

## Serbian Ceramic Society Conference ADVANCED CERAMICS AND APPLICATION IX New Frontiers in Multifunctional Material Science and Processing

Serbian Ceramic Society Institute of Technical Sciences of SASA Institute for Testing of Materials Institute of Chemistry Technology and Metallurgy Institute for Technology of Nuclear and Other Raw Mineral Materials

## **PROGRAM AND THE BOOK OF ABSTRACTS**

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## Surface chemistry and structural properties of proton-beam irradiated graphene oxide paper

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Graphene oxide (GO) is a promising material for the future graphene-based electronics where the surface chemistry and structural properties of GO may play an important role. One of the unique methods with great potential for controllable modification of materials' properties is the ion beam irradiation. In the present study, GO paper was irradiated with 15 keV protonbeam to a fluences from  $5 \times 10^{16}$  to  $2 \times 10^{17}$  ionscm<sup>-2</sup>, while Fourier-transform infrared spectroscopy (ATR-FTIR), X-ray photoelectronspectroscopy (XPS) and Raman spectroscopy (RS)were used for the examination of surface chemistry and structural properties of the irradiated material. It was shown that proton beam irradiation leads to a partial reduction of GOwith the preferential removal of the alkoxy and epoxy groups. With the increasing fluence, the oxygen content from the XPS method and the intensity ratio of D and G Raman bandsboth showed decreasing trends. When oxygen content was compared to relative areas of specific functional groups and parameters of Raman peaks an interesting correlation was found that suggest optimal fluences for tuning the surface chemistry and structural properties of GO. The observed effects on surface chemistry and structural propertiescan be ascribed to physical and chemical effects of ion beam irradiation. The interaction of functional groups with H-atom was investigated using DFT and semi-empirical (SE) approach. SE calculations revealed that the reduction of the epoxy group appears at H-atom energies below 1.5 eV. This work identifies ion beam irradiation as a preferable technique for selective removal of surface oxygen groups and structural modification of GO where the applied fluence can be used for tuning the degree of change.