

Graphene research in the Center of Physical Sciences and Technology

Prof. Rimantas Ramanauskas

Institute of Chemistry, Center for Physical Sciences and Technology, Vilnius, Lithuania

rimantas.ramanauskas@ftmc.lt



New scientific institution in Lithuania. (www.ftmc.lt)

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2010: State Founded Scientific Research Institute

Center for Physical Sciences and Technology







1

Theoretical investgations

Investigations of electron interaction in graphene

(O) em ω_{exc}

Hipotetic 2D spectrum. ω_{em} is the emission frequeny, ω_{exc} – the excitation frequency. The round peaks and diagonale depict absorbance. Ovale part on the diagonale shows inhomogeneous spreading. The area far from the diagonale shows electrn trasfer beween orbital levels. Dark area above the diagonale depicts absorption to higher level.

http://www.chemphys.lu.se/research/techni ques/2Dspec/

E. Pileckis. Masther thesis,2016 Department of Molecular Compound Physics CENTER

Investigations of electron interaction in graphene



Influence of (as)symetrization. Upper part: Cut of the bloc of the symetric scatter matrix ($q_c = 0$). Lower part: Cut of the bloc of the assymetric scatter matrix ($q_c \approx 0$).

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Synthesis

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4

CVD growth



As grown - Cu



After transfer – SiO₂





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Graphene transfer



METAL FIRST Contact fabrication scheme



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Characterisation

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7

Ion-pairing at electrochemical interface: SERS study of GO adsorption





MHP

positively charged



Graphene oxide

negatively charged

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GO adsorption on Au electrode modified by positive charge bearing SAM:ion-pairing mechanism



Twofold function of monolayer:

- 1. Prevention from direct GO interaction with surface;
- 2. Electrostatic attraction

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Mechanism of dependence of GO spectral parameters on electrode potential



 $\sigma_{\rm C} = 0.013 \ {\rm e}^-$ Charge transfer per C atom $k = \Delta E_{\rm F}/\Delta E$,

k = 0.83.

k=0.5 – 0.7 in the case of SWCNs [J. Phys. Chem. 2009, p. 1340]

Adsorbed GO might be used for sensing

the potential at interfaces

Changes in length of C–C take place !

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Electrochemical SERS of GO adsorbed on Au modified by positively charged SAM



The reduced GO was prepared at Au modified by positive charge bearing SAM. v(D) and v(G) linearly depend on *E* with slopes 4.7 ± 0.3 and 5.9 ± 0.3 cm⁻¹/V, respectively. The effect was explained in terms of changes in the C–C bond length induced by the electrochemical doping. This phenomenon might be explored in analysis of the *E* in diverse environments.

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Enhanced microwave-to-terahertz absorption in graphene



Measured data. Dependence of (a) s-wave and (b) p-wave transmittance through graphene on substrate on frequency and angle of incidence for one graphene layer film.

K. Batrakov, et al. Appl. Phys. Lett. 108, 123101 (2016) Department of Optoelectronics

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Enhanced microwave-to-terahertz absorption in graphene





SEM images of graphene hexagonal domains corresponding to (a) 20 μ m-GRA and (c) 400 μ m-GRA samples, when the synthesis was stopped before graphene covered the whole copper substrate. (b), (d) optical images of graphene samples after chemical treatment obtained according to technique proposed in Ref. 28. The disks drawn with a thin dotted line in (b) and (d) indicate the graphene domains in case of small and large grain size samples, respectively.

P.P. Kuzhir, et al. J. Nanophotonics. 11, 032511 (2017) Department of Optoelectronics



Modification



Graphene oxide modification with chitosan



R. Celiešiūtė, et al., *Chemija*, 24 (2013) 296 Deapartment of Nanoengineering

Graphene oxide reduction





Deapartment of Laser Technology

Laser induced modification of graphene/chitosan composites





Laser treatment improves electrochemical characteristics of graphene/chitosan composite films which are used as electrodes for bio-sensing applications.

ITO

Glass

X1,000 10µm FTMC LTS 20kV

Laser induced changes in material properties

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Graphene-Alumina heterostructured films with nanotube morphology



Porous alumina/graphene oxide film with non-typical nanotubed morphology and cell caps at the surface side were formed via anodizing of aluminium in the aqueous solutions of organic acid at the critical current densities.

A. Jagminas, et. al., J. Phys. Chem. C 120 (2016) 9490-9497. Department of Electrochemical Materials Science

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Applications

Graphene contacts



Graphene/gold and Graphene/nickel contacts







Deapartment of Physical Technologies

Graphene: Contact Annealing

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Improvement of electrical contacts by annealing

Testing & Analysis explain the changes due to annealing

Scanning Probe Microscopy Tests by Kelvin Probe Force Micrsocopy (KPFM)

Measured characteristics: 1) maps of the contact potential differencs (CPD);

2) the work function of graphene on the contact.



Metallic Contact

Graphene: Contact Annealing

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Improvement of electrical contacts by annealing



Graphene on Au annealed



Graphene on Ni annealed

Raman spectra analysis: surface mapping for the 2G line: the maps of the peak shift of the 2G line display the differences of

the interaction between metals and substrate.

Development of graphene supported catalysts

FOR FUEL CELLS

- Direct Borohydride
 - Fuel Cells (DBFCs)
- Direct Methanol Fuel
 - Cells (DMFCs)
- Direct Ethanol Fuel
 - Cells (DEFCs)

FOR HYDROGEN GENERATION

Fabrication of graphenepowdersupportedcatalystsbymicrowavesynthesis:

* non-noble M/graphene
catalysts (M = Co, Ni,
Cu, Fe, etc.)

Pt-M/graphene catalysts (M = Co, Ni, Cu, Fe, Mo, W, etc.)

* Au-M/graphene
catalysts (M = Co, Ni,
Cu)





Development of graphene powder supported catalysts

30 min

170 °C



Fabrication of graphene supported Pt, Co and PtCo catalysts by microwave



synthesis



D PtCo/GR with different

Pt:Co molar ratios

□ Pt nanoparticles in size of

1-3 nm in the prepared

catalysts

PtCo(1:7)/GR



PtCo(1:44)/GR



Microwave reactor Monowave 300 (Anton Paar). Brussels | May 15, 2017

L. Tamašauskaitė-Tamašiūnaitė, et. al. "Metal/graphene catalyst preparation method". Lithuanian patent LT 6311 B (2016-09-12). Deapartment of Catalysis

Development of graphene powder supported catalysts



Electrocatalytic activity of PtCo(x:y)/GR catalysts towards

Borohydride oxidation Methanol oxidation **Ethanol oxidation** PtCo(1:7/GR **(b)** (C) 60 100 PtCo(1:22)/GR 50 PtCo(1:44)/GR PtCo(1:44)/GR PtCo(1:1)/GR PtCo(1:7)/GR PtCo(1:7)/GR 80 40 PtCo(1:1)/GR PtCo(1:44)/GR $j/ \text{ mA cm}^{-2}$ j / mAcm^2 40 $j/\mathrm{mA~cm}^{-2}$ 60 30 40 20 20 20 10 Co/GR Pt/C Pt/GR 0 Pt/GR 0 Co/GR Co/GR 0 -1.2 -0.8 -0.4 0.0 0.4 -0.4 -0.2 0.0 0.2 0.4 -0.4 -0.2 0.0 0.2 -0.6 E vs. SHE / V E vs. Ag/AgCl / V E vs. SHE / V

Fig. 2. Stabilized positive potential-going scans of Pt/GR, Co/GR and different PtCo/GR catalysts in 0.05 M NaBH₄ + 1 M NaOH at 10 mV s⁻¹ (a), 1 M CH₃OH + 0.5 M NaOH at 50 mV s⁻¹ (b) and 1 M C₂H₅OH + 0.5 M NaOH at 50 mV s⁻¹ (c).

PtCo/GR catalysts show an enhanced electrocatalytic activity towards the oxidation of H_2 generated by catalytic hydrolysis of BH_4^- and direct oxidation of BH_4^- ions as well as methanol and ethanol oxidation comparing with the graphene supported bare Co or Pt catalysts

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Development of biosensors



Chip biosensors: Hardware and chip





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R. Celiešiūtė, et al., *Chemija*, 24 (2013) 296 Deapartment of Nanoengineering

Sensor to ascorbate (vitamin C)



Sensor to ascorbate (vitamin C)



R. Celiešiūtė, et al., *Chemija*, 24 (2013) 296 Deapartment of Nanoengineering

Testing of tasters





Venckus et al., Electroanalysis,26 (2014) 2273 Deapartment of Nanoengineering

Testing of taster



Biosensor for cholesterol



Deapartment of Nanoengineering

Testing of taster



Biosensor for glutamate



Celiešiūtė et al., Electroanalysis, in revision Deapartment of Nanoengineering



- ✓ European Social Fund project via Global Grant Measure, No. VP1-3.1-ŠMM-07-K-01-124,Nanoand lasertechnology application to the investigation and modification of graphene and to the development and miniaturisation of (bio)sensors for food quality control. 2011-2015, 359 k€
- ✓ Lithuanian Research Council project "Towards Future Technologies", No. LAT 11/2016, Graphene supercapacitor powered FET all carbon circuit for sensing applications. 2016-2018, 299 k€





Thank you for your attention!