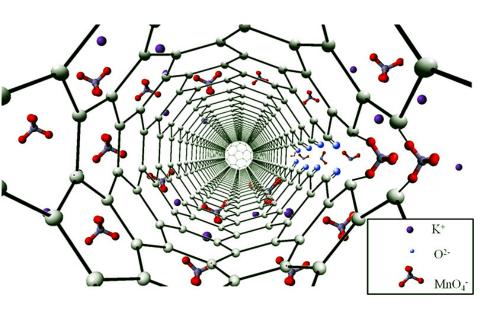


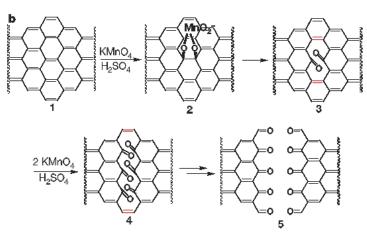


# Objectives

- To unzip carbon nanotubes to graphene nanoribbons
- To investigate the effect of defect, surface area and functional groups on lithium ion battery performance

## Methodology





Using STXM to study the valence state distribution of Mn to understand the mechanism?



# Motivations? In the case of lithium storage

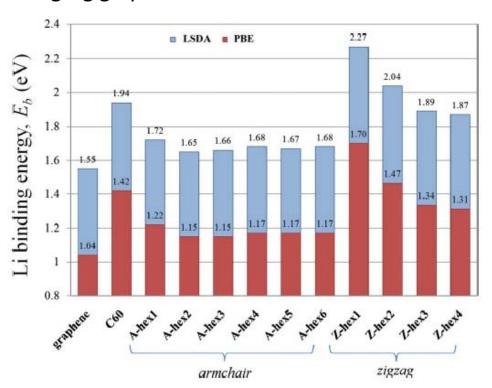
JOURNAL OF APPLIED PHYSICS 106, 113715 (2009)

Graphene nanosheets
Armchair graphene nanoribbons
Zigzag graphene nanoribbons

#### Lithium adsorption on zigzag graphene nanoribbons

Chananate Uthaisar, Veronica Barone, and Juan E. Peralta

Department of Physics, Central Michigan University, Mount Pleasant, MI 48859, USA



Two functions were utilized to calculate the binding energy of Li<sup>+</sup> with graphene/nanoribbons, the strength is Zigzag graphene>Armchair graphene>Graphene

Beyond theoretical calculations:

Higher surface area for Li<sup>+</sup> storage than MWCNTs;

Better 3D network than graphene; More frequently occurred defect sites to accommodate Li<sup>+</sup>



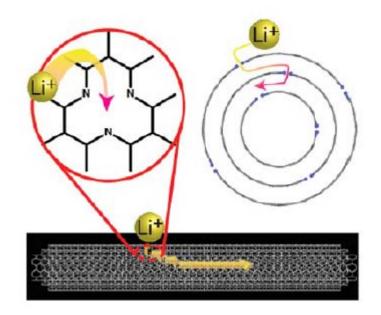
# Carbon based materials as anode for lithium ion batteries

- ➤ Amorphous carbon
- **≻**Graphite
- **≻**Carbon nanotubes
- **≻**Graphene
- ➤ Composites of the above



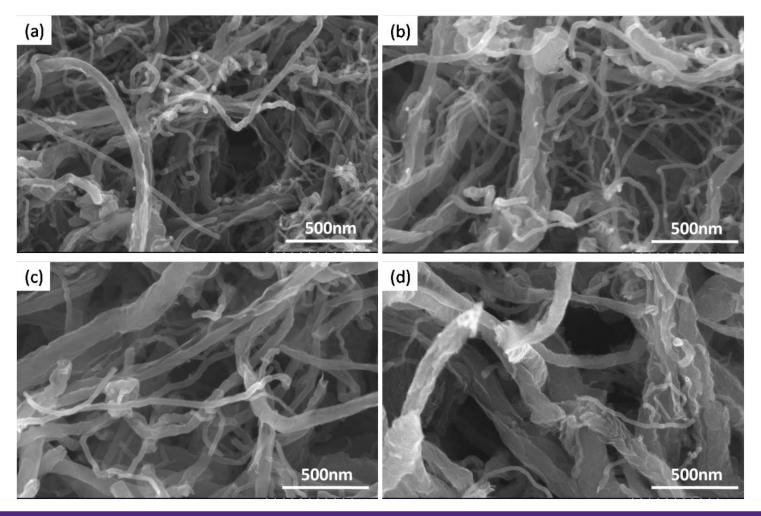
#### Factors that affect carbon materials performance

- ➤ Surface area
- ➤ Defect amount
- ➤ Surface functional groups



## Results and discussion Morphology evolvement

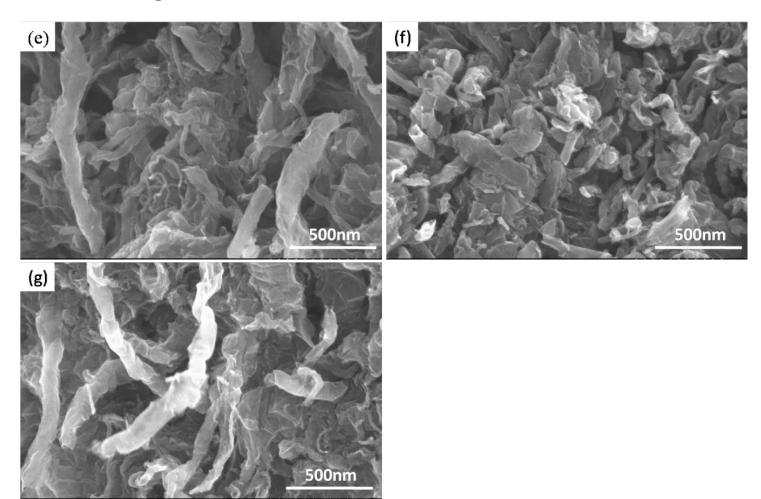
a: 5min; b: 30min; c: 1h; d: 2.5h;





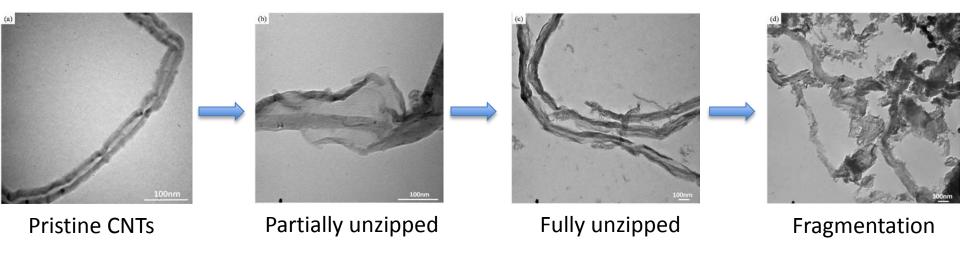
### Results and discussion Morphology evolvement

e: 5h; f: 10h; g: 20h;

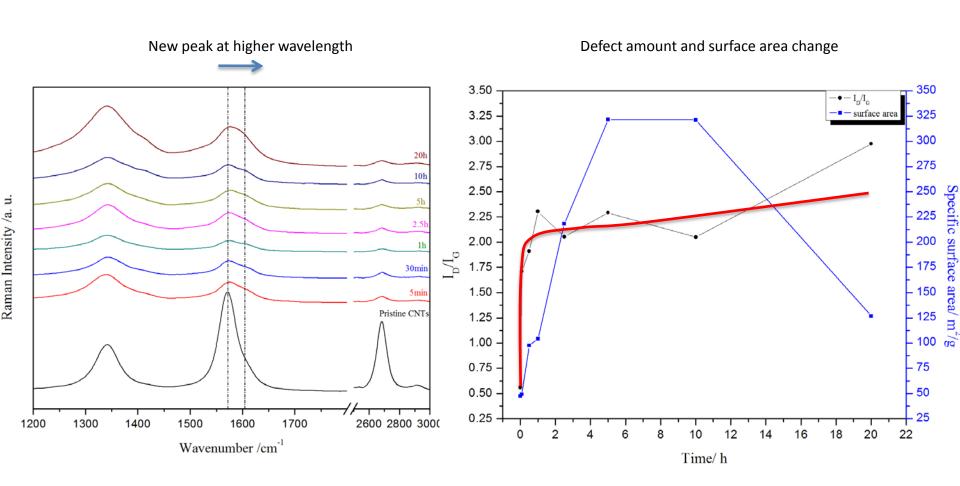




#### Results and discussion Morphology evolvement



#### Results and discussion Raman spectra and BET surface area





### Effect of functional groups

# After 5h acid treatment With and without annealing

