

{DESCRIPTION}

{Title of Invention}

GRAPHITE-BASED CARBON MATERIAL USEFUL AS GRAPHENE PRECURSOR,
AS WELL AS METHOD OF PRODUCING THE SAME

{Technical Field}

{0001}

The present invention relates to a graphite-based carbon material useful as a graphene precursor which makes it possible to obtain graphene by a simple method, as well as a method of producing the same.

{Background Art}

{0002}

In recent years, addition of various nanomaterials has been studied for purposes of downsizing and weight saving in various fields. In particular, for problems of environments or resources, carbon materials such as graphene, CNT (carbon nanotube) and fullerene have attracted attention as nonmetal nanomaterials.

For example, although carbon black has been used as a conductive assistant for lithium-ion batteries and the like, carbon nanofiber VGCF (registered trademark) manufactured by Showa Denko K.K., etc. have been studied in recent years to further secure conductivity (Patent Literature 1).

Among them, graphene is superior to other carbon materials in aspect of mass productivity, handleability, etc., as well as performance, and expectations have been placed on graphene in various fields.

{0003}

In order to obtain high-quality graphene which, for example, has fewer graphite layers, a method in which weak ultrasonic waves are applied to natural graphite in a solvent (NMP) for a long time (7-10 hours), large agglomerates which deposit on the bottom are then removed, and the supernatant is then centrifuged to concentrate it, thereby obtaining a graphene dispersion in which 20% or more of flakes of a single layer, 40% or more of flakes of double or triple layers, and less than 40% of flakes of 10 layers or more of a graphite material are dispersed at about 0.5 g/L, has been considered (Patent Literature 2).

{Citation List}

{Patent Literature}

{0004}

PTL 1: JP-A-2013-77475 (Paragraph 0023)

PTL 2: WO 2014/064432 (lines 4-9 on page 19)

{Non Patent Literature}

{0005}

NPL 1: Structural Change of Graphite with Griding;
authors: Michio INAGAKI, Hisae MUGISHIMA, and Kenji HOSOKAWA;
February 1st, 1973 (Received)

NPL 2: Changes of Probabilities P1, PABA, PABC with Heat
Treatment of Carbons; authors: Tokiti NODA, Masaaki IWATSUKI,
and Michio INAGAKI; September 16th, 1966 (Received)

NPL 3: Spectroscopic and X-ray diffraction studies on
fluid deposited rhombohedral graphite from the Eastern Ghats
Mobile Belt, India; G.Parthasarathy, Current Science, Vol.90,
No. 7, 10 April 2006

NPL 4: Classification of solid carbon materials and their
structural characteristics; Nagoya Institute of Technology;
Shinji KAWASAKI

{Summary of Invention}

{Technical Problem}

{0006}

However, even when the graphite material (20% or more of
flakes of a single layer, 40% or more of flakes of double or
triple layers, and less than 40% of flakes of 10 layers or more)
obtained by the method disclosed in Patent Literature 2 was
mixed into a solvent, the amount of graphene dispersed in the
solvent was small, and only a dilute graphene dispersion could
be obtained. Additionally, although it is considered that a
supernatant is collected and concentrated, it takes a long time

for treatments to repeat the steps of collecting and concentrating the supernatant, and there is a problem of inferior production efficiency of a graphene dispersion. As disclosed in Patent Literature 2, even by subjecting natural graphite to an ultrasonic treatment for a long time, only weak parts of the surface are exfoliated, other large parts do not contribute to the exfoliation, and it is considered as a problem that the amount of exfoliated graphene is small.

{0007}

The invention was completed focusing on such problem points, and a graphite-based carbon material, from which graphene is easily exfoliated by carrying out predetermined treatments to natural graphite, and which makes it possible to disperse graphene at a high concentration or to a high degree is called a graphene precursor. Then, an object of the invention is to provide a graphite-based carbon material useful as such a graphene precursor, as well as a method of producing the same.

{Solution to Problem}

{0008}

In order to solve the above-described problems, the graphite-based carbon material useful as a graphene precursor of the invention is characterized by having a rhombohedral graphite layer (3R) and a hexagonal graphite layer (2H), wherein

a Rate (3R) of the rhombohedral graphite layer (3R) and the hexagonal graphite layer (2H), based on an X-ray diffraction method, which is defined by following Equation 1 is 31% or more:

$$\text{Rate (3R)} = P3/(P3+P4) \times 100 \cdots \text{Equation 1}$$

wherein

P3 is a peak intensity of a (101) plane of the rhombohedral graphite layer (3R) based on the X-ray diffraction method, and

P4 is a peak intensity of a (101) plane of the hexagonal graphite layer (2H) based on the X-ray diffraction method.

According to the features, since a large amount of the rhombohedral graphite layer (3R) from which a layer is easily exfoliated is included therein, a graphite-based carbon material useful as a graphene precursor, from which graphene is easily exfoliated when the graphite-based carbon material is useful as a precursor, and which makes it possible to disperse graphene at a high concentration or to a high degree can be obtained.

{0009}

The graphite-based carbon material useful as a graphene precursor of the invention is characterized in that the Rate (3R) is 40% or more.

According to the feature, as long as the Rate (3R) is 40% or more, a graphite-based carbon material useful as a graphene precursor from which graphene is more easily exfoliated,

compared with cases where the Rate (3R) is 31% or more and less than 40%, can easily be obtained.

{0010}

The graphite-based carbon material useful as a graphene precursor of the invention is characterized in that the Rate (3R) is 50% or more.

According to the feature, as long as the Rate (3R) is 50% or more, a graphite-based carbon material useful as a graphene precursor from which graphene is more easily exfoliated, compared with cases where the Rate (3R) is 40% or more and less than 50%, can easily be obtained.

{0011}

The graphite-based carbon material useful as a graphene precursor of the invention is characterized in that an intensity ratio $P1/P2$ of the hexagonal graphite layer (2H) based on the X-ray diffraction method is 0.01 or more, wherein

$P1$ is a peak intensity of a (100) plane of the hexagonal graphite layer (2H) based on the X-ray diffraction method, and

$P2$ is a peak intensity of a (002) plane of the hexagonal graphite layer (2H) based on the X-ray diffraction method.

According to the feature, when the intensity ratio $P1/P2$ of the hexagonal graphite layer (2H) is made 0.01 or more, the orientation disorder of crystal structure of carbon material will be higher, graphene is easily exfoliated, and the

graphite-based carbon material can be made to more effectively function as the precursor.

{0012}

The above-described graphite-based carbon material useful as a graphene precursor is characterized in that the graphite-based carbon material is produced by carrying out a radiowave-force-based treatment and a physical-force-based treatment in a vacuum or in the air.

According to the feature, by combining a treatment based on a radiowave force by microwaves, millimeter waves, plasma, electromagnetic induction heating (IH), magnetic fields or the like, and a treatment based on a physical force by a ball mill, jet mill, centrifugal force, supercriticality or the like, to a natural graphite material in a vacuum or in the air, a graphite-based carbon material including more rhombohedral graphite layers (3R) is obtained. In addition, since the treatments are carried out in a vacuum or in the air, aftertreatments are simple.

{0013}

A method of producing a graphite-based carbon material useful as a graphene precursor of the invention is characterized by including: carrying out a radiowave-force-based treatment and a physical-force-based treatment to a natural graphite material in a vacuum or in the air.

According to the feature, by combining a treatment based on a radiowave force by microwaves, millimeter waves, plasma, electromagnetic induction heating (IH), magnetic fields or the like, and a treatment based on a physical force by a ball mill, a jet mill, a centrifugal force, supercriticality or the like, a graphite-based carbon material useful as a graphene precursor, which more easily separates into graphene, compared with use of either one of the treatments, can be obtained in a short time.

{0014}

A method of producing a graphite-based carbon material useful as a graphene precursor of the invention is characterized in that the above-described natural graphite material has at least a hexagonal graphite layer (2H), and an intensity ratio $P1/P2$ of the hexagonal graphite layer (2H) based on the X-ray diffraction method is less than 0.01, wherein

$P1$ is a peak intensity of a (100) plane of the hexagonal graphite layer (2H) based on the X-ray diffraction method, and

$P2$ is a peak intensity of a (002) plane of the hexagonal graphite layer (2H) based on the X-ray diffraction method.

According to the features, the carbon material can be produced from easily-available natural graphite of which the orientation disorder of crystal structure of carbon material is lower and general.

{0015}

The graphite-based carbon material of the invention is characterized by having a rhombohedral graphite layer (3R) and a hexagonal graphite layer (2H), wherein a Rate (3R) of the rhombohedral graphite layer (3R) and the hexagonal graphite layer (2H), based on an X-ray diffraction method, which is defined by following Equation 1 is 31% or more:

$$\text{Rate (3R)} = P3/(P3+P4) \times 100 \dots \text{Equation 1}$$

wherein

P3 is a peak intensity of a (101) plane of the rhombohedral graphite layer (3R) based on the X-ray diffraction method, and

P4 is a peak intensity of a (101) plane of the hexagonal graphite layer (2H) based on the X-ray diffraction method.

According to the features, a large amount of the rhombohedral graphite layer (3R) which is easily exfoliated to layers can be obtained.

Furthermore other aspects are following.

A graphene dispersion is characterized in that the graphene dispersion is obtained by carrying out a radiowave-force-based treatment and a physical-force-based treatment to the above-described graphite-based carbon material useful as a graphene precursor in a liquid.

According to the feature, in a liquid such as a solvent, heat acts on the graphite-based carbon material due to the radiowave force by microwaves, millimeter waves, plasma, electromagnetic induction heating (IH), magnetic fields or the

like, and a physical force further acts thereon by a ball mill, a jet mill, a centrifugal force, supercriticality or the like. Therefore, by combining the radiowave-force-based treatment and the physical-force-based treatment, a large amount of graphene is easily exfoliated in a short time, a graphite-based carbon material from which graphene is not exfoliated and which remains in the liquid as a solvent is less, and graphene is highly dispersed therein. Consequently, a large amount of graphene can be dispersed in the liquid such as a solvent, and a concentrated graphene dispersion is obtained.

The graphene dispersion is characterized by containing at least 0.01 or more parts by weight of graphene.

According to this feature, when at least 0.01 or more parts by weight of graphene is present, the graphene has high dispersibility, and therefore, functions caused by dispersions of the graphene can sufficiently be exerted.

A graphene composite is characterized in that the graphene composite is obtained by mixing the above-described graphite-based carbon material useful as a graphene precursor or the above-described graphene dispersion with a composite base material, followed by kneading them while applying a shearing force to them.

According to the feature, the above-described graphite-based carbon material or the above-described graphene dispersion and the composite base material are kneaded while

applying a shearing force to them, and therefore, graphene is easily exfoliated therefrom, and exfoliated graphene is highly dispersed therein. Consequently, a graphene composite, which can disperse a large amount of graphene in a composite base material such as monomers, polymers, other carbon materials, ceramics, wood, cements, or metals, is obtained.

The graphene composite is characterized in that a compatibilizer is used in kneading the graphene precursor or the graphene dispersion with the composite base material.

According to the feature, due to effects of the compatibilizer, graphene is more easily exfoliated.

{0016}

The graphene dispersion is characterized in that, when 0.1 part by weight of the above-described graphite-based carbon material useful as a graphene precursor is mixed with N-methylpyrrolidone (NMP), and an ultrasonic wave with an output of 100 W and with a frequency of 20 kHz is applied to the resulting mixture for 3 hours to thereby disperse graphene, 50% or more of an amount of graphene each having 10 layers or less are exposed relative to a total amount of all graphene and graphene precursors.

According to the feature, by only carrying out the above-described treatments to 0.1 part by weight of the

graphite-based carbon material useful as a graphene precursor, a graphene dispersion in which graphene is dispersed at a high concentration or to a high degree, such that the amount of graphene each having 10 layers or less is 50% or more relative to a total amount of all graphene and graphene precursors, can be obtained.

{0017}

A graphite-based carbon material useful as a graphene precursor is characterized in that the graphite-based carbon material used with kneading a composite base material.

According to the feature, a shearing force is applied to the graphite-based carbon material with kneading them, and therefore, graphene is easily exfoliated therefrom, and exfoliated graphene is highly dispersed therein. Consequently, a graphene composite, which can disperse a large amount of graphene in a composite base material such as monomers, polymers, other carbon materials, ceramics, wood, cements, or metals, is obtained.

{0018}

The graphene in a composite base material is characterized in that the composite base material is a resin.

According to the feature, a resin molded article having a high degree dispersed graphene can be obtained. For example, a resin molded article having an excellent elastic modulus can be obtained.

{Brief Description of Drawings}

{0019}

{Fig. 1} Fig. 1 is a figure which shows a crystal structure of graphite, where (a) refers to a crystal structure of hexagonal crystals, and (b) refers to a crystal structure of rhombohedral crystals.

{Fig. 2} Fig. 2 is a diagram which shows an X-ray diffraction profile of general natural graphite.

{Fig. 3} Fig. 3 is a diagram which illustrates a production apparatus A using a jet mill and plasma of Example 1.

{Fig. 4} Fig. 4 is a figure which illustrates a production apparatus B using a ball mill and magnetron of Example 1, where (a) is a diagram which illustrates a pulverizing state, and (b) is a diagram which illustrates a state where graphite-based carbon materials (precursors) are collected.

{Fig. 5} Fig. 5 is a diagram which shows an X-ray diffraction profile of a graphite-based carbon material of Sample 5 produced by the production apparatus B according to Example 1.

{Fig. 6} Fig. 6 is a diagram which shows an X-ray diffraction profile of a graphite-based carbon material of Sample 6 produced by the production apparatus A according to Example 1.

{Fig. 7} Fig. 7 is a diagram which shows an X-ray diffraction profile of a graphite-based carbon material of Sample 1 indicating a comparative example.

{Fig. 8} Fig. 8 is a diagram which shows a dispersion-producing apparatus which produces a dispersion using a graphite-based carbon material as a precursor.

{Fig. 9} Fig. 9 is a diagram which shows dispersing states of dispersions produced by using graphite-based carbon materials of Sample 1 indicating a comparative example, and Sample 5 produced by the production apparatus B of Example 1.

{Fig. 10} Fig. 10 is a TEM image of a graphite-based carbon material (graphene) dispersed in a dispersion.

{Fig. 11} Fig. 11 is a figure which shows distribution states of a graphite-based carbon material dispersed in a dispersion which was produced using a graphite-based carbon material (precursor) of Sample 5, where (a) is a diagram which shows an average size distribution, while (b) is a diagram which shows a distribution of the number of layers.

{Fig. 12} Fig. 12 is a figure which shows a distribution state of a graphite-based carbon material dispersed in a dispersion which was produced using a graphite-based carbon material of Sample 1 indicating the comparative example, where (a) is a diagram showing an average size distribution, and (b) is a diagram showing a distribution of the number of layers.

{Fig. 13} Fig. 13 is a diagram which shows distributions of the number of layers of graphite-based carbon materials each dispersed in dispersions that were produced using Samples 1 to 7 as precursors.

{Fig. 14} Fig. 14 is a diagram which shows proportions of graphene having 10 layers or less to a content of rhombohedral crystals dispersed in a dispersion.

{Fig. 15} Fig. 15 is a figure which shows a distribution state of graphite when varying conditions for producing a dispersion using a graphite-based carbon material (precursor) of Sample 5 according to Example 2, where (a) is a diagram showing a distribution in a case where an ultrasonic treatment and a microwave treatment were combined, while (b) is a diagram showing a distribution of the number of layers in a case where an ultrasonic treatment was conducted.

{Fig. 16} Fig. 16 is a diagram which shows a resistance value when a graphite-based carbon material of Example 3 was dispersed in a conductive ink.

{Fig. 17} Fig. 17 is a diagram which shows a tensile strength when a graphite-based carbon material of Example 4 was kneaded with a resin.

{Fig. 18} Fig. 18 is a diagram which shows a tensile strength when a graphite-based carbon material of Example 5 was kneaded with a resin.

{Fig. 19} Fig. 19 is a diagram which shows dispersing states of graphite-based carbon materials of dispersions for describing dispersing states of Example 5 supplementary, where (a) is a dispersing state of sample 12, and (b) is a dispersing state of sample 2.

{Description of Embodiments}

{0020}

The invention focuses on a crystal structure of graphite, and, at first, matters relating to the crystal structure will be explained. It has been known that natural graphite is classified into three types of crystal structures, namely hexagonal crystals, rhombohedral crystals and disordered crystals, depending on an overlapping manner of layers. As shown in Fig. 1, hexagonal crystals have a crystal structure in which layers are arranged in the order of ABABAB..., while rhombohedral crystals have a crystal structure in which layers are arranged in the order of ABCABCABC...

{0021}

In natural graphite, there are almost no rhombohedral crystals in a stage where natural graphite is excavated. However, about 14% of rhombohedral crystals exist in general natural graphite-based carbon materials because pulverization or the like is carried out in a purification stage. In addition, it has been known that a proportion of rhombohedral crystals converges on about 30% even when pulverization is carried out during purification for a long time (Non-Patent Literatures 1 and 2).

Moreover, a method in which graphite is expanded by heating, rather than with physical forces such as pulverization,

thereby flaking the graphite. However, even when graphite is treated with a heat of 1600 K (about 1,300°C), a proportion of rhombohedral crystals is about 25% (Non-Patent Literature 3). Furthermore, the proportion is up to about 30% even when heat of an extremely high temperature of 3000°C is applied thereto (Non-Patent Literature 2).

Thus, although it is possible to increase a proportion of rhombohedral crystals by treating natural graphite with physical forces or heat, the upper limit is about 30%.

{0022}

Hexagonal crystals (2H), which are included in natural graphite at a high level, are very stable, and an interlayer van der Waals' force between their graphene layers is shown by Equation 3 (Patent Literature 2). By applying an energy exceeding this force, graphene is exfoliated. An energy required for the exfoliation is inversely proportional to the cube of the thickness. Therefore, in a thick state where numerous layers are overlapped, graphene is exfoliated by a weak physical force such as by very feeble ultrasonic waves. However, in a case where graphene is exfoliated from somewhat thin graphite, a very large energy is required. In other words, even if graphite is treated for a long time, only weak parts of the surface are exfoliated, and large parts remain not exfoliated.

{0023}

$$F_{vdw} = H \cdot A / (6\pi \cdot t^3) \quad \cdots \text{Equation 3}$$

Fvdw: Van der Waals' force

H: Hamaker constant

A: Surface area of graphite or graphene

t: Thickness of graphite or graphene

{0024}

The present inventors succeeded in increasing a proportion of rhombohedral crystals (3R), which had been increased to only about 30% by treatments of pulverization or heating to an extremely high temperature, to 30% or more by carrying out predetermined treatments, as shown below, to natural graphite. The following findings were obtained as results of experiments and studies. That is, when a content of rhombohedral crystals (3R) in a graphite-based carbon material is higher, particularly when the content is 31 % or more, there is a tendency that graphene is easily exfoliated by use of such a graphite-based carbon material as a precursor, thereby easily obtaining a highly concentrated and dispersed graphene dispersion or the like. For the reason, it is considered that, when a shear force or the like is applied to rhombohedral crystals (3R), a deformation occurs between layers, i.e. a deformation in the entire structure of the graphite becomes large, and graphene is easily exfoliated independently of the van der Waals' force. Accordingly, in the invention, a graphite-based carbon material, from which graphene is easily exfoliated by carrying out predetermined treatments to natural

graphite, and which makes it possible to disperse graphene at a high concentration or to a high degree, is called a graphene precursor. Hereinafter, a method of producing a graphene precursor showing predetermined treatments, a crystal structure of the graphene precursor, and a graphene dispersion using the graphene precursor will be described in that order in examples below.

{0025}

Here, in the specification, a graphene refers to a flake-like or sheet-like graphene which is a crystal of a mean size of 100 nm or more but which is not a fine crystal of a mean size of several nanometers to tens of nanometers, and which has 10 layers or less.

Additionally, since graphene is a crystal with a mean size of 100 nm or more, when artificial graphite and carbon black, which are amorphous (microcrystal) carbon materials other than natural graphite, are even treated, graphene cannot be obtained (Non-Patent Literature 4).

Further, in the specification, a graphene composite means a composite which is produced by using the graphite-based carbon material useful as a graphene precursor according to the invention, i.e. a graphite-based carbon material having a Rate (3R) of 31

% or more (e.g. Samples 2-7 of Example 1, samples 21, ... of Example 5 described below).

{0026}

Hereinafter, examples for carrying out the graphite-based carbon material useful as a graphene precursor according to the invention, as well as the method of producing the same will be described.

{Example 1}

{0027}

<As to production of a graphite-based carbon material useful as a graphene precursor>

A method for obtaining a graphite-based carbon material useful as a graphene precursor by a production apparatus A using a jet mill and plasma shown in Fig. 3 will be explained. As an example, the production apparatus A refers to a case in which plasma is applied for the radiowave-force-based treatment and in which the jet mill is used for the physical-force-based treatment.

{0028}

In Fig. 3, the symbol 1 refers to a particle of 5 mm or less of a natural graphite material (flaky graphite ACB-50 manufactured by Nippon Graphite Industries, ltd.); the symbol 2 refers to a hopper which stores the natural graphite material 1; the symbol 3 refers to a Venturi nozzle which discharges the natural graphite material 1 from the hopper 2; the symbol 4 refers to a jet mill which jets the air which has been pumped

from a compressor 5, while being divided into eight places, to thereby allow the natural graphite material to collide against the inside of a chamber by a jet blast; and the symbol 7 refers to a plasma generator which sprays a gas 9, such as oxygen, argon, nitrogen or hydrogen, through a nozzle 8 from a tank 6 and which applies a voltage to a coil 11, wound around the outer periphery of the nozzle 8, from a high-voltage power supply 10, thereby generating plasma inside the chamber of the jet mill 4, and the plasma generator is provided in each of four places inside the chamber. The symbol 13 refers to a pipe which connects the jet mill 4 and a dust collector 14 to one another; the symbol 14 refers to a dust collector; the symbol 15 refers to a collection container; the symbol 16 refers to a graphite-based carbon material (graphene precursor); and the symbol 17 refers to a blower.

{0029}

Next, the production method will be explained.

Conditions for the jet mill and plasma are as follows.

The conditions for the jet mill are as follows.

Pressure: 0.5 MPa

Air volume: 2.8 m³/min

Nozzle inner Diameter: 12 mm

Flow rate: about 410 m/s

The conditions for plasma are as follows.

Output: 15 W

Voltage: 8 kV

Gas species: Ar (purity 99.999 vol%)

Gas flow rate: 5 L/min

{0030}

It is considered that the natural graphite materials 1, which have been charged into the chamber of the jet mill 4 from the Venturi nozzle 3, are accelerated to the sonic velocity or higher inside the chamber, and are pulverized by impact between the natural graphite materials 1 or by impact of them against the wall, and that, simultaneously, the plasma 12 discharges an electric current or excites the natural graphite materials 1, acts directly on atoms (electrons), and increases deformations of crystals, thereby promoting the pulverization. When the natural graphite materials 1 turn into fine particles of a certain particle diameter (about 1 to 10 μm), their mass is reduced, the centrifugal force is weakened, and, consequently, the natural graphite materials 1 are pumped out from the pipe 13 which is connected to the center of the chamber.

{0031}

A gas including graphite-based carbon materials (graphene precursors), which have been flowed from the pipe 13 into a cylindrical container of the chamber of the dust collector 14, forms a spiral flow, and drops the graphite-based carbon materials 16, which collide with the internal wall of the container, to a collection container 15 below, while an

ascending air current generates in the center of the chamber due to a tapered container part of the downside of the chamber, and the gas is emitted from the blower 17 (so-called cyclone effects). According to the production apparatus A in this example, about 800 g of a graphene precursor from 1 kg of the raw materials, i.e. natural graphite materials 1, is used. The graphite-based carbon material (graphene precursors) 16 was obtained (recovery efficiency: about 80%).

{0032}

Next, based on the production apparatus B using a ball mill and microwaves shown in Fig. 4, a method for obtaining a graphite-based carbon material useful as a graphene precursor will be described. The apparatus B refers to, as an example, a case where microwaves are applied as the radiowave-force-based treatment and where a ball mill is used for the physical-force-based treatment.

{0033}

In Fig. 4 (a) and (b), the symbol 20 refers to the ball mill; the symbol 21 refers to a microwave generator (magnetron); the symbol 22 refers to a wave guide; the symbol 23 refers to a microwave inlet; the symbol 24 refers to a media; the symbol 25 refers to particles of 5 mm or less of a natural graphite material (flaky graphite ACB-50 manufactured by Nippon Graphite Industries, Ltd.); the symbol 26 refers to a collection container; the symbol 27 refers to a filter; and the symbol 28

refers to graphite-based carbon material (graphene precursors).

{0034}

Next, the production method will be explained.

Conditions for the ball mill and microwaves are as follows.

The conditions for the ball mill are as follows.

Rotational speed: 30 rpm

Media size: $\phi 5$ mm

Media species: zirconia balls

Pulverization time: 3 hours

The conditions for the microwave generator (magnetron) are as follows.

Output: 300 W

Frequency: 2.45 GHz

Irradiation method: Intermittent

{0035}

1 kg of natural graphite carbon raw materials 25 and 800 g of media 24 are charged into the chamber of the ball mill 20, the chamber is closed, and the mixture is treated at a rotational speed of 30rpm for 3 hours. During the treatment, microwaves are irradiated intermittently (for 20 seconds every 10 minutes) to the chamber. It is considered that the microwave irradiation acts directly on atoms (electrons) of the raw materials, thus increasing deformations of the crystals. After the treatment, media 24 are removed by the filter 27, and thus, powder of about

10 μm of graphite-based carbon materials (precursors) 28 can be collected in the collection container 26.

{0036}

<As to an X-ray diffraction profile of graphite-based carbon materials (graphene precursors)>

With reference to Figs. 5 to 7, X-ray diffraction profiles and crystal structures will be described with respect to graphite-based natural materials (Samples 6 and 5) produced by the production apparatuses A and B, and the powder of about 10 μm of graphite-based natural materials (Sample 1: a comparative example) obtained by using only the ball mill of the production apparatus B.

The measurement conditions for the X-ray diffraction apparatus are as follows.

Source	: Cu K α ray
Scanning speed	: 20 ° / min
Tube voltage	: 40kV
Tube current	: 30mA

According to the X-ray diffraction method (horizontal-sample-mounting-model multi-purpose X-ray diffractometer Ultima IV manufactured by Rigaku Corporation), each sample shows peak intensities P1, P2, P3 and P4 in the planes (100), (002) and (101) of hexagonal crystals 2H and in the plane (101) of rhombohedral crystals 3R. Therefore, these peak intensities will be explained.

Here, the measurements of X-ray diffraction profile have been used the so-called standardized values at home and abroad in recent years. This horizontal-sample-mounting-model multi-purpose X-ray diffractometer Ultima IV manufactured by Rigaku Corporation is an apparatus which can measure X-ray diffraction profile in accordance with JIS R 7651:2007 "Measurement of lattice parameters and crystallite sizes of carbon materials". In addition, Rate (3R) is the ratio of the diffraction intensity obtained by the Rate (3R) = $P_3 / (P_3 + P_4) \times 100$, even if the value of the diffraction intensity is changed, the value of Rate (3R) is not changes. Means that the ratio of the diffraction intensity is standardized, it is commonly used to avoid performing the identification of the absolute value substance and its value does not depend on measurement devices.

{0037}

As shown in Fig. 5 and Table 1, Sample 5 produced by the production apparatus B, which applies a treatment with a ball mill and a microwave treatment, had high rates of peak intensities P_3 and P_1 , and a Rate (3R) defined by Equation 1 showing a rate of P_3 to a sum of P_3 and P_4 was 46%. Additionally, the intensity ratio P_1/P_2 was 0.012.

$$\text{Rate (3R)} = P_3 / (P_3 + P_4) \times 100 \quad \cdots \cdots \text{Equation 1}$$

wherein

P1 is a peak intensity of a (100) plane of the hexagonal graphite layer (2H) based on the X-ray diffraction method,

P2 is a peak intensity of a (002) plane of the hexagonal graphite layer (2H) based on the X-ray diffraction method,

P3 is a peak intensity of a (101) plane of the rhombohedral graphite layer (3R) based on the X-ray diffraction method, and

P4 is a peak intensity of a (101) plane of the hexagonal graphite layer (2H) based on the X-ray diffraction method.

{0038}

{Table 1}

	Peak intensities [counts·deg] (2 θ [°])
Hexagonal crystals 2H (100) [P1]	162 (42.33)
Hexagonal crystals 2H (002) [P2]	13157 (26.50)
Rhombohedral crystals 3R (101) [P3]	396 (43.34)
Hexagonal crystals 2H (101) [P4]	466 (44.57)

{0039}

In the same manner, as shown in Fig. 6 and Table 2, Sample 6 produced by the production apparatus A, which applies a treatment based on the jet mill and a treatment based on plasma, had high rates of peak intensities P3 and P1, and the Rate (3R) was 51%. In addition, the intensity ratio P1/P2 was 0.014.

{0040}

{Table 2}

	Peak intensities [counts·deg] ($2\theta[^\circ]$)
Hexagonal crystals 2H (100) [P1]	66 (42.43)
Hexagonal crystals 2H (002) [P2]	4,675 (26.49)
Rhombohedral crystals 3R (101) [P3]	170 (43.37)
Hexagonal crystals 2H (101) [P4]	162 (44.63)

{0041}

Furthermore, as shown in Fig. 7 and Table 3, Sample 1 indicating a comparative example produced with only the ball mill had a small rate of a peak intensity P3, compared with Samples 5 and 6, and the Rate (3R) was 23%. In addition, the intensity ratio P1/P2 was 0.008.

{0042}

{Table 3}

	Peak intensities [counts·deg] ($2\theta[^\circ]$)
Hexagonal crystals 2H (100) [P1]	120 (42.4)
Hexagonal crystals 2H (002) [P2]	15,000 (26.5)
Rhombohedral crystals 3R (101) [P3]	50 (43.3)
Hexagonal crystals 2H (101) [P4]	160 (44.5)

{0043}

Thus, Sample 5 produced by the production apparatus B of Example 1, and Sample 6 produced by the production apparatus A of Example 1 had Rates (3R) of 46% and 51%, respectively, and it was shown that their Rates (3R) were 40% or more, or 50% or

more, compared with the natural graphite shown in Fig. 2 and Sample 1 indicating a comparative example.

Next, graphene dispersions were produced using the above-produced graphene precursors, and their easiness in exfoliation of graphene was evaluated.

{0044}

<As to graphene dispersions>

A method for producing a graphene dispersion will be explained with reference to Fig. 8. Fig. 8 shows, as an example, a case where an ultrasonic treatment and a microwave treatment are combined in a liquid when a graphene dispersion is produced.

(1) 0.2 g of a graphite-based carbon material useful as a graphene precursor and 200 ml of N-methylpyrrolidone (NMP) which serves as dispersing medium are charged to a beaker 40.

(2) The beaker 40 is put into a chamber 42 of a microwave generator 43, and an ultrasonic trembler 44A of an ultrasonic horn 44 is inserted into dispersing medium 41 from the upper direction.

(3) The ultrasonic horn 44 is activated, and ultrasonic waves of 20 kHz (100 W) are continuously applied thereto for 3 hours.

(4) While the above ultrasonic horn 44 is actuated, the microwave generator 43 is activated to apply microwaves of 2.45 GHz (300 W) intermittently (irradiation for 10 seconds every 5 minutes) thereto.

{0045}

Fig. 9 refers to appearances of graphene dispersions produced in the above-described way when 24 hours had passed.

Although a portion of the graphene dispersion 30 using Sample 5 produced by the production apparatus B was deposited, a product entirely showing a black color was observed. For this, it is considered that a large portion of the graphite-based carbon materials used as graphene precursors are dispersed in a state where graphene is exfoliated from them.

In the dispersion 31 using Sample 1 indicating a comparative example, most of the graphite-based carbon materials were deposited, and it was confirmed that a portion thereof floated as a supernatant. From the facts, it is considered that graphene was exfoliated from a small portion thereof and that they floated as the supernatant.

{0046}

Furthermore, the graphene dispersion produced in the above-described way was diluted to an observable concentration, was coated onto a sample stage (TEM grid), and the grid was dried. Thus, the size and the number of layers of graphene was observed in the captured image of a transmission electron microscope (TEM), as shown in Fig. 10. In addition, the grid coated with the diluted supernatant was used for Sample 1. For example, in the case of Fig. 10, the size corresponds to a maximum length L of a flake 33, which was 600 nm, based on Fig. 10 (a). As for the number of layers, the end face of the flake 33 was

observed in Fig. 10 (b), and overlapping graphene layers were counted, thereby calculating the number of layers as 6 layers (a portion indicated by the symbol 34). In this way, the size and the number of layers were measured with respect to each flake, and the numbers of graphene layers and the sizes shown in Figs. 11 and 12 were obtained.

{0047}

With reference to Fig. 11 (a), a particle size distribution (distribution of sizes) of thin flakes included in the graphene dispersion of Sample 5 (Rate (R3) of 46%) produced by the production apparatus B of Example 1 was a distribution having a peak of 0.5 μm . In addition, in Fig. 11 (b), as to the number of layers, a distribution which had a peak in 3 layers and in which graphene having 10 layers or less were 68% was observed.

With reference to Fig. 12, a particle size distribution (distribution of sizes) of thin flakes included in the dispersion of Sample 1 (Rate (R3) of 23%) of the comparative example was a distribution having a peak of 0.9 μm . In addition, as for the number of layers, a distribution in which those having 30 layers or more occupied the greater portion and in which graphene having 10 layers or less were 10% was observed.

From the results, it was revealed that, when the product of Sample 5 produced by the production apparatus B was used as a graphene precursor, a highly-concentrated graphene

dispersion which contains plenty of graphene of 10 layers or less and which has excellent dispersibility of graphene can be obtained.

{0048}

Next, with reference to Fig. 13, a relation between the Rate (3R) of the graphene precursor and the number of layers in the graphene dispersion will be described. Samples 1, 5 and 6 in Fig. 13 are those described above. Samples 2, 3 and 4 were produced by the production apparatus B which carried out a treatment based on a ball mill and a microwave treatment, and were graphene dispersions produced using graphene precursors which had been produced by making the irradiating time of microwaves shorter than that for Sample 5. In addition, Sample 7 was produced by the production apparatus A which carried out a treatment based on a jet mill and a plasma treatment, and was a graphene dispersion produced by using a graphene precursor which had been produced by applying plasma of a higher output than that for Sample 6.

{0049}

From Fig. 13, as to Samples 2 and 3 showing Rates (3R) of 31% and 38%, respectively, the distributions of the number of layers have peaks at around 13 as the number of layers; that is, the shapes of the distributions are close to that of a normal distribution (dispersions using Samples 2 and 3). As to Samples 4 to 7 showing Rates (3R) of 40% or more, the distributions of

the number of layers have peaks at several as the number of layers (thin graphene); that is, the shapes of the distributions are those of a so-called lognormal distribution. On the other hand, as to Sample 1 having a Rate (3R) of 23%, the distribution thereof has a peak at 30 or more as the number of layers (a dispersion using Sample 1). That is, it is understood as follows: there is a tendency that, in cases where the Rate (3R) reaches 31% or more, the shapes of the layer number distributions differ from those for cases where the Rate (3R) is less than 31%; and further, in cases where the Rate (3R) reaches 40% or more, the shapes of the layer number distributions clearly differ from those for cases where the Rate (3R) is less than 40%. In addition, it can be understood that, as to proportions of graphene of 10 layers or less, the Rate (3R) of the dispersion using Sample 3 is 38%, while the Rate (3R) of the dispersion using Sample 4 is 62%, and that, when the Rate (3R) reaches 40% or more, a proportion of graphene of 10 layers or less rapidly increases.

{0050}

From these facts, it can be considered that graphene of 10 layers or less are easily exfoliated in cases where the Rate (3R) is 31% or more, and that, as the Rate (3R) increases to 40%, 50% and 60%, graphene of 10 layers or less are more easily exfoliated. However, it can be further considered that, to the contrary, graphene of 10 layers or less are hard to exfoliate

in cases where the Rate (3R) is less than 40%. In addition, focusing on the intensity ratio $P1/P2$, Samples 2 to 7 show values within a comparatively narrow range of 0.012 to 0.016, and any of them are preferable because they exceed 0.01 where it is considered that graphene is easily exfoliated since crystal structures will be deformed.

{0051}

Furthermore, results obtained by comparing Rates (3R) and proportions of graphene of 10 layers or less included therein are shown in Fig. 14. With reference to Fig. 14, it was revealed that, when the Rate (3R) reached around 31%, graphene of 10 layers or less started to increase (showing an ever-increasing slope). Further, it was revealed that, around 40%, graphene of 10 layers or less rapidly increased (as to proportions of graphene of 10 layers or less, whereas the Rate (3R) of the dispersion using Sample 3 was 38%, the Rate (3R) of the dispersion using Sample 4 was 62%, and the proportion of graphene of 10 layers or less rapidly increased by 24% as the Rate (3R) increased by 4%), and that a percentage of graphene of 10 layers or less against the total graphene was 50% or more. In addition, the points of black squares in Fig. 14 each correspond to different samples, and above-described Samples 1 to 7 and other samples are included therein.

{0052}

From the facts, when a sample showing a Rate (3R) of 31% or more is used as a graphene precursor to produce a graphene dispersion, the proportion of distributed graphene of 10 layers or less starts increasing; further, when a sample showing a Rate (3R) of 40% or more is used as a graphene precursor to produce a graphene dispersion, 50% or more of graphene of 10 layers or less are produced. In other words, a graphene dispersion in which graphene is highly concentrated and highly dispersed can be obtained. Furthermore, because almost no graphite-based carbon materials (precursors) included in the dispersion deposit as described above, a concentrated graphene dispersion can easily be obtained. According to this method, even a graphene dispersion whose graphene concentration exceeded 10% can be produced without concentrating it. Particularly, the Rate (3R) is preferably 40% or more from a view point that the proportion of dispersed graphene of 10 layers or less sharply increases to 50% or more.

{0053}

The above description clarifies the following: when the Rate (3R) is 31% or more, preferably 40% or more, and further preferably 50% or more, separation into graphene of 10 layers or less and thin graphite-based carbon materials of around 10 layers occurs in a greater proportion in many cases; and in the case where these graphite-based carbon materials are used as graphene precursors, a highly-concentrated graphene

dispersion that has excellent dispersibility of graphene can be obtained. Still further, Example 5 to be described below clarifies that, in the case where the Rate (3R) is 31% or more, graphite-based carbon materials are useful as a graphene precursor.

{0054}

Furthermore, an upper limit for the Rate (3R) is considered that the upper limit is not particularly defined. However, it is preferable that the upper limit is defined such that the intensity ratio $P1/P2$ simultaneously satisfies 0.01 or more, because graphene precursors are easily exfoliated when a dispersion or the like is produced. In addition, in cases of production methods using production apparatuses A and B, the upper limit is about 70%, from a viewpoint that graphene is easily produced. Also, a method combining a treatment based on the jet mill of the production apparatus A and a plasma treatment is more preferable, because a graphene precursor having a higher Rate (3R) can easily be obtained. Additionally, the Rate (3R) as long as it reaches 31% or more by combining the physical-force-based treatment and the radiowave-force-based treatment.

{Example 2}

{0055}

In Example 1, a case where the ultrasonic treatment and the microwave treatment were combined for obtaining a graphene dispersion is explained. In Example 2, only an ultrasonic treatment was carried out while a microwave treatment was not carried out, and other conditions were the same as those for Example 1.

Fig. 15 (b) shows a distribution of a number of layers with respect to a graphene dispersion which was obtained by carrying out an ultrasonic treatment using the graphene precursor of Sample 5 (Rate (3R) = 46%) produced by the production apparatus B. In addition, Fig. 15 (a) is the same as the distribution shown in Fig. 11 (b) of Sample 5 produced by the production apparatus B of Example 1.

As a result, although the tendency of the distribution of the number of layers was almost similar, a proportion of graphene of 10 layers or less was 64%, and was slightly decreased, compared with 68% of Example 1. From the fact, it was revealed that it was more effective to simultaneously carry out two of the treatments based on a physical force and a radiowave force for producing a graphene dispersion.

{Example 3}

{0056}

In Example 3, an example used for a conductive ink will be described.

Sample 1 (Rate (3R) = 23%), Sample 3 (Rate (3R) = 38%), Sample 5 (Rate (3R) = 46%) and Sample 6 (Rate (3R) = 51%) of Example 1 were used as graphene precursors in mixture solution of water and an alcohol of the carbon number of 3 or less, which served as a conductivity-imparting agent, at concentrations adopted for conductive inks, thus producing INK1, INK3, INK5 and INK6, and their resistance values were compared. Based on the results, as the Rates (3R) became higher, the resistance values were lower.

{Example 4}

{0057}

In Example 4, an example in which a graphene precursor was kneaded with a resin will be explained.

When a resin sheet, in which graphene was dispersed, was produced, the tensile strength was very superior although glass fibers were added thereto. Therefore, a factor for this was studied, and, consequently, a finding that a compatibilizer added simultaneously with the glass fibers contributed to formation of graphene from the precursor could be obtained. Therefore, products obtained by mixing dispersing agents and a compatibilizer into a resin were studied.

1 wt% of Sample 5 (Rate (3R) = 46%) of Example 1 was added as a precursor directly to LLDPE (polyethylene), and the mixture

was kneaded while applying shear (a shearing force) thereto with a kneader, two-shaft kneader (extruder) or the like.

It has been publicly known that, when a graphite-based carbon materials turned into graphene, being highly dispersed in a resin, the tensile strength increases. Therefore, by measuring a tensile strength of the resin, degrees of exfoliating into graphene and dispersion can relatively be estimated. The tensile strength was measured with an exact tabletop general-purpose testing machine (AUTOGRAPH AGS-J) manufactured by Shimadzu Corporation under a condition of test speed of 500 mm/min.

{0058}

In addition, in order to compare degree of exfoliating into graphene and dispersibility depending on the presence or absence of additives, the following comparisons of three types of (a), (b) and (c) were carried out.

(a) No additives

(b) a general dispersing agent (zinc stearate)

(c) a compatibilizer (a graft-modified polymer)

{0059}

With reference to Fig. 17 showing the measurement results, the results will be explained. In addition, in Fig. 17, circles refer to resin materials using Sample 1 of the comparative example, and squares refer to resin materials using Sample 5 of Example 1.

In case (a) where no additive was added, a difference of the tensile strengths was small.

In case (b) where the dispersing agent was added, it was revealed that formation of graphene was promoted to a certain degree in the graphene precursor of Sample 5.

In case (c) where the compatibilizer was added, it was revealed that that formation of graphene was significantly promoted in the graphene precursor of Sample 5. This is because it is considered that, besides effects to disperse graphene, the compatibilizer binds the graphene layer-bound bodies and the resin, and acts on them such that the graphene layer-bound bodies are stripped therefrom, when applying shear in that state.

{0060}

Zinc stearate is explained above as an example of the dispersing agent. However, those suited for compounds may be selected. As examples of the dispersing agent, anionic (anion) surfactants, cationic (cation) surfactants, zwitterionic surfactants, and nonionic surfactants can be mentioned. In particular, anion surfactants and nonionic surfactants are preferable for graphene. Nonionic surfactants are more preferable. Since nonionic surfactants are surfactants which do not dissociate into ions and which show hydrophilic properties by hydrogen bonds with water, as observed in oxyethylene groups, hydroxyl groups, carbohydrate chains such as glucoside, and the like, there is a merit that they can be

used in nonpolar solvents, although they do not have a strength of hydrophilicity as high as ionic surfactants. Further, this is because, by varying chain lengths of their hydrophilic groups, their properties can freely be changed from lipophilic properties to hydrophilic properties. As anionic surfactants, X acid salts (as for the X acid, for example, cholic acid, and deoxycholic acid), for example, SDC: sodium deoxycholate, and phosphate esters, are preferable. Furthermore, as nonionic surfactants, glycerol fatty acid esters, sorbitan fatty acid esters, fatty alcohol ethoxylates, polyoxyethylene alkyl phenyl ether, alkyl glycosides, and the like are preferable.

{0060}

In above Examples 1 to 4, the production apparatus A using a jet mill and plasma, and the production apparatus B using a ball mill and microwaves are described as production apparatuses which produce a graphene precursor. However, when a treatment based on a radiowave force such as by microwaves, millimeter waves, plasma, electromagnetic induction heating (IH), and magnetic fields, and a treatment based on a physical force such as by a ball mill, a jet mill, centrifugal force, and supercriticality are combined, a precursor having a high Rate (R3) can be obtained. Therefore, such combination of the treatments is preferable. Additionally, as long as combining the physical-force-based treatment and the radiowave-force-based treatment, any specific treatments for

the physical-force-based treatment and the radiowave-force-based treatment can be adopted. In particular, as seen in the production apparatuses A and B, it is preferable that effects based on a radiowave force and a physical force are simultaneously directed thereto. However, a radiowave force and a physical force may alternately be directed thereto at predetermined intervals. Moreover, as for the radiowave force, different radiowave forces, such as treatments based on microwaves and plasma, may alternately be applied thereto, and, parallel with the treatments, treatments based on one or more physical forces may be carried out. Furthermore, also as for the physical force, different physical forces, such as treatments based on a jet mill and supercriticality, may alternately be applied thereto, and, parallel with the treatments, treatments based on one or more radiowave forces may be carried out.

{Example 5}

{0061}

In order to further verify that those obtained when the Rate (3R) is 31% or more are beneficial as graphene precursors, which is described above in Example 1, an example in which a graphene precursor was kneaded with a resin will be further explained in Example 5. The following explains elastic moduli of resin molded articles in which graphite-based carbon

materials containing Samples 1 to 7 in Example 1, having Rates (3R) plotted in Fig. 14, were used as precursors.

{0062}

(1) Using the above-described graphite-based carbon material as a precursor, 5wt% of LLDPE (polyethylene: 20201J produced by Prime Polymer Co., Ltd.) and 1wt% of a dispersant (nonionic surfactant) were mixed in an ion-exchanged water, and the above-described device illustrated in Fig. 8 was actuated under the same conditions, whereby graphene dispersions containing 5wt% of graphene and graphite-based carbon materials were obtained.

(2) 0.6 kg of the graphene dispersion obtained in (1) was immediately kneaded into a resin of 5.4 kg using a kneader (pressing-type kneader WDS7-30 produced by Moriyama Co., Ltd.), whereby pellets were produced. The kneading conditions are to be described below. It should be noted that the mixing ratio between the resin and the dispersion was selected so that the amount of the graphene and graphite-based carbon materials mixed therein was eventually 0.5wt%.

(3) The pellets produced in (2) were formed into a test piece according to JIS K7161 1A (length: 165 mm, width: 20 mm, thickness: 4 mm) by an injection molding machine.

(4) The elastic modulus (Mpa) of the test piece produced in (3) was measured under a condition of a test speed of 500 mm/min according to JIS K7161 by a table-top type precision

universal tester produced by Shimadzu Corporation (AUTOGRAPH AGS-J).

{0063}

The kneading conditions were as follows.

Kneading temperature: 135°C

Rotor rotation speed: 30 rpm

Kneading time: 15 minutes

Pressurization in furnace: applying 0.3 MPa for 10 minutes after start, and depressurizing to atmospheric pressure after the 10 minutes elapsed

{0064}

Here, the dispersion of the above-described graphene dispersion into a resin is considered as follows. As the melting point of a resin is generally 100°C or higher, water evaporates in atmosphere, but in a pressing-type kneader, the inside of a furnace can be pressurized. In the inside of the furnace, the boiling point of water is raised so that the dispersion is kept in a liquid form, whereby an emulsion of the dispersion and the resin can be obtained. After applying pressure for a predetermined time, the inside is gradually depressurized, which causes the boiling point of water to decrease, thereby allowing water to evaporate. Here, graphene confined in water are left in the resin. This causes graphene and graphite-based carbon materials to be dispersed at a high concentration in the resin.

Further, since the graphene and graphite-based carbon materials tend to precipitate in the graphene dispersion as time elapses, the graphene dispersion is kneaded into the resin preferably immediately after the graphene dispersion is obtained.

{0065}

It should be noted that the following may be used as the means for obtaining the emulsion of the dispersion and the resin, other than the pressing kneader: a chemical thruster; a vortex mixer; a homomixer; a high-pressure homogenizer; a hydroshear; a flow jet mixer; a wet jet mill; and an ultrasonic generator.

Further, the following may be used as a solvent for the dispersion, other than water: 2-propanol (IPA); acetone; toluene; N-methylpyrrolidone (NMP); and N,N-dimethyl formamide (DMF).

{0066}

Table 4 illustrates the relationship between the Rates (3R) of around 30% and the elastic moduli of resin molded articles. It should be noted that Sample 00 in Table 4 is a blank Sample in which no precursor was kneaded, Samples 11 and 12 have Rates (3R) between that of Sample 1 and that of Sample 2, and Sample 21 has a Rate (3R) between that of Sample 2 and that of Sample 3.

{0067}

{Table 4}

Sample No.	00	1	11	12	2	21	3	4
P3/(P3+P4)	-	23%	25%	28%	31%	35%	38%	42%
Elastic modulus (MPa) (Average in 5 times)	175	197	196	199	231	249	263	272
Difference from blank	-	12.4 %	12.0 %	13.9 %	31.7 %	42.1 %	50.0 %	55.6 %
Under-10 layers upon dispersion in NMP (Reference)	-	10%	12%	25%	25%	30%	38%	62%

{0068}

Fig. 18 and Table 4 prove that the difference of the elastic modulus with respect to that of Sample 00 (blank) (increase ratio of the elastic modulus) is approximately uniform around 10% until the Rate (3R) reaches 31%; after the Rate (3R) reaches 31%, the difference sharply increases to 32%; while the Rate (3R) increases from 31% to 42%, the difference monotonously increases to 50%; and after the Rate (3R) reaches 42%, the difference slightly increases and converges to around 60%. In this way, when the Rate (3R) is 31% or more, a resin molded

article having an excellent elastic modulus can be obtained. Further, since the amount of graphene and graphite-based carbon materials contained in a resin molded article is 0.5wt%, which is small, influence on properties that the resin originally possesses is small.

{0069}

It is considered that this tendency attributes to a sharp increase in a thin graphite-based carbon material containing graphene having 10 or less layers in contact with a resin after the Rate (3R) reaches 31%. Here, in Example 5, it is impossible to determine the number of layers of graphene by observation with TEM due to influences of a dispersant used for dispersion in water. Then, only for reference, the reason for the sharp increase described above is considered based on the distribution of the numbers of layers of the graphite-based carbon material illustrated in Table 4 upon dispersion in NMP. Sample 12 and Sample 2 are compared with each other, and it is found that both of the proportions of graphene (the number of layers are 10 or less) were 25%. On the other hand, as illustrated in Fig. 19, as to Sample 2, the proportion of thin ones having less than 15 layers was greater as compared with Sample 12; in other words, the graphite-based carbon material dispersed as a precursor had a larger surface area, which means that the area thereof in contact with the resin sharply increased.

In this way, Example 5 clearly indicates that when the Rate (3R) is 31% or more, a graphite-based carbon material used as a graphene precursor tends to be separated into graphene having 10 or less layers and a thin graphite-based carbon material.

{0070}

Moreover, in above-described examples, the production apparatus using microwaves and ultrasonic waves is described as a production apparatus for obtaining a graphene dispersion using a precursor. However, when a treatment based on a radiowave force such as by microwaves, millimeter waves, plasma, electromagnetic induction heating (IH) and magnetic fields, and a treatment based on a physical force such as by ultrasonic waves, a ball mill, a jet mill, centrifugal force, and supercriticality are combined, a graphene dispersion having a high graphene concentration can be obtained. Therefore, such combination of the treatments is preferable. In particular, as seen in the production apparatus, it is preferable that effects based on a radiowave force and a physical force are simultaneously directed thereto. However, a radiowave force and a physical force may alternately be directed thereto at predetermined intervals.

{0071}

Moreover, in above-described examples, the production apparatus using microwaves and ultrasonic waves is described

as a production apparatus for obtaining a graphene dispersion using a precursor. However, when a treatment based on a radiowave force such as by microwaves, millimeter waves, plasma, electromagnetic induction heating (IH) and magnetic fields, and a treatment based on a physical force such as by ultrasonic waves, a ball mill, a jet mill, centrifugal force, and supercriticality are combined, a graphene dispersion having a high graphene concentration can be obtained. Therefore, such combination of the treatments is preferable. In particular, as seen in the production apparatus, it is preferable that effects based on a radiowave force and a physical force are simultaneously directed thereto. However, a radiowave force and a physical force may alternately be directed thereto at predetermined intervals.

{0072}

Furthermore, in the above-described examples, graphene dispersions, conductive inks and resin molded articles are described as applications using precursors. However, also, by mixing, as base materials, precursors into composite base materials such as monomers, polymers, other carbon materials, ceramics, woods, cements or metals, graphene composite may be obtained. That is, in the present specification, a graphene composite means products encompassing the above-described graphene dispersions, conductive inks and resin molded articles.

Additionally, a graphene dispersion encompasses paste products with high viscosities.

{0073}

As examples of liquids or base materials for dispersing precursors, the following materials can be mentioned. Resins includes polyethylene (PE), polypropylene (PP), polystyrene (PS), polyvinyl chloride (PVC), ABS resins (ABS), acrylic resins (PMMA), polyamide/nylon (PA), polyacetal (POM), polycarbonate (PC), polyethylene terephthalate (PET), cyclic polyolefins (COP), polyphenylene sulfide (PPS), polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE), polysulfones (PSF), polyamide-imide (PAI), thermoplastic polyimide (PI), polyether ether ketone (PEEK), and liquid-crystal polymers (LCP). In addition, among synthetic resins, as thermosetting resins, thermoplastic resins such as epoxy resins (EP), phenolic resins (PF), melamine resins (MF), polyurethanes (PUR) and unsaturated polyester resins (UP) can be mentioned; fibrous nylon, and fibers of polyester, acryl, vinylon, polyolefin, polyurethane, rayon or the like can be mentioned; as elastomers, isoprene rubbers (IR), butadiene rubbers (BR), styrene/butadiene rubbers (SBR), chloroprene rubbers (CR), nitrile rubbers (NBR), polyisobutylene rubbers/butyl rubbers (IIR), ethylene propylene rubbers (EPM/EPDM), chlorosulfonated polyethylene (CSM), acrylic rubbers (ACM), epichlorohydrin rubbers (CO/ECO), and the like can be

mentioned; as thermosetting resin-based elastomers, some urethane rubbers (U), silicone rubbers (Q), fluorine-containing rubbers (FKM), and the like can be mentioned; and, as thermoplastic elastomers, elastomers based on styrene, olefin, polyvinyl chloride, urethane, or amide can be mentioned.

{0074}

Moreover, as mineral oils, lubricating oils, and greases can be mentioned, and, as compounded oils for rubbers, paraffin-based mineral oils, naphthenic mineral oil, aromatic mineral oils, and the like can be mentioned.

Furthermore, as nonpolar products, hexane, benzene, toluene, chloroform, ethyl acetate, and the like can be mentioned; as polar aprotic products, acetone, N,N-dimethylformamide (DMF), N-methylpyrrolidone (NMP), acetonitrile, and the like can be mentioned; and, as polar protic products, acetic acid, ethanol, methanol, water, 1-butanol, 2-propanol, formic acid, and the like can be mentioned.

{0075}

In addition, as an example of natural graphite for producing a graphite-based carbon material useful as a graphene precursor, particles of 5 mm or less of a natural graphite material (flaky graphite ACB-50 manufactured by Nippon Graphite Industries, Ltd.) is described above. However, as for the

natural graphite, products which are flaky graphite, being pulverized into 5 mm or less, and which have a Rate (3R) of less than 25% and an intensity ratio P1/P2 of less than 0.01 are preferable, from a viewpoint that they are easily-available.

Industrial Applicability

{0076}

The following can be mentioned as products for attempting functionalization according to graphene by adding the precursor to objects.

- Additives for polymer materials such as resins, rubbers, or coatings
- Additives for heat radiation sheets, conductive sheets, heat radiation tapes, or conductive tapes
- Sintered metallurgy obtained by adding the precursor to metal powder, followed by sintering
- Additives for ceramics such as lithium oxide or nanoclay
- Additives for nonmetals such as concrete, or non-polymer materials

{0077}

The following can be mentioned as products using graphene dispersions.

- Electrode agents, conductive auxiliaries, discharge capacity-improving agents, charge/discharge efficiency-improving agents for lithium-ion batteries

- Electrodes or electrolyte solutions for capacitor products
- Conductive agents for conductive inks

Reference Signs List

{0078}

- 1 a natural graphite material
- 4 a jet mill
- 7 a plasma generator
- 16 a graphite-based carbon material useful as a graphene precursor
- 20 a ball mill
- 21 a microwave generator
- 24 a media
- 25 a natural graphite material
- 28 a graphite-based carbon material useful as a graphene precursor
- 30 a graphene dispersion using Sample 5
- 31 a graphene dispersion using Sample 1
- 33 a flake
- 40 a beaker
- 41 a graphene dispersion
- 43 a microwave generator
- 44 an ultrasonic wave generator

CLAIMS

Claim 1

A graphite-based carbon material useful as a graphene precursor, having a rhombohedral graphite layer (3R) and a hexagonal graphite layer (2H), wherein a Rate (3R) of the rhombohedral graphite layer (3R) and the hexagonal graphite layer (2H), based on an X-ray diffraction method, which is defined by following Equation 1 is 31% or more:

$$\text{Rate (3R)} = P3/(P3+P4) \times 100 \cdots \text{Equation 1}$$

wherein

P3 is a peak intensity of a (101) plane of the rhombohedral graphite layer (3R) based on the X-ray diffraction method, and

P4 is a peak intensity of a (101) plane of the hexagonal graphite layer (2H) based on the X-ray diffraction method.

Claim 2

The graphite-based carbon material useful as a graphene precursor according to claim 1, wherein the Rate (3R) is 40% or more.

Claim 3

The graphite-based carbon material useful as a graphene precursor according to claim 1, wherein the Rate (3R) is 50% or more.

Claim 4

The graphite-based carbon material useful as a graphene precursor according to claim 1, wherein an intensity ratio $P1/P2$ of the hexagonal graphite layer (2H) based on the X-ray diffraction method is 0.01 or more, wherein

P1 is a peak intensity of a (100) plane of the hexagonal graphite layer (2H) based on the X-ray diffraction method, and

P2 is a peak intensity of a (002) plane of the hexagonal graphite layer (2H) based on the X-ray diffraction method.

Claim 5

The graphite-based carbon material useful as a graphene precursor according to claim 1, wherein the graphite-based carbon material is produced by carrying out a radiowave-force-based treatment and a physical-force-based treatment in a vacuum or in the air.

Claim 6

A method of producing the graphite-based carbon material useful as a graphene precursor according to claim 1, comprising: carrying out a radiowave-force-based treatment and a physical-force-based treatment to a natural graphite material in a vacuum or in the air.

Claim 7

A method of producing a graphite-based carbon material useful as a graphene precursor, wherein the natural graphite material as set forth in claim 5 has at least a hexagonal graphite layer (2H), and an intensity ratio $P1/P2$ of the hexagonal graphite layer (2H) based on the X-ray diffraction method is less than 0.01, wherein

P1 is a peak intensity of a (100) plane of the hexagonal graphite layer (2H) based on the X-ray diffraction method, and

P2 is a peak intensity of a (002) plane of the hexagonal graphite layer (2H) based on the X-ray diffraction method.

Claim 8.

A graphite-based carbon material, having a rhombohedral graphite layer (3R) and a hexagonal graphite layer (2H), wherein a Rate (3R) of the rhombohedral graphite layer (3R) and the hexagonal graphite layer (2H), based on an X-ray diffraction method, which is defined by following Equation 1 is 31% or more:

$$\text{Rate (3R)} = P3/(P3+P4) \times 100 \cdots \cdots \text{Equation 1}$$

wherein

P3 is a peak intensity of a (101) plane of the rhombohedral graphite layer (3R) based on the X-ray diffraction method, and

P4 is a peak intensity of a (101) plane of the hexagonal graphite layer (2H) based on the X-ray diffraction method.