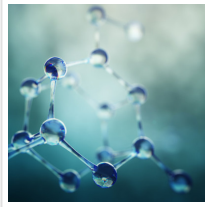


## Changing Graphene Properties One Bond at a Time



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Professor Federico Rosei collaborated with an international team to modify the properties of graphene for its use in electronics.

An international research team involving Professor Federico Rosei of the Institut national de la recherche scientifique ([INRS](#)) has demonstrated a novel process to modify the structure and properties of graphene, a one atom thick carbon.

This chemical reaction, known as photocycloaddition, modifies the bonds between atoms using ultraviolet (UV) light. The results of the study were recently published in the prestigious journal [Nature Chemistry](#).

Graphene has outstanding physical, optical and mechanical properties. For instance, it is commonly used in the manufacture of transparent touch screens, in aerospace, and in biomedicine. This material, however, has limited use in electronics.



Visualization of the reaction using a scanning tunneling microscope.

“No other material has properties similar to graphene, yet unlike semiconductors used in electronics, it lacks a band gap. In electronics, this gap is a space in which there are no energy levels that can be occupied by electrons. Yet it is essential for interacting with light,” explains Professor Federico Rosei of INRS’s Énergie Matériaux Télécommunications Research Centre.

“The multidisciplinary group of researchers from [Canada](#), [China](#), [Denmark](#), [France](#) and the [United Kingdom](#) succeeded in modifying graphene so as to create a band gap. Current research is rather fundamental but could have repercussions over the next few years in optoelectronics, such as in the fabrication of photodetectors or in the field of solar energy.

These include the manufacture of high-performance photovoltaic cells for converting solar energy into electricity, or the field of nanoelectronics, for the extreme miniaturisation of devices,” emphasizes Professor Rosei.

This breakthrough is complementary to the results published in Nature Materials, in May 2020, by an Italian-Canadian team of researchers under the supervision of Professor Rosei.

Read the [original article](#) on Institut national de la recherche scientifique (INRS).