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OMICS Group International is an amalgamation of Open Access publications and worldwide international science conferences and events. Established in the year 2007 with the sole aim of making the information on Sciences and technology 'Open Access', OMICS Group publishes 400 online open access scholarly journals in all aspects of Science, Engineering, Management and Technology journals. OMICS Group has been instrumental in taking the knowledge on Science & technology to the doorsteps of ordinary men and women. Research Scholars, Students, Libraries, Educational Institutions, Research centers and the industry are main stakeholders that benefitted greatly from this knowledge dissemination. OMICS Group also organizes 300 International conferences annually across the globe, where knowledge transfer takes place through debates, round table discussions, poster presentations, workshops, symposia and exhibitions.

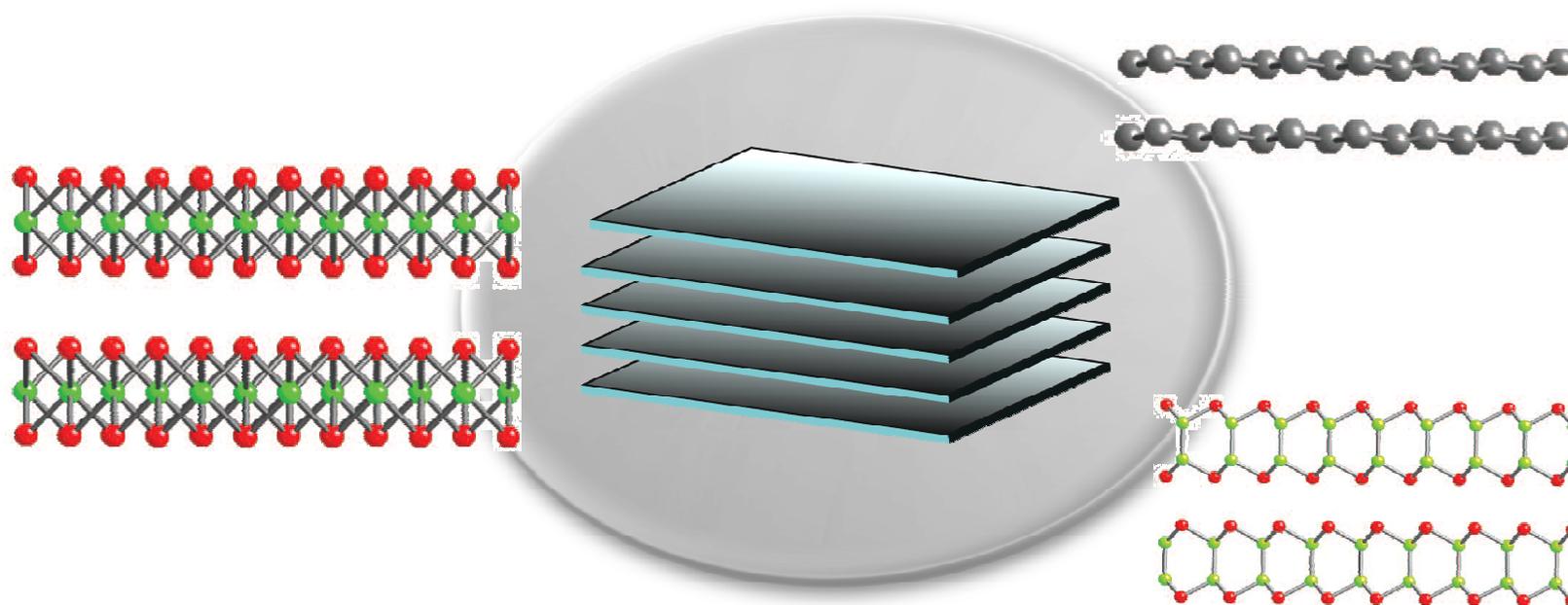


About OMICS Group Conferences

OMICS Group International is a pioneer and leading science event organizer, which publishes around 400 open access journals and conducts over 300 Medical, Clinical, Engineering, Life Sciences, Pharma scientific conferences all over the globe annually with the support of more than 1000 scientific associations and 30,000 editorial board members and 3.5 million followers to its credit.

OMICS Group has organized 500 conferences, workshops and national symposiums across the major cities including San Francisco, Las Vegas, San Antonio, Omaha, Orlando, Raleigh, Santa Clara, Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, United Kingdom, Valencia, Dubai, Beijing, Hyderabad, Bengaluru and Mumbai.

Spectroscopic metrics to determine size and thickness of liquid-exfoliated nanosheets in dispersion



Claudia Backes, J. N. Coleman

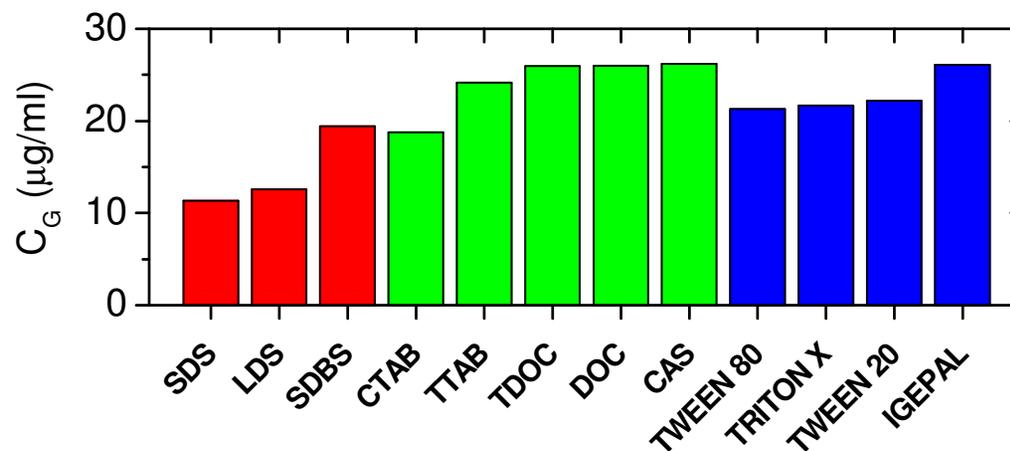
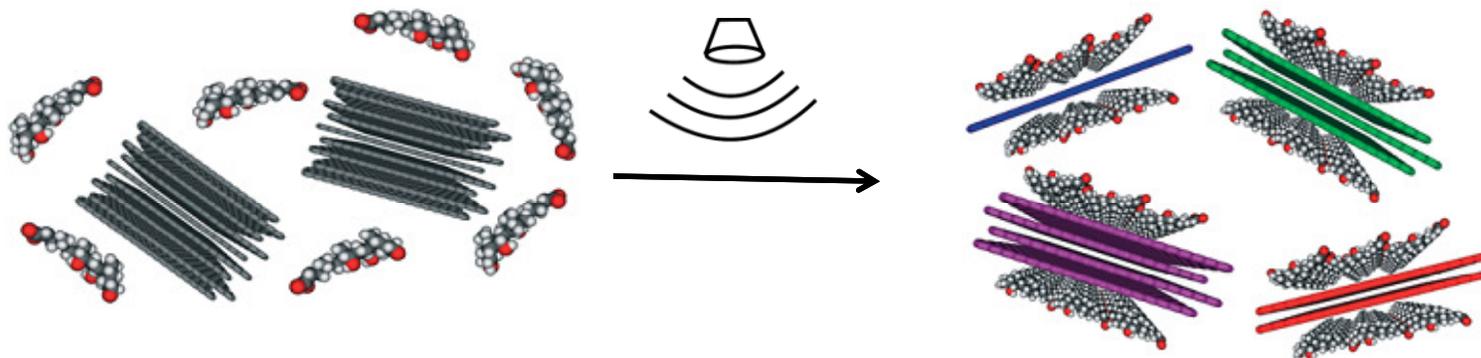
Trinity College Dublin, Ireland

07/10/2014

Liquid-phase exfoliation

Dispersion of graphite/graphene in surfactants

- Reaggregation can be prevented by the use of surfactants

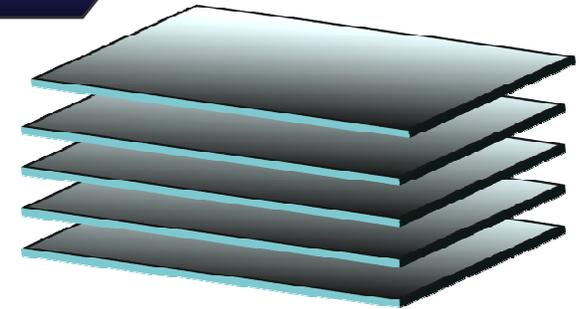


R. J. Smith, M. Lotya, J. N. Coleman, *New Journal of Physics* **2010**, *12*, 125008.

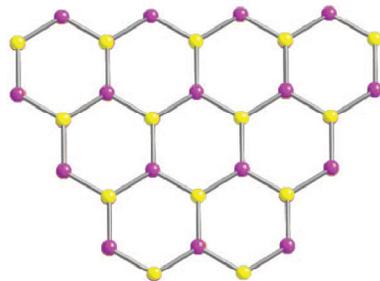
M. Lotya, P. J. King, U. Khan, S. De, J. N. Coleman, *ACS Nano* **2010**, *4*, 3155-3162.



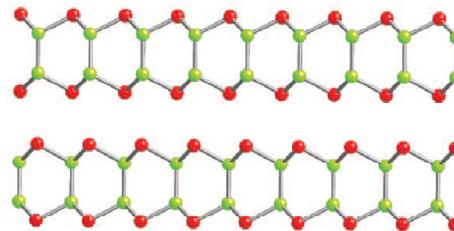
Layered inorganic materials



Boron Nitride



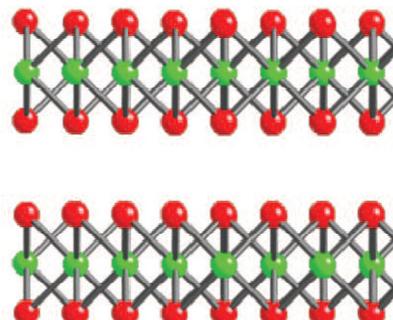
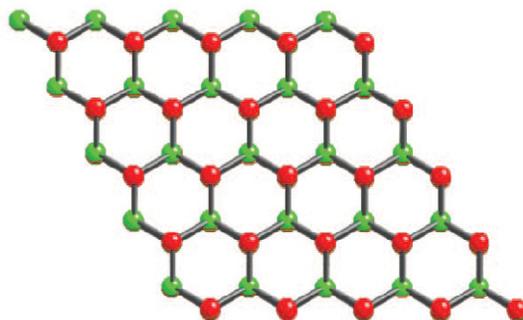
III-VI semiconductors (e.g. GaS)



● = Ga, In

● = S, Se, Te

Transition metal dichalcogenides



● = S, Se, Te

● = Ti, Zr, Hf, V, Nb, Ta, Cr, Mo, W, Tc, Re, Ni, Pd, Pt

Blue = semiconducting

Red = Metallic

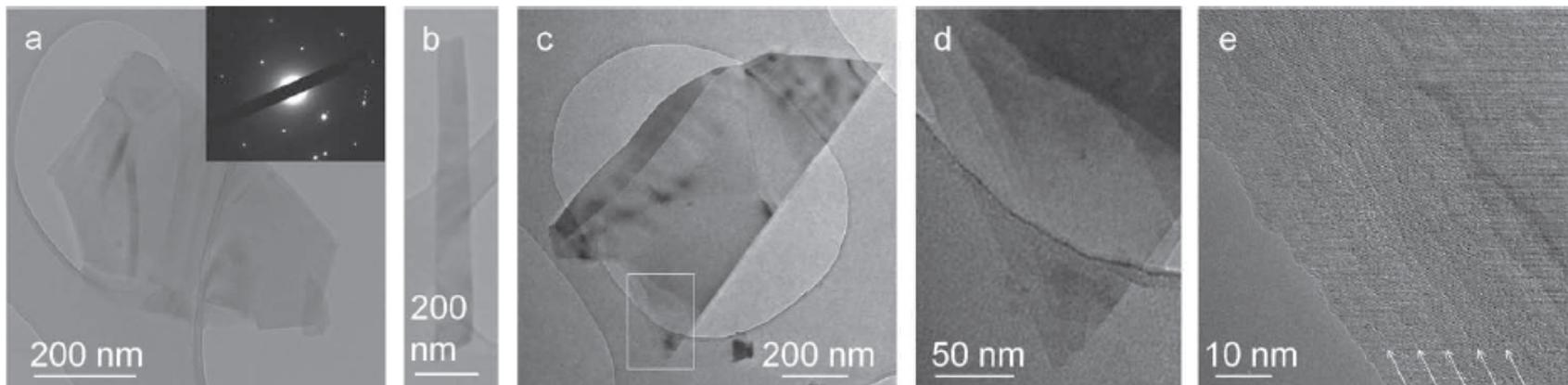
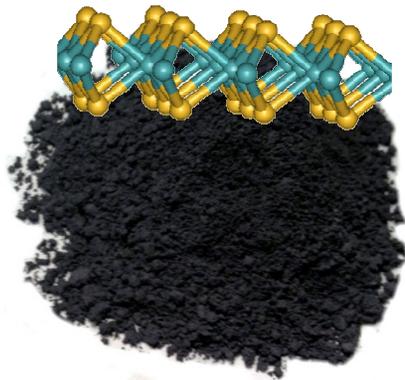
Green = Both depending on S, Se, Te

● Also TMOs (MoO_3 , MnO_2 , TiNbO_5 etc), halides (e.g. MoCl_2)...

Liquid-phase exfoliation

Surfactant-exfoliated MoS₂

- Layered materials can be exfoliated in aqueous surfactant solution



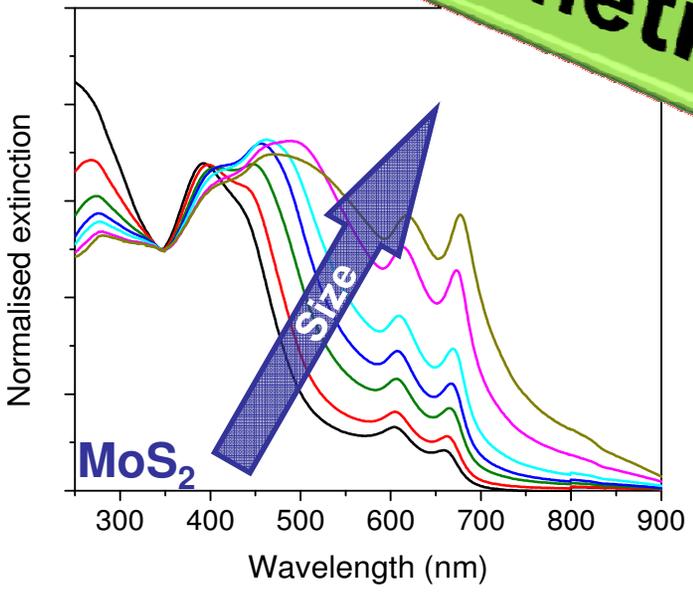
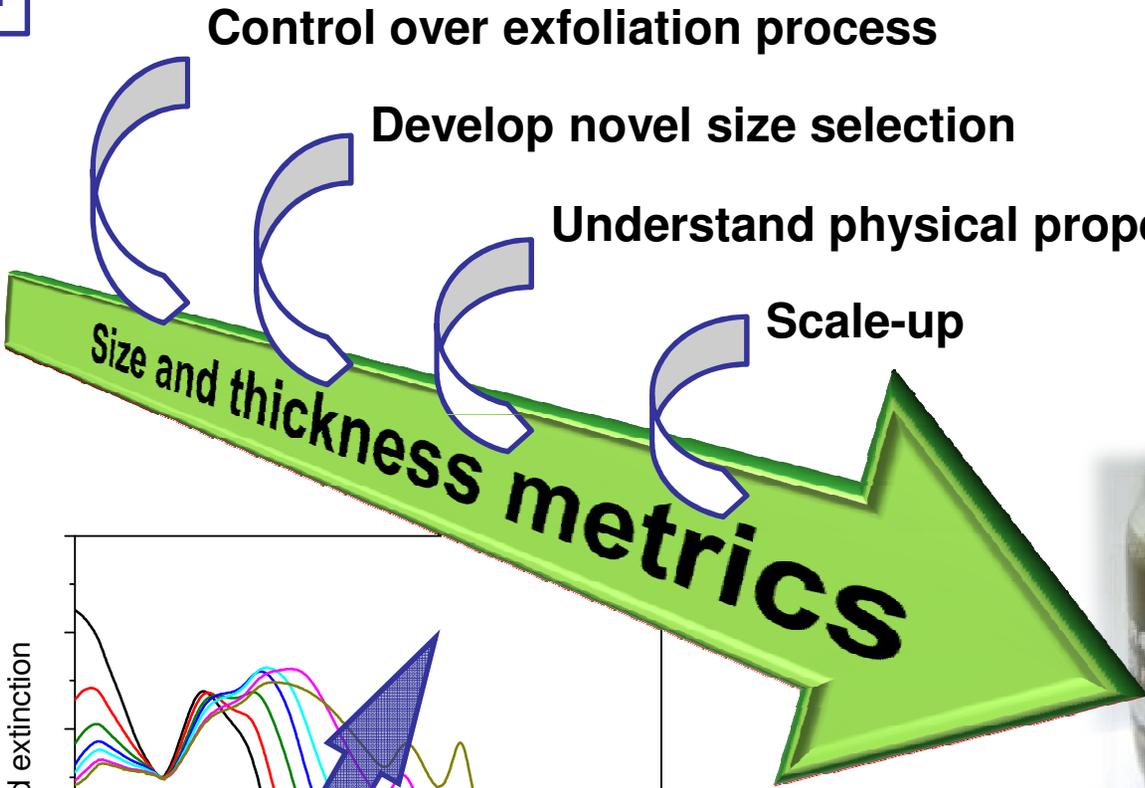


Targets and challenges in liquid exfoliation

Powder + liquid



+

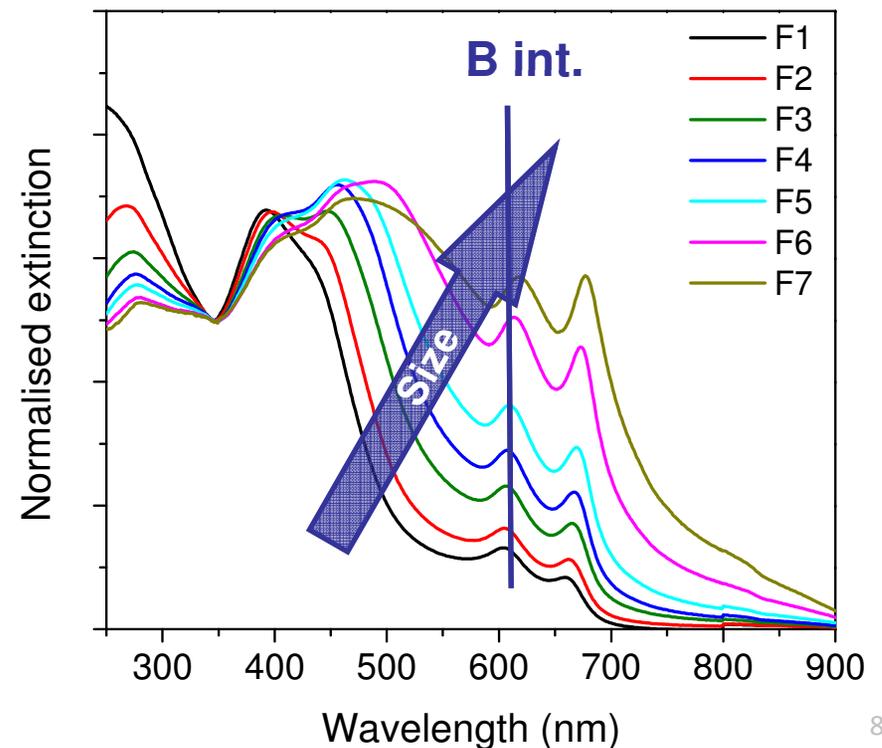
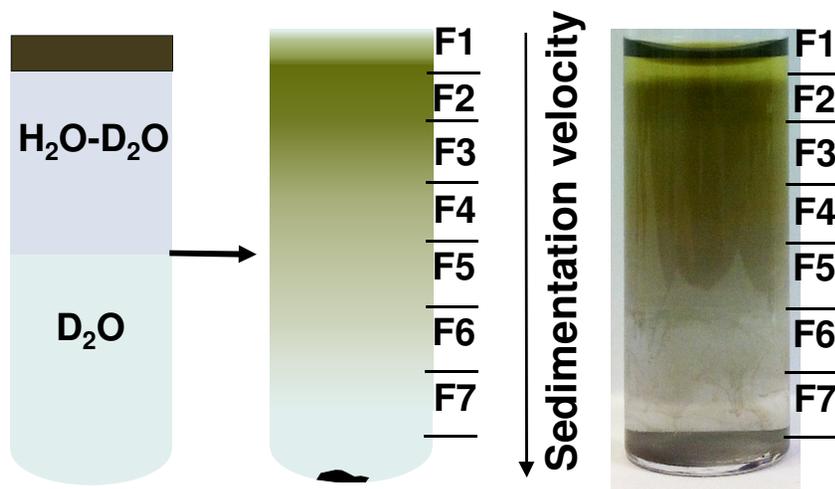


Pre-defined size and properties
Large quantities

MoS₂ metric

Band sedimentation (rate zonal centrifugation)

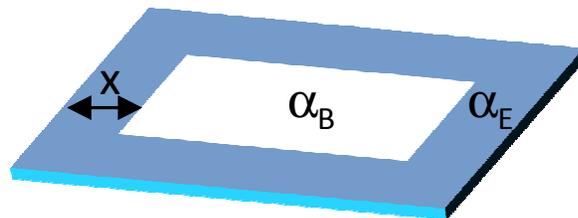
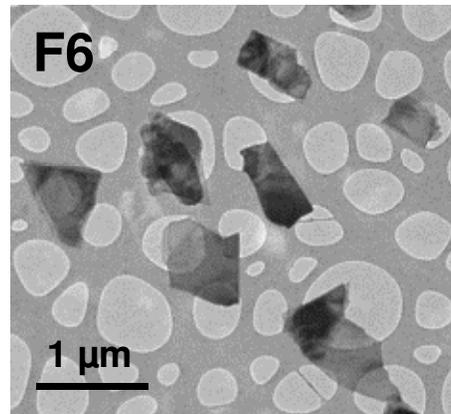
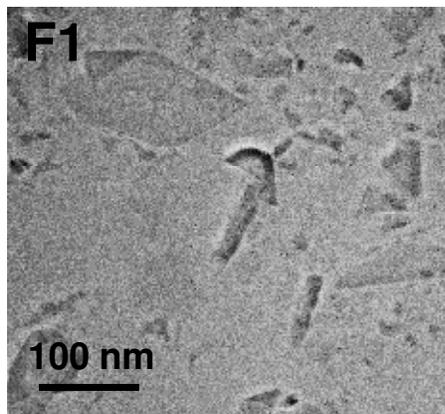
- Access to different size and thickness distribution within minutes
- Extinction spectra change as a function of size
→ can we use this as a metric??



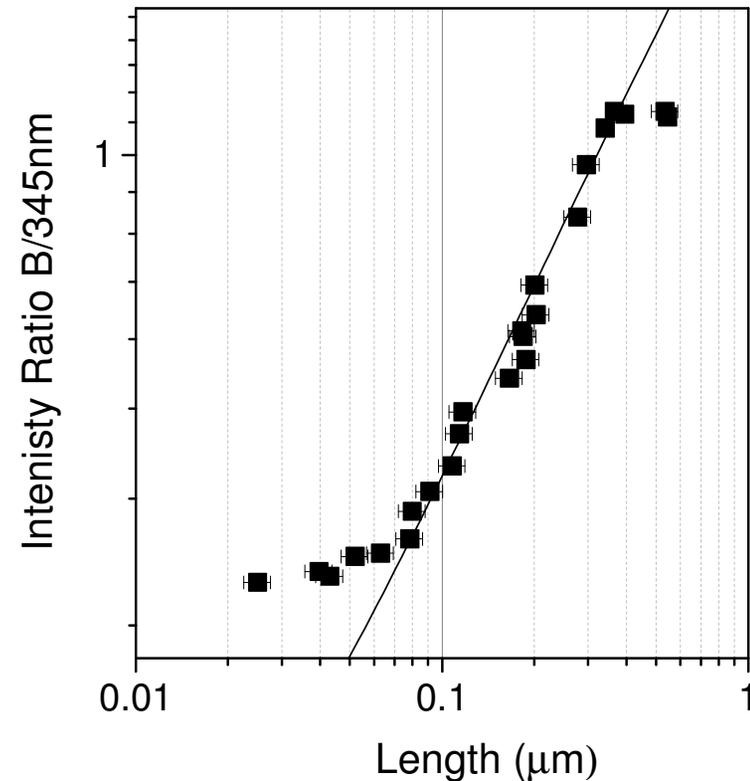
MoS₂ metric

Peak intensity metric

- Intensity ratio of B-exciton / 345 nm as a function of length → fits model very well



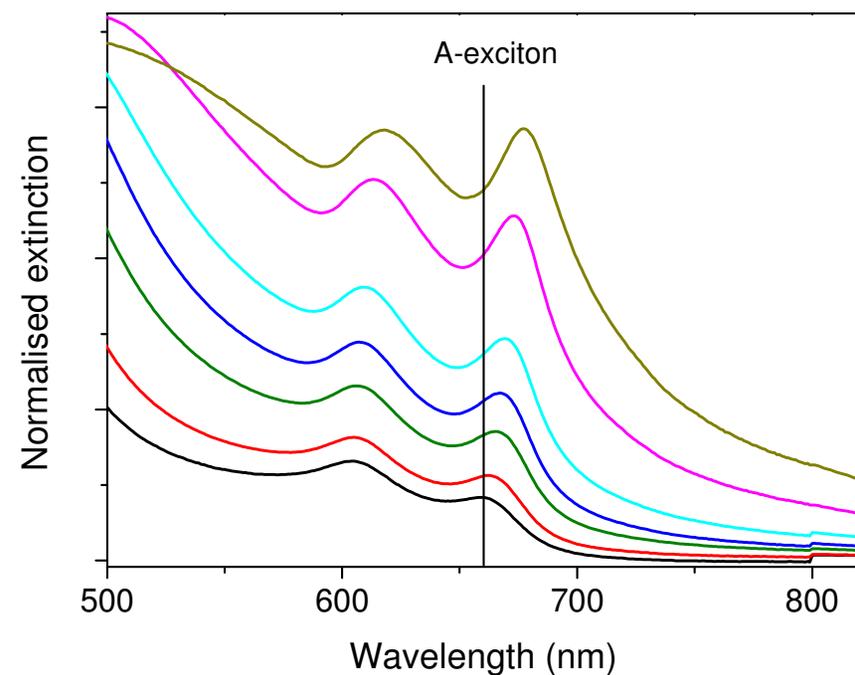
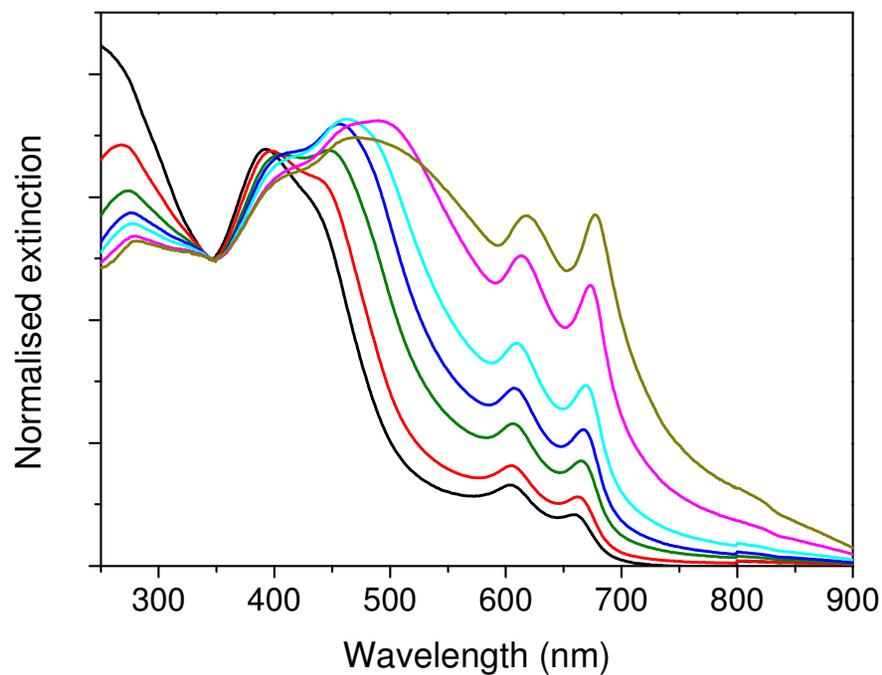
$$\frac{A_B}{A_{345nm}} = \frac{\alpha_{B,B} + 4x\alpha_{E,B} / L}{\alpha_{B,345nm} + 4x\alpha_{E,345nm} / L}$$



MoS₂ metric

Peak position metric

- Zoom in in region of A-exciton position
- Experimentally observed in Lit.: A-exciton position depends on thickness



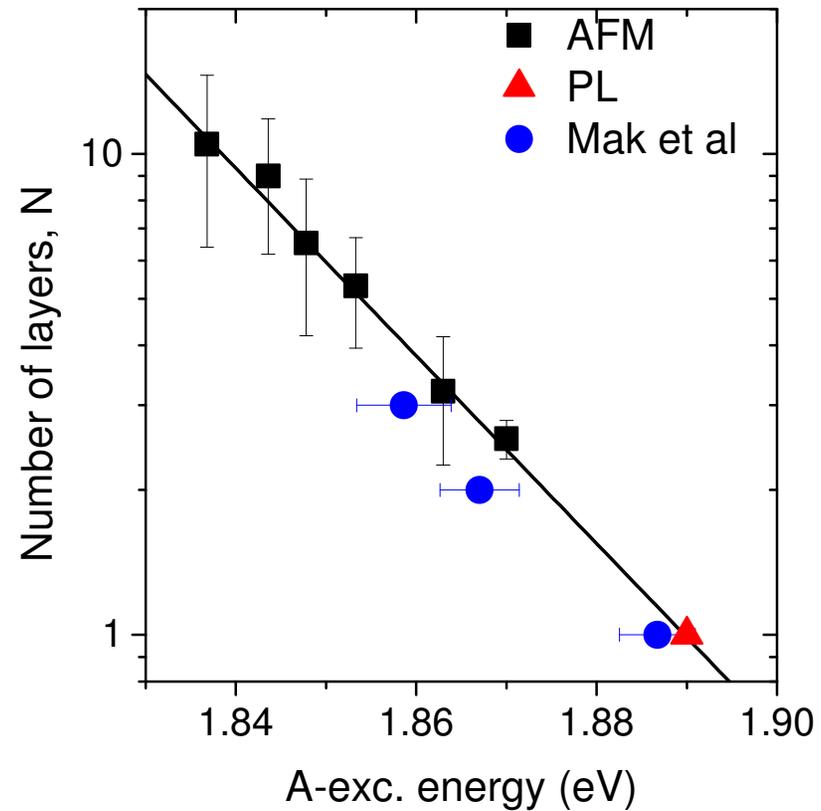
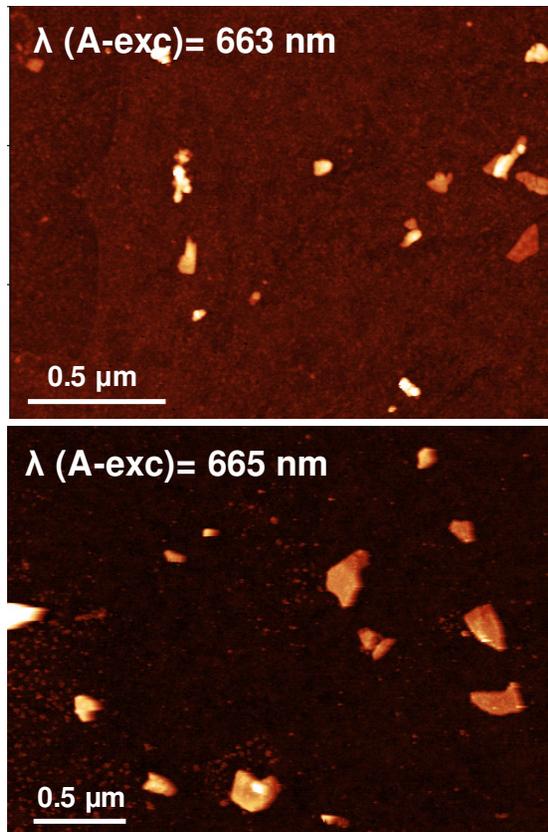
G. Eda, H. Yamaguchi, D. Voiry, T. Fujita, M. Chen, M. Chhowalla, *Nano Letters* **2011**, *11*, 5111-5116.

K. F. Mak, C. Lee, J. Hone, J. Shan, T. F. Heinz, *Physical Review Letters* **2010**, *105*, 136805.

MoS₂ metric

Peak position metric – correlation to thickness?

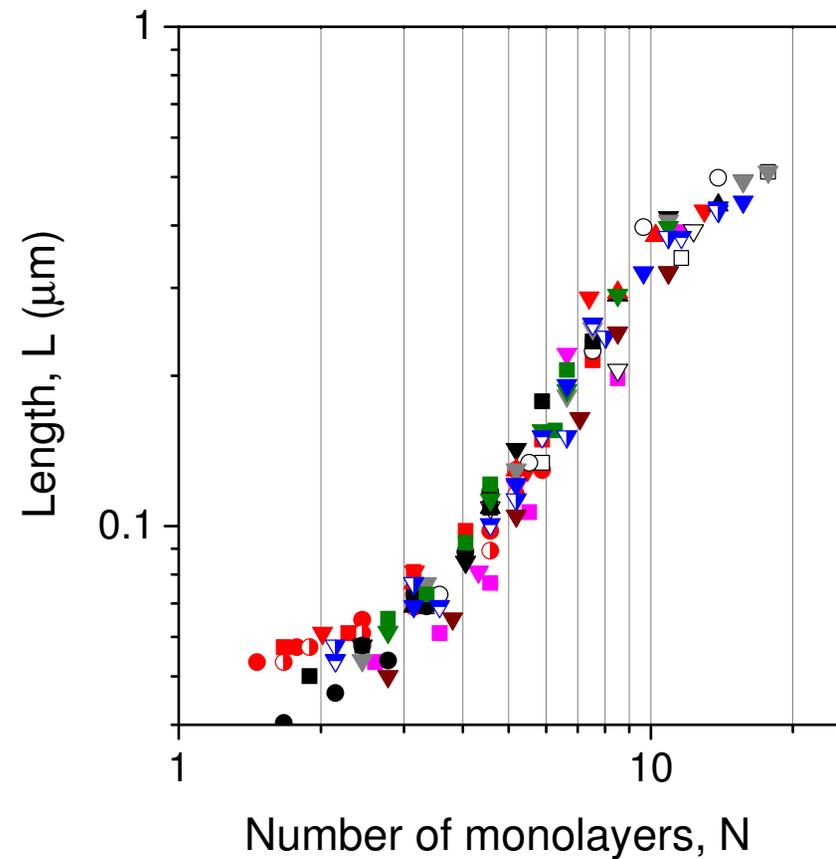
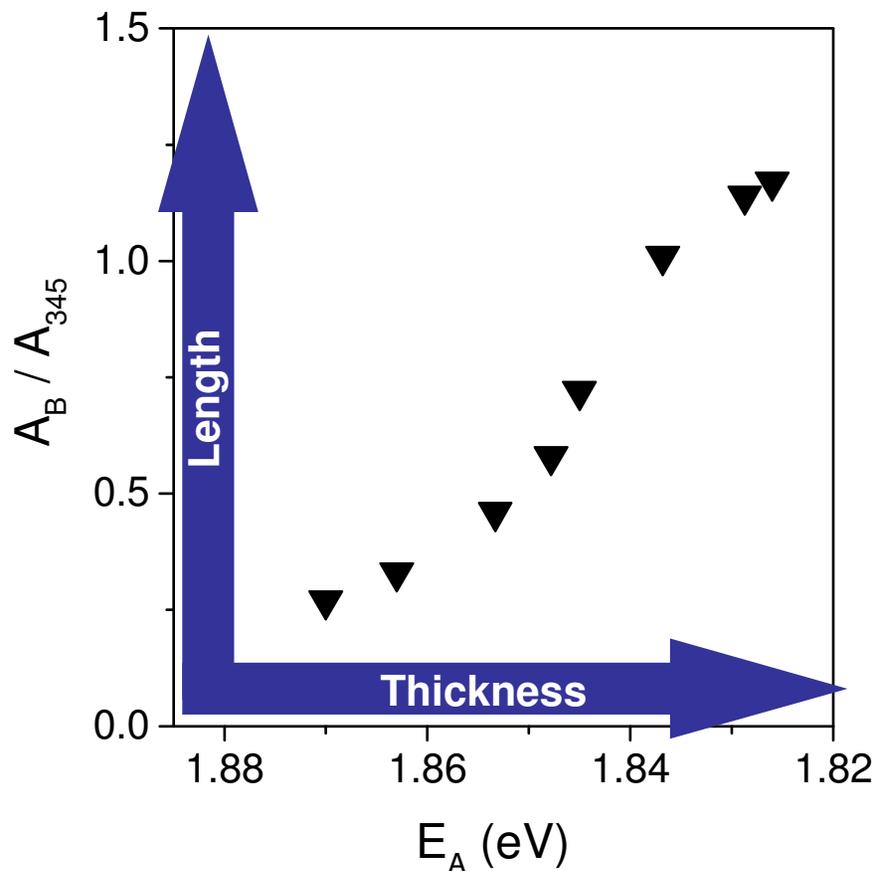
- AFM height statistics → correlation of A-exciton position to thickness/
number of layers



MoS₂ metric

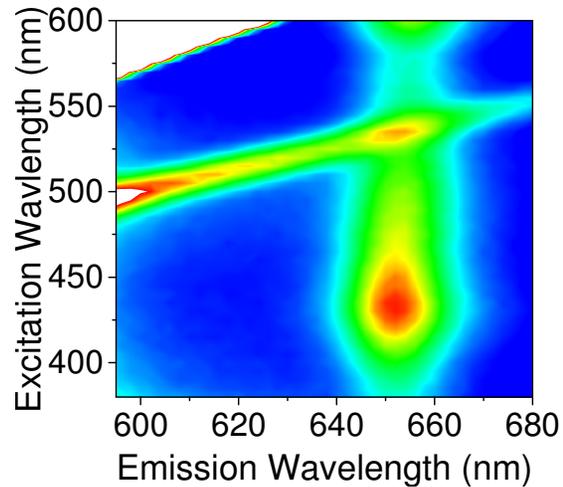
The final metric plot

- With calibration curves, **SIZE AND THICKNESS** can be quickly determined

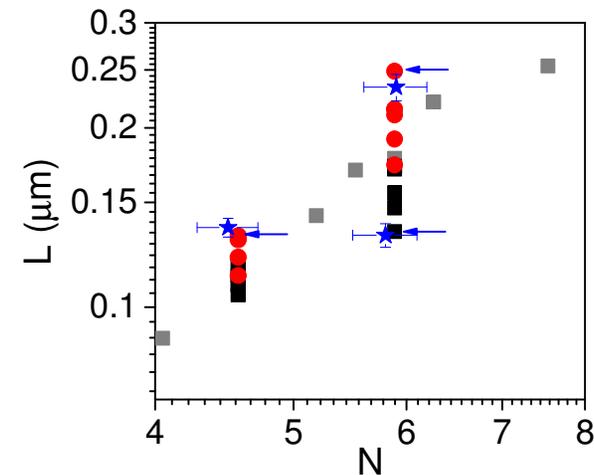


What for?

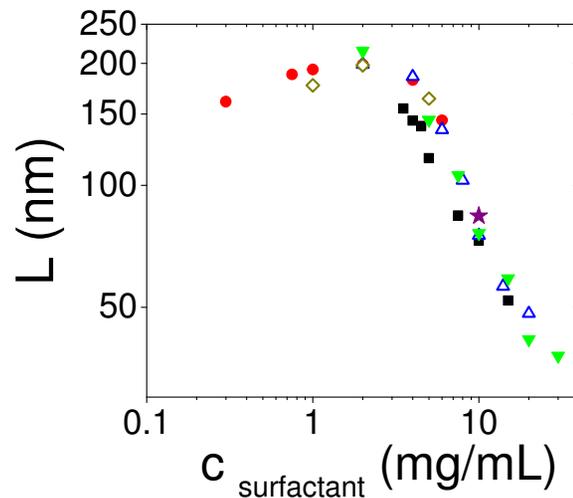
Luminescence in dispersion



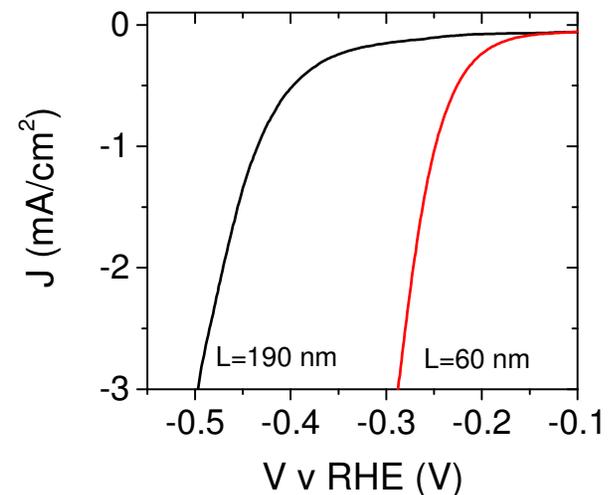
New size selection techniques



Understand exfoliation

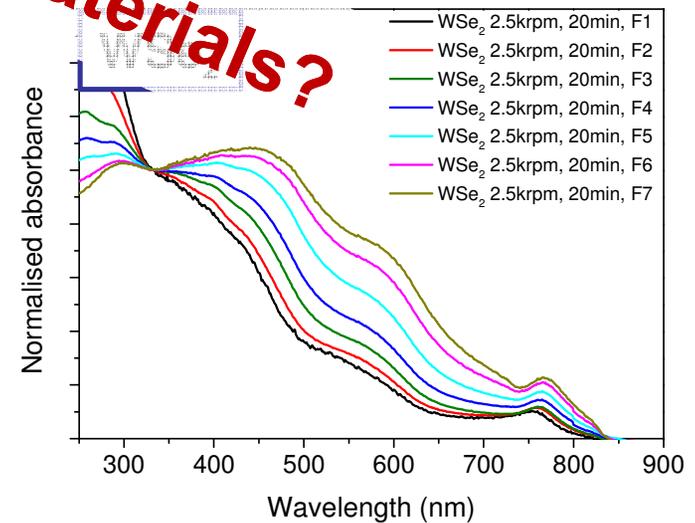
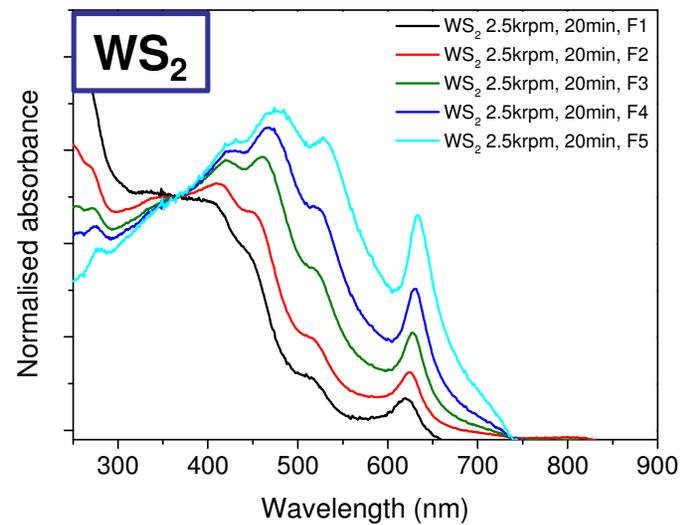
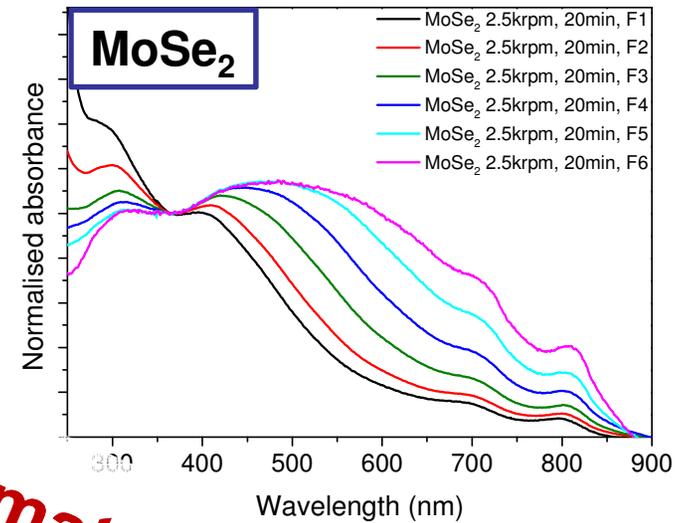
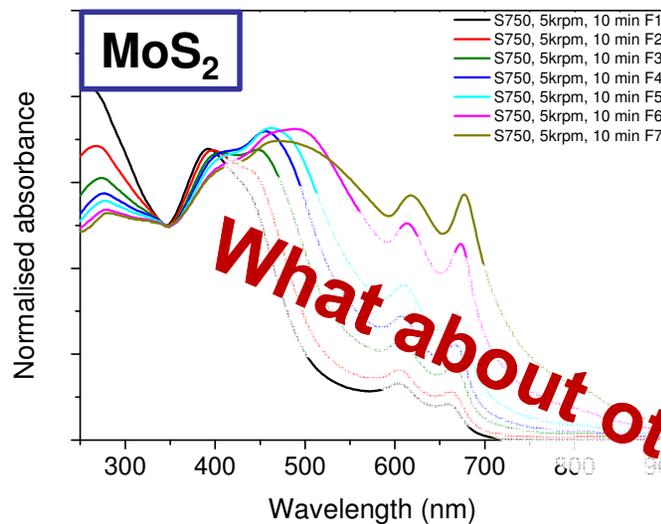


Defined sizes \rightarrow Applications (HER)



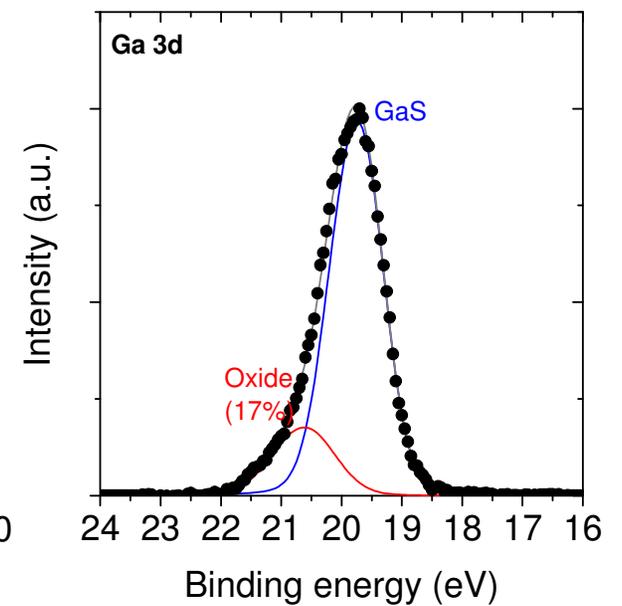
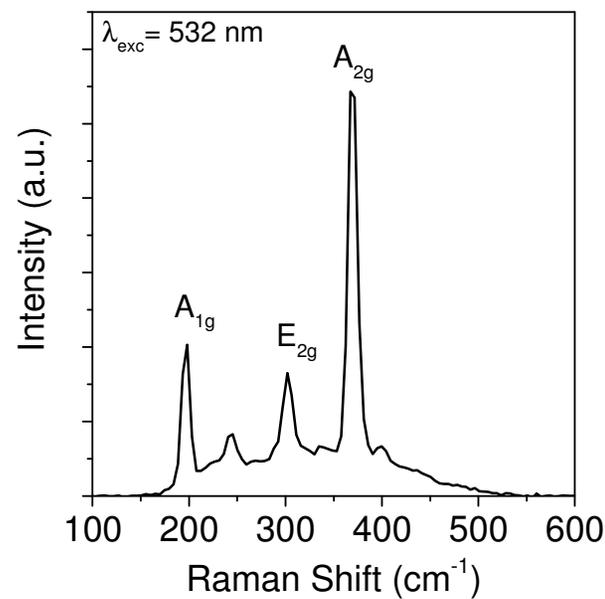
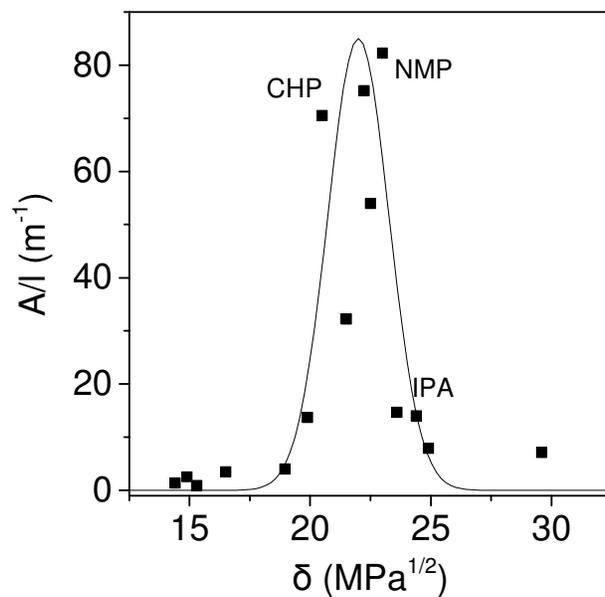
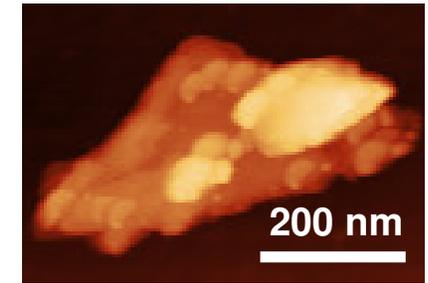
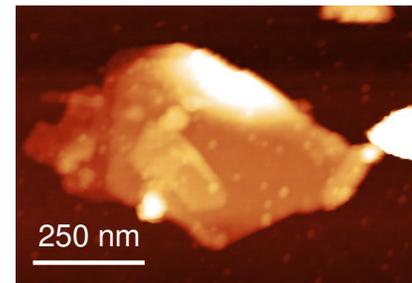
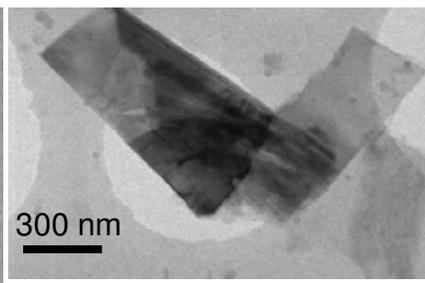
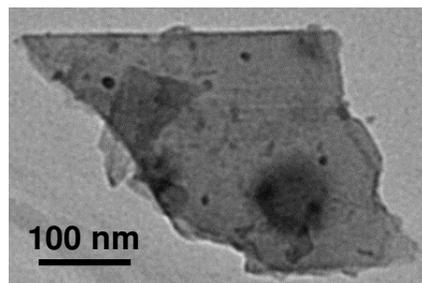
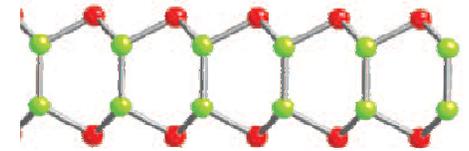
Other TMDs

Band sedimentation and extinction with other materials



GaS

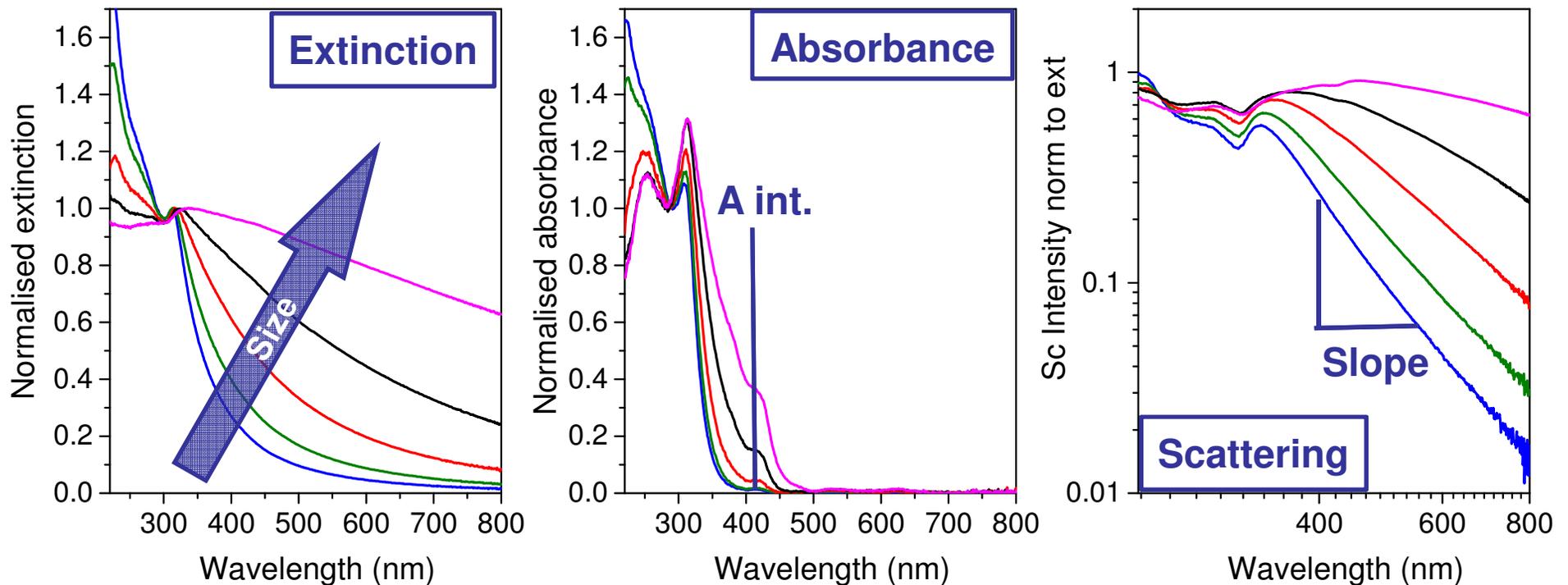
Liquid-exfoliation of GaS

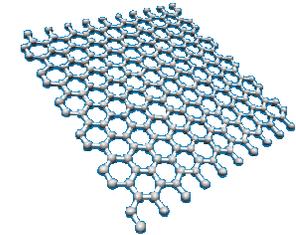


GaS

Absorbance/extinction/scattering L metric for GaS

- Size selection → extinction spectra change as a function of size
- Also very clear: scattering and absorbance spectra change with size



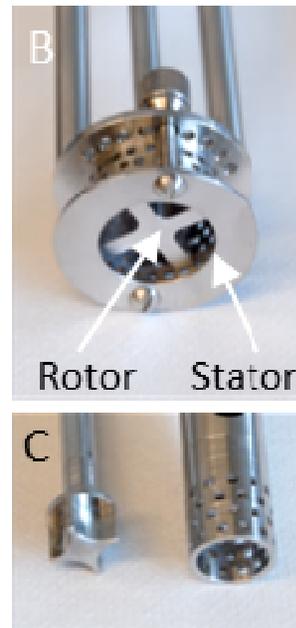


Graphene

Scalable production



- Graphite exfoliated to few-layer graphene by shear mixing → scalable!

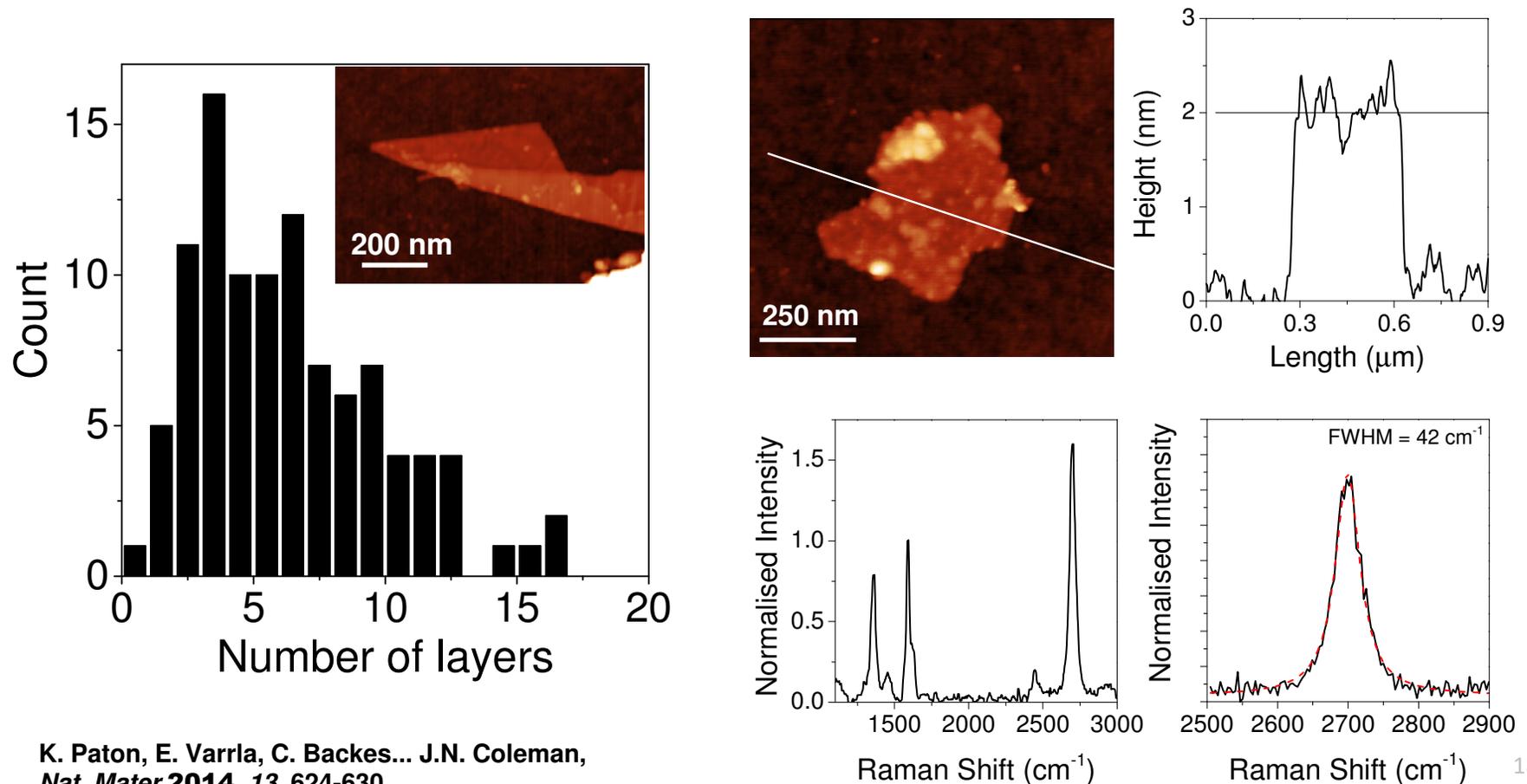


Liquid-phase exfoliation



Scalable production: shear exfoliation

- What is dispersed? Few layer graphene (7-8 layers, 300-500 nm)

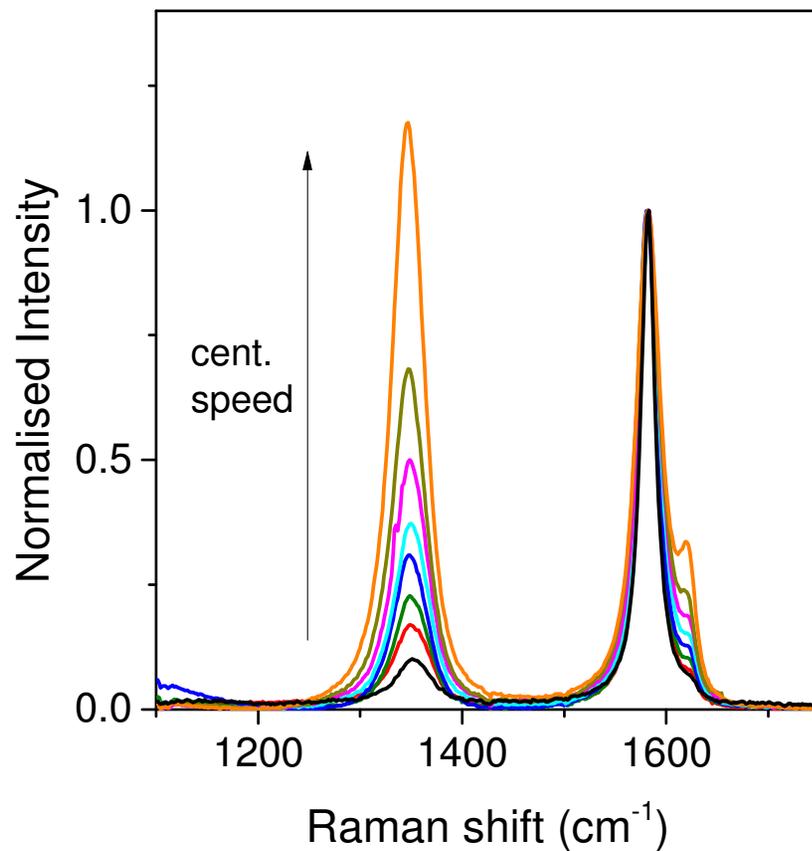


K. Paton, E. Varrla, C. Backes... J.N. Coleman,
Nat. Mater 2014, 13, 624-630.

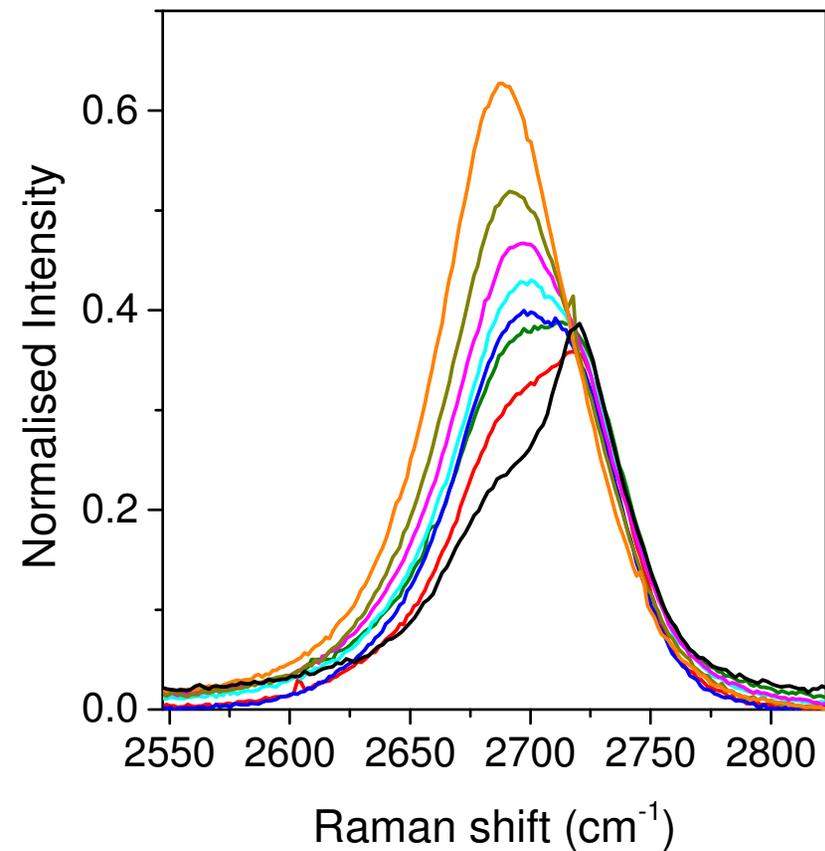
Graphene

Size selection by controlled centrifugation

Raman D/G: changes in L



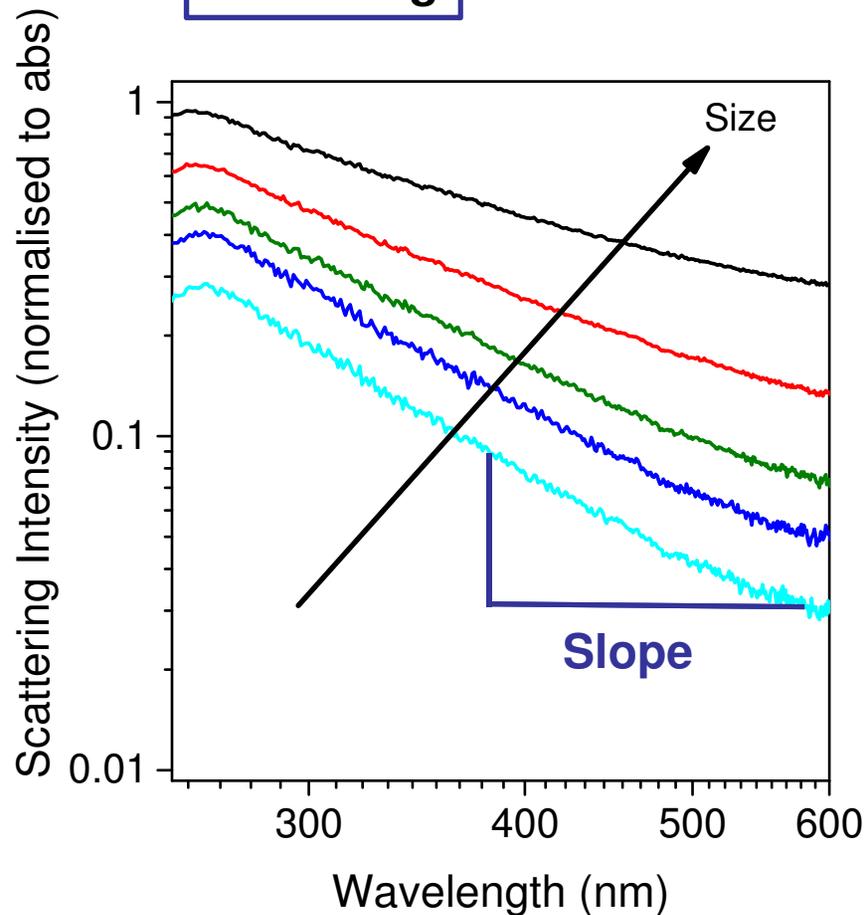
Raman 2D: changes in N



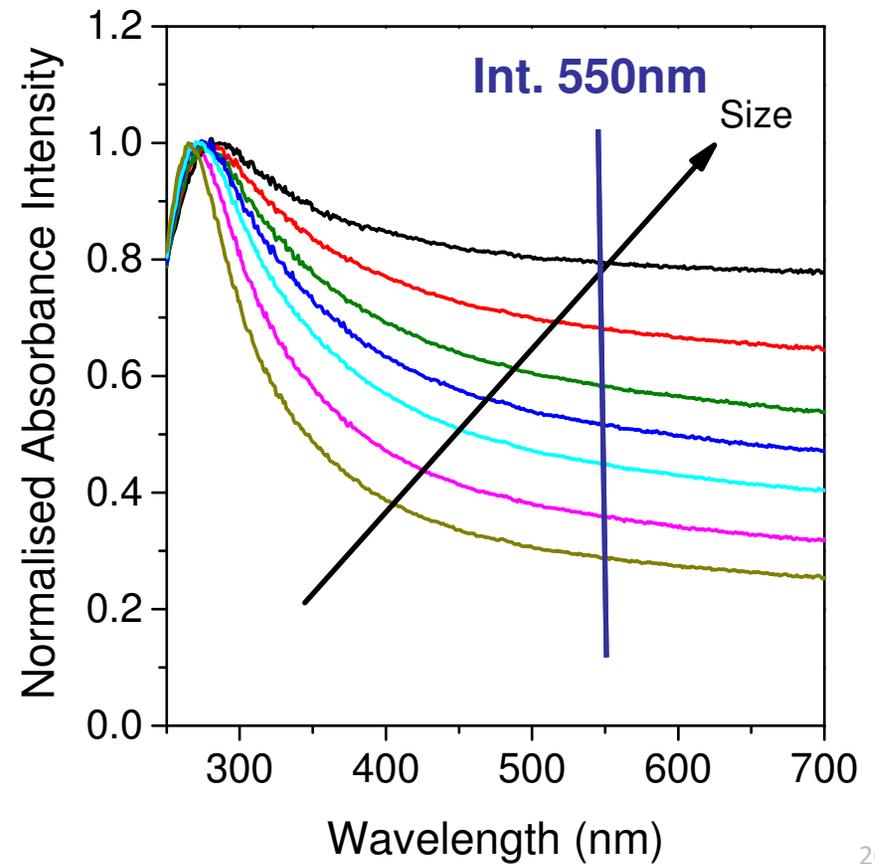
Graphene

Extinction/absorbance metric FLG

Scattering



Absorbance

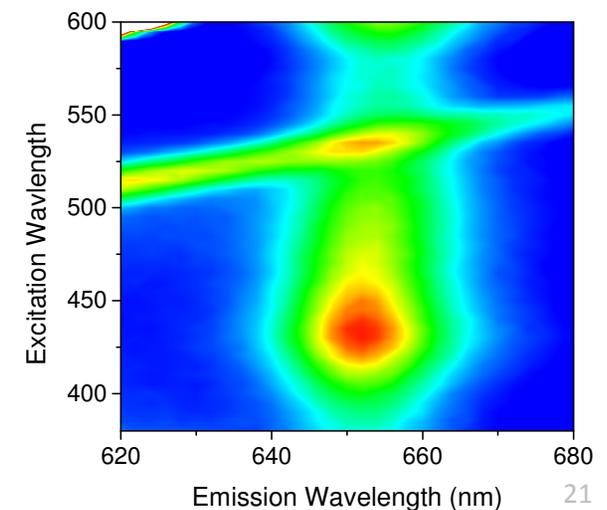
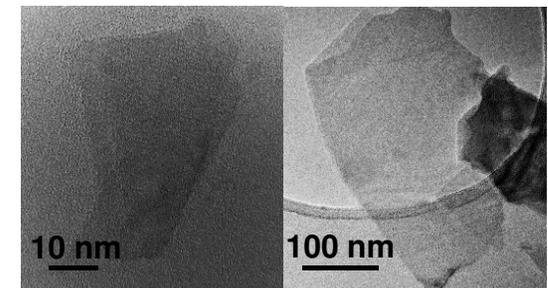




Metrics help!

Summary

- **Liquid exfoliation: it works for sooo many materials!**
- **Size selection allows production of samples with varying mean size and thickness**
- **Metrics are everywhere to determine size and/or thickness *in situ***
- **Huge step forward in understanding dispersion conditions, improving sample preparation etc**
 - e.g. Observation of PL of TMDs in liquid
 - Varying N and L independently
 - Samples with predefined properties
- **Similar metric for other materials!!!!**

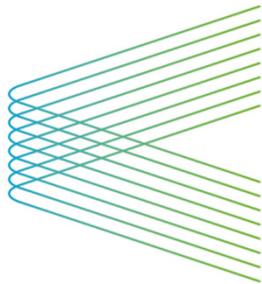




Acknowledgements



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CRANN

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esp. Ronan, Damien, Keith, Andrew, Eswar, Valerie, Tom, Zahra...
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- John Donegan + group
esp. David McCloskey
- Valeria Nicolosi + group,
esp. Hannah Nerl, Evie Doherty
- Werner Blau + group,
esp. Beata Szydłowska

Thank you for your attention!



- Nils Scheuschner and Janina Maultzsch

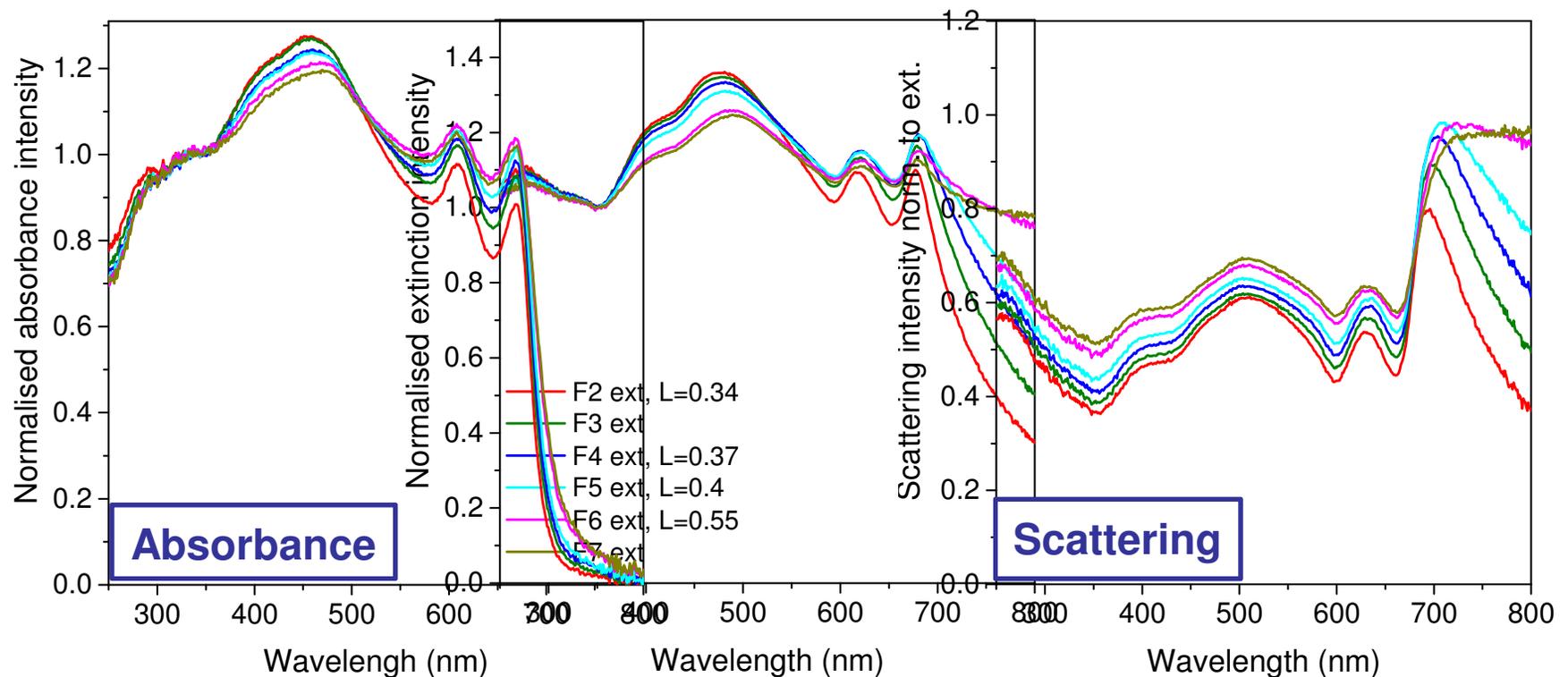




MoS₂ metric

Overcoming limitations to length metric: large flakes

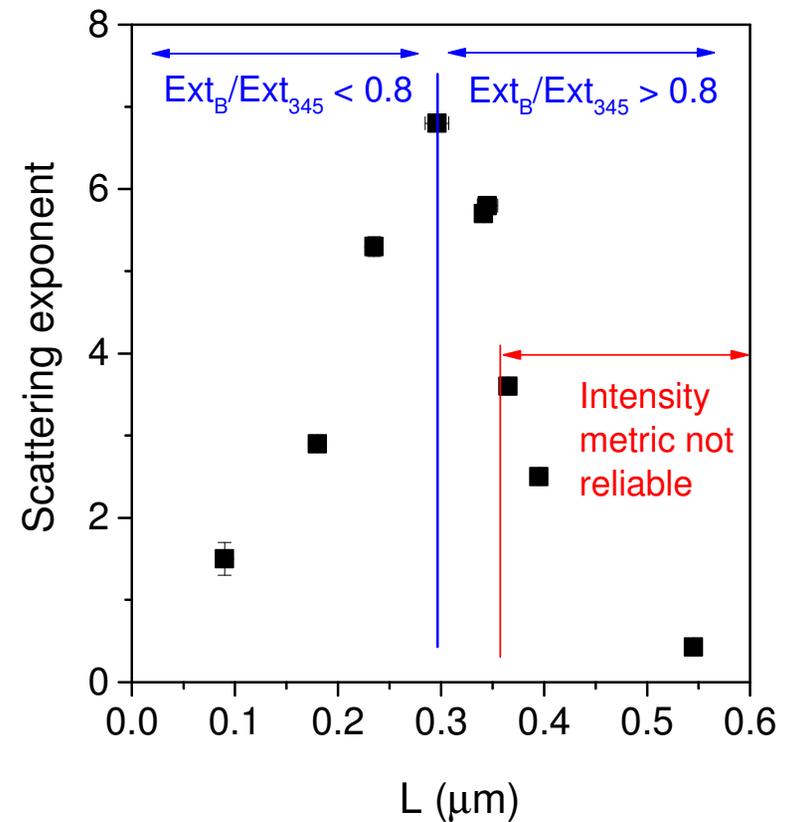
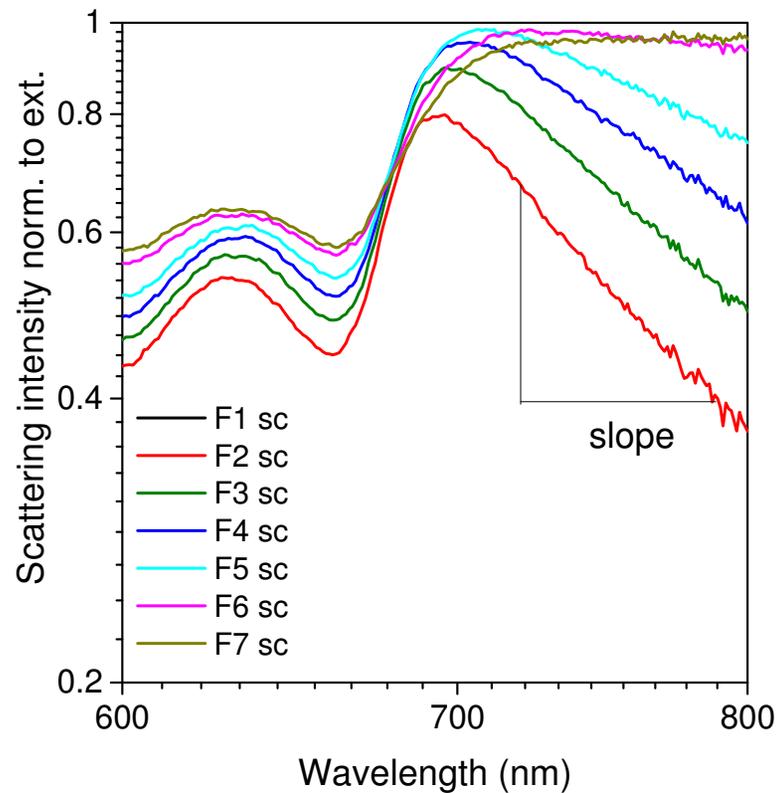
- Large flakes: only minor changes in extinction spectra → metric limited
- Measurement of absorbance in integrating sphere helps!



MoS₂ metric

Overcoming limitations to length metric: large flakes

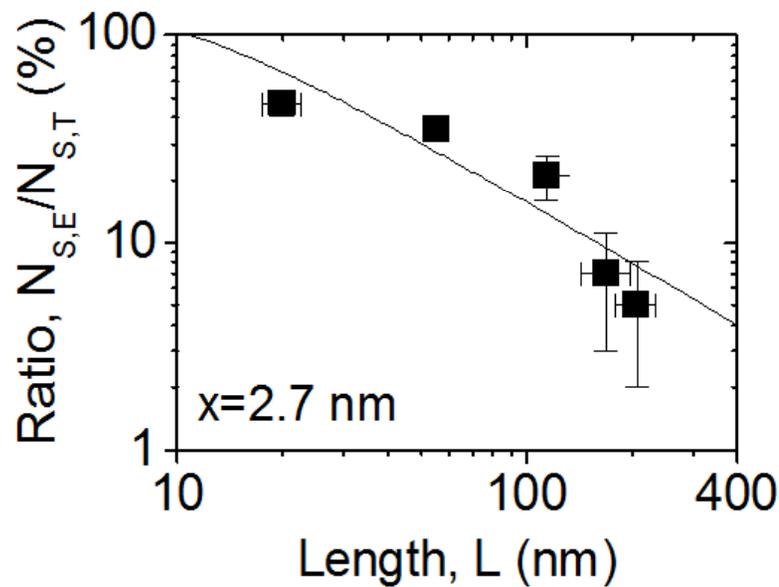
- Scattering exponent is an excellent alternative metric for L!



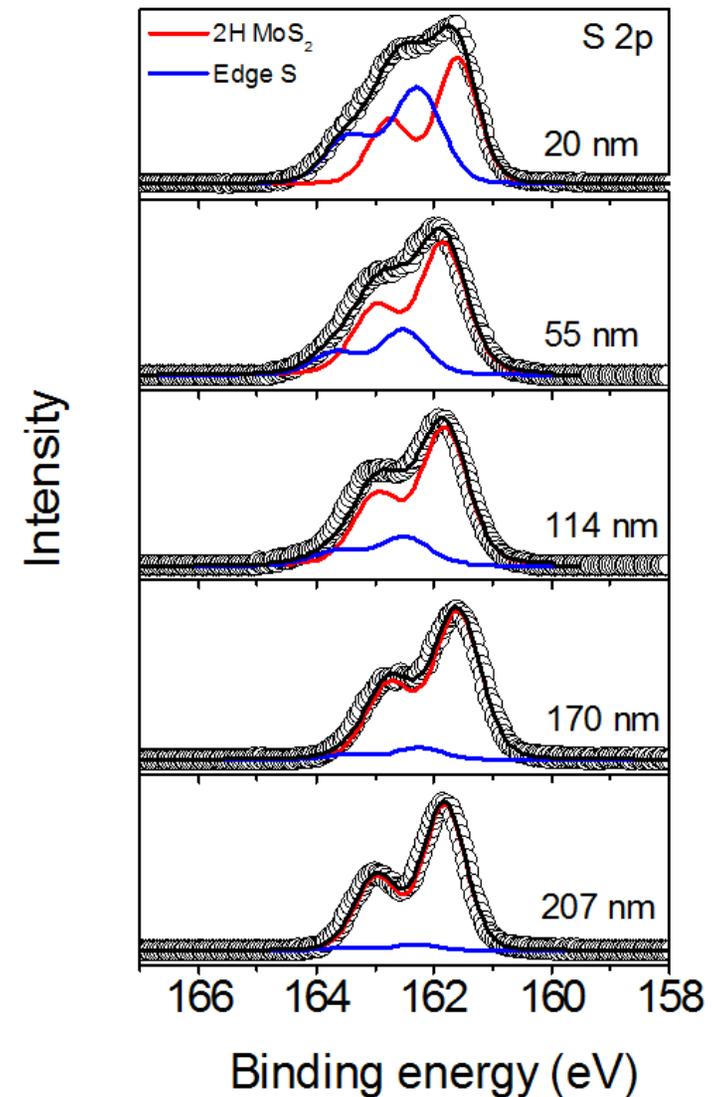
MoS₂ metric

Further evidence for edge effects: XPS

- XPS says 3 nm

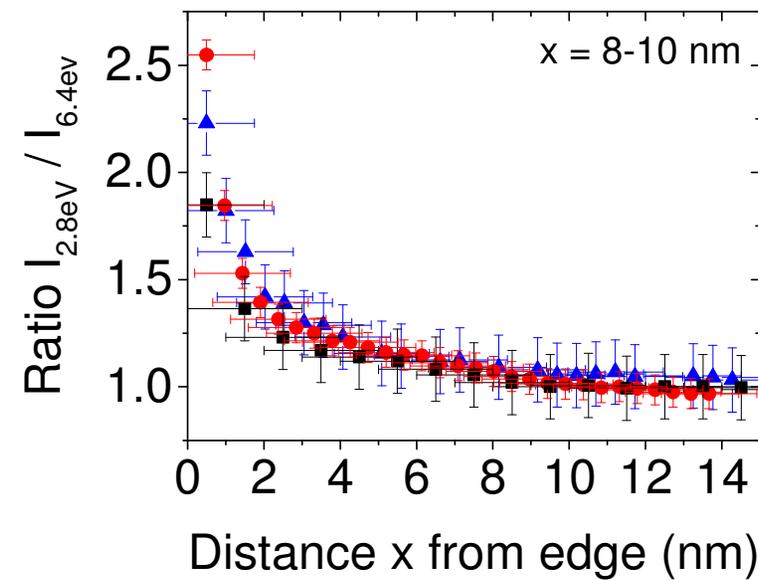
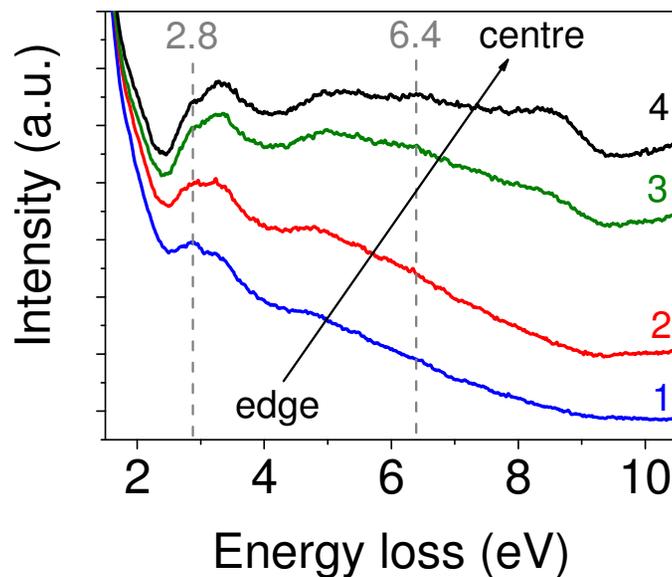
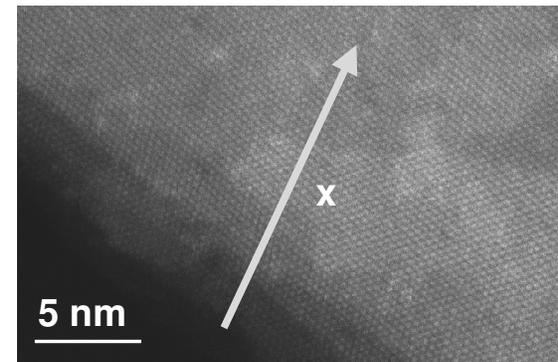
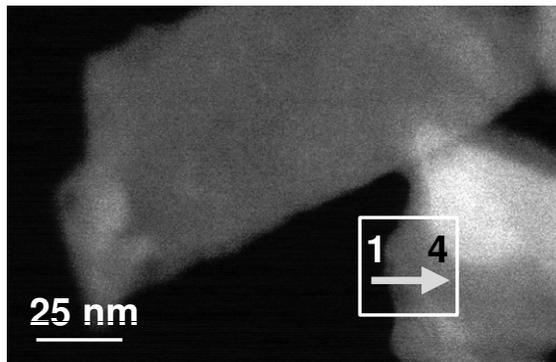


$$\frac{N_{S,E}}{N_{S,T}} = \frac{2x}{L} \left[1 + k \left(1 - \frac{2x}{L} \right) \right]$$



MoS₂ metric

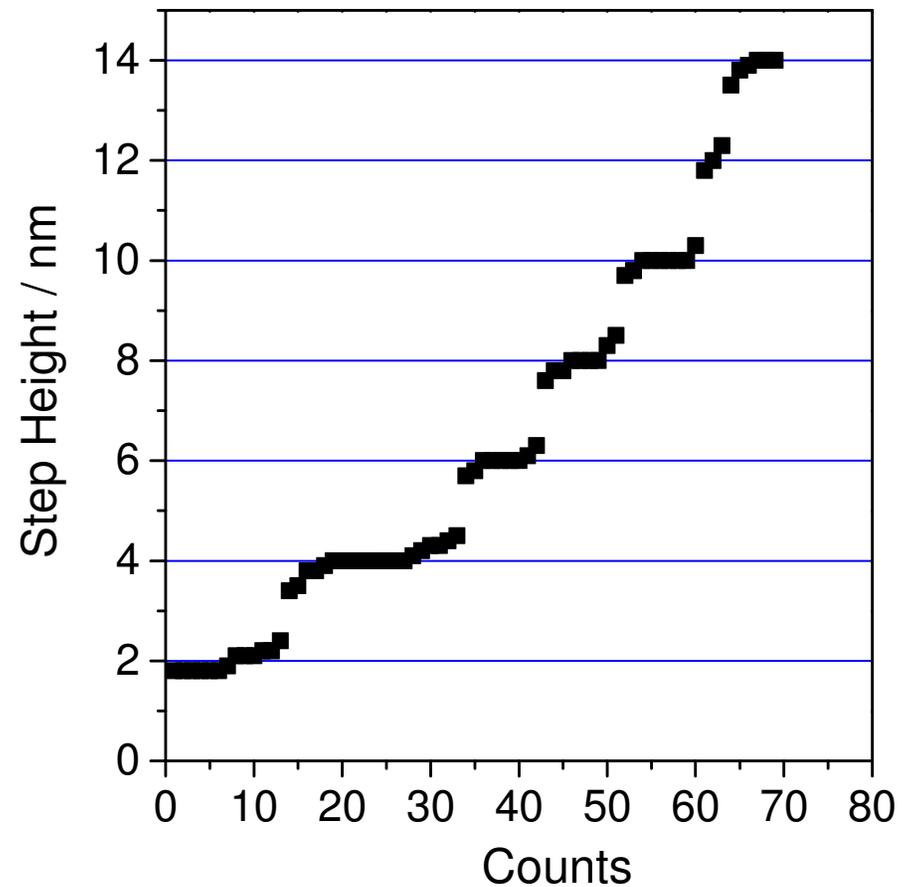
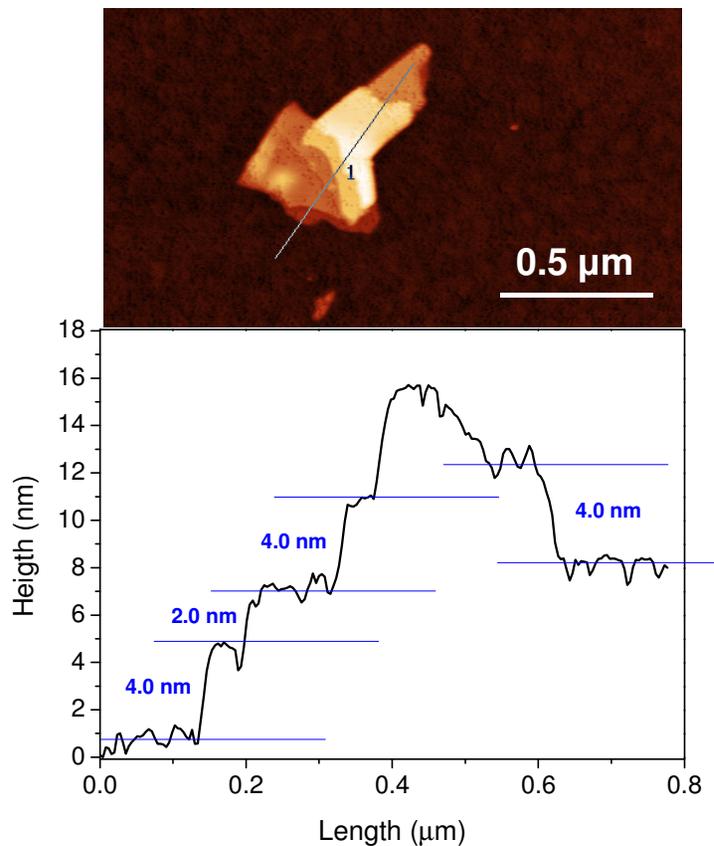
Further evidence for edge effects: EELS



MoS₂ metric

AFM height: correlation to layer number

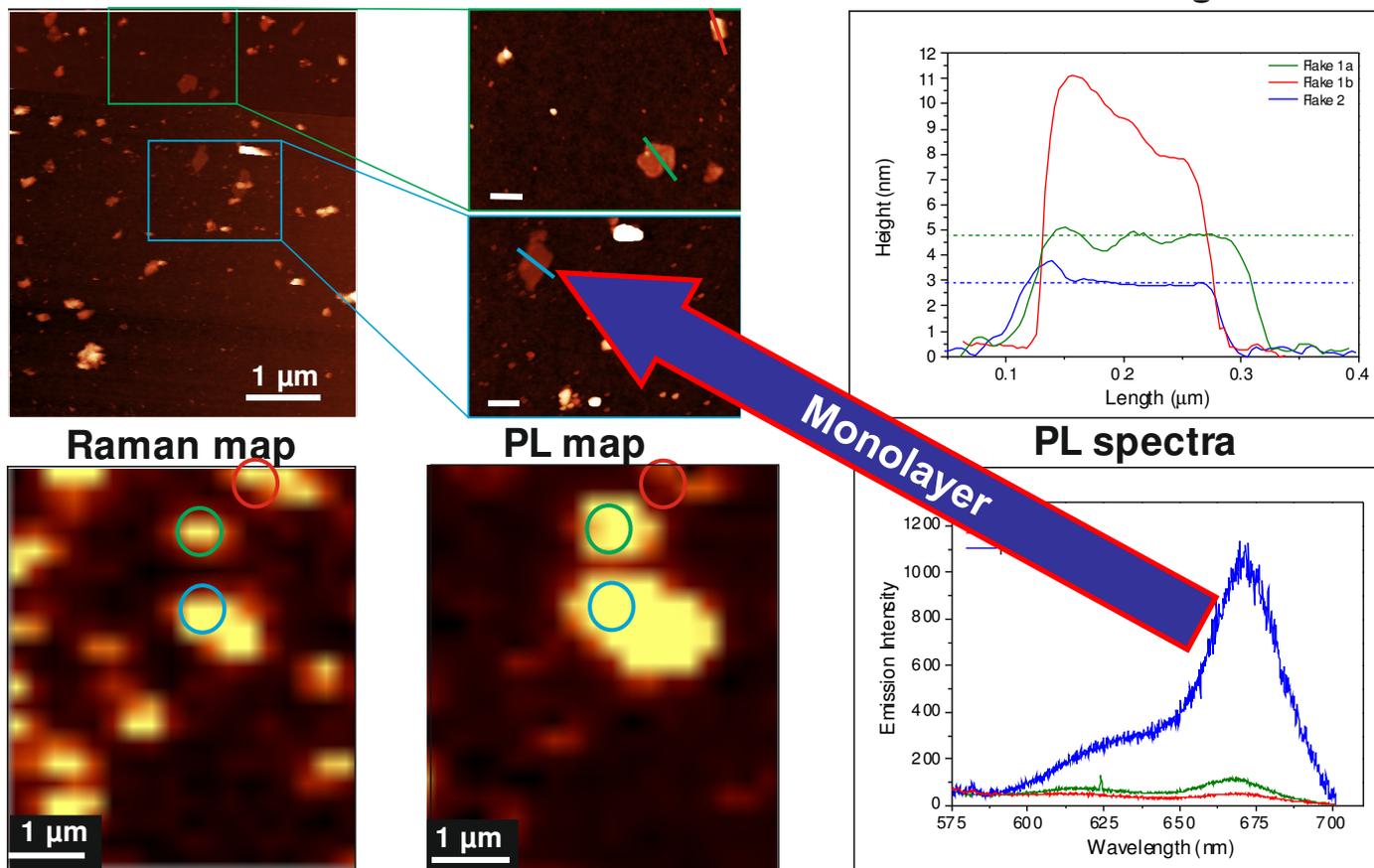
- Analysis of step heights: step height is a function of ~2 nm



MoS₂ metric

AFM height: correlation to layer number

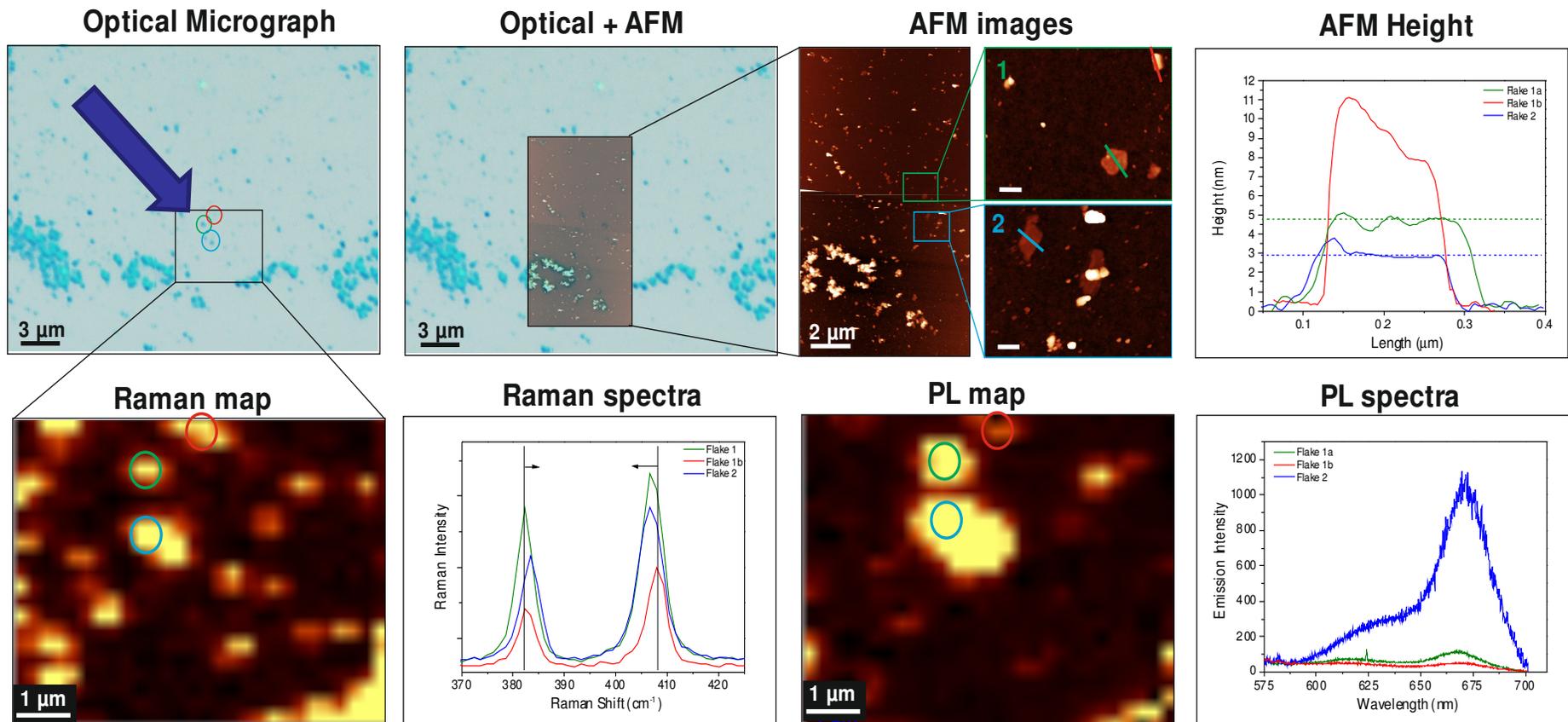
- Height of thinnest flakes 3-4 nm → monolayer?!



Absorbance Metric

AFM height: correlation to layer number

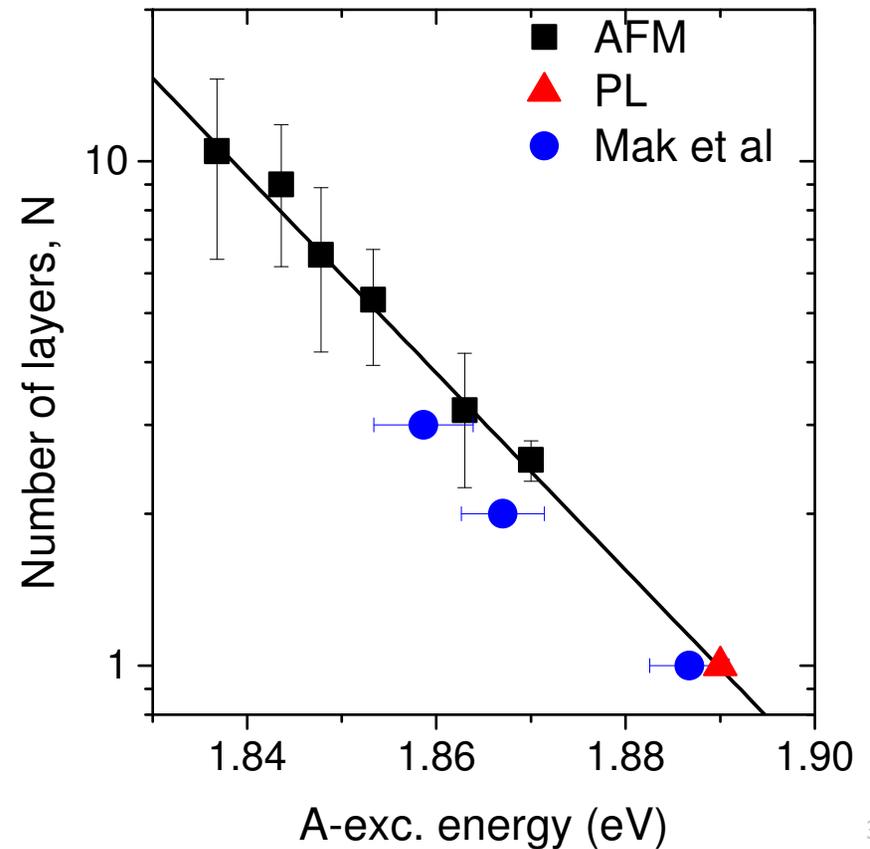
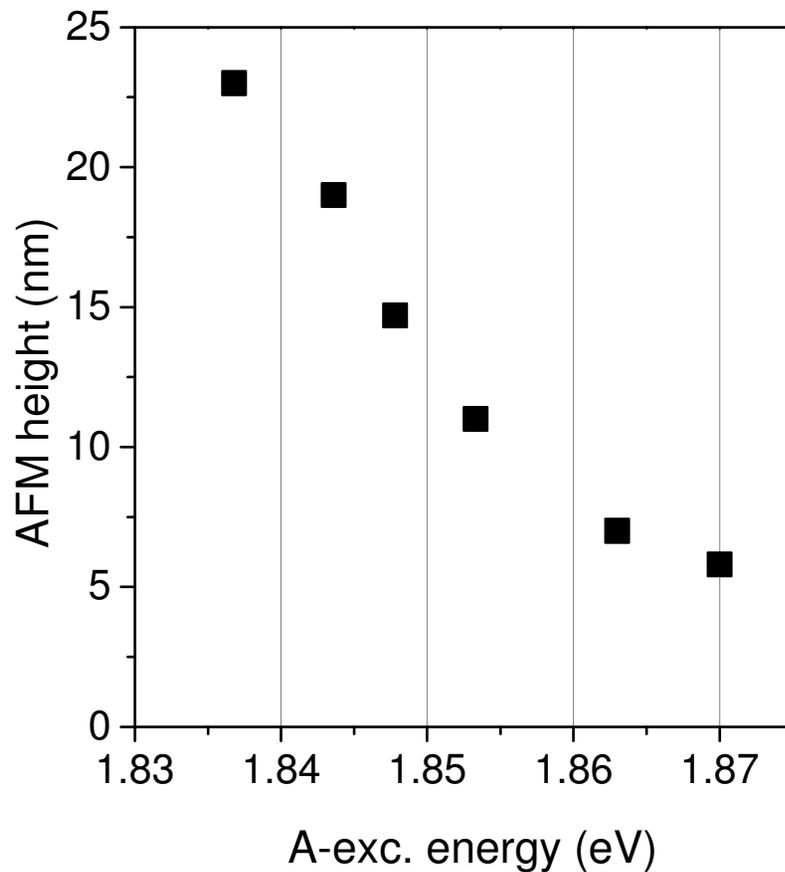
- Height of thinnest flakes 3-4 nm → monolayer?!



MoS₂ metric

Peak position metric – Correlation to thickness!

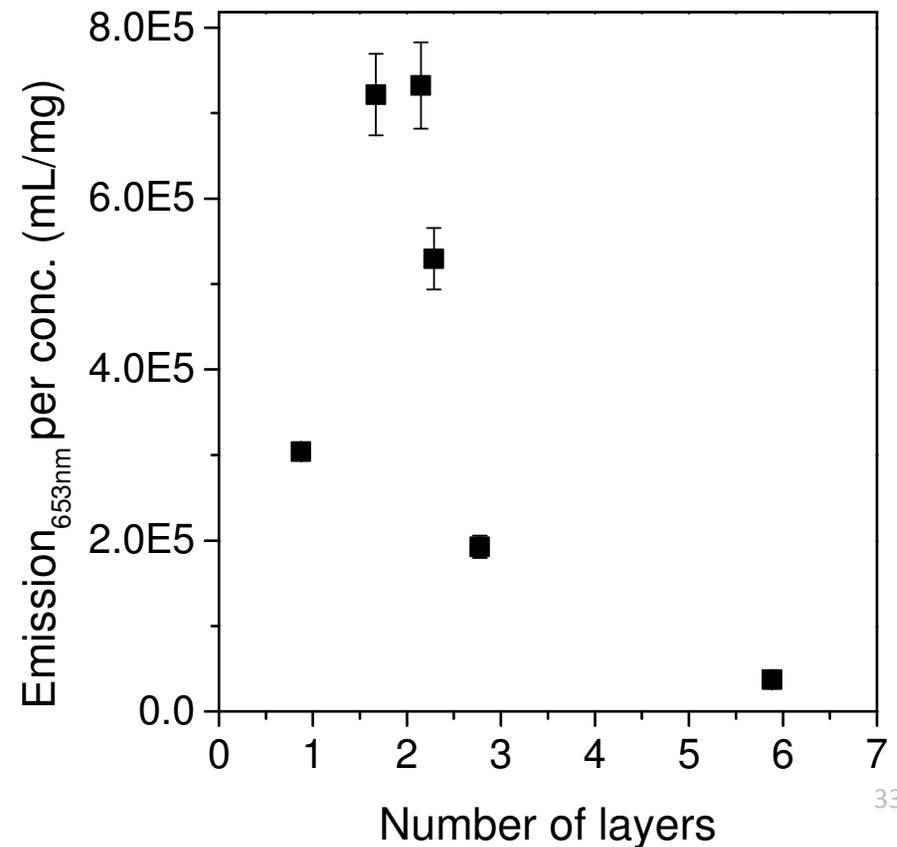
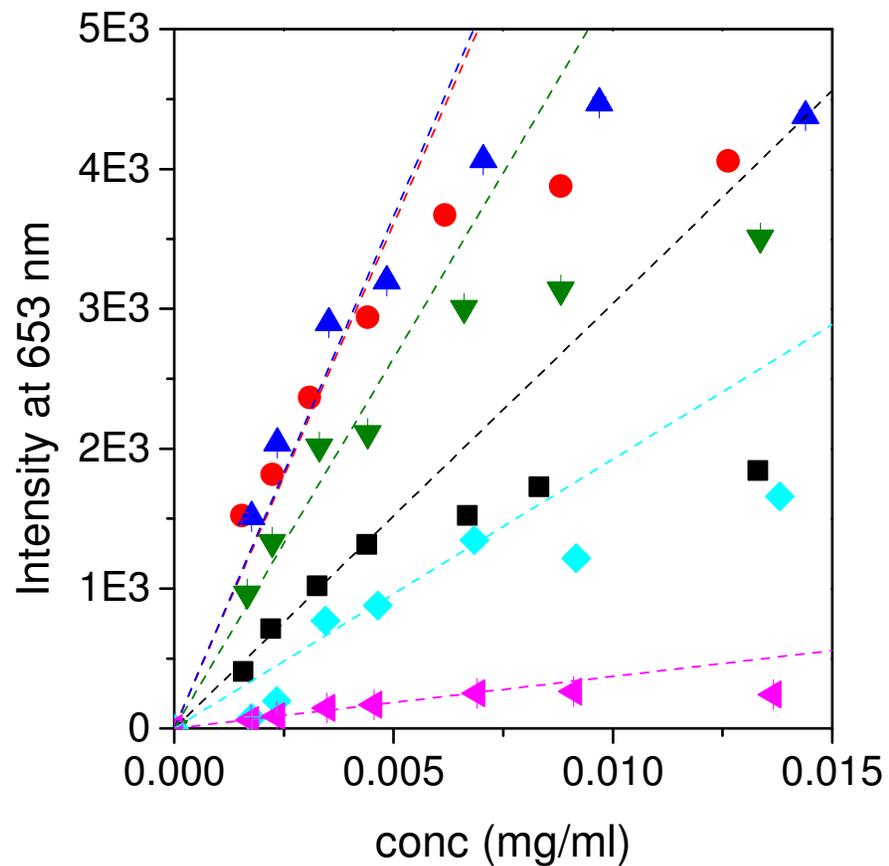
● Apparent height can be converted to number of layers



MoS₂ metric

Fluorescence in dispersion

- PL intensity as a function layer number → reduced for very small flakes
→ PL quenching at edges

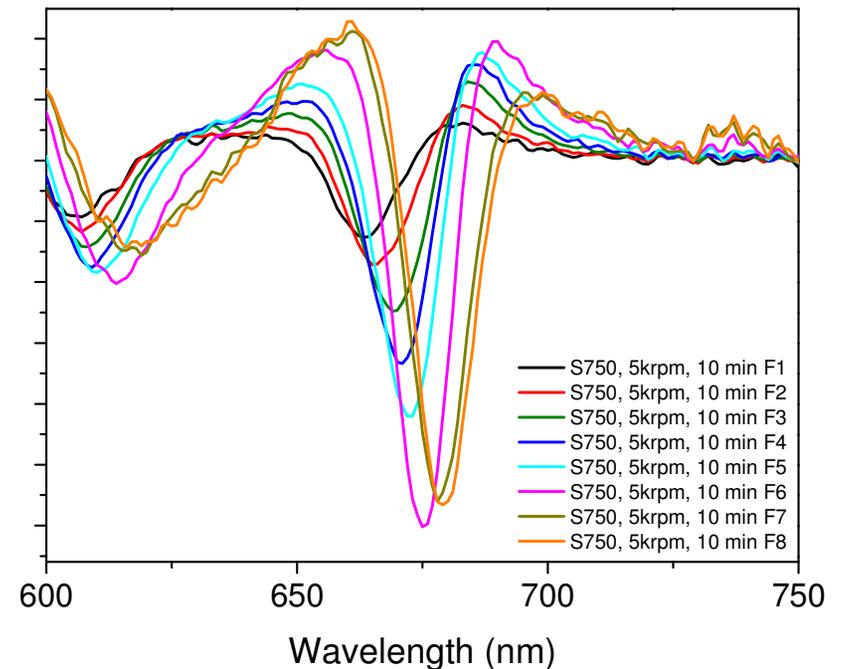
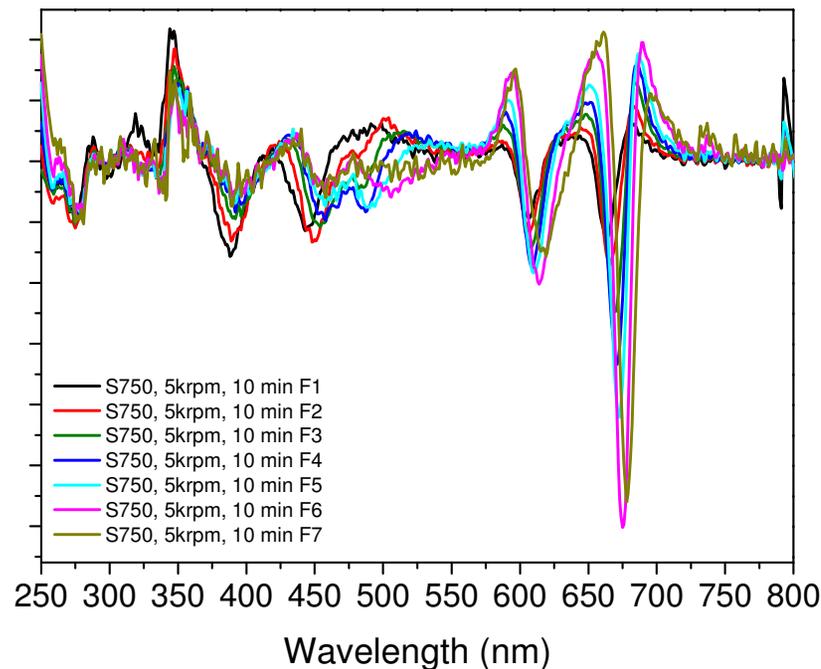




Absorbance Metric

Determination of peak position A-exciton

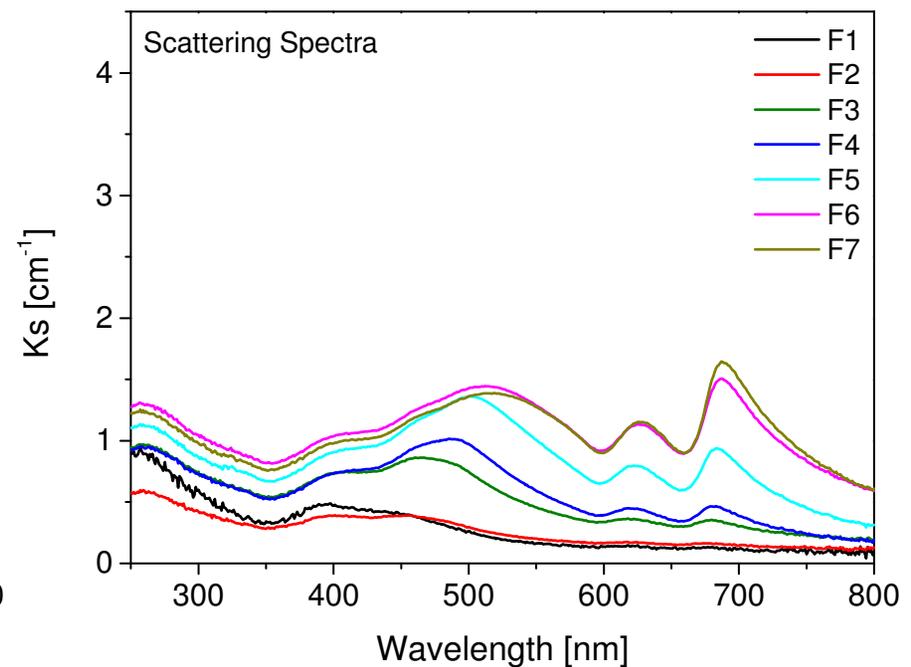
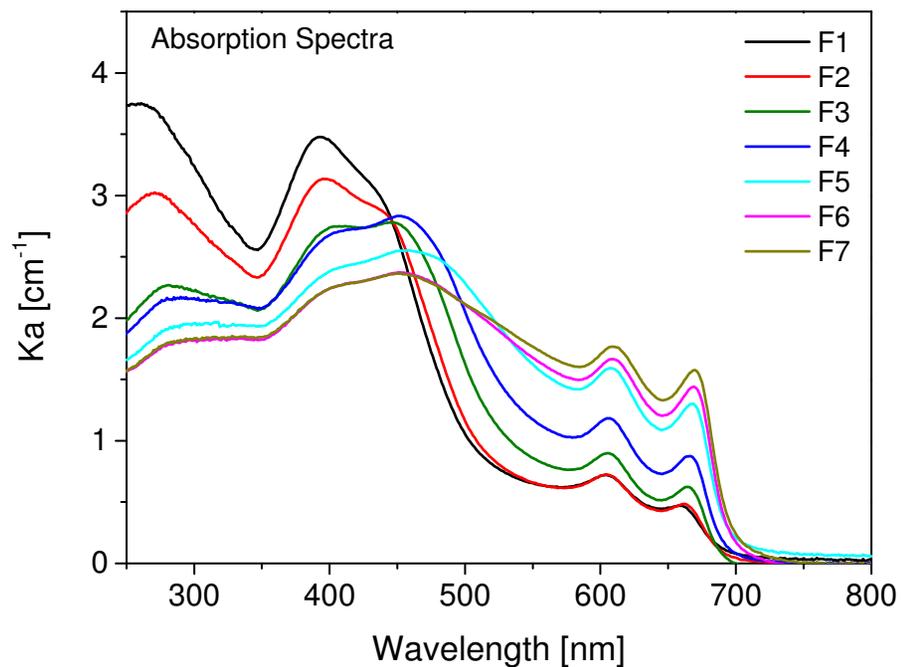
- Contribution from scattering background (then, peak position not independent from lateral sizes) → peak position of second derivative



Scattering contribution

Absorbance and scattering spectra

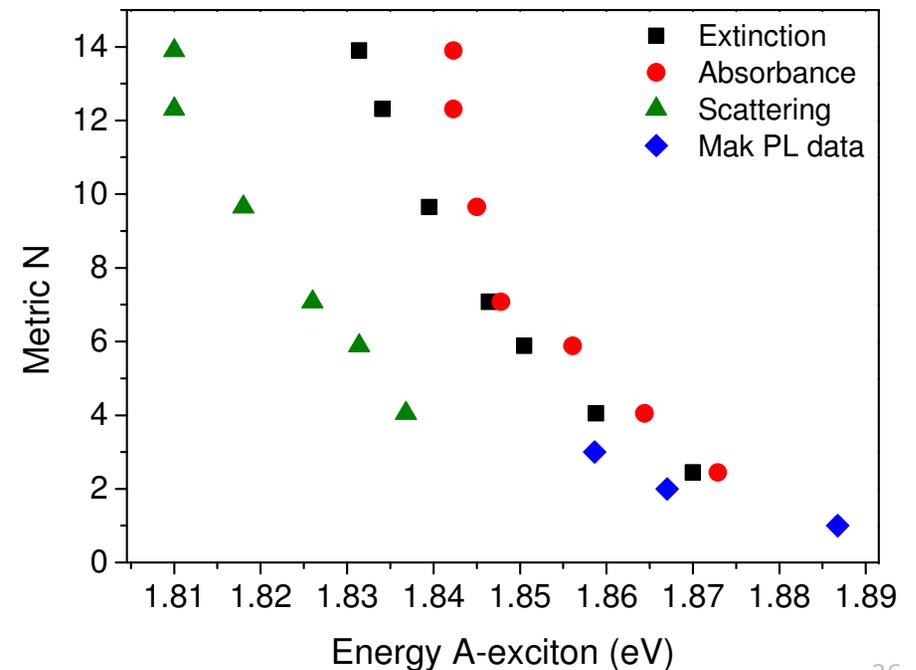
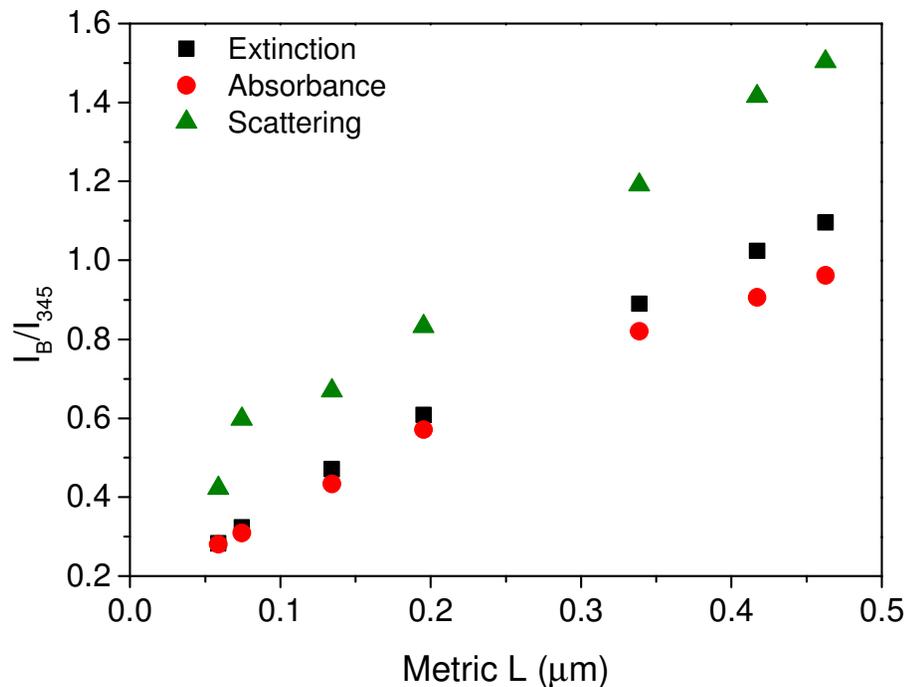
- Similar to extinction spectra, absorption and scattering spectra also change as a function of size in a similar way



Scattering contribution

Metric plots from absorbance and scattering

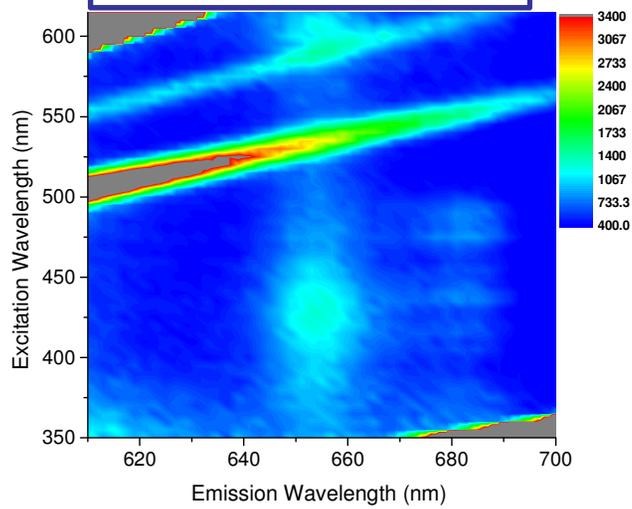
- For L metric, absorbance, scattering and extinction spectra follow same curve shape
- For N metric, for $N > 8$, shift is caused by scattering



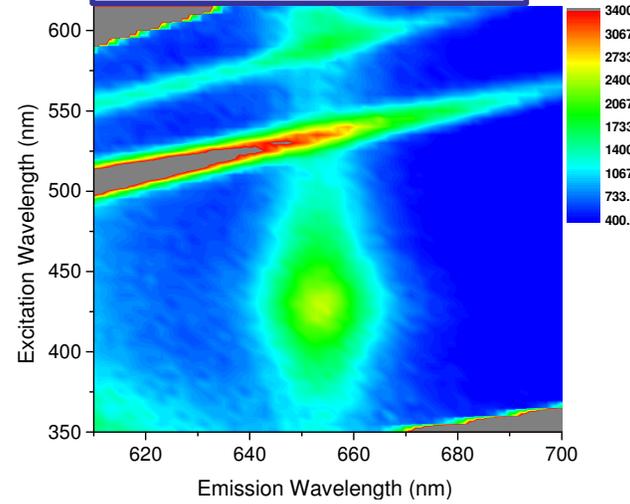


PL maps

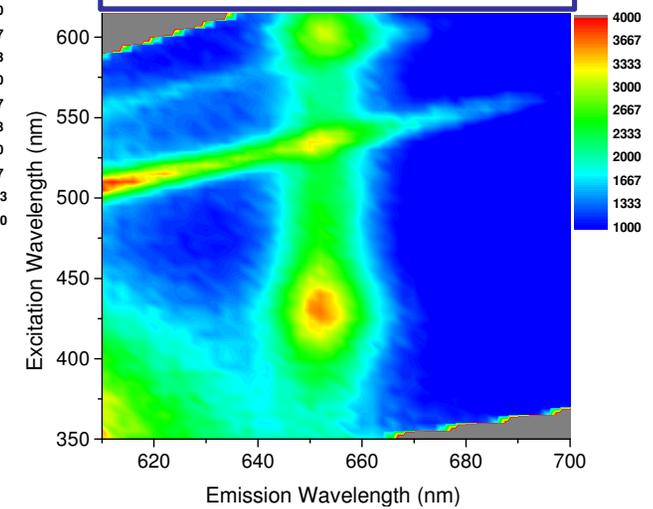
UC P, 0.008 mg/ml



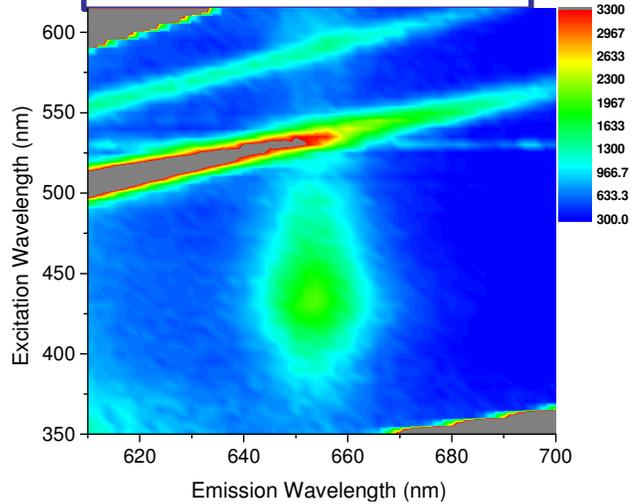
15kP, 0.009 mg/ml



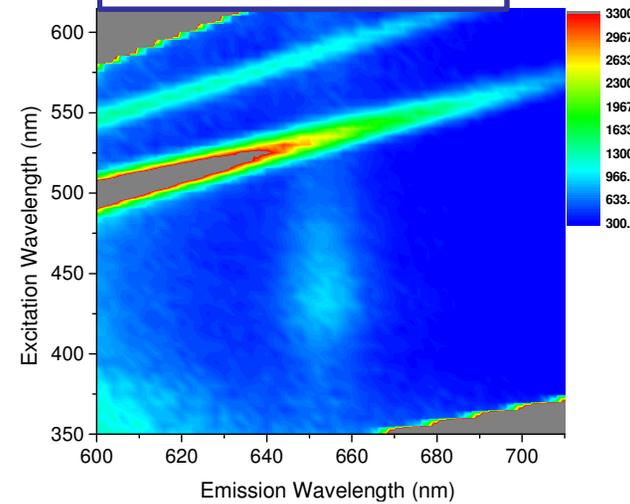
12.5kP, 0.009 mg/ml



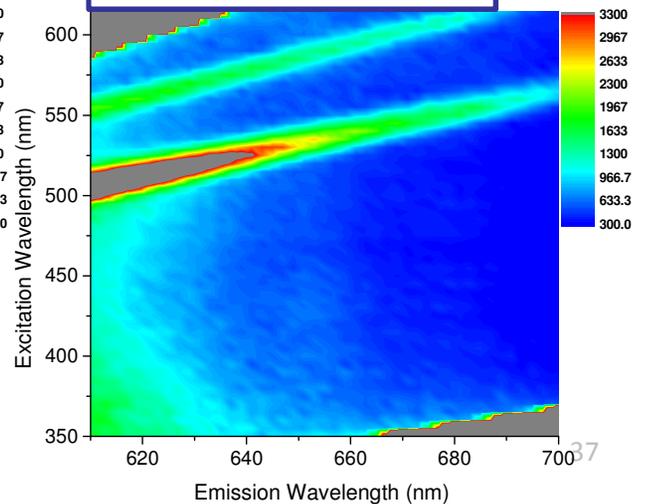
9.5kP, 0.008 mg/ml



5kP, 0.009 mg/ml



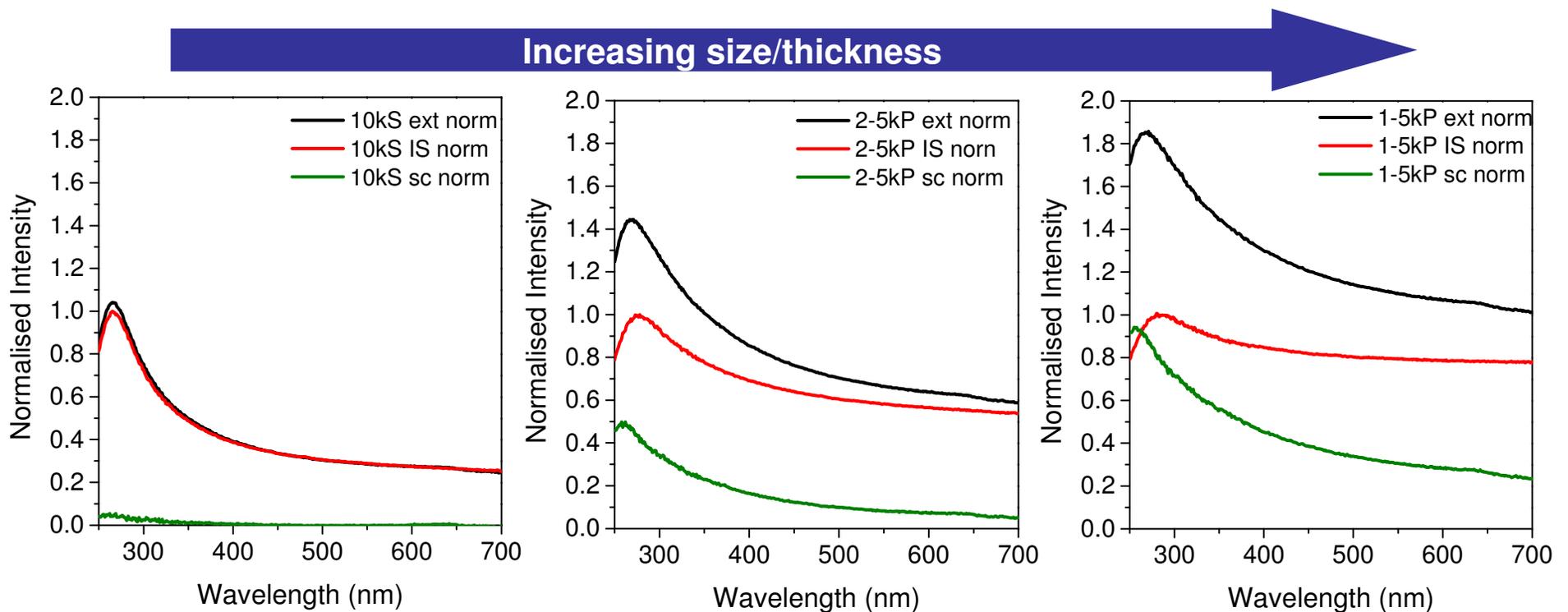
3kP, 0.009 mg/ml



Graphene

Extinction/absorbance metric FLG

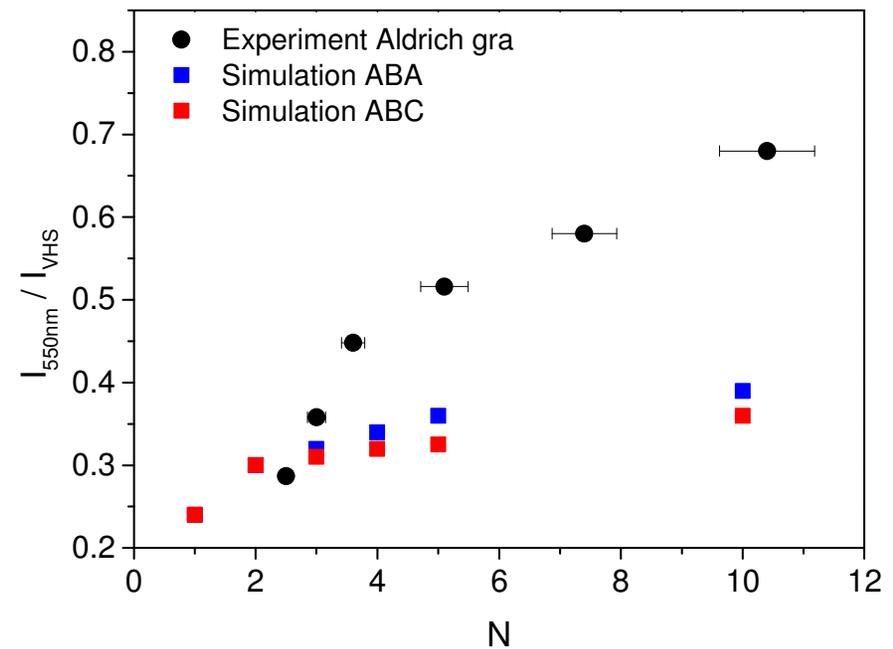
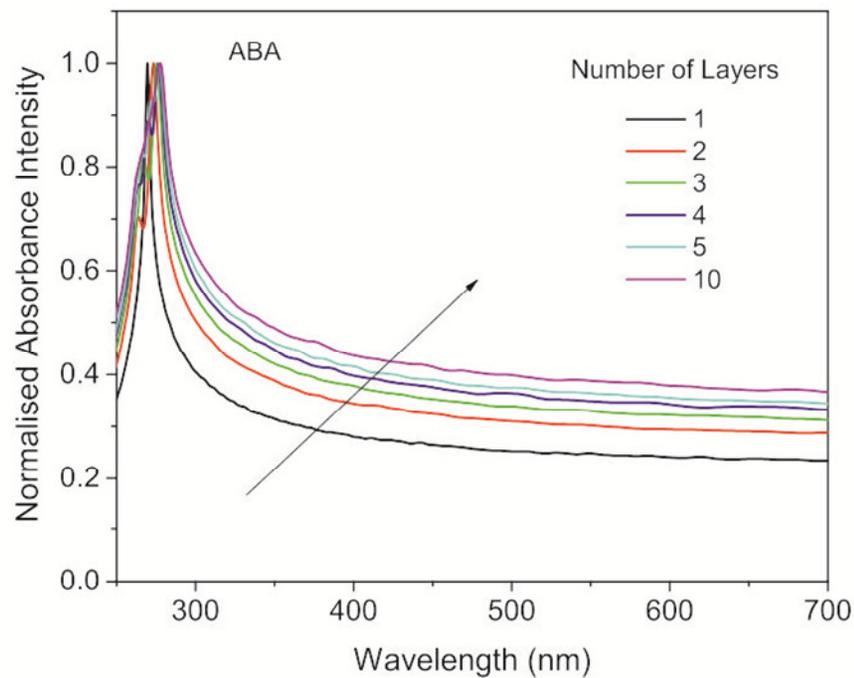
- **Descrimination between scattering and absorbance to extinction spectra by measurement in integrating sphere**



Graphite N metric

Comparison to simulation

- Simulation qualitatively confirms trend of abs spectra changing as function of N





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