Usage of Graphene in display technology: "Where Graphene can really over perform, and where not"

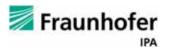
Ivica Kolaric

Ivica Kolaric







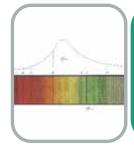




Joseph von Fraunhofer

The Fraunhofer-Gesellschaft





discovery of "Fraunhofer Lines" in the sun spectrum

Researcher R&D for the industry, service sector and public administration





new methods of lens processing

Inventor

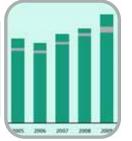
MP3, white LED,





head of royal glass factory

Entrepreneur 1.8 billion euros budget per year

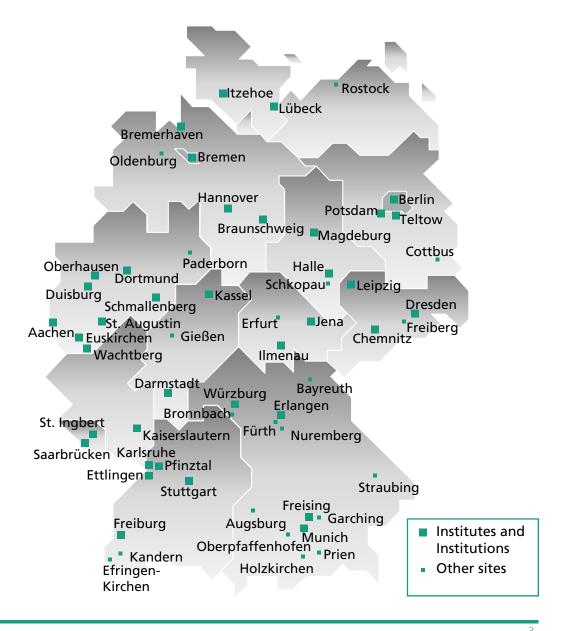


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Facts and Figures

- More than 22 000 employees
- € 2 billion budget
- 60 institutes

Largest Application Research Organization in Europe!





Highlights of Research Projects

Active Research Environment for the Next Generation of Automobiles



Research highlights Household robot Care-O-bot *3

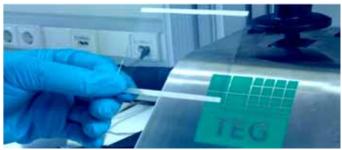


Highlights of Research Projects EcoTouch as an Example of Functional Surfaces

Transparent electrodes based on carbon nanotubes









Service Range at Fraunhofer IPA

材料 MATERIAL	プロセス PROCESS	応用 APPLICATION	生産 PRODUCTION	サービス
- Graphene - High-quality SWNT - High-quality MWNT - Arcjet - Arc-discharge - Laser ablation - CVD	- Simulation of nano compounds - Purification - Functionalisation - Nano coatings - Dispersing - Milling	- Dip coating - Screen printing - Sintering - Extrusion - Bar coating	- Conception and development of new synthesis-and dispersion technologies - Development of dispersion processes and machines - Verification of process quality for customers	- Failure analysis & site consultancy - Strategy consultancy for successful implementation of functional nano materials - Concept development and consultancy in the field of production development
グラフェン高性能SWNT高性能MWNTアークジェットアーク放電レーザー アブレーションCVD	- ナノ複合材料の シミュレーション - 精製 - 機能化 - ナノコーティング - 分散 - 製粉	- ディップ コーティング - スクリーン印刷 - 焼結 - 押し出し - バー・コーティング	- 新しい合成・分散 技術の構想・開発 - 分散プロセスや 分散機器の開発 - 工程品質の検証	- 被害分析および 現場でのコンサル - 機能的なナノ材料 実現のための 戦略コンサル - 生産開発における 構想・コンサル

History of Fraunhofer IPA's Research on Functional Materials



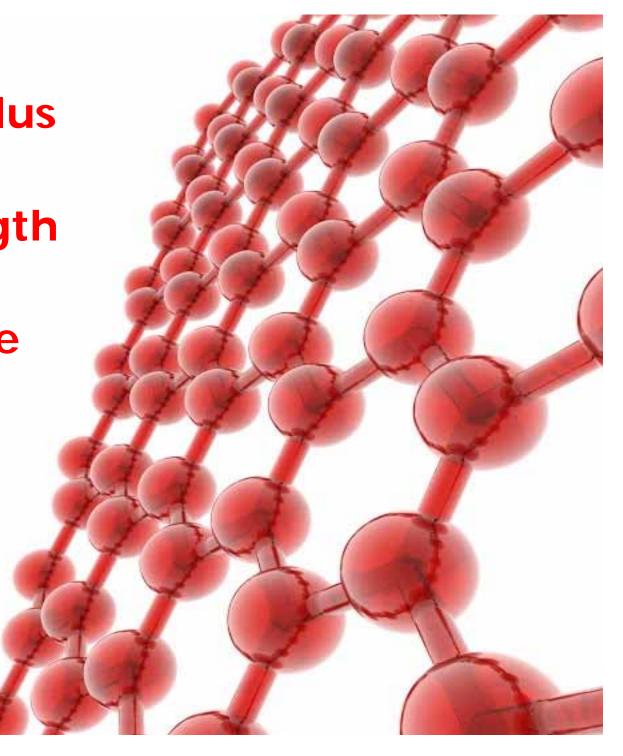
Young's modulus ~ 1 100 GPa

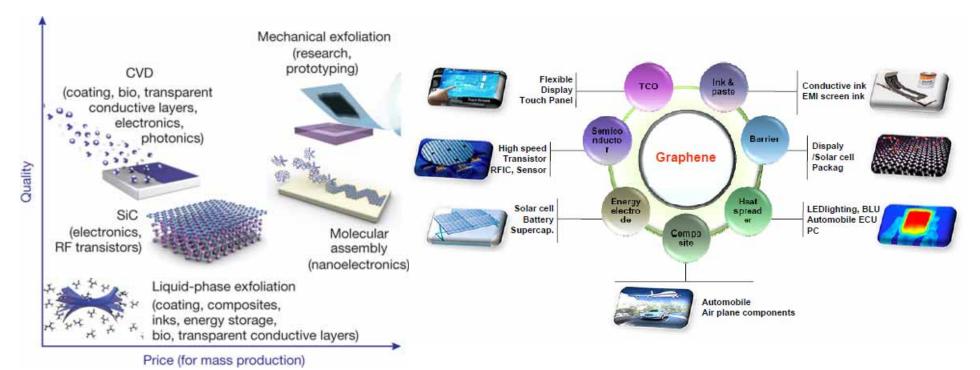
Fracture strength 125 GPa

Specific surface

area

2 630 m²/g



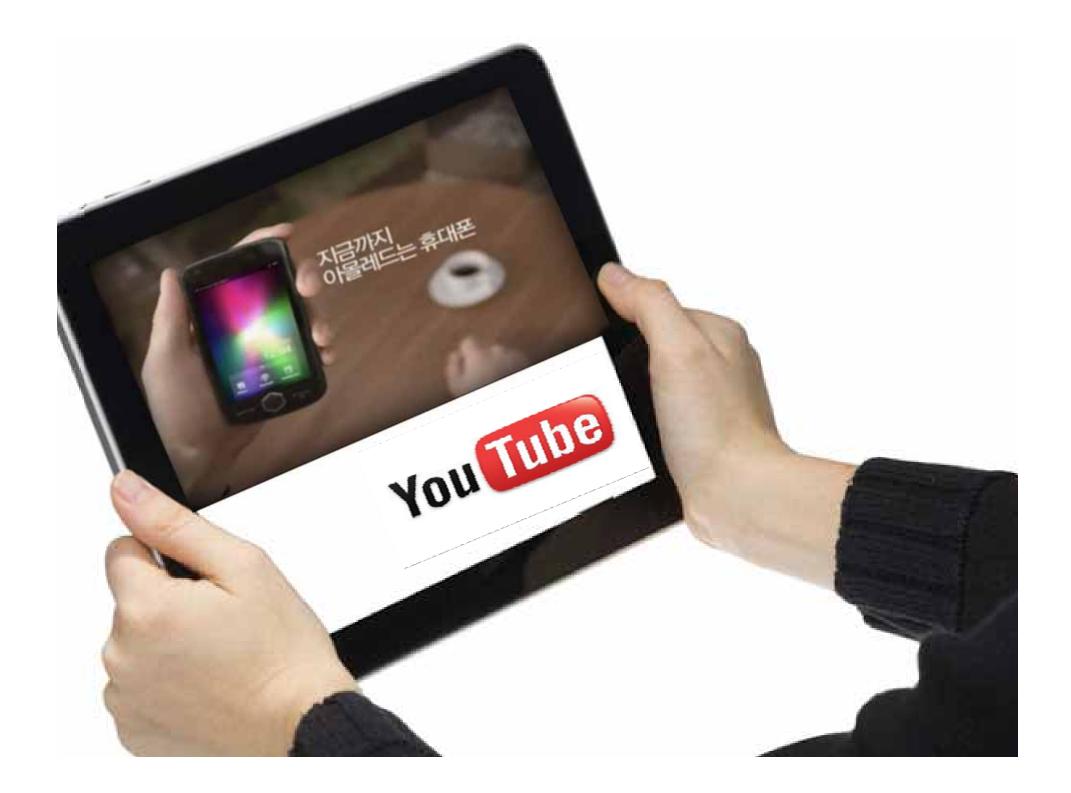


Quelle: K.S. Novoselov et al. Nature **490**, 192-200 (2012)

Quelle: Andrea Ferrari, Graphen Roadmap to Applications 2013



doi:10.1038/nature11458





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2013

January

Article

NATURE | BREAKING NEWS

Billion-euro brain simulation and graphene projects win European funds

Efforts to model the whole brain and to push graphene into the marketplace triumph in flagship contest.

Alison Abbott

23 January 2013

The European Commission has selected the two research proposals it will fund to the tune of half-abillion euros each after a two-year, high-profile contest.

The Human Brain Project, led by neuroscientist Henry Markram at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (EPFL) in Lausanne, plans to simulate everything known about the human brain in a supercomputer — a breathtaking ambition that has

For graphene research 1000 million € for 10 Years



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Henry Markram is co-director of the Human Brain

Nature | 27 January 2013

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FINANCIAL TIMES



December 29, 2013 6:52 pm

UK regulator warns on graphene 'investment' schemes

By Jonathan Eley

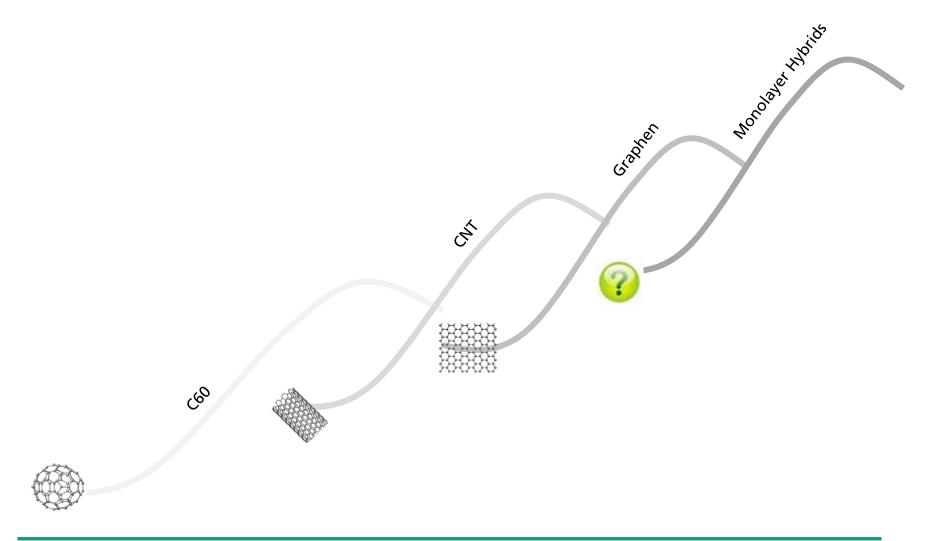
Financial regulators in the UK have warned that consumers are increasingly being targeted by "dubious" companies offering investment opportunities in graphene, the carbon-based wonder material with a vast range of potential applications.

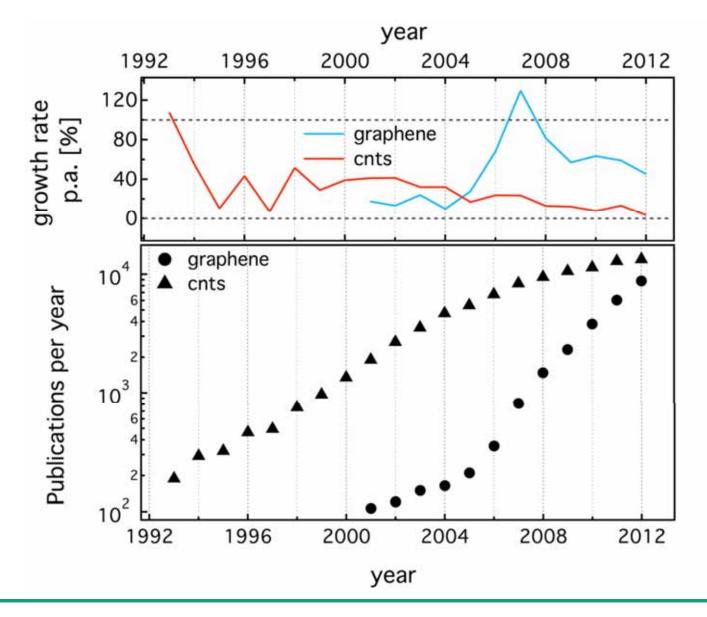
The Financial Conduct Authority will on Monday post new warnings on its website relating to "unscrupulous brokers" who "appear to be taking advantage of the hype surrounding graphene and are using uncertainty about its future as a way to entice consumers to invest".

It decided to take action after finding details relating to a graphene investment company on the computer servers of a suspected UK 'boiler room' operation that it investigated.

Graphene, discovered in 2004 by Andre Geim and Konstantin Novoselov at the University of Manchester, consists of endless twodimensional sheets of carbon atoms. This structure gives graphene remarkable mechanical and electronic properties that are being developed for use in products such as display screens, electrical circuits, solar cells and batteries.

Although governments and companies are pouring billions of dollars into graphene research and development it is unlikely to be used commercially on a significant scale until around 2020.





Overview

Graphene family	Graphene	BN "white Graphen"	Silicene	BCN BC ₃	Fluorographene	Graphene oxide
2D chalkogenides	MoS _{2,} WS _{2,} MoSe _{2,} WSe ₂		Semiconducting dichalkogenides: MoTe _{2,} WTE _{2,} ZrS _{2,} ZrSe ₂ etc.		Metallic dichalkogenides: NbSe _{2,} NbS _{2,} TaS _{2,} TiS ₂ , NiSe ₂ etc.	
					Layered semiconductors: GaSe, GaTe, InSe, Bi ₂ Se ₃ etc.	
2D oxides	Micas, BSCCO	MoO _{3,}			ovskite-type:	Hydroxides: Ni(OH) _{2,} Eu(OH) ₂ etc
	Layered Cu oxides	TiO _{2,} M V ₂ O _{5,} 1 RuO ₂	ГаО _{3,}	LaNb ₂ O _{7,} (Ca,Sr) ₂ Nb ₃ O _{10,} Bi ₄ Ti ₃ O _{12,} Ca ₂ Ta ₂ TIO ₁₀ etc.		Others

stable under ambient conditions (room temperature in air)

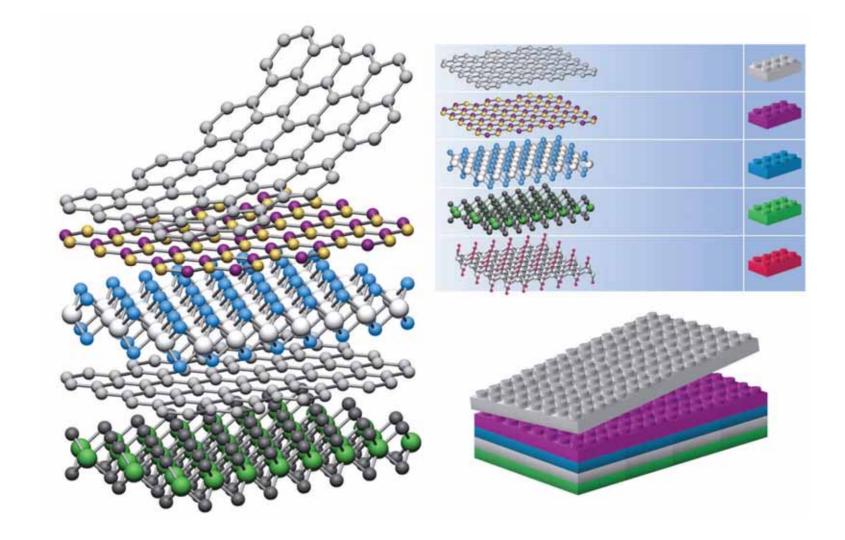
probably stable in air

unstable in air but that may be stable in inert atmosphere

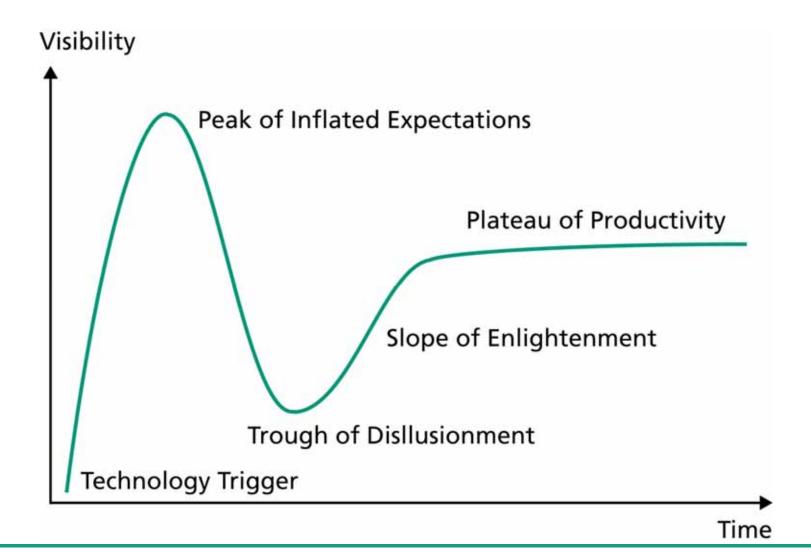
A K Geim and I V Grigorieva, *Nature*, 2013, **499**, 419 (DOI:10.1038/nature12385)

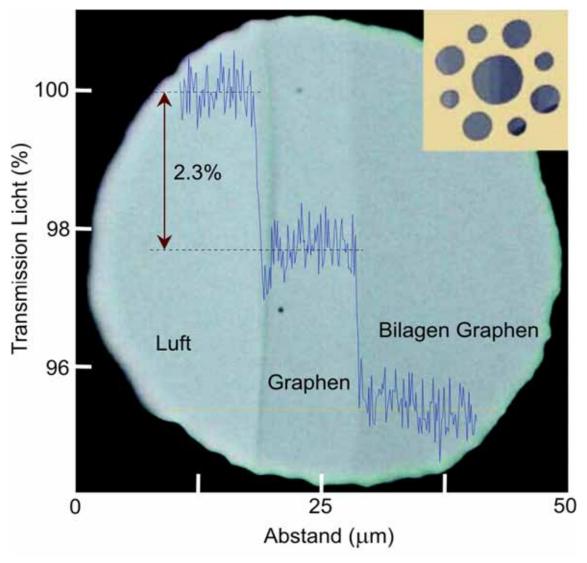


Motivation

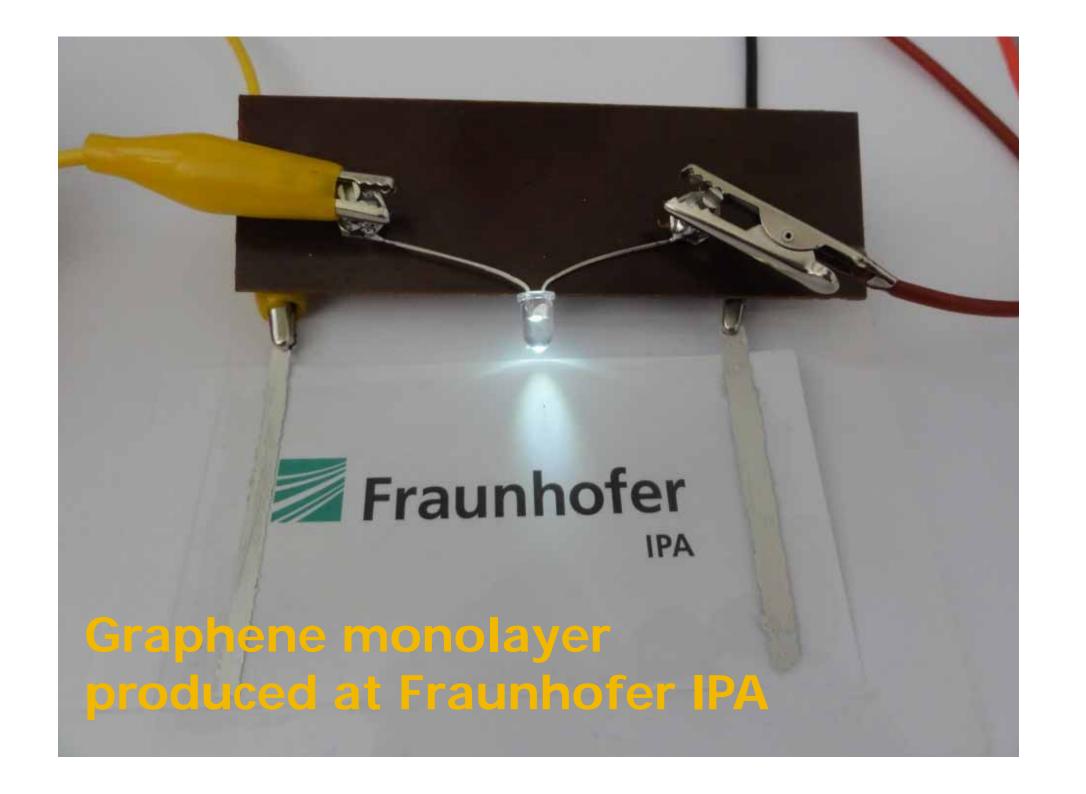


Gartner's Hype-Cycle





Source: R. Nair et al., Science 320, 1308 (2008)











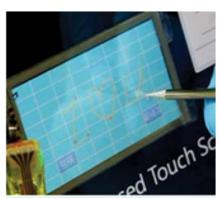




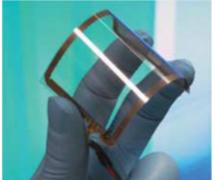
Flexible Touch Screen Made with Printed Graphene

Sheets of atom-thick carbon could make displays that are super fast.

By Nidhi Subbaraman on June 21, 2010



Graphene, a sheet of carbon just one atom thick, has spectacular strength, flexibility, transparency, and electrical conductivity. Spurred on by its potential for application in new devices like touch screens and solar cells, researchers have been toying with ways to make large sheets of pure graphene, for example by shaving off atom-thin flakes and chemically dissolving chunks of graphite oxide. Yet in the thirty-some years since graphene's discovery, laboratory experiments have mainly yielded mere flecks of the stuff, and mass manufacture has seemed a long way away.



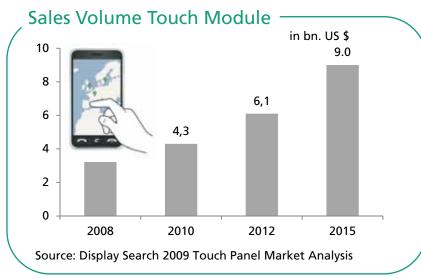
"The future of the field certainly isn't flaking off pencil shavings," says <u>Michael Strano</u>, a professor of chemical engineering at MIT. "The large-area production of monolayer graphene was a serious technological hurdle to advancing graphene technology."

Now, besting all previous records for synthesis of graphene in the laboratory, researchers at Samsung and Sungkyunkwan

<u>University</u>, in Korea, have produced a continuous layer of pure graphene the size of a large television, spooling it out through rollers on top of a flexible, see-through, 63-centimeter-wide polyester sheet.

See through: Researchers have created a flexible graphene sheet with

ECO TOUCH – conductive ink with CNT

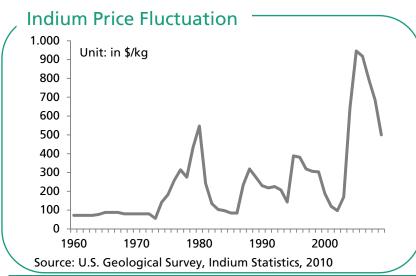


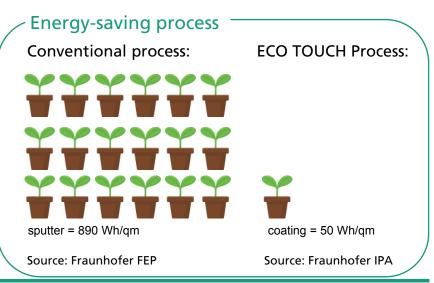
ECO TOUCH concept

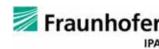
- ECO TOUCH I: conductive polymer + CNT 300Ω/□ at 84% transparency, improved in environmental stability
- ECO TOUCH II: pure single-walled CNT $300\Omega/\Box$ at 85% transparency, improved in UV-light resistance

Merits:

- Flexible
- Sustainable (no rare metal, recyclable material)
- Easy and energy-saving process







ComputerWeekly.com

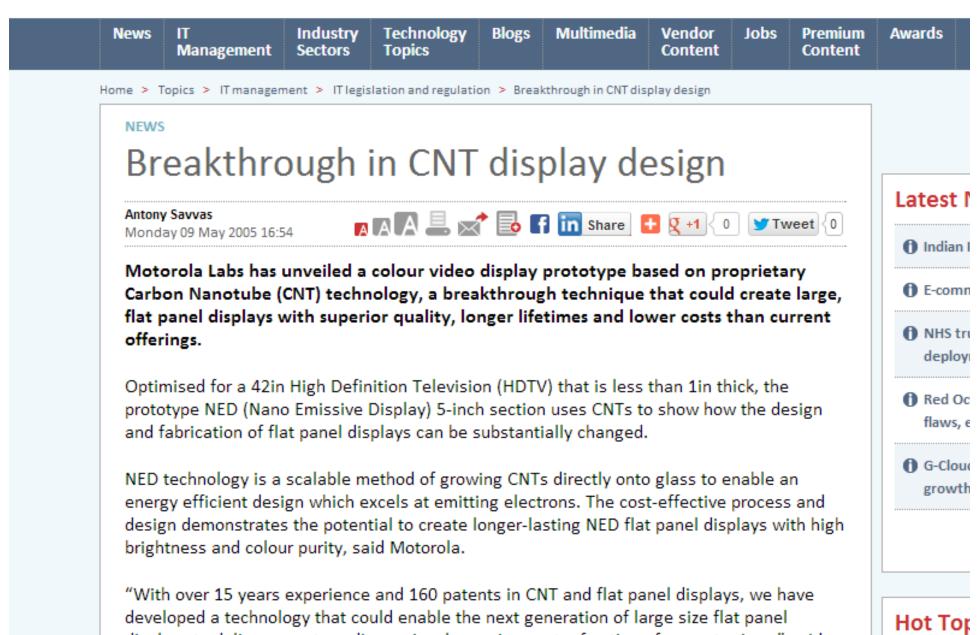
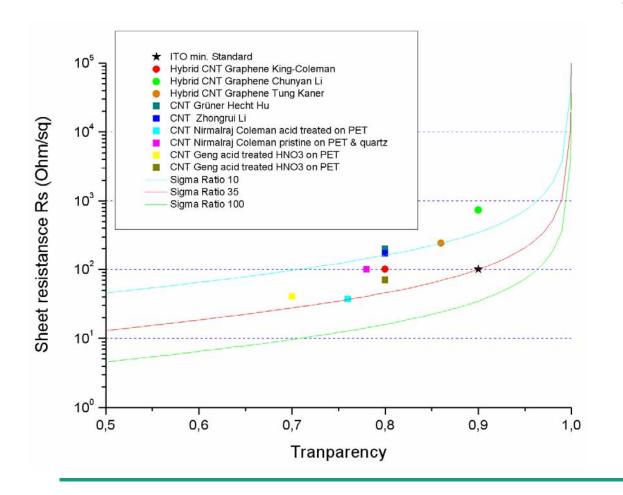


Figure of Merit



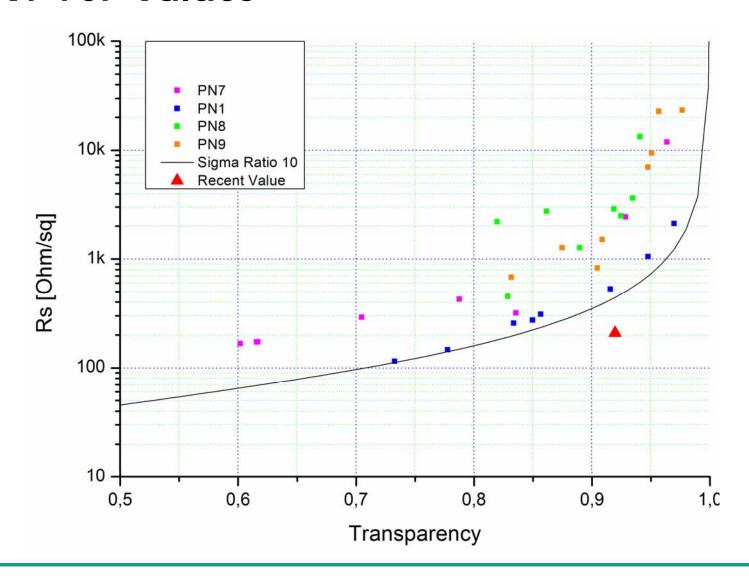
Ratio of optical conductivity to electrical conductivity

$$T(\lambda) = \left[1 + \frac{188.5}{R_s} \frac{\sigma_{Op}(\lambda)}{\sigma_{DC}}\right]^{-2}$$

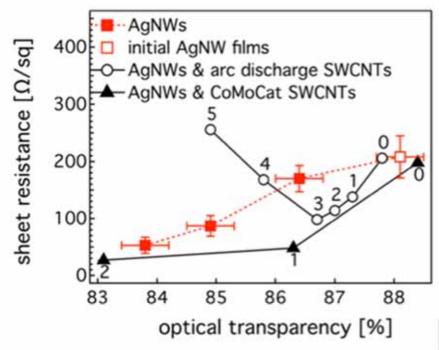
For a layer with 100 Ohm/sq and a transparency of 90%

$$\frac{\sigma_{Op}}{\sigma_{DC}}$$
 = 35

CNT TCF Values



MATERIALS FOR TRANSPARENT ELECTRODES – AgNW/SWCNT hybrid films

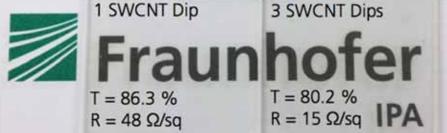


AgNWs

- √ High conductivity
- √ Low temperatures
- ✓ Moderatly bendable
- Haze
- Electromigration
- Percolation Threshold

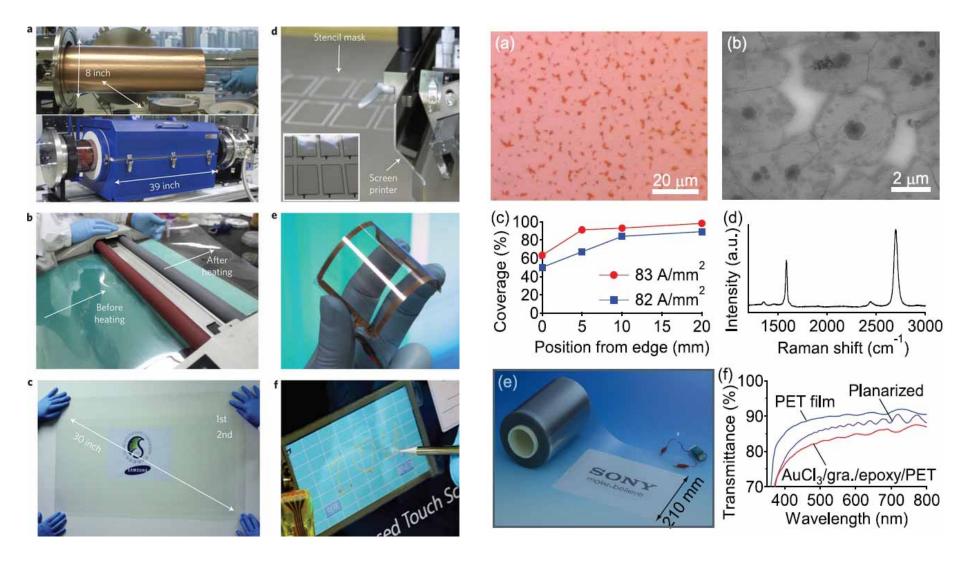
SWCNTs

- √ Low temperatures
- √ Bendable
- √ Stretchable
- Low conductivity
- Ink purification
- Percolation threshold



AgNW films (before: 197 Ohm/sq @ 88% T) after dip coating with SWCNTs

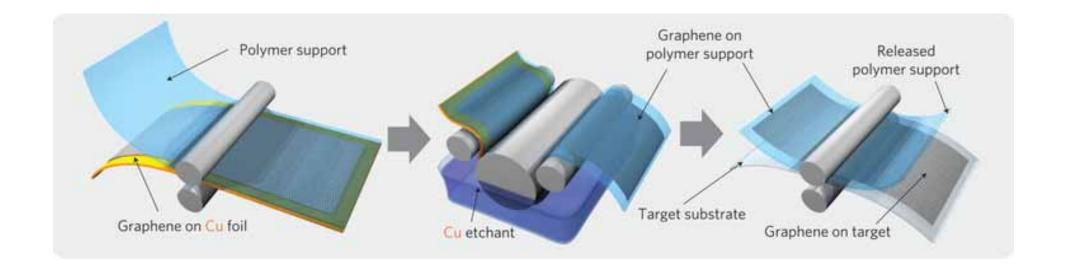




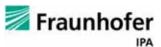
Quelle: S. Bae et al., Nature Nanotechnol., 2010, 5, 574.

Quelle: T. Kobayashi et al., Appl. Phys. Lett., 2013, 102, 023112.



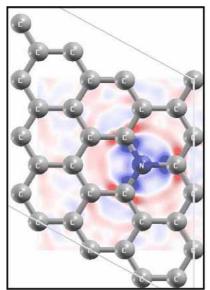


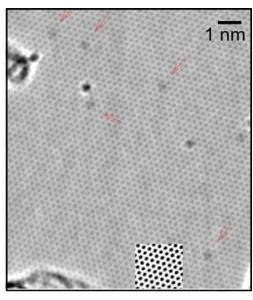
Source: Sungkyunkwan University (Korea), Bae Sukang



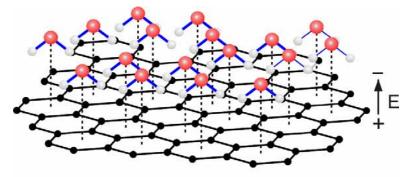
Doping of Graphene

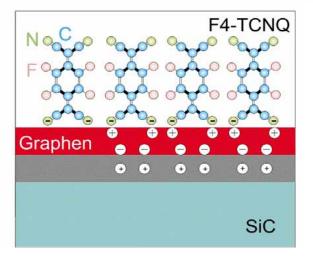
Substitution





Adsorption of Molecules





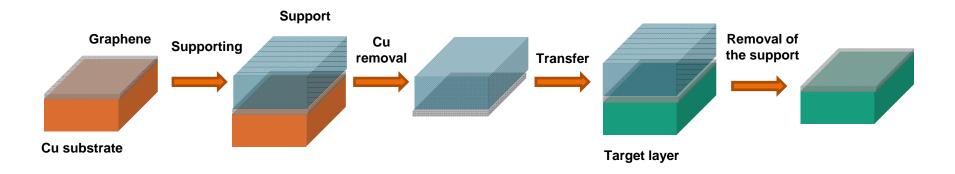
Source: J.Smet MPI

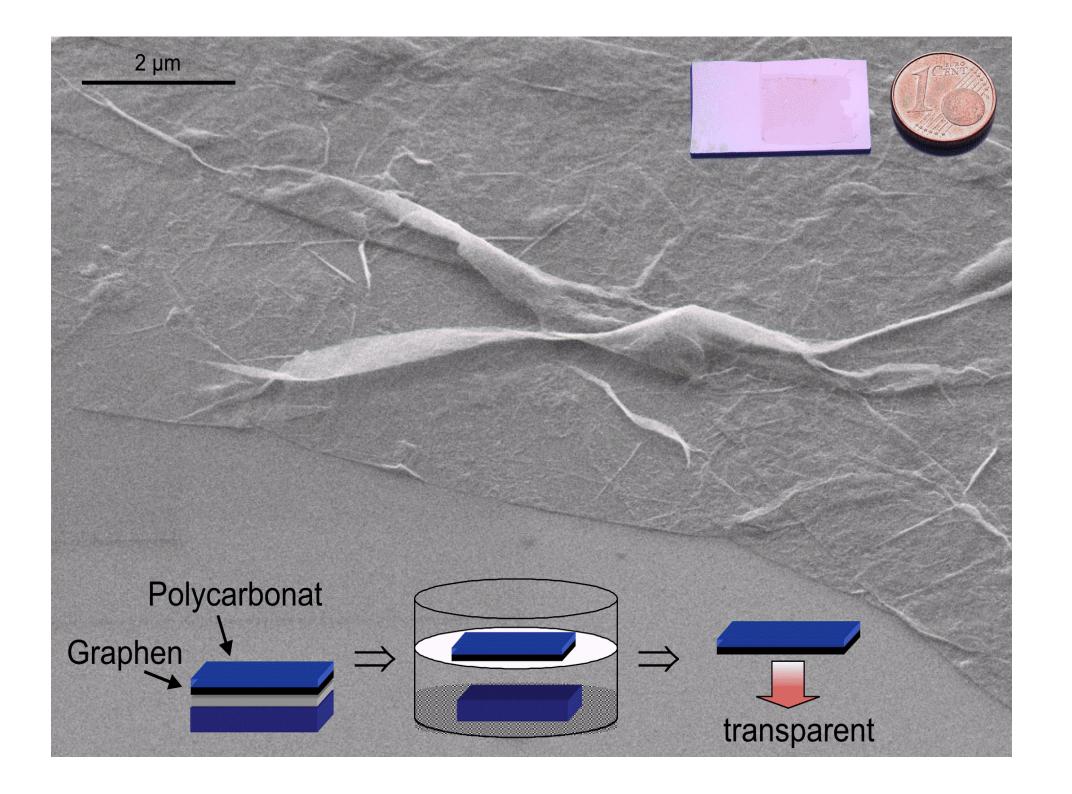


Graphene Transfer

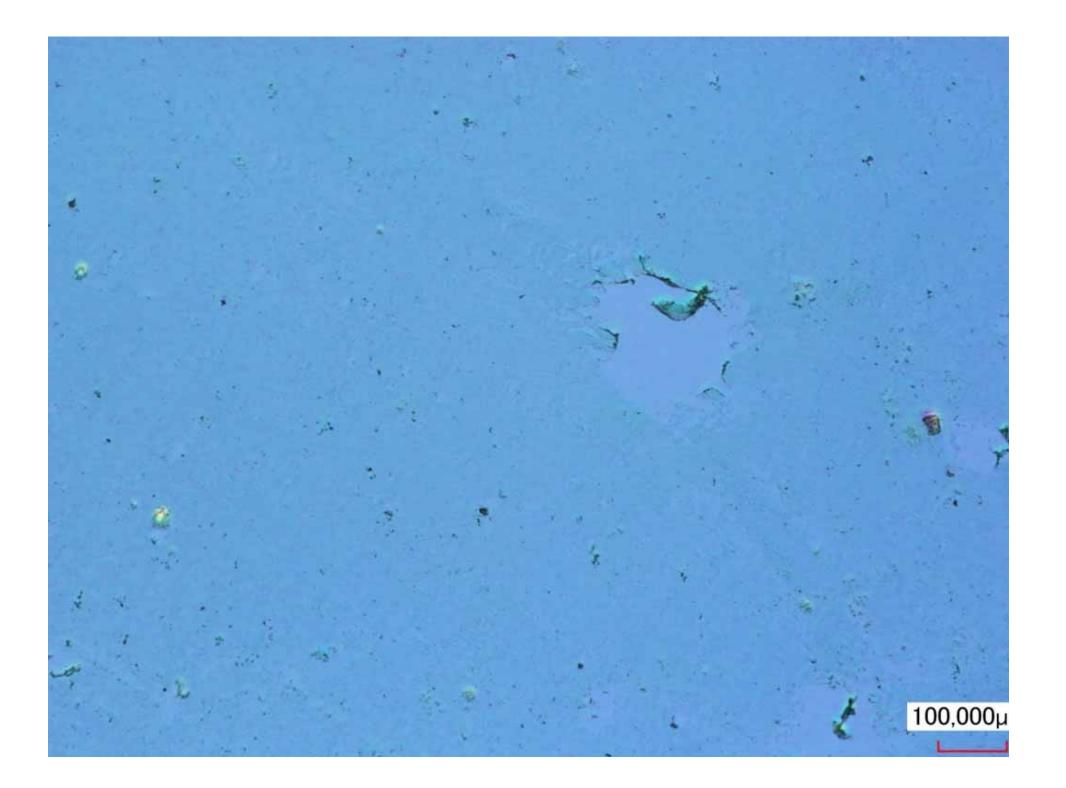
Demands on industrial transfer techniques

- Up-scalable
- Reproducibility
- Economical
- Environmentally friendly
- Simple with standard machinery
- Automated









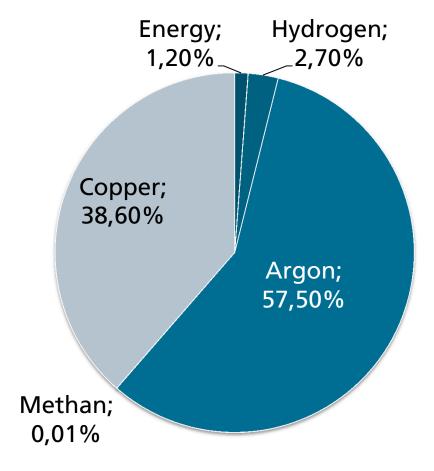
Production Cost of 1m² Graphene

Cost (€/1m²): ~**197** €

Time: ~**3 h**

Temperature: ~1,000 °C

Pressure: ~1 atm

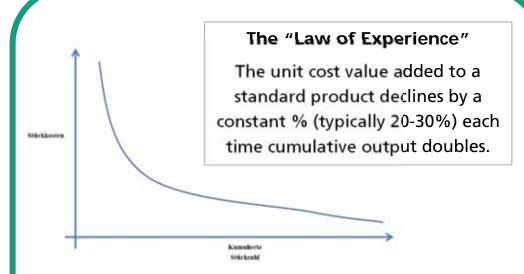




>90% cost saving potential with recycling



~8 € m² Graphene (* @lab-scale)

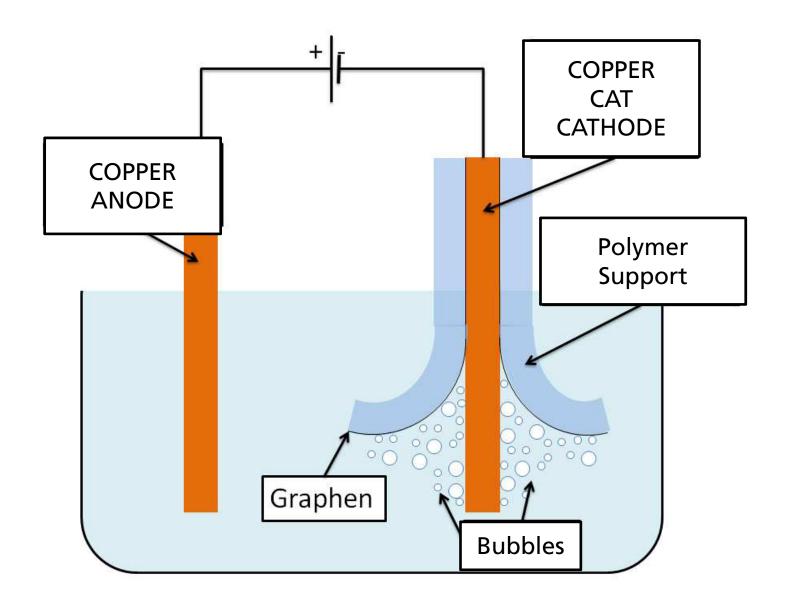


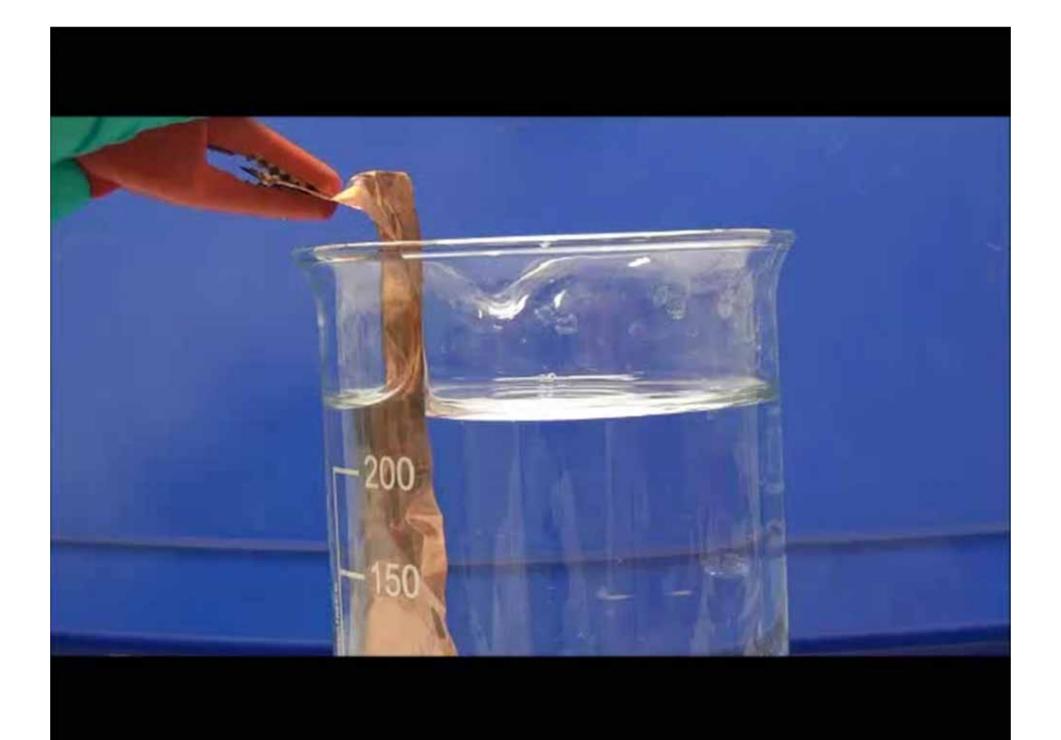
Lowing production cost by learning curve

$$K_L(p) = K_O \cdot L^{lg\left(\frac{p}{p0}\right)}$$

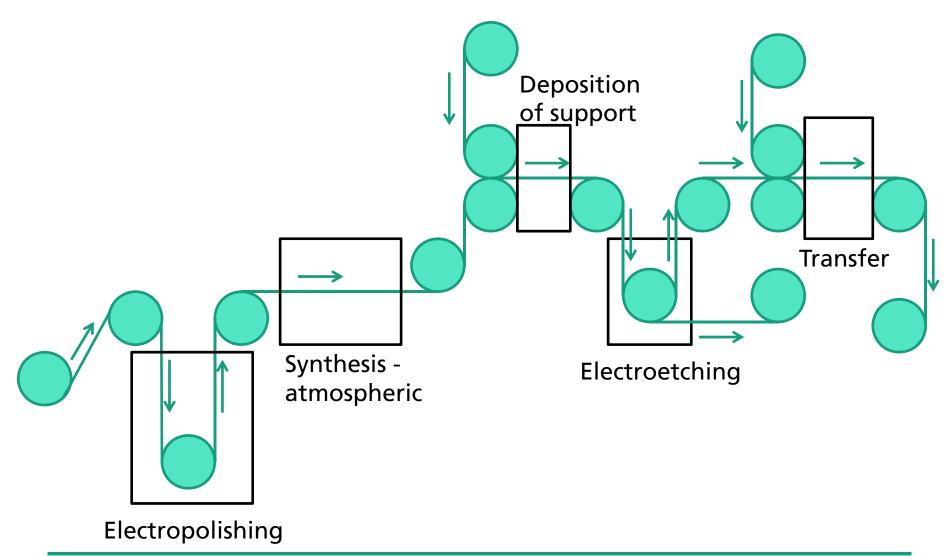


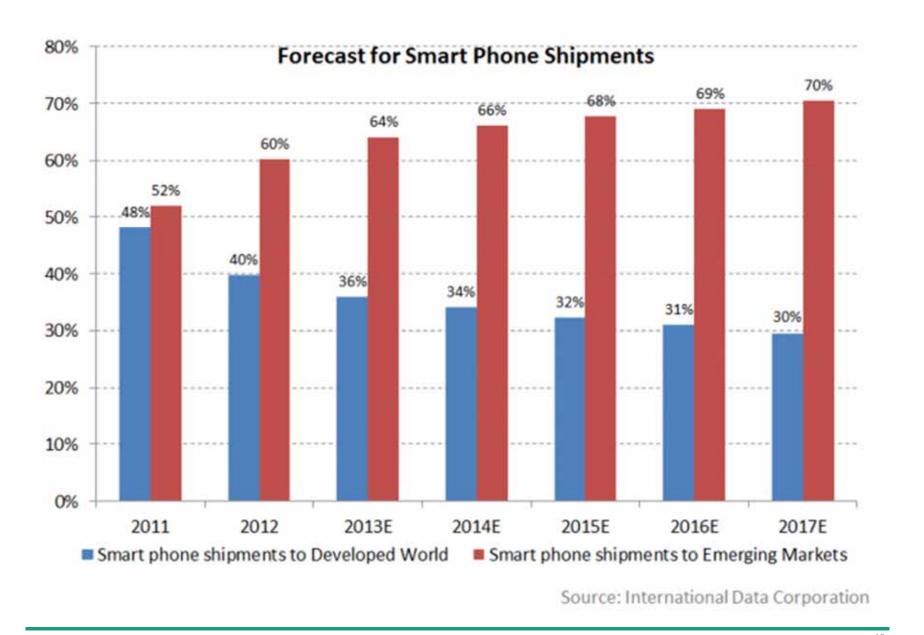
Need for an inline production method





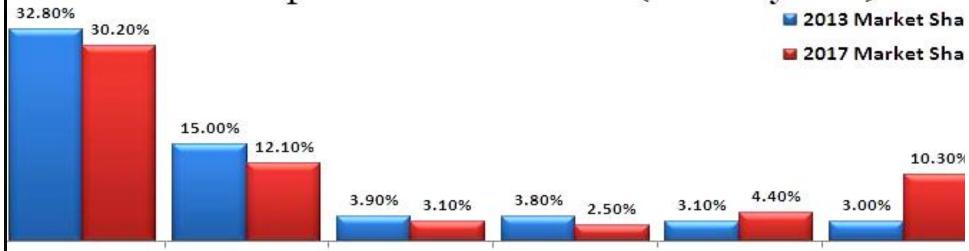
R2R SYNTHESIS AND TRANSFER OF CVD GRAPHENE



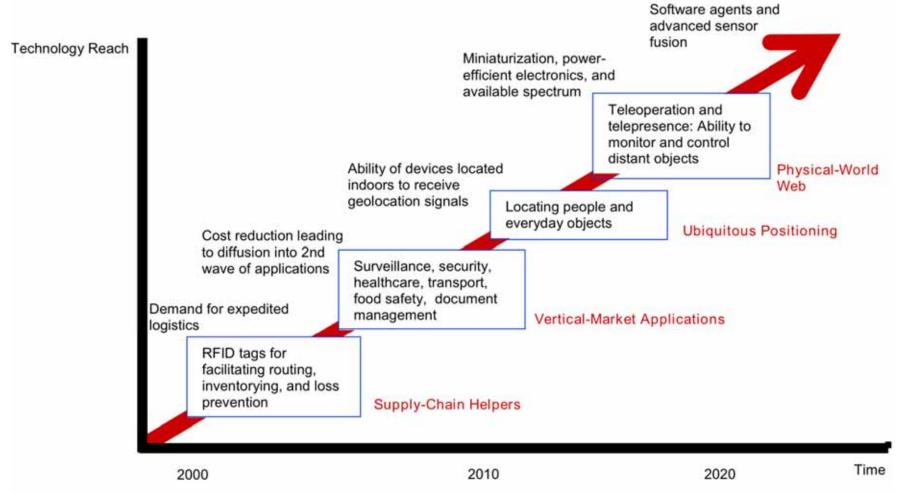




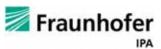
Smartphone Market Share (Countrywise)



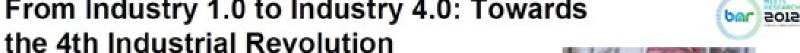
TECHNOLOGY ROADMAP: THE INTERNET OF THINGS

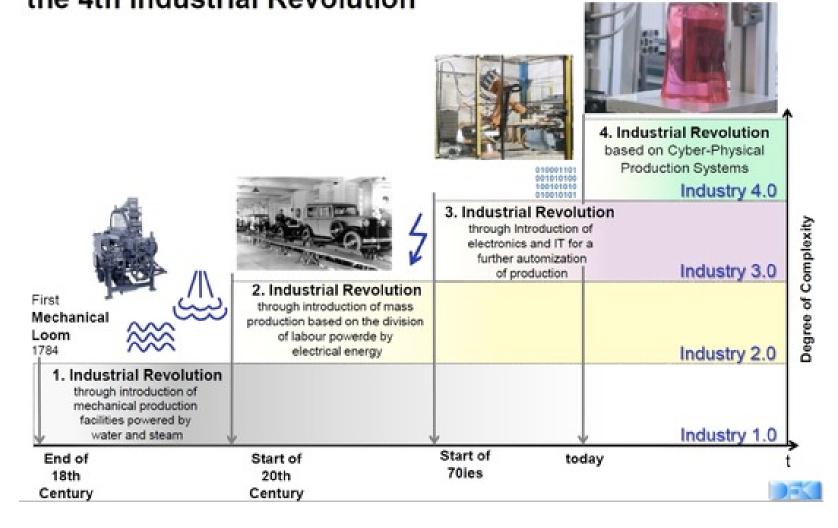


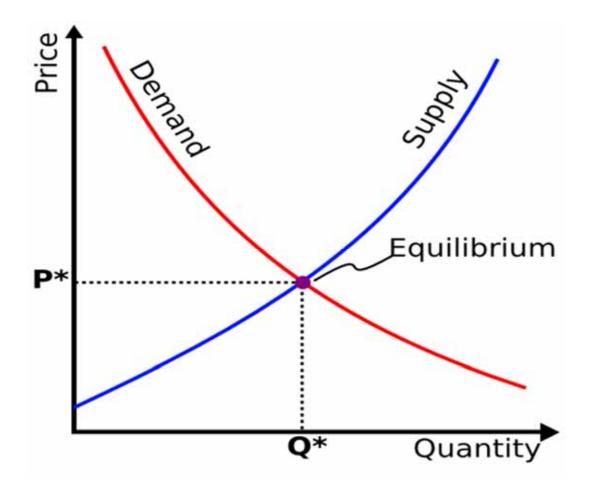
Source: SRI Consulting Business Intelligence

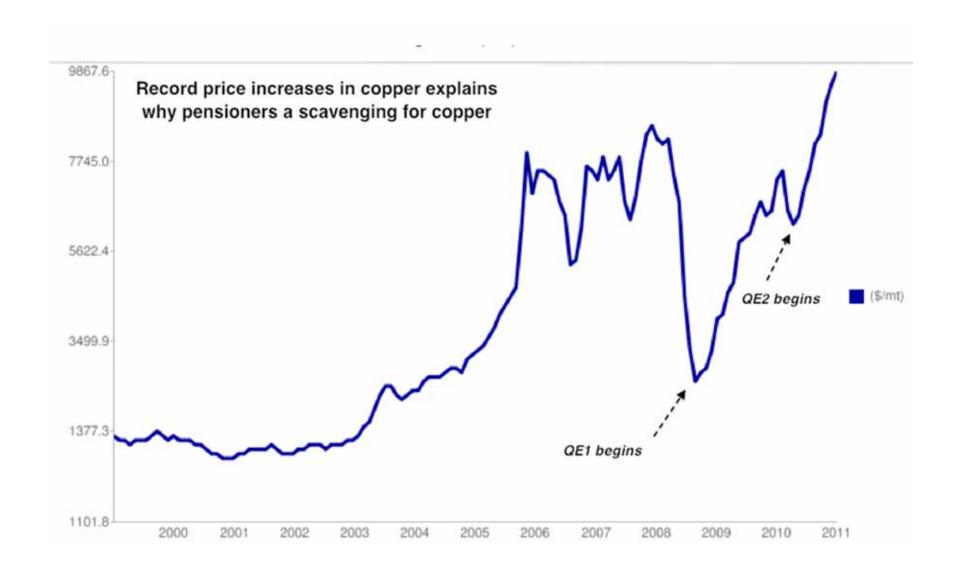


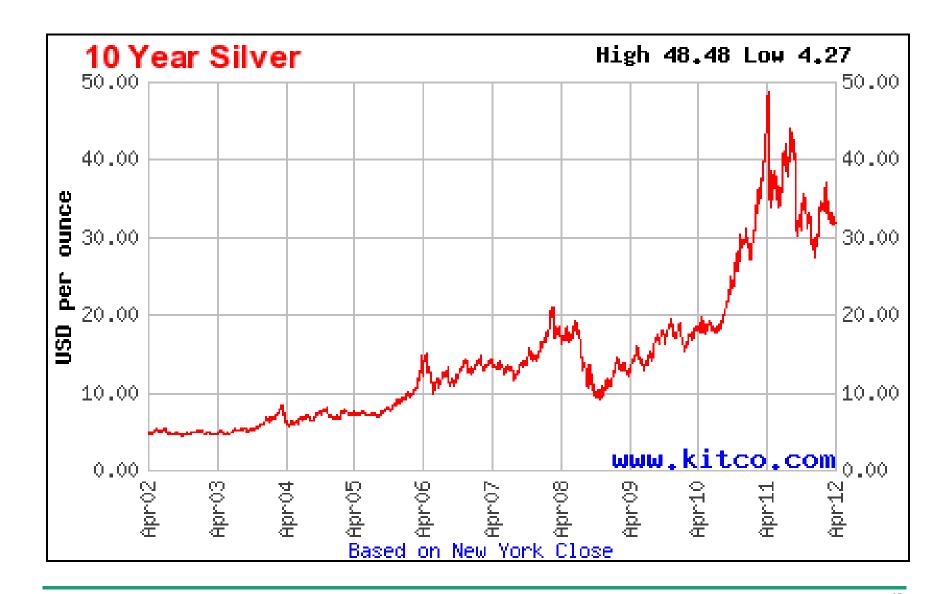
From Industry 1.0 to Industry 4.0: Towards

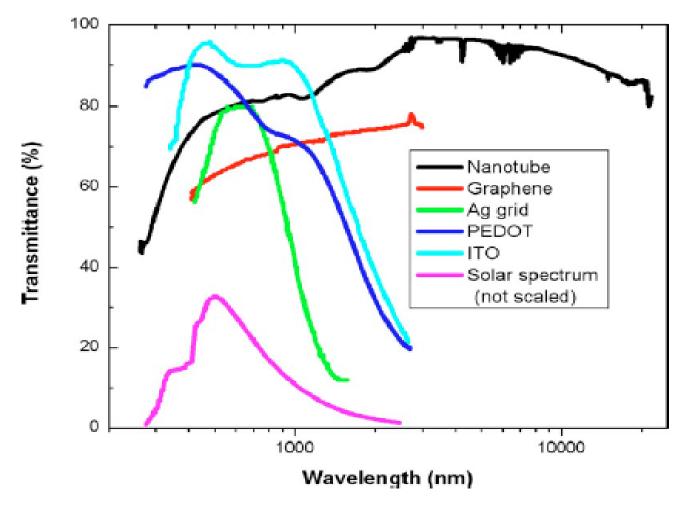












Source: Hu, Applied Physics Letters 94, (2009)



Thank you very much for your attention

Stuttgart NanoDays 2014 :

17/ 18 September

