

# Graphene

## A Revolutionary Material ?

StéRéO Team's Bibliographic Seminar

Julien Botton - November 25<sup>th</sup> 2014

# Carbon



# Allotropic Forms of $sp^2$ Carbon

0 D

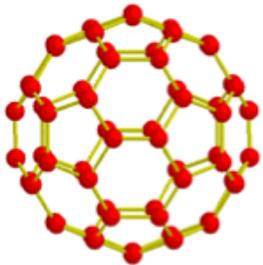
1 D

2 D

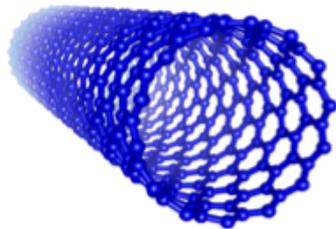
3 D



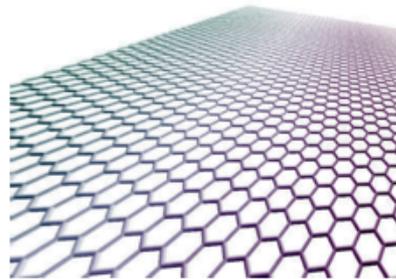
**Fullerenes**



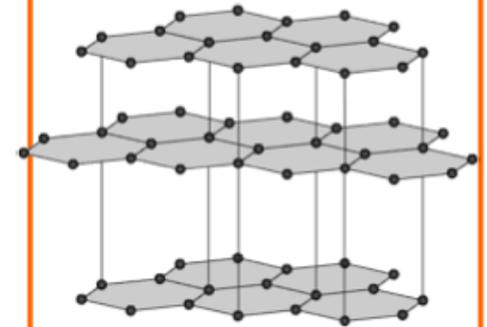
**Carbon Nanotubes**



**Graphene**

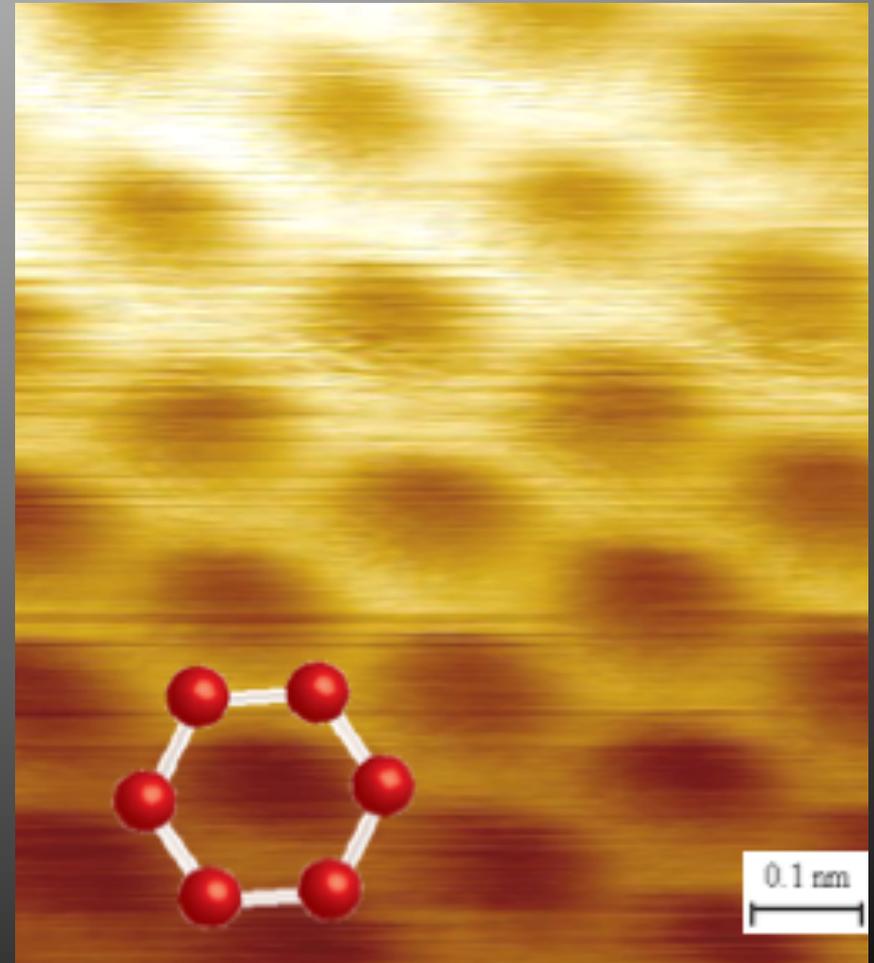


**Graphite**



# Graphene

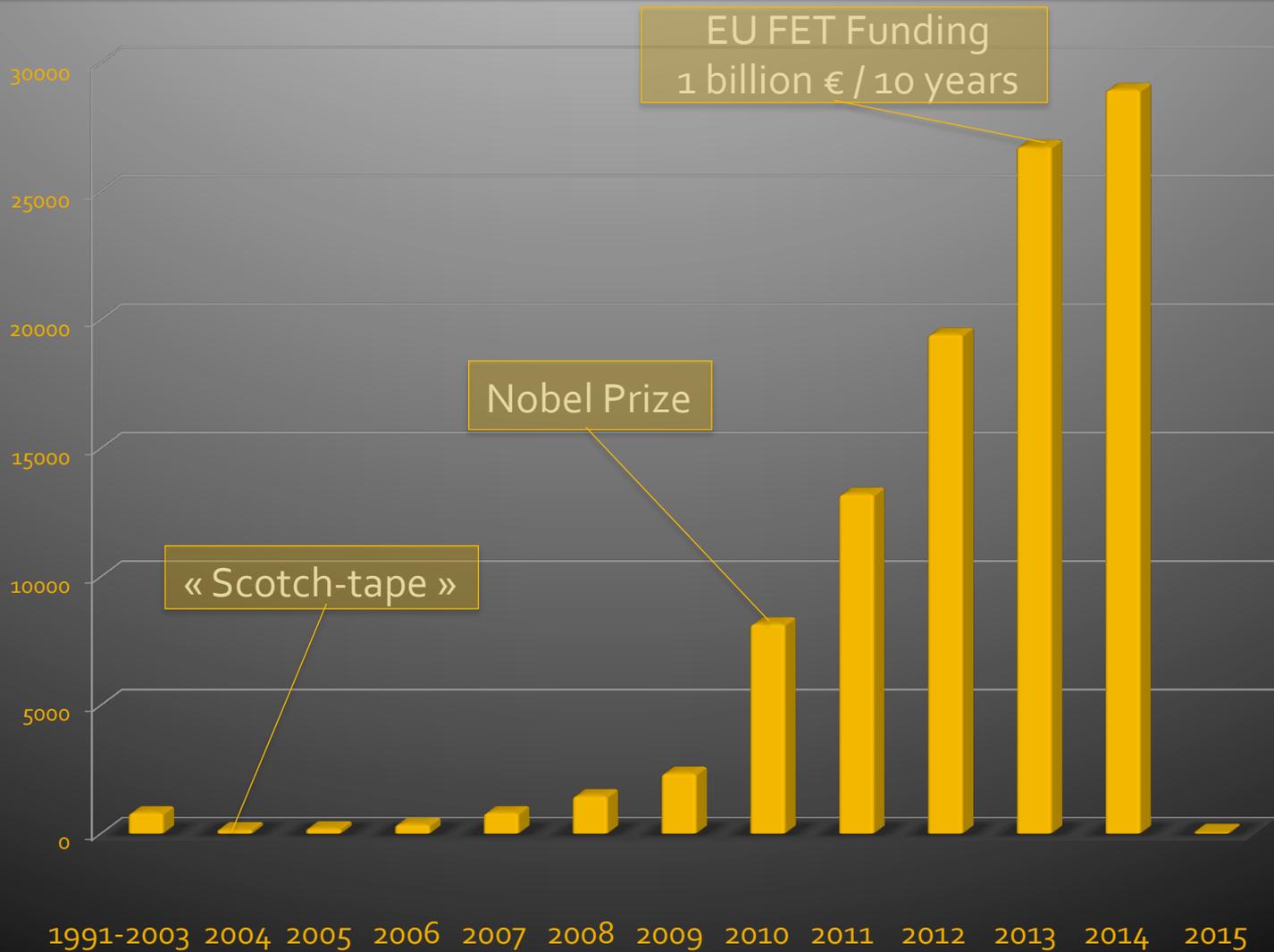
- Single-layer atomic monocrystal
- Semi-metal
  - High mobility of charge carrier
  - Thermal conduction
- Mechanical resistance
  - Stiff honeycomb architecture



# A Short Story

Publications  
on graphene

data obtained from  
Web Of Science



- How to Synthesize Graphene ?
- How to Functionalize Graphene ?
- Which Perspectives for this Field ?

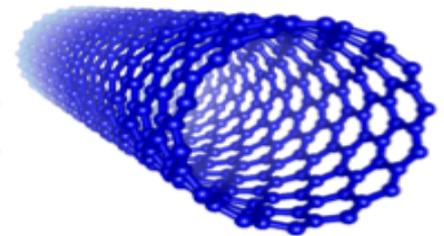
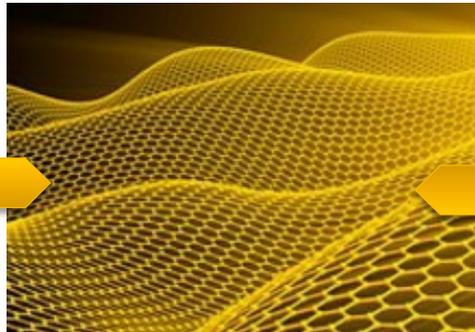
# How to Synthesize Graphene ?

- ✓ Top-Down Approach
- ✓ Bottom-Up Processes

# General Strategies

- Top down vs. Bottom-up
  - **Top-down:** Synthesis from a bulk material
  - **Bottom-up:** Growth of the material from a support

# Top-down Approach



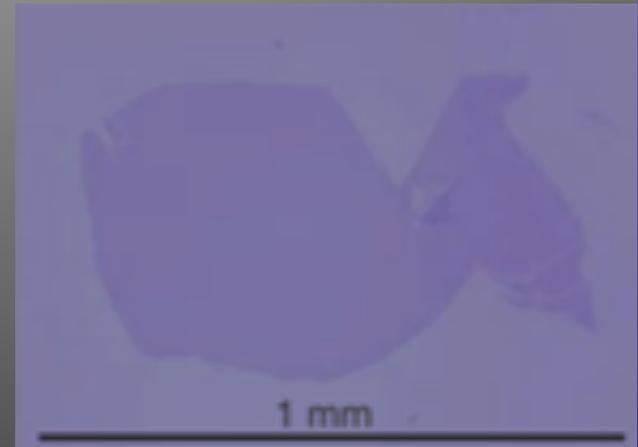
Graphite

Graphene

Carbon Nanotube

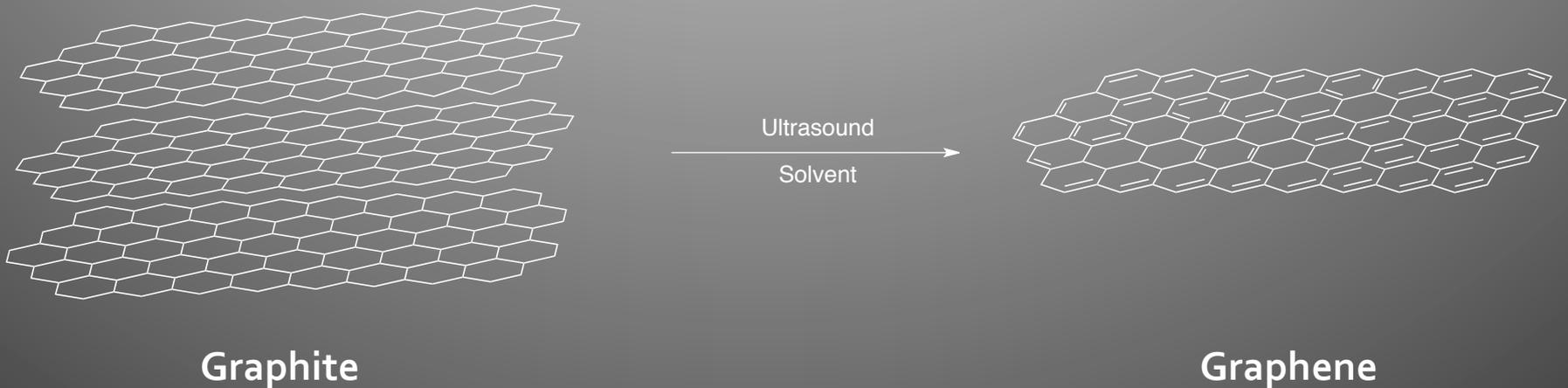
# Mechanical Exfoliation of Graphite

- « Scotch-tape method »
  - Peel off several times graphite with an adhesive
  - Transfer on substrate ( $\text{SiO}_2$ )
  - Large flakes of monolayered graphene
  - No alteration, simple technique
    - Pristine graphene (highest quality)
  - Impossible to scale-up



# Solution-based Exfoliation of Graphite

- Use of NMP, DMF,... as solvent

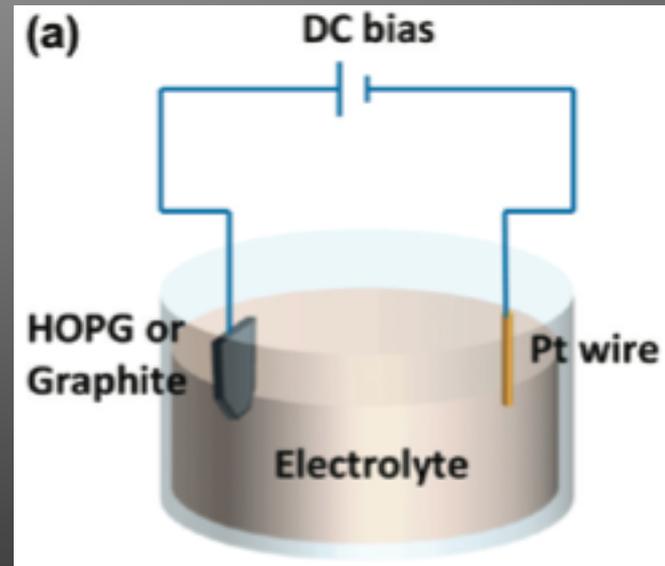


- Small amount of defects but graphene sheets breaks into tiny flakes
- Up to 90 % single-layered graphene

Coleman *et. al.*, *Nature Nano.* 2008, 3, 563  
Novoselov *et. al.*, *Nano Lett.* 2008, 8, 1704

# Electrochemical Exfoliation of Graphite

- Intercalation of electrolytes between the graphite sheets followed by exfoliation upon a current induced by electrodes
  - $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$
  - Poly(styrenesulfonate)
- Environmental friendly
- Partial Oxidation
- Not reproducible

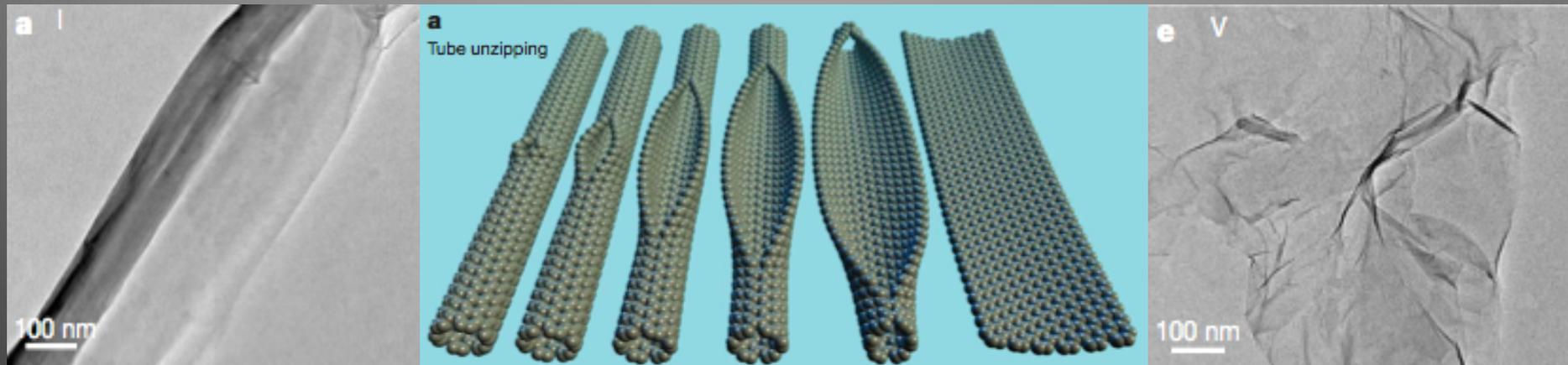


# Oxidation, Exfoliation and Reduction

- Oxidation of graphite to graphite oxide
  - $\text{KClO}_4$ : Brodie (1859), Staudenmaier (1898), Hofmann (1937)
  - $\text{KMnO}_4$ : Hummers (1958), Tour (2010)
- Exfoliation by intercalating agents
- Reduction of graphene oxide
  - Thermal: 1000 °C ; formation of a lot of defects
  - Chemical: Hydrazine, LAH,  $\text{NaBH}_4$ , Hydroquinone, Vitamin C, Bacteria,...
  - Electrochemical

# Unzipping Carbon Nanotubes

- Graphene Nanoribbons (Width < 50 nm)



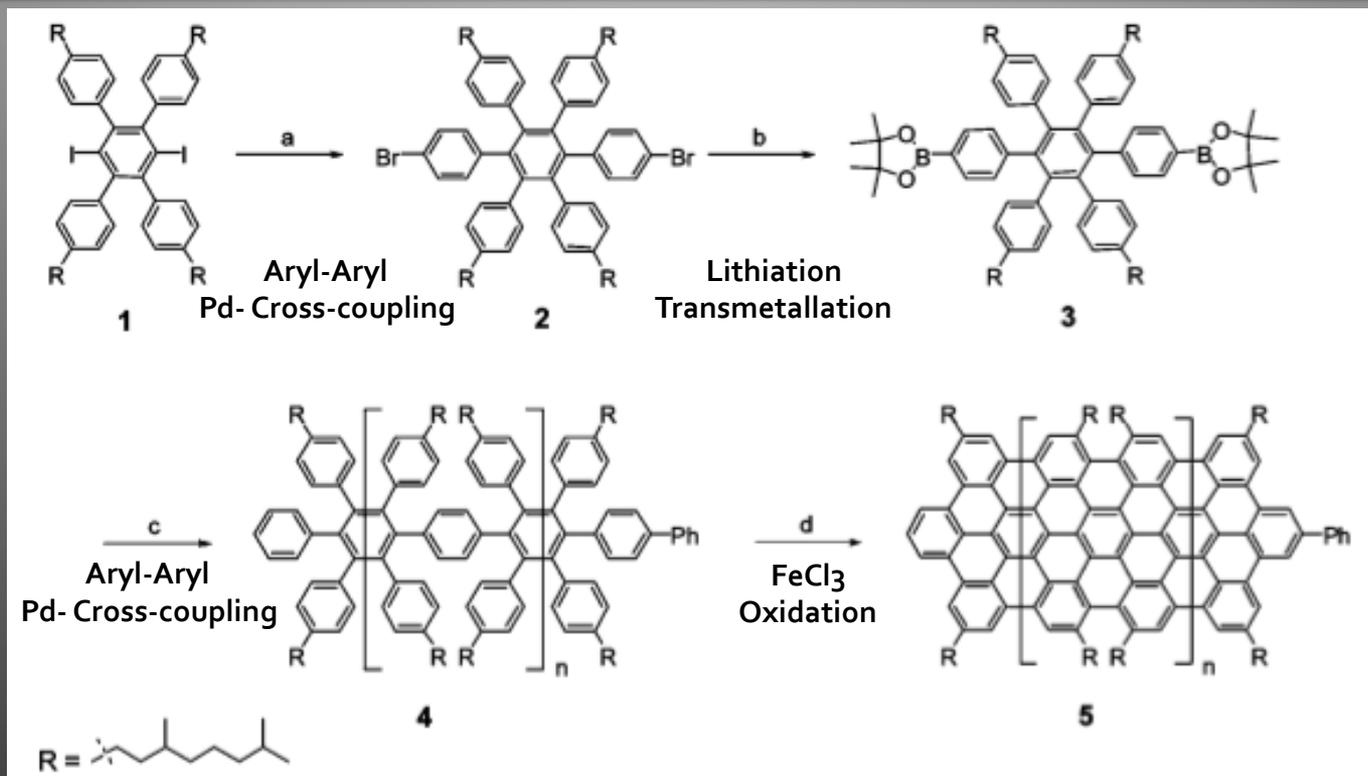
- Use of strong oxidant:  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4/\text{KMnO}_4$
- Heating with  $\text{K}_{(m)}$ : Pristine Nanoribbons

Tour *et. al.*, *Nature* 2009, 458, 872  
Tour *et. al.*, *ACS Nano* 2011, 5, 968

# Bottom-up Processes

- Chemical Synthesis
- Epitaxial growth
- Chemical Vapor Deposition (CVD)

# Chemical Synthesis



- Up to 30 nm wide nanoribbons
- No defects

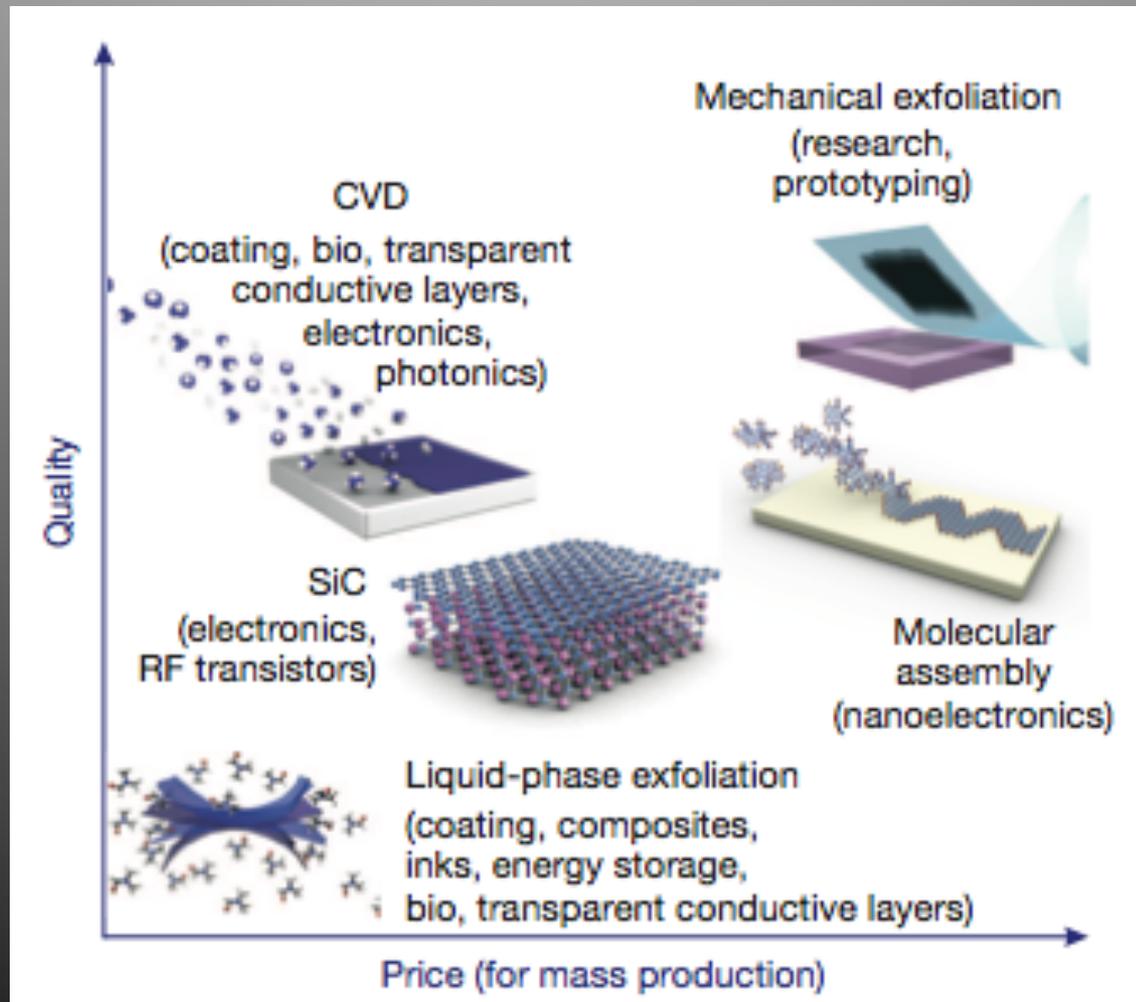
# Epitaxial Growth on SiC

- SiC is heated at high temperature under UHV
- Si sublimates and Carbon atoms rearrange to graphene
- Very thin film
- Impurities
- Promising industrially

# Chemical Vapor Deposition (CVD)

- Decomposition of a Carbon source that rearrange on a metal foil to  $sp^2$  honeycomb that is transferred on other substrates
- High performance even with defects
- Further optimization are needed (controlled growth, transfer)
- Promising industrially

# Summary



# How to Functionalize Graphene ?

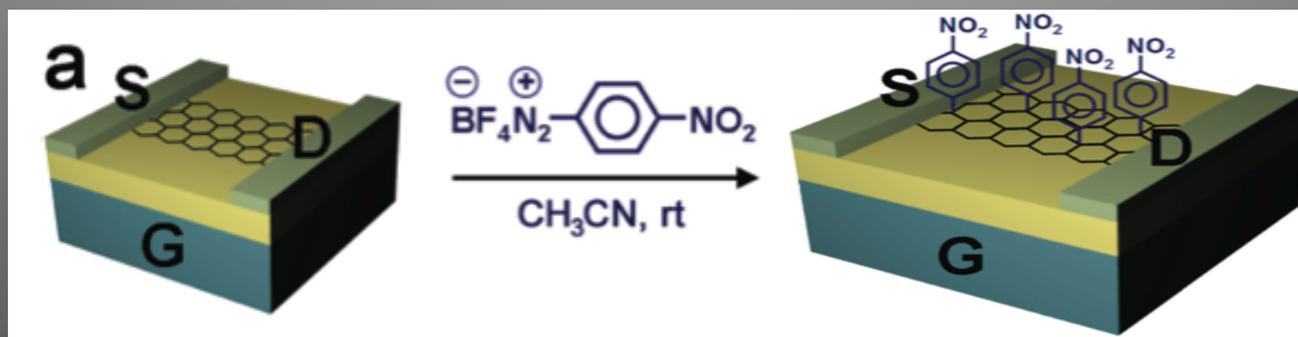
- ✓ Covalent Modifications
- ✓ Non-Covalent Modifications
- ✓ Nanoparticules Adsorption
- ✓ Doping
- ✓ Localized Modifications

# Covalent Modifications

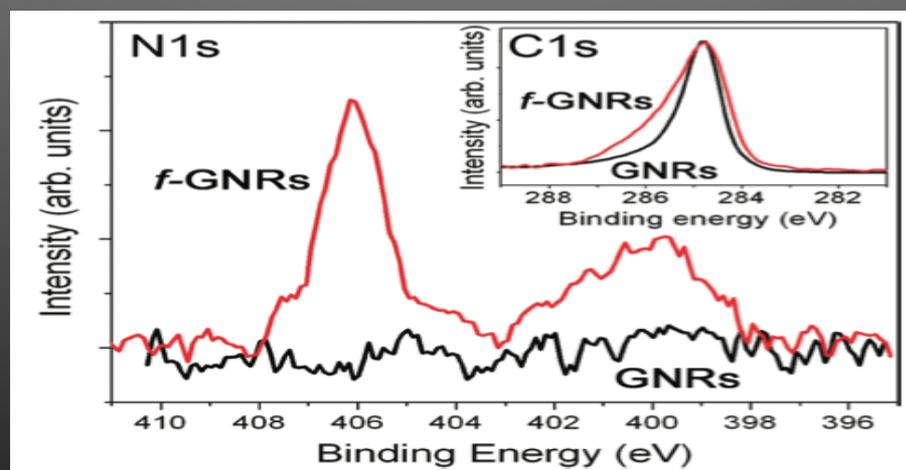
- Two major strategies:
  - Reactivity on  $sp^2$  Carbon of Graphene
    - Free-Radical
    - Dienophiles
  - Reactivity on oxidized Carbon of Graphene Oxide

# Diazonium salts

- *In-situ* generation of aryl radical grafted on Graphene Nanoribbons

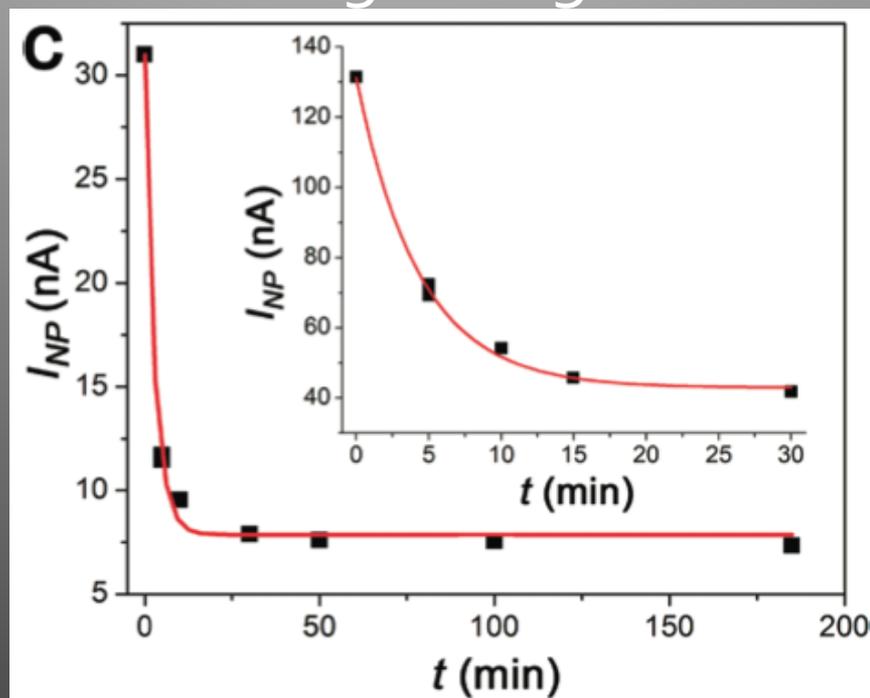


- XPS



# Diazonium salts

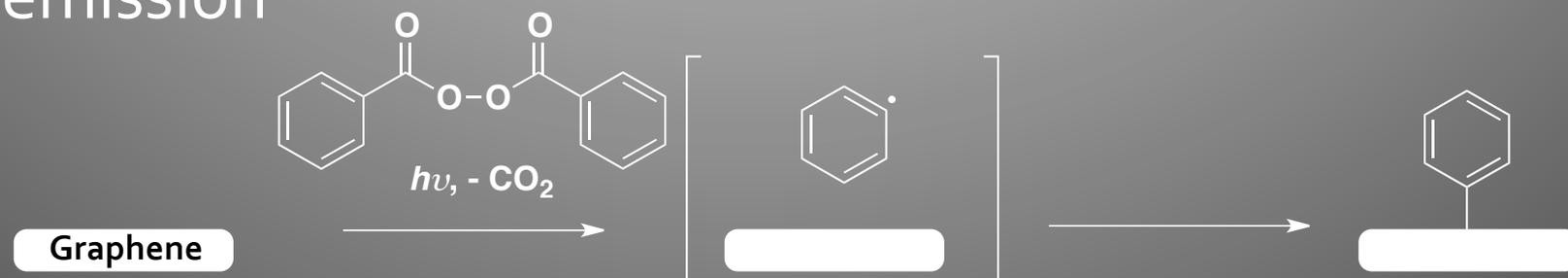
- Time-control over the grafting:



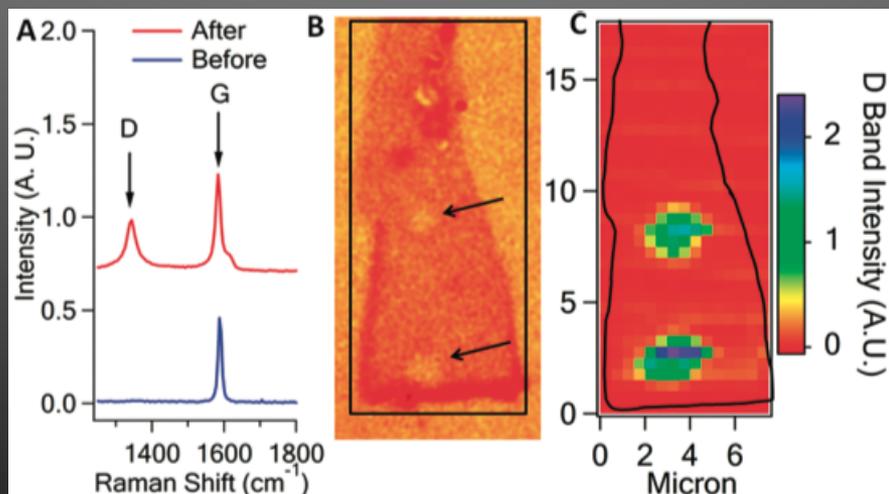
- Increase of grafting means an increase of C –  $sp^3$  and therefore a drop in conductivity.

# Benzoyl Peroxides

- *In-situ* generation of aryl radicals upon light emission



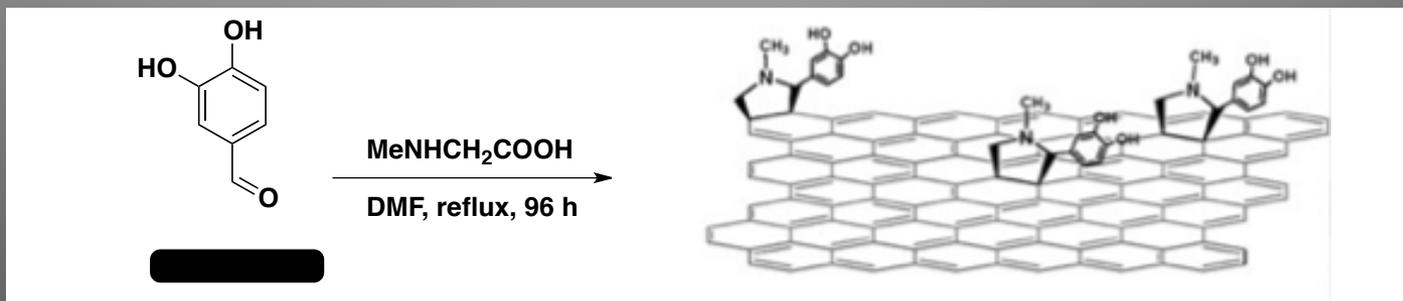
- Raman spectroscopy



Brus *et al.*, *JACS* 2009, 131, 17099

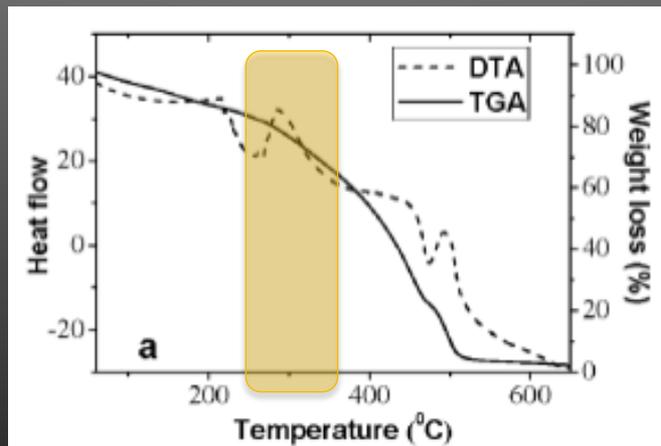
# Azomethine Ylides

- Formation of pyrrolidine rings via 1,3 dipolar cycloadditions



- Thermogravimetry

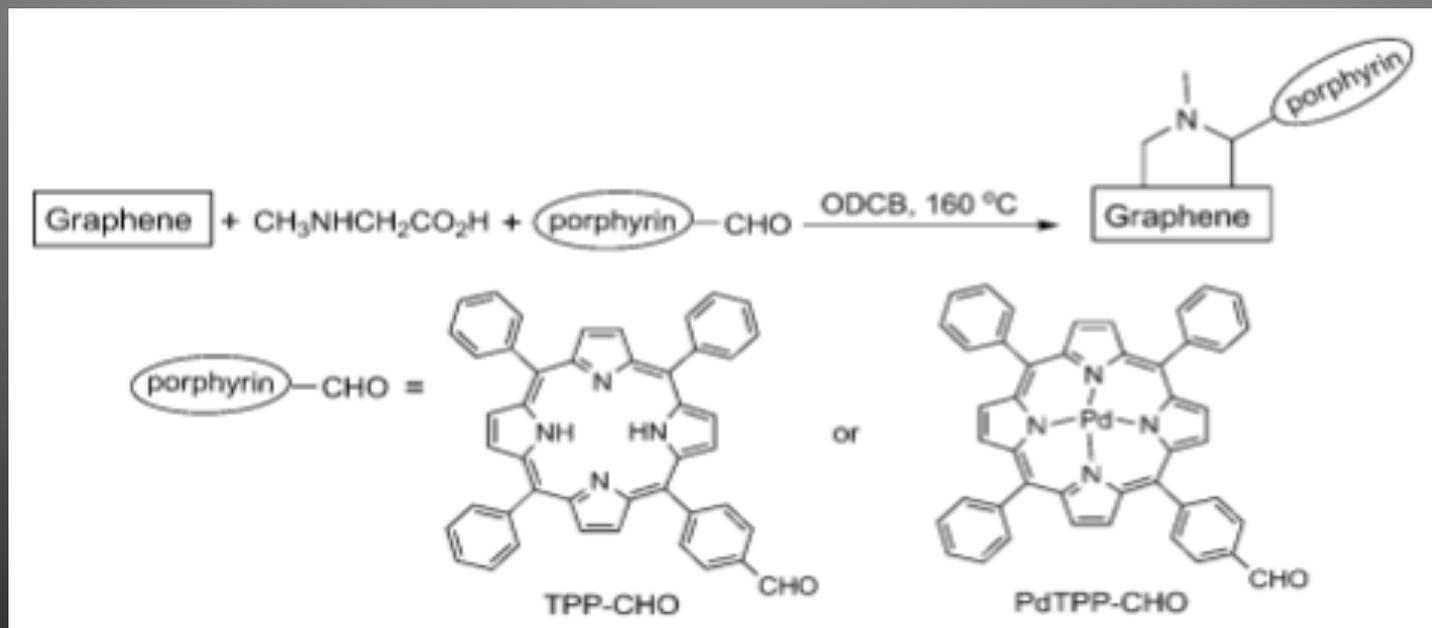
Around 25 % weight loss



1 functionalization / 40 C

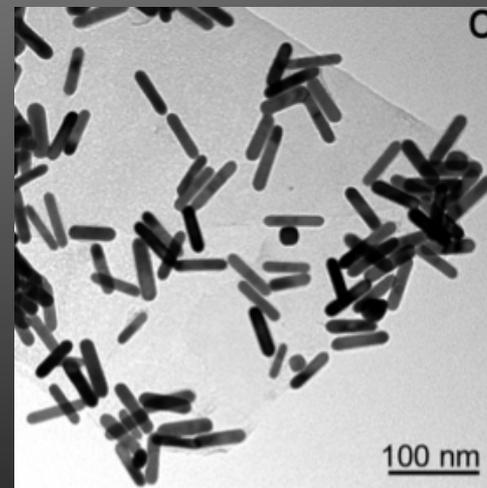
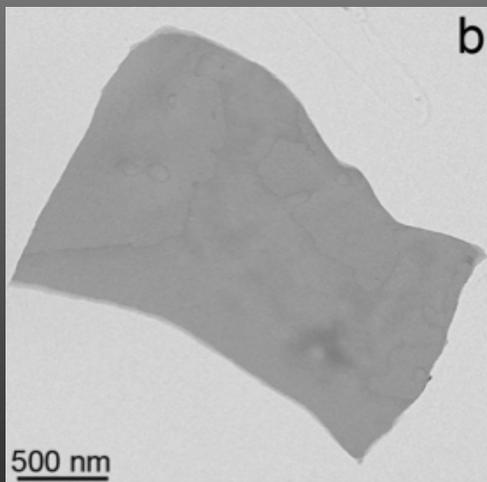
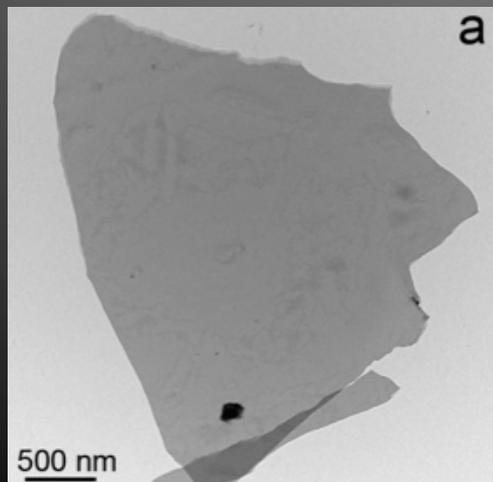
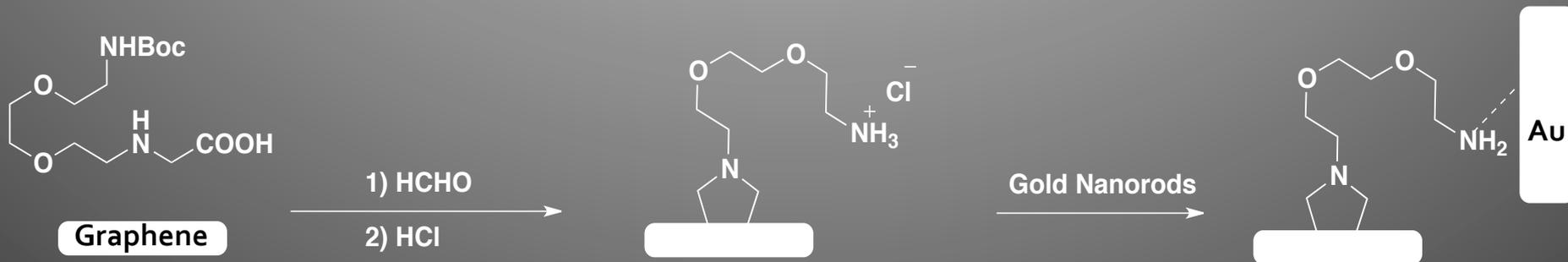
# Azomethine Ylides

- Wide range of functionalization
  - (Metallated) Porphyrins



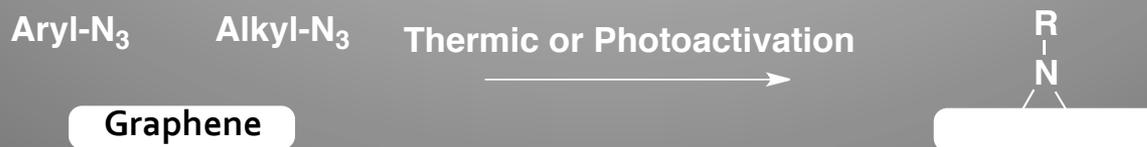
# Azomethine Ylides

- Wide range of functionalization
  - Gold Nanorods



# Nitrenes

- Wide Range of Functionalization

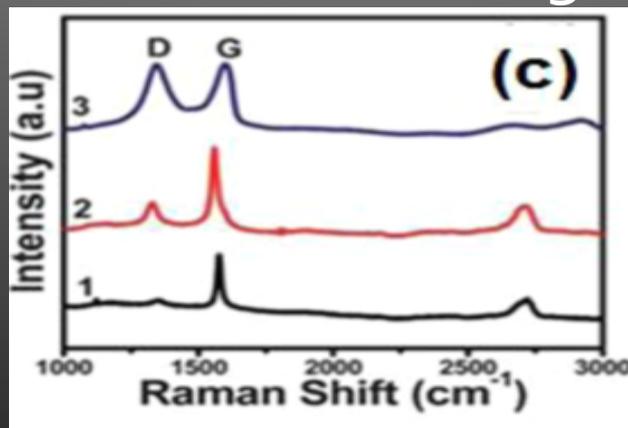


Liu *et al.*, *Nano Lett.* 2010, 10, 3754

- Up to 1 Azide / 13 C with BocPheN<sub>3</sub>

Strom *et al.*, *Chem. Commun.* 2010, 46, 4097

- Concentration-control over the grafting



10 equiv. Azide

1 equiv. Azide

Graphene

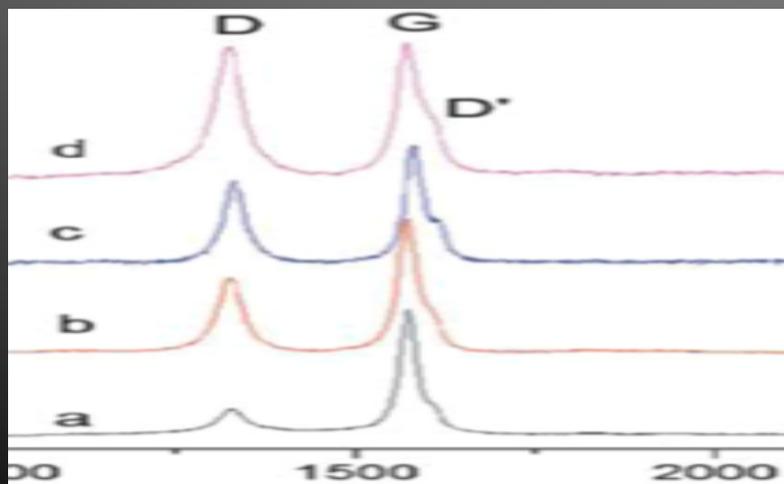
Vadukumpully *et al.*, *Nanoscale* 2011, 3, 303

# Arynes

- *In-situ* generation of benzyne and formation of a cyclobutane



- Substitution-control over grafting



$$R = R' = H \quad I_D/I_G = 0.97$$

$$R = \text{Me}, R' = H \quad I_D/I_G = 0.69$$

$$R = R' = F \quad I_D/I_G = 0.55$$

$$\text{Pristine Graphene} \quad I_D/I_G = 0.24$$

# Covalent Modifications

- Two major strategies:
  - Reactivity on  $sp^2$  Carbon of Graphene
  - Reactivity on oxidized Carbon of Graphene Oxide
    - Reactivity on Carboxylates
    - Reactivity on Hydroxyles
    - Reactivity on Epoxides

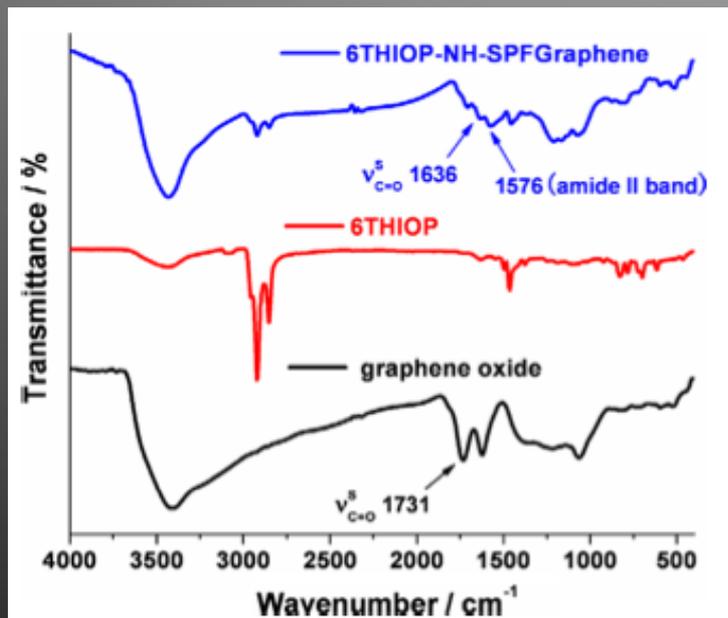
# From Carboxylates to Amides

- Polythiophene for Organic Photovoltaic Devices

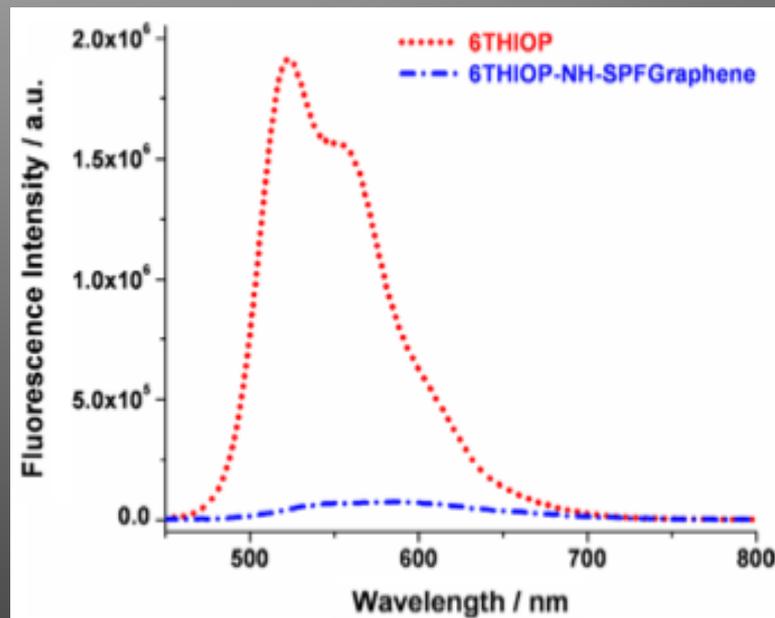


# From Carboxylates to Amides

## ■ FTIR



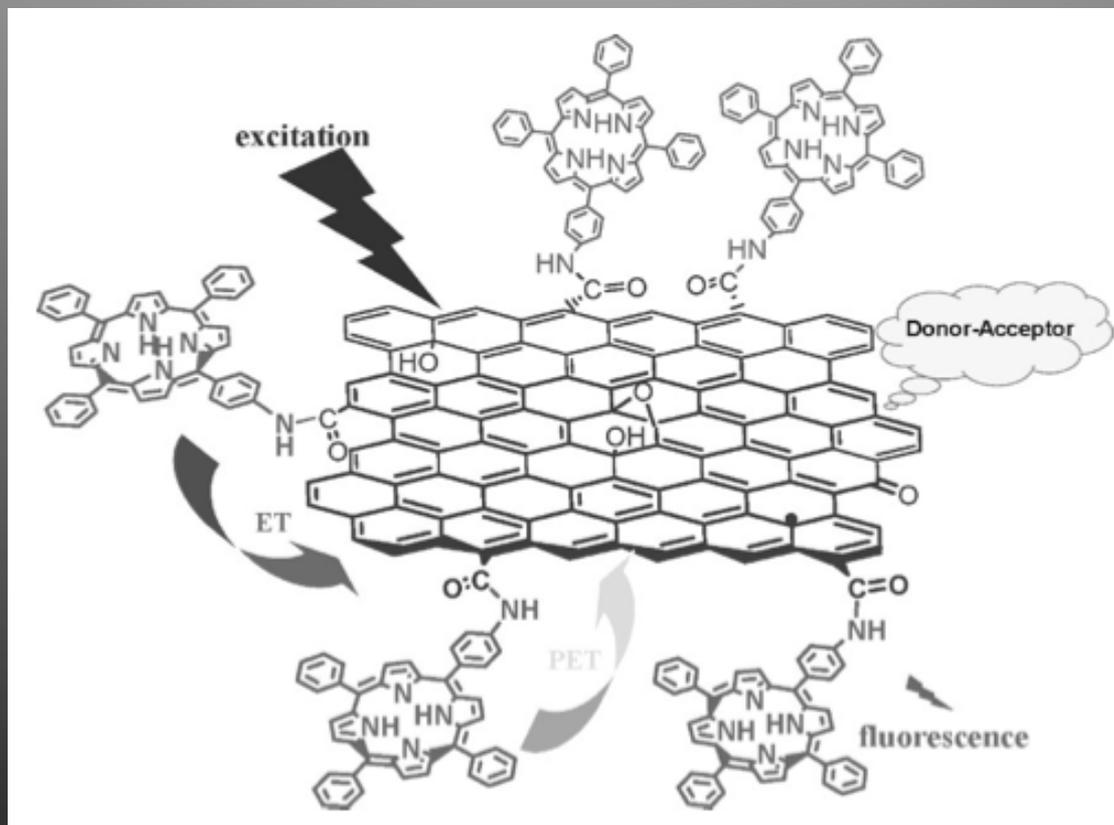
## ■ Fluorescence Quench



Photoinduced Electron  
Transfer or Energy transfer

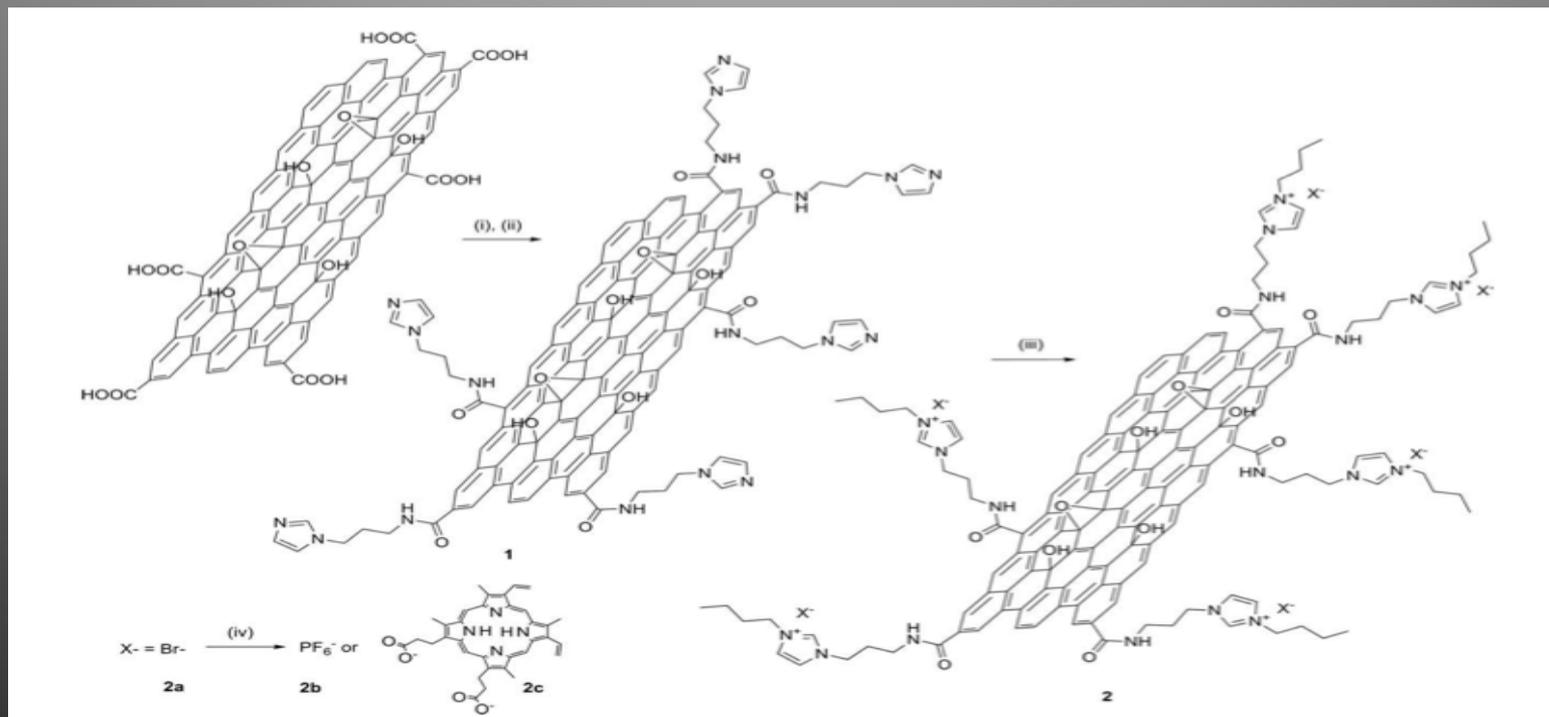
# From Carboxylates to Amides

- Porphyrines



# From Carboxylates to Amides

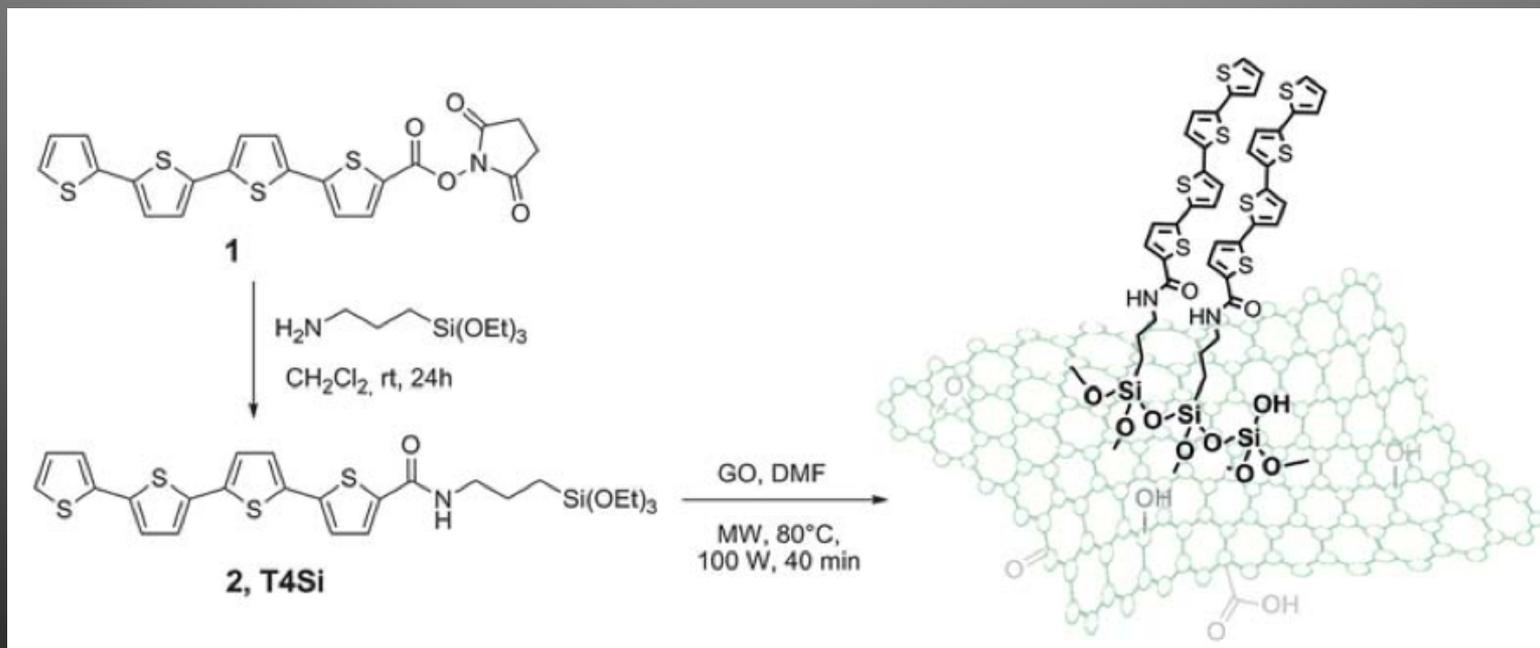
- Imidazolium



- Anion metathesis allows modulation of the wettability of the materials

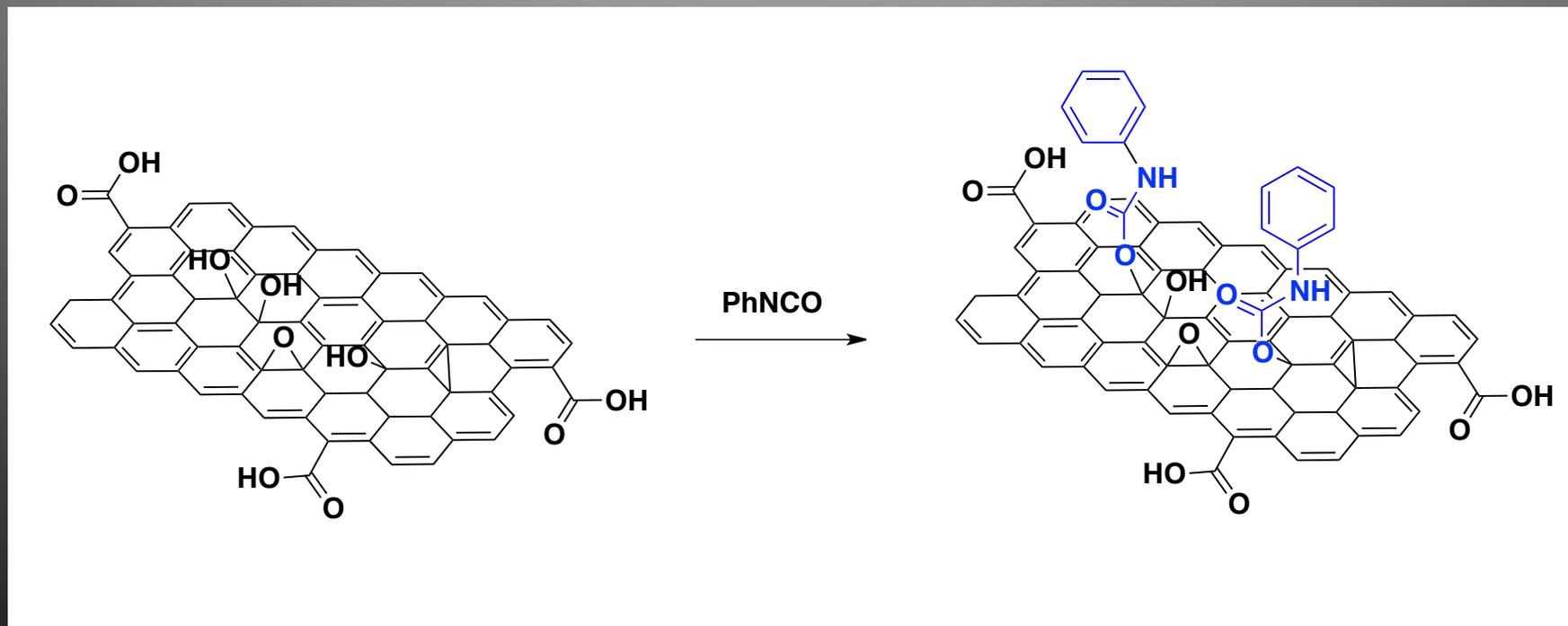
# From Hydroxyls to Silyl-ethers

- Use of Triethoxysilanes functionalized polythiophene



# From Hydroxyls to Carbamates

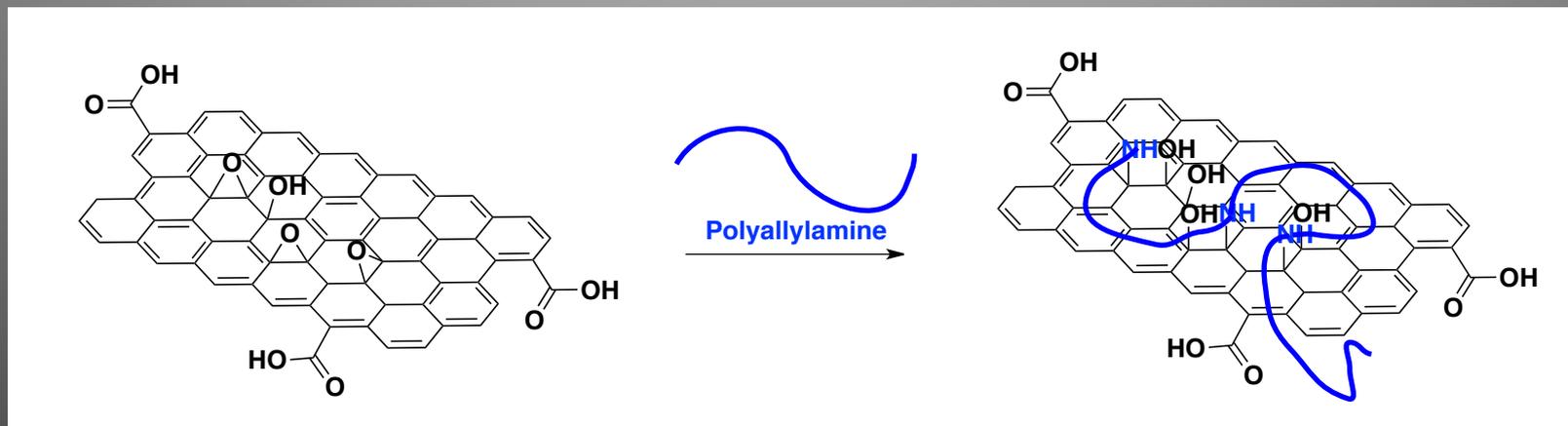
- Use of Phenylisocyanate to improve dispersibility of Graphene Oxide



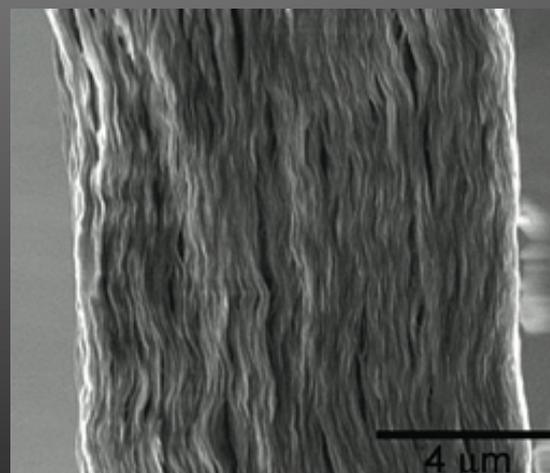
Ruoff *et. al.*, *Nature* 2006, 442, 282  
Chen *et. al.*, *Adv. Mater.* 2008, 20, 3924

# From Epoxides to Aminoalcohols

- Polymer cross-linking with polyallylamine



- Dispersion in organic solvents and water
- Obtention membrane paper-like by filtration

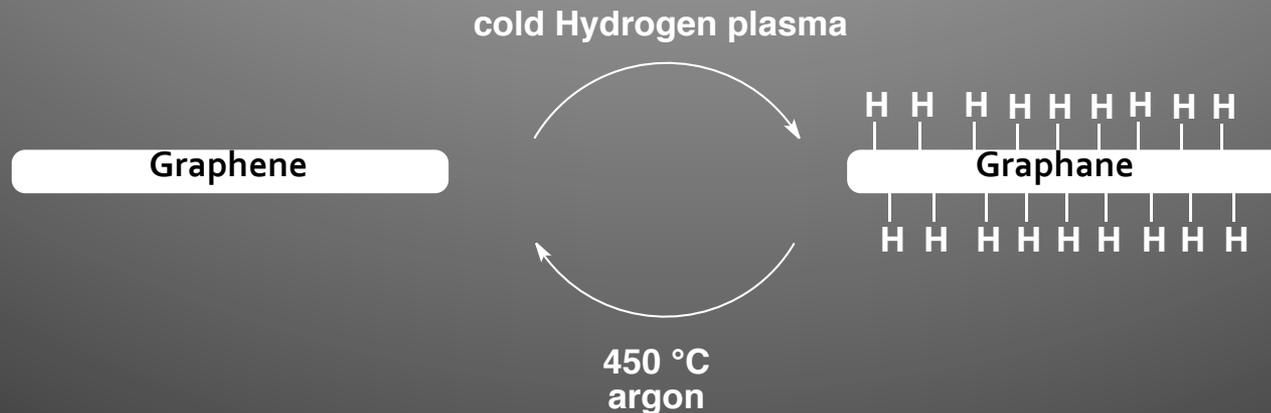


# Covalent Modifications

- Two major strategies:
  - Reactivity on  $sp^2$  Carbon of Graphene
  - Reactivity on oxidized Carbon of Graphene Oxide
- An alternative strategy:
  - Graphane
  - Halographene

# Graphane

- Prediction of a  $sp^3$  Carbon monolayer by DFT calculations
- Synthesis

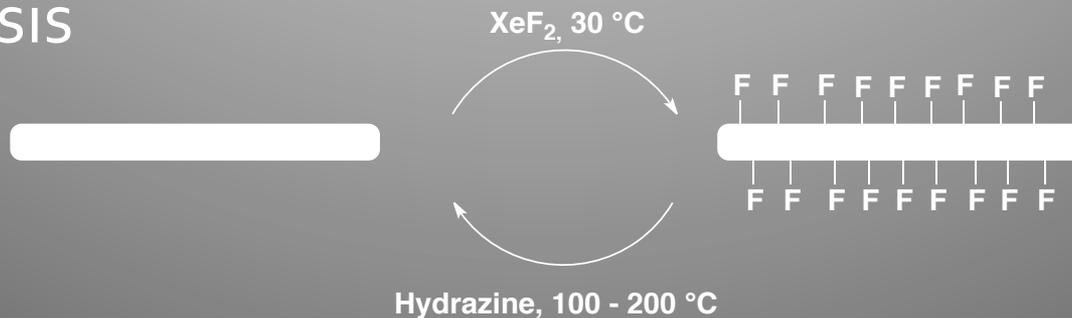


- Insulator-like: Charge mobility is reduced 3x

Novoselov *et. al.*, *Science* **2009**, 323, 610  
Sofa *et. al.*, *Phys. Rev. B* **2007**, 75, 153401

# Fluorographene

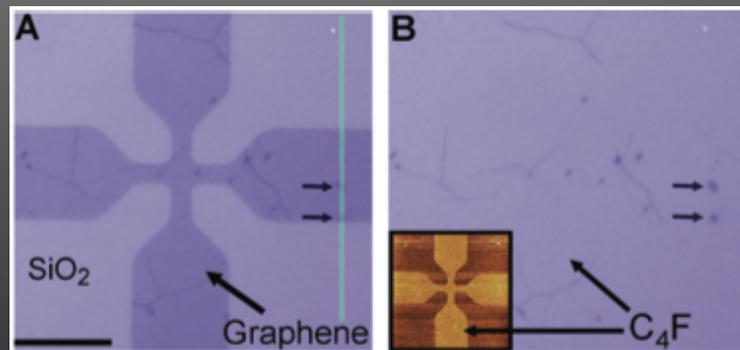
## ■ Synthesis



## ■ Support-control over stoecchiometry

- Graphene/Cu: Single-side functionalization ( $\text{C}_4\text{F}$ )
- Graphene/Si: Dual-side functionalization ( $\text{C}_1\text{F}_1$ )

## ■ Chemically inert, Teflon-like



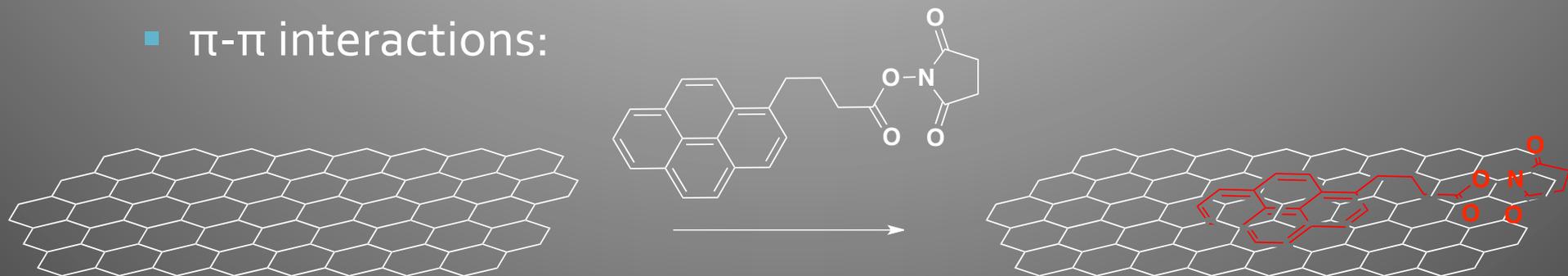
Novoselov *et. al.*, *Science* **2009**, 323, 610

Sofo *et. al.*, *Phys. Rev. B* **2007**, 75, 153401

# Non-Covalent Modifications

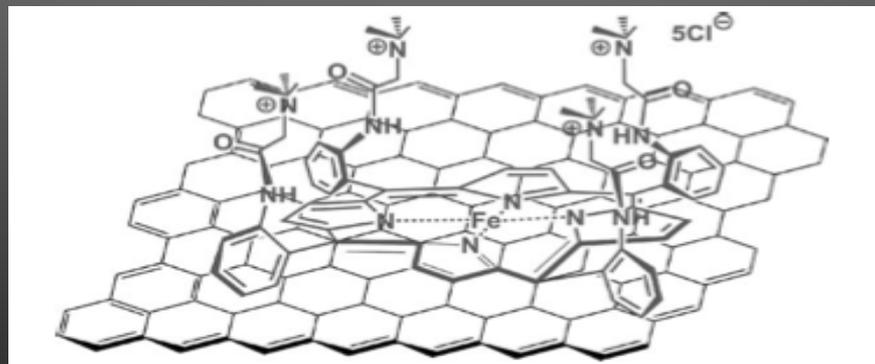
- Graphene is a rich  $\pi$ -system

- $\pi$ - $\pi$  interactions:



- Increase of Power Conversion Efficiency from 0,21 to 1,71 %

- Cation- $\pi$  interactions:



Wang *et. al.*, *Appl. Phys. Lett* 2009, 95, 063302

Ju *et. al.*, *Chem. Eur. J.* 2010, 16, 10771

# Nanoparticules Adsorption

- General Strategy:
  - Metal salts are injected in a solution of graphene oxide
  - A reductive process allows the formation of NPs that are adsorbed on the graphene sheet.

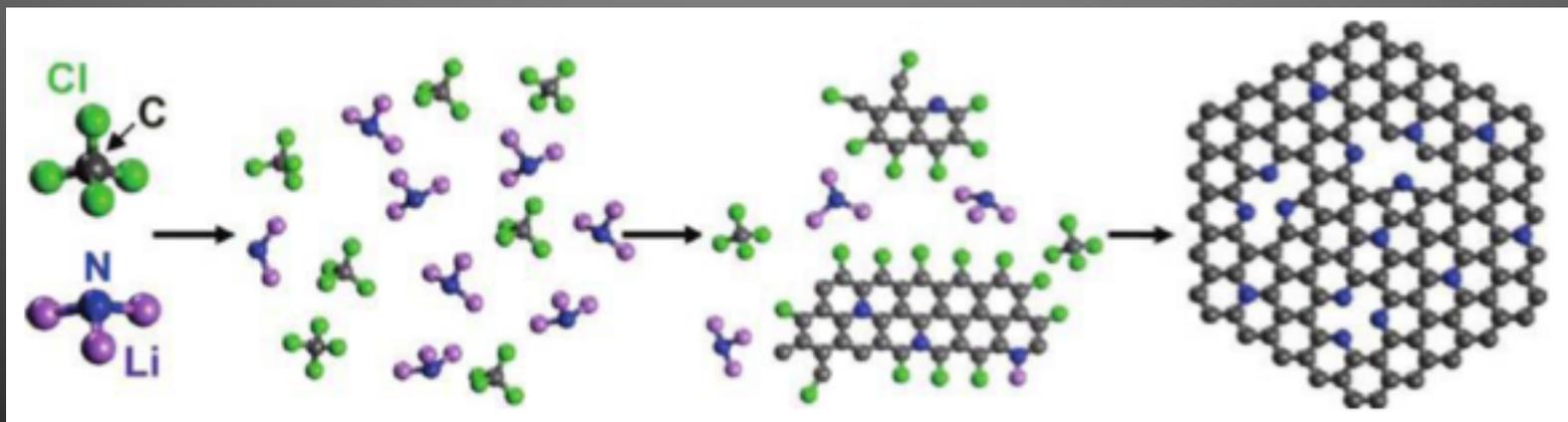
*Kim et. al., Chem. Rev. 2012, 112, 6156*

- Noble Metal affinity
  - Pd >> Au > Ag
  - Pd-graphene interaction through dative bond

*Hozba et. al., J. Phys. Chem. C 2012, 116, 14151*

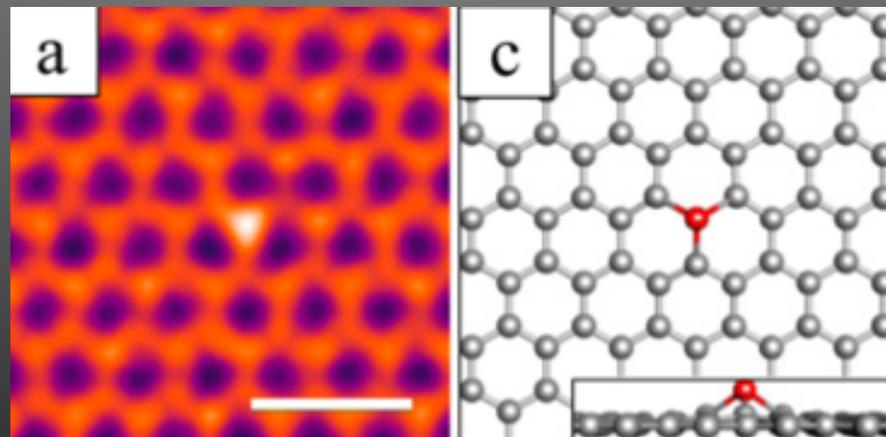
# Doping for semi-conductor

- Nitrogen doping:
  - 3  $sp^3$  orbitals
  - 1 lone pair conjugated with  $\pi$ -system
  - n-type doping



# Doping for semi-conductor

- Boron doping:
  - 3  $sp^3$  orbitals
  - 1 vacancy
  - p-type doping
- Metal doping:



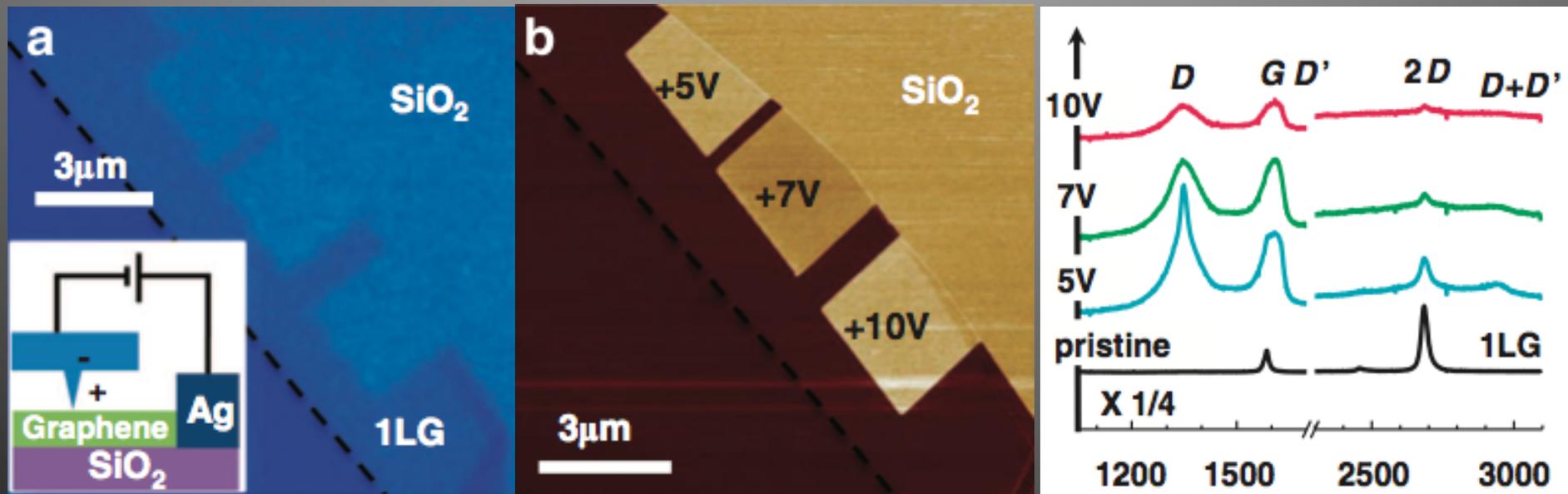
Chen *et. al.*, *Chem. Soc. Rev.* **2014**, *43*, 7067  
Warner *et. al.*, *Nano. Lett.* **2014**, *14*, 3766

# Local Functionalizations

- Use of Scanning-Probe Microscopy techniques:
  - Local Oxidation
  - Local Arylation
  - Local Adsorption

# Local Oxidation

- Local positive bias induced by conductive AFM tip



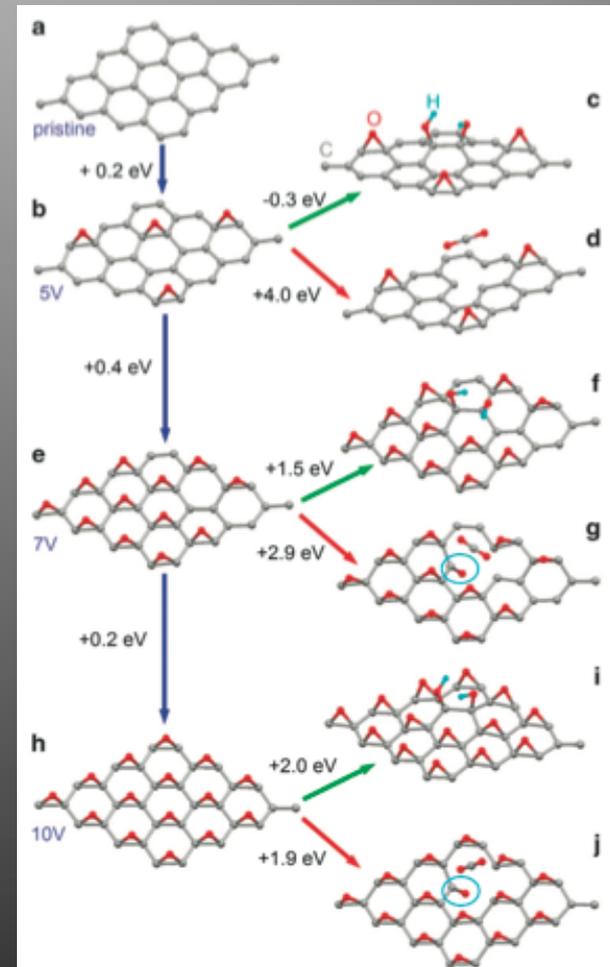
Friction

Topography

Raman

# Local Oxidation

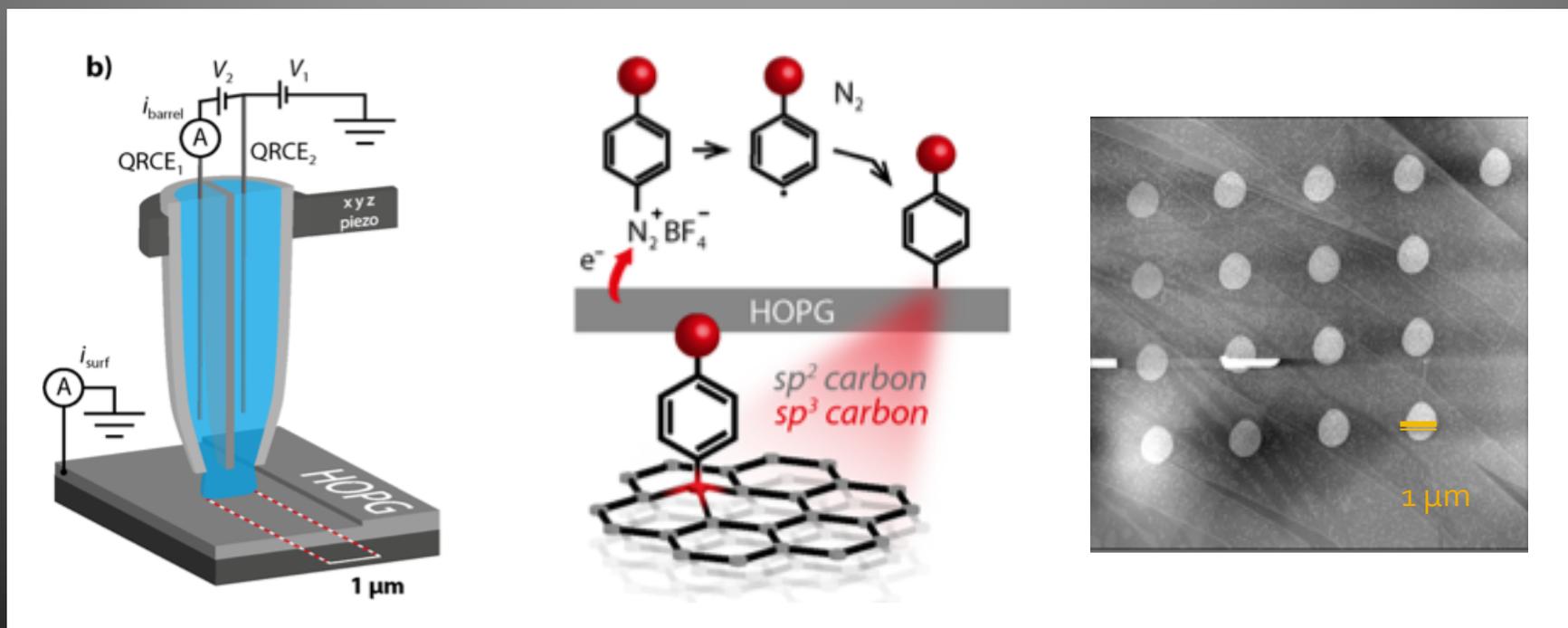
- DFT Calculations
  - Increase of oxygen coverage with higher voltage
- Easily tuned system up to 94,9% coverage in O



Byun *et. al.*, *NPG Asia Mat.* 2014, 6, e102

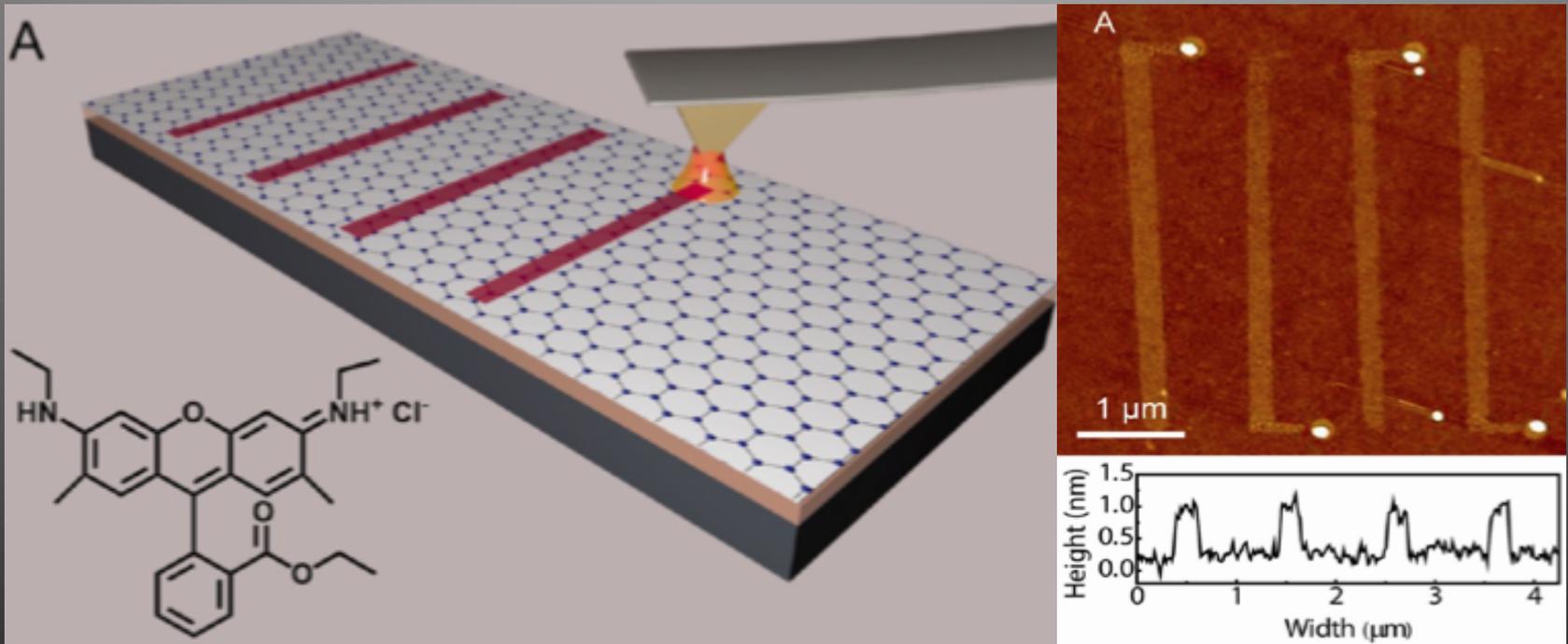
# Local Arylation

- Tip induced local formation of aryl radicals



# Local Adsorption

- Dip-pen Nanolithography on Graphene



- Up to 90 nm wide
- n-doping of graphene

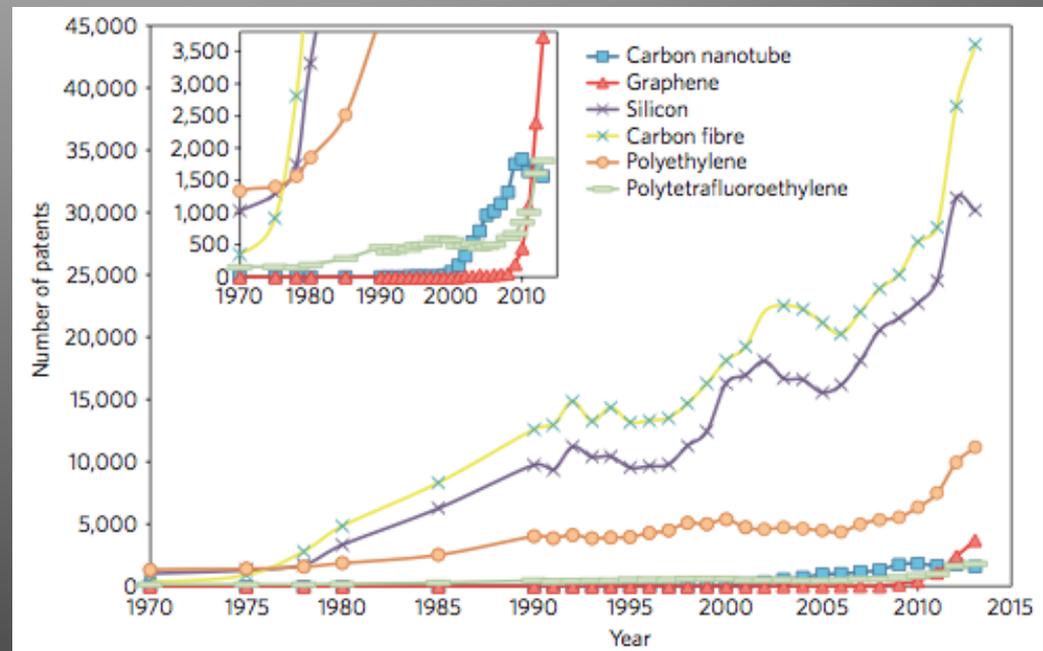
Mirkin *et. al.*, *Nano Lett.* **2013**, *13*, 1616

# Which Perspectives for this Field ?

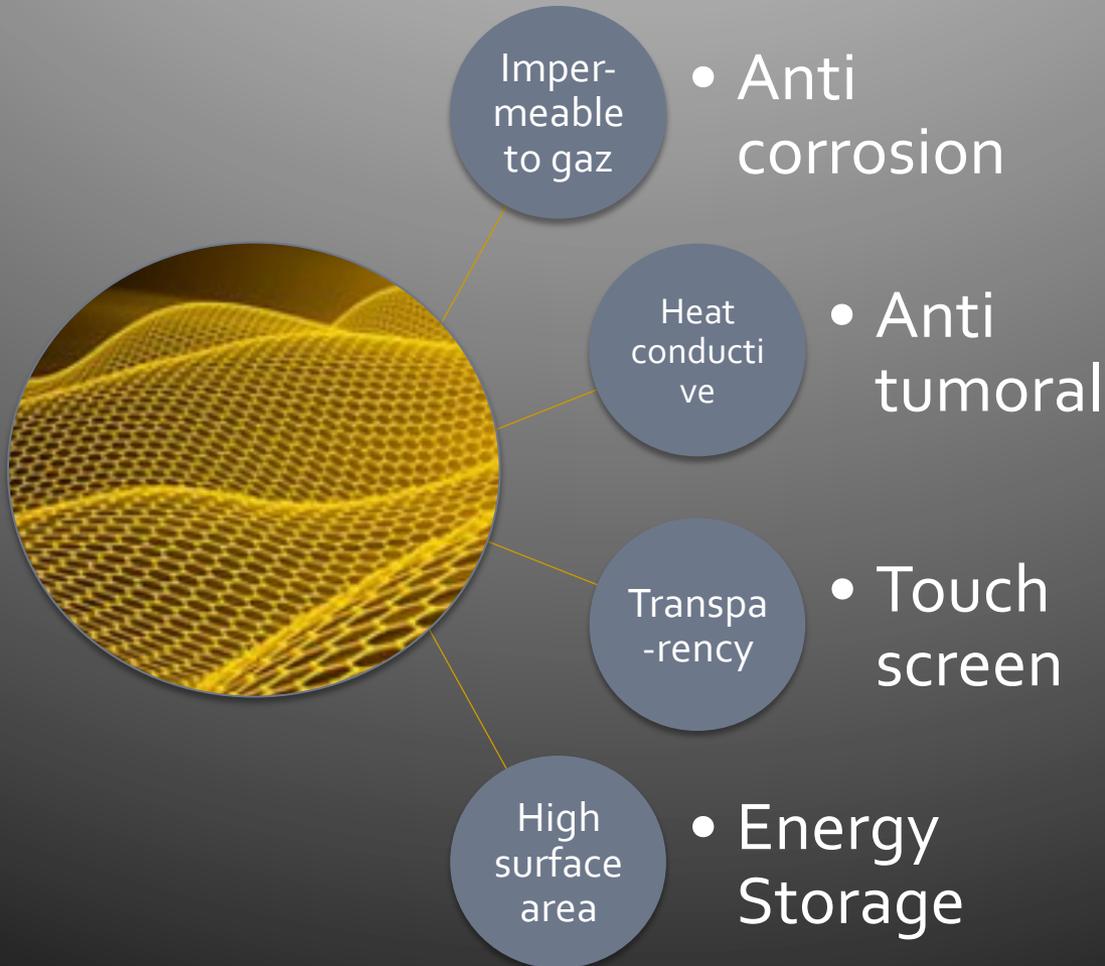
- ✓ Economic forecast
- ✓ Industrial perspectives

# Economic Forecast

- High industrial activity
- Few products on the market (Head's tennis racket, Samsung's touch screen,...)
- Increase of large scale production of large sheet of graphene

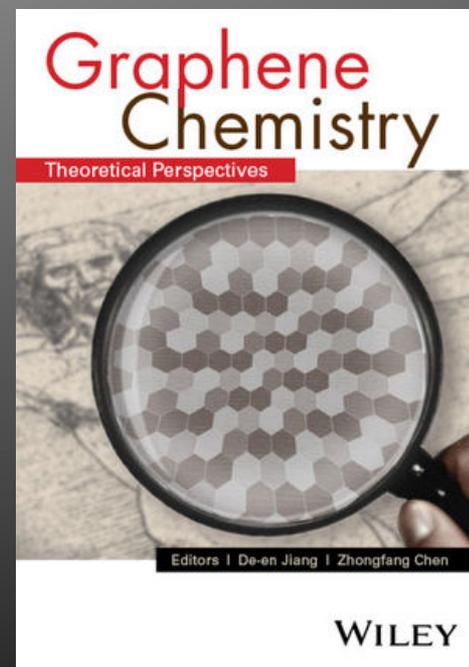
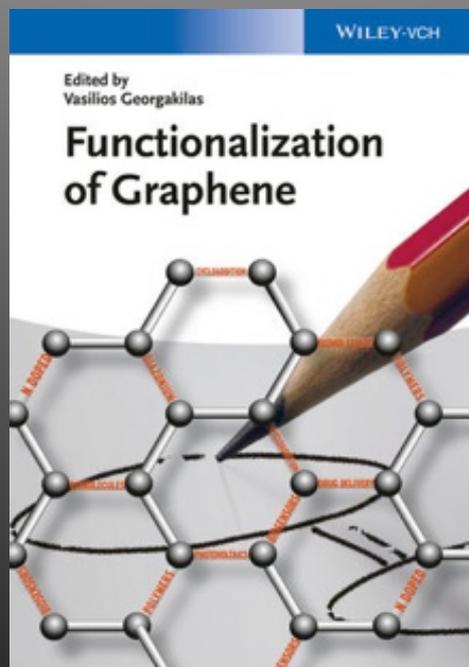
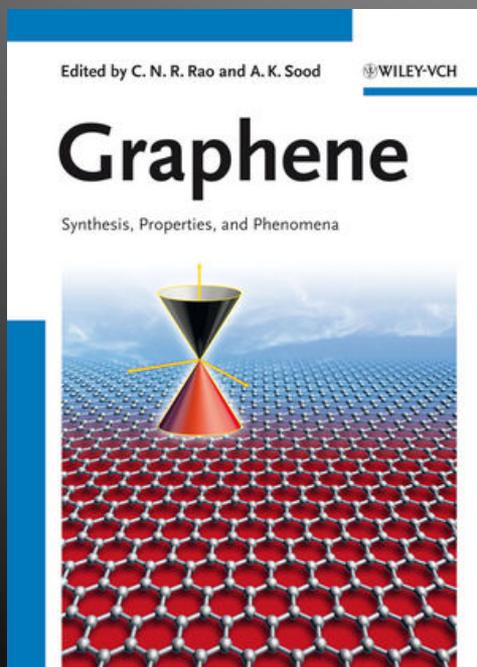


# Some Industrial Perspectives



# To Go Further

- *Chem. Rev.* **2012**, *112*, 6156
- *Chem. Soc. Rev.* **2010**, *39*, 228
- *Chem. Rev.* **2014**, *114*, 7150
- Special issue in *Nature Nano* **2014**



*Thank you for your attention*

