

Application Note 41000059-B

# Characterization of carbon materials with Raman spectroscopy

Following the guidelines of ASTM E3220

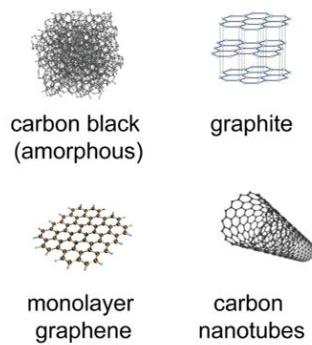
Carbon nanomaterials such as graphene, graphite, and carbon nanotubes each have unique physical and thermal properties that make them important in industries as varied as battery manufacturing, construction, and sports equipment. The necessity for simple, safe, and robust characterization of these materials grows as they are more widely used in manufacturing settings.

Raman spectroscopy is a valuable tool for the characterization of carbon nanomaterials due to its selectivity, speed, and ability to measure samples nondestructively. Carbon materials typically exhibit simple Raman spectra, but they contain a wealth of information about internal microcrystalline structures in peak position, shape, and relative intensity.

## INTRODUCTION

Raman spectra of graphene-based materials, like those in **Figure 1**, are characterized by three major

peaks: the G-band, the D-band, and the 2D-band.



**Figure 1.** Structure of different carbon allotropes.

The G-band appears near  $1580\text{ cm}^{-1}$  and represents the in-plane bending motion of doubly bonded carbon atoms. In high-quality graphene, the G-band is very sharp, indicating a high degree of crystallinity. The position of the G-band is sensitive to the number of graphene layers but is independent of laser excitation.

The D-band indicates disorder within a graphene sample. This band arises from a ring breathing mode for doubly bonded carbon atoms. In pristine

graphene, the D-band is not visible. The D-band is observed when there is a defect in the graphene, or the mode is close to an edge. The D-band exhibits dispersive behavior, meaning that it is sensitive to the laser excitation wavelength used in the experiment.

The 2D-band is an overtone of the D-band, and the peak shape of the 2D-band can be used to determine layer thickness. Like the D-band, the 2D-band is dispersive and will change slightly with laser excitation.

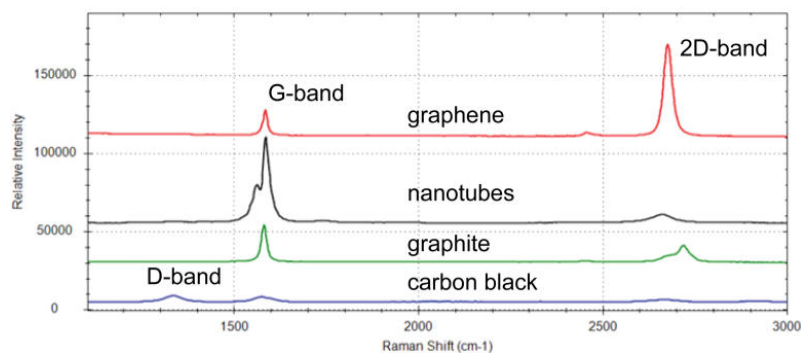
## RAMAN SPECTRA OF CARBON NANOMATERIALS

If the D-band represents the degree of disorder and the G-band represents the level of structural order, then the calculated ratio of D- and G-band intensities ( $I_D/I_G$ ) can be used as a semi-quantitative parameter to determine the quality of a graphene sample. As structural disorder within a sample increases,  $I_D/I_G$  increases. This parameter represents a quick quality control check that can be used as a Pass/Fail test in manufacturing settings.

**Figure 2** shows Raman spectra from different carbon nanomaterials. Pristine graphene (red) contains only G- and 2D-bands; there is no D-band. The ratio of the intensity of the 2D-band and the intensity of the G-

band ( $I_{2D}/I_G$ )  $\approx 2$ . Graphite (green spectrum) is characterized by a widened and asymmetrical 2D-band, and the  $I_{2D}/I_G$  ratio is much lower. Carbon nanotubes (black spectrum), which are rolled up tubes of graphene, exhibit a slightly split G-band [1].

The curvature of single-walled carbon nanotubes splits the G-band into two degenerate modes: G+ and G-. Carbon black (blue spectrum), which has the least structural order, exhibits a strong D-band, and therefore has a high  $I_D/I_G$ . Note that laser excitement at a wavelength other than 532 nm will cause the slight shifts in the position of the D-band and 2D-band, due to their dispersive nature.



**Figure 2.** Raman spectra of graphene (red), carbon nanotubes (black), graphite (green), and carbon black (blue).

## EXPERIMENT

An i-Raman® Prime 532H system was used for all measurements of graphene-based materials. The system has a 532 nm laser, which is the laser wavelength commonly chosen for Raman measurement of carbon. The i-Raman Prime is a low-noise, high-throughput, fully integrated Raman system with an embedded tablet computer.

A probe holder (BAC150B) was used for all measurements to support the fiber optic probe. An enclosure system (BAC152C) is available to achieve class 1 laser safety for a manufacturing floor. Typical laser power used is ~34 mW and acquisition times range from 30–90 s.

**Table 1.** Experimental parameters.

Equipment	Acquisition settings	
i-Raman Prime 532H	Laser Power	100%
Probe holder (BAC150)	Int. time	30–90s
BWSpec Software	Average	1

### Determination of $I_D/I_G$

Guidelines for calculating  $I_D/I_G$  are documented in ASTM E3220 Standard Guide for Characterization of Graphene Flakes [2]. Spectra undergo baseline correction prior to peak intensity determination. For the spectra in **Figure 3**, a baseline removal algorithm was applied to data in the BWSpec software. The sharp peaks at  $\sim 1550\text{ cm}^{-1}$  and  $\sim 2300\text{ cm}^{-1}$  are attributed to atmospheric oxygen and nitrogen,

respectively.

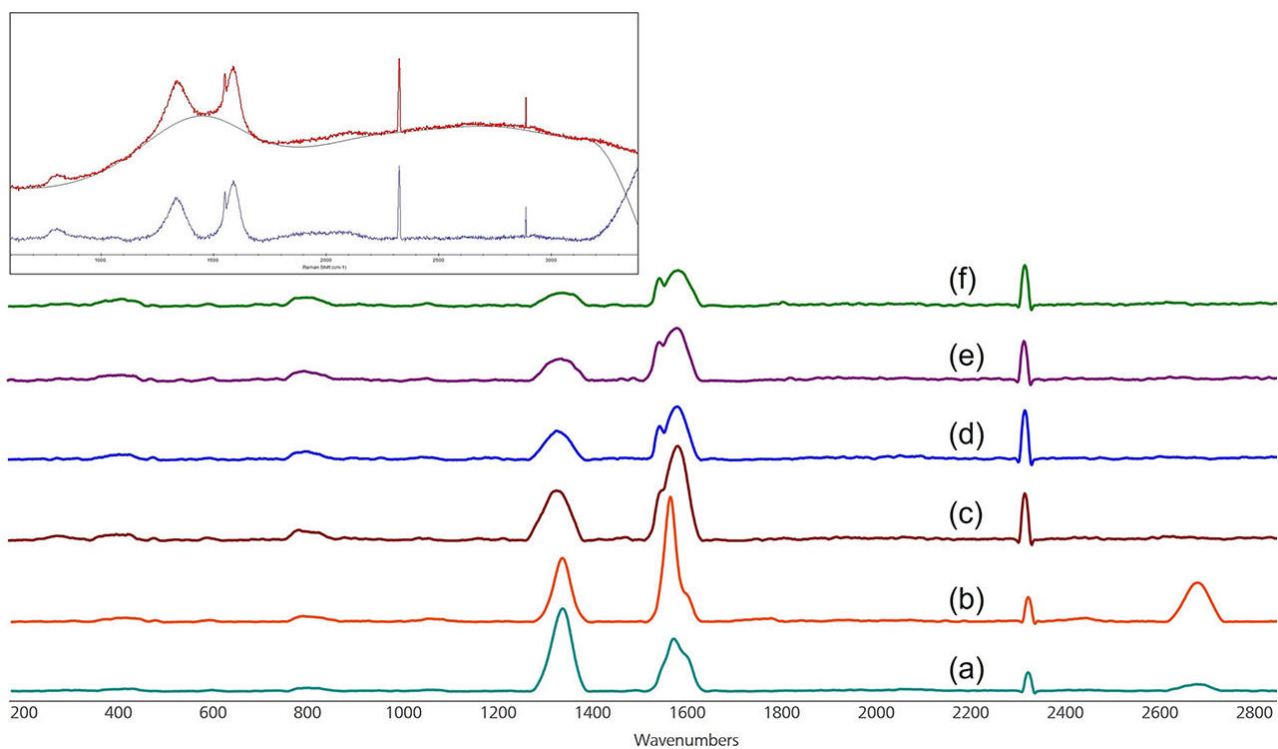
After baseline removal, peak intensities of spectral D- and G-bands are measured and  $I_D/I_G$  can be calculated. The software can be configured to automatically report  $I_D$ ,  $I_G$ , and derived  $I_D/I_G$  from a collected spectrum. The results can be easily exported to a report. **Table 2** shows the table that is generated in the software.

**Table 2.** Measured ID, IG, and calculated ID/IG from BWSpec software. Data sources align with those in Figure 2.

Source	D-band	G-band	D/G
a	2786.3214	1780.7942	0.7166
b	2184.0956	3037.7693	0.7190
c	851.1320	1457.8104	0.5838
d	1318.5770	2123.2700	0.6210
e	5179.8889	3289.7727	1.5745
f	2786.3214	5583.2101	0.4991

In **Figure 3**, nanofiber spectra are characterized by asymmetry in the G-bands. The  $I_D/I_G$  of spectrum (a) is particularly high, indicating that there is a high degree of structural disorder within that nanofiber sample. The spectra from the carbon black samples (c–f) are categorized by broad D-bands and G-bands, indicating very low crystallinity within the samples.

Measured  $I_D/I_G$  for the carbon black samples are all above 0.5, indicating structural disorder within the sample.  $I_D/I_G$  can be used as a quick offline or atline quality control test of manufactured graphene, graphite, carbon nanotubes, and carbon black powder.



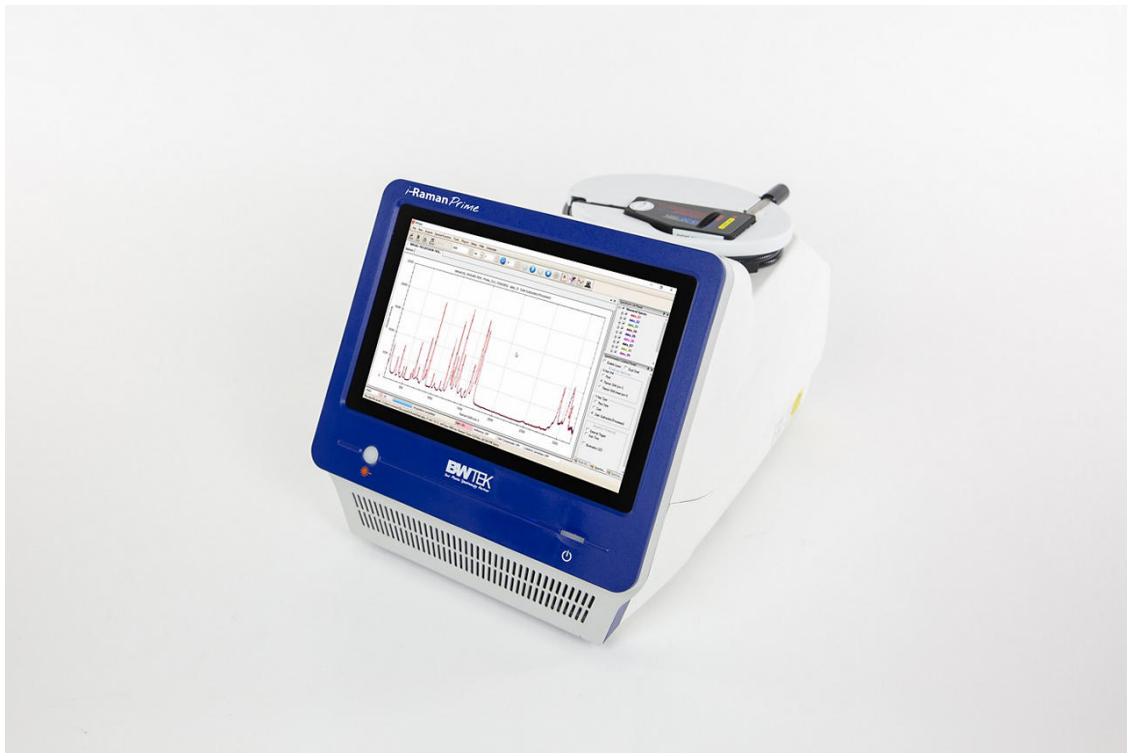
**Figure 3.** Raman spectra of carbon nanofibers (a,b) and carbon black powders (c–f). The insert shows an example of the baseline correction that was applied to all data. All spectra are manually offset for clarification.

## CONCLUSION

Raman spectroscopy is a valuable technique for characterization of carbon nanomaterials. Carbon spectra are quite simple and often only characterized by three peaks.

The peak intensities, shapes, and positions reveal information about the internal crystallinity of the

sample. The ratio of the intensity of the D-band to the intensity of the G-band acts as a simple indicator of structural disorder or a sample. This  $I_D/I_G$  of a sample can be used by researchers and manufacturers to characterize their carbon nanomaterials.



## REFERENCES

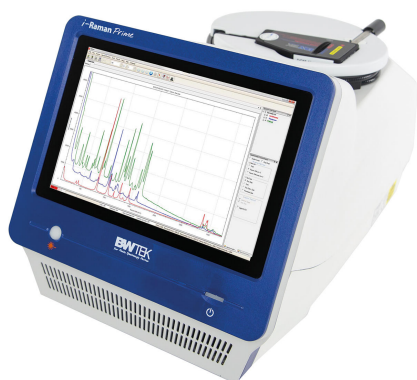
1. Ferrari, A. C. Raman Spectroscopy of Graphene and Graphite: Disorder, Electron–Phonon Coupling, Doping and Nonadiabatic Effects. *Solid State Communications* **2007**, *143* (1), 47–57.  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ssc.2007.03.052>.
2. ASTM International. *Standard Guide for Characterization of Graphene Flakes*; ASTM E3220-20; ASTM International, 2020.

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## CONFIGURATION



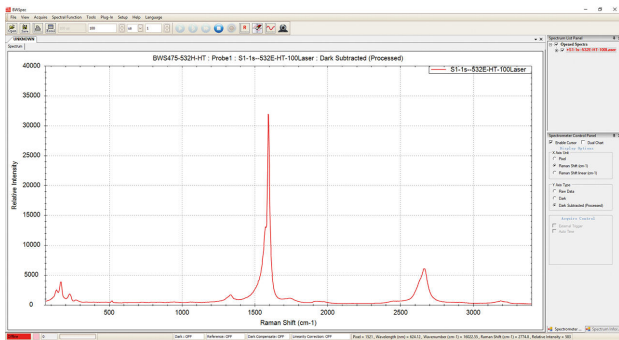
### Spectromètre Raman portable i-Raman Prime 532H

L'i-Raman<sup>®</sup> Prime 532H est un système Raman à faible bruit entièrement intégré à haut débit, avec une tablette PC intégrée et une sonde à fibre optique. Faisant appel à un détecteur à barrette CCD à haute efficacité quantique, refroidi par cryogénie thermoélectrique (-25 °C) et une gamme dynamique élevée, ce spectromètre Raman portable offre la possibilité de réaliser des analyses Raman de qualité recherche, incluant quantification et identification en temps réel. Le haut débit délivre des spectres Raman avec un excellent rapport signal/bruit, ce qui permet de mesurer des processus rapides, de même que les signaux Raman les plus faibles afin de détecter les différences les plus fines entre les échantillons.

Outre le concept d'appareil portable, l'i-Raman Prime 532H propose aussi la combinaison unique d'une vaste gamme spectrale et d'une haute résolution, qui permet des mesures de  $150 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  à  $3\,400 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ . L'i-Raman Prime peut fonctionner sur batterie, ce qui facilite son transport. Ainsi, quel que soit le lieu, il est possible de réaliser des analyses Raman de qualité recherche, à la fois de haute précision et de haut niveau qualitatif et quantitatif. Le système est optimisé pour une application de notre technologie STRaman<sup>®</sup> pour des analyses au travers d'emballages non transparents.

BWS475-532H-HT





## Logiciel BWSpec

BWSpec<sup>®</sup> est le logiciel général de spectroscopie de B&W Tek pour la commande d'appareil et l'acquisition des données, y compris l'analyse des pics en temps réel et les tendances. BWSpec est le logiciel de fonctionnement compris dans l'achat de tous les systèmes Raman portables B&W Tek et produits de spectromètre. Il est conçu avec des fonctions pour une vaste gamme d'applications et permet d'effectuer des mesures et des calculs complexes d'un simple clic. Il prend en charge de multiples formats de données et offre l'option d'optimisation des paramètres de mesure tels que le temps d'intégration et le contrôle de puissance de sortie du laser. En plus de l'acquisition et du traitement des données, il offre également la suppression automatique de l'obscurité, le lissage spectral, la correction de la ligne de base, ainsi que le contrôle des pics et des tendances.