Determination of EMI Shielding Efficiency of Graphene Composites with Silver Nanoparticles Prepared Under Low-dose Gamma Irradiation

Dejan Kepić¹

Andjela Stefanović^{1,2}, Miloš Momčilović¹, James L. Mead³, Miroslav Huskić⁴, Kamel Haddadi⁵, Mohamed Sebbache⁵, Biljana Todorović Marković¹ and Svetlana Jovanović¹

¹Vinča Institute of Nuclear Sciences - National Institute of the Republic of Serbia, University of Belgrade, P.O.B. 522, 11001 Belgrade, Serbia

²Faculty of Chemistry, University of Belgrade, Studentski trg 12-16, 11158, Belgrade, Serbia

³Department of Computing Science, University of Oldenburg, Oldenburg D-26129, Germany

⁴Faculty of Polymer Technology, Ozare 19, 2380 Slovenj Gradec, Slovenia

⁵University of Lille, CNRS, University Polytechnique Hauts-de-France, UMR 8520-IEMN, F-59000 Lille, France

d.kepic@vin.bg.ac.rs

Graphene and its derivatives (graphene oxide - GO and reduced graphene oxide - rGO) have high surface area and therefore are great materials to anchor metallic nanoparticles [1]. The oxygen-containing groups in the GO structure serve as locations where metal nanoparticles can be anchored [2]. Amonast various potential applications, silver nanostructures are widely studied for electromagnetic interference (EMI)shielding applications due to their high electrical conductivity and high aspect ratio [3]. Here, we prepared silver nanoparticles (Ag NPs) by low-dose (1-20 kGy) gamma irradiation of silver nitrate in the presence of graphene-based material (GO or electrochemically exfoliated graphene - EEG). By selecting this experimental procedure we opted for the pathway that does not require harsh chemicals and excessive purification steps, making it cost-efficient and environmentally friendly, and by using graphene sheets for the nucleation and growth of silver nanoparticles we made the use of a capping agent superfluous. The obtained Ag NPs were spherical with a predominant size distribution of 10-50 nm for GO and 10-100 nm for EEG and uniformly distributed over graphene sheets. EMI shielding efficiency measurements showed poor EMI shielding for the composites prepared with GO. On the other hand, all composites prepared with EEG showed EMI shielding to some extent, and the best performance was measured for the samples prepared at 5 and 20 kGy doses.

References

- [1] D. Kepić, A. Stefanović, M. Budimir, V. Pavlović, A. Bonasera, M. Scopelliti, B. Todorović Marković, Radiation Physics and Chemistry 202 (2023) 110545
- [2] M. Cobos, I. De-La-Pinta, G. Quindós, M. J. Fernández, M. D. Fernández, Nanomaterials, 10 (2020) 376
- [3] Y.-X. Sun, Q. Zou, J. Zhao, X.-Z. Li, H. Jiang, Y.-J. Cai, X. Yang, Y. Liu, Y.-B. Li, Y.-G. Wu, Z.-H. Yang and J.-G. Gai, ACS Applied Materials & Interfaces, 15 (2023) 35631

Figures

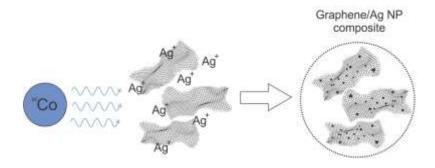


Figure 1: Schematic illustration of the graphene/Ag NP composite preparation.