

MUNDO MARAVILHOSO DO CARBONO NANOCIÊNCIA



INSTITUTO DE FÍSICA
Universidade Federal Fluminense

**Andrea Latgé
UFF/IF**



SISTEMAS NANOESTRUTURADOS



www.nano.if.uff.br





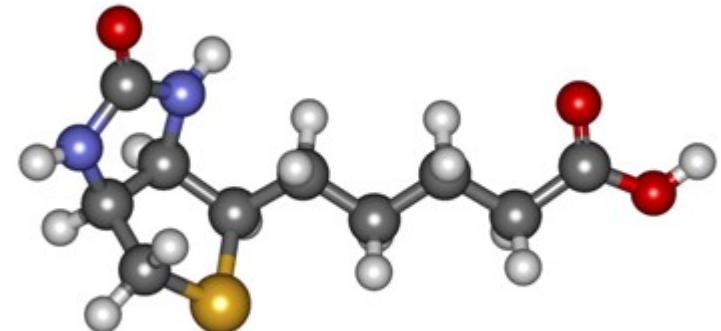
Avanços Tecnológicos e Científicos

NANOCIÊNCIA & NANOTECNOLOGIA



FÍSICA – NANOCIÊNCIA – NANOTECNOLOGIA

- O que é nanociência?



❖ O que é NANociênciA?

Nano do Grego “nanos” (ou Latin “nanus”), significa anão
Nano 10^{-9} –nanômetro, da escala do diâmetro atômico (o cabelo humano tem uma espessura de cerca de 100 nm)

► NanociênciA é o estudo dos átomos, moléculas, e objetos cujos tamanhos estão na escala **dos nm's (1 - 100 nm)**.

❖ Por que o estudo da NANociênciA é diferente dos problemas em escalas maiores?

A **FÍSICA** é diferente na escala nanométrica. Propriedades que não são vistas numa escala macroscópica se tornam importantes – “quantum mechanical and thermodynamic”. Se trabalha com átomos individuais e moléculas.

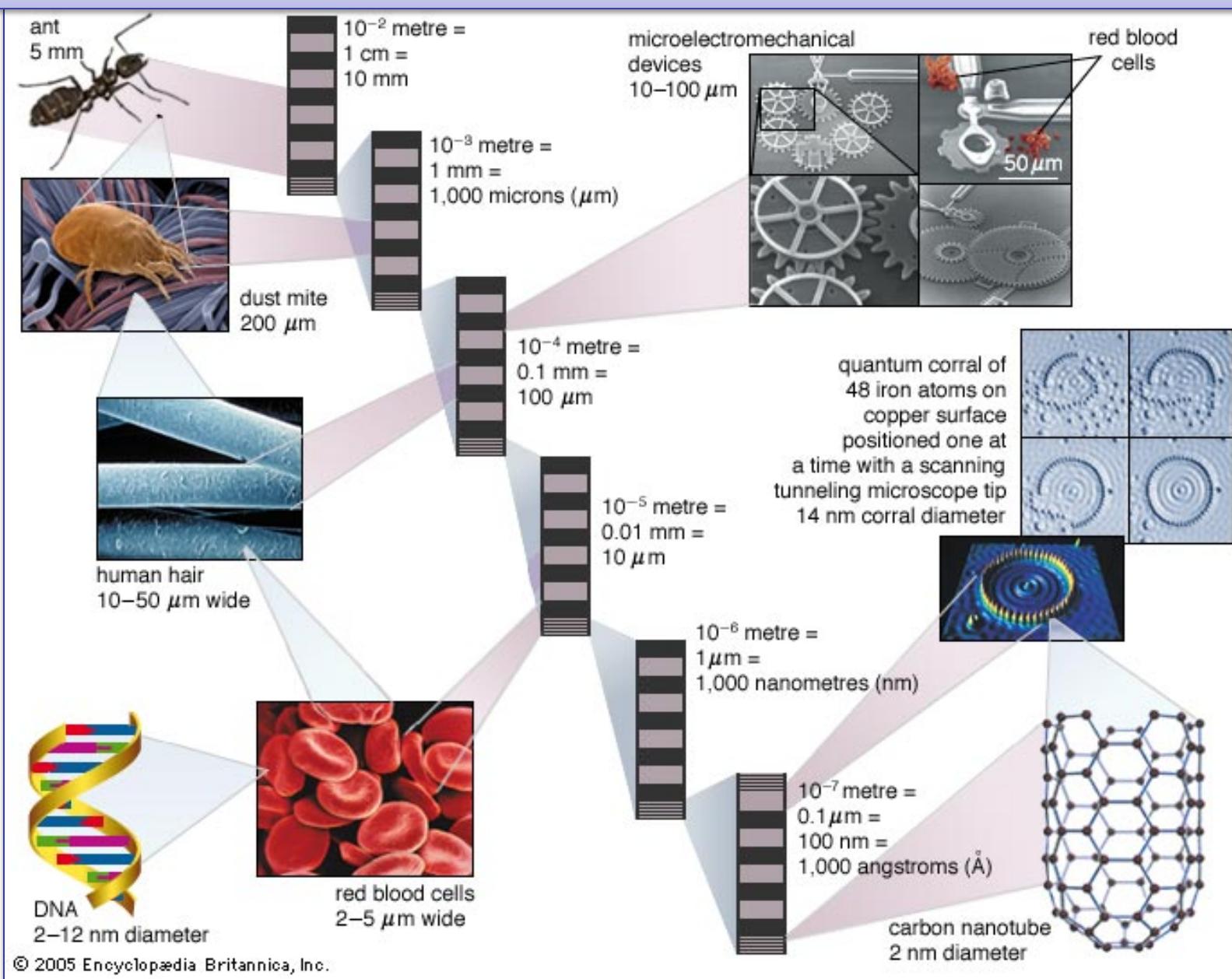
Moléculas individuais - agrupar em formas bem determinadas para produzir novos materiais com características novas e interessantes.

❖ Pq NANOCIÊNCIA se tornou um grande campo de intereses?



Muitas razões: Disponibilidade de novos instrumentos capazes de “**ver**” e “**tocar**” nesta escala.

VARIANDO TAMANHOS.....DO METRO (m) AO ANGSTRON (Å)



© 2005 Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc.

Manipular átomos é muito difícil devido as suas dimensões

- Submúltiplos do metro (m)

$$10^{-3} \text{ m} = 1 \text{ mm}$$

(milímetro)
“macromundo”



Formiga
 $4 - 5 \text{ mm}$



Cabeça de
um prego
 $1 - 2 \text{ mm}$

$$10^{-6} \text{ m} = 1 \mu\text{m}$$

(microns)
“micromundo”

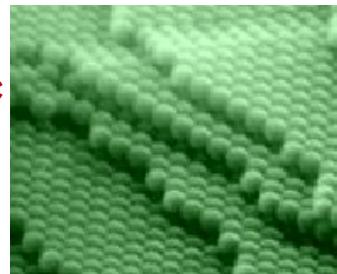


Tecidos
celulares
 $2 - 5 \mu\text{m}$

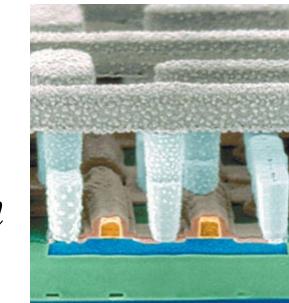


$$10^{-9} \text{ m} = 1 \text{ nm}$$

(nano)
“nanomundo”*



Distância
entre átomos
de silício
 $0.4 - 0.5 \text{ nm}$



Nanochips
 $10 - 100 \text{ nm}$





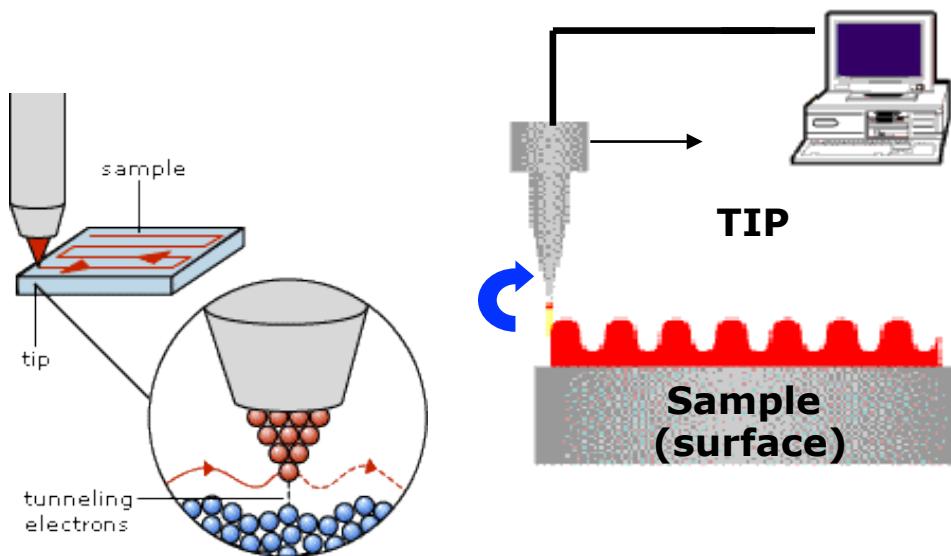
Um dos feitos mais importantes para **o desenvolvimento da N&N** - invenção em 1981 do microscópio de varredura por tunelamento eletrônico. A concepção deste microscópio é bastante simples (funcionamento dos antigos toca-discos).

Uma agulha extremamente fina, cuja ponta é constituída de alguns poucos átomos ou até mesmo de um único átomo, "tateia" uma superfície sem nela tocar, dela afastada de menos de um nanometro.

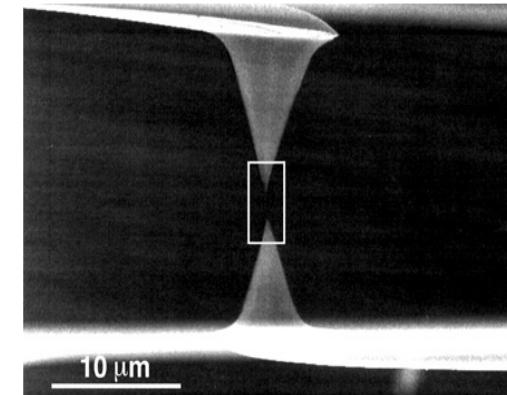
Durante a **varredura da agulha**, elétrons tunelam (tunelamento é uma forma de movimento de origem quântica que ocorre na escala atômica) da agulha para a superfície e com base nessa corrente de tunelamento um computador constrói uma imagem extremamente ampliada da superfície, na qual ficam visíveis os seus átomos. Dessa forma, pela primeira vez o relevo atômico da superfície de uma estrutura pôde ser visto e investigado. Ele deu origem a uma família de instrumentos de visualização e manipulação na escala atômica, coletivamente denominados microssondas eletrônicas de varredura. Em um sentido figurado, eles podem operar como pinças capazes de manipular átomos e moléculas.



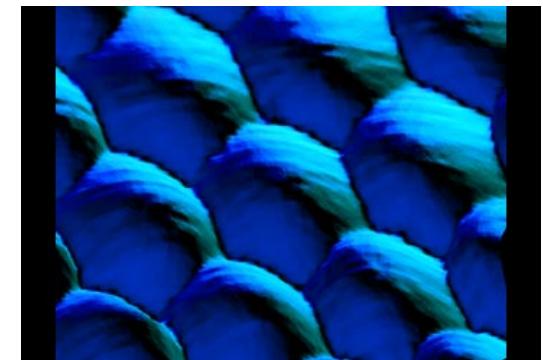
PROGRESSO DEVIDO AOS AVANÇOS TECNOLÓGICOS EXPERIMENTAIS

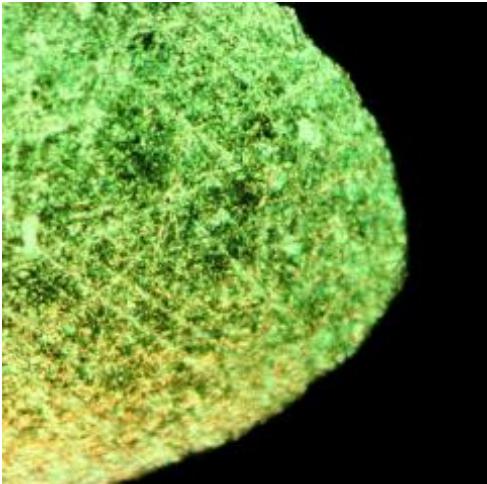


*Scanning Tunneling
Microscope - STM*



Blue Platinum
The surface of Platinum.



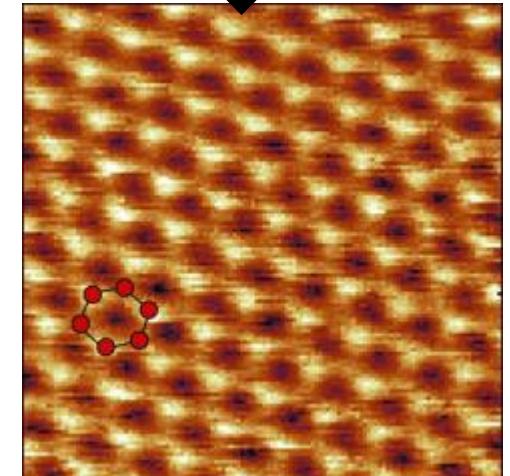
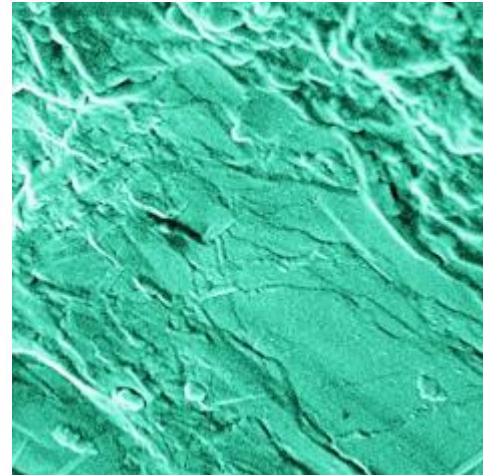


Grafite a olho nú

Grafite por
microscópio de luz

Grafite microscópio
eletrônico

Grafite por microscopia
de varredura

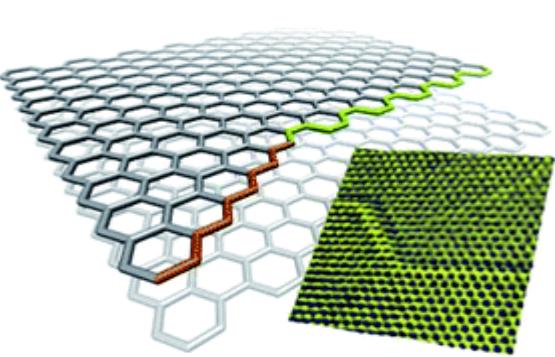


N&N - criação de novas **moléculas** com arquiteturas especiais. Invenção e produção de moléculas cuja arquitetura faça com que elas se auto-organizem em estruturas maiores (como moléculas biológicas).

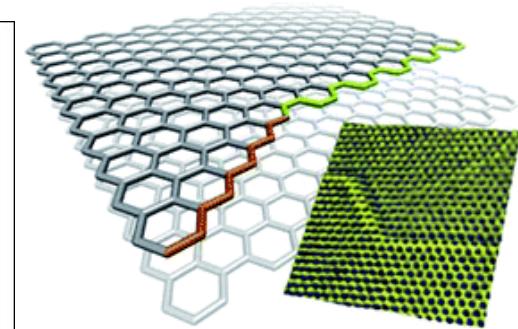
Possibilidades futuras: computadores moleculares muito mais poderosos, catalisadores nanométricos mais diversificados e eficientes, materiais avançados para próteses, e até anticorpos sintéticos capazes de encontrar e destruir vírus ou células cancerígenas onde eles se encontram no corpo.

Farmacologia pode obter avanços revolucionários advindos da **N&N**. Os princípios ativos das drogas podem ser agregados à superfície ou encapsulados no interior de macromoléculas projetadas para serem absorvidas por órgãos específicos do corpo, ou por órgãos afetados por determinadas doenças, onde finalmente liberarão a droga.



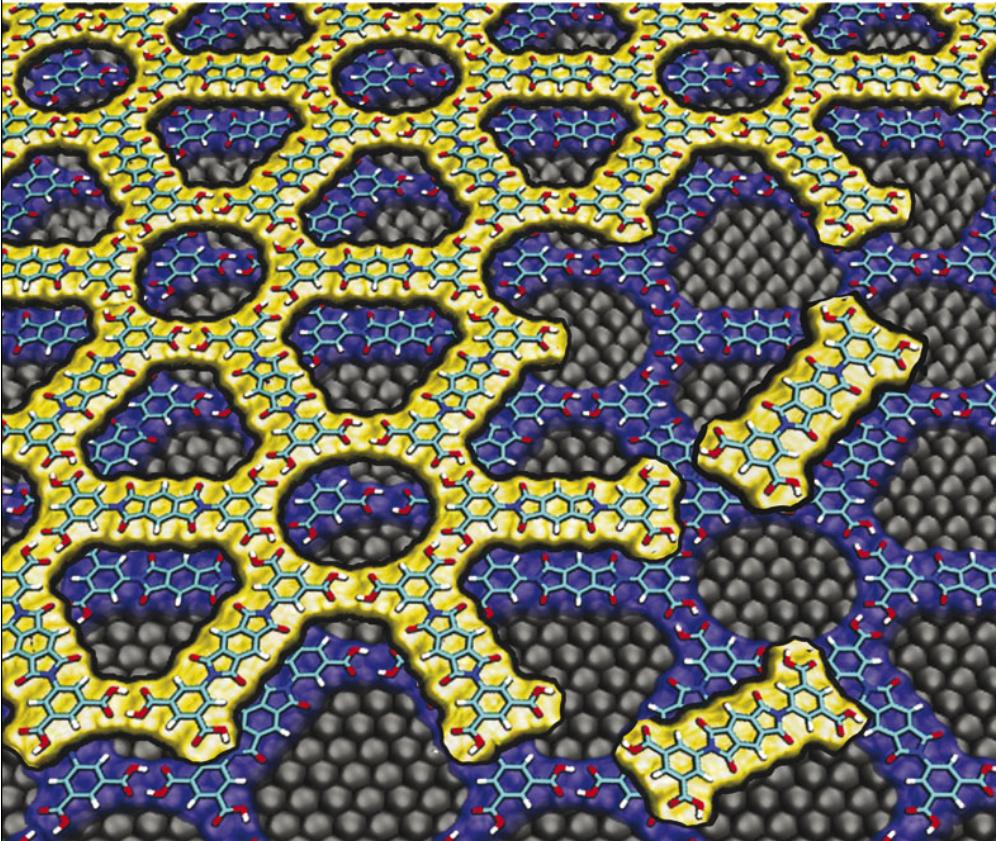


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www.rsc.org/nanoscale

Volume 3 | Number 10 | October 2011 | Pages 3943–4450



ISSN 2040-3364

RSC Publishing

COVER ARTICLE
Cecchini, Samori *et al.*
Self-templating 2D supramolecular
networks: a new avenue to reach
control over a bilayer formation



NCNST



2040-3364 (2011) 3:10;1-R



1A									8A
1 H Hidrogênio	2A								2 He Hélio
3 Li Lítio	4 Be Bérgio								
11 Na Sódio	12 Mg Magnésio	3B	4B	5B	6B	7B			
19 K Potássio	20 Ca Cálcio	Sc Escândio	Ti Titânio	V Vanádio	Cr Crômio	Mn Manganês	Fe Ferro		
37 Rb Rubídio	38 Sr Estrônio	Y Ítrio	Zr Zircônio	Nb Nióbio	Mo Molibdênio	Tc Tecnécio	Ru Ruténio		
55 Cs Césio	56 Ba Bário	57-71 **	72 Hf Háfnio	73 Ta Tântalo	74 W Tungstênio	75 Re Rênia	76 Os Ósmio		
87 Fr Frâncio	88 Ra Rádio	89-103 **	104 Rf Rutherfordio...	105 Db Dúrbio	106 Sg Seaborgio	107 Bh Bôhrio	108 Hs Hássio		

Legenda de cores:

- Metáis alcalinos (laranja)
- Metáis alcalino-terrosos (amarelo)
- Metáis de transição (rosa)
- Lantanídeos (laranja escuro)
- Actinídeos (rosa escuro)
- Metais representativos (verde)
- Semi-metais (verde escuro)
- Não-metais (verde)
- Halogênios (azul turquesa)
- Gases nobres (azul)

Estado físico:

- Sólido (C)
- Líquido (Hg)
- Gasoso (H)
- Desconhecido (Rf)

carbono

3A	4A	5A	6A	7A
5 B Boro	6 C Carbono	7 N Nitrogênio	8 O Oxigênio	9 F Flúor
13 Al Alumínio	14 Si Silício	15 P Fósforo	16 S Enxofre	17 Cl Cloro
29 Cu Cobre	30 Zn Zinc	31 Ge Gálio	33 As Arsénio	34 Se Selénio
47 Ag Prata	48 Cd Cádmio	49 In Índio	50 Sn Estanho	52 Te Telúrio
79 Au Ouro	80 Hg Mercúrio	81 Tl Tálio	82 Pb Chumbo	84 Bi Bismuto
111 Rg Pentágênio	112 Cn Copernício	113 Uut Ununtrídio	114 Uuq Ununquádio	115 Uup Ununpentídio
116 Uuh Ununhexídio	117 Uus Ununséptio	118 Uuo Ununóctio		

Nº Atômico	
Símbolo	
Nome	

*	57 La Lantânio	58 Ce Cério	59 Pr Praseodímio	60 Nd Neodímio	61 Pm Promécio		64 Gd Gadolinio	65 Tb Térbio	66 Dy Disprósio	67 Ho Hólmio	68 Er Érbio	69 Tm Túlio	70 Yb Itérbio	71 Lu Lutécio	
**	89 Ac Actínio	90 Th Tório	91 Pa Protactínio	92 U Urânia	93 Np Neptúnio	94 Pu Plutônio	95 Am Americio	96 Cm Curio	97 Bk Berquelho	98 Cf Califórnia	99 Es Enstênia	100 Fm Fermio	101 Md Mendelévio	102 No Nobélia	103 Lr Laurêncio

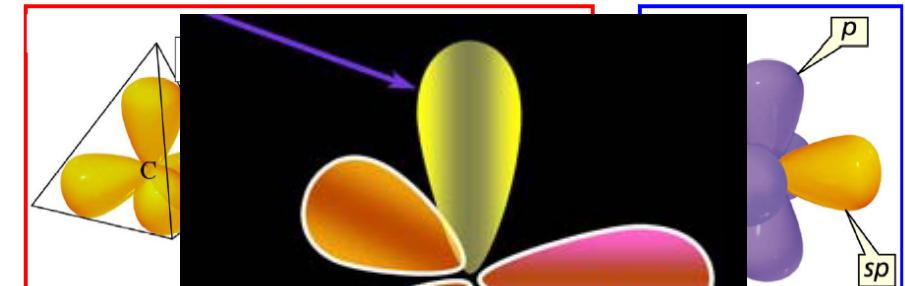
www.tabelaperiodicacompleta.com



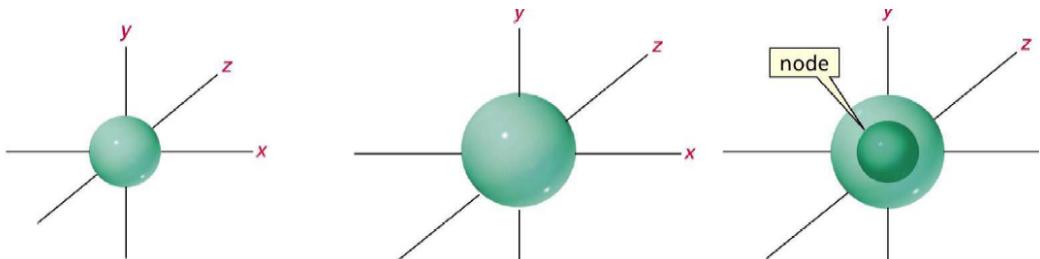
CARBONO $1s^2 2s^2 2p^2$

- Grande número de compostos
- Diferentes tipos hibridização
- Não-metálicos & não-magnéticos

Orbitais híbridos



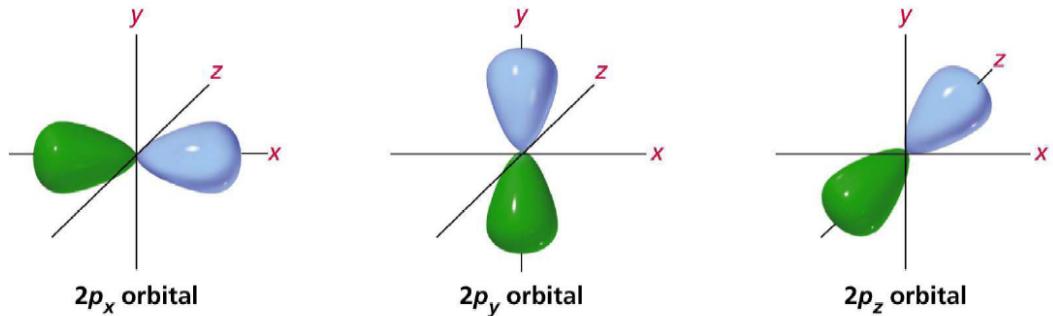
[movie](#)



1s atomic orbital

2s atomic orbital
node not shown

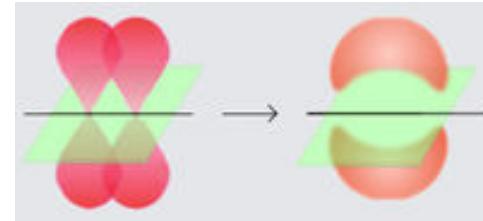
2s atomic orbital
node shown



2p_x orbital

2p_y orbital

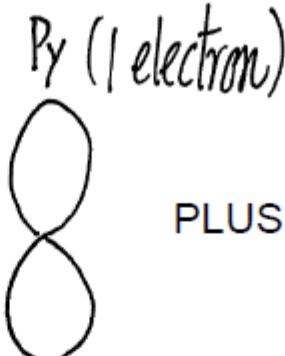
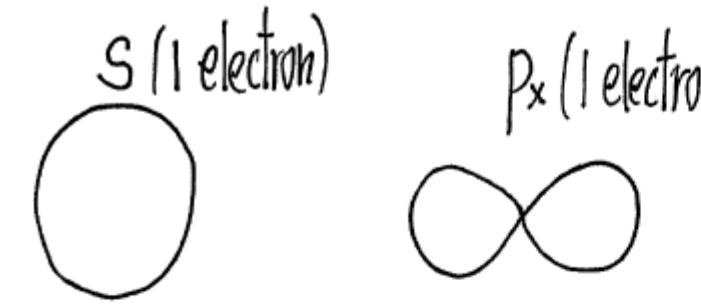
2p_z orbital



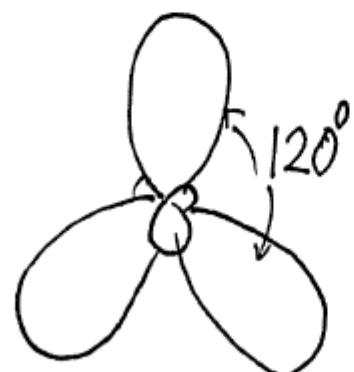
π -bond



In Graphene, it is two-dimensional.



PLUS 1 electron in p_z orbital



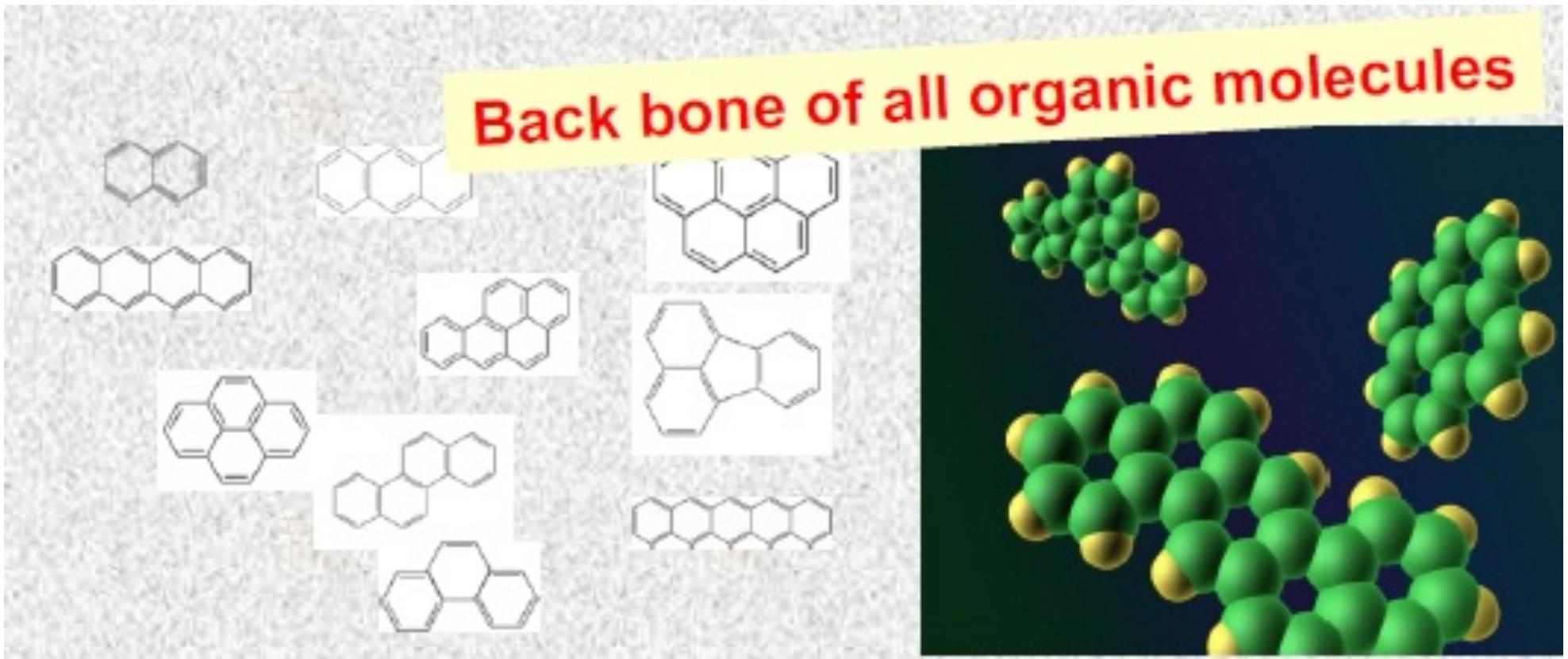
There is 1 electron in each of the 3 hybridized sp^2 orbitals.

Strong covalent bonds are formed when neighboring atoms come close.

Highly dimensional => expected to form honeycomb lattice



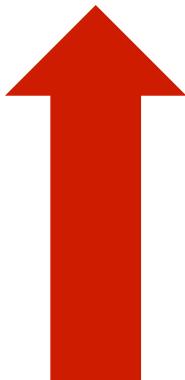
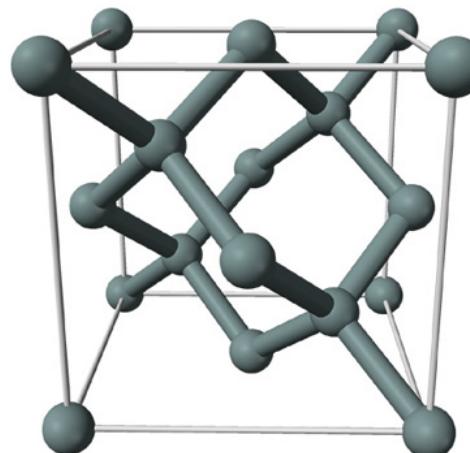
CARBONO



Diamante

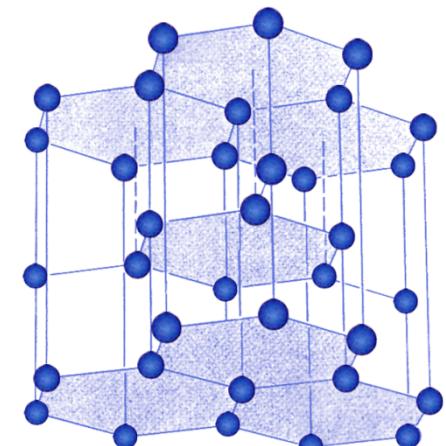
5mm
0.14"

- Hibridização sp^3
- Isolante
- Transparente

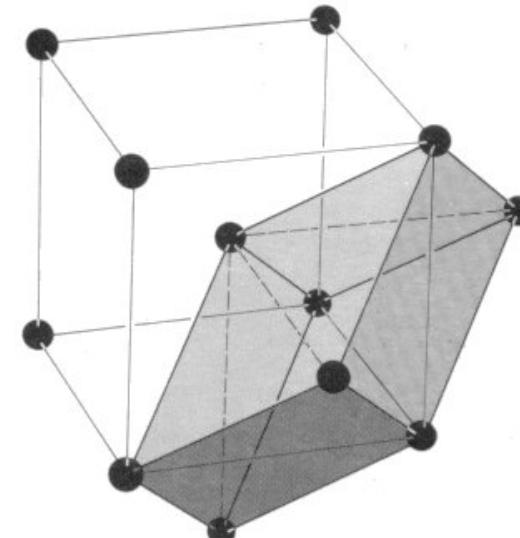
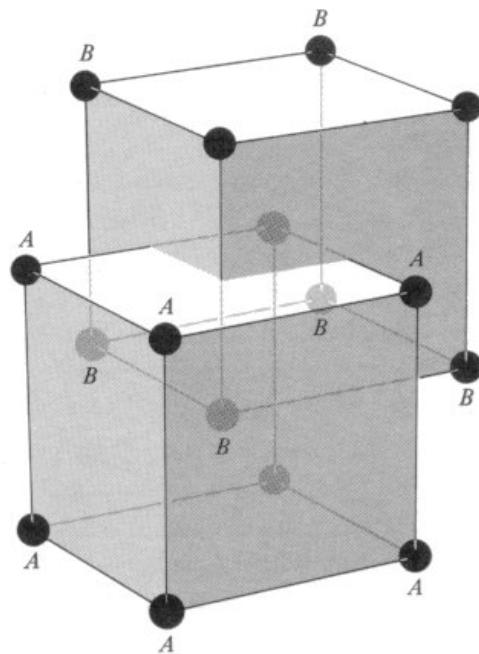


Grafite

- Hibridização sp^2
- Semimetal



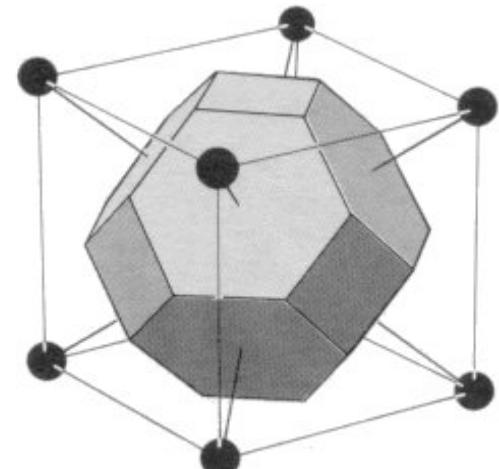
Átomos – Moléculas - Cristais



Simetrias

Redes Diretas

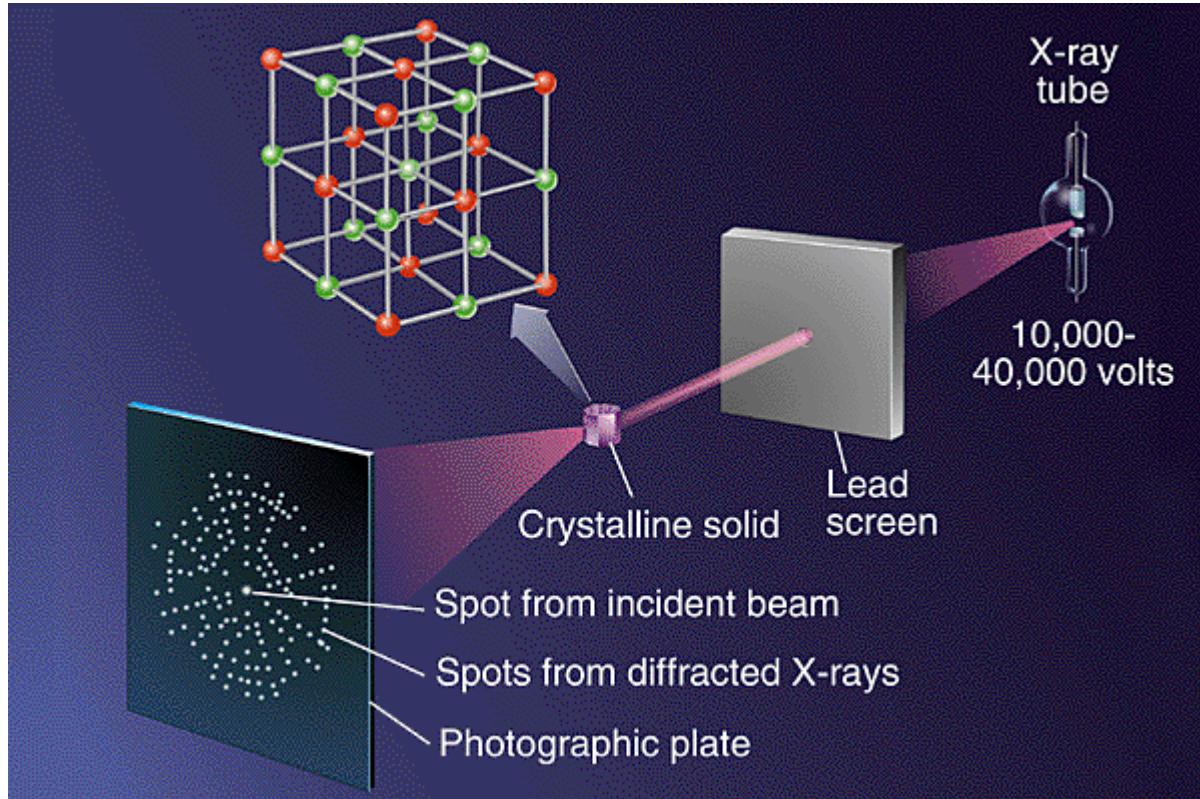
Redes Recíprocas



Redes Cristalinas: Teorema de Bloch – simplificações matemáticas –

* Resolver o problemas de autovalores de energia

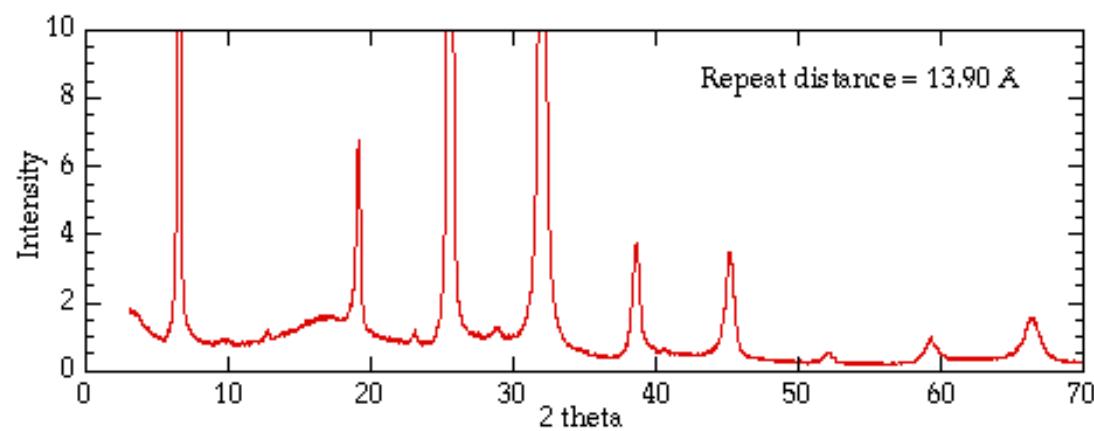




Descobrindo a estrutura do sistema cristalino

MEDIDAS DE RAIO-X

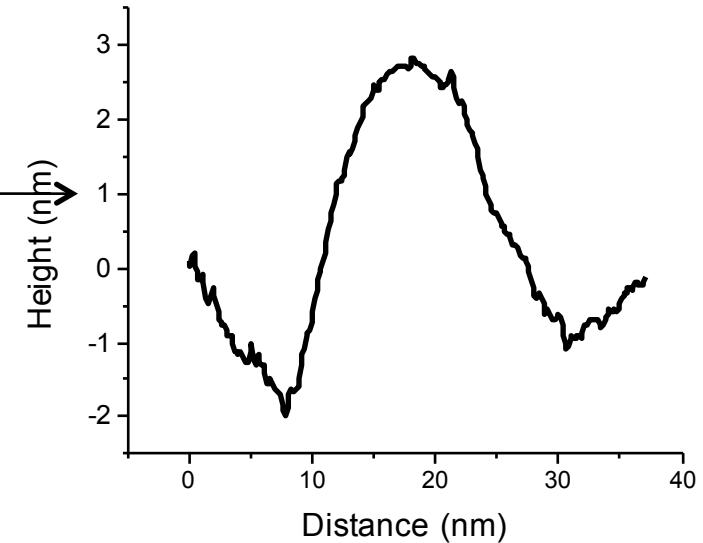
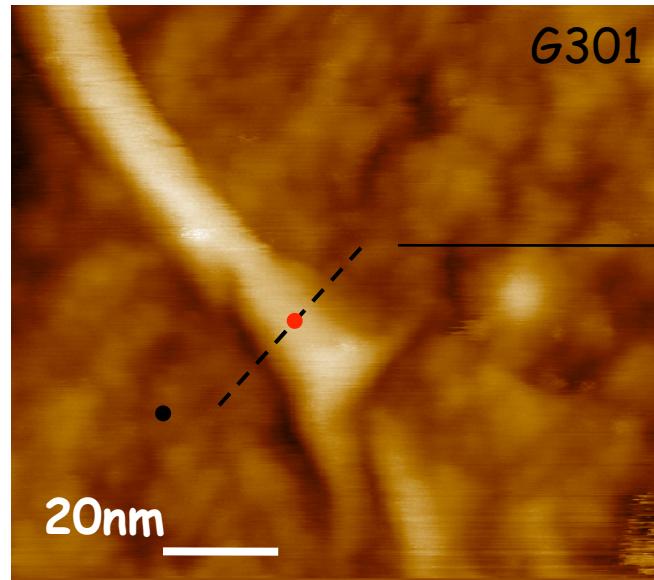
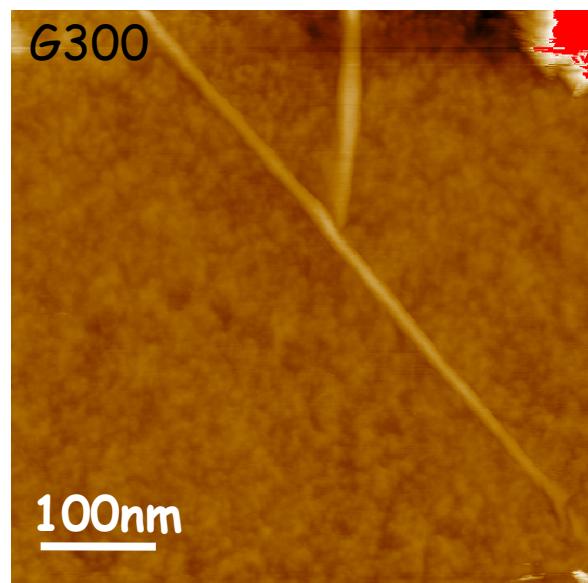
**REDES CÚBICAS
REDES HEXAGONAIS**



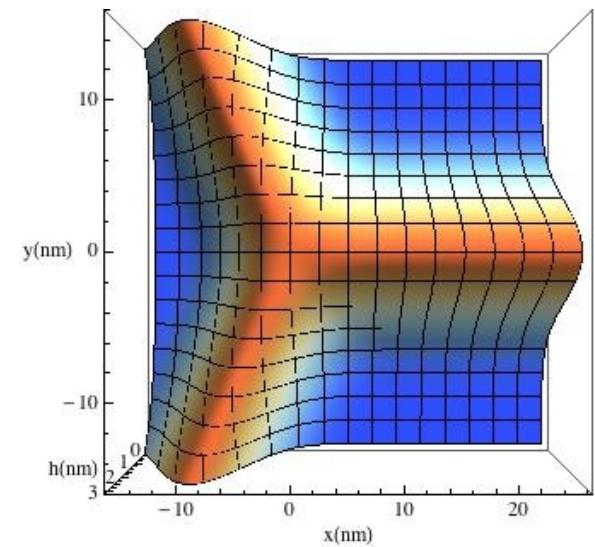
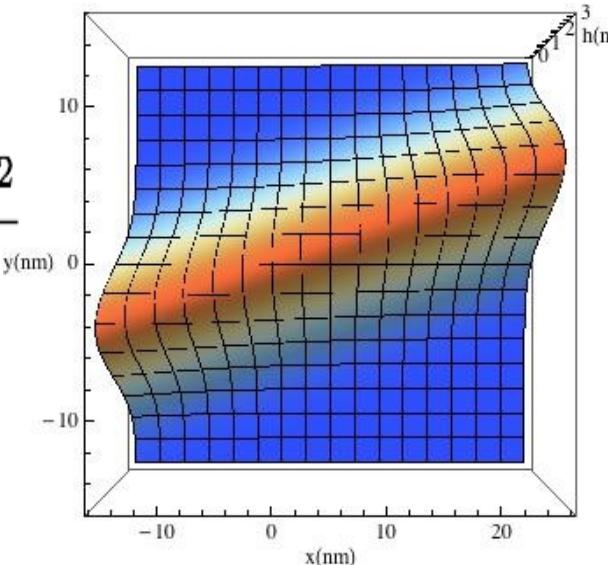
ANÁLISES ESPECTRAIS



Ripples seen by STM



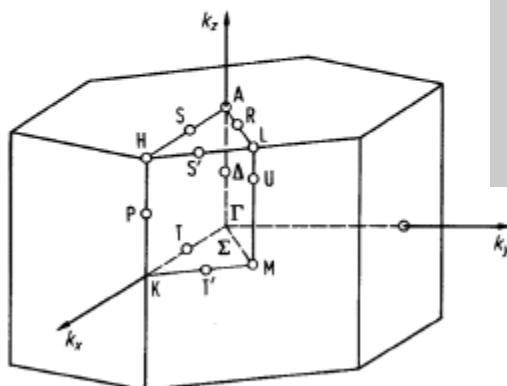
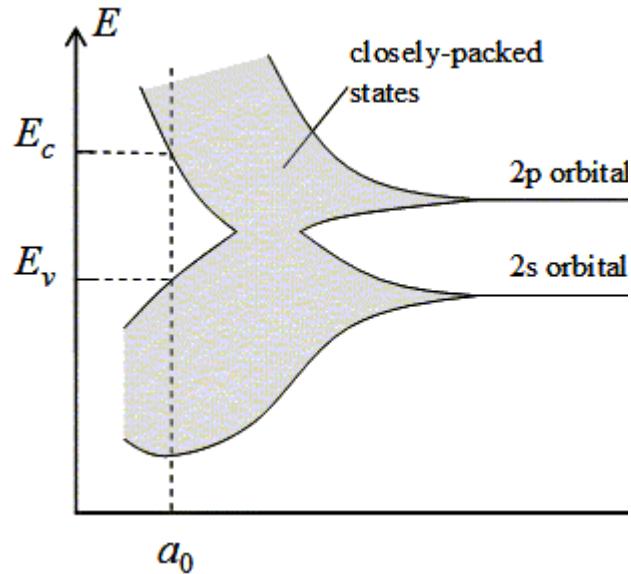
$$h[\phi] = Ae^{\frac{-(x(-\text{Sin}[\phi]) + y\text{Cos}[\phi])^2}{b^2}}$$



BANDAS DE ENERGIA

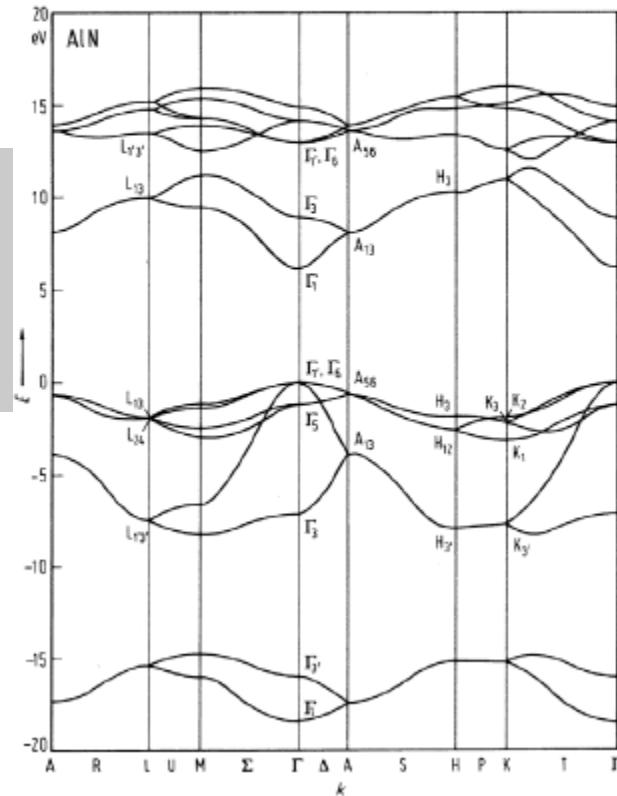
Gaps de energia - SEMICONDUTOR

APh 114b Lecture 4
Solid State Physics



$$H\psi = \left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 + V(\mathbf{r}) \right] \psi = E\psi$$

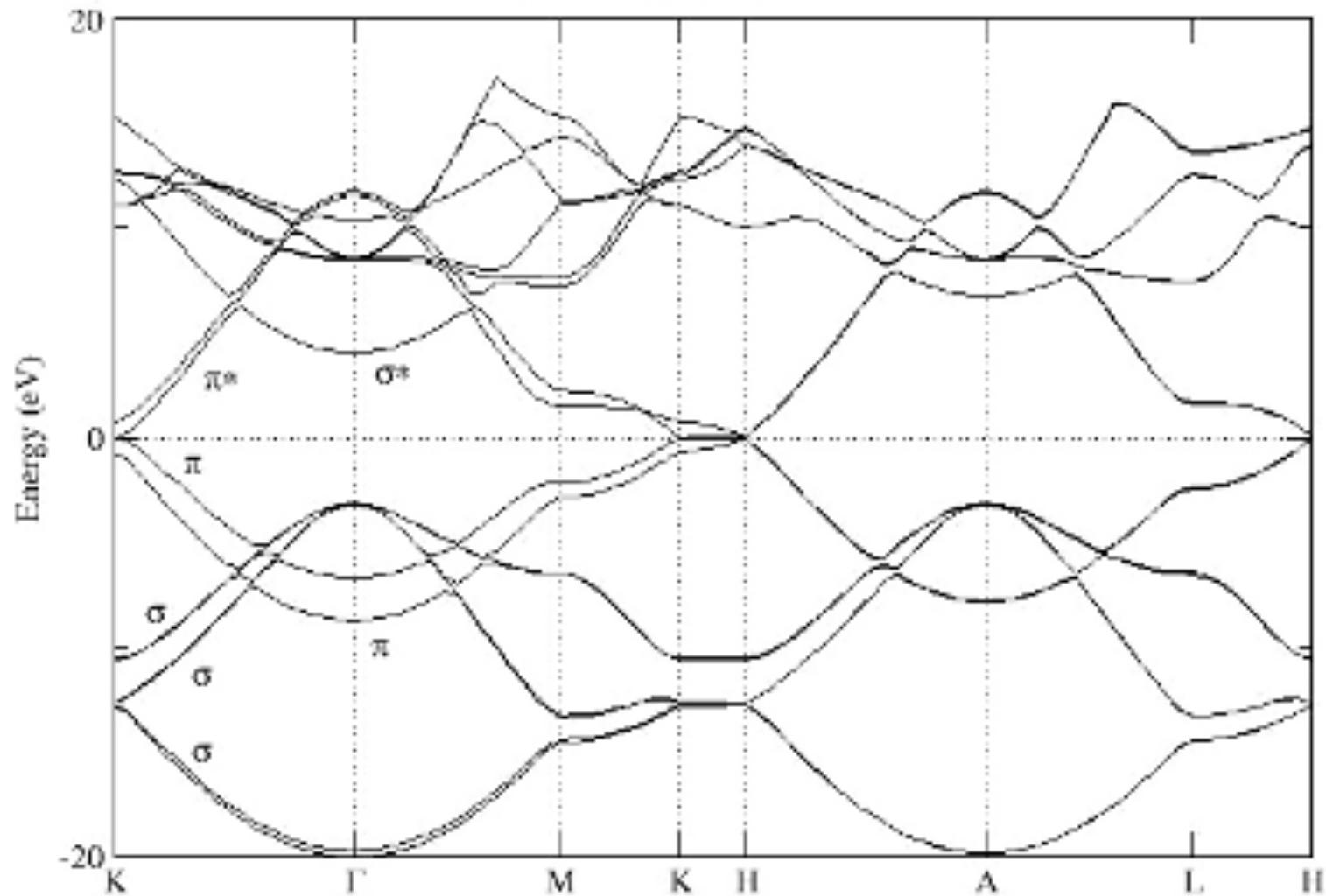
Band structure of AlN (Wurtzite) at 300 K



VETOR DE ONDA \mathbf{k}

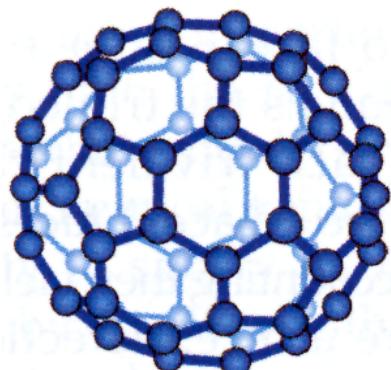


ESTRUTURA DE BANDA DO GRAFITE - DFT

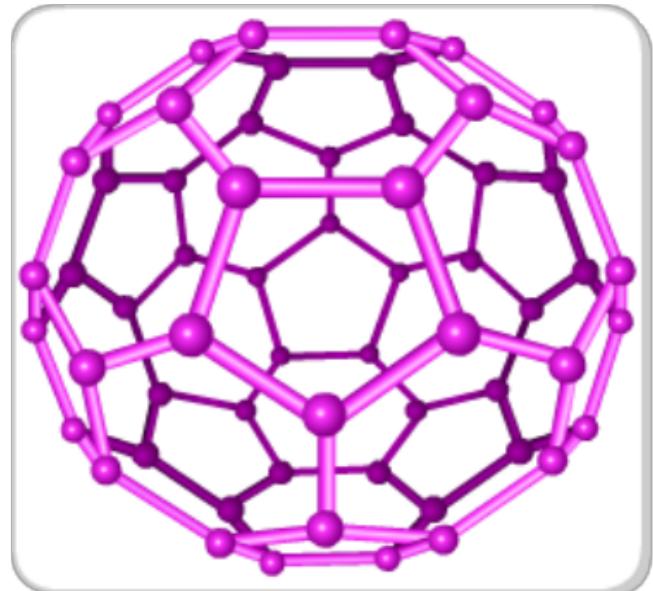
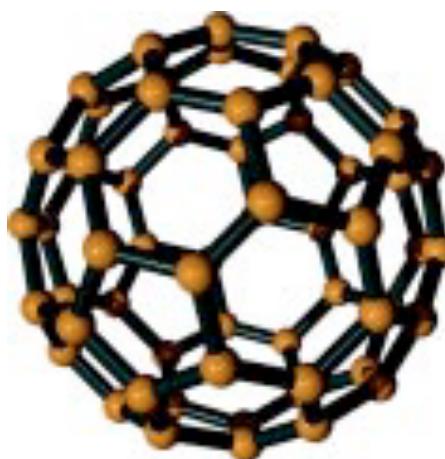


(1950) necessidade da indústria espacial e de naves: fibras mais forte, resistentes e mais leves para serem usadas nos materiais de construção com propriedades mecânicas superiores

Novas formas de Carbono



Fullerenes “Buckyballs”
 C_{60} sp^2 hybridization

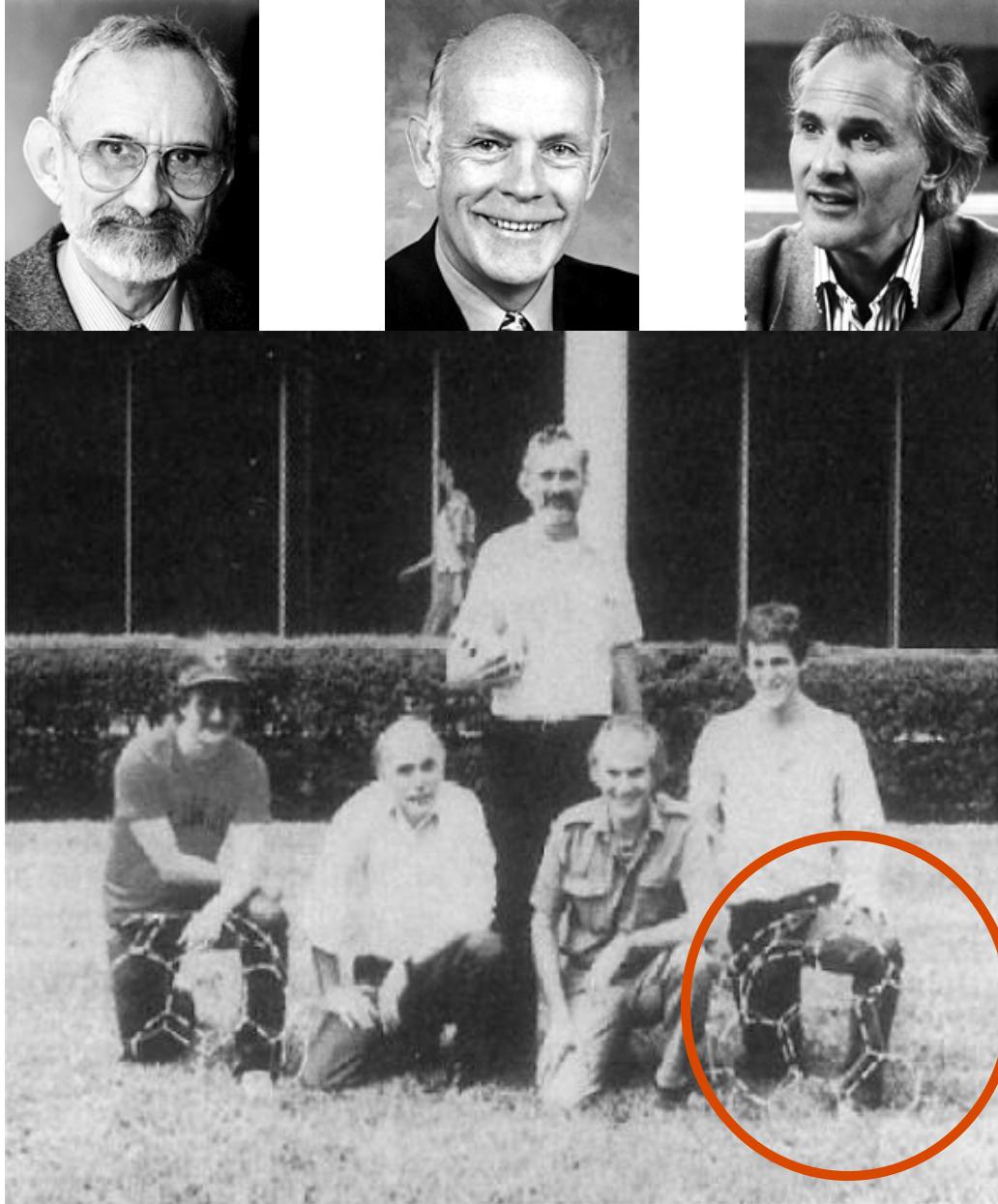
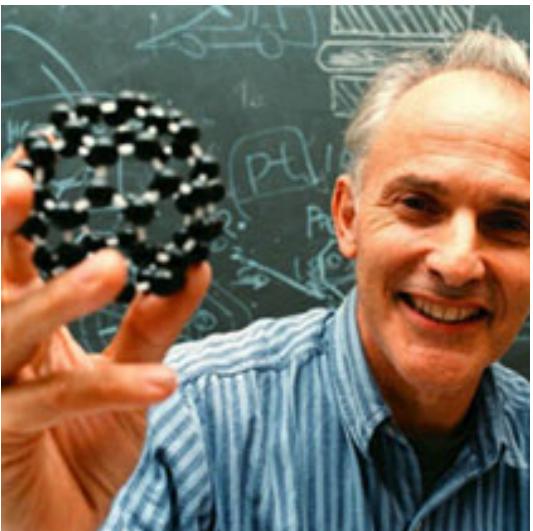
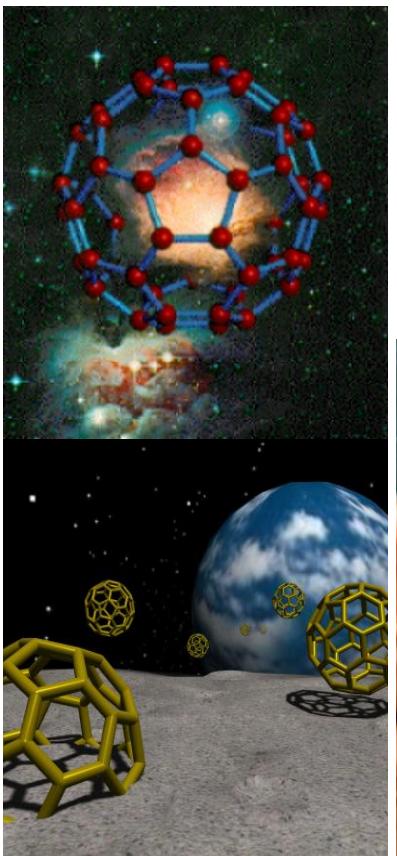


MUSEU DA CIÊNCIA EM LISBOA



Andrea Latgé 18/08/2015

1996 - Nobel Price Chemistry



Rice University, USA 1984

Curl

O'Brien, Smalley, Kroto and Heath



Aplicações

A molécula de C_{60} pode ligar um grande número de átomos de Hidrogênio (até 1 H para cada C) sem romper a estrutura. Esta propriedade sugere que **buckyballs** possam ser um meio eficiente de armazenar H, mais acessível a economia geral.

2005 – REPORT de revisão - propõe que formas modificadas de buckminsterfullerene chamadas de **organometallic buckyballs (OBBs)** podiam ser usadas como veículos de “armazenador de H de alta densidade e temperatura ambiente”.

No **meio médico**, elementos como o hélio (que pode ser detectado em quantidades minutas) podem ser usados como buckyballs impregnados de traçadores químicos. Buckminsterfullerene podem também **inibir o vírus HIV**.

Em particular, C_{60} inibe uma enzima chave na imunodeficiência humana , que o vírus conhecido como HIV-1 protease; isto pode inibir a reprodução do vírus de HIV em células imunes.

As propriedades ópticas de absorção do C_{60} se encaixam no espectro solar que favorece os filmes baseados em C_{60} - para aplicações fotovoltaicas. Conversões de eficiências até 5.7% tem sido reportadas em células de polímeros de C_{60}

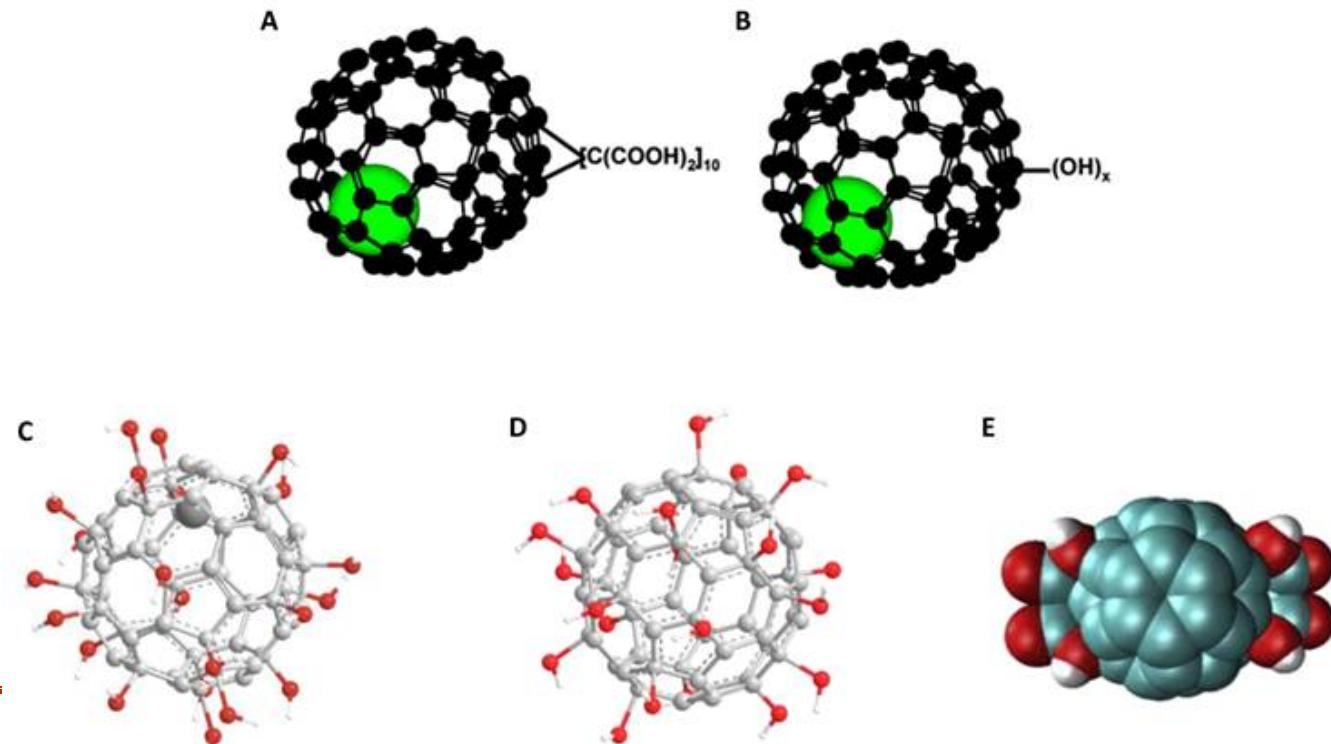


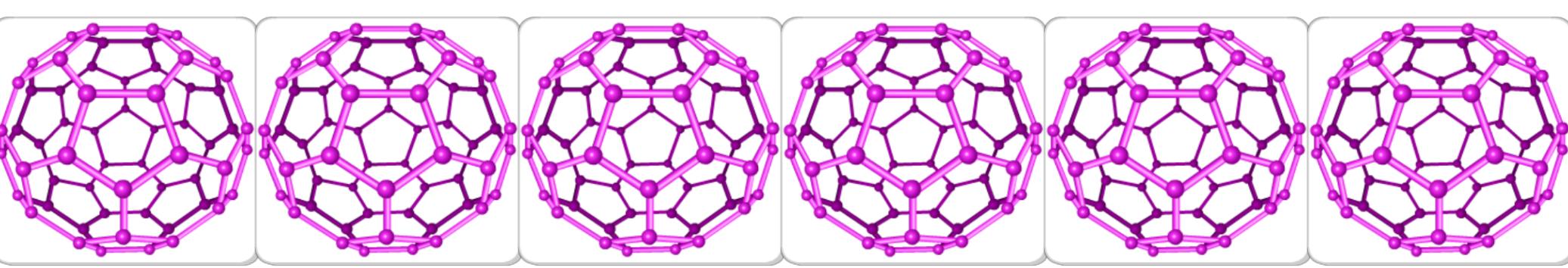
Theranostics 2012; 2(3):238-250. Review
Applications of Functionalized Fullerenes in Tumor Theranostics
Zhiyun Chen, Lijing Ma, Ying Liu, Chunying Chen

Magnetic resonance imaging

MRI is a versatile, non-invasive medical diagnostic technique that can provide both physiological and anatomical information, while not requiring the use of ionizing radiation. In addition, in many applications it is often the most sensitive method available to depict soft tissues. Therefore, it has been extensively used for brain and central nervous system imaging, for assessing cardiac function and for detecting abnormal tissues such as tumors

- (A) $\text{Gd}@\text{C}_{60}[\text{C}(\text{COOH})_2]_{10}$
- (B) $\text{Gd}@\text{C}_{60}(\text{OH})_x$
- (C) $\text{Gd}@\text{C}_{82}(\text{OH})_{22}$
- (D) $\text{C}_{60}(\text{OH})_x$
- (E) $\text{C}_{60}[\text{C}(\text{COOH})_2]_2$

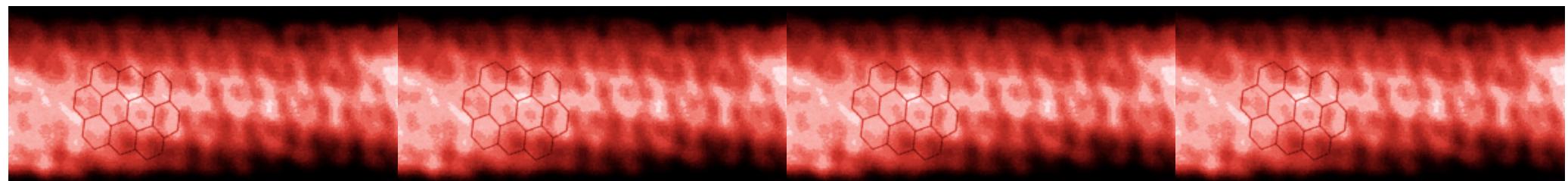


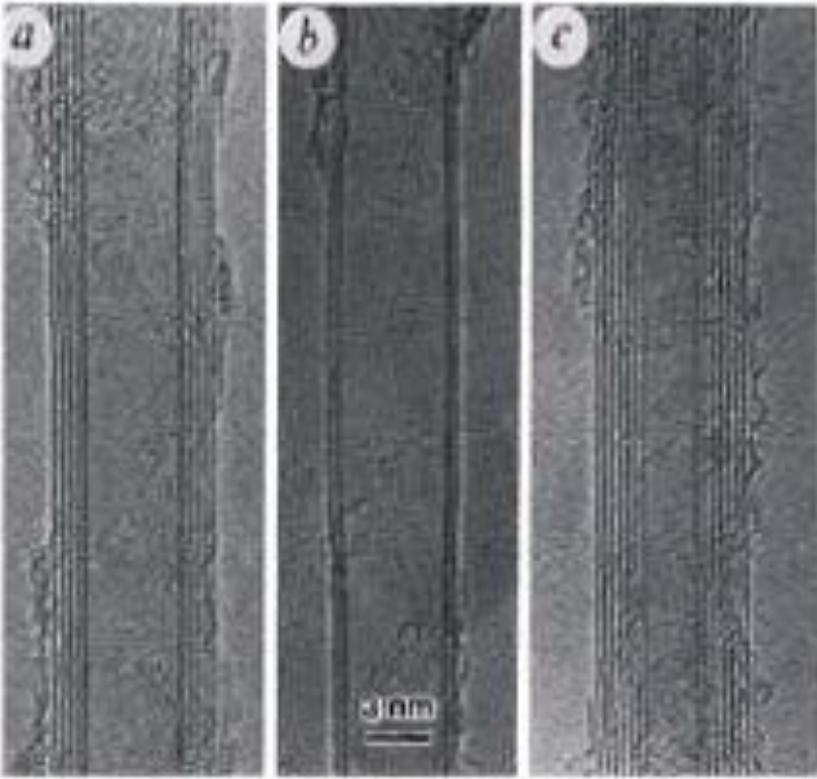


DO FULERENO

AO

NANOTUBO DE CARBONO





M. Endo, 1976



Nanotubo de Paredes múltiples
MWNT
S. Iijima, Nature 354, 56 (1991)

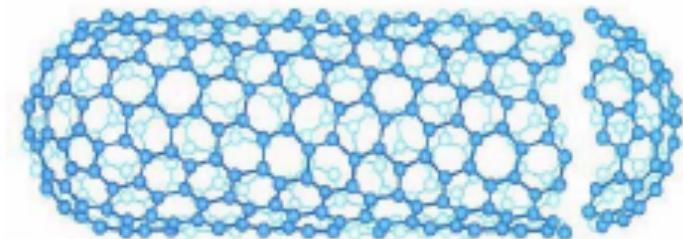
The first TEM evidence for the tubular nature of some **nano-sized carbon filaments** is believed to have appeared **in 1952** in the Jour. of Phys. Chem. of Russia, which may explain why the related papers are not well known and cited. Due to the cold war, access to Russian scientific publications for Western scientists was not easy at that time, and the use of the Russian language was pretty discouraging anyway!





Possibilidade de
formar estruturas
tubulares de Carbono

CN propriedades de simetria e
modelo 1991 DRESSELHAUS



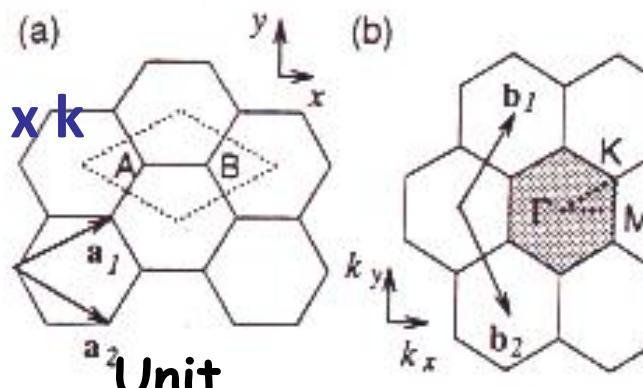
Nanotubos de Carbono, 1991

1991 ➔ S. Iijima (NEC Fund. Research Lab)

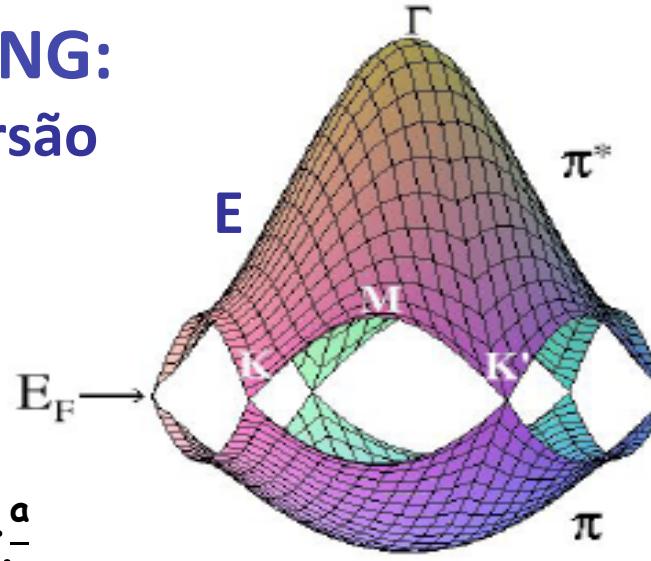
1976 Endo – publicações de resultados de CNs



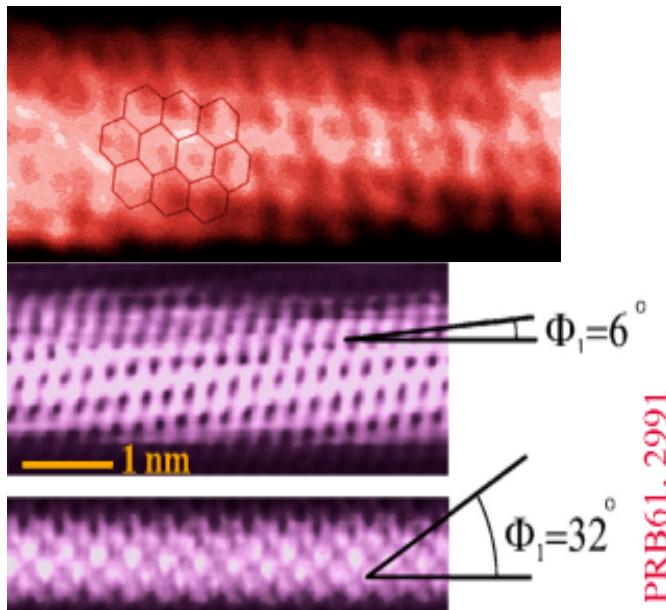
• MODELO TIGHT-BINDING: cálculo da relação de dispersão



1^a
Brillouin
Zone



$\det[H-ES]=0$ secular equation



Nanotubes

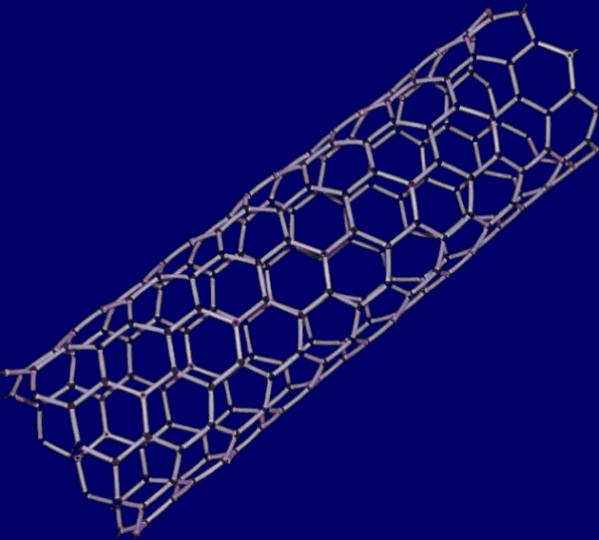
$$C \cdot k = 2\pi q$$

M. S. Dresselhaus et al, PRB 46, 1804 (1992)

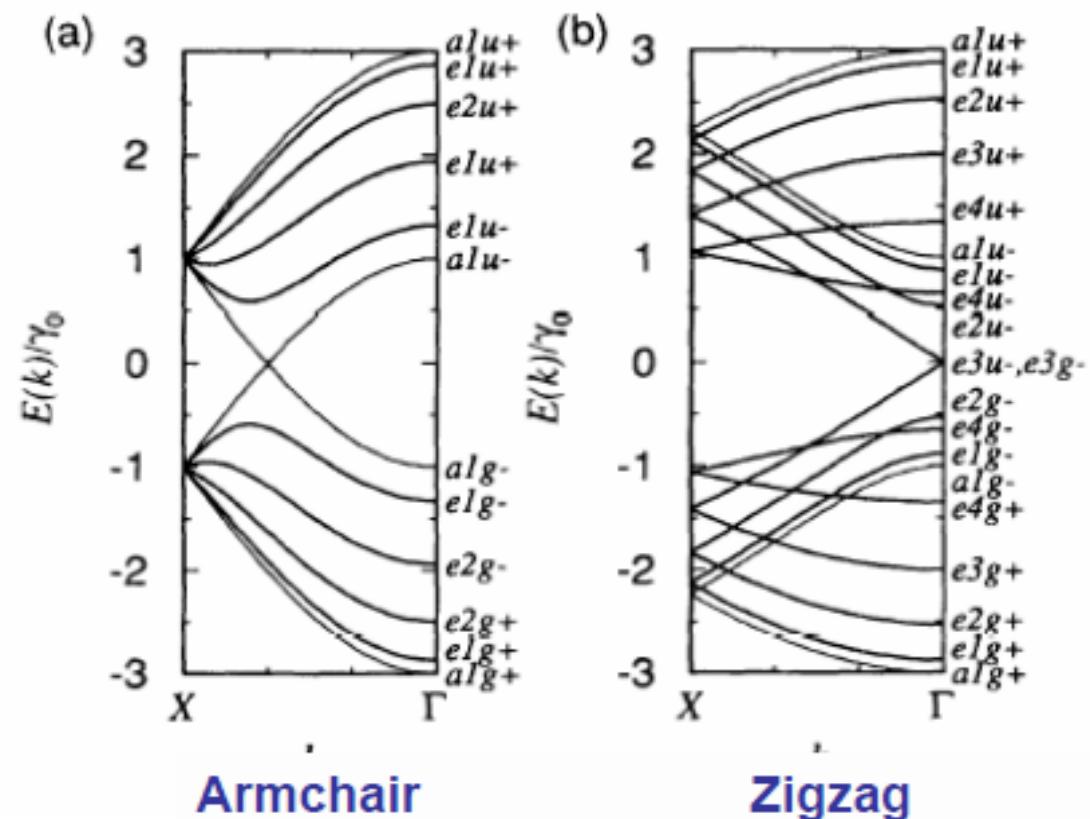
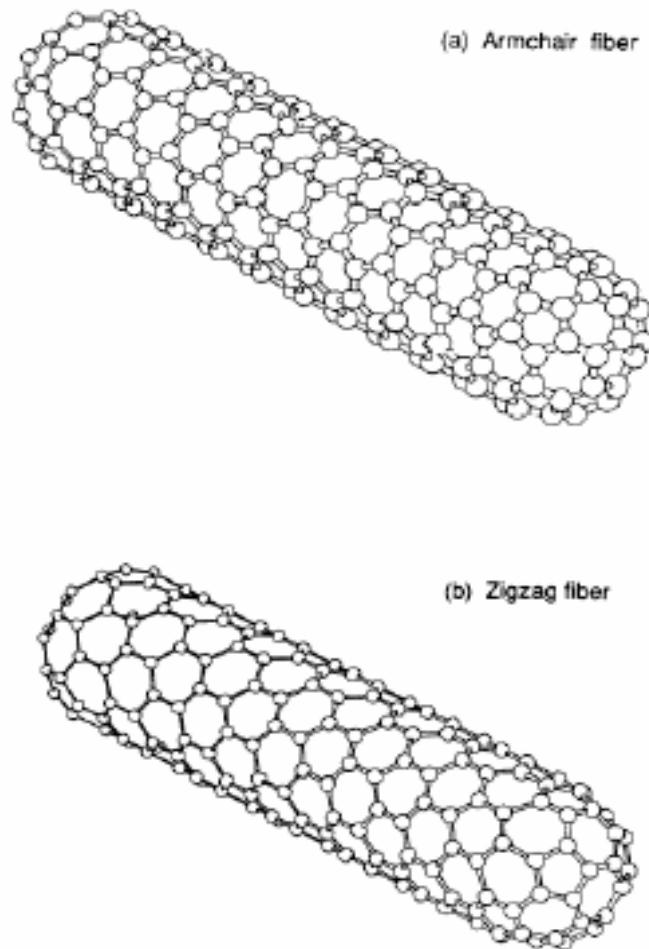
- Condições de contorno periódicas

- Armchair (n,n) $K_{xq} = 2\pi/a\sqrt{3} q/n$ ($q = 1, \dots, 2n$)
- Zigzag ($n,0$) $K_{yq} = 2\pi/a q/n$ ($q = 1, \dots, 2n$)

Band Structure of Carbon Nanotubes



Band structure of Carbon Nanotubes at 300 K



© (2005) H.A. Atwater, Caltech

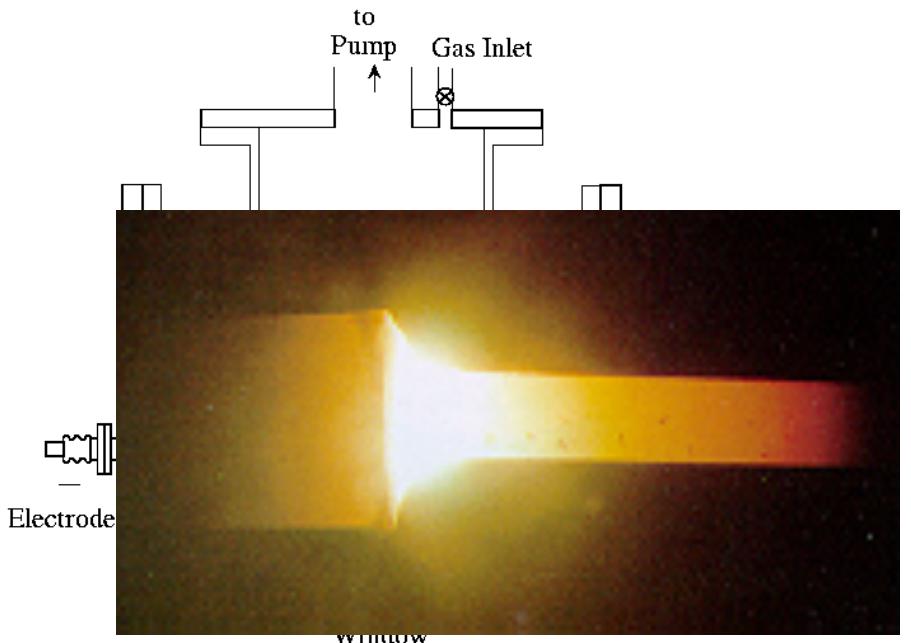


Processos de Síntese

- Usado por S. Iijima in 1991

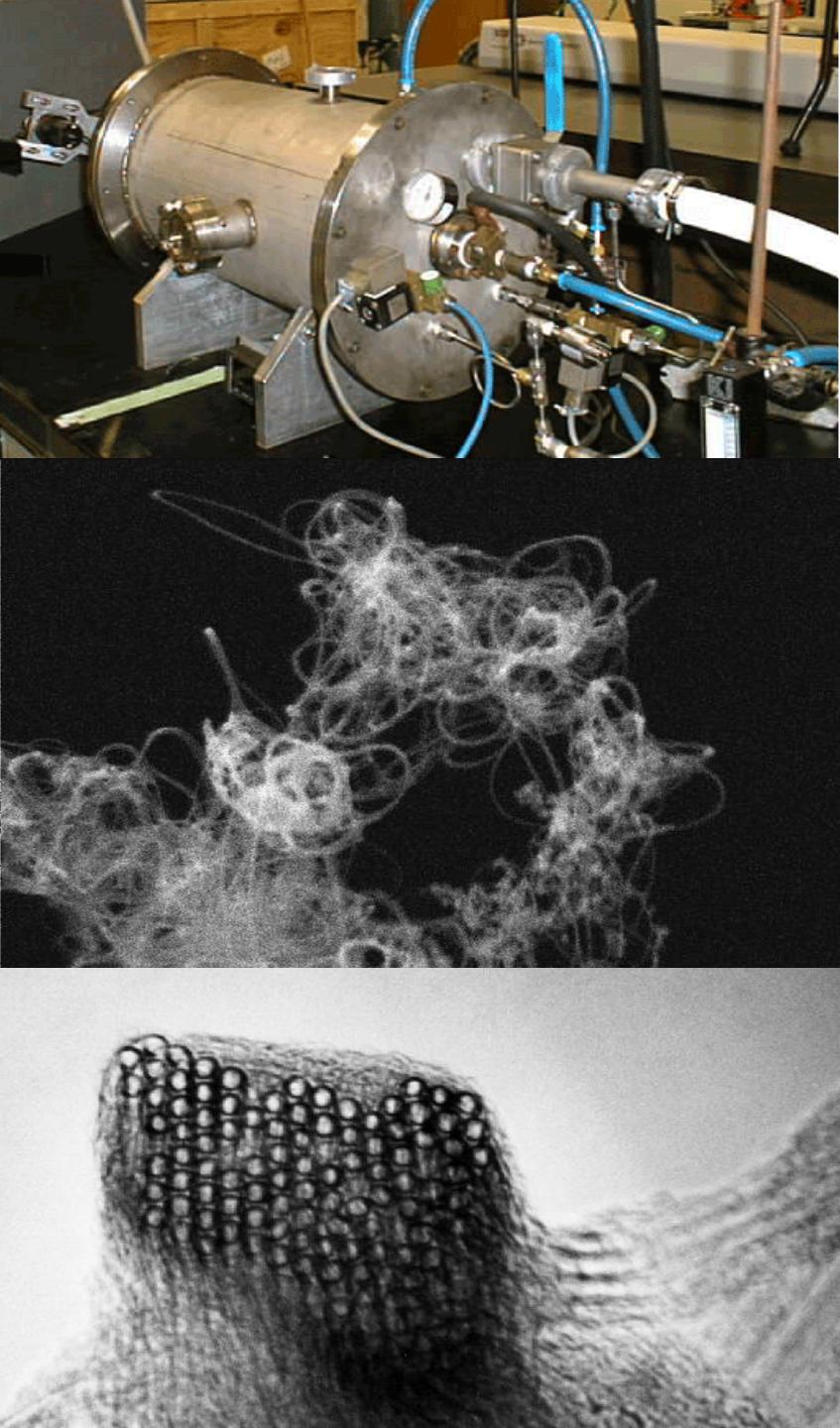
DESCARGA DE ARCO

T=1000°C

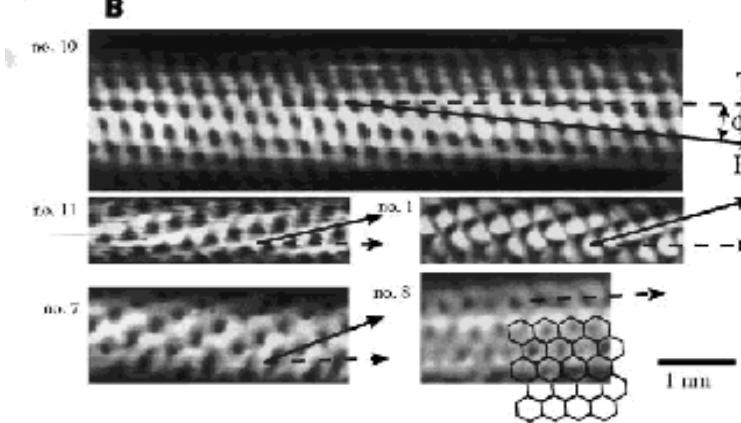
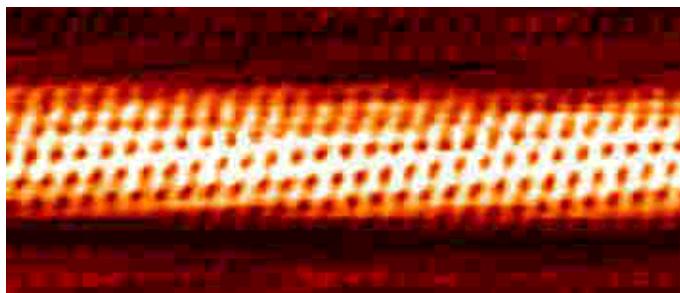
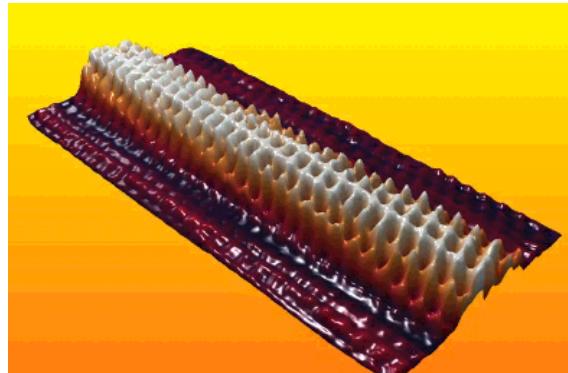


Y. Saito *et al.*
Phys. Rev. 48 1907 (1993)

Smalley et al. (1996)

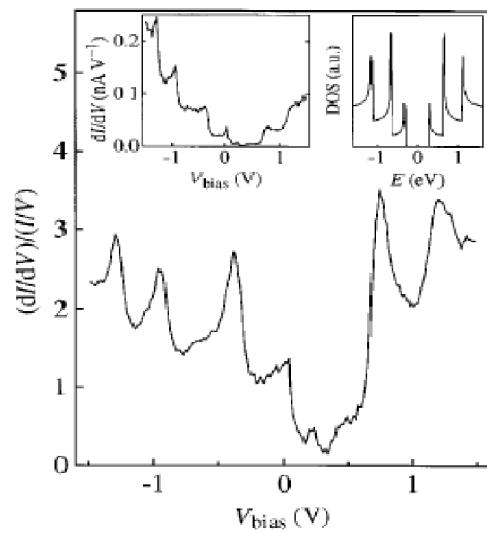


STM/STS caracterização

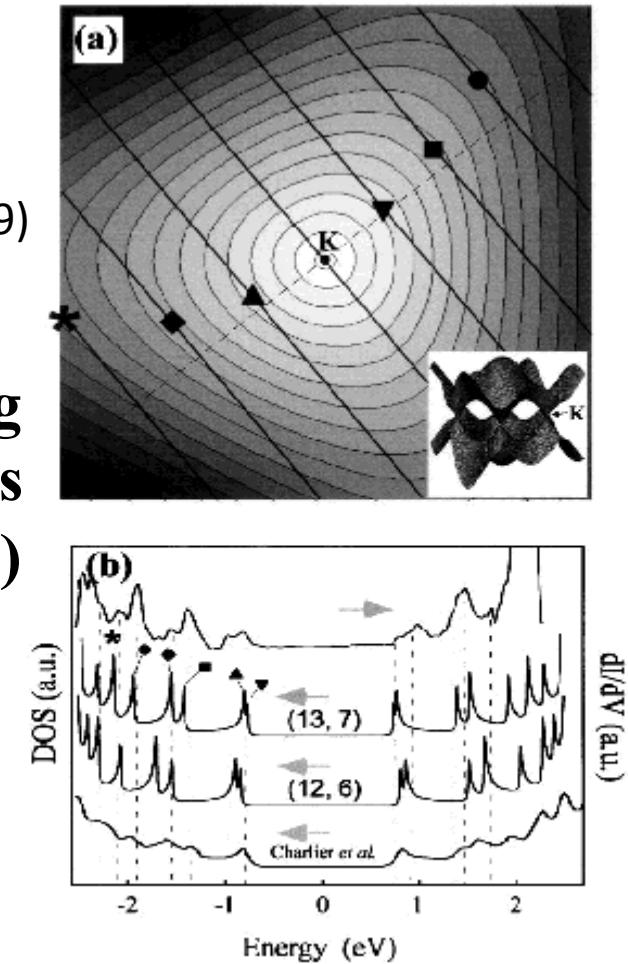


P. Kim et al.,
PRL 82, 1225 (1999)

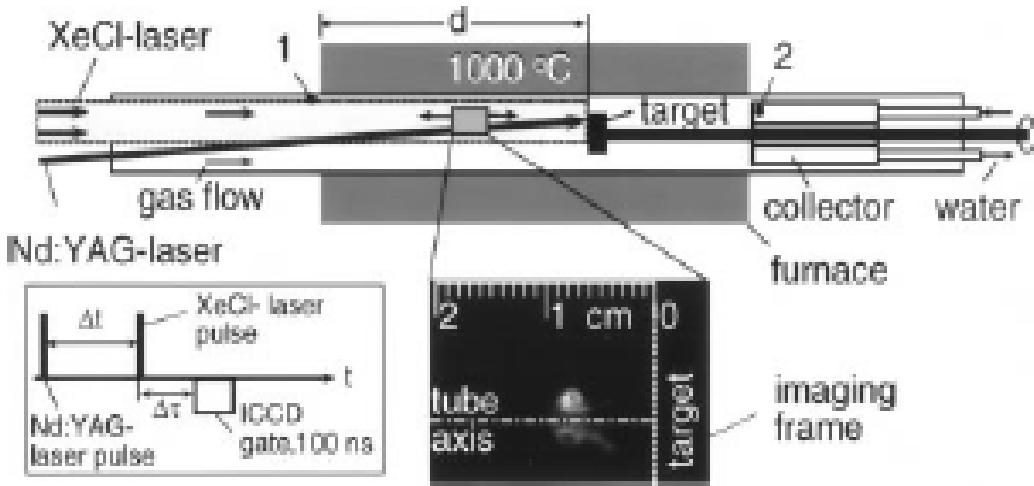
cutting
lines
(13,7)



J. W. G. Wildoer et al., Nature 391,
59 (1998)

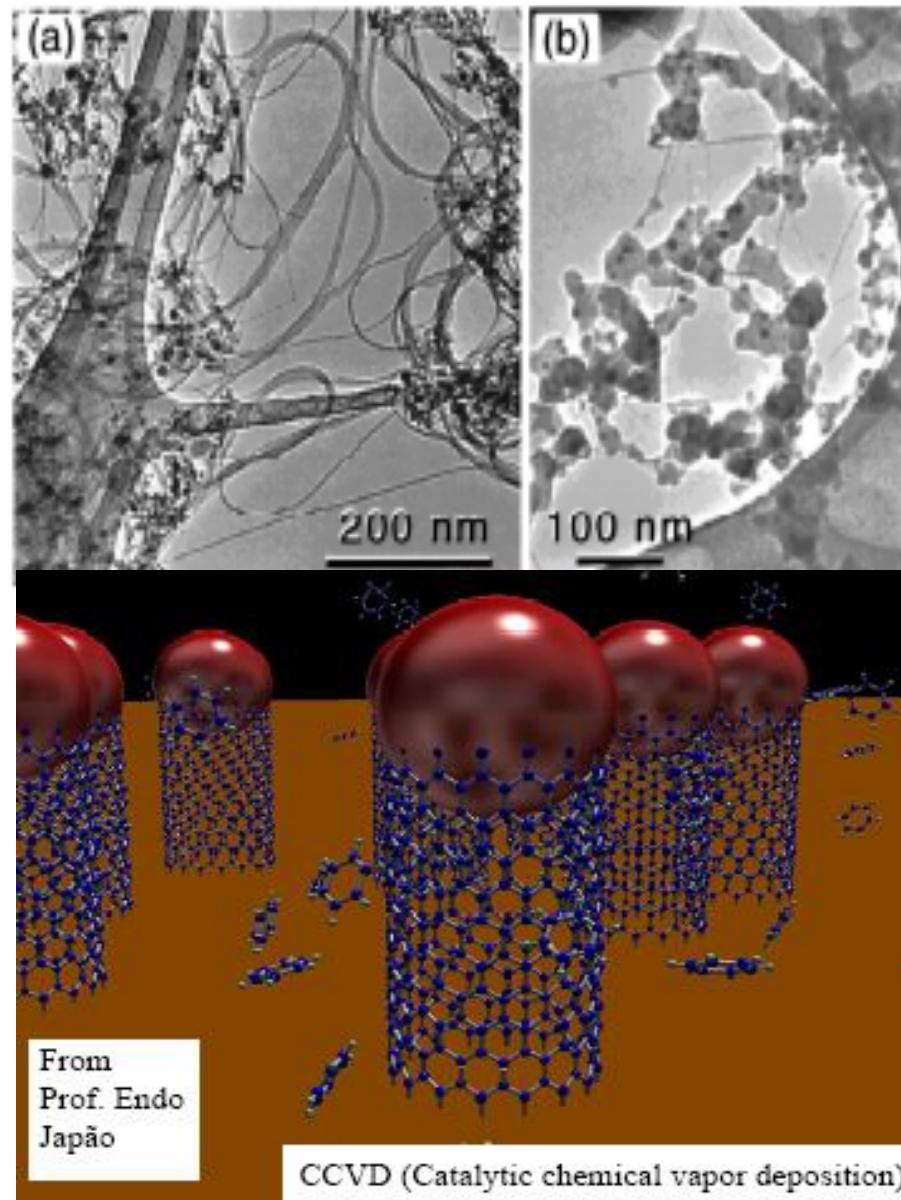


Evaporação a Laser → tubos de parede única - SWCN



Além dos CNs:
Camorfos, grafite,
catalíticos, etc

CVD



Nanoeletrônica... Transistores à temperatura ambiente

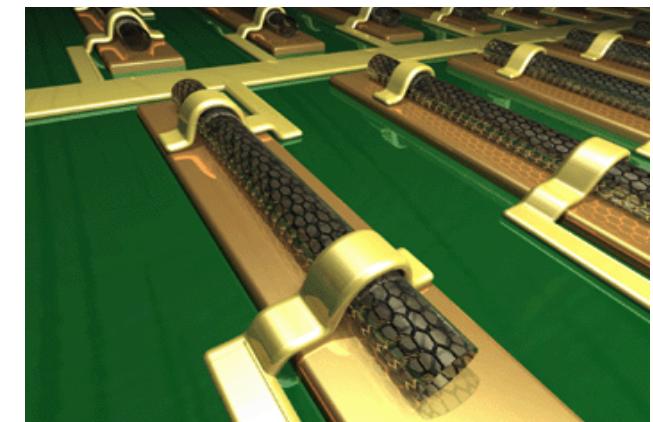
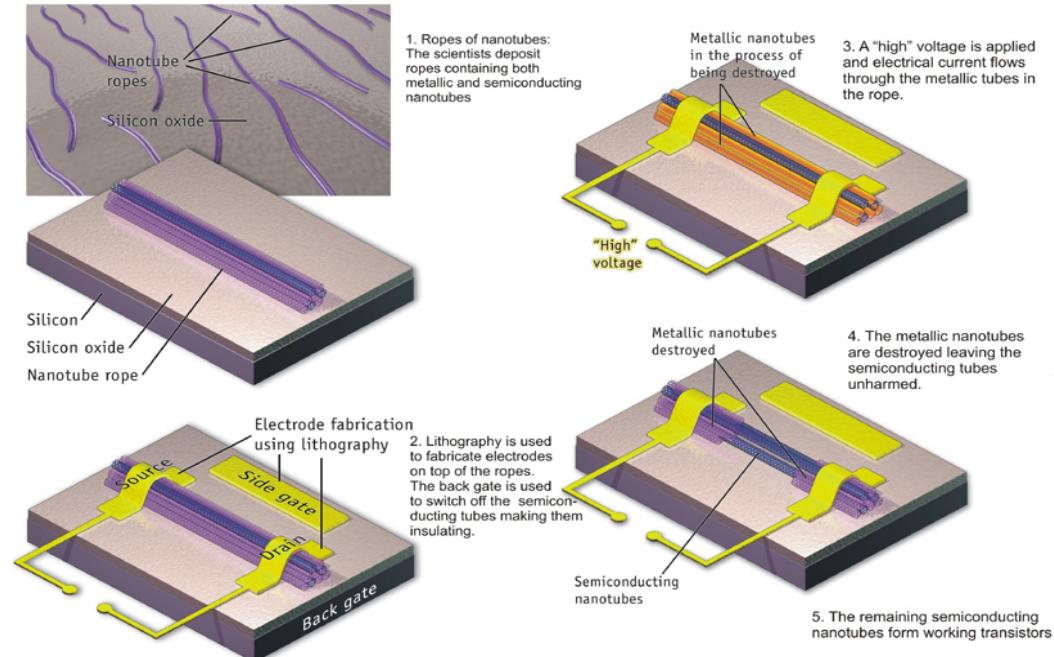
Multiprobe measurements on a single nanotube

An individual carbon nanotube on 7 electrodes:

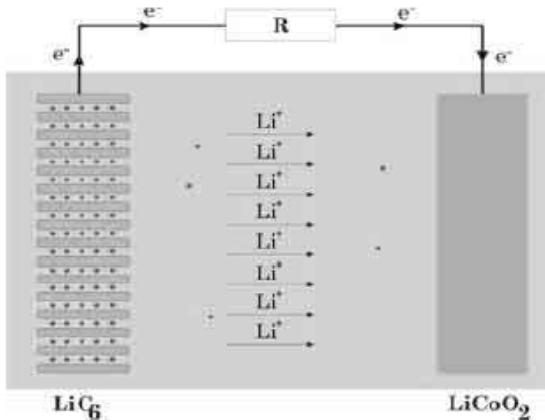


This allows 2-probe and 4 probe experiments
on a single nanotube molecule

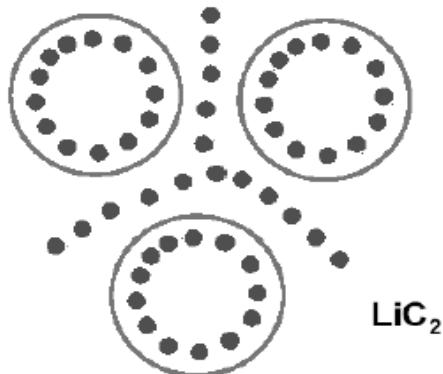
DELFT Group
Bezryadin *et al.* PRL 1998
Viewgraph courtesy of
Cees Dekker



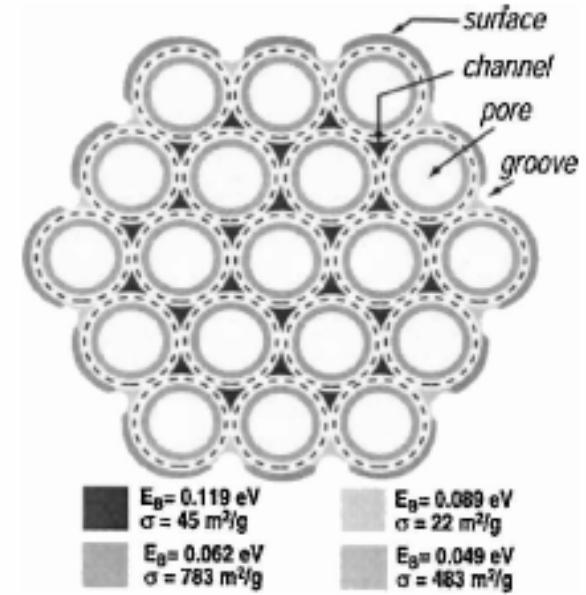
Baterias de LITTIUM



Lithium "rockingchair" battery



LiC_2 Nanotube-based anode



Aumento Significativo da
vida média
Y. Ando, I. Ijiima, NEC, J,
- até 3 x a capacidade de
armazenamento

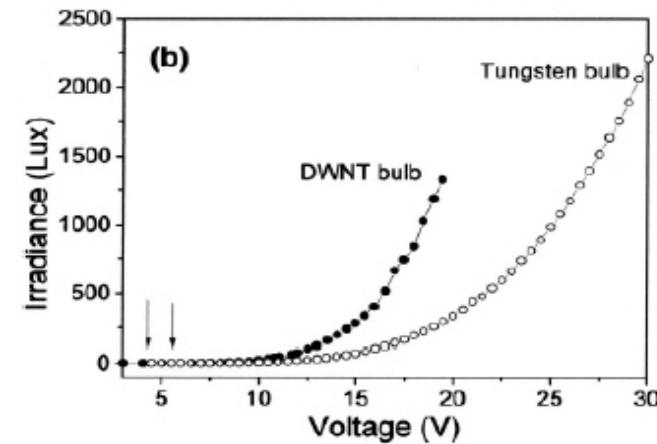
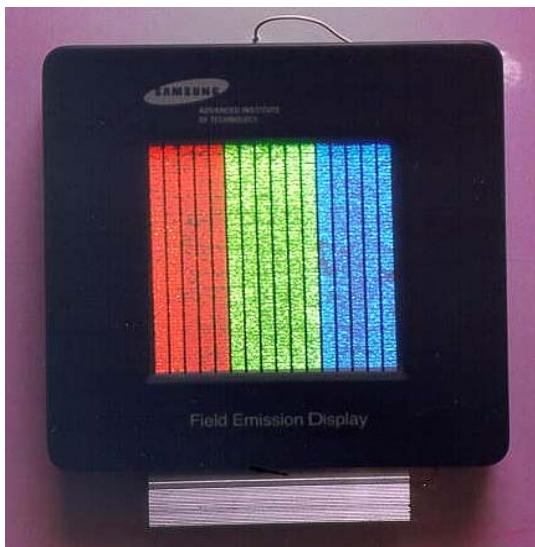


Propriedades Ópticas de CNTs

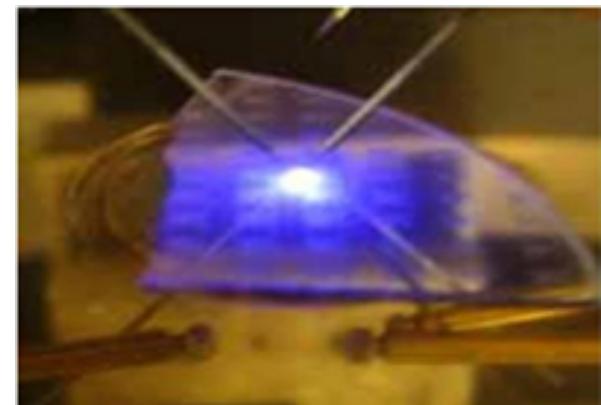
- ❖ STM/AFM microscópios
- ❖ Sensores de gás
- ❖ Armazenadores de H
- ❖ Dispositivos Nanoeletrônicos
- ❖ Emissores de campo
- ❖ Dispositivos Fotônicos

Conhecimento das propriedades ópticas e absorção e emissão

Monitores Coloridos de CN
(Samsung, Choi et. al.)



LED made of CN filament

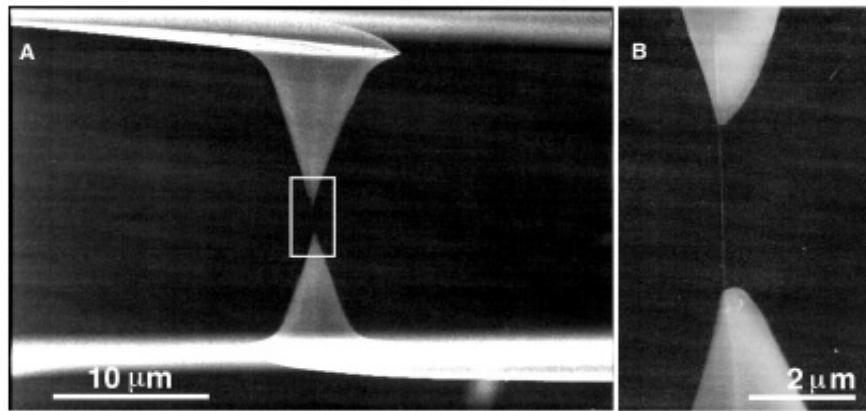


Propriedades Mecânicas

Leves, rígidos e flexíveis, reconstrução....

SWCN - Densidade $1,4 \text{ g/cm}^3$

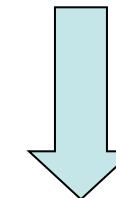
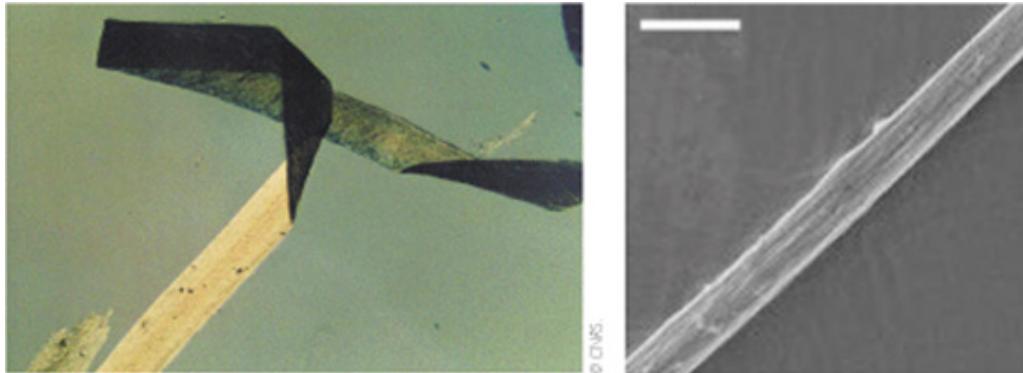
- Permitem altas tensões ~ 45 billion Pa (SWCN)



Metais normais- 2 bPa!!!!



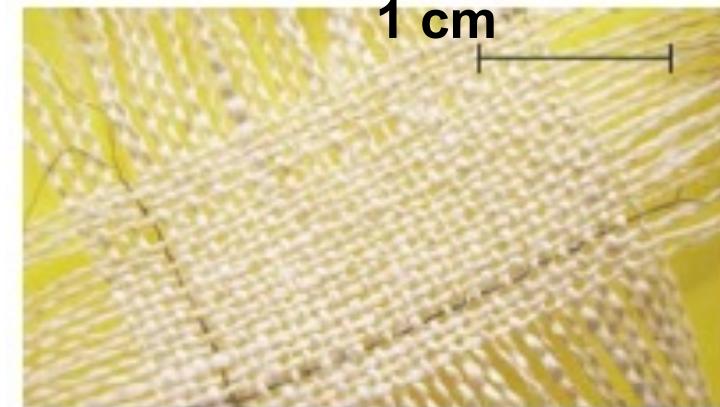
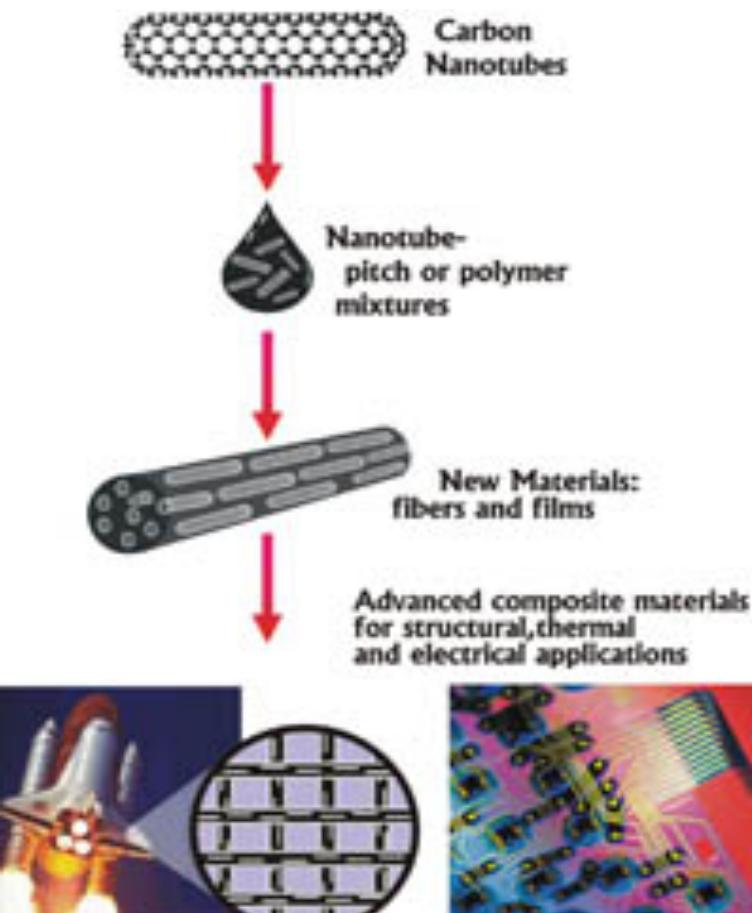
M.-F. Yu et al. Science 287, 637 (2000)



Novas fibras de
CNTs



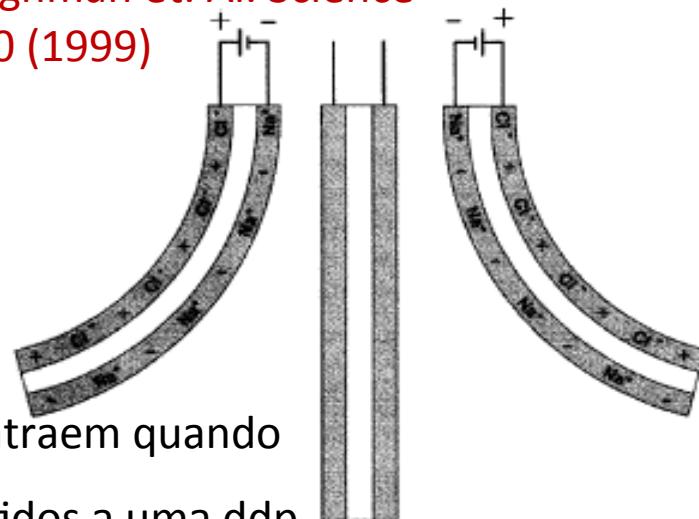
COMPÓSITOS



Science 423, 703 (2003)

MÚSCULOS ARTIFICIAIS..

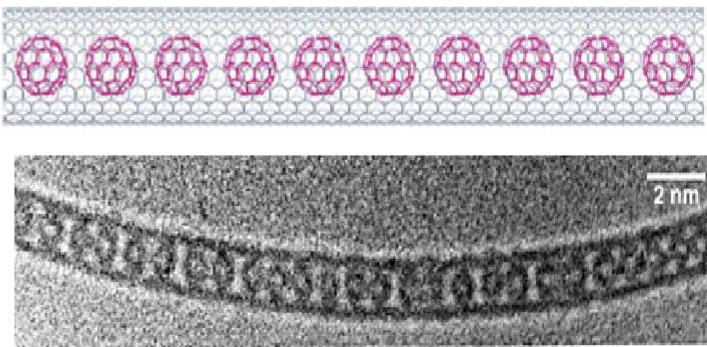
R. H. Baughman et. Al. Science
284, 1340 (1999)



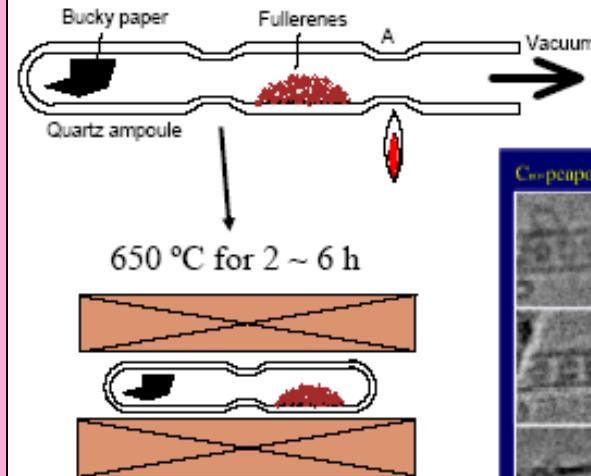
Eletromecânica: estendem e contraem quando
submetidos a uma ddp



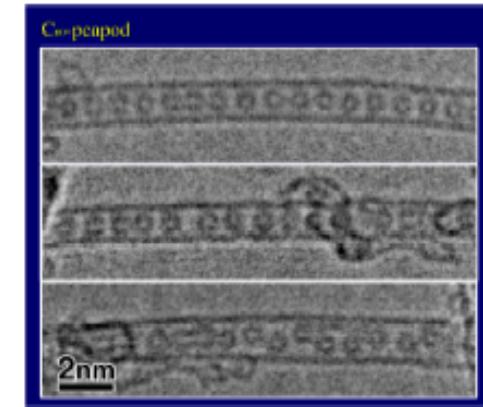
New Materials



Fullerene C_{60} inside nanotubes

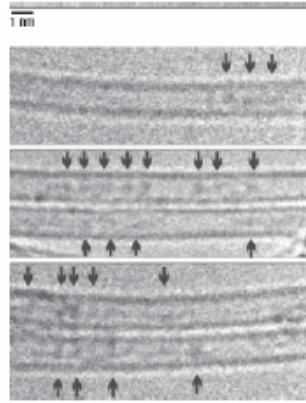
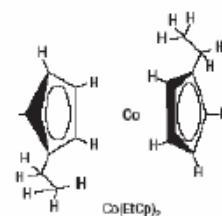
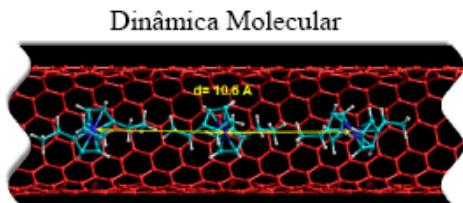


Peapods fullerene synthesis - Kataura

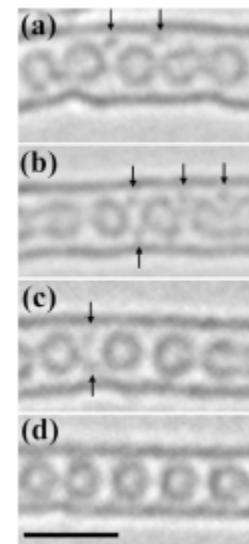


K-peapods

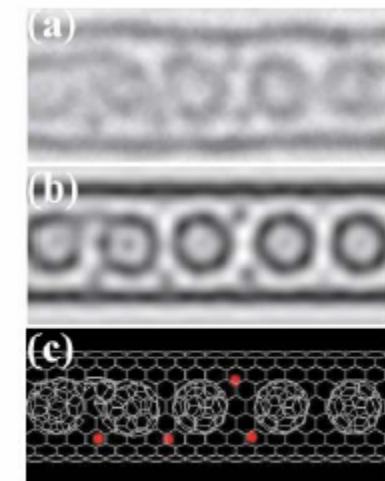
Nanotubo de Carbono (10,5)
Encapsulamento: CoEtCp₂



Nature Materials (2005)



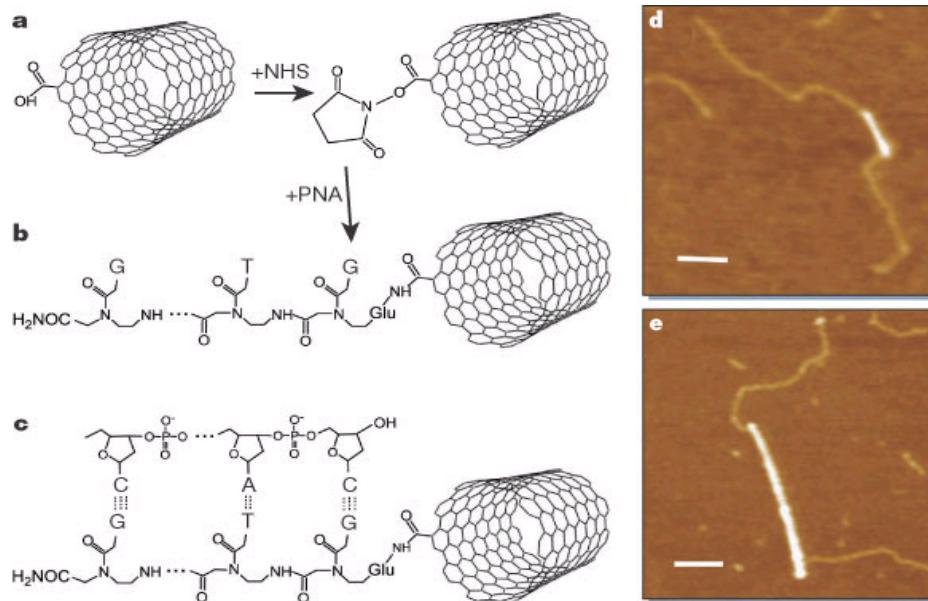
PRL 94, 045502 (2005)



FUNCIONALIZAÇÃO DE CNTs

Nanotechnology: Carbon nanotubes with DNA recognition

Nature 420, 761 (2002); K. Williams, P.T.M. Veenhuizen, B G. de la Torre, R. Eritja, and C. Dekker



Role of Defects in Single-Walled Carbon Nanotube Chemical Sensors

2006
Vol. 6, No. 8
1747–1751

Joshua A. Robinson, Eric S. Snow,[†] Stefan C. Bădescu,
Thomas L. Reinecke, and F. Keith Perkins

The Naval Research Laboratory, Electronic Science and Technology Division,
4555 Overlook Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20375

Received May 30, 2006; Revised Manuscript Received July 11, 2006

ABSTRACT

We explore the electronic response of single-walled carbon nanotubes (SWNT) to trace levels of chemical vapors. We find adsorption at defect sites produces a large electronic response that dominates the SWNT capacitance and conductance sensitivity. This large response results from increased adsorbate binding energy and charge transfer at defect sites. Finally, we demonstrate controlled introduction of oxidation defects can be used to enhance sensitivity of a SWNT network sensor to a variety of chemical vapors.

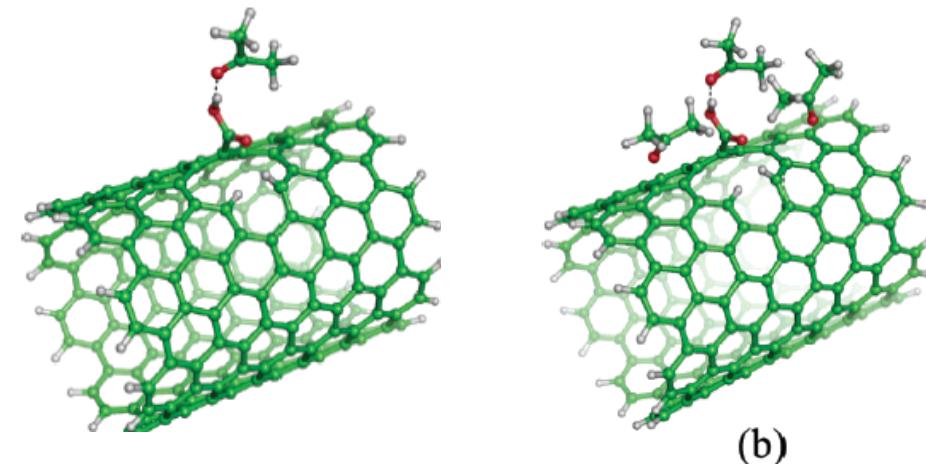
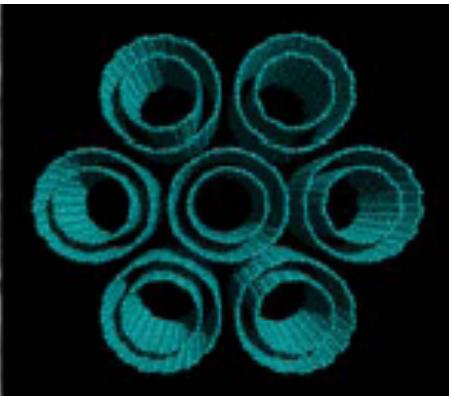
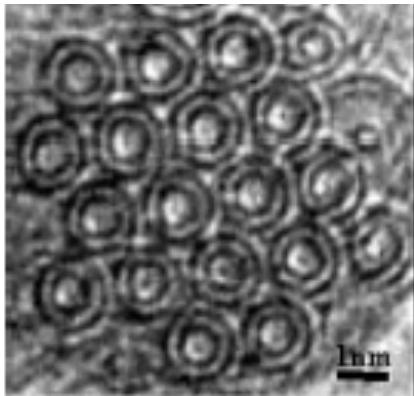
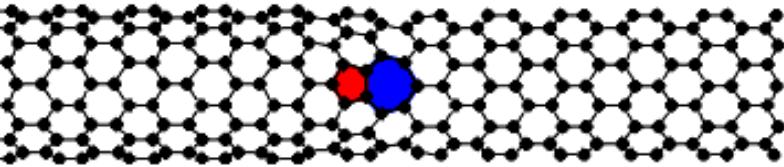
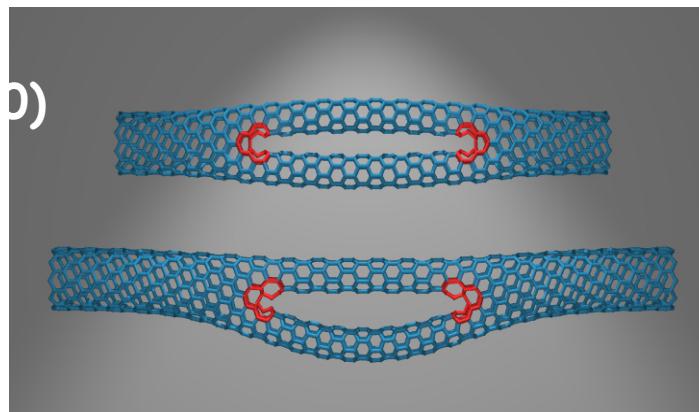
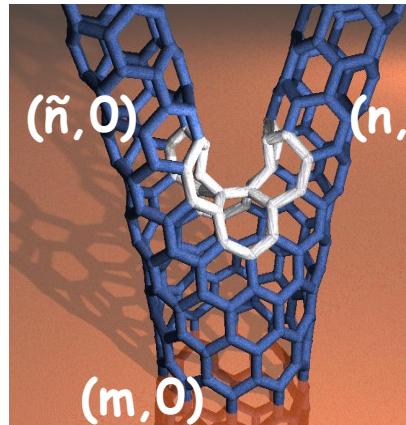


Figure 2. (a) Binding of acetone to a carboxylic acid defect on a SWNT sidewall. (b) Clustering of acetone around the defect via intermolecular bonding.

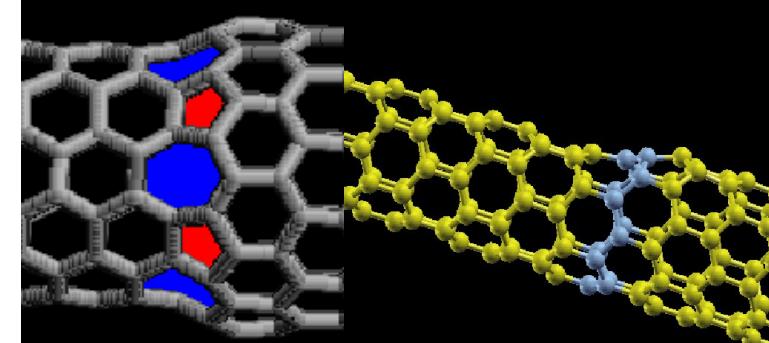
UFF/ NANOTUBE /ZOO



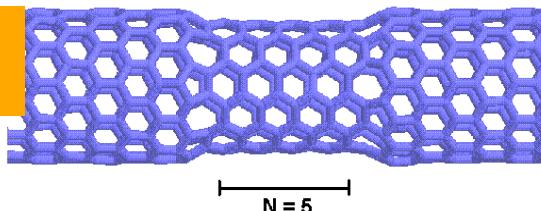
Nanotubos de
Parede dupla
(Double wall nanotube)



Defeito Topológico $(n,0)/(n-1,0)$



Y-JUNÇÕES E Y-ANÉIS



QUANTUM DOTS

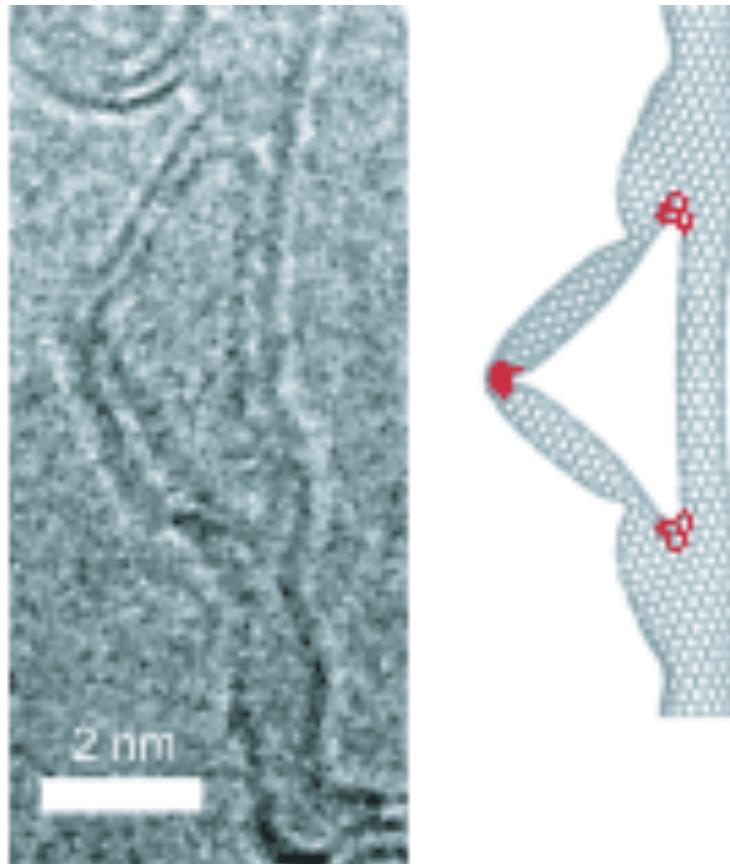


Communication

Synthesis of SWCNT Rings Made by Two Y Junctions and Possible Applications in Electron Interferometry

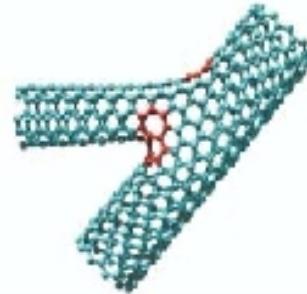
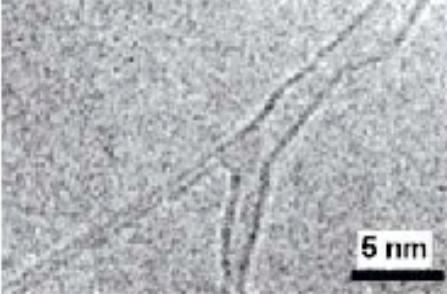
Authors **Daniel Grimm**, Pedro Venezuela Prof., Florian Banhart Prof., Nicole Grobert Dr., Humberto Terrones Prof., Pulickel M. Ajayan Prof., Mauricio Terrones Prof.,

Andrea Latgé Prof.



The formation of ringlike junction structures made from single-walled carbon nanotubes has been observed by transmission electron microscopy (see image). A merging process of asymmetric into symmetric rings using carbon nanotubes was investigated under electron-beam irradiation at high temperatures. Based upon these observations, a rich variety of tailor-made double-slit interferometers with defined ring symmetries can be realized

Y-JUNCTIONS & RINGS

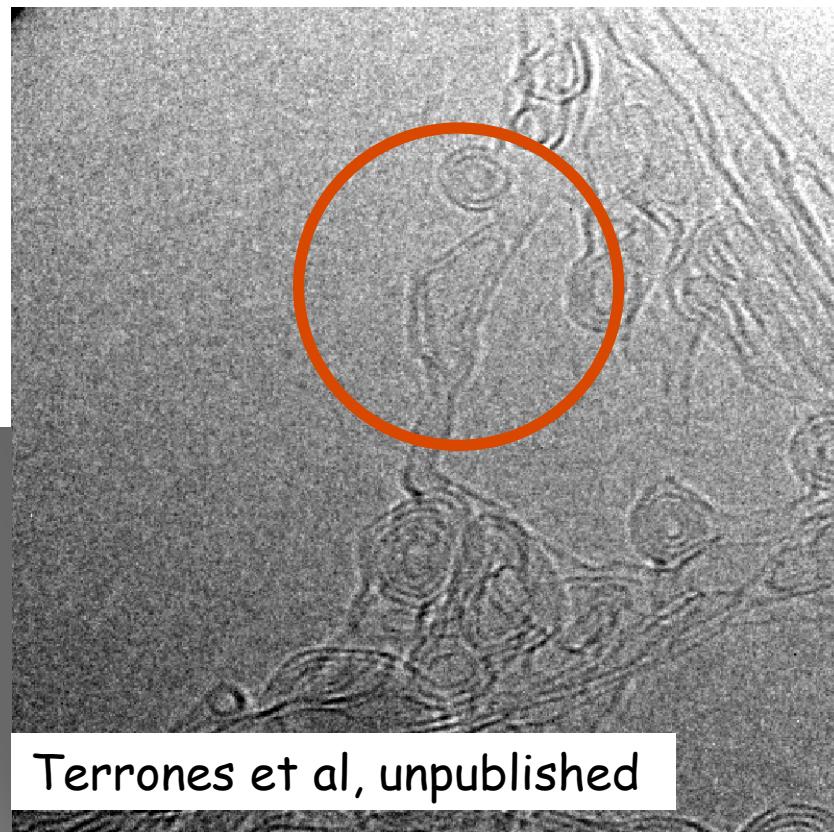
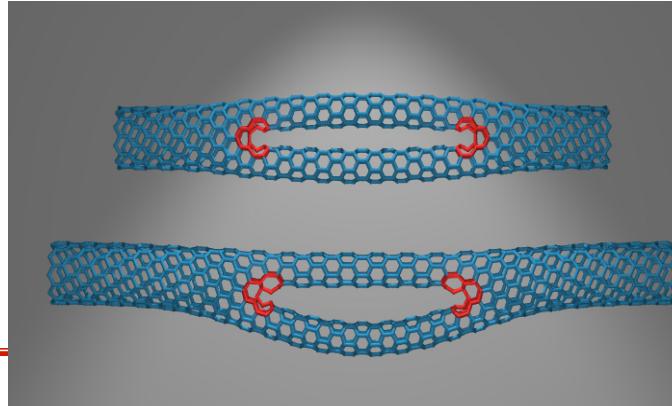


CN
ZOO

CN Junctions, X, Y e T- synthesized via electron beam exposure in nanotubes controlled at high temperatures ($800^{\circ} C$) [high-temperature electron beam]
M. Terrones, PRL 89 75505 (2002)

YJ - Electronic and transport Stability

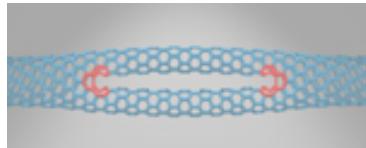
A. Latge et al, PRB & Chem. Phys. A (2005)



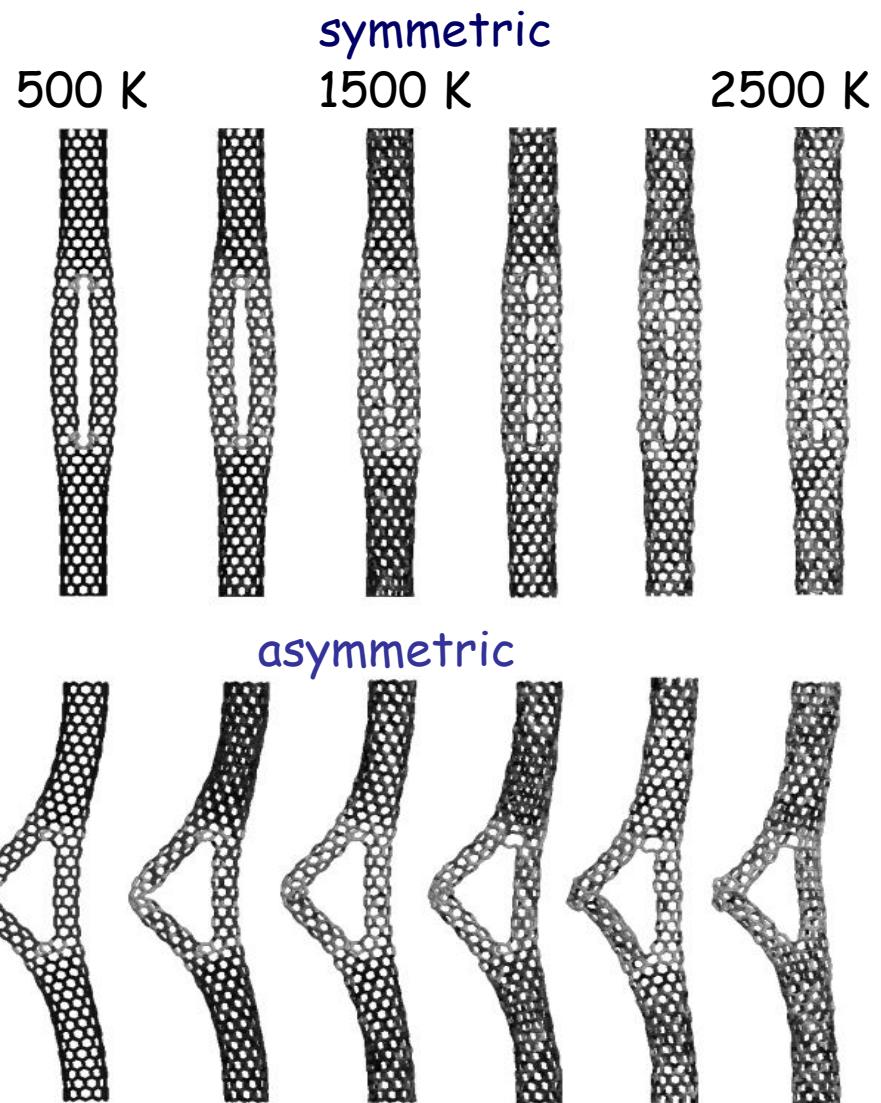
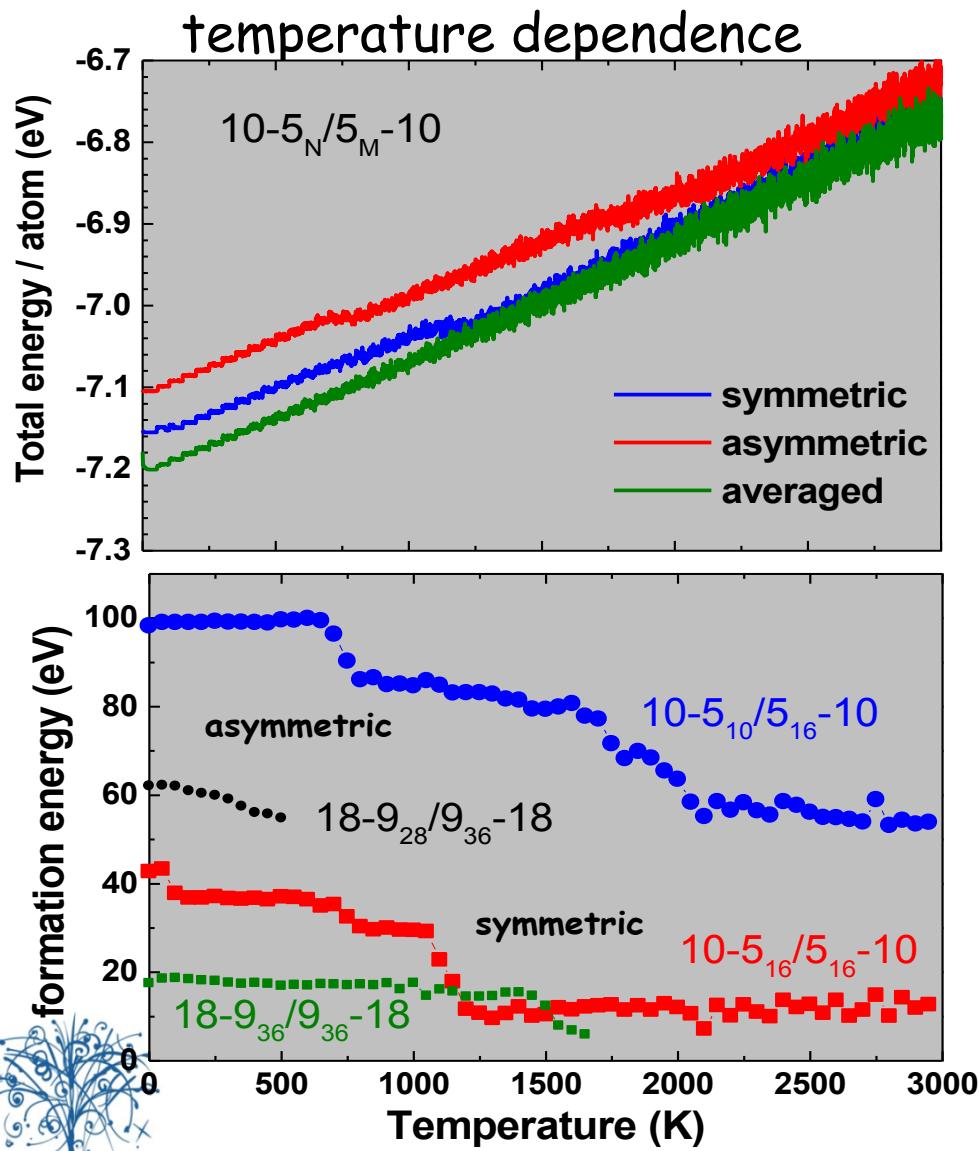
Terrones et al, unpublished



Stability: Y-ring



Monte Carlo Simulation
Metropolis - Tersoff Potential

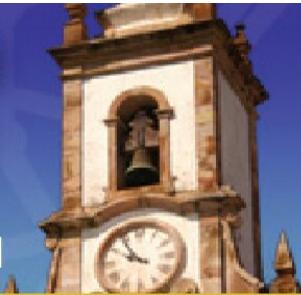


NANO7

Eighth International Conference on the Science and Application of Nanotubes

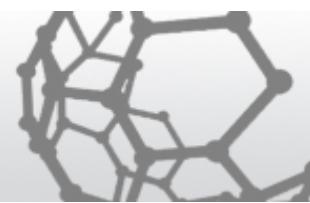
24 - 29 June 2007

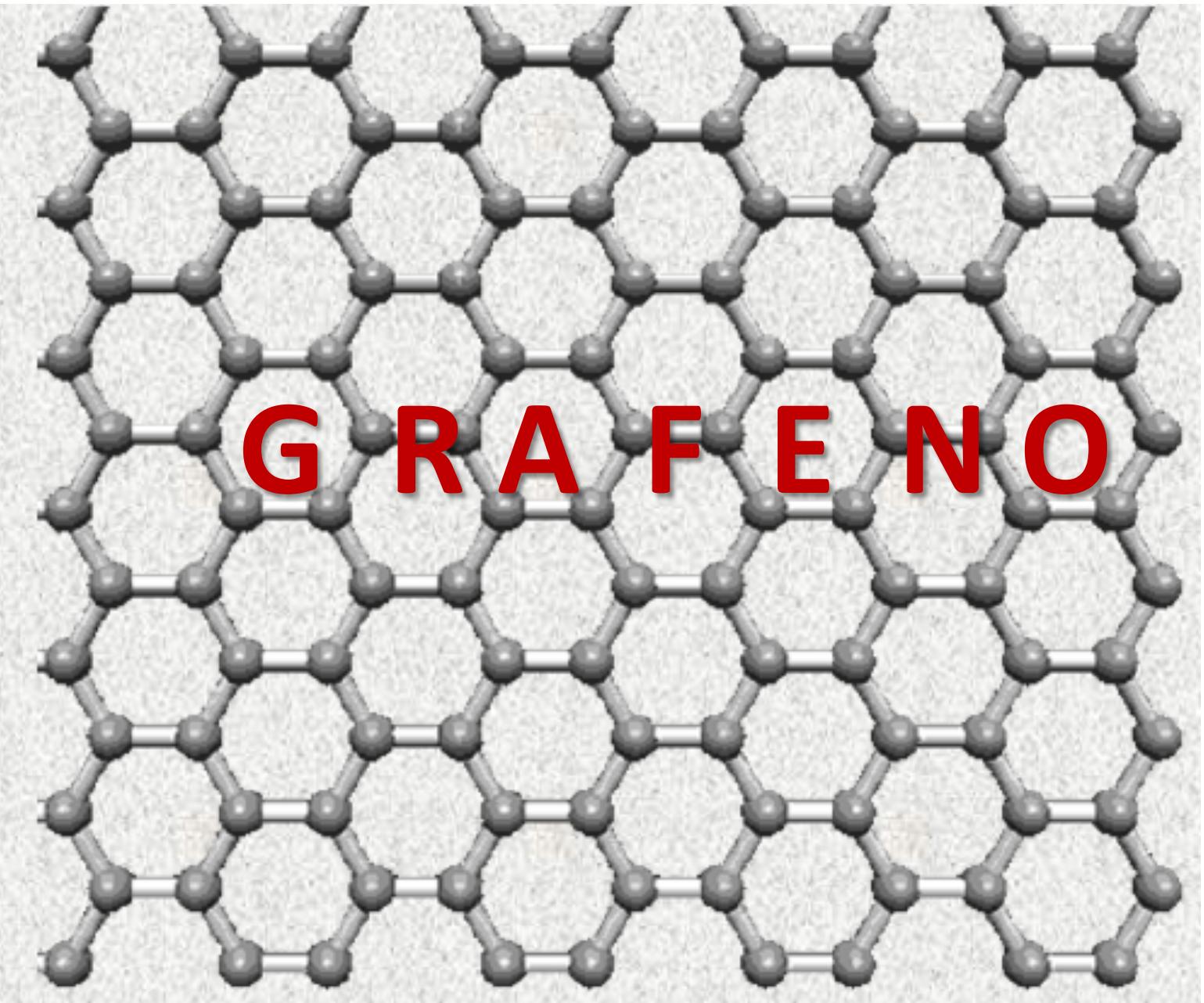
Parque Metalúrgico - Centro de Artes e Convenções - Ouro Preto - Minas Gerais - Brazil



INCT

Instituto Nacional de Ciência e Tecnologia em
Nanomateriais de Carbono

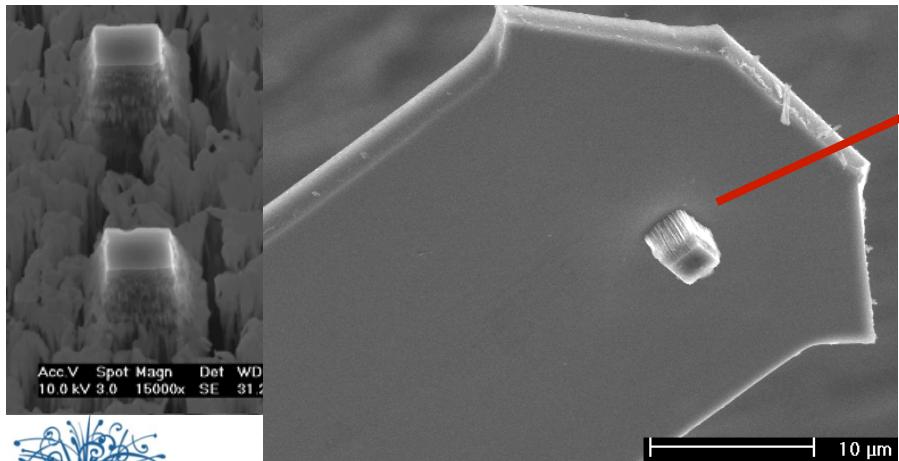
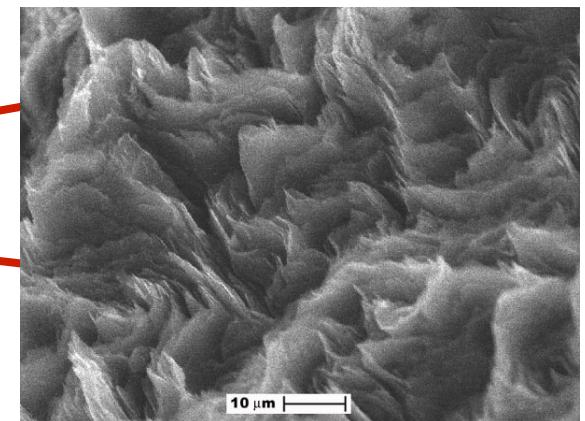
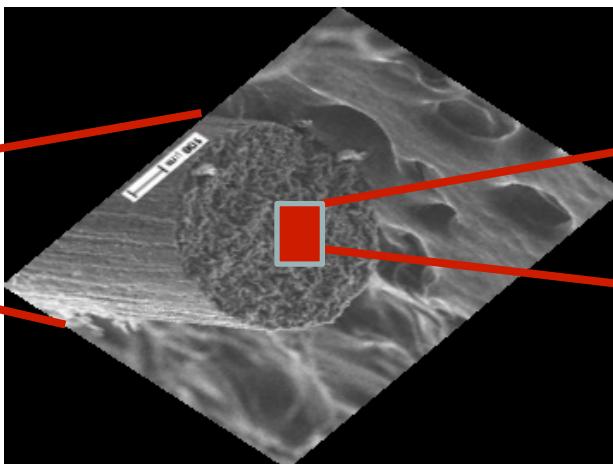
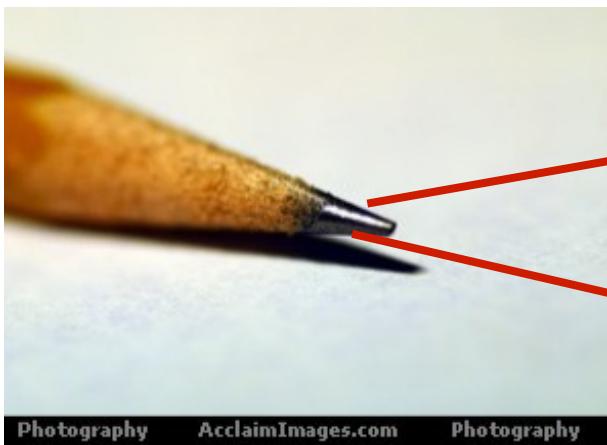




GRAFENO



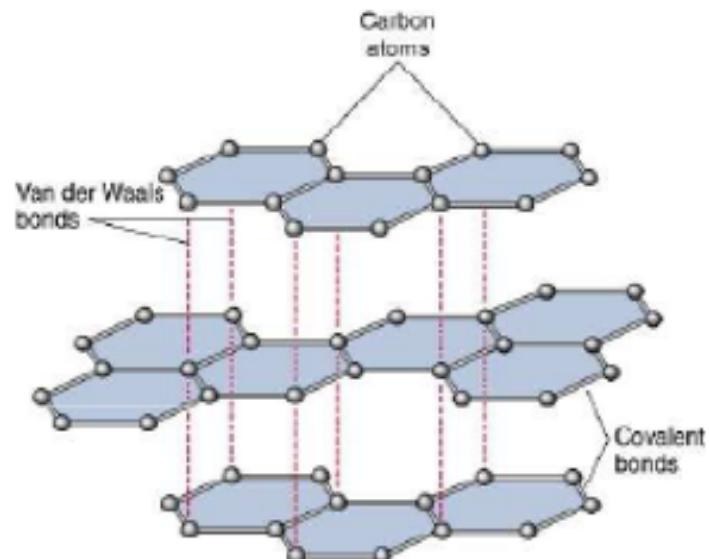
TENTANDO OBTER GRAFENO



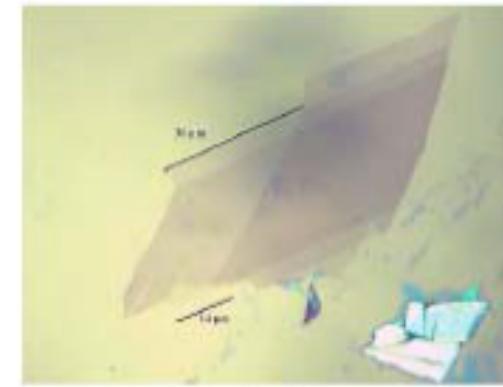
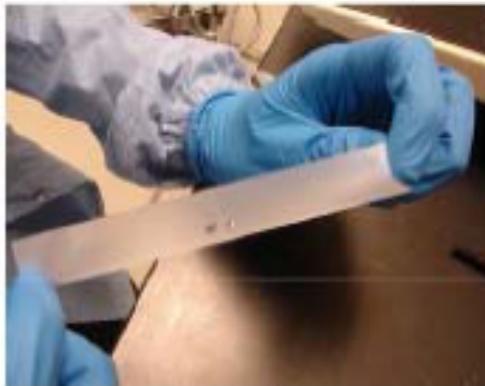
**GRAFENO
MICROCRISTAL**

EXFOLIAÇÃO MECÂNICA DO GRAFITE

Scotch Tape Method



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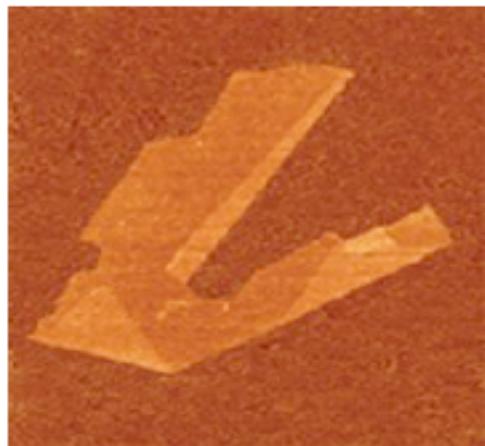
**VANTAGENS: SIMPLES E FÁCIL
ALTA QUALIDADE**

DESVANTAGENS: BAIXA EFICIÊNCIA

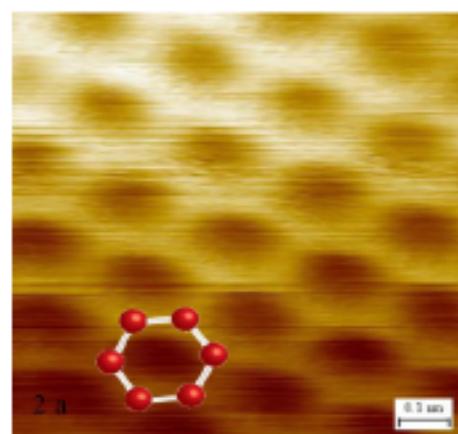


“the Scotch tape method.”

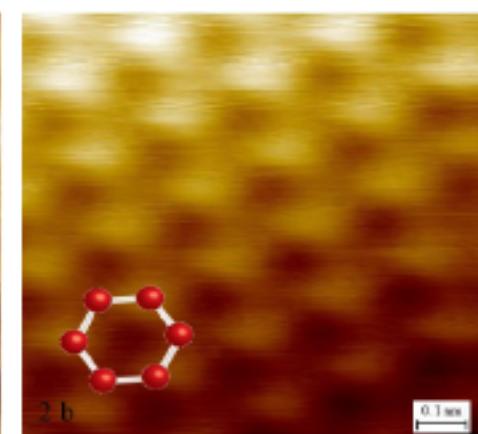
Single graphene sheets can be isolated by repeated cleavage of graphite crystals ("exfoliation").



AFM image (Geim et al.)
(Single layer flake on SiO₂ substrate)



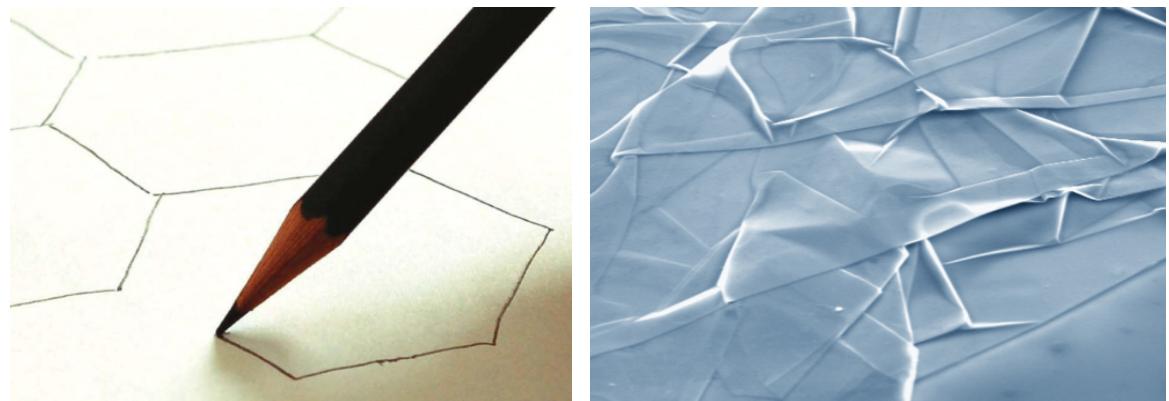
STM image (Stolyarova et al.)



- Novoselov *et al.* Science '04, Nature '05
- Zhang *et al.*, Nature '05

► 1564: INVENÇÃO do “Lead pencil” baseado no GRAFITE

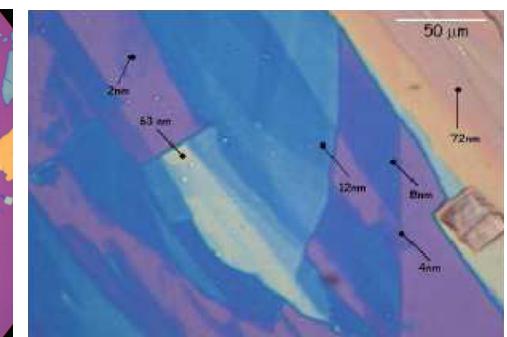
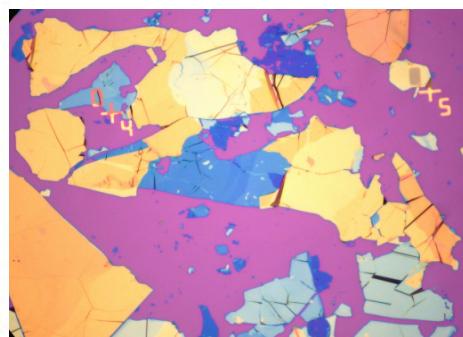
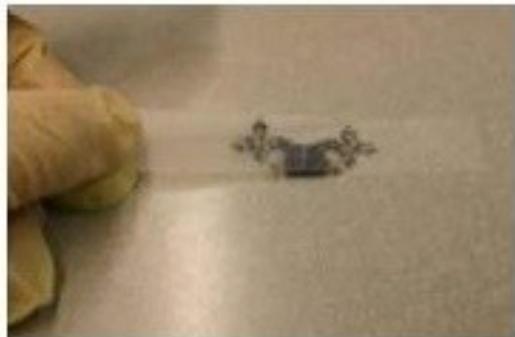
GRAFENO



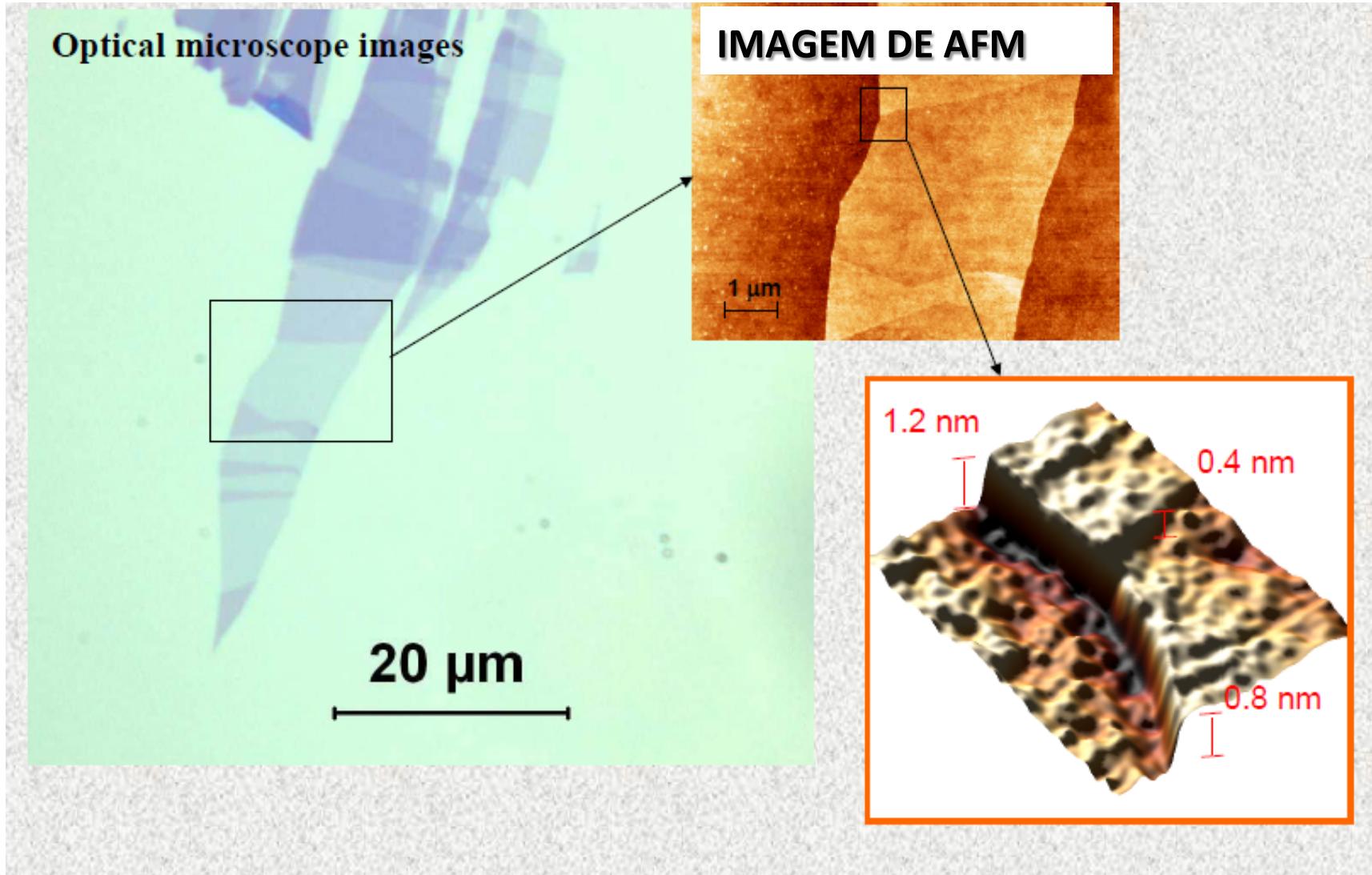
► 1946 P.R. Wallace - paper sobre estrutura de banda de grafeno

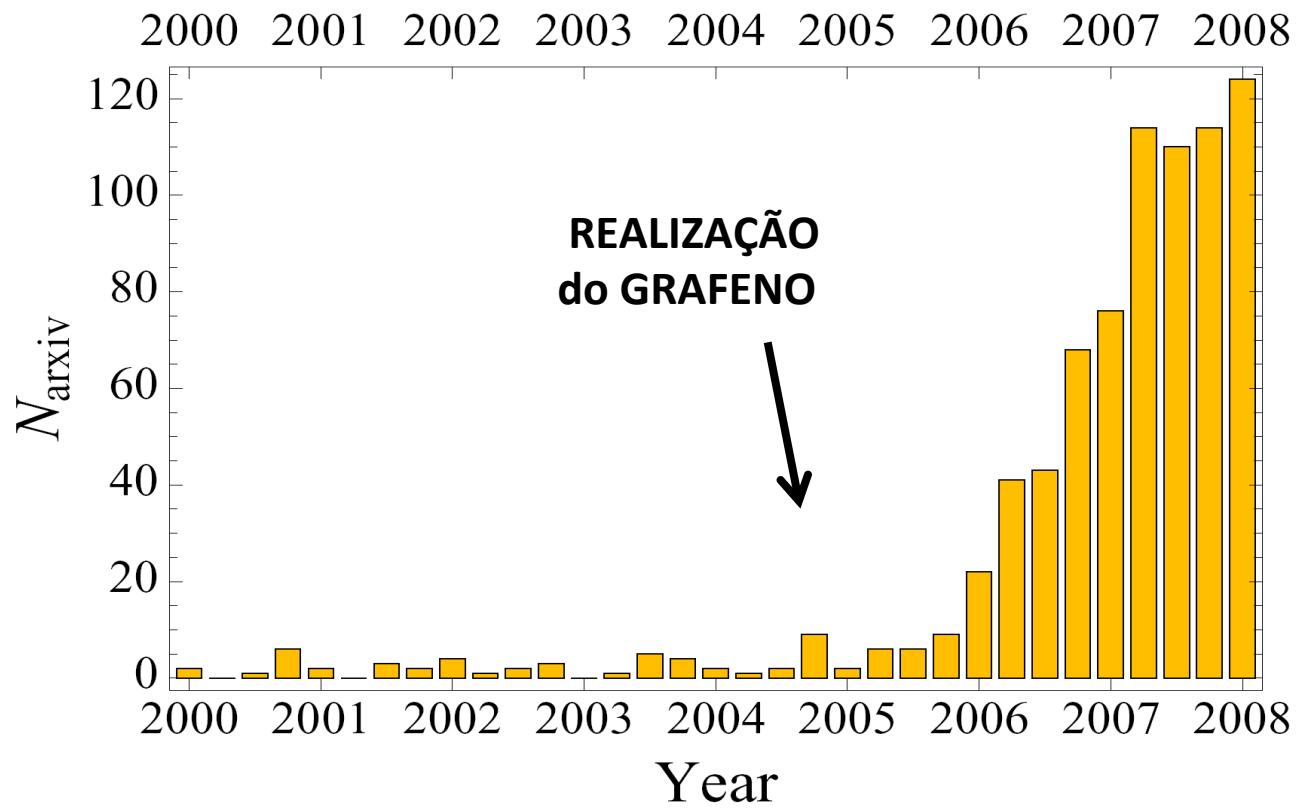
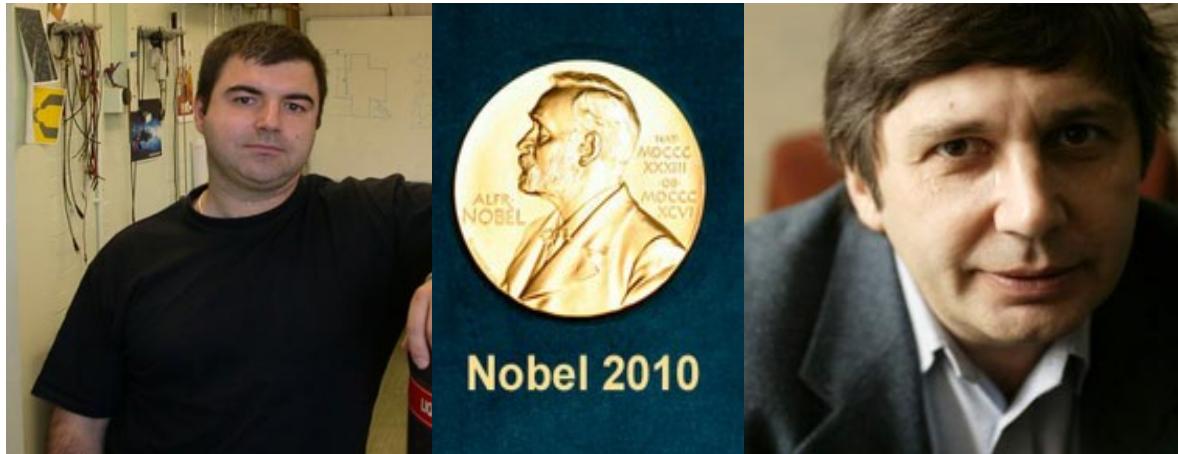
► 2004 K.S. Novoselov & A. Geim realizam e identificam o grafeno exper.

Wafer with graphene flakes, optical microscope
(Novoselov et al.,
Science 306, 666
(2004))



ALGUMAS CAMADAS DE GRAFENO SOBRE SUBSTRATO DE SiO₂/Si

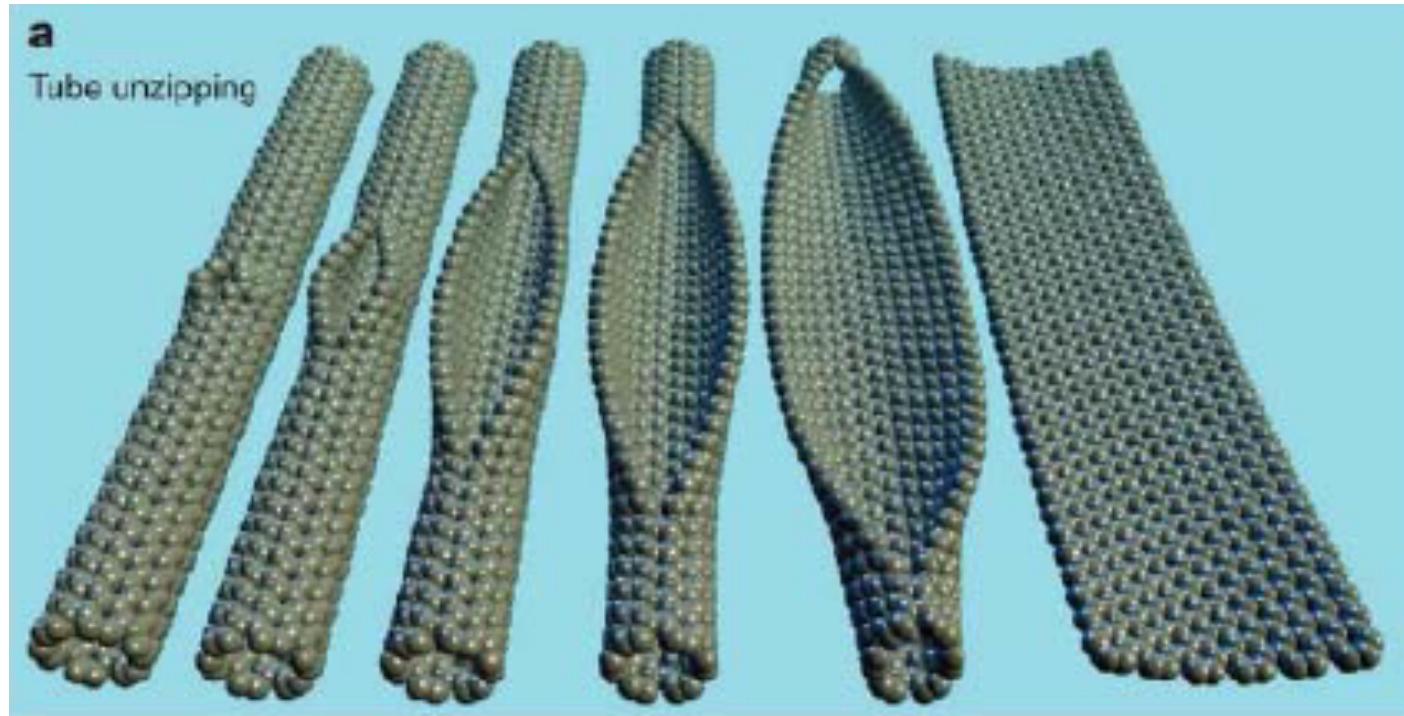
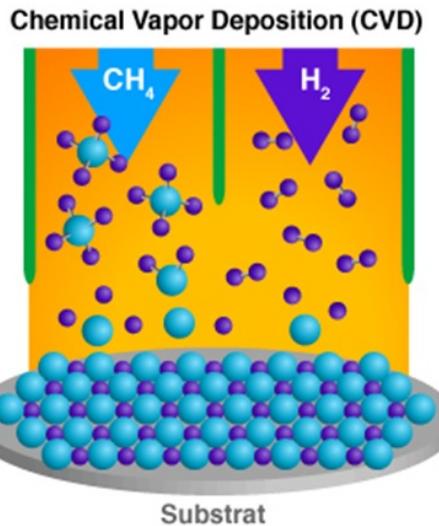




**ANDRE GEIM
&
NOVOSELOV**
**NOBEL PHYSICS
PRIZE 2010**

OUTRAS FORMAS DE SE FAZER GRAFENO:

- Rotas químicas
- Depositar em SiC
- Deposição química a vapor
- CNTs – processos de unzip



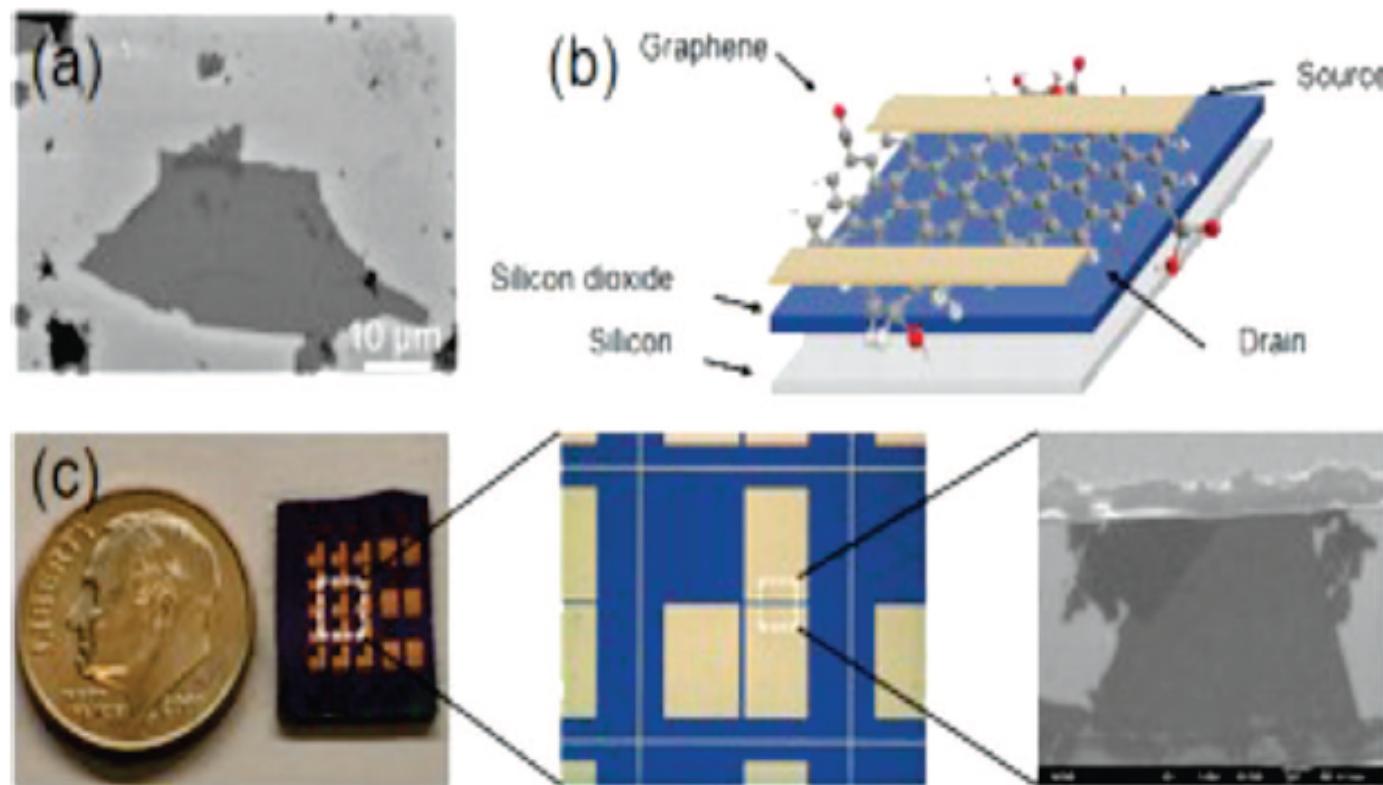
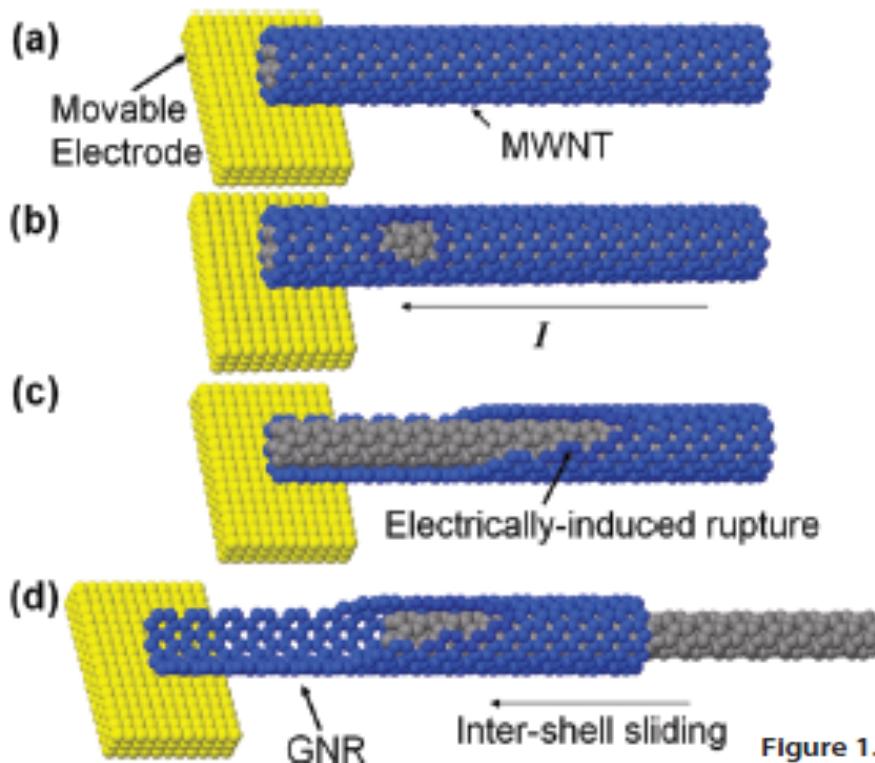


Figure 15. (a) SEM image of a large single sheet deposited on SiO₂. (b) Schematic view of a top-contact, back-gated device. (c) Photograph (left), optical image (middle), and SEM image (right) of a working device with a channel length of 7 μm . (Reprinted with permission from ref 101. Copyright 2009 Nature Publishing Group.)



NANOFITAS de GRAFENO

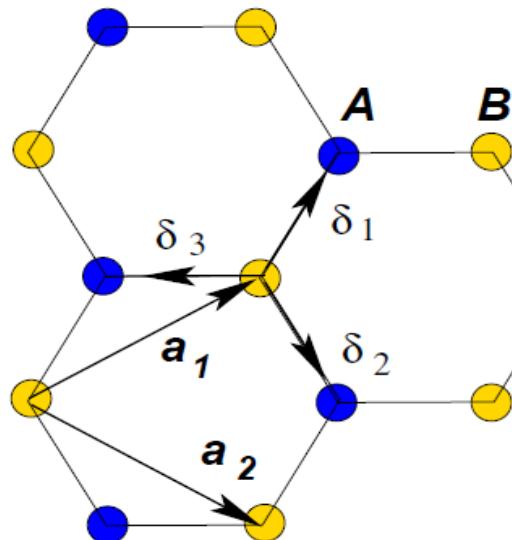


NANOFITAS A
PARTIR DE
NANOTUBOS DE
CARBONO

Figure 1. Schematic drawings of the proposed graphene nanoribbon (GNR) fabrication from a multiwall carbon nanotube (MWNT). In the schematic, a double-wall carbon nanotube (DWNT) is chosen for simplicity: (a) MWNT before the partial wall rupture; (b) electrical current induces rupture of the outer wall of a MWNT; (c) partial outer-wall rupture of a MWNT results in a precursor GNR which is under the MWNT Inner core; (d) Intershell sliding between the GNR and the Inner core results in a suspended, electrically contacted GNR.



GRAFENO: CÉLULA UNITÁRIA



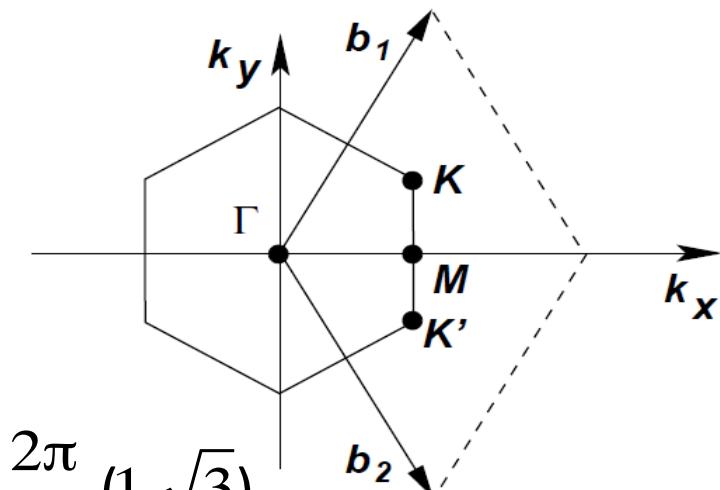
$$\mathbf{r}_{\mathbf{a}_1} = \frac{\mathbf{a}_{cc}}{2}(3, \sqrt{3})$$

$$\mathbf{r}_{\mathbf{a}_2} = \frac{\mathbf{a}_{cc}}{2}(3, -\sqrt{3})$$

$$\mathbf{r}_{\mathbf{a}_{cc}} : 1.42 \text{ \AA}$$

$$\mathbf{r}_{\mathbf{b}_1} = \frac{2\pi}{3\mathbf{a}_{cc}}(1, \sqrt{3})$$

$$\mathbf{r}_{\mathbf{b}_2} = \frac{2\pi}{3\mathbf{a}_{cc}}(1, -\sqrt{3})$$



DIRAC POINTS: K & K'

$$\mathbf{r}_K = \frac{2\pi}{3\mathbf{a}_{cc}}(1, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}) \quad \mathbf{r}_{K'} = \frac{2\pi}{3\mathbf{a}_{cc}}(1, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})$$

VIZINHOS: 3 primeiros vizinhos

$$\mathbf{r}_{\delta_1} = \frac{\mathbf{a}_{cc}}{2}(1, \sqrt{3}) \quad \mathbf{r}_{\delta_2} = \frac{\mathbf{a}_{cc}}{2}(1, -\sqrt{3}) \quad \mathbf{r}_{\delta_3} = -\mathbf{a}_{cc}(1, 0)$$

6 segundos vizinhos

$$\mathbf{r}_{\delta_1'} = \pm \mathbf{a}_1 \quad \mathbf{r}_{\delta_2'} = \pm \mathbf{a}_2 \quad \mathbf{r}_{\delta_3'} = \pm (\mathbf{a}_2 - \mathbf{a}_1)$$



$$H = -t \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} (a_{i\sigma}^+ b_{j\sigma} + h.c) - t_1 \sum_{\langle\langle i,j \rangle\rangle} (a_{i\sigma}^+ a_{j\sigma} + b_{i\sigma}^+ b_{j\sigma} + h.c) - t_2 \sum_{\langle\langle\langle i,j \rangle\rangle\rangle} (a_{i\sigma}^+ b_{j\sigma} + h.c)$$

A função de onda que descreve as bandas p_z (π) podem ser escritas como:

$$\Psi_{k,s}(r) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} e^{ikR} [\alpha_{k,s} \phi_A(R) + \beta_{k,s} \phi_B(R)]$$

Resolver um determinante secular

$$\begin{vmatrix} H_{AA} - ES & H_{AB} \\ H_{BA} & H_{BB} - ES \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} [H'_{AA} + H'_{BB} \pm ((H'_{AA} - H'_{BB})^2 + 4 |H'_{AB}|^2)^{1/2}]$$

$$E = H'_{AA} \pm |H'_{AB}|; \quad H'_{AA} = H_{AA} / N;$$

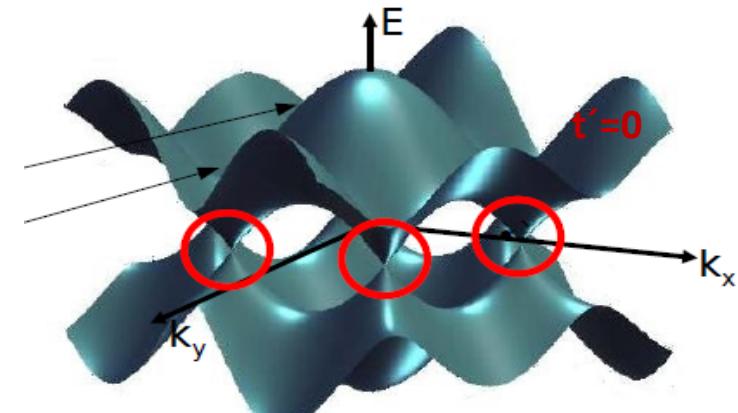
$$H_{AB} = -t \sum_j e^{i k_j \cdot r_j}$$

$$H\Psi_k(r) = E\Psi_k(r)$$

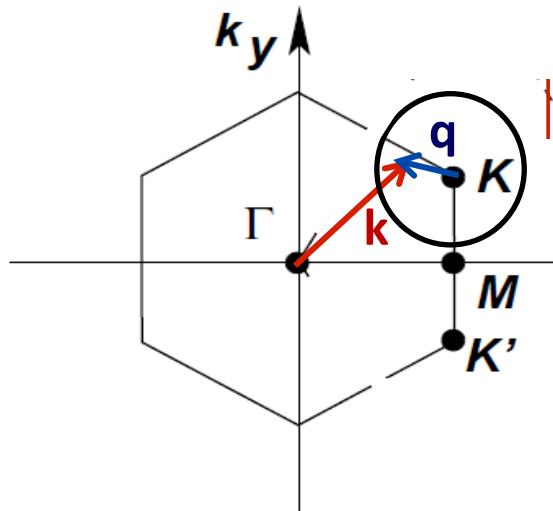
$$S = \int \phi_A^* \phi_A d\tau = \int \phi_B^* \phi_B d\tau$$

$$H_{AA(BB)} = \int \phi_{A(B)}^* H \phi_{A(B)} d\tau$$

$$H_{AB(BA)} = \int \phi_{B(A)}^* H \phi_{A(B)} d\tau$$



Expansão: $\mathbf{k} = \mathbf{K} + \mathbf{q}$ $|\mathbf{q}| \ll |\mathbf{K}|$



$$v_F = \frac{3ta_{cc}}{2h} \approx \frac{c}{300} \approx 10^6 \text{ m/s}$$

até 1^a viz

até 2^a viz

$$f(\mathbf{K} + \mathbf{q}) = 2\cos(\sqrt{3}(K_y + q_y)a_{cc}) + 4\cos(\frac{3}{2}(K_x + q_x)a_{cc}) \cdot \cos(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}(K_y + q_y)a_{cc})$$

using:

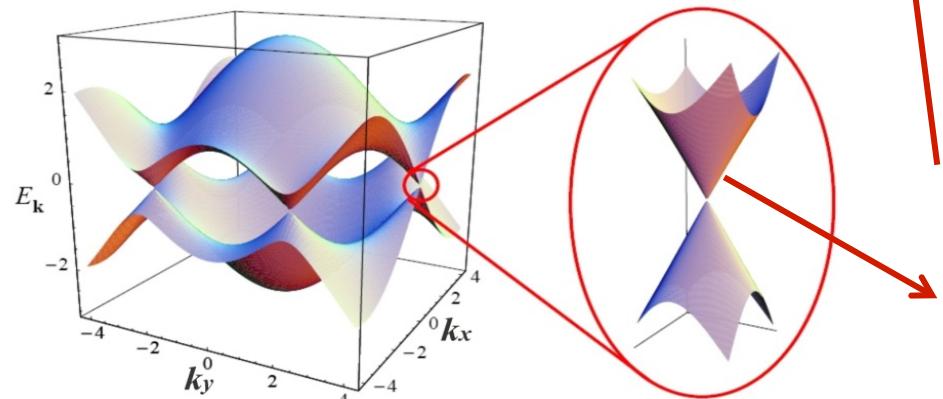
$$\cos(\sqrt{3}q_y a) \approx 1 - \frac{3q_y^2 a^2}{2} \quad \text{and} \quad K_x = \frac{2\pi}{3a_{cc}}; \quad K_y = \frac{2\pi}{3\sqrt{3}a_{cc}}$$

$$f(\mathbf{K} + \mathbf{q}) = -3 + \frac{9q^2 a_{cc}^2}{4}$$

$$E_{\pm}(\mathbf{q}) \approx v_F |\mathbf{q}| + O\left(\frac{\mathbf{q}}{K}\right)^2$$

$$E_{\pm}(\mathbf{q}) \approx 3t' \pm v_F |\mathbf{q}| - \left(\frac{9t'a_{cc}^2}{4} \pm \frac{3ta_{cc}^2}{8} \sin(3\theta_q) \right) |\mathbf{q}|^2$$

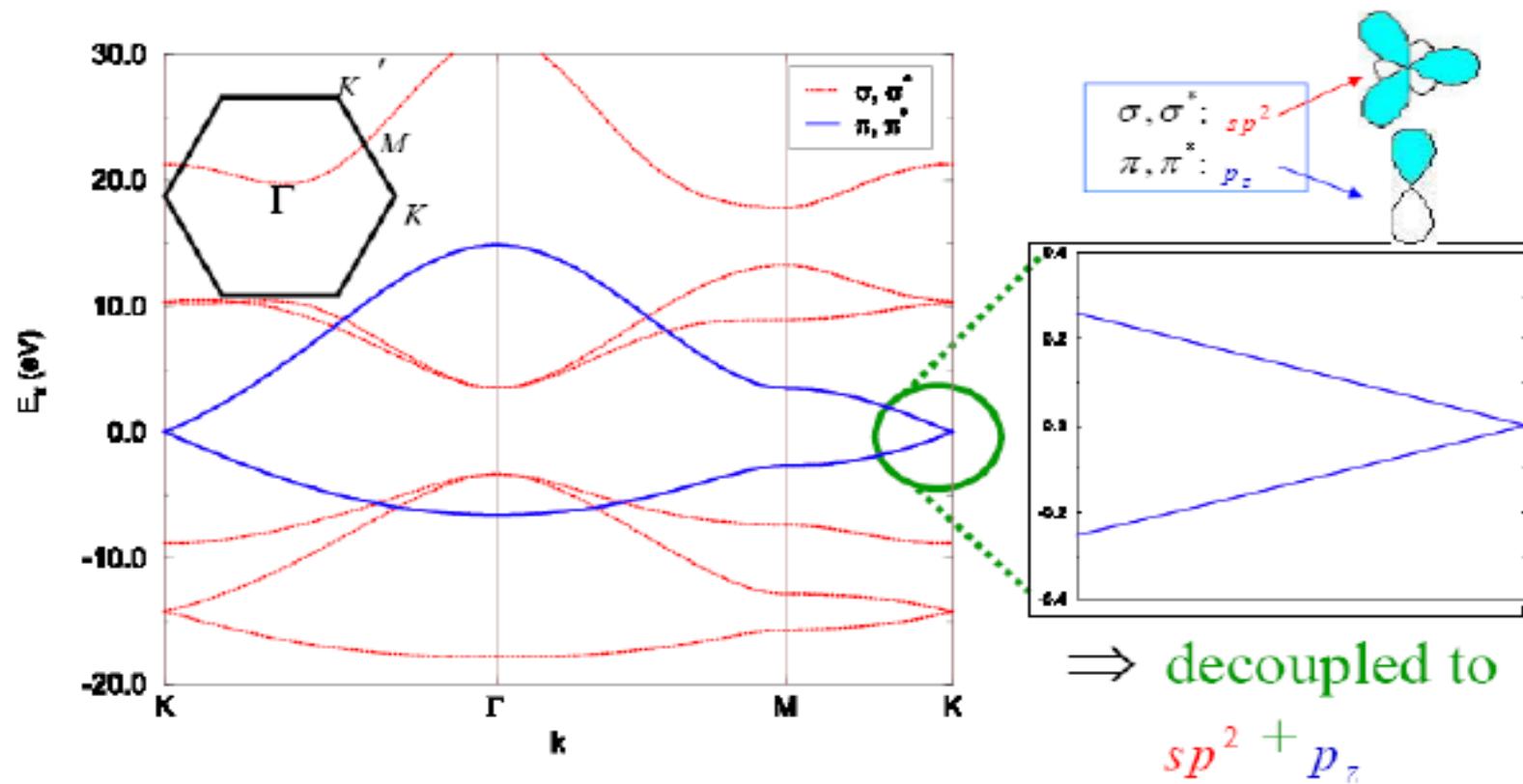
$$\theta_q = \arctan\left(\frac{q_x}{q_y}\right)$$



Relação linear energia
Mapeamento do problema num quadro relativístico de partícula sem massa descrito pela equação de Dirac para spins 1/2



ESTRUTURA DE BANDA DO GRAFENO

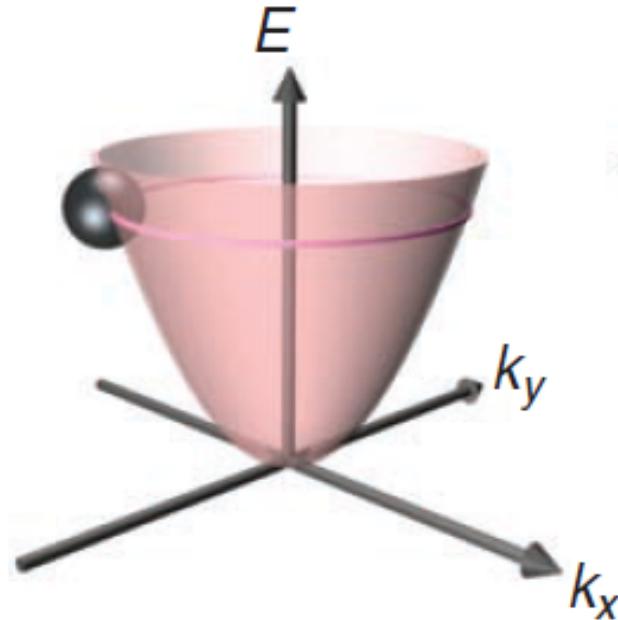


→ Comparando a estrutura de banda de modelos DFT e TB se conclui que a estrutura de banda consiste em bandas desacopladas sp^2 and p_z

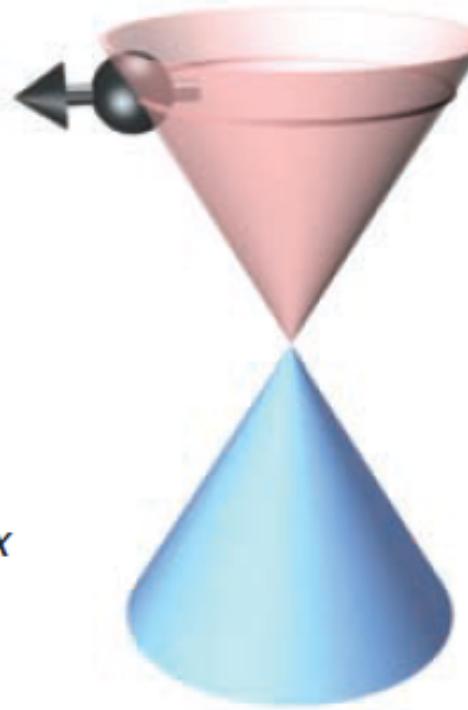


ZOOLOGICO DAS QUASIPARTICULAS

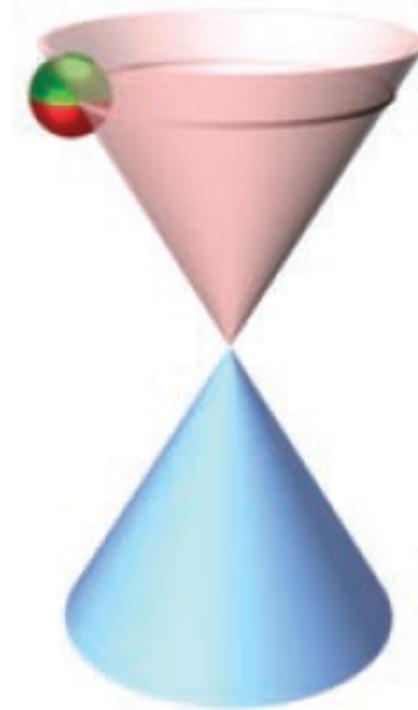
A “Schrödinger fermions”



B ultra-relativistic Dirac particles



C massless Dirac fermions



$$\hat{H} = \hat{p}^2 / 2m^*$$

$$\hat{H} = c \vec{\sigma} \cdot \hat{p}$$

$$\hat{H} = v_F \vec{\sigma} \cdot \hat{p}$$



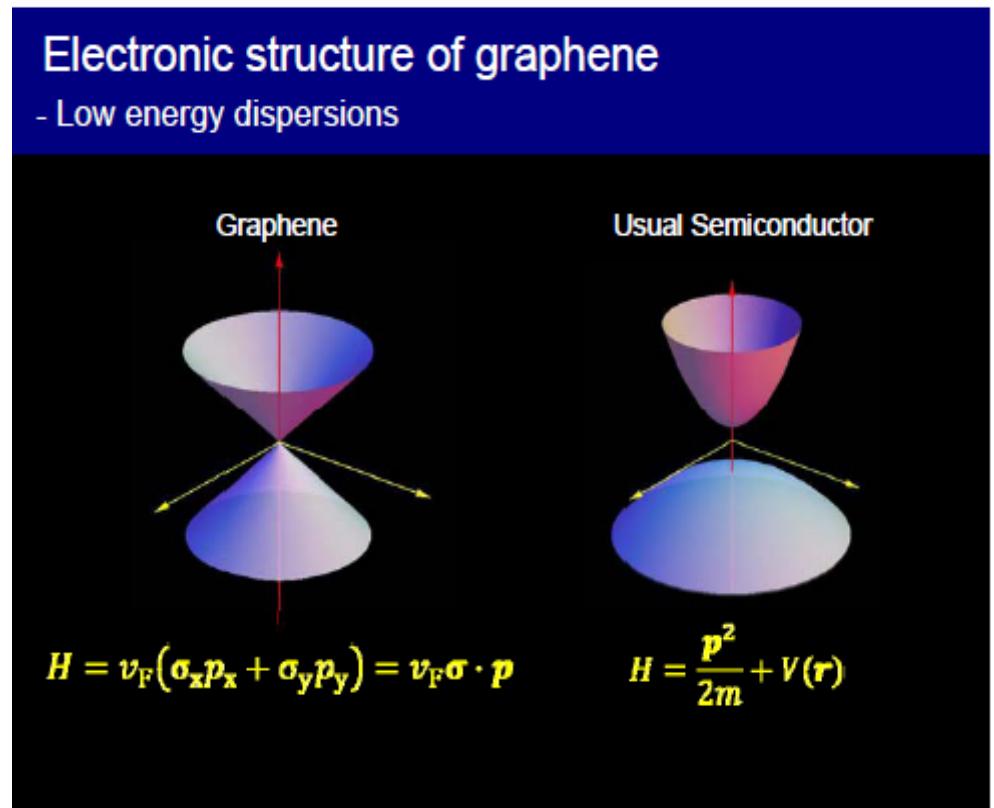
$$E(k) = m v_F |k|$$

GRAFENO X SEMICONDUTOR USUAL

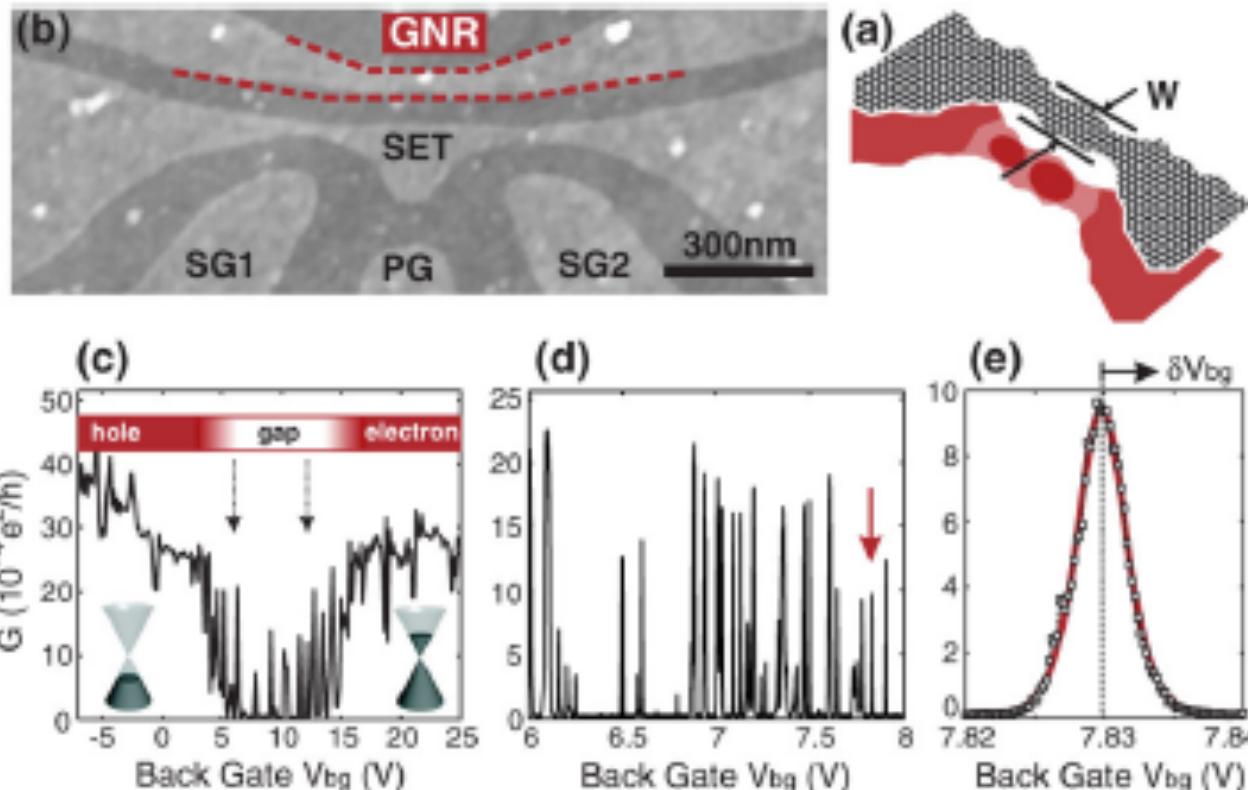
- No gap
- DOS ($\partial N / \partial E \approx E$)
- Dois vales
- Função de onda spinor (A,B)

$$E(k) = \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m^*}$$

- Gap 1.5 eV GaAS
- DOS(E)=const
- Autofunções ondas planas



NANOFITAS de GRAFENO



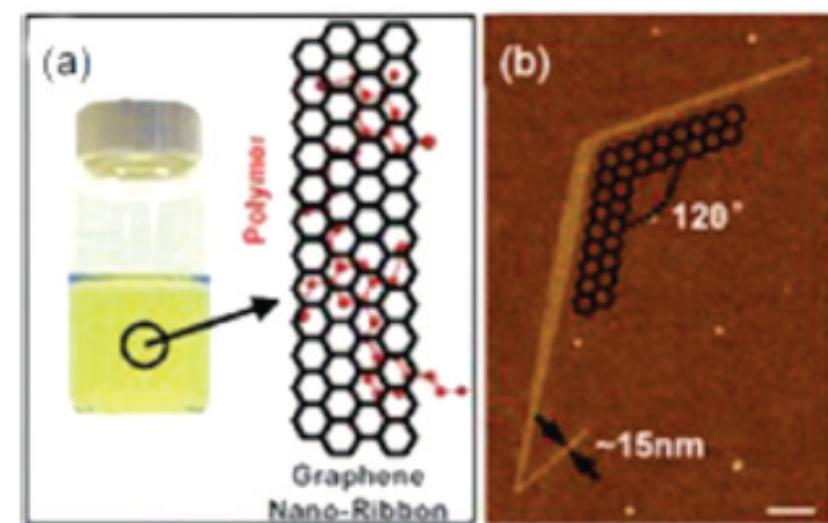
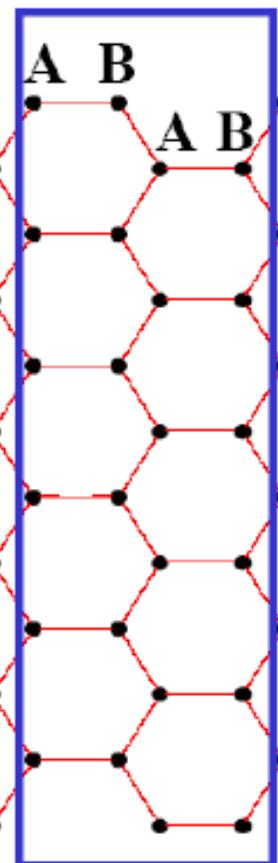
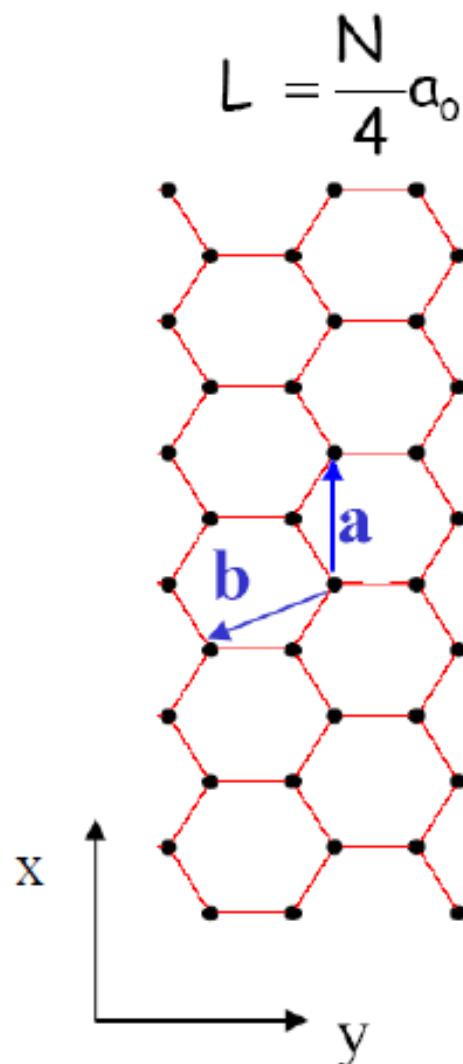
(c) Gap de transporte

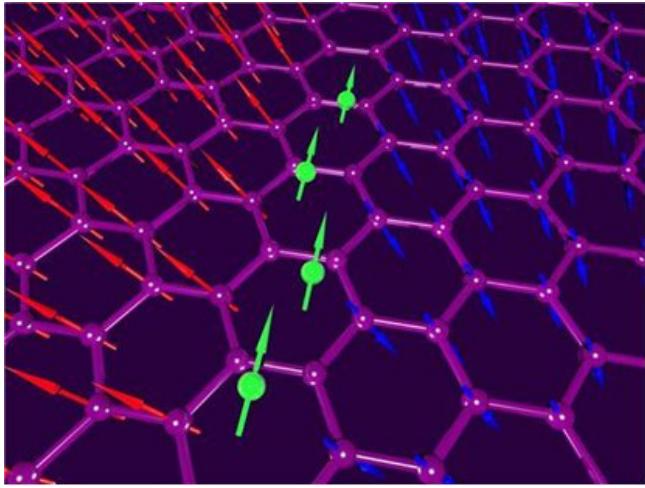
(d) Grande # de ressonâncias bem marcadas

C. Stampfer et al, PRL 102, 056403 (2009)



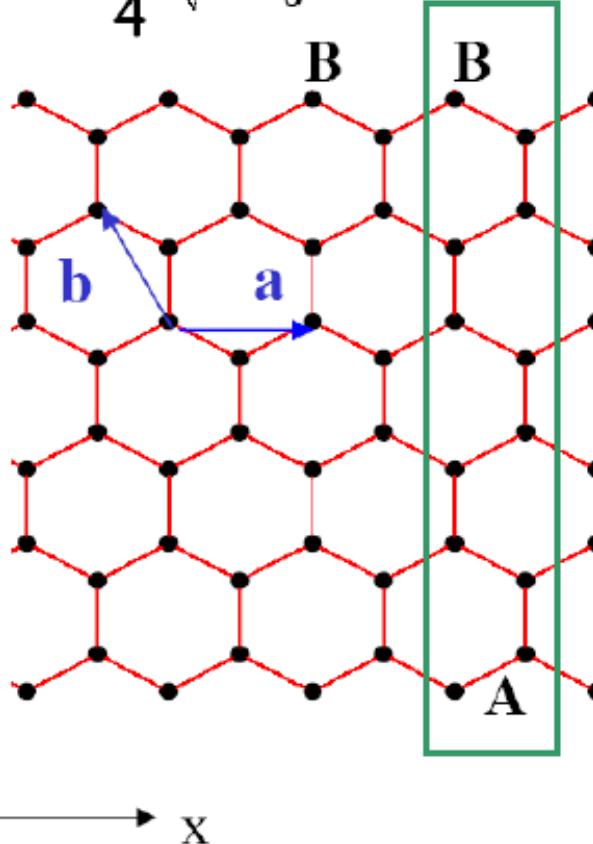
ARMCHAIR GRAPHENE NANORIBBON



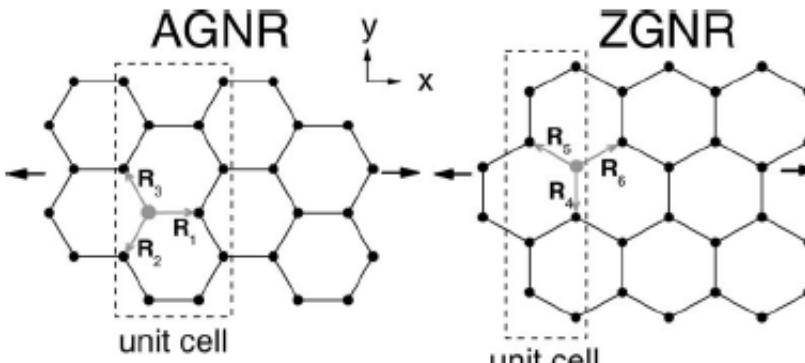
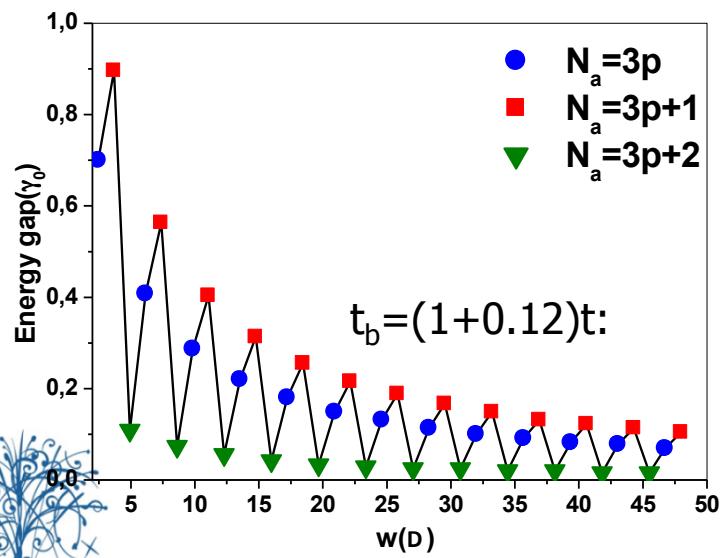
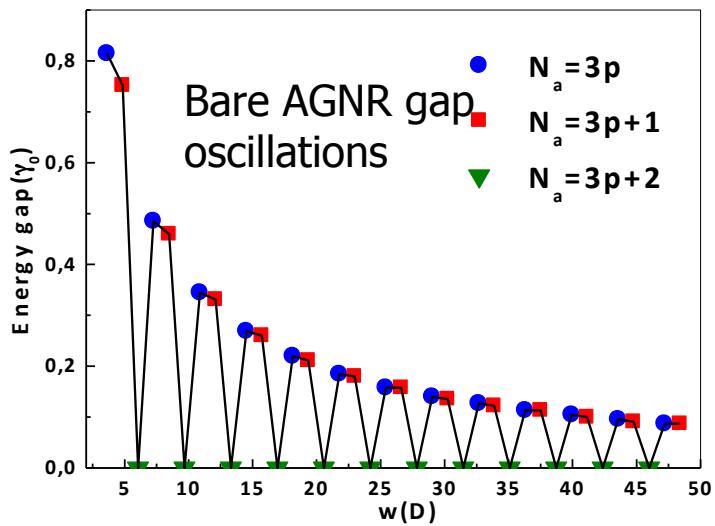


ZIGZAG GRAPHENE NANORIBBON

$$L = \frac{N}{4} \sqrt{3} a_0$$



MODELAGEM DO GAP DE ENERGIA DE NANOFITAS DE GRAFENO SOB A AÇÃO DE CAMPOS EXTERNOS

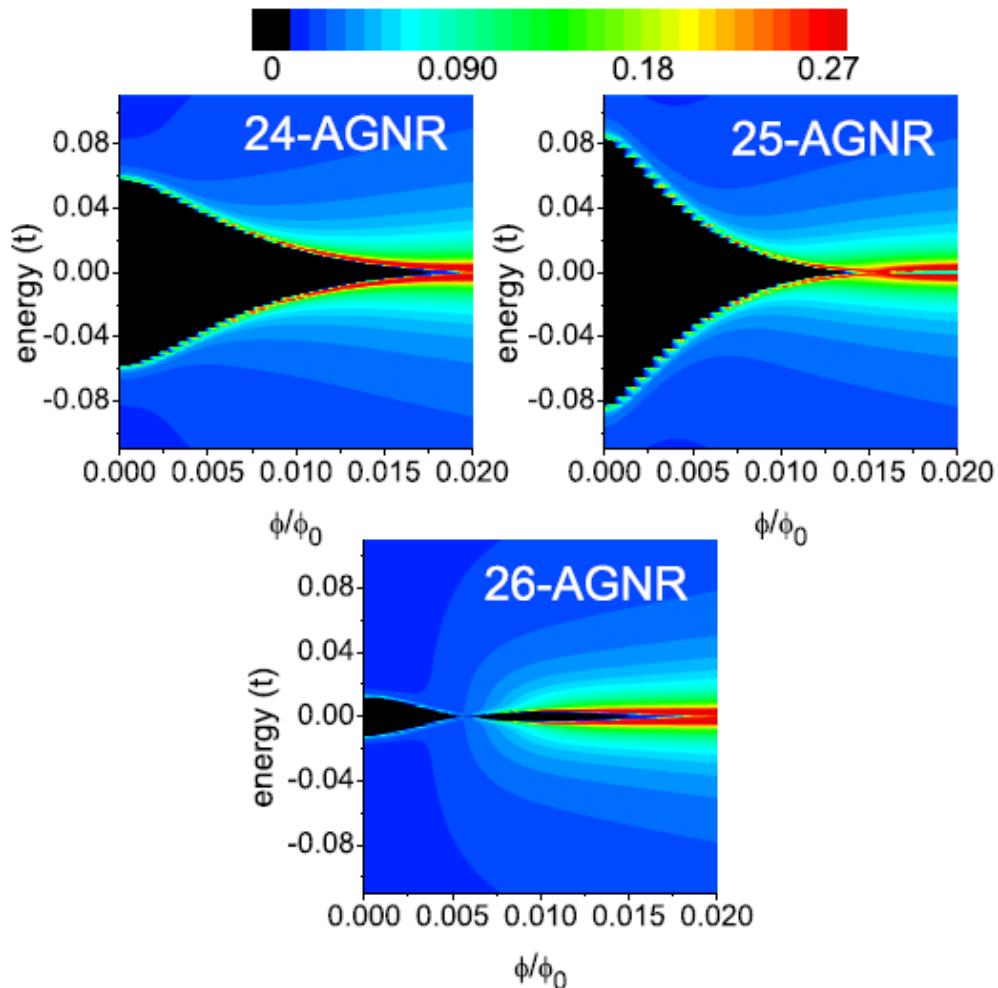


$$H = \sum_n^N \epsilon_n(E) c_n^\dagger c_n + \sum_{n,m}^N \gamma_{n,m}(B) c_n^\dagger c_m + h.c.,$$

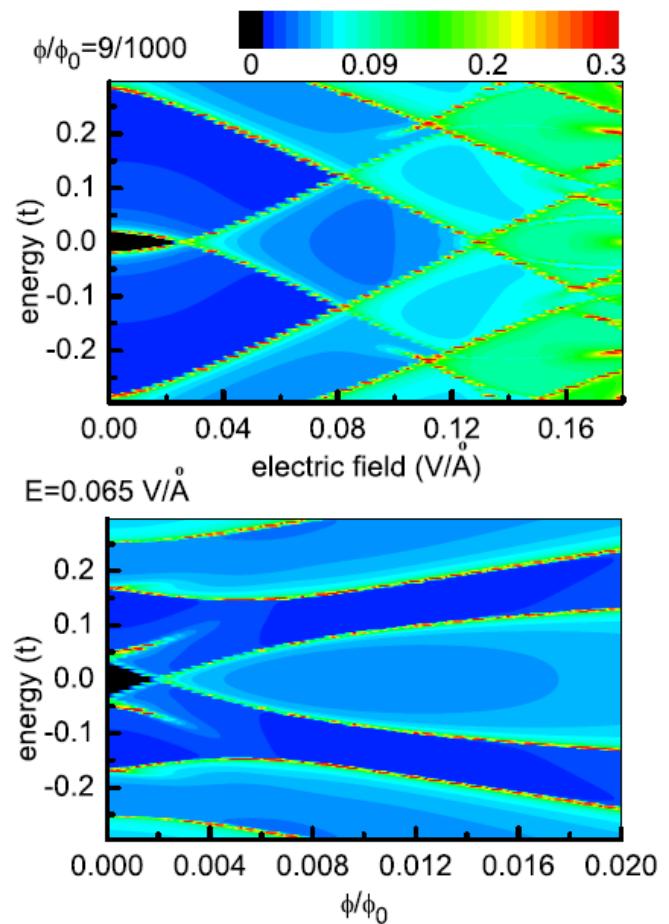
CAMPO ELÉTRICO – Potencial de Poisson
(auto-consistente)

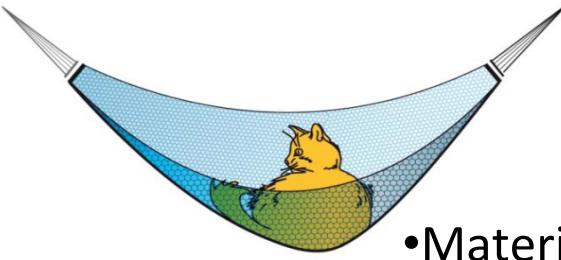
CAMPO MAGNÉTICO – Peirls approx.

ALTERANDO OS GAPS campos externos **E & B**



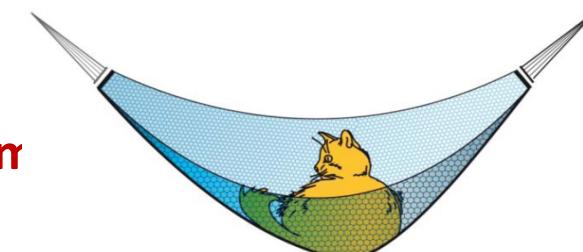
C. Ritter, S. Makler, A Latgé Phys.
Rev. B 77, 195443 (2008)



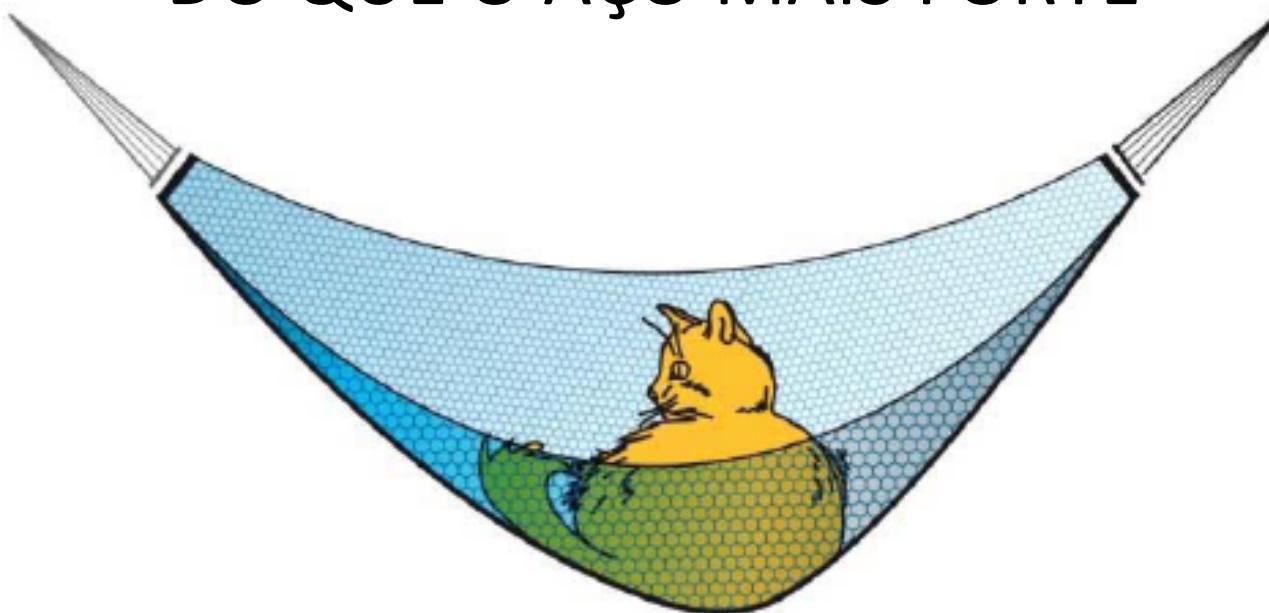


POR QUE TANTO INTERESSE NO GRAFENO?

- Material mais forte já medido: Módulo de Young - 1.0 TPa (10^{12})
- Membrana flexível mais fina jamais criada (035 nm)
- Impermeável à gases (mesmo Hidrogênio atômico)
- Transporte Balístico sobre μm (temperatura ambiente)
- Valor Recorde de condutividade térmica à temperatura ambiente ($\sim 5000\text{W/mK}$)
- Densidade de corrente 6 ordens de magnitude maior do que para o Cu
- Quantum Hall Effects (temperatura ambiente)
- 2 átomos -área de 0.052 nm^2 dens =**0.77 mg/nr**



GRAFENO É MAIS DO QUE 100 VEZES MAIS RESISTENTE DO QUE O AÇO MAIS FORTE

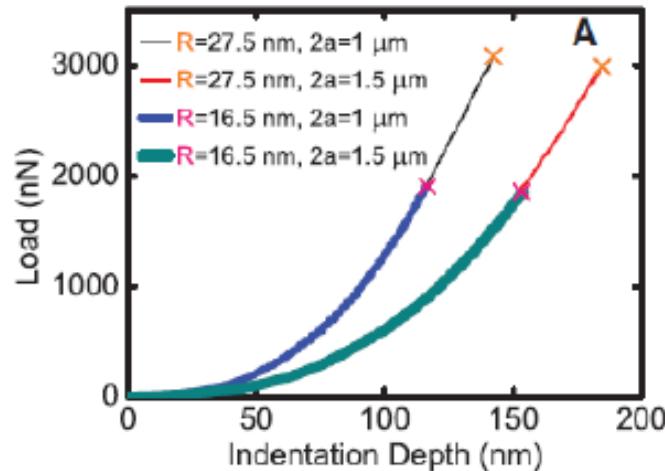
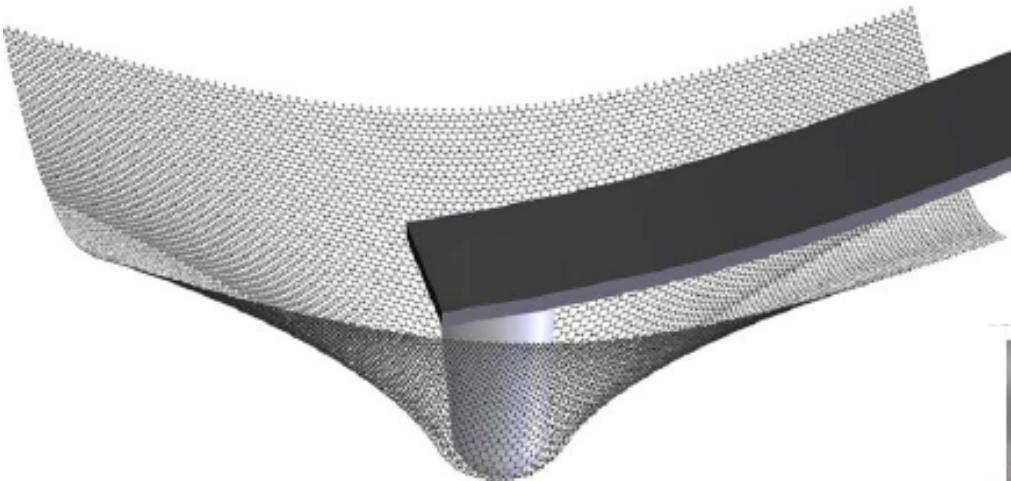


[Can put a 4Kg mass (e.g. a cat) on a 1 m² graphene (if one can make it).
Cartoon taken from Nobel Prize announcement]



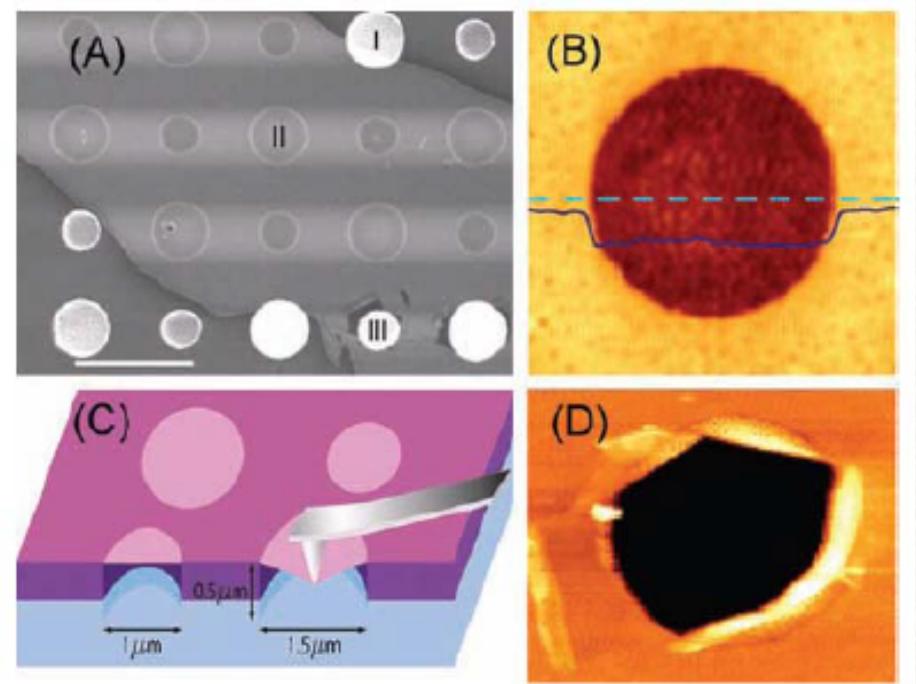
PROPRIEDADES MECÂNICAS DO GRAFENO

Forte e Resistente

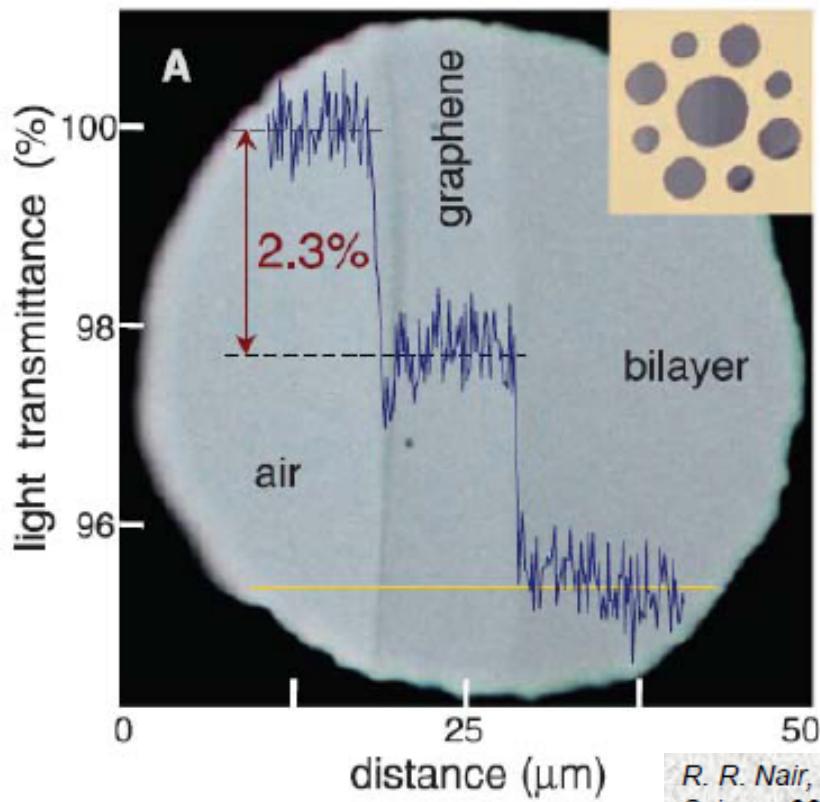


Young's modulus: 1 TPa (Steel ~ 0.2 TPa)

C. Lee, X. Wei, J. W. Kysar, & J. Hone, Science 321, 385 (2008)



PROPRIEDADES ÓPTICAS: QUASE TRANSPARENTE

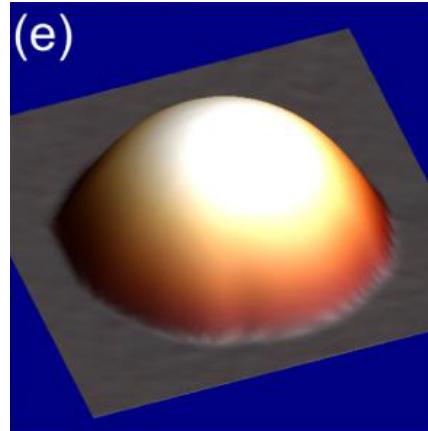
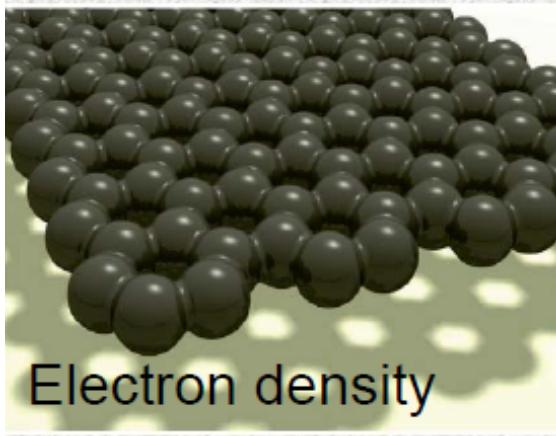
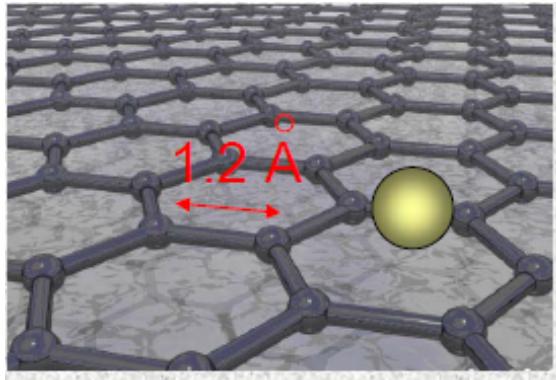


MEMBRANA de apenas 1 átomo de espessura
- útil para dispositivos

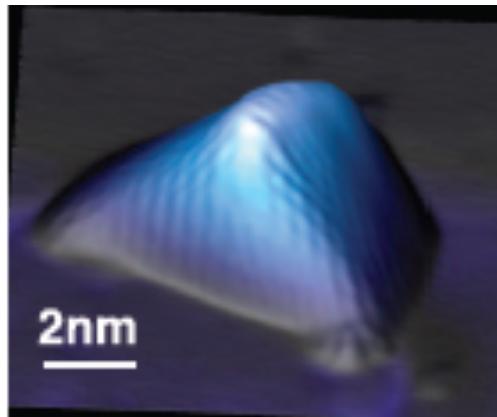
R. R. Nair, P. Blake, A. N. Grigorenko, K. S. Novoselov, T. J. Booth, T. Stauber, N. M. R. Peres, & A. K. Geim
Science **320**, 1308 (2008).



MEMBRANAS IMPERMEÁVEIS



T. Georgiou et al



APPLIED PHYSICS LETTERS 99, 093103 (2011)

Graphene bubbles with controllable curvature

T. Georgiou,¹ L. Britnell,¹ P. Blake,² R. V. Gorbachev,² A. Gholinia,³ A. K. Geim,² C. Casiraghi,^{4,5} and K. S. Novoselov^{1,a)}

Strain-Induced Pseudo-Magnetic Fields Greater Than 300 Tesla in Graphene Nanobubbles

N. Levy,^{1,2,*†} S. A. Burke,^{2,*‡} K. L. Meaker,³ M. Panlasigui,³ A. Zettl,^{1,2} F. Guinea,³ A. H. Castro Neto,⁴ M. F. Crommie^{1,2,§}

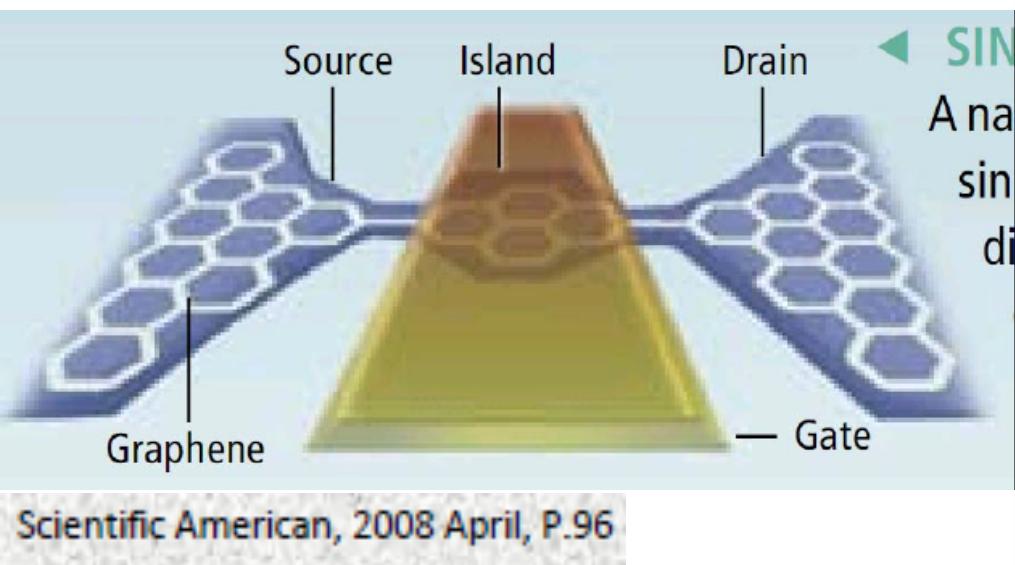
30 JULY 2010 VOL 329 SCIENCE



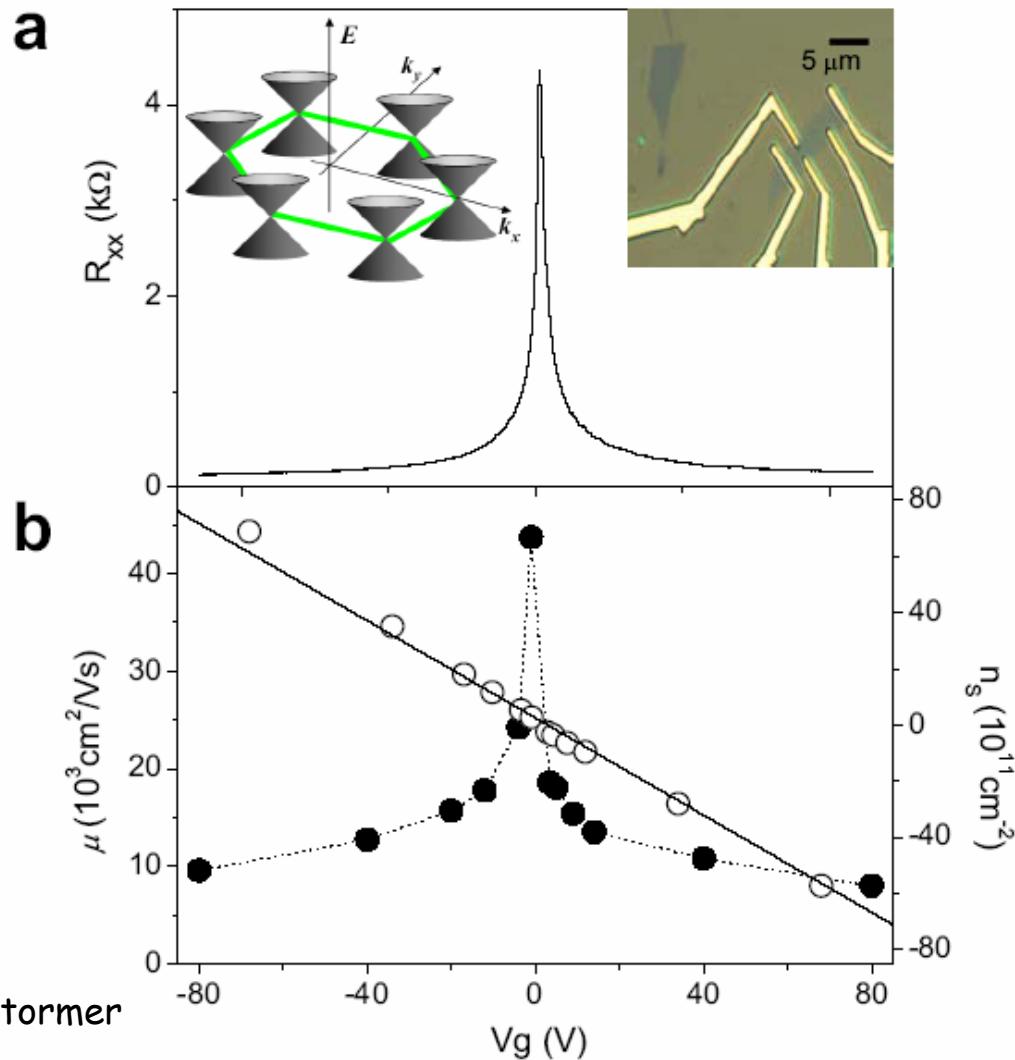
GRAFENO – semicondutores excelentes

Eletrons se movem sem muita resistência no plano

TRANSITOR BASEADO EM GRAFENO



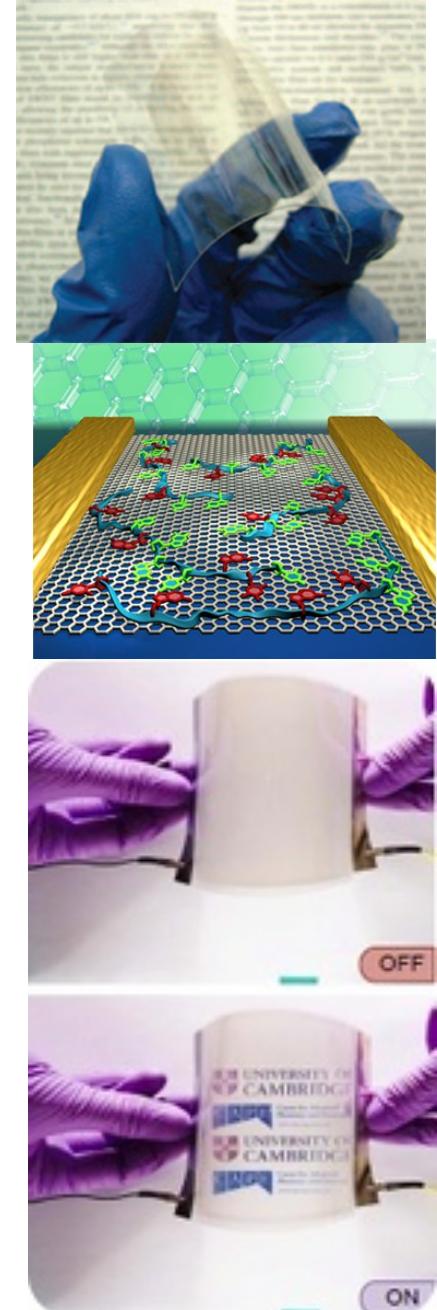
Yuanbo Zhang, Yan-Wen Tan, Horst L. Stormer
& Philip Kim



7. Future Work

Graphene has an interesting history, but many now wonder about its future. The subject of considerable scholarly debate, it does seem reasonable to assert a few things looking ahead. First, the quality and availability of “synthetic” graphene will continue to improve. Whether high quality material comes in the form of an alternative chemical route to the complete exfoliation of graphite or from optimization of the thermal processes required for substrate-based methods, there is no sign that synthetic techniques are nearing their upper limit. This means that device engineers will have ample access to improved materials for developing novel structures and finding ways to integrate graphene into present-day electronic devices.

Chem. Rev. 2010, 110, 132–145



Honeycomb Carbon: A Review of Graphene



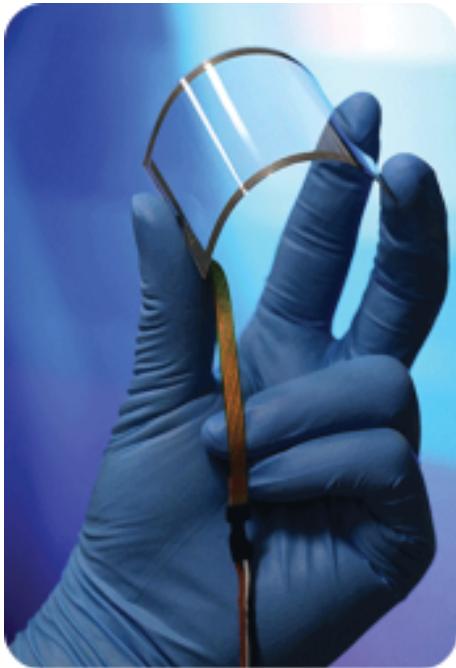
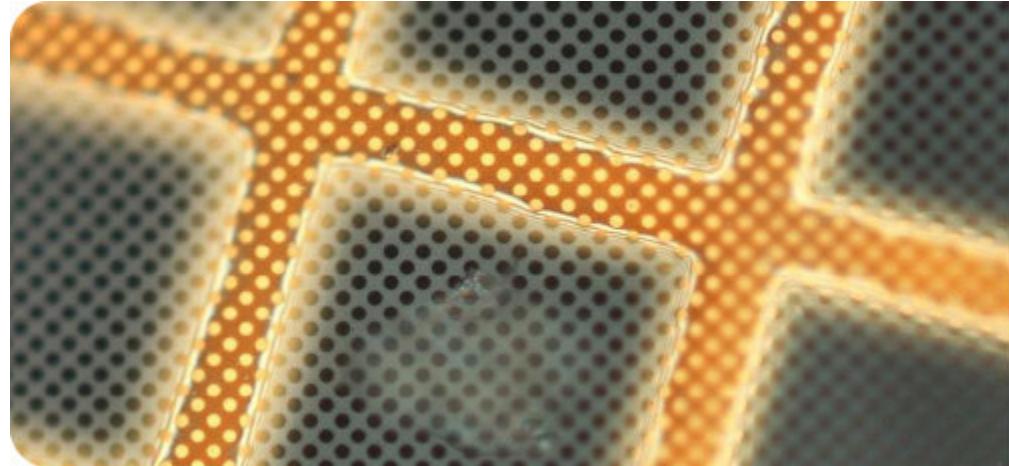
Matthew J. Allen,[†] Vincent C. Tung,[‡] and Richard B. Kaner^{*,†,‡}

Second, chemical modification of graphene's basal plane or its edges will substantially influence graphene-based devices. For electronic applications, one can imagine the attachment of functional groups aimed at self-assembly of simple circuits or the incorporation of chemical dopants to limit leakage current under zero gate bias. For sensors, lock-and-key type binding sites could provide selective sensitivity to a wide variety of analytes. These might include chemical warfare agents or even biological species.

Third, industrial use of graphene as a transparent conductor could have huge implications for the solar industry. As synthetic routes improve, the prospect of replacing ITO with a low-cost carbon-based coating seems feasible. This would not only remove significant uncertainty about the availability and cost of indium but also enable nonevaporative roll-to-roll processing of transparent conductors.



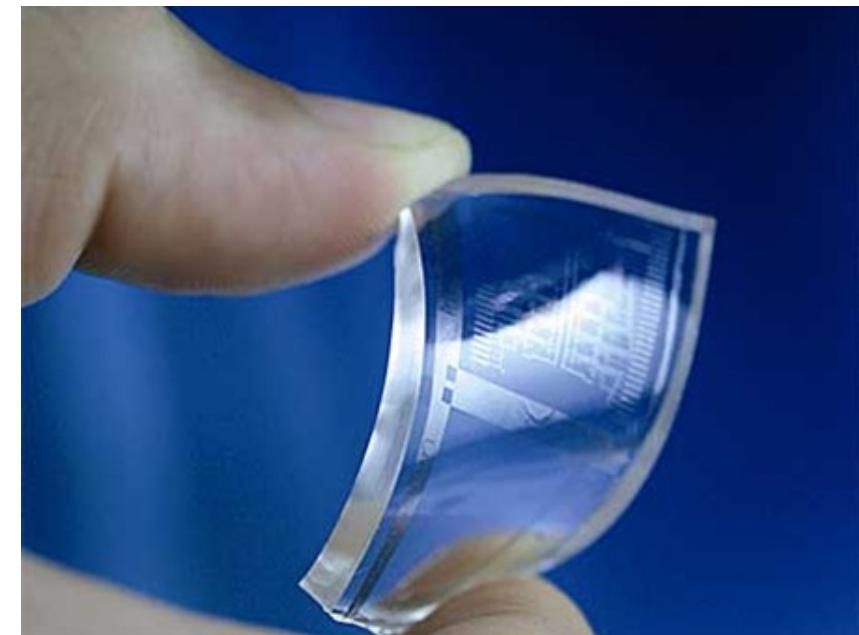
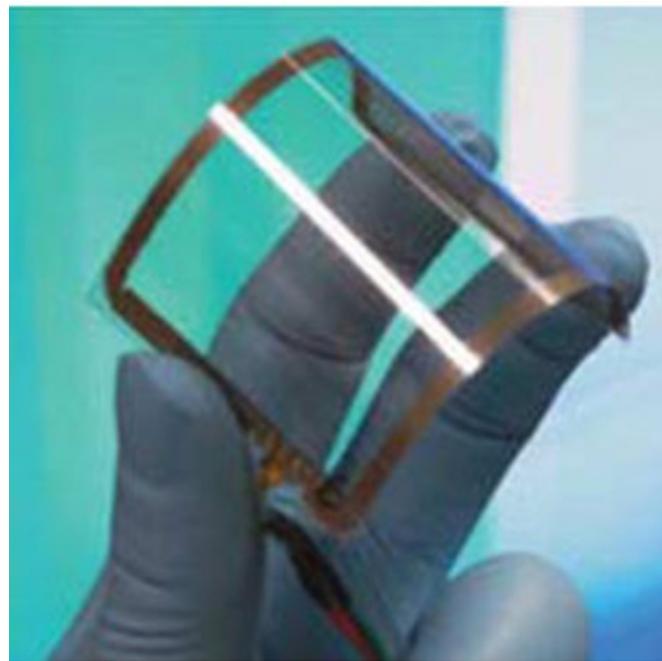
**Graphene tem
propriedades
extraordinárias que devem
levar a grandes revoluções
de muitas áreas
tecnológicas**



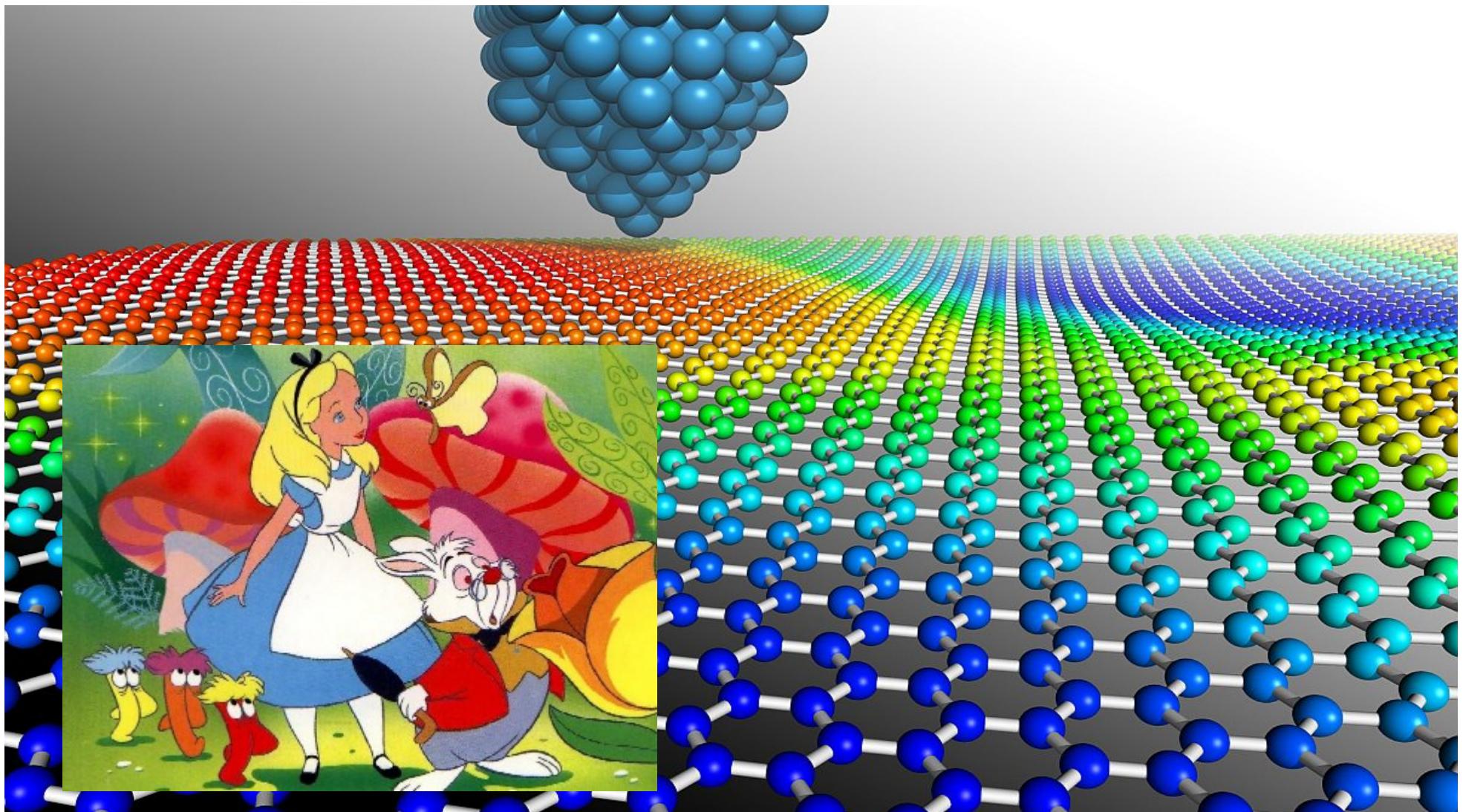
As propriedades do grafeno os torna atrativ ara aplicações em eletrônica flexível. Eles tb usam empilhamneto camada por camada para fabricar um filme de 4 camadas dopadas com propriedades superiores `as de electrodos transparentes comerciais como os óxidos de índio. A fotografia sobre a capa mostra um dispositivo "flexible touch-screen" contendo eletrodos de graphene.

Contact: [Prof. Kostya Novoselov](#), [Dr. Peter Blake](#)





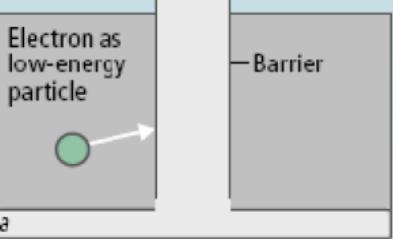
VENHAM CONHECER MAIS DE PERTO O MUNDO MARAVILHOSO DO CARBONO



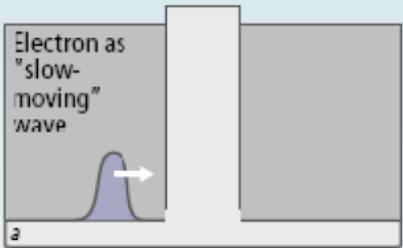
Andrea Latgé 18/08/2015



1 CLASSICAL PHYSICS



2 QUANTUM MECHANICS



3 QUANTUM ELECTRODYNAMICS



Klein paradox: **transmission of relativistic particles is unimpeded even by highest barriers**

The transmission probability **T** depends only weakly on the barrier height, approaching the **perfect transparency** for very high barrier

A. K. Geim & P. Kim Scientific American, Apr. 2008



A escala “NANO”



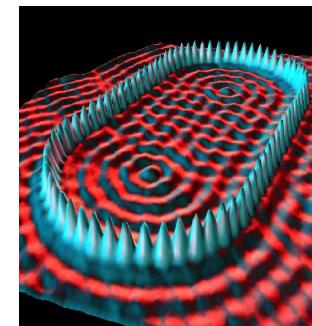
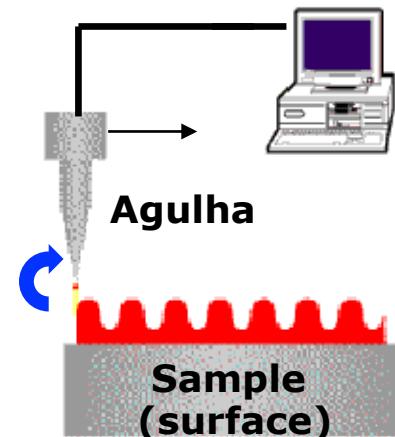
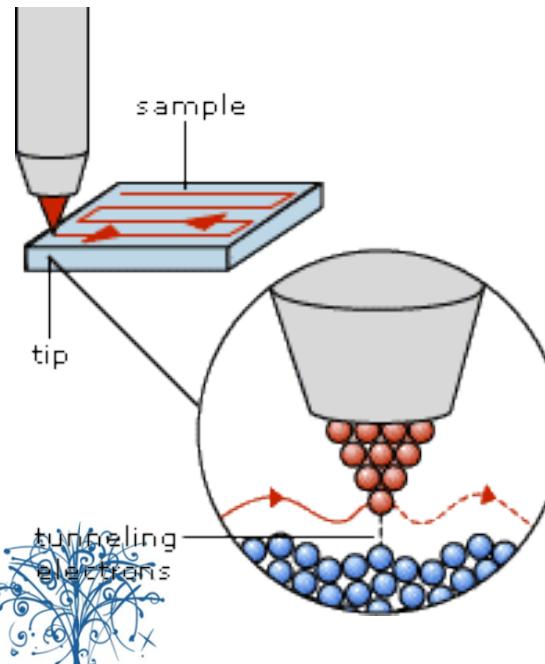
“**Nanotechnology**” foi mencionado pela primeira vez em 1959 pelo físico **Richard Feynman**

“What I want to talk is about the problem of manipulating things in atomic scales”.

“Why we can not write the full 24 volumes of the British Encyclopedic in the small pin?”

Richard P. Feynman Nobel Price Physics-1965

Como ver o átomo ?



Scanning Tunneling Microscope - STM

Blue Platinum
The surface of Platinum.

