

Deterministic organic functionalization of exfoliated monolayer graphene *via* high-resolution surface engineering

L. Basta,¹ F. Bianco,¹ A. Moscardini,² F. Fabbri,¹ L. Bellucci,¹
V. Tozzini,² S. Heun¹ and S. Veronesi¹

¹NEST Istituto Nanoscienze-CNR and Scuola Normale Superiore, Piazza S. Silvestro 12,
56127 Pisa, Italy

²NEST Laboratory, Scuola Normale Superiore, Piazza San Silvestro 12, 56127, Pisa, Italy

Milano, CMD30-FisMat 2023, September 4 - 8



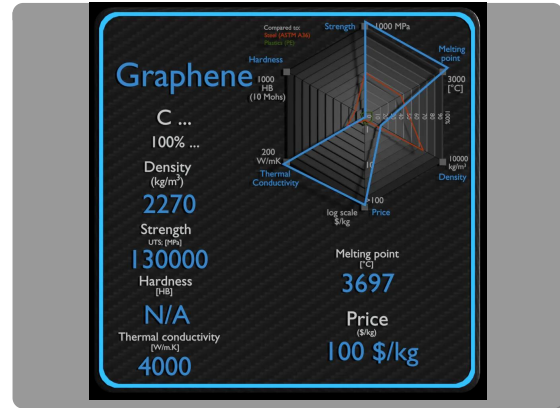
Outline

- 1 Motivation
 - 1,3 Dipolar cycloaddition of azomethine Ylide
- 2 Deterministic functionalization of exfoliated graphene flakes
 - Patternation of exfoliated graphene flakes through EBL
 - Organic functionalization of graphene via 1,3 DC
- 3 Conclusions and Outlook

Why graphene

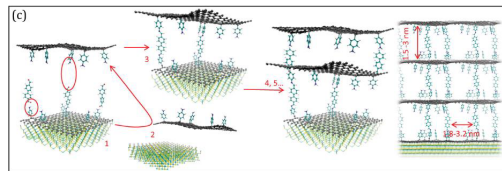
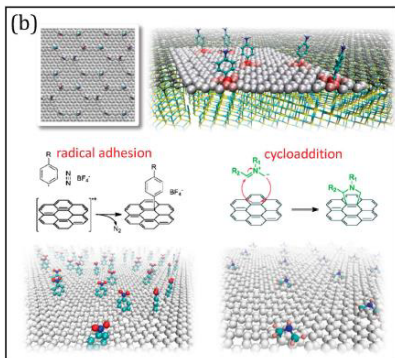
Graphene has an high specific surface area and excellent mechanical, electrical, optical and thermal properties. These features make graphene an attractive material for high performance devices.

- Sensors
- Catalyzers
- Biochemical applications
- Gas-Storage devices



Chemical Functionalization

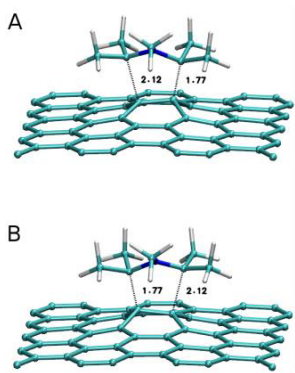
Covalent Functionalization of graphene with organic molecules, commonly in wet chemistry environment, offers an appealing possibility to finely tune the material's physical and chemical properties.



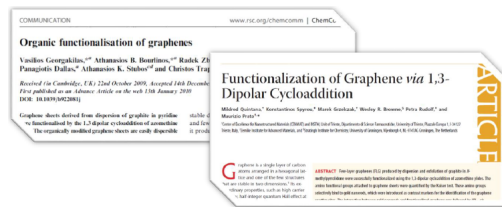
Molecules, 2020, 25, 339.

1,3 dipolar cycloaddition reactions

1,3 DC of azomethine ylide features selectivity, thermal stability (up to 300 C), reversibility



-43 kcal/mole
-1.87 eV



ChemComm 2010, 46, 1766; ACSnano 2010, 4, 6

1,3 DC of GNS and rGO

1,3 DC of azomethine ylide was successfully performed and characterized on graphene nanosheets and reduced graphene oxide

Nanoscale
Advances



PAPER

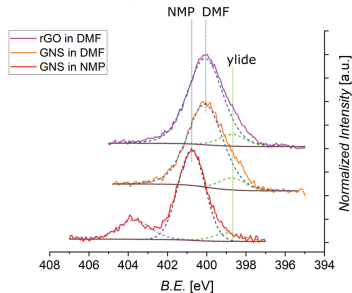
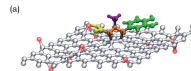
View Article Online
View Journal | View Issue



Cite this: *Nanoscale Adv.*, 2021, 3, 5841

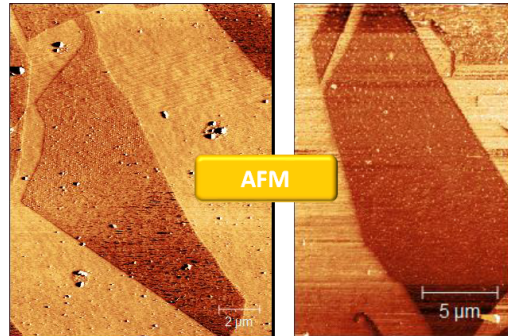
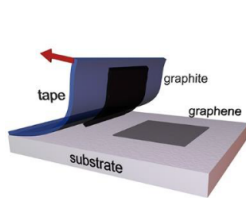
Covalent organic functionalization of graphene nanosheets and reduced graphene oxide via 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition of azomethine ylide†

Luca Basta,^{a*} Aldo Moscardini,^b Filippo Fabbri,^c Luca Bellucci,^b Valentina Tozzini,^c Silvia Rubini,^b Andrea Griesi,^{b,c,d} Mauro Gemmi,^{c,d} Stefan Heun,^b and Stefano Veronesi^b



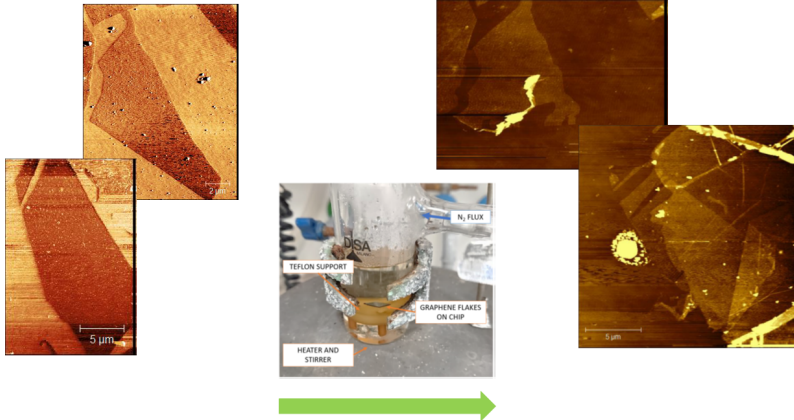
Mechanically exfoliated graphene

Pristine graphene flakes are widely utilized in optoelectronic applications thanks to their excellent transport properties and low defect concentration.



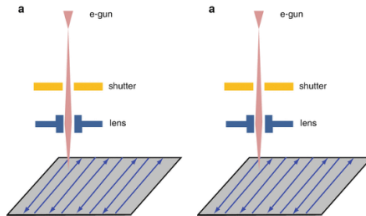
Mechanically exfoliated graphene

- Pristine graphene is not enough reactive
- Solvent (NMP) weakens the adhesion between graphene and silica substrate



e-beam defects pattern

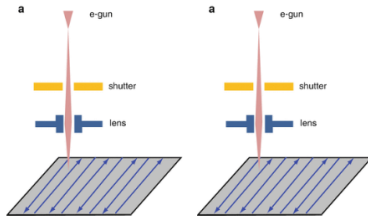
precise control in defects patterning allows a fine tailoring of the surface chemistry of graphene → electron irradiation via EBL



EBL, Encyclopedia of Nanotechnology, 2012

e-beam defects pattern

precise control in defects patterning allows a fine tailoring of the surface chemistry of graphene → electron irradiation via EBL

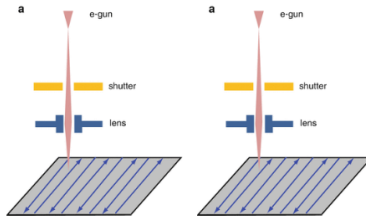


EBL, Encyclopedia of Nanotechnology, 2012

Lateral Resolution
Controlled Design

e-beam defects pattern

precise control in defects patterning allows a fine tailoring of the surface chemistry of graphene → electron irradiation via EBL



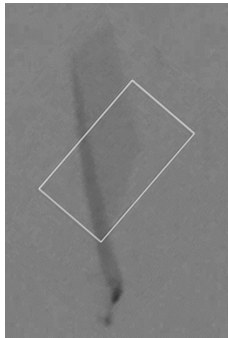
EBL, Encyclopedia of Nanotechnology, 2012

Lateral Resolution
Controlled Design

↓
Enhanced surface
chemical reactivity

Patterned graphene flakes

30 kV, 40.000 $\mu\text{C}/\text{cm}^2$
Step size: 100 nm



Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](https://www.sciencedirect.com)

Surfaces and Interfaces

journal homepage: www.sciencedirect.com/journal/surfaces-and-interfaces



Substrate surface effects on electron-irradiated graphene

Luca Basta^a, Aldo Moscardini^b, Stefano Veronesi^a, Federica Bianco^{a,*}

^a NEST Laboratory, Istituto Nanoscienze-CNR and Scuola Normale Superiore, Piazza San Silvestro 12, 56127, Pisa, Italy
^b NEST Laboratory, Scuola Normale Superiore, Piazza San Silvestro 12, 56127, Pisa, Italy

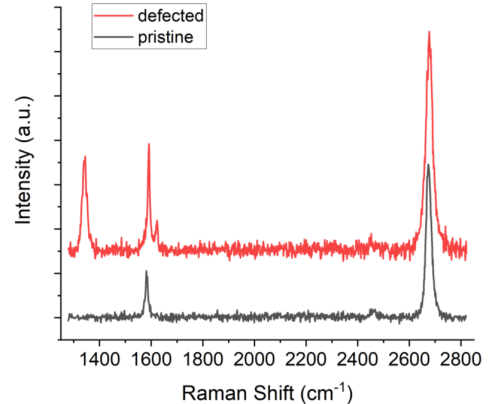
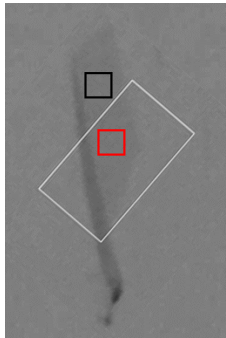


F. Bianco@NEST

Patterned graphene flakes

30 kV, 40.000 $\mu\text{C}/\text{cm}^2$

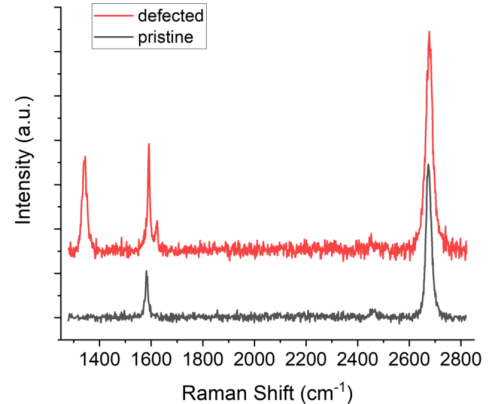
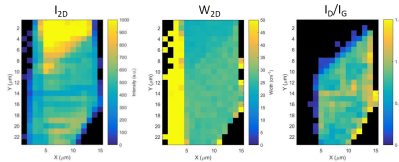
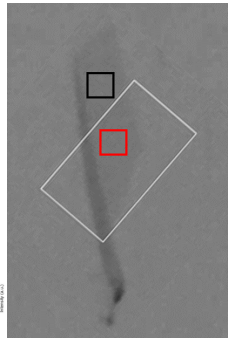
Step size: 100 nm



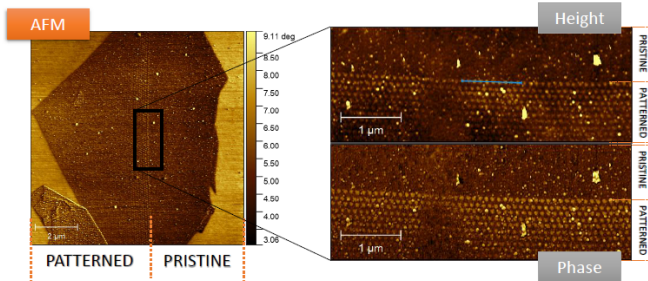
Patterned graphene flakes

30 kV, 40.000 $\mu\text{C}/\text{cm}^2$

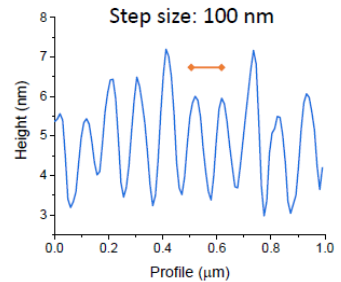
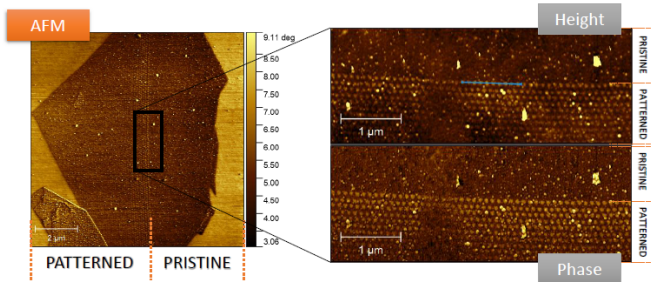
Step size: 100 nm



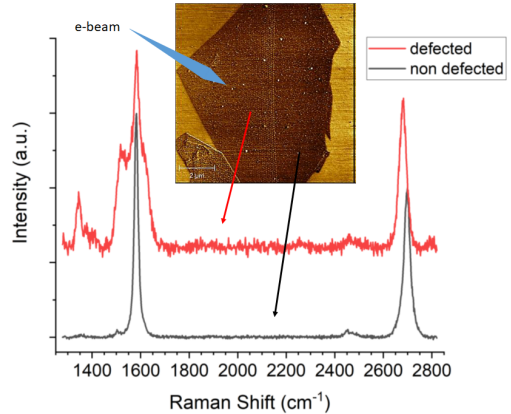
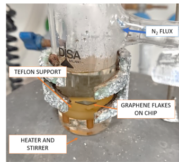
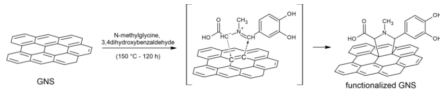
Patterned graphene flakes



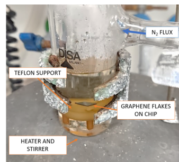
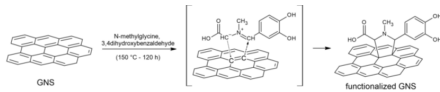
Patterned graphene flakes



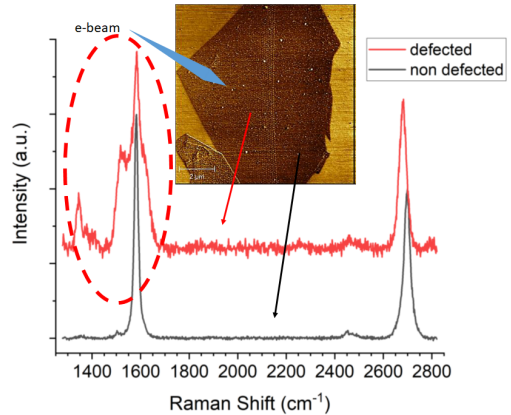
1,3 DC of patterned graphene



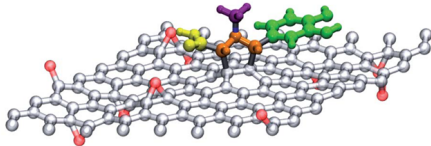
1,3 DC of patterned graphene



SELECTIVITY

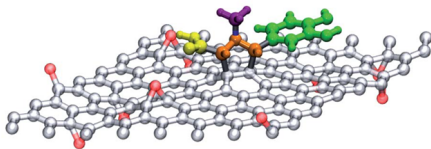


DFT - power spectrum

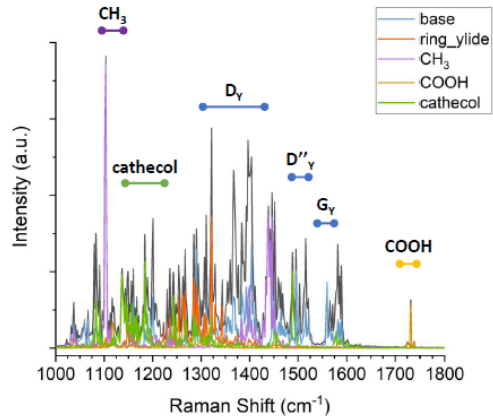


L. Bellucci@NEST

DFT - power spectrum



L. Bellucci@NEST



Raman analysis

Journal of
Materials Chemistry C



PAPER

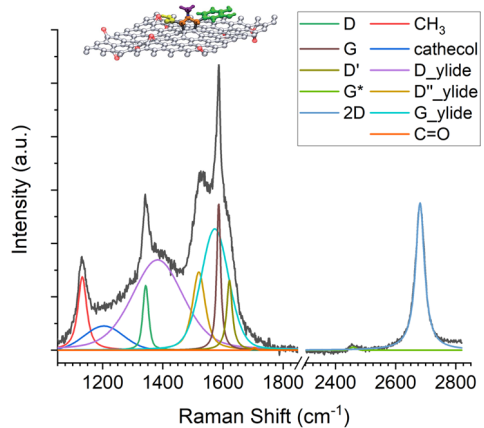
[View Article Online](#)
[View Journal](#)



Deterministic organic functionalization of monolayer graphene via high resolution surface engineering†

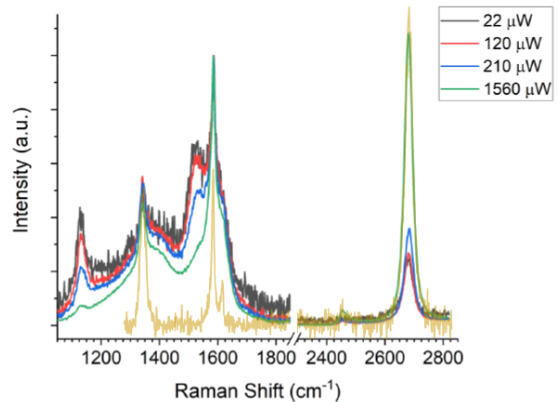
Cite this: DOI: 10.1039/152c04356e

Luca Basta, Federica Bianco, Aldo Moscardini, Filippo Fabri, Luca Bellucci, Valentina Tozzini, Stefan Heun and Stefano Veronesi



Laser-induced desorption

Laser irradiation produces the recover towards the spectrum of defected graphene, indicating the desorption of the Ylide molecules and the **reversibility** of the functionalization.



Conclusions and Outlook

conclusions

- Controlled and spatial resolved defect engineering via EBL (~ 100 nm)
- Patterned graphene shows extreme selectivity towards 1,3 DC
- DFT simulation of the Power Spectrum in agreement with the Raman spectra
- Recovery of the Raman spectra of clean defected graphene indicates the reversibility of the functionalization

outlook

- Synthesis of a new Ylide to host fluorophores or gold nanoparticles (with linker)
- Specific sensors demonstration

People



thanks

Thank you for your attention