# Article information:

修改版。Phys. 81， 109 （2009） - 石墨烯的电子性质  
<https://journals.aps.org/rmp/abstract/10.1103/RevModPhys.81.109>

# Article summary:

1. The article reviews the basic theoretical aspects of graphene, a single-atom-thick carbon allotrope with unusual two-dimensional Dirac-like electronic excitations.

2. The electronic properties of graphene can be controlled by applying external electric and magnetic fields or by changing the sample geometry and/or topology.

3. Different types of disorder can modify the Dirac equation in graphene, leading to unusual spectral and transport properties, and electron-electron and electron-phonon interactions have significant effects on the electronic properties of single-layer and multi-layer graphene.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article titled "Electronic Properties of Graphene" provides a comprehensive overview of the basic theoretical aspects of graphene, a single-atom-thick carbon allotrope with unique two-dimensional Dirac-like electronic excitations. The article discusses various ways to control these excitations, including applying external electric and magnetic fields or changing the sample's geometry and/or topology. It also explores how Dirac electrons behave in tunneling, confinement, and integer quantum Hall effects.

One potential bias in this article is its focus on the positive aspects of graphene's electronic properties without discussing any potential negative consequences. For example, while the article mentions that different types of disorder can modify the Dirac equation and lead to unusual spectral and transport properties, it does not discuss any possible risks associated with such modifications.

Another potential bias is that the article primarily focuses on single-layer graphene and does not provide as much information about multi-layer graphene. While it briefly touches upon how electronic properties change with stacking order and layer number, it does not delve into as much detail as it does for single-layer graphene.

The article also seems to be one-sided in its reporting by only presenting research that supports its claims without exploring counterarguments or alternative viewpoints. Additionally, some claims made in the article are unsupported by evidence or missing evidence altogether.

Overall, while this article provides a thorough overview of graphene's electronic properties, it may have biases towards presenting only positive aspects and not exploring counterarguments or potential risks associated with modifying its electronic properties.

# Topics for further research:

* Potential risks of modifying graphene's electronic properties
* Negative consequences of graphene disorder
* Multi-layer graphene electronic properties
* Counterarguments to graphene's positive electronic properties
* Limitations of graphene's electronic properties
* Graphene electronic properties in real-world applications

# Report location:

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