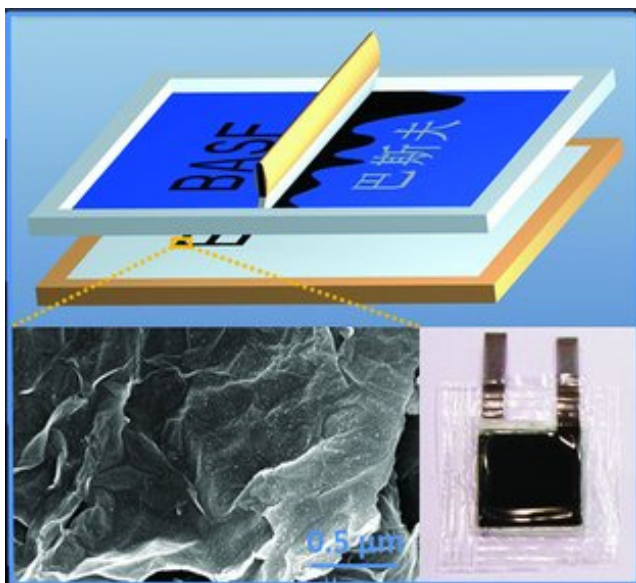


# Is the Future Black ?

Klaus Müllen  
Max-Planck-Institute for Polymer Research  
Mainz

## Screen-printable thin film supercapacitor ...

...from graphene/polyaniline inks



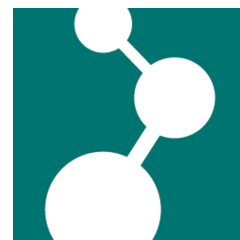
**Carbon Materials  
Innovation Center CMIC**

Max-Planck-Institut für Polymerforschung  
Max Planck Institute for Polymer Research



**BASF**

The Chemical Company



Max-Planck-Institut für Polymerforschung  
Max Planck Institute for Polymer Research



Adv. Energy Mater. 2013, 3, 1035



# Graphene, the "wonder substance"



## Remarkably high:

- electron mobility at room temperature (reported values  $> 15,000 \text{ cm}^2 \cdot \text{V}^{-1} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ )
- optical transparency (absorbs 2.3% of white light)
- thermal conductivity (higher than carbon nanotubes or diamond)



## Very:

- thin (one-atom thickness)
- light (weighing only about  $0.77 \text{ mg/m}^2$ )
- strong (mechanical strength 100 times greater than steel)
- flexible (can be wrapped up into 0D fullerenes, rolled into 1D nanotubes)



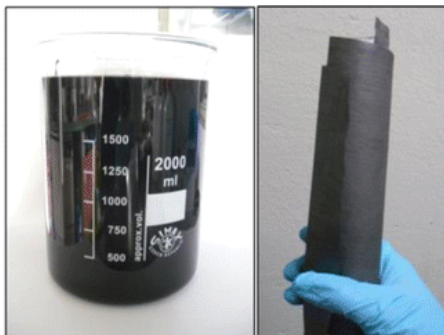
## How to fabricate graphene ?



### Exfoliation of graphite



Graphene solutions for composites and printable inks



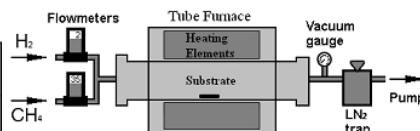
J. Am. Chem. Soc.  
2014, 136, 6083

Adv. Energy Mater.  
2013, 3, 1035

### Chemical Vapor Deposition



Large scale electronic devices



Cu + Graphene

ACS Nano 2014, 8, 3337

### Precise bottom - up synthesis



New graphene-based structures and materials



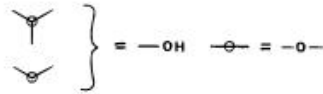
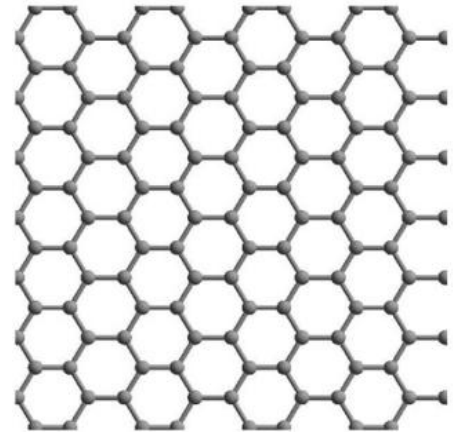
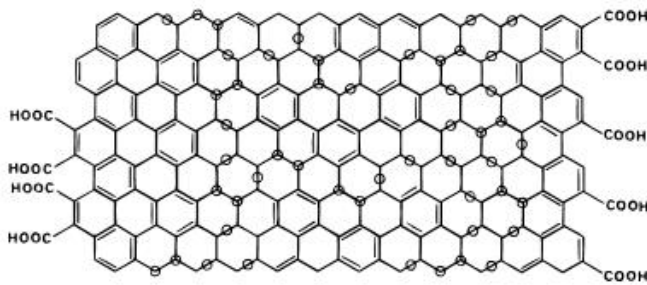
Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.  
2011, 50, 2540  
Nature 2010, 466, 470





# Graphene from graphene oxide

Dispersible in water



1. Chemical reduction using reducing agent
2. Thermal reduction at high temperature

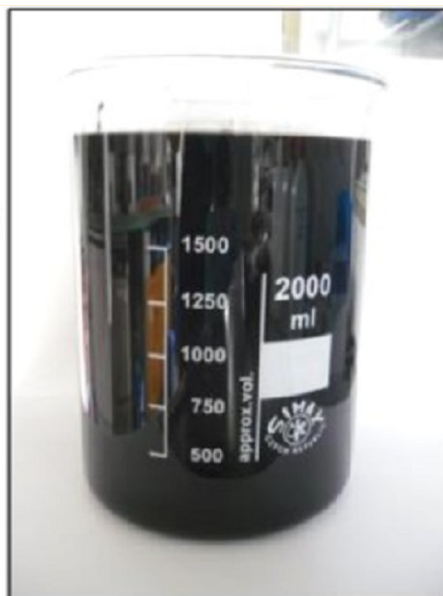
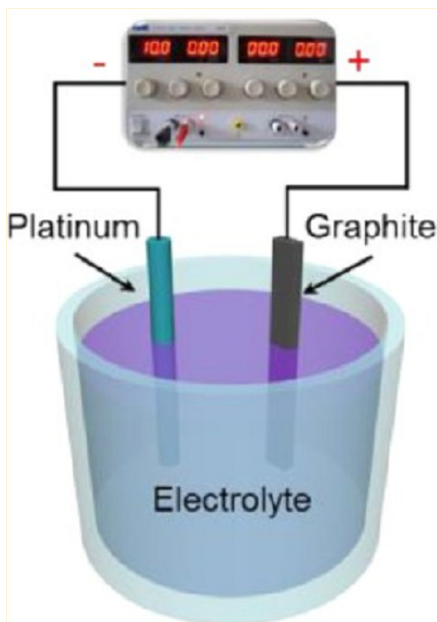


Easy synthesis and processing, high yield, large scale, cheap....

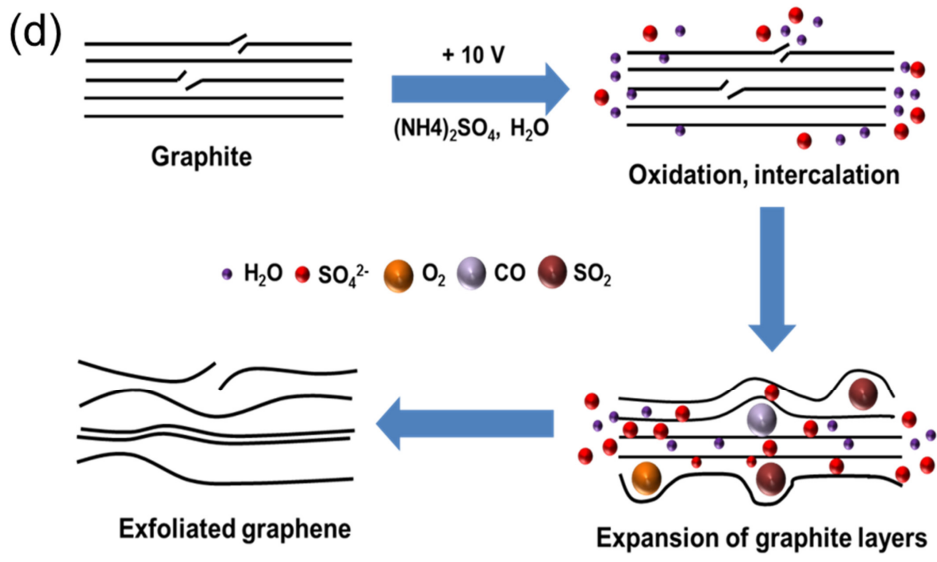
# Solution-processability of high-quality exfoliated graphene (EG)



- direct use in transparent films and conductive inks
- low-cost and environmentally friendly production

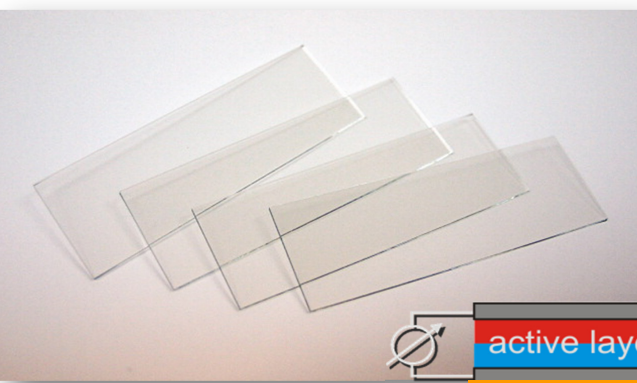




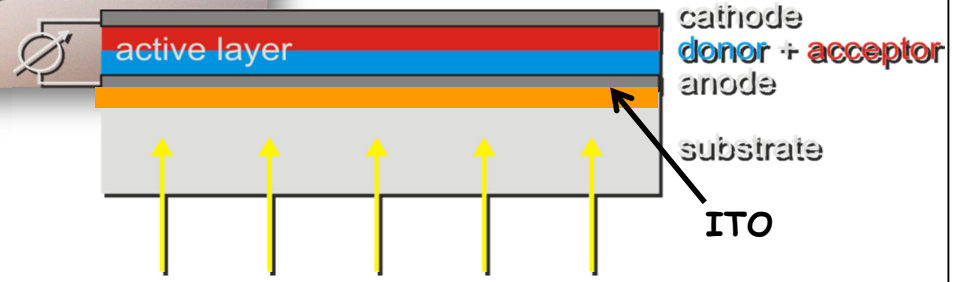


ACS Nano 2013, 7, 3598; J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2014, 136, 6083

## Graphene for ITO replacement



- typically 90% In<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, 10% SnO<sub>2</sub> by weight
- high electrical conductivity ( $\sim 10^4 \text{ S/cm}$ ) and high optical transparency



### Uses

- transparent conductive coatings for LC or plasma displays, flat or touch panels,
- solar cells, etc.
- as anode (hole injection layer) in organic light-emitting diodes

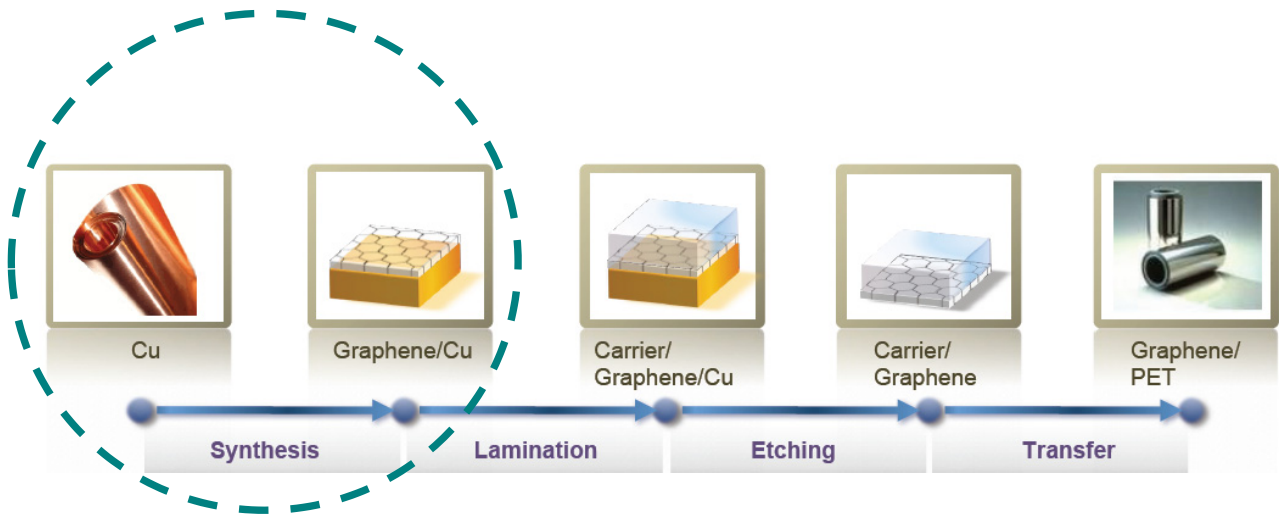


Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 2008, 47, 2990; Nano Lett. 2008, 8, 323





# Graphene by CVD

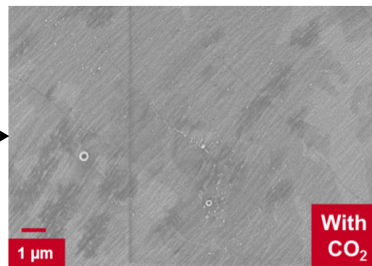
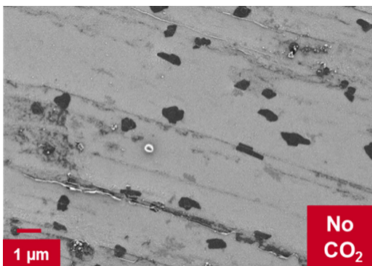


Substrate chemistry & growth process:  
Scientific focus at CMIC



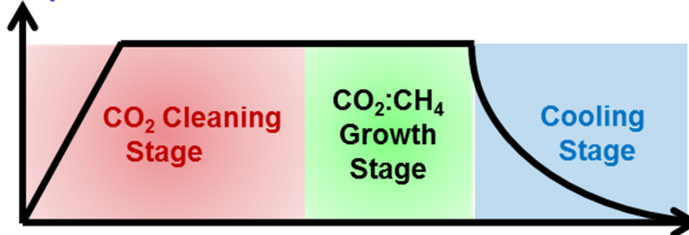
## Benefits of CMIC process

- CO<sub>2</sub> cleaning gives high
- reproducibility on Cu substrates



- High-quality graphene via new H<sub>2</sub>-free growth recipe

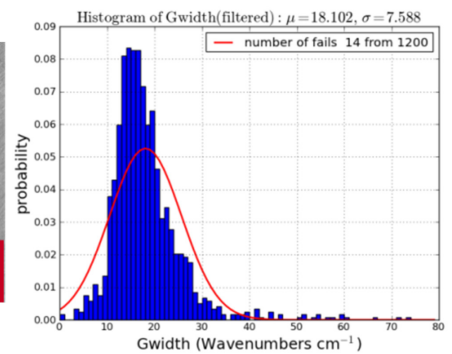
Temperature



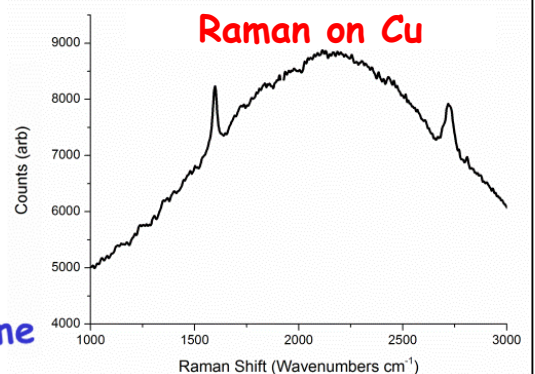
Time



## Fitted FWHM of G Band

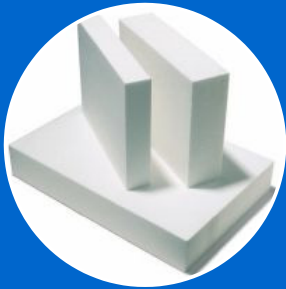


## Raman on Cu

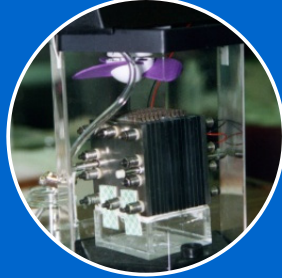




# Innovative energy concepts need...



1) Energy saving



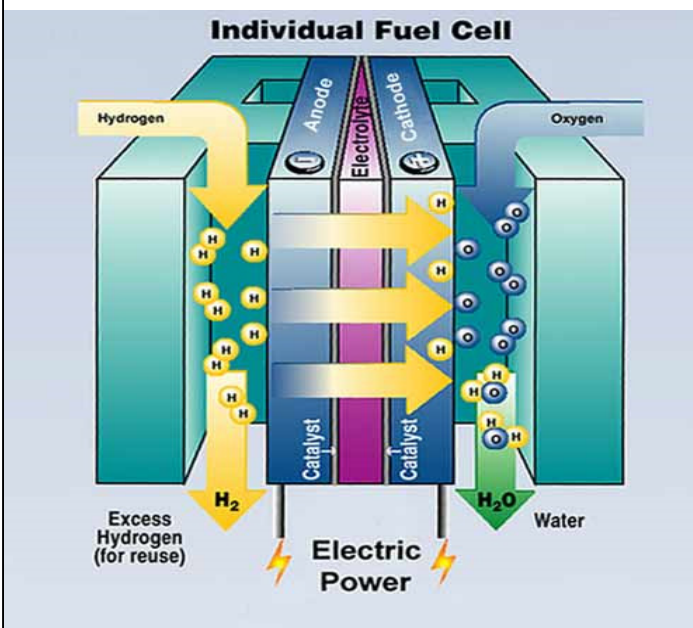
2) Energy transformation



3) Energy storage



## Fuel cell



**Platinum :**  
- 58,000-80,000 \$/kg

**Iron :**  
- 0.2-0.5 \$/kg  
- 5.6 % of mass of the earth

**Cobalt :**  
- 30-50 \$/kg  
- 25 ppb of mass of the earth

**Fe**

**Co**

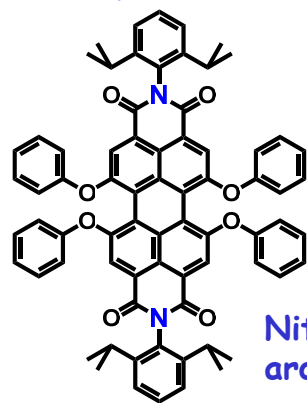


<http://www.metalprices.com/>



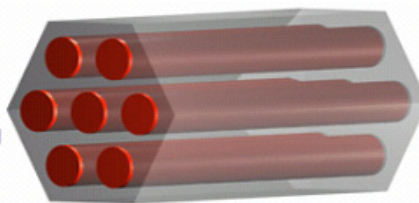


# Metal-free catalyst for oxygen reduction

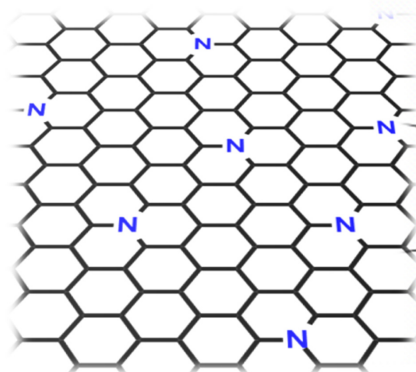


Nitrogen-containing aromatic precursor

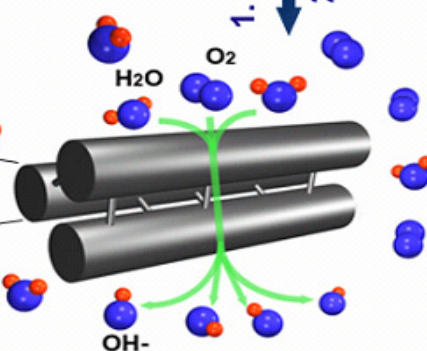
SBA-15  
nano-casting



1. pyrolysis  
2. etching



N-doped graphene



Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 2010, 49, 2565

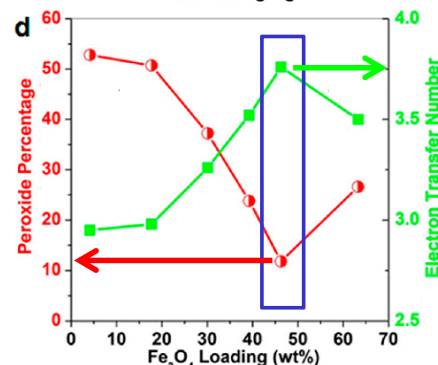
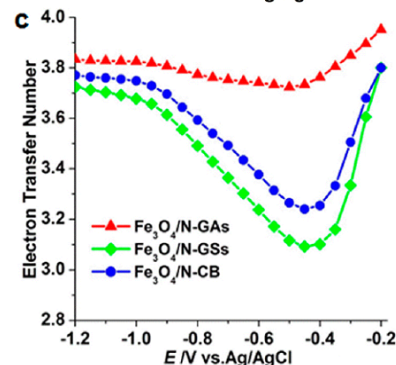
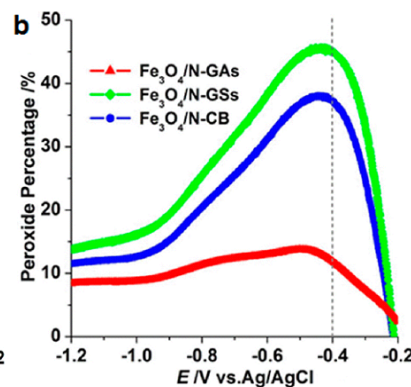
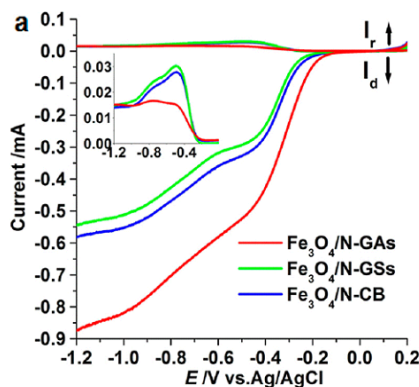


# Excellent electrocatalytic activity of Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/N-GAs



- lower H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> yield
- higher electron transfer number (~4)
- more positive onset potential
- higher current density

... and better durability than Pt/C



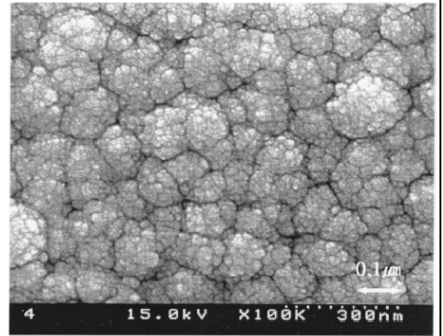
J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2012, 134, 9082



# Lithium-Ion-batteries

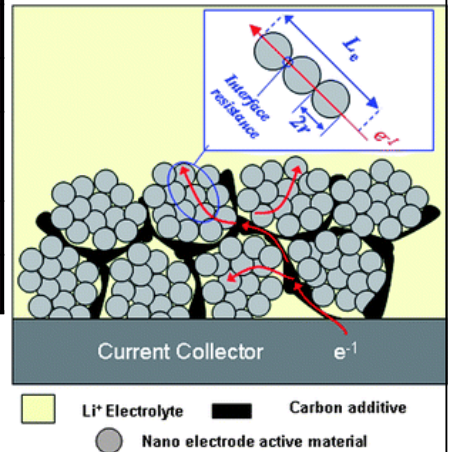
Poor cycle performance

Current anode and cathode materials



Anode Materials	Theoretical Capacity (mAh/g)	Cathode Materials	Theoretical Capacity (mAh/g)
Li	3860	LiCoO <sub>2</sub>	275
Li <sub>x</sub> C <sub>6</sub>	372	LiNiO <sub>2</sub>	274
Sn	994	LiMn <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	148
SnO <sub>2</sub>	781	LiCo <sub>1/3</sub> Ni <sub>1/3</sub> Mn <sub>1/3</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	274
Si	4200	LiFePO <sub>4</sub>	170
Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	1100	S	1672

Low rate capability



# Nanoparticles into Li-batteries



Cobalt oxide



**Pro:** high capacity

**Contra:** poor cycle performance

The best of two worlds



+



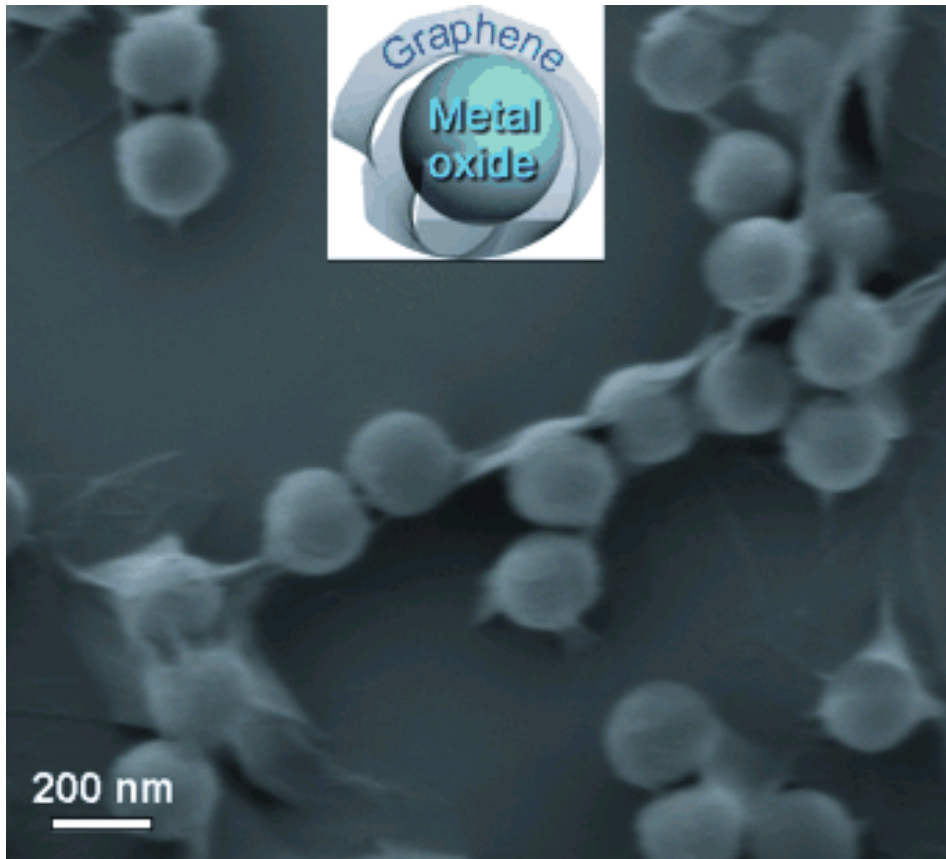
Graphene sheet



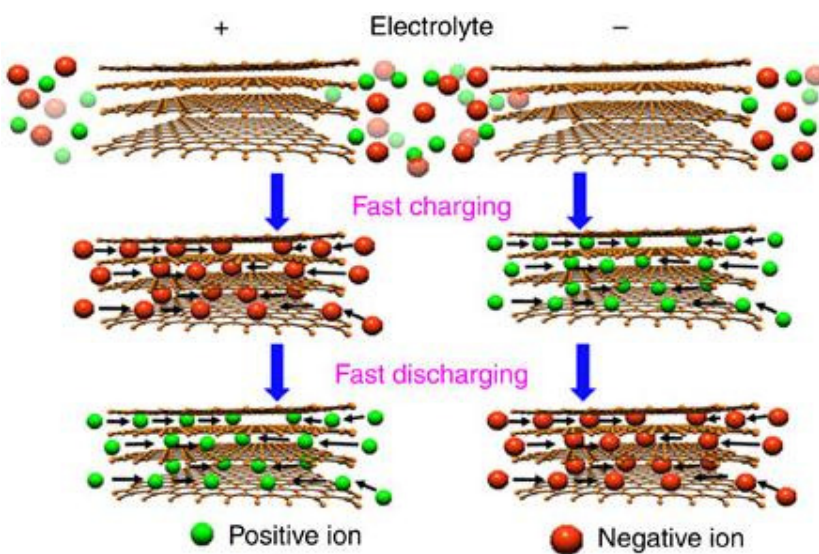
High capacity and chemical stability



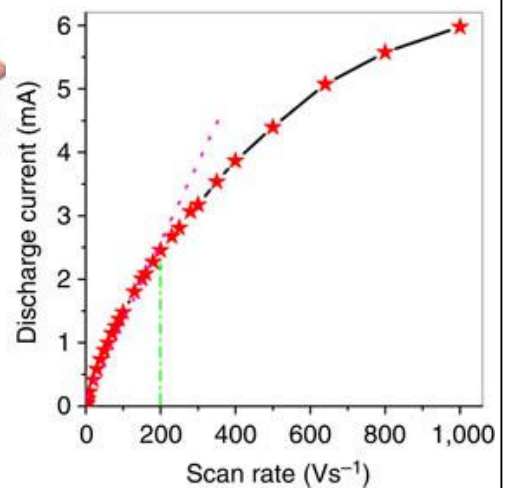




## In-plane micro-supercapacitors from graphene



## Electrochemical characterization



## Supercapacitor performance

**High cycling stability**  
(98.3% capacitance retention / 100,000 cycles)



# Graphene Research & Development

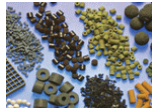
## BASF roadmap towards graphene applications



Short term

Mid term

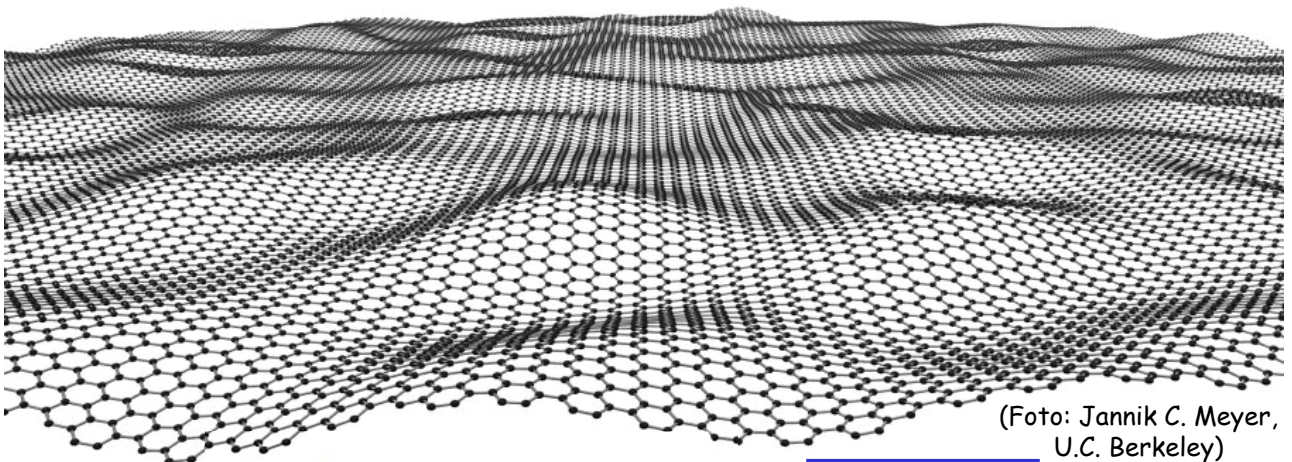
Long term



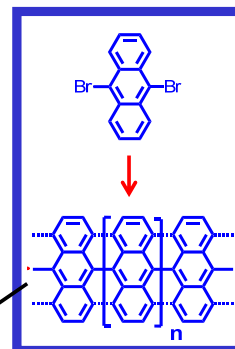
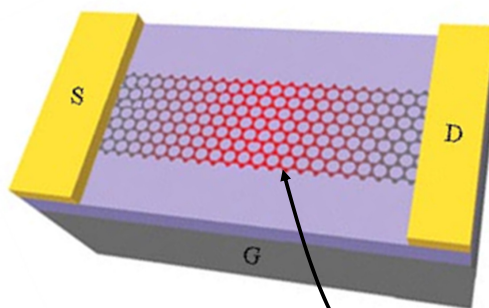
- **Conductive Formulations and Inks**
  - Printable electronics, e-textiles, coatings
- **Composite Materials**
  - Antistatics, barrier, mechanical reinforcement
- **Energy Storage Materials**
  - Batteries, supercapacitors
- **Catalysis**
  - Fuel cells, catalyst supports
- **Transparent Conductive Layers**
  - OPV, OLED, display
- **Carbon Semi-Conductors**
  - FET, spintronics



## Graphene nanoribbons: opening the band gap



(Foto: Jannik C. Meyer, U.C. Berkeley)





# Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)



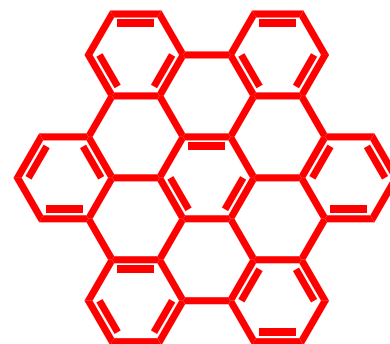
- found in interstellar space, in comets, and in meteorites

"PAHs may have been vital in the formation of early life on earth"  
(A. Witt)

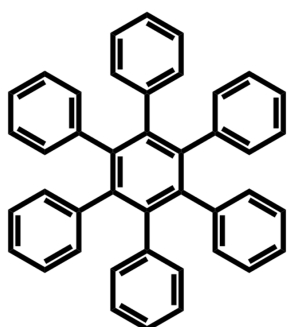


Image Spitzer Space Telescope

Source: www.wikipedia.org

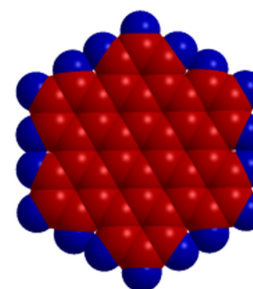
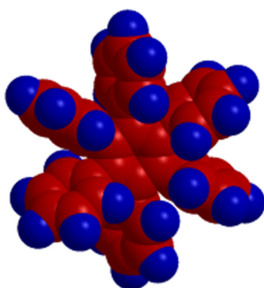
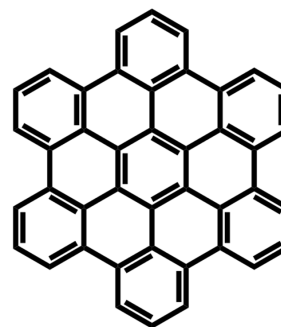


## Flattening a propeller ...



$\text{FeCl}_3 / \text{CH}_3\text{NO}_2$

$\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2, \text{rt}$



... by cyclodehydrogenation from 3D to 2D



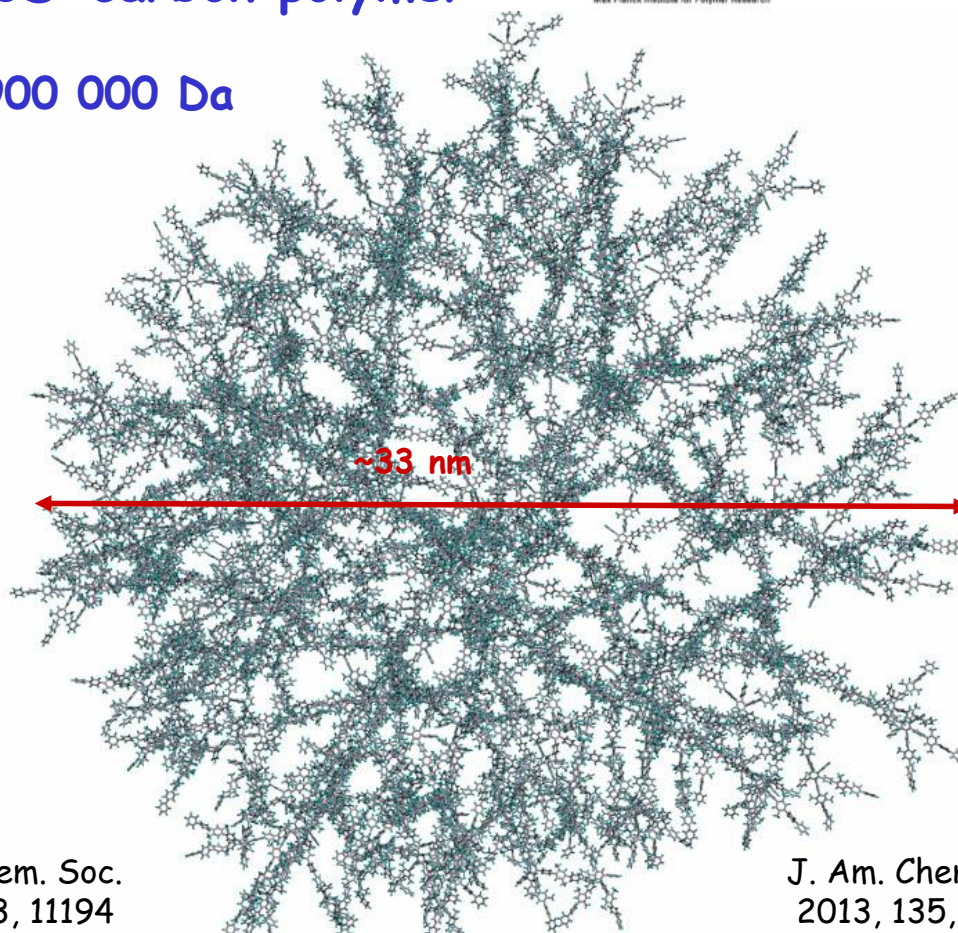
# Perfect 3D-carbon polymer



MW = 1 900 000 Da



~3 nm



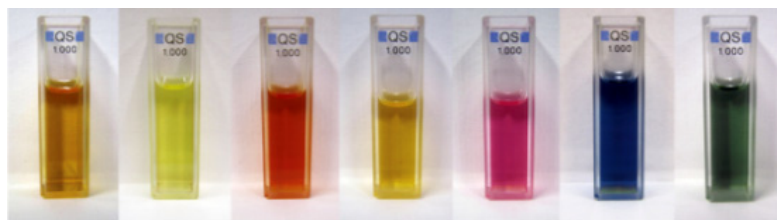
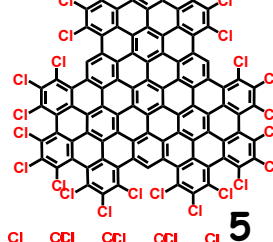
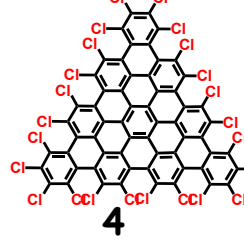
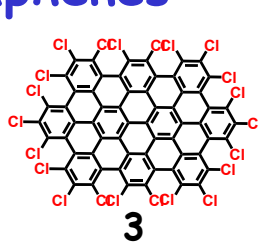
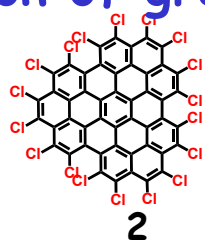
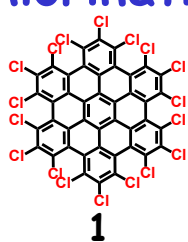
~33 nm



J. Am. Chem. Soc.  
2011, 133, 11194

J. Am. Chem. Soc.  
2013, 135, 34183

# Atomically precise edge chlorination of graphenes



1

2

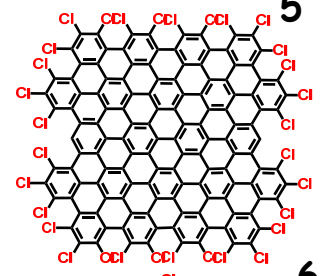
3

4

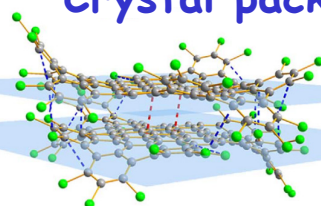
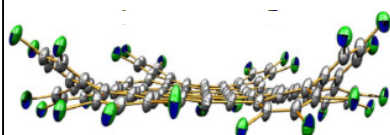
5

6

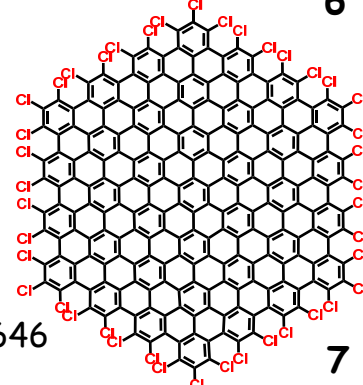
7



## Crystal packing



3.30 Å



Nature Communications 2013, doi:10.1038/ncomms3646





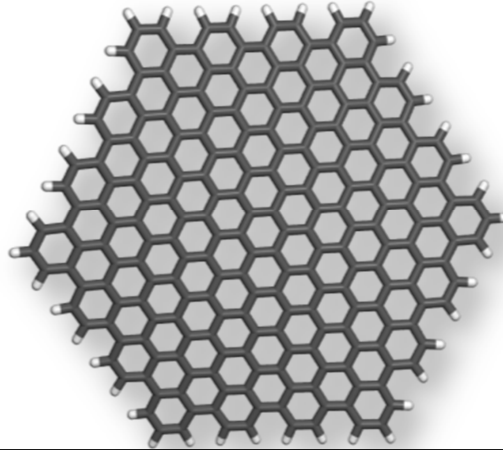
WIKIPEDIA  
The Free Encyclopedia

Article [Talk](#)

## Graphene

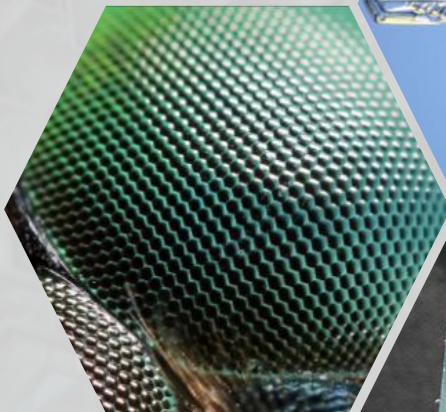
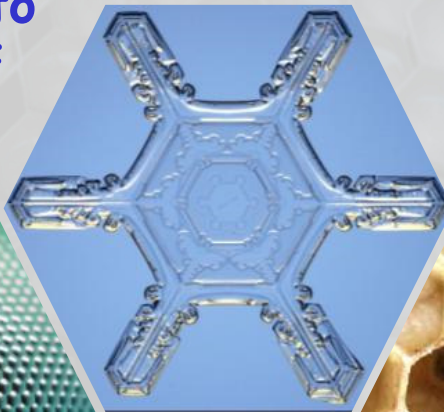
From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

"graphene has been referred to as an infinite alternant polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH). The largest known isolated flat molecule of this type consists of 222 atoms and is 10 benzene rings across\*\*"



Nature seems to  
be in favor of  
hexagons

snowflake



eye of the dragonfly

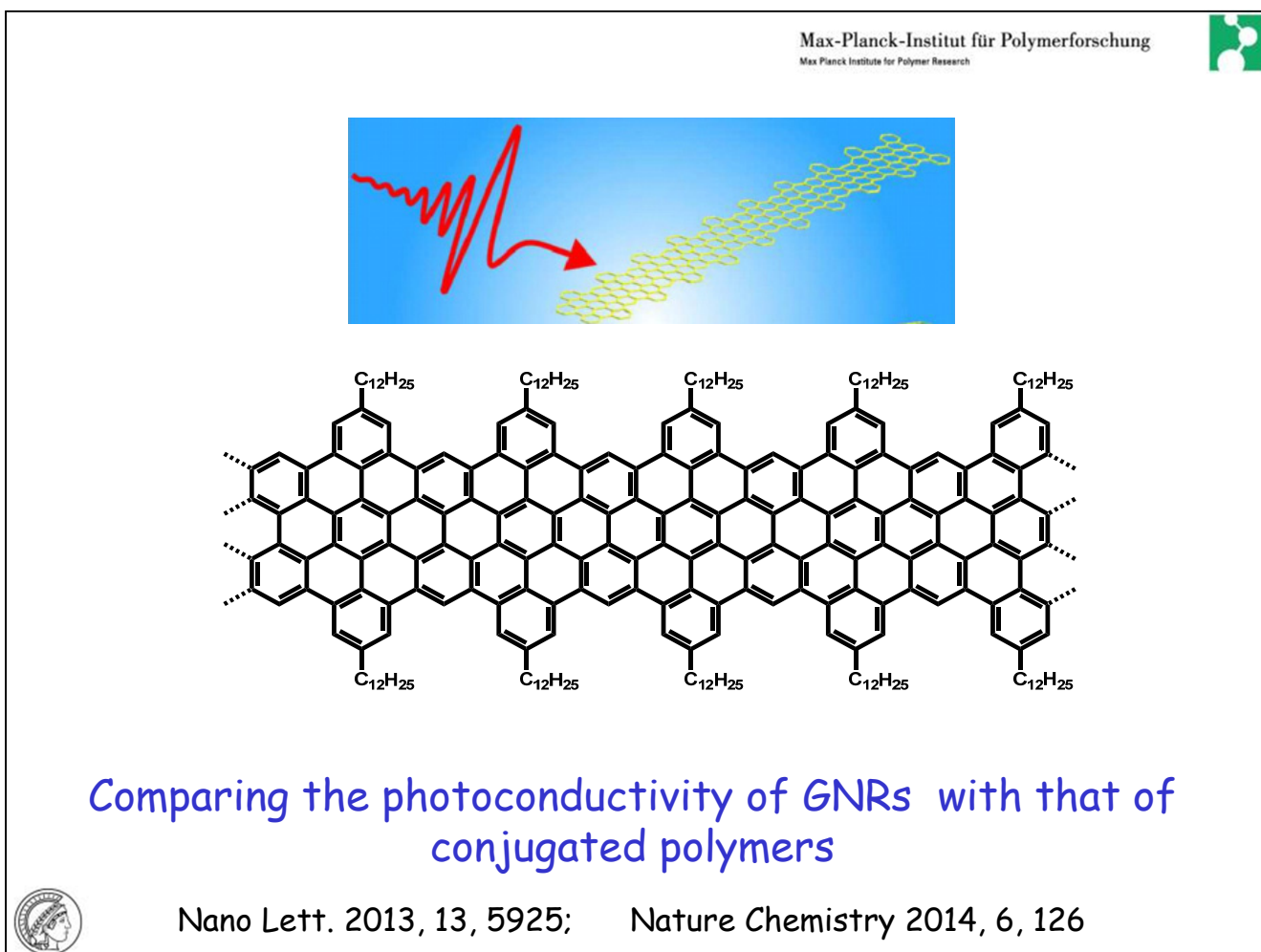
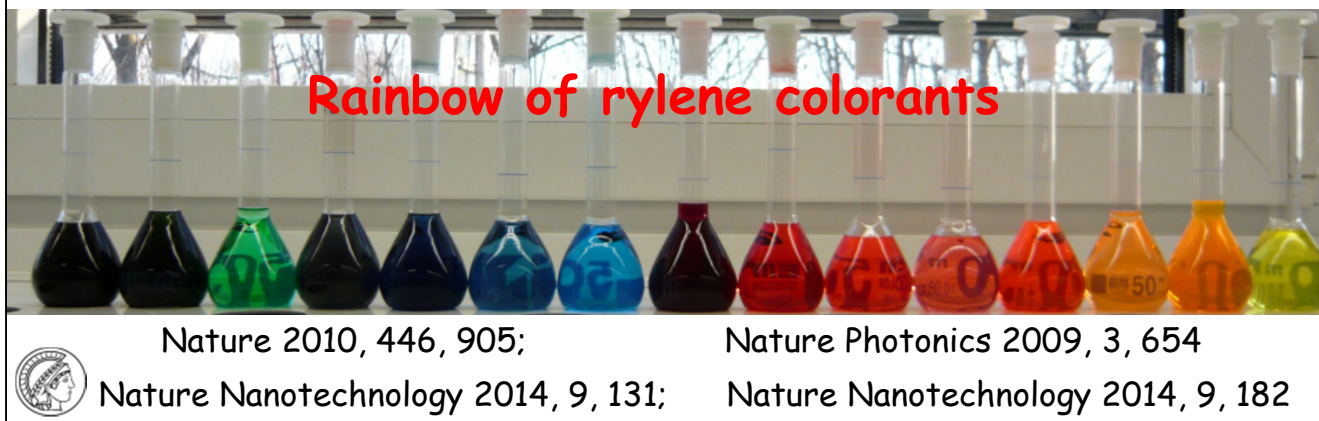
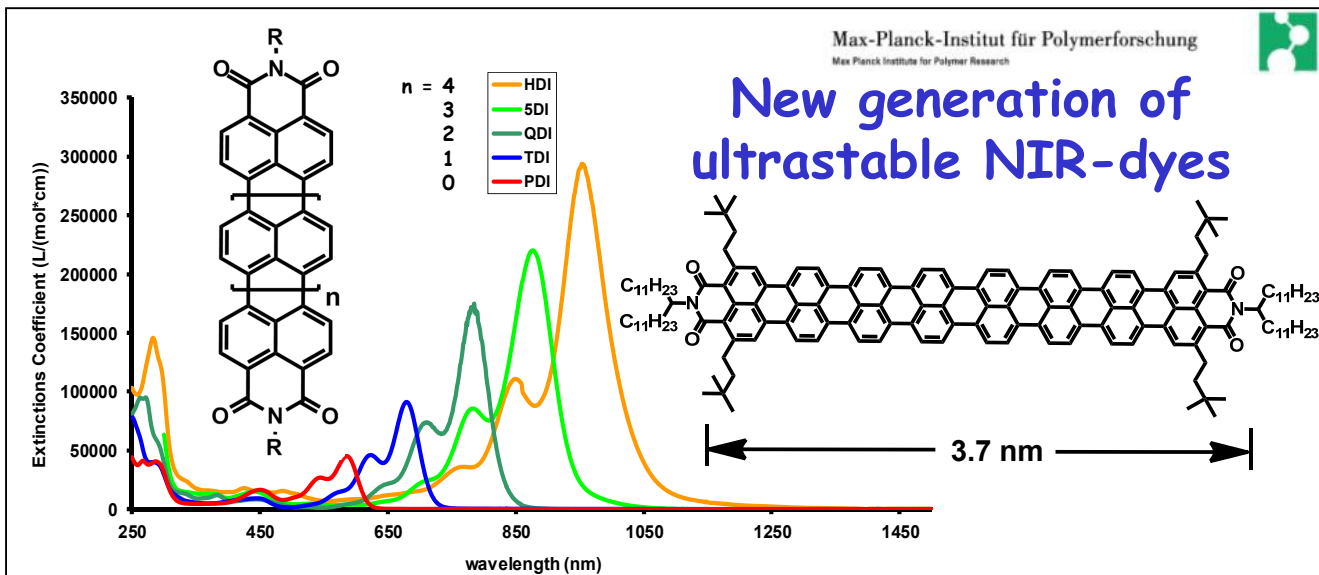


honeycomb



aquamarine crystal

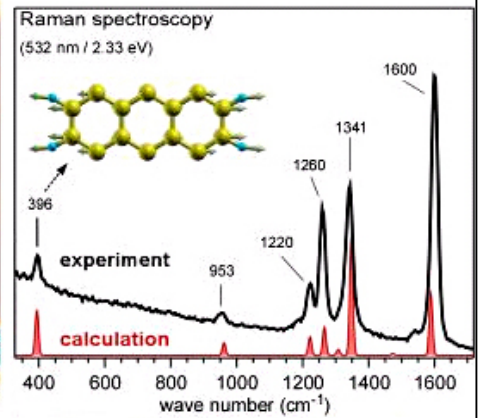
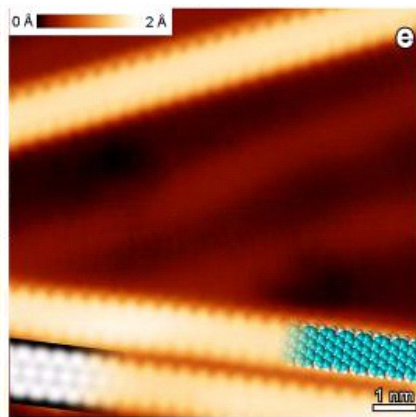
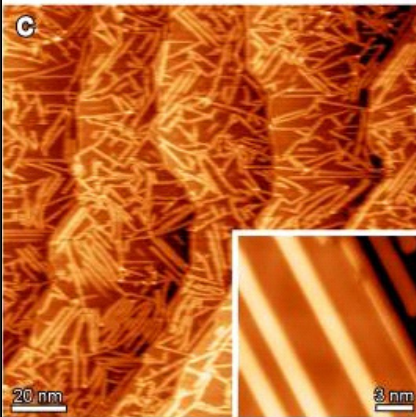
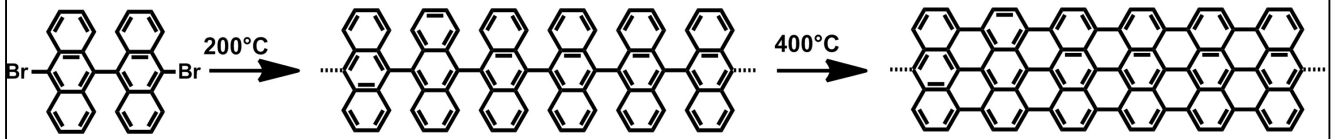








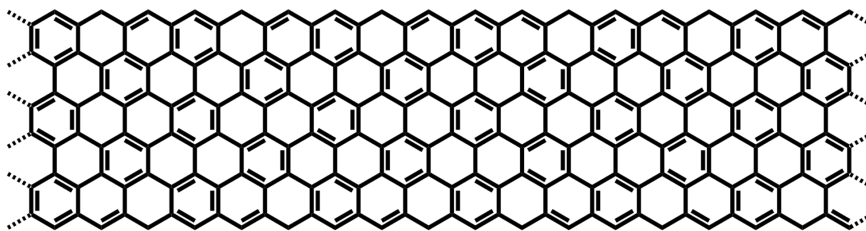
# The new paradigm of polymer synthesis: graphene nanoribbons with atomic precision



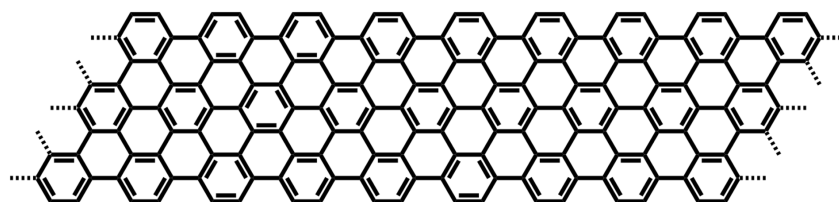
Nature 2010, 466, 470;

Nature Chemistry 2014, 16, 126

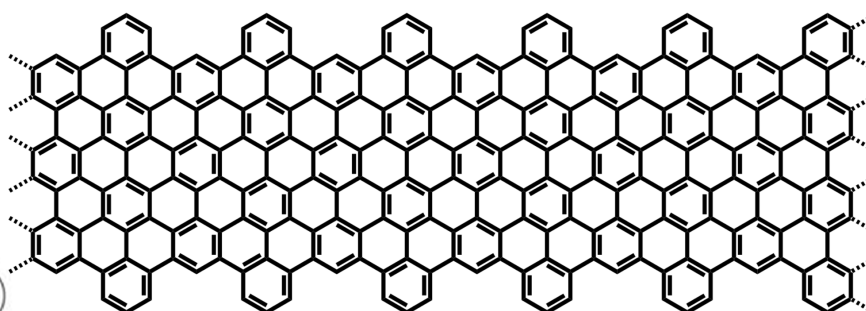
## Graphene nanoribbons



Zigzag edge  
metallic



Armchair edge  
semiconducting



Cove-shaped  
semiconducting



