

Grafeno: a física na ponta de um lápis?



Marcos A. Pimenta

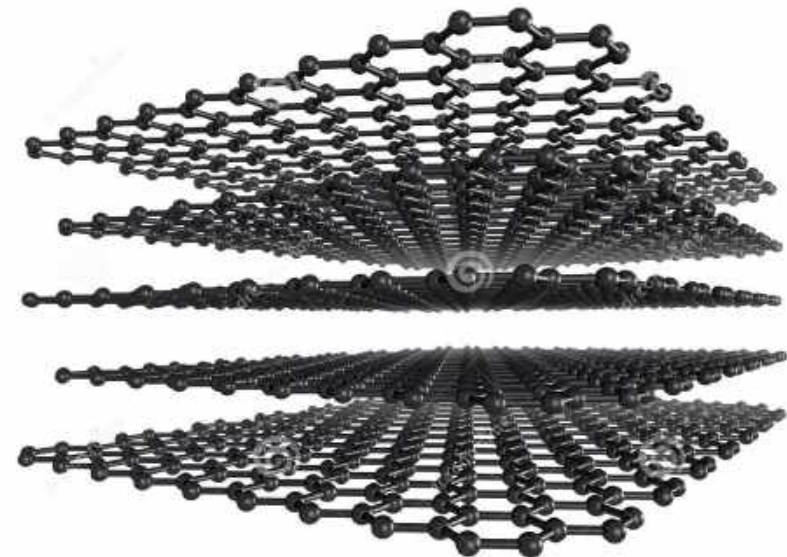
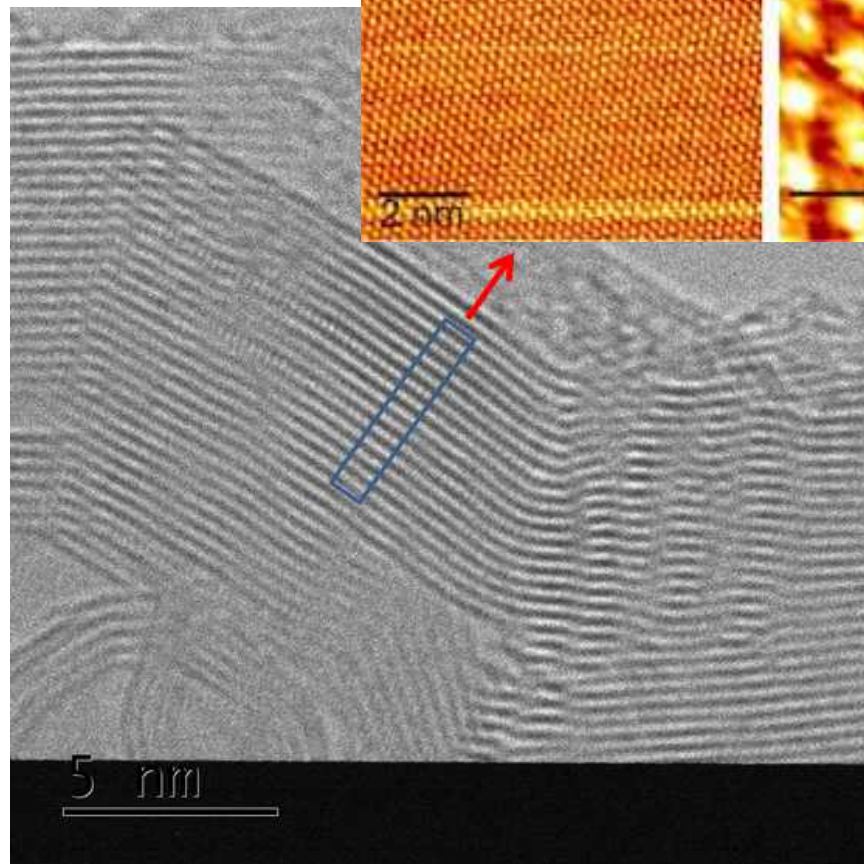
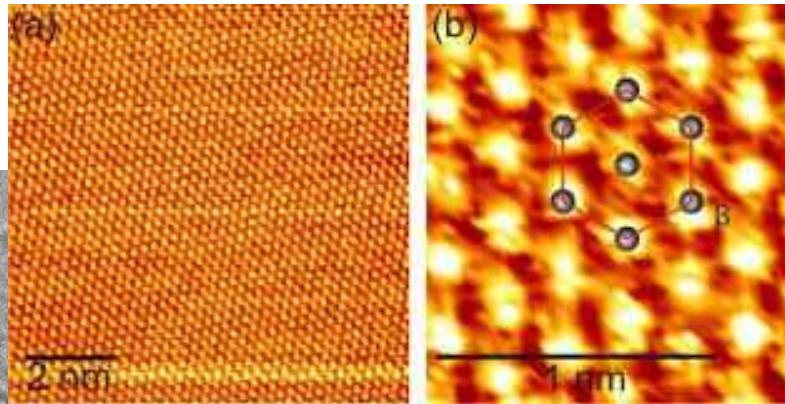
Departamento de Física, UFMG



O grafeno é uma folha de grafite de espessura atômica



O **Grafite** é formado por camadas de **átomos de carbono** dispostos numa estrutura hexagonal



O grafeno é uma única camada atômica formada por átomos de carbono

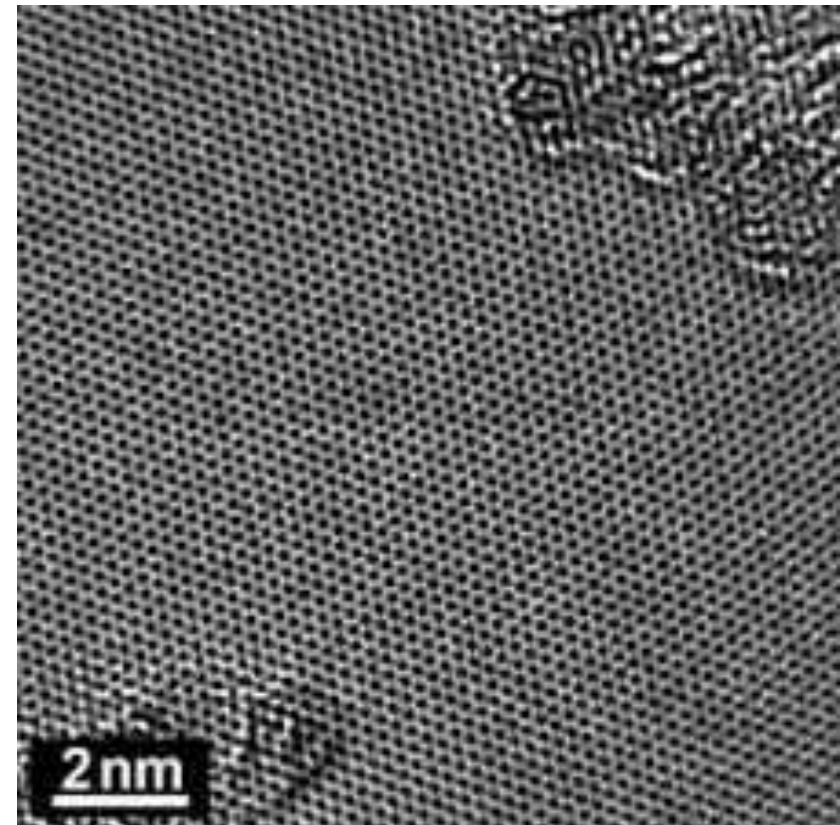
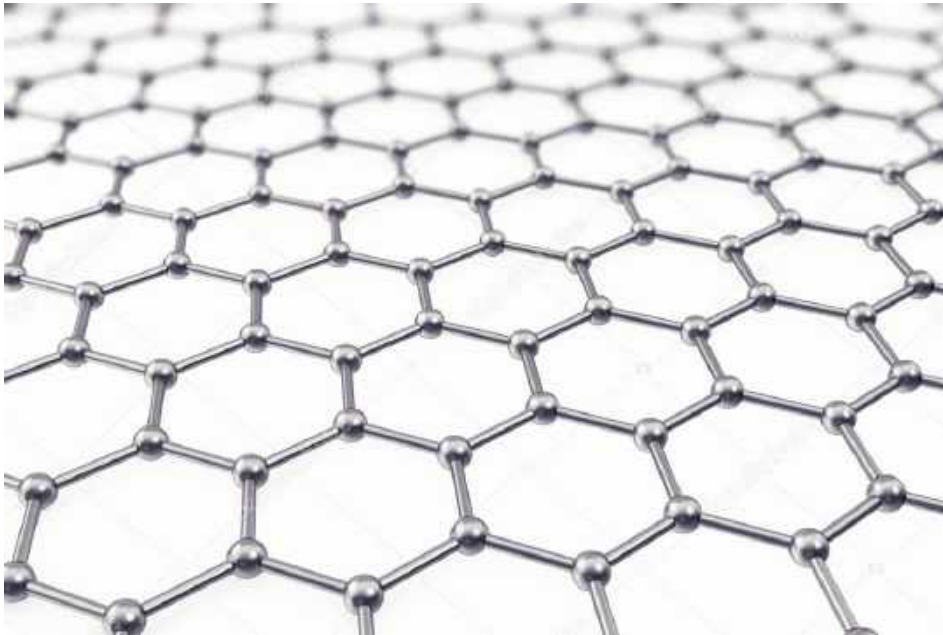
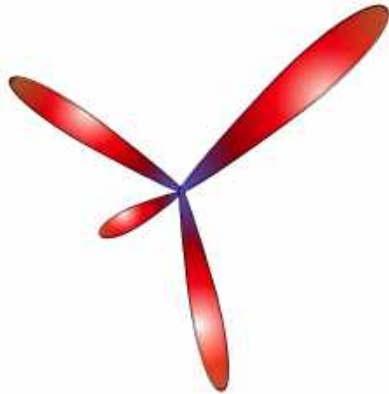


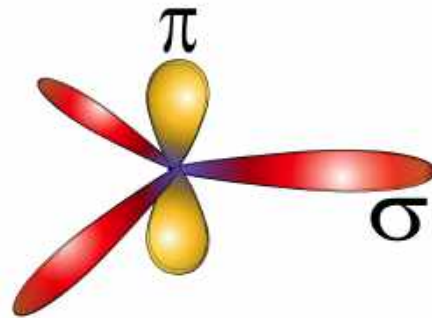
Imagem de microscopia eletrônica de alta resolução

Carbone – 6 électrons - $1s^2, 2s^2, 2p^2$

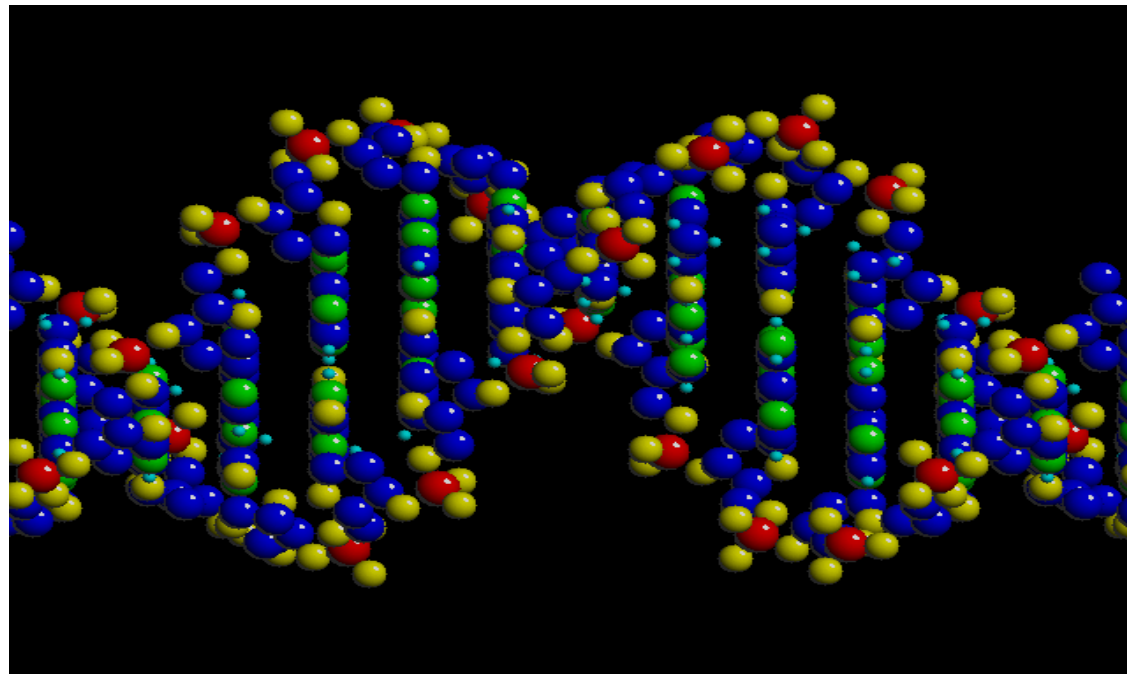
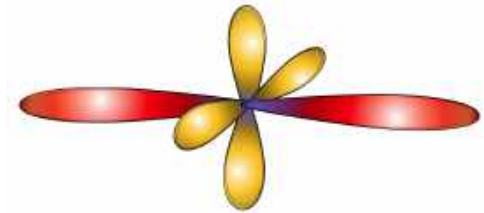
sp^3



sp^2



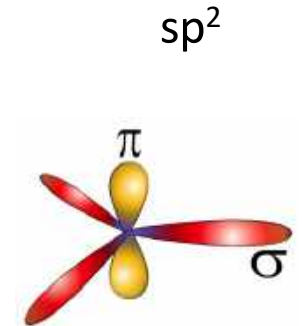
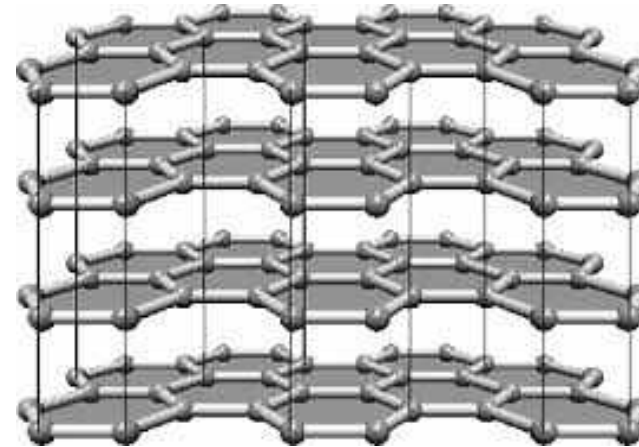
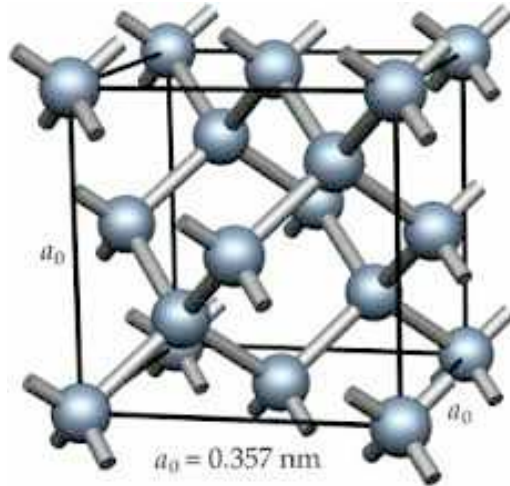
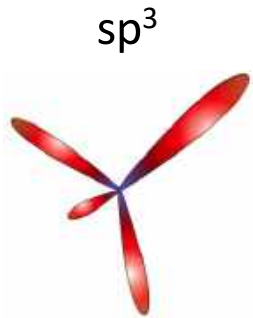
sp



Materiais de carbono

Diamante

Grafite



Mecânicas: o grafite é o material mais rígido e o diamante é o mais duro.

Térmicas: o diamante e o grafite têm a maior condutividade térmica, e apresentam o mais alto ponto de fusão.

Elétricas: o diamante é isolante e o grafite é condutor de eletricidade

O grafeno

 **Nobelprize.org**
The Official Web Site of the Nobel Prize

The Nobel Prize in Physics 2010
Andre Geim, Konstantin Novoselov



Photo: Sergeoni, Wikimedia Commons
Andre Geim



Photo: University of Manchester, UK
**Konstantin
Novoselov**

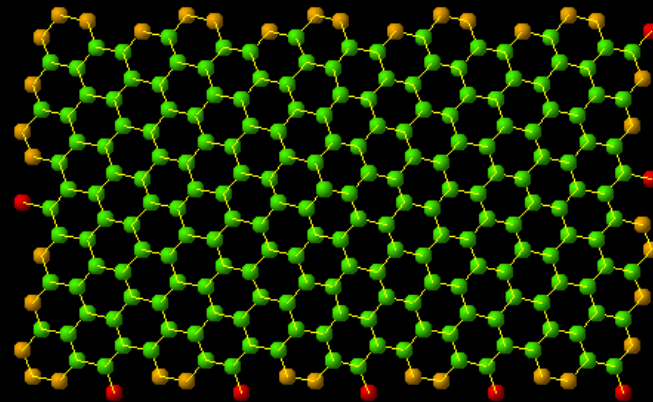
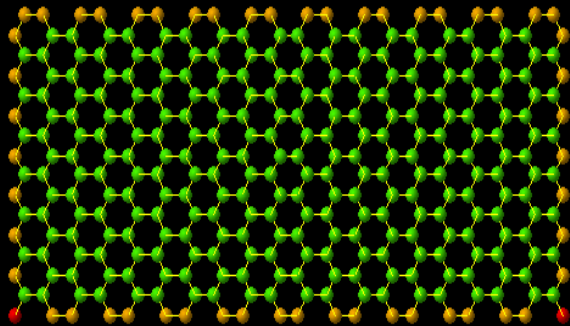


Nanotubo de Carbono

Sumio Iijima, *Nature*, 354, 56 (1991)



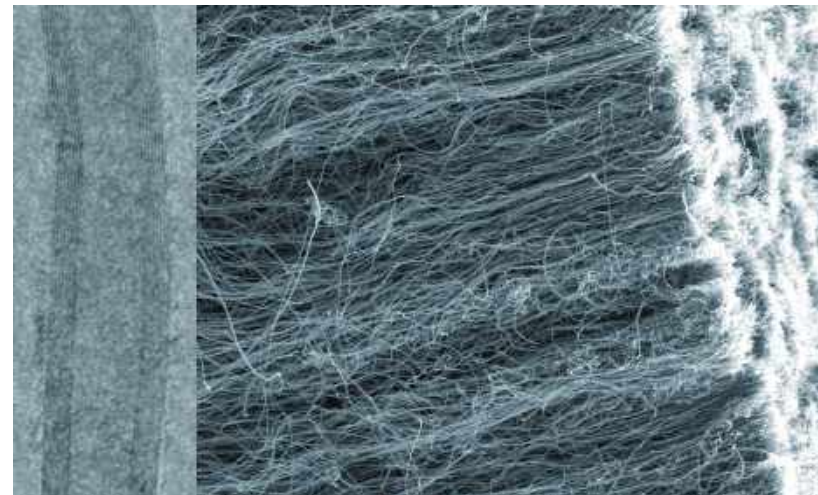
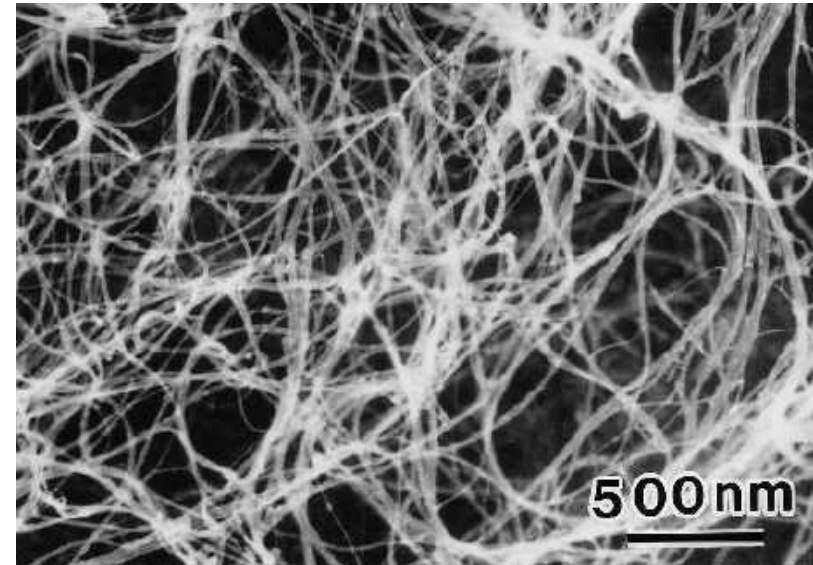
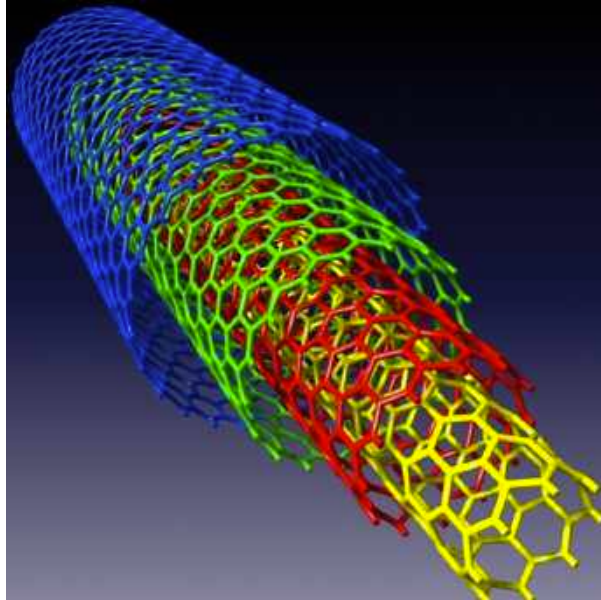
Grafeno enrolado na forma de um cilindro com diâmetro médio de 1 nm.



Os nanotubos podem ser metálicos ou semicondutores dependendo unicamente de como a folha de grafeno é enrolada.



Nanotubos de carbono (nanotubos de grafeno)

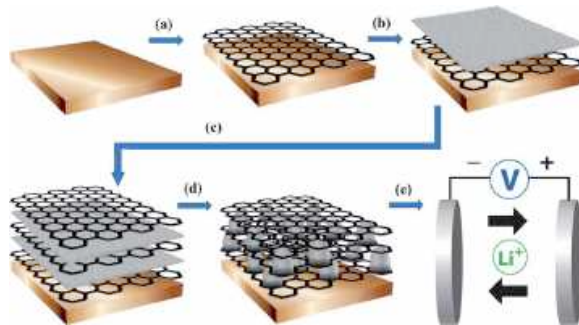


O grafeno é um material bi-dimensional

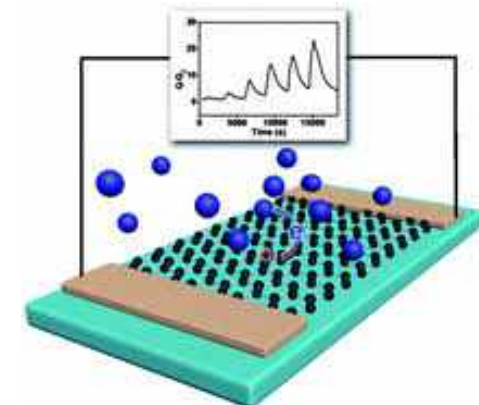
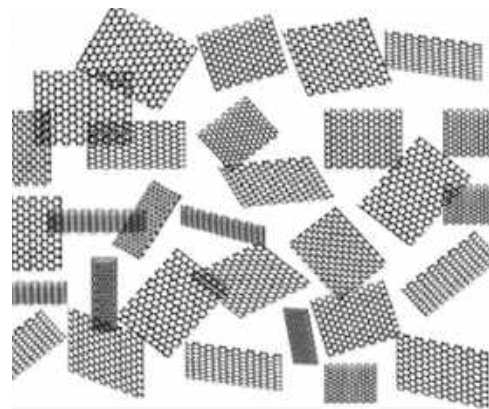
- Não tem volume
- Todos os átomos estão na superfície

1 g de grafeno tem a área de 1300 m²

- Misturas muito homogêneas
- Armanenamento de gases e cargas
- Sensores de gases, químicos e biológicos



Anodos de bateria de ion Li



Sensor de gases

Grafeno: fatos e mitos

MATERIALS SCIENCE

502 | NATURE | VOL 562 | 25 OCTOBER 2018

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The war on fake graphene

The material graphene has a vast number of potential applications – but a survey of commercially available graphene samples reveals that research could be undermined by the poor quality of the available material.

Solution in fight against fake graphene

Date:

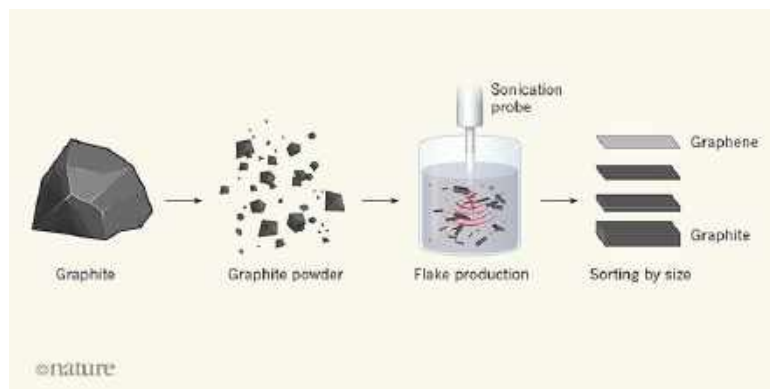
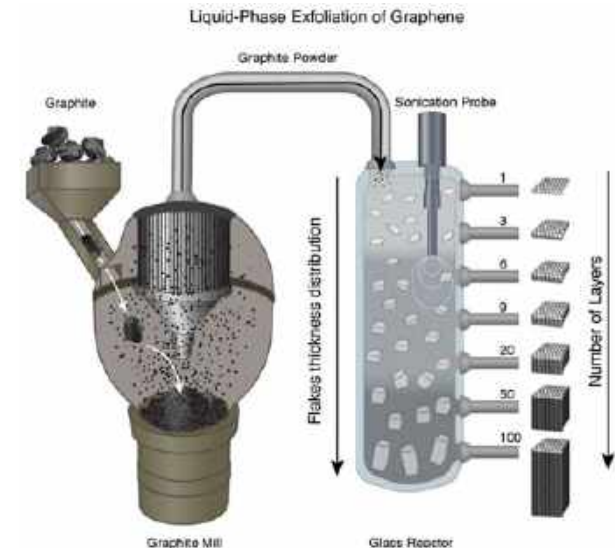
November 13, 2018

Source:

National University of Singapore

Summary:

A new study has uncovered a major problem - a lack of graphene production standards has led to many cases of poor quality products from suppliers. Such practices can impede the progress of research that depend fundamentally on the use of high-quality graphene.



Oct 09, 2018

Beware the fake graphene

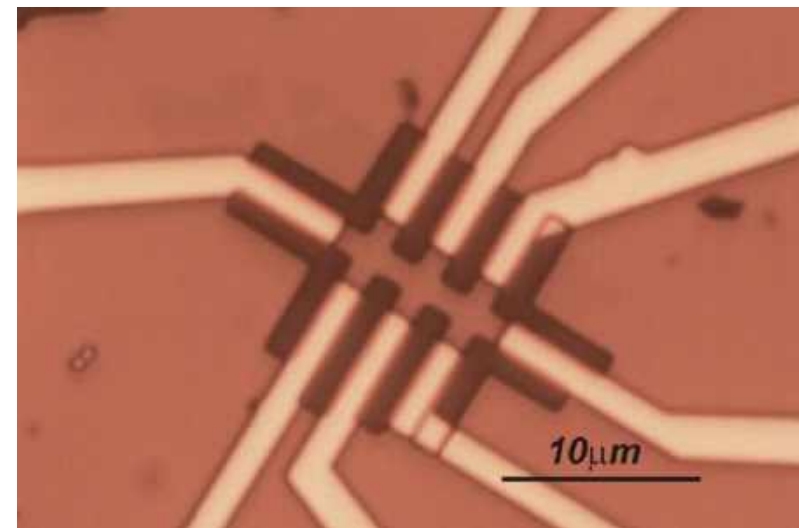
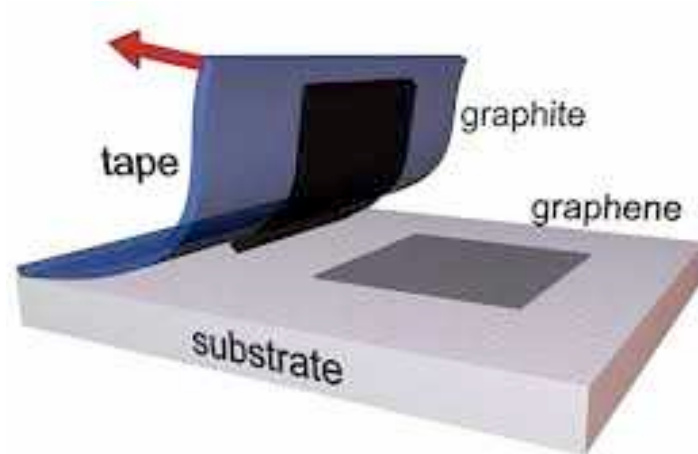
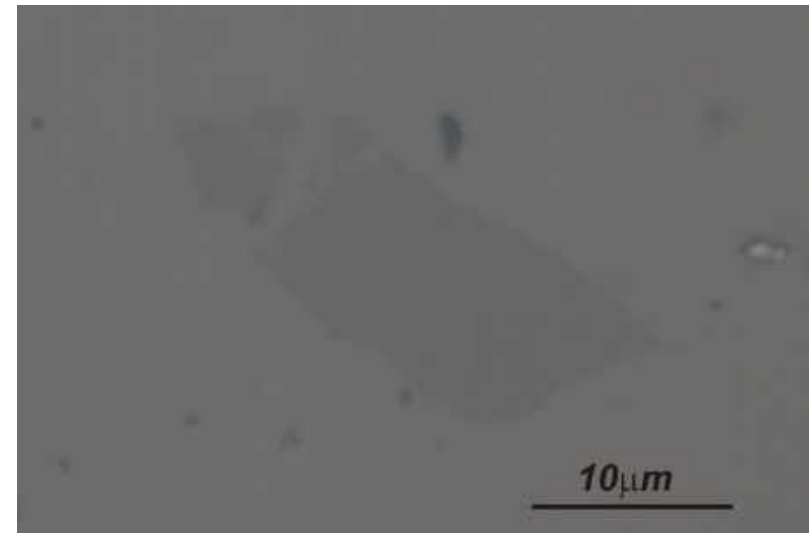
(*Nanowerk Spotlight*) Peter Bøggild over at DTU just published an interesting opinion piece in *Nature* titled "The war on fake graphene".

The piece refers to a paper published in *Advanced Materials* ("The Worldwide Graphene Flake Production") that studied graphene purchased from 60 producers around the world.

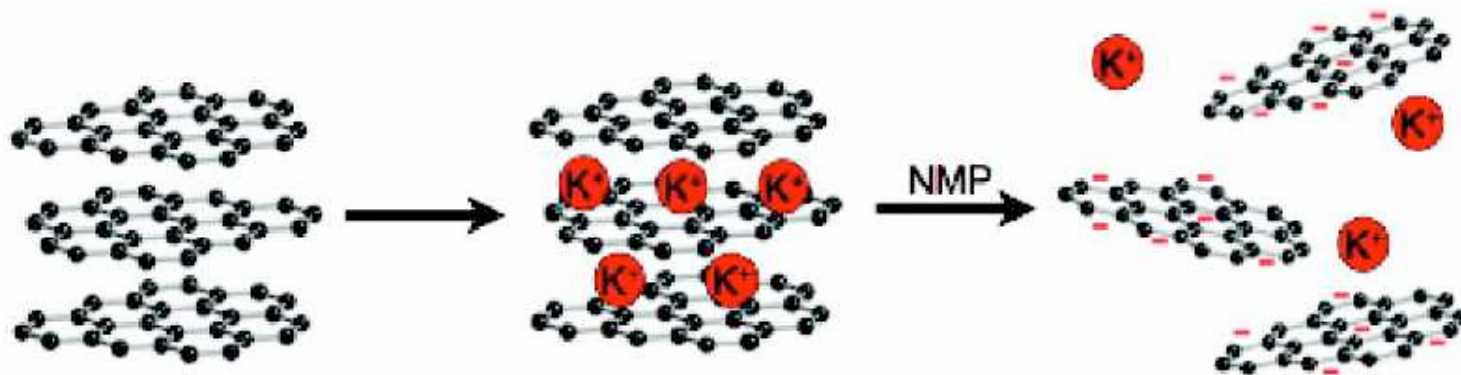
Como produzir o grafeno?

Grafeno: esfoliação mecânica de grafite

Novoselov e Geim, 2004



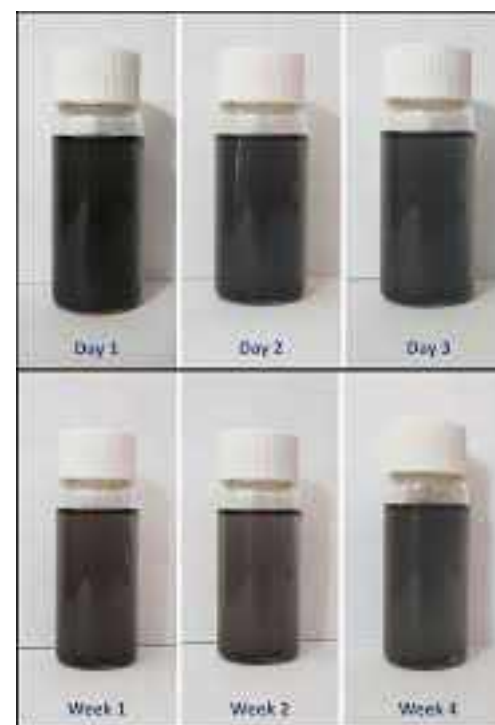
Grafeno: esfoliação química de grafite



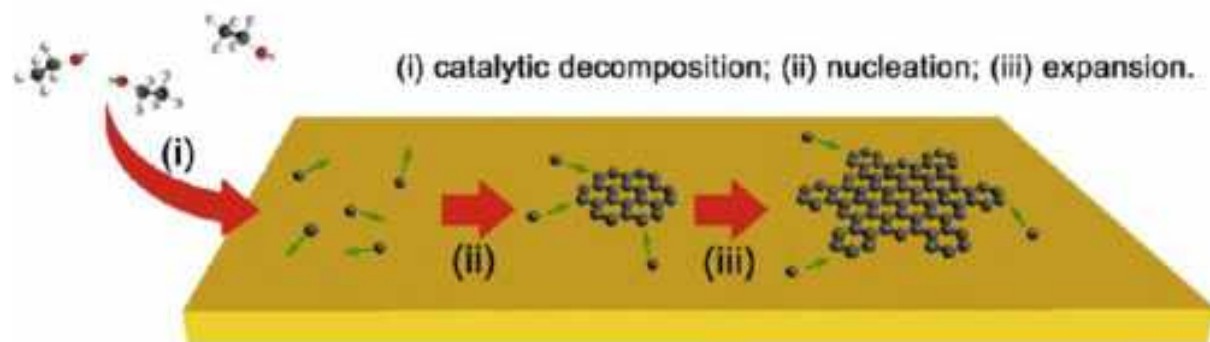
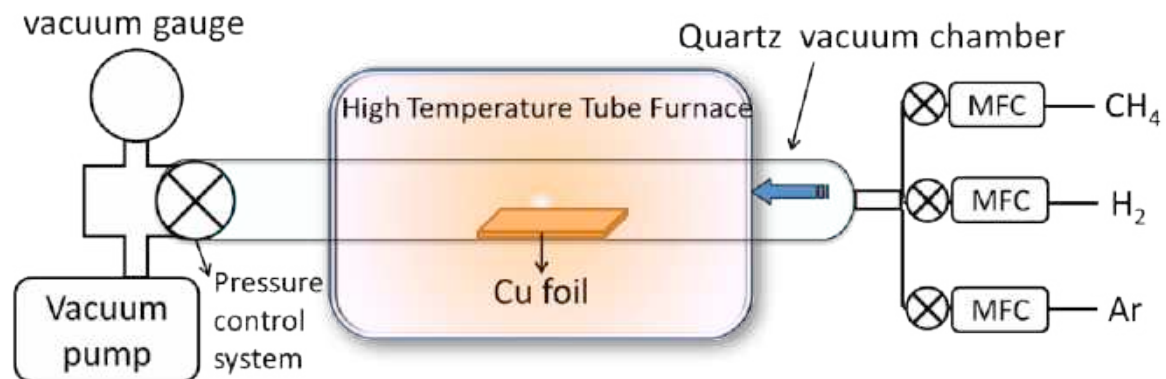
Esfoliação química



Tensão de cisalhamento



Produção de grafeno por deposição química da fase vapor (CVD)



Produção de nanotubos de carbono na UFMG

2000



Prof. Luiz Orlando Ladeira
Produção de nanotubos por arco elétrico.

2003



Produção de nanotubos por CVD.

2017

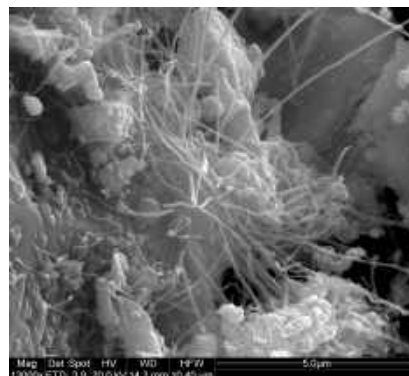
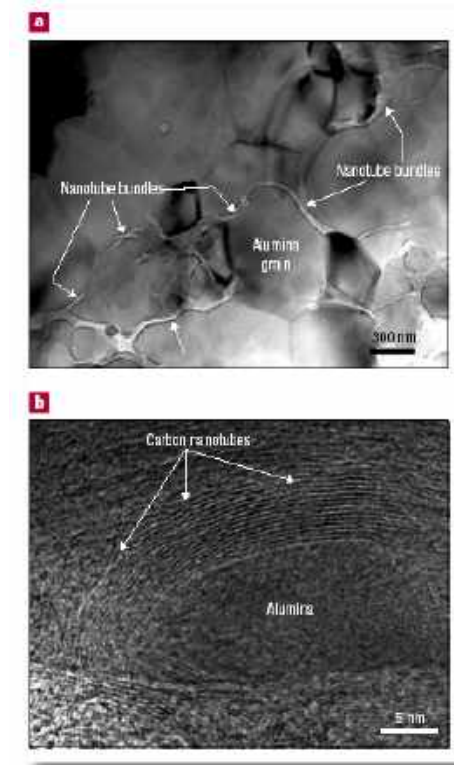
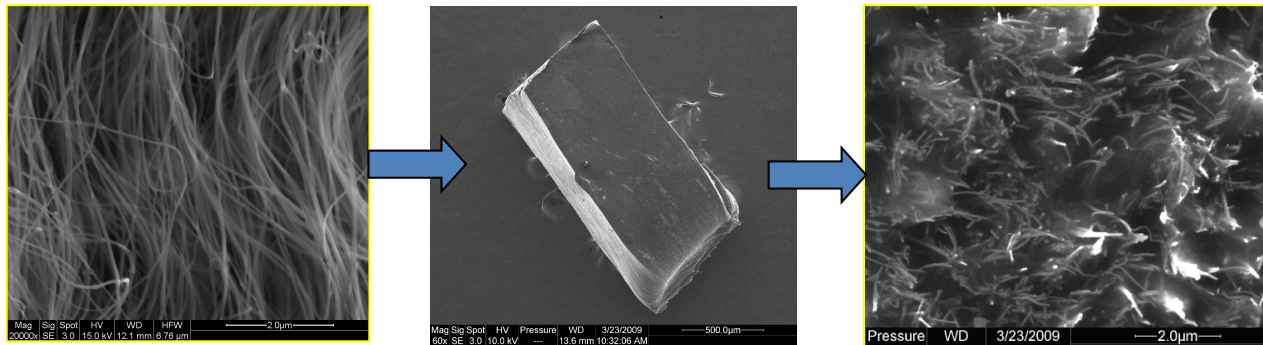


Para que serve o grafeno?

Aplicações

- **Eletrônicas:** Alta mobilidade eletrônica, baixo ruído, frequências de 100 GHz, sensores, eletrônica analógica
- **Ópticas:** filmes condutores transparentes, absorvedores saturáveis
- **Mecânicas:** materiais compósitos rígidos e resistentes, NEMS sensores de pressão
- **Térmicas:** aumento da condutividade térmica de materiais compósitos
- **Energia:** supercapacitores, baterias

Nanocompósitos: mistura de grafeno ou nanotubos com materiais convencionais (polímeros, cerâmicas, etc.) propriedades mecânicas, térmicas, elétricas, etc.

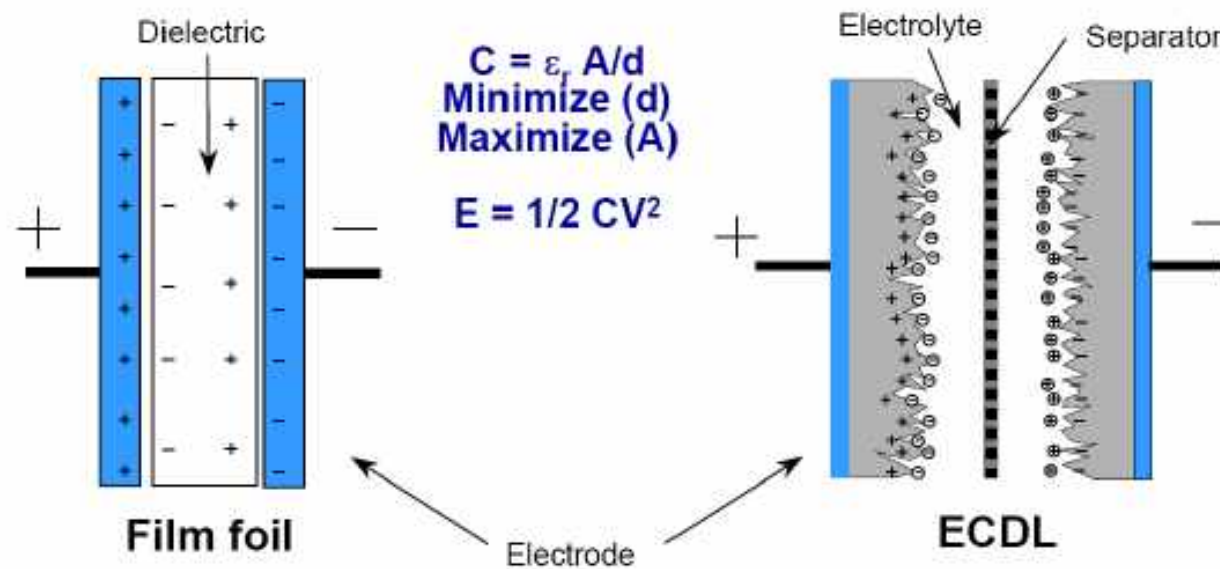


	Aço	Grafeno
E(GPa)	200	1000
T(GPa)	0.4	130

Grafeno em super e ultra capacitores

Ultracapacitors are:

- A 100-year-old technology, enhanced by modern materials
- Based on polarization of an electrolyte, high surface area electrodes and extremely small charge separation
- Known as Electrochemical Double Layer Capacitors and Supercapacitors



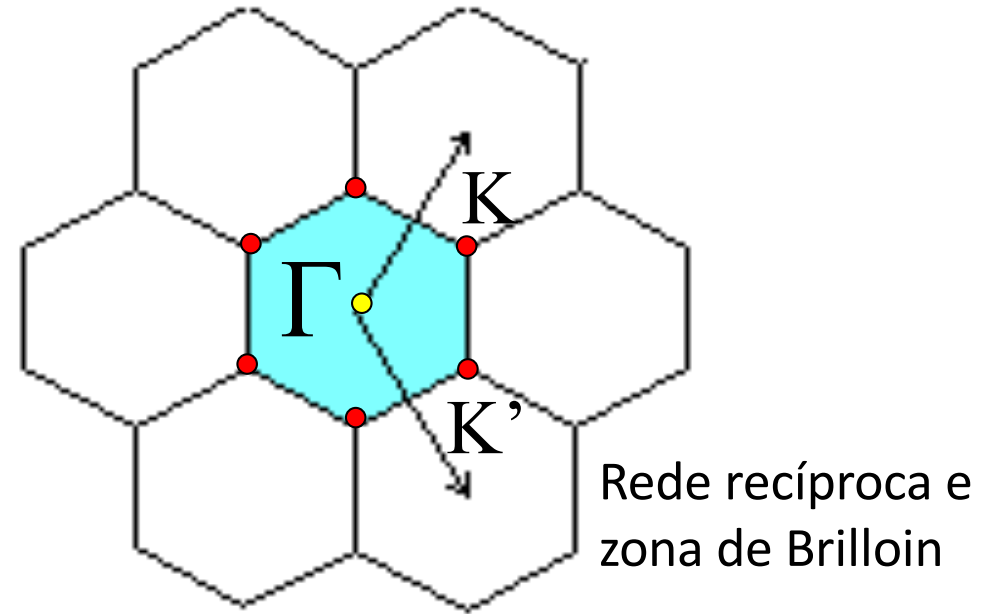
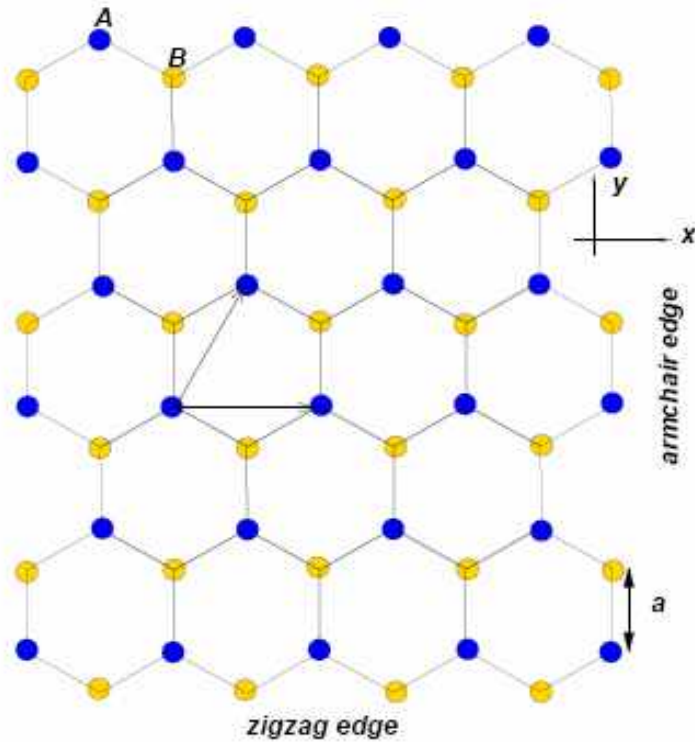
Adapted from Maxwell ppt ieee.scv Jan2005



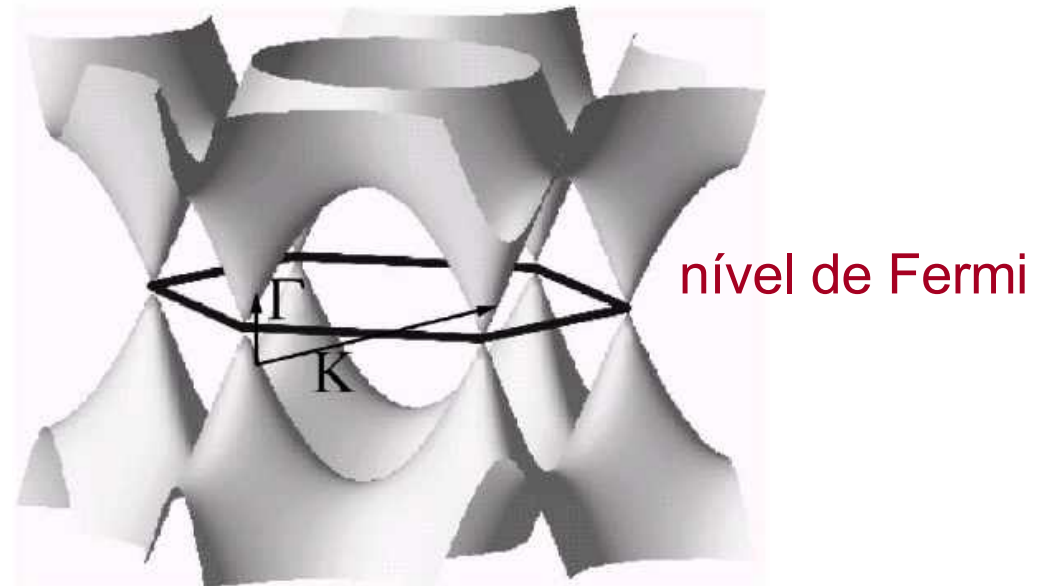
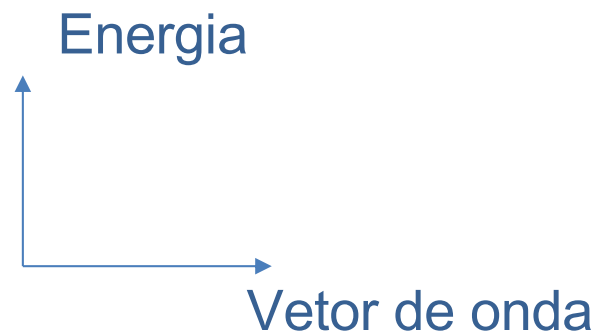
Os elétrons no grafeno

Bandas de energia dos eletrons no grafeno

Rede cristalina



Rede recíproca e zona de Brillouin



Cada camada de grafeno absorve 2,3% da luz

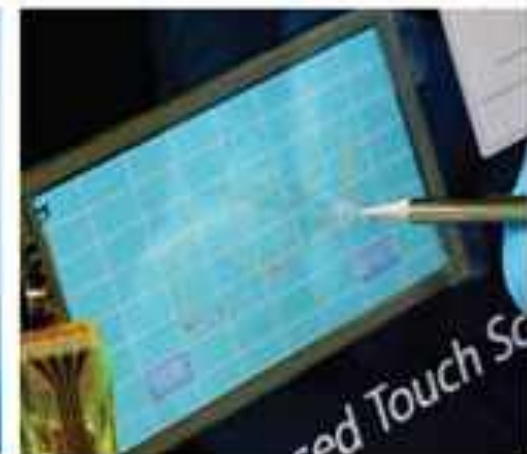
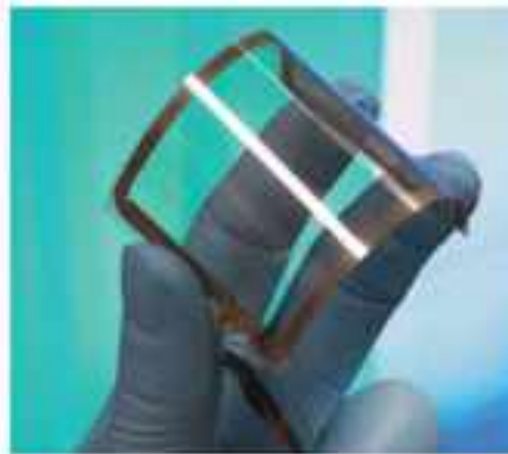
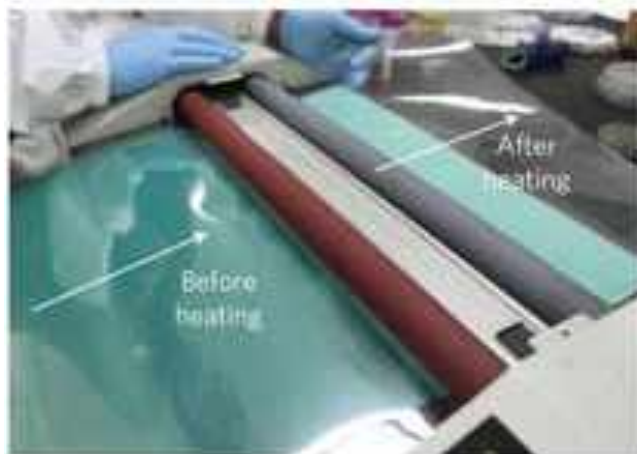


$$\pi \alpha \approx 2.3\%$$

$$\alpha = \frac{e^2}{\hbar c} = \frac{1}{137}$$

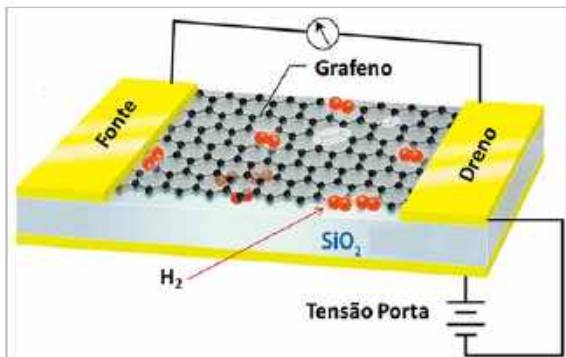
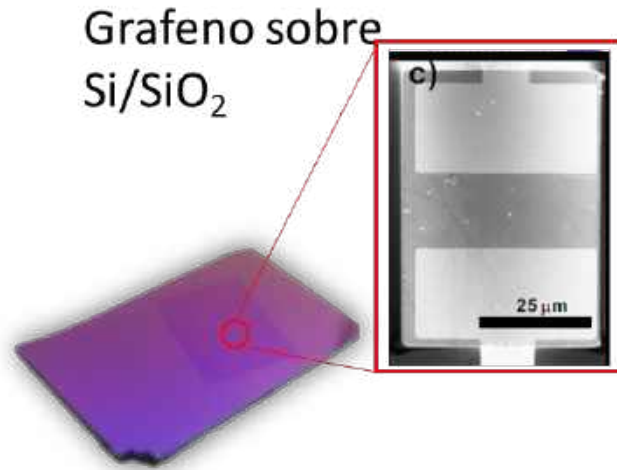
Constante de estrutura fina

Eletrodos condutores transparentes

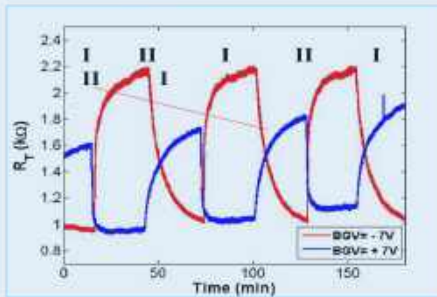


Sensores de gases de grafeno

Rodrigo G. Lacerda e colaboradores (UFMG)

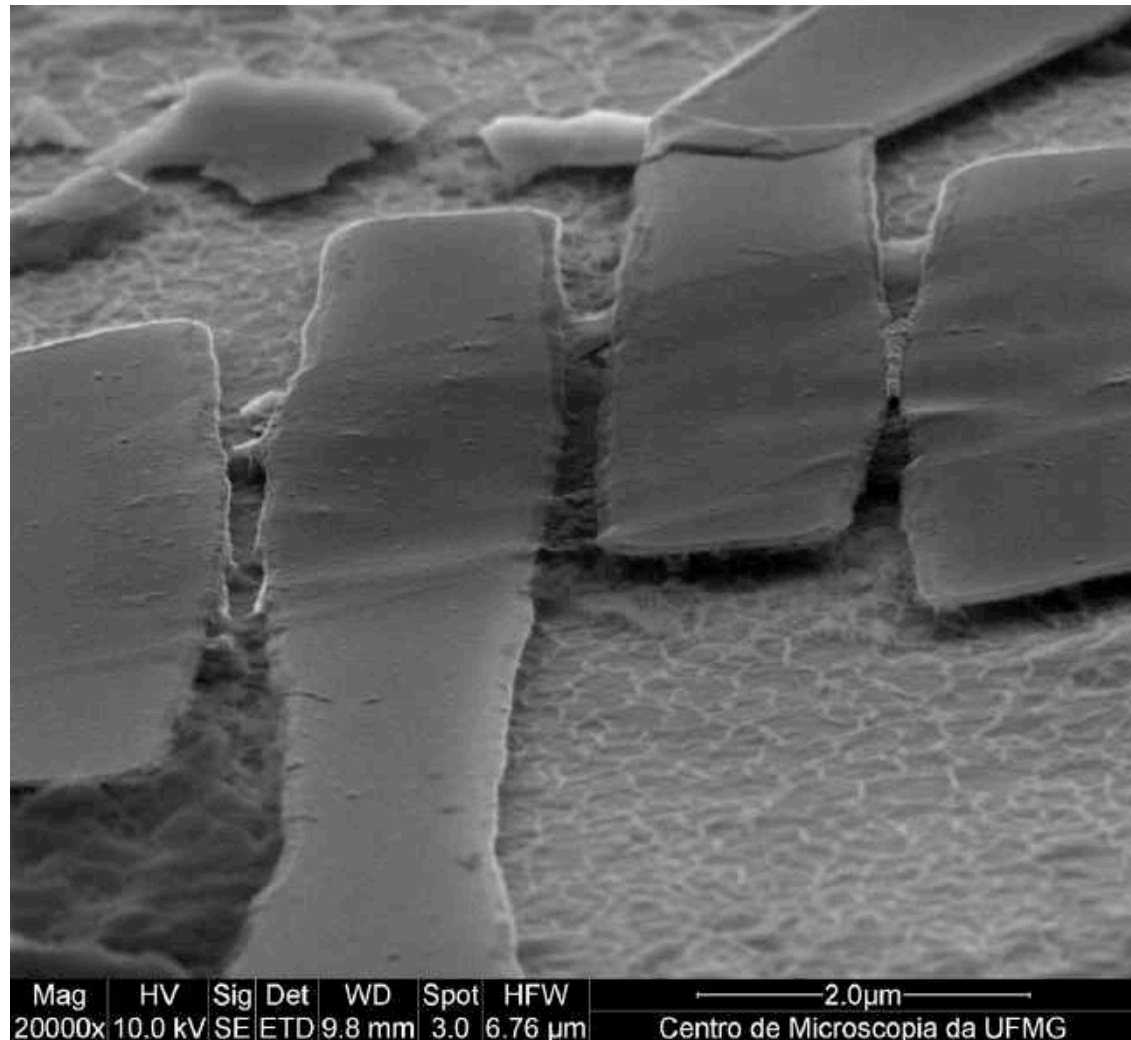


Sensor de H₂

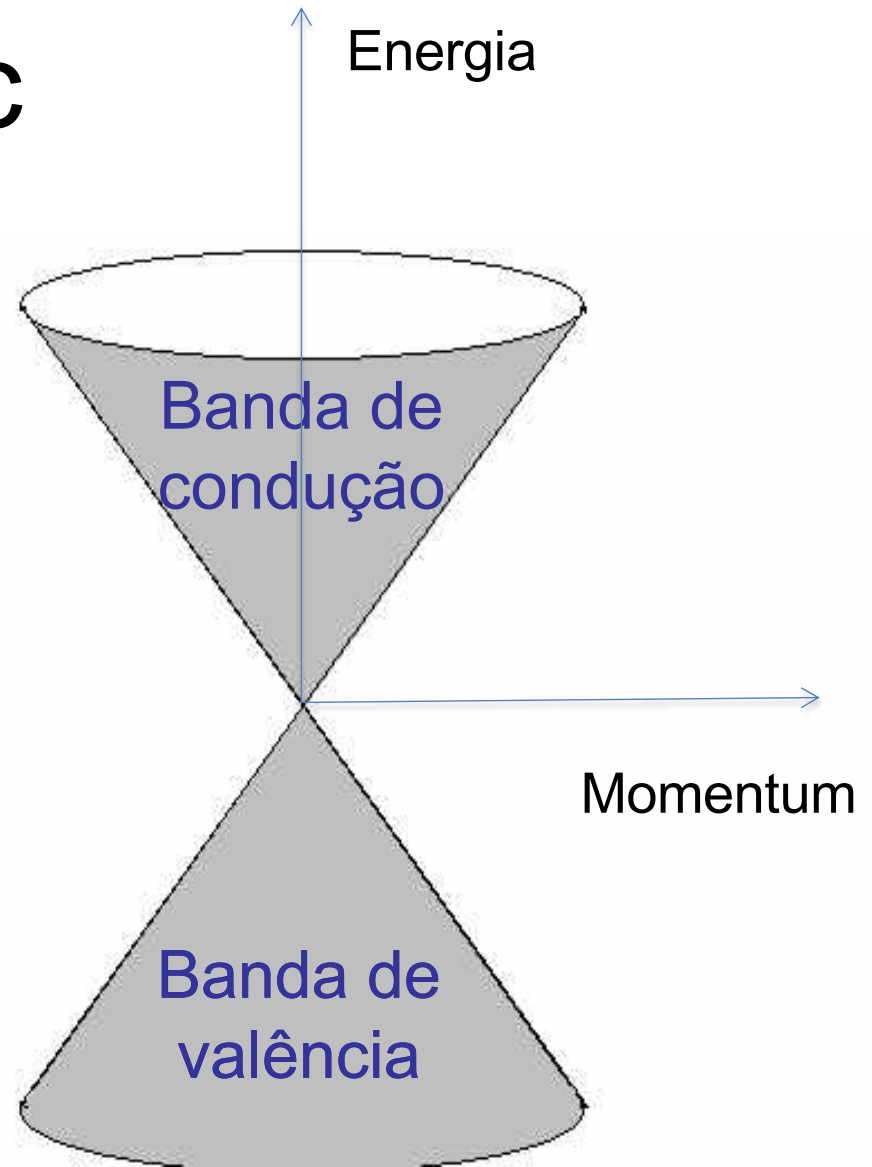
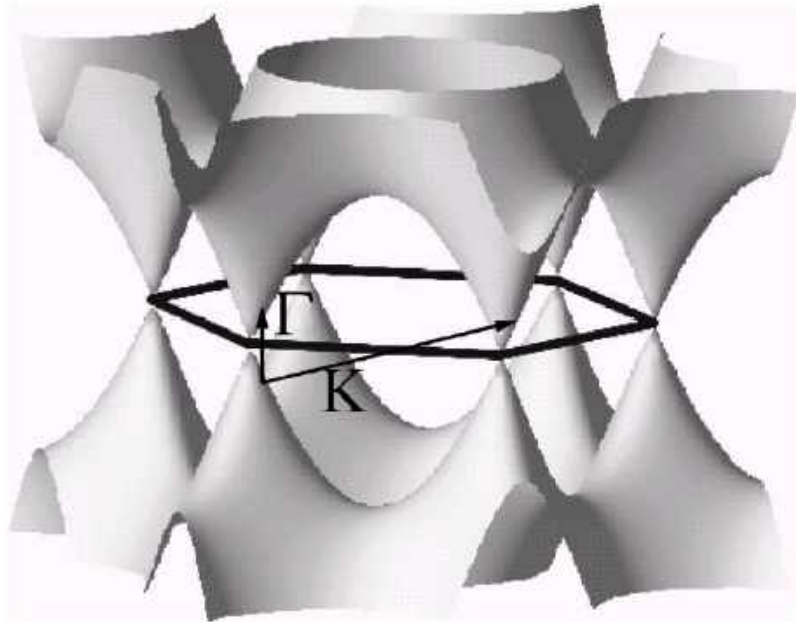


I - Argon
II - H₂ Exposure

PATENTE: BR 10 2016 027167 3



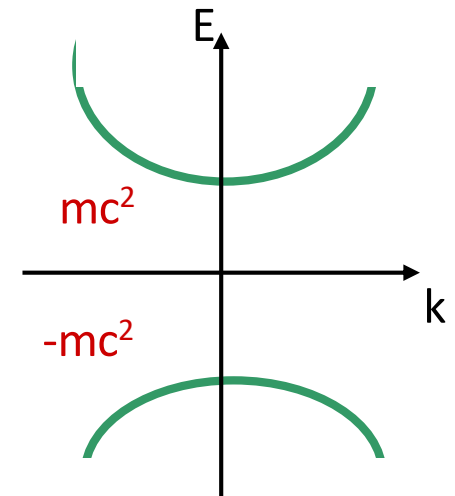
O Cone de Dirac



Equação de Dirac: partícula spin 1/2

$$\begin{bmatrix} mc^2 & 0 & c\hbar k_z & c\hbar(k_x - ik_y) \\ 0 & mc^2 & c\hbar(k_x + ik_y) & -c\hbar k_z \\ c\hbar k_z & c\hbar(k_x - ik_y) & mc^2 & 0 \\ c\hbar(k_x + ik_y) & -c\hbar k_z & 0 & mc^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \Psi \\ \bar{\Psi} \\ \Phi \\ \bar{\Phi} \end{pmatrix} = E \begin{pmatrix} \Psi \\ \bar{\Psi} \\ \Phi \\ \bar{\Phi} \end{pmatrix}$$

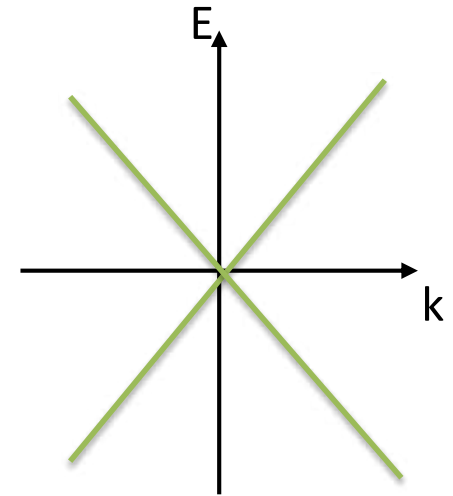
$$E = \pm \sqrt{m^2 c^4 + \hbar^2 k^2 c^2}$$



Equação de Dirac: partícula spin 1/2

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & c\hbar(k_x - ik_y) \\ 0 & 0 & c\hbar(k_x + ik_y) & 0 \\ 0 & c\hbar(k_x - ik_y) & 0 & 0 \\ c\hbar(k_x + ik_y) & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \Psi \\ \bar{\Psi} \\ \Phi \\ \bar{\Phi} \end{pmatrix} = E \begin{pmatrix} \Psi \\ \bar{\Psi} \\ \Phi \\ \bar{\Phi} \end{pmatrix}$$

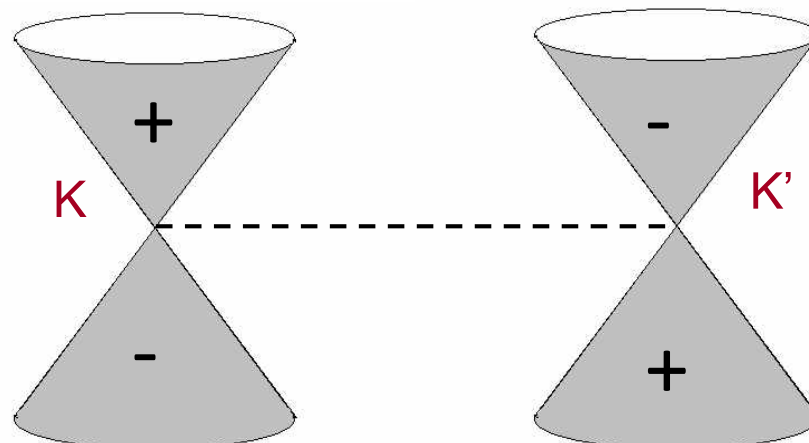
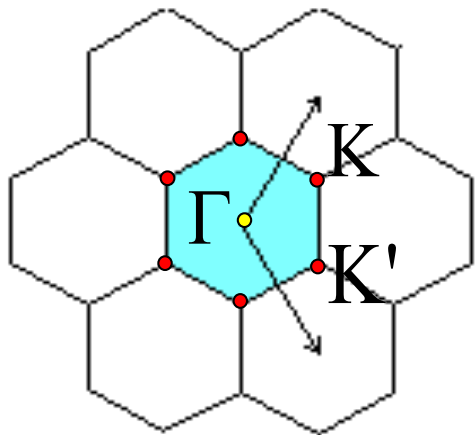
$$E = \pm c \hbar k$$



Monocamada de grafeno

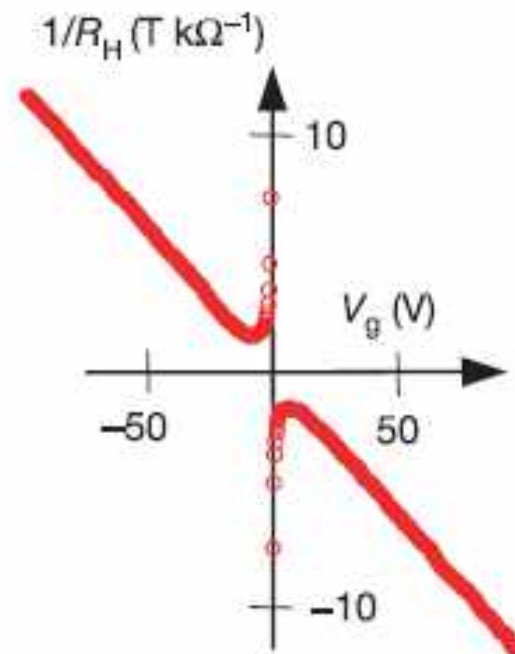
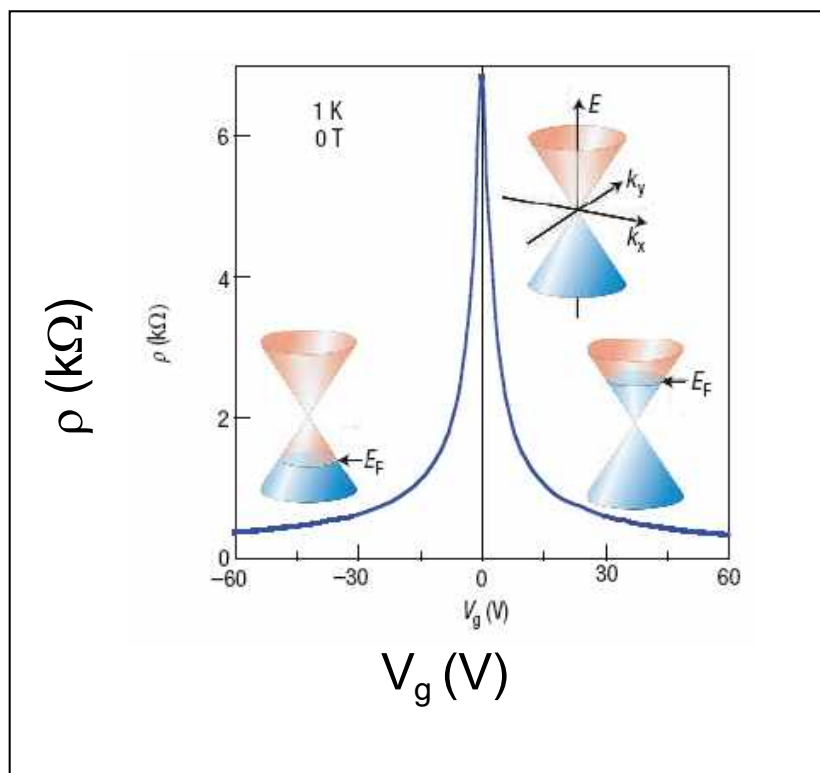
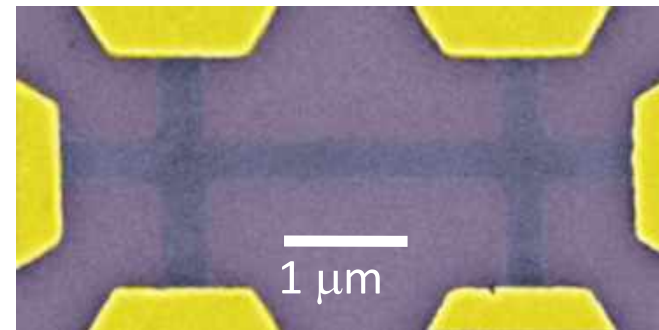
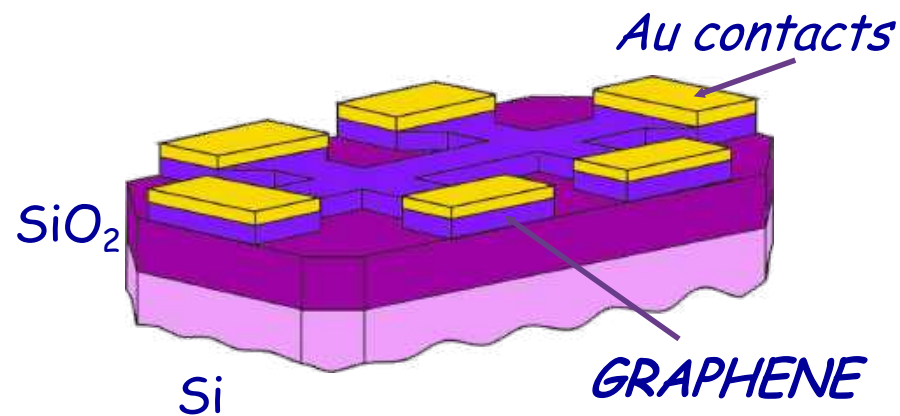
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & v_F \hbar (k_x - ik_y) \\ 0 & 0 & v_F \hbar (k_x + ik_y) & 0 \\ 0 & v_F \hbar (k_x - ik_y) & 0 & 0 \\ v_F \hbar (k_x + ik_y) & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \Psi_A^K \\ \Psi_B^K \\ \Psi_A^{K'} \\ \Psi_B^{K'} \end{pmatrix} = E \begin{pmatrix} \Psi_A^K \\ \Psi_B^K \\ \Psi_A^{K'} \\ \Psi_B^{K'} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$E = \pm v_F \hbar k$$



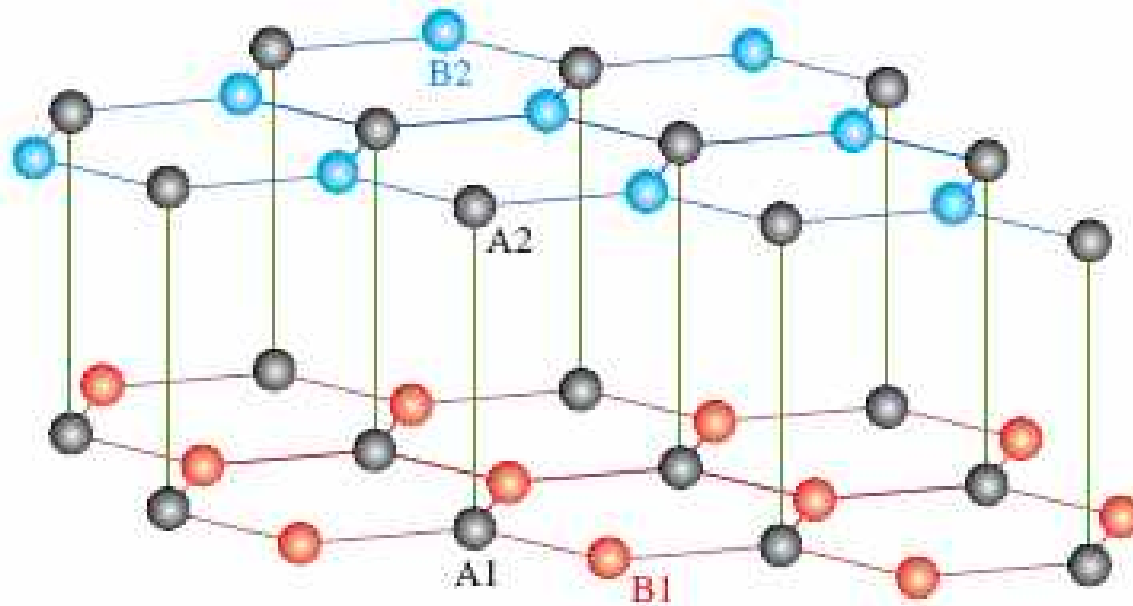
Time inversion symmetry

Dispositivos eletrônicos de grafeno

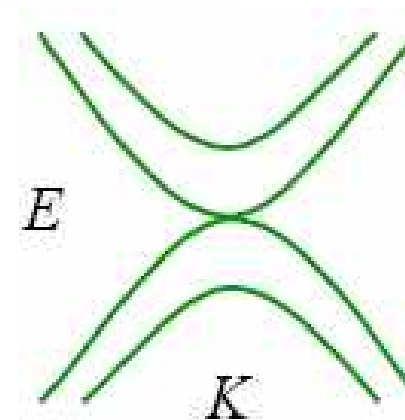


Novoselov et al, Science **306**, 666 (2004)

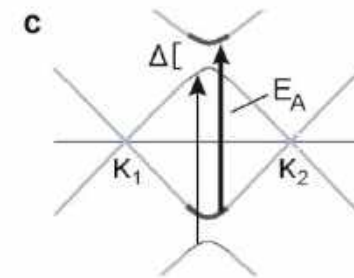
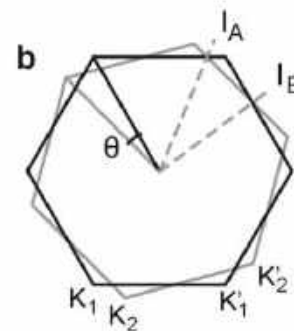
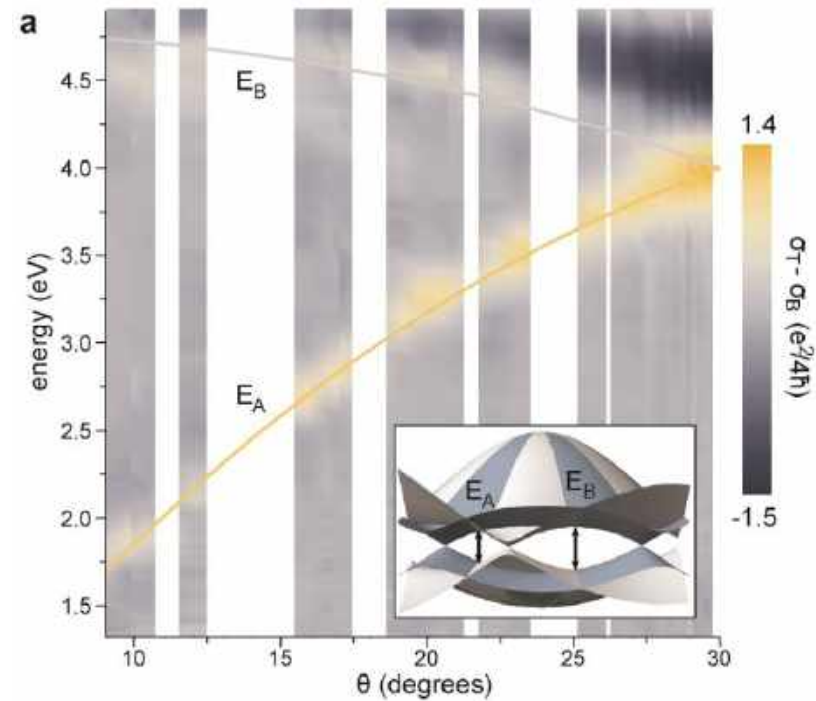
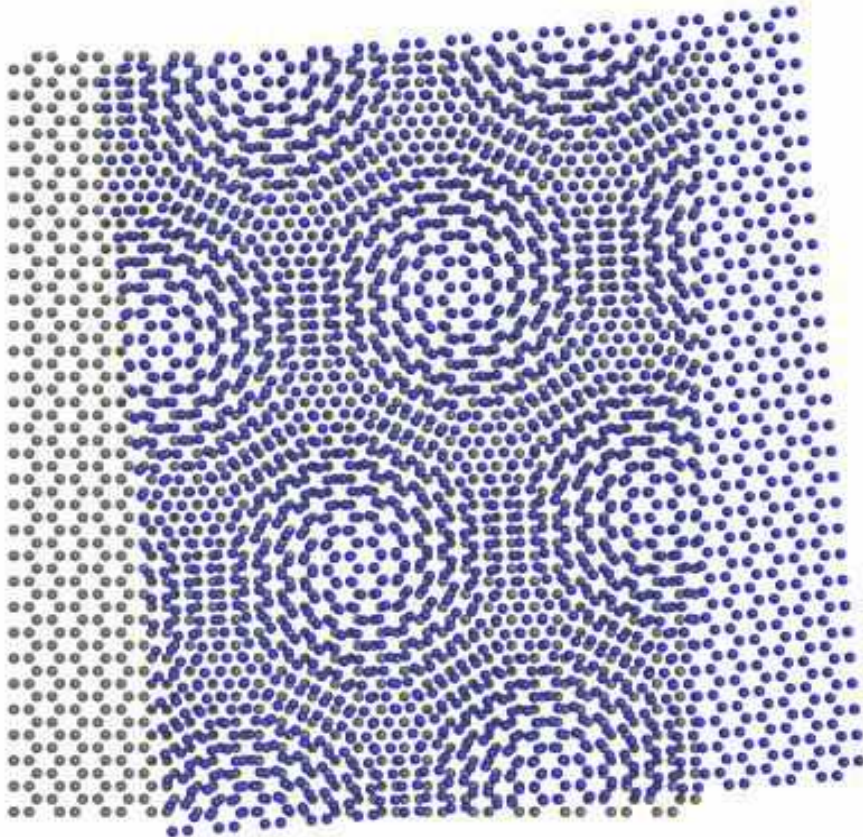
Bicamada de grafeno



$$H = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}(k_x - ik_y)^2 \\ -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}(k_x + ik_y)^2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



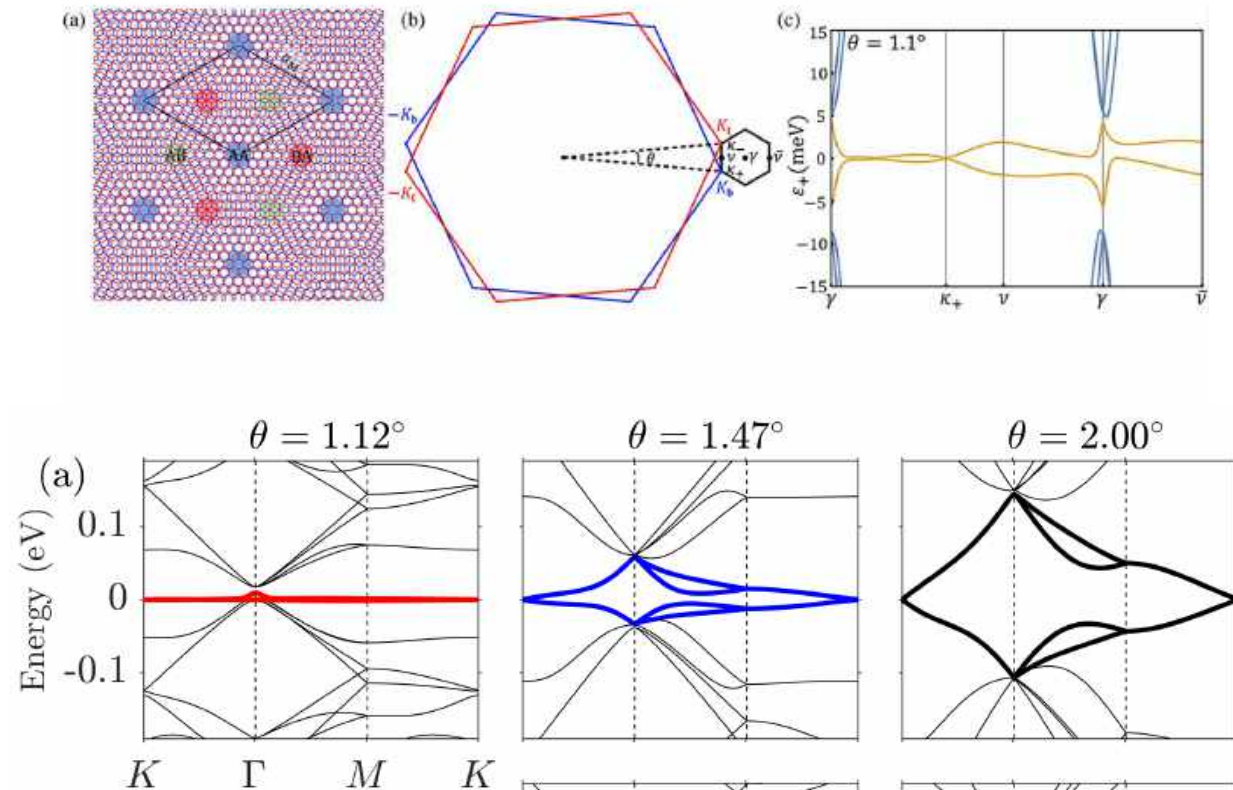
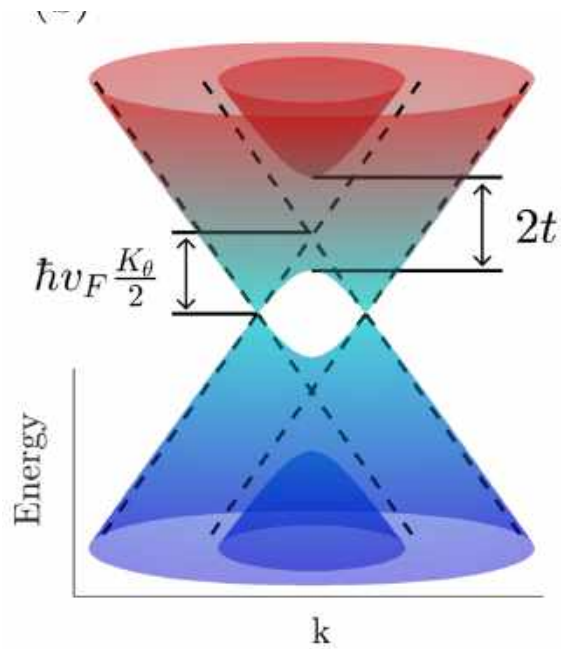
Bicamadas de grafeno rodadas (Twisted bilayer graphene)



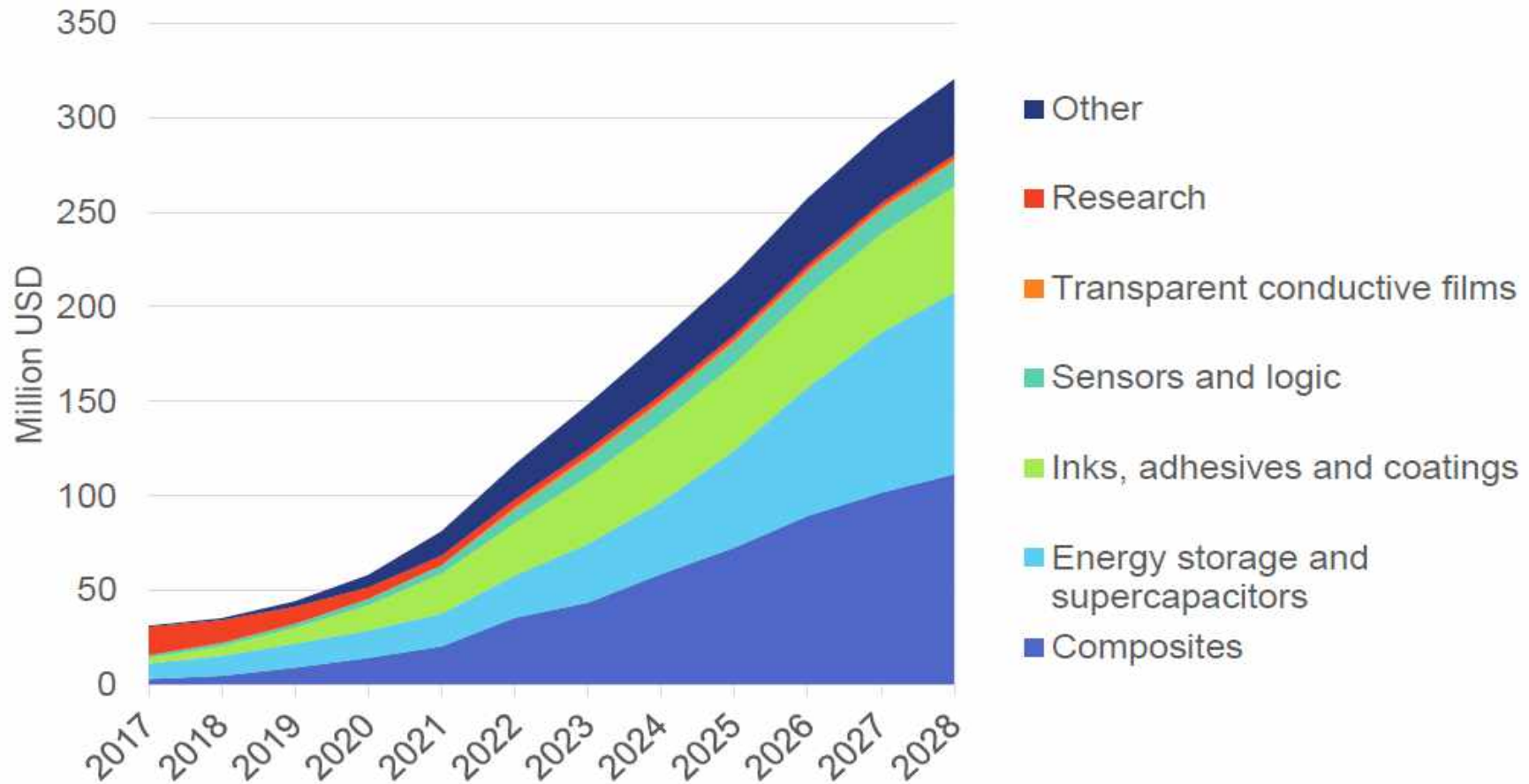
Supercondutividade em bicamadas de grafeno rodadas de um ângulo mágico

P. Jarillo-Herrero

[Nature](#) volume 556, pages43–50(2018)

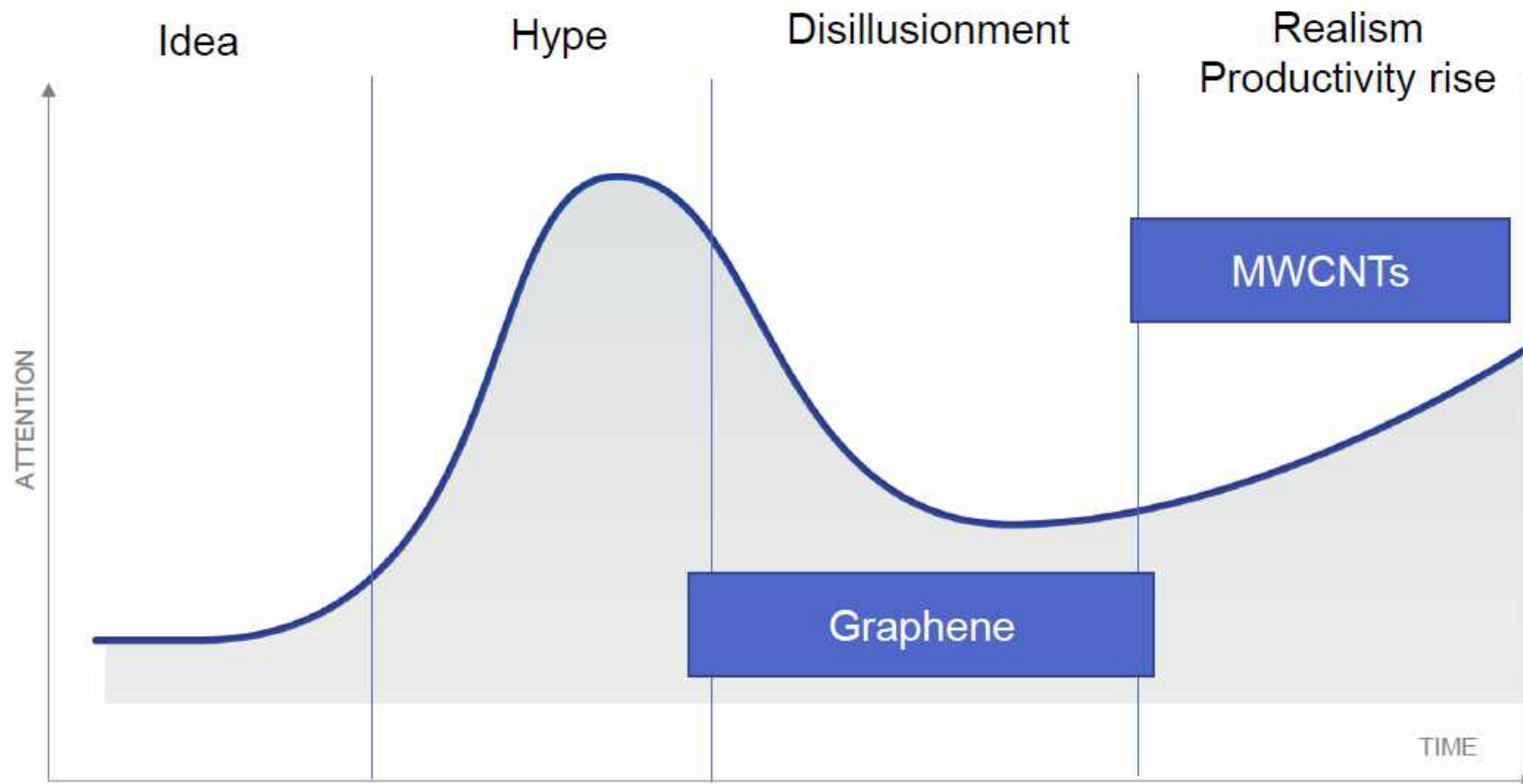


Previsão de receita para grafeno nos próximos 10 anos



Source: IDTechEx

A curva da indústria do Grafeno e dos nanotubos




Source: IDTechEx

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CENTRO DE
TECNOLOGIA EM
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QUEM SOMOS

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Hállen Daniel
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Rodrigo Lavall
Departamento de Química

CT EM NÚMEROS

R\$ 42,8 milhões captados

25 patentes depositadas
em nanomateriais

+50 colaboradores

+200 formações de
pós-graduação em
área

+18 anos de experiê
Nanotubos e 9 anos em
Grafeno



CTNANO - FRENTES DE ATUAÇÃO





Laboratório de Síntese de Nanomateriais - Nanotubos



Laboratório de Síntese de Nanomateriais - Grafeno



Laboratório de Química



Laboratório de Polímeros

SEGURANÇA, MEIO AMBIENTE E SAÚDE



Atuação

Estudos de nanoecotoxicologia, Monitoramento da dispersão de nanomateriais, Desenvolvimento de protocolos para uso de nanomateriais, Análise do ciclo de vida dos produtos.



Aplicações & Benefícios

- Gestão de risco no desenvolvimento de produtos utilizando nanomateriais;
- Garantir a segurança dos colaboradores ao atuar com nanomateriais;
- Manter o Centro atualizado em relação às melhores práticas de segurança utilizadas no mundo;
- Prestação de serviços para diversos setores industriais.

CARACTERIZAÇÃO E METROLOGIA



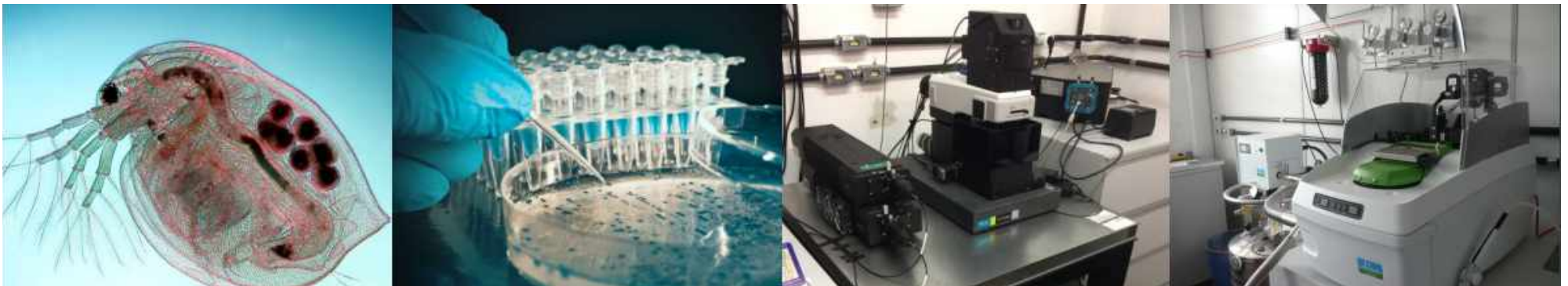
Atuação

Análises metrológicas de nanomateriais: caracterizações espectroscópicas (Raman, FTIR, UV/VIS), térmicas (TG, DSC), mecânicas, elétricas, reológicas (DMA), Morfológicas (AFM, MEV), dentre outras.

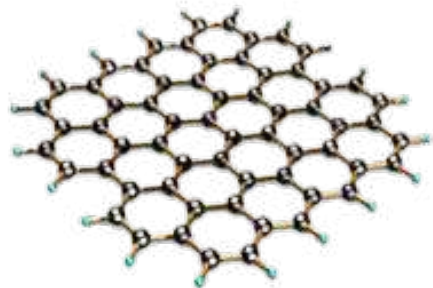
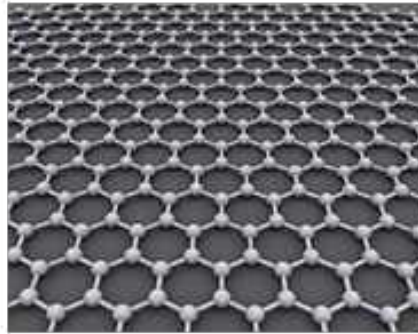


Aplicações & Benefícios

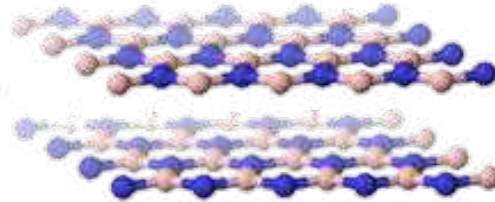
- Garantir o controle de qualidade dos materiais e a confiabilidade dos resultados;
- Metrologia de todas as pesquisas realizadas no CTNano;
- Prestação de serviços para diversos setores industriais.



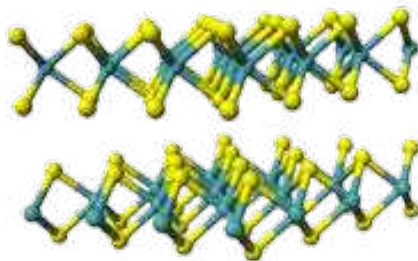
Novos materiais bi-dimensionais (2D)



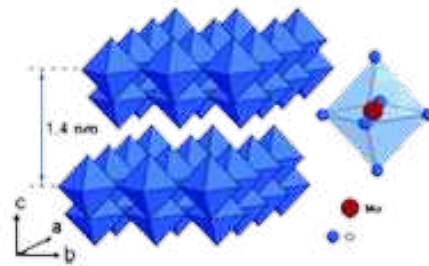
Silicene



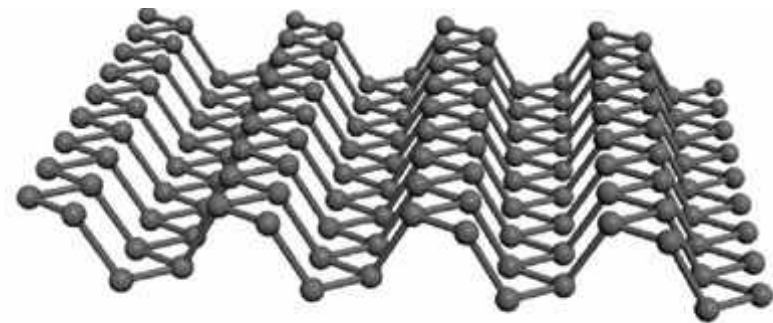
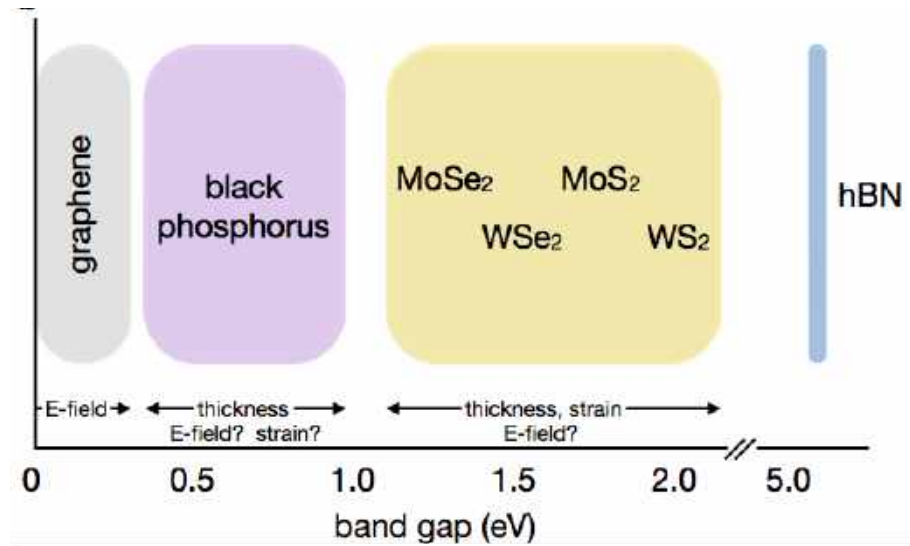
h-BN



MoS₂



MnO₂



BP (Black phosphorus)

Dicalcogenetos de metais de transição MX₂

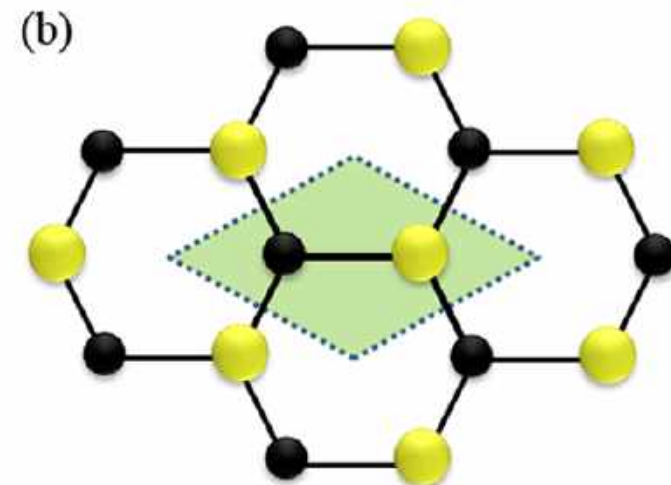
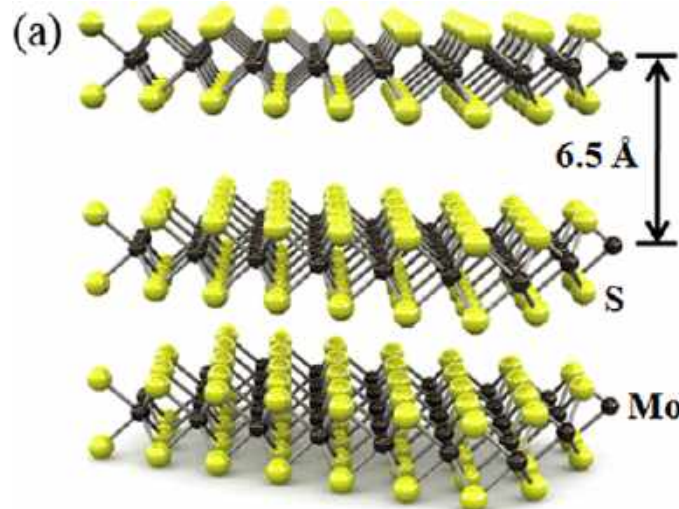
Periodic Table of the Elements

The periodic table shows the following elements highlighted with a red box: Ti, V, Cr, Mn, Fe, Co, Ni, Cu, Zn, Ga, Ge, As, Se, Te, and Bi. The elements S, Se, and Te are also highlighted with a red box.

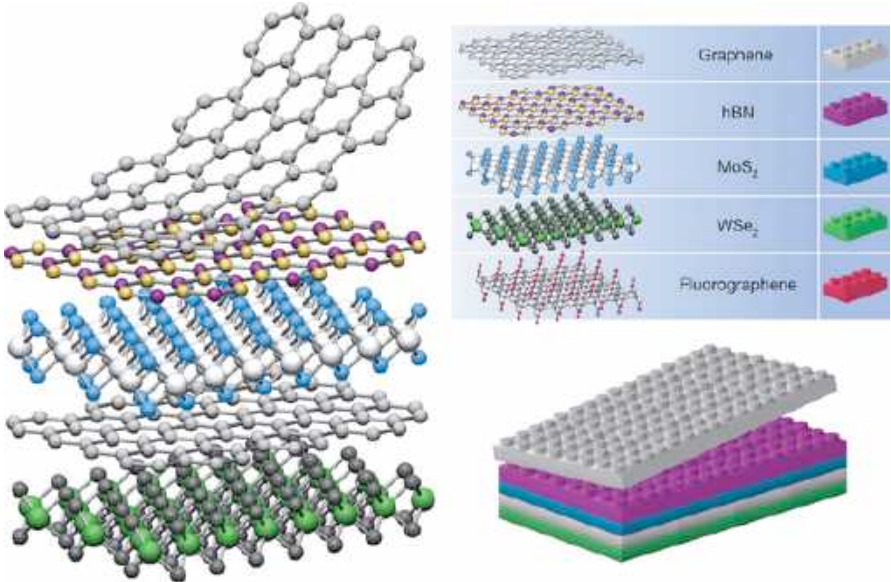
MoS₂ (molibdenita)
bi-dimensional e semiconductor



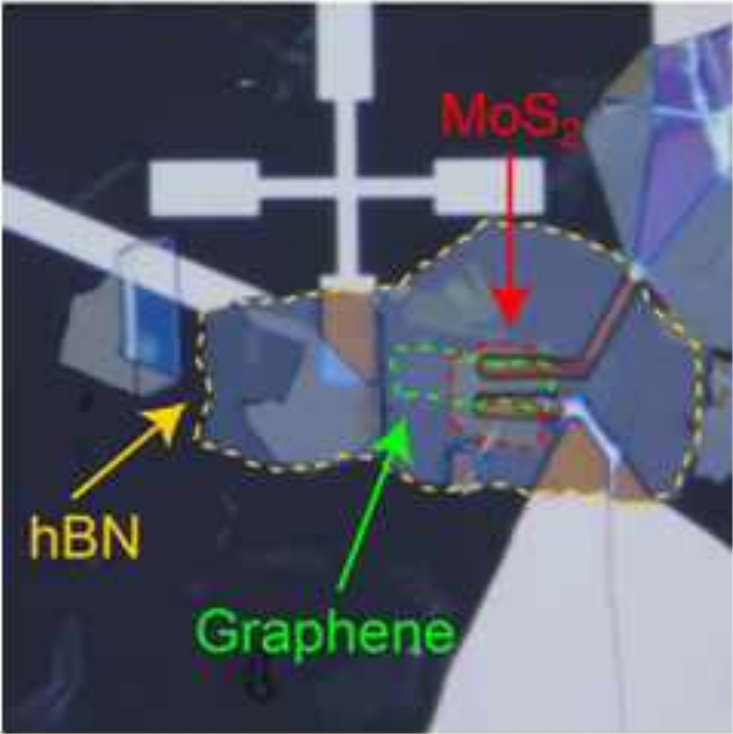
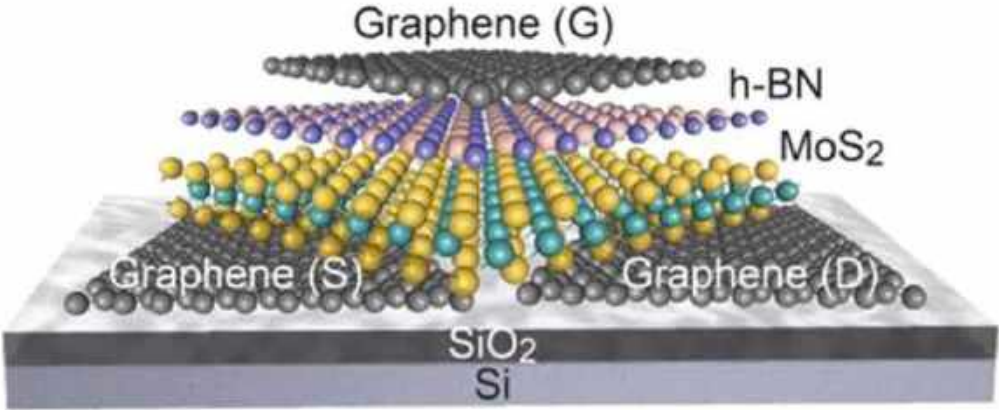
MoS₂, WS₂,
MoSe₂, WSe₂,
MoTe₂, TaS₂,
NbS₂, TiS₂, etc



Hetero-estruturas de materiais bi-dimensionais



A. K. Geim and I Grigorieva, Nature 499, 419 (2013)





Instituto Nacional de Ciência e Tecnologia em
Nanomateriais de Carbono

O Brasil é um país com muitos recursos naturais. Há espaço para competirmos no mercado de grafeno? Os melhores recursos de qualquer país são as pessoas. Há muitos cientistas bons no Brasil e isso é o importante. Atualmente vemos a guerra por talentos, e não por recursos naturais. Os talentos precisam ser valorizados. É bom ter acesso ao grafeno, mas a ciência está bastante avançada no Brasil e isso é o que importa.

K. Novoselov



Transferência do grafeno

