

评述

可溶液加工还原氧化石墨烯：制备、功能化、自组装及在智能信息器件中的应用

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摘 要 石墨烯作为一种苯结构无限延伸的纳米与介观分子,表现出多层次迥异的物理与化学特性。本文从机械剥离法制备的石墨烯的奇特物理性质追溯氧化石墨烯(GO)相关化学反应的开展,再到其共价/非共价功能化及应用,用分级化学的视角梳理了该领域的化学进展。重点论述了化学方法制备的氧化石墨烯及还原氧化石墨烯(rGO)在溶液分散态下的功能化方法和自组装结构。针对环境友好的可溶液加工 GO/rGO 工艺面临的问题,总结了纳米片分散性、片间相互作用及其薄膜工艺的相关进展,为研究其墨水配方,成膜工艺和薄膜微结构的控制提供了指引。最后在总结 rGO 薄膜材料相关研究进展的基础上,介绍了其在智能信息器件中的应用,并对存在的挑战性问题 and 未来研究方向提出自己的观点。

关键词: 可溶液加工 石墨烯 功能化 自组装 智能信息器件

作为首个具有单原子层厚度的二维结构纳米材料,石墨烯(graphene)引发了科学界极大的研究热潮^[1]。石墨烯的 π 共轭体系使其具有出色的机械、热学以及电学性质,已经成为科学界理论和实验方面重要的研究内容之一^[2-6]。这主要体现在其超高的比表面积(单层石墨烯理论值 $2630\text{m}^2\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)^[7],突出的电子传输能力(载流子迁移率能超过 $200,000\text{cm}^2\text{V}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$)

[8,9], 惊人的柔韧性和机械强度^[10]以及优秀的导热能力^[11]。这些独特的物理化学性质预示了它在智能信息器件领域的应用潜力^[12-14]。石墨烯的基本结构见图 1

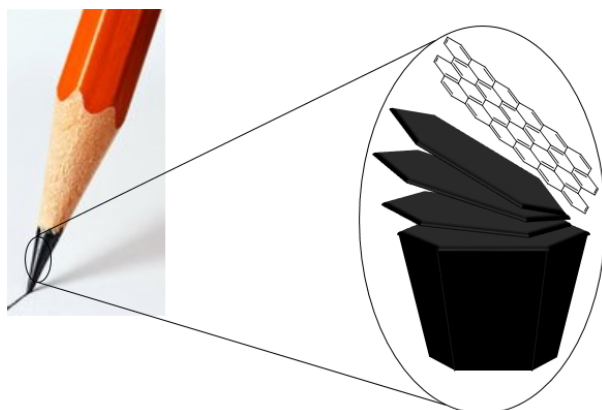


图 1 (网络版彩色)从常见的铅笔芯石墨中剥离出一层石墨烯

Figure 1. (Color online) A layer of graphene peeled away from the graphite found in a common pencil

石墨烯的制备方法主要有物理剥离法（机械剥离法）、外延生长法、化学气相沉积法和化学氧化还原法（主要为氧化石墨-还原法）等。其中化学氧化还原法成本最低，极具工业化前景。利用强酸和强氧化剂对天然石墨进行氧化反应，得到的氧化石墨（graphite oxide）仍然为层状的三维结构。由于其片层上引入含氧官能团增大了层间距，削弱了石墨层之间的相互作用后通过超声等分散方法即可获得单层或少层的氧化石墨烯（graphene oxide, GO）。再通过物理或化学方法还原 GO，得到类石墨烯结构的还原氧化石墨烯（reduced graphene oxide, rGO）^[15]。GO/rGO 的机械强度和电子迁移率等性质比石墨烯低，但却具有导电性可调、化学活性可控、器件可溶液加工等独特优点，在智能信息器件中得到越来越广泛的应用。

1 GO/rGO 的制备与性质

1.1 GO 的制备

GO 是石墨烯涉及的一个独特分支，它可以看作是还原法制备石墨烯的前驱体。GO 的合成方法和化学结构的历史变迁详见 Dreyer 等人的综述^[5, 16, 17]。目前最成熟的是 Hummers 法，主要利用高锰酸钾、浓硫酸等强氧化剂与石墨发生氧化还原反应，在其片层间带上 -COOH、-OH、C=O、-O- 等含氧官能团，增大石墨片层间距离，降低层间结合力，在溶剂中超声分散后得到 GO。2015 年，Gao 课题组^[18]提出一种新的改进方法，用高铁酸钾代替高锰酸钾来制备 GO，可以避免易制爆药品的使用和锰离子污染。最近，Pei 等人^[19]采用更加绿色环保的电化学方法，同样制备出了具有实用价值的 GO。

1.2 GO 的表征

GO 与石墨烯都是二维碳纳米材料，但结构明显不相同。组成石墨烯的只有 sp^2 杂化碳原子，而 GO 的碳结构却有很大程度的 sp^3 杂化，源于其接有一系列含氧官能团^[16, 17]。而常

见的 GO 结构与成分表征手段主要有傅里叶变换红外光谱仪(FT-IR)、X 射线光电子能谱(XPS)、Raman 光谱、X 射线衍射 (XRD) 等。

图 2(a)列出了 GO 的 FT-IR 谱图上主要峰位置所对应的官能团。这些含氧基团的存在说明石墨已经被氧化，且极性基团特别是表面羟基的存在使 GO 很容易与水分子形成氢键,进而解释了氧化石墨及 GO 具有良好亲水性的原因。在 1623cm^{-1} 处为吸附在 GO 层间的水的变形振动，说明 GO 中仍残留少量的水分子，这也说明 GO 不容易完全干燥。XPS 能够检测材料表面的元素组分以及含量，可以定量表征 GO 上的含氧官能团含量。图 2 (b) 为 GO 的 XPS。GO 的 C 1s 峰主要由以下几部分构成：C=C/C-C (284.9eV)，C-O (羟基和环氧基， 286.9eV)，C=O (羰基， 287.8eV)，以及少量的 O-C=O (羧基， 289.5eV)^[20]。图 2 (c) 所示的 Raman 光谱可以表征 GO 的结构和电子性质，D 峰、G 峰是 GO 的典型拉曼光谱峰。通常，GO 的 D 峰出现在 1350 cm^{-1} 附近，对应的是石墨烯片层结构上的缺陷；G 峰位置在 1600 cm^{-1} 附近，来源于石墨 E_{2g} 声子平面振动，反映了 GO 的对称性与有序度^[21]。图 2(d)为 GO 的 XRD 图谱，石墨的 XRD 特征衍射峰在 $2\theta=26^\circ$ 左右，而氧化石墨在 $2\theta=26^\circ$ 处仍存在较强的峰，同时在 $2\theta=14^\circ$ 左右出现了氧化石墨的特征衍射峰,说明其氧化石墨氧化不完全。而经超声处理后的 GO 在 $2\theta=26^\circ$ 处的特征峰强度明显减小甚至消失,且在 $2\theta=14^\circ$ 处的特征峰移向小角方向,此时 2θ 约为 11° ，这是因为 GO 的片层间距相比氧化石墨变大，具有了二维材料的结构特征。

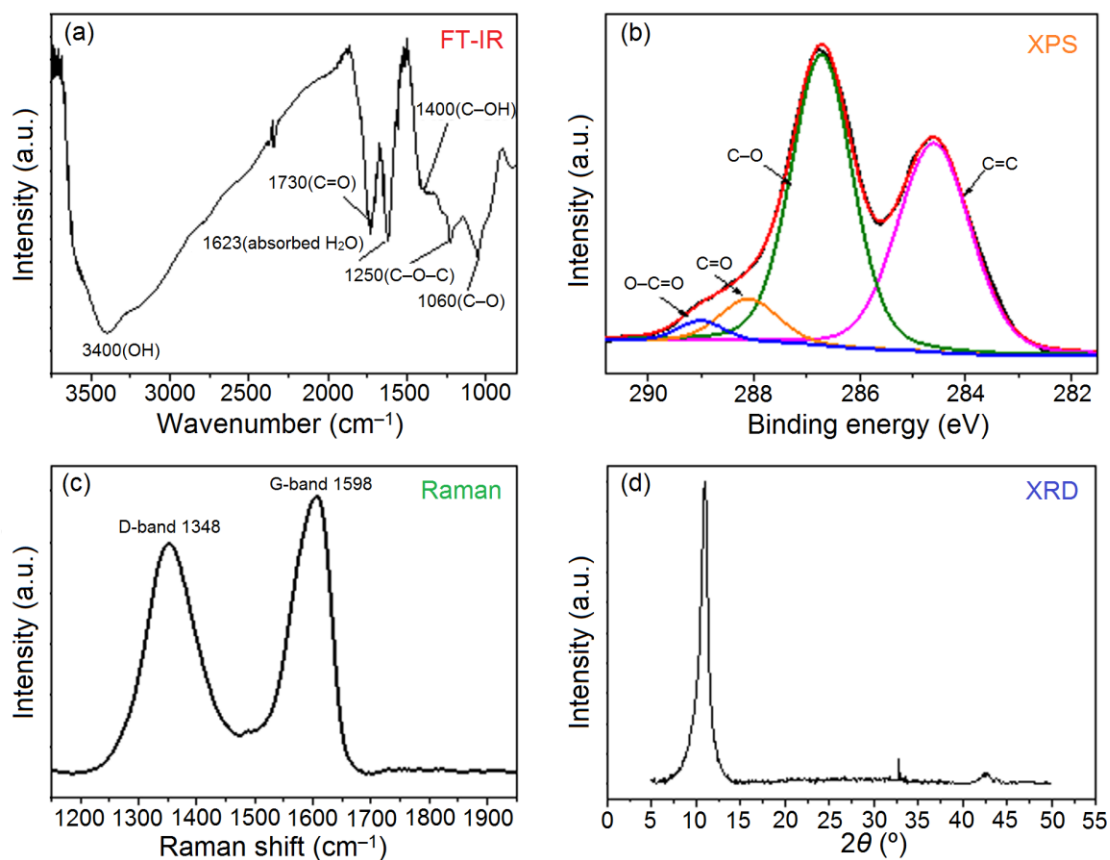


图 2 (网络版彩色)GO 的(a) 红外光谱图; (b) X 射线光电子能谱; (c) Raman 光谱图; d) X 射线衍射图谱

Fig 2 (Color online) Infrared spectrogram (a), XPS spectroscopy (b), Raman spectra (c), and XRD pattern (d) of GO

目前, GO 的精确原子和电子结构仍无定论^[22-24], 被普遍接受的是 Lerf-Klinowski 非化学计量无定形模型。其特征是 GO 碳平面和边缘接有大量羟基 (-OH)、羧基(-COOH)、羰基(C=O)和环氧基(C-O-C)等含氧官能团^[25]。其中羟基和环氧基主要连接在片层中间, 羧基和羰基主要修饰在片层边缘。

1.3 GO 的性质

不同掺杂态的石墨烯具有不同的光电性质^[26], 不同含氧官能团也会给 GO 带来不同的光电性质和化学特性。GO 含氧基团往往随制备方法的差异有所变化, 通常以 MnO_4^- 氧化得到的 GO 含较多羧基, 以 ClO_3^- 氧化得到的 GO 含较多羟基和环氧基团^[27, 28]。总体来说, GO 的电子传导性强烈依赖于它的化学结构, 或者说取决于其 sp^3 碳部分带来的结构无序化程度^[29]。作为一种接近绝缘的材料, GO 的导电性表现在两个方面: 低氧化 GO 表现为电子/空穴的导电性; 而高氧化 GO 则表现出混合导电行为 (电子/空穴导电和质子导电), 受水分影响十分明显。高氧化 GO 在缺水时, 主要是电子/空穴导电; 水分多时则主要由质子导电。尤为重要的是环氧基团对 GO 的导电性的影响: 它会影响带隙、层间距离和水的插层过程, 成为电子和空穴传导的障碍, 但同时它也是质子传导的活性位点^[30]。在 100%湿度环境下, GO 的质子导电性可以高至 $10^{-2} \text{ S cm}^{-1}$, 远超块状的石墨氧化物 ($10^{-4} \text{ S cm}^{-1}$) 和用盐酸质子化的氧化石墨烯 ($10^{-5} \text{ S cm}^{-1}$), 这主要是由于 GO 上的 -O-, -OH 和 -COOH 等官能团能吸引质子, 并通过沿着水膜形成的氢键网络传送开来^[31]。这种微妙的电学特性是 GO 在智能信息器件领域应用的基础。

1.4 rGO 的制备

GO 本身电子传导性很差, 需要通过还原处理才能得到导电良好的 rGO。常见还原方法主要有化学还原法、光还原法、热还原法和电化学还原法等^[15, 32]。最常用的还原方法是化学还原, 用到的还原剂主要有卤代酸、氢化物、氨基还原剂、金属-酸/碱、羟基还原剂、硫化物、生物还原剂等七大类, 详见 Pumera 课题组的相关综述^[33]。GO、rGO 与石墨烯的关系见图 3。

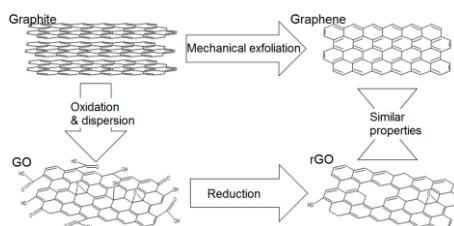


图 3 石墨烯与 GO、rGO 的转换关系

Fig 3 The relationships of graphene, GO and rGO

近年来,利用激光还原制备 rGO 及其衍生物的研究也渐增^[34, 35]。Ajayan 课题组^[36]以含水的 GO 薄膜作为电解质,激光还原得到 rGO 电极,可以很方便地实现微电容器的功能。Lei 课题组^[37]研究了波长对激光还原 GO 的影响,发现波长 488 nm 的激光在小功率时即可生效,其还原过程符合光化学还原规律;而 518 nm 与 637 nm 的激光则要大于一定功率阈值才能还原。Tour 课题组^[38]采用多次激光脉冲诱导的方法,在多种材料表面制得了高导电石墨烯图案,并指出高熔点聚合物(如交联热固性塑料)往往能更好地转换成石墨烯,而低熔点聚合物(如乙烯基聚合物)往往会被解聚和烧蚀。Zergioti 课题组^[39]使用波长 532 nm 的皮秒激光脉冲连续照射石英片上的 GO 薄膜,在几秒钟内一步实现了 rGO 的制备和向 Si/SiO₂ 基底的转移。

1.5 rGO 的性质

1.5.1 rGO 的导电性

rGO 材料本征电导率主要由还原程度决定,还原程度高则电导率越高,薄膜方阻降低。不同还原方法获得的 rGO 导电性差异很大。Li 等人^[40]用肼还原剂最先制备出电导率达 7200 S m⁻¹ 的水溶性 rGO; Hyoyoung 课题组^[41]用 HI/AcOH 在 40℃ 下还原 40 h 得到电导率为 30400 S m⁻¹ 的 rGO; Shi 课题组^[42]还用弱氧化的 GO 为原料,以氢碘酸还原得到电导率达 40500 S m⁻¹ 的高导电石墨烯,是目前我们所见报道的最高值。

1.5.2 rGO 的化学选择性

rGO 的还原程度一定程度上影响了它的属性,如导电性、催化活性和半导体能带结构等。早期研究中,GO 的还原程度(或石墨烯氧化程度)主要通过调整反应温度或时间等因素来控制,其精确程度和可重复性远不能令人满意,大大限制了对 rGO 特性的深入研究^[43, 44]。事实上,GO 所带的不同含氧官能团反应活性并不一致,利用这种差异可以选择性地和某一种或几种官能团反应,获得化学选择性还原氧化石墨烯(CrGO)。Pumera 课题组^[45]利用乙硫醇-三氯化铝(EtSH-AlCl₃)还原剂选择性除去 GO 中的羟基; Xu 等人^[43]利用醇溶剂如乙醇、乙二醇、丙三醇等还原剂选择性除去 GO 中的环氧官能团,而其他的官能团仍被保留。Chen 课题组^[46]利用磷酸与磷酸二氢钠的协同脱水作用制备了富含羰基的 rGO,增强了电化学性能。Huang 课题组^[47]利用硝酸银和碳酸钾组成的银盐催化脱羧试剂来制备 CrGO,如图 4(a) 所示,在去除 GO 上羧基的同时选择性地保留了大量含氧官能团。此外,利用位阻胺材料四甲基哌啶醇(TMP)为催化剂,在室温大气环境下通过紫外光照法还原 GO,如图 4(b) 所示,也可以选择性地除去 GO 中 sp² 的 C=O(羧基和羰基),同时保留羟基和环氧基^[48]。

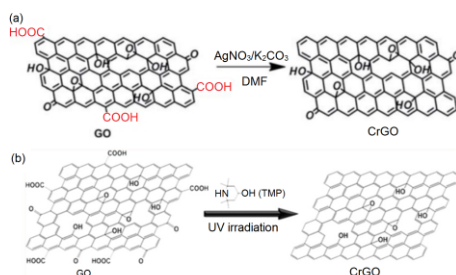


图 4(网络版彩色)基于化学选择性还原获得的 CrGO。(a) $\text{AgNO}_3/\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3$ 体系的选择性脱羧反应^[47]；(b) TMP 辅助光还原选择性脱除羧基和羰基^[48]

Fig 4 (Color online) CrGO was obtained by chemical selective reduction. (a) $\text{AgNO}_3/\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3$ system based chemical selective reduction; (b) TMP-assisted selective photoreduction of carboxyl and carbonyl group

这些选择性去除 GO 官能团的方法利于有效地控制还原程度,可获得具有特定官能团的石墨烯衍生物,扩大了石墨烯类材料的使用范围。开发新型绿色环保的选择性还原方法是未来 rGO 应用的一个重要研究方向。

1.5.3 rGO 的溶剂分散性

可溶液加工是电子信息器件低成本工业化生产的前提条件之一。但本征石墨烯片层之间存在较强的范德华力,极易聚集,难以在水及常见有机溶剂中分散;而 GO 虽然在水中分散良好,但是在其它有机溶剂中分散性较差且导电性不高,严重限制了石墨烯材料在光电信息器件中的应用。因此需要在保留石墨烯材料光电特性的同时,赋予其良好的溶剂分散性^[13, 49, 50]。

通过在 rGO 上引入不同有机官能团可使其在不同溶剂中分散。引入官能团的 rGO 通常只有单一的水相或有机相分散性,但实际应用中往往遇到多种不同类型试剂。因此,制备同时具有水相/有机相分散性的 rGO 材料(即两亲性 rGO)很有实用意义。Huang 课题组^[51]利用 GO 与 5,6-二氨基-2,3-二氰基吡嗪有机小分子功能化形成杂环,然后用肼还原,通过共价键功能化形成的杂环阻止了 GO 在还原后的堆积聚集,使得制备出的两亲性石墨烯材料(AG)可以稳定分散在水、甲醇、*N,N*-二甲基甲酰胺等常用溶剂中,4 个月不发生聚沉。

2 GO/rGO 的功能化

2.1 共价功能化

以有机合成为主要手段的石墨烯共价功能化是拓展其应用的重要策略^[52]。共价功能化主要指其他分子与石墨烯基材料上的含氧官能团反应形成稳定共价键。因此共价功能化主要面向 GO, rGO 则相对罕见。GO 片边缘功能化一般利用羧基,基面功能化一般利用羟基和环氧基。GO 共价键功能化从反应机理角度可以分为亲核取代、亲电取代、缩聚反应、加成反应等;而从反应对象的角度可以分为含氧官能团(羧基、羟基、环氧基和羰基等)功能化和碳骨架功能化,详见有关综述报道^[53-55]。

由于羧基功能化石墨烯片边缘链接了大量疏水基团，其溶剂分散性增强，在光电器件、信息材料、生物传感等领域都有着广泛应用前景^[56]。Huang 课题组^[57]以多聚磷酸（PPA）为羧基活化剂，以邻羟基/氨基苯胺与 GO 的羧基缩聚，制备了共价接枝苯并噁唑（BO-GO）和苯并咪唑（BI-GO）的 GO 衍生物，是一种具有防堆叠效果且循环稳定性优异的高比电容材料，其反应路线如图 5（a）所示；其后又以邻巯基苯胺共价功能化 GO 的羧基，制备了共价接枝苯并噁唑的 GO 衍生物，在高温烧结后获得 N、S 共掺杂的高效锂电池电极材料，其反应路线如图 5（b）所示。^[58]

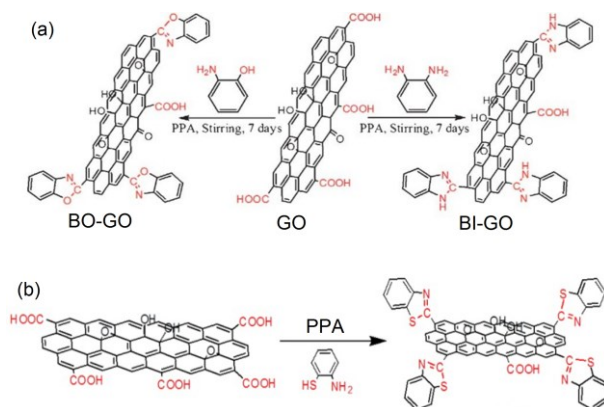


图 5 (网络版彩色)PPA 活化下邻羟基/氨基/苯胺 (a) 和邻巯基苯胺 (b) 与 GO 羧基功能化示意图^[57,58]

Fig 5 (Color online)Schematic diagram of functional reaction of o-hydroxyl/amino (a) and mercaptoaniline (b) with GO under PPA activation^[57,58]

2. 2 GO/rGO 非共价功能化

与共价键相比，非共价键对 GO/rGO 碳平面结构破坏较小，其固有特性能被较好地保留下来，并且溶剂分散性提高，操作步骤也简单。因此，近年来非共价功能化石墨烯^[59, 60]吸引了人们越来越多的关注。

Jung 课题组^[61]发现对非共价功能化 rGO 而言，带负电荷的卟啉衍生物（TPP-SO₃Na）比带正电荷的（TPP-N(CH₃)₃）分散性更强。Zhao 等人^[62]研究了离子液体对 GO 的功能化，发现碱性环境下的静电作用排斥了单层纳米片的团聚，获得稳定的 GO 离子液体分散液（GO-IL），进一步甚至能提高碳纳米管(CNT)的分散性。Li 课题组^[63]研究了聚环氧乙烷(PEO)和聚乙烯醇（PVA）对 rGO 的非共价相互作用，发现 PEO 和 PVA 与 rGO 之间具有特殊的强大亲和性，甚至能够将原本通过 π - π 相互作用吸附在 rGO 上的荧光材料 1-茈丁酸（PB）解吸附，使被 rGO 淬灭的荧光光谱峰重新出现。

3 GO/rGO 自组装

以二维纳米片为构建单元的石墨烯微观可控自组装是应用石墨烯类材料的研究热点^[64]。事实上，不同方法所得 GO/rGO 片层结构的自组装过程也不同。直接采用高温退火往往会引

起 GO 的快速失水和皱缩，自组装成不规则的石墨烯纳米球^[65, 66]；采用湿法纺丝结合凝固浴处理的 GO/rGO 往往自组装成一维有序纳米纤维结构^[67-69]；采用蒸发溶剂诱导界面自组装法获得的片层结构一般呈现层层堆叠的二维薄膜结构^[70-72]；将 GO/rGO 与具有氢键或离子键的连接材料混合共组装则容易获得三维石墨烯凝胶结构^[73-75]。

3.1 GO/rGO 一维自组装与纤维

可编织一维纤维结构是实现可穿戴电子应用设备最可行的方案之一。2011 年，Gao 课题组^[76,77]发现 GO 溶液的液晶特性，并用湿纺法处理高浓度 GO 液晶溶液，得到内部高度一致的纤维结构，还原后即得宏观石墨烯纤维。与需要专门设备的湿法纺丝不同，Huang 课题组^[78]早期曾以两亲性聚合物表面活性剂为软模板，使用水-四氢呋喃反向复沉积体系，控制 GO 纳米片完成卷曲过程并进一步螺旋缠绕为超长纳米纤维。其后又以此为基础开发了 GO 手性纳米纤维制备的新方法。通过逐滴加入 GO 溶液到快速搅拌的 P123 溶液中，保持搅拌一段时间，可得到手性纳米纤维。该方法简便易行，产率较高，并可以推广到 MoS_2 ^[79]、多壁碳管等其他低维材料的手性纤维自组装中，具有很大应用潜力。

3.2 GO/rGO 二维自组装与薄膜

石墨烯完美的二维片层结构为宏观石墨烯基薄膜的有效制备和组装提供了良好的基本单元。GO 具有优良分散性，是溶液法制备二维自组装 rGO 薄膜的首选前驱体。

直接用 rGO 分散液制膜或者用 GO 分散液制膜后还原，都可以得到高导电的 rGO 薄膜，这方面已有很多报道^[40,70, 80]。然而高质量薄膜电极不仅需要材料本身导电，还要保证薄膜结构的稳定均匀。如图 6 所示，Huang 课题组^[81]针对二维自组装 rGO 薄膜分子中存在残余含氧官能团的问题，提出了“有效还原深度”的概念，结合实验和计算得出单层还原 GO 的有效还原深度约 $1.46\mu\text{m}$ ，并常温制备了高导电的多层堆叠二维组装 rGO 薄膜电极。

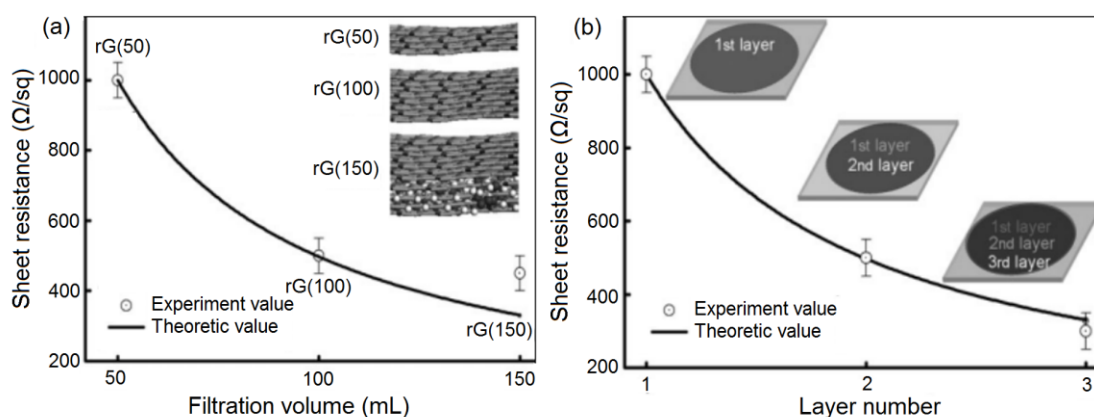


图 6 rGO 薄膜“有效还原深度”的测算. (a) rGO 薄膜方阻与 GO 溶液过滤体积关系曲线. (b) rGO 薄膜方阻与层数间关系曲线

Fig 6 Measurement of the “effective reduction depth” of rGO films. (a) Plot of sheet resistance of rGO films obtained by our method versus filtration volume of GO solution. (b) Plot of sheet resistance of rGO films, obtained by our method versus layer number

3.3 GO/rGO 三维自组装与凝胶

三维结构组装的石墨烯块体泡沫和气凝胶等具有多孔结构和高比表面积,为开发低密度、高机械稳定性及高导电性的石墨烯基材料提供了平台^[82]。GO 片在溶液中表现为静电排斥,可以通过加入连接剂,利用氢键或静电相互作用来调控 GO 片层间的作用力,实现由二维到三维的自组装。这一类连接剂主要是一些亲水性的金属离子或者高分子材料。

2010 年, Wang 课题组^[73]利用 Pd, Pt 等贵金属离子诱导的水热组装,报道了三维 GO 组装体的制备。2018 年, Zhu 课题组^[83]受生物矿化过程启发,设计了一种由石墨烯氧化物-聚(丙烯酸)-无定形碳酸钙(GO-PAA-ACC)组成的可重塑、自愈合及循环利用的凝胶复合材料。Huang 课题组^[84]本着简单、有效、经济的理念,引入疏水性分子二茂铁作为连接剂,在室温下实现了 GO 的三维自组装。XRD 结果表明,二茂铁和 GO 片层之间的 π - π 相互作用可以调控 GO 片层间作用力,进而控制 GO 凝胶的层间距分布,在石墨烯储能、药物运载、传感器和执行器等方面都有潜在价值。

多维度结构组装策略拓展了石墨烯的实际应用范围,也是溶剂加工 GO/rGO 的主要优势之一。

4 GO/rGO 在智能信息器件中的应用

由于其较低的加工成本和可调节的光电性能,可溶液加工 GO/rGO 是最具竞争力的光电薄膜材料之一。在信息显示、信息存储和神经形态人工突触等智能信息器件领域应用广泛。

4.1 信息显示器件

GO/rGO 在信息显示器件中的应用主要分为电极、发光层和介电层等三部分。

2008 年, Bao 等人^[85]首先制备了基于热还原法溶液加工的 rGO 电极。方阻 $100\sim 1000\ \Omega\ \square^{-1}$ 的透明电极(550 nm 下透光率 80%)证明了 rGO 透明电极的发展潜力。2014 年, Liang 等人^[86]在玻璃基底上用线棒涂布银纳米线(AgNW)网格,然后浸泡于 GO 溶液中,吹干后获得 GO 包裹的 AgNW 网格结构,以此为电极制备了可拉伸的聚合物电致发光器件。Huang 课题组^[87]利用 GO/rGO 材料结构相似而功能不同的特性,将高导电 rGO 作为透明电极和背电极,绝缘 GO 为介电层,制备了图 7 所示的大面积交流电致发光器件(ACLED)。与传统钛酸钡(BaTiO_3)介电层器件相比,器件整体厚度降低而性能相当,在工作电压固定而频率提高时,性能已超过传统无机发光器件。其后, Ren 课题组^[88]也利用 GO/rGO 材料可控的电学特性,制备了 rGO 为电极、半还原 GO 为发光层的全碳柔性发光晶体管,其发光波长可由栅压调控,作者认为这种场效应电致发光现象与 Poole-Frenkel 效应有关。

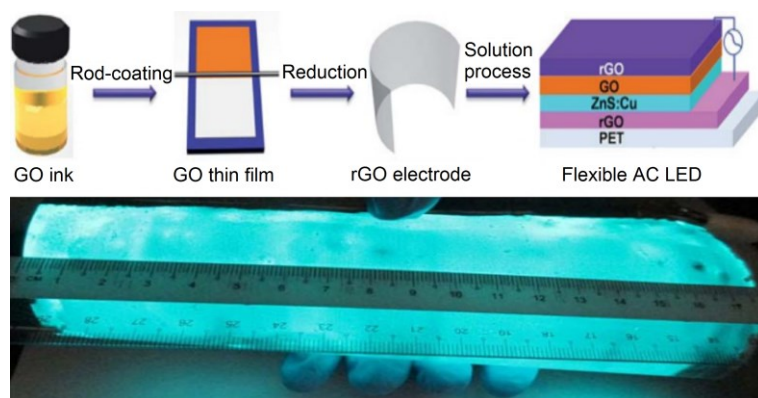


图 7 (网络版彩色)迈耶棒制备 rGO 电极/GO 介电层的 ACLED^[87]

Fig 7 (Color online) ACLED with rGO as electrode and GO as dielectric layer were fabricated by rod coating

4.2 信息存储器件

由于其极高的理论比表面积和优秀的电学性能，GO/rGO 在信息存储器中的应用逐渐增多。GO 及其功能化衍生物具有较强的电荷捕获能力，往往用作存储器件功能层；rGO 中石墨烯固有的 sp^2 杂化结构、结晶性以及优良电学性能被最大程度地恢复，因此 rGO 除作为功能层外，也被广泛用作电极材料和三极管器件中的浮栅^[89]。

信息存储器从结构上可以简单分为两电极的二极管结构和三电极的晶体管结构。2009 年，Li 等人^[90, 91]最早研究了基于 GO 的二极管结构存储器的记忆性能。Chen 课题组^[92]制备了三苯胺聚甲亚胺共价修饰的氧化石墨烯功能层高分子存储器。Huang 课题组^[93, 94]面向 GO 中间层的二极管存储器，系统研究了退火温度、厚度、工作频率等参数的影响，发现中温热处理时，呈现典型一次写入多次可读（write-once-read-many-times, WORM）存储特性；温度增加，器件的开关比逐渐降低；热处理温度达 160℃ 以上时，器件开关比变为 0。以 GO 为中间层的 WORM 型二极管阻变存储器具有明显的温度依赖效应。其后，该课题组^[48]以位阻胺材料四甲基哌啶醇(TMP)为催化剂，在室温大气环境下，通过紫外光照法还原 GO，选择性地除去了 GO 中 sp^2 的 C=O（羧基和羰基），保留了羟基和环氧基，保证了材料的溶剂分散性。如图 8（a）所示，以该材料为活性层的二极管存储器稳定性明显增强。Huang 课题组^[47]还从有机化学反应角度出发，将 $AgNO_3$ 和 K_2CO_3 组成的 Ag 盐催化脱羧体系应用于 GO 的化学还原中，得到了 GO 片层上含氧官能团选择性还原的氧化石墨烯（CrGO）。由于选择性地保留了大量的含氧官能团，CrGO 在有机相中的分散性较好，有利于通过湿法加工应用于晶体管存储器的电荷存储层中。器件表现出大于 60 V 的记忆窗口，开关比为 10^3 ，优于普通 GO 的器件，其器件结构见图 8（b）。

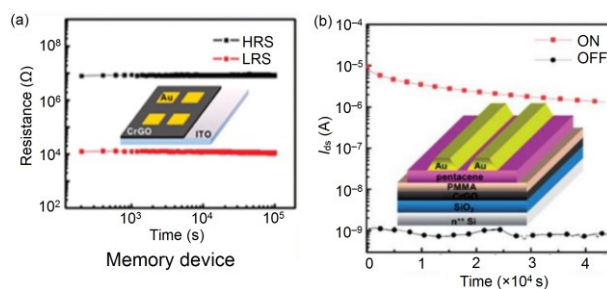


图 8 (网络版彩色)基于 CrGO 功能层的存储器结构及性能示意图. (a) TMP 辅助选择性光还原 CrGO 反应路线及其在二极管结构存储器中的应用; (b) Ag 催化选择性还原 CrGO 反应路线及其在晶体管结构存储器中的应用

Fig 8 (Color online) Structures and performances of memory devices based on CrGO function layer. (a) TMP-assisted selective optical reduction of CrGO and its application in two-terminal structure memory. (b) Schematic representation for the preparation of CrGO and its application in transistor memory devices as charge trapping layer in

除功能层外, Huang 课题也以 rGO 为电极材料, 利用 P3HT:PCBM 体相异质结^[95]或 MoS₂@ZIF-8 结构材料^[96]为功能层, 都能获得高开关比 ($\sim 10^5$) 的 WORM 型有机二极管存储器, 器件结构如图 9 所示。其后, 考虑到 GO/rGO 的导电/介电多功能性, Huang 课题组^[97, 98]以 rGO 为电极, GO 为中间层制备了全碳材料的二极管存储器。无论是薄膜结构还是纤维结构, rGO/GO/rGO 的二极管器件都具有良好的信息存储效应。

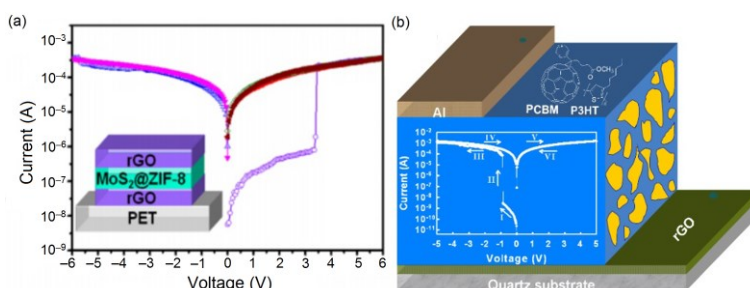


图 9 (网络版彩色)基于 rGO 电极的存储器结构及性能示意图. (a) rGO/MoS₂@ZIF-8/rGO 柔性存储器的器件结构和 I - V 曲线; (b) rGO/Al 电极的 P3HT:PCBM 体相异质结阻变存储器的结构和 I - V 曲线

Fig 9 (Color online) Structures and performances of memory devices based on rGO electrode. (a) The I - V characteristics of the rGO/MoS₂@ZIF-8/rGO flexible memory device. (b) The configuration of memory device (rGO/P3HT:PCBM/Al) and I - V characteristics

4.3 神经形态器件

人工智能器件是当前信息科学的一个研究热点^[99, 100]。基于类脑功能设计的神经形态器件能够突破冯·诺依曼瓶颈, 在功耗和信息处理速度上远超传统计算机系统^[101-103]。因此, 具有神经形态潜能的材料也受到越来越多的关注^[104, 105]。GO/rGO 材料的导电能力受到电子传

输和离子传输的双重影响,理论上通过不同时序和幅值的调制电压可以实现类似生物神经突触的导电权重变化,模拟人脑完成神经形态计算^[106]。

Wan 课题组^[107, 108]利用 GO 作为栅介电层,氧化铟锌 (IZO) 为半导体层制备了具有多个栅极的离子耦合氧化物双电层晶体管,并验证了其在突触行为模拟和神经形态计算方面的应用。Park 课题组^[109]利用烷基化氧化石墨烯作为电荷捕获层,氧化铟镓锌 (IGZO) 作为光敏性电荷传输层,制备了光电突触神经形态器件。在 20 和 100 个权值状态两种情况下,将 784 个突触权值映射到输出数字上,最终获得了 62% 的图像识别率高达。最近, Lee 课题组^[110]利用多次电化学沉积法制备了基于双电极忆阻器的人工神经突触。将 rGO 层层组装在不锈钢纱线上后,利用两根纱线交叉构成了突触单元。该人工突触模仿了几种重要的生物突触功能,包括兴奋性突触后电流 (EPSC), 双脉冲易化 (PPF) 以及短期可塑性 (STP) 到长期可塑性 (LTP) 的转变。Huang 课题组^[104]通过简易工艺制备了通用的氧化石墨烯人工神经突触。在人工突触平台中,详细研究了周期性刺激下的活化极化和自发去极化,并开发出一套方法模拟多个突触/抑制及其转换模式。证明了 GO 元件在特定信号的传输和神经形态计算调控方面具有巨大潜力。如图 10 所示,以 GO 为功能层的人工神经突触在连续极化、饱和与去极化阶段,其内部离子均存在时序依赖迁移和累积效应,这是模拟突触行为的前提和基础。

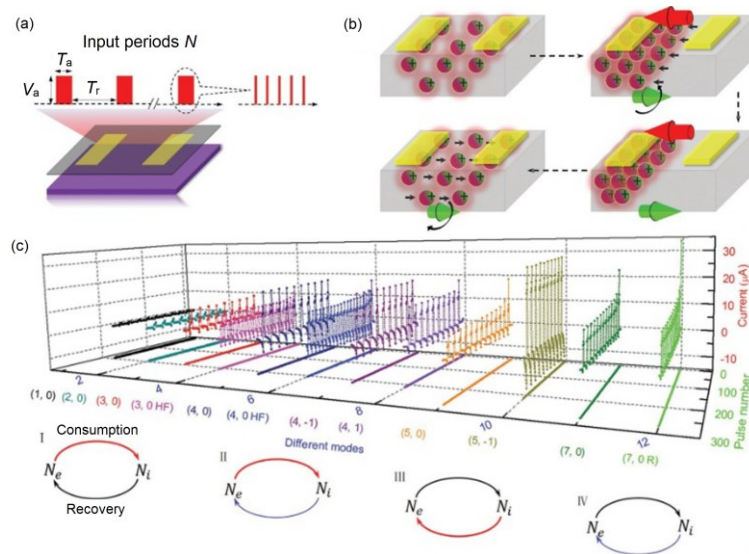


图 10 (网络版彩色)基于 GO 的神经形态器件结构和工作机制。(a) GO 人工神经突触结构及功能示意图; (b) 在连续极化、饱和和去极化阶段,内部离子的迁移和累积行为; (c) 不同刺激下的突触活动和多刺激协同作用的综合比较

Fig 10 (Color online) Structure and working mechanism of neuromorphic devices based on GO. (a) Schematic image of the planer GO sample. (b) The migratory and accumulative behaviors (marked by inner black arrows) of internal ions (overall represented by positive ion spheres) at sequential polarized, saturated, and depolarized stages. (c) A comprehensive comparison of the synaptic activities under different stimuli and the synergistic effects of different stimuli

5 总结与展望

GO/rGO 作为构筑单元在不同类型的功能材料结构中显示了引人注目的特性。除本文所述的智能信息器件外, GO/rGO 也能应用于许多其他领域, 如能量转化^[111, 112], 环境保护^[113, 114]、传感器^[115], 生物医药^[116, 117]等。但是, 在真正工业应用前, GO/rGO 仍然面临着一些现实的挑战: (1) 目前 GO 的主要合成方法依然采用难以处理的强氧化剂, 环保和能耗方面的压力很大; 而且由于其结构上的高度各向异性, 水性分散液的高黏度和纯化步骤的繁琐, 亟待开发 GO 的大批量制备与提纯方法。(2) GO/rGO 的结构性质会因为使用的原始石墨, 氧化/还原过程、后处理条件和环境温度湿度的不同而有很大的差别, 器件性能的可重复性有很大问题, 因此必须建立便于检测的材料标准和应用规范。(3) 虽然以 GO/rGO 为代表的石墨烯类材料凭借其独特的光电性质、良好热学性能以及可溶液加工等特性在智能信息器件中崭露头角。但其多层次迥异的性质也是研究的障碍, 导致目前器件的具体工作机理仍不是十分清楚, 在解释实验现象时只能简单归结于有随机缺陷的 π - π 共轭碳基框架的导电性或数量种类不定的含氧官能团的化学活性^[118]。对可溶液加工 GO/rGO 的深层物理化学特性探索还较少^[119], 不如本征石墨烯深入。因此, 要求我们从规模化、规范化的材料角度出发, 不断完善现有机理, 采用不同的试验手段和测试方法从各个角度去验证新的理论。

尽管仍然有很多挑战, 基于可溶性 GO/rGO 的研究已经引起了广泛的关注, 未来必将为各种智能信息器件的发展, 特别是柔性电子技术的发展做出贡献。

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Solution-processable GO/rGO: Preparation, functionalization, self-assembly and applications in smart information devices

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Abstract

Graphene, as a kind of nano and mesoscopic molecule which consists of one-atom-thick planar sheet comprising sp^2 -bonded carbon structure with exceptionally high crystal and electronic quality, shows hierarchical different physical and chemical properties and has been emerged as a rapidly rising star in the field of material science. Graphene has caused much concern in many areas of science and technology due to its remarkable properties. These properties include extraordinary mechanic performances, high specific surface areas and electron transport capabilities. These unique physicochemical properties suggest that graphene has great potential for providing new approaches and critical improvements in the field of information devices. In recent years, many reviews focusing on graphene and related materials have been published. In addition, several reviews with particular emphasis on information devices based on graphene related materials have been reported. One specific branch of graphene research deals with graphene oxide (GO) and reduced graphene oxide (rGO). GO can be considered as a precursor to graphene synthesis by either chemical or thermal/light reduction processes. GO consists of a single-layer of graphite oxide and is usually produced by the chemical treatment of graphite through oxidation, with subsequent dispersion and exfoliation in water or suitable organic solvents. With respect to its structure, there have been several structural models proposed over the years. These assume the presence of various oxygen functional groups in the GO. The oxygen functional groups have been identified as mostly in the form of hydroxyl and epoxy groups on the basal plane, with smaller amounts of carboxyl, carbonyl, phenol, lactone, and quinone at the sheet edges. The chemical reduction of graphene oxide is a promising route towards the large scale production of graphene for commercial applications. The electrical conductivity of the functionalized graphene has been observed to decrease significantly compared to pure graphene, moreover, the surface area of the functionalized graphene prepared by covalent and non-covalent techniques decreases significantly due to the destructive chemical oxidation of flake graphite followed by sonication, functionalization and chemical reduction. However, complementary to the inherent properties of graphene, functionalization or hybridization from GO and rGO can substantially improve the performance of these materials in the information devices. The functionalization of graphene can be performed by covalent and noncovalent modification techniques. In both cases, surface modification and chemical selective reduction of graphene oxide have been carried out to obtain solution-processable graphene related materials. It has been found that both the covalent and noncovalent modification techniques are very effective in the preparation of solution-processable graphene related materials. In this review, we outline the developments of GO/rGO related chemical reactions, functionalization routes and self-assembled methods in the viewpoint of hierarchical chemistry. The dispersibility and interactions of nanosheets involved in thin film technology are summarized here to better understanding the GO/rGO ink formula, film forming and nanostructure. Finally, the applications of GO/rGO related soluble processed materials in

smart information devices such as information display, information storage and neuromorphic are discussed as well as the current challenges and several possible future research directions.

Keywords solution-processable; graphene; functionalization; self-assembly; intelligent information devices