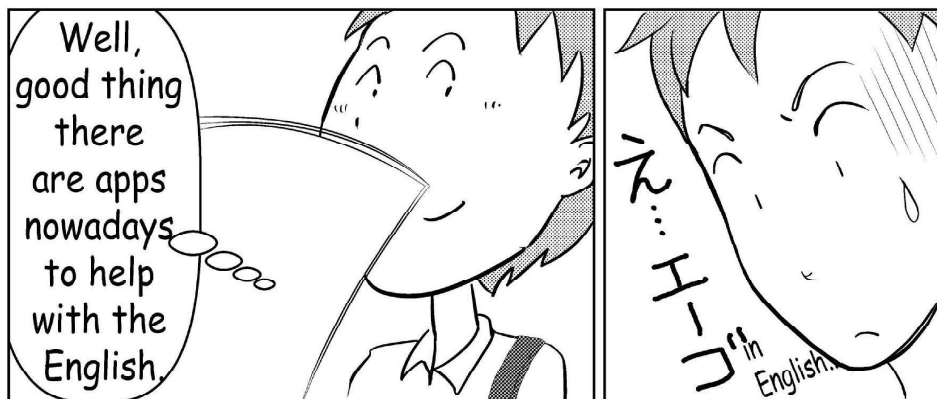




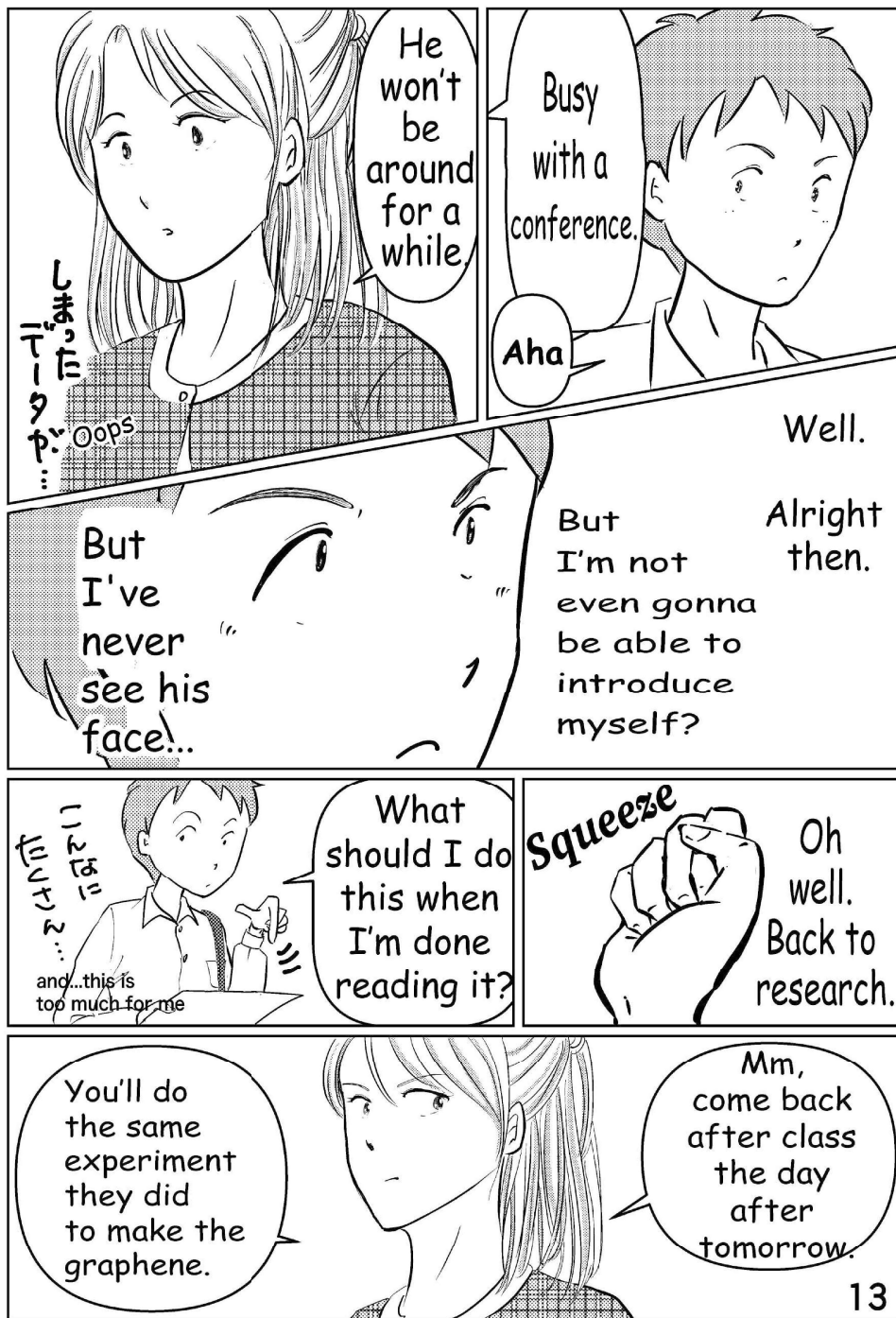














And now that I'm actually thinking about it, how do they even make a sheet that's only an atom thick?

I see. So that itself was the mystery.

But what were they even planning to do with something like that?

And... the paper she gave me was the one that got them the Nobel Prize.

*Electric Field Effect in Atomically Thin Carbon Films*  
K.S. Novoselov<sup>1</sup>, A.K. Geim<sup>1</sup>, S.V. Morozov<sup>2</sup>, D. Jiang<sup>1</sup>, Y. Zhang<sup>1</sup>, S.V. Dubonos<sup>2</sup>, I.V. Grigorieva<sup>1</sup>, A.A. Firsov<sup>1</sup>  
<sup>1</sup>Department of Physics, University of Manchester, M13 9PL, Manchester, UK  
<sup>2</sup>Institute for Microelectronics Technology, 142432 Chernogolovka, Russia

We describe monocrystalline graphitic films, which are just a few atoms thick but nonetheless stable under ambient conditions, metallic and of remarkably high quality. The films are found to be a two-dimensional semimetal with a tiny overlap between valence and conduction bands and to exhibit a strong ambipolar electric-field effect such that electrons and holes in concentrations up to  $10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-2}$  and with room-temperature mobilities  $\approx 0,000 \text{ cm}^2/\text{Vs}$  can be induced by applying gate voltage.

One-sentence summary: We report a naturally occurring two-dimensional material, which can be viewed as a giant flat fullerene molecule, - describe its electronic properties, which uniquely exhibits ballistic transport & submicron-scale quantum Hall effect.

The ability to control electronic properties of carbon nanotubes and graphene is at the heart of modern electronics. In many cases, it is the ability to control the carrier concentration in a semiconductor device and the carrier concentration in a semiconductor industry is nearing the limit of what can be achieved by traditional semiconductor technology. The use of the field effect to control the carrier concentration in a semiconductor device is a well-known technique. In traditional semiconductor technology, the carrier concentration is controlled by the use of dopants. However, the electric field effect in carbon nanotubes [2]. It has long been known that the carrier concentration in metals are large and operate at higher carrier concentrations than in semiconductors. In metals, the carrier concentration is thermodynamically fixed and cannot be varied. In contrast, in carbon nanotubes and graphene, the carrier concentration can be varied by an external electric field.

