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Millikelvin de Haas–van Alphen and Magnetotransport studies of Graphite

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We report de Haas–van Alphen, Shubnikov–de Haas and Hall experiments performed on a sample of highly orientated pyrolytic graphite at temperatures in the range 30 mK to 4 K and magnetic fields up to 12 T. The transport measurements confirm the Brillouin-zone locations of the different carrier types of Schroeder *et al.*¹: electrons are at the K -point, and holes are near the H -points. We extract the cyclotron mass and scattering time for both carrier types from the temperature- and magnetic-field-dependences of the magneto-oscillations. Our results indicate that the holes experience stronger scattering. We utilise phase–frequency analysis and intercept analysis of the $1/B$ positions of magneto-oscillation extrema to identify the nature of the carriers in graphite, whether they are Dirac or normal (Schrödinger) fermions. Within the range $5 < n < 30$, these analyses indicate normal holes and electrons of indeterminate nature.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Graphite is a fascinating material whose novel electronic properties have been extensively studied.² It consists of weakly-bonded layers of graphene, resulting in a highly anisotropic Fermi surface and semi-metallic properties. Recently there has been a resurgence of interest in graphite due to the possible occurrence of quasi-relativistic graphene physics in this 3D bulk material. There is however much controversy over whether Dirac fermions found in graphene are actually present in graphite samples.^{3–6}

Tight-binding calculations using a 2D model of graphite were originally utilised by Slonczewski and Weiss⁷ (SW) in 1958. They introduced the first 3D model of graphite, a $\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{p}$ perturbation calculation using the tight-binding wavefunctions of the 2D model as basis functions. The result was a band structure dependent on seven parameters (γ_0 to γ_5 and Δ) to be determined experimentally.

Table I summarises the results of subsequent studies of the band structure of graphite, which utilise magneto-oscillatory effects such as the de Haas–van Alphen (dHvA) and Shubnikov–de Haas (SdH) effects. McClure⁸ used an interpretation of previous measurements of the dHvA effect in single-crystal natural graphite^{9,10} to determine, or place limits on, the SW parameters. He derived a Fermi surface of the form of three approximately ellipsoidal surfaces along the HKH edge of the Brillouin zone. The analysis of McClure was unable to specify the parameter, γ_2 , determining the carrier types (electrons or holes) at the three extremal orbits, but favoured the assignment of holes to the extremal orbit at K and electrons to the extremal orbits close to H . Figure 1 shows the Brillouin zone of graphite with the ellipsoidal Fermi surfaces along the HKH edges. Note that in the figure the carrier labelling reflects that of the current accepted associations from the work of Schroeder *et al.*¹, which contradicts the original assignments of McClure.

Subsequently, Soule *et al.*¹¹ used angle-dependent

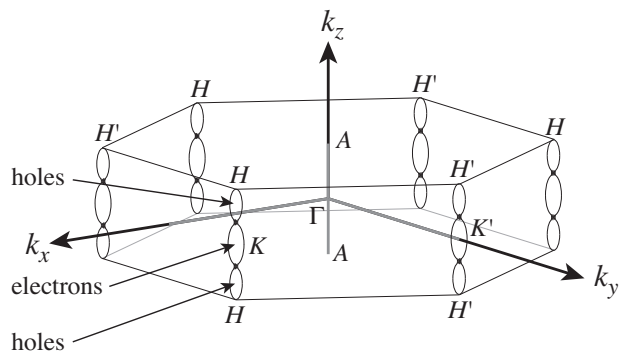


FIG. 1. Brillouin zone of graphite. Electron and hole pockets formed by the π bands are centred along the zone edges HKH .

SdH measurements on single-crystal natural graphite to demonstrate that the Fermi surfaces for both holes and electrons are closed. They found that the extremal cyclotron orbit at the K point is larger than the orbit near the H point.

Williamson *et al.*¹² were the first authors to consider the phase of the magneto-oscillations. They followed the formula of Lifshitz and Kosevich¹⁵ from which the fundamental harmonic of the oscillatory magnetic susceptibility can be written as

$$\Delta\chi \propto \cos\left(2\pi\left[\frac{B_0}{B} - \gamma + \delta\right]\right), \quad (1)$$

where B_0 is the fundamental frequency of the magneto-oscillations for a given carrier type, and B is the applied magnetic field. The phase factor γ comes from the Onsager–Lifshitz quantization condition and is $\frac{1}{2}$ for non-relativistic free electrons. The offset δ is related to the curvature of the Fermi surface in the k_z -direction, and is $-\frac{1}{8}$ or $+\frac{1}{8}$ for maximum or minimum extremal cross-sections respectively. Williamson *et al.*¹² showed that, according to the SW model, γ varies from its usual value of $\frac{1}{2}$ at the K point of the Brillouin zone, to zero at

First Author	Material studied	Technique used	f_{FFT} (T)	Low frequency		f_{FFT} (T)	High frequency	
				Carrier, location	Total phase, $\varphi = (\delta - \gamma)$ [2π] nature		Carrier, location	Total phase, $\varphi = (\delta - \gamma)$ [2π] nature
McClure ⁸	-	dHvA Theory	-	electrons near H	-	-	holes K	-
Soule ¹¹	Natural	Angle-dependent SdH	4.8	electrons near H	-	6.7	holes K	-
Williamson ¹²	Pyrolytic	dHvA	4.8 ± 0.3	electrons near H	0.38 ± 0.05 3D SF	6.6 ± 0.4	holes K	0.32 ± 0.09 3D SF
Schroeder ¹	Pyrolytic	Polarised magnetoreflexion	-	holes near H	-	-	electrons K	-
Woollam ¹³	Pyrolytic	SdH, Hall effect, thermopower and thermal resistivity	4.9 ± 0.1	holes near H	-	6.2 ± 0.3	electrons K	-
Luk'yanchuk ³	HOPG	dHvA and SdH	4.68	electrons	0.375 3D SF	6.41	holes	0.5 2D DF*
Luk'yanchuk ⁴	HOPG	SdH	4.68	electrons	0.5 3D SF*	6.41	holes	0 2D DF
Mikitik ⁵	-	Re-analysis of [2]	-	holes near H	0.375 3D SF	-	electrons K	0.5 3D SF*
Orlita ¹⁴	HOPG	Magnetotransmission	-	holes at H	- 3D DF	-	electrons K	- SF
Schneider ⁶	Natural and	SdH	4.51 ± 0.05	holes near H	-0.43 ± 0.05 3D SF*	6.14 ± 0.05	electrons K	-0.28 ± 0.05 3D SF*
	HOPG							
This paper:	HOPG	dHvA, Hall and SdH	4.36 ± 0.05	holes near H	-0.48 ± 0.06 2D SF	5.97 ± 0.01	electrons K	-0.20 ± 0.05 indeterminate

TABLE I. Comparison of the conclusions of studies of the carriers' locations within the Brillouin zone and their natures in graphite. f_{FFT} is the frequency of the $1/B$ oscillations for each carrier type. The phases δ and γ are defined in the text. In the case of Williamson, the authors did not discuss carrier natures, but their phases are consistent with the interpretations stated. In some other cases authors' conclusions are not consistent with the phases measured. These are marked (*) and discussed in the text.

the H points. However, at the positions of both the extremal orbits (K , and $\sim 70\%$ of the way from K to H) the SW model predicted $\gamma = \frac{1}{2}$ – a result with which their experimental dHvA results agreed. Williamson *et al.*¹² also pointed out a fundamental difficulty in measuring the phase: one needs to approach the quantum limit of low Landau-level filling factors in order to obtain accurate results, but in this limit the oscillations cease to be periodic in $1/B$.

In 1968, the magnetoreflexion studies of Schroeder *et al.*¹ led to a reassessment of the SW band parameters, with the conclusion that the majority carrier types assigned previously were incorrect. It was shown that electrons occupy the orbits at the K point while holes occupy those near the H point. This was confirmed by the magnetoresistance, Hall effect, thermopower and thermal resistivity measurements of Woollam.¹³

Since the fabrication of individual graphene layers¹⁶ the experimental interest in graphene has increased

tremendously. Experiments have shown that the charge carriers in graphene are massless, quasi-relativistic Dirac fermions (DFs) with a linear dispersion relation resulting in an anomalous quantum Hall effect with plateaus at half-integer filling factors. Recently Luk'yanchuk and Kopelevich^{3,4} have reported 2D-like electronic properties in highly oriented pyrolytic graphite (HOPG) and have claimed also to have observed the presence of DFs. In 2004 Luk'yanchuk and Kopelevich³ presented dHvA and SdH experiments on a sample of HOPG at a temperature of 2 K using magnetic fields up to 9 T. They determined the nature of the carriers, either massless DFs or massive Schrödinger fermions (SFs, also described in the literature as “normal” fermions), by two-dimensional phase-frequency analysis of the complex Fourier transforms of the quantum oscillations. Table II details the values of the phases γ and δ from Eq. 1 expected for carriers of different nature (DF or SF) and dimensionality (2D or 3D). They concluded that the high frequency

Nature	γ [2π]	δ [2π]	Total phase $\varphi = (\delta - \gamma)$ [2π]
3D SF	± 0.5	-0.125	+0.375, -0.625
2D SF	± 0.5	0	+0.5, -0.5
3D DF	0	-0.125	+0.875, -0.125
2D DF	0	0	0

TABLE II. Phases γ and δ from Eq. (1) for different carrier natures: Schrödinger or Dirac fermions (SF or DF); two- or three-dimensional (2D or 3D).

carriers (which they assigned to be holes) are 2D DFs and the low frequency carriers (which they assigned to be electrons) are 3D SFs. In this terminology the conclusion of the previous studies of Williamson *et al.*¹² were that both carrier types were 3D SF, raising a controversy over the nature of the high frequency carriers. Luk'yanchuk and Kopelevich assigned the carrier types in contradiction to Schroeder *et al.* and Woollam.

In 2006, Luk'yanchuk and Kopelevich⁴ detailed further SdH experiments under similar conditions. The carriers were again assigned in contradiction to Schroeder *et al.* and Woollam. Plotting the extrema of the oscillations against Landau-level index, the total phase $(\delta - \gamma)$ for each carrier type was found using the equation

$$\Delta\sigma_{xx}(B) \simeq A(B) \cos\left(2\pi\left[\frac{B_0}{B} - \gamma + \delta\right]\right), \quad (2)$$

where $\Delta\sigma_{xx}$ is the oscillatory part of the longitudinal conductivity and $A(B)$ is the non-oscillating amplitude. Hence the carrier nature and dimensionality was deduced from Table II. The conclusion was in agreement with the authors' previous letter³: they found that the high frequency carriers (which were assigned to be holes) are 2D DFs and the low frequency carriers (which were assigned to be electrons) are 3D SFs. This intercept analysis method can also be applied to dHvA oscillations through Eq. (1).

Mikitik and Sharlai⁵ identified an incorrect assertion by Luk'yanchuk and Kopelevich that there is an inherent phase shift of π in the magnetic susceptibility for holes compared to that of electrons. They re-analysed the data, concluding that both carriers are 3D SFs. However, the phase for the high-frequency carriers (electrons), $0.5 [2\pi]$ would be more consistent with 2D SFs. They also related the value of γ to the number of band-contact lines encircled by the carrier orbits in k -space: $\gamma = \frac{1}{2}$ or 0 when an even or odd number of band-contact lines are encircled, respectively. Both extremal orbits in graphite enclose four band-contact lines and so one should expect $\gamma = \frac{1}{2}$ (the carriers are SFs).

Orlita *et al.*¹⁴ performed optical magnetotransmission experiments on HOPG. These measurements are sensitive to the carriers at the H and K points, not at the extremal cross-sections probed by dHvA and SdH. They confirmed that the carriers at the H point (assumed to be

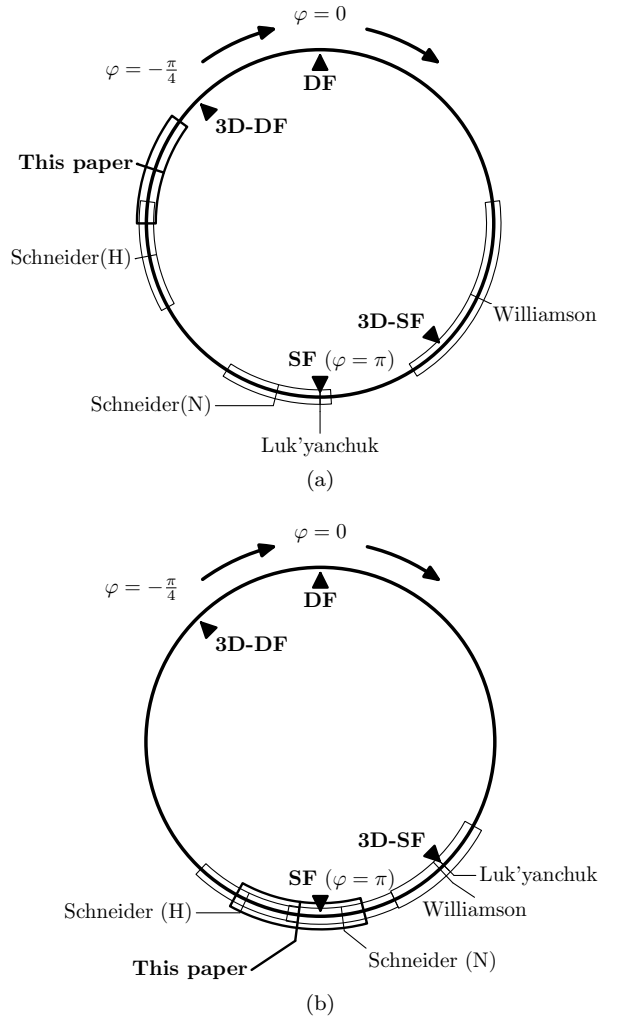


FIG. 2. Graphical representation of the total phases $\varphi = (\delta - \gamma)$ [2π] determined by the authors listed in Table I, (a) for high-frequency carriers, and (b) for low-frequency carriers. The phase starts at zero at the top of each circle and increases in the clockwise direction.

holes) had a \sqrt{B} Landau-level spectrum and are therefore DFs, with some indication of a 3D nature. A linear Landau-level spectrum was also observed and assigned to electrons at K .

In 2009, Schneider *et al.*⁶ performed SdH experiments on both natural graphite and HOPG at millikelvin temperatures. They utilised the phase-frequency analysis technique to determine carrier nature. In HOPG their results were consistent with the conclusion that both carriers are 2D SFs. In natural graphite, they concluded that both holes and electrons are 3D SFs. However, the total phase, $(\delta - \gamma)$ for the electron oscillations was $-0.28 [2\pi]$; $\delta = -\frac{\pi}{4}$, and so $\gamma \simeq -0.16 [2\pi]$ which is not consistent with either carrier nature, though it is closer to DF. Furthermore, the total phase found for the holes was $-0.43 [2\pi]$; with $\delta = -\frac{\pi}{4}$ this gives $\gamma \simeq -0.31$ which is also not consistent with either carrier nature.

Figure 2 is a graphical representation of the total

phases φ reported for the carriers in graphite by the authors listed in Table I. The phases for 2D DFs and SFs are shown at the tops and bottoms of the phase circles, respectively. The phases for 3D carriers whose orbits are at maximal Fermi-surface cross-sections are also marked. For the low-frequency carriers (Fig. 2b), there is reasonable consensus that the carriers are SFs, with some disagreement over their dimensionality, probably because different types of graphite (natural, pyrolytic and HOPG) were used in different studies, and these had different inter-layer coupling. However, for the high-frequency carriers (Fig. 2a), there is no consensus with several authors, using different techniques, reporting phases inconsistent with either carrier nature. It is clear that there remains a controversy over the nature (DF or SF) of carriers in graphite, and also some concerns over the methods used to determine these from the phase of dHvA and SdH oscillations. To resolve this, it is necessary to apply all the experimental techniques to the same sample. In this paper we present the results of dHvA, SdH and Hall experiments carried out on the same sample of HOPG, covering a broader range of magnetic fields and temperatures than previous studies.

II. EXPERIMENTAL DETAILS

The sample used for the experiments detailed in this paper was a piece of ZYB grade HOPG measuring $10 \times 5.5 \times 0.5$ mm and having a mass of 35 mg. Magnetisation measurements were made using a torsion-balance magnetometer shown schematically in the inset to Fig. 3 and described in detail by Matthews *et al.*¹⁸ The graphite sample had the normal to its atomic planes tilted, in two separate experiments, at 2° and at 20° to the applied magnetic field. The magnetometer rotor was balanced using a piece of semi-insulating GaAs of equivalent mass. Subsequently, the Hall and SdH measurements were performed on the same sample, contacted using silver paint, in six-terminal Hall-bar geometry. Standard low-frequency AC techniques were used with currents below $10 \mu\text{A}$. Measurements were carried out at temperatures in the range from 30 mK to 3.8 K in the mixing chamber of a low-vibration dilution refrigerator. The superconducting magnet used was found to have a remanent field of 26 mT, which has been subtracted from all the results presented. This remanent field was determined by analysing the (well-understood) dHvA oscillations in a GaAs heterojunction, and confirmed using a Hall-probe measurement.

III. RESULTS

A. Hall Effect

Figure 4 shows the Hall resistivity ρ_{xy} as a function of magnetic field at 30 mK. A large ρ_{xx} signal, caused by

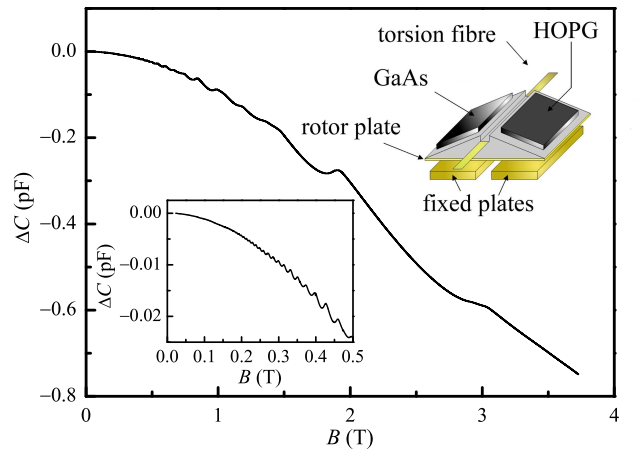


FIG. 3. Raw magnetometry data (change in magnetometer capacitance *vs.* magnetic field) measured at 30 mK. The lower left inset shows the detail at low magnetic fields. The upper inset is a schematic picture of the millikelvin torsion-balance magnetometer. The sample magnetisation causes a twist of the rotor which results in an imbalance in the differential capacitor formed by the fixed and rotor plates.

imperfect contact geometry, was removed by subtracting the Hall resistances measured in forward and reverse magnetic fields. To understand the behaviour of the non-oscillating part of the Hall resistivity, we apply Drude theory, writing the conductivity as a sum of electron and hole contributions

$$\sigma_{xx} = \frac{n_e e \mu_e}{1 + \mu_e^2 B^2} + \frac{n_h e \mu_h}{1 + \mu_h^2 B^2}, \quad (3)$$

$$\sigma_{xy} = -\frac{n_e e \mu_e^2 B}{1 + \mu_e^2 B^2} + \frac{n_h e \mu_h^2 B}{1 + \mu_h^2 B^2}, \quad (4)$$

where n_e , n_h and μ_e , μ_h are carrier densities and mobilities. In a non-compensated system ($n_e \neq n_h$), the Hall resistivity in strong fields ($\mu_{e,h} B \gg 1$) is determined by carrier density imbalance, $\rho_{xy} = B/e(n_h - n_e)$. In graphite, however, the carrier densities are compensated, $n_e \approx n_h$, and the Hall resistivity is due to non-equal mobilities, $\mu_e \neq \mu_h$. Assuming perfect compensation, $n_e = n_h = n$, we obtain the Hall resistivity

$$\rho_{xy} = \frac{\sigma_{xy}}{\sigma_{xx}^2 + \sigma_{xy}^2} = \frac{B}{en} \frac{\mu_h - \mu_e}{\mu_h + \mu_e}. \quad (5)$$

(Interestingly, one can show that this relation holds at arbitrarily strong non-quantising magnetic field.) Equation 5 shows that the negative slope of the Hall resistivity in Fig. 4 is due to lower hole mobility. Using the carrier density $n = 3 \times 10^{18} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ obtained by McClure¹⁹ and the average slope of $\rho_{xy}/B \approx 0.7 \mu\Omega \text{ m T}^{-1}$, we find the relationship between electron and hole mobilities to be $\mu_e \approx 2\mu_h$.

The oscillations in ρ_{xy} may be explained as follows. When the Fermi energy passes through a hole (electron) Landau level, scattering is enhanced and μ_h (μ_e) is reduced causing a downward (upward)-pointing feature in

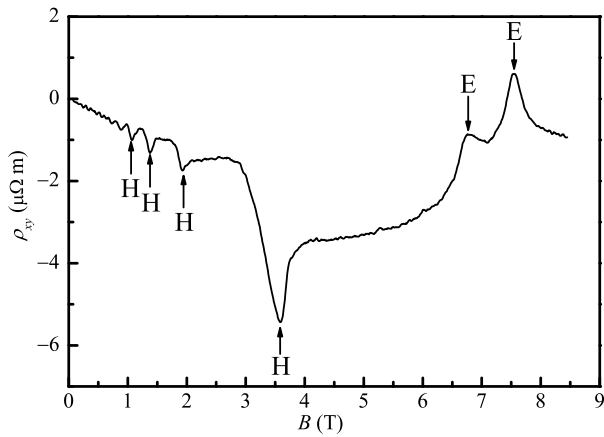


FIG. 4. Hall resistivity ρ_{xy} plotted as a function of magnetic field at 30 mK. Downward pointing features (marked H) occur when the Fermi energy passes through hole Landau levels; upward ones (E) occur when the Fermi energy passes through electron Landau levels.

ρ_{xy} . Thus all the dips below 4 T are due to hole Landau levels, while the twin peaks near 7.5 T are caused by a spin-split electron Landau level. This interpretation is in agreement with that of Woollam and enables us to confirm that the carriers with the higher oscillation frequency (higher value of B_0) are electrons while those with the lower frequency are holes (contrary to the assertion of Luk'yanchuk and Kopelevich).

B. De Haas–van Alphen Effect

A typical plot of magnetic susceptibility *vs* $1/B$, taken at 30 mK is shown in Fig. 5. The magnetic field in this and subsequent figures is the component of the applied field perpendicular to the graphite planes. The magnetometer was calibrated *in situ* using the known electrostatic force between the capacitor plates²⁰, and the raw capacitance data (Fig. 3) converted to torque and hence to magnetic moment, using $\tau = \mathbf{m} \times \mathbf{B}$. The magnetic moment is converted to magnetisation and then differentiated to give magnetic susceptibility. The data in the figure have been filtered to remove high-frequency noise. However, all the analysis presented in this paper has been carried out on unfiltered data. The fast Fourier transform (FFT) algorithm used later requires that the susceptibility *vs* $1/B$ data be interpolated to an integer power of 2, in this case 2^{14} points.

1. Magnetic Field and Temperature Dependences

Figure 6 shows the FFT of the 30 mK magnetic susceptibility data from 0.27 T^{-1} to 5 T^{-1} . Over this field range, both hole oscillations (FFT peak 4.36 T, marked H) and electron oscillations (5.97 T, marked E) are visi-

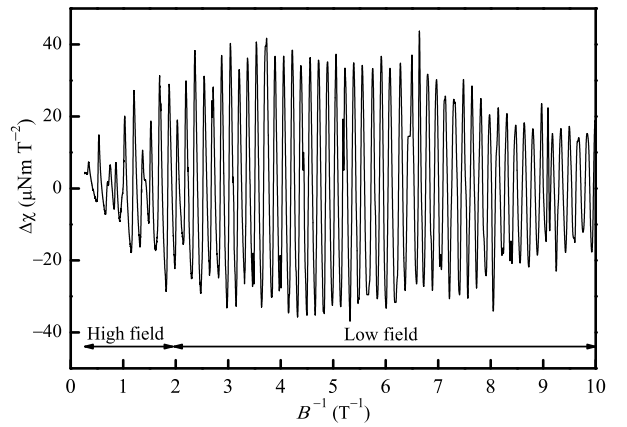


FIG. 5. Oscillatory magnetic susceptibility, $\Delta\chi$ as a function of inverse magnetic field at 30 mK. The arrows indicate the ranges of B^{-1} used to obtain the FFTs of Fig. 6.

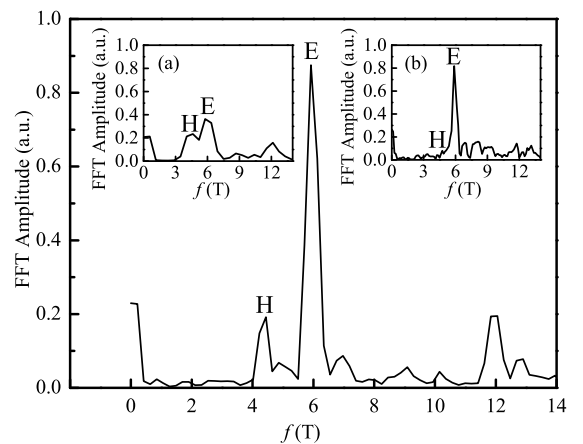


FIG. 6. FFT of the 30 mK magnetic susceptibility (Fig. 5) using data in the range from 0.27 T^{-1} to 5 T^{-1} , showing the presence of hole oscillations with a fundamental field of 4.36 T, marked "H", and electron oscillations of approximately 5.97 T, marked "E". The second harmonics of the two carriers are also visible at twice their fundamental frequencies. To illustrate the magnetic field dependences of the two sets of oscillations, the inset (a) shows the FFT from 0.27 T^{-1} to 2 T^{-1} ("High field" on Fig. 5) where hole and electron peaks have roughly equal amplitude while inset (b) shows the FFT for the data range from 2 T^{-1} to 10 T^{-1} ("Low field" on Fig. 5) demonstrating the dominance of the electron oscillations at low B .

ble, as well as their second harmonics. The insets show the FFT amplitudes for the high-field ((a), from 0.27 T^{-1} to 2 T^{-1}) and low-field ((b), from 2 T^{-1} to 10 T^{-1}) ranges respectively. In the high-field FFT both peaks are of roughly equal height, whereas in the low-field FFT, the electron peak dominates. These data demonstrate that the (low-frequency) hole oscillation amplitude reduces more rapidly with decreasing field than that of the electrons. This implies either that the hole Landau levels are more closely spaced than the electron ones (the cyclotron

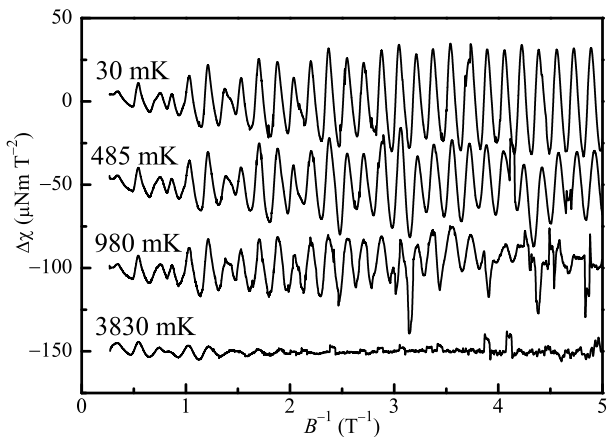


FIG. 7. dHvA oscillations at a range of temperatures. Oscillations at high B^{-1} are predominantly due to electrons and these disappear rapidly as temperature increases leaving only the hole oscillations at low B^{-1} . Traces for successive temperatures are offset for clarity.

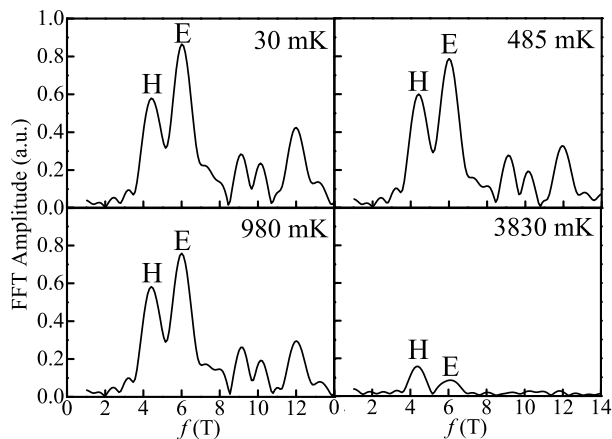


FIG. 8. FFT plots of the dHvA oscillations using data in the range from 0.27 T^{-1} to 2 T^{-1} , for a range of temperatures. The high frequency (electron, E) peak is suppressed more rapidly with temperature than the low frequency (hole, H) peak.

masses satisfy the condition $m_h > m_e$), or that holes are more strongly scattered than electrons.

In order to distinguish between these two interpretations, we have examined the temperature dependence of the dHvA oscillations in Fig. 7. The oscillations at high $1/B$, which are predominantly due to electrons, diminish rapidly as the temperature increases, while the oscillations at low $1/B$ (holes) remain. This is shown explicitly in the FFTs of these data, in Fig. 8. The fact that hole oscillations are more robust to temperature than those of electrons rules out the suggestion above that the hole Landau levels are more closely spaced than those of the electrons, and indeed indicates that the opposite is the case, $m_h < m_e$. The observation that the high frequency

carriers have larger mass than the low frequency ones is in agreement with Soule *et al.*¹¹ who found cyclotron masses of $0.039 m_0$ and $0.057 m_0$ for the low-frequency and high-frequency carriers, respectively (although they assigned the wrong carrier types to these, as discussed above). Thus the only possible interpretation of Fig. 6 is that the holes experience stronger scattering. This is consistent with our assertion from the Hall data (Section III A) that $\mu_e > \mu_h$.

Various effects could cause different scattering rates for holes and electrons. The scattering rate is determined by the integral of the density of states over the Fermi surface and the different densities of states for electrons and holes, caused by the different shapes of the Fermi surface at the K point and near the H points, will give different rates. The different natures of the carriers, DF or SF, also affect scattering – it is known that in graphene and carbon nanotubes the chiral nature of the DFs suppresses back-scattering.²¹ Further experiments on different types of graphite would help to clarify the causes of this effect.

We can also obtain information about the carrier effective masses and about scattering, from an analysis of the damping of the oscillations in magnetisation with magnetic field and temperature. The amplitude of the magnetisation oscillations is given by:

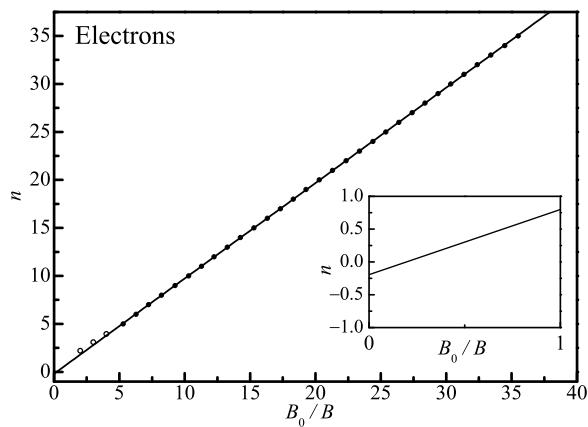
$$\Delta M \propto \frac{\chi}{\sinh \chi} \exp\left(-\frac{\pi}{\omega_c \tau_q}\right), \quad (6)$$

where $\chi = 2\pi^2 k_B T / \hbar \omega_c$, $\omega_c = eB/m^*$ and τ_q is the quantum lifetime. The analysis of τ_q only works for the carrier whose oscillations are dominant, in this case electrons. We find that, for electrons, $m^* = 0.046 \pm 0.003 m_0$ and $\tau_q = 1.7 \pm 0.1 \times 10^{-12} \text{ s}$. This effective mass is somewhat lower than the value reported by Soule *et al.*¹¹. If we assume that τ_q is the same as the momentum relaxation time (the assumption of short-range scattering) then we obtain a mobility $\mu_e = 6.7 \pm 0.4 \text{ m}^2(\text{Vs})^{-1}$.

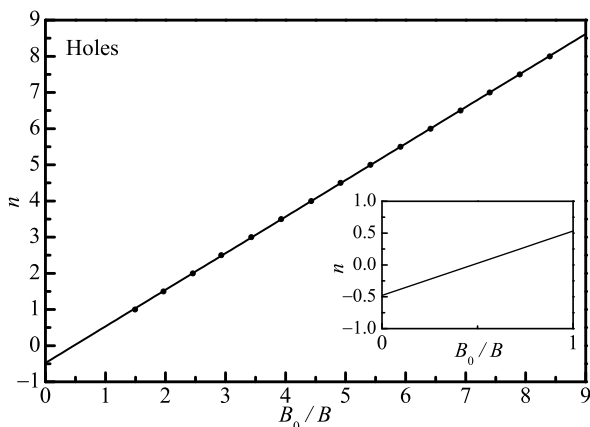
2. Carrier Natures – Phase Analysis

From the peaks in the FFT amplitudes the fundamental fields for the charge carriers have been identified. They are: low frequency holes at $4.36 \pm 0.05 \text{ T}$ and high frequency electrons at $5.97 \pm 0.01 \text{ T}$. Following the approach of Luk'yanchuk and Kopelevich³ and of Schneider *et al.*⁶, we can also extract the phase of the oscillations to determine the nature of the two types of carrier – whether they are DFs or SFs. Two types of analysis can be applied: a plot of the $1/B$ positions of the oscillation extrema *vs* Landau-level index yields an intercept from which the phase can be extracted; and the phase can be obtained directly from the FFT.

The phase is to be obtained using Eq. (1) which applies to the fundamental frequency of the susceptibility oscillations. Since the raw data are not sinusoidal, they need to be filtered in order to perform an intercept analysis. Fourier filtering was used, with a pass band centred



(a)



(b)

FIG. 9. Intercept phase analysis of the 30 mK magneto-oscillations. (a) Analysis of dHvA oscillations of electrons. Peak position *vs.* Landau-level index n is plotted up to 5 T^{-1} . The intercept (see inset) indicates a phase of $-0.20 \pm 0.05 [2\pi]$. The open circles show how the low-index raw data deviate from the straight line. (b) Analysis of dHvA oscillation extrema (peaks and troughs) of holes indicating a phase of $-0.48 \pm 0.06 [2\pi]$, consistent with 2D SFs.

approximately on the peak frequencies obtained from the FFT, and a band width sufficiently narrow to exclude the other peaks in the FFT. Various combinations of band width and centre were tested, as well as other filter methods, and the intercept results were found to be fairly insensitive to these changes.

Figure 9 shows the results of intercept phase analysis for the 30 mK data of Fig. 5. Low-index oscillation extrema (up to $n = 4$) in the raw data (open circles) are shown in the electron plot (a) to illustrate the deviation which has been commented upon by Schneider *et al.* and by Smrčka and Goncharuk,¹⁷ but are not used in the fit. No such deviation is apparent in the hole data. An intercept of zero corresponds to a total phase of zero (2D DFs from Table II), while an intercept of -0.5 corresponds to a total phase of $-\pi$ (2D SFs). The results are summarised in Table III. From Fig. 9, the intercepts (in units

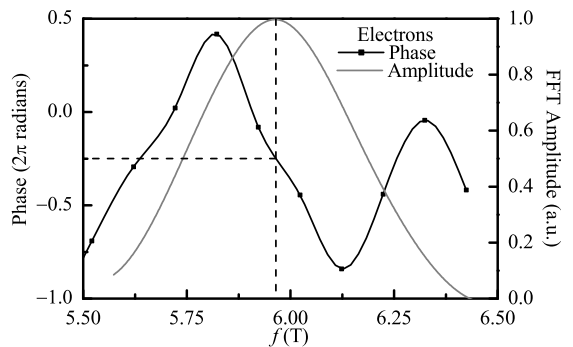


FIG. 10. FFT phase analysis of the 30 mK dHvA results for electrons - a phase of $-0.25 \pm 0.25 [2\pi]$ is observed. The error arises from the uncertainty in determining the peak position.

of 2π) are: for electrons, -0.20 ± 0.05 , not consistent with any of the assignments in Table II; for holes, -0.48 ± 0.06 , consistent with their assignment as 2D SFs. The error bars quoted for these intercepts reflect both the scatter of the straight-line graphs and small changes in intercept dependent on filtering parameters.

Phase information was also extracted directly from the FFTs. The phase was found to vary rapidly with field close to the FFT peaks (Fig. 10), and consequently the uncertainty in the phase was governed by the accuracy with which one could determine the peak positions, which in turn was controlled by the range in $1/B$ of the susceptibility data. With the data spacing of Fig. 10 we estimate the uncertainty in the position of the FFT peak to be about $\pm 0.1 \text{ T}$ leading to an error in the phase of about $\pm \pi/2$. Consequently, this gives a reasonable indication of carrier nature, but is not sufficiently accurate to determine dimensionality. Nevertheless the results of this method are in very good agreement with those of the intercept method (Table III): the phases (in units of 2π) are: for electrons, -0.25 ± 0.25 , the error bar being too large to determine the nature of the carriers; for holes, -0.45 ± 0.25 , consistent with their assignment as SFs.

C. Shubnikov–de Haas Effect

Figure 11a shows the oscillating part of σ_{xx} , $\Delta\sigma_{xx}$, as a function of $1/B$ at a temperature of 30 mK. It was extracted from the raw longitudinal resistance R_{xx} data (upper inset to Fig. 11a) using

$$\Delta\sigma_{xx} = \Delta \frac{\rho_{xx}}{\rho_{xx}^2 + \rho_{xy}^2} \simeq -\frac{\Delta\rho_{xx}}{\rho_{xx}^2} \sim -\Delta R_{xx}. \quad (7)$$

The oscillations up to 4 T correspond to those seen in the Hall effect, which have been identified as hole oscillations. Only the two features around 7 T are associated with electrons. The FFT of $\Delta\sigma_{xx}$ (lower inset to Fig. ??) shows a clear peak due to hole oscillations but no evidence of electrons. This is consistent with the lack of

Carrier	Fundamental Field (T)	Total Phase from $\Delta\chi$ ($\delta - \gamma$) [2π]		Total Phase from $\Delta\sigma_{xx}$ ($\delta - \gamma$) [2π]		Outcome
		Intercept	FFT	Intercept	FFT	
Electrons	5.97 ± 0.01	-0.20 ± 0.05	-0.25 ± 0.25	-	-	indeterminate
Holes	4.36 ± 0.05	-0.48 ± 0.06	-0.45 ± 0.25	-0.48 ± 0.01	-0.49 ± 0.25	2D SF

TABLE III. Experiment conclusions for the nature of carriers in graphite.

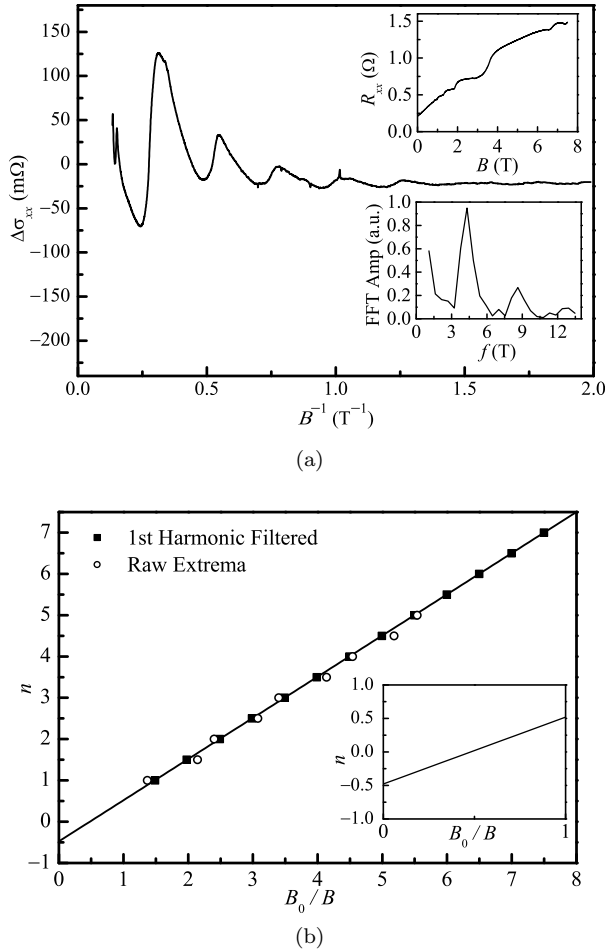


FIG. 11. (a) $\Delta\sigma_{xx}$ as a function of inverse magnetic field at 30 mK. The upper inset shows the raw R_{xx} data as a function of magnetic field. The lower inset is the FFT of $\Delta\sigma_{xx}$; the low frequency (hole) peak and its first harmonic are visible but the high frequency (electron) peak is not. (b) Intercept phase analysis of the SdH oscillation extrema (peaks and troughs). Only holes were could be analysed and first harmonic filtered data were used as discussed in the text, yielding a phase of $-0.48 \pm 0.01 [2\pi]$, consistent with 2D SF carriers. Raw extrema are also shown but exhibit systematic shifts to the right and to the left of the filtered data due to the presence of higher harmonics.

electron-related features in the raw data, but contrasts with the analysis of the susceptibility data.

To understand the absence of electrons in the SdH

data, we note the following. For a conductor with only one carrier type, the SdH oscillations and dHvA oscillations are both related to the oscillations in the density of states, and are therefore proportional to each other (see, e.g. Section 11.1 of Abrikosov²²):

$$\frac{\delta\sigma_{xx}}{\sigma_{xx}} \sim \left(\frac{m^* B_0}{B}\right)^2 \frac{\partial M}{\partial B}, \quad (8)$$

where m^* is the cyclotron mass, and B_0 is the fundamental field. Note that the oscillating correction to the conductivity is proportional to the conductivity itself. The latter is inversely proportional to the mobility in strong fields: $\sigma_{xx} \propto 1/(\mu B^2)$. Therefore, the amplitude of conductivity oscillations at high fields, when the Dingle factor can be neglected, is higher if the mobility is *lower*. This is because, while thermodynamic dHvA oscillations are entirely determined by the density of states, SdH oscillations are due to enhancement of the scattering rate by the peaks in the DOS. For this reason, they also include the scattering rate as a prefactor.

In graphite, different carrier types contribute independently to conductivity oscillations. The relative magnitude of such contributions depends on the scattering rate for a given carrier type. Thus, high-mobility electrons should contribute *less* to the SdH oscillations than low-mobility holes.

Figure 11b shows the intercept phase analysis for the SdH data. The SdH data have significant harmonic content in the range over which the analysis is carried out as can be seen from their FFT (lower inset of Fig. ??). The same filtering process as described for the dHvA data above was used to obtain extrema positions in Fig. 11b. The raw extrema are shown for comparison. A phase of $-0.48 \pm 0.01 [2\pi]$ is in excellent agreement with the analysis of the dHvA data (Fig. 11b) once again identifying the holes as 2D SFs. FFT phase analysis of the SdH data yields a hole phase of $-0.49 \pm 0.25 [2\pi]$. This is in agreement with the intercept phase and dHvA phases leading to a SF nature for holes, but again is subject to a substantial error.

The amplitude $\Delta\rho_{xx}$ of the resistivity oscillations has the same magnetic field and temperature dependences as ΔM (Eq. 6). Analysis of this amplitude gives, for holes, $m^* = 0.033 \pm 0.003 m_0$ and $\tau_q = 2.1 \pm 0.2 \times 10^{-13}$ s. The effective mass is in reasonable agreement with the value reported by Soule *et al.*¹¹ Assuming that τ_q is the same as the momentum relaxation time we obtain a hole mobility $\mu_h = 1.2 \pm 0.1 \text{ m}^2/\text{Vs}$. The dHvA amplitude cal-

ulation for electrons (Section III B 1) gave a mobility of $\mu_e = 6.7 \pm 0.4 \text{ m}^2/\text{Vs}$. The amplitude analyses therefore confirm the conclusion from the Hall effect data (Section III A) that $\mu_e > \mu_h$.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

We have carried out Hall, SdH and dHvA measurements on the same sample of HOPG, at temperatures down to 30 mK. Our Hall effect experiments confirm the carrier types established by Schroeder *et al.*¹: holes near the H point of the graphite Brillouin zone are responsible for the low-frequency component of the dHvA oscillations, while electrons at K give rise to the high-frequency component. Analyses of the Hall, dHvA and SdH effects all indicate that the holes are subject to stronger scattering than the electrons. The origin of this observation will be the subject of further investigations of various types and grades of graphite. The temperature dependence of the dHvA effect indicates that the holes have larger Landau-level separations than the electrons, a conclusion confirmed by amplitude analyses of dHvA and SdH oscillations.

The analysis of the phase of the dHvA and SdH oscilla-

tions suggests that the low-frequency carriers (holes) are SFs, in agreement with the previous studies summarised in Table I. The phases are consistent with the holes being two-dimensional, in agreement with the HOPG experiments of Schneider *et al.*⁶ but not with other experiments. This probably reflects the fact that the interaction between atomic layers is different in the different samples used. The situation with the high-frequency carriers (electrons) is more complicated. Our results show an intermediate value of the phase, consistent with neither DF or SF. Other authors (Williamson *et al.*¹², Schneider *et al.*⁶) have also reported an intermediate phases for the high-frequency carrier. It is interesting to note that Mikitik and Sharlai pointed out that intermediate phases are possible for minority holes in situations close to magnetic breakdown, though this could not occur for majority carriers with standard values of the SW parameters. Intermediate phases might also be the result of sample inhomogeneity, in which electrons are SF and DF in different parts of the same sample. It is not clear why this should affect electrons more than holes though. Clearly graphite remains an interesting and intriguing material and more measurements on a range of graphite samples are needed in order to determine the nature of its electrons.

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