

Electronic properties of partially fluorinated graphene



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LDM2018

theory modeling experiment

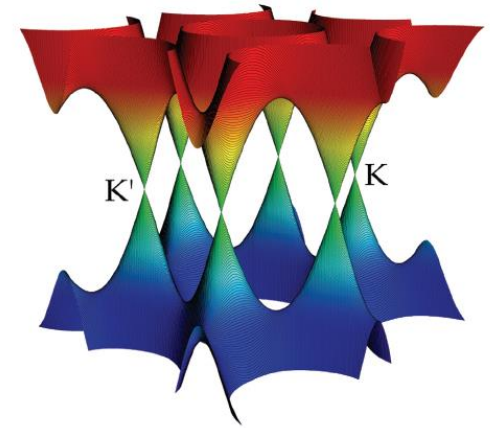
**Low-dimensional materials:
theory, modeling, experiment**

To Main -> Low-dimensional materials: theory, modeling, experiment

9-12 July 2018
Dubna, Russia
Europe/Moscow timezone

Graphene

New carbon material with unique electronic, optical and mechanical properties



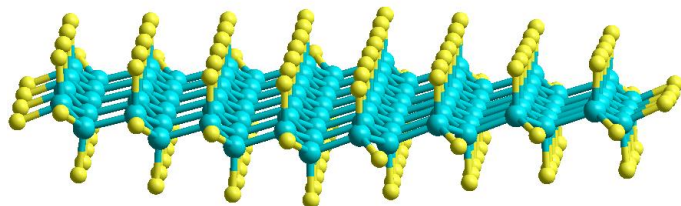
Chemical modification, what it gives ?!

«Negative» factor:

- Destruction of perfect system from carrier charges in graphene layer

«Positive» factors:

- Control of surface charge state
- Gap appearing and variation of value



Synthesis of fluorinated graphite CF

High temperature fluorination (F_2 , $T \sim 400^\circ\text{C}$)

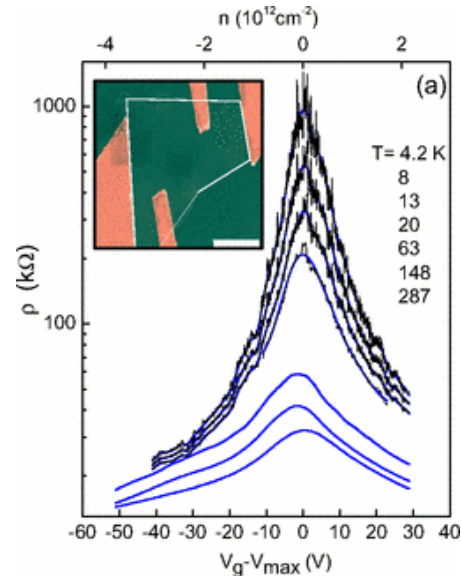
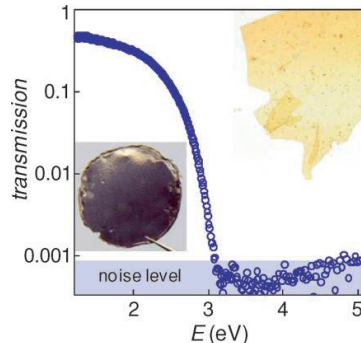
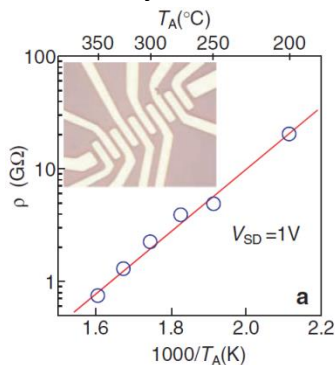
1. O. Ruff, D. Bretschneider, F. Elert, Z. Anorg. Allg. Chem., 217 (1934)
2. L.B. Ebert, J.L. Brauman, R.A. Huggins JACS, v.96, 25, (1974) 7841
3. V.K. Mahajan, R.P. Badachhape, J.L. Margrave, Inorg. Nucl. Chem. Letters, 10 (1974) 1103
4. P. Kamarchik, J. Margrave "Poly(carbon monofluoride): a solid, layered fluorocarbon" Accounts of Chemical Research, v.11, (1978) 296-300
5. Y. Kita, N. Watanabe, Y. Fujii, JACS, 101, 14 (1979) 3832

Properties of fluorinated graphite CF

Dielectric ($R > 1\text{G}\Omega$)

The optically transparent ($\Delta E_g > 3,8 \text{ eV}$)

Theory calculations ($\Delta E_g \sim 4,9 - 8,1 \text{ eV}$)



F. Withers, M. Dubois,
A. K. Savchenko

Electron properties of fluorinated
single-layer graphene transistors

Phys. Rev. B **82**, 073403 (2010)

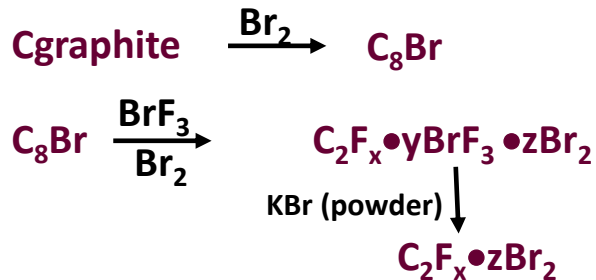
Fluorographene: A Two-Dimensional Counterpart of Teflon

small 2010, 6, No. 24, 2877-2884

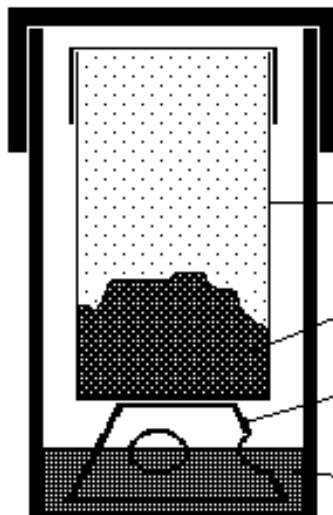
Synthesis of C₂F fluorinated graphite

Low temperature fluorination (BrF₃)

L. Stein L. J. Amer. Chem. Soc. 1959. v. 81. № 6. P. 1273.

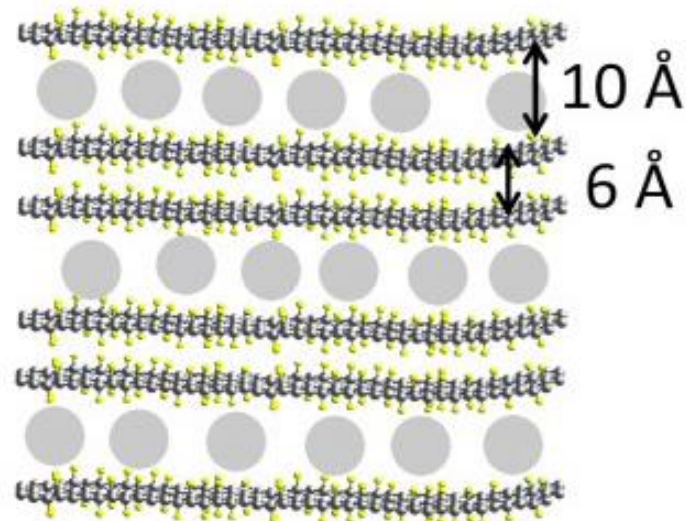
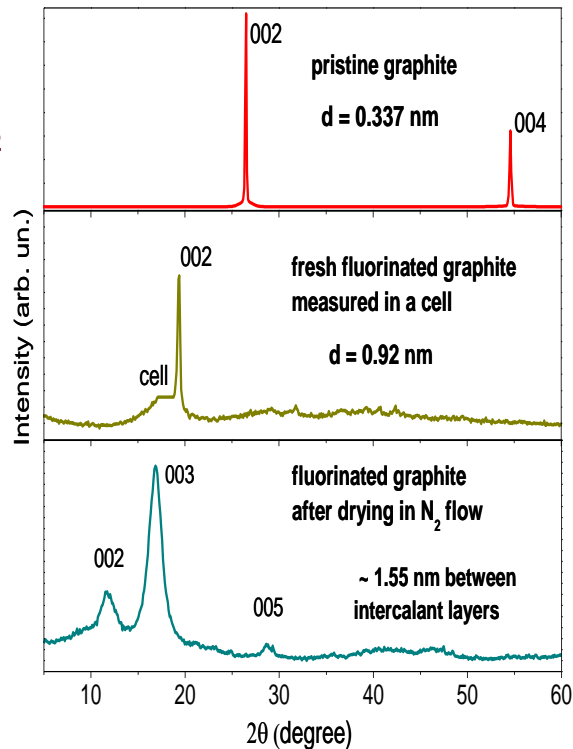
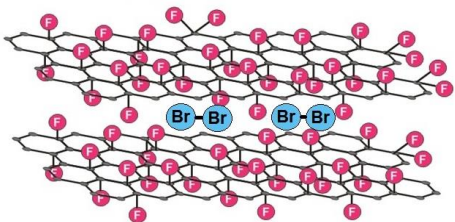


Teflon reactor

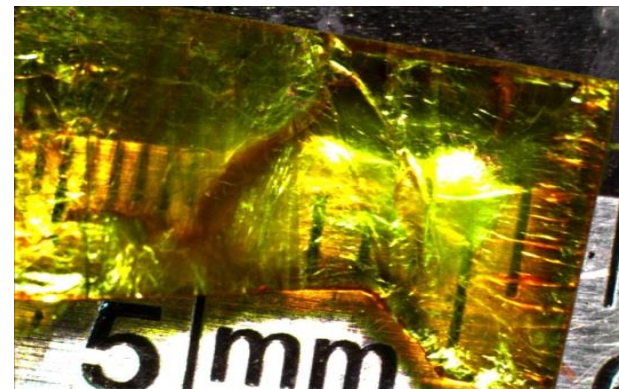


perforated
teflon vessel
graphite
support
(BrF₃ + Br₂)

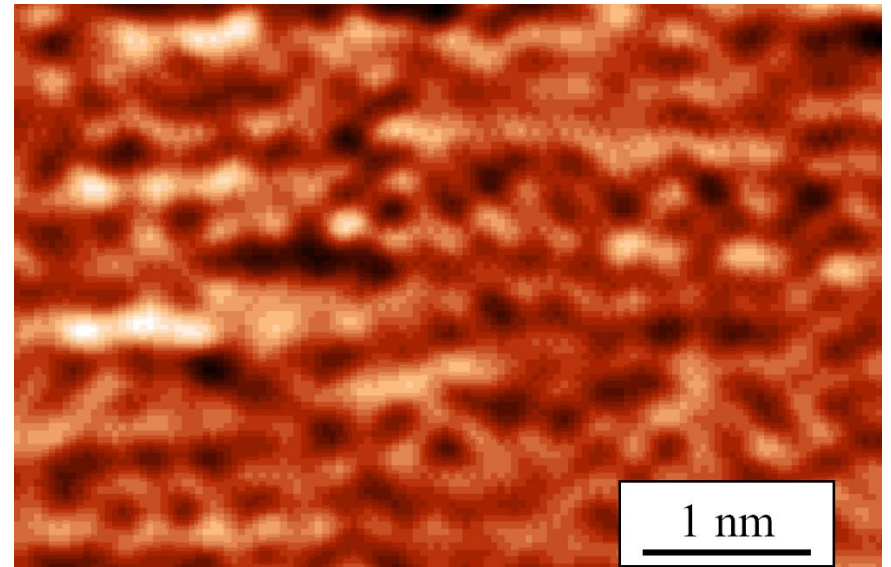
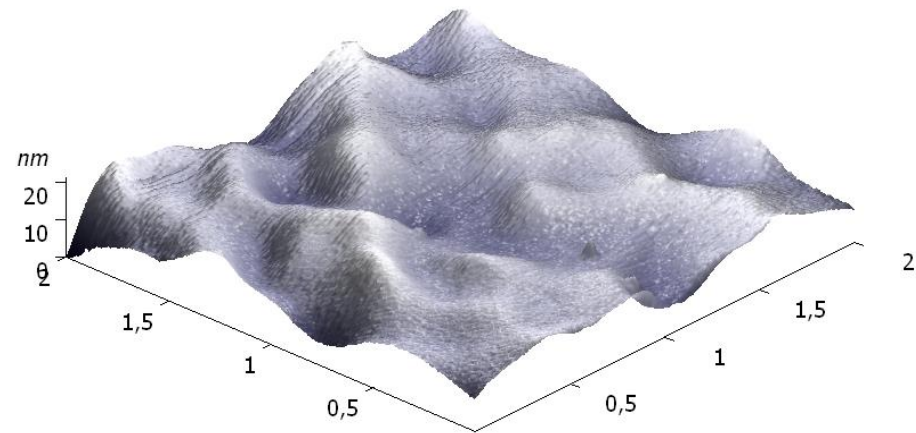
graphite fluoride



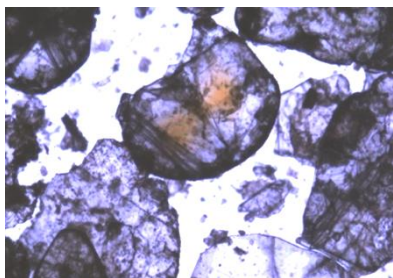
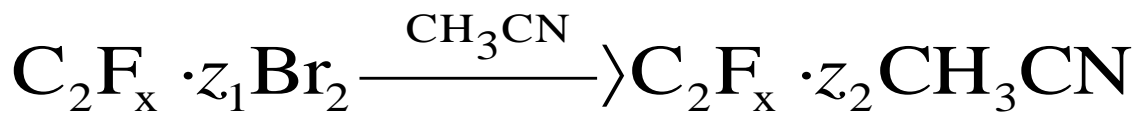
second-stage Br₂
intercalated C₂F_x
compound



Structure of C_2F



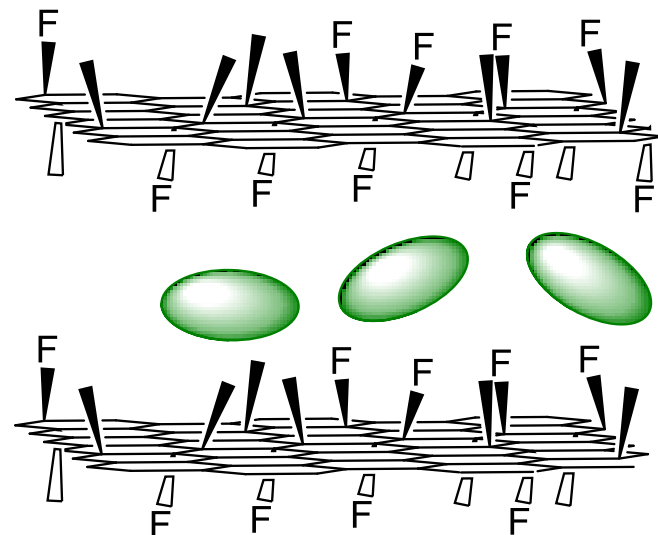
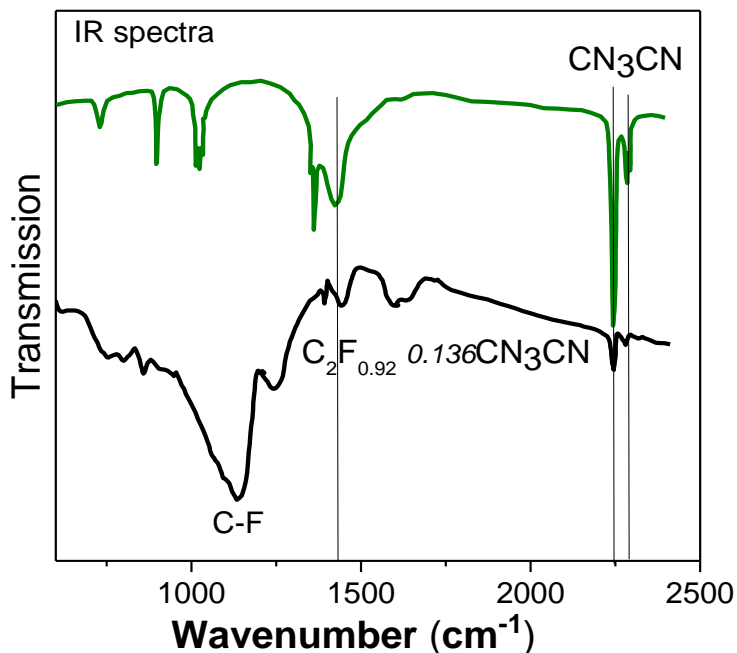
Exchange by the guest molecules



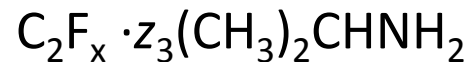
CH₃CN
or
(CH₃)₂CHNH₂



(C₂F)_n dispersion

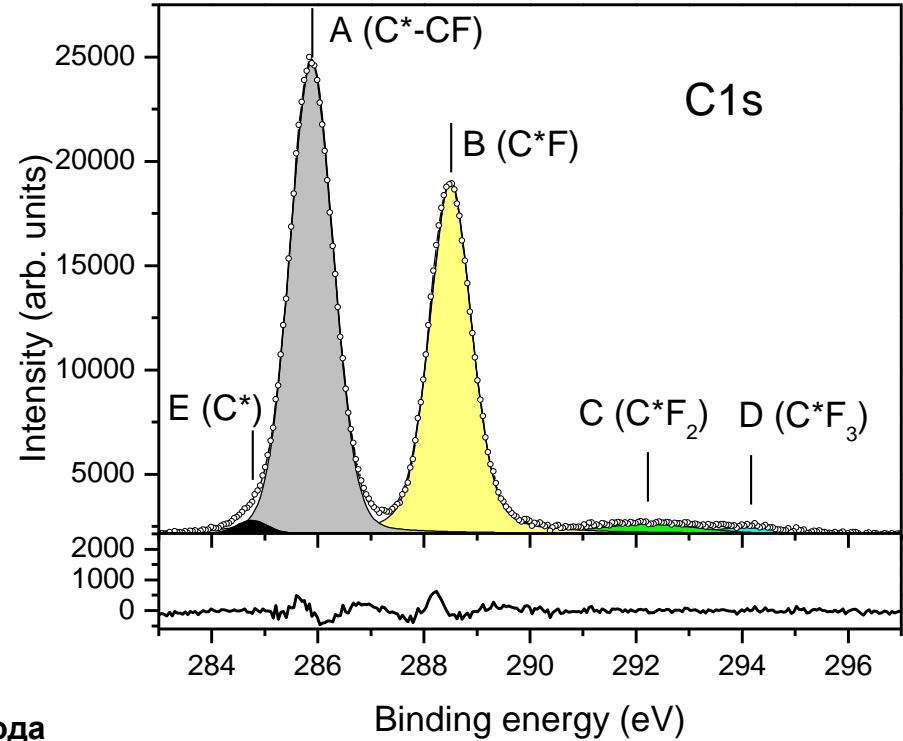
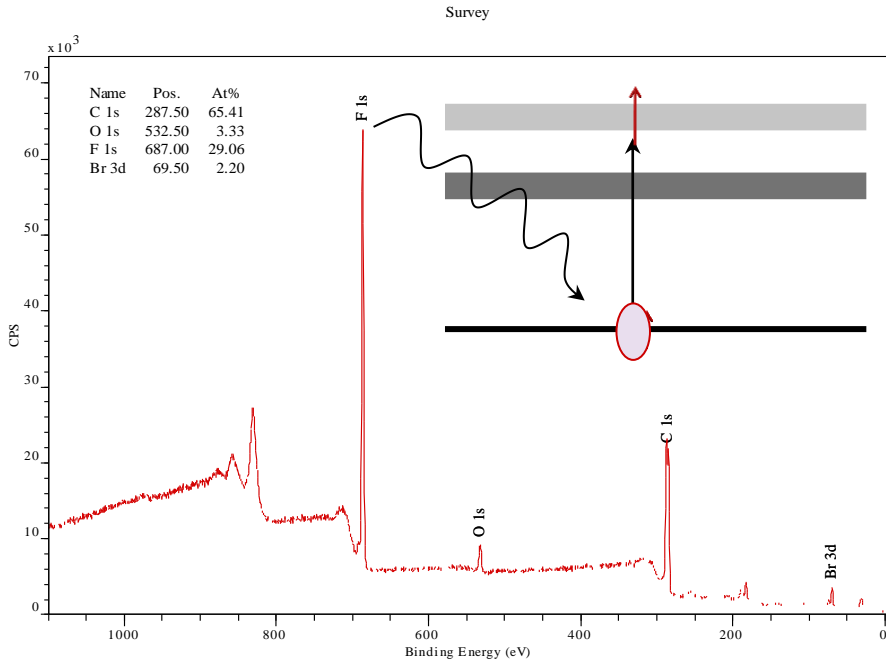


$i\text{-PrNH}_2$



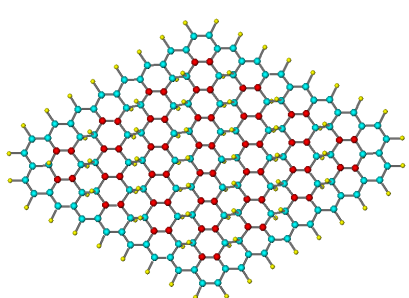
Intercalant molecules save the individuality in C₂F matrix

XPS spectra of C₂F

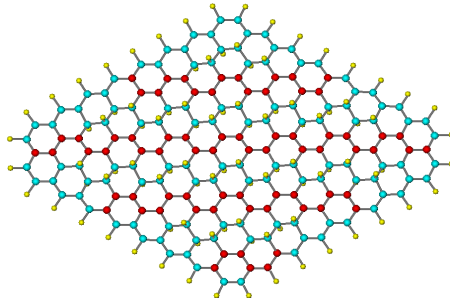


- Два состояния атомов углерода
- Атомы фтора ковалентно связаны с атомами углерода

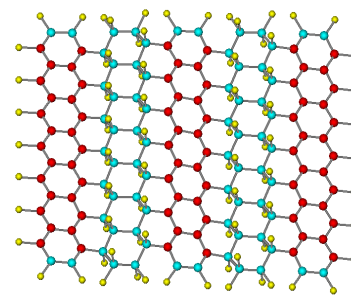
Возможные модели C₂F слоев



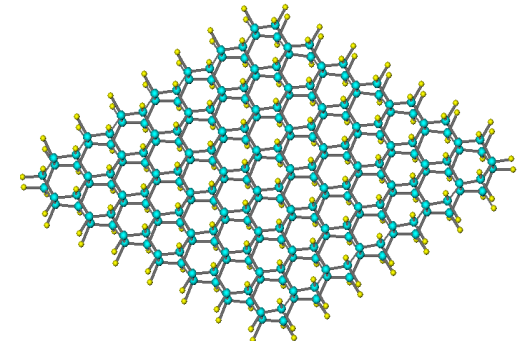
isolated double bonds



armchair chains

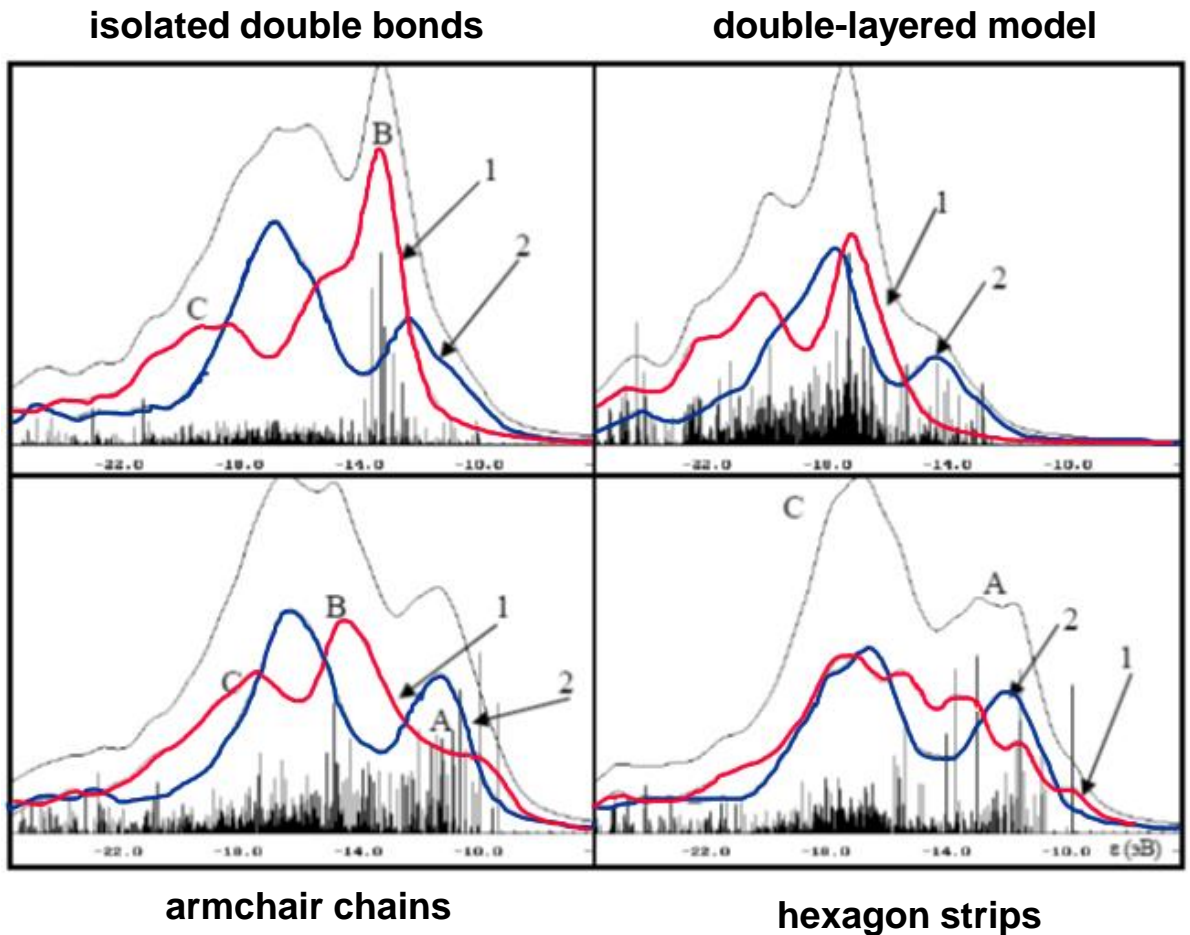
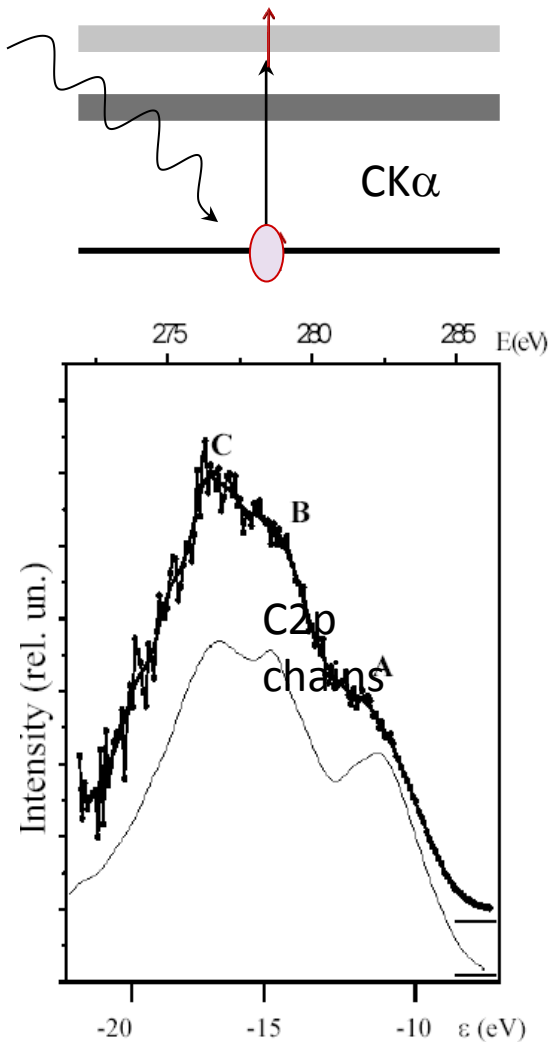


hexagon strips



double-layered model

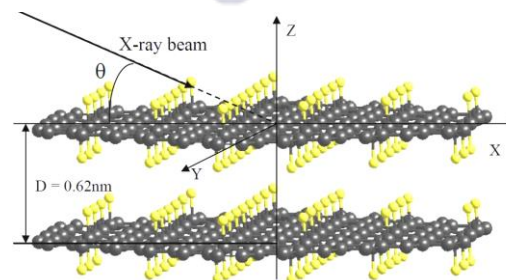
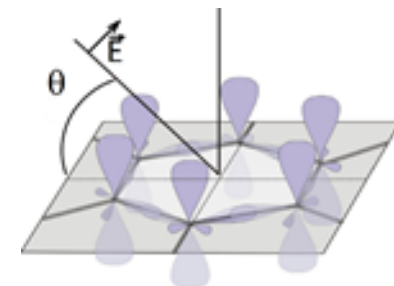
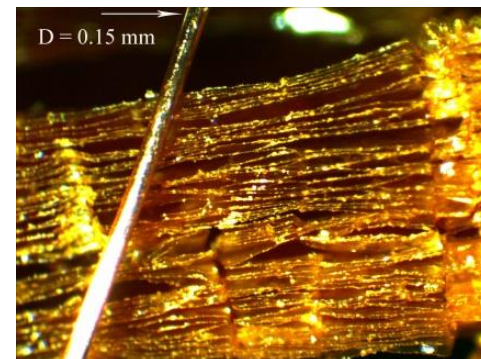
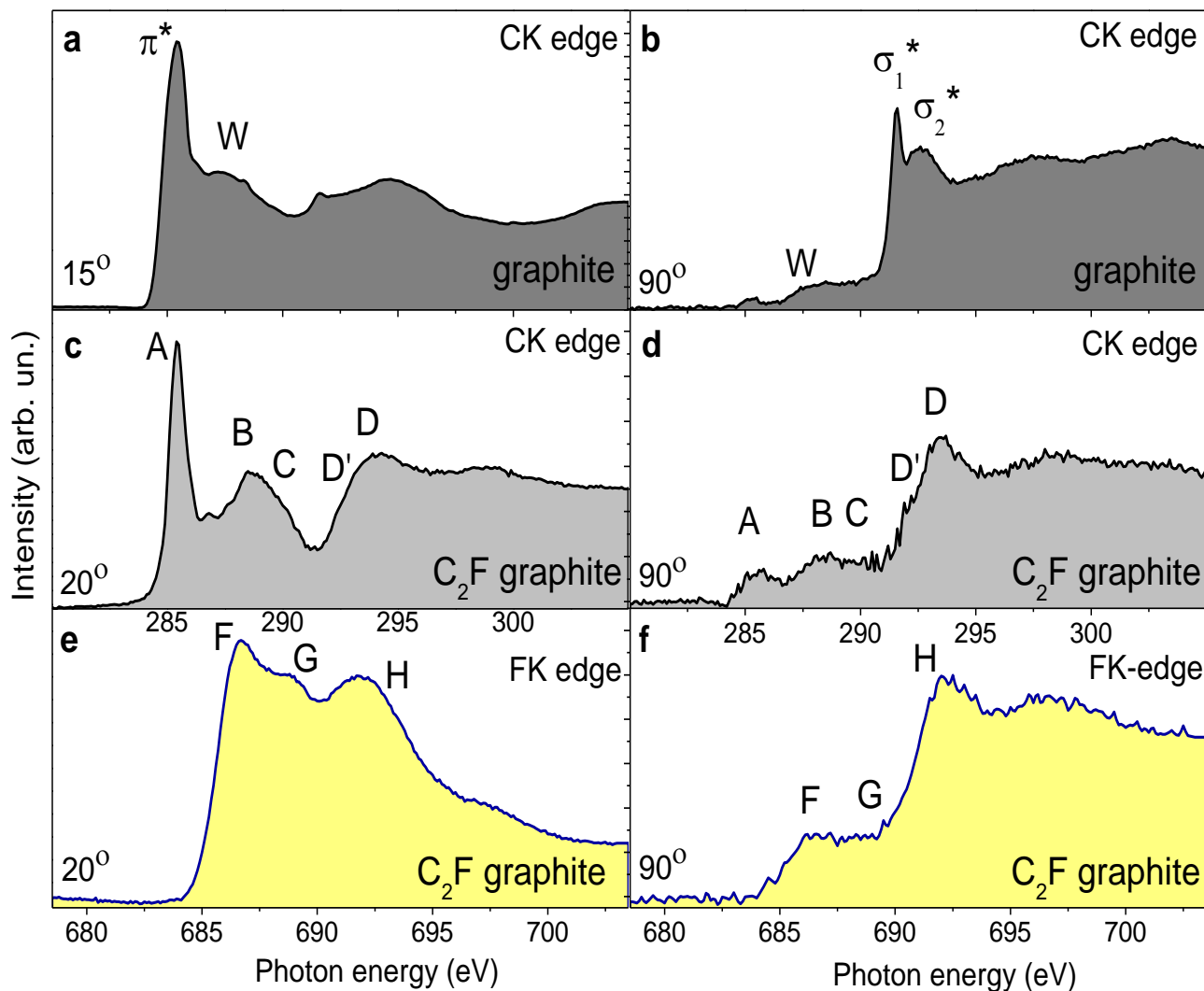
Calculated CK α spectra of C₂F models



component 1 corresponds to C2p - density of states of bare carbon atoms,

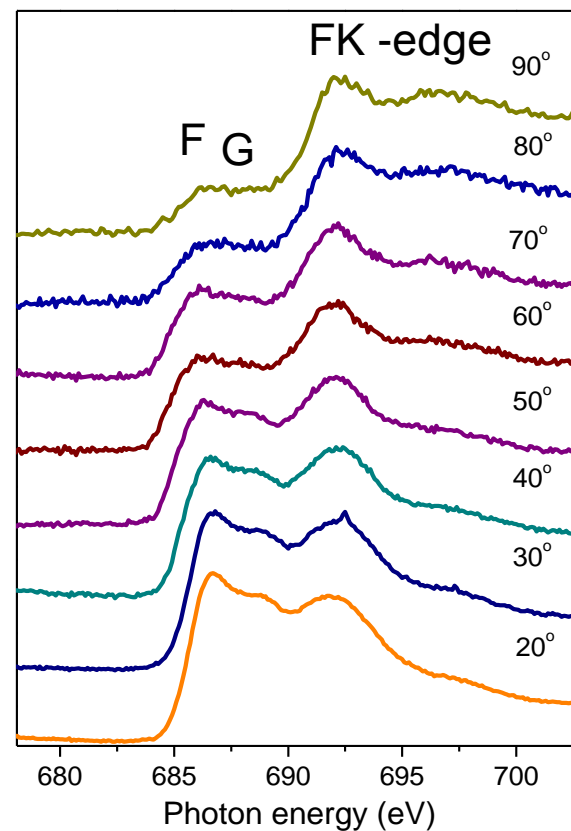
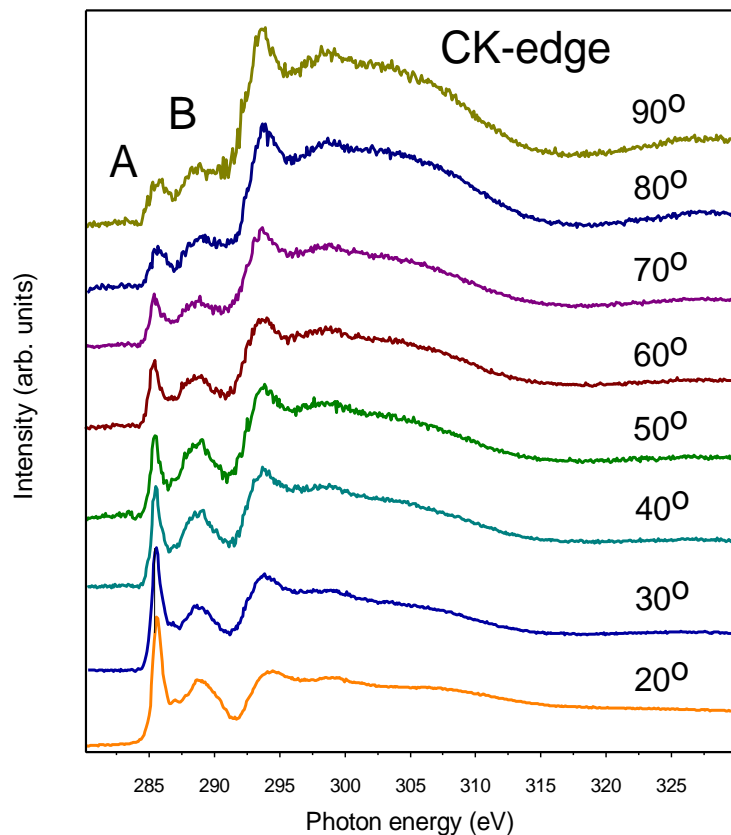
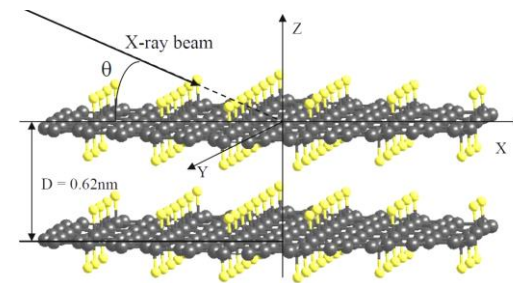
component 2 corresponds to C2p - density of states of carbon atoms of CF groups.

Experimental X-ray absorption spectra measured near CK- and FK-edge of C₂F



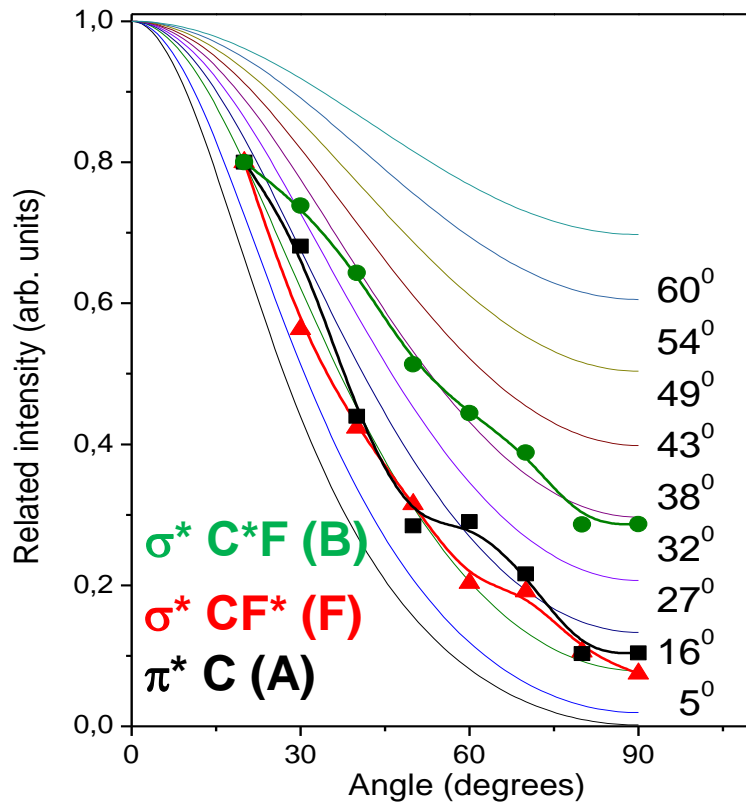
Anisotropy of Chemical Bonding in Semifluorinated Graphite C₂F Revealed with Angle-Resolved X-ray Absorption Spectroscopy

Angle-dependended X-ray absorption spectra



NEXAFS spectra measured near CK edge and FK edge of fluorinated HOPG at different incidence angle of radiation.

Angular dependence of the relative intensity of the π^* resonance calculated for different Gaussian distributions of graphene layers

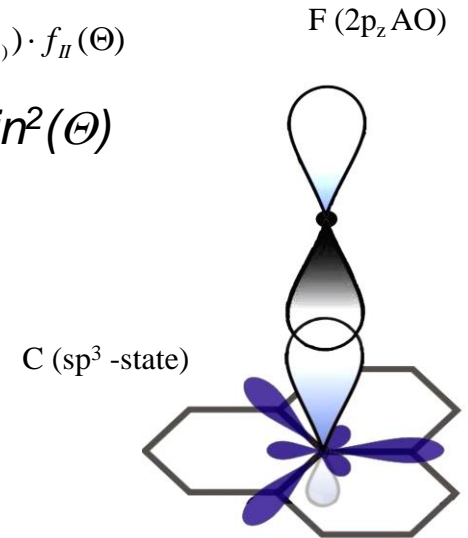
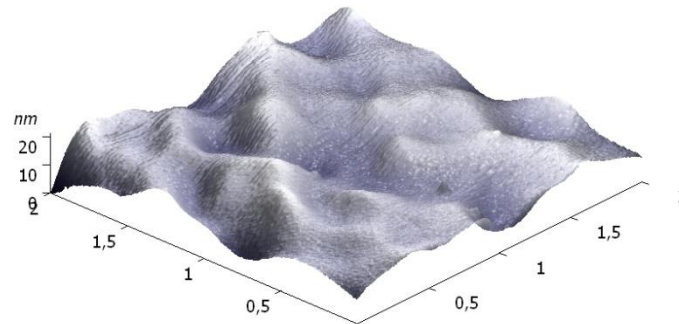


$$I(\Theta) = (I_{(\pi^*-C)} + I_{(\sigma^*-FC)_\perp}) \cdot f_\perp(\Theta) + (I_{(\sigma^*-C)}) \cdot f_{||}(\Theta)$$

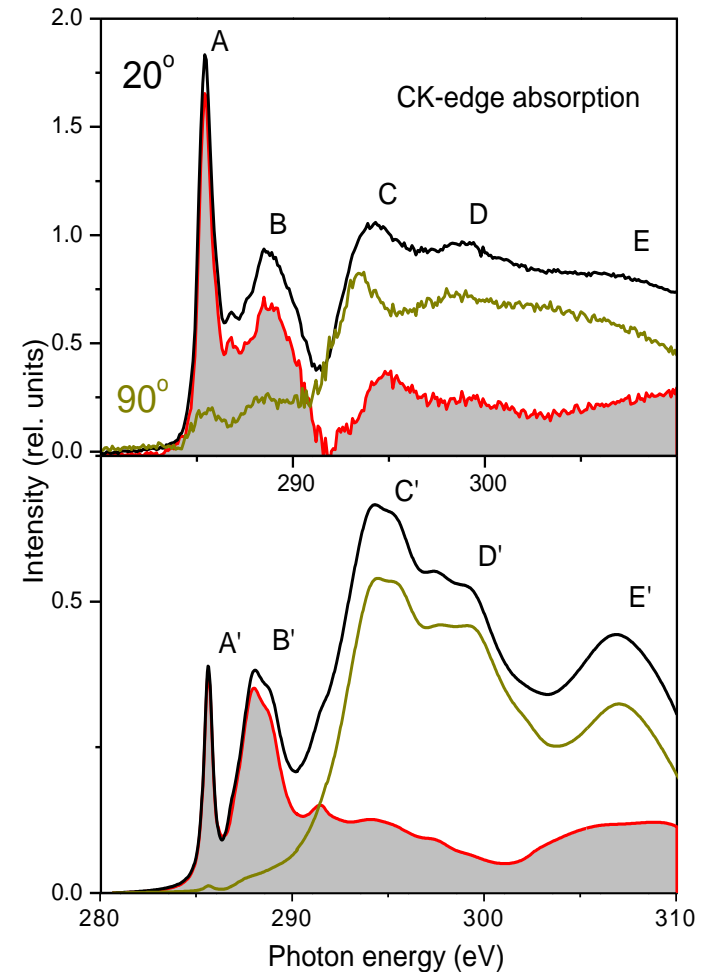
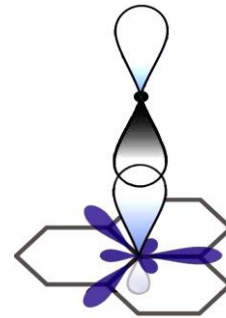
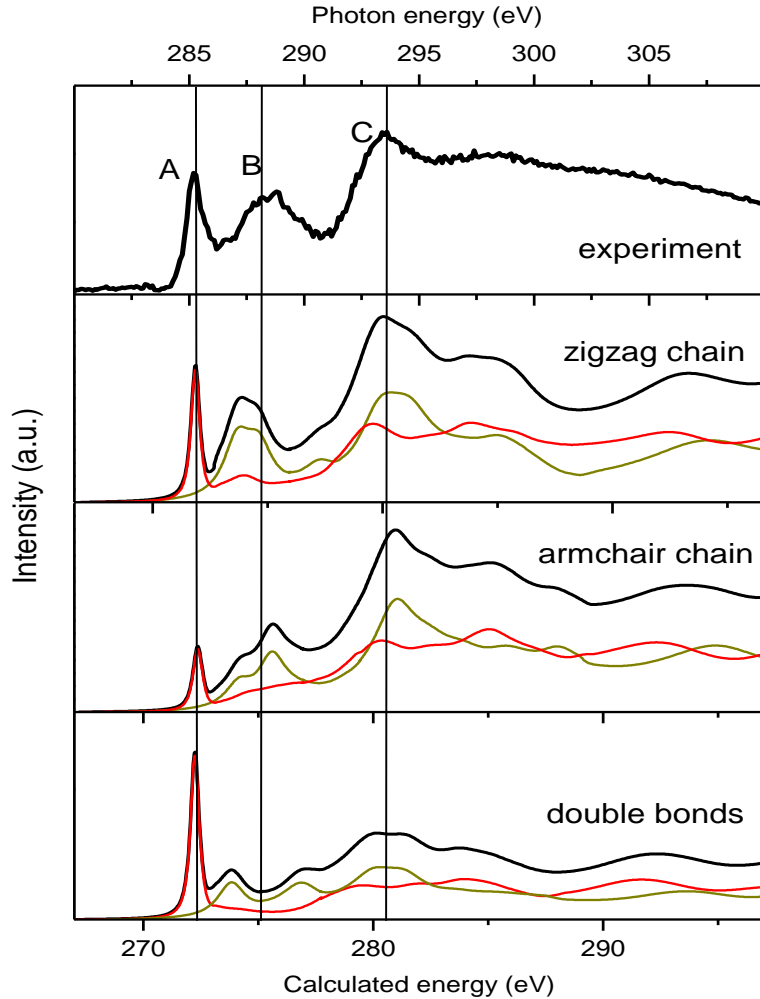
$$f_\perp(\Theta) \sim \cos^2(\Theta) \quad f_{||}(\Theta) \sim \sin^2(\Theta)$$

$$\rho(\theta, w) = A \cdot e^{-\left(\frac{\theta}{w}\right)^2 \cdot \ln(2)}$$

w – average deviation angle



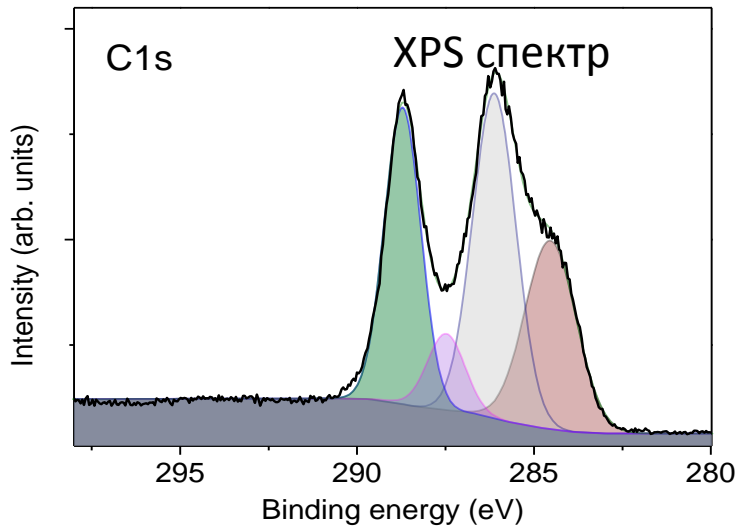
Comparison of experimental and theoretical CK absorption spectra



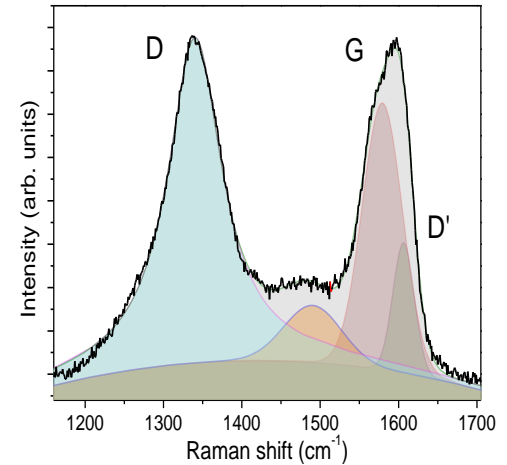
Z+1 approach, B3LYP(6-31G) level

C2p (⊥) and **C2p (||)** components in spectra

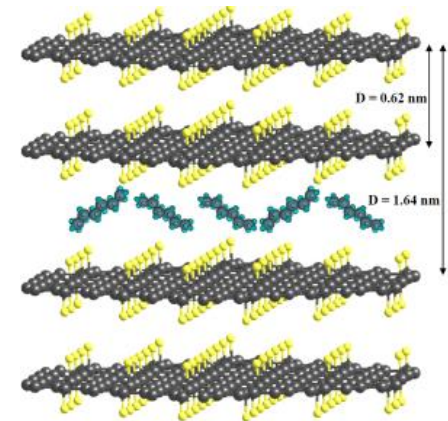
Synthesis and structure of $C_2F^{*}0.13 C_7H_{16}$



$$I_D/I_G \sim 2.7$$



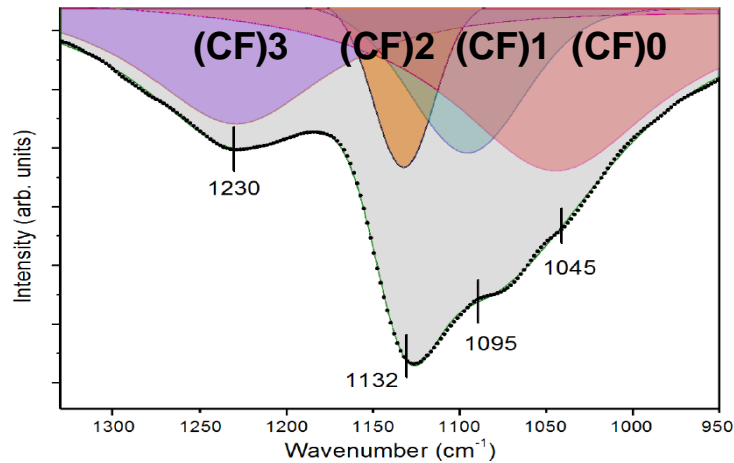
Effective size ~ 2.6 nm [M.M. Lucchese, 2010]



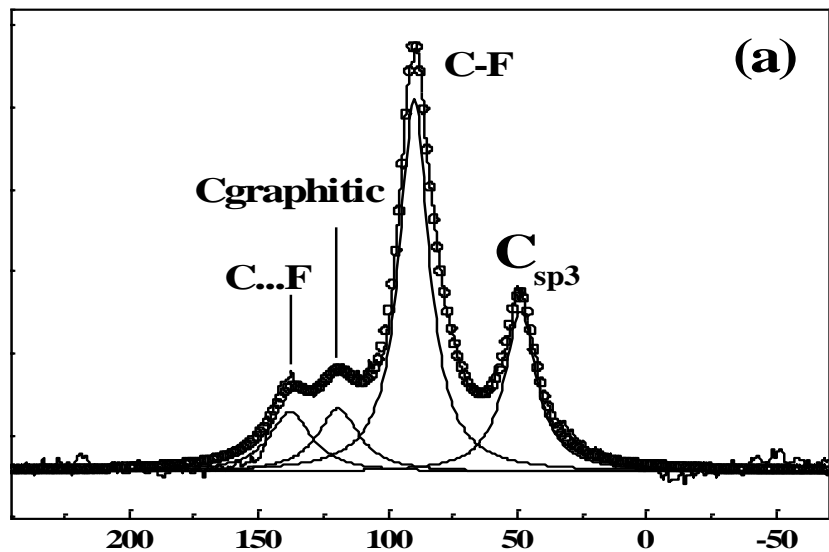
Graphene nanochains and nanoislands in the layers of room-temperature fluorinated graphite

I.P. Asanov ^{a,*}, L.G. Bulusheva ^a, M. Dubois ^{b,c}, N.F. Yudanov ^a, A.V. Alexeev ^a, T.L. Makarova ^a, A.V. Okotrub ^a

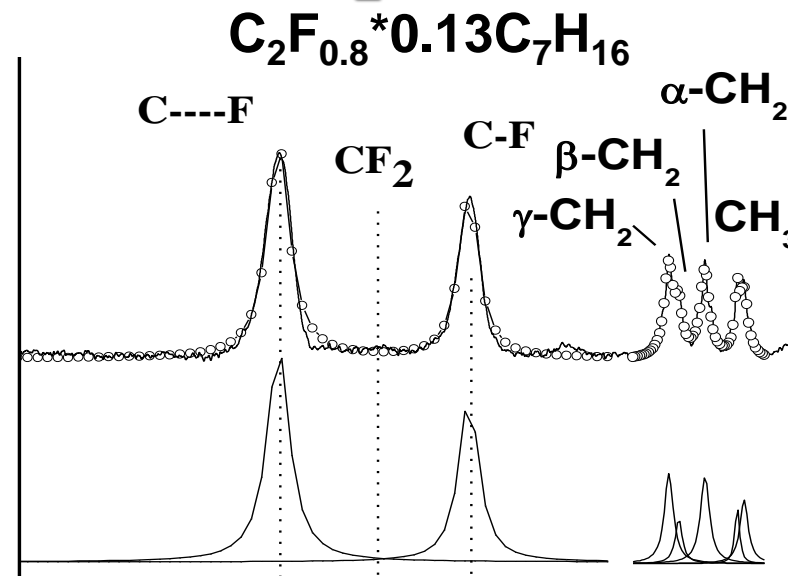
IR transmittance spectra near CF bond area



NMR investigation of high and low temperature produced C_2F

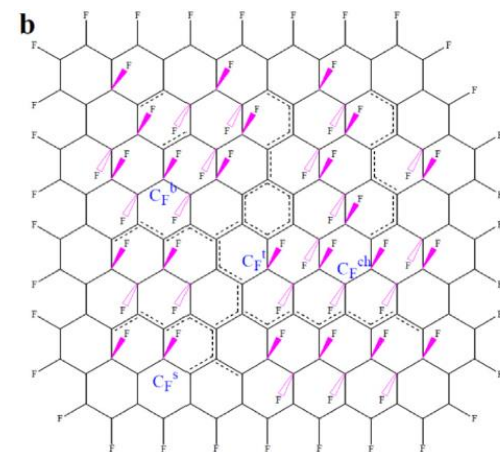
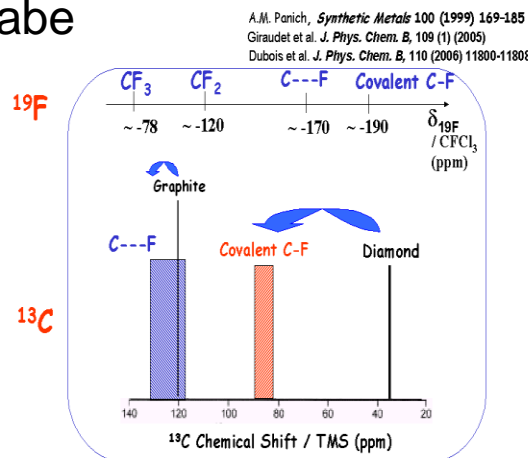
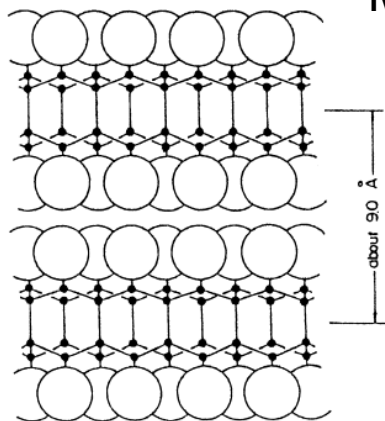


$(C_2F)_n$ type
 $\delta^{13}C / TMS$ (ppm)

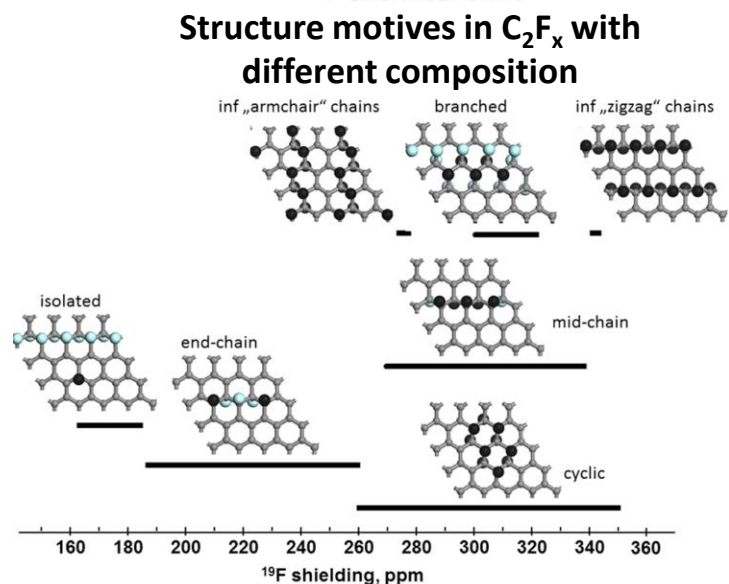
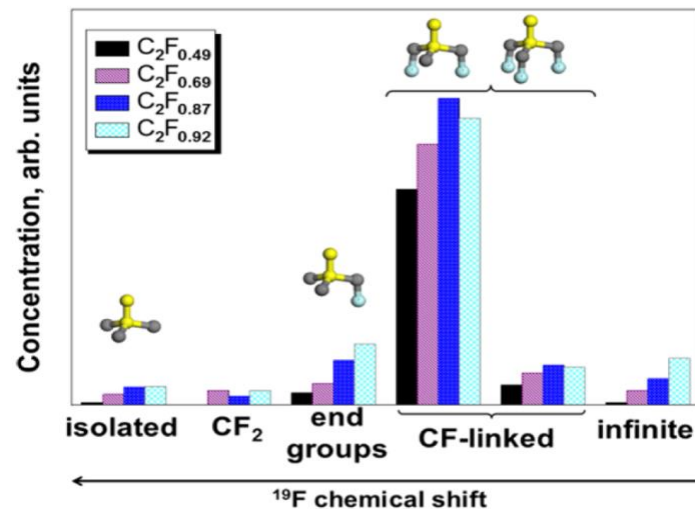
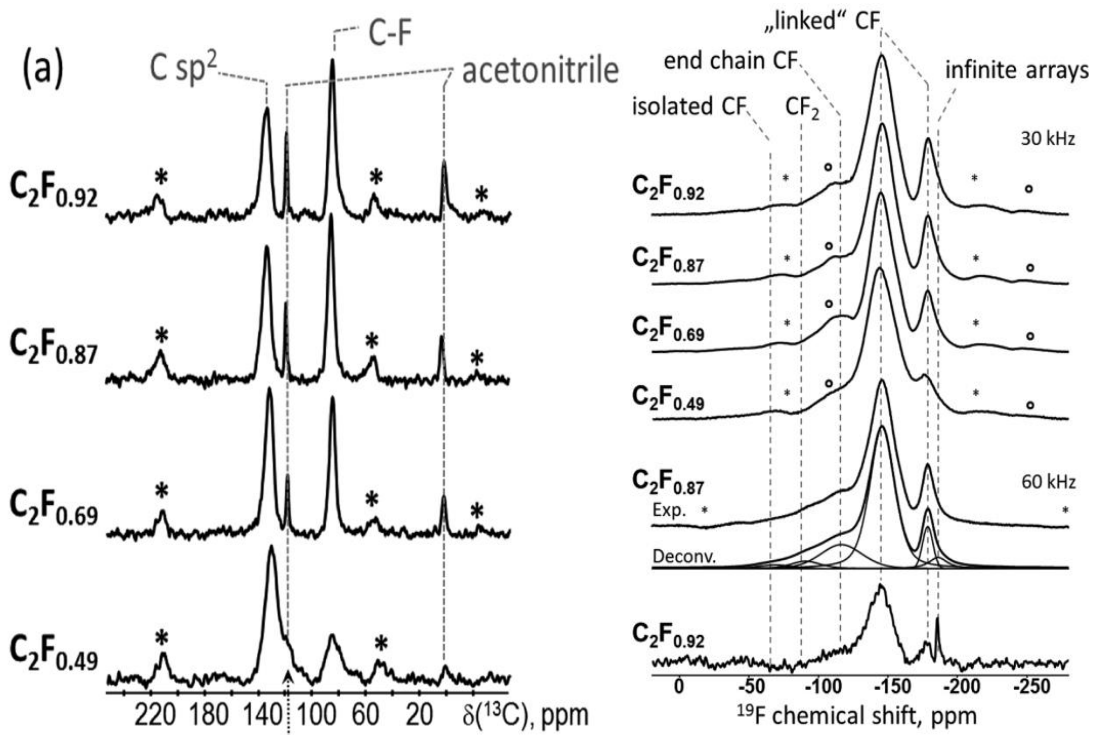
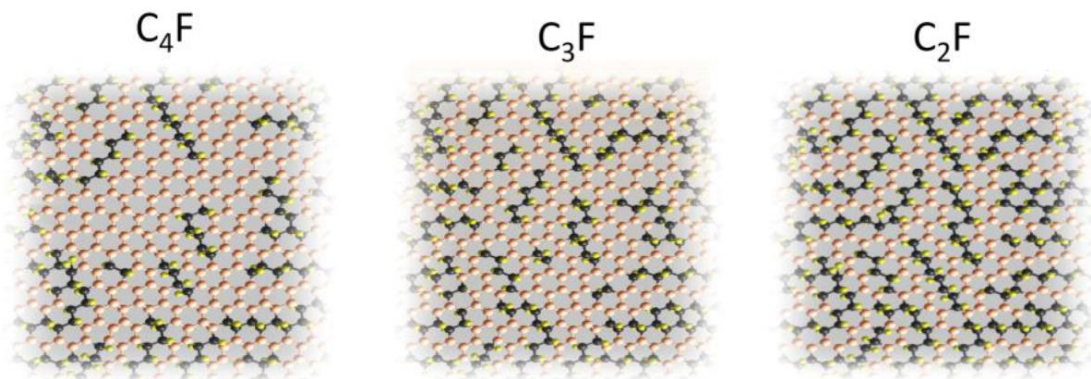


^{13}C MAS NMR (10 kHz)

Модель Watanabe



Structure of partially fluorinated graphite C_2F_x

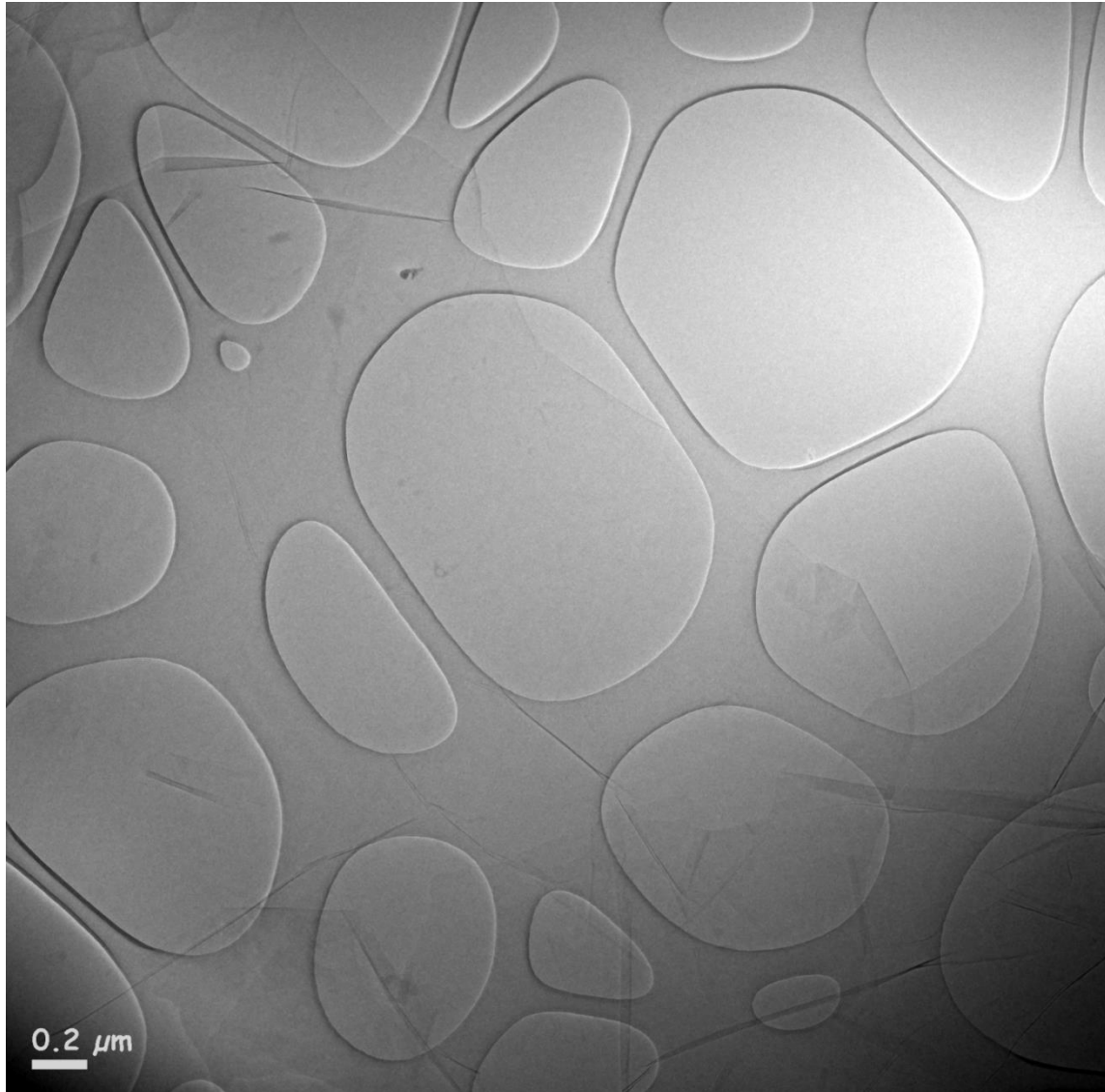


NMR spectra ^{13}C and ^{19}F of C_2F_x samples

Fluorine Patterning in Room-Temperature Fluorinated Graphite Determined by Solid-State NMR and DFT

Anastasia Vyalikh,^{*,†} Lyubov G. Bulusheva,[‡] Galina N. Chekhova,[‡] Dmitry V. Pinakov,[‡] Alexander V. Okotrub,[‡] and Ulrich Scheler^{*}

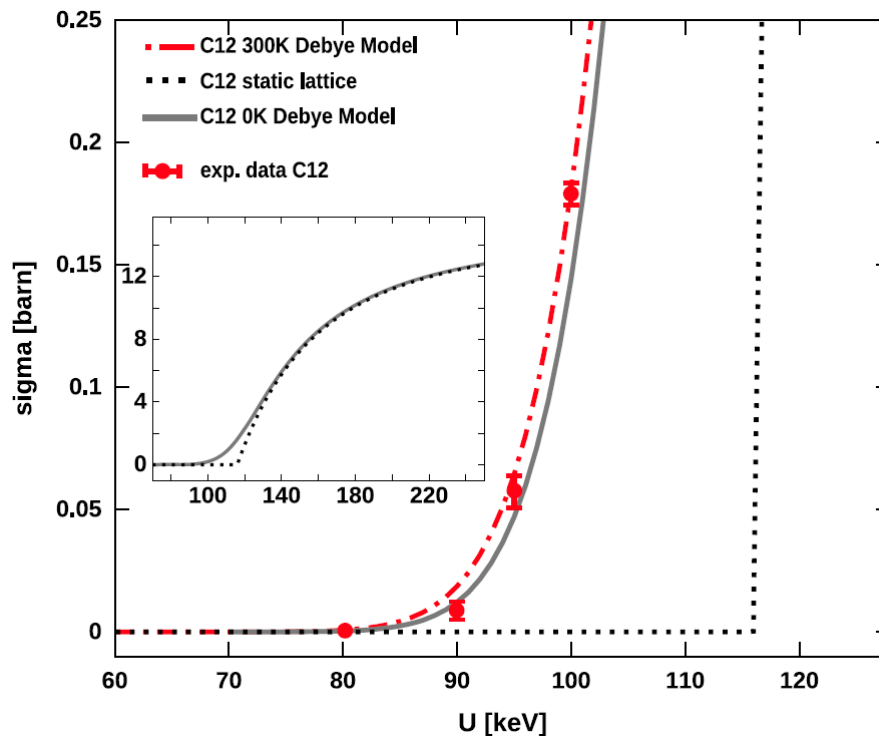
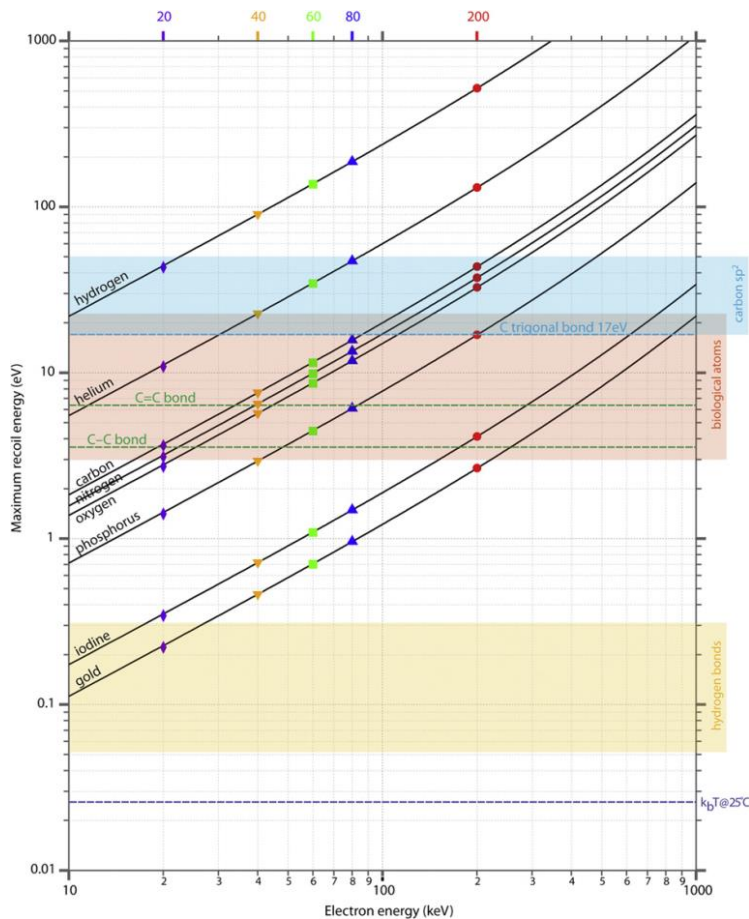
Electron microscopy images of C_2F_x



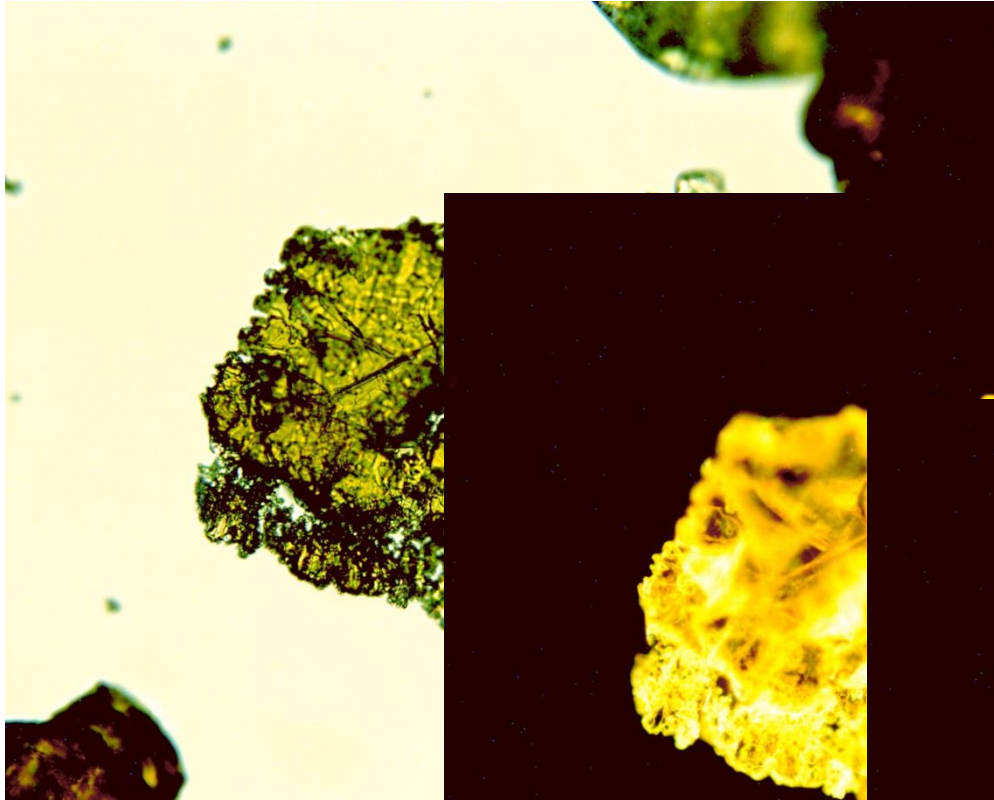
Defluorination under electron irradiation

Negative factors

1. Fluoride has a low contrast
2. Electrons knock out fluorine atoms (although the strongest single bond).
3. Deposition of pyrolysis of residual gas from the chamber of the spectrometer.

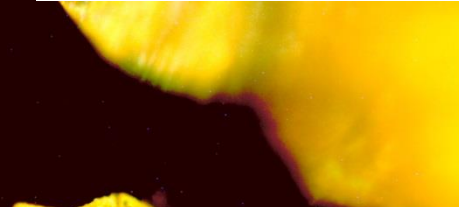
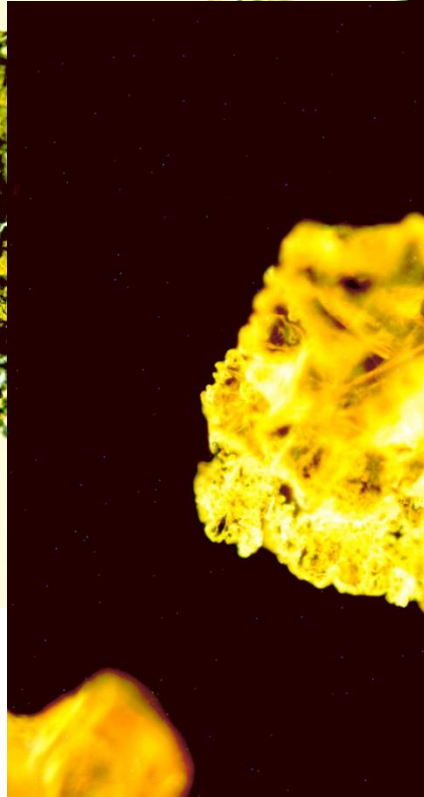


Optical microscopy study

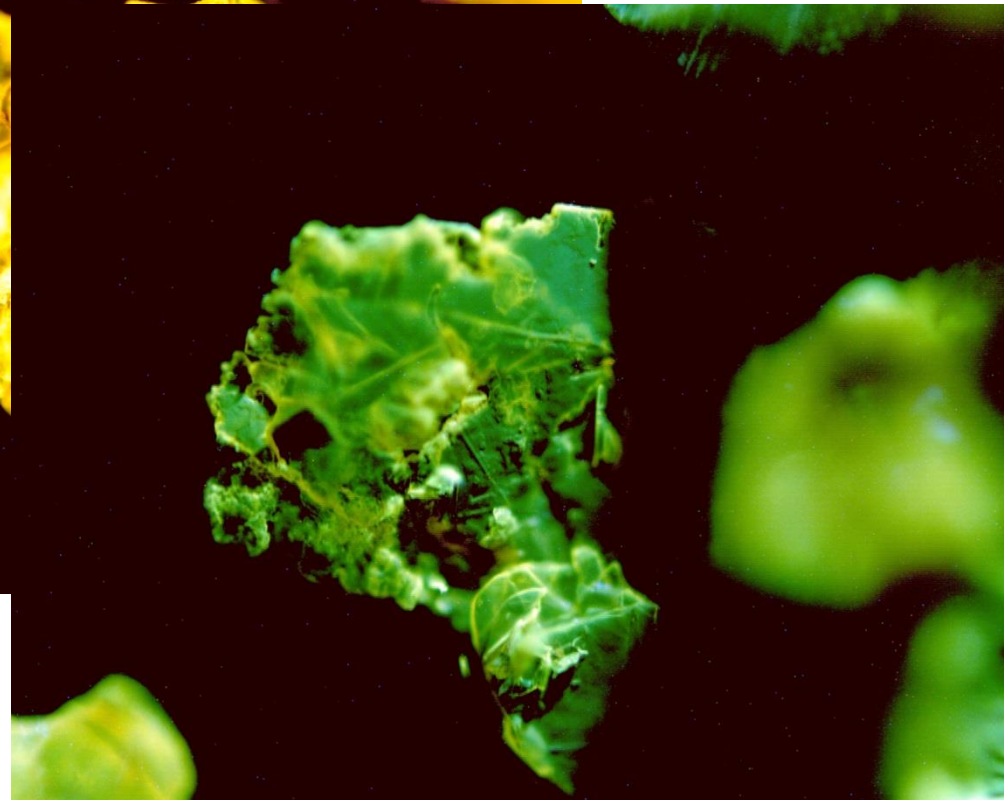


Transparence mode

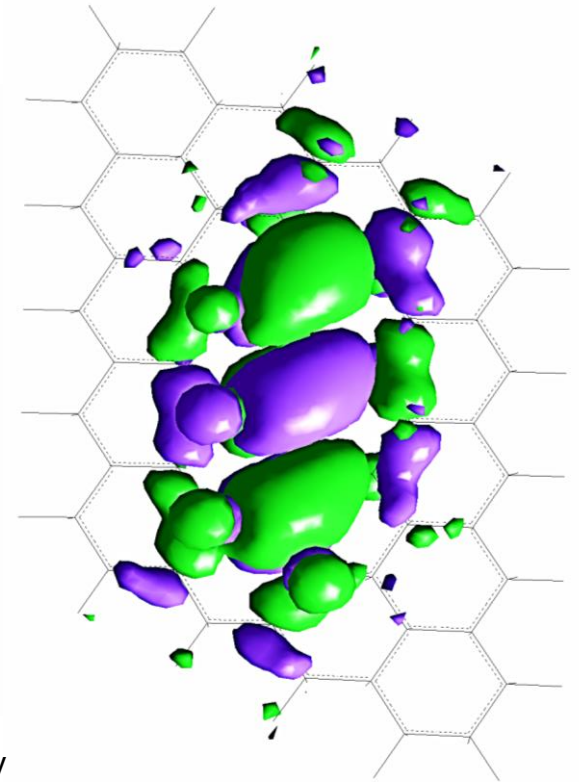
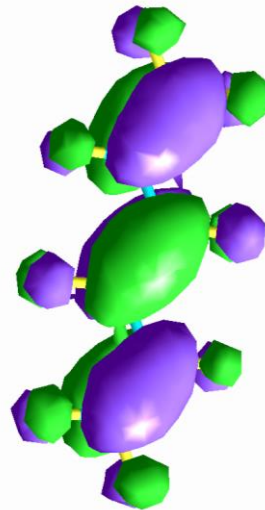
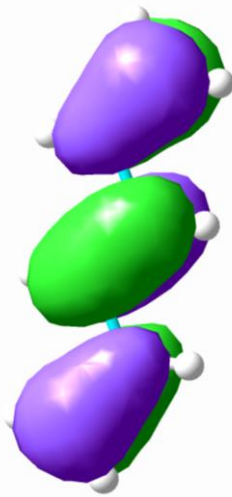
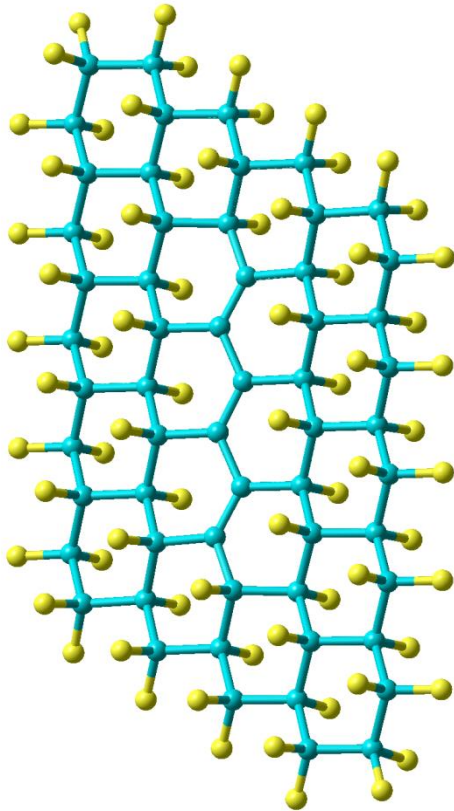
Refraction mode



Luminescence mode



Aromatic fragments embedded in CF matrix

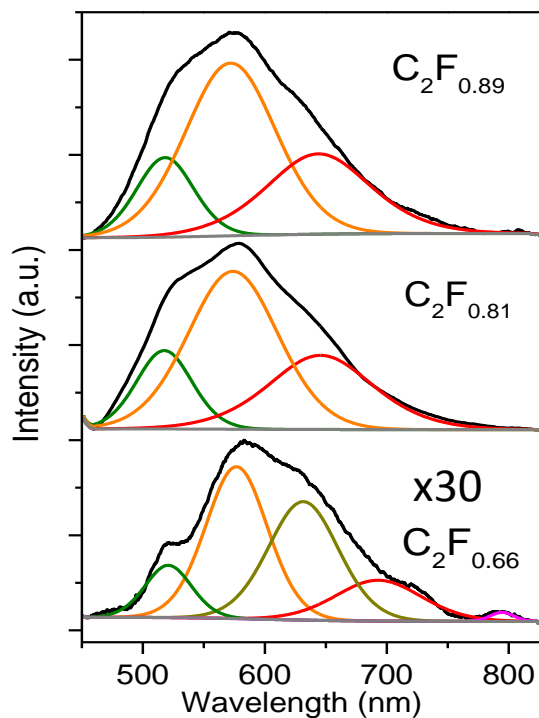
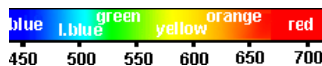
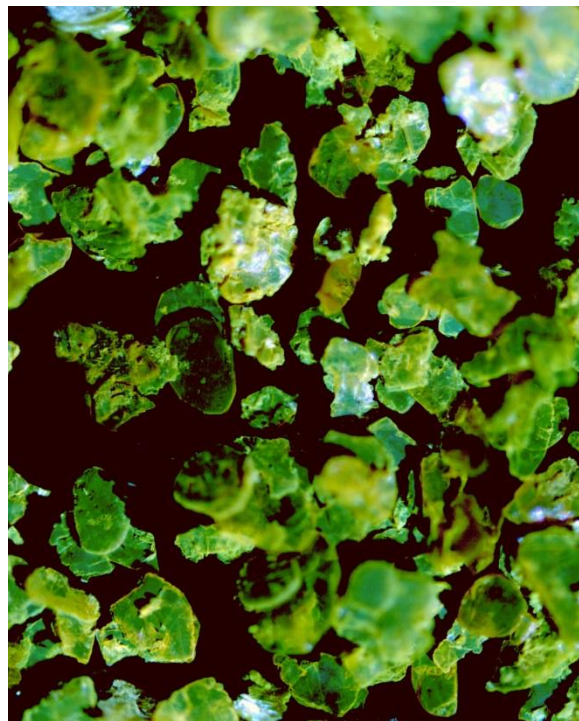


HOMO -8.90 eV, LUMO = -0.25 eV, $\Delta=8.65$ eV
HOMO -9.91 eV, LUMO -2.02 eV, $\Delta=7.89$ eV
HOMO -12.55 eV, LUMO -4.34 eV, $\Delta=8.21$ eV

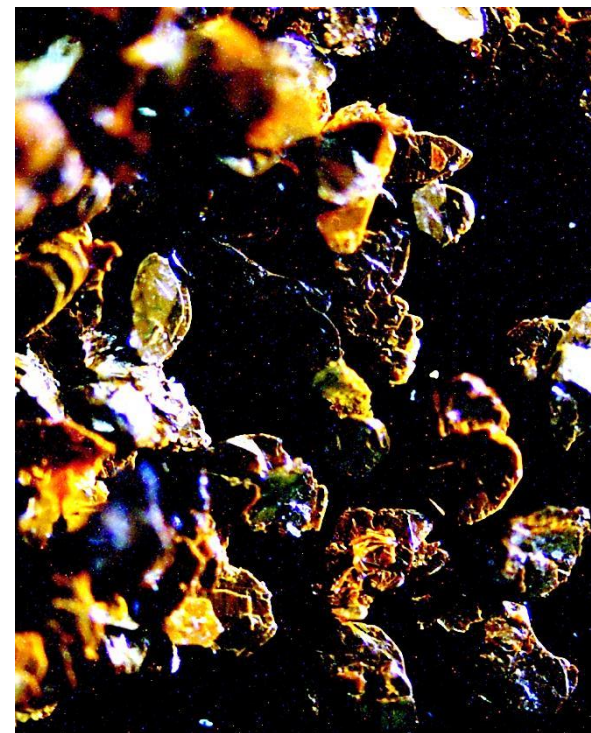
Photoluminescence of C_2F_x

$\lambda_{ex} \sim 405 \text{ nm}$

$C_2F_{0.94}$



$C_2F_{0.66}$



Spin-half paramagnetism in graphene induced by point defects

R. R. Nair¹, M. Sepioni¹, I-Ling Tsai¹, O. Lehtinen², J. Keinonen², A. V. Krasheninnikov^{2,3}, T. Thomson¹, A. K. Geim¹ and I. V. Grigorieva^{1*}

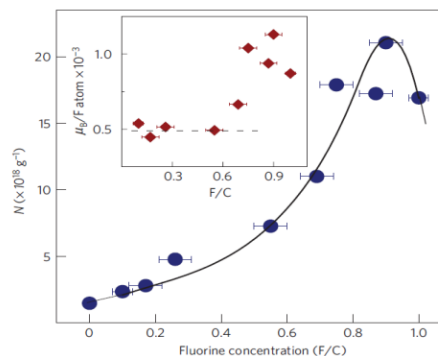
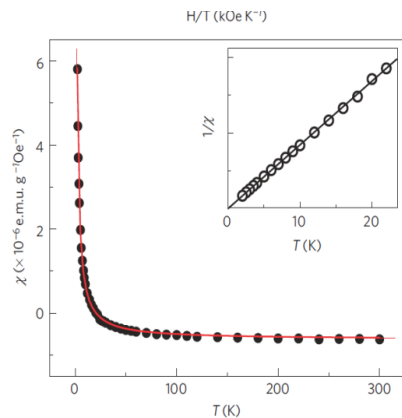
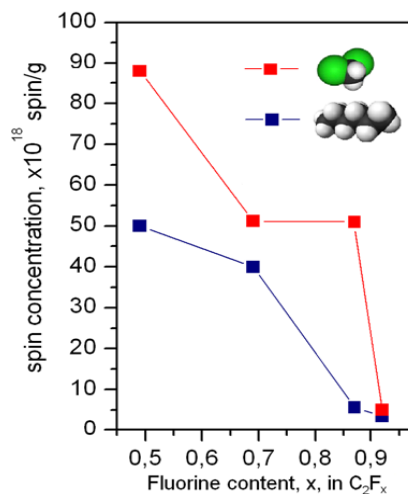
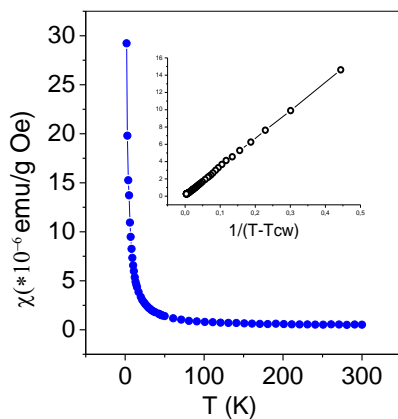
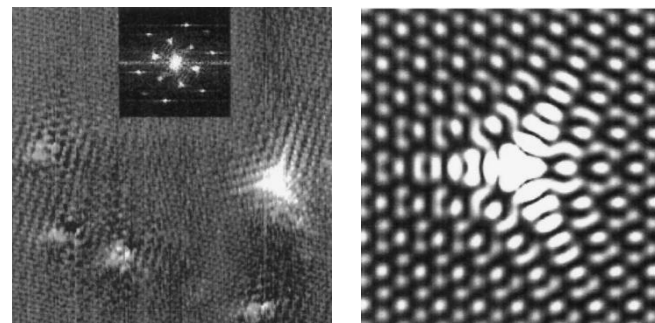
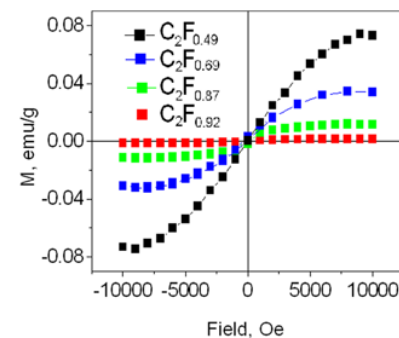


Figure 2 Paramagnetism due to fluorine adatoms



Structural Evolution and Magnetic Properties of Underfluorinated C₂F

T.L. Makarova · V.S. Zagaynova · G. Inan · A.V. Okotrub · G.N. Chekhova · D.V. Pinakov · L.G. Bulusheva

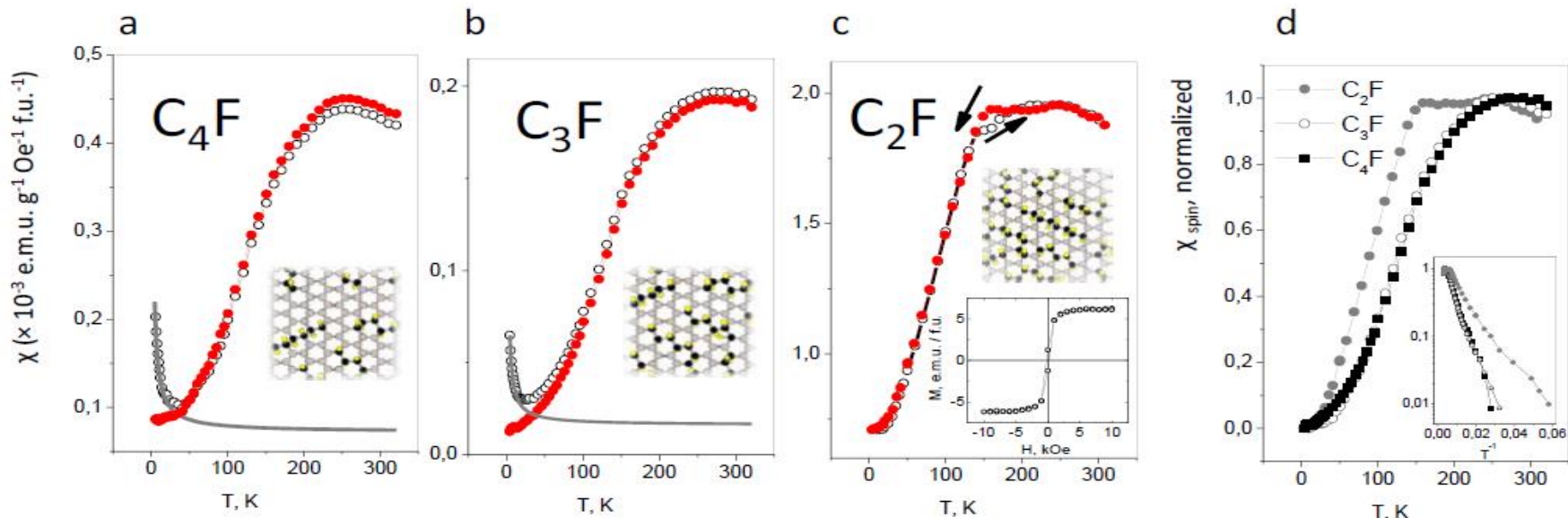


Nanoscale imaging of chemical interactions: Fluorine on graphite

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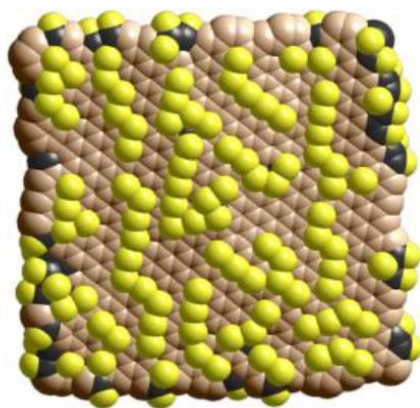
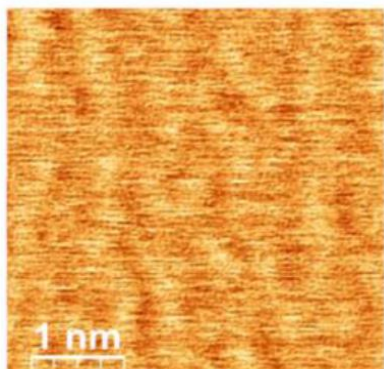
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Magnetic susceptibility of the C_2F_x samples



$$\chi(T) = \chi_0 + \chi_{Curie} + \chi_{spin}$$

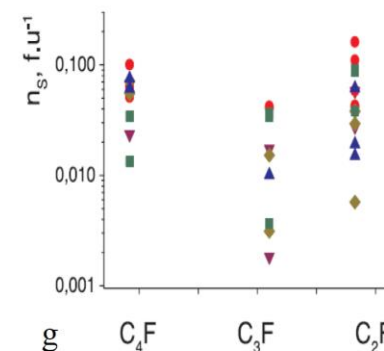
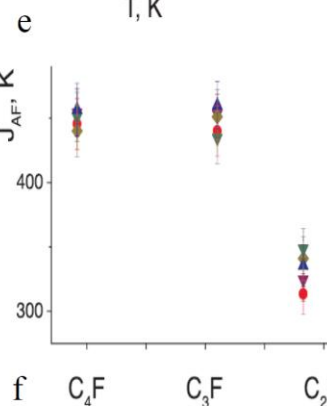
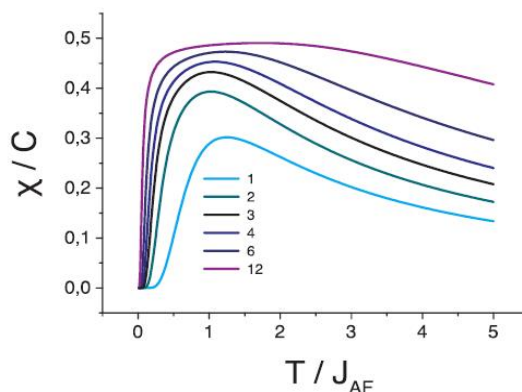
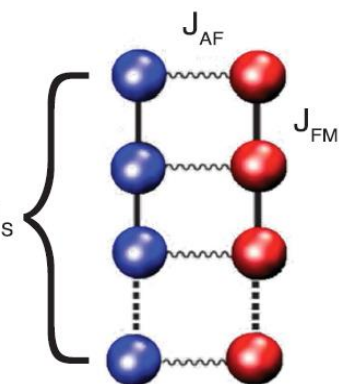
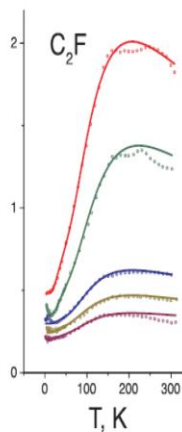
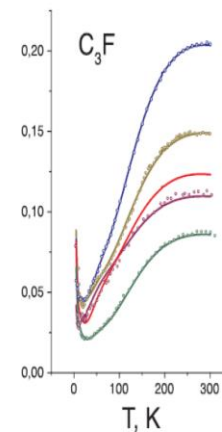
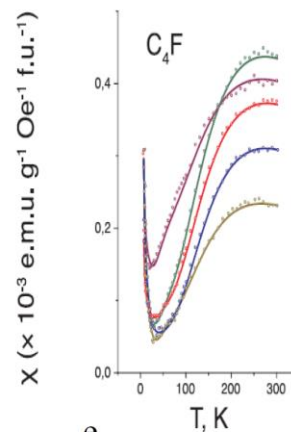
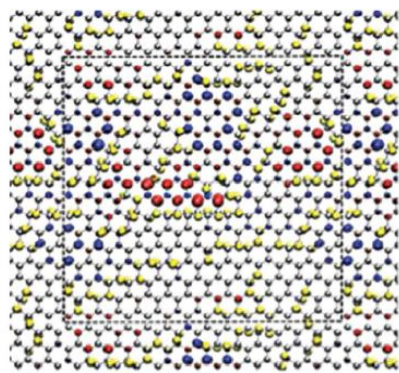
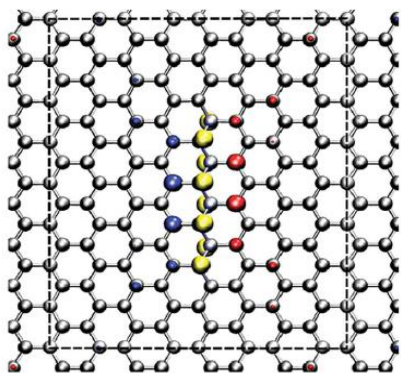
$$\chi_{spin} \sim \exp(-\Delta/T)$$



Edge state magnetism in zigzag-interfaced graphene via spin susceptibility measurements

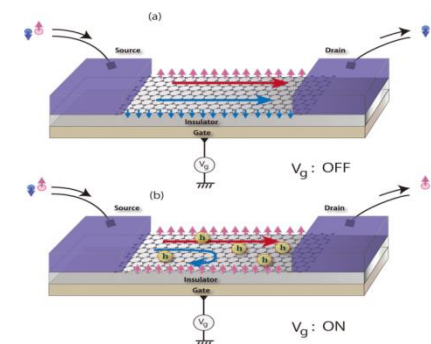
T. L. Makarova^{1,2}, A. L. Shelankov², A. A. Zyryanova³, A. I. Veinger², T. V. Tisnek², E. Lähderanta⁴, A. I. Shames³, A. V. Okotrub⁴, L. G. Bulusheva⁴, G. N. Chekhova⁴, D. V. Pinakov⁴, I. P. Asanov⁴ & Ž. Šljivančanin⁵

Quantum chemical calculation of magnetic moment distribution

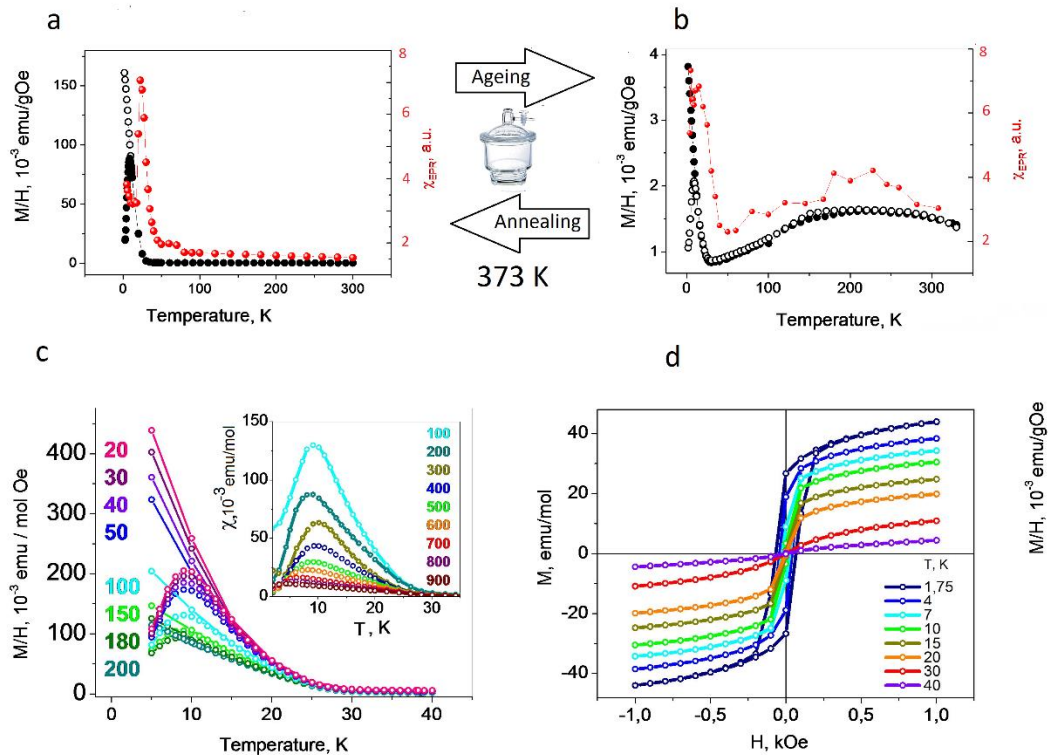


The scheme demonstrates the possibility for regulation of polarized the charge carriers by the electric field applied to the graphene ribbon

S. Dutta, K. Wakabayashi "Tuning Charge and Spin Excitations in Zigzag Edge Nanographene Ribbons" Scientific Reports, 2, 519 (2012)

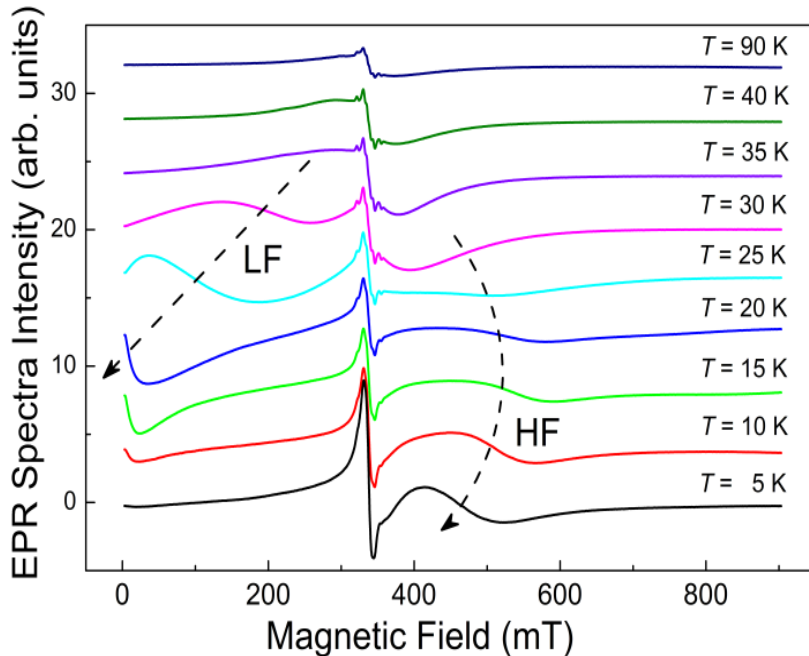


Magnetic properties C₂F



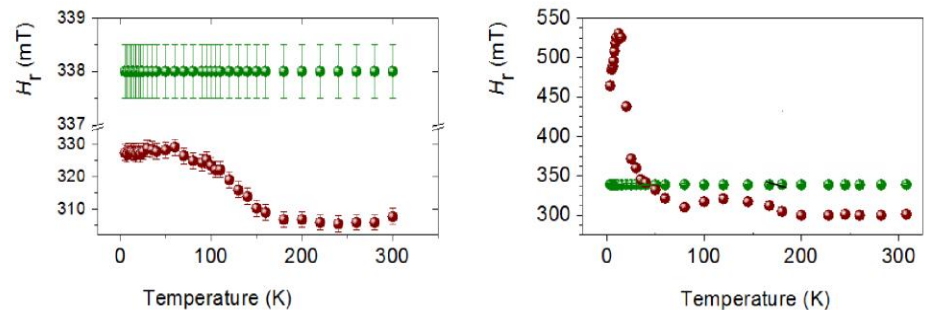
Temperature dependencies of magnetic susceptibility for *Tabby* graphenes, C₂F_x x ~1:
(a) pristine samples; **(b)** aged samples - open circles represent the ZFC, solid circles are the FC measurements, red symbols represent the double integrated intensity (the EPR susceptibility); **(c)** M(T) curves taken at different fields; **(d)** M(H) dependencies taken at different temperatures.

EPR study of C_2F



Temperature dependence of EPR spectra for the as prepared *Tabby* graphene, C_2F_x ($x \gg 1$) at $T < 100$ K. All spectra are recorded at the same experimental conditions: $\nu = 9.469$ GHz, incident microwave power 20 mW, 100 kHz magnetic field modulation amplitude 0.5 mT, receiver gain 10^4 . Spectra are shifted vertically for better presentation. Dashed arrows indicate changes in H_r^{broad} for low- and high-field components of the FMR signal on decreasing temperature

Resonance field positions H_r of the EPR signal vs temperature for the *Tabby* graphene C_2F_x : (a) fluorine content $x < 1$; (b) aged sample with $x \sim 1$; and (c) the same sample with $x \sim 1$ as prepared.



Tabby graphene: Dimensional magnetic crossover in fluorinated graphite

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Conclusion

The partially fluorinated graphite is perspective multifunctional material for application in electronics, optics, spintronics, sensors and many other.

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Thank you for attention!