

3rd International Conference on**THEORETICAL AND CONDENSED MATTER PHYSICS**

October 19-21, 2017 New York, USA

Condensed matter physics at the threshold of the extreme environments of temperature and magnetic fields**Kevin Storr**

Prairie View A&M University, USA

In the area of Condensed Matter, we use extreme environmental conditions of temperature (down to 20 millikelvin) and magnetic field (≤ 45 Tesla) to elucidate and tune the electronic, magnetic and thermal properties of candidate materials using several techniques. Three of our most commonly employed techniques are: electrical transport, magnetic torque cantilever and specific heat. Here we present results from three classes of materials, each studied using similar methods: organic conductors, heavy fermion systems and hybridized graphene. λ -(BETS)₂FeCl₄ is a quasi, two dimensional, layered, anisotropic organic conductor which has shown three states below liquid helium temperature: an antiferromagnetic-insulator state, metallic state, and a field induced superconducting (FISC) ground states with observed re-entrance. Nd_{1-x}Ce_xCoIn₅ is a heavy fermion single crystal which exhibits unconventional superconductivity due to being an intermetallic compounds with large electron effective masses. This material can progress from having local moment magnetism to a heavy fermion with the gradual substitution of Nd with Ce. This leads to an adjustment of the availability of 4f electron coupling. Hybridized graphene and hexagonal boron nitride (h-BNC) domains as a disordered 2D electronic system was studied using magnetoelectric transport measurements. It clearly showed an insulating to a metallic anomalous transition during the cooling process which was modulated with electron and hole-doping. It was concluded that in comparison to other 2D systems, that in h-BNC the transition came about from percolation associated with the metallic graphene and hopping conduction along edge states.

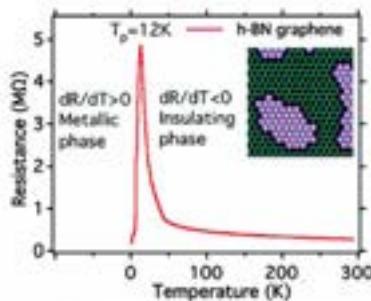


Figure 1. Hybridized-BNC graphene temperature dependence in zero field featuring metal to insulator transition at 12K. Inset shows its atomic model.

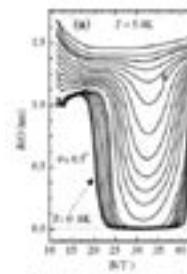


Figure 2. Resistance R as a function of magnetic field along the c-axis of λ -(BETS)₂FeCl₄ for temperatures between 5.4 and 0.8 K.

Biography

Kevin Storr earned a Ph.D. in Low Temperature Condensed Matter Physics from the Florida State University at the National High Magnetic Field Laboratory in Tallahassee Florida. He is currently an Associate Professor of Physics at Prairie View A&M University where he mentors undergraduate students in Physics research along with directing the thesis of graduate students. Professor Storr is a member of the Texas Physics Consortium and former faculty senator. Known as the Professor of Value, Dr. Storr conducts colloquia in areas of Value, Leadership, Science and Education and is the director of the newly formed, "Global Value Initiative." He is a recipient of the International Golden Rule Award The Girma Wolde-Giorgis, Human Conservation Solutionist Award and serves as Special Advisor to the Office of the Ambassador at Large for the Republic of Burundi.

kastorr@pvamu.edu

Notes: