

Nanocarbon-based Material Platform for the Manufacturing of Multifunctional Materials

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Introduction

CVD Materials Corporation, a subsidiary of CVD Equipment Corporation launches internet business portal to facilitate the commercialization of Nanomaterials.

www.cvdmaterialscorporation.com

CVD Materials Corporation will engage with its customers on 3 levels :



The Nano-to-Macro missing bridge for nanomaterials :

Manufacturing ?

CVD Materials Corporation masters the production of graphene through the **Chemical Vapor Deposition (CVD)** of carbon precursors cracked onto catalysts substrates - mainly Cu and Ni alloys - at temperature ranging from 450 to 1000°C.

Scale-up ?

The **versatility of the CVD method** offers :

- high potential for scale-up
- an **easy route to mass production** of graphene products

But **high throughput** production necessarily implies :

- **Rapid Quality Control**
- **Integrated Techniques**
- **Automated Methods**

Standard characterization techniques available for Graphene :

Scanning Electron microscopy

- + performed on **as-grown** samples
- tedious protocol
- cannot clearly give the number of graphene layers

Optical microscopy

- requires **transferred** samples
- elementary observation

Fluorescence Quenching Microscopy

- requires **transferred** samples
- + scalable

Raman spectroscopy

- + allows to qualify doping, strain, disorder and chemical modifications levels
- + unambiguous, high-throughput, nondestructive identification of the number of graphene layers
- + information-rich experimental data on defects
- + **can be performed on both as-grown and transferred samples**

Problem raised for a rapid, integrated and automated quality analysis of CVD Graphene:

Quality analysis is usually performed **AFTER TRANSFER** of CVD graphene onto an optically Raman signal enhancing substrate (285nm SiO₂ layer is the standard)

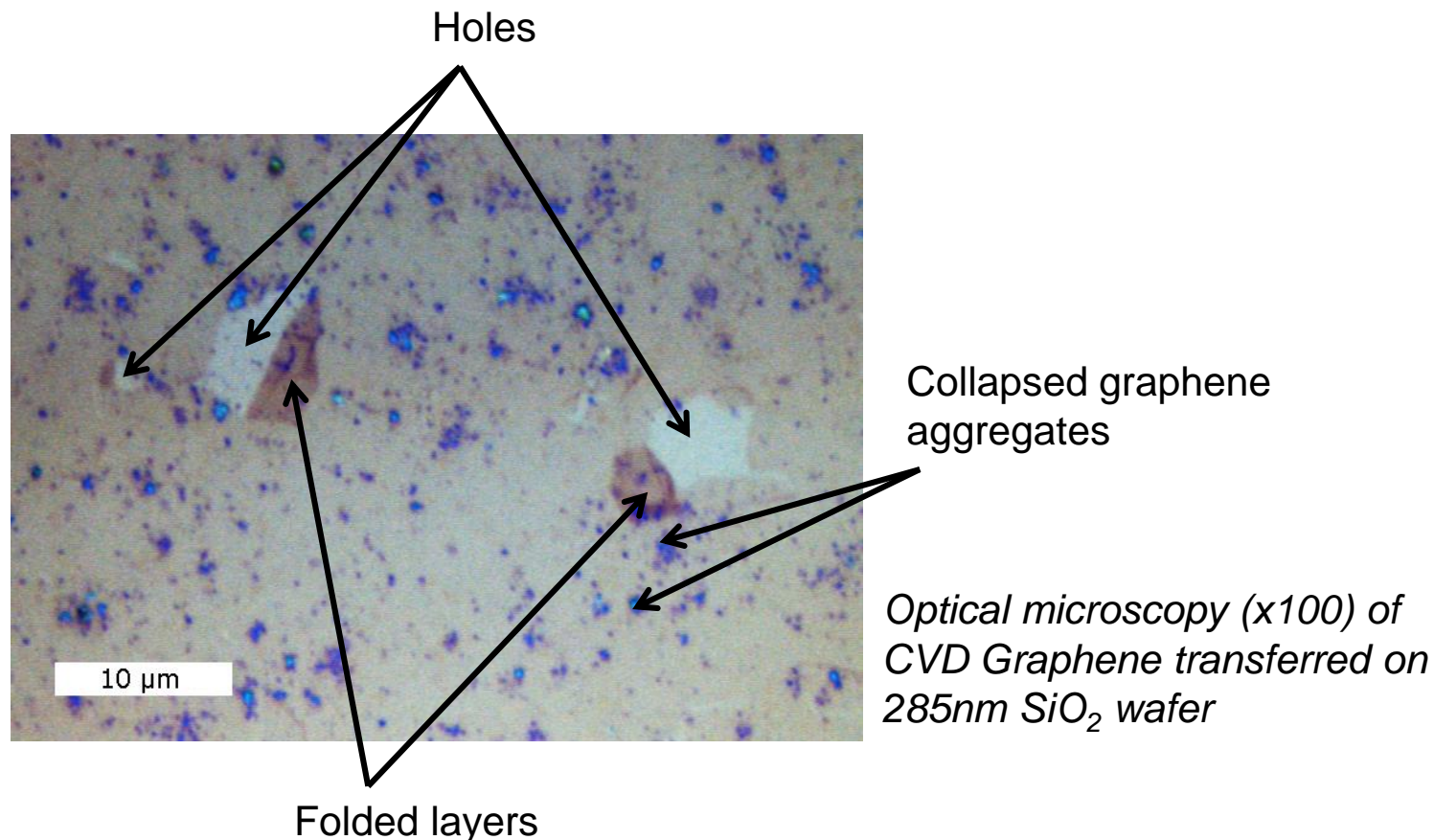
Analyzing the quality of CVD Graphene after transfer involves :

- Etching of the deposited graphene on one side of the Cu foil
- PMMA film deposition and curing
- Cu foil etching
- Plasma treatment
- Etc.

=> TIME CONSUMING

=> HIGHER CHANCES TO DAMAGE THE GRAPHENE

Problem of rapid transfer : higher chances to damage the graphene



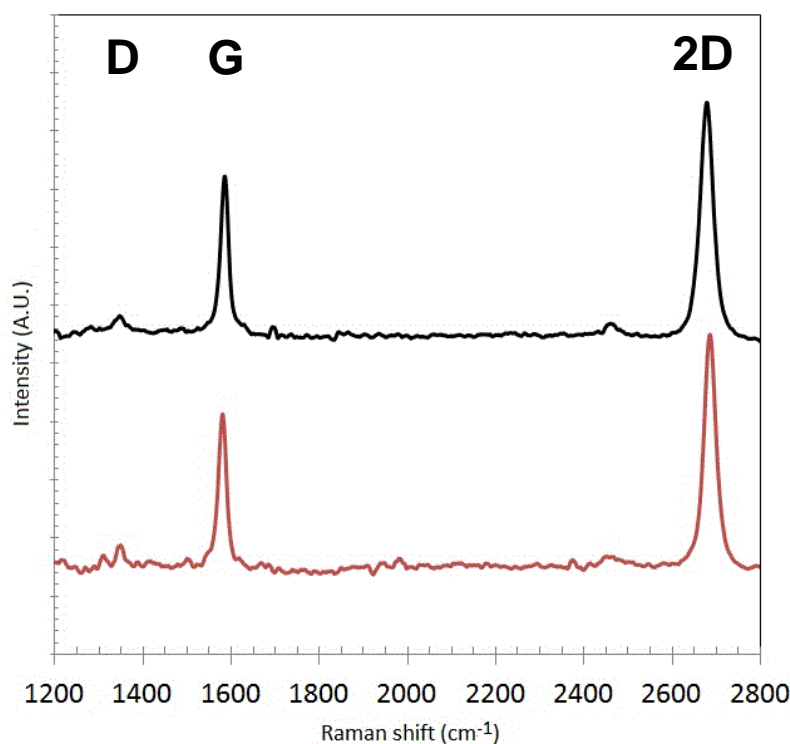
How to prevent any ***misinterpretation*** on the quality of graphene here, without making graphene transfer a time consuming task ?

Proof of concept :

as-grown CVD Graphene, base-line corrected

VS.

same CVD Graphene, transferred



*baseline corrected signal
obtained for as-grown
graphene on Cu foil*

*raw signal obtained for the same
CVD graphene transferred to
285nm SiO₂ / Si substrate.*

Solution for a rapid, integrated and automated quality analysis of CVD Graphene:

WHAT WE PROPOSE :

DIRECT analysis on as-grown CVD graphene on substrate

AUTOMATED standard Raman sampling

QUANTITATIVE analysis

SCALABLE method

COMPLEMENTARY to optical microscopy versatility

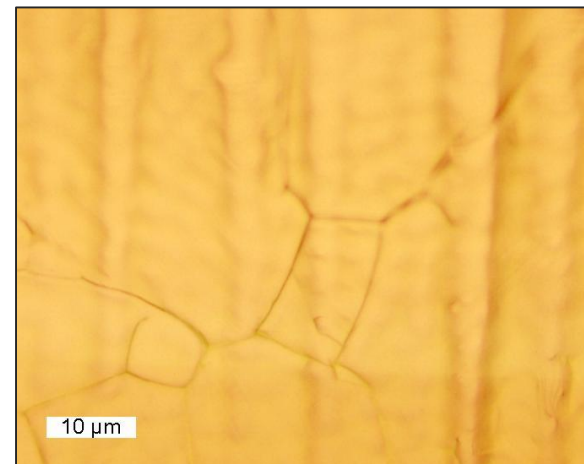
Experiment :



Here, Raman plots
of the sixteen raw
spectra.



*2"x2" Cu foil (Alfa Aesar,
99.8% purity), 25 μ m thick*

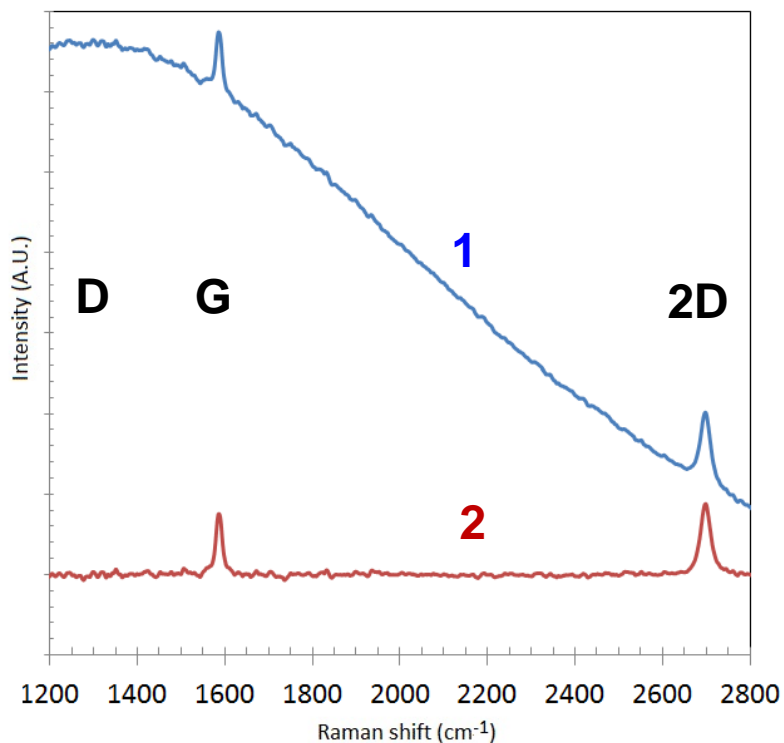


Automated spectral analysis steps :

1. Establish the **exclusion windows** (input the start and end of the spectral window).
2. Curve fit with a polynomial curve the extracted spectra (6 to 12 order depending on shape of background).
3. Use the fitted parameter to establish a **calculated polynomial background curve** for the total spectral window
4. Subtract the calculated background from the total raw spectra to get the **background corrected spectra**.
5. Use a **Lorentzian or Gaussian fit** to fit the spectra inside each of the three selected peak windows to find the **center peak, peak width** of each of the three spectral peaks (D, G, 2D).
6. Use the fitted spectral peak curves to calculate the **area of each peak** on the background corrected spectra.
7. Normalize all the areas under each peak by one peak area (in the Graphene on Cu case we chose the G peak)
8. Calculate the **FWHM for each peak**.
9. Present the results in a **report** format showing raw data, corrected spectra, extraction windows, and **peak info (center, amplitude, FWHM, peak fitting quality, Area and normalized Area ratios)** for all three extraction windows.

Experiments (I) :

Base-line corrected raman signal of as-grown CVD graphene

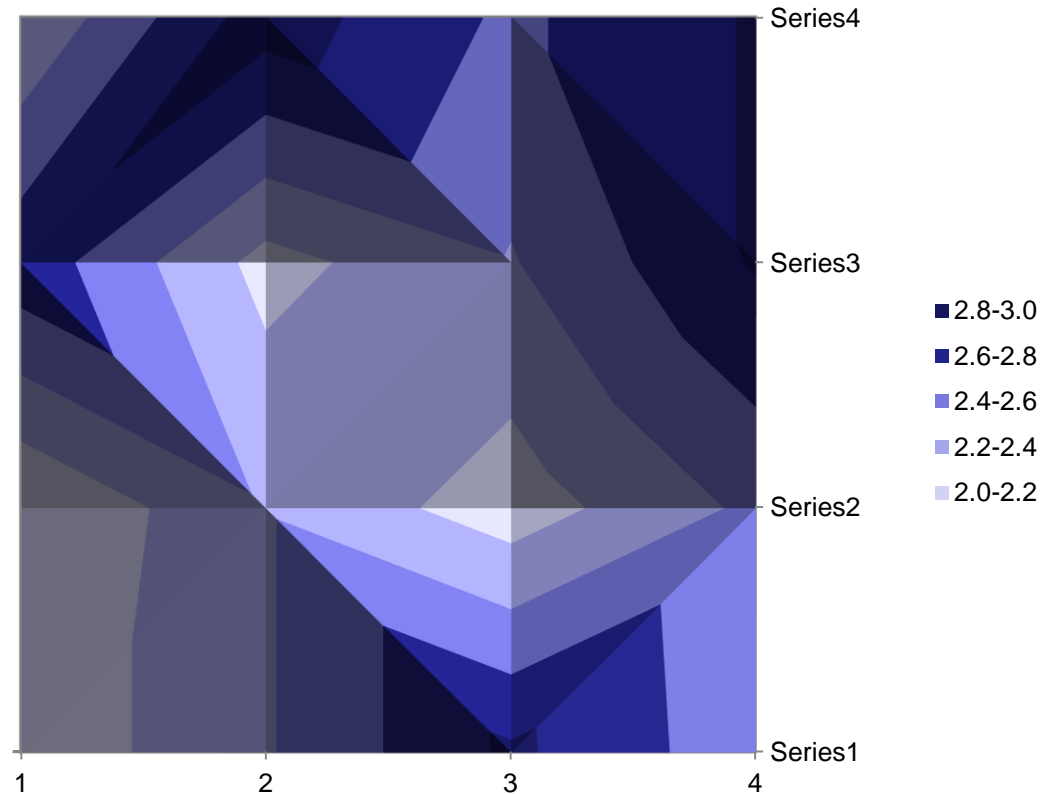


*raw signal on as-grown
CVD Graphene with
important background owing
to Cu fluorescence*

baseline corrected signal

Results (I) :

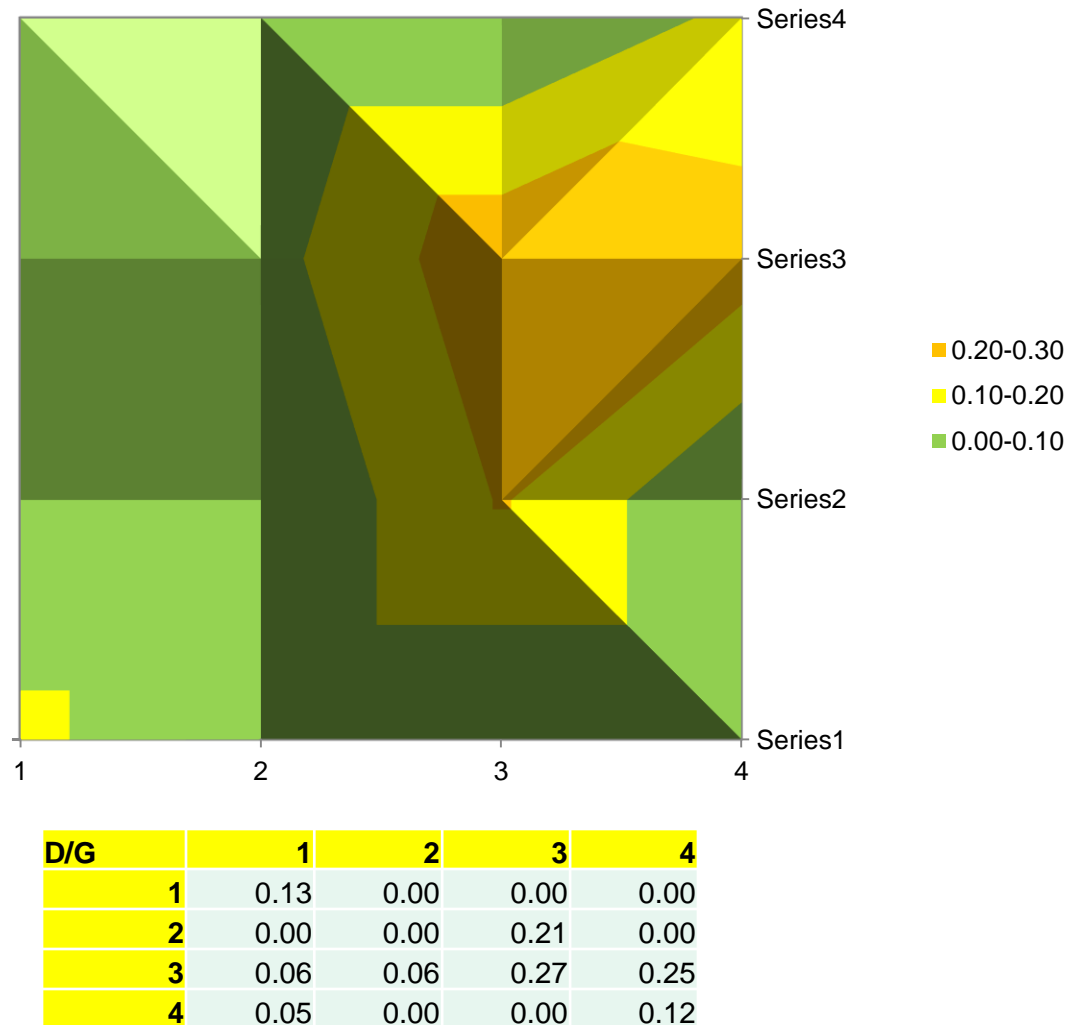
2D / G



2D/G	1	2	3	4
1	2.1	2.4	2.8	2.5
2	2.0	2.4	2.1	2.4
3	2.7	2.1	2.4	2.8
4	2.2	2.9	2.6	2.8

Results (II) :

D / G



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