

Study and Analysis on Synthesis of Graphene and its Applications

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Abstract- Recently nanoparticles have introduced smartness in the field of materials and its practices. In this connection the emerging need for high-speed electronics and energy has motivated researchers to discover, develop and assemble new classes of nanomaterials in unconventional device architectures. The single-atom-thick carbon allotrope graphene has been adorned as a "miracle material". In this paper brief review and motive on recent significant advances in the synthesis of graphene and its applications in solar cell architecture as transparent layers, active layer and electrodes, high-speed electronics, data storage, biomedical and many more are presented.

Keywords- Graphene, Nanomaterial's, Solar cells, Electrodes

I. INTRODUCTION

Carbon nanomaterials composed entirely of sp^2 bonded graphitic carbon.[1] Graphene, as the youngest member of the noticeable carbon family, is the name for a single layer of graphite and is considered as the basic unit for all other members of carbon family.[2] Derived from graphite, graphene is a two-dimensional planar honeycomb structure made out of hexagons. The unit cell for graphene consists two carbon atoms, which generates two pbands, a p-band and a p^* -band. The two bands touch each at the K-point in the hexagonal first - Brillouin zone and remain equal in energy for symmetry reasons. So graphene is a semi metal or zero-gap semiconductor, combining metallic and semiconducting characteristics.[3] Graphene's structure, including being single-atom thick, two-dimensional and completely conjugated accounts for its unique properties. Modified graphene materials have been used in solar cells. Owing to the great potential for transparent and conductive electrodes in solar cells, graphene has been widely studied as different parts of solar cells in terms of their low cost, flexibility and high efficiency [5]. Nearly a decade of graphene research has promised potential applications including long lasting batteries[6], corrosion prevention [7], circuit boards[8], display panels[9] and medicinal technologies such as the point of care detection of diseases[10]. To fully utilize the superior properties of graphene, fabrication of graphene composites with other functional materials is another important topic for researchers.

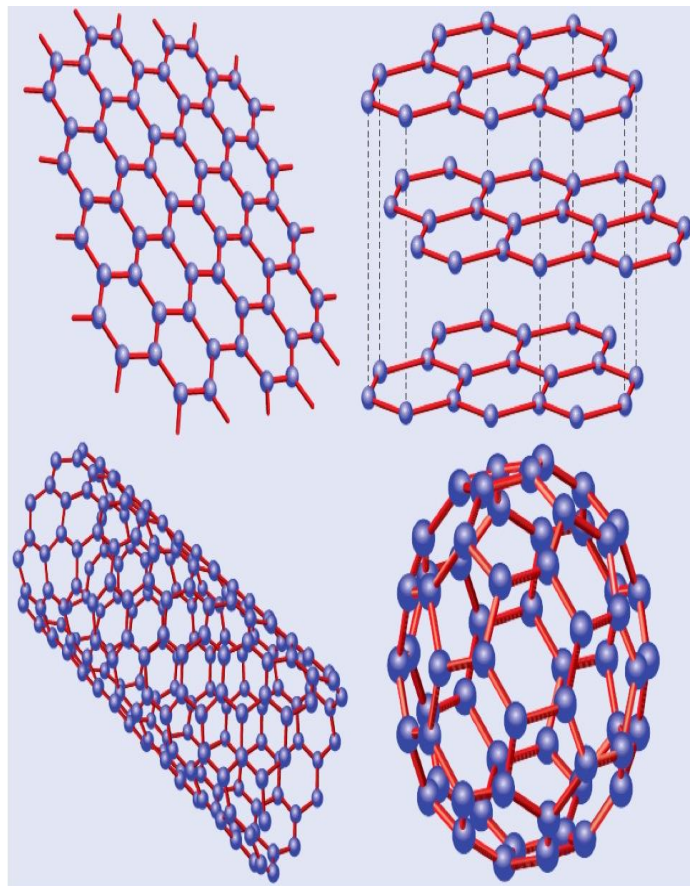


Diagram 1: Top right: graphene; Top left: graphite = stacked graphene; Bottom right: nanotube=rolled graphene; Bottom left: fullerene=wrapped graphene (adapted from ref [11]).

II. SYNTHESIS AND PROPERTIES

There are two main schemes for the synthesis of graphene initiated from different carbon sources. The 'top-down' and 'bottom-up' methods are discussed in this paper. Graphene has many extraordinary electrical, mechanical and thermal properties, such as high carrier mobility, ambipolar electrical field effect, tunable band gap, room temperature quantum hall effect, high elasticity, superior thermal conductivity and so on.[12]

Top down method :The top-down approach is widely used for graphene synthesis in large quantity and the resulting graphene nanosheets can be conveniently complexed with other

functional components to fabricate novel materials.[13] The most popular top-down method is via the oxidative exfoliation of graphite.[14] Thermal expansion of graphite oxide is a useful method for the unzipping of CNTs resulted in elongated graphene strips by using acid reactions, plasma treatment, liquid NH₃ and Li intercalation–exfoliation and catalytic approaches.[13-16] Electrochemical oxidation to accurately control the degree and synthesis of functionalized single-layered graphene.[17] An electrochemical method to reduce graphene oxide under constant potential.[18] The radiation-induced reduction of graphene oxide by using sunlight, UV light and KrF excimer laser.[19] Apart from these exfoliation methods, high-yield graphene with good quality was also prepared via the exfoliation–reinteraction–expansion of graphite, where graphite was treated with oleum without excessive chemical functionalization.[20] There is also a more facile method for the exfoliation of graphite oxide by using laser excitation other than using any chemical reducing agent.[21] The chemical sites of oxidation under ambient conditions with the unique advantage of thickness and orientation control.[22] Ultrashort laser pulses to detach graphene monolayers from graphite, one at a time.[23] Photo-exfoliation should be able to produce intact graphene monolayers free of contaminants and defects at a high rate. Laser-induced melting of graphite under different pressure conditions.[24] The firstly introduced H₂O₂ plasma technique is an easy and environmental friendly method although the yield, as yet, is not high enough.[25] Top-down method is widely used for synthesis of graphene. The disadvantages of this method are use of risky and terminal reagents. Again the synthesized graphene contains large number of defects which limits its applications.

Bottom up method: The bottom-up approach starting from small organic molecules is another important method for precise control over the morphology and structure of graphene. It has been well documented that the decomposition of hydrocarbons into graphitic materials can be catalyzed by metal surfaces through chemical vapor deposition (CVD).[26] The control in graphene scale makes CVD the most attractive method for devices fabrication.[27] A new route to large-scale synthesis of high-quality graphene films was demonstrated by using centimeter-scale Cu substrates. This cost- and time-effective roll-to-roll production method resulted in 30-inch graphene films and simultaneously provided an efficient synthesis of graphene with large scale and good quality for practical application.[28] Another common method for graphene synthesis is the epitaxial growth of graphene on SiC wafer surfaces through the decomposition of SiC followed by the desorption of Si from the surface.[29] Fascinatingly an organic synthesis method for graphene has also put forward, in

which precursors are those discotic aromatic hydrocarbons with precise chemical structures and functional groups.[30] The bottom-up approach introduces much less defects on the graphene surfaces as compared the top-down approach.

III. APPLICATIONS

The first proposed real-world applications of graphene are related to the conductivity of graphene. Being extremely high conductivity it would be ideal for high speed electronics.[1] Reducing the size of data storage devices or increasing the capacity of data storage devices whilst maintaining the size of a (flash-drive scale) piece of hardware is possible by using graphene .[29] A Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) Smart Window, Organic light emitting diode (OLED) displays are also a massively researched area with work focused on using graphene as a flexible OLED counter electrode Supercapacitors are energy storage devices which deliver far higher currents than a normal capacitor. Photovoltaic cells or solar cells are another potential application of graphene, with graphene being an excellent conductor and light weight , which would reduce cost and weight whilst maintaining efficiency.[30] The graphene revolution has shown another potential applications in drug delivery nanomedicine , bioimaging and potential cancer therapies.[31]

IV. CONCLUSION

In summary of the paper two method, both of which have their advantages and disadvantages, the bottom-up approach introduces much less defects on the graphene surfaces as compared the top-down approach, but the method is relatively more difficult and budgets high . It is still needed to develop new methods or make some improvements on these known methods for the preparation of high-quantity graphene nanomaterials. Also graphene-based materials are appropriate for photoconversion due to their strong light absorption, high charge mobility, good stability .Organic photovoltaic devices were also fabricated by using graphene based materials. The key for the further improvement in PCE is to reduce the sheet resistance of graphene, which can be achieved by increasing the carrier mobility via interface control or by more effective doping.

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