List of Figures

Figure 1.1 *Displays allotropes of Carbon* ***a****) Graphite* ***b****) Diamond* ***c****) Carbon nanotubes* ***d****) Buckyball- Fullerene* 4
Figure 1.2 *2D Graphene sheet composed of hexagonal rings compactly placed next to each other. Black small balls represent carbon atoms.* 7
Figure 1.3 *The arrangement of electrons and their relative spin in elemental carbon (left) and in graphene (right) shows the s and two of the p orbitals of the second shell interact covalently to form three sp2 hybrid orbitals. Bottom figure displays the* sp^2 *hybridization model [1]..... 7*
Figure 1.4 *A direct lattice of SLG sheet (green) with carbon atoms in blue. The Bravias lattice consists of two atoms per unit cell A,B (Yellow). This unit cell i.e. the primitive cell is a parallelogram (dashed blue lines) with primitive vectors* $\boldsymbol{a_1}$ *and* $\boldsymbol{a_2}$ *and interstitial distance between two carbon atoms A and B being* $a = 1.42$ Å *(redrawn with reference to the concept from [1]) 8*
Figure 1.5 *Hexagonal Brillioun zone - the reciprocal lattice of Graphene sheet with vectors* b_1 *and* b_2*. The Brillouin zone is cornered at* ***K*** *points famously known as Dirac points. 9*
Figure 1.6 *Dirac Cone with Dirac point (* E_f*) at the centre depicting the linear dispersion relation of Graphene and x,y,z representing three axis of the cone.....10*
Figure 1.7 *Tight Binding band structure of Graphene depicting linear behaviour at* ***K*** *points [3] ...10*
Figure 1.8 *Displays* ***a)*** *position of carbon atoms in Bilayer graphene* ***b)*** *Band Structure of Bilayer Graphene [11].....14*
Figure 1.9 *3D Band structure of Gapped graphene. Moving from front to back the value of* Δ *(gap) decreases, changing the shape of band structure from parabola to linear. 15*
Figure 1.10 *Alternate layers of graphene (green) and* SiO_2 *(yellow) with a period of width L, resembling the quantum well (below) structure 17*
Figure 1.11 *Infinite series of Feynman diagrams corresponding to the RPA for* $\chi nn(q,\omega)$ *[32] 25*
Figure 2.1 *Plot of S(x,y) At x=1. Solid curve A for doped graphene and dotted curve B for undoped graphene.....65*
Figure 2.2 *Plot of S(x) vs x : Solid curve A for doped graphene and dotted curve B for undoped graphene.....66*
Figure 2.3 *Static dimensionless long wavelength limit regularised analytical structure factor,* $SARx\ vs\ x$, sans LFC,*plotted in the curves A, B, C & D, for dimensionless coupling constants* $\alpha = 1, 2, 3$ & 4, *respectively. 68*
Figure2.4 *Static dimensionless regularised structure factor,* SRx vs x, with LFC, *plotted in the curves A, B, C & D, for dimensionless coupling constants* $\alpha = 1, 2, 3$ & 4, *respectively 69*
Figure 2.5 *Static dimensionless regularised structure factor,* $SRx\ vs\ x$, sans LFC, *plotted in the curves A, B, C & D, for dimensionless coupling constants* $\alpha = 1, 2, 3, \&\ 4$, *respectively. 70*
Figure 2.6 *Magnetic static dimensionless regularised structure factor,* $SRxvs\ x$, *with LFC, plotted in the curves A, B, C & D, for dimensionless coupling constants* $\alpha = 1, 2, 3$ & 4, *respectively. 71*
Figure 2.7 *Spin symmetric dimensionless regularised pair correlation function,* $gkFr\ vs\ kFr$, with LFC, *in the curves A, B, C & D, for dimensionless coupling constants* $\alpha = 1, 2, 3$ & 4, *respectively. 73*
Figure 2.8 *Spin symmetric dimensionless regularised pair correlation function,* $gkFr\ vs\ kFr$, sans LFC, *in the curves A, B, C & D, for dimensionless coupling constants* $\alpha = 1, 2, 3$ & 4, *respectively. 74*
Figure 2.9 *Parallel spin dimensionless regularised pair correlation function,* $g\uparrow\uparrow kFr\ vs\ kFr$, with LFC, *in the curves A, B, C & D, for dimensionless coupling constants* $\alpha = 1, 2, 3$ & 4, *respectively. 75*
Figure 2.10 *Parallel spin dimensionless regularised pair correlation function,* $g\uparrow\uparrow$kFr vs kFr, sans LFC, *in the curves A, B, C & D, for dimensionless coupling constants* $\alpha = 1, 2, 3$ & 4, *respectively 76*
Figure 2.11 *Anti parallel spin dimensionless regularised pair correlation function,* $g\uparrow\downarrow kFr\ vs\ kFr$, with LFC, *in the curves A, B, C & D, for dimensionless coupling constants* $\alpha = 1, 2, 3$ & 4, *respectively. 77*
Figure 2.12 *Anti parallel spin dimensionless regularised pair correlation function,* $g\uparrow\downarrow kFr\ vs\ kFr$, sans LFC, *in the curves A, B, C & D, for dimensionless coupling constants* $\alpha = 1, 2, 3$ & 4, *respectively. 78*

Figure 2.13 *Normalized screened self energy,* $Esl(k)/e2kf$ *is plotted against normalized wave vector* k/kf *. Solid Curve displays Self energy of graphene while dashed curve is for 2DEG, without LFC.* *80*
Figure 2.14 *Normalized screened self energy,* $Esl/e2kf$ *as a function of* k/kf *without LFC (solid line curve) with LFC (dashed line curve).* *81*
Figure 2.15 *Screened self energy for BLG* Esl(k)/e2kf versus *x Curve-A is for* $n = 10^{14} cm^{-2}$ *while Curve-B is for* $n = 5 \times 10^{13} cm^{-2}$ *82*
Figure 2.16 *Density of screening charge plotted against* kfr *for* $n = 4.77 \times 10^{14} cm^{-2}$ *at* $\alpha = 2$ *(Curve-A) and for* $\alpha = 4$ *(curve-B).* *85*
Figure 2.17 *Density of screening charge* ns(r)/Zekf2 *plotted against* kfr *for SLG for* $\alpha = 4$ *at* $n = 8.04 \times 10^{14} cm^{-2}$ *(curve-B) and* $n = 4.77 \times 10^{14} cm^{-2}$ *(curve-A).* *86*
Figure 2.18 *Density of screening charge* $ns(r)/Zekf2$ *with LFC (dashed line) and without LFC (solid line)for* $\alpha = 4$ *at* $n = 8.04 \times 10^{14} cm^{-2}$. *87*
Figure 2.19 *Density of screening charge* $ns(r)/Zekf2$ *versus* kfr *for BLG Curve-A is for* $n = 10^{14} cm^{-2}$*while Curve-B is for* $n = 5 \times 10^{13} cm^{-2}$ *88*
Figure 2.20 *Screened potential* VSCRr $\rightarrow$ kfr *; with LFC(dashed line), without LFC (solid line)* *89*
Figure 2.21 *Screened Potential* VSCRr *versus* kfr *for BLG for* $n = 10^{14} cm^{-2}$ *90*
Figure 2.22 *Pair distribution function* $g(r, z) \rightarrow z$ *for* $\alpha = 1$solid line, $\alpha = 2$dotted line and $\alpha = 3$*(dashed line).* *91*
Figure 3.1 *Static (above) and dynamic (below) polarization function of gapped graphene [11].* *111*
Figure 3.2 *Dynamic Structure Factor* $S(x, y) \rightarrow y$ *for x=0.5 and gap* $b = \Delta\varepsilon f = 0.5$ *for* $\alpha = 1.0, 4.0$ *112*
Figure 3.3 *Static Structure Factor* $S(x) \rightarrow x$ *for* $\alpha = 2.0$*. Solid line (unregularized) Dashed line (regularized).* *113*
Figure 3.4 *Static Structure Factor* $S(x) \rightarrow x$ *for* $\alpha = 4.0$*. Solid line (unregularized) Dashed line (regularized).* *113*
Figure 3.5 *Energy Loss dw/dt (in units of* $2Z2e2Ef2/\kappa\hbar 2vf$*) as a function of* Hkf*. Solid lines (Thick→* $\Delta\epsilon f = 1.5$; Thin → $\Delta\epsilon f = 0.5$*)* $\alpha = 3$ *; Dotted(*$\Delta\epsilon f = 1.5$*) and Dashed lines (*$\Delta\epsilon f = 0.5$*) for* $\alpha = 1$ *dotted for the velocity to fermi velocity ratio* $\boldsymbol{vvf = 1.0}$ *115*
Figure 3.6 *Energy Loss dw/dt (in units of* $2Z2e2Ef2/\varepsilon 0\hbar 2vf\pi$*) as a function of* Hkf*. Solid lines (Thick→* $\Delta\epsilon f = 1.5$; Thin → $\Delta\epsilon f = 0.5$*)* $\alpha = 3$ *; Dotted(*$\Delta\epsilon f = 1.5$*) and Dashed lines (*$\Delta\epsilon f = 0.5$*) for* $\alpha = 1$ *dotted for the velocity to fermi velocity ratio* $\boldsymbol{vvf = 1.0}$ *116*
Figure 3.7 *Energy Loss dw/dt (in units of* $2Z2e2Ef2\varepsilon 0\hbar 2vf\pi$*) as a function of* Hkf*. Solid lines* $\boldsymbol{vvf = 1.0}$ *; Dotted* $\boldsymbol{vvf = 2.0}$*; Dashed* $\boldsymbol{vvf = 3.0}$ *;* $\Delta\epsilon f = 0.5$ *and* $\alpha = 3$ *117*
Figure 3.8 *Numerical results for energy loss* $dWdt \rightarrow Hkf$ *obtained using eq. 3.34, using full polarization of gapped graphene, for different values of Gap* $\Delta\varepsilon f = b$*. Inset shows* $dWdt \rightarrow Hkf$ *for* $\Delta\varepsilon f = 1.5$*. The* $dWdt$ *has been obtained in the units of* $2Z2e2Ef2\varepsilon 0\hbar 2vf\pi$. *118*
Figure 3.9 *Energy Loss dw/dt (in units of* $2Z2e2Ef2\varepsilon 0\hbar 2vf\pi$*) as a function of* $\boldsymbol{vvf}$ *plotted using eq. (3.59), for various values of b =0.1, 0.5, 1.0, 1.5 and* $\alpha = 1$ *120*
Figure 3.10 *Energy Loss dw/dt (in units of* $2Z2e2Ef2\varepsilon 0\hbar 2vf\pi$*) as a function of* $\boldsymbol{vvf}$ *plotted using eq. (3.59), for various values of b =0.1, 0.5, 1.0, 1.5 and* $\alpha = 3$. *121*
Figure 3.11 *Induced charge density* $ngrn$ *in the units of* $Z\pi$ *Plotted against particle position* $rkf = R$ *using eq. 3.61, for velocity* $vvf = 2.0 = u$*;* $n = 7.9524 \times 10^{12} cm^{-2}$ *and* $\alpha = 1.0$ *124*
Figure 3.12 *Induced charge density* $ngrn$ *in the units of* $Z\pi$ *Plotted against particle position* $rkf = R$ *using eq. 3.61, for velocity* $vvf = 1.0 = u$*;* $n = 7.9524 \times 10^{12} cm^{-2}$ *and* $\alpha = 1.0$ *125*
Figure 3.13 *Induced charge density* $ngrn$ *in the units of* $Z\pi$ *Plotted against particle position* $rkf = R$ *using eq. (3.64), for velocity* $u = 4.0$*;* $n = 7.9524 \times 10^{14} cm^{-2}$ *and* $\alpha = 3.0$ *127*
Figure 3.14 *Induced charge density* $ngrn$ *in the units of* $Z\pi$ *Plotted against particle position* $rkf = R$ *using eq. (3.64), for velocity* $u = 4.0$*;* $n = 7.9524 \times 10^{14} cm^{-2}$ *and* $\alpha = 1.0$ *128*
Figure 3.15 *Induced charge density* $ngrn$ *in the units of* $Z\pi$ *Plotted against particle position* $rkf = R$ *using eq. (3.64), for velocity*$u = 2.0$*;* $n = 7.9524 \times 10^{14} cm^{-2}$ *and* $\alpha = 1.0$ *129*
Figure 3.16 *Induced charge density* $ngrn$ *in the units of* $Z\pi$ *Plotted against particle position* $rkf = R$ *using eq. (3.64), for velocity* $u = 2.0$*;* $n = 7.9524 \times 10^{12} cm^{-2}$ *and* $\alpha = 1.0$ *130*
Figure 3.17 *Induced charge density* $ngrn$ *in the units of* $Z\pi$ *Plotted against particle position* $rkf = R$ *using eq. (3.51), for velocity* $u = 1{,}0\ 4.0$*;* $n = 7.9524 \times 10^{12} cm^{-2}$ *and* $\alpha = 1.0$ *for gap values b=0.5 and 1.5* *131*
Figure 4.1*Plasmon-Phonon coupled modes for* $n = 10^{12} cm^{-2} 2$ *and* $d = 400\text{Å}$ *144*

Figure 4.2 *Analytical results of Plasmon-Phonon coupled modes, solid curve corresponds to* $n = 10^{12}cm^{-2}$ *while dotted line corresponds to* $n = 10^{14}cm^{-2}$ *for* $d = 400$Å. *Inset curves are upto* $q < 0.2kf$ *145*
Figure 4.3 *Plasmon-Phonon coupled modes obtained using full polarization for* $d = 400$Å, $10^{12}cm^{-2}\ dashed\ curve\ \ 10^{14}cm^{-2}solid\ curve$. *Inset shows coupled modes* $q < 0.1kf$ *146*
Figure 4.4 *Plasmon-Phonon coupled modes for* $\mathrm{d} = 800$Å *(dashed curve) and* $\mathrm{d} = 400$Å *(solid curve) for* $\mathrm{n} = 10^{12}cm^{-2}$. *Inset curves are upto* $\mathrm{q} < 0.2\mathrm{kf}$ *147*
Figure 4.5 *Numerical results for Plasmon-Phonon coupled modes, dashed curve corresponds to* $d = 400$Å *while solid line corresponds to* $d = 800$Å *for* $= 10^{12}cm^{-2}$. *Inset curves are upto* $q < 0.5kf$ *148*
Figure 4.6 *Plasmon-Phonon coupling mode for weak coupling. Dashed curves displays* $\omega +$ *and* $\omega -$ *modes. Uncoupled modes are shown by* $\omega_{LO},\ \omega_{TO}$ *(Dotted curves), while solid curve displays plasmon mode* ωq *without plasmon-phonon coupling.* *149*
Figure 4.7 *Coupling mode interaction strength* ($R \pm R0$) *vs. n for GBS for* $d = 800$Å. *150*
Figure 4.8 *Coupling mode interaction strength* ($R \pm R0$) *vs. n for GBS for* $d = 400$Å. *150*
Figure 4.9 *Damping in low frequency regime for GBS for different values of n* *152*
Figure 4.10 *Density Plots of energy loss function of GBS plotted for n=10^{12} cm^{-2} and d=400Å for lower (Cos (q_zd) =-1) and upper boundaries (Cos(q_zd)=1).* *156*
Figure 4.11 *Density Plots of energy loss function of GBS plotted for n=10^{14} cm^{-2} and d=400 Angstrom for lower (Cos(q_zd)=-1) and upper boundaries (Cos(q_zd)=1).* *157*
Figure 4.12 *Density Plots of energy loss function of GBS plotted for n=10^{14} cm^{-2} and d=800 Angstrom for lower (Cos(q_zd)=-1) and upper boundaries (Cos(q_zd)=1).* *158*