



Graphene Membrane/Graphite



Nanotechnology Solutions Partner

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Sample:

- Graphite

Image Conditions:

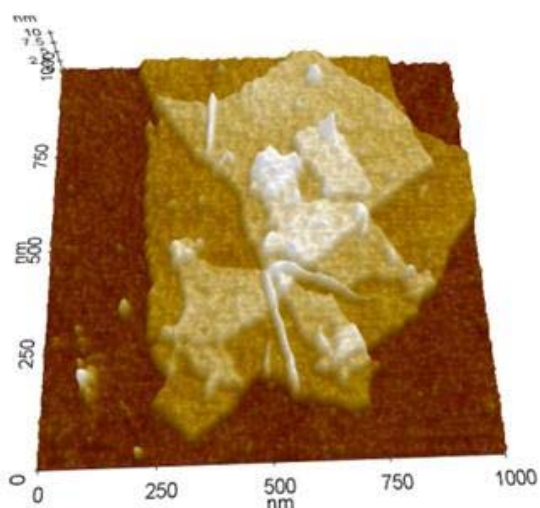
- True Non-Contact
- 1 μm x 1 μm

Requirements:

- True Non-Contact Mode
- Closed Loop Scanner

Graphene Membrane/Graphite

Mechanical Properties - Nanoindentation



Graphite is a layered compound composed of carbon atoms. It is important industrially for its electrical and lubricating properties. Graphite is made up of layers of graphene, which is thought to be one of the strongest materials to be tested with a breaking strength 200 times that of steel.

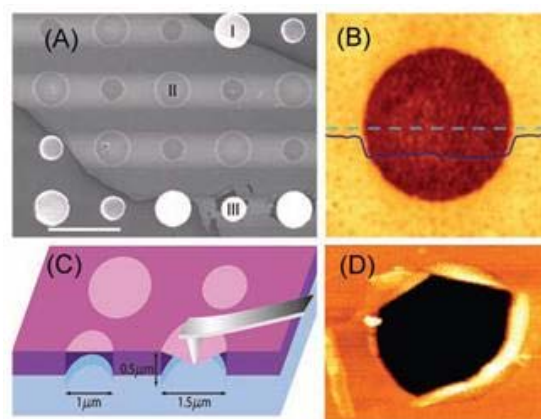
Relevant Publication using the XE-series AFM and Nanoindentation

Title: Measurement of the Elastic Properties and Intrinsic Strength of Monolayer Graphene

Authors: C. Lee, X. Wei, J. W. Kysar, J. Hone

Journal: SCIENCE 321(18) JULY 2008 p. 385

System: Park Systems XE-100



We measured the elastic properties and intrinsic breaking strength of free-standing monolayer graphene membranes by nanoindentation in an atomic force microscope. The force-displacement behavior is interpreted within a framework of nonlinear elastic stress-strain response, and yields second- and third-order elastic stiffnesses of 340 newtons per meter (N m^{-1}) and -690 N m^{-1} , respectively. The breaking strength is 42 N m^{-1} and represents the intrinsic strength of a defect-free sheet. These quantities correspond to a Young's modulus of $E = 1.0$ terapascals, third-order elastic stiffness of $D = -2.0$ terapascals, and intrinsic strength of $\sigma_{\text{int}} = 130$ gigapascals for bulk graphite. These experiments establish graphene as the strongest material ever measured, and show that atomically perfect nanoscale materials can be mechanically tested to deformations well beyond the linear regime.