COMMUNICATION

Graphene oxide nanocapsules within silanized hydrogels suitable for electrochemical pseudocapacitors†

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Soft biocompatible gels comprised of rolled up graphene oxide nanocapsules within the pores of silanized hydrogels may be used as electrochemical pseudocapacitors with physiological glucose or KOH as a reducing agent, affording a material suitable for devices requiring pulses with characteristic time less than a second.

Implantable, portable, electronic devices require rapid charge and discharge rates. Transient electronics, where biodegradable electrons are used in implantable devices, is emerging as a new technology.1–4 Electrochemical supercapacitors are emerging for improving the life cycle and charge discharge rate of hybrid biofuel cell devices.5 It is possible that future electrochemical pseudocapacitors may replace microbatteries in electrochemical nanostructures allow combination of an electric double layer and a Faradic reaction at the surface of the nanoparticles, leading high specific capacitances up to 1200 F g−1 at a scan rate of 2 mV s−1.12,13 In this work, we demonstrate that rolled up GO structures are very suitable for implantable medical devices and stretchable devices that require pulses in the sub-second ranges.4,11 These materials are able to form redox pseudocapacitors with fast reversible surface redox reactions for charge storage.14 The specific capacitances are comparable and higher than to recent ZnO and SnO2 nanowires, carbon fibre hybrid devices reported recently for wearable, stretchable devices (12 mF cm−2).15

Porous and activated carbons, carbon nanotubes and graphene have been used as electrode materials for supercapacitors.5 GO5,6 is the oxygenated counterpart for graphene consisting of oxygen based functional groups (e.g. hydroxyls, diols, ketones and carboxyls) covalently bonded to the basal planes and edges of the carbon atoms. While the precise chemical structure of GO is under discussion, experiments suggest that the oxygenated carbon nanomatet is one of the most effective materials for supercapacitors.6 GO5,6 is the oxygenated counterpart for graphene consisting of oxygen based functional groups (e.g. hydroxyls, diols, ketones and carboxyls) covalently bonded to the basal planes and edges of the carbon atoms. While the precise chemical structure of GO is under discussion, experiments suggest that the oxygenated counterparts for graphene and graphite are GO and graphite oxide, respectively.7

GO from dispersions onto aluminium foil placed 4 cm above the aqueous dispersion. The authors attributed the formation of these rolled up structures to strong interactions between GO and the alumina layer on the sheet. The structure could be controlled by adjusting the evaporation time and temperature. It has been reported that thin films incorporated with nano-structured redox active materials such as MnO2, RuO2 and V2O5 nanostructures allow combination of an electric double layer and a Faradic reaction at the surface of the nanoparticles, leading high specific capacitances up to 1200 F g−1 at a scan rate of 2 mV s−1.12,13 In this work, we demonstrate that rolled up GO structures are very suitable for implantable medical devices and stretchable devices that require pulses in the sub-second ranges.4,11 These materials are able to form redox pseudocapacitors with fast reversible surface redox reactions for charge storage.14 The specific capacitances are comparable and higher than to recent ZnO and SnO2 nanowires, carbon fibre hybrid devices reported recently for wearable, stretchable devices (12 mF cm−2).15

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hydrogels, forming gels with discrete GO capsules dispersed within the matrix. 33 mg of dried graphene oxide was dispersed in 15 mL of distilled water and sonicated for 2 hours. A separate PVA solution was prepared by dissolving 3.25 g of PVA in 100 mL of deionized water at 90 °C and then cooling to 50 °C. To this solution at 50 °C, 15 mL of GO solution was added (PVA–GO gel). A gel without GO was prepared using distilled water (PVA gel), for comparison. This mixture was then sonicated for 30 minutes and allowed to dry on a Teflon petri dish for two days at 60 °C until a stable weight was achieved. The procedure was repeated using different amounts of GO to produce hydrogels of 1 : 10, 1 : 7.5 and 1 : 5 ratios of GO to PVA. The fluorination of the gels was performed by immersing the gels in a 50% (w/w) solution of 1H,1H,2H,2H-perfluorodecyltrichlorosilane (PF–SiCl3) in methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) for 48 hours at room temperature, followed by rinsing with MEK repeatedly to remove any physically adsorbed PF–SiCl3 and drying at 60 °C for 24 hours.18

The hydrogel of 1 : 10 ratio GO to PVA was characterised using contact angle measurements (Fig. 1), X-ray diffraction (XRD), attenuated total reflectance Fourier transform infra-red spectroscopy (ATR-FTIR), Raman and differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) (ESI,† Fig. S1–S3 and S4c, including experimental details) and thermal analyses (ESI,† Fig. S4a and b) confirm the presence of GO in the silanized gels. The XRD patterns of the PVA–GO (Si) film showed a single sharp peak at 2θ = 17.2°. This has been shifted compared to PVA (Si) film which showed a single peak at 2θ = 19.5°, indicating individual dispersion of GO in the films. The shift relative to the PVA–GO peak, at 2θ = 19.9°, shows an increase in layer spacing on fluorination.6 No peak for GO spacing was seen in the composites, due to the low GO : PVA ratio, shifting the peak to below the scanning range.19 ATR-FTIR spectra revealed the successful silanization of the gels. The broad band, seen in PVA and PVA–GO spectra at 3270/3280 cm⁻¹ respectively (O–H stretching vibrations from water molecules and hydrogen bonded PVA), is lost in the silanized gel spectrum due to the reaction of the hydroxyl groups with the fluoroalkyl silane, forming Si–O groups and a large characteristic peaks at 1200 cm⁻¹ and 1145 cm⁻¹.19 While PVA peaks dominate the PVA–GO spectrum due to the low GO : PVA ratio, shifts in characteristic features to higher wavenumbers, such as the band at 3280 cm⁻¹, show the incorporation and strong hydrogen bonding of the GO to the PVA. The Raman spectrum of the background matrix confirmed the silanization of the PVA gel. Raman mapping of the PVA–GO (Si) membrane clearly shows the D and G bands at ~1330 cm⁻¹ and 1590 cm⁻¹ (peak ratio 1 : 3), with no 2D band observed.

Thermal stability studies of pure PVA showed an onset of degradation at about 300 °C. For the GO loaded gels, the first step is at 285 °C is due to the elimination of the oxygen containing moieties on the GO. The onset of main-chain pyrolysis for the GO gels occurs at a slightly higher temperature compared to the unloaded PVA, indicating increased thermal stability due to strong hydrogen bond interaction and agrees with the FTIR data. Increasing area under the DSC thermograms from PVA to PVA–GO and PVA–GO (Si) suggest increasing crystallinity.

Morphological studies of the gels were performed by cryo-SEM. Small pieces of the hydrogel, with a thickness of approximately 1 mm, were cut with a scalpel and handled with a pair of tweezers. The samples were then fast frozen by plunging in a liquid nitrogen-cooled liquid propane container. The frozen and brittle gel sample was quickly transferred into the liquid nitrogen compartment, fractured with a scalpel blade and transformed into powder-like...
fine pieces. The resulting doped gel particles were then floated in liquid nitrogen. An amorphous copper SEM grid was submerged into the liquid nitrogen, capturing small gel particles on the grid. This procedure preserved the gel in a hydrated form by rapid freezing. The samples were imaged using an SEM (Hitachi S5200 High-Resolution Field Emission SEM) cryostage maintained at 190 °C. In order to study the structure of the polymer network, the hydrogel sample was freezedried in situ by raising the temperature to 100 °C and then the imaging was carried out at a scanning voltage of 1.5 kV. The cryo-SEM images of the freeze dried, PVA-GO (Si) composites showed evidence of tubular structures of rolled up GO capsules (Fig. 1a). These rolled up structures had diameters of up to 300 nm and were of variable length. Some rolled up structures were branched. Control experiments with non-silanized PVA-GO hydrogels, showed images that are very similar to images of PVA-GO composites reported previously, no rolling-up behaviour was observed.

Static contact angle measurements were performed by placing a deionised water droplet on a film of the PVA (Si), and PVA-GO (Si) gels. The water droplet static contact angles (θ) were 92° and 112° respectively (Fig. 1b and c), and were stable for at least 2 minutes. The water droplet contact angle on the non-silanized PVA-GO membrane (Fig. 1a) was very small, at θ ~ 20°, and unstable (not shown).

High resolution transmission microscope (HRTEM) images were obtained by depositing a thin film of the PVA-GO (Si) on holey carbon grids. Low magnification TEM images and selected area electron diffraction (SAED) images were obtained using a JEOL 2100F FEG TEM with a Gatan SC-1000 Orius CCD camera at 200 kV energy. SAED images on a selected spot was obtained at 80 kV in a JEOL 2010F fitted with a CEOS aberration corrector with the spherical aberration coefficient C3 tuned to +1 μm (Fig. 2).

Fig. 2  (a) TEM image of a ‘rolled up’ graphene oxide wire in the silanized PVA–GO (Si) gels, (b) high resolution TEM (HRTEM) and (c) selected-area electron diffraction pattern images.
cargos for non-covalently attached, GO composites have been reported as water soluble, biocompatible. The gel remained robust and maintained its integrity, placed under the skin of a male rat and then removed after 7 weeks. The gel remained robust and maintained its integrity, with no adverse effects in the rats. In previous work pegylated GO composites have been reported as water soluble, biocompatible cargos for non-covalently attached, π-π stacked hydrophobic drugs. The GO–PVA (Si) composites are not water soluble and remained intact during the 7 week study. This is encouraging for further studies to confirm biocompatibility.

GO entrapped within silanized PVA hydrogels form nanocapsule like structure, with surface redox activity. Characterisation and morphological studies of the composites have confirmed the presence of the GO and its “rolled up” structure in the silanized gels. Electrochemical studies have shown the ability of the gel to rapidly charge and discharge in physiological solutions such as glucose and in KOH, making the material suitable for use in devices for monitoring transient biological events such as electrochemical supercapacitors and stretchable, wearable devices.

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Notes and references