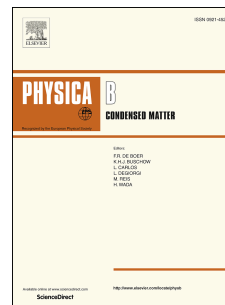


Accepted Manuscript

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PII: S0921-4526(18)30412-5

DOI: [10.1016/j.physb.2018.06.020](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.physb.2018.06.020)

Reference: PHYSB 310928

To appear in: *Physica B: Physics of Condensed Matter*

Received Date: 8 March 2018

Revised Date: 3 June 2018

Accepted Date: 18 June 2018

Please cite this article as: N.K. Jaiswal, C. Patel, Density functional insights of iodine interaction with graphene and its nanoribbon with zigzag edges, *Physica B: Physics of Condensed Matter* (2018), doi: 10.1016/j.physb.2018.06.020.

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Density functional insights of iodine interaction with graphene and its nanoribbon with zigzag edges

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Abstract

Graphene, being perfect 2-D structure, exhibits electronic properties which are sensitive to the presence of any impurity/adsorbed adatom. In the present work, interaction of I atoms has been investigated with graphene and zigzag graphene nanoribbon (ZGNR) by considering it, as a passivating element as well as an adsorbed adatom. Three different possible combinations of I passivation have been explored which include: one edge I and other edge H passivation (H-ZGNR-I), both edges passivation (I-ZGNR-I) and one edge I passivation while other edge is passivated by H in sp^3 manner (H_2 -ZGNR-I). Similarly, three adsorption sites namely top (T), bridge (B) and hole (H) have been considered at ZGNR as well as on planar graphene sheet. It is revealed that passivation of I on ZGNR is energetically favorable and settled in antiferromagnetic (AFM) ground state. Further, it is observed that H-ZGNR-I is the most stable configuration after pristine (H-ZGNR-H) followed by H_2 -ZGNR-I and I-ZGNR-I configurations. Our observations show that except I-ZGNR-I, all the structures exhibit magnetic stabilization well above the thermal excitations at room temperature which ensures their applicability for practical applications. Moreover, I adsorption always prefers T site on ZGNR/graphene sheet. Analysis of I migration on 2-D graphene indicates that diffusion barrier is always less than the thermal excitation (~ 26 meV) and the diffusion time varies from ~ 1.5 ps to ~ 2.2 ps. Present findings suggest for stronger binding of I atoms with ZGNR whereas the same with graphene is comparatively weak and exhibits spontaneous migration.

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