

# Carbon-based Nanomaterials for Green Applications

Edited by

Upendra Kumar • Piyush Kumar Sonkar  
Suman Lata Tripathi

 IEEE Press

WILEY

## Contents

<b>About the Editors</b>	xxv
<b>List of Contributors</b>	xxix
<b>Preface</b>	xxxvii
<b>Acknowledgments</b>	xxxix

<b>1</b>	<b>Green Energy: An Introduction, Present, and Future Prospective</b>	<b>1</b>
	<i>Manoj Singh Adhikari, Raju Patel, Manoj Sindhwani, and Shippu Sachdeva</i>	
1.1	Introduction	1
1.2	Present Status of Green Energy	3
1.3	Global Renewable Energy Capacity	4
1.4	Leading Green Energy Technologies	5
1.5	Challenges in Green Energy Adoption	7
1.6	Prospects of Green Energy	8
1.7	Sustainable Practices in Green Energy	10
1.8	Case Studies of Successful Green Energy Projects	12
1.9	Policy and Regulatory Framework for Green Energy	13
1.10	Opportunities and Challenges in the Evolution to a Green Energy Future	14
1.10.1	Opportunities	14
1.10.2	Challenges	16
1.11	Conclusion	16
	References	17
<b>2</b>	<b>Properties of Carbon-Based Nanomaterials and Techniques for Characterization</b>	<b>21</b>
	<i>Ravi Tejasvi</i>	
2.1	Introduction	21
2.1.1	Carbon Nanotubes	21
2.1.2	Graphene	22
2.1.3	Graphene Oxide	22
2.1.4	Fullerenes	22

- 2.2 Significance in Green Energy 22
  - 2.2.1 Energy Storage 23
  - 2.2.2 Solar Energy 23
  - 2.2.3 Catalysis and Fuel Cells 23
  - 2.2.4 Thermal Management 23
  - 2.2.5 Environmental Remediation 23
- 2.3 Techniques for Characterization of Properties of Carbon Nanomaterials 24
  - 2.3.1 Electrical Conductivity 25
  - 2.3.2 Thermal Conductivity 28
  - 2.3.3 Mechanical Strength 29
  - 2.3.4 Surface Area Characterization 30
  - 2.3.5 Scanning Electron Microscopy 32
  - 2.3.6 Energy Dispersive X-ray Spectroscopy 33
  - 2.3.7 Transmission Electron Microscopy 34
  - 2.3.8 Electron Energy Loss Spectroscopy 37
  - 2.3.9 Atomic Force Microscopy 38
  - 2.3.10 Raman Spectroscopy 39
  - 2.3.11 Photoluminescence 40
  - 2.3.12 Time-Resolved Photoluminescence 41
  - 2.3.13 Thermal Gravimetric Analysis and Differential Scanning Calorimetry 42
  - 2.3.14 Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy 43
  - 2.3.15 UV-Vis-NIR Spectroscopy 44
  - 2.3.16 X-ray Photoelectron Spectroscopy 45
  - 2.3.17 Small Angle X-ray Scattering 47
  - 2.3.18 X-ray Diffraction Analysis 48
  - 2.3.19 Scanning Electrochemical Microscopy 49
  - 2.3.20 Electrochemical Impedance Spectroscopy 50
- 2.4 Conclusion 51
- References 52
  
- 3 Green Energy: Present and Future Prospectives 57**  
*Irtiqa Amin, Quraazah Akeemu Amin, and Harpreet Kaur*
  - 3.1 Introduction 57
    - 3.1.1 Systematic Review Survey Reports 59
  - 3.2 Sustainable Energy Resources 62
    - 3.2.1 Wind Energy 63
      - 3.2.1.1 Applications of Wind Turbine Systems 65
      - 3.2.1.2 Advantages of Wind Energy 67
      - 3.2.1.3 Disadvantages of Wind Energy 68
      - 3.2.1.4 Future Prospectives and Challenges 69

3.2.2	Solar Energy	70
3.2.2.1	Applications of Solar Energy	71
3.2.2.2	Advantages of Solar Energy	72
3.2.2.3	Disadvantages of Solar Energy	73
3.2.2.4	Future Prospectives and Challenges	74
3.2.3	Biomass	75
3.2.3.1	Applications of Biomass	75
3.2.3.2	Benefits and Disadvantages of Biomass	78
3.2.3.3	Future Prospectives and Challenges	79
3.2.4	Geothermal Energy	80
3.2.4.1	Applications and Future Prospectives	81
3.2.5	Hydropower	82
3.2.6	Tidal and Wave Energy	84
3.2.6.1	Tidal Power	84
3.2.6.2	Wave Power	84
3.2.6.3	Benefits of Tidal and Wave Energy Systems	86
3.2.6.4	Challenges of Tidal and Wave Energy Systems	86
3.3	Non-Sustainable Energy Resources	86
3.3.1	Fossil Fuels	86
3.3.2	Atomic Energy	87
3.4	Existing Green Energy Models	87
3.5	Conclusions	88
	References	92
<b>4</b>	<b>Carbon-Based 2D Materials: Synthesis, Characterization, and Their Green Energy Applications</b>	<b>95</b>
	<i>Minakshi Sharma, Varsha Yadav, Prachi Diwakar, Chandra Mohan Singh Negi, and Parvez Ahmed Alvi</i>	
4.1	Introduction	95
4.2	Synthesis of Graphene and Its Derivatives	97
4.2.1	Graphene-Based 2D Materials	97
4.2.2	Graphene	99
4.2.3	Graphene Oxide	100
4.2.4	Reduced Graphene Oxide	102
4.2.5	Graphitic Carbon Nitride	102
4.2.5.1	g-CN-Thin Film	104
4.2.5.2	Graphitic Carbon Nitride (g-CN)-Powder Form	104
4.2.5.3	Thin Film of g-CN	104
4.3	Properties of g-CN	108
4.3.1	Morphological Properties	108
4.3.2	Band Gap	109

4.3.3	Other Properties	109
4.4	Applications of g-CN	109
4.4.1	g-CN Role in Organic Solar Cells	110
4.4.2	g-CN Role in Perovskite Solar Cells	110
4.4.3	g-CN Role in Dye-Sensitized Solar Cells	111
4.4.4	g-CN Role as a Photocatalyst	111
4.4.5	g-CN-Sensing Applications	112
4.4.6	g-CN Environmental Applications	112
4.5	Conclusion	113
	References	114
<b>5</b>	<b>Exploring the Potential of Graphene in Sustainable Energy Solutions</b>	<b>119</b>
	<i>M. Karthik, S. Allirani, G. Ilakkiya, and R. Adharsh</i>	
5.1	Introduction	119
5.2	Usage of Graphene in Various Sectors	121
5.3	Implicit Operations of Graphene in the Renewable Energy Sector	125
5.3.1	Battery Technology	125
5.3.2	Touchscreen	127
5.3.3	Integrated Circuits	128
5.3.4	Flexible Memory	129
5.3.5	Solar Power Generation	130
5.3.6	Photovoltaic Cells	131
5.3.7	Solar Cells	131
5.3.8	Lithium-Ion Batteries	131
5.3.9	Supercapacitors	132
5.3.10	Graphene Transistors	133
5.3.11	Graphene Semiconductors	135
5.3.12	Graphene Sensors	136
5.4	Catalysis	137
5.5	Renewable Energies	137
5.6	Nanotechnology	138
5.7	Conclusion	138
	Bibliography	139
<b>6</b>	<b>Fullerene for Green Hydrogen Energy Application</b>	<b>141</b>
	<i>Manish Kumar and Sunil Kumar</i>	
6.1	Introduction	141
6.2	Green Hydrogen Energy	143
6.3	Fullerene as a Hydrogen Storage Material	145
6.4	Size Effect of Fullerene and Hydrogen Storage Efficiency	145
6.5	Functionalized Fullerene, Chemical Structure, and Its Hydrogen Storage Performance	146

6.5.1	Boron	147
6.5.2	Phosphorene or Black Phosphorus	147
6.5.3	Hexagonal Boron Nitride	148
6.5.4	Silicene	149
6.5.5	Carbon Nanotubes	149
6.5.6	Graphene	151
6.5.7	Ferrocene	151
6.5.8	MoS <sub>2</sub>	152
6.5.9	Organometallic Framework	153
6.6	Charged Fullerene as Hydrogen Storage System	155
6.7	Hydrogen Storage in Hydro- or Hydrogenated Fullerene	155
6.8	Conclusions and Future Outlook	156
	Acknowledgments	156
	References	157
<b>7</b>	<b>Graphyne-Based Carbon Nanomaterials for Green Energy Applications</b>	<b>163</b>
	<i>Kulsum Hashmi, Mohammad Imran Ahmad, Saman Raza, Nidhi Mishra, Seema Joshi, and Tahmeena Khan</i>	
7.1	Introduction	163
7.1.1	Structural Aspects of Graphyne	164
7.2	Graphyne-Based Carbon Nanomaterials for Green Energy Applications	166
7.2.1	Mechanisms Involved in Growth, Doping, Energy Storage, and Conversion Involving Graphyne	167
7.3	Fuel Cells	169
7.3.1	Oxygen Reduction Reaction (ORR) Catalyst for Hydrogen Fuel Cells or Metal-Air Batteries (MABs)	171
7.3.2	Lithium-Ion and Lithium-Metal Batteries	172
7.3.3	Supercapacitors	174
7.3.4	Wind Energy	176
7.4	Solar Energy	177
7.5	Wastewater Treatment	181
7.6	Perspectives and Conclusion	185
	Acknowledgments	185
	References	185
<b>8</b>	<b>Mesoporous Carbon for Green Energy Applications</b>	<b>199</b>
	<i>Vikas Jangra, Narvadeswar Kumar, Harpreet Kaur, Lal Bahadur Prasad, and Piyush Kumar Sonkar</i>	
8.1	Introduction	199
8.2	Recent Advances in Synthetic Techniques	202
8.2.1	Hard Template Technique	203

- 8.2.1.1 Carbon Precursors 203
- 8.2.2 Soft Template Technique 204
- 8.3 Applications of Mesoporous Carbon 205
  - 8.3.1 Applications in Lithium Batteries 205
  - 8.3.2 Applications in Supercapacitors 210
  - 8.3.3 Applications in Fuel Cells 213
- 8.4 Further Directions, Opportunities, and Challenges 217
- 8.5 Conclusions 218
- References 218

## 9 Green Synthesis of Carbon Dots and Its Application in Hydrogen Generation Through Water Splitting 225

*Mandakini Gupta*

- 9.1 Introduction 225
- 9.2 Carbon Dots 227
- 9.3 Processes Used for Synthesis of CDs 228
  - 9.3.1 Bottom-Up Synthesis Processes 229
    - 9.3.1.1 Solvothermal/Hydrothermal Method 230
    - 9.3.1.2 Sol-Gel Method 230
    - 9.3.1.3 Microwave Irradiation 230
    - 9.3.1.4 Carbonization Route 231
  - 9.3.2 Top-Down Synthesis Processes 231
    - 9.3.2.1 Laser Ablation 231
    - 9.3.2.2 Arc Discharge 232
    - 9.3.2.3 Chemical and Electrochemical Oxidation Methods 232
    - 9.3.2.4 Ultrasonic Treatment 233
- 9.4 Green Synthesis of Carbon Dots 234
  - 9.4.1 Biomass-Based Green Synthesis of CDs 234
    - 9.4.1.1 Plant Waste-Based Green Synthesis of Carbon Dots 235
    - 9.4.1.2 Animal Waste-Based Green Synthesis of CDs 236
- 9.5 Application of CDs in Water Splitting 237
  - 9.5.1 Hydrogen Generation via Water Splitting (Photoreduction) 237
  - 9.5.2 Photocatalytic Degradation of Organic Pollutants 241
- 9.6 Factors Affecting Characteristics of Nanomaterials of Carbon in Photocatalytic H<sub>2</sub> Production 242
  - 9.6.1 Doping 242
  - 9.6.2 Defects 242
  - 9.6.3 Dimensions 243
- 9.7 Conclusion 243
- References 244

<b>10</b>	<b>Carbon-Based Nanomaterials in Energy Storage Devices: Solar Cells</b>	<b>255</b>
	<i>Seraj Ahmad, Manoj Kumar, Kahkashan Khatoon, Akram Ali, and Himanshu Arora</i>	
10.1	Introduction	255
10.2	Carbon Nanotubes	257
10.2.1	Synthesis Techniques Concerning Carbon Nanotubes	257
10.2.2	Carbon Nanotube Applications in Solar Cell Technology	257
10.2.2.1	Transparent Conductive Electrodes	258
10.2.2.2	Charge Transport Materials	258
10.2.2.3	Enhanced Electron Transport	258
10.2.2.4	Improved Charge Collection	258
10.2.2.5	Transparency and Flexibility	259
10.2.2.6	Lightweight and Flexible Design	259
10.2.2.7	Tunable Aspects of Optics	259
10.2.2.8	Durability and Longevity	259
10.2.2.9	Compatibility with Other Materials	259
10.2.2.10	Scalability	259
10.2.3	Recent Advancements and Challenges	260
10.2.3.1	Recent Advancements	260
10.2.3.2	Challenges	260
10.3	Graphene	261
10.3.1	Synthesis Techniques	262
10.3.2	Utilizing Graphene in Solar Cell Applications	262
10.3.2.1	Transparent Conductive Electrodes	262
10.3.2.2	Charge Transport Layers	263
10.3.2.3	Light-Harvesting Enhancements	263
10.3.3	Recent Advancements and Challenges	263
10.3.3.1	Recent Advancements	263
10.3.3.2	Challenges	264
10.4	Carbon Dots	265
10.4.1	Synthesis Techniques	265
10.4.2	Applications of Solar Cell Carbon Dots	266
10.4.2.1	Light Harvesting and Sensitization	266
10.4.2.2	Charge Separation and Transport of Electrons	266
10.4.2.3	Energy Storage and Electrochemical Applications	267
10.4.3	Recent Advancements and Challenges	267
10.4.3.1	Recent Advancements	267
10.4.3.2	Challenges	268
10.5	The Future of Carbon-Based Nanomaterials in Solar Cell Technology	269

- 10.5.1 Enhanced Light Harvesting and Absorption 269
- 10.5.2 Improved Charge Transport and Collection 269
- 10.5.3 Enhanced Stability and Durability 269
- 10.5.4 Scalable Synthesis and Manufacturing 270
- 10.5.5 Integration with New Advances in Solar Cell Technology 270
- 10.5.6 Environmental Sustainability and Cost-Effectiveness 270
- 10.6 Conclusion 270
- References 271

## 11 Carbon-Based Nanomaterials in Energy Storage Devices: Fuel Cells and Biofuel Cells 275

*Ponnusamy Thillai Arasu, Arumugam Murugan, G. Kanthimathi, A. Malar Retna, S. Daphne Rebeal, Natarajan Raman, Robin Kumar Samuel, and Tola Jebssa Masho*

- 11.1 Introduction 275
- 11.2 Carbon-Based Nanomaterials' Function in Energy Storage 277
- 11.3 Carbon Nanotube-Based Materials for Use in Batteries 277
- 11.4 Carbon Nanotube Varieties 278
  - 11.4.1 Single-Walled Carbon Nanotubes (SWCNTs) 279
  - 11.4.2 Multi-Walled Carbon Nanotubes (MWCNTs) 279
    - 11.4.2.1 Chirality 279
- 11.5 Carbon Nanoparticles 281
  - 11.5.1 Supercapacitors 281
  - 11.5.2 Batteries 281
  - 11.5.3 Fuel Cells 282
  - 11.5.4 Hybrid Energy Storage Systems 282
  - 11.5.5 Quantum Dots 283
- 11.6 Carbon Nanosheets 284
- 11.7 Biofuels 285
  - 11.7.1 Biofuel Classification 285
    - 11.7.1.1 Biogas 286
    - 11.7.2 Background of Biofuel 286
- 11.8 Morphological and Evolutionary Characteristics of Enzyme-Based Biofuels 287
  - 11.8.1 Mediated Electron Transfer 287
    - 11.8.1.1 NAD<sup>+</sup>-Dependent Enzymes 288
  - 11.8.2 Direct Electron Transfer 289
- 11.9 Immobilization of Enzymes 290
  - 11.9.1 Adsorption/Carrier-Binding Method 291
  - 11.9.2 Covalent Bonding 293
  - 11.9.3 Affinity Immobilization 294
  - 11.9.4 Entanglement 294
  - 11.9.5 Ionic Binding 295

- 11.9.6 Immobilization Associated with Metals 295
- 11.10 Graphene and CNT Applications in Fuel Cells 296
- 11.10.1 Comparative Performance Analysis of Existing Fuel Cell 296
- 11.11 Conclusion 298
- 11.12 Expected Future Application of Fuel Cells and Biofuel Cells 298
- 11.13 Future Applications 298
- References 299

## 12 Carbon-Based Nanomaterials in Energy Storage Devices: Supercapacitors 307

*Shikha Chander, Veerabathuni Jaya Usha Praveena, and Meenu Mangal*

- 12.1 Introduction 307
- 12.1.1 Graphene Supercapacitors as Energy Storage Devices 308
- 12.2 Carbon Nanotube 311
- 12.2.1 Functioning of the CNT Detectors 314
- 12.3 Functionalization of Carbon Nanotubes 316
- 12.3.1 Applications of Functionalized CNTs 317
- 12.3.2 Precursor Features 318
- 12.4 Reduced Graphene Oxide (rGO) Synthesis 318
- 12.4.1 Synthesis of rGO-FCNT Hybrid 319
- 12.5 Characterization 319
- 12.5.1 Preparation of Electrodes and Cells 320
- 12.5.2 Input Parameters for Analysis 320
- 12.6 Results and Discussion 321
- 12.6.1 Raman Analysis 321
- 12.6.2 Powder X-Ray Diffraction (XRD) 322
- 12.6.3 FTIR Analysis 323
- 12.6.4 Scanning Electron Microscopy Analysis 324
- 12.6.5 Transmission Electron Microscopy Analysis 325
- 12.7 Applied Electrochemistry 326
- 12.7.1 Galvanostatic Charge Discharge 326
- 12.7.2 Electrochemical Impedance Spectroscopy (EIS) 327
- 12.8 Conclusions 328
- 12.9 Future Scope 328
- References 328

## 13 A Review of Effective Biomass, Chemical, Recycling and Storage Processes for Electrical Energy Generations 331

*Suman Lata Tripathi, Krishan Arora, and Celestine Lwendi*

- 13.1 Introduction 331
- 13.2 Bio-Raw Materials and Utility 333
- 13.3 Biomass Energy Conversion Techniques 334
- 13.3.1 Thermochemical Conversion 336
- 13.3.1.1 Combustion 336

- 13.3.1.2 Biomass Pyrolysis 336
- 13.3.1.3 Gasification 337
- 13.3.2 Chemicval Conversion 337
- 13.3.2.1 Transesterification 338
- 13.3.3 Biochemical Conversion 338
- 13.3.3.1 Anaerobic Digestion 339
- 13.3.3.2 Fermentation 339
- 13.3.4 Bioelectrochemical Conversion 340
- 13.3.4.1 Microbial Fuel Cells 341
- 13.3.4.2 Microbial Electrolysis Cells (MECs) 342
- 13.4 Application Areas of Biomass Energy 343
- 13.5 Comparative Analysis of Modern Biomass Energy Conversion Techniques 343
- 13.6 Optimization Techniques for Effective Biomass Conversion and Supply Chain Management 343
- 13.7 Government Policies and Marketing Strategies 345
- 13.8 Applications of Biomass Energy and Biomass Products 346
- 13.9 Conclusions 346
- References 347
  
- 14 Carbon-Based Nanomaterials for Pollutants' Treatment 355**  
*Gaganpreet and Y. Pathania*
- 14.1 Introduction 355
- 14.2 Allotropic Forms of Carbonaceous Nanomaterials 357
- 14.3 Synergistic Approaches for Carbonaceous Materials 359
- 14.4 Role of Carbonaceous Materials in Environmental Remediation 362
- 14.4.1 Removal of Air Pollutants 362
- 14.4.2 Removal of Water Pollutants 363
- 14.4.3 Soil Remediation 367
- 14.5 Environmental Impact of Carbon-Based Nanomaterials 368
- 14.6 Conclusions: Technological Challenges and Future Prospects 369
- Conflicts of Interest 370
- Authors' Contributions 370
- References 370
  
- 15 Carbon Nanomaterials for Detection and Degradation of Wastewater Inorganic Pollutants: Present Status and Future Prospects 383**  
*Prem Rajak, Ruchika Agarwal, Sohini Goswami, Satadal Adhikary, Suchandra Bhattacharya, Abhratanu Ganguly, and Sayantani Nanda*
- 15.1 Introduction 383
- 15.2 Properties of Carbon Nanomaterials 387

15.3	Common Types of Carbon Nanomaterials	387
15.3.1	Carbon Nanotubes	388
15.3.2	Carbon Nanofibers	389
15.3.3	Graphitic Carbon Nitride	390
15.3.4	Activated Carbon	391
15.3.5	Nanoporous Carbons	391
15.3.6	Graphene in Wastewater Treatment	392
15.4	Elimination of Inorganic Contaminants from Wastewater	393
15.4.1	Adsorption	393
15.4.2	Catalysis	394
15.4.2.1	Photocatalysis	394
15.4.2.2	Catalytic Wet Air Oxidation	396
15.4.3	Antimicrobial and Antibiofouling Activities	397
15.4.4	Desalination	399
15.5	Carbon Nanomaterials for Sensing and Monitoring	399
15.6	Limitations	400
15.7	Conclusion	401
	References	402
<b>16</b>	<b>Role of Carbon-Based Nanomaterials in CO<sub>2</sub> Reduction and Capture Reaction Process</b>	<b>411</b>
	<i>Shyam Raj Yadav and Jai Prakash</i>	
16.1	Introduction	411
16.2	Parameters Affecting Electrocatalytic CO <sub>2</sub> Reduction	412
16.2.1	Onset Potential	412
16.2.2	Overpotential ( $\eta$ )	414
16.2.3	Current Density ( $j$ )	414
16.2.4	Faradaic Efficiency (FE)	414
16.2.5	Tafel Analysis	414
16.2.6	Turnover Frequency (TOF) and Turnover Number (TON)	415
16.3	CO <sub>2</sub> ECR-Derived Products	415
16.4	Plausible Mechanism for ECR of CO <sub>2</sub>	417
16.4.1	Pathways for the Formation of C <sub>1</sub> Products	417
16.4.1.1	Production of Formic Acid and Formate	417
16.4.1.2	Formation of Carbon Monoxide (CO)	418
16.4.1.3	Formation of Methane (CH <sub>4</sub> ), Formaldehyde (HCHO), and Methanol (CH <sub>3</sub> OH)	419
16.4.2	Pathways for the Production of C <sub>2+</sub> Products	420
16.4.2.1	Formation of Acetaldehyde (CH <sub>3</sub> CHO), Ethanol (C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH), and Ethene (C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> )	420
16.4.2.2	Formation of Acetic Acid (CH <sub>3</sub> COOH)	421

16.4.2.3	Formation of Acetone ( $\text{CH}_3\text{COCH}_3$ ) and <i>n</i> -propanol ( $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ )	421
16.5	Carbon-Based Nanomaterials in $\text{CO}_2$ Reduction	422
16.5.1	Applications of Various Metal-Free Carbon-Based Nanomaterials in $\text{CO}_2$ Reduction	424
16.5.1.1	Carbon Nanofibers	424
16.5.1.2	Carbon Nanotubes	426
16.5.1.3	Nanoporous Carbon	429
16.5.1.4	Graphene	434
16.5.1.5	Nanodiamond	434
16.5.2	Applications of Various Metal-Carbon Composite Nanomaterials in $\text{CO}_2$ Reduction	434
16.6	Imminent Challenges	436
16.7	Conclusion	438
	References	439
<b>17</b>	<b>Application of Carbon Nanomaterials in <math>\text{CO}_2</math> Capture and Reduction</b>	<b>447</b>
	<i>R. Sanjeevi, J. Anuradha, and Sandeep Tripathi</i>	
17.1	Introduction	447
17.2	Different Types of Carbon Nanomaterials	448
17.2.1	Zero-Dimensional Carbon Nanomaterials	448
17.2.2	One-Dimensional Carbon Nanomaterials	448
17.2.3	Two-Dimensional Carbon Nanomaterials	449
17.2.4	Three-Dimensional Carbon Nanomaterials	449
17.2.5	Other Carbon Nanomaterials	449
17.2.5.1	Fullerenes: Spherical Marvels	449
17.2.5.2	Carbon Nanotubes (CNTs): Cylindrical Wonders	450
17.2.5.3	Graphene: The Thinnest Marvel	451
17.2.5.4	Nanodiamonds: The Small, Shining Gems	451
17.2.5.5	Carbon Nanohorns: Horn-Shaped Marvels	452
17.3	Applications in $\text{CO}_2$ Management: Leveraging Unique Properties	452
17.4	$\text{CO}_2$ Capture	453
17.4.1	The Imperative for $\text{CO}_2$ Capture Technologies	453
17.4.2	Carbon Nanomaterials: Building Blocks for Capture	453
17.4.3	High Surface Area and Porosity: Key Features for $\text{CO}_2$ Adsorption	454
17.4.4	Nanoscale Efficiency: Enhanced $\text{CO}_2$ Capture	454
17.4.5	Tailoring Surface Chemistry for Enhanced $\text{CO}_2$ Adsorption	454
17.4.6	Dual Functionality	455
17.4.6.1	From Capture to Conversion	455
17.5	Catalytic Conversion of $\text{CO}_2$ : Nanomaterials as Agents of Change	455

17.5.1	The Paradigm Shift: From Pollutant to Resource	456
17.5.2	Carbon Nanomaterials as Catalysts: Unlocking Potential	456
17.5.3	Electrochemical CO <sub>2</sub> Reduction: Harnessing Electrical Energy	456
17.5.4	Photocatalytic CO <sub>2</sub> Reduction: Harvesting Solar Energy	457
17.5.5	Metal Nanoparticles on Graphene: Catalysts for Sustainable CO <sub>2</sub> Conversion	457
17.5.5.1	Tunable Catalytic Activity	457
17.5.5.2	Enhanced Electron Transfer	458
17.5.5.3	Stability and Durability	458
17.5.6	Selective CO <sub>2</sub> Reduction: Tailoring Products for Specific Applications	458
17.5.6.1	Methane Production	458
17.5.6.2	Ethylene Synthesis	458
17.5.6.3	Carbon Monoxide Generation	459
17.5.7	Challenges and Future Directions	459
17.5.7.1	Catalyst Efficiency	459
17.5.7.2	Reaction Selectivity	459
17.5.7.3	Scalability and Practical Applications	459
17.5.7.4	Environmental Impact	460
17.5.7.5	Cross-Disciplinary Collaboration	460
17.6	Challenges and Future Directions	460
17.6.1	Scalability of Production Processes	460
17.6.2	Long-Term Stability of Nanomaterials	461
17.6.3	Economic Viability	461
17.7	Future Directions	461
17.7.1	Optimization of Synthesis and Engineering	461
17.7.2	Exploration of Novel Catalytic Mechanisms	462
17.7.3	Fundamental Interactions between Nanomaterials and CO <sub>2</sub>	462
17.7.4	Integration of Nanomaterials into Multi-Functional Systems	462
17.7.5	Techno-Economic and Life Cycle Assessments	463
17.7.6	Collaboration and Interdisciplinary Research	463
17.8	Conclusion	463
	References	464
<b>18</b>	<b>Industrial Applications of Carbon Nanomaterials</b>	<b>469</b>
	<i>Y. Pathania, P. K. Ahluwalia, and Pooja Kapoor</i>	
18.1	Introduction	469
18.2	Different Forms of Carbon-Based Nanomaterials	471
18.3	Applications of Carbon Nanomaterials	473
18.3.1	Biomedical Industry	473
18.3.1.1	Biosensors	473

- 18.3.1.2 Drug Delivery 474
- 18.3.1.3 Biomedicine 475
- 18.3.1.4 Imaging 475
- 18.3.2 Energy Storage Industry 476
  - 18.3.2.1 Batteries 476
  - 18.3.2.2 Supercapacitors 477
  - 18.3.2.3 Hydrogen Storage 477
- 18.3.3 Electronic Industry 478
  - 18.3.3.1 Field-Effect Transistors and Digital Electronics 478
  - 18.3.3.2 Wearable Electronics 479
  - 18.3.3.3 Display Technology 479
- 18.3.4 Food Industry 480
  - 18.3.4.1 Food Processing 480
  - 18.3.4.2 Food Safety 481
  - 18.3.4.3 Food Packaging 481
- 18.3.5 Aerospace Industry 481
  - 18.3.5.1 Spacecraft and Satellite Applications 482
  - 18.3.5.2 Commercial Aircraft Applications 482
  - 18.3.5.3 Military Aircraft Applications 483
  - 18.3.5.4 Rotorcraft Applications 483
  - 18.3.5.5 Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) Applications 483
- 18.3.6 Environmental and Agricultural Sectors 484
  - 18.3.6.1 Environmental Applications 484
  - 18.3.6.2 Agricultural Applications 485
- 18.3.7 Automotive Industry 486
- 18.3.8 Green Energy Applications 486
- 18.4 Challenges 487
- 18.5 Conclusions and Future Scope 488
  - Acknowledgment 489
  - Declarations 489
  - Funding 489
  - References 489

## 19 Carbon-Based Nanomaterials and Their Green Energy Applications: Carbon Nanotubes 505

*Smita Singh, Varsha Singh, Vikram Rathour, and Vellaichamy Ganesan*

- 19.1 Introduction 505
  - 19.1.1 Carbon Nanomaterials 506
  - 19.1.2 Fullerenes (C<sub>60</sub>) 506
  - 19.1.3 Carbon Nanotubes 507
  - 19.1.4 Graphene 508

19.2	Synthesis of CNTs	509
19.2.1	Plasma-Based Synthesis	509
19.2.2	Thermal-Based Synthesis	510
19.3	Properties of Carbon Nanotubes	511
19.3.1	Mechanical Properties of CNTs	511
19.3.2	Electrical Properties of CNTs	511
19.3.3	Thermal Properties of CNTs	512
19.3.4	Optical Properties of CNTs	513
19.3.5	Chemical Properties of CNTs	513
19.4	Green Energy Applications of CNTs	514
19.4.1	Supercapacitors	514
19.4.2	HER	515
19.4.3	OER	518
19.4.4	ORR	521
19.4.5	Electrochemical Sensors	523
19.5	Challenges Associated with CNTs	523
19.5.1	Synthesis and Purity	524
19.5.2	Scaling Up Production	524
19.5.3	Functionalization and Dispersion	524
19.5.4	Electrode Fabrication	524
19.5.5	Chemical and Environmental Stability	524
19.6	Conclusion	524
	Acknowledgments	525
	References	525
<b>20</b>	<b>Carbon-Based Nanoparticles as Visible-Light Photocatalysts</b>	<b>533</b>
	<i>Sonam Soni</i>	
20.1	Introduction	533
20.1.1	Application of Green Energy	534
20.1.2	Importance of Photocatalytic Technique	534
20.1.3	Importance of Nanotechnology in Visible Light Photocatalysis	535
20.2	Mechanism of Photocatalysis	536
20.2.1	Oxidation Mechanism	536
20.2.2	Reductive Mechanism	537
20.3	Classification of Nanomaterials	537
20.4	Types of Carbon-Based Nanoparticles	538
20.5	Application of CNPs as Photocatalysts	538
20.5.1	Photocatalytic Splitting of Water for Hydrogen Production	539
20.5.1.1	Factors Affecting Photocatalytic Splitting of Water	541
20.5.2	Photodegradation of Organic Pollutants	542
20.5.2.1	Mechanism of Photocatalytic Degradation	544

20.5.2.2	Factors Influencing Degradation of Organic Pollutants by g-C <sub>3</sub> N <sub>4</sub> /CQDs	545
20.6	Conclusions	548
20.7	Future Scope	548
	References	549
<b>21</b>	<b>Carbon-Based Nanomaterials in Day-to-Day Human Life</b>	<b>553</b>
	<i>Manju Choudhary, Pooja Nain, Shivanshu Garg, and Himanshu Punetha</i>	
21.1	Introduction	553
21.2	Utilization of CNPs in Medical Services	555
21.2.1	Pathological Condition Detections	555
21.2.1.1	Detection Relying on Adsorption of Metabolites	558
21.2.1.2	Bioimaging by Photoacoustics	559
21.2.1.3	Protection from Penetration Power of X-Rays	559
21.2.1.4	Changing Dynamic State by Photodynamic Therapy	559
21.2.1.5	Temperature-Induced Transformations Through Photothermal Treatment	560
21.2.1.6	Raising Immune Responses by Vaccination	561
21.2.1.7	Generation of Artificial Tissue Implants	561
21.2.1.8	Engineering Tissues and Tissue Metabolites	562
21.2.1.9	Drug Targeting and Drug Delivery Approaches	563
21.3	Applications Pertaining to Electrical and Electronics Sectors	563
21.3.1	Radar Waves Absorption by CNPs	563
21.3.2	Nanoparticles Implanted on Chip	564
21.3.3	Developing Nanosensors	564
21.3.3.1	Gas Phase Nanosensors	565
21.3.3.2	Optical Detection Nanosensors	565
21.3.4	Light-Emitting Diode Screens Implanted With Nanomaterials	565
21.3.5	Conserving Charge via Nanobatteries	565
21.4	Applications Pertaining to Wind and Solar Energies	566
21.4.1	The Charge Held by Nanomaterials as Supercapacitors	566
21.4.2	Energy Conservation by Fuel Cells	567
21.4.3	Lithium-Ion Batteries: A Run for Electric Vehicles	569
21.5	Application Pertaining to Food Industry Sector	571
21.5.1	Nanoencapsulation: An Approach to Increasing Shelf-Life	571
21.5.2	Nanoemulsification: An Aid to Food Digestion	571
21.5.3	Nanomaterial Levels in Food Packaging	571
21.5.3.1	Type 1: Active Packaging	572
21.5.3.2	Type 2: Intelligent and Responsive Packaging	572
21.5.3.3	Type 3: Smart Packaging	572
21.6	Nanoparticles Operating Within Soil	573

21.6.1	Clay Particles	573
21.6.2	Humic Substances: Humidifying Agents in Soil	573
21.6.3	Fulvic Acids: A Response Toward Soil Salinity	574
21.7	Agricultural Aspects of Nanomaterials	574
21.8	Nanomaterials Bringing Out Latest Revolutions	575
21.8.1	Fuel of Nucleotide Triphosphates (NTPs)	575
21.8.2	Hybridization of Nanomaterials to Achieve Sustainability	575
21.8.3	Membranous Carbon Nanotubes Role in Removing the Micro-Pollutants	575
21.8.4	Drug Delivery Targeting to Malignant Neurons	576
21.8.5	DNA Origami Nanoturbine and Nanomotor Revolutions	576
21.8.5.1	Nanoturbines and Generation of Mini-Multi-Powers	576
21.8.5.2	Induction of Power Performance of Potassium-Ion Batteries	577
21.9	Conclusion and Future Scope	577
	References	578
	<b>Index</b>	587

## 7

# Graphyne-Based Carbon Nanomaterials for Green Energy Applications

Kulsum Hashmi<sup>1</sup>, Mohammad Imran Ahmad<sup>2</sup>, Saman Raza<sup>1</sup>, Nidhi Mishra<sup>3</sup>, Seema Joshi<sup>1</sup>, and Tahmeena Khan<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Chemistry, Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, India

<sup>2</sup> Department of Chemistry, Integral University, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, India

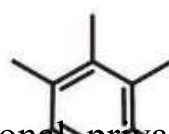
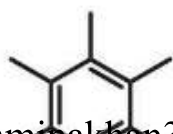
<sup>3</sup> Department of Applied Sciences, Indian Institute of Information Technology, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh, India

### 7.1 Introduction

Carbon forms the basis of life. The atom exists in different hybridization states like  $sp$ ,  $sp^2$ , and  $sp^3$  forming diverse bonding. Carbon has several allotropes like graphene, fullerenes, carbon nanotubes (CNTs), nanorings, etc. [1, 2]. In 1987, Baughman et al. proposed the GY family members (GFMs) consisting of  $sp$  and  $sp^2$  hybridized C atoms where some of the C—C bonds get substituted with C—C triple bonds, which reduces the cohesive energy. Among these, GY is the most stable and has also been associated with potential nanoelectronics and energy storage applications. GY has better electrical conductivity than graphene [3]. The presence of  $sp^2$  and  $sp^3$  hybridized carbon provides rich  $\pi$ -conjugation to graphene. It also possesses evenly distributed pores permitting water molecules to pass through it, a feature that has been useful in designing desalinators based on GY. GDY, a family member of graphene has been used in separation membranes for  $H_2$  purification [4]. Metal-doped GYs are also found to be well-suited for  $H_2$  storage and Li-ion batteries [5]. GYs and GDYs have been used in electronics, photovoltaics, and catalysis.

#### 7.1.1 Structural Aspects of Graphyne

Graphene serves as the building block of several carbon-containing frameworks and holds the upper hand among all the allotropes of carbon [6]. Graphene has a high carrier mobility [7] and is used in ultrahigh-speed radiofrequency electronics [8]. However, the zero band gap holds limitations in field effect transistors (FETs) making it less useful for nanoelectronics. Therefore, the scientists worked on finding a new system having the intrinsic energy gap, which could be developed as a realistic candidate. Among 2D materials having structural similarity with graphene, GY [9] (Figures 7.1 and 7.2) and GDY [10] (Figure 7.3) were created from graphene and found to be even better in some aspects than graphene. As discussed earlier, the discovery of GY was made in the year 1987 [11] and the material got attention because of its direct band energy. It has  $D6h/mmm$  symmetry and is considered a hybrid system of graphene ( $sp^2C$ ) and carbyne ( $spC$ ) in which the hexagonal rings are joined by the acetylenic linkage. It possesses rich optoelectronic and elastic characteristics due to these linkages [12]. GY is classified as  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ , and  $\gamma$  graphyne based on the number of these acetylenic linkages to the different hexagonal rings [5].  $\alpha$  Graphyne has 100% acetylenic bonds present in each C—C bond of graphene, while in  $\beta$  and  $\gamma$  graphyne, they are at select C—C bonds. In  $\beta$ -GY, two-thirds of the C—C bonds are acetylenic, whereas in  $\gamma$ -GY, only one-third of such acetylenic bonds are present. The  $\gamma$ -GY acts as a direct band gap semiconductor having a tuneable band gap in varying circumstances [13].  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ -GYs are semi-metallic and have Dirac cones [14]. The directional electrical conductivity of GY makes it superior to graphene. The structure also has a higher degree of  $\pi$ -conjugation. GY also has mechanical stability and possesses high tensile strength and stiffness [15]. Diederich initially attempted the synthesis of GY [16]. Subsequently, the molecular fragments of GY and GDY molecular fragments were synthesized by M.M. Haley [17]. Despite the attempts, only trace amounts of GYs have been prepared in the laboratory. Large-area-multilayer GY films have been successfully synthesized [18] and also GY sheets [19]. GY has a higher degree of  $\pi$ -conjugation owing to  $sp$  as well as  $sp^2$  hybridized C present. The carbon atoms involved in the hexagonal ring are  $sp^2$  hybridized, whereas  $sp$  hybridized carbon atoms link the two adjacent rings. The C—C bond length in the hexagonal ring has been calculated to be 1.427 Å. The  $p_x$ ,  $p_y$ , and  $s$  orbitals are involved in  $\sigma$  bond formation between the neighboring atoms in GY, whereas the  $p_z$  orbitals are involved in  $\pi$ -bond formation, resulting in the  $\pi$ -conjugation. The bond distance between a  $sp^2$  and  $sp$  hybridized C is 1.412 Å and is shorter than a normal  $\sigma$  bond ( $\sim 1.470$  Å).



- **140** Mehrdad, M. and Moosavi, A. (2019). An efficient graphyne membrane for water desalination. *Polymer* 175: 310–319. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.polymer.2019.05.054>.
- **141** Zhang, J., Bai, Q., Bi, X. et al. (2022). Piezoelectric enhanced peroxidase-like activity of metal-free sulfur doped graphdiyne nanosheets for efficient water pollutant degradation and bacterial disinfection. *Nano Today* 43: 101429. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nantod.2022.101429>.
- **142** Zhan, S., Chen, X., Xu, B. et al. (2022). Hollow multishelled structured graphdiyne realized radioactive water safe-discharging. *Nano Today* 47: 101626. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nantod.2022.101626>.
- **143** Lin, L., Yang, H., and Xu, X. (2022). Effects of water pollution on human health and disease heterogeneity: a review. *Frontiers in Environmental Science* 10: 880246. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fenvs.2022.880246>.
- **144** Shindhal, T., Rakholiya, P., Varjani, S. et al. (2021). A critical review on advances in the practices and perspectives for the treatment of dye industry wastewater. *Bioengineered* 12 (1): 70–87. <https://doi.org/10.1080/21655979.2020.1863034>.
- **145** Ghosh, A., Orasugh, J.T., Ray, S.S., and Chattopadhyay, D. (2023). Prospects of 2D graphdienes and their applications in desalination and wastewater remediation. *RSC Advances* 13 (27): 18568–18604. <https://doi.org/10.1039/D3RA01370G>.
- **146** Liu, R., Zhou, J., Gao, X. et al. (2017). Graphdiyne filter for decontaminating lead-ion-polluted water. *Advanced Electronic Materials* 3 (11): 1700122. <https://doi.org/10.1002/aelm.201700122>.
- **147** Xie, S., Pan, C., Yao, Y. et al. (2023). Ultra-high-efficiency capture of lead ions over acetylenic bond-rich graphdiyne adsorbent in aqueous solution. *Proceedings. National Academy of Sciences. United States of America* 120 (16): e2221002120. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.2221002120>.
- **148** Xiao, S.X., Huang, C.S., and Li, Y.L. (2017). Carbon materials. In: *Modern Inorganic Synthetic Chemistry*, 429–462. Elsevier. <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-444-63591-4.00016-1>.
- **149** Lasisi, K.H., Abass, O.K., Zhang, K. et al. (2023). Recent advances on graphyne and its family members as membrane materials for water purification and desalination. *Frontiers in Chemistry* 11: 1125625. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fchem.2023.1125625>.

DO NOT COPY  
tahminakhan30@yahoo.com