

# Infrared study of carrier scattering in graphene field effect device $2h0'$

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We determined carrier scattering rate ( $\Gamma$ ) of grapheme from Far-IR transmission measurement on CVD-graphene/SiO<sub>2</sub>/p-Si field effect device. As carrier density ( $n$ ) is varied by applying the gate voltage exhibits distinct  $n$ -dependent change which is represented by two polynomial scatterings as  $\Gamma(n) = A/n + B\cdot\sqrt{n}$ . The  $A/n$ -scattering and  $B\cdot\sqrt{n}$ -scattering plays dominant role in the low- $n$  and high- $n$  regime respectively, whereas they have equal strength at  $n = n_c = 2 \times 10^{12} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ . We calculated dc-conductivity ( $\sigma_0(n)$ ) from  $\Gamma(n)$  finding that  $\sigma_0(n)$  exhibits the linear-to-sublinear crossover at  $n = n_c$  due to that  $\Gamma(n)$  switches from  $A/n$  to  $B\cdot\sqrt{n}$  at this density. It accounts for the sub-linear behavior of I-V curve, long-standing puzzle in graphene physics. We discuss possible origin of the  $A/n$  and  $B\cdot\sqrt{n}$  scattering in terms of the charged-impurity, phonon, and short-range adatom scattering.

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