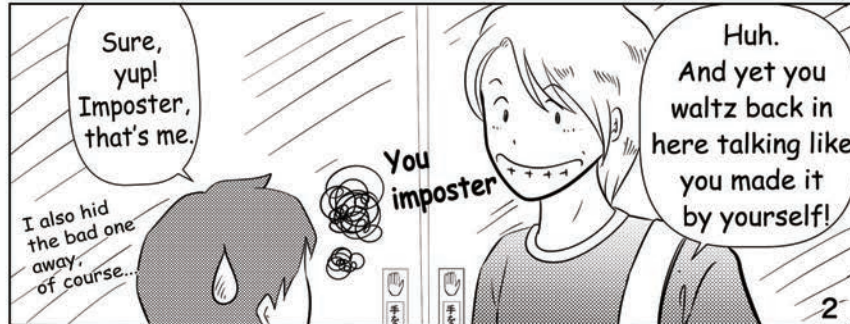
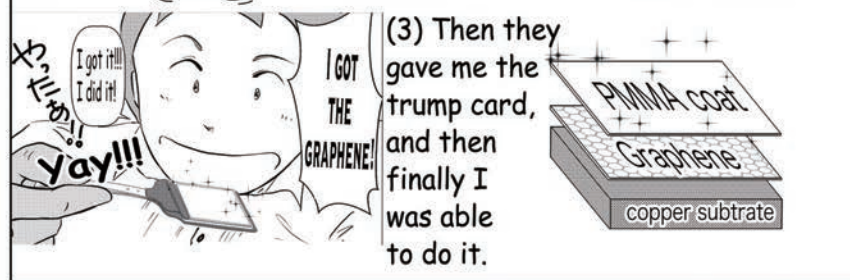


# Chapter Four: 2.5-Dimensional Intercalation



令和3(2021)年度学術変革領域研究(A)

2.5次元物質科学:  
社会変革に向けた物質科学のパラダイムシフト

NEWS LETTER

## Welcome to the 2.5 D Laboratory

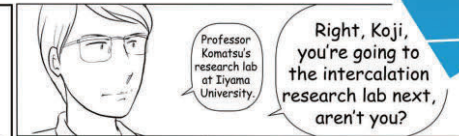
© もんでんひでこ

### Previously in the series

In his desperate attempt to gain entry into a cutting-edge science lab, Koji Ota, a senior in university, has tried to produce large-area graphene using the CVD method going as far as to visit another university to do so.

Koji finally makes some graphene, learns how to inspect it, and meets a doctoral student studying ways to apply the technology and solve social issues, and is very happy with his progress. That is, until he finds himself confused by even further instructions.

What will his next research topic be?





Today, they're gonna let me in this lab.

庵渡研究室  
Ando Lab.

Deep breath



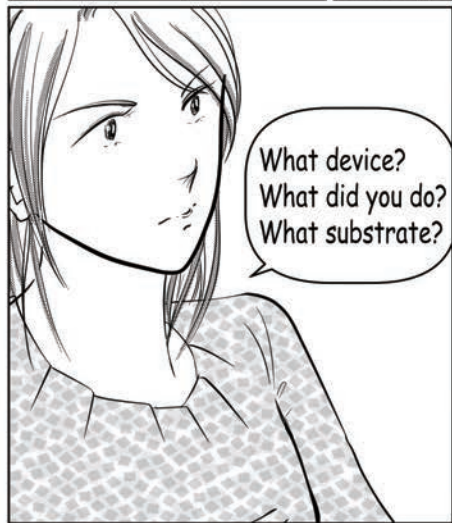
Hi, I made that graphene you asked for!



Shut



Hello!



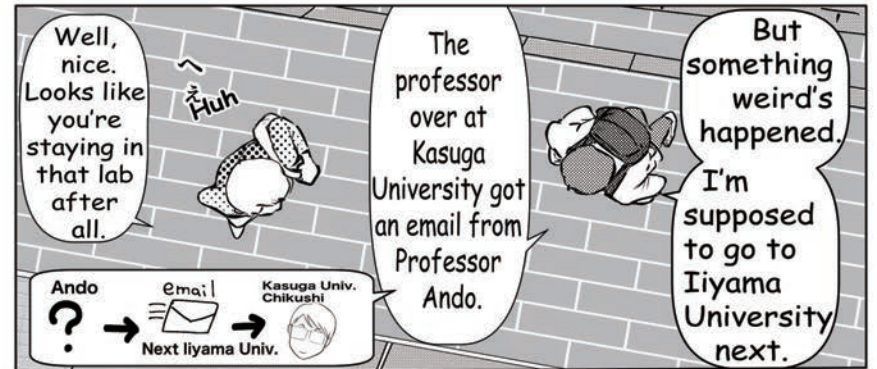
What device? What did you do? What substrate?



What do you think? Big, isn't it?

You don't even have to look at it with a microscope!

The good one



Well, nice. Looks like you're staying in that lab after all.

Huh

The professor over at Kasuga University got an email from Professor Ando.

But something weird's happened. I'm supposed to go to Iiyama University next.



Uh, how?

Right? All my hard work finally got through to them.



And how are things with that grad student?

I doubt that.

Hmm, I'll bet Professor Chikushi emailed Professor Ando about how hard I was working.



ガガガ- Gami Gami complaining Oh, well

crowns the... I forgot how the proverb goes.

The end crowns the work...

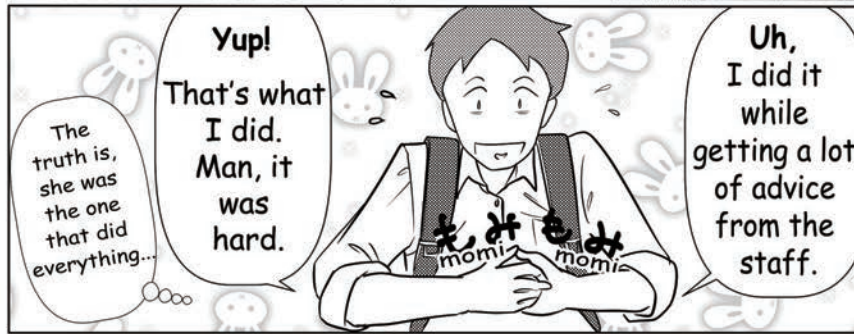


A really nice female staff member helped me through all the...

The staff... ?



**Shoot!**  
I was gonna pretend I made it myself.



The truth is, she was the one that did everything...

**Yup!**  
That's what I did. Man, it was hard.

Uh, I did it while getting a lot of advice from the staff.



Nice?



Uh, yes. It seemed uh, nice... and...



You saw the Raman ?

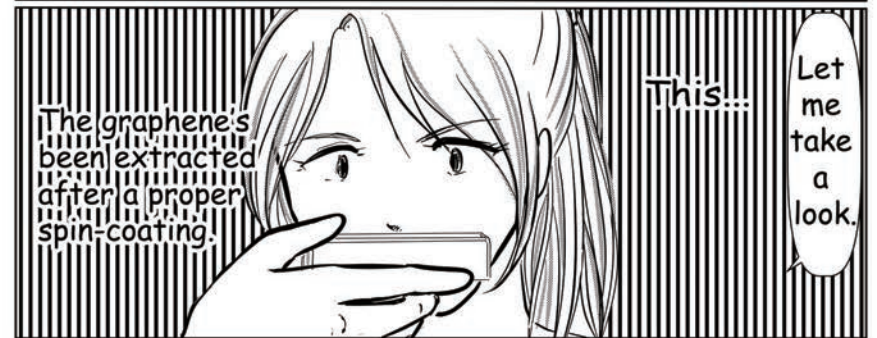


"That thing"? That's what you say when you don't know what you're talking about. What's with that smug face?

It was incredible. I would've loved to show you. It's that thing. It's called CVD.



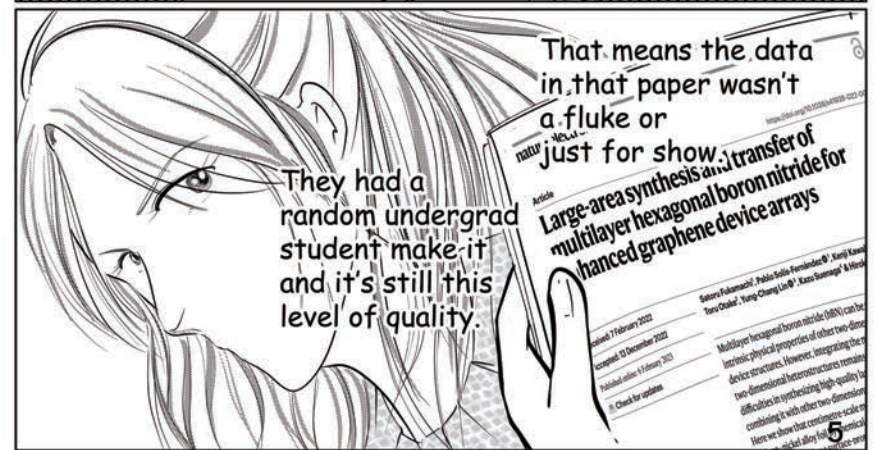
Huh?



The graphene's been extracted after a proper spin-coating.

This...

Let me take a look.

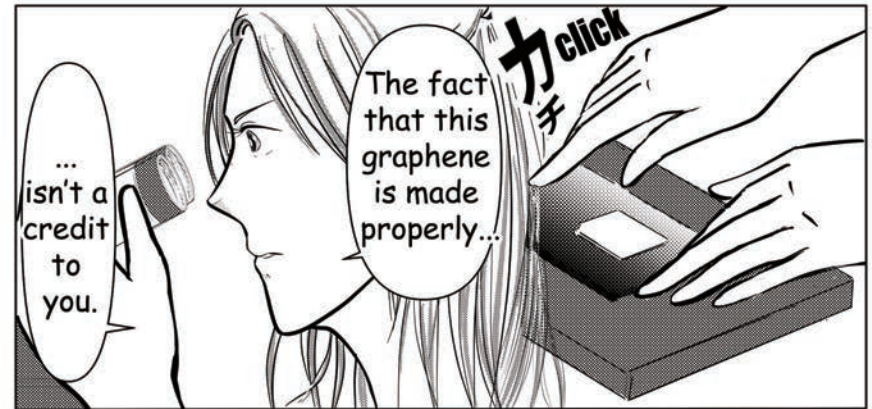
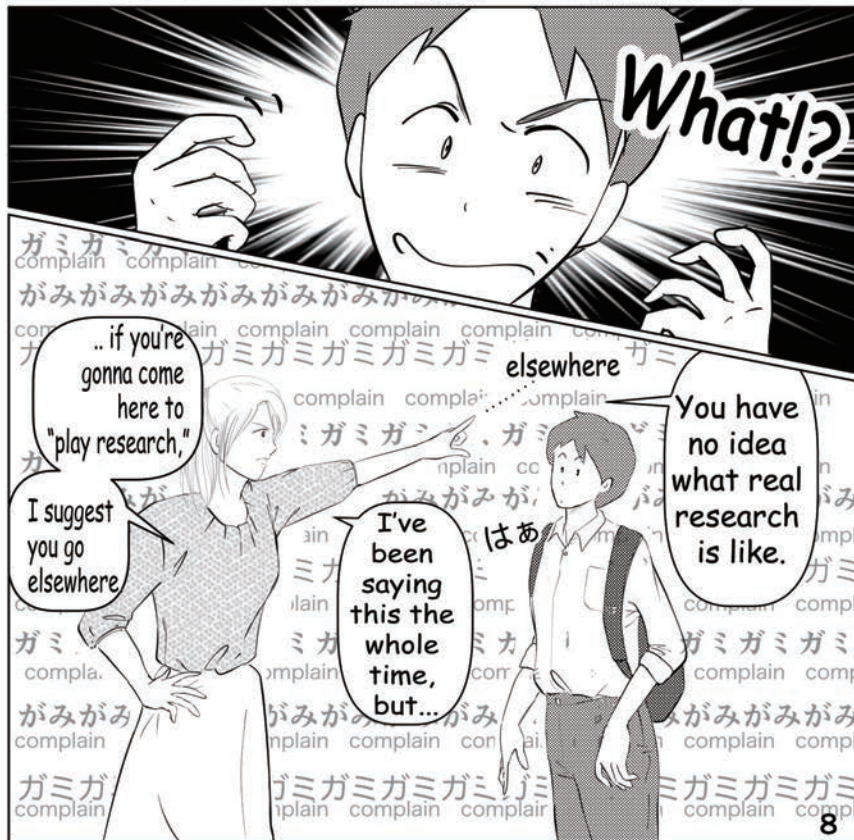
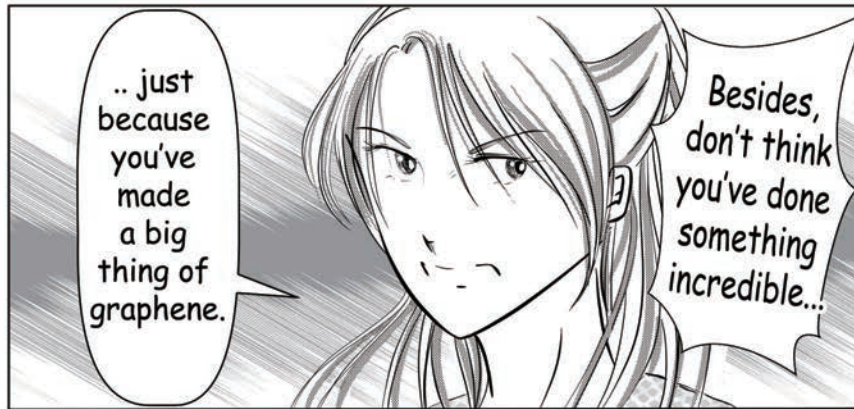


They had a random undergrad student make it and it's still this level of quality.

That means the data in that paper wasn't a fluke or just for show.

Article  
**Large-area synthesis and transfer of multilayer hexagonal boron nitride for enhanced graphene device arrays**

Submitted: 1 February 2022  
Accepted: 13 December 2022  
Published online: 13 January 2023  
Check for updates  
Satoru Fukamachi<sup>1</sup>, Pablo Sordo-Fernández<sup>2</sup>, Liang Kang<sup>3</sup>, Taro Ohtani<sup>1</sup>, Yang-Chang Lu<sup>4</sup>, Kazuo Saito<sup>1</sup> & Hiroaki...

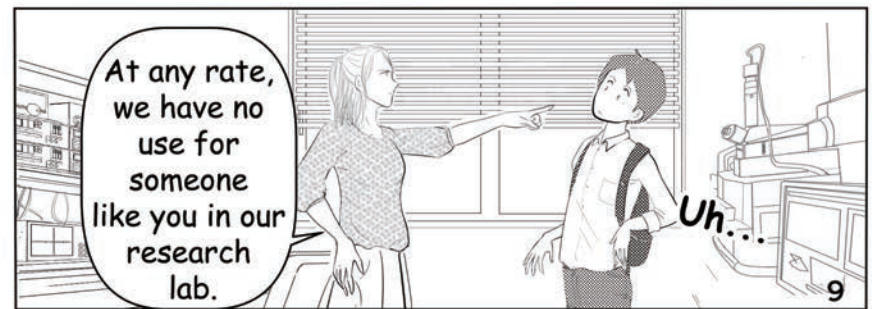
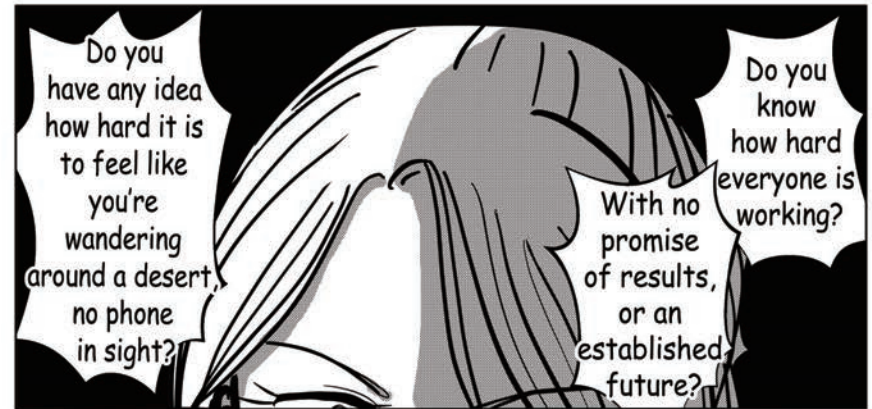
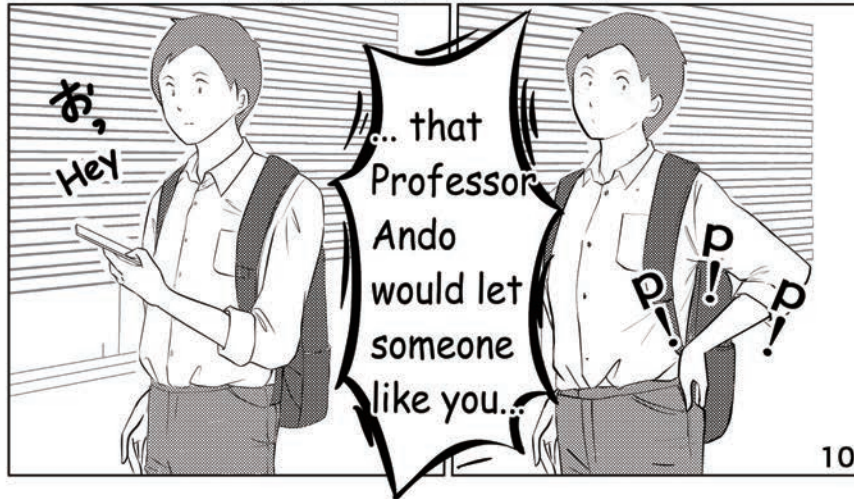
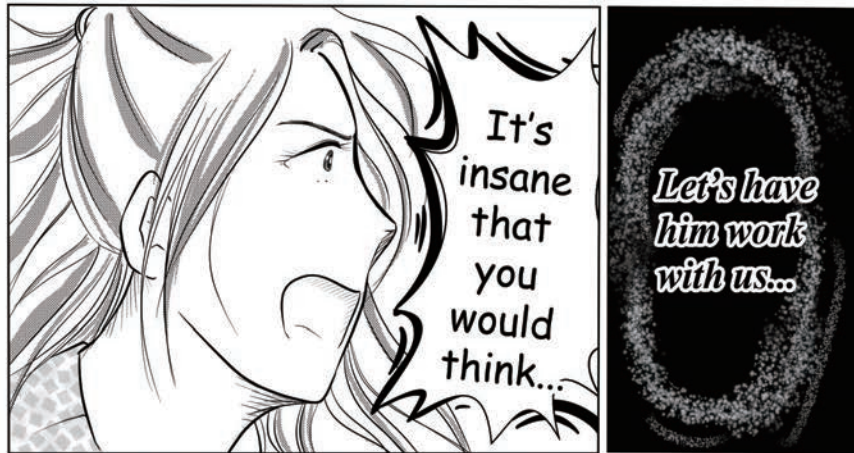


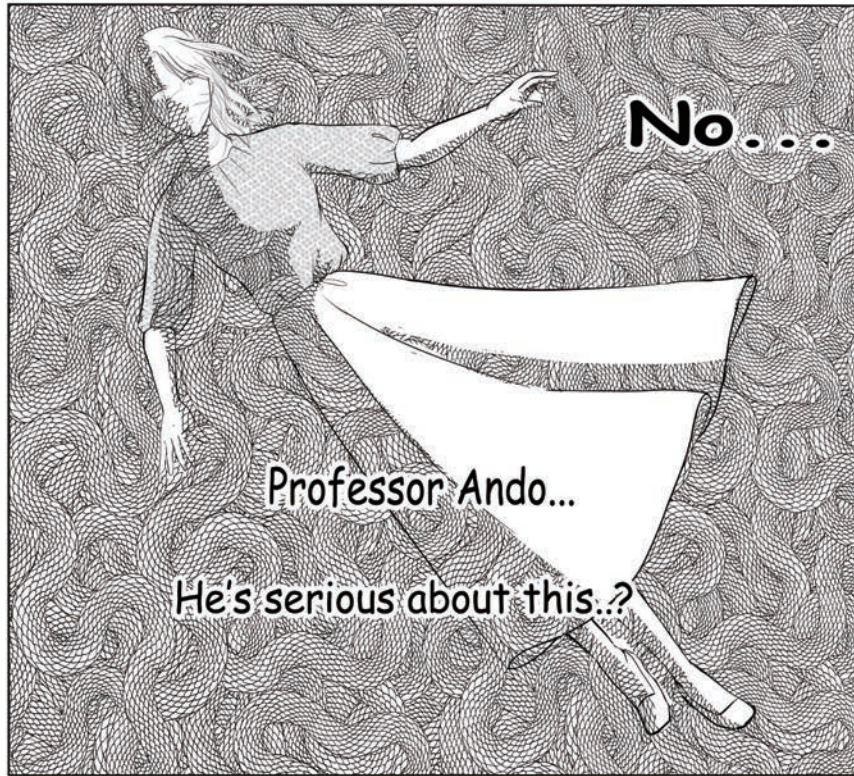
It might be true that there are things you can't tell until you look closely.

T- This...

※ See the brand new graphene from Chapter Three







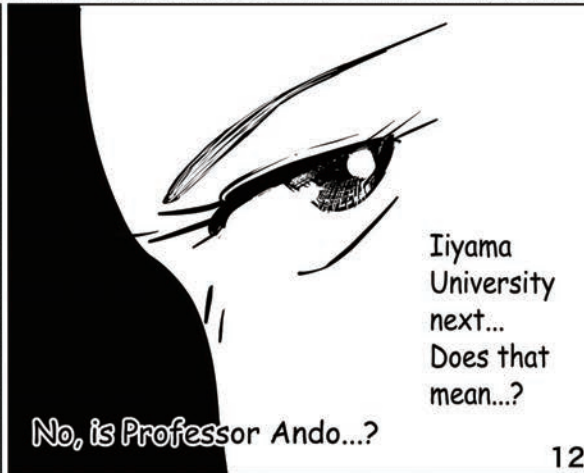
No...

Professor Ando...

He's serious about this..?



Yes,  
next up  
is  
intercalation



Iiyama  
University  
next...  
Does that  
mean...?

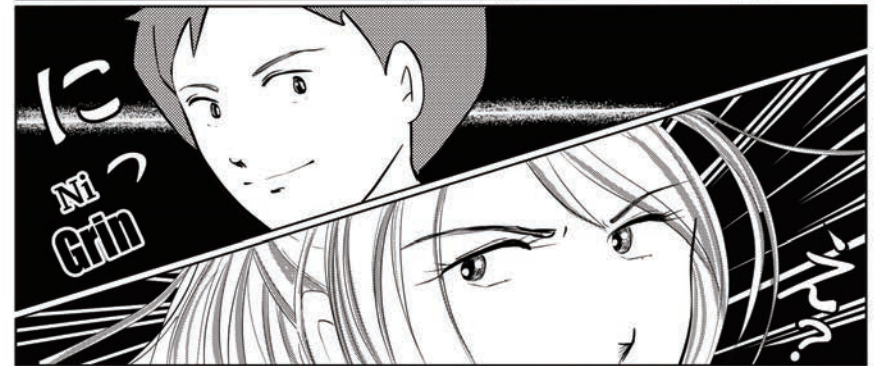
No, is Professor Ando...?



# Lift

...  
into  
this  
lab!

... on  
our  
mission.

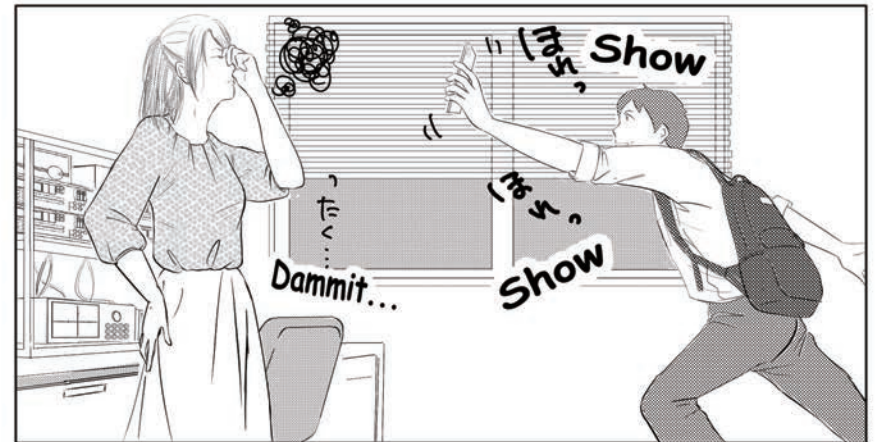


に  
Grin



"Dear Koji,  
I've forwarded you an email from  
Professor Ando.  
Professor Chikushi, Kasuga University  
Dear Professor Chikushi,  
Please tell Koji, who is currently visiting  
your lab, to visit Professor Komatsu's  
lab at Iiyama University after this.  
I apologize for the convenience,  
and thank you in advance."  
Ando

Bam!



Then, you research how this process changes the material's properties with regards to things like heat, electricity, and light.

黒鉛  
The process of sandwiching a material between layers of graphite or other layered materials using a chemical reaction.

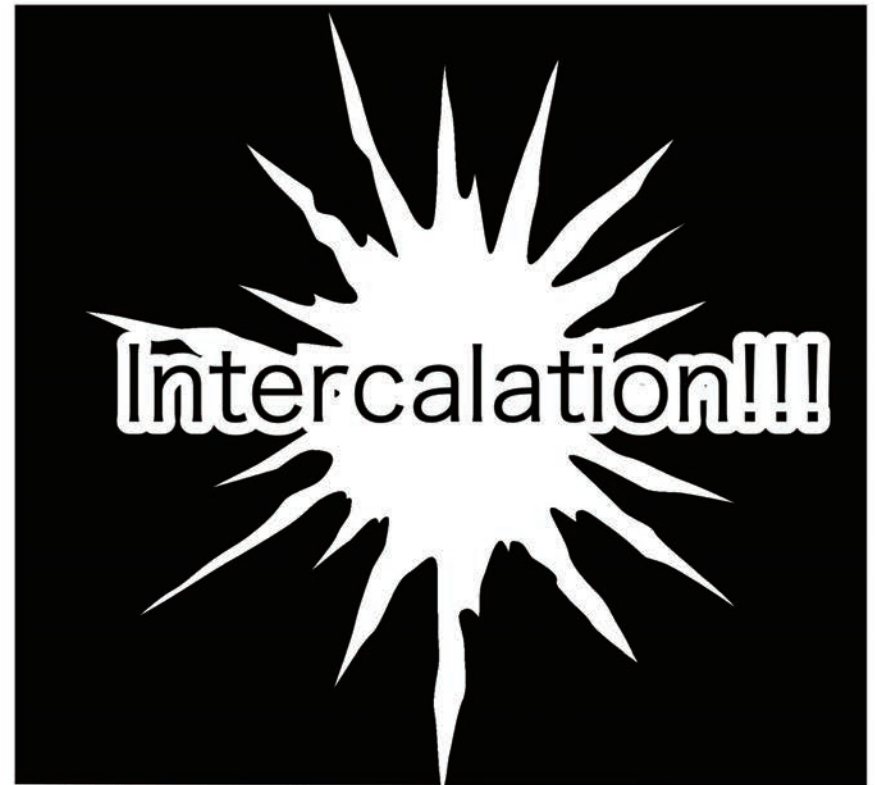
Over at the Komatsu Research Lab, their focus is on the intercalation of graphite and graphene using things like copper, molybdenum chloride, and alkali metals.

Go learn what experiments they're conducting for intercalation, and report back!

はあ、  
Uh, of course!

I see!  
Is that all?

16



Ooh. What is it?

おの... Oops

Squeeze  
もみ  
momi  
もみ  
momi

I'll have you know, intercalation is...

15





But it's so flimsy.  
How is that even possible?

I know through personal experience!!

Intercalation...  
Sandwiching...  
something...  
between  
graphene?



※See Chapter Three



Geez...  
What a simpleton.

"Is that all?"



Um...  
of course.

And make sure to drop by before you head there.

Make sure to at least read the Komatsu Research Lab website before your visit next week.

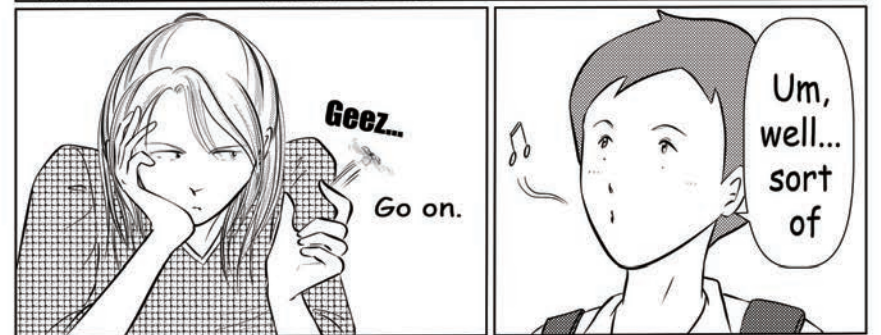
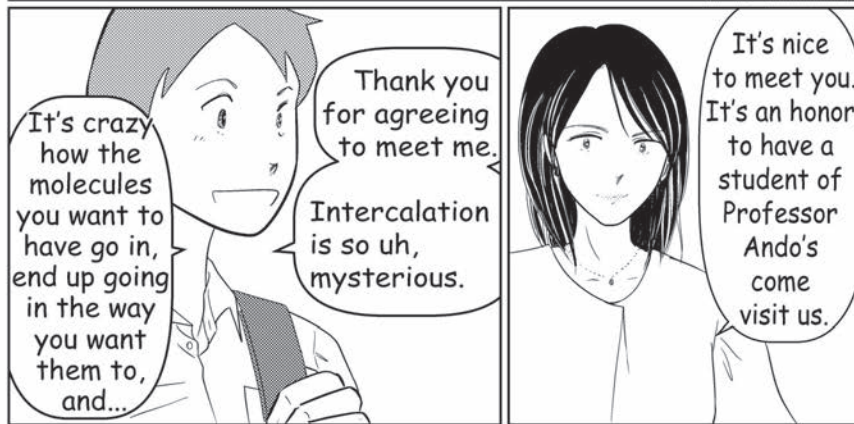


Doki Doki  
Thump Thump

Shut



Alright then. I'll be back!





We use this to melt the glass and seal off the vacuum.

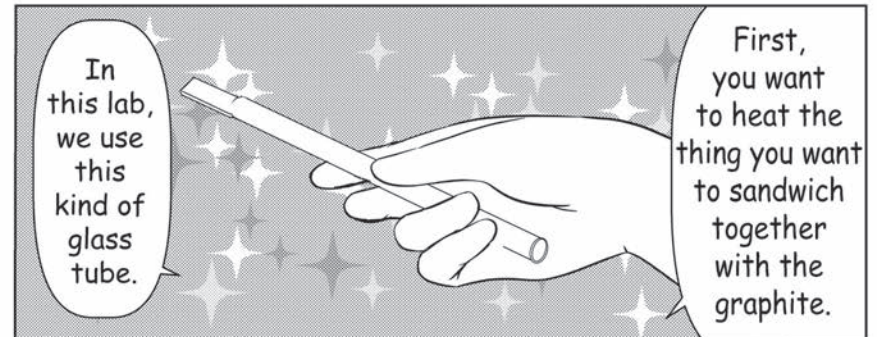


Then, we heat it in this electric furnace at about 300 degrees Celsius to cause intercalation.



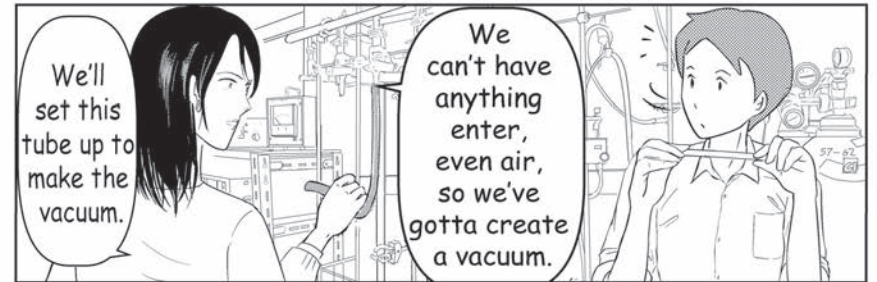
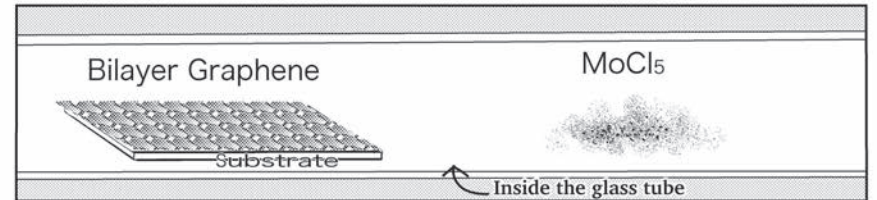
Oh! I used this same thing when I tried the CVD thing at Chikushi Research Lab at Kasuga University.

Quicker ones take a few hours. Longer ones take about a week.



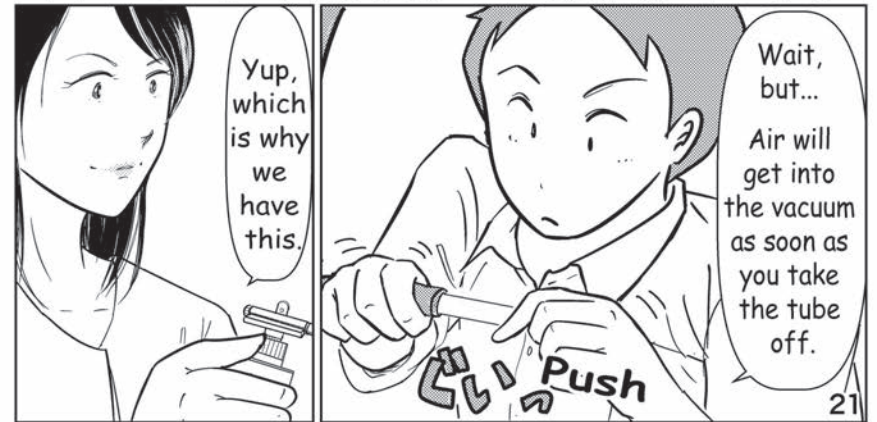
In this lab, we use this kind of glass tube.

First, you want to heat the thing you want to sandwich together with the graphite.



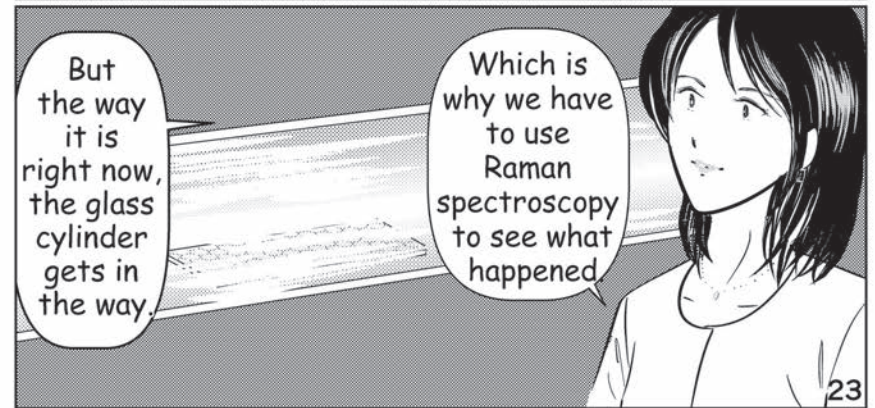
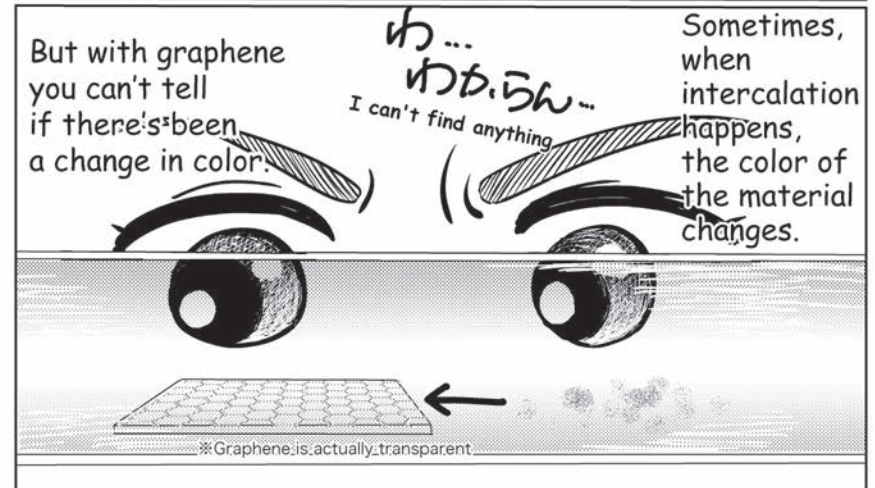
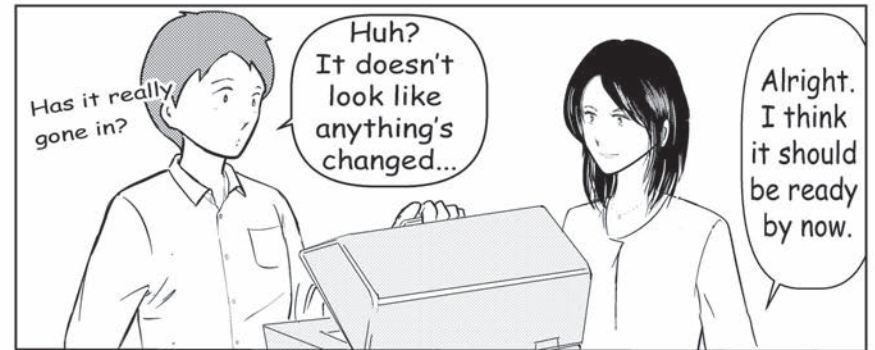
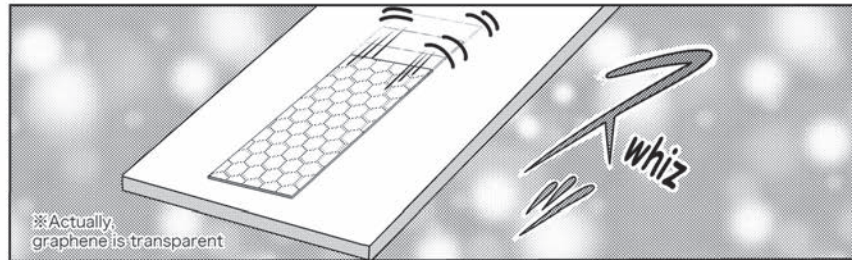
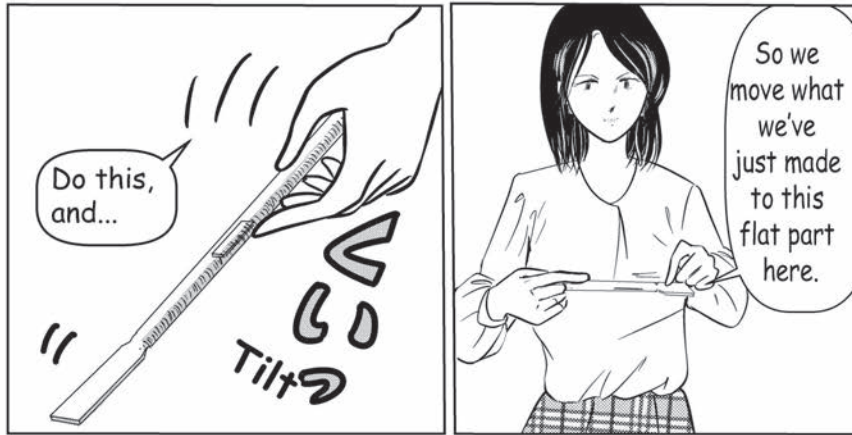
We'll set this tube up to make the vacuum.

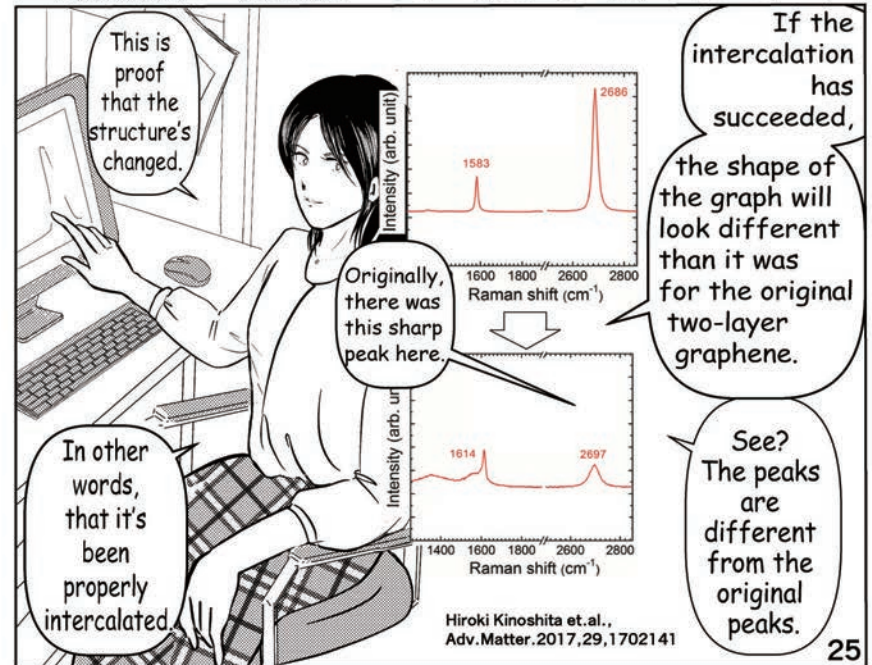
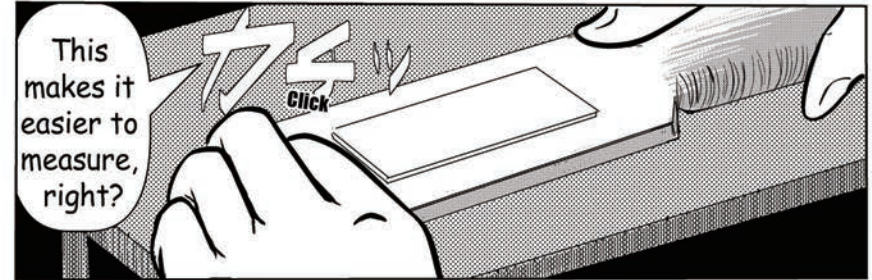
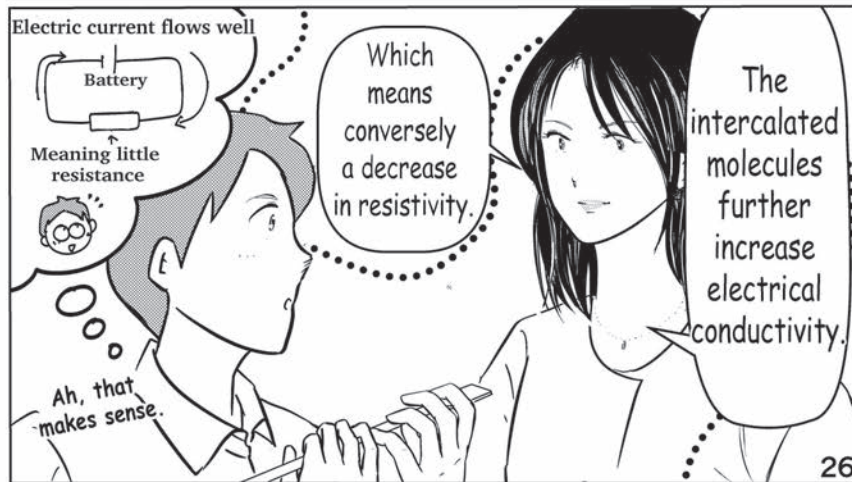
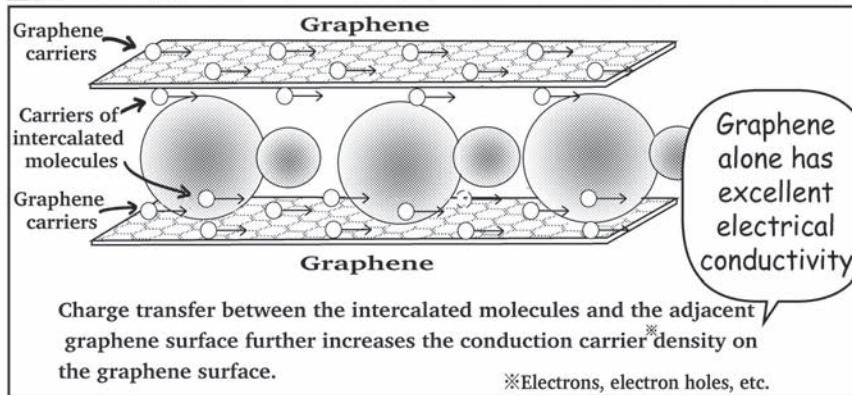
We can't have anything enter, even air, so we've gotta create a vacuum.

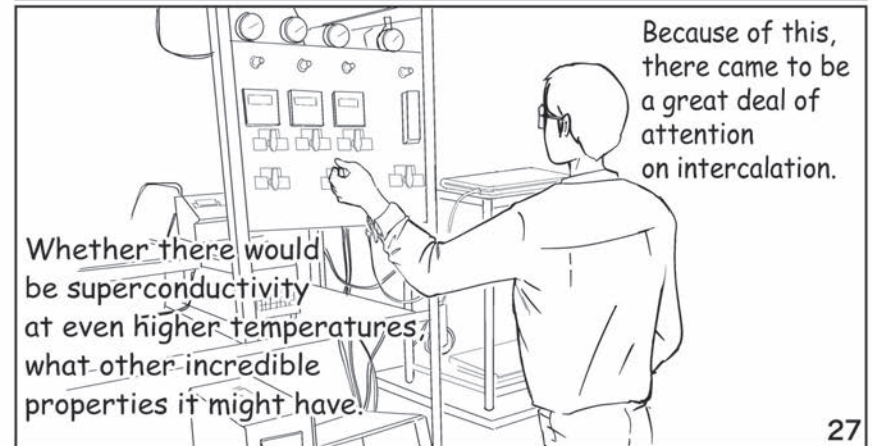
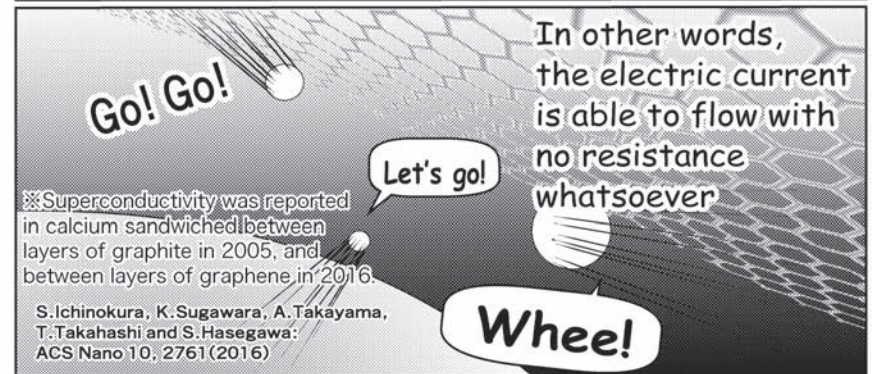
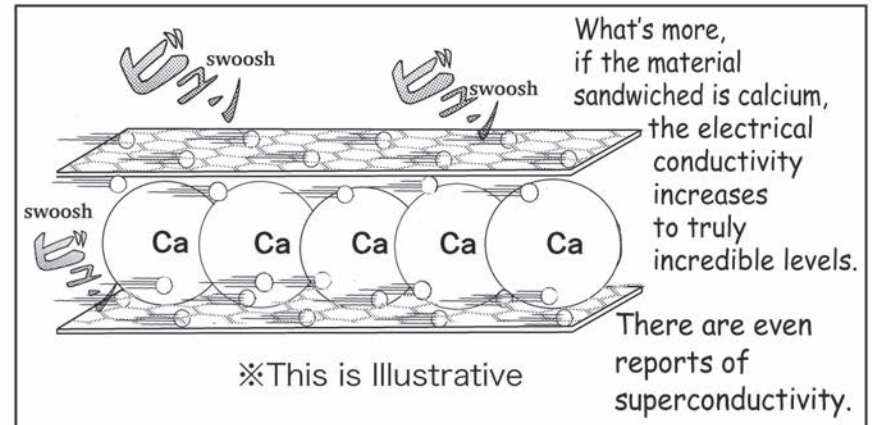
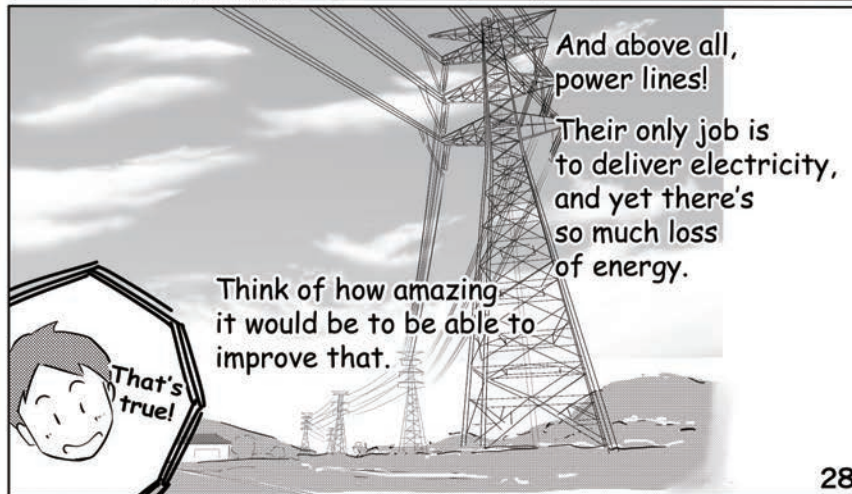
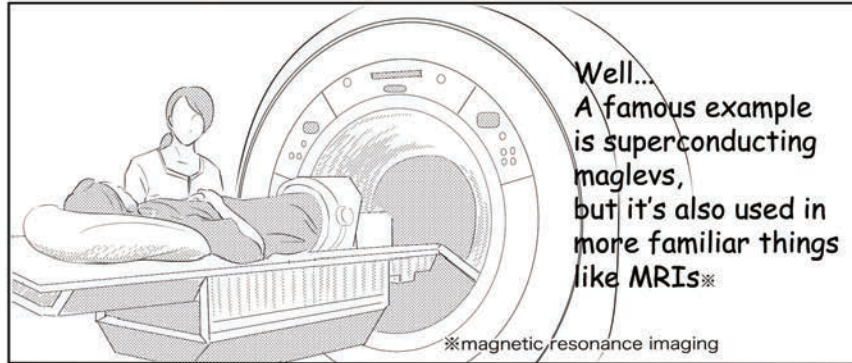


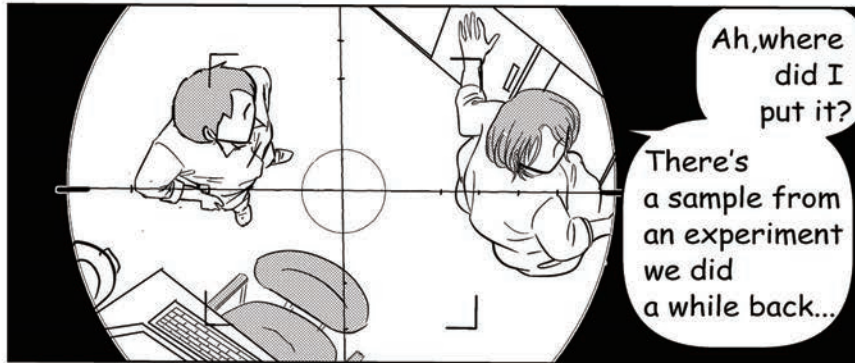
Yup, which is why we have this.

Wait, but... Air will get into the vacuum as soon as you take the tube off.









Ah, where did I put it?  
There's a sample from an experiment we did a while back...

10 years ago, we sandwiched cesium in some graphite. The blue color from back then still hasn't changed.

Visible light

graphite

Sandwiched

graphite

It turns out, color is a reflection of a material's structure. So what will happen sometimes is that the color of the material will change when it is intercalated.

The blue color comes from cesium, though it does actually also contain ethylene.



What? Professor, you still have a material from all the way back then in storage?

That means its properties haven't changed in 10 years.

I wanna see!

An intercalated material from 10 years ago? Graphite intercalation compounds are supposed to be unstable under atmospheric conditions.

Intercalation materials are not very resilient under atmospheric conditions.

Exactly

I guess the big concern then is durability

Depending on what it is, it can burn up immediately.

We've confirmed that the material we made in the experiment today, molybdenum chloride in graphene...

Figure 4. a) Time dependence of sheet resistance of BLG. Pristine BLG was annealed under the same temperature profile in vacuum used to intercalate MoCl<sub>5</sub>, followed by exposing air to measure the sheet resistance. b) Optical transmission spectra of pristine (black) and intercalated (red) molybdenum-rich BLG. c) Comparison of doped BLG samples. Orange: ref. [10], pink: ref. [12], green: ref. [29], black: ref. [30], blue: ref. [31]. d) Fold of each BLG sample shown in (c).

rich BLG sheet did not show such sheet resistance decrease in the first few days. We speculate that the high p-type doping realized by the effective intercalation, which lowers the Fermi level, prevents further charge transfer from gaseous molecules. This also reflects the high degree of intercalation in the twist-rich BLG. The sheet resistance gradually increased to 105 Ω □<sup>-1</sup> after one month, and it is still less than one-fourth of the pristine sample value and it is still less than one-fourth of the intercalated sample value (440 Ω □<sup>-1</sup>). Even after three months, the intercalated sample showed a sufficiently low sheet resistance, 110 Ω □<sup>-1</sup>. One of the previous works reported that in the case of the top surface the sheet resistance increased by 40% only after three months. It is worth noting that the sheet resistance of the molybdenum-rich BLG sample reported here is lower than that of the previous work.

Hiroki Kinoshita et al., Adv. Mater. 2017, 29, 1702141

Oh, here, I have something to show you.

... lasts for at least three months, but...

