

# CHEMICAL

& Engineering News

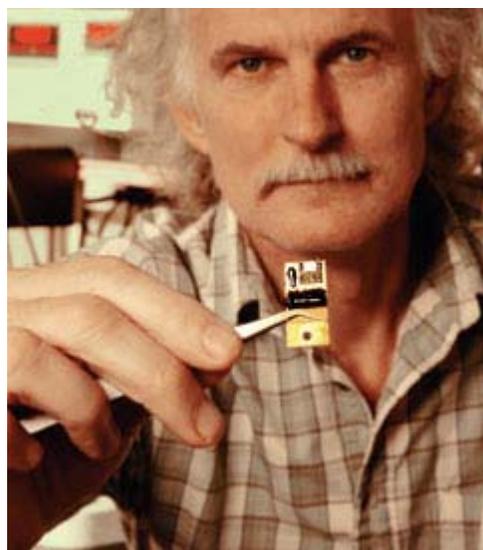
Science & Technology

April 17, 2006  
Volume 84, Number 16  
p. 34

APS Meeting News

## Graphene Eyed As The Next Big Thing In Carbon-Based Electronics

[Bethany Halford](#)



Gary Meek/Georgia Tech Photo

**WIRED** De Heer holds up his proof-of-principle graphene device.

Move over carbon nanotubes, there's a new allotrope in town. A flat, single layer of graphite known as graphene is shaking up the physics world. The material could soon be the basis for a new wave of nanometer-scale electronic devices, surpassing similar technology based on its tube-shaped brethren.

For more than 50 years, theories have predicted that carbon in the form of graphene could exist, but it wasn't until 2004 that Andre K. Geim and coworkers managed to produce the material experimentally by repeatedly peeling layers off highly oriented pyrolytic graphite

[\(C&EN, Oct. 25, 2004, page 16\)](#).

Geim, a physics professor at the University of Manchester, in England, said the material has opened up a new realm of physics. "It's the first material that mimics the relativistic world," Geim explained, adding that even at room temperature, electrons can move quickly through the material with little energy dissipation.

Graphene and carbon nanotubes have the same remarkable electronic properties, added Wa de Heer, a longtime nanotube researcher at Georgia Institute of Technology. Both can conduct electrons with virtually no resistance, and they both can be tuned to behave like a metal or a semiconductor. De Heer, however, thinks graphene holds greater promise for electronics because it's possible to produce the material in consistently good quality and it should be easy to process graphene layers by established microelectronics manufacturing techniques.

"Nanotubes are simply graphene that has been rolled into a cylindrical shape," de Heer explained. "Using narrow ribbons of graphene, we can get all the properties of nanotubes because those properties are due to the graphene and the confinement of the electrons, not the nanotube structures."

De Heer and his team have developed a new method for fabricating graphene. They heat a silicon carbide wafer under high vacuum. This process drives silicon atoms off the surface, leaving behind a thin, continuous layer of graphene. They have used this material to create proof-of-principle transistors, loop devices, and circuitry.

"Our ultimate goal is integrated electronic structures that work on diffraction of electrons rather than diffusion of electrons. This will allow the production of very small devices with very high efficiencies and low power consumption," de Heer said. "We have taken the first step on a very long road."

---

## **APS Meeting Highlights**

### [\*\*Physicists Cast Anchor In Baltimore\*\*](#)

### [\*\*Graphene Eyed As The Next Big Thing In Carbon-Based Electronics\*\*](#)

### [\*\*Skin Cream Made With Physics Know-How\*\*](#)

### [\*\*A Silver Bullet For Infections?\*\*](#)

### [\*\*'Nano Skins' Made From Polymer, Nanotubes\*\*](#)

---

**Chemical & Engineering News**

**ISSN 0009-2347**

**Copyright © 2006 American Chemical Society**