

# 2D polymerization strategies: synthesis of graphdiyne film

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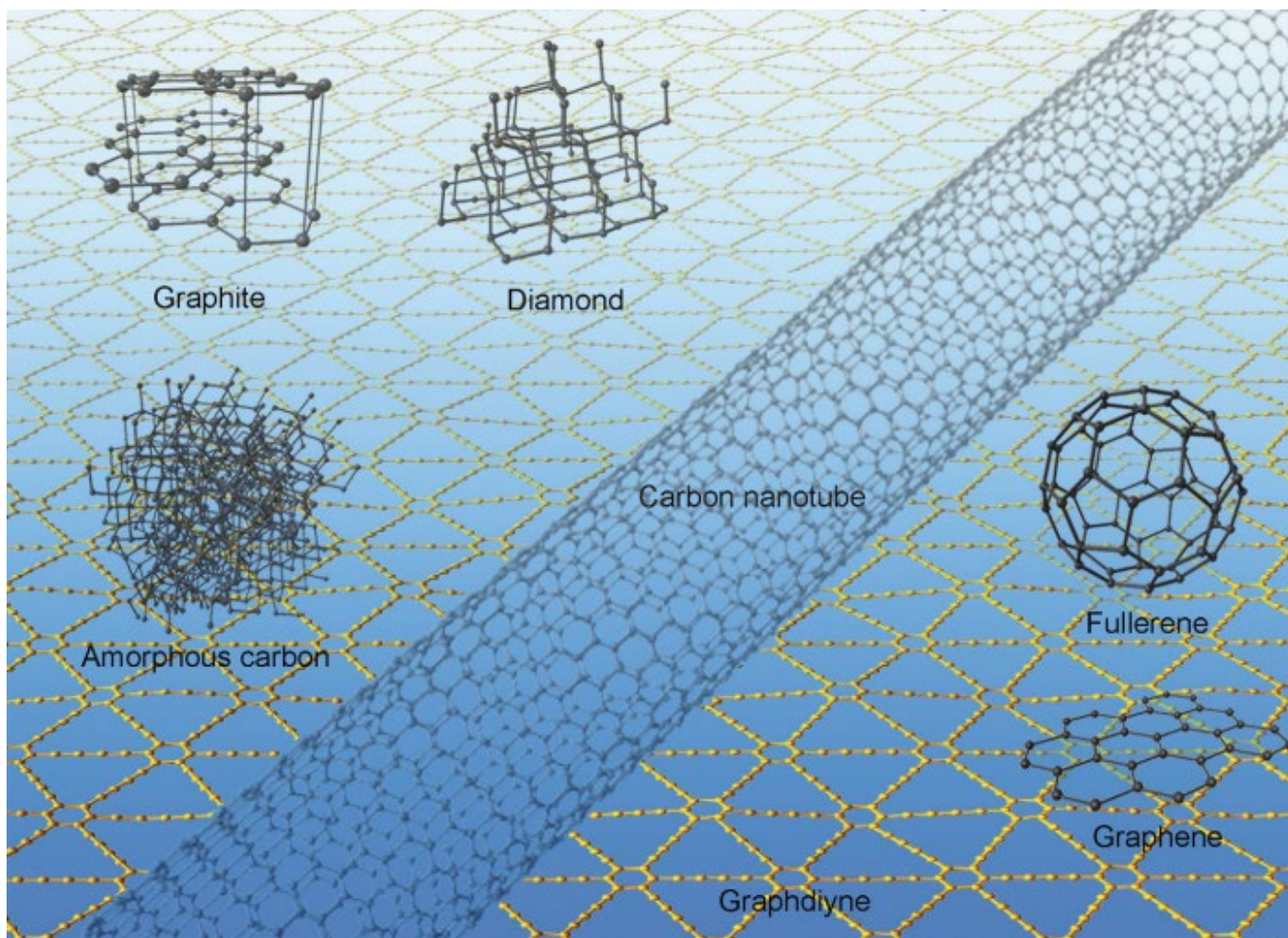
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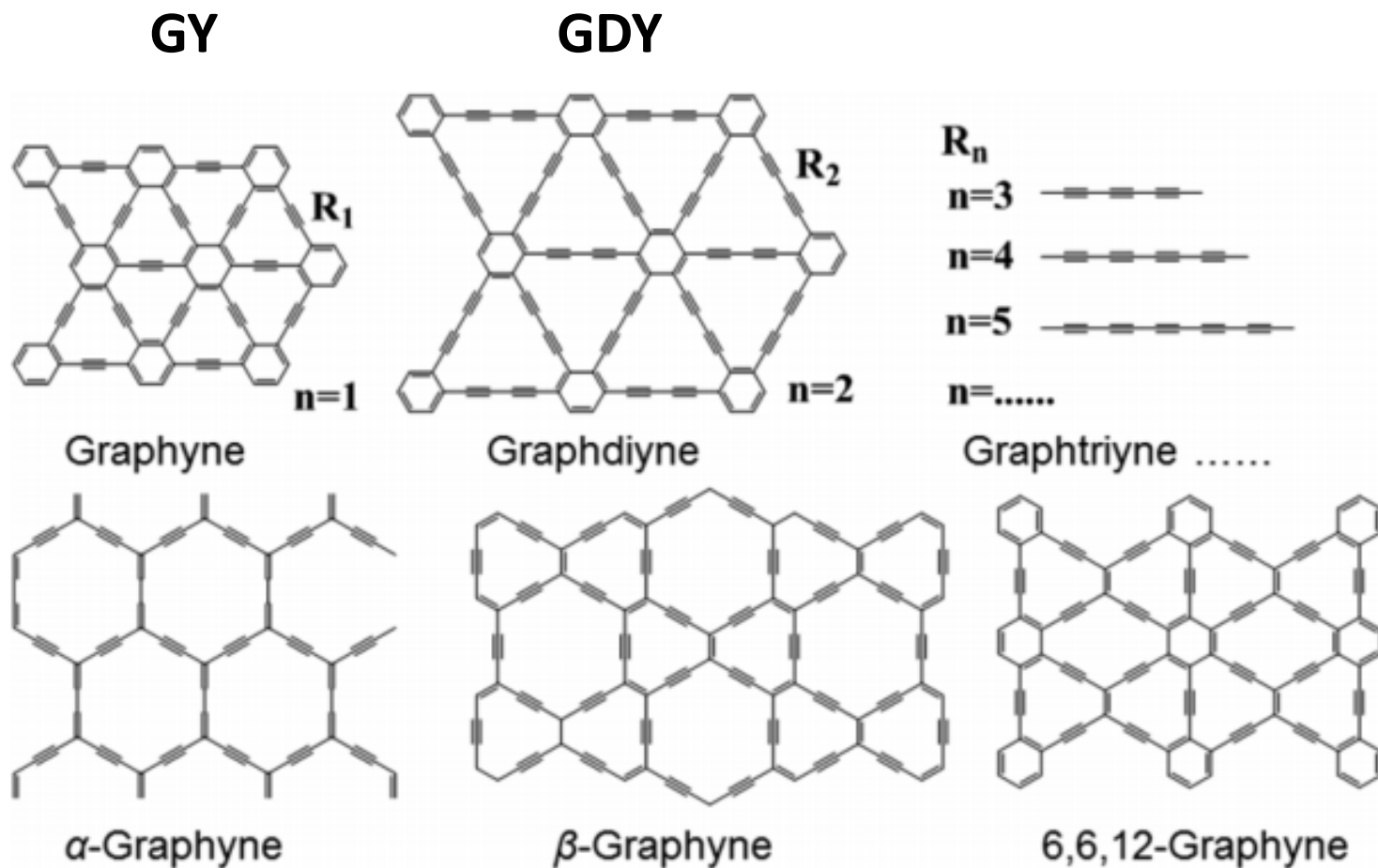
# 1. Overview of Graphdiyne

## 1.1 Graphynes: structures



# 1. Overview of Graphdiyne

## 1.1 Graphynes: structures



# 1. Overview of Graphdiyne

## 1.2 GDY: properties & applications

### 2D porous material

Properties:	Applications:
1. triangle pore side length: 3.8 Å	
- 3.8 Å < CH <sub>4</sub> /CO	1. gas absorption/separation
- 3.8 Å > H <sub>2</sub> O/H <sub>2</sub>	
- 3.8 Å > metal ions	2. ion battery (ion passway)
2. sp $\pi$ -bond:	
- metal coordination	3. catalysis carrier
- $\pi$ - $\pi$ interaction	
- inhibitive ability for free radical	4. radical scavenger
- hydrophobic	5. H <sub>2</sub> O purification

# 1. Overview of Graphdiyne

## 1.2 GDY: properties & applications

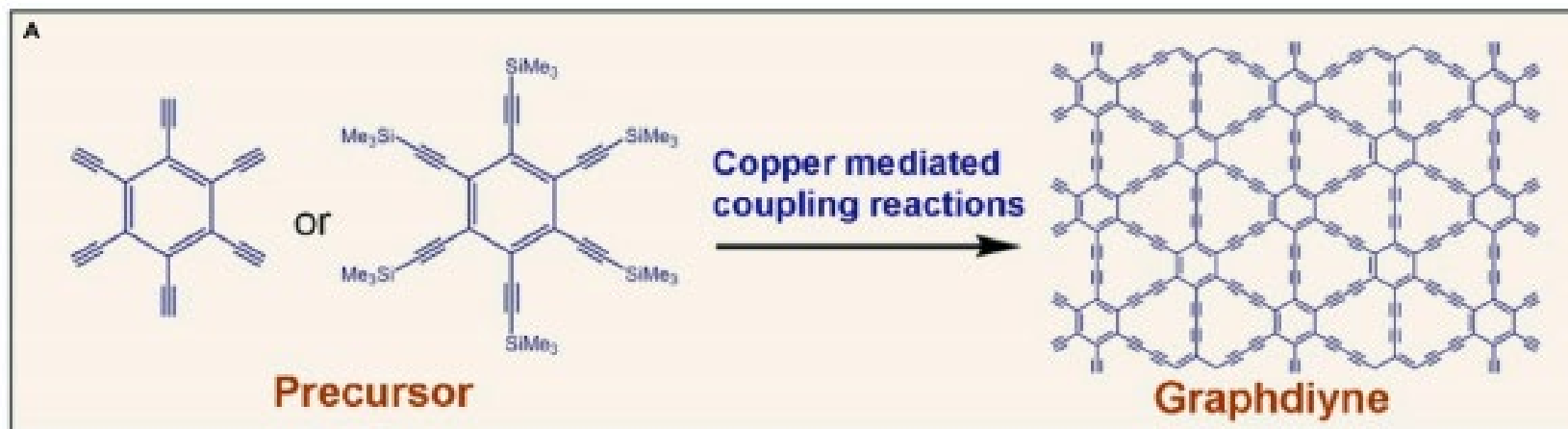
### 2D semiconductor

Properties:	Applications:
1. bandgap: 0.44 – 1.47 eV	1. electronic device
2. mobility: $10^4 \text{ cm}^2\text{V}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$ (DFT)	2. photosensor
	3. vapor detector
3. high photothermal conversion efficiency	4. photothermal therapy (PTT)

# 1. Overview of Graphdiyne

## 1.3 GDY: synthesis

The only strategy: solution-phase synthesis

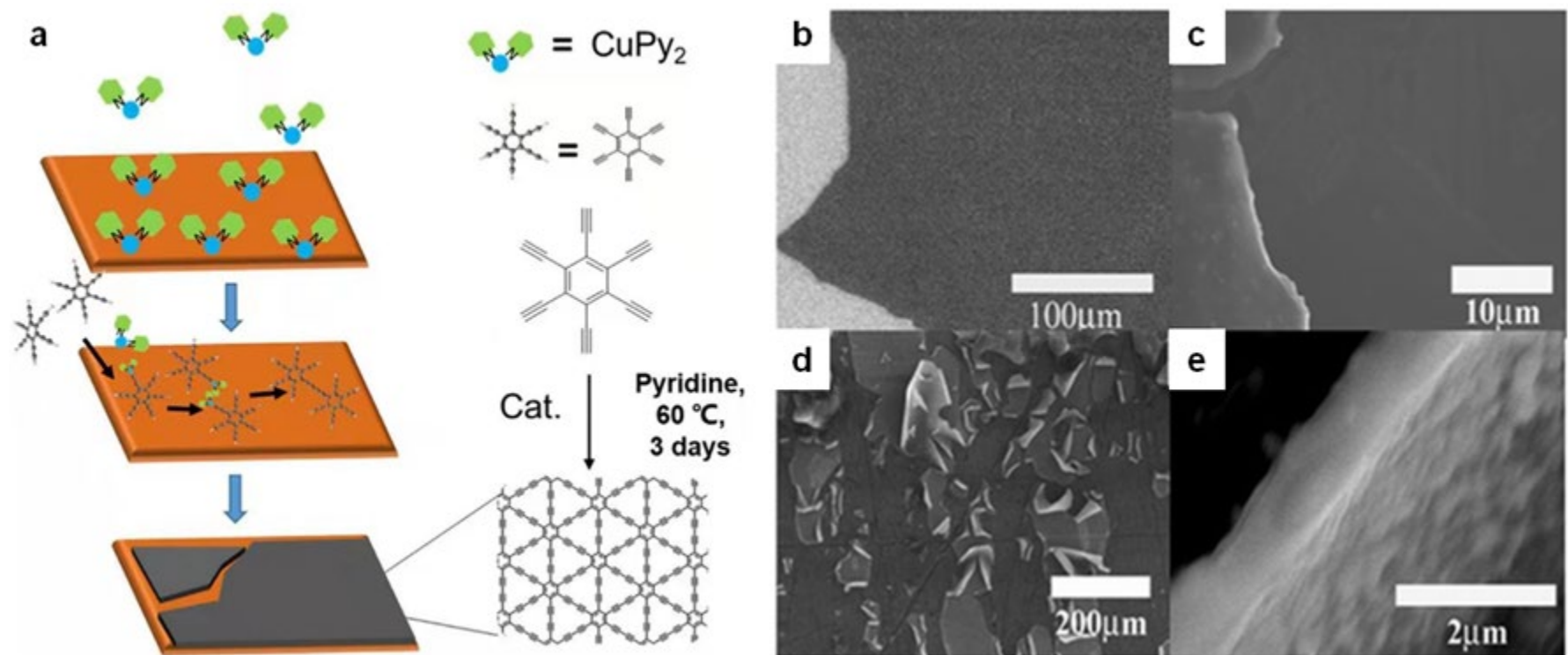


hexaethynylbenzene (HEB)



# 1. Overview of Graphdiyne

## 1.3 GDY: synthesis



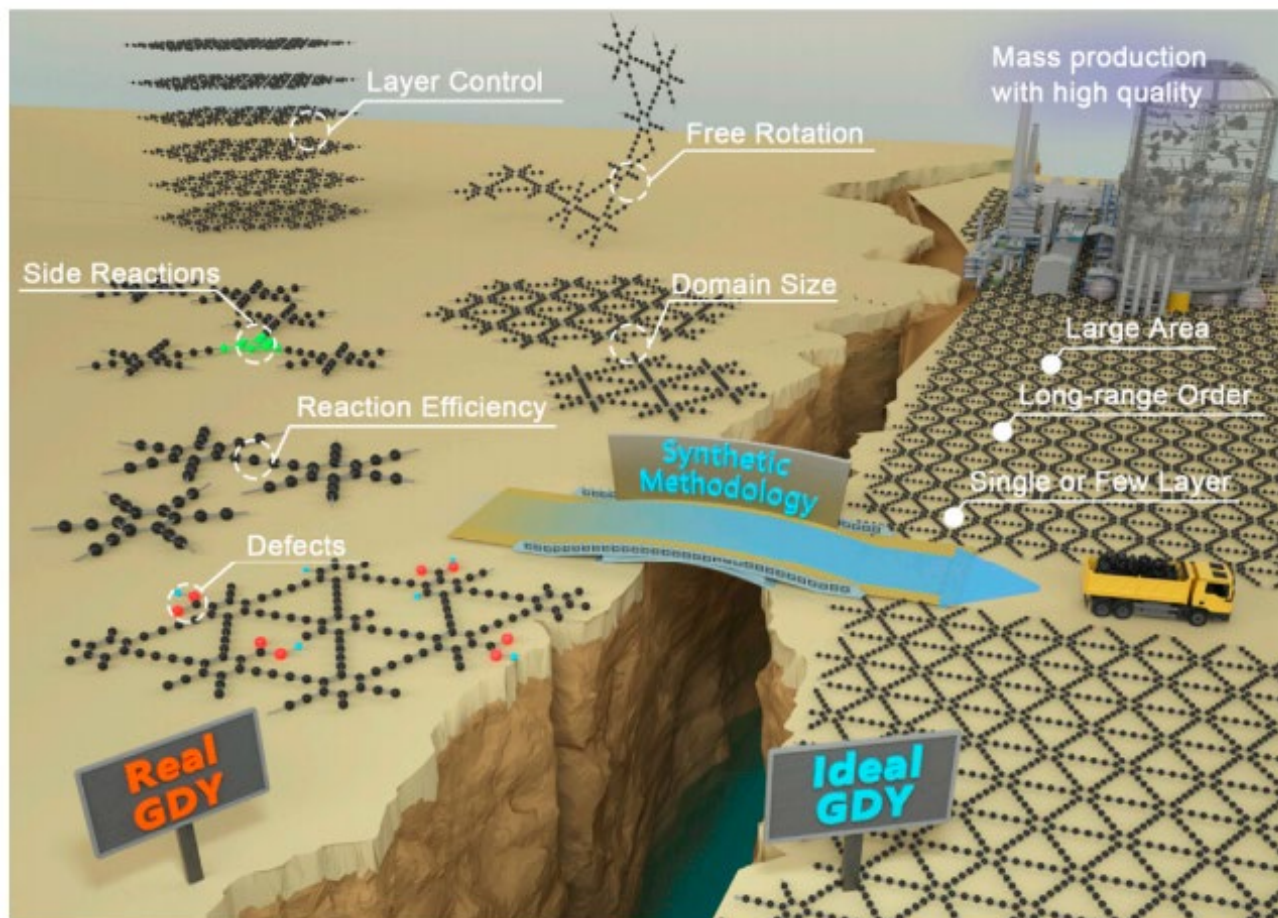
Cu is oxidized to Cu ions in a basic solvent



# 1. Overview of Graphdiyne

## 1.4 From real to ideal GDY film

1. High quality
2.  $\mu\text{m}^2$  area
3. Layer control
4. Easy to transfer



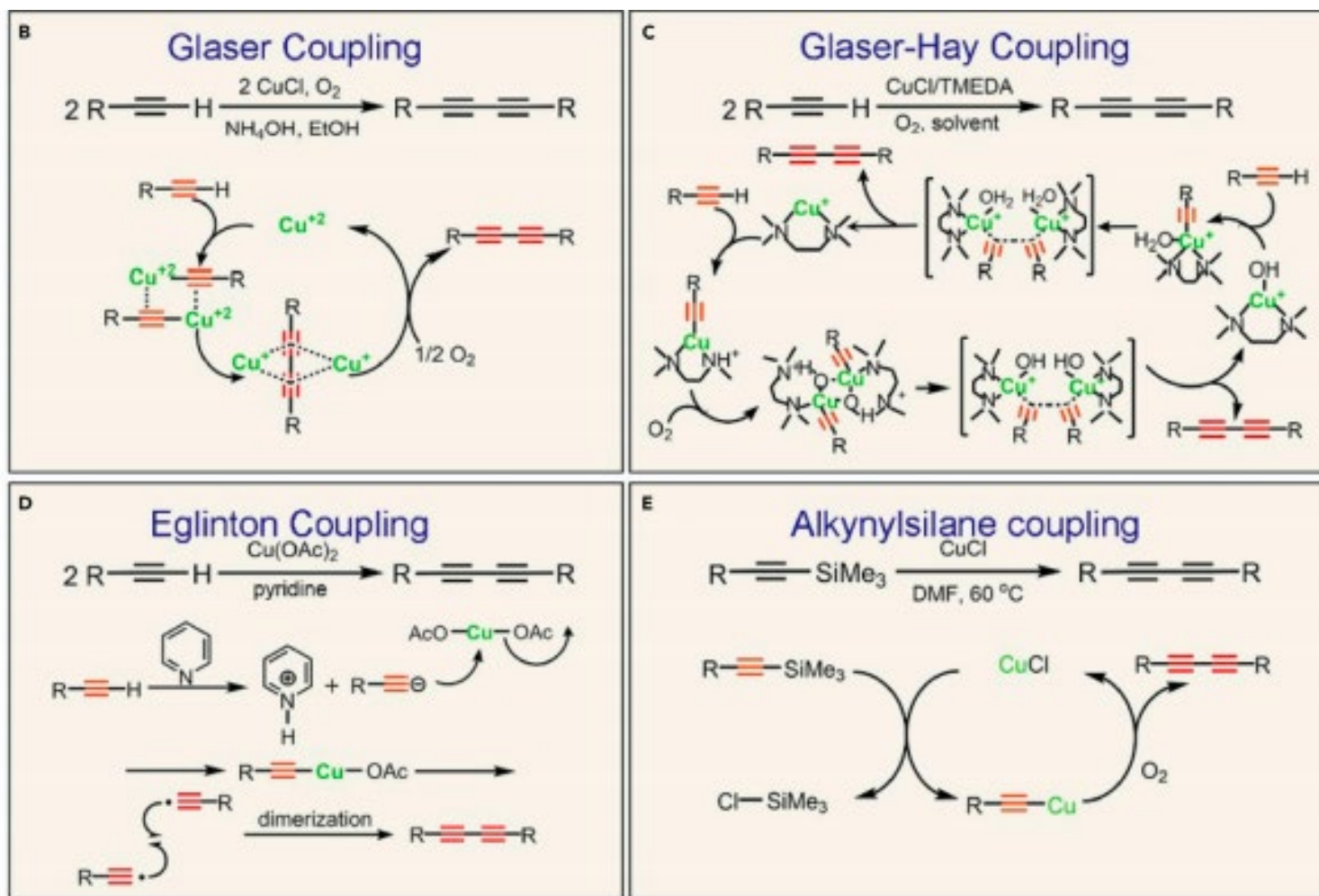
# 1. Overview of Graphdiyne

## 1.4 From real to ideal GDY film

Ideal GDY film	Synthesis strategies
<b>Microscopic:</b>	<b>Microscopic:</b>
1. High quality <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- side reaction/defect (selectivity)</li><li>- domain size (nucleation site)</li><li>- relative rotation</li></ul>	2.1 new reaction mechanism 2.2 monomer-substrate alignment effect
<b>Macroscopic:</b>	<b>Macroscopic:</b>
2. $\mu\text{m}^2$ area	3 flat & confined 2D reaction interface: spatial distribution of
3. Layer control	3.1 catalyst 3.2 monomer 3.3 temperature
4. Easy to transfer (compared with Cu)	

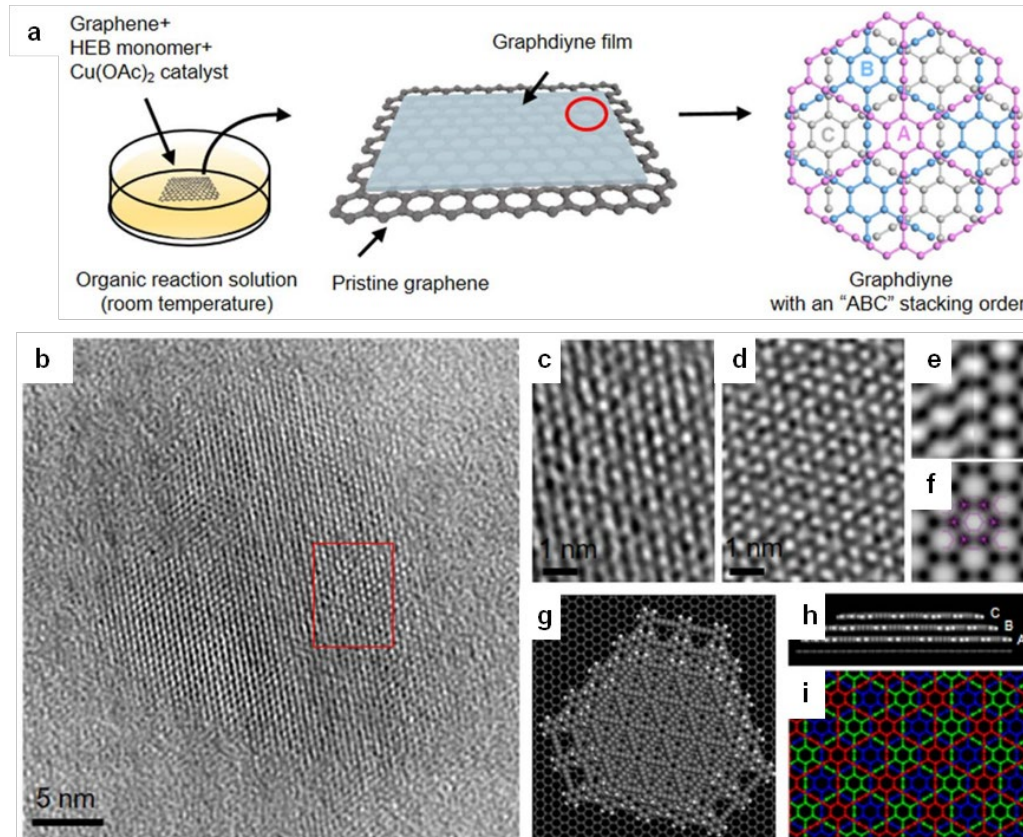
## 2. Microscopic control

### 2.1 New reaction mechanism



## 2. Microscopic control

### 2.2 Monomer-substrate alignment effect



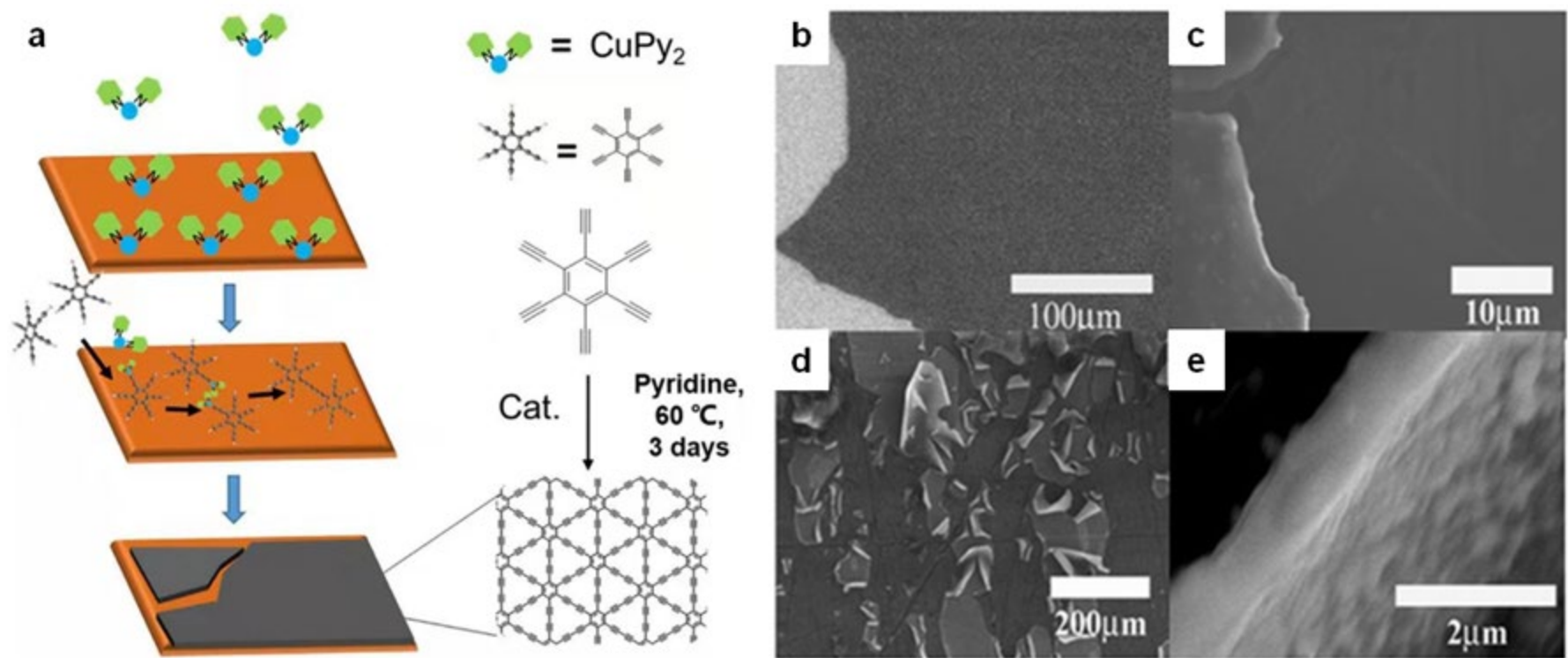
1. high quality
2. triple-layer

1. hard to transfer
2. area: too small



# 3. Macroscopic control

## 3.1 Confined 2D spatial distribution of catalyst

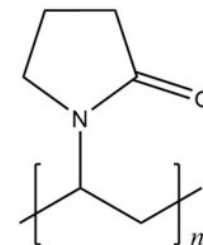
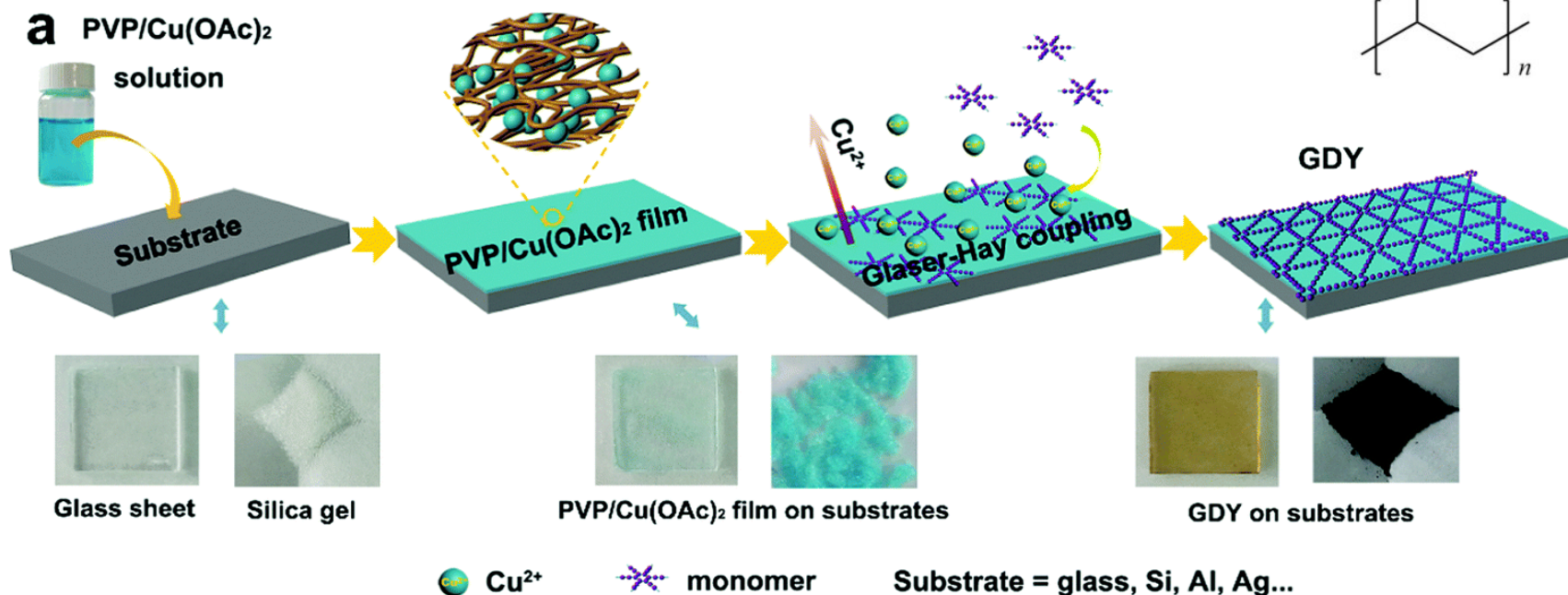


1.  $\mu\text{m}^2$  area

1. random layer number

# 3. Macroscopic control

## 3.1 Confined 2D spatial distribution of catalyst



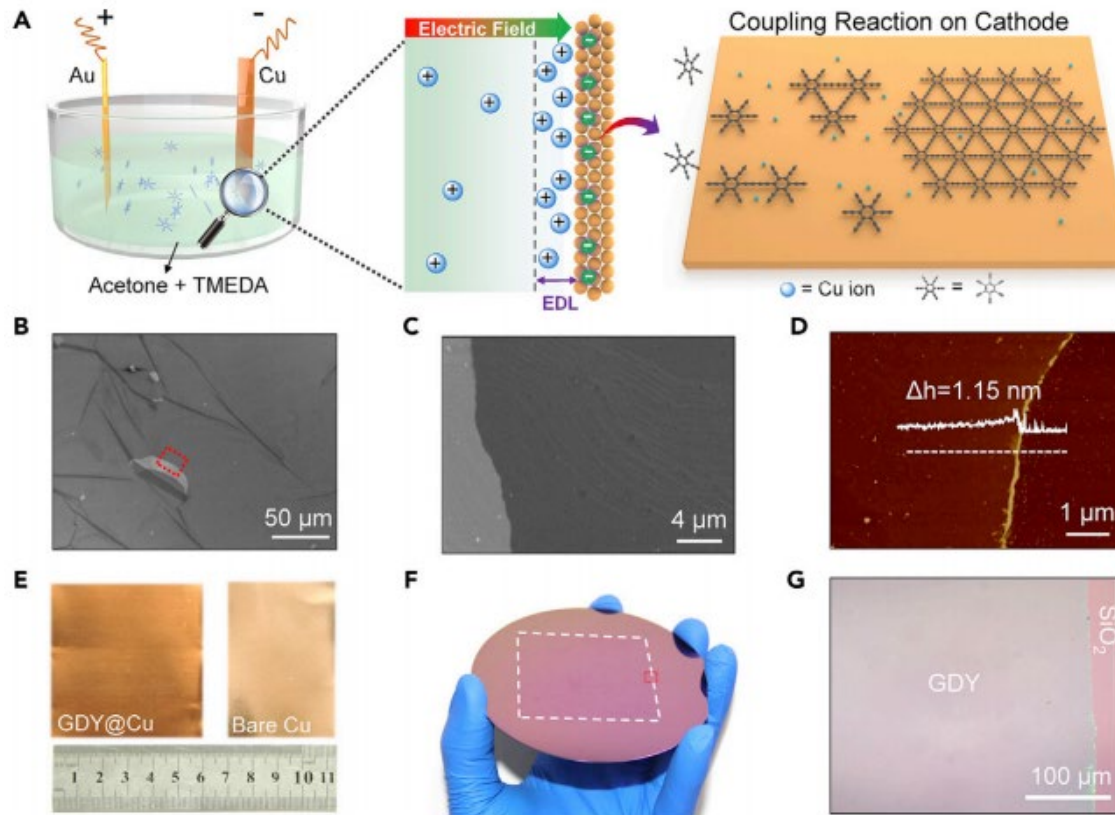
1. controllable  $[\text{Cu}^{2+}]$
2. arbitrary substrate

0. not flat
1. area: too small
2. random layer number

# 3. Macroscopic control

## 3.1 Confined 2D spatial distribution of catalyst

Cu ions release  
from Cu foil  
(not because of  
electrochemical  
reaction)

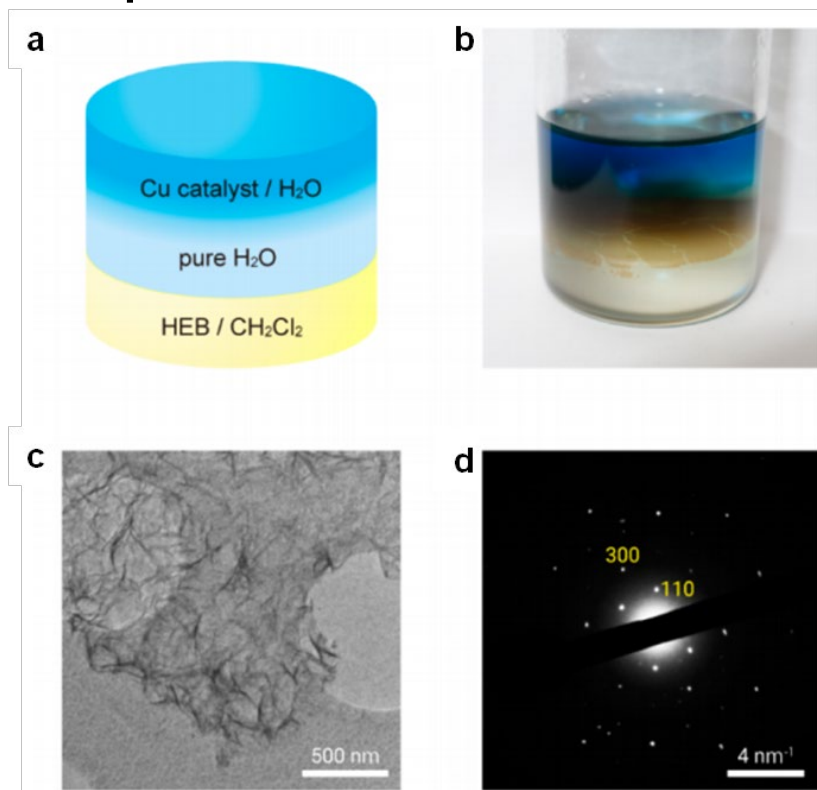


1. triple-layer
2. wafer-scale area



### 3. Macroscopic control

#### 3.2 Confined 2D spatial distribution of catalyst & monomer



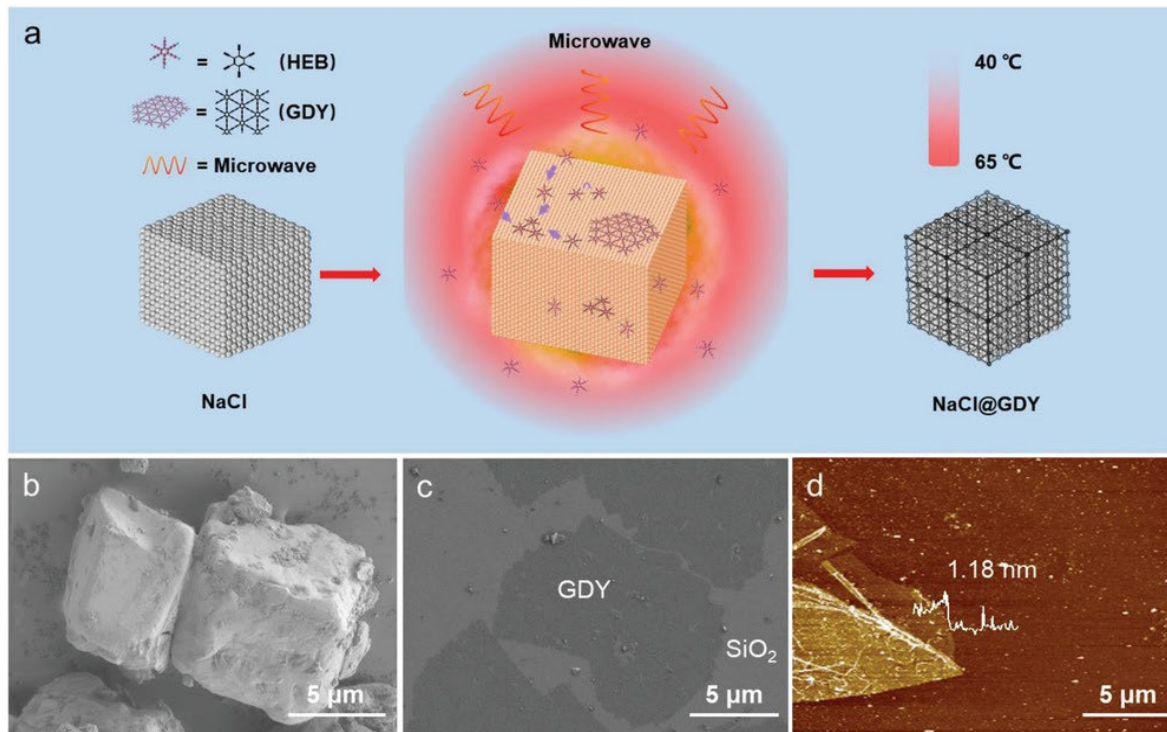
liquid-liquid interface:  
unstable &  
interdiffusion layer

1. easy to transfer

1. poor quality
2. area: too small
3. random layer number

# 3. Macroscopic control

## 3.3 Confined 2D spatial distribution of temperature



1. triple-layer
2.  $\mu\text{m}^2$  area
3. easy to transfer
4. cat. free

## 4. Conclusion

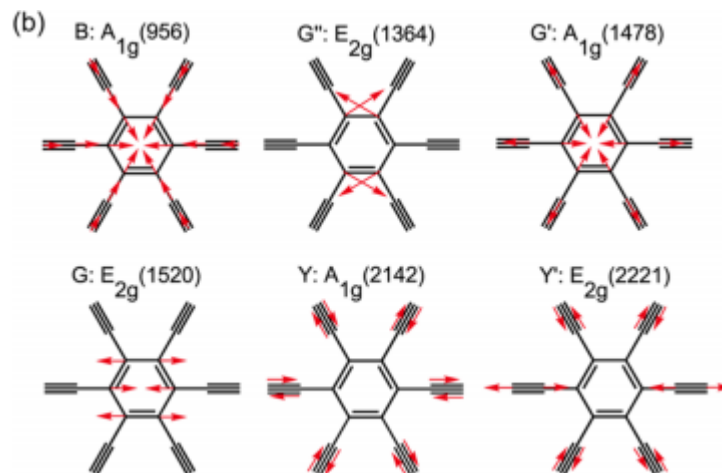
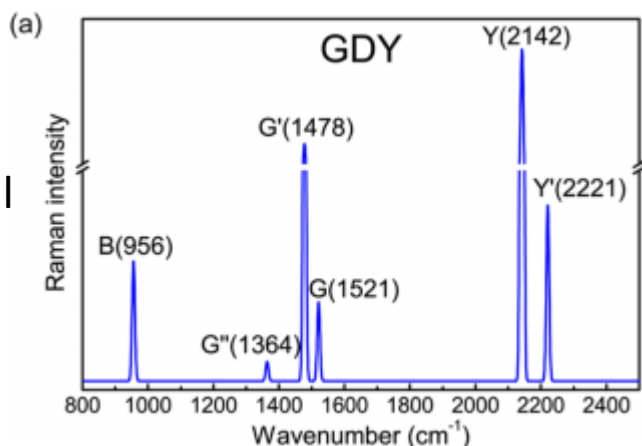
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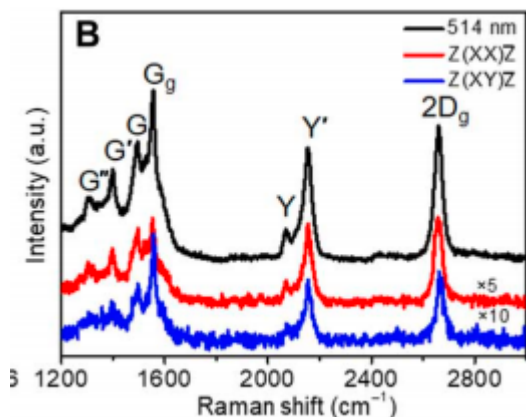
## 4.2 Problems: poor quality

theoretical

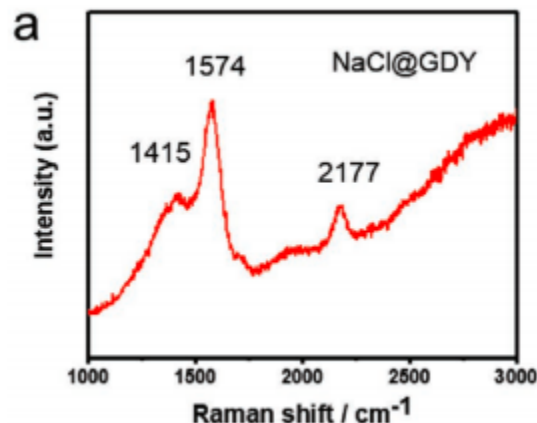


*J. Phys. Chem. C* **2016**, 120, 10605-10613.

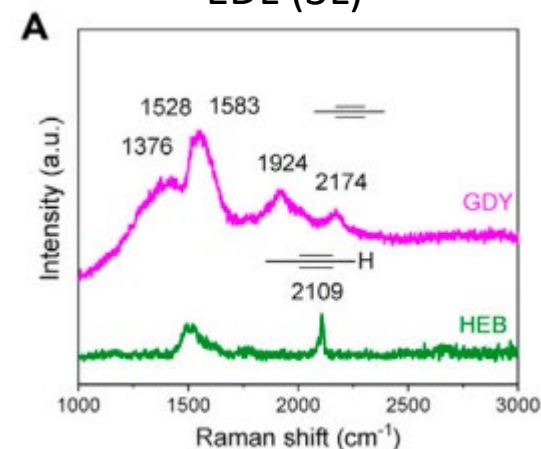
Graphene alignment (3L)



NaCl microwave (3L)



EDL (3L)



*Sci. Adv.* **2018**, 4, eaat6378. *Adv. Funct. Mater.* **2020**, 30 20011396. *Chem* **2021**, 7, 1-13.

Thanks