

# 石墨烯的结构构筑及其应用进展

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**摘要:** **目的** 综述石墨烯的结构及其应用的研究进展, 为石墨烯在包装研究领域的应用提供思路 and 基础。**方法** 通过对近年来国内外相关文献的分析和总结, 介绍石墨烯在超级电容器、致动器、油水分离功能薄膜方面的研究进展, 讨论石墨烯宏观结构的构筑对各种应用性能的影响。**结论** 石墨烯与功能纳米填料及聚合物之间的协同作用或复合海绵在各应用领域有着良好的性能表现。石墨烯将广泛应用于活性包装和智能包装中。  
**关键词:** 石墨烯; 结构构筑; 超级电容器; 致动器; 油水分离  
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## Structural Construction and Application Progress of Graphene

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**ABSTRACT:** The work aims to review the structure of graphene and the research progress of its applications, so as to provide ideas and foundation for the application of graphene in the research field of packaging. Through analysis and summary of the related domestic and overseas literatures in recent years, the research progress of graphene in supercapacitor, actuator and oil-water separation functional film was introduced and the effects of its macrostructure and microstructure constructions on all kinds of application performances were discussed. The synergistic effect between graphene and functional nano fillers and polymer composites, or the composite sponge had good performances in various application fields. Graphene will be widely used in active packaging and smart packaging.

**KEY WORDS:** graphene; structural construction; supercapacitors; actuators; oil-water separation

石墨烯具有单层碳原子紧密排列而成的六边形点阵结构, 这种独特的二维结构赋予石墨烯量子霍尔效应、较高的载流子迁移率、较大的理论比表面积 ( $2600 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$ )。石墨烯具有优异的导电性及物理力学性能, 横向 (面内) 电导率高达  $10^6 \text{ S/m}$ , 极限强度可达  $130 \text{ GPa}$ , 拉伸模量为  $1.01 \text{ TPa}$ 。石墨烯还具有良好的热导性, 热导率为  $5000 \text{ W}/(\text{m}\cdot\text{K})$ 。这些优异的性能使得石墨烯在物理、材料、化学、生物、能源与环境等领域的应用表现出巨大的潜力。

石墨烯可通过物理化学方法构筑二维或三维的结构, 通过调控二维片层的尺寸、片层之间的组装界面、三维多孔结构的孔径等, 以及通过多种材料复合构筑三维组装体。研究表明, 多种形态的微结构决定

了材料宏观物理化学性能, 同时也影响了基于石墨烯的器件性能。文中总结近年来石墨烯应用的热点领域, 如超级电容器、电致动器和油水分离功能薄膜, 以及宏微观结构的构筑对器件性能的影响。

## 1 石墨烯在超级电容器中的应用

超级电容器是一种电化学能源存储装置, 具有能量密度高、循环使用寿命长、携带方便等优点。超级电容器可分为双电层电容器和赝电容器, 双电层电容器的电荷存储依靠电极与电解液界面之间的电荷移动来实现, 赝电容器则通过电解液和电极材料表面发生可逆的吸附-脱附过程、氧化还原反应或掺杂-去掺

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杂过程来实现<sup>[1]</sup>。石墨烯具有电导率高、热导率高、比表面积大等特点,被视为理想的电极材料<sup>[2]</sup>,因此自 Ruoff 等首次将石墨烯作为超级电容器的电极材料以来,该应用已经成为石墨烯应用研究的热点。由于石墨烯片之间存在强烈的范德华力以及  $\pi$  作用,在制备过程中石墨烯片极易堆叠复合,目前该应用的研究重点主要是通过对石墨烯进行二次构建、优化改善结构来获得更多的储能空间以及优异的力学、电学性能<sup>[3]</sup>。

El-Kady 使用光雕 DVD 光驱激光辐射氧化石墨烯薄膜将其直接还原为高性能石墨烯<sup>[4]</sup>,在还原过程中,氧化石墨烯片层形成网络结构,具有优异的力学性能和电化学性能。石墨烯片层间引入小分子、高分子、碳纳米材料,可调控石墨烯的微结构避免堆叠<sup>[5-10]</sup>。部分研究将碳纳米材料制备成介孔碳,利于电解液离子的扩散<sup>[11-14]</sup>。将石墨烯制备成多孔结构,如石墨烯分子筛<sup>[15]</sup>、褶皱石墨烯<sup>[16]</sup>、石墨烯泡沫<sup>[17]</sup>,具有三维的贯通微结构,不仅能够有效提高比表面积,而且为离子传输提供通道,有助于电解液充分渗透,加快电子传输速度<sup>[18-20]</sup>。石墨烯泡沫是由二维柔性石墨烯片层发生组装构建形成开放式的三维多孔微结构,这种结构的孔径介于几百纳米至几十微米之间,赋予石墨烯材料较高机械强度和压缩强度,有效防止石墨烯片层之间的堆积,同时也为电解质、电极和吸附界面之间提供了更多的接触面积,便于离子扩散。利用氮原子与碳原子近似的原子半径,对石墨烯进行化学掺杂,也是一种有效调控石墨烯性质的途径,能够提高电导率、自由载流子密度,增加石墨烯层间孔洞<sup>[21]</sup>。

石墨烯超级电容器电极材料的主要储能机理为双电层储能,因此其比电容较低。在二维石墨烯片层中引入有赝电容效应的金属氧化物(二氧化锰<sup>[22]</sup>、三氧化钨<sup>[23]</sup>、氧化铁<sup>[24]</sup>)、导电聚合物、金属氧化物与石墨烯复合,不仅可以有效阻止石墨烯片层之间的堆叠复合,还可以进一步提高石墨烯电容效果。将石墨烯作为有赝电容效应的金属氧化物或导电聚合物<sup>[6]</sup>的负载,也是调控石墨烯用于电容器性能的途径。近期研究表明,钴酸镍、介孔  $\text{NiCo}_2\text{S}_4$ <sup>[25-27]</sup>等混合金属氧化物或硫化物<sup>[28]</sup>,利用不同氧化物纳米粒子改性调控微结构,或与导电聚合物表面改性组装后利用多元复合物的协同效应<sup>[29-31]</sup>,以及利用量子点组装<sup>[32]</sup>、集成化学掺杂<sup>[21]</sup>等方式,进行集成组装后制备出载有复合物的三维石墨烯结构<sup>[33-35]</sup>,性能均获得了一定的改善。

## 2 石墨烯在致动器中的应用

致动器作为 MEMS(微机电系统)中重要的组成部分,无论宏观或者微观、普通尺度或者微纳尺度,都是进行能量变换与信息变换的元器件。生物应用是

致动器近年来的研究热点,如微泵、微生物芯片、给药系统和人工肌肉等。驱动器的驱动原理:驱动材料受到诸如电、光、温度、湿度、pH 变化等外界激励而产生形变,将电能、光能、化学能等外部能量转化为机械能。石墨烯多方面的优异性能及其多种组装结构,使其在致动器方面的应用得到学术界越来越多的关注。通过制备各种宏观、微观的结构及利用石墨烯不同的物理化学性质,可以获得电致动、电化学致动、光致动、湿度致动等方式的器件。

韩国学者 Min 制备了石墨烯和 PDMS(聚二甲基硅氧烷)的三明治结构,利用石墨烯的优异导电性能和 PDMS 的介弹性能,在外加电场的作用下实现了致动效果<sup>[36]</sup>。南开大学陈永胜课题组将磁性颗粒  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$  导入自由站立的石墨烯层,调控其三维结构制备了石墨烯纸<sup>[37]</sup>,随后将其应用于电化学致动器。石墨烯/ $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$  复合纸在 NaCl 溶液中加载 1 V 交流电压,可循环发生伸缩,最大应变为 1%。由于对石墨烯结构的调控,相对于纯石墨烯纸应变提高了 56%<sup>[38]</sup>。北京理工大学屈良体课题组制备了聚吡咯和石墨烯薄膜双层结构电化学致动器,采用等离子处理石墨烯两侧,获得不对称的表面特性引发了电化学响应,在电解液中能够弯曲摆动<sup>[39]</sup>。在该研究基础上又提出了构建石墨烯三维的贯通微孔结构和聚吡咯复合,有效提高了比表面积,利于电解液充分渗透,进一步提高了致动性能<sup>[40]</sup>。电/电化学致动器由于需要施加外界电场或电解液环境,响应时间稍长,使应用受到一定限制。

光驱动器相对于电驱动器具有许多优势,可利用外界光源的无线远程控制,也可以通过控制光源改变驱动位置,实现在恶劣环境中的致动操作。光驱动器主要有光致热效应和光化学反应两类<sup>[41]</sup>。光致热效应驱动器主要依靠器件不对称材料结构层热膨胀系数的差异引起光机械响应,光化学驱动器利用材料的吸光性能致使分子结构发生转变引发光机械响应。西安交通大学刘红忠课题组分别制备了石墨烯与 PDMS、石墨烯/PDMS 复合材料与 PDMS 的双层结构,在 808 nm 近红外光作用下实现了收缩伸长的可逆驱动效应<sup>[42-43]</sup>。

由于光致热过程中器件工作温度较高,同时产生热量损耗而导致热机械转换效率降低。体积相变化是凝胶材料的一个普遍现象,光化学驱动器采用这类材料在临界温度的可逆体积相转变,利用石墨烯捕获光能来改变聚合物基体的温度,当温度高于临界温度时聚合物体积收缩,低于临界温度时聚合物体积膨胀<sup>[44]</sup>。四川大学的褚良银课题组长期致力于 PNIPAM(聚(N-异丙基丙烯酰胺))温敏材料的应用研究,将石墨烯加入 PNIPAM 材料中在近红外光作用下可控制开关,通过在 PNIPAM 中引入丙烯酰胺增大了凝胶基体的伸长率<sup>[45]</sup>。Qiu 等将石墨烯气凝胶介入 PNIPAM 材料中形成双网络结构,提高了 PNIPAM 基体的力学

性能<sup>[46]</sup>。

氧化石墨烯具有很好的亲水性能,能够实现湿度致动<sup>[47]</sup>。吉林大学孙俊奇课题组提出了 PDA(聚多巴胺)修饰石墨烯/NOA-63(一种光固化胶,NOA 为 茚氧乙酸)双层结构致动器,由于非对称结构的亲水性质不同使得该薄膜在远红外光驱动下实现驱动<sup>[48]</sup>。天津大学高建平课题组采用原位聚合的方法制备了石墨烯/聚丙烯酰胺复合水凝胶,可用于 pH 致动器<sup>[49]</sup>。聚合物弹性体材料的一些物理性质与天然肌肉很相似,在医学与仿生学领域具有特别的潜在应用价值。美国加州大学的 Wang 等将石墨烯原位聚合到弹性蛋白多肽基体中,利用石墨烯光热效应,通过不对称结构实现了基于石墨烯复合材料的光驱动器<sup>[50]</sup>。

### 3 石墨烯在油水分离中的应用

石墨烯较大的比表面积赋予了石墨烯高效的油水分离性能,该应用是近期石墨烯研究的热点。通过化学、物理方法调控石墨烯微结构,或将石墨烯构筑成纤维、薄膜、三维组装体。由于三维的多孔结构具有较大的孔隙率,可提供较多的储油空间,因此相对于纤维和薄膜结构更具优势。

Wu 等利用葡萄糖水热还原氧化石墨烯制备出三维多孔石墨烯海绵,能够有效吸附有机溶剂和油,该结构可通过蒸发或燃烧再生,经过 10 个周期的测试,蒸发再生吸附能力保持在 77%左右,燃烧再生吸附能力保持在 87%<sup>[51]</sup>。聚氨酯海绵等商业海绵不仅具有三维多孔结构,还具有高弹性,将石墨烯和商业海绵复合获得海绵支撑的三维石墨烯网络组装体,质轻,且可以吸附高达自身质量 165 倍的油品或有机溶剂。聚氨酯的复合提高了力学性能,因此可通过机械挤压再生进行利用<sup>[52]</sup>。Periasamy 等将聚乙烯亚胺与聚氨酯海绵及石墨烯复合,调控石墨烯海绵网络的孔径,进而将苯基三甲氧基硅烷涂覆于三元复合海绵体上,提高了吸附率,最大吸附量达到了 880%<sup>[53]</sup>。Zhu 等将纳米  $\text{CaCO}_3$  与聚氨酯海绵及石墨烯复合调控石墨烯网络孔径,提高了吸附性能<sup>[54]</sup>。Song 等采用微波合成的方法将石墨烯以褶皱结构包裹在三聚氰胺海绵骨架上,吸附量是自身质量的 112 倍,重复使用 20 次,吸附能力也没有削弱,同时具有抗腐蚀性能<sup>[55]</sup>。褶皱结构在一定程度上提高了力学性能,从而提高重复使用率。油水分离功能薄膜应用于重度污染处理时,由于原油的粘度较大,导致石墨烯及其复合海绵处理油污时十分低效而缓慢。中国科学技术大学俞书宏课题组最近综合利用石墨烯的多种性能,提出了智能驱动分离膜的思路。在海绵基底包覆一层石墨烯涂层,利用石墨烯导电性,在石墨烯海绵上施加电压,电流通过海绵产生的焦耳热使得附近的原油粘度下降,提高了石油在石墨烯海绵内部的扩散系数,从而

提高石墨烯海绵对高粘度石油的吸附速度<sup>[56]</sup>。

### 4 结语

石墨烯近年来成为生物医学、化学、材料、物理等领域的研究热点。众领域的研究人员提出了各种从二维结构构筑到三维多孔结构的制备方法,将石墨烯应用于光电器件、燃料电池、超级电容器、致动器、传感器、发电机、生物检测、组织工程等的功能薄膜。石墨烯与功能纳米填料及聚合物之间的协同作用或复合海绵在各应用领域有着良好的性能表现。包装学科是一个多学科交叉的领域,石墨烯也将为包装研究领域带来众多研究契合点,目前石墨烯在电磁屏蔽、阻隔包装、印刷包装印后 VOC(挥发性有机化合物)处理等方面有着广泛应用。随着石墨烯制备技术向着工业化应用的迈进,纳米技术从纳米材料的制备发展到器件的制备,最后到各器件的集成,石墨烯必将广泛应用于活性包装和智能包装中。

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