

## Graphite vs. Graphene: From Common Carbon to Cutting-Edge Material

Graphite and graphene are both forms of carbon, but they differ dramatically in structure, scale, and performance. Graphite is a naturally occurring mineral composed of up to millions of stacked layers of carbon atoms arranged in a hexagonal pattern. Graphene, on the other hand, is a single atomic layer of carbon - a fundamental building block of graphite - with exceptional properties that emerge at the nanoscale.

Graphite is naturally occurring and easier to mine; graphene typically needs to be synthesized or exfoliated. Graphene is a building block of graphite: If you peel off separate atomic layers from graphite, you get graphene.

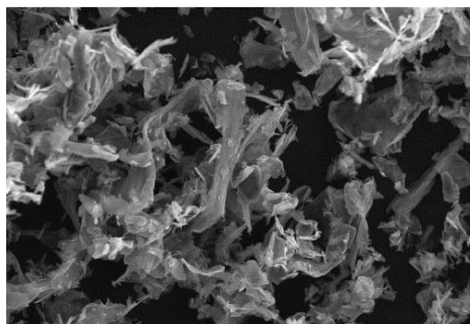
NeoGraf's Graf+® graphite and Graf-X® graphene materials deliver trusted quality and performance that power next-gen technologies in electronics, energy, and coatings.

### Comparison of Graf+® Graphite Powders vs. Graf-X® Graphene Nanoplatelets

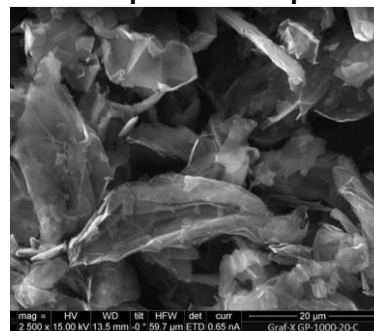
Property	Graf+® Graphite Powders	Graf-X® Graphene Nanoplatelets
<b>Layers</b>	Many layers of carbon atoms approx > 10 layers	less than 10 layers of carbon atoms
<b>Arrangement</b>	Hexagonal, stacked in 3D (like a book)	2D hexagonal honeycomb lattice
<b>Bonding</b>	Weak forces between layers (van der Waals)	Strong covalent bonds within one layer

Graphene stands out as a promising material in modern materials science due to its unique combination of strength, flexibility, and conductivity. While graphite is well-known for its good electrical and thermal performance, graphene surpasses it in nearly every metric. It is 200 times stronger than steel by weight, almost completely transparent, and conducts electricity and heat better than any other material known. Because graphene is <10 atoms thick, it also enables the development of ultra-thin, high-performance coatings, sensors, and energy storage systems.

**Graf+® Graphite Powder**



**Graf-X® Graphene Nanoplatelets**



## Applications for Graf+® Graphite Powders and Graf-X® Graphene Nanoplatelets Graphene

### *Application: Coatings*

Property	Graf+® Graphite Powders	Graf-X® Graphene Nanoplatelets
<b>Function</b>	Used as a lubricating, anti-corrosive, or conductive filler in coatings	Used in moisture- and gas-barrier coatings or anticorrosive thin films on metals, glass or cement
<b>Electrical Conductivity</b>	good for anti-static applications	Ultra-high electrical/thermal conductivity enables smart coatings (de-icing, sensing, etc)
<b>Pros</b>	cost effective, scalable, chemically stable	Extremely thin, enhances barrier properties, mechanical strength, conductivity
<b>Cons</b>	Lower performance in barrier and strength properties	Expensive, challenging to disperse uniformly
<b>Use Examples</b>	Conductive paints, EMI shielding, anti-static coatings	Transparent conductive films, anti-corrosion nano-coatings, next-gen flexible electronics

### *Application: Electrical and Thermal Conductivity and Thermal Protection*

Property	Graf+® Graphite Powders	Graf-X® Graphene Nanoplatelets
<b>Electrical Conductivity</b>	$\sim 10^4$ – $10^5$ S/m (bulk, in-plane)	$\sim 10^6$ S/m (monolayer, CVD)
<b>Thermal Conductivity</b>	$\sim 100$ – $2,000$ W/mK (bulk); up to $\sim 4,300$ W/mK (special forms, in-plane)	$\sim 3,000$ – $5,300$ W/mK (monolayer, in-plane)
<b>Thermal Protection</b>	used in ablative materials (heat shields, firewalls)	enhances thermal barrier coatings, lightweight, low smoke
<b>Pros</b>	Effective at moderate cost, widely used, easy to process in bulk	Superior conductivity, enhances flame retardancy with thinner layers, lightweight
<b>Cons</b>	Needs larger loadings for effectiveness, lower conductivity than graphene	Expensive, can be difficult to disperse in polymers, limited production scale
<b>Use Examples</b>	Insulation foams, wires, coatings in construction, electrodes	Fire-retardant films, advanced composites, lightweight aerospace/fire safety materials, electronics

### ***Application: Insulation Board (Grey EPS and XPS)***

Property	Graf+® Graphite Powders	Graf-X® Graphene Nanoplatelets
Thermal Conductivity	Moderate enhancement; requires higher loadings (10–20 wt%)	High thermal conductivity at low loadings (1–5 wt%); efficient heat dissipation
Pros	Cost-effective, Readily available, Simple to process	Superior strength and thermal performance, Enhances barrier properties, Requires lower filler loadings
Cons	May reduce flexibility, Requires high filler content, Less uniform dispersion	Higher material cost, Requires optimized dispersion and processing, Emerging supply chain
Use Examples	Low-cost thermal insulation boards	High-performance polystyrene boards for electronics packaging

### **NeoGraf Solutions: Pioneering Graphite and Graphene Innovations for Industry**

NeoGraf Solutions is a global manufacturer at the forefront of graphite and graphene technology, turning potential into real-world performance with our engineered carbon materials. Graf+ graphite powders offer enhanced conductivity, thermal stability, and flame resistance, making them ideal for use in coatings, foams, and battery additives. For applications that demand even greater performance, Graf-X graphene nanoplatelets provide next-generation solutions by improving mechanical strength, thermal management, and electrical conductivity at low loading levels. Backed by decades of experience in carbon science, NeoGraf Solutions' advanced materials are helping industries bridge the gap between traditional performance and cutting-edge innovation.

