

20th International Conference on the Science and Application of Nanotubes and Low-Dimensional Materials

> 21-26 July 2019 Würzburg | Germany

Conference Organization (Local)

Tobias Hertel (Julius-Maximilians-U Würzburg, Germany) Andreas Hirsch (FAU Erlangen-Nürnberg, Germany) Ralph Krupke (KIT und TU Darmstadt, Germany) Jana Zaumseil (Universität Heidelberg, Germany)

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Symposium Organisation

Co-Chairs **Tobias Hertel** (Julius-Maximilians-U Würzburg, Germany) **Masako Yudasaka** (AIST, Japan)

1st Symposium on Synthesis, Purification and Functionalization of Low-Dimensional Materials (SPFLD19 - 'Synthesis')

ChairYan Li (Peking U, China)Local OrganizerBen Flavel (KIT, Germany)OrganizersSofie Cambre (U Antwerp, Belgium)Shigeo Maruyama (U Tokyo, Japan)Avetik Harutyunyan (Honda Research Institute, USA)

2nd Symposium on Nanocarbon Materials for Energy and Sustainability (NMES19 - 'Energy')

Co-Chairs	Qiang Zhang (Peking U, China)			
	Feng Li (Shenyang National Laboratory for Materials Science, China)			
Local Organizer	Maria Antonietta Loi (U Groningen, Netherlands)			
Organizer	Suguru Noda (WASEDA U, Japan)			

7th Carbon Nanotube Thin Film Electronics and Applications Symposium (CNTFA19 - 'Electronics')

- Co-Chairs Esko I. Kauppinen (Aalto U, Finland) Yutaka Ohno (Nagoya U, Japan)
- Local Organizer Christoph Strunk (U Regensburg, Germany)

10th Symposium on Carbon Nanomaterials Biology, Medicine & Toxicology (CNBMT19 - 'NanoBio')

Co-Chairs	Masako Yudasaka (AIST, Japan)		
	Alberto Bianco (CNRS, France)		
Local Organizer	Ardemis Boghossian (EPF Lausanne, Switzerland)		
Organizers	Emmanuel Flahaut (CNRS, France)		
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	Kostas Kostarelos (U Manchester, UK)		
-	Ardemis Boghossian (EPF Lausanne, Switzerlar Emmanuel Flahaut (CNRS, France) Dan Heller (Sloan Kettering Center, USA)		

10th Graphene and 2D Materials Symposium (GSS19 - '2D Materials')

Chair Annick Loiseau (ONERA, France) Local Organizer Alexander Hoegele (LMU Munich, Germany)

13th Symposium on Nanotube Spectroscopy, Photonics, and Applications in Metrology (NSAP19 - 'Spectroscopy')

Co-Chairs	Ado Jorio (U Minas Gerais, Brasil)		
	Achim Hartschuh (LMU Munich, Germany)		
Organizers	Hiromichi Kataura (AIST, Japan)		
	Yuhei Miyauchi (U Kyoto, Japan)		
	Stephanie Reich (Free U Berlin, Germany)		
	Jin Zhang (Peking U, China)		
	Ming Zheng (NIST, USA)		

14th Symposium on Computational Challenges in Two-Dimensional Materials and Nanotubes (CCTN19 - 'theory')

Chair	Yoshiyuki Miyamoto (AIST, Japan)
Local Organizer	Ermin Malic (Chalmers UT, Sweden)
Organizers	Christophe Bichara (CNRS and Aix-Marseille U, France)
	Zhuhua Zhang (Nanjing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics, China)

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Florian Oberndorfer (IT & webpage management)Friedrich Schöppler (sponsor liaison)Sabine Walther (conference secretary)

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Special Thanks to

Kirstin Hertel-Dietrich (Comacs GmbH) Mandy Wagner (Conventus GmbH) Masako Yudasaka (AIST)



Julius-Maximilians-University Würzburg

Thanks to our Sponsors

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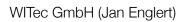
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Table of Contents

Welcome to NT	1
Würzburg City Map	2
City Traveling to Würzburg Getting around town Cabs, tram, bus Tourism and sightseeing City walk for accompanying persons	3
Conference Registration WLAN access Oral presentations - BYOD Poster sessions Lunch options	4
Venue - Schematic Floor Plan	5
Wednesday City Tours and Wine Tasting	6
Program at a Glance	7
Sunday Program & Abstracts	13
Monday Program & Abstracts (Oral)	31
Monday Abstracts (Poster)	72
Tuesday Program & Abstracts (Oral)	175
Tuesday Abstracts (Poster)	225
Wednesday Program & Abstracts (Oral)	333
Thursday Program & Abstracts (Oral)	371
Thursday Abstracts (Poster)	417
Friday Program & Abstracts (Oral)	499
Author Index	511

Welcome to NT19

Dear Colleague.

We are excited about months of preparations finally coming to fruition with the opening of NT19 in Würzburg. We hope you will find the meeting enjoyable, interesting and enriching. With 142 oral and 280 poster presentations there is plenty to learn and to choose from.

Seasoned attendees of former NT conferences will notice important changes to the program layout. Most notably, we have integrated the previous Satellite Symposia into the main conference in the form of parallel afternoon sessions on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday. While this made the organization more complex we also believe that it will provide you with the opportunity to better tailor this years NT experience to your specific interests.

This conference also represents a milestone in NT history. 2019 marks the 20th anniversary of the first NT workshop, organized in 1999 by David Tománek in East Lansing, Michigan. Thanks to the efforts of David and the organizers that followed, the conference has catalyzed the formation of a strong community and has helped test ideas as well as shape future research directions.

In these 20 years, the meeting has also experienced considerable growth while trying to maintain its original spontaneity and youthfulness, a difficult balance to strike in an evolving and maturing research field. With the organization of this years meeting we aimed at providing opportunities for informal exchange in a hopefully stimulating environment. Poster sessions continue to play a central role for the NT conference as a whole, now merging presentations from the main event with those from the seven symposia.

As such, the NT conference series remains an ongoing social and organizational experiment, as exciting for organizers and attendees as the research being performed in our offices and laboratories.

With all the best for a productive and stimulating meeting.

Yours sincerely

lui

Tobias Hertel (local organizer and conference chair, JMU Würzburg)

Andreas Hirsch (co-chair, FAU Erlangen-Nürnberg)



Jana Zaumseil (co-chair, Universität Heidelberg)



Ralph Krupke (co-chair, KIT & TU Darmstadt)



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Weitere Informationen zu den Sehenswürdigkeiten/ Further information about the www.wuerzburg.de	 Detanischer Garten Botanical Garden Julius-von-Sachs-Platz 4 Mineralogisches Museum Mineralogical Museum Am Hubland 	 St. Johannis Sieboldmuseum Frankfurter Straße 87 jüdisches Museum/Jewish / Shalom Europa Valentin-Becker-Str. 11 		 Kunstschiff "Arte Noah" Kulturspeicher Don Bosco Kirche Deutschhauskirche Deutschhauskirche Hofspitalkirche "Spitäle" Festung Marienberg Fortress Manienberg St. Burkard

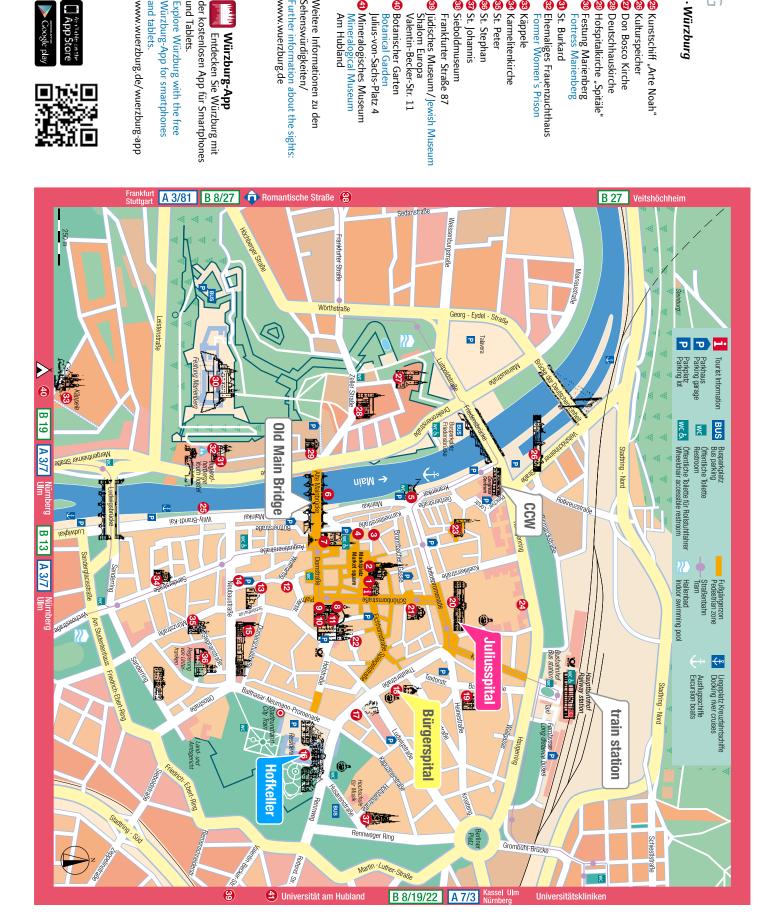
So und Feiertage 10 – 14 Uhr Sa 10 – 15 Uhr Mai – Okt Mo – Fr 10 – 18 Uhr April, Nov, Dez Mo – Fr 10 – 18 Uhr event tickets, Würzburg guide-Würzburg-Reiseführer, Souvenirs Sa 10 – 14 Uhr Jan – März Mo – Fr 10 – 17 Uhr books, souvenirs Hotel reservations, guided tours, führungen, Veranstaltungstickets, Hotelzimmervermittlung, Altstadtwww.wuerzburg.de Falkenhaus am Markt Tel. +49(0)931/372398 **Tourist Information**

www.wuerzburg.de/wuerzburg-app and tablets. Explore Würzburg with the free Würzburg-App for smartphones und Tablets.

Manufa

Würzburg-App





City

Traveling to Würzburg

If you arrive by plane in Frankfurt you can take one of over 20 daily direct ICE trains toward Würzburg HBF (main station). The travel time from Frankfurt airport (FRA) to Würzburg HBF is about 1:30h. The trip from Munich (MUC) to Würzburg requires at least one change and takes 3:00h or more. Seat reservations on ICE trains are not mandatory but highly recommended. For connections and online booking visit <u>bahn.com/en/</u>. The *DB navigator* app can be used for booking as well as for travel information and is available for <u>android</u> and <u>iOS</u> devices. Just as importantly, this app provides real-time updates on recommended travel routes and all too frequent delays.

Getting Around Town

The preferred mode of transportation is walking. Würzburg is a small town. Most points of interest east of the Main river can be reached from the centrally located Old Main Bridge in no more than 15 minutes, on foot! We have highlighted the congress center, train station, old Main bridge and three important wineries on the map to the left (map website, download pdf).

Cabs, Tram, Bus

Unfortunately, ride-sharing is currently not available in Würzburg. If you are prepared to pay with cash you can hail a white cab 'old school' style from the curb or from the dispatcher by phone +49 (0)931 19410. You'll also find queues of cabs waiting for customers at some points of interest.

Connections for all modes of local public transport can be found through the versatile *DB navigator* app (android, iOS).

Bus and tram rides within the inner city are $1.40 \in \text{per trip}$, one-day tickets are $5.20 \in$. Rides to the city outskirts are $2.80 \in \text{per trip}$. Tickets may be purchased from vending machines at some of the major bus/tram intersections or directly from bus drivers. Bus drivers only take cash while vending machines may also accept credit cards. You need to validate a ticket at the start of each trip using one of the ticket validation boxes found as you enter buses or trams. When you enter a connecting bus on your trip, show your validated ticket to the driver (even if he appears disinterested).

Tourism and Sightseeing

A good place to start is the Würzburg <u>webpage</u> with plenty of useful information on events and seasonal highlights as well as major tourist attractions.

City Walk for Accompanying Persons

We offer a Monday morning city excursion for accompanying persons. Get a first look at the beautiful City of Würzburg. Discover what and where to see, eat and shop! See the city from above, experience the "Brückenschoppen" and enjoy lunch in a Biergarten! We meet on Monday morning, 10:00 o'clock, at the foot of the central market square's obelisk next to the Marienkapelle. Check out the NT19 facebook page under 'events' for additional information and upcoming details.

Conference

Registration

The registration desk can be found in the lobby area of the congress center on your way from the main entrance (A) to the Franconia Lecture Hall (see blue squares on the floor plans to the right). The registration desk opens at 13:00 on Sunday and at 7:30 on all other days.

WLAN Access

Network name: CCW5 | User name: NT19guest | Password: nanomaterials .

Oral Presentations - BYOD

Please bring your own device including connectors needed to hook up to HDMI or VGA connections. All projectors are capable of wide-screen format display. Feel free to ask our students to help you try these out during coffee or lunch breaks ahead of your presentation to identify and correct possible connectivity issues.

Poster Sessions

Coffee & buffet. The 17:00-18:30 poster sessions are preceded by a coffee break. The second 19:00-21:00 poster sessions are accompanied by a complementary dinner-buffet and drinks.

Printed poster pickup. In the congress center lobby next to the main entrance Sunday 13:00-18:30, Monday 08:00-16:30 or Tuesday 08:00-16:30.

Poster setup. Following the morning session coffee break. Posters should be taken down before the end of the next days morning session coffee break. For attaching posters to poster boards, use the glue strips provided as part of your registration package.

Odd-numbered posters: 17:00 - 18:30.

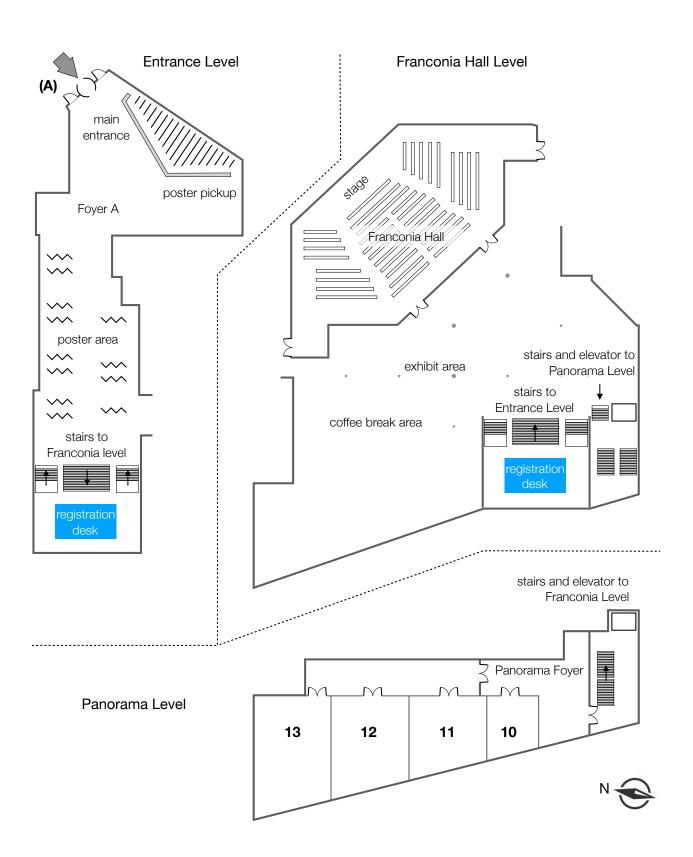
Even-numbered posters: 19:00 - 21:00.

Poster awards. Book vouchers are sponsored by the Royal Society of Chemistry and the Bavarian Nanoinitative. Winners will be announced during the closing ceremony.

Lunch Options

The Maritim hotel neighboring the Congress Center offers a daily lunch buffet only a few steps from the Franconia Lecture Hall. There are also less pricy alternatives within no more than 10 minute walking distance in the nearby downtown area.





Venue - Schematic Floor Plan

Wednesday City Tours at 15:45 and Wine Tasting at 18:30

Registered participants and accompanying persons meet their tour guides on Wednesday at 15:45 at the Congress Center main entrance (A). Numbers on the tour-and-wine-tasting-tickets provided with your registration package indicate the guided tour to be joined, the colors indicate your designated winery. For the wine tastings please join us at 18:30 at one of the three meeting points indicated on the map below. Alternatively you may also follow one of our students who will pick you up at the Franconia Fountain at 18:15 (see map below). Feel free to swap your ticket(s) with a colleague if you want to join another group for the wine tasting event



Meeting points

Juliusspital (magenta) tickets)

At the fountain in the center of its back-yard. The entrance to the yard is on *Juliuspromenade* about 100 m from the intersection with *Koellikerstraße*.

Bürgerspital (yellow tickets)

At the Vinothek 'Weinhaus' at the corner of Theaterstraße and Semmelstraße.

Hofkeller (blue tickets)

At the Franconia-Fountain in front of the threesided ceremonial court-yard of the *Würzburg Residence*.





Program at a Glance

	Su	Мо	Tu	We	Th	Fr
Date	21. July	22. July	23. July	24. July	25. July	26. July
		Plenary	Plenary	Plenary	Plenary	Plenary
08:30- 12:15		PIS 1 & 2	PIS 3 & 4	PIS 5 & 6	PIS 7 & 8	PIS 9 & 10
		lunch break	lunch break	lunch break	lunch break	closing 12:15
	Tutorials	Symposia	Symposia	Symposia	Symposia	
14:00- 16:30	T1 & T2	SEI, S2D, SEn,	SEI, S2D, SEn,	SEI,SEn, SSp, SNB	SEI, S2D, SEn,	
		SSy, STh	SSp, SNB		SSp, SNB	
	coffee break	coffee break	coffee break	guided	coffee break	
	Tutorial	Poster	Poster	tours 15:45-18:00	Poster	
17:00- 18:30	T3 to 18:15	P1 (odd #s)	P3 (odd #s)	10.40-10.00	P5 (odd #s)	
	welcome	break	break		break	
19:00- 21:00	reception 18:30-20:30	P2 (even #s)	P4 (even #s)	wine tasting 18:30-22:30	P6 (even #s)	

	Мо	Tu	We	Th	Fr
Date	22. July	23. July	24. July	25. July	26. July
Session	PI1	PI3	PI5	PI7	PI9
08:30 - 09:15	Welcome - K1 - J. Zhang	- K2 - J. Maultzsch	- K3 - T.F. Heinz	- K4 - H.S.P. Wong	- K5 - C. Voisin
09:15 - 09:40	- 11 -	- I5 -	- I10 -	- I12 -	- 115 -
	Y. Li	C. Cocchi	Y.H. Lee	M. Pasquali	S. Noda
09:40 - 10:05	- I2 -	- 16 -	- C4 -	- I13 -	- C11 -
	H. Kataura	S. Chiashi	S. Maruyama	Y.H. Wang	D. Heller
	coffee	coffee	coffee	coffee	coffee
	break	break	break	break	break
Session	Pl2	PI4	PI6	PI8	PI10
10:35 - 11:00	- C1 -	- 17 -	- I11 -	- C8 -	- C12 -
	A. Loiseau	M. Shaffer	R. Martel	Y. Nonoguchi	Y. Miyamoto
11:00 - 11:25	- I3 -	- 18 -	- C5 -	- C9 -	- 116 -
	M. Zheng	M. Strano	M. Engel	W. Qian	Y. Ohno
11:25 - 11:50	- C2 -	- C3 -	- C6 -	- C10 -	- C13 -
	H. Li	L. Shi	K. Mustonen	M. Scagliotti	C. Meyer
11:50 - 12:15	- 14 - B. Yakobson	- 19 - Q. Li	- C7 - A. Jorio	- 114 - M. Xu	poster awards & closing ceremony

Symposia Schedule at a Glance

	Electronics (CNTFA19)	Energy (NMES19)	2D Materials (GSS19)	
Monday	Panorama level 11	Franconia hall	Panorama level 13	
14:00 - 14:20	SEI1 - L. Peng	SEn1 - K. Hata	S2D1 - X. Marie	
14:20 - 14:40	SLIT - L. Felly	SLITI - N. Hala		
14:40 - 15:00	SEI2 - J. Zhao	SEn2 - J. Blackburn	S2D2 - S. Borghardt	
15:00 - 15:20	SEI3 - Th. Gao	SEn3 - Y. Chen	S2D3 - C. Kastl	
	10 min break	10 min break	10 min break	
15:30 - 15:50	SEI4 - K. Mustonen	SEn4 - CM. Chen	S2D4 - C. Schneider	
15:50 - 16:10	SEI5 - N.F. Hartmann	SEn5 - E. Gracia-Espino	S2D5 - N.A. Peyyety	
16:10 - 16:30	SEl6 - A. Sekiguchi	SEn6 - H. Ji	S2D6 - M. Kroner	
Tuesday				
14:00 - 14:20			S2D7 - Y.K. Yap	
14:20 - 14:40	SEI7 - E Laird	SEn7 - F. Wei	S2D8 - C. Journet	
14:40 - 15:00	SEI8 - P. Hakonen	SEn8 - C. Brabec	S2D9 - J. Pang	
15:00 - 15:20	SEI9 - A. Hüttel	SEn9 - E. Kaupinnen	S2D10 - Y. Wu	
	10 min break	10 min break	10 min break	
15:30 - 15:50	SEI10 - Y. Yaish	SEn10 - S.O. Kim	S2D11 - U. Khan	
15:50 - 16:10	SEI11 - L. Cong	SEn11 - C. Liu	S2D12 - M. Heuken	
16:10 - 16:30	SEI12 - A. Descombin	SEn12 - W. Lyu	S2D13 - H. Lee	
Wednesday				
14:00 - 14:20	SEI13 - M. Hersam	SEn13 - R. Nicholas	S2D14 - B. Dlubak	
14:20 - 14:40	SEI14 - Y. Hu	SEn14 - V. Koman	S2D15 - L. Kühl Teles	
14:40 - 15:00	SEI15 - L. Liu	SEn15 - B. Wei	S2D16 - I. Kriegel	
15:00 - 15:20	SEI16 - E.X. Ding	SEn16 - I. Jeon	S2D17 - P. Zeller	
Thursday				
14:00 - 14:20	SEI17 - A.G. Nasibulin	SEn17 - Y. Zhu	COD10 Dopozorijo	
14:20 - 14:40	SEI18 - Z. Ma	SEn18 - J. Vilatela	S2D18 - Banszerus	
14:40 - 15:00	SEI19 - T. Szkopek		S2D19 - I. Bondarev	
15:00 - 15:20	SEI20 - D. Lioubtchenko		S2D20 - S. Caneva	
	10 min break	10 min break	10 min break	
15:30 - 15:50	SEI21 - V. Koman		S2D21 - A. Sperlich	
15:50 - 16:10	SEl22 - A. Tsapenko		S2D22 - Y. Wei	
16:10 - 16:30			S2D23 - B. Plaçais	

Symposia Schedule at a Glance

	Synthesis (SPFLD19)	Spectroscopy (NSAP19)	Theory (CCTN19)	NanoBio (CNBMT19)
Monday	Panoram	a level 12	Panoram	a level 10
14:00 - 14:20	SSy1 - Harutyunyan		STh1 - R. Saito	
14:20 - 14:40	SSy2 - D. Futaba			
14:40 - 15:00	SSy3 - K. Jiang		STh2 - M. Selig	
15:00 - 15:20	SSy4 - F. Yang		STh3 - H. Yu	
	10 min break		10 min break	
15:30 - 15:50	SSy5 - V. Jourdain		STh4 - H- Santos	
15:50 - 16:10	SSy6 - R. Xiang		STh5 - D. Prezzi	
16:10 - 16:30	SSy7 - L. Shi		STh6 - C. Vets	
Tuesday				
14:00 - 14:20	SSy8 - Wenseleers		STh7 - A. Page	
14:20 - 14:40	SSy9 - J. Fagan		STh8 - Z. Wang	
14:40 - 15:00	SSy10 - M. Arnold		STh9 - J. Elliot	
15:00 - 15:20	SSy11 - E. Gauffrès		STh10 - B. Flebus	
	10 min break		10 min break	
15:30 - 15:50	SEI12 - R. Nißler		STh11 - K.V. Bets	
15:50 - 16:10		SSp1 - S. Doorn		SNB1 - M.S.Strano
16:10 - 16:30		33p1 - 3. 200m		
Wednesday				
14:00 - 14:20		SSp2 - A. Loiseau		SNB2 - C. Allard
14:20 - 14:40		SSp3 - A. Riaz		SNB3 - S. Kruss
14:40 - 15:00		SSp4 - G. Gordeev		SNB4 - Y. Wang
15:00 - 15:20		SSp5 - L. Malard		SNB5 - Antonucci
Thursday				
14:00 - 14:20		SSp6 - K. Liu		SNB6 - E. Hirata
14:20 - 14:40				SNB7 - S. Florito
14:40 - 15:00		SSp7 - S. Cambré		SNB8 - M. Zhang
15:00 - 15:20		SSp8 - Y. Homma		SNB9 - D. Heller
		10 min break		10 min break
15:30 - 15:50		SSp9 - Y. K. Kato		SNB10 - M. Zheng
15:50 - 16:10		SSp10 - Joselevich		SNB11 - S. Freddi
16:10 - 16:30		SSp11 - A. Ishii		SNB12 - G. Bisker

Sunday Program

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NI19			Sunday
Tutorial program			Franconia Hall
13:00 - 18:30		Registration & poster pickup	CCW Lobby
Session T1		Chair: Ralph Krupke	
14:00 - 15:15	T1	Tutorial Lecture Sofie Cambré (University of Antwer Optical Spectroscopy To Characterize of Carbon Nanotubes	
15:15 - 16:30	T2	Tutorial Lecture Shahal Ilani (Weizmann Institute of Quantum Design in Carbon Nanotube	,
		Coffee break	CCW Lobby
Session T2		Chair: Tobias Hertel	
17:00 - 18:15	T3	Distinguished Tutorial Lecture Sumio lijima (Meijo University & NE Aligning CNTs for Electronic Device A	
18:30 - 20:30		Welcome reception	Panorama level

Sunday 21 July 2019

Tutorial Abstracts

Tutorial Session

Franconia Hall

T1 (tutorial)

Su 14:00 - 15:15

Optical Spectroscopy to Characterize the Filling and Sorting of Carbon Nanotubes

Sofie Cambré¹

¹Physics Department, University of Antwerp, Belgium

Single-walled carbon nanotubes (SWCNTs) exhibit unique, remarkably diverse electronic and optical properties that depend critically on their exact chiral structure and are extremely sensitive to the local environment of the SWCNT, thereby making optical spectroscopy one of the most valuable methods to identify the different chiral species in a particular sample and at the same time probe their interactions with the local environment. In this tutorial, I will provide an overview of how optical spectroscopy can be used to assess the filling of SWCNTs [1-5], to investigate the interaction between encapsulated molecules and SWCNTs (e.g. energy transfer) [6] and to reveal new quasi-phase transitions within a single file of encapsulated water molecules.[7] Finally, I will discuss the application of optical spectroscopy to determine the purity of chirality-sorted SWCNTs.

References:

- [1] W. Wenseleers et al, Adv. Mater. 19, 2274 (2007)
- [2] S. Cambré et al, Phys. Rev. Lett. 104, 207401 (2010)
- [3] S. Cambré et al, Angew. Chem. 50, 2764 (2011)
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- [7] X. Ma et al, Phys. Rev. Lett. 118, 027402 (2017)

Franconia Hall

Hall

Su 15:15 - 16:30

Quantum Design in Carbon Nanotubes

Shahal Ilani¹

¹Department of Condensed Matter Physics, Weizmann Institute of Science.

In the last decade, there have been dramatic developments in the technologies for making electronic devices based on carbon nanotubes. New growth and nano-assembly methods have allowed the creation of complex quantum devices with electronically pristine carbon nanotubes, and this has opened new frontiers of research based on carbon nanotubes. In this talk I will review the recent achievements in nanotube electronics that include their use as quantum bits, as nano-mechanical systems, as ideal substrates for studying the physics of interacting electrons in one dimension, and as the world's most sensitive scanning probe detectors of electric fields.

Tutorial Session

Franconia Hall

Su 17:00 - 18:15

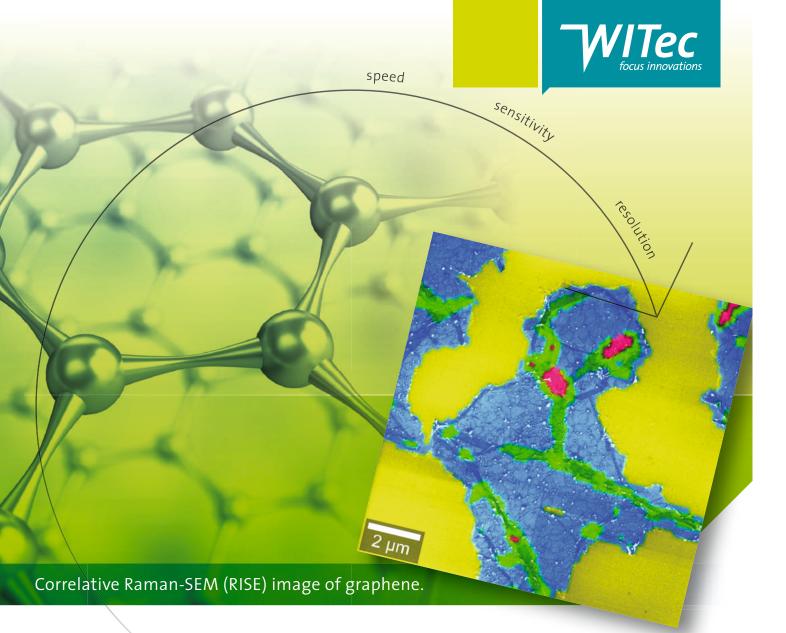
Aligning CNTs for electronic device applications

Sumio lijima

¹Meijo University & NEC, Nagoya, Japan

Space for notes.

Program Monday



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Plenary program

Session PI1

Franconia Hall

Chair: Annick Loiseau		
Tobias Hertel (Julius-Maximilians-U Würzl <i>Welcome Address</i>	burg)	
Jin Zhang (Peking University) Chirality Controlled Growth of Horizontal C Array With Designed Catalysts	arbon Nanotubes	Monday 2 July 2019
Yan Li (Peking University) In Situ Study of Single-Walled Carbon Nan With Cobalt and Tungsten-Cobalt Intermet Catalysts		Mo 22 Ju
Hiromichi Kataura (AIST) Multiscale Hydrophobic Interaction Betwee Nanotubes, Surfactants, and Polysacchari		
Coffee break	CCW Lobby	
Chair: Riichiro Saito		
Annick Loiseau (LEM CNRS-ONERA)		

08:30 -	08:35		Tobias Hertel (Julius-Maximilians-U Würzbur Welcome Address	rg)
08:35 -	09:15		Jin Zhang (Peking University) Chirality Controlled Growth of Horizontal Cark Array With Designed Catalysts	oon Nanotubes
09:15 -	09:40		Yan Li (Peking University) In Situ Study of Single-Walled Carbon Nanotu With Cobalt and Tungsten-Cobalt Intermetalli Catalysts	
09:40 -	10:05		Hiromichi Kataura (AIST) Multiscale Hydrophobic Interaction Between Nanotubes, Surfactants, and Polysaccharide	
			Coffee break	CCW Lobby
Session				
3622101	PI2		Chair: Riichiro Saito	
10:35 -		C1	Chair: Riichiro Saito Annick Loiseau (LEM, CNRS-ONERA) Momentum-Resolved Dielectric Response of Black Phosphorus Down to the Monolayer	Free Standing
	11:00	C1 I3	Annick Loiseau (LEM, CNRS-ONERA) Momentum-Resolved Dielectric Response of	and
10:35 -	11:00	C1 I3 C2	Annick Loiseau (LEM, CNRS-ONERA) Momentum-Resolved Dielectric Response of Black Phosphorus Down to the Monolayer Ming Zheng (National Institute of Standards Technology)	and NA es in One to

Lunch break

Panorama 11

Chair: Yutaka Ohno

14:00 - 14:40	SEI1	Lian-Mao Peng (Peking University) Carbon Nanotube Based TFT and Optoelec and Systems	tronic Devices
14:40 - 15:00	SEI2	Jianwen Zhao (Chinese Academy of Science High-Performance Printed Carbon Nanotube Transistors and Their Applications for Printee Circuits and Neuromorphic Devices	e Thin Film
15:00 - 15:20	SEI3	Theodore Gao (Stanford University) Improving Inkjet-Printed Carbon Nanotube 7 Flocculation	ransistors via
		10 minute break	
		Chair: Lianmao Peng	
15:30 - 15:50	SEI4	Kimmo Mustonen (University of Vienna) Optimising Single-Walled Carbon Nanotube Conductivity via Tunnelling Barrier Modificati	
15:50 - 16:10	SEI5	Nicolai F. Hartmann (neaspec GmbH) Nanoscale Conductivity Mapping in Grapher Nanotubes Through Mid-IR and Terahertz So Scanning Near-Field Optical Microscopy	
16:10 - 16:30	SEI6	Atsuko Sekiguchi (AIST) Application and Fabrication Process Develop Single Walled Carbon Nanotubes and its Me	
		Coffee break	CCW Lobby

Franconia Hall

Energy Symposium (NMES19)

Chair: Qiang Zhang

14:00 - 14:40	SEn1	Kenji Hata (AIST) Cu/CNT Composites: Next-Gen Lightweight High- Performance Copper Substitutes?
14:40 - 15:00	SEn2	Jeffrey Blackburn (National Renewable Energy Laboratory) Organic/Inorganic Hybrid Interfaces With SWCNTs for Energy Harvesting and Conversion
15:00 - 15:20	SEn3	Yuan Chen (University of Sydney) Carbon Materials Assisted Designs of Electrocatalysts
		10 minute break
		Chair: Yuan Chen
15:30 - 15:50	SEn4	Cheng-Meng Chen (Chinese Academy of Sciences) Graphene and Porous Carbon for Supercapacitor Applications
15:50 - 16:10	SEn5	Eduardo Gracia-Espino (Umeå University) Surface Activation of Carbon-Based Nanomaterials for Oxygen Reduction Reaction: in the Search of Efficient Metal-Free Electrocatalysts
16:10 - 16:30	SEn6	Hengxing Ji (University of Science and Technology of China) <i>Carbon Based Current Collectors for Lithium-Metal</i> <i>Batteries</i>

Coffee break

CCW Lobby

2D Materials Symposium (GSS19)

Panorama 13

Chair: Annick Loiseau

14:00 - 14:40	S2D1	Xavier Marie (CNRS - INSA Toulouse)
		Exciton Linewidth Approaching the Homogeneous Limit in MoS ₂ Based Van Der Waals Heterostructures
14:40 - 15:00	S2D2	Sven Borghardt (Forschungszentrum Jülich)

- Radially Polarized Light Beams From Spin-Forbidden Dark Excitons in Monolayer WSe₂
- 15:00 15:20 S2D3 **Christoph Kastl** (Walter-Schottky-Institut TU München) Effects of Defects on Band Structure and Excitons in WS2 Revealed by Nanoscale Photoemission Spectroscopy

10 minute break

Chair: Christoph Stampfer

15:30 - 15:5	0 S2D4	Christian Schneider (Julius-Maximilians-Universität Würzburg) <i>Condensation and Expansion of Cavity Polaritons Based on</i> <i>Two-Dimensional Crystals</i>
15:50 - 16:1	0 S2D5	Naga Anirudh Peyyety (Technische Universität Darmstadt) Probing Enhanced Light-Matter Interaction in Graphene on Plasmonic-Photonic Crystals by Raman Spectroscopy
16:10 - 16:3	0 S2D6	Martin Kroner (ETH Zürich) Pump-Probe Spectroscopy of Polaritons in a MoSe ₂ Monolayer in the Presence of Itinerant Electrons: Signatures of Optical Amplification

Coffee break

CCW Lobby

Synthesis Symposium (SPFLD19)

Panorama 1	2
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Chair: Yan Li

14:00 - 14:20	SSy1	Avetik Harutyunyan (Honda Research Institute USA Inc.) Origin of Chirality in Carbon Nanotubes: Interplay Between Catalyst and Carbon Nuclei
14:20 - 14:40	SSy1	Don Futaba (AIST) Advances in the Synthesis of Single Wall Carbon Nanotubes by the Water-Assisted CVD Method
14:40 - 15:00	SSy2	Kaili Jiang (Tsinghua University) Growing Highly Pure Semiconducting Carbon Nanotubes for Nanoelectronics by Electrotwisting the Helicity
15:00 - 15:20	SSy3	Feng Yang (Peking University) Atomic Scale in-Situ Study on Carbon Nanotube Growth From Co-Co3C Catalysts
		10 minute break
		Chair: Sofie Cambré
15:30 - 15:50	SSy4	Vincent Jourdain (University of Montpellier) Studying the Growth of Single-Walled Carbon Nanotubes by Optical Means
15:50 - 16:10	SSy5	Rong Xiang (University of Tokyo) One-Dimensional Van Der Waals Heterostructure Nanotubes: Synthesis and Growth Mechanism
16:10 - 16:30	SSy6	Lei Shi (Sun Yat-sen University) In-Situ Synthesis of the Confined Linear Carbon Chains

Coffee break

CCW Lobby

Theory Symposium (CCTN19)

Panorama 10

Chair: Yoshiuki Miyamoto

14:00 - 1	14:40	STh1	Riichiro Saito (Tohoku University) Controlling Helicity of Circularly Polarized Light in Low- Dimensional Materials
14:40 - 1	15:00	STh2	Malte Selig (Technische Universität Berlin) Bright and Dark Exciton Dynamics in Transition Metal Dichalcogenides
15:00 - 1	15:20	STh3	Hongyi Yu (University of Hong Kong) Moiré Physics in Heterobilayer and Homobilayer 2D Semiconductors
			10 minute break
			Chair: James Elliott
15:30 - 1	15:50	STh4	Hernán Santos (Autonomous University of Madrid) Controlling Spin-Polarized Currents in Carbon Nanotubes: Rashba Spin-Orbit Effects and Defect Engineering
15:50 - 1	16:10	STh5	Deborah Prezzi (University of Modena and Reggio Emilia) Light Emission From Ultranarrow Graphene Nanoribbons: Insights From Ab Initio Simulations
16:10 - 1	16:30	STh6	Charlotte Vets (University of Antwerp) The CNT-Metal Adsorption Energy: Key for Chirality Selective Growth?

Coffee break

CCW Lobby

CCW Lobby Level

17:00 - 18:30	Poster Session 1 (odd poster numbers)

19:00 - 21:00 Poster Session 2 (even poster numbers)

Abstracts Monday (Oral)

Plenary Venue

Franconia Hall

K1 (keynote)

Mo 08:30 - 09:15

Chirality Controlled Growth of Horizontal Carbon Nanotubes Array with Designed Catalysts

Jin Zhang¹

¹Center for Nanochemistry, College of Chemistry and Molecular Engineering, Peking University, Beijing, 100871, China

Single-walled carbon nanotubes (SWNTs) had received broad attention in the past decades due to its dramatic physical and chemical properties. As synthesis determined the future, in this talk, I will focus on the chirality controlled growth of horizontal carbon nanotubes array with designed catalysts: 1) By using open-end SWNTs as 'seeds/catalysts' (without metal catalysts), duplicate SWNTs could be grown and cloned from the parent segments via an open-end growth mechanism. These findings provide a new approach for growing SWNTs with controlled chirality; 2) Using symmetry matching strategy, a structure-family (2m, m) horizontally aligned SWNTs were successfully obtained on uniform carbide (WC and Mo_2C) solid catalysts. It is based on a consideration of nanotube/catalyst interfacial thermodynamics determined by symmetry, and the kinetic growth rates set by the number of kinks; 3) For the application of SWNTs in electronic device, a new family of semiconducting SWNTs, (n, n-1) carbon nanotubes, called property-family, with different diameters can be grown using near-equilibrium nucleation growth mode. This new strategy adds a new degree of freedom for selective growth of SWNTs and opens up a new route for growth of SWNTs families beyond catalysts design.

References

1. Jin Zhang et. al., Nano Lett., 9(2009), 1673-1677.

- 2. Jin Zhang et. al., Nature, 543(2017), 234-238.
- 3. Jin Zhang et. al., Chem, 5(2019), 1-12.

Franconia Hall

In situ study of Single-Walled Carbon Nanotube Growth with Cobalt and Tungsten-Cobalt Intermetallic Compound Catalysts

Yan Li¹, Feng Yang¹, Haofei Zhao², Rongming Wang²

¹College of Chemistry and Molecular Engineering, Peking University, Beijing, China ²School of Mathematics and Physics, University of Science and Technology Beijing, China

Revealing the catalyst structure and chemistry in the reactive environment at the atomic scale is imperative for the rational design of catalysts and the investigation of mechanism for single-walled carbon nanotube (SWCNT) growth, while in situ characterization at the atomic scale in high temperature is still a great challenge. Tracking intermetallic Co_7W_6 nanoparticles with a defined structure and a high melting point by in situ environmental transmission electron microscope (ETEM) in combination with synchrotron X-ray absorption spectroscopy (XAS), we directly present the structural and chemical stability of the Co_7W_6 nanocrystals in different gases at the temperature of 700–1100 °C. Then we demonstrate the process of SWCNT growth from the catalysts. When using Co, the growth of SWNTs is realized by the cooperation of Co with Co_3C . When a carbon cap nucleates from the Co_7W_6 nanocrystal, the catalyst keeps its atomic-scale structure. No carbon penetration is observed. The observations reveal the structural template effect of Co_7W_6 in SWCNT growth.

Plenary Venue

Franconia Hall

Mo 09:40 - 10:05

Multiscale hydrophobic interaction between carbon nanotubes, surfactants, and polysaccharide gels

Hiromichi Kataura¹, Guowei Wang¹, Mayumi Tsuzuki¹, Takeshi Tanaka¹

¹Nanomaterials Research Institute, AIST, C5, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305-8565, JAPAN

Adsorption chromatography is very useful for large scale metal/semiconductor separation and structure sorting of single-wall carbon nanotubes (SWCNTs), where polysaccharide gels are used as stationary phase. However, adsorption and desorption mechanisms of SWCNTs have not been well understood to date. In this work, we have fabricated seven different allyl dextran gels by changing dextran concentrations and measured their adsorption abilities. Results show that effective adsorption site is not nanoscale but mesoscopic scale. This finding lets us know that the adsorption of SWCNT is driven by a wet-dry transition that is usually observed for macroscopic hydrophobic surfaces dipped in water. Here, the wet state means that SWCNT is covered with surfactants in water and dry state means that bare SWCNT is attached to polysaccharide polymer. Wet and dry states can be understood as metastable states where the total free energy of hydrogen bonding of surrounding water is minimized locally. Since the adsorption of surfactant is due to microscopic hydrophobic interaction, the wet and dry states can be understood as multiscale hydrophobic interaction system. This model explains all our separation data and further contributed automatic separation of 18 kinds of single chirality species.

Momentum-resolved dielectric response of free standing black phosphorus down to the monolayer

Annick Loiseau¹

¹LEM, CNRS-ONERA, U. Paris Saclay, 92322 Chatillon, France ²LP2N, Institut d'optique –CNRS, 33400 Talence, France ³RQMP & Dpt de Chimie, U. Montréal, Montréal, Canada ⁴RQMP & Dpt de Physique U. Montréal, Montréal, Canada

Anisotropy and layer number drive the semiconducting properties of thin black phosphorus (BP), that offers promising perspectives in various fields such as electronics and photonics. However as screening effects may strongly affect these properties, it is highly desirable to investigate intrinsic properties of free-standing layers.

To that aim we have shown that investigation of spectroscopic properties can be done in a unique way using angular resolved Electron energy loss spectroscopy implemented in Transmission Electron Microscopy with the advantage to have access to their q dispersion and their symmetry properties.

By combining this technique with suitable ab initio calculations, we have studied the dielectric response of free-standing pristine BP layers. We found optical bandgap values of 1.9 eV, 1.4 eV and 1.1 eV for the 1-3 BP layers respectively. By using a simple variational model, we correlate the exciton energy with the dielectric screening. We hence demonstrate that the variations of the electronic gap are sizeably larger than the variations of the binding energy. Finally, we probe and analyze the plasmons dispersion for the 1-3 BP layers and bulk and highlight a deviation and linearization of the parabolic dispersion with strong anisotropic fingerprints.

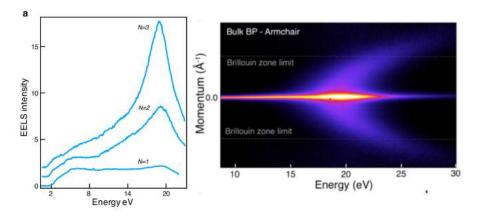


Figure caption: left: EELS spectra of suspended BP mono, bi and trilayers (N=1, 2, 3) showing the optical gap and the plasmon peak. Right: Mapping of the plasmon energy loss along the armchair direction of BP

Plenary Venue

Franconia Hall

Mo 11:00 - 11:25

Resolving Carbon Nanotube Structures by DNA

Ming Zheng¹

¹National Institute of Standards and Technology, Maryland 20899, USA

Many fundamental studies and technology development rely on structurally well-defined CNTs as well as corresponding coating layers. DNA-CNT library has been used to select structurally well-defined hybrids using separation method. Existing selection methods have various drawbacks. In this talk, I will present our recent work in developing new spectroscopy and separation method to obtain DNA sequences that are capable of resolving different CNT structures. I will also present a multiplex sensing scheme we call "molecular perceptron", which is based on an array of DNA-CNT hybrids to mimic human perception systems for biosensing applications.

Franconia Hall

Mo 11:25 - 11:50

Separation of Single Walled Carbon Nanotubes in One to Three Steps using pH Modulated Aqueous Two-Phase Extraction

Han Li¹, Georgy Gordeev², Oisin Garrity², Naga Anirudh Peyyety^{1,3}, Pranauv Balaji Selvasundaram^{1,3}. Simone Dehm¹, Sofie Cambré⁴, Wim Wenseleers⁴, Stephanie Reich², Ralph Krupke^{1,3}, Ming Zheng⁵, Jeffrey Fagan⁵, Benjamin S. Flavel^{1,3}

¹Institute of Nanotechnology, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, Karlsruhe, Germany
 ²Department of Physics, Freie Universität Berlin, Berlin, Germany
 ³Institute of Materials Science, Technische Universität Darmstadt, Darmstadt, Germany
 ⁴Physics Department, University of Antwerp, Antwerp, Belgium
 ⁵Materials Science and Engineering Division, NIST, Gaithersburg, USA

Separation of as-grown single-wall carbon nanotubes (SWCNTs) into single (n,m) species is important for SWCNTs to be used in advanced material applications such as electronic devices and sensors. Aqueous two-phases extraction (ATPE) has been demonstrated as an easily accessible and scalable method to separate SWCNTs through partitioning of different species across two aqueous phases. Despite the high efficiency of the approach, multiple steps (6-10 steps) and careful control of the surfactant are normally required. In our latest work we show that separation can be achieved in 1, 2 or at the most 3 steps without changing the global concentration or ratio of co-surfactants. Instead, separation is reliant upon the unique surfactant shell around each nanotube diameter at a fixed surfactant concentration. This allows for an (n,m) separation approach to be presented that is as simple as pipetting known volumes of acid into the ATPE system. This has also allowed us to demonstrate single chirality species in the diameter range 0.7—1.5 nm from a wide range of starting materials. Li, Han, et al. "Separation of Small Diameter Single Walled Carbon Nanotubes in 1-3 Steps with Aqueous Two-Phase Extraction." ACS nano (2019).



Plenary Venue

Franconia Hall

I4 (invited)

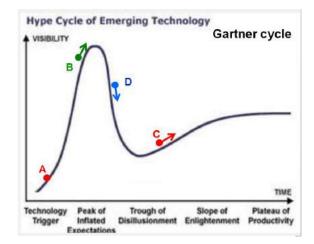
Mo 11:50 - 12:15

Computations to explain or predict, in low-dimensional materials

Boris Yakobson¹, Ksenia Bets¹

¹Rice University, Department of Materials Science and Nanoengineering

Stare at the figure and assign the A, B, C, D to NT, graphene, 2D-materials "beyond", and perhaps your own pet-material or physical property explored in your work. Further, subdivide the affairs to experiment and theory, to put the theory-computations challenges in perspective. After this ever-useful exercise, turn to easier part of the talk, on progress in computations to explain-predict on NT or 2D-ms' synthesis and properties. For NT, the grand challenge of selective synthesis remains still that—a challenge. A few elegant theories, dislocation-growth favoring armchair, thermodynamics-kinetics tradeoff explaining (m,m-1) peaks, catalyst-symmetry matching, or entropy dominance, or transient kinetics, explaining the median (2m,m) type, all have merit. Yet the jury is still out on which will guide a truly selective growth. In 2D-ms, theory concepts do help to meet the challenge of mono-crystal growth. The evolutionary-selection or vicinal-planes approaches appear successful, while models explain and predict the ways. Beyond synthesis, the computations map the 2D-ms' optics, and the point-defects for ideal single-photon emission. The theme of borophene il-lustrates how theory guided experiments, from early predictions to synthesis and properties of plasmons, superconductivity, etc.



Assign A, B, C, D spots to the NT, graphene, 2D TMD, etc., as you see fit.

Panorama 11

Mo 14:00 - 14:40

Carbon nanotube based TFT and optoelectronic devices and systems

Lian-Mao Peng¹

¹Department of Electronics, Peking University

Carbon nanotube (CNT)-based electronics has been considered one of the most promising candidates to replace Si complementary metal-oxide-semiconductor (CMOS) technology, which will soon meet its performance limit. Prototype device studies on individual CNTs revealed that CNT based devices have the potential to outperform Si CMOS technology in both performance and power consumption, especially at sub-10 nm technology nodes, which are close to the theoretical limits; and various optoelectronic device such as light-emitting diodes, photodetectors and photovoltaic (PV) cells have been demonstrated. Very recently, both p-type devices and integrated systems were fabricated using CNT films. In this talk, I will discuss the use of randomly oriented CNT film to build CNT thin film transistors (TFTs) and optoelectronic devices, and show that the performance of CNT film devices and systems can be dramatically improved by optimizing the material purity, device structure and fabrication processes, thus yielding CNT devices with outstanding performance comparable to that of Si CMOS and ICs working in the GHz regime, and integrated electronic and optoelectronic systems for communications between nanoelectronic circuits using CNT devices.

Panorama 11

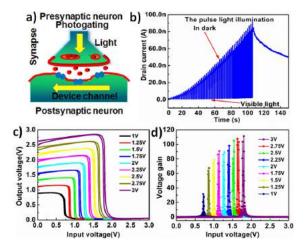
Mo 14:40 - 15:00

High-performance printed carbon nanotube thin film transistors and their applications for printed logic gates, circuits and neuromorphic devices

Jianwen Zhao¹, Zheng Cui¹, Miaomiao Wei¹, Tianqi Gao¹

¹Printable electronics research centre, Suzhou institute of nano-tech and nano-bionics, CAS

Semiconducting SWCNTs (sc-SWCNTs) have been become a promising semiconductor for printed TFTs, especially for flexible printed TFTs, due to their excellent electrical properties, solubility, flexibility, high chemical and physical stability, and process temperatures compatible with flexible substrates. In this talk, I will show some research results about high-purity sc-SWCNT inks and high-performance printed p and n-type SWCNT TFTs, CMOS inverters, ring oscillators and neuromorphic devices. We have designed and synthesized some new conjugated organic compounds to sort sc-SWCNTs from commercial SWCNTs. More than 20 sc-SWCNT inks have been obtained, which can be used to directly construct SWCNT TFTs by printing. Flexible printed SWCNT TFTs show high effective mobility (30 cm²V⁻¹s⁻¹) and on/off ratio (10⁶) at operation voltage of ± 2 V. The gains of printed inverters and the frequency of printed 5-stage oscillators on flexible substrates can research 40 and 3.3 kHz, respectively. Furthermore, the novel photo-neuromorphic devices based on printed photogating SWCNT TFTs are achieved. Important synaptic characteristics, such as low-pass filtering characteristics and the non-volatile memory ability, are successfully emulated in the printed light-stimulated artificial synapses.



Printed photoneuromorphic devices based on photogating SWCNT TFTs and printed SWCNT CMOS-like inverters on flexible substrates

Panorama 11

Mo 15:00 - 15:20

Improving Inkjet-Printed Carbon Nanotube Transistors via Flocculation

Theodore Gao¹, Francisco Molina-Lopez^{2,3}, Ting Lei^{2,4}, Zhenan Bao²

¹Stanford University/Dept. of Materials Science & Engineering, Stanford, CA 94305, USA
 ²Stanford University/Dept. of Chemical Engineering, Stanford, CA 94305, USA
 ³KU Leuven/Dept. of Materials Engineering, Leuven, 3001, Belgium
 ⁴Peking University/Dept. of Materials Science and Engineering, Beijing, 100871, PRC

Polymer sorting is a promising approach to sorting carbon nanotubes (CNTs) by electronic type, offering high selectivity and yield, in addition to low cost and scalability. However, processing conditions that maximize the sorting yield typically lead to CNT dispersions with significant amounts of excess sorting polymer, which has undesirable implications for CNTbased electronics. Here, we introduce a method for removing excess sorting polymer based on flocculation. This approach is broadly applicable to various sorting polymers and facilitates recycling of the sorting polymer. Moreover, this method utilizes materials and equipment that are commonplace in laboratories that work with CNTs.

To establish the utility of flocculated CNTs, we first tested thin-film transistors on SiO₂. Flocculation was found to improve device performance as well as process compatibility, producing transistors with mobilities $\approx 10 \text{ cm}^2 \text{V}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1}$ and on–off ratios $\approx 10^6$. We then leveraged the benefits of flocculation for fully inkjet-printed stretchable transistor arrays. The resulting devices have mobilities $\approx 27 \text{ cm}^2 \text{V}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1}$, on-off ratios > 10⁴, and can be stretched to $\approx 20\%$ strain with minimal degradation of the on-current. 22 July 2019

londay

Panorama 11

SEI4 (invited)

Mo 15:30 - 15:50

Optimising single-walled carbon nanotube network conductivity via tunnelling barrier modifications

Kimmo Mustonen¹, Viera Skakalova¹, Liao Yongping², Semir Tulic¹, Esko I. Kauppinen², Jani Kotakoski¹

¹University of Vienna, Faculty of Physics, 1090 Vienna, Austria ²Aalto University School of Science, P.O. Box 15100, Fl-00076 Aalto, Finland

Transparent and conductive films (TCFs) are of great technological importance. The high transmittance, electrical conductivity and mechanical strength render single-walled carbon nanotubes (SWCNTs) a good candidate for their raw material. Despite the ballistic transport of individual SWCNTs, however, the electrical conductivity in their networks is limited by low charge tunnelling efficiency between the tube elements. Here, we discuss the prospects of improving the tunnelling efficiency with tuning the tube diameter and by the choice of substrate. At a constant optical density, we establish a decrease in the barrier energy with an increasing diameter and show that the (absorption normalised) conductivity of 1.9 nm SWCNTs soars by 60% by placing them on graphene. This improvement is very similar to strong chemical doping, but Raman spectroscopic measurements reveal no apparent changes in the related spectral features. Instead, temperature dependent conductivity measurements indicate that graphene substrate simply reduces the tunnelling barrier heights with only a negligible parallel conduction contribution.

Mo 15:50 - 16:10

Nanoscale conductivity mapping in graphene and carbon nanotubes through mid-IR and terahertz scattering-type scanning near-field optical microscopy

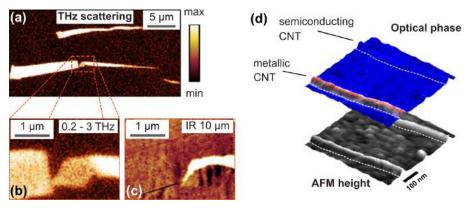
Nicolai F. Hartmann¹, Philip Schaefer¹, Adrian Cernescu¹, Andreas J. Huber¹

¹neaspec GmbH, Haar, 85540, Germany

Far-field imaging and spectroscopy in the terahertz (THz) and mid-infrared (mid-IR) spectral region is a powerful tool for contact-less conductivity measurements or the study and control of low-energy excitations in solid-state systems [1]. Scattering-type scanning near-field optical microscopy (s-SNOM) bypasses the diffraction limit, enabling these optical measurements with extreme sub-wavelength spatial resolution of below 20nm [2-4], independent of the excitation wavelength.

Graphene on h-BN is imaged with a broadband THz pulse, revealing changing amplitude contrast independently of layer number (Fig. (a), (b)). In a corresponding s-SNOM measurement at 10µm an inverted contrast (Fig. (c)) follows as a direct consequence of the frequency dependent free carrier response in graphene. In a mid-IR s-SNOM image, semiconducting and metallic CNTs can be distinguished in a device [6]. The strong contrasts in the optical phase (Fig. (d)) give access to the conductivity behavior by optical means.

[1] M. Tonouchi, Nat. Photonics 2007, 1, 97; [2] A. J. Huber et al. Nano Lett. 2008, 8, 3766; [3] P. Alonso-Gonzalez et al., Nat. Nanotechnol. 2016, 12, 31; [4] F. Keilmann, R. Hillenbrand, Phil. Trans. R. Soc. Lond. A 2004, 362, 787; [5] G. Nemeth et al. Phys. Status Solidi B 2017, 1700433.



(a) S-SNOM optical amplitude contrast of graphene on h-BN under (b) THz and (c) mid-IR illumination, corresponding to the local free carrier concentration. (d) This concept can also be used to distinguish semiconducting and metallic CNTs.

Panorama 11

Mo 16:10 - 16:30

Application and Fabrication Process Development of Long Single Walled Carbon Nanotubes and Its Metal Composite

Atsuko Sekiguchi¹, Atsuko Sekiguchi¹, Rajyashree Sundaram¹, Yuichi Kato¹, Guohai Chen¹, Don Futaba¹, Takeo Yamada¹, Kenji Hata¹

¹National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology, Tsukuba, 305-8565, Japan

We present the application and fabrication process of long single walled carbon nanotubes (SWCNTs) utilizing its uniqueness, which are mechanical strength, flexibility, thermal stability and lightweight. Our process is designed to be scalable, versatile and effectively utilize the merit of long SWCNTs in the various forms, such as microfabricated structures, films or wires including its metal composites. Here we demonstrate the superiority of long SWCNTs for thin films with extraordinal mechanical properties and Cu/CNT composite with prominent electrical and thermal properties by discussing the importance of quality and hierarchal structure of CNTs for each property.

We believe that these two examples have a potential to be a key application to realize sustainable CNT industry. The CNT thin films (either supported by the substrate or free-standing) are in demand for a wide-range of applications, e.g. sensing elements in flexible or stretchable electronics, ultrafiltration membranes for water purification or metal ion refinement. The Cu/CNT composite are desired as lighter and more stable substitues of Cu wiring and interconnect to reduce fuel consumption in automobile and aircraft, or to improve reliability in microelectronics.

Franconia Hall

Cu/CNT composites: next-gen lightweight high-performance copper substitutes?

Kenji Hata¹

¹AIST/CNT-Application Research Center, Tsukuba, Ibaraki, Japan

In this talk, we present the progress made and next challenges in developing Cu/CNT as a realistic competitor to copper. Neat CNT materials have not fulfilled intensifying demands for lightweight copper substitutes for sustainable future technologies. Despite advances, the best CNT assembly conductivities are 10 times lower than that of copper. We believe this deficiency can be overcome by marrying CNTs with copper.

First, we will review the considerable progress made in Cu/CNT fabrication despite inherently weak Cu-CNT affinity. Current literature confirms Cu/CNT electrical and mechanical properties rival that of copper, demonstrating the material's potential as future Cu replacements. In this context, we summarize our group's results. We have reported homogeneously mixed composites 2/3rd as light as copper with high CNT vol% as well as excellent electrical conductivities and heat/current stabilities. Our group's results suggest that Cu/CNT performances not just compete with copper, but also has potential to surpass copper. In the final portion of the talk, we lay out challenges that lay ahead for Cu/CNT to beat copperperformances with possible directions for future research.

Franconia Hall

Mo 14:40 - 15:00

Organic/Inorganic Hybrid Interfaces with SWCNTs for Energy Harvesting and Conversion

Jeffrey Blackburn¹, Dana Sulas¹, Hyun Suk Kang¹, Severin Habisreutinger¹, Justin Johnson¹, Andrew Ferguson¹, Elisa Miller-Link¹

¹National Renewable Energy Laboratory

Low-dimensional semiconductors provide a rich tapestry of tunable optical and electrical properties for a wide variety of applications. Semiconducting single-walled carbon nanotubes (s-SWCNTs) have shown tremendous potential in applications ranging from digital logic, biological imaging, quantum information processing, photovoltaics, and thermoelectric energy harvesting. Energy harvesting applications rely critically upon the creation of tailored interfaces that enable the movement of energetic species (excitons, electrons, holes) in specified directions. While organic energy harvesting devices often employ interfaces between distinct organic species such as polymers, fullerenes, and carbon nanotubes, hybrid interfaces between organic and inorganic semiconductors have unique properties that are relatively unexplored. In this talk, I will discuss our recent efforts at constructing novel hybrid interfaces between s-SWCNTs and low-dimensional inorganic semiconductors. I will highlight time-resolved spectroscopy results that illustrate exceptionally long-lived photoinduced charge separation across such interfaces that can enable efficient solar energy harvesting and conversion to fuels.

Franconia Hall

Mo 15:00 - 15:20

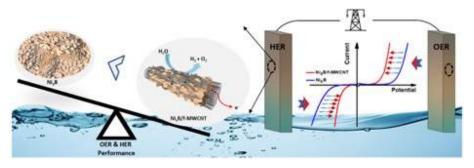
Carbon Materials Assisted Designs of Electrocatalysts

Yuan Chen¹

¹The University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW, 2006, Australia

Electrocatalysts are critical for realizing efficient energy conversion. Carbon materials can serve as catalyst substrates or act as metal-free catalysts themselves. Here we introduce our efforts in designing novel electrocatalysts for water splitting and zinc-air batteries with the assistance of carbon materials. First, N-containing polymers and metal-organic frameworks were carbonized to yield N doped porous carbon.[1-3] Second, biomaterials containing proteins, such as microbes or milk powders, are cost-effective precursors to produce N and P dually doped carbon.[4-7] Last, we demonstrate that carbon nanomaterials, such as graphene oxide, carbon nanotubes, and their hybrids, can be tailored to assist the synthesis of structurally controlled metal oxide, metal boride, and metal nanoparticles.[8-12]

[1] J. Mater. Chem. A, 2013, 1, 11061; [2] Mater. Chem. Front., 2018, 2, 102; [3] Batteries & Supercaps, 2019, 10.1002/batt.201800143; [4] Catal. Today, 2015, 249 228; [5] J. Mater. Chem. A, 2015, 3, 7210; [6] J. Energy Chem., 2016, 25, 189; [7] Energy Storage Mater., 2018, 11, 134; [8] Nanoscale, 2013, 5, 3457; [9] Adv. Mater., 2017, 29, 1701410; [10] J. Mater. Chem. A, 2019, 7, 764; [11] Sens. Actuators, B, 2019, 283, 304; [12] Small, 2019,1900358



Ultrathin nickel boride nanosheets anchored on functionalized carbon nanotubes as bifunctional electrocatalysts for overall water splitting

Franconia Hall

Graphene and Porous Carbon for Supercapacitor Applications

Cheng-Meng Chen¹

¹Institute of Coal Chemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences

Supercapacitor is a rising energy storage device of high power density and long cycle life. For commercial EDLC, carbon is the primary electrode materials, with graphene and porous carbon to be highly concerned. On one hand, the ton scale pilot production of graphene materials was achived by oxidation-reduction strategy from graphite. On the other hand, various porous carbon materials of tunable structure were prepared from biomass, polymer and coal precursor, and a 10 ton/y pilot line was constructed. Graphene and porous carbon was hybrided into composite electrode, and further assembled into cylindrical and pouch devices, with application demonstration in EVs and road stud light. At the same time, the structural evolution, surface chemistry and nano-assembly of carbon materials was systematically studied, so as to pave the way for industrial production and application of these carbon materials.

Franconia Hall

Mo 15:50 - 16:10

Surface Activation of Carbon-based Nanomaterials for Oxygen Reduction Reaction: In the search of efficient metal-free electrocatalysts

Eduardo Gracia-Espino¹

¹Department of Physics, Umea University, 90187 Umea, Sweden

The enhanced chemical reactivity seen on defective nanocarbons has been already put to the test, particularly for oxygen reduction electrocatalysis. The promising performance has motivated the further development of doped and defective carbon-based nanomaterials, and nowadays, this approach is seen as alternative pathways to achieve inexpensive but efficient metal-free electrocatalysts. Unfortunately, the intricate atomic configuration of such defective materials significantly complicates their design and optimization. In recent years, the use of computational tools have facilitated the electrocatalysts design by providing detailed information about possible reaction mechanisms, limiting steps, and nature and distribution of active sites, among others. Therefore, in this talk I will describe some of the computational strategies used to identify trends in catalytic activity caused by the presence of edges, defects, and dopants in nanocarbons.

Franconia Hall

Mo 16:10 - 16:30

SEn6 (invited)

Carbon based current collectors for lithium-metal batteries

Hengxing Ji¹, Song Jin¹, Zhaowei Sun¹

¹Department of Applied Chemistry, University of Science and Technology of China

As an important component of the battery, current collectors in both cathode and anode are used to support the active materials, deliver electrons between active materials and the external circuit, and expand internal thermal heat generate in the electrode film. In order to achieve this function, the current collectors have to be (1) free-standing or self-supporting with macro-scale size, (2) mechanically robust, (3) electronically and thermally conductive, (4) electrochemically inert, (5) light in weight, and (6) low cost.

sp²-hybridized carbon materials exhibit excellent electric/thermal conductivity, structural stability, and chemical inertness due to the highly delocalized pi electrons. In addition, carbon allotropes have a lower mass density than metal used for current collectors. Combination of these carbon materials used in complementary ways makes it the promising building constituents for current collectors.

We introduce our recent progress in constructing of 3D scaffolds made of sp²-hybridized carbon constituents as current collectors for lithium based batteries. The requirements and the challenges of the 3D carbon based current collector's design are discussed, which provide inspiration for further exploitation of the current collectors for Li-ion batteries.

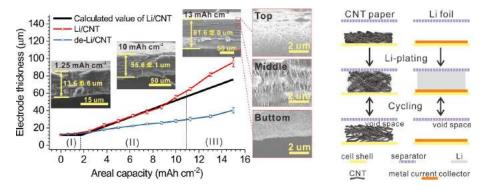


Fig.1 Thicknesses of Li/CNT and de-Li/CNT at different Li loadings. Insets show SEM images obtained from cross sections of Li/CNT with Li loadings of 1.25, 10, and 13 mA h cm⁻². Schematic of volume expansion Li/CNT and Li-metal foil.

Exciton Linewidth Approaching the Homogeneous Limit in \mbox{MoS}_2 based Van der Waals Heterostructures

Xavier Marie¹, C. Robert¹, B. Han¹, H. Fang¹, E. Courtade¹, B. Urbaszek¹, T. Amand¹, M. Glazov², M. Semina², L. Golub², T. Taniguchi³, K. Watanabe³

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In this talk we will review the key characteristics of excitons in transition metal dichalcogenide monolayers [1]. We show that encapsulation of MoS_2ML in hBN can efficiently reduce the inhomogeneous contribution to the exciton linewidth, as we measure in photoluminescence and reflectivity a FWHM down to 2 meV [2]. Similar results are obtained with encapsulated $MoSe_2$, $MoTe_2$, WSe_2 and WS_2MLs [3].

Among the new possibilities offered by the well-defined optical transitions we evidence the optical selection rules for in-plane propagation of light. These studies yield a direct determination of the bright-dark exciton splitting [4]. We also uncover new information on exciton-exciton interactions [5] and exciton-photon weak coupling regime in these Van der Waals heterostructures. The exciton spontaneous emission time can be tuned by one order of magnitude depending on the thickness of the surrounding hBN layers as a result of the Purcell effect [6]

[1] Wang et al, Rev. Mod. Phys. 90, 21001 (2018)

[2] Cadiz et al, PRX 7, 21026 (2017)

[3] Manca et al, Nature Com. 8, 14927 (2017)

- [4] Wang et al, PRL 119, 47401 (2017)
- [5] Han et al, PRX 8, 31073 (2018)
- [5] Fang et al, ArXiv 1902.00670 (2019)

2D Materials Symposium

Panorama 13

Mo 14:40 - 15:00

Radially polarized light beams from spin-forbidden dark excitons in monolayer \mbox{WSe}_2

Sven Borghardt¹, Jhih-Sian Tu¹, Takashi Taniguchi², Kenji Watanabe², Beata Kardynal¹

¹Peter Grünberg Institute 9 (PGI-9), Forschungszentrum Jülich, DE-52425 Jülich, Germany ²National Institute for Materials Science, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305-0044, Japan

Transition-metal dichalcogenide monolayers have been shown to act as an ideal playground to study excitonic physics in low-dimensional semiconductors. Especially tungsten-based compounds, where the uppermost valence band and the lowermost conduction band are spin-inverted at the K- and K'-points, host a large diversity of excitonic complexes. So called spin-forbidden dark excitons and trions in WSe₂emit light through an out-of-plane dipole transition and can, therefore, be probed only when collecting light in the plane of the mono-layer or using a high numerical aperture objective.

In our work, we show that dark excitons and trions in WSe₂monolayers hold great promise for the facile generation of radially polarized light beams. Photoluminescence emitted from these states is collected using a high numerical aperture objective and its spatial disctribution of state of polarization is resolved.

Although the light emitted through the photoluminescence process is incoherent, we propose strategies to generate radially polarized light beams from dark excitonic states in tungstendichalcogenide monolayers. We consider our approach a compact alternative to state of the art systems for the generation of cylindrical vortex beams, as these systems are based on very complex optical system.

NT19	
2D Materials Symposium	

Panorama 13

Mo 15:00 - 15:20

Effects of Defects on Band Structure and Excitons in WS_2 Revealed by Nanoscale Photoemission Spectroscopy

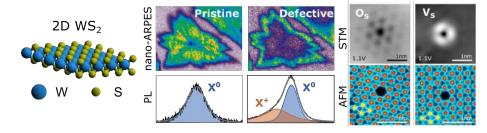
Christoph Kastl^{1,2}

¹Walter-Schottky-Institut, Technische Universität München, 85748 Garching, Germany ²Molecular Foundry, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, CA 94720, United States

Here, we correlate band structure, chemical state, and optical properties of 2D transition metal dichalcogenides at the nanoscale. We employ spatially resolved angle resolved photoemission spectroscopy (nano-ARPES) to map variations in band alignment and chemical composition of monolayer WS₂with an unprecedented spatial resolution down to 150 nm. [1] Correlating nano-ARPES with hyperspectral photoluminescence data, we reveal the interplay between local material properties, such as defect density or chemical composition, and the formation of charged trions, defect-bound excitons and neutral excitons. Finally, we compare this to combined atomic force and scanning tunneling microscopy, where we can unambiguously identify the occurring point defects and their electronic structure at the atomic level. [2] Surprisingly, in as-grown WS₂ sulfur vacancies are initially completely absent, and oxygen atoms at sulfur sites are the dominant defect instead. While the sulfur vacancies exhibit electronic states in the gap, the oxygen substitutions recover the band structure of pristine WS₂.

[1] C. Kastl et al. ACS Nano, 13, 1284 (2019).

[2] S. Barja et al. arXiv:1810.03364.



Nano-ARPES reveals nanoscale variations in the band structure of WS₂, which are correlated to the local excitonic properties. High resolution scanning probe microscopy identifies the underlying structure and electronic properties of point defects.

2D Materials Symposium

Panorama 13

S2D4 (invited)

Mo 15:30 - 15:50

Condensation and expansion of cavity polaritons based on two-dimensional crystals

Christian Schneider¹

¹Lehrstuhl für Technische Physik, Universität Würzburg, Germany

Semiconducting monolayer crystals, and in particular, transition metal dichalcogenides (TMD) have emerged as a new platform for studies of manyparticle excitations, strongly bound excitons, and most recently, exciton-polaritons in ultimately thin materials. I will discuss the formation of a bosonic condensate driven by excitons hosted in an atomically thin layer of MoSe₂, strongly coupled to light in a hybrid GaAs solid-state Resonator, which manifests by a superlinear increase of emission intensity from the hybrid polaritons.

While we capture indications of valley-selective polariton condensation, in turn, high fidelity spin-selective, as well as valley-coherent injection of exciton-polaritons is facilitated via quasi-resonant, non-linear spectroscopy. Valley polarization and coherence can be retained to a very high degree (90%) in the MoSe₂ polariton-system. This strongly suppressed valley relaxation and dephasing allows us to study valley selective polarization currents in our structure. Pseudo-magnetic fields, induced by the microcavity's polarization-anisotropic resonance, yield a manifestation of the optical valley Hall effect in the hybrid light-matter system.

Mo 15:50 - 16:10

Probing enhanced light-matter interaction in graphene on plasmonic-photonic crystals by Raman spectroscopy

Naga Anirudh Peyyety^{1,2}, Aimi Abass¹, Adnan Riaz^{1,2}, Simone Dehm¹, Carsten Rockstuhl¹, Aravind Vijayaraghavan³, Martin Kalbac⁴, Ralph Krupke^{1,2}

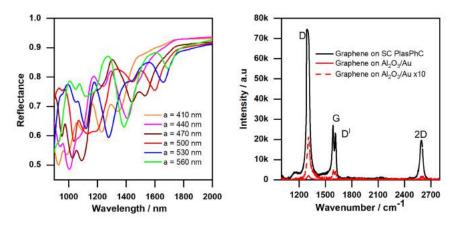
¹Institute of Nanotechnology, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, Germany
 ²Institute of Materials Science, Technische Universität Darmstadt, Germany
 ³School of Materials, The University of Manchester, UK
 ⁴J. Heyrovsky Institute of Physical Chemistry, Prague, Czech Republic

Graphene and carbon nanotubes have unique optical and electrical properties and are of great interest for applications in nanoscale light emitting and light detection devices. Unfortunately, the intrinsic light-matter interaction of these graphene based nanomaterials is rather weak due to their low-dimensionality and measures to enhance it such as, e.g., the integration into optical microcavities and photonic crystals have been considered [1,2]. In our present work, emphasis is laid on enhancements via so-called stacked complementary plasmonic-photonic crystal (SC PlasPhCs), which combine localized plasmonic and high-Q photonic guided resonances to give rise to hybrid plasmonic-photonic resonances at visible and near infrared frequencies. SC PlasPhCs were previously employed as platforms to enhance fluorescence from molecules [3]. Here, we study the enhancement of the light-matter interaction in graphene transferred onto SC PlasPhC substrates by Raman spectroscopy, reflection measurements, and simulations. By tuning the SC PlasPhC structural parameters enhancement contributions of Raman excitation and emission can be tailored.

[1] M. Engel et al., Nat. Comm. 3, 906 (2012)

[2] R-J. Shiue et al., Nat. Comm. 10, 109 (2019)

[3] M. Iwanaga et al., Nano Lett. 3, 1904 (2015)



Left: Reflectance spectra of plasmonic-photonic crystals (SC PlasPhCs) for different air-hole lattice distances. Right: Raman scattering enhancement of graphene on SC PlasPhC is about two orders of magnitude as compared to graphene on 5nm-Al₂O₃/Au.

2D Materials Symposium

Panorama 13

Mo 16:10 - 16:30

Pump-Probe Spectroscopy of Polaritons in a $MoSe_2$ Monolayer in the Presence of Itinerant Electrons: Signatures of Optical Amplification

Martin Kroner¹

Owing to their large exciton binding and strong light-matter coupling, two dimensional semiconductors provide an ideal platform for the exploration of linear exciton and polariton physics. The observation of non-linear optical effects however is hindered by reduced excitonexciton interactions. In my presentation, I will show that electrical injection of itinerant electrons into monolayer molybdenum diselenide allows us to overcome this limitation. In order to demonstrate optical gain by stimulated cooling of polaritons by electrons, we carry out pump-probe measurements and observe transmission gain of the probe field. Our findings demonstrate that itinerant electron exciton interactions provide an invaluable tool for electronic manipulation of optical properties and pave the way for realization of active optical devices.

Mo 14:00 - 14:20

Origin of Chirality in Carbon Nanotubes: Interplay Between Catalyst and Carbon Nuclei

Avetik Harutyunyan¹

¹Honda Research Institute USA

The tremendous potential of unique applications of carbon nanotubes is hindered by one key factor: nanotube properties are delicately reliant on their chirality, and yet there is no established technology for monochiral production. The root of the challenge is deeply fundamental - the origin of chirality. More than two decades of studies have revealed the essential contributions of a catalyst features in chirality abundance of grown nanotubes. However, it is hard to rule out the bottom-up approach where carbon nuclei structure dictates the chirality. In this presentation, we target this dilemma by decoupling the influence of catalyst properties on the grown tubes chirality. The revealed fine interplay between these two chirality formation paths suggests the strategy for achieving selective growth.

Practical opportunities toward unique industrial scale applications of carbon nanotubes, particularly for high energy density batteries, will be addressed shortly as well. Synthesis Symposium

Panorama 12

Mo 14:20 - 14:40

Advances in the Synthesis of Single Wall Carbon Nanotubes by the Water-Assisted CVD Method

Don Futaba¹

¹CNT-Application Research Center, AIST JAPAN

In the nearly 30 years since the elucidation of the carbon nanotube structure, the reality of mainstream commercial applications, such as nonplanar touch panels, sealing materials, high performance power sources, etc. are now in the foreseeable future. However, for these dreams to become reality, a practical, developmental obstacles need to be resolved. This is precisely the work which is undertaken by the CNT-Application Research Center, AIST. Our center has been working with companies to support the establishment of a carbon nanotube-based industry in Japan. We have teams working on various topics which are fundamental to the development of applications, such as synthesis, processing, and evaluation at each step. In one section of my presentation, I will describe our efforts toward the economical mass-production of single-walled carbon nanotubes (SWCNT) based on the water-assisted chemical vapor deposition technique, from which highly efficient synthesis of vertically aligned SWCNTs grow from substrates (SWCNT forests). In addition, I will present some recent achievements in the development of commercial CNT products. Finally, I will discuss some of our ongoing work to resolved existing obstacles in the area of synthesis.

Growing Highly Pure Semiconducting Carbon Nanotubes for Nanoelectronics by Electrotwisting the Helicity

Kaili Jiang¹, Jiangtao Wang¹, Xiang Jin¹, Zebin Liu¹, Bingyu Xia¹

¹Department of Physics & Tsinghua-Foxconn Nanotechnology Research Centre, Tsinghua University, Beijing, 100084, China

Carbon nanotubes (CNTs) are anticipated to be the successor to silicon in next generation integrated circuits. However, great challenges to the practical application of this concept include the need to grow horizontal semiconducting CNT (s-CNT) arrays with very high purity. Recently, we found that charge is generated during the CVD growth of CNTs[1], which inspired us to use electric field to twists the helicity of the CNTs during synthesis. As a result, nearly-defect-free s-CNTs horizontally-aligned on the substrate have been synthesized with less than 0.1% residual metallic CNT (m-CNT), thus offers a potential pathway to practical applications of CNT nanoelectronics[2].

[1] J. Wang, P. Liu, B. Xia, et al. Nano Letters 16, 4102-4109 (2016).

[2] J. Wang, X. Jin, Z. Liu, et al. Nature Catalysis 1, 326-331 (2018).

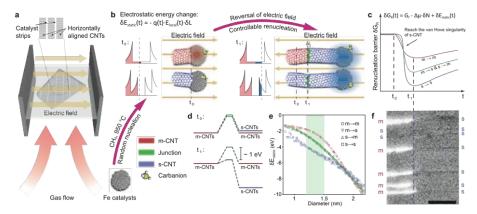


Figure 1 Controllably twisting the chirality of CNTs from metallic to semiconducting. (a) Schematic diagram of the Electro-ReNucleation system. (f) SEM image of the CNTs with chirality changing from m-CNTs(bright) to s-CNTs(dark).

Synthesis Symposium

Panorama 12

SSy4 (invited)

Mo 15:00 - 15:20

Atomic Scale In-Situ Study on Carbon Nanotube Growth from Co-Co3C Catalysts

Feng Yang¹, Yan Li¹

¹College of Chemistry and Molecular Engineering, Peking University, Beijing 100871, China

Atomic Scale In-Situ Study on Carbon Nanotube Growth from Co-Co3C Catalysts Feng Yang, Yan Li *

College of Chemistry and Molecular Engineering, Peking University, China *E-mail: yanli@pku.edu.cn

The metal catalysts play important roles in chemical vapor deposition (CVD) of single-walled carbon nanotubes (SWNTs). It was reported that solubility of carbon in transitional metal nanoparticles such as Fe, Co, and Ni is associated with the SWNT growth, which is generally believed to via a vapor-liquid-solid mechanism [1, 2]. Revealing the catalyst structure with atomic resolution under reactive environment is crucial for understanding the controlled growth mechanism.

Here, using Co as a model catalyst, we investigated the role of active species Co-Co3C in catalyzing SWNT nucleation and growth by using aberration-corrected environmental transmission electron microscope (ETEM). We recorded the carbon atoms dissolving into Co nanoparticles and formation of inhomogeneous Co-Co3C structure during CVD. The growth of SWNTs was realized only by the cooperation of Co and Co3C in proper carbon feeding conditions. The evidences are in situ and real time with atomic scaled resolution. These findings are crucial for the rational design of catalysts for high efficiently catalyzing SWNTs.

Mo 15:30 - 15:50

Studying the Growth of Single-Walled Carbon Nanotubes by Optical Means

Vincent Jourdain¹, Huy-Nam Tran¹, Vladimir Pimonov¹, Léonard Monniello¹, Hugo Navas¹, Matthieu Picher¹, Thierry Michel¹, Rémy Vialla¹, Guillaume Prévot¹, Saïd Tahir¹, Eric Anglaret¹, Amandine Andrieux-Ledier², Frédéric Fossard², Annick Loiseau², Akinari Kozawa³, Takahiro Maruyama³

¹Laboratoire Charles Coulomb (University of Montpellier / CNRS) ²Laboratoire d'étude des microstructures, CNRS-ONERA, Châtillon, France ³Department of Applied Chemistry, Meijo University, Nagoya, Japan

We will report on the use of optical methods to address the relation between nanotube structure and growth conditions. First, we will present in situ and ex situ Raman studies of the evolution of the SWCNT population during their growth by CCVD [1]. Importantly, this study reveals that the nanotube diameter distribution strongly evolves during growth but in dissimilar ways depending on the growth conditions which is explained by the kinetic competition between catalyst ripening and nanotube growth. Second, we will show how recently developed polarization-based methods [2] can be used to image the growth of individual SWCNTs on substrate with time resolution of a few tens of ms. Third, we will describe a comprehensive model of the spectra of individual SWCNTs on substrate obtained with the same polarization-based setup [3]. Importantly, this model includes the influence of the commonly used anti-reflection substrates (e.g. SiO₂/Si), and of coherent and non-coherent depolarization by the optics. This model allows extracting both the real and imaginary parts of the nanotube susceptibility and improving the methodology of chirality assignment.

[1] Navas et al, ACS Nano (2017), 11, 3081

[2] Liu et al, Nature Nanotech. (2013), 8, 917

[3] Monniello al., PRB (2019), in press.

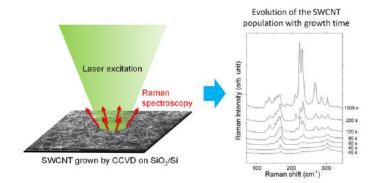


Illustration of the optical-based approach and of the strong evolution of nanotube diameter distribution during the growth observed in numerous growth conditions (Navas et al, ACS NAno (2017), 11, 3081)

Synthesis Symposium

Panorama 12

Mo 15:50 - 16:10

SSy6 (invited)

One-dimensional van der Waals heterostructure nanotubes: synthesis and growth mechanism

Rong Xiang¹

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Recently, we proposed a conceptually new structure, in which single- or few-walled hexagonal boron nitride nanotube (BNNT) and/or MoS₂nanotube seamlessly wrap around a single-walled carbon nanotube (SWCNT), and result in an atomically smooth coaxial nanotube consisting different materials. As different shells are stacked by van der Waals (vdW) force and in one-dimensional (1D) geometry, we name it "1D vdW heterostructure" nanotubes (1D heteroNTs).[1] TEM/STEM characterizations confirm each layer is single-crystal nanotube.

In this presentation, we will further extend the exploration of this new structure, with the focus on controlled synthesis and growth mechanism. Overall, 1D heteroNTs follow an open-end chiral growth mechanism. In this scenario, three different nucleation modes (one-end nucleation, two-end nucleation and center nucleation) can be distinguished. In a two-end mode, we confirm that two outer nanotubes with different chiralities can form on the same SWCNT and merge into a junction. Similarly, a chirality analysis in SWCNT-MoS₂heteroNTs reveals no noticeable structure recognition between two different shells. Finally, we show two strategies to control the nucleation and growth site of 1D heteroNTs.

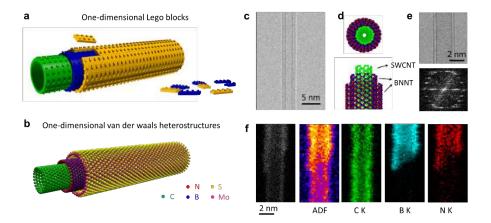


Figure Overview of 1D vdW heterostructures. (a) concept and (b) atomic model 1D vdW heterostructures; (c-f) TEM image and EELS mapping of a SWCNT-BNNT 1D vdW heterostructure.

Panorama 12

Mo 16:10 - 16:30

In-situ synthesis of the confined linear carbon chains

Lei Shi^{1,2}, Ryosuke Senga³, Kazu Suenaga³, Paola Ayala², Thomas Pichler²

¹Sun Yat-sen University, School of Materials Science & Engineering, Guangzhou 510275, China ²University of Vienna, Faculty of Physics, 1090 Wien, Austria ³AIST, Nanomaterials Research Institute, 305-8565 Tsukuba, Japan

Recently we demonstrated synthesis of confined one-dimensional linear carbon chains (LCCs) inside double-walled carbon nanotubes (DWCNTs) using high-temperature annealing method in high vacuum. The shortest chains consist of around 30 carbon atoms (polyyne) and the longest ones are with a record length of more than 6000 carbon atoms (carbyne) [1]. However, synthesis of specific length of LCCs is still challenging. In this presentation, I will show our recent efforts on tailoring the length of the confined LCCs using different carbon nanotubes as hosts [2]. Also, a new method will be introduced to grow different length of LCCs monitored by in-situ Raman spectroscopy [3].

[1] L. Shi, et al. Nature Mater. 15, 634-639 (2016)

[2] L. Shi, et al. Submitted (2019)

[3] L. Shi, et al. In preparation (2019)

Theory Symposium

Panorama 10

STh1 (overview)

Controlling helicity of circularly polarized light in low-dimensional materials

Riichiro Saito¹

¹Tohoku University, Department of Physics

We overview our recent works on optical properties by using circularly polarized light in carbon nanotubes and two-dimensional materials. Electric field of circularly polarized light rotates as a function time, clockwise (left-handed, LH) or anti-clockwise (right-handed, RH) when we observe the rotation from the propagating axis. The freedom of LH and RH is a "spin" of a photon which can be applied for doubling the information in optical signal transmission. A photon of circularly polarized light has an angular momentum of \pm which we call helicity of the phonon. Circular dichroism (CD) is defined by the difference of optical absorption for LH and RH circularly polarized light, which can be seen in chiral carbon nanotubes. We will discuss how the CD is calculated [1] and observed [2] as a function of chirality of carbon nanotubes. CD generally appears in two-dimensional materials, too, which we discuss in connection with valley polarization or pseudo-spin polarization by using so-called Haldane model [3] or modified Haldane model [4] that covers the Hamiltonian of many twodimensional materials such as graphene, h-BN etc. In the Raman spectroscopy, we will discuss the origin of helicity-changing Raman spectra [5] and the relevant conservation law of angular momentum [6]. Finally, we will discuss surface plasmon of two-dimensional materials which is coupled with circularly polarized light [7].

References: *This work is supported JSPS KAKENHI No. JPB18H01810.

[1] N. Sato, Y. Tatsumi, R. Saito, Phys. Rev. B. 95, 155436 (2017).

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[3] K. Ghalamkari, Y. Tatsumi, R. Saito, J. Phys. Soc. Jpn., 87, 063708 (2018).

[4] M. Villa, N. T. Hung, S. Roche, R. Saito, Phys. Rev. B, 99, 161404 (2019).

[5] Y. Tatsumi, R. Saito, Phys. Rev. B 97, 115407 (2018).

[6] Y. Tatsumi, T. Kaneko, R. Saito, Phys. Rev. B, 97, 195444 (2018).

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Panorama 10

Mo 14:40 - 15:00

Bright and Dark Exciton Dynamics in Transition Metal Dichalcogenides

Malte Selig¹, Dominik Christiansen¹, Florian Katsch¹, Ermin Malic², Andreas Knorr¹

¹Institut für Theoretische Physik, Technische Universität Berlin, Berlin, Germany ²Chalmers University of Technology, Gothenburg, Sweden

Atomically thin transition metal dichalcogenides exhibit strongly bound excitons dominating the optical spectra. Besides bright excitons, a variety of dark exciton states exist being formed by electrons and holes with opposite spin, or by excitons with non-vanishing center of mass momentum well above the lightcone, including intervalley excitons. Here, we present an excitonic theory within the Heisenberg equation of motion framework [1]. We investigate the impact of exciton phonon interaction on the excitonic lineshape [2,3,4] as well as the phonon mediated formation and thermalization of exciton densities [5]. It turns out, that dark states

as a ground state in tungsten based TMDs strongly influence the temporal dynamics of the exciton relaxation, as well as their luminescence yield and their resulting decay. Additionally we will discuss the impact of such dark exciton states on the Pauli blocking contributions in pump probe experiments, cf. figure 1, where it turns out that they give rise to an unintuitive signal at the energetically higher B transition. Our theoretical results explain several recent experimental results.

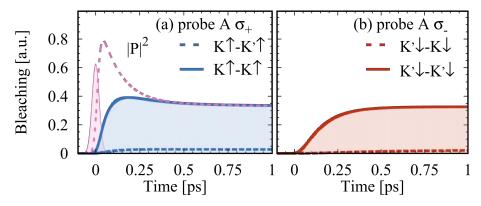
[1] pssb 255 1800185 (2018).

[2] Nat Commun. 7 13279 (2016).

[3] PRL 18 1751 (2018).

[4] Nano Lett. 18 187402 (2017).

[5] 2D Mater. 5 035017 (2018).



Bleaching contributions of different valley excitons to the polarization resolved pump probe signal after resonant excitation to the A exciton.

Theory Symposium

Panorama 10

Moiré physics in heterobilayer and homobilayer 2D semiconductors

Hongyi Yu¹

¹Department of Physics, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China

In bilayer structures of transition metal dichalcogenides, a small twist angle between the two layers leads to the appearance of a large scale moiré pattern, i.e., the real space texture of atomic configurations. In a heterobilayer, we find these moiré effects realize superstructures of nanodot confinements for long-lived interlayer excitons. At given atomic registry, the spin-triplet and spin-singlet excitons have distinct valley polarization selection rules, allowing the selective optical addressing of both the exciton valley and the spin-singlet/triplet configurations. In a homobilayer moiré superlattice, we introduce a three-orbital tight-binding model to describe the three lowest hole bands. These bands are found to exhibit nontrivial topological structures depending on the moiré periodicity.

Panorama 10

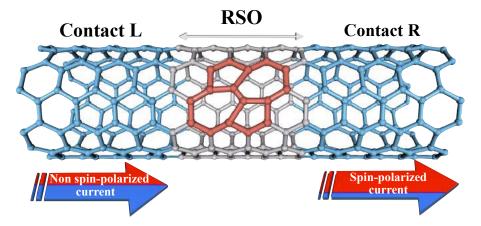
Mo 15:30 - 15:50

Controlling spin-polarized currents in Carbon Nanotubes: Rashba spin-orbit effects and defect engineering

Hernán Santos¹, Leonor Chico², José Enrique Alvarellos³, Andrea Latgé⁴

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 ²Inst. de Ciencia de Materiales de Madrid, ICMM-CSIC, 28049 Madrid, Spain
 ³Dep. de Física Fundamental, U. Nacional de Educación a Distancia (UNED), Madrid, Spain
 ⁴Inst. de Física, Universidade Federal Fluminense, Niterói, 24210-340, RJ-Brazil

The production of spin-polarized currents at the nanoscale continues to be a challenge for the development of real spintronic devices. Carbon nanotubes (CNTs) are good candidates for spintronic applications due to their unbeatable transport properties. The production of spin-polarized currents in pristine carbon nanotubes with Rashba spin-orbit (RSO) interactions has been shown to be very sensitive to the symmetry of the tubes and the geometry of the setup in concordance with its planar counterpart [1,2]. Here we study the role of defects as hydrogen adatoms and Stone-Wales defects on the spin-polarized currents in CNTs [3] (see Fig. 1). Actually a single-defect scenario is insufficient to generate significant spin-dependent currents. However, an equispaced array of a few defects enhances considerably spin-polarized currents. We explain this as a result of resonant tunnelling produced by multiple defects. We also show that certain arrangements of defects can yield a reversal of the spin polarization, which can be exploited for spin switches. Our results can open a way for the design of spintronic CNT devices.



Schematic drawing of the proposed device. Pristine CNT forms the left (L) and right (R) contacts. The central region is composed by the same CNT in the presence of RSO, but with topological defects (a Stone-Wale topological defect is plotted in red).

Theory Symposium

Panorama 10

Mo 15:50 - 16:10

Light Emission from Ultranarrow Graphene Nanoribbons: Insights from Ab Initio Simulations

Deborah Prezzi¹

¹Nanoscience Institute of the National Research Council (CNR-NANO), Modena, Italy

Owing to their width-dependent sizable band gaps, graphene nanoribbons (GNRs) have attracted increasing attention in the last decade as a viable route for graphene-based nanoand opto-electronic applications. More recently, the successful production of ultranarrow and structurally well-defined GNRs by means of bottom-up techniques has further boosted this research line. While absorption properties have been addressed in depth [1,2], emission properties are still largely unexplored.

We here report on the optical response of finite-length GNRs as resulting from state-of-theart ab initio calculations beyond mean field [3,4]. Our results indicates that bulk-like excitations coexist with below-bandgap states localized at the GNR extremities, which are almost independent on the length. By investigating both the presence of defects and the effect of the substrate, our simulations allow us to identify unpredicted optical transitions in GNRs and to elucidate the origin of below-bandgap STM-induced light emission recently observed in suspended GNRs [3], providing a promising route for the realization of bright, robust, and controllable graphene-based light-emitting devices.

[1] R. Denk et al., Nat. Commun. 5, 4253 (2014)

[2] G. Soavi et al., Nat. Commun. 7, 11010 (2016)

[3] M. Chong et al., Nano Lett. 18, 175 (2018)

[4] C. Cardoso, A. Ferretti, D. Prezzi, EPJB, 91, 286 (2018)

Panorama 10

The CNT-metal adsorption energy: key for chirality selective growth?

Charlotte Vets¹, Daniel Hedman², J. Andreas Larsson², Erik C. Neyts^{1,3}

¹University of Antwerp, Antwerp, BE-2610, Belgium ²Luleå University of Technology, Luleå, SE-971 87, Sweden ³NANO Centre of Excellence, Antwerp, Belgium

While chirality selective growth of CNTs is a topic of paramount importance, the mechanisms governing chirality formation have not yet been unraveled. [1] Bimetallic catalysts have received much attention in experiments, [2] and the computation of adsorption energies on monometallic nanoparticles has been well documented. [3] However, a combination of both is a topic that has remained largely unexplored. This work seeks to elucidate whether the adsorption energy is the key for chirality selective growth. Drawing on a density functional theory approach, we analyzed adsorption energies of armchair, zigzag, and chiral CNTs on Ni, Fe and NiFe alloyed nanoparticles. Finding the most stable atom distributions within NiFe alloys was achieved in our previous work. [4] Our current findings were validated with experimental results. [2] Taking into account the limitations of the chosen systems, the results demonstrate that the adsorption energy alone is not sufficient for chirality selective growth. References

- 1. Neyts, E. C. et al. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 133, 17225-17231 (2011).
- 2. Chiang, W.-H. et al. ACSNano 3, 12, 4023-4032 (2009).
- 3. Silvearv, F. et al. J. Mater. Chem. C 3, 3422-3427 (2015).
- 4. Vets, C. and Neyts, E. C. J. Phys. Chem. C 121, 15430-15436 (2017).

Abstracts Monday (Poster)

P001

Mo 17:00 - 18:30

Optical spectroscopy of doped single wall carbon nanotubes

Riichiro Saito¹, Daria Sacco², Ahmad R. Nugraha¹, Shoufie Ukhtary¹, Daria Kopylova², Albert G. Nasibulin²

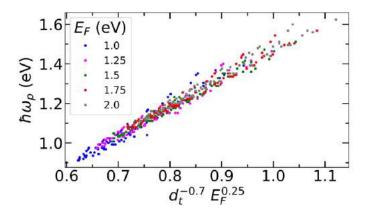
When single wall carbon nanotube is heavily doped, the E_{ii} optical absorption is suppressed and the new peak appears at a different energy. When the Fermi energy is located in the conduction (or valence) band of a semiconducting or a metallic nanotube, we expect intraband, optical conductivity which makes a strong optical absorption that is known as surface-plasmon absorption peak. Yanagi has observed the plasmon peak using the aligned nanotube sample by changing the polarization of light. [1] Thus it is important to investigate the chirality dependence of the plasmon frequency and the intensity of the plasmon peaks as a function of (n,m) of nanotube and the Fermi energy.

In this presentation, we will show "Plasmon Kataura Plot as a function of the Fermi energy" theoretically for characterizing nanotubes by plasmon peaks. [2] In particular, we discuss (1) the most contributed cutting lines (one-dimensional Brillouin zone) for observing the each plasmon peak and (2) scaling the plasmon peak as a function of the diameter. This information will be useful for designing nano-antenna.

References:

[1] K. Yanagi et al., Nature Commn., 9,. 1121 (2018)

[2] D. Sacco et al., Phys. Rev. B99, 075403, (2019).



Plasmon Kataura plot for doped carbon nanotubes. Energy positions of the optical absorption by surface plasmon can be scaled by $d_t^{-0.7} E_F^{0.25}$. This plot is useful for spectroscopy of doped nanotubes.

Drawable single- and double-walled carbon nanotube forest grown from dip-coated Iron nanoparticle

Yuya Abe¹, Motoyuki Karita¹, Takayuki Nakano¹, Yoku Inoue¹

¹Department of Electronics and Materials Science, Shizuoka University

For high drawability (dry-spinnability) of a carbon nanotube (CNT) forest, it is important to grow CNTs with high density. When a catalyst layer is formed by sputtering, it is difficult to independently control the nanoparticle size and density by thermal condition. In this study, we synthesized CNT forests with a mixture of single- and double-walled CNTs showing drawability from size-controlled iron nanoparticles.

Iron catalyst nanoparticles were synthesized by a polyol method using iron acetylacetonate. The prepared nanoparticles were densely supported on an Al_2O_3 layer formed on a thermally oxidized Si substrate by dip coating. Then CNT forests were grown by thermal chemical vapor deposition CVD with acetylene as a carbon source. Height of the synthesized CNT forest was 200 μ m and average CNT diameter was 3.9 nm. Diameter of the CNTs and the iron nanoparticles had the same size distribution. 60% of grown CNTs were DWCNT and the rest was SWCNT. The CNT forest had drawability. A CNT web was easily drawn out from the CNT forest.

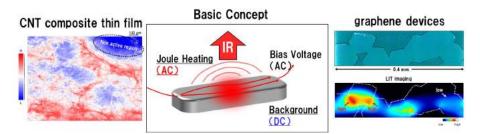


Fig.1 (a) SEM image of a drawable CNT forest, and (b) diameter distribution of the CNT forest

P005

Mo 17:00 - 18:30

Role of sulfur in floating-catalyst CVD growth of single-walled carbon nanotubes for transparent conductive film applications

Saeed Ahmad¹, Er-Xiong Ding¹, Qiang Zhang¹, Hua Jiang¹, Esko I. Kauppinen¹

¹Aalto University School of Science, P.O. Box 15100, FI-00076 Aalto, Finland.

Sulfur-containing molecules have been widely utilized as a promoter for the growth of singlewalled carbon nanotubes (SWCNTs) in floating-catalyst chemical vapor deposition (FC-CVD) process to fabricate SWCNT-based transparent conductive films (TCFs). However, in-situ catalyst particle formation and SWCNT growth conditions hinders to correlate the substantial role of sulfur in tuning yield, morphology and structure of SWCNTs. Herein, we have systematically studied the roles of sulfur on yield, morphology and structure of FC-CVD grown SWCNTs, using ex-situ Fe and Co catalyst particles. Firstly, we synthesized SWCNTs without sulfur and then sulfur-assisted SWCNTs were obtained using H₂S. We found that the yield of SWCNTs has considerably changed by adding sulfur into the reaction depending on sulfur concentration and catalyst composition. More importantly, the addition of an optimized amount of sulfur has enhanced approximately three times, performance of SWCNT-TCFs, by increasing diameter and bundle length along with improving quality of SWCNTs. Surprisingly, detailed atomic structure determination revealed that SWCNTs from both Fe and Co have a wide chirality distribution spanning from zig-zag to armchair edges and sulfur promotor has no role in controlling chirality of SWCNTs.

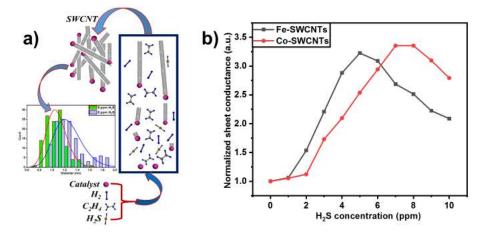


Fig. 1. a) A schematic for FC-CVD growth of sulfur-assisted SWCNTs using ex-situ catalyst particles. b) Variation in sheet conductance of SWCNTs film as a function of sulfur concentration.

Modulating single-walled carbon nanotube opto-electronic properties by dye confinement

Laurent Alvarez¹, Romain Chambard¹, Geraud Delport², Lucie Orcin-Chaix², Nicolas Izard¹, Bruno Jousselme³, Stéphane Campidelli³, Yuta Sato⁴, Kazu Suenaga⁴, Pascal Puech⁵, Jean-Sébastien Lauret², Guillaume Cassabois¹, Jean-Louis Bantignies¹

¹Laboratoire charles Coulomb, Montpellier, France
 ²Laboratoire Aimé Cotton, Orsay, France
 ³LICSEN CEA Saclay, France
 ⁴AIST, Tsukuba, Japan
 ⁵CEMES, Toulouse, France

Dye encapsulation into host single-walled carbon nanotubes is an elegant way to create hybrid nano-systems with tunable opto-electronic properties. To this aim, different kinds of molecules (either electron donor or acceptor, absorbing either in the blue or the red visible range) are encapsulated into metallic or semiconducting nanotubes displaying different diameters. Up to now, we have mainly studied encapsulated quaterthiophene derivatives (4T), tetracyanoquinodimethane (TCNQ) and phthalocyanine (MPc) molecules. In this work, we discuss the supramolecular organization of dyes inside the nanotube, the optical properties and the charge transfer for some of our hybrid systems. For instance, using Raman spectroscopy, a significant electron transfer is reported with 4T, whose magnitude strongly depends on the nanotube diameter, and on the metallic or semiconducting character. Experiments also suggest a photo-activated electron transfer for small diameter (~9 Å) semiconducting and metallic tubes. Confinement of electron donor (4T) (respectively electron acceptor (TCNQ)) into small diameter tubes leads to a red shift (blue shift) of the optical absorption energy and an increase (decrease) of the photoluminescence intensities, evidenced by the photoluminescence excitation maps.

P011

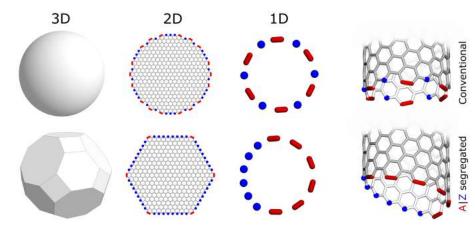
Mo 17:00 - 18:30

Carbon nanotube-catalyst interface segregation and the quest for chirality control

Ksenia V. Bets¹, Evgeni S. Penev¹, Boris I. Yakobson¹

¹Rice University, Materials Science and NanoEngineering Department, Houston, 77005, USA

The structure of the carbon nanotube-catalyst interface during catalytic synthesis controls both thermodynamics and kinetics of the growth process that in turn prescribe chirality distribution of the growing nanotube (CNT). Despite its importance, the structure of such interface was never investigated but rather assumed to be a minimal-length circle, which is analogous to postulating spherical shape of 3D particles or circular shape of 2D flakes, clearly contradicting faceted Wulff construction in both cases (Fig.1). We present a systematic analysis of the CNT-catalyst interface energetics revealing a drastic change in the interface structure with the solidification of the catalyst. A circular edge is weakly preferred in contact with a liquid catalyst, but interface with rigid catalyst shows a strong preference towards the segregation of the CNT edge into two segments (Fig.1). This trend is further confirmed with the first-principles calculations for a set of representative catalysts (Co7W6, WC, Ni, Co). AlZ-segregation lowers the energy of the chiral tubes, largely enhancing their nucleation probability. Kinetics is also greatly influenced, as we demonstrate on the example of selective (2m,m) growth on solid Co7W6 catalyst exemplifying the importance of the interface structure.



Minimal-surface versus faceted shapes in 3D (generic nanoparticle), 2D (graphene flake), and 1D (carbon nanotube edge, also shown in side view, demonstrating conventional circular and AlZ-segregated edges).

P013

Mo 17:00 - 18:30

Chemistry of carbon nanotubes as **1**-conjugated macromolecules – realizing the promise of properties-by-design approach

Slawomir Boncel¹, Rafal Jedrysiak¹, Bertrand Jozwiak¹, Anna Kolanowska¹, Anna Kuziel¹, Patrycja Wasik¹, Marzena Dzida², Artur Herman³

¹Silesian University of Technology, Faculty of Chemistry, NanoCarbon Group
 ²University of Silesia, Institute of Chemistry
 ³Wroclaw University of Science and Technology, Faculty of Fundamental Problems of Technol.

Individualization of carbon nanotubes (CNTs) plays a vital role in manufacturing CNT-based composites of enhanced thermal, mechanical and/or electrical properties at low percolation thresholds. Similarly, debundling of CNT agglomerates is crucial in numerous biomedical and catalytic applications. On the other hand, macroscopic assembling of CNTs into desired forms and geometries of superior properties requires ultra-long CNTs and hence problematic processing.

Being inspired by organic chemistry methods, we have employed several reactions to functionalize CNTs and enhance their compatibility with aqueous media or polymer matrices. Inter alia, we have functionalized CNTs via: electrothermal halogenation, 'doping' with iodine monochloride, (2+3)-cycloaddition of nitrile N-oxides, (1+2)-cycloaddition of nitrenes, Ullmann-type reactions, Rieche formylation, Friedel-Crafts alkylation and many subsequent reactions (including cross-linking). The elaborated protocols combining covalent and noncovalent CNT functionalization methods allowed us to manufacture heat transfer IoNanoFluids, screen-printable electroconductive on-textile coatings, efficient/selective nanobiocatalysts and targeted drug delivery systems.

P015

Mo 17:00 - 18:30

Carbon-coated silver nanowires as interconnects and their electrical breakdown mechanism

Pedro Costa¹, Nitin Batra¹

¹King Abdullah University of Science and Technology, Thuwal 23955-6900, Saudi Arabia

For the most part, the solution chemistry synthesis of Ag nanowires (NW) induces the formation of a thin carbon shell that stabilizes the metallic silver. Amongst other uses, these one-dimensional (1D) nanostructures have been proposed as interconnectors for the nextgeneration of electrical devices. Strangely, there has not been much consideration on how the carbon-shell or the overall shape of the NWs affect their response to electrical currents. In this communication, we report a study on the correlation of electrical and structural responses of suspended Ag NWs exposed to increasing electrical current densities, as analyzed using in situ TEM [1]. These discrete-level experiments revealed that the behaviour of carbon-coated Ag NW is dependent on their initial shape (Figure 1). Accordingly, at low rates of bias application, initially straight nanowires showed trivial behaviour up to their breakdown, with electromigration and gradual necking taking place. By contrast, those nanowires with an initially bent configuration exhibit a mixed set of responses which included string-like resonance and structural rearrangements.

[1] Batra, N. M.; Syed, A.; Costa, P. M. F. J., Current-induced restructuring in bent silver nanowires. Nanoscale (2019), 11, 3606.

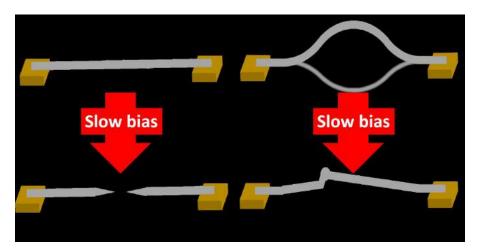


Figure 1: The application of bias at slow rates induces responses from carbon-coated Ag nanowires that are dependent on their initial shape (straight or bent).

Mo 17:00 - 18:30

Versatile Manipulation of Nanostructured Noble Metal Aerogels

Ran Du¹

¹Physical Chemistry, Technische Universität Dresden, Bergstr. 66b, Dresden 01062, Germany.

Combining the chemical nature of noble metals and monolithic porous architecture of aerogels, noble metal aerogels (NMAs) have emerged as a rising star in material science. Sol-gel process is the most frequently used strategy to fabricate NMAs. To date, quite a few systems (Au, Ag, Pd, Pt, Pd-Pt, etc.) have been demonstrated and diverse applications have been investigated. However, a superficial understanding of underlying gelation mechanism retard the flexible manipulation of NMAs, thus hindering investigating composition/structureproperty/performance relationship for material design and optimization.

In this regard, we introduced specific-ion effects to address above issues,1 where a delicate modulation of ion-nanoparticle interactions afford versatile manipulation of NMAs. As a result, NMAs with highly tunable compositions (Au, Ag, Pd, Pt, and their alloys), ligament size (3.1~142.0 nm), special morphologies (e.g. core-shell structure) are directly produced from dilute nanoparticle precursor solutions in 4~12 hours. More importantly, an overall physical picture regarding the gelation process has been proposed by combined experimental and theoretical approaches, which may pave the way for on-target designing manifold NMFs for various applications.

1. R. Du, Y. Hu, R. Hübner, J.-O. Joswig, X. Fan, A. Eychmüller, Sci. Adv. 2019, accepted.

Vonday

P019

Mo 17:00 - 18:30

Analytical Ultracentrifugation based Quantification of the Packing Density of Linear Alkanes Inside Electric Arc SWCNTs

Jeffrey Fagan¹

¹NIST, Gaithersburg, Maryland, USA

The effects of confinement on the transition from bulk-like to atomic scale molecular packing is of great current interest. For studying the effects of packing at the nanoscale in a 1-D geometry, confinement inside single-wall carbon nanotubes (SWCNTs), well-defined cylindrical structures of sp²-bonded carbon, has been of particular interest. As such, a variety of physical experimental methods and computational experiments have reported on the quantity or structure of adsorbed molecules inside SWCNTs, but by methods probing heterogeneous nanotube powders or without valid experimental references.

In this contribution we report the precise determination via analytical ultracentrifugation (AUC) of the packing density of linear alkane molecules inside SWCNTs of ~1.45 nm in diameter, fixing a reference point for future computational and experimental efforts. Comparison of density differences from isotopic alkane-filled variants, along with empty and water-filled SWCNTs, suggests near bulk like densities for both eicosane and water filler molecules despite the strong confinement, ≈ 1.1 nm diameter, of the SWCNT interior. These results provide specific constraints to analytical and computational models of SWCNT filling and the diameter of transition to pseudo-bulk behavior.

Separation of Large Diameter Single Walled Carbon Nanotubes using Aqueous Two-Phase Extraction

Benjamin Flavel¹, Han Li¹, Georgy Gordeev², Oisin Garrity², Selvasundaram Pranauv¹, Anirudh Peyyety¹, Sofie Cambré³, Wim Wenseleers³, Ralph Krupke^{1,4}, Stephanie Reich², Ming Zheng⁵, Jeffrey Fagan⁵

¹Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, Karlsruhe, Germany
 ²Department of Physics, Freie Universität Berlin, Berlin, Germany
 ³Physics Department, University of Antwerp, Antwerp Belgium
 ⁴Institute of Materials Science, Technische Universität Darmstadt, Darmstadt, Germany
 ⁵National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, USA

Recently we have shown that the aqueous two phase method to separate single-wall carbon nanotubes (SWCNTs) can conveniently be modulated by pH and that (n,m) pure fractions can be obtained in 1, 2 or at the most 3 steps. Using alkane- filled ($\epsilon \approx 3$) SWCNTs to improve the observability of their optical properties and simplify spectroscopic analysis, we now build upon our approach using the titration of acid into the two-phase system to extract several large diameter, single chirality SWCNTs from the arc-discharge raw soot with a diameter spanning ≈ 1.4 nm – 1.7 nm. We show that the unique surfactant shell around certain species allows for their discrimination from the raw material and their separation in 2 steps. Metallic, semiconducting and also enantiomer separation is demonstrated as well as an insensitivity to the raw material used. All fractions have been characterised with Raman and photoluminescence-excitation contour maps and the enantiomers with circular dichroism spectroscopy.

P023

Mo 17:00 - 18:30

Characterization of the purity of sorted SWCNT samples by comparing absorption, resonant Raman scattering and PLE spectroscopy with HR-TEM.

Salome Forel¹, Alice Castan², Joeri Defillet¹, Dmitry Levshov¹, Frederic Fossard², Wim Wenseleers¹, Sofie Cambré¹, Annick Loiseau²

¹Experimental Condensed Matter Physics Laboratory, Antwerp University, Antwerp 2610, Belgium

² Laboratoire d'Etude des Microstructures, ONERA-CNRS, Chatillon 92322, France

Single-wall carbon nanotubes (SWCNTs) possess unique electronic and optical properties, strongly dependent on their exact chiral structure. Recent progress in the structure sorting or the selective synthesis of specific SWCNT chiralities, with increasing chiral purity, demands an effective characterization methodology to be developed. Very often, fluorescence-excitation (PLE) spectroscopy is used to assess the chirality distribution in a sample, but PL quantum efficiencies are structure-dependent and depend strongly on other factors such as the specific internal and external environment of the SWCNTs. In this work, we systematically compare the intensity chirality distribution obtained from three different optical spectroscopy, with the chirality distribution obtained from high-resolution transmission electron microscopy for both sorted and unsorted HiPco SWCNTs. This combined approach allows for identifying the advantages and disadvantages of each technique, and demonstrates that information from all is important for a reliable characterization of SWCNT chirality distributions.

Mo 17:00 - 18:30

Comprehensive study on the device performance of ultra-scaled CNTFETs

Florian Fuchs^{1,2,3,4}, Anibal Pacheco-Sanchez^{4,5}, Andreas Zienert^{1,2}, Sven Mothes^{4,5}, Martin Claus^{4,5}, Sibylle Gemming^{1,3,4}, Jörg Schuster^{1,2,4}

¹Chemnitz University of Technology, Chemnitz, Germany

²Fraunhofer Institute for Electronic Nano Systems, Chemnitz, Germany

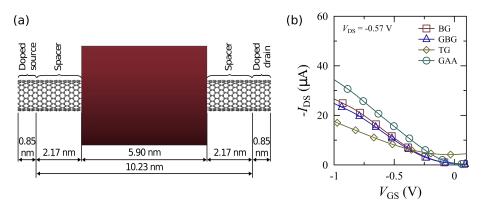
³Helmholtz-Zentrum Dresden-Rossendorf, Dresden, Germany

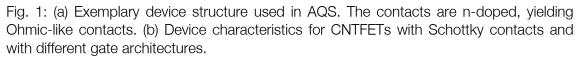
⁴Center for Advancing Electronics Dresden, Technische Universität Dresden, Dresden, Germany ⁵Technische Universität Dresden, Dresden, Germany

We study ultra-scaled carbon nanotube based field-effect transistors (CNTFETs) with channel lengths down to 5.1 nm. Computationally expensive atomistic quantum transport simulation (AQS) as well as numerical device simulations (NDS) are employed (Pacheco-Sanchez et al., IEEE TNANO 17, 100, 2018).

The NDS approach is critically tested and verified by comparing the results with the more expensive AQS approach. A simplified device with ohmic-like contacts is studied for this purpose, consisting of an (16,0)-CNT. We demonstrate that tunneling processes in the transistor are adequately described by the NDS approach and discuss deviations, which we attribute to a different description of the contact physics.

Having verified the NDS, we apply it to compare different device architectures with Schottky contacts, including gate-all-around, buried gate, and top-gate designs. Different figures of merits such as the switching speed, the subthreshold slope, and the lon/loff ratio are compared. It is shown that the buried gate CNTFET is the most suitable structure for high performance logic applications. Also the benefits of having doped spacer regions are demonstrated. Structural changes such as displaced gates and feedback gates are also studied towards improving the device performance.





P027

Mo 17:00 - 18:30

Covalent honeycomb networks comprising triptycene and polyphenyl

Yasumaru Fujii¹, Mina Maruyama¹, Susumu Okada¹

¹University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba, 305-8571, Japan

Hybrid networks of sp^2 and sp^3C atoms show interesting variations in their geometric and electronic structures that do not appear in sp^2C materials. Lacking π electrons, sp^3C atoms act as spacers for π electron networks while giving structural flexibility, allowing the materials to form two- and three-dimensional structures. Triptycene is an example of such sp^2/sp^3 hybrid carbon molecule, which possesses a Y-shaped ridged structure consisting of three benzene panels connected via bridgehead sp^3C atoms with fourfold coordination situated at the molecular axis. Following the synthesis of the triptycene polymers containing phenyl groups, in this work, we aim to investigate the energetics and electronic structure of the triptycene polymers in terms of phenyl conformations and length, using the density functional theory. Our calculation showed that the triptycene polymers are energetically stable with a total energy similar to that of an isolated benzene. The polymers are semiconductors with a direct band gap of about 2eV, which is inversely proportional to phenyl length. The polymers possess peculiar electronic band structures in both the valence and conduction states originating from the kagome topology of sp^2 hydrocarbon networks.

P029

Mo 17:00 - 18:30

Efficient CVD Growth of Single-Wall Carbon Nanotube Carpets Using Industrial Gaseous Waste as a Feedstock

Placidus Amama¹, Haider Almkhelfe¹, Xu Li¹, Rahul Rao²

¹Tim Taylor Department of Chemical Engineering, Kansas State University, Manhattan, KS 66506, United States ²Air Force Research Laboratory, Materials and Manufacturing Directorate, Wright-Patterson

² Air Force Research Laboratory, Materials and Manufacturing Directorate, Wright-Pa AFB, OH 45433, United States

A gaseous product mixture from Fischer-Tropsch synthesis (FTS-GP) has been utilized as an efficient feedstock for growth of high-quality, well-aligned, single-wall carbon nanotube (SWCNT) carpets of millimeter-scale heights on Fe and (sub) millimeter-scale heights on Co catalysts via chemical vapor deposition (CVD). Growth conducted at optimal temperatures for Co and Fe catalysts yielded predominantly SWCNTs that are largely free of carbon impurities. Growth on Fe is characterized by a growth rate of ~50 µm/min and catalyst lifetime that is longer than 90 min, with the catalyst showing no decay of activity. In contrast, growth on a Co catalyst shows a lifetime of ~60 min, with a slower growth rate of ~7µm/min. Resulting area densities of SWCNT carpets grown on Fe and Co catalysts, determined by the weight-gain method, were 1.0×10^{12} and 6.0×10^{12} cm⁻², respectively. The catalyst lifetime and area densities of SWCNTs are among the highest achieved on standard catalysts. Unlike SWCNT carpet growth involving conventional feedstocks (such as C₂ H₂, C₂H₄, and CO), growth rate and density of SWCNTs on Fe are less sensitive to the FTS-GP fraction and thus allow for relatively easy optimization and scale-up.

P033

Poster

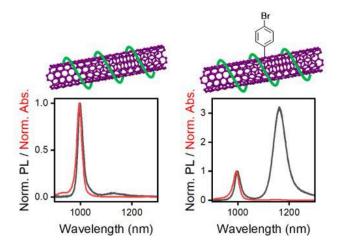
Mo 17:00 - 18:30

Brightening of Long, Polymer-Wrapped Carbon Nanotubes by Large Scale sp³ Functionalization

Felix Berger^{1,2}, Tobias Kutsch³, Tim Nowack¹, Jan Lüttgens^{1,2}, Sebastian Lindenthal¹, Lucas Kistner¹, Lukas Bongartz¹, Jana Zaumseil^{1,2}

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Narrowband emission in the near-infrared and electrical generation of excitons make semiconducting single-walled carbon nanotubes (SWNTs) desirable materials for light-emitting devices (Adv. Mater. 2018, 30, 1706711). Up to now, the efficiency of these devices has been limited by the low photoluminescence quantum yield (PLQY) of SWNTs. To tackle these shortcomings, the controlled introduction of sp³ defects as exciton trapping sites emerged; leading to red-shifted emission, longer exciton lifetimes and higher PLQYs. However, the synthetic methods to achieve the required low-level functionalization are limited to aqueous dispersions of SWNTs with often very short tube lengths. Here, we report a method for simple and large scale sp³ functionalization of polymer-wrapped SWNTs in organic, nonhalogenated solvents, thereby making it compatible with nanotubes dispersed by shearforce mixing. The low density of exciton quenching sites on shear-mixed SWNTs (Carbon 2016, 105, 593) enables efficient channeling of excitons to emissive defect sites and absolute PLQYs of 4 % for dispersions of long and polymer-wrapped (6,5) SWNTs in toluene. The resulting access to large quantities of high-quality sp³-functionalized SWNTs facilitates their application in thin film optoelectronic devices.



P035

Mo 17:00 - 18:30

Growth of vertically aligned carbon nanotubes on aluminium substrate at low temperature through a one-step thermal CVD process

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This study addresses the vertically aligned carbon nanotubes (VACNT) growth on specific substrates by thermal aerosol assisted CCVD at low temperature (LT). This one-step continuous process is based on the simultaneous injection of catalytic and carbon precursors into a reactor to form in-situ catalytic particles leading to the VACNT growth. It has initially been developed at high temperature (800-850 °C) [Pinault et al 2005, Castro et al 2013] and is easily scalable. Recently it has been adapted to grow VACNT on Al foils to fabricate ultracapacitor electrodes, requesting a lower process temperature [Nassoy thesis 2018]. According to our previous work, hydrogen adjunction in the gas phase promotes the catalyst precursor decomposition at LT. Using acetylene as a carbon precursor is more favorable for decomposition at LT. Recent results enabled to obtain clean, long and dense VACNT at LT with growth rates at the best level of state of the art for multi-step assisted CVD. However, a decrease in growth rate and a catalytic particle poisoning are observed for long time synthesis, inducing a carpet height caping. The main goal is to strengthen our understanding of VACNT growth at LT and to identify mechanisms involved, in order to have a better control of the growth process.

P037

Mo 17:00 - 18:30

In situ PANI/MWNTs nanocomposites hydrothermal synthesis

Fahima Djefaflia^{1,2}, Ouanassa GUellati^{1,2}, Assia Nait-Merzoug^{1,2}, Aicha Harat¹, Simon Detriche³, Zineb Mekhalif³, Mohamed Guerioune¹

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 ²material science department, Mohamed Cherif Messadia University, BP. 1553, 41000, Souk-Ahras, Algeria
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The preparation of conductive polymer nanocomposites consisting of nanofiller, such as carbon black, carbon nanotubes (CNTs) or graphene, with enhanced properties compared to pure polymers has recently become a popular topic in nanomaterials science [1-3]. In this investigation, nanocomposites based of Polyaniline (PANI) and MWNTs were synthesized via in situ hydrothermal method, in the presence of the ammonium persulfate (APS) and hydrochloric acid (HCl) as oxidant and dopant, respectively. The success of the PANI/MWNT nanocomposites synthesis was proved using x-ray diffraction (XRD), Fourier-Transform Infrared (FTIR), Raman spectroscopy, Field Emission Scanning Electron Microscopy (FE-SEM) and Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM) techniques, Brunauer–Emmett–Teller (BET) method, Thermal-Gravity analysis (TGA) and (XPS) analysis.

Self-assembly of polymer-grafted carbon nanotubes: controlling interactions from the nano to the macroscale

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¹School of Chemistry, National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM)

Chemical modification of carbon nanotubes to selectively introduce functional groups either at the sidewalls or at the termini has been recently explored as a tool to achieve nanomaterials with enhanced properties at the nanoscale. However, the possibility to translate these nanoscale physicochemical characteristics into macroscale tunable attributes with potential applications at industrially viable conditions has remained a challenge.

With this in mind, we employed a selective chemical oxidation synthesis to introduce useful reactive sites either at the termini or at the sidewalls of pristine multiwalled carbon nanotubes. This strategy was carried out in order to differentially introduce polymer chains to different regions in the nanostructures, thus making it possible to confer anisotropic supramolecular interactions at the nanoscale.

Herein, we present a family of grafted and non-grafted 1D nanostructures, which autonomously yielded spatially oriented self-assemblies at the microscale and, depending on the process conditions and nanotube history, spontaneously organized mesoscale networks. Moreover, these structures were easily melt-processed to yield polymer nanocomposites with appealing macroscopic mechanical properties.

P041

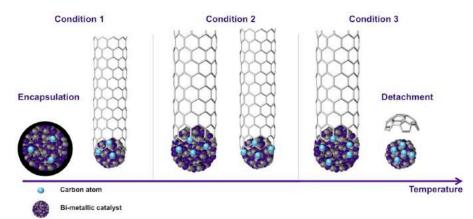
Mo 17:00 - 18:30

Tuning bimetallic catalysts for a selective growth of SWCNTs

Salome Forel¹, Alice Castan², Hakim Amara², Ileana Florea¹, Frederic Fossard², Laure Catala³, Christophe Bichara⁴, Talal Mallah³, Vincent Huc³, Annick Loiseau², Costel-Sorin Cojocaru¹

¹LPICM, CNRS, Ecole Polytechnique, Palaiseau, 91128, France
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Recent advances in structural control during the SWCNT synthesis rely on the use of bimetallic nanoparticles as catalysts, despite the fact that their exact role is not fully understood. We therefore analyze the effect of the catalyst's chemical composition on the structure of the resulting SWCNTs by comparing three bimetallic catalysts with different thermodynamic properties with respect to carbon (FeRu, CoRu and NiRu). Setting all the CVD parameters except the temperature we demonstrate a global shift of distributions towards larger diameters with increasing temperature. Assuming a tangential growth mode, based on TEM images after growth, we were able to establish a link between the evolution of diameter distributions, not with an increase in the size of the catalyst NPs, but rather with a phenomenon of selective activation of different catalyst size populations in the same initial pool of available catalysts by tuning the growth temperature. We assume that this effect can be correlated with the difference in carbon solubility in NPs according to their size and chemical composition and propose a phenomenological model. This work provides a rational understanding of the key factors that determine SWCNT diameters, providing new elements to grow SWCNTs with defined chiralities.



Schematic view of the proposed mechanism of selective activation of catalyst NPs based on the growth temperature and NP size.

P043

Mo 17:00 - 18:30

Growth Mechanism and Controllable Preparation of High-purity Semiconducting Carbon Nanotubes

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In recent years, the performance of silicon-based integrated circuit(IC) is approaching the physical limit. Carbon nanotube (CNT) is a promising alternative for semiconductor materials. To achieve its large-scale application in IC, there is a big challenge to achieve extremely high semiconducting selectivity.

Based on our previous work, we propose an idea of solving the problem by increasing the length of CNTs. However, it is not completely clear about the growth of decimeter-long CNTs. To illustrated the mechanism, we analyzed the analogy of the electrons of CNTs and laser photons based on non-mass and uncertainty principle, then we proposed a conjecture that the former have a similar restrained volume. Furthermore, we deduced electron restrained volume of CNTs and estimated the growth length limit theoretically.

Then the conjecture was explored experimentally. The statistical results we have collected exhibit similar trend with the model. Our work can provide guide for the growth of ultralong CNTs with high semiconducting selectivity. Based on the model, the ultra-long growth requires a good linearity, which means the stability of growth environment is essential. Therefore, a large-scale preparation of CNTs by optimizing and stabilizing the growth conditions is undertaking.

P045

Mo 17:00 - 18:30

Engineering Polymer Conformation for Efficient Carbon Nanotube Sorting

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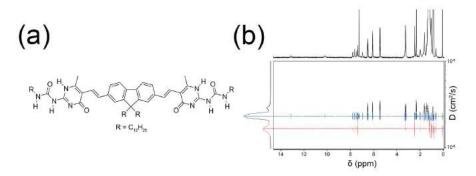
²Stanford University/Dept. of Chemical Engineering, Stanford, CA 94305, USA

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Polymer sorting is a promising approach to selecting carbon nanotubes (CNTs) by electronic type, offering rapid processing (1-2 hours), high purity (>99%), and excellent sorting yields (>20%). Recent demonstrations have shown that supramolecular polymers are effective and versatile for CNT sorting. They can be easily removed from CNTs by the addition of a bond-disrupting agent, enabling the fabrication of electronically pristine CNT electronics. The removed polymer can also be recycled without any kind of chemical resynthesis, which has significant advantages for large-scale CNT sorting.

Optimization of polymer structure for CNT sorting has been explored extensively in the past decade, though primarily for conjugated polymers. A similar optimization is desired for supramolecular polymers but requires improved understanding of polymer-CNT dynamics. Towards this end, we have applied a suite of characterization techniques to CNT solutions sorted by a fluorene-based H-bonding polymer. We discovered that this polymer exhibits ring-chain tautomerism – the polymer can exist either as linear chains or as cyclic rings, which have differing degrees of CNT sorting efficacy. Altering the conformation of the polymer was found to double the sorting yield without compromising purity.



(a) Chemical structure of the fluorene-based H-bonding polymer. (b) Diffusion-ordered NMR spectra showing the coexistence of distinct species in the polymer solution. Blue indicates linear chains while red indicates cyclic rings.

Mo 17:00 - 18:30

A cross-linked graphene/diketopyrrolopyrrole hybrid with intriguing far-red to near infrared absorption features

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The combination of organic dyes with graphene-based materials can bring to novel hybrid species with peculiar optoelectronic properties.

In the past, we investigated the covalent anchoring of a donor-I-acceptor (D-I-A) dye to reduced graphene oxide and applied the resulting hybrid as a photosensitizer in standard dye sensitized solar cells.(1,2)

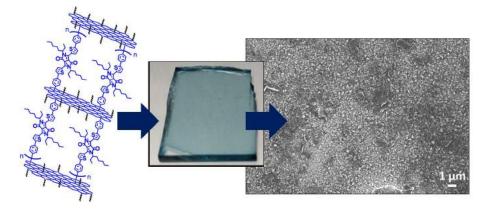
We present here the complete physico-chemical characterization of a recently prepared covalent functional nanocarbon hybrid obtained by combining a bi-functional diketopyrrolopyrrole dye (DPP, again a D-A system) with few layers graphene coming from the mechanical exfoliation of graphite.

This species is a 3D material and can be intended as a sort of DPP polymer containing graphene, therefore a covalent composite. It has outstanding filming properties and features a continuous absorption from UV to NIR (due to the graphene moiety), coupled to a further peculiar feature in the far-red to NIR region.

The hybrid holds great promise for future use in technological applications requiring photoactive and conductive constituents.

1) T. Gatti, N. Manfredi et al.; Carbon, 2017, 115, 746-753.

2) P. Guarracino, T. Gatti et al.; Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys., 2017, 19, 27716-27724.



P049

Poster

Mo 17:00 - 18:30

Synthesis and characterization of gold-decorated nanosheets from liquid-exfoliated $\ensuremath{\text{WS}}_2$

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¹Applied Physical Chemistry, Univsertiy of Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany

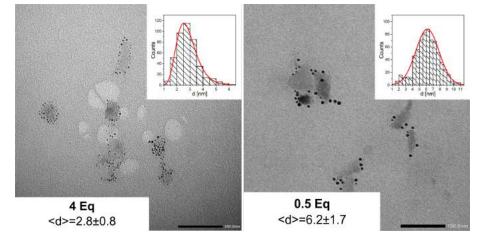
Liquid-phase exfoliation has become a popular method for exfoliation of layered crystals owing to its high throughput and universal applicability to numerous compound classes, like graphene and transition metal dichalcogenides (TMDs). The produced colloidal dispersions are polydisperse, so a size-selecting process such as liquid cascade centrifugation is required to yield dispersions with defined nanosheet dimensions. They can be used to investigate size-dependent properties of the materials[1] or to explore further functionalization.[2] For example, WS₂ is capable of spontaneously reducing chloroauric acid (CA) to form gold nanoparticles (AuNPs).[3]

In our work, we present a method for the controlled growth of AuNPs on WS₂ using CA. The acid is added dropwisely to a liquid exfoliated, size-selected dispersion. Work up of the resulting material is done via centrifugation. This technique does not only allow for the production of preferentially edge-decorated nanosheets, it also enables the extraction of predominantly monolayers (up to ~90% after workup). Utilizing transmission electron microscopy, we could show, that the AuNPs size and density can be tuned via the used CA concentration.

[1] ACS Nano 2016, 10, 1589.

[2] Chem. Soc. Rev. 2018, 47, 6845.

[3] NPJ 2D Mat. App. 2018, 1, 43.



TEM images of the gold-decorated WS_2 nanosheets with high (left) and low (right) chloroauric acid concentrations. Inset: Statistical evaluation of nanoparticle sizes of the corresponding decorated nanosheets.

P051

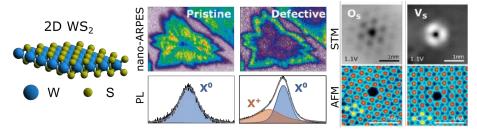
Mo 17:00 - 18:30

Synthesis condition of CNT arrays for fabricating the double-walled carbon nanotube yarns by dry-spinning

Hirotaka Inoue¹, Tomohiro Nakagawa¹, Paneer Selvam Karthik¹, Masaki Hada^{1,2}, Takeshi Nishikawa¹, Yoshifumi Yamashita¹, Yasuhiko Hayashi¹

¹Okayama University, Okayama 700-8530, Japan ²University of Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305-8573, Japan

The carbon nanotube (CNT) yarn consisting of mainly double-walled CNTs (DWCNTs) has several superior properties, such as high physical properties, chemical stability, environmental tolerance and realistic-cost for realistic bulk-scale devices. Very few reports have been published regarding the DWCNT yarns because the synthesis window for the dry spinnable tall and dense DWCNT arrays is narrow. Here, a parametric approach was carried out on both synthesis temperature and time of synthesis to identify the spinnability of the CNT arrays. Based on the relationship between the bulk-density, height and the spinnability of CNT arrays, the results revealed that there are optimum values for spinnable CNT arrays in both their height (150–300 µm) and bulk-density (80–150 mg/cm³). Briefly explaining that the spinnable DWCNT arrays are synthesized by the precise temperature controlling at the initial stage of CNT synthesis. We also characterized the CNT tube diameter and the surface roughness of the iron catalyst layer as a function of particularization temperature. The precise temperature control helps to facilitate the suitable surface where the catalyst particles are sufficiently dispersed and lead to successful synthesize of the spinnable CNT arrays containing a majority of DWCNTs.



The schematics of dry-spinning method of DWCNTs.

P053

Poster

Mo 17:00 - 18:30

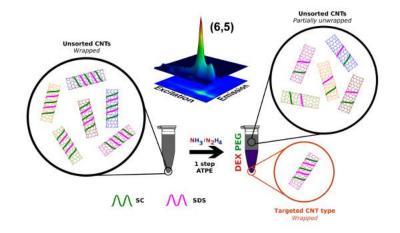
Isolation of carbon nanotubes with narrow-band light emission characteristics in a single step

Dawid Janas¹, Edyta Turek¹, Tomohiro Shiraki², Tomonari Shiraishi², Tamehito Shiga², Tsuyohiko Fujigaya²

¹Department of Chemistry, Silesian University of Technology, Gliwice, Poland ²Department of Applied Chemistry, Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan

Carbon nanotubes have shown a wide range of promising properties on many fronts [1], but the inability to fully control their chirality still remains a major impediment factor for their implementation. Recently, the community has come to the conclusion that post-synthesis sorting of carbon nanotubes could be the solution, and so an arsenal of techniques has been developed to reach this goal [2]. Unfortunately, despite their obvious merits, to obtain carbon nanotubes of certain chirality tedious multistep processing must be executed. In this presenation, we would like to show how we have adopted and modified the method of aqueous two-phase extraction [3] to aim for separation of selected carbon nanotube type in a single step [4]. We were able to separate minor chiral species from the unsorted CNT mixture with very high efficiency without any unnecessary iterations. What is interesting, we observed emergence of new optical features under certain circumstances. References:

- [1] M.-F. Yu et al., Science 287, 2000, 637.
- [2] D. Janas, Mater. Chem. Front. 2, 2018, 36.
- [3] J. Fagan et al., Adv. Mater. 26, 2014, 2800.
- [4] E. Turek et al., Sci. Rep. 9, 2019, 535.



Single-step separation of carbon nanotubes

P055

Rheological and thermal properties of IoNanoFluids prepared from various morphology CNTs synthesized using selected organometallic catalysts

Rafał G. Jedrysiak¹, Bertrand Józwiak¹, Anna Kolanowska¹, Anna Kuziel¹, Marzena Dzida², Sławomir Boncel¹

¹Silesian University of Technology, NanoCarbon Group, Krzywoustego 4, 44-100 Gliwice ²University of Silesia in Katowice, Bankowa 14, 40-007 Katowice

Recently dispersions of carbon nanotubes (CNTs) in ionic liquids (ILs) have attained a raised scientific interest mainly due to their very interesting rheological, thermal and electrical properties. This unusual combination of properties of IoNanoFluids could be very useful in many technical and industrial applications, e.g. as heat exchangers and cooling systems, lubricants and polymer additives. Nevertheless, to date IoNanoFluids still remain not fully investigated and analysed.

We decided to examine a wide range of dispersions of CNTs of different morphology and concentrations in commercially available and in-house synthesized ILs. Multi-walled CNTs used in our experiments were synthesized via catalytic chemical vapour deposition (c-CVD) method in a horizontal furnace using different metalloorganic compounds as catalysts.

P057

Mo 17:00 - 18:30

Sulfur-source independent production of predominantly single-wall carbon nanotube fibres

Adarsh Kaniyoor¹, John Bulmer², Thurid Gspann¹, Jenifer Mizen¹, James Ryley², Jeronimo Terrones¹, Alan Windle¹, James Elliott¹

¹Dept. of Materials Science & Metallurgy, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, CB3 0FS, UK ²Institute for Manufacturing, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, CB3 0FS, UK

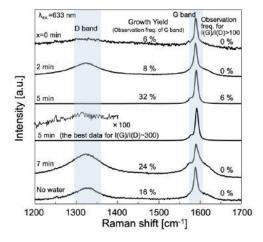
Continuous production of carbon nanotube (CNT) fibres in a single step is now routinely achieved by methods based on floating catalyst chemical vapour deposition (FC-CVD), with mass yields of around 1 g/day. However, most processes produce fibres composed mainly of multi-wall CNTs (MWCNTs), or single-wall CNTs (SWCNTs) with low-yields. In this work, we present a new strategy to obtain larger yields of high-quality fibres predominantly composed of SWCNTs, independent of the choice of sulfur precursor. At a sufficiently low sulphur-to-iron atomic ratio and high flow rates, the fibres exhibit highly intense RBMs (radial breathing modes) and large asymmetry in the G band, both consistent with the presence of small-diameter metallic CNTs. By correlating these measurements with thermogravimetric and Raman data, we show that the increase in RBM intensity is associated with a change in the quantity of the dominant nanotube species. We explain the phenomenon via fluid flow modelling – an increased jetting of the carrier gas changes where individual precursors breakdown and thereby affects the type of nanotubes produced. Further, we also show the choice of carbon source does not affect the type of CNTs produced but the impurity content, and therefore, overall fibre quality.

Mo 17:00 - 18:30

Efficient synthesis of defect-free single-walled carbon nanotube from solid nanoparticles by chemical vapor deposition at high-temperature

Yoshihiro Kobayashi¹

We successfully grew highly crystalline single-walled carbon nanotube (CNT) from solid seeds of carbon nanoparticle (CNP) using chemical vapor deposition (CVD) process at high temperature around 1000°C. The CNP seeds composed of sp²-carbon shells are obtained by thermal transformation of purified nanodiamond without metal contamination, and are completely stable without aggregation, contrary to conventional metal nanoparticles catalyst, even at high temperature, resulting in preserving the catalytic activities as the growth seed of CNT. The water addition in the growth gas and two-stage growth with varying the growth temperature were significantly effective in preventing deposition of contaminations such as amorphous carbon, and improving the growth and the temperature of the first growth stage were particularly influential in improving growth efficiency. The analysis of Raman spectra in the RBM region indicates that no additional cap structure was nucleated after the water addition. After the optimizing the growth condition including the water concentration, we achieved the growth of almost defect-free CNTs where I(G)/I(D) ratio up to 300 was observed in the Raman spectra.



Typical Raman spectra of CNTs grown from CNP with various delay time for water addition x min. The spectra were normalized by G band intensities. All spectra were averaged from a lot of spectra more than 50.

Poster

Mo 17:00 - 18:30

Friedel-Crafts alkylation of carbon nanotubes toward synthesis of thermally active components of IoNanoFluids

Anna Kolanowska¹, Rafał Jedrysiak¹, Bertrand Józwiak¹, Anna Kuziel¹, Marzena Dzida², Sławomir Boncel¹

¹Silesian University of Technology, Department of Chemistry, Gliwice, 44-100, Poland ²University of Silesia, Department of Chemistry, Katowice, 40-007, Poland

Carbon nanotubes (CNTs) tend to self-assemble into bundles which are held together by van der Waals forces. In order to fully take advantage of CNTs, separation of the individual nanotubes is the essential step. It is therefore important to functionalize CNTs with moieties enabling transfer of CNTs' unique properties to the macroscopic scale materials.

Friedel-Crafts alkylation is Lewis acid catalyzed electrophilic aromatic substitution allowing the synthesis of alkylarenes via alkyl halides. In the case of CNTs, this method provides new C-C bond formation on CNT surface. The introduced hydrophobic chain may be used as the linker for further functionalization and for reduction of thermal contact resistance between CNTs. For this reason, this reaction could be used to improve CNTs dispersibility while maintain wall integrity.

In our studies, we investigated the effect of alkyl chain length on CNT dispersion stability in ionic liquids (ILs) and thermal properties. Functionalization caused the disruption of intermolecular interactions while the electrostatic attractions between the CNT surface and IL led to stable dispersions. The modified CNTs were comprehensively analyzed using TGA, TEM and Raman spectroscopy.

Mo 17:00 - 18:30

Synthesis and thermal properties of helical CNTs ionic liquid nanofluids

Anna Kuziel¹, Rafał Jedrysiak¹, Bertrand Józwiak¹, Anna Kolanowska¹, Marzena Dzida², Sławomir Boncel¹

¹Silesian University of Technology, Department of Chemistry, Gliwice, 44-100, Poland ²University of Silesia, Department of Chemistry, Katowice, 40-007, Poland

Nanofluids have attained a large scientific interest being adopted as heat transfer media or energy storage systems. Ionic liquids (ILs) are eco-friendly solvents and their thermophysical properties fulfill the requirements of heat transfer fluids. Combining those with carbon nanotubes (CNTs) one could obtain IL nanofluids (IoNanoFluids) with enhanced thermal properties. Herein, we propose the synthetic routes of helical carbon nanotubes (h-CNTs) via catalytical chemical vapour deposition (c-CVD) method using ethanol or toluene as a carbon source and catalyst nanoparticles (Co, Ni, Zn, Cu, Fe, In) deposited on the tetraethoxysilane (TEOS) or silica gel (SiO₂-gel). Manipulating the diameter of growing nanoparticles one may influence on the curvature and diameter of the obtained h-CNTs. The structure and physico-chemistry of nanomaterial was confirmed using SEM, TEM, TGA and Raman spectroscopy. Subsequently, the prepared IoNanoFluids based on alkylated imidazole ILs containing h-CNTs and other types of CNTs different in geometry and aspect ratio were characterized using optical microscope and cryo-TEM. Finally, the dependence between IL types, concentration and geometry of CNTs versus stability, thermal conductivity, heat storage and rheological properties were determined.

P065

Poster

Mo 17:00 - 18:30

Synthesis of thin multi-walled carbon nanotubes with narrow diameter distribution induced from molybdenum-cobalt alloy catalyst

Kang-Nyeoung Lee^{1,2}, Dae Young Park¹, Duc Anh Nguyen¹, Young Chul Choi^{*,2}, Mun Seok Jeong^{*,1}, Sang Won Lee²

¹Department of Energy Science, Sungkyunkwan University, Suwon 16419, Republic of Korea ²Korea Institute of Carbon Convergence Technology, Jeonju 54853, Republic of Korea

Research on the synthesis of carbon nanotubes (CNTs) with uniform physical properties has been receiving many interests in various scientific fields. To dramatically enhance the properties, in particular, CNTs with uniform diameter are strongly required because each diameter of CNTs has intrinsic properties. In other words, various diameters of the CNTs cause non-uniform properties. However, the control of nanoscale materials with specific properties demands a great deal of effort, and substantive progress is slow because the results are unpredictable. In this study, we fabricated molybdenum (Mo)-Cobalt (Co) alloy catalyst with constant diameter of ~5 nm for synthesizing thin multi-walled carbon nanotubes (MWNTs) with narrow diameter distribution. In addition, our experimental approach is simple without complex molecular designing of catalyst. This reasonable study is expected to open a new perspective of synthesizing specific controlled CNTs.

P067

Facile Catalyst Deposition Using Mist for Fluidized-Bed Production of Sub-Millimeter-Long Carbon Nanotubes

Mochen Li¹, Maeda Risa², Toshio Osawa², Hisashi Sugime³, Suguru Noda^{1,2}

¹Waseda Research Institute for Science and Engineering, Tokyo, 169-8555, Japan ²Department of Applied Chemistry, Tokyo, 169-8555, Japan ³Waseda Institute for Advanced Study, Tokyo, 169-8555, Japan

Fluidized-bed chemical vapor deposition (FBCVD) has enabled mass-production of carbon nanotubes (CNTs) [1]. By using spherical ceramic beads as catalyst supports and depositing Fe/AlOx catalyst on them, we have realized semi-continuous production of sub-millimeter-long CNTs [2,3]. To improve the controllability over catalysts, a new method of catalyst deposition on ZrO₂beads in fluidized bed by feeding catalyst solution mist is reported. Low-cost Fe(NO₃)₃and Al(NO₃)₃aqueous solutions mist is supplied and deposited on the beads by using fluidized-bed technology. CNTs of ca. 7 nm in diameter, triple-wall on average, 0.6 mm in length are synthesized with a yield of 16.6 mgCNTs/gBeads. These results benefit from the uniform catalysts realized by mist-deposition and proper amount of Al, which is considered to play an important role in controlling the diffusion and aggregation of Fe atoms (Fig. 1). These results indicate that mist deposition to be a facile and effective method toward high-yield production of CNTs.

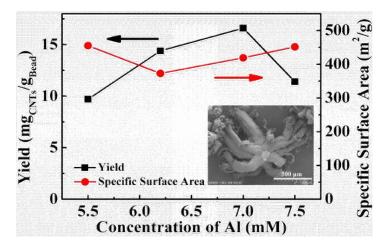


Fig.1 Effect of Al source concentration on the yield and specific surface area of CNTs. Insert figure: SEM image of CNTs on the beads.

Mo 17:00 - 18:30

Carburization of Fe/Ni Bimetal Catalyst for Efficient Growth of Single-walled Carbon Nanotubes

Dewu Lin¹, Shuchen Zhang¹, Jin Zhang *¹

¹Peking University, Beijing, 100871, P. R. China

Scale-up production of single-walled carbon nanotubes with high quality and purity are in pursuit, since the subsequent post purification treatment of residual metal or amorphous carbon were complicated and would restrict the further application. Here, we reported that the slight pre-carburization of the Fe/Ni bimetal catalysts, as a compatible method , could be utilized to efficiently synthesize pure SWNTs on various supports. The carburization reaction at lower temperature for Fe/Ni bimetal with good catalytic graphitization performance and moderate carbon solubility would enhance the activity greatly. By using micro-quartz sands as recyclable supports, high-quality SWNTs with yield of 50 mg/h were prepared with 60% metal precursors utilization, 81% carbon source utilization and only 0.12% (m/m) metal residues. Taking advantage of carburized Fe/Ni bimetal catalysts and appropriate supports would make it accessible to balance the quantity, purity and quality among SWNTs growth. Furthermore, this method would provide a straightforward pathway to strongly combine SWNTs and diverse composite materials for further potential applications.

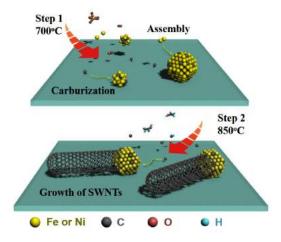


Figure 1. Schematic showing the procedure designed for deposition of Fe/Ni bimetal catalysts and directly growth of SWNTs.

Multiple-cycle Deposition of Pure Metal Catalyst to Grow High-density SWNT Arrays

Weiming Liu¹, Lianming Tong¹, Jin Zhang²

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Single-walled carbon nanotube (SWNT) has been considered as one of the most promising candidate to replace silicon in integrated circuits. The density of SWNT arrays is essential which can limit the performance of devices. Recent years, many efforts have been achieved to grow high-density SWNT arrays by controlling the morphology and dispersion of catalysts. However, it is still a challenge to obtain SWNT arrays with a density more than 80 SWNTs µm-1 on quartz. Herein, we develop a new method of multiple-cycle deposition of pure metal catalyst and obtain horizontally aligned SWNT arrays with density more than 80 SWNTs µm-1 on quartz. The catalysts obtained by vapor deposition have very high reactivity and can be removed by a short time annealing, which is essential to multiple-cycle growth. Besides, by controlling the cycle times, we can synthesis SWNT arrays with different density varying from 10-80. Using these arrays, we can get a relation between current density and density of SWNTs, which indicates the potential of SWNTs in nanoelectronics.

P105

Poster

Mo 17:00 - 18:30

Mechanism of Global Alignment of Carbon Nanotubes during Vacuum Filtration

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For real-world applications of carbon nanotubes in electronics, photonics, and thermoelectrics, it is crucial to find a way to prepare macroscopically ordered nanotube assemblies, preserving the extraordinary one-dimensional properties of individual nanotubes. Recently, we have developed a simple and well-controlled method for fabricating wafer-scale monodomain films of highly aligned carbon nanotubes based on spontaneous alignment that occurs during vacuum filtration. However, the mechanism of such global alignment has not been fully understood. Here, we report new findings regarding the nanotube alignment direction with respect to the surface morphology of the filter membrane used in the vacuum filtration process. Through atomic force microscopy, we observed that a large number of parallel grooves exist on the surface of all membranes we used. Furthermore, using polarizationdependent optical transmission measurements, we found that the groove direction dictates the direction of the resulting global alignment of nanotubes. 2D Materials Symposium

P073

Mo 17:00 - 18:30

Ring GQDs in Fluorinated Graphene Matrices

Leonid Chernozatonskii¹¹⁹³³⁴, Anastasiya Artyukh¹, Stefano Bellucci², Victor Demin¹, Dmitrii Kvashnin¹, Irina Antonova³, Nadegda Nebogatikova³

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We report about new types of QDs in graphene films functionalized by atoms or molecules. Rapid heating of the local area formed pore during ion beam influence leads to defluorination around pore -Ring graphene QD surrounded CFx area 1. We studied the fluorine graphene CFx RGQDs with the diameter 1-3 nm in the dielectric CF graphene or C₂F diamane with gap 3.5 or 4.3 eV. The atomic and electronic band structures were investigated by DFT method. Dots in CF are similar to GQD rings. RGQD in C₂F is half-torus formed from two folded graphene rings. Electronic structures change view after creation of a nanopore surrounded by defluorinated area. We computed structures with RGQDs of different forms and estimated electron tunnelling through dielectric bridge between pores. The properties are different from the electronic properties of another known GQDs]. The meshes of RGQDs with period 1.5 nm are presented. The nm width between pores surrounded by CFx areas is enough for detection of their quantum properties. Formation of electronic levels near Fermi energy are associated with the electrons localized in RGQDs. The properties will be useful for applications in electronic and energy-related fields. The work was supported by RFBR 16-29-06201.

1 N Nebogatikova., et al., Nanoscale 10 (2018)

2D Materials Symposium

P075

Mo 17:00 - 18:30

The Effects of Sulfurization on the MoS_2 Growth

Changhwan Choi¹, Moon Suk Choi¹, Andrey Sokolov Sergeevich¹, Yu-Rim Jeon¹, Hoon Hee Han¹

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In order to get a facile 2D molybdenum disulfide (MoS_2), we varied Mo thickness and postsulfurization flow rate under hydrogen sulfide (H_2S , 5%) and nitrogen (N_2) mixture ambient. Depending on Mo thickness (1 ~ 5 nm) and $H_2S + N_2$ mixture flow rate (250 ~ 500 sccm), resulting MoS_2 thin films are turned out to be isolated or continuous grains, which are triangular and polyhedral. The continuous MoS_2 thin films show energy band gap range from 1.81 eV to 1.86 eV depending on the process condition. In addition, its structure corresponds to a hexagonal structure. From XPS analysis, Mo to S ratio is 1:1.7. This method is relatively easy and facile approach to attain the uniform MoS_2 and can be applicable to other TMD materials.

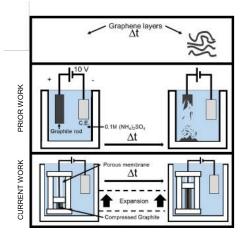
Mo 17:00 - 18:30

Scalable production of graphene using electrochemical exfoliation in compressed reactors

Micah Green¹

¹Texas A&M University, College Station, TX, USA

Electrochemical exfoliation is a promising bulk method for producing graphene from graphite; in this method, an applied voltage drives ionic species to intercalate into graphite where they form gaseous species that expand and exfoliate individual graphene sheets. However, a number of obstacles have prevented this approach from becoming a feasible production route; the disintegration of the graphite electrode as the method progresses is the chief difficulty. Here we show that if graphite powders are contained and compressed within a permeable and expandable containment system, the graphite powders can be continuously intercalated, expanded, and exfoliated to produce graphene. Our data indicate both high yield (65%) and extraordinarily large lateral size in the as-produced graphene. We also show that this process is scalable and that graphene yield efficiency depends solely on reactor geometry, graphite compression, and electrolyte transport. The resulting material is significantly less oxidized than typical Hummers' Method graphene oxide and avoids many of the safety and scalability issues associated with graphene oxide production.



(top) Prior electrochemical exfoliation efforts resulted in the graphite working electrode disintegrating during intercalation. (bottom) Schematic of our process for electrochemical exfoliation of graphite in a permeable expandable container. 2D Materials Symposium

P079

Poster

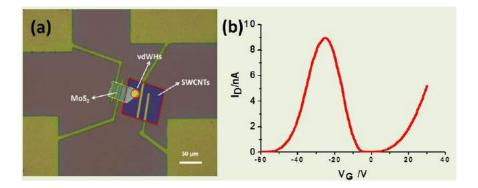
Mo 17:00 - 18:30

Facile Preparation of Thin Film Transistors Based on van der Waals Heterostructures with MoS_2 and Single-walled Carbon Nanotube films

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A p-n junction via van der waals (vdW) interaction can be easily realized with stacked p-type and n-type materials without the constraints of epitaxy with lattice match, which hopefully replaces a traditional p-n junction and becomes the important component in future electronics and optoelectronics. Furthermore, single-walled carbon nanotubes (SWCNTs) is an ideal p-type channel material due to its high carrier mobility, high physical and chemical stability, and compatible with low-temperature solution process for large-area flexible electronics. Herein, we proposed an electron-beam lithography-assisted solution process to fabricate a high performance transistor based on SWCNTs/few-layered MoS₂ van der waals heterostructures with high-quality interface. The as-prepared heterojunction device shows an effective gate tunable property with typical p-n junction anti-ambipolar electrical characteristics. By optimizing dielectric material, an ultra-low voltage drived p-n vdWHs transistor has been realized. The constructed frequency doubler exhibits a good frequency doubling response. The preparation technique developed in this work might realize high performance p-n vdWHs transistors and be expected to obtain applications in large-area flexible integrated circuits.



Mo 17:00 - 18:30

Fabrication of Mo6S6 nanowire terminated edges in monolayer molybdenum disulfide

Chuanhong Jin¹, Xiaowei Wei Huang¹, Xujing Ji Wang¹

¹Zhejiang University

Edge structures provides an additional freedom to tune the materials structure and properties, particularly in two-dimensional materials with reduced dimensionality, and needs precisely tailoring for the desirable applications. In this work, we report the formation of novel Mo6S6 nanowire (NW) terminated edges in a monolayer molybdenum disulfide (MoS₂) via an e-beam irradiation process combined with high temperature heating inside a TEM. Atomic structures of NW terminated edges and the dynamic formation process were observed experimentally. Further analysis shows that NW terminated edge could form on both Mo-zigzag (ZZ) edge and S-ZZ edge which can exhibit even higher stability superior to the pristine zigzag and armchair edge. In addition, the analogous edge structures can be also formed in MoS₂ nanoribbon and other TMDs material such as MoxW1-xSe₂. We believe that the presence of these novel edge structures in 2D and 1D TMD materials may provide novel properties and new opportunities for their versatile applications including catalytic, spintronic and electronic devices. 2D Materials Symposium

P083

Mo 17:00 - 18:30

Photophysical properties and applications of exfoliated near infrared fluorescent calcium copper silicate nanosheets

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Imaging in the near infrared range of the spectrum is beneficial due to reduced light scattering, absorption, toxicity and autofluorescence. However, there are only few near infrared fluorescent materials known and suitable for biomedical applications. Here, we exfoliate the near infrared fluorescent layered pigment CaCuSi4O10 (known as Egyptian Blue, EB) into nanosheets (EB-NS) via tip sonication. Dimensions of the nanosheets decreased with sonication time < 20 nm in diameter and heights of single EB layers (around 1 nm). The near infrared fluorescence of EB at 910 nm and the fluorescence life-times are retained in EB-NS and the total fluorescence intensity scales with size. Furthermore, we demonstrate that EB-NS display ultra-high photostability (no bleaching) and are extremely bright compared to other nIR fluorophores. The versatility of EB-NS as nIR fluorophores for biological imaging is demonstrated by in vivo single-particle tracking and microrheology measurements in developing Drosophila embryos. Furthermore, EB-NS can be uptaken by plants and used for remote detection. In summary, we introduce 2D CaCuSi₄O₁0 nanosheets as versatile material for nIR imaging.

Thermoelectric properties of chemically modified carbon nanotubes: first principles simulations

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¹Department of Electrical Engineering, Tokyo University of Science, Tokyo 125-8585, Japan ¹RIST, Tokyo University of Science, Tokyo 125-8585, Japan

Carbon nanotubes (CNTs) are expected to be potential candidates for flexible thermoelectric materials with high Power Factor (PF). In contrast to high PF, the thermoelectric efficiency of a CNT is not so high because of its high thermal conductivity. Recently, several techniques to reduce the thermal conductivity of CNTs have been proposed. The diazonium salt modification of CNTs is known as one of such techniques. However, the details of influence the diazonium salt modification on thermoelectric properties of CNTs have not clarified yet. In this work, we theoretically investigate thermoelectric properties of CNTs modified by diazonium salts using the NEGF+DFT method. We clarify the dependence of the coverage of diazonium salts on the electrical conductivity, the Seebeck coefficient and the PF. As the modification density increases, the sp³hybridizations acts as scatterers of electrons, so the electrical conductivity decreases greatly. On the other hand, the Seebeck coefficient increases due to a charge transfer from the diazonium salts to the CNT. The PF decreases due to the rapid reduction of electrical conductivity, but ZT is known to be increased by the diazonium-salt modification because of the rapid reduction of thermal conductivity.

P087

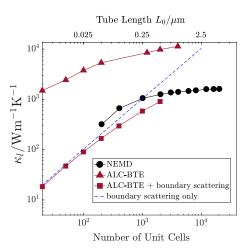
Mo 17:00 - 18:30

Calculating Lattice Thermal Conductivity of Carbon Nanotubes: A Comparison of Results from Molecular Dynamics Simulation and Boltzmann Tranport Theory

Daniel Bruns^{1,2}, Jörg Rottler^{1,2}, A. Srikantha Phani¹, Alireza Nojeh^{1,2}

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Pristine Carbon Nanotubes (CNTs) exhibit high structural order, rigid sp²-bonds and a low atomic mass which result in an exceptionally high lattice thermal conductivity (TC). Pinpointing exact TC values of individual defect-free CNTs, however, remains a challenge both experimentally and computationally. The thermal transport properties of ideal CNTs are dominated by phonon-phonon scattering, and a theoretical prediction of TC has to include anharmonic terms in the interatomic potential energy which give rise to phonon-phonon interaction. Here we compare two commonly applied computational approaches that take into account lattice anharmonicity to predict TC: classical molecular dynamics simulation vs. a perturbative treatment of lattice anharmonicity in the framework of Boltzmann transport theory. Taking the same empirical interaction potential as input to both approaches, we contrast phonon-phonon scattering rates and TC results as a function of temperature and tube length. This comparison allows us to critically evaluate several assumptions in the different methods, namely the description of anharmonicity by a truncated Taylor expansion of the interaction potential, the use of classical vs. quantum phonon statistics, and the importance of Umklapp processes for the TC.



Length dependence of CNT thermal conductivity at T=300K as obtained from nonequilibrium molecular dynamics simulation (NEMD) and from a perturbative anharmonic lattice calculation by solving the Boltzmann transport equation for phonons (ALC-BTE).

P089

Mo 17:00 - 18:30

Actuation of aligned Carbon Nanotube Arrays

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The active behaviour of carbon nanotubes (CNTs) can be observed when CNTs are positioned within an electric field and immersed into an electrolyte. Several explanations are given, ranging from nanoscopic effects such as carbon bonds weakening by electron doping or atomistic double layer-induced interaction of electron orbitals. Also macroscopic effects such as volume changes as result of ion intercalation, gas generation or electrostatic effects have been proposed. In this paper experiments aligned, continuous CNT-arrays of macroscopic dimensions (3mm) are tested electromechanically in contrast to former tested CNT-papers. Their behaviour is tested at different conditions and by using different electrolytes within a modified tensile testing machine. The tests reveal almost no condition dependency, which can be explained by the presence of the neat carbon bonds. The specimen orientation and the test approach exclude macroscopic effects such as volume effects by ion diffusion. The measured free strain and the behavior of the force can be assigned to an elongation of the neat carbon structure. Furthermore, asymmetric progressions of the results at negative and positive potentials seem to be related to ion-interaction. It must be assumed that superimposing effects are measured. P091

Mo 17:00 - 18:30

Novel plasmonics and transports of topological Dirac materials

Eddwi Haseo¹

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Twisting of electronic wave function can dramatically alter transport properties. The chief among them is the anomalous Hall effect, namely, a transverse motion even in the absence of magnetic field. Gapped Dirac systems serve as ideal platforms to observe this anomalous Hall effect. Importantly, when the sign of the gap is flipped in real space, topological states arise at the boundary. The gap inversion naturally arise in gapped bilayer graphene with stacking faults (AB- and BA-) or in a split dual-gate geometry wherein perpendicular applied electric field in adjacent regions have opposite signs. In this talk, we present the properties of plasmonic collective excitation of this topological boundary modes. The domain wall plasmons (DWP) exhibit long lifetimes because of topological protection at the boundary [1]. Next, we will discuss a cyclotron motion without magnetic field appearing in gapped Dirac systems with broken time reversal symmetry [2]. Berry curvature, that is analogous with magnetic field in reciprocal space, drives electron in a circular fashion under non-adiabatic (ac) electric field.

[1] E. H. Hasdeo and J. C. W. Song, Nano Lett. 17, 7252-7257 (2017)[2] E.H. Hasdeo, Alex Frenzel, and J. C. W. Song, arXiv:1807.00014

P093

Reactive molecular dynamics simulations of van der Waals epitaxy: can we grow phosphorene?

Tibor Höltzl^{1,2}, Balázs Orbán²

¹*Furukawa Electric Institute of Technology* ²*Budapest University of Technology and Economics*

Van der Waals heterostructures of two dimensional materials attracted considerable interest because of their unique properties and potential applications. Due to its favorable band gap, high carrier mobility and unique chemical properties, phosporene is one of the most interesting member of 2D materials. Its growth on graphene is not only a promising future synthesis method, but can lead to novel materials with new catalytic properties.

Successful growth of phosphorene by van der Waals epitaxy needs careful precursor and substrate selection and also the proper choice of the conditions, therefore we analyzed the growth process by reactive molecular dynamics simulations.

Our simulations showed that the dissociation of white phosphorus and phosphine proceeds at different temperatures, but yield the same P_2 active compound. P_2 oligomerizes easily at typical reaction conditions. However the reaction starting from white phosphorus and phosphine precursors yield different products and phosphorene forms only from the latter. The mechanism clearly shows that the presence of hydrogen is indispensable to achieve the desired structure.

We hope, our results will contribute to the understanding of growth mechanism and will help the synthesis of phosphorene van der Waals heterostructures.

P095

Mo 17:00 - 18:30

Computational study on electronic transport in doped carbon nanotubes focusing on disappearance of localization phenomena due to phonon scattering

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Impurity-doped carbon nanotubes (CNTs) are expected to be used as materials of field effect transistors or thermoelectric devices. Electronic transport properties of doped CNTs are characterized mainly by impurity and phonon scatterings. Previous studies have shown that resistance of CNTs with a lot of defects, in which impurity scattering dominates, increases exponentially with tube length, while the dependence of CNTs with few defects, in which phonon scattering dominates, shows linear behavior. Therefore, although it is expected that electronic transport properties of doped CNTs also varies depending on the dopant concentration or temperature, the details have not been clarified.

In the present study, we investigated electronic transport properties in doped CNTs at finite temperatures using our developed simulation method. We revealed that tube length dependence of resistance shows exponential behavior at 0 K, which is originated from localization phenomena. On the other hand, resistance at 300 K decreases compared to one at 0 K and the length dependence becomes linear behavior. This means that phonon scattering reduces localization phenomena. This work is the first report to investigate disappearance of localization phenomena in doped CNTs originated from phonon scattering.

P097

Mo 17:00 - 18:30

Formation process of 2D materials on substrates using evolutionary algorithm

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²National University of Science and Technology MISiS, Moscow, 119049, Russian Federation ³Technological Institute for Superhard and Novel Carbon Materials, Troitsk, Moscow, 108840, Russian Federation

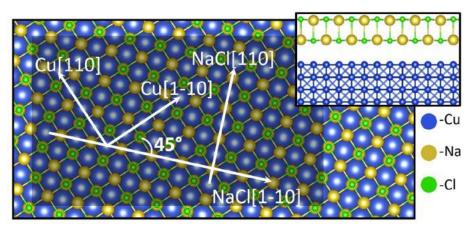
⁴Skolkovo Institute of Science and Technology, Skolkovo Innovation Center, Moscow, 121205, Russian Federation

Nowadays it is already possible to obtain fundamentally new atomically thick films with unique physical properties with various composition. At first stages it is possible to form 2D films from the crystals having layered structure (graphene, h-BN, MoS₂, etc.) by mechanical exfoliation technique. Then great interest attracts formation of novel two-dimensional materials with structure and properties having no analogues in 3D, such as silicene, borophene, CuO, Fe, FeO, CoC etc.

Currently, there is a very limited set of methods for simulation the formation process of nanostructures. Presented methods can only partially describe formation process and have significant limitations in simulation and obtaining result.

Here we presented an effective method for simulation of formation process of two-dimensional materials with one and several layers thickness on substrates of different composition based on Evolutionary algorithm USPEX. Formation of 2D nanostructures with several layers thickness films of NaCl and LiCl on various substrates (including Cu, Ni, Ag, graphene, diamond) were carried out. Obtained results has an excellent agreement with available experimental data.

Authors acknowledge the financial support of the RSF according to the research project No 18-73-10135.



Supercell of theoretically predicted NaCl film on the Cu substrate. Atomic species presented in the inset.

P099

Mo 17:00 - 18:30

Multiphase Coexistence of MBE-growth Stanene on Cu (111)

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¹Laboratory for Computation Material, Division of Energy and Environment, Graduate School at Shenzhen, Tsinghua University, Shenzhen 518055, China

Stanene, a two-dimensional material with hexagonal lattice, has extraordinary physical properties. After theoretical prediction as promising topological insulator for many years, synthesis of high-quality stanene is vital for the future practical application. $Bi_2Te_3(111)$, PdTe(111) and Ag(111) have been explored as the substrate for the epitaxial growth of stanene[1-3]. Recently, the Cu(111) has been reported as the substrate to grow the stanene island, shape of which is hexagonal[4]. In this talk, the growth mechanism of hexagonal stanene on Cu(111) has been revealed by first-principles molecular dynamics calculations combined with versatile experimental methods. In addition, other substrates have been theoretically explored the effect of substrate on the growth of different phases of stanene. [1] Nat. Mater., 2015, 14, 1020-1025.

[2] Nat. Phys., 2018, 14, 344-348.

[3] 2D Mater., 2018, 5, 025002.

[4] Nat. Mater., 2018, 17, 1081-1086.

P101

Ab initio Simulation on Thermoelectric Properties of Nitrogen-doped Carbon Nanotubes

Manaho Matsubara¹, Takahiro Yamamoto¹

¹Department of Liberal Arts (Physics), Tokyo University of Science, Tokyo, 125-8585, Japan

Significant enhancements could be realized by employing one dimensional (1D) thermoelectric materials. Carbon nanotubes (CNTs) are of particularly interest as high-performance thermoelectric 1D materials. Although both n- and p-type semiconducting CNTs are needed to develop CNT-based thermoelectric devices, the thermoelectric properties of n-type CNTs are not yet fully characterized in contrast to p-type CNTs. Recently, we theoretically found that nitrogen-doped (N-substituted) CNTs (a potential n-type CNT) exhibit extremely high thermoelectric power factor at band edges originating from van Hove singularity of 1D materials. This result demonstrates that "band-edge engineering" will be crucial for solid development of high-performance thermoelectric materials. In addition to N-substituted doping, there are various types of N-doping structure, e.g. pyridine-like N doping. However, thermoelectric properties of the pyridine-like N-doped CNTs remain to be resolved yet. In this work, we theoretically investigate the electrical conductance, Seebeck coefficient, and power factor of pyridine-like N-doped CNTs by NEGF+DFT simulation. We found that the extremely high power factor of N-substituted CNTs decreases due to existence of the pyridine-like N doping.

Mo 17:00 - 18:30

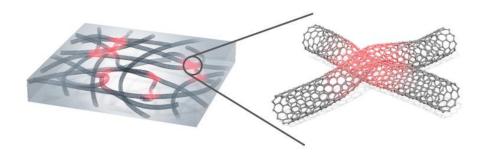
Effects of Local Distortion on Thermoelectric Properties of Carbon Nanotubes

Keiichiro Matsumoto¹, Takahiro Yamamoto^{1,2}

¹Department of Electrical Engineering, Tokyo University, Tokyo 125-8585, Japan ²RIST, Tokyo University of Science, Tokyo 125-8585, Japan

Thermoelectric generation is expected to use for the self-sustaining sources, which are required to realize IoT society. As a material used for the thermoelectric generation devices, a carbon nanotube (CNT) is a potential candidate for flexible devices. In the CNT film, some of the CNTs are considered to be locally distorted and/or bent. In fact, the previous experimental studies confirmed the existence of bent CNTs and showed that the thermoelectric properties vary when the CNT film is deformed by external forces. However, the detailed influence of such mechanical deformation on thermoelectric properties of CNTs has not been clarified thus far.

In the present study, we have theoretically investigated thermoelectric properties of a locally distorted semi-conducting CNT using the non-equilibrium Green's function method combined with the tight-binding method. We show that the Seebeck coefficient, the electrical conductivity and the power factor of semiconducting CNTs are almost independent with the local distortion when it is less than ~30%. On the other hand, when the local distortion is larger than ~30%, the Seebeck coefficient increases with increasing the local distortion, whereas the both electrical conductivity and the power factor decrease.



Schematic illustration of CNTs which are locally distorted by contact between CNTs in the CNT film

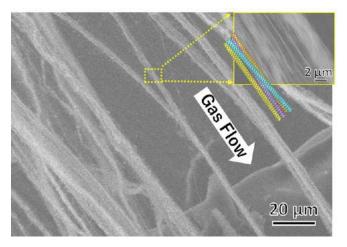
P002

One-Step Fabrication of Carbon Nanotube Fibers using Chemical Vapor Deposition Method

Toshihiko Fujimori¹, Koichiro Nakamura², Kanade Matsuo², Hideki Masuda², Jun Otsuka¹, Daisuke Tanioka¹, Takeshi Hikata¹, Soichiro Okubo¹, Yoshikazu Ito², Jun-ichi Fujita²

¹Sumitomo Electric Industries, Ltd., Osaka 554-0024, Japan ²University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba 305-8573, Japan

The global demand in light-weight and high-strength wires has increased due to the ongoing development of next-generation electric vehicles. We report herein the one-step fabrication of carbon nanotube (CNTs) fibers using a laboratory-designed thermal chemical vapor deposition (CVD) system. Based on the conventional floating-catalyst CVD method, we further modified our horizontal reactor using a "gas-rectifier" inside the furnace. We found that the gas-rectifiers induces the formation of CNT fibers (Fig. 1). This observation indicates that the controlled gas flow is essential for assembling floating CNTs into a fiber. Furthermore, our fluid analysis shows that the gas-rectifier accelerates the velocity of reaction gases, resulting in a possible elongation of CNT fibers by shearing stress. In this presentation, we will demonstrate structural characterizations, orientation analysis, and mechanical properties of the resulting CNT fibers.



SEM images of CNT fibers fabricated directly by the chemical vapor deposition process. Due to the gas rectification, CNTs are aligned along the direction of gas flow, forming an aligned fiber.

P004

Poster

Mo 19:00 - 21:00

Long CNT growth with plastic deformation of spindle-shaped bottom graphitic shells in laminar-flow CVD

Jun-ichi Fujita¹, Kanade Matsuo¹, Kentaro Wayanabe¹, Yu Kikuchi¹, Hideki Masuda¹, Toshihiko Fujimori², Soichiro Okubo², Takeshi Hikata²

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We demonstrated long carbon nanotube (CNT) growth over 3cm having the highest breaking stress exceeds 80 GPa, using the kite growth mode with Fe_2O_3 powder catalyst and pure CH₄ laminar flow (Fig. (a)). The furnace temperature was 940 to 980 °C, and the CH₄ flow rate was 5 cm/sec. The characteristic feature of our CNTs was the remarkable appearance of hairpin-shaped CNT which can be visualized using additional pyrolytic decoration (Fig. (b)), and the spindle-shaped bottom of the CNT(Fig. (c)). To understand the long CNT growth mechanism under strong laminar flow, we traced the time evolving growth images by developing the CNT growth technique on a TEM membrane.

We triggered the initial seeds growth with methane flashing for spreading of the Fe_2O_3 particles(Fig. (d)). Then the carburized iron became to split into some fragments connected with stringy graphitic tubes(Fig. (e)). The tube seemed to grow accompanying the plastic deformation at the interface with the carburized liquid-like iron(Fig. (f)). We think the splitting of the carburized iron at the initial gas flow resulted in the hairpin-shaped seeds. The carburized irons encapsulated in the large graphitic spindle plays an important role in high efficiency supplying of carbon source for long CNT growth.

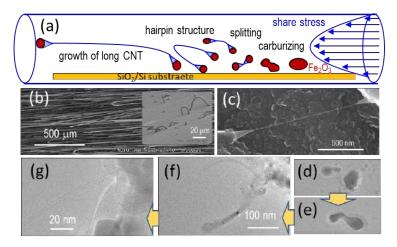


Figure shows (a)the CNT growth sequence. (b)the hairpin-shaped CNT and (c)the spindle-shaped bottom was characteristic. (d)the dispersed particles were (e)fragmented with a stringy graphitic tube, (f)CNT deemed to grow from the spindle-shaped heads.

Mo 19:00 - 21:00

Field emission property of bilayer graphene edges under an external electric field

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Graphene acts as an excellent field emission source with remarkable emission efficiency, owing to its high structural aspect ratio, high mechanical stiffness, high chemical stability, and high electron conductivity arising from its sp² covalent network. Experimentally synthesized graphene exhibits rich variation in its morphologies around its edges. In this work, we aim to provide the theoretical insight into the field emission property of bilayer graphene nanoribbons (GNRs) and folded GNRs, using the density functional theory combined with the effective screening medium method. Our calculations showed that field emission property of the bilayer GNR depends on the edge shape and the lateral displacement. Armchair bilayer GNRs have higher field emission current than zigzag ones due to their lower potential barriers for the emission. In addition, for wrinkled graphene, we consider the folded armchair and zigzag GNRs as the structural model, and found that the field emission property is sensitive to the atomic arrangements in the folded moiety. Folded zigzag GNRs have lower potential barrier, producing higher field emission current compared with folded armchair GNRs due to the absences of the dangling bond and edge states.

P008

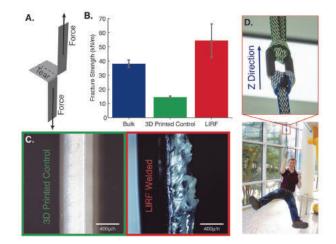
Mo 19:00 - 21:00

Heating, Curing, and Welding of 3D Printed Carbon Nanotube-Polymer Systems by Locally Induced RF Heating

Micah Green¹

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A key obstacle facing 3D-printed plastic parts in engineering applications is the weak weld between successive filament traces, which often leads to delamination and mechanical failure. This is the chief obstacle to the use of thermoplastic additive manufacturing. We have recently demonstrated a novel concept for welding 3D-printed thermoplastic interfaces using intense localized heating of carbon nanotubes (CNTs) by electromagnetic irradiation. We apply CNT-loaded coatings to 3D printer filament; after printing and microwave exposure, this is shown to improve the weld fracture strength. These remarkable results open up entirely new design spaces for additive manufacturing and also yield new insight into the coupling between dielectric properties and electromagnetic field responses for nano-filled materials. Further study has shown that low-frequency RF fields can couple with CNT networks, allowing for a variety of rapid scanning techniques without any need for shielding. We have demonstrated that such techniques can be used to induce rapid localized heating in a range of technologies, including thermoset 3D printing and automotive thermoset curing.



(A) Tear tests determine that (B) the fracture strength of 3D-printed PLA coupons is increased by 275% when nanotube coatings and RF welding are applied, as shown by the (C) fracture surfaces. (D) A nanotube-coated, welded PLA chain link.

P010

Mo 19:00 - 21:00

Enhancement of CNT Textiles through Bundle Alignment and Catalyst Sweating by Photonic Post-Processing

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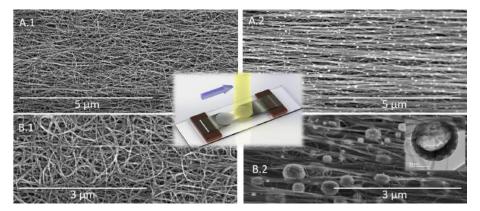
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Photonic post-processing of FC-CVD spun CNT textiles results in selective sorting of the CNTs present. Defective, thermally non-conductive or unconnected CNTs burn, leaving behind a highly crystalline, highly conductive network [1]. But further to the mere decomposition of undesirable CNTs, there are crucial side-effects depending on the sample's material composition and geometry: Even where no significant G:D improvement is observed, pulse irradiation – not only by laser but also camera flashes – leads to a major improvement in alignment, as well as sweating of molten catalyst beads to the surface which facilitates their removal.

Macroscopically, the irradiated samples show an hourglass shape, if the laser spot exceeds the sample width. We postulate that the laser induces strong currents, thereby generating Lorentz forces that compact the network within the constraints imposed by external geometry. In wider samples, central bundles cannot compact as much as those close to the edge, the bundles are pinched together spot-wise, creating an internal waviness. We discuss these beneficial side-effects of photonic processing as a fast, scalable method to enhance a textile's microstructure, independent of its graphenic crystallinity.

[1] Bulmer, Gspann et al., SciRep, 7, 12977 (2017)



Two FC-CVD CNT textile samples (A, B), as-spun (1) and after photonic post-processing (2), illustrating the improvement in alignment and molten catalyst beads sweating to the surface. Inset in B.2: remaining shell of an acid washed catalyst bead

P012

Poster

Mo 19:00 - 21:00

Ultrafast combinational techniques revealing reduction mechanisms of graphene oxide via photoexictation and heating

Masaki Hada¹, Kiyoshi Miyata², Satoshi Ohmura³, Shin-ya Koshihara⁴, Yasuhiko Hayashi⁵, Ken Onda², Yuta Nishina⁵

- ¹University of Tsukuba
- ²Kyushu University
- ³Hiroshima Institute of Technology
- ⁴Tokyo Institute of Technology
- ⁵Okayama University

The high popularity of graphene oxide can be ascribed to the facts that the atomic framework and physical properties of its reduced form are similar to those of graphene, and that graphene oxide is highly dispersible in water and polar organic solvents enabling functionalization by chemical transformations. However, the structure of graphene oxide and the nature of processes occurring during its reduction have remained elusive. We introduce combined use of ultrafast time-resolved electron diffraction, ultrafast time-resolved infrared vibrational spectroscopy, and time-dependent density functional theory calculation for the study of structural dynamics of graphene oxide. This productive cooperation evidently distinguished the reduction mechanisms of graphene oxide via thermal treatments or ultraviolet photoexcitation. Our findings have revealed that the oxygen atoms of epoxy groups are selectively removed from the basal plane of graphene oxide by anti-bonding nature of photoexcitation, in contrast to the behaviour observed for thermal excitation-based reduction of hydroxyl groups.

Measuring the current–voltage characteristics of isolated carbon nanotubes under transient temperature conditions

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When a single CNT bridged between two large substances is Joule-heated, it possesses a parabolic thermal gradient described by one-dimensional heat equation. However, most practical cases are complicated. Although CNTs have excellent thermal conductivity, the degree of interfacial heat conductance between CNTs or at the CNT substrate should also be considered. We recently tried to visualize the temperature distribution of a single CNT under Joule heating using a nanomanipulator system in a transmission electron microscope by decorating gold nanoparticles as a thermometer. Monitoring the temperature-dependent structural changes in the gold particles resulted in the temperature map on the CNT with a range 500°C–900°C, showing that rather shorter and thicker CNTs tended to have the highest temperature at the end contacting the electrode. Additionally, CNT's current–voltage (I–V) relation can be measured using the same electrodes used for Joule heating. The I–V curves were measured at a certain period after stopping the Joule heating at the highest temperature of 900°C, revealing that the curves' gradients changed by seconds order interval time. This is probably related to the transient temperature changes of CNT. This work was supported by JST CREST grant number JPMJCR1715 Japan.

P016

Poster

Mo 19:00 - 21:00

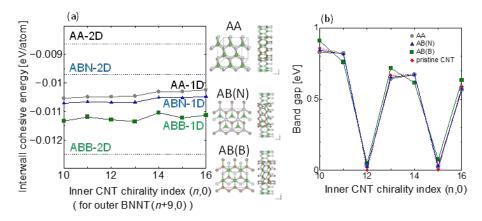
Interaction between layers of single-walled carbon nanotube coated with boron nitride nanotube

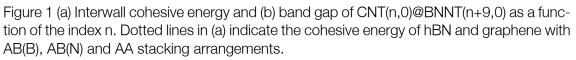
Kaoru Hisama¹, Susumu Okada², Shohei Chiashi¹, Shigeo Maruyama^{1,3}

¹The University of Tokyo, Tokyo, 113-8656, Japan ²University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba, 305-8571, Japan ³AIST, Ibaraki 305-8564, Japan

Tubular structures of C or BN allow them to form one-dimensional van der Waals (vdW) heterostructures by coaxially arranging them with appropriate diameter difference. Indeed, a recent experiment demonstrated that a carbon nanotube (CNT) is coated with BN nanotube (BNNT) as an ultimate surrounded gate transistor where CNT and BNNT are conducting channel and dielectric, respectively. This BNNT coated CNT may exhibit interesting variation in their physical properties, which is different from the simple superpose of each constituent. Thus, we aim to provide the energetics and electronic structures of CNT coated with BNNT, using the density functional theory.

Here, we consider double-walled NT consisting of inner (n,0) CNT and outer (m,0) BNNT, as the representative structure of the hybrids. The total energy calculation elucidated that the most stable combination of chirality index is m=n+9 where the interwall spacing is 0.35 nm. Under the optimum combinations, the calculated cohesive energies of the NTs are about 10 meV/atom weakly depending on the tube index and interwall atomic arrangements [Fig. 1(a)]. As for the electronic structure, band gaps of inner CNTs are modulated by forming the hybrid structures depending on the interwall stacking arrangements [Fig. 1(b)].





Mo 19:00 - 21:00

\mathbf{CO}_2 reduction using transition metal decorated phosphorene

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Reduction of CO₂ to organic compounds is in the frontier of interest with great potential application as well as many interesting chemical phenomena.

Transition metal surfaces, clusters and even single atoms were shown to catalyze the CO_2 reduction, while due to its favorable band gap, phosphorene is an excellent co-catalyst e.g. for photochemical hydrogen evolution reaction.

In our work, we investigate the CO_2 reduction with transition metal decorated phosphorene using Density Functional Theory computations. We found that both CO_2 and H_2 binds weakly to copper atom atom decorated phosphorene, but carbon-monoxide can be formed in the process. Nevertheless the weak binding of phosphorene leads to low catalyst activity. Therefore we screened the first row transition metals to understand the effect of the dopant atom on the reaction mechanism.

We hope our work will facilitate the synthesis of novel, single metal atom based phosphorene catalysts for carbon-dioxide reduction.





P020

Mo 19:00 - 21:00

Scalable and Continuous Production of Small Diameter Single-Walled Carbon Nanotubes with Narrow Chirality Distribution

Aqeel Hussain¹, Er-Xiong Ding¹, Saeed Ahmad¹, Yongping Liao¹, Mohammad Tavakkoli¹, Qiang Zhang¹, Hua Jiang¹, Kimmo Mustonen², Esko I. Kauppinen¹

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We report a scalable floating catalyst CVD (FCCVD) production of single-walled carbon nanotubes (SWCNTs) with controlled chirality distribution. The SWCNTs are synthesized using 0.75 ccm ethylene as carbon source along with 40 ccm H₂and iron as a catalyst in the inert environment of 300 ccm N₂at 1050 °C. For the first time, we used water as the growth promoter in the FCCVD process to modulate the growth of SWCNTs. At an optimum water concentration of ca. 115 ppm, we have succeeded in producing SWCNTs having small diameters, especially with extremely narrow chirality distribution. In particular, the contents of (9,8) and (8,7) tubes have been dramatically enhanced up to 45% with 27% of the (9, 8) tube in the product. Water-assisted the growth of 76% semiconducting nanotube in the sample measured with electron diffraction. We believe that the addition of water has affected the nucleation and formation of nanoparticles thus resulted in the growth of small diameter SWCNTs with the narrow chirality distribution. Our direct and continuous water assisted FCCVD process can lead SWCNTs one step closer to their commercial applications in nanoelectronics.

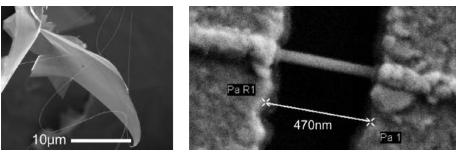
Mo 19:00 - 21:00

Quantum transport measurements of MoS_2 nanotubes

Andreas K. Hüttel¹, Simon Reinhard¹, Luka Pirker², Christian Bäuml¹, Maja Remškar²

¹University of Regensburg, 93040 Regensburg, Germany ²Solid State Physics Department, Institute Jo⊡ef Stefan, Ljubljana, Slovenia

While synthesis procedures for nanotubes based on layered materials other than graphene are well-known, their quantum transport properties are so far largely unexplored. Here, we introduce transition metal dichalcogenide (TMDC) nanotubes as a new material platform for low temperature transport spectroscopy. We present results on optimized nanotube synthesis, first device fabrication, and electronic characterization. MoS₂ nanotubes are synthesized using a chemical transport reaction. Optimized growth parameters lead to thin nanotubes with diameters down to 7nm, lengths up to several millimeters, and an extremely low number of structural defects. Field effect transistor devices based on individual nanotubes are characterized in low temperature transport measurements. They display the typical behavior of Coulomb blockade systems, with clear indications of discrete quantum levels.



Scanning electron microscope images of TMDC nanotubes, as-grown (left panel) and lithographically contacted (right panel).

P024

Mo 19:00 - 21:00

Third-order nonlinear optical properties in photo-reduced graphene oxide

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¹Department of Physics, Konan University, Kobe, 658-8501, Japan ²Institute of Advanced Energy, Kyoto University, Uji, 611-0011 Japan

Nonlinear optical properties in nano-carbon systems such as single-walled carbon nanotubes are interesting topics for both fundamental material science and application of new optical devices. Many theoretical and experimental works have been done in nonlinear optical properties for single-walled carbon nanotubes. For graphene oxide, nonlinear optical properties in graphene oxide have been reported by several groups. However, because of the change in absorption spectra due to the reduction by photo-irradiation, it is difficult to obtain precise values of optical nonlinearity. In this study, we have measured third-order nonlinear susceptibility of graphene oxide by a combination of Z-scan and saturation power density method around the absorption edge. The absolute value of imaginary part of third-order nonlinear susceptibility increases with increasing photon energy. On the other hand, the figure of merit of nonlinearity (the ratio of third-order nonlinear susceptibility to absorption coefficient) increases with decreasing photon energy. After photo irradiation to graphene oxide sample, the values of figure of merit decrease and approach that for graphene dispersion sample. These result can be explained by the decrease of lifetime in graphene nanodisc embedded in graphene oxide.

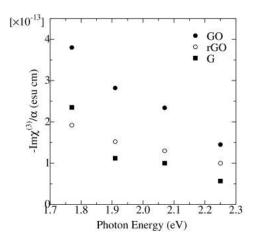


Figure of merit of nonlinearity (the ratio of third-order nonlinear susceptibility to absorption coefficient) of graphene oxide (solid circles), photo-reduced graphene oxide (open circles), and graphene dispersion (solid squares).

P026

Mo 19:00 - 21:00

Atomic Scale Structural Identification and Evolution of Co-W-C Ternary SWCNT Catalytic Nanoparticles: HR-STEM imaging on SiO₂

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Recently W-based catalyst has provided a promising route to synthesize SWCNTs with specific chirality, but the mechanism of the growth selectivity is still vaguely understood and under intensive discussion. Here we propose a strategy to identify the atomic structure, as well as the structure evolution of Co-W-C ternary catalyst. The key is to use a thin SiO₂ film as the catalyst support and observation window. As the catalyst can be uniformly prepared on this high-temperature stable film and directly used for SWCNT synthesis. With this technique, we illustrate that Co-W-C ternary catalyst form junctions of metallic W and η carbide Co6W6C after reduction. But as the CVD starts, the catalyst undergoes a W loss, which finally results in a precipitation of pure hexagonal close packed (hcp) phase metallic Co. This precipitated Co phase is fully coherent to the parent crystal, having a strict crystal orientation to Co₆W₆C. As a method, the current TEM imaging directly on SiO₂ serves as a powerful and versatile tool to investigate nanocrystals and high temperature reactions; for synthesis of SWCNTs, this work successfully visualizes the structure and evolution of catalyst, and illuminates the possible nucleation sites of chirality specific growth.

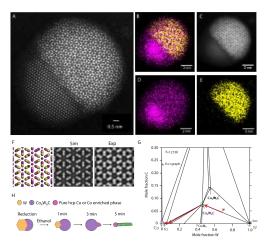


Figure Atomic resolution images of Co-W-C catalyst.

P028

Mo 19:00 - 21:00

Peptide-barrel encapsulated carbon nanotubes

Florian A. Mann¹, Jan Horlebein¹, Franziska Thomas², Sebastian Kruss¹

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Single-walled carbon nanotubes (SWCNT) are a highly interesting material for optoelectronic applications due to their non-bleaching fluorescence in the near-infrared tissue transparency window. To use them in aqueous environments, however, one has to mask their highly hydrophobic surface.

Here, we present a novel strategy for SWCNT functionalization based on de novo designed ????-helical coiled-coil peptide barrels. These barrels contain hydrophobic pores of various diameters. For our study, we chose the barrel termed CC-Hept containing a pore of approx. 7.6 Å matching the diameter of (6,5) SWCNT.

Using spectroscopy and microscopy methods, we show that only certain SWCNT species fit right into the peptidic barrel structure. Using Atomic Force Microscopy we observed small, periodic changes in height for the CC-Hept-dispersed SWCNT, which, based on analytical ultracentrifugation and X-Ray crystallography data, could be attributed to the peptidic barrel structure formed around the SWCNT.

In summary, we showed that it is possible to insert SWCNTs into ????-helical peptide barrels containing a pore of appropriate size. Our results are highly encouraging not only from a fundamental point of view, but also for application as a universal functionalization platform for carbon nanotubes.



P030

Pre-reactor pyrolytic reaction of ethylene to improve growth efficiency of single-walled carbon nanotubes synthesis

Naoyuki Matsumoto¹, Sachiko Ishizawa¹, Michiko Irie¹, Megumi Hirano¹, Kenji Hata¹, Don Futaba¹

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The research field of single-walled carbon nanotube (SWCNTs) has shifted to the development of SWCNT-based applications. Many applications benefit from a high aspect ratio of SWCNTs. In additions, the catalysts on a substrate, can grow SWCNTs up to the millimeterscale, which is leading to the mass production. Therefore, the high efficiency and large throughput synthesis for SWCNT is important for realizing the SWCNT industry.

In this study, we investigated an approach for high conversion efficiency synthesis of SWCNTs using the heterogeneous catalysis of ethylene prior to the substrate (denoted "Pre-Cat"). In this way, this approach separates the heating of the reactor as the primary source of pyrolysis of the ethylene feedstock. Our results showed that the ethylene conversion efficiency as evidenced by CNT forests of 1575 µm height in 10 min while using reduced ethylene concentration. In TEM observation, the CNTs grown in Pre-Cat process were SWCNTs (the average wall number; 1.2 and the diameter; 2.9 nm), whose structures were the same as SWCNTs in normal growth (without Pre-Cat process).

This work was supported by JSPS Grant-in-Aid for Young Scientists (B) Grant Numbers JP17K14091.

P032

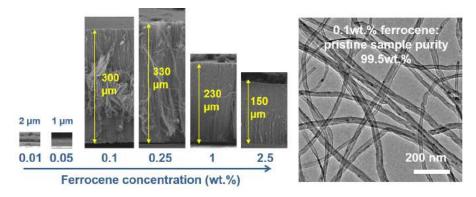
Mo 19:00 - 21:00

Effect of ferrocene and hydrogen concentrations on the growth of vertically aligned carbon nanotubes by aerosol-assisted chemical vapor deposition

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¹CEA-Saclay, Université Paris-Saclay, NIMBE, 91191 Gif/Yvette France

Aerosol-assisted catalytic chemical vapor deposition is a powerful one-step method to synthesize forests of vertically aligned multiwalled carbon nanotubes (VACNTs) of high quality at industrial level at temperature about 800-900°C. Continuous injection of both catalyst and carbon precursors (ferrocene/toluene) enables long duration synthesis at performing growth rate without growth promoter and catalyst poisoning. However, samples contain iron-based by-products that can affect VACNT intrinsic properties and high temperature stability in air, which is restrictive in terms of applications. It is therefore of the greatest interest to reduce the iron content in pristine VACNTs. Here, we show that adding H₂ in the precursor flow affects considerably the kinetics of ferrocene decomposition and leads to the deposition of a higher number density of catalytic particles on the substrate. Consequently, the ferrocene concentration threshold allowing the growth of a self-organized VACNT forest is drastically reduced and iron content drops to 0.5wt.%, while maintaining high quality and growth rate. The pristine VACNT samples display an increased oxidation temperature which depends only on iron content. Finally, a new methodology to control forest density is made possible and presented.



P034

Mo 19:00 - 21:00

Chiral structure dependence of the strength of single-walled carbon nanotubes

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Single-walled carbon nanotubes (SWNTs) theoretically possess ultimate intrinsic tensile strengths in the 100–200 GPa range. However, experimentally reported values are considerably lower than the theoretical predictions; furthermore, the considerable degree of scatter among the measured samples poses a critical problem regarding their practical use in macroscopic structural materials. The lack of the structural information of the measured samples complicates the detailed discussion on the fracture mechanism. Here we report the experimental measurements of the ultimate tensile strengths of structure-defined individual SWNTs using home-made microelectromechanical system device [1]. The ultimate tensile strengths of the sixteen measured SWNTs depend on the chiral structure; near-armchair SWNTs with small diameter exhibit the highest tensile strengths. This observed structural dependence is comprehensively understood via the structure-dependent inter-atomic stress and its concentration at structural defects. In the presentation, we will discuss the fracture mechanism and an empirical formula predicting the ultimate tensile strength of real SWNTs. [1] A. Takakura et al., under revision.

P036

Poster

Mo 19:00 - 21:00

Tuning the carbon single wall nanotube growth with carbon solubility of NixPt1-x catalysts

Cora Moreira Da Silva¹, Armelle Girard^{1, 2}, Frédéric Fossard¹, Vincent Huc³, Annick Loiseau¹, Costel-Sorin Cojocaru⁴

¹LEM, Paris-Saclay, CNRS, ONERA, Châtillon, 92322, France

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⁴LPICM, Paris-Saclay, CNRS, Ecole Polytechnique, 91120, Palaiseau, France

CVD synthesis on catalytic NPs suffers from a lack of control of tube diameter and chirality. This non-selectivity is due to an insufficient knowledge of the parameters controlling the growth mechanisms. Our research path focuses on the NPs role and its carbon solubility, which has been identified to be a key parameter for the NTs growth mode [1,2]. We have studied the CNTs growth from Ni_xPt_{1-x} alloyed NPs. Ni being known to be an efficient catalyst for the SWCNTs growth thanks to its ability to solubilize carbon, unlike Pt, the alloy composition is expected to tune the NP carbon solubility. A key point was to set NPs synthesis conditions leading to alloyed NPs with no segregation effect to take advantage of this property. We used successfully colloidal route to the synthesis Ni_xPt_{1-x} catalysts NPs, with size, shape control and homogeneous compositions [3]. We performed HFCVD synthesis on fully characterized NPs, at various temperatures, for each composition Ni, Ni₃ Pt, NiPt, NiPt₃ and Pt NPs using CH₄ as the feedstock gas [4]. Carbon solubility's influence on SWCNTs growth will be discussed.

[1] M. He et al Carbon 113 (2017) 231-236 [2] M. He et al Nanoscale 10 (2018) 6744-6750
[3] C. Moreira Da Silva et al under preparation (2019) [4] A. Castan et al Carbon 123 (2017) 583-592

²UVSQ, Paris-Saclay, Versailles, 78035, France

Mo 19:00 - 21:00

Observation in situ of carbon nanotubes growth catalyzed by nickel-platinum nano-alloy

Cora Moreira Da Silva¹, Mounib Bahri², Ileana Florea³, Frédéric Fossard¹, Ovidiu Ersen², Armelle Girard^{1,4}, Annick Loiseau¹

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CVD on catalytic NPs is the most studied and promising method for SWCNT synthesis. However, this process suffers from a lack of control of tube diameter and chirality. This non-selectivity is due to an insufficient knowledge of the parameters controlling the growth mechanisms. One of the research path focuses on the NPs role, and notably its carbon solubility[1,2]. We have studied the CNTs growth from Ni_xPt_{1-x} alloyed NPs. Ni was known to be an efficient catalyst for the CNTs growth thanks to its ability to solubilize carbon, unlike Pt. We used the colloidal route to synthesize Ni_xPt_{1-x} catalysts, with size, shape control and homogeneous compositions[3]. Structure and chemical composition of the NPs are characterized before CNTs growth (TEM, EDX, Electron diffraction). We performed in situ analyses of the growth process of CNT catalyzed by Ni_xPt_{1-x} NPs using an environmental TEM equipped with different gases supply (CO/CH₄). The structural modifications of the dual nanotube/NPs system and the general dynamics of the involved processes have been followed during the growth, in real time and at the atomic scale and will be discussed[4]. [1]M. He et al, Carbon 2017 [2]M. He et al, Nanoscale 2018 [3]C. Moreira Da Silva et al, under preparation 2019, [4]M. Bahri et al, Nanoscale 2018

P040

Poster

Mo 19:00 - 21:00

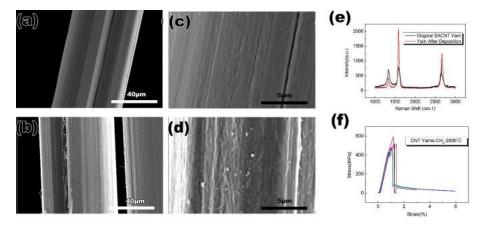
High Temperature Epitaxial Growth of Aligned Graphitic Fiber by using Superaligned Carbon Nanotubes as Seeds

Wen Ning¹, Peng Lei¹, Wen Ning¹, Shiwei Lv¹, Yufeng Luo¹, Wei Zhao¹, Xinhe Yang¹, Qingwei Li¹, Duanliang Zhou¹, Peng Liu^{1,2}, Qi Cai¹, Liang Liu¹, Lina Zhang^{1,2}, Jiaping Wang^{1,2}, Qunqing Li^{1,2}, Shoushan Fan^{1,2}, Kaili Jiang^{1,2}

¹Tsinghua University, Beijing 100084, China

²Collaborative Innovation Center of Quantum Matter, Beijing 100084, China

By using super-aligned carbon nanotube as seed, the homoepitaxial growth of graphitic fiber has been achieved in a homemade experimental setup at a temperature as high as 2500°C. The high temperature homoepitaxy strategy has been applied to three kinds of structures, the super-aligned carbon nanotube yarn, super-aligned carbon nanotube film, and super-aligned carbon nanotube array. This approach shows the advantage of simple, high throughput and energy efficient. The samples after high temperature homoepitaxy show increased G/D ratio in the Raman spectra. The mechanical properties are also generally enhanced. This approach shows great promise in making high performance carbon fiber in the near future.



The SEM images, Raman spectra comparison and mechanical properties test results of the original super-aligned carbon nanotube yarn and that after high temperature homoepitaxy.

P042

An insight into Single-walled carbon nanotube growth onto graphene crystals using Ir as a catalyst

Kamal Prasad Sharma^{1,2}, Takuya Okada¹, Aliza K Sharma¹, Takahiro Maruyama^{1,2}

¹Meijo University/Applied Chemistry, Nagoya, 468-8502, Japan ²Meijo University/Nanomaterials research center, Nagoya, 468-8502, Japan

Graphene and single-walled carbon nanotubes (SWCNT), sp² hybridized honeycomb structures of carbon, are realized as the promising materials to use in wide ranges of application due to their high carrier mobility, high electrical and thermal conductivity, and large surface area [1, 2]. A high quality 3D hybrid structure of graphene and SWCNT is highly desirable to further enhance their properties so as to use in large volume

application [3,4]. Here we attempt to address this issue by growing narrow diameter SWCNT onto graphene crystals.

Graphene crystals were synthesized on Cu by chemical vapor deposition (CVD) technique and transfer onto SiO₂/Si as reported elsewhere [5]. Samples with 1.2nm Ir catalyst layer deposited onto graphene were utilized as growth substrate. SWCNT growth was carried at optimized condition using ethanol gas as carbon source in ultra-high vacuum CVD (UHV-CVD) system [6]. Optical microscope (OM), Raman spectrometer, FESEM, and XPS were employed for the characterization.

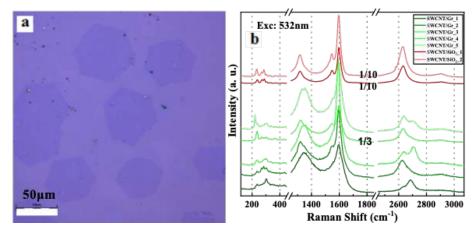


Fig. 1. (a) OM images of SWCNT grown on graphene crystals. Circular structures with dark contracts represent graphene crystals. (b) Raman spectra highlighted in different color represents as listed in inset.

P044

Mo 19:00 - 21:00

Doping of collapsed carbon nanotubes by filling of edges cavities

Emmanuel Picheau¹, Ferdinand Hof¹, Hassan Saadaoui¹, Alain Pénicaud¹

¹Centre de Recherche Paul Pascal, UMR5031 CNRS - Bordeaux University

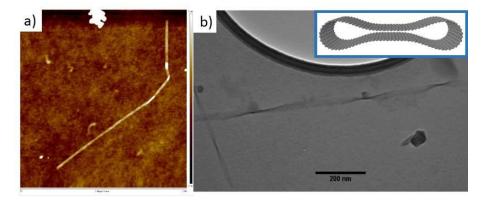
Due to their extremely good transport properties, carbon nanotubes and graphene are strong candidates to build the electronic of the future. To make electronic components out of a material, it has to be semi-conductive and easy to doped. The gap opening by confinement in graphene nano ribbons, the sorting of carbon nanotubes, and their doping still remain challenging.

The Edgefiller project proposes to use collapsed carbon nanotubes, also called "dogbones" as basic elements for electronic components. Dogbones, which can be seen as bilayer graphene nano ribbons, are predicted to be a semi conductive materials[1]. Moreover, the edges cavities (see insert fig.1) can be filled with various atoms and molecules, useful to reach specific doping.

Dogbones can be obtained from highly crystalline multi walls carbon nanotubes (MWCNTs), by extracting tubes from each other[2]. The high fraction of large single wall carbon nanotubes obtained from MWCNTs extraction, collapse naturally. Dogbones can be recognised because of the twists and folds they form, see fig.1. The presentation will focus on the extraction, the study and the filling of dogbones obtained from MWCNTs sample.

[1] Giusca, C. E. et al. Phys. Rev. B 76, 35429 (2007).

[2] Choi, D. H. et al. Sci. Rep. 3, 1617 (2013).



a) AFM image of folded and twisted dogbone (height). b) TEM image of twisted dogbone. Insert : scheme of a dogbone.

Mo 19:00 - 21:00

Floating catalyst CVD synthesis of single-walled carbon nanotubes from carbide catalyst

Liu Qian¹, Ying Xie¹, Jin Zhang¹

¹Peking University, Beijing, 100871, China

Floating catalyst CVD (FCCVD) is a manageable and cost-effective strategy for the production of CNT aerogels, which can further be deposited or transferred onto specific substrates. However, in traditional FCCVD, iron is the most widely used catalyst. The liquid state of iron under growth temperature made it a challenge to control the diameter and chirality of nanotubes. An appropriate and narrow diameter and property distribution of SWCNTs is critical to achieve the desired performances of final products. In this work, we introduce several carbide catalysts into FCCVD system for the first time. The high melting point of carbide provides a rigid catalyst template for the CNT growth and is beneficial for the control of CNT structures. The carbides, typically TiC and Mo₂C, were obtained from the thermal decomposition of corresponding metallocene. The concentration of catalyst particles in gas phase was adjusted through the change of driving temperature and the flow rate of carrier gas. The size of catalyst particles after thermal decomposition was selected through an electrical strategy. Finally, relatively large amount of single-walled carbon nanotubes (SWNTs) were synthesized through FCCVD from carbide catalysts. We also studied the relationship between obtained SWCNTs and catalyst crystals. The further controlled growth of SWNTs through FCCVD can be realized by more precise design of these solid catalysts.

P048

Poster

Mo 19:00 - 21:00

Vertically-Aligned Carbon Nanotubes directly grown on transparent substrates as potential dark matter target

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An important challenge in the field of CNTs research is the possibility to control the engineering of ordered CNTs-based architectures having predefined alignments, such as vertically aligned carbon nanotubes (VA-CNTs). Recently, large arrays of VA-CNTs have been proposed as potential targets for directional detection of dark matter by exploiting their clear anisotropic behavior. Here, we present an easy, low cost and reproducible synthesis method for growing VA-CNTs on transparent substrate (i.e. fused silica) following an iron nanoparticle-catalyzed Chemical Vapor Deposition process (CVD). Notably, in our synthesis method, although no metal other than iron has been used as catalyst layer and even if the growth time was limited to merely 4 minutes, the yield, reproducibility, and density of the produced CNTs are comparable to similar structures found in the literature, grown by using more sophisticated and time-consuming techniques. The low cost and high versatility of the here presented CVD-based synthesis process open up new opportunities in the perspective of adopting them as potential targets in novel detection schemes for dark matter particles.

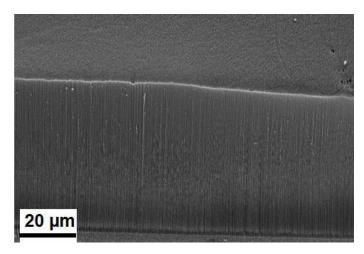


Figure 1. SEM image showing a fused silica surface covered by a thick layer of aligned CNTs, oriented perpendicularly to the surface substrate

Mo 19:00 - 21:00

Controlling nanoscale architectonics of natural graphene-like carbon

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The most attractive properties of carbon materials are associated with the ability to form new nanoscale architectonic forms. Therefore, the study of shungite carbon (ShC) as a natural graphene-like material and its structural modifications is of scientific and practical interest. Clustering of non-planar graphenes of ShC is a key process of a multilevel structural organization scenario and of structural transformations in systems of various physico-chemical nature. ShC favorably differs from all synthetic objects by fixed lateral dimensions ~ 1 nm and amphiphilicity of graphene fragments. Water contributes into the formation of structural hierarchy of ShC at the nanolevel, in fractal structure and porosity of bulk ShC. The reverse process of releasing of graphene fragments was realized through preparation of stable aqueous dispersions of ShC nanoparticles. Such processing and further condensation of the dispersion guarantee reproducibility of structural peculiarities of basic element and its clustering at all levels up to 3D-net formation.

ShC heat treatment led to the formation of polyhedral particles, spatially arranged fractals of curved, mono- or stacked graphene layers and nanographite. The factors responsible for structural rearrangements are discussed.

P052

Poster

Mo 19:00 - 21:00

Measuring in Situ Length Distributions of Polymer-Wrapped Monochiral SWCNTs Dispersed in Toluene with Analytical Ultracentrifugation

Pranauv Balaji Selvasundaram^{1,2}, Rainer Kraft¹, Wenshan Li^{1,2,4}, Regina Fischer³, Manfred M Kappes^{1,3}, Frank Hennrich¹, Ralph Krupke^{1,2}

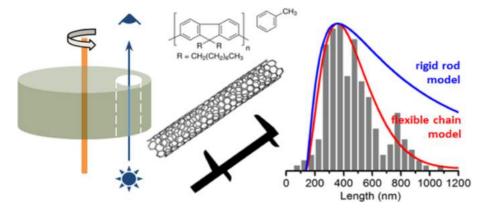
¹Institute of Nanotechnology, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, Karlsruhe, 76344, Germany ²Institute of Materials Science, Technical University Darmstadt, Darmstadt, 64287, Germany

³Institute of Physical Chemistry, KIT, Karlsruhe, 76131, Germany

⁴Cambridge Graphene Centre, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, CB3 0FA, UK

The length of a CNT is an important dimension that has to be adjusted to the requirements of an experiment. So far, AFM has been the method of choice for measuring length distributions, despite being an ex-situ method with apparent shortcomings. In this work, we explore analytical ultracentrifugation (AUC) as an in situ method for measuring the length distribution of polymer-wrapped (7, 5) SWCNTs dispersed in toluene, the nowadays preferred media for nanotubes used in device fabrication. In AUC, the resulting sedimentation curves can be deconvoluted with a standard data processing procedure (SEDFIT), to yield the sedimentation coefficient distribution into a length distribution requires finding a suitable model for the nanotube friction coefficient. Also, since AUC is based on optical absorption, it yields a volume distribution and not a number distribution as obtained from AFM reference data. By meeting these challenges and finding a surprisingly simple empirical flexible-chain-like model to describe the sedimentation, we suggest AUC as a viable method for measuring in situ nanotube length distributions of nonaqueous dispersions [1].

[1] Selvasundaram et al., Langmuir 2019, DOI: 10.1021/acs.langmuir.9b00005



Mo 19:00 - 21:00

Real-time mechanistic study of carbon nanotube anion functionalisation through open circuit voltammetry.

Pichamon Sirisinudomkit^{1,2}, Adam Clancy^{1,3}, David Anthony¹, Aaron Thong², Jake Greenfield¹, Maniesha Sigh¹, Milo Shaffer^{1,2}

¹Department of Chemistry, Imperial College London, SW7 2AZ, UK ²Department of Materials, Imperial College London, SW7 2AZ, UK ³Department of Chemistry, University College London, WC1E 7JE, UK

The mechanism of the functionalisation of reduced single walled carbon nanotubes with organobromides was monitored by open circuit voltammetry throughout the reaction and further elucidated through a series of comparative reactions. In contrast to the previously assumed reduction/homolytic cleavage mechanism, the reaction was shown to consist of a rapid association of carbon–halide bond to the reduced nanotube as a complex, displacing surface condensed countercations, leading to an initial increase in the net nanotube surface negative charge. The complex subsequently slowly degrades through charge transfer from the reduced single-walled carbon nanotube to the organobromide, utilizing charge, and the carbon–halide bond breaks heterolytically. Electron density on the C–Br bond in the initial reagent is the best predictor for degree of functionalisation. [1] References

1. Clancy, A. J.; Sirisinudomkit, P.; Anthony, D. B.; Thong, A. Z.; Greenfield, Jake L.; Salaken Singh, M. K.; Shaffer, M. S. P., Real-time mechanistic study of carbon nanotube anion functionalisation through open circuit voltammetry. Chemical Science 2019.

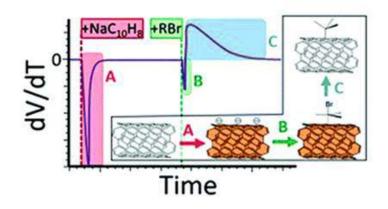


Figure: Scheme of derivative OCV versus time of a buckypaper working electrode during addition of sodium naphthalide solution (pink), and addition of organobromide (green). [1]

P056

Poster

Mo 19:00 - 21:00

Fundamental parameters for direct-spinning of carbon nanotube aerogels

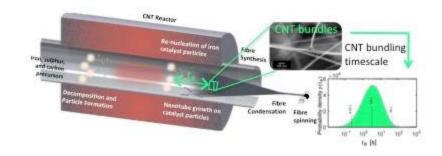
Fiona Smail¹, Adam Boies¹

¹University of Cambridge, Department of Engineering

The direct spinning of CNT aerogels from a FC-CVD reactor starts from simple precursors for Fe, S, and C. Recent studies using aerosol sampling methods have shown insights into the chemistry driving the process. The product is mainly synthesised from pyrolytic carbon species, not the C precursor. Also, the product CNTs are made by re-nucleation of catalyst nanoparticles. highlighting a new role of sulphur in stimulating the catalyst particle nucleation process.

Understanding of CNT collision timescales necessary for aerogel formation is crucial to process scale-up. Stochastic calculation, accounting for parameters such as CNT length, diameters and number of CNTs per bundle gave a typical bundling time of 3s, agreeing well with experiments.

Further, the interdependence of variables (e.g. alteration in reactant flows changing both concentrations and residence times) means that few publications provide quantitative correlations between precursor input rates and product quality or yield. A parameter-space mapping exercise, correlating published atomic input rates with product outputs reveals metrics spanning several orders of magnitude. The resulting trends demonstrate the key process parameters necessary for direct spinning and relationships between them.



Direct Spinning of CNTs showing aerogel formation from sulphur-driven re-nucleation of catalyst nanoparticles, CNT bundles and the characteristic time for CNT bundle formation

P058

Mo 19:00 - 21:00

Molecular Layer Deposition of Crosslinked Single-walled carbon nanotube films

David Stringer¹, Milo Shaffer¹

¹Imperial College London

Single-walled carbon nanotubes (SWCNTs) have a multitude of remarkable properties including high strength and stiffness, surface area and thermal and electrical conductivity. Unlocking these superlative properties requires exfoliation of the SWCNT bundles and dispersion in a suitable solvent. Reductive dissolution is an effective route to individualised nanotubes that preserves the high aspect ratio and retains the sp²carbon framework whilst providing a handle for subsequent functionalisation.[1]

We present herein, a method for the molecular layer deposition of SWCNTs thin films by the sequential dip coating of these SWCNT polyanion layers and a dielectrophile covalent crosslinking species. A combination of UV-Vis spectroscopy and atomic force microscopy reveal a high degree of individualisation in the resultant solid film. Through this method we demonstrate tight control over the thin film properties, with each additional layer exhibiting a uniform increase in thickness and electrical conductivity, with a decrease in optical transparency. Films of this kind show promise in various applications from sensors and catalysts to conductive inks and coatings.

1. A. J. Clancy, J. Melbourne, M. S. P. Shaffer. J. Mater. Chem. A,2015, 3,16708–16715

P060

Mo 19:00 - 21:00

Impact of Experimental Parameters on Solution-Processed Semi-transparent Conductive Films of Carbon Nanotubes and Ethylene-Vinyl Acetate

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Aggregation of Carbon Nanotubes (CNT) poses a major obstacle towards their large scale application in optoelectronic devices. A common approach to produce stable dispersions of separated CNTs is solubilisation in organic solvents via non-covalent wrapping with conjugated polymers. Recently, solubilisation of CNTs has been demonstrated for the non-conjugated insulating polymer Ethylene-Vinyl Acetate (EVA) which allows fabrication of conductive, semi-transparent films for not only single-, but also multi-walled CNTs with high uniformity by spray coating (1). Here, we present a study of the impact of film treatment, varying concentrations and using different kinds of CNTs on the optical and electronic properties of the CNT:EVA films.

(1) G. Mazzotta et al. Solubilization of Carbon Nanotubes with Ethylene-Vinyl Acetate for Solution-Processed Conductive Films and Charge Extraction Layers in Perovskite Solar Cells. ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces 2019, 11, 1185–1191.

P062

Mo 19:00 - 21:00

Macroscopic Separation of Multi-Species Single-Chirality Enantiomers of Single-Wall Carbon Nanotubes

Xiaojun Wei^{1,2}, Jiaming Cui¹, Linhai Li^{1,3}, Dehua Yang^{1,3}, Weiya Zhou^{1,2,3}, Sishen Xie^{1,2,3}, Hiromichi Kataura⁴, Huaping Liu^{1,2,3}

¹Institute of Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100190, China ²Songshan Lake Materials Laboratory, Dongguan, Guangdong 523808, China ³School of Physics Science, UCAS, Beijing 100049, China ⁴Nanomaterials Research Institute, AIST, Tsukuba 3058565, Japan

The fundamental and applied researches of single-wall carbon nanotubes (SWCNTs) enantiomers are still in the bottleneck stage to date due to the great difficulty in the macroscopic preparation of multi-species single-chirality carbon nanotubes enantiomers. In this work, we improved our previous gel chromatography method by combining temperature selective adsorption with stepwise elution [1]. First, the semiconducting SWCNTs with different narrow chirality distributions were selectively adsorbed into gel by controlling temperature [2]. Second, these adsorbed SWCNTs were then separated individually into single-chirality enantiomers by using stepwise elution [1]. As a result, 14 different single-chirality SWCNTs and their enantiomers were successfully separated with high purity. Furthermore, the amount of most samples increased by more than 10 times compared with previous work, indicating that the current method is more suitable for macroscopic production of multi-species single-chirality enantiomers.

This work is financially supported by the National Key R&D Program of China (Grant 2018YFA0208402), NSFC (51472264, 11634014, 51820105002, 51872320, 51561022), and CAS (QYZDBSSW-SYS028).

[1] Nature Commun. 7, 12899 (2016).

[2] Nano Lett. 14, 6237 (2014).

P064

Mo 19:00 - 21:00

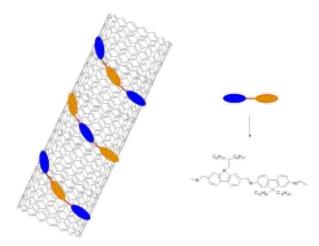
RECYCLABLE FLUORENE-CARBAZOLE COPOLYMER FOR HIGHLY SELEC-TIVE DISPERSION OF SEMI-CONDUCTING SINGLE-WALLED CARBON NA-NOTUBES

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²Department of Chemistry, University of Basel, St. Johannsring 19, CH-4056 Basel, Switzerland

Semi-conducting single-walled carbon nanotubes (sc-SWNTs) with high purity is of great importance to their application in electronics, optoelectronics and photonic devices1. Herein, we present the selective dispersion of sc-SWNTs by acid-degradable conjugated copolymers. To harvest sc-SWNTs with a wide range of chiral angles and high yield we introduced carbazole subunits into the backbone of polyfluorene. The bridging imine bond in each repeat unit ensures the complete removal of the polymer upon acid triggering. After the wrapping and cleavage of copolymers, the intrinsic properties of the naked sc-SWNTs are well preserved and they are ready for further measurement and processing. The pre-sorted sc-SWNTs containing several pairs of indices (n,m) are a racemic mixture of left- and right-handed enantiomers (n,m) and (n+m,-m). For further separation of the pre-sorted sc-SWNTs according to their handedness, we designed and synthesized chiral polyfluorenes. The handedness of rewrapped tubes is currently under investigation.



Polymer@SWNT

Mo 19:00 - 21:00

SWCNT synthesis by promoter-assisted floating catalyst CVD

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¹Department of Applied Physics, Aalto University School of Science, Espoo, Finland

Due to scalability, low-cost and good control of Single-walled carbon nanotube (SWCNT) synthesis, floating catalyst chemical vapor deposition (FCCVD) keep attracting intense attention in both academic and industrial fields. In FCCVD, the growth promoters as well as carbon sources and catalysts, play a critical role in the controllable preparation of SWCNTs. Recently, tremendous progress of promoter-assisted FCCVD in mass production, controllable synthesis and CNT architectures, has been achieved. According to the composition, there are four categories of promoters, i.e. oxygen-containing promoter, sulfur-containing promoter, nitrogen-containing promoters and other promoters, utilized in FCCVD, as shown in Fig 1. Herein, we systematically review the role of various promoters in FCCVD SWCNT synthesis and specifically show the effect of sulfur, water and carbon dioxide as promoters on yield, morphology, quality and structure of FCCVD grown-SWCNTs. Moreover, few items related to promoter-assisted FCCVD grown-SWCNTs, i.e. SWCNTs with narrow chirality distribution, transparent electrodes, high-performance fibres, colourful CNT films, will be discussed in detail.

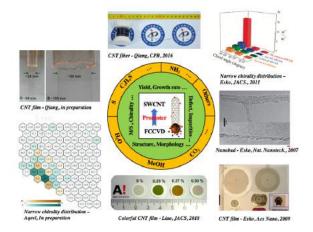


Fig 1. Four categories of promoters in FCCVD for SWCNT synthesis.

P068

Mo 19:00 - 21:00

Solid catalyst synthesis for direct growth of chirality controlled SWCNTs

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Single-walled carbon nanotubes (SWCNTs) with controlled chirality are believed to have a wide range of applications and could be the key to significant advancements in many fields of technology. Despite the need, after decades of research growing SWCNTs with a narrow distribution is still challenging. Recently, it has been reported that catalysts which remain solid during the growth process can maintain their crystalline structure, and that controlling SWCNT chirality can be achieved through catalyst size and crystalline symmetry. Therefore, a method of preparing these catalysts which results in a narrow particle size distribution is paramount.

Here, using an aerosol method we demonstrate the synthesis of high melting point metal nanoparticles with nearly monodisperse size distributions for diameters in the range of 1~5 nm. Catalyst particles can then be deposited on a variety of substrates from which random and aligned SWCNTs with controlled chirality were successfully grown from chemical vapour deposition of ethanol. Based on this catalyst production and SWCNT growth method, chirality control from nanoparticles with different symmetries and diameters were further explored to extend our understanding of chirality selection mechanisms for solid catalysts.

P070

Mo 19:00 - 21:00

Length selective growth of highly pure aligned semiconducting carbon nanotubes

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¹Department of Chemical Engineering, Tsinghua University, Beijing, 100084, China ²Center for Nano and Micro Mechanics, Tsinghua University, Beijing 100084, China. ³Department of Applied Physics, Aalto University, PO Box 15100, FI-00076 Aalto, Finland ⁴Institute of Microelectronics, Tsinghua University, Beijing 100084, China

Carbon nanotubes (CNTs) are the promising candidates for the novel integrated electronics. Whereas, it's a challenge to mediate their bandgap or chiral structures from a vapor-liquid-solid growth process. Here, we demonstrate the self-purified ultralong semiconducting CNT (s-CNT) arrays based on an interlocking between the atomic assembly rate and bandgap of CNTs. Rate analysis verified the Schulz-Flory (SF) distribution6 for both metallic (m-) and s-CNTs, indicating their different decay rates as length increased. Quantitatively, a nearly tenfold faster decay rate of m-CNTs, led to a spontaneous purification of 99.9999% s-CNTs at a length of 154 mm and the longest CNT can be 650 mm through an optimization of the reactor. Transistors fabricated on them delivered a high current of 1.4 mA/um with an on/off ratio around 10^8 and mobility over 4000 cm²/V·s. Our self-purification strategy offers more freedom to in-situ control the CNT purity and provides a robust method to synthesize perfectly entangled condensate over a wide length scale.

Electronics Symposium

P072

Mo 19:00 - 21:00

Efficient n-Doping of SWCNT Network Transistors

Jan Gotthardt¹, Severin Schneider¹, Maximilian Brohmann¹, Roxana Lorenz², Eric Sauter¹, Michael Zharnikov¹, Hans-Jörg Himmel², Jana Zaumseil¹

¹Institute for Physical Chemistry, Universität Heidelberg, D-69120 Heidelberg, Germany ²Institute for Inorganic Chemistry, Universität Heidelberg, D-69120 Heidelberg, Germany

For the practical application of semiconducting single-walled carbon nanotubes (SWCNTs) networks in field-effect transistors (FETs) and integrated circuits efficient p- and n-doping is necessary. Achieving unipolar n-type transistors with SWCNTs using air-stable electrodes (e.g. gold) is still challenging. Recently, guanidino-functionalized aromatic compounds (e.g. ttmgb) have been shown to be efficient n-dopants for FETs with (6,5) SWCNT networks. These devices show unipolar electron transport with high carrier mobilities, complete suppression of hole currents, excellent on/off current ratios and steep subthreshold swings, and almost no hysteresis. Here, we investigate the effects of electrode materials with different work functions on charge injection, contact resistance and the overall performance of SWCNT FETs with or without ttmgb-doping by gated and temperature-dependent four-point probe measurements. Furthermore, we apply ttmgb-doping not only to large bandgap (6,5) SWCNTs but also mixed networks based on polymer-sorted HipCo nanotubes and large diameter, small bandgap plasma torch SWCNTs.

Mo 19:00 - 21:00

Dense electrolyte-gated single-walled carbon nanotube networks as artificial synapses

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¹University of Heidelberg, Institute of Applied Physical Chemistry

The conductivity of dense films of purified semiconducting single-walled carbon nanotubes (SWNT) can be varied over many orders of magnitude by electrochemical doping as demonstrated in a variety of lateral and vertical electrolyte-gated SWNT network transistors (Rother et al., ACS Appl. Nano Mater. 2018, 1, 3616). The associated doping of the nanotubes also leads to characteristics bleaching of the main absorption features as shown recently in electrochemical cells (Berger et al., ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces 2018, 10, 11135) with very thick (6,5) SWNT layers and large optical density. A number of different absorption levels could be achieved that were stable for hours under open circuit conditions by simply applying short voltage pulses due to the slow movement of electrolyte ions through a dense nanotube network. Here, we utilize the combination of fast charge carrier and slow ionic movement in an analogous SWNT/iongel system to create a type of artificial synapse where the channel (postsynaptic) conductance is determined and varied by presynaptic potential pulses (i.e. gate voltage pulses). We investigate the device parameters that enable such operation using aerosol-jet printed and spray-coated carbon nanotube films and iongels. Electronics Symposium

P076

Poster

Mo 19:00 - 21:00

Flexible, lightweight carbon nanotube sponge with high performance electromagnetic interference shielding

Dongmei Hu¹, Qingwen Li¹

Flexible, low-density, desirable corrosion susceptibility [high-performance electromagnetic interference(EMI) shielding performance-materials are urgently required in aerospace and integrated electronics devices. Due to the high aspect ratio , electrical conductivity and excellent mechanical, carbon nanotubes (CNTS) has been considered as one of the most promising candidates for excellent EMI shielding performance. Here, we report a flexible carbon nanotube sponge via chemical vapor deposition (CVD) method, with a density of 10 mg/cm³, thickness of 1 mm shows high EMI shielding effectiveness(SE) and specific SE(SSE) of 70 dB and 6448 dB cm³/g in x-band, respectively. the possible mechanism of the high performance EMI shielding was attribute to their enhanced microwave absorption via the internal hierarchical porous structure and high electrical conductivity. Moreover, the EMI SE of carbon nanotube sponge is almost unchanged after repeated compression or bending for 100 cycles. The results indicate that the lightweight porous film with outstanding magnetic and electrical properties could be used as multifunctional high-performance EMI shielding materials.

Electronics Symposium

P078

Mo 19:00 - 21:00

Soft Aerogels supported by 1 mass% carbon nanotubes for thermal interface material

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²Waseda Institute for Advanced Study, Waseda University, Tokyo 169-8050, Japan

³Department of Mechanical Engineering, The University of Tokyo, Tokyo 113-8656, Japan

⁴Department of Applied Chemistry, Waseda University, Tokyo 169-8555, Japan

Thermal interface materials (TIMs) are used for enhancing heat transfer between solid surfaces by creating thermal paths. Their important characteristics are high thermal conductivity and softness for filling the air gaps. However, many conventional TIMs consist of thermal conductive fillers dispersed in polymer matrix, which has disadvantages of low thermal conductivity and poor thermal stability.

Here we propose aerogel TIM replacing polymer matrix with air matrix. Air matrix is released upon pressing and conductive fillers can directly contact each other. Soft, sponge-like self-supporting films can be fabricated using carbon nanotubes (CNTs), and this structure is able to support fillers 100 times larger in mass compared with their own mass [1].

We selected Ag having the highest thermal conductivity among metals as conductive filler. The aerogel TIM was fabricated by hybridizing Ag particles with CNTs. The TIM was self-supporting even when the amount of fillers were 200 times larger than that of CNTs and thermal resistance of 40 mm2 K/W was achieved. Optimization of the structure is now underway, and latest results will be reported.

[1] K. Hasegawa and S. Noda, J. Power Sources 321, 155 (2016).

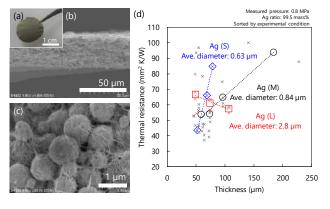


Figure 1. Images of Ag-CNT aerogel TIM and their thermal resistance. (a) Digital image and (b), (c) SEM images. (d) Thermal resistance of Ag-CNT aerogel TIMs.

P080

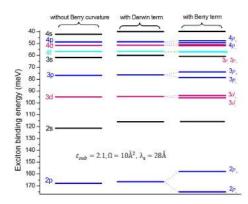
Mo 19:00 - 21:00

The Solar-Thermal Characteristics of Anodic Aluminum Oxide for Solar Selective Absorber Applications

Tsung-Chieh Cheng¹

¹National Kaohsiung University of Science and Technology (Jiangong Campus)

Solar absorbing coating layer which captures heat source from sunlight efficiently is useful for many applications, such as solar thermal electricity generation. This solar selective absorbing film must absorb most of the solar wavelengths and have high solar absorptivity and low thermal emissivity. In our study, the aluminum alloy 6061-T6 after sulfuric acid (0.3M) anodizing process was used to form the nano-porous anodic aluminum oxide (NPAAO) for solar absorbing applications. The SEM results showed that the diameter and thickness of NPAAO increase with increasing anodic temperature. Besides, the increasing of anodizing temperature, which increases the NPAAO film growth, leads to enhancement of absorption over the solar spectra range. Therefore, the solar absorptivity increases with the thickness of the NPAAO film and more penetrated beams are trapped by thicker NPAAO film due to its deeper medium and higher pore density. Moreover, the heating temperatures of NPAAO film were measured by 500W halogen light illumination. The results indicated that the steady heating temperature increases with higher absorptivity of NPAAO film and the spectral reflectance of aluminum alloy sample is greater than 62% and less than 10% before and after anodizing oxidation process, respectively.



The SEM images of NPAAO films at different anodic process temperature (a) 0oC (b) 5oC (c)10oC, and the (d) reflectivity and (e) heating temperature of NPAAO films

Mo 19:00 - 21:00

Covalent assembly of nanocarbon frameworks for the support of catalyst/sorbent nanoparticles

Tommaso Costantini¹, Milo Shaffer²

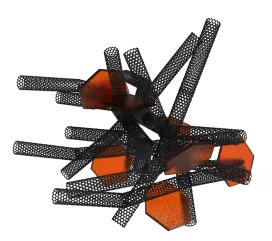
¹Imperial College London/Department of Materials, London, SW7 2AZ, UK ²Imperial College London/Department of Chemistry, London, SW7 2AZ, UK

True solutions of single walled carbon nanotubes in organic solvent are cross-linked through covalent interaction for the preparation of low density, high surface area, mesoporous conductive frameworks [1]. Removing the solvent under supercritical conditions produces robust aerogels that can be used for energy storage, environmental applications and as catalyst or sorbent supports amongst others.

The co-precipitation of layered double hydroxides (LDHs) on hybrid powders of oxidised multiwalled carbon nanotubes and graphene oxide improves their CO₂ adsorption and multicycle stability [2]. The chemical functionalisation used in this work allows the preparation of complex hierarchical structures, combining the properties of carbon based structures operating on different length scales into a covalent assembly. The electrical, thermal, and mechanical properties as well as morphology are tailored to the in-situ synthesis of LDHs on the supporting network.

1.De Marco, M. et al. Cross-linked single-walled carbon nanotube aerogel electrodes via reductive coupling chemistry. J. Mater. Chem. A 4, 5385–5389 (2016).

2.De Marco, M. et al. Hybrid effects in graphene oxide/carbon nanotube-supported layered double hydroxides: enhancing the CO 2 sorption properties. Carbon 123, 616–627 (2017).



3D representation of Layered Double Hydroxide platelets supported on Single Walled Carbon Nanotube network.

P084

Poster

Mo 19:00 - 21:00

Versatile Manipulation of Nanostructured Noble Metal Aerogels for Electrocatalysis and Beyond

Ran Du¹

¹Physical Chemistry, Technische Universität Dresden, 01062 Dresden, Germany

Combining the features of noble metals and aerogels, noble metal aerogels (NMAs) have emerged as a rising star in material science. Sol-gel process is the dominant strategy to fabricate NMAs. To date, quite a few systems (Au, Ag, Pd, Pt, Pd-Pt, etc.) have been demonstrated and diverse applications have been investigated. However, a superficial understanding of gelation mechanism retard the flexible manipulation of NMAs, thus hindering investigating composition/structure-property/performance relationship for material design and optimization.

In this regard, we introduced specific-ion effects to address above issues,1 where a delicate modulation of ion-nanoparticle interactions afford versatile manipulation of NMAs. As a result, NMAs with highly tunable compositions (Au, Ag, Pd, Pt, etc.), ligament size (3.1~142.0 nm), special morphologies are directly produced from dilute nanoparticle solutions. An overall physical picture regarding the gelation process has been proposed by combined experimental and theoretical approaches. Various applications including electro-oxidation of methanol/ethanol and self-propulsion bevavior have been demonstrated.

1. R. Du, Y. Hu, R. Hübner, J.-O. Joswig, X. Fan, A. Eychmüller, Sci. Adv. 2019, accepted.

Mo 19:00 - 21:00

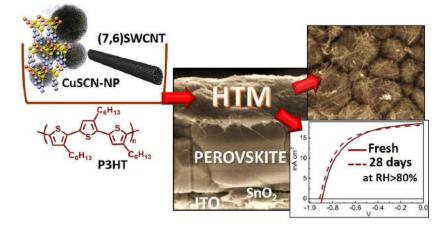
Nano-engineering of a hybrid organic-inorganic composite hole-transporting material and its application in perovskite solar cells

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The development of cost-effective hole-transporting materials (HTM) that are capable of providing stable solar cells in environmental conditions is of paramount importance to prospect an effective commercialization of third-generation photovoltaic technology. We report here on a ternary composite HTM based on a semiconducting poly(3-hexylthiophene) (P3HT) matrix used to disperse CuSCN nanoparticles and semiconducting single-walled carbon nanotubes (SWCNT). The choice of this materials combination comes from rational design of the HTM, based on exploiting the ease of processing a polymer-based HTM as P3HT, the electron-blocking ability of a high-band gap semiconductor as CuSCN and the fine-tuning of the layer electronic properties through the addition of SWCNT.

The composite HTM is tested in a standard architecture perovskite solar cell (PSC). Physicochemical and electrical investigations on the bulk HTM, coupled to photophysical probing of the perovskite/HTM interface, unravel the contributions and limitations of each component in the composite. A synergic action of the three species in the HTM occurs, ensuring the maintenance of a stable power conversion efficiency in PSC stored un-encapsulated for almost one month in a high-moisture content atmosphere.



P088

Mo 19:00 - 21:00

Highly heat-resistant battery separator based on boron nitride nanotube

Kentaro Kaneko¹, Keisuke Hori¹, Suguru Noda¹

¹Department of Applied Chemistry, Waseda University, Tokyo 169-8555, Japan

Separator is a key component for safety of batteries. The conventional separator is made of polypropylene (PP), but its fundamental thermal stability is low. We here propose and report highly heat-resistant separator based on boron nitride nanotube (BNNT), which has high chemical and thermal stabilities (air-stable up to 900 °C).

Self-supporting BNNT films (Thickness: 25 µm) were fabricated by dispersion and filtration without using binder. Similarly, self-supporting electrodes based on carbon nanotube (CNT) with lithium cobalt oxide (LCO) and graphite for cathode and anode, respectively, were fabricated. The cathode/separator/anode stack was prepared, heated to and kept at a certain temperature for 10 min. After cooled down, the insulation was checked and coin cell was fabricated using the stack and fresh electrolyte.

Fig. 1a shows the cathode/separator/anode stacks after the heat-resistance test. The PP separator shrank, resulting in short-circuit at 225 °C whereas the BNNT separator showed no change and kept insulation at 500 °C. Fig. 1b shows the charge-discharge curves of the stacks without and with heating. No difference was found between them, showing that BNNT separator as well as the CNT-based electrodes worked without problem after heating at 500 °C.

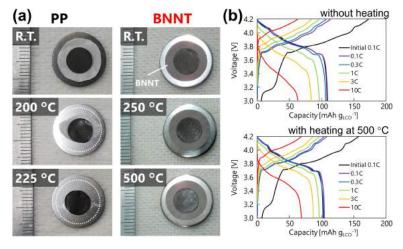


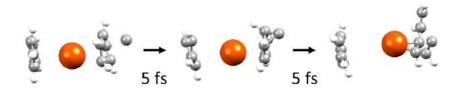
Fig. 1. Heat-resistance test. (a) Optical images of the cathode/PP/anode and cathode/BNNT/anode stacks after heating at various temperatures. (b) Charge-discharge curves of the LCO/BNNT/graphite full cells without and with heating. Theory Symposium

Mechanism of Ferrocene Decomposition and Fe Cluster Formation during Floating Catalyst Chemical Vapour Deposition

Ben McLean¹, Alister Page¹

¹Discipline of Chemistry, The University of Newcastle, NSW, Australia

Floating catalyst chemical vapour deposition (FCCVD) using ferrocene provides a simple and effective way of producing high quality single-walled carbon nanotubes (SWCNTs).1 With ferrocene as the floating catalyst, FCCVD has successfully synthesised SWCNTs with carbon monoxide, methane, ethanol, and most recently, ethylene. Ferrocene is observed to dissociate and form catalytic Fe nanoparticles during this process and subsequently catalyse the nucleation and growth of SWCNTs. However, the mechanism of ferrocene decomposition in the presence of ethylene and the nucleation mechanisms of SWCNTs during FCCVD is largely unexplored. Here, using QM/MD simulations, we reveal the mechanism of ferrocene dissociation and Fe nanoparticle formation. We observe the nucleation of sp² carbon networks from the reorganisation of polyyne chains akin to those previously observed to form during fullerene formation. We note a competitive process between the formation sp² carbon networks and the nucleation of Fe clusters.



The decomposition of ferrocene in the presence of ethylene during FCCVD.

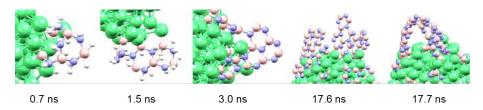
P092

Nucleation Mechanism of Boron Nitride Nanotubes during Ni-catalysed Chemical Vapour Deposition

Ben McLean¹, Alister Page¹, Grant Webber²

¹Discipline of Chemistry, The University of Newcastle, NSW, Australia ²Discipline of Chemical Engineering, The University of Newcastle, NSW, Australia

The catalytic chemical vapour deposition (CVD) growth of carbon nanotubes (CNTs) has been studied extensively both experimentally and theoretically, with a well understood growth mechanism. In contrast, boron nitride nanotubes (BNNTs) have been synthesised successfully via CVD though little is known regarding the catalytic pathways to BNNT nucleation and growth. Here we present a CVD mechanism explaining the nucleation and growth of BNNTs during Ni-catalysed CVD from ammonia borane, using ReaxFF molecular dynamics simulations. Our simulations reveal that the Ni catalyst activates B-H bonds to produce H₂, and subsequently frees BN fragments to form BN chains on the Ni catalyst surface. The formation of BN rings is achieved via the Ni catalyst selectively breaking B-B and N-N bonds within BN chains in favour of B-N bonds. Ultimately, these simulations reveal the formation mechanisms to CNT caps, which prior to this work, were assumed to follow similar formation mechanisms to CNT caps. We observe the "clicking together" of adjacent BN ring networks that grow perpendicular to the surface. This mechanism supports experimental evidence of the comparatively sharper caps and wider diameters of BNNTs to CNTs.



Mechanism of BN ring nucleation during Ni-catalysed CVD following the production of H2. After significant simulation time, we observe the subsequent growth and "clicking together" of BN ring networks to form a BNNT cap.

Theory Symposium

Mo 19:00 - 21:00

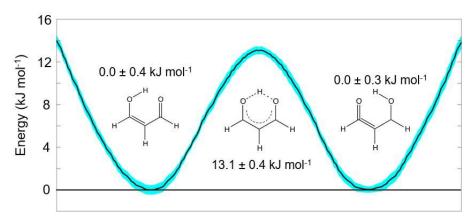
Metadynamics and DFTB: Free energy calculations using density functional tight binding.

Izaac Mitchell^{1,2}, Alister Page¹, Bálint Aradi³

¹School of Environmental and Life Sciences, University of Newcastle, Callaghan, 2308, Australia ²Institute for Basic Chemistry, Center for Multidimensional Carbon Materials, Ulsan, 44919, South Korea

³Bremen Center for Computational Materials Science, University of Bremen, Bremen, 28334, Germany

Despite extensive advancements in quantum chemical methods in investigating the kinetics of chemical systems at a fundamental level, one of the key remaining barriers to simulating dynamics over long time scales is the presence of high energy barriers in the free energy surface and the rare events. These rare events result in typical simulations such as molecular dynamics and Monte-Carlo calculations being confined to specific low energy minima, unable to sample the larger free energy surface. One promising method for overcoming these high energy barriers is metadynamics. Metadynamics works simply by biasing a molecular dynamics simulation via a memory bias consisting of gaussian functions which prevent or hinder the simulation from revisiting areas of the free energy surface it has already sampled. Further, by summing these gaussians at the end of the simulation an approximation to the free energy surface can be recovered. As such, we have integrated PLUMED2, an analysis and biasing suit capable of implementing metadynamics into the DFTB+ code, a density functional tight binding calculation code capable of molecular dynamics. We then tested this interface on several model systems including epoxide diffusion and Stone-Wales defect healing in graphene.



Malonaldehyde Free energy surface at 300K determined using DFTB-MD with metadynamics. Theory Symposium

P096

Mo 19:00 - 21:00

Long Carbon Chains Observed in ab initio Molecular Dynamic Simulation of Carbon Nanotube Growth

Lu Qiu^{1,2}, Feng Ding^{1,2}

¹Ulsan National Institute of Science and Technology/Department of Materials Science and Engineering, Ulsan, 44919, Republic of Korea ²Center for Multidimensional Carbon Materials, Institute for Basic Science, Ulsan, 44919, Republic of Korea

Long carbon chains are often observed in many molecular dynamic (MD) simulations during carbon nanotube (CNT) growth, while its role in the cap formation and further elongation process is still beyond our knowledge. In this work, using density functional theory-based molecular dynamics simulation (DFT-MD), we, for the first time, report a complete cap nucleation process of CNT on an iron particle, and reveal the important role of long carbon chains in CNT nucleation. At initial stage, the existence of long chains facilitates CNT growth by triggering the nucleation of the first polygon in CNT cap. However, when there grows more chains, it in turn, interrupts the cap formation by preventing the long chains on the particle into pieces, the nucleation could be easily restarted, and subsequently, a complete cap formation was observed. Therefore, we propose that in experiments of growing CNT, such as chemical vapor deposition method, appropriate partial pressure of gases (H₂, and H₂O, etc.) other than the precursor is essential for cutting down the formed long chains and facilitating the cap nucleation.

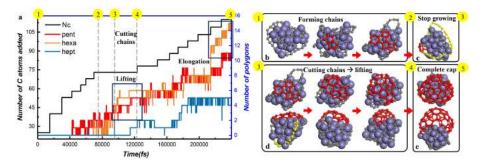


Fig. 1 (a) Number of C and polygons during cap formation on Fe. Four periods in cap formation: (1-2) long chains and 5 polygons grow; (2-3) no new polygons appear; (3-4) by cutting the long chains, cap formation restarts; (4-5) a complete cap forms.

Mo 19:00 - 21:00

Necking of carbon nanotubes: a 1D continuum approach

Nicola Rizzi¹, Ginevra Salerno¹, Alessandra Genoese¹, Andrea Genoese¹

¹LIMeS, Department of Architecture, Roma Tre University

This work exploits a 1D model, proposed previously [1] for graphene sheets, for the analysis of necking in CNTs subjected to tension (see e.g. [2]). Two cases are examined: a) only stretch and angular variation energies are considered; b) also dihedral energy is added. Cauchy-Born procedure is adopted for constructing the continuum model and several interatomic potentials are used. Some cases are studied, involving both armchair and zigzag arrangements. The trivial nonlinear equilibrium path is determined, that exhibits a limit point, and a bifurcation (necking) is determined along it. The postbuckling behaviour is then studied. The numerical results are discussed pointing out relevant questions like the auxetic behavior of the armchair CNTs and the snap-back of the bifurcated path.

[1] H. Aminpour, N. Rizzi, On the Modelling of Carbon Nano Tubes as Generalized Continua, in Generalized Continua as Models for Classical and Advanced Materials, (H. Altenbach and S.Forest, Editors), Springer International Publishing Switzerland 2016, ISBN 978-3-319-31719-9 ISBN 978-3-319-31721-2 (eBook) DOI 10.1007/978-3-319-31721-2

[2] S. Zhang and T. Zhu, Atomic geometry and energetics of carbon nanotube necking, Philosophical Magazine Letters, Vol. 87, No. 8, August 2007, 567-574.

P100

Molecular dynamics simulations for nuclear magnetic relaxation time of water encapsulated in a carbon nanotube

Kenji Sasaoka¹, Takahiro Yamamoto^{1,2}

¹W-FST center, Tokyo University of Science, Tokyo 125-8585, Japan ²Department of Electrical Engineering, Tokyo University of Science, Tokyo, 125-0051, Japan

In a solid phase of water encapsulated in a carbon nanotube (CNT), a one-dimensional structure called "ice nanotube" is known to be formed, different from that of a hexagonal ice called Ih. The previous works have reported that the solid phase changes to liquid-like phase with increase in temperature. In the liquid-like phase, the motions of water molecules are not as random as the bulk liquid since the water molecules are confined inside the CNT. One of experiments suitable for investigating such motions is the nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR). However, the NMR experiment allows us to measure the characteristic time scale of the motions, while it is difficult to identify the dynamic atomic scale structure. Therefore, we need to relate the results obtained from the atomic scale simulation to the NMR measurement.

In this study, we simulated the motions of water molecules encapsulated in a CNT by using the molecular dynamics method, and then estimated the nuclear magnetic relaxation times according to the procedure in the previous theoretical work. The water model used in our simulations is the SPCE, and the UFF potential is employed for the interaction of the water molecules with the fixed CNT. Moreover, the temperature was controlled with the Nose-Hoover thermostat.

Molecular Dynamics Simulation of Defect Generation by Irradiation of Platinum Particles on Graphite

Toshiki Sonoda¹, Takahiro Yamamoto^{1,2}

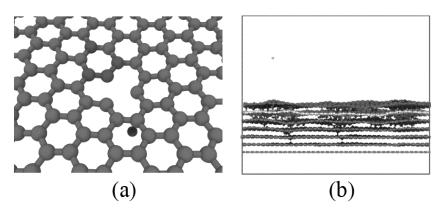
¹Department of Electrical Engineering, Tokyo University of Science, Tokyo 125-8585, Japan ²RIST, Tokyo University of Science, Tokyo 125-8585, Japan

Arc Plasma deposition (APD) method is focused as a method of producing platinum catalyst, which can reduce a quantity of platinum. Since platinum which is used as catalyst of fuel cell is a valuable resource and costly, it is desired to reduce the amount of platinum used. Therefore, as a solution to this problem, APD method has been proposed.

In the previous study, it was reported that the platinum nanoparticles deposited on graphite by APD method improves catalytic activity. The reason of enhancing is assumed that grain boundaries of graphite deform lattice constant of platinum. Furthermore, in other previous study, the adsorption energy of platinum atoms to graphene with point defect was calculated by the first principle calculation, and it showed the highest adsorption energy at the point defect. From these results, defects formed on the graphite surface are considered to improve the catalytic performance. However, it is not clear how and what defects are generated by APD method.

In this study, we simulate the APD method by molecular dynamics and investigate how and what defects are generated on the graphite surface.

Our calculations show that defect structures and defect size are strongly affected by irradiation position, velocity and angle.



Schematic illustration of simulation, (a)Structure of Defects, (b)Amount of Defects

P104

Mo 19:00 - 21:00

Computational simulation of cohesive energy of CNT bundles in the water

Nanami Yamazaki¹, Takahiro Yamamoto^{1,2}

¹Department of Electrical Engineering, Tokyo University, Tokyo 125-8585, Japan ²RIST, Tokyo University of Science, Tokyo 125-8585, Japan

Carbon-nanotube ink (CNT ink) is expected to be a new generation of ink for printed electronics applications, because CNTs are highly conductive and functions better than metals under oxidative conditions. In this application, it is essential to understand and control the dispersibility of CNTs in water. Recently, Homma et al., found experimentally that the water form two hydration layers around a CNT in the water. Thus our purpose of study is to clear the effects of the hydration layers on the dispersibility of CNTs in water.

In this study, we have computationally studied the cohesive energy of CNT bundles in the water using classical molecular dynamics (MD) method. We used SPCE potential as a force field between water, Tersoff potential as a force field between carbons, Lennard-Jones potential as a force field between CNTs and UFF potential as a force field between carbon and water. In this presentation, we explain the influence of giving aggregation between CNTs by two hydration layers around CNT in water.

Program Tuesday



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Plenary program

Tuesday

Franconia Hall

Session PI3	3	Chair: Milo Schaffer	
08:30 - 09:	15 K2	Janina Maultzsch (FAU Erlangen-Nürnberg) Optical Spectroscopy of Low-Dimensional Ser	miconductors
09:15 - 09:	40 15	Caterina Cocchi (Humboldt-Universität zu B Graphene Modulates the Optical Properties of Dimensional Heterostructures	,
09:40 - 10:	05 16	Shohei Chiashi (University of Tokyo) Water Adsorption and Desorption on Single a Suspended Single-Walled Carbon Nanotubes Spectroscopy	
		Coffee break	CCW Lobby
Session Pl4	Ļ	Chair: Boris Yakobson	
10:35 - 11:	00 17	Milo Shaffer (Imperial College London) Versatile and Scalable Approaches to Chemic of Nanocarbons	al Processing
11:00 - 11:	25 18	Michael Strano (MIT) From Energy Harvesting to Living Plants - Cor Living and Synthetic Energy Conversion Enable Nanomaterials	
11:25 - 11:	50 C3	Lei Shi (Sun Yat-sen University) Tailoring the Confined One-Dimensional Linea Chains	r Carbon
11:50 - 12:	15 19	Qingwen Li (Chinese Academy of Sciences) Sorting and Aligning Single-Chirality Semicond Carbon Nanotubes	ducting

Lunch break

Panorama 11

Chair: Christoph Strunk

14:00 - 14:40	SEI7	Edward Laird (Lancaster University) A Coherent Mechanical Oscillator Driven by Single-Electron Tunnelling
14:40 - 15:00	SEI8	Pertti Hakonen (Aalto University) Suspended Single-Walled Carbon Nanotubes for Optomechanics and Sensing
15:00 - 15:20	SEI9	Andreas K. Hüttel (University of Regensburg) <i>Microwave Optomechanics With a Suspended Carbon</i> <i>Nanotube Quantum Dot</i>
		10 minute break
		Chair: Edward Laird
15:30 - 15:50	SEI10	Yuval Yaish (Technion) Snap-Through Buckling Bi-Stability in Suspended Carbon Nanotube Resonators
15:50 - 16:10	SEI11	Lin Cong (Tsinghua University) Realization of the Mixing Excitation and the Coherent Electron-Phonon Coupling in Nanomechanical Resonators
16:10 - 16:30	SEI12	Alexis Descombin (Université Lyon 1 ILM) Tuning the Mechanical Q-Factor of SWCNT With External Voltage

Coffee break

Energy Symposium (NMES19)

Franconia Hall

Chair: Sang Ouk Kim

14:00 - 14:40	SEn7	Fei Wei (Tsinghua University)
		Structure Control, Mass Production of Well Aligned Carbon Nanotubes for Energy Application

- 14:40 15:00 SEn8 **Christoph Brabec** (FAU Erlangen-Nürnberg) *TBA*
- 15:00 15:20 SEn9 **Esko I. Kauppinen** (Aalto University) Dry Deposition of Nanocarbon Thin Films for Energy Applications

10 minute break

Chair: Fei Wei

- 15:30 15:50 SEn10 **Sang Ouk Kim** (KAIST) Graphene Oxide Liquid Crystal
- 15:50 16:10 SEn11 **Chang Liu** (Chinese Academy of Sciences) Single-Wall Carbon Nanotube Films and Their Hybrids for Energy Applications
- 16:10 16:30 SEn12 **Wei Lyu** (Tsinghua University) Catalysis in Lithium-Sulfur Batteries

Coffee break

2D Materials Symposium (GSS19)

Panorama 13

		Chair: Alexander Hoegele
14:00 - 14:20	S2D7	Yoke Khin Yap (Michigan Technological University) Two-Dimensional Gold With Tunable Bandgaps
14:20 - 14:40	S2D8	Catherine Journet (Laboratoire des Multimatériaux et Interfaces) New Atomic Layer Deposition (ALD) of Boron Nitride (BN) Based on Polymer Derived Ceramics Route: Potentiality for Complex Nanostructure Fabrication
14:40 - 15:00	S2D9	Jinbo Pang (University of Jinan) Large Area Synthesis of Transition Metal Dichalcogenide for Non Linear Optics and Q Switched Laser Application
15:00 - 15:20	S2D10	Yang Wu (Tsinghua University) <i>Effective Growth of Large Scale 2D Single Crystals With</i> <i>High Qualities</i>
		10 minute break
		Chair: Xavier Marie
15:30 - 15:50	S2D11	-Usman Khan (Tsinghua University)- CANCELED Controlled Vapor-Solid Deposition of Millimeter-Size Single Crystal 2D Bi2O2Se for High Performance Phototransistors
15:50 - 16:10	S2D12	Michael Heuken (AIXTRON) MOCVD Growth and Characterization of MoS ₂ and WS ₂
16:10 - 16:30	S2D13	Hyangsook Lee (Samsung advanced Institute of Technology) <i>TEM Observation of Dynamic Structural Change in</i> <i>Synthetic MoS</i> ₂ Under Electron Beam Irradiation

Coffee break

Synthesis Symposium (SPFLD19)

Panorama 12

Chair: Ben Flavel

14:00 -	14:20	SSy1	Wim Wenseleers (University of Antwerp) Nanocarbon Structures Synthesized in the C	
			Dimensional Core of Carbon Nanotubes: Wa Dependent Raman Spectroscopy	velength-
14:20 -	14:40	SSy1	Jeffrey Fagan (National Institute of Standard Technology)	ds and
			Extending the Boundaries of Aqueous Two-F Extraction of Single-Wall Carbon Nanotubes Surfactants	
14:40 -	15:00	SSy2	Michael Arnold (University of Wisconsin-Ma Bottom-Up Synthesis of Sub-5 Nm Armchai Nanoribbons via CVD	•
15:00 -	15:20	SSy3	Etienne Gauffrès (CNRS - Lab. Phot. Nume Nanosciences)	érique et
			Optical Properties of Dyes Aggregated Into C Boron Nitride Nanotubes	Carbon and
			10 minute break	
			Chair: Shigeo Maruyama	
15:30 -	15:50	SSy4	Robert Nißler (Georg-August-Universität Ge Chirality Enriched Carbon Nanotubes With To Wrapping via Corona Phase Exchange Purific	unable
Spectroscopy Symposium (NSAP19) Panorama 12			Panorama 12	
			Chair: Leandro Malard	
15:50 -	16:30	SSp1	Steven Doorn (Los Alamos National Labora Harnessing Carbon Nanotube Defect States Emitters	• /
			Coffee break	CCW Lobby

Theory Symposium (CCTN19)

Panorama 10

Chair: Christophe Bichara

14:00 - 14:20	STh1	Alister Page (University of Newcastle) Etchants, Nucleation and Chirality Control During CVD Growth of CNTs: Insights From Molecular Simulation
14:20 - 14:40	STh2	Zhao Wang (Guangxi University) Chirality-Dependent Motion Transmission Between Aligned Carbon Nanotubes
14:40 - 15:00	STh2	James Elliott (University of Cambridge) Dynamics of CNT Aerogel Formation: a Hybrid Langevin and Molecular Dynamics Approach
15:00 - 15:20	STh3	Benedetta Flebus (University of California LA) Tuning Electronic Properties of Carbon Nanotubes by Graphene Promixity
		10 minute break
		Chair: Deborah Prezzi
15:30 - 15:50	STh4	Ksenia V. Bets (Rice University) Carbon Nanotube–Catalyst Interface Segregation and the Quest for Chirality Control
NanoBio Symposium (CNBMT19) Panorama 10		
		Chair: Ardemis Boghossian
15:50 - 16:30	SNB1	Michael S. Strano (MIT) Applications of Carbon Nanosensors to Understanding Biochemical Signaling Within the Human Body

Coffee break

19:00 - 21:00

Poster Sessions	CCW Lobby Level
17:00 - 18:30	Poster Session 3 (odd poster numbers)

Poster Session 4 (even poster numbers)

Abstracts Tuesday (Oral)

Plenary Venue

Franconia Hall

Tu 08:30 - 09:15

Optical spectroscopy of low-dimensional semiconductors

Janina Maultzsch¹

¹Chair of Experimental Physics, Department of Physics, Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg, 91058 Erlangen, Germany

Two-dimensional semiconductors, such as transition-metal dichalcogenides, can be stacked vertically into heterostructures, where the individual layers are bound by predominantly vander-Waals forces. Depending on the band alignment, optical excitation create interlayerexcitons, where electron and hole are spatially separated. Here we present ab-initio calculations, including many-particle interactions, of the electronic band structure of a MoSe₂-WSe₂ hetero-bilayer [1]. Our calculations of the optical absorption confirm the existence of interlayer excitons with substantial binding energy. Furthermore, we show that the fundamental band gap of this heterostructure is indirect in k-space, while it is indirect in real space as well. The polarization selection rules are predicted to depend on stacking order, which may be used for optical characterization of twisted heterostructures.

[1] R. Gillen and J. Maultzsch, Phys. Rev. B 97, 165306 (2018); https://arxiv.org/abs/1801.06310

Franconia Hall

Tu 09:15 - 09:40

Graphene modulates the optical properties of low-dimensional heterostructures

Caterina Cocchi¹

¹Physics Department and IRIS Adlershof, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany

The ability of graphene to effectively interact with molecular adsorbates and other layered materials can be exploited to modulate the electronic and optical properties of the resulting hybrid systems. Ab initio methods like density-functional theory and many-body perturbation theory are ideally suited to disclose and analyze these effects. In this talk, I will discuss how the graphene substrate impacts the optical response of a physisorbed monolayer of azobenzene molecules via two counteracting mechanisms. Substrate-induced polarization reduces the band-gap while enhanced dielectric screening weakens the electron-hole attraction. As a result, intramolecular (intermolecular) excitations are blue- (red-)shifted and dark excitations in the isolated azobenzene monolayer are activated by the graphene substrate [1]. As a second example, I will illustrate how the controlled intercalation of graphene and hexagonal BN layers can significantly enhance light-matter interaction in the resulting heterostructure and lead to new excitations [2] that are sensitive to the stacking arrangement [3].

[1] Q. Fu, et al., Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys. 19, 6196 (2017)[2] W. Aggoune, et al., J. Phys. Chem. Lett. 8, 1464 (2017)

[3] W. Aggoune, et al., Phys. Rev. B (R) 97, 241114 (2018)

Plenary Venue

Franconia Hall

l6 (invited)

Water Adsorption and Desorption on Single and Suspended Single-walled Carbon Nanotubes by Spectroscopy

Shohei Chiashi¹, Yoshikazu Homma²

¹Dept. of Mechanical Engineering, The University of Tokyo, Bunkyo, Tokyo 113-8656, Japan ²Dept. of Physics, Tokyo University of Science, Shinjuku, Tokyo 162-8601, Japan

Though the interaction between a water molecule and graphitic surface is weak, water often plays an important role in the properties of carbon materials. In the case of single-walled carbon nanotubes (SWCNTs), water exhibit adsorption and desorption phenomena on the outer surface of SWCNTs [1,2]. Moreover, the inner space of SWCNT is also adsorption site of water [3]. Water in SWCNTs at lower temperature forms ice-nanotube and the melting point of ice-nanotubes sensitively depends on SWCNT tube diameter [3,4]. In this study, we investigated the various behaviors of water surrounding SWCNTs by using optical spectroscopy measurements to single and suspended SWCNTs. The structure of suspended SWCNTs is ideal and it veiled the details of the water effects on SWCNT properties.

[1] Y. Homma, S. Chiashi, T. Yamamoto, K. Kono, D. Matsumoto, J. Shitaba, S. Sato, Phys. Rev. Lett., 110, (2013) 157402.

[2] S. Chiashi, K. Kono, D. Matsumoto, J. Shitaba, N. Homma, A. Beniya, T. Yamamoto, Y. Homma, Phys. Rev. B, 91 (2015) 155415.

[3] S. Chiashi, T. Hanashima, R. Mitobe, K. Nagatsu, T. Yamamoto, Y. Homma, J. Phys. Chem. Lett., 5,(2014) 408.

[4] S. Chiashi, Y. Saito, T. Kato, S. Konabe, S. Okada, T. Yamamoto, Y. Homma ACS Nano, 19 (2019) 1177.

Franconia Hall

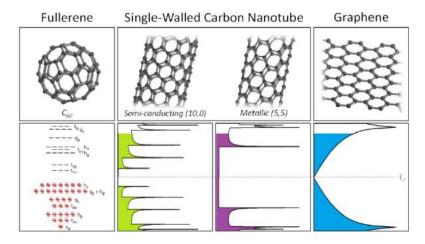
Tu 10:35 - 11:00

Versatile and scalable approaches to chemical processing of nanocarbons

Milo Shaffer¹

¹Deptartments of Chemistry and Materials, Imperial College London, UK

Individual perfect nanocarbons have exceptional properties; the challenge is often how to exploit their potential in real macroscopic systems. Filled SWNTs access intriguing new elemental allotropes. However, external chemical functionalisation is critical to a wide range of nanocarbon technologies. Existing approaches tend to rely on liquid phase reactions, often requiring damaging sonication or lengthy work up through filtration or centrifugation. An alternative uses reductive charging to form pure nanotubide (nanotube anion) solutions. This simple system is also effective for MWCNTs, ultralong SWCNTs, carbon blacks, graphenes, and nitrides. The resulting ions can be modified chemically with organic functional groups, polymers, or inorganic components for a variety of applications. The mechanism involves a surprising, complex intermediate, revealed by open circuit voltammetry. Dispersed nanocarbon materials can be assembled, by electrophoresis, cryogel formation, or direct cross-linking to form Joule heatable networks, protein nucleants, supercapacitor electrodes, and catalyst supports . Comparative studies allow the response of nanocarbons with different dimensionalities to be assessed to identify fundamental trends and the most appropriate form for specific situations.



Adding (or removing) electrons from the band structure of nanocarbons creates discrete molecular ions that can retain a continuum density of state. See Chem. Rev., 2018, 118 (16), 7363 (DOI: 10.1021/acs.chemrev.8b00128) for a comprehensive review.

Plenary Venue

Franconia Hall

Tu 11:00 - 11:25

From Energy Harvesting to Living Plants - Concepts in Living and Synthetic Energy Conversion enabled by Carbon Nanomaterials

Michael Strano¹

¹MIT, Department of Chemical Engineering, Cambridge, MA 02139-430, USA

Our lab at MIT has been interested in how the 1D and 2D electronic structures of carbon nanotubes and graphene respectively can be utilized to advance new concepts in molecular detection, as well as energy generation. By taking advantage of the exceptional electronic properties of these nano-structures, we continue to discover potential application spaces where carbon can play an important role. I will highlight our recent efforts in initiating an endeavor we call "Plant Nanobionics". There we use techniques to deliver and transport functional nanoparticles into living plants to grant them non-native functions. Our goal is to engineer plants to take over many of the functions now performed by electrical devices. I will introduce the nanoparticle co-localization mechanism in a plant, and highlight some of our recent nanobionic plant prototypes including a light-emitting plant. Two-dimensional (2D) materials can uniquely span the physical dimensions of a surrounding composite matrix in the limit of maximum reinforcement. However, the alignment and assembly of continuous 2D components at high volume fraction remain challenging. We use a stacking and folding method to generate aligned graphene/polycarbonate composites with as many as 320 parallel layers spanning 0.032 to 0.11 millimeters in thickness that significantly increases the effective elastic modulus and strength at exceptionally low volume fractions of only 0.082%. An analogous transverse shear scrolling method generates Archimedean spiral fibers that demonstrate exotic, telescoping elongation at break of 110%, or 30 times greater than Kevlar. Additionally, we present a theory, experimentally validated, of how fluid phase equilibria is significantly altered when confined to nanometer scale dimensions, creating the potential to embed tunable phase change materials, as well as unique liquid or solid properties encapsulated within new matricies. Our theory, based on the Turbull number, can predict the solid/liquid coexistence for any fluid and any Nanoconfined system down to approximately 4 nm. Below this limit, we show remarkable departures experimentally. Fluid phase transitions inside isolated nanotubes deviate substantially from classical thermodynamics and also allow the study of ice nanotube (ice-NT) properties. The results reveal both an exquisite sensitivity to diameter and substantially larger temperature elevations of the melting transition than theoretically predicted by as much as 100°C. Dynamic water filling and reversible freezing transitions were marked by 2 to 5cm-1 shifts in the radial breathing mode (RBM) frequency, revealing reversible melting at 138°C and 102°C for 1.05 and 1.06nm single and doublewalled CNTs, respectively. These new fabrication and thermodynamic concepts promise fundamentally new materials with unique combinations of properties. Lastly, I will briefly describe several applications of carbon nanomaterials in the energy space that have come out of our lab. We have introduced carbon materials for what we call thermal resonators that make use of thermal storage elements with high effusivity - the product of the thermal conductivity and heat capacity to the one half power. Thermal resonators base on carbon can harvest energy indefinitely from ambient thermal fluctuations of various frequencies, opening new possibilities for remote power applications.

Franconia Hall

Tu 11:25 - 11:50

Tailoring the confined one-dimensional linear carbon chains

Lei Shi^{1,2}, Sofie Cambré³, Wim Wenseleers³, Ryosuke Senga⁴, Kazu Suenaga⁴, Takeshi Saito⁴, Alejandro Pérez Paz^{5,6}, Angel Rubio⁵, Paola Ayala², Thomas Pichler²

¹Sun Yat-sen University, School of Materials Science and Engineering, China
 ²University of Vienna, Faculty of Physics, Austria
 ³University of Antwerp, Experimental Condensed Matter Physics Laboratory, Belgium
 ⁴AIST, Nanomaterials Research Institute, 305-8565 Tsukuba, Japan
 ⁵Nano-Bio Spectroscopy Group, Universidad del País Vasco, Spain
 ⁶Yachay Tech University, School of Physical Sciences and Nanotechnology, Ecuador

Recently we demonstrated synthesis of confined one-dimensional linear carbon chains (LCCs) inside double-walled carbon nanotubes (DWCNTs) with the shortest chains consisting of around 30 carbon atoms (polyyne) and the longest chains with a record length of more than 6000 carbon atoms (carbyne) [1]. The carbyne formation was confirmed by near-field Raman spectroscopy and its property was much tailored by its nanotube host [2,3]. Later on, we developed a method based on density gradient centrifugation to extract the LCCs and separate the short chains [4]. However, synthesis of specific length of LCCs is still challenging. In this presentation, I will show our recent efforts on tailoring the length of the confined LCCs using different carbon nanotubes as hosts [5]. In addition, I will show another new method to grow different length of LCCs monitored by in-situ Raman spectroscopy [6].

[1] L. Shi, et al. Nature Mater. 15, 634-639 (2016)

[2] S. Heeg, et al. Nano Lett. 18, 5426-5431 (2018)

- [3] L. Shi, et al. Phys. Rev. Materials 1, 075601 (2017)
- [4] L. Shi, et al. ACS Nano 12, 8477-8484 (2018)
- [5] L. Shi, et al. Submitted (2019)
- [6] L. Shi, et al. In preparation (2019)

Plenary Venue

Franconia Hall

Tu 11:50 - 12:15

Sorting and aligning single-chirality semiconducting carbon nanotubes

Qingwen Li¹, Bing Gao¹, Song Qiu¹, Zhengxia Lv¹, Hehua Jin¹

¹Key Laboratory of Nanodevices and Applications, Suzhou Institute of Nanotech and Nano-bionics, Chinese Academy of Science, Suzhou, 215123, PR China

Abstract: Semiconducting single-walled carbon nanotubes (s-SWCNTs) have shown potential promise in fabricating high-performance nanodevices for biosensors, broadband IR detectors and flexible TFTs etc. due to their unique one-dimensional confinement of electronic and phonon states. SWCNT with specific chiralities are highly desirable not only for fundamental research but also for designing optoelectronic and room-temperature quantum devices. We demonstrated a simple method by designing conjugated polymers with suitable conformation and energy level to selectively sort high-purity chiral s-SWCNTs with excellent device characteristics. Meanwhile, we also designed an assembly method for preparing a wafer-scale aligned array of s-SWCNT via the combination of introduced inter-tube electrostatic repulsion and an improved "bi-phasic" dip-coating. The inter-tube repulsion can significantly inhibit the agglomeration of s-SWCNT in the formation process of the aligned SWCNT films. Significantly, the aligned thin film can be fabricated with desired chiralities, excellent orientation and surface coverage.

Key words: s-SWCNT thin films, chirality, aligned, inter-tube electrostatic repulsion, dipcoating.

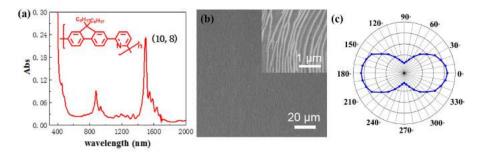


Figure (a) Absorption spectrum of high-purity chiral sc-SWCNTs; (b) SEM images of the aligned SWCNT films; (c) Polar plot of G band intensity under 532 nm laser excitation vs. laser polarization.

Panorama 11

Tu 14:00 - 14:40

A coherent mechanical oscillator driven by single-electron tunnelling

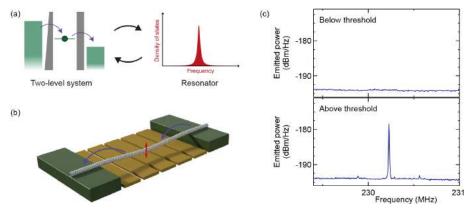
Edward Laird¹

¹Department of Physics, Lancaster University, United Kingdom

Suspended carbon nanotubes are mechanical resonators with low mass, high compliance, and high quality factor, which make them sensitive electromechanical detectors for tiny forces and masses. These same properties are favourable for studying the effects of strong measurement backaction. This talk will describe fast electrical measurements of a vibrating nanotube in which electron tunnelling excites spontaneous mechanical oscillations.

Our device consists of a clean carbon nanotube, spanned across a trench. A pair of tunnel barriers defines a single-electron transistor, whose conductance is proportional to the displacement. With low coupling, the single-electron transistor is a sensitive transducer of driven mechanical vibrations. At intermediate coupling, electrical backaction damps the vibrations. However, at strong coupling, the resonator can enter a regime where the damping becomes negative; it becomes a self-excited oscillator.

This electromechanical oscillator has many similarities to a laser, with the population inversion provided by the electrical bias and the resonator acting as a phonon cavity. We characterize the resulting coherence and demonstrate other laser characteristics, including injection locking and feedback narrowing of the emitted signal.



(a) Oscillator schematic. (b) Realization in a vibrating carbon nanotube. (c) Radio-frequency emission for device configurations below and above threshold, showing onset of self-exited oscillations.

Panorama 11

Tu 14:40 - 15:00

Suspended single-walled carbon nanotubes for optomechanics and sensing

Pertti Hakonen¹, Kaikkonen Jukka-Pekka¹, T.S. Abhilash¹, Marco Will¹, Igor Todoshchenko¹, Masahiro Kamada¹

¹Low Temperature Laboratory, Department of Applied Physics, Aalto University, Finland

Substantial supercurrents can be induced into high quality single walled carbon nanotubes (SWCNT) using contacts made of large gap superconducting material, such as MoRe. The supercurrents are strongly dependent on the gate charge and, consequently, these SWC-NTs provide gate-tunable inductive components. In conjunction with microwave cavities, one can construct optomechanical settings which can reach charge, force, and displacement sensitivity approaching the limits set by quantum mechanics.

In suspended, 300-nm-long SWCNT devices with MoRe leads we have reached supercurrents up to 50 nA. In our SWCNT devices we find mechanical resonances around 1.5 GHz, while the Q factors amount up to 15000. We have investigated the superconducting phase dynamics in these Josephson junctions both under DC and AC bias, as well as under resonant coupling of mechanical and superconducting degrees of freedom.

Recently, we have employed our suspended SWCNT sensors for studies of atomically thin layers of 3He adsorbed on the tubes. Even though the van der Waals interaction is weak, clear indications of a phase transition are observed in the adsorbed layers at temperatures below 0.5 K.

Panorama 11

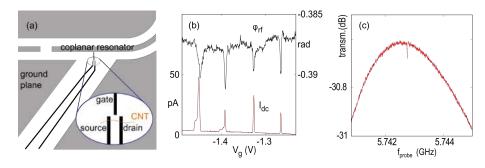
Tu 15:00 - 15:20

Microwave optomechanics with a suspended carbon nanotube quantum dot

Andreas K. Hüttel¹

¹University of Regensburg, 93040 Regensburg, Germany

A clean, suspended single wall carbon nanotube is the ultimate limit of a nanomechanical beam resonator, where the fundamental transversal vibration mode reaches resonance frequencies on the order of 100MHz – 1GHz and mechanical quality factors up to 10^6 . We have implemented a transfer technique to insert such nanotubes into coplanar superconducting circuitry, and present first results on quantum dot optomechanics at millikelvin temperatures. A GHz signal resonant to the microwave cavity probes the quantum capacitance of the attached nanotube, allowing us to characterize its charge response. In addition, however, nanotube vibration and microwave cavity form a dispersively coupled optomechanical system. With an optomechanically induced transparency (OMIT) experiment, we demonstrate that the intrinsic nonlinearity of Coulomb blockade enhances the coupling by several orders of magnitude, reaching high values of up to $g_0 = 50$ Hz. With this, the carbon nanotube - coplanar waveguide resonator system becomes attractive for many types of quantum-nanomechanical experiments.



(a) Schematic device, coupling a suspended nanotube to a coplanar GHz resonator. (b) Coulomb oscillations in dc current and resonator transmission phase. (c) OMIT signal in resonator transmission.

Panorama 11

Tu 15:30 - 15:50

Snap-Through Buckling Bi-Stability in Suspended Carbon Nanotube Resonators

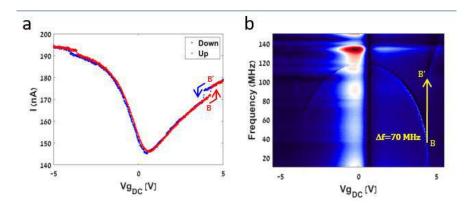
Yuval Yaish¹, Tal Tabachnik¹, Sharon Rechnitz¹, Michael Shlafman¹, Shlomo Shlafman¹

¹Electrical Engineering, Technion, Haifa, 32000, Israel

Mechanical bi-stability based on snap-through (ST) buckling is a well-known phenomenon in micro-electromechanical systems (MEMS) which serves as the underlying mechanism for many practical applications such as switches, actuators, sensors, filters, and memory elements, to name a few.

Here, we report the first realization of a suspended carbon nanotube (CNT) based bi-stable resonators exhibiting ST buckling phenomena. Both the static and dynamic responses of the system were obtained through conductance and resonance frequency measurements, respectively. In both measurements, non-linear effects such as jumps, hysteresis, softening and hardening, and super and sub-harmonic excitations were observed. Apart from these resonators being the smallest bi-stable electromechanical system based on ST buckling to date, our devices could also serve as excellent sensors with ultrahigh sensitivities, reaching electrostatic tunability values beyond 100MHz/V, which are also attractive for realization of mechanical quantum-bits.

Finally, we developed a comprehensive theoretical model based on the Euler-Bernoulli curved beam equation, and obtained excellent agreement with the experimental results.



Conductance (a) and resonance frequency (b) measurements of a typical device exhibiting snap-through behavior. The large abrupt mechanical ST transition results in a change in the conductance and a jump in the resonance frequency in the device.

Panorama 11

Tu 15:50 - 16:10

Realization of the mixing excitation and the coherent electron-phonon coupling in nanomechanical resonators

Lin Cong¹, Xinhe Wang², Dong Zhu³, Jiangtao Wang¹, Guoping Guo³, Wenjie Liang⁴, Kaili Jiang¹

¹Department of Physics, Tsinghua University, Beijing, 100084, China ²Beihang University, Beijing, 100084, China ³University of Science and Technology of China, Hefei, 230022, China ⁴Institude of Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, 100190, China

The realization and regulation of dynamic coupling based on high-performance mechanical resonators is an extremely important topic in the research of nanomechanical resonators. We study the multimode resonators based on the quantum dot measurement scheme. The harmonic response of different vibration modes and the mechanism of achieving the mixing excitation are clarified through the experiments combined with the model simulation. In the nonlinear resonant region, the coherent coupling between the phonon state of the nanomechanical resonators and the single-electron state of the quantum dot is demonstrated, as well as the regulation of the coupling, which will open up burgeoning opportunities to study the multi-degree-of-freedom hybrid quantum system with phonons and electrons. On the other hand, we have also achieved an unprecedented comprehensive performance of nanomechanical resonators---high frequency, high tunability as well as high quality factor. All of these progresses will promote the exciting application of nanomechanical resonators, such as in quantum information processing.

Panorama 11

Tu 16:10 - 16:30

Tuning the mechanical Q-factor of SWCNT with external voltage

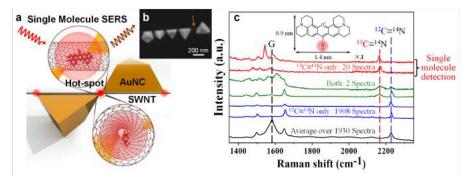
Alexis Descombin¹, Philippe Poncharal¹, Alina Pascale-Hamri¹, May Choueib¹, Rozenn Diehl¹, Pascal Vincent¹, Steve T. Purcell¹, Anthony Ayari¹, Sorin Perisanu¹

¹Institut Lumière Matière, UMR5306 Université Lyon 1-CNRS, Université de Lyon 69622 Villeurbanne, France

We have studied the evolution of the mechanical Q-factor of individual Single Wall Carbon Nanotubes (SWCNT) [A. Descombin et al. Nano Letters (2019),19,1534]. Mechanical flexural resonances were excited electrostatically in Ultra High Vacuum in order to minimize dissipation channels, while a voltage VDC is applied on the SWCNT.

The VDC induces a huge axial stress in the SWCNT, increasing the eigenfrequencies (Fig). The novelty here is that it also induces a giant increase of the Q factors (Fig), exceeding 25000 at room temperature, which is two orders of magnitude above values in literature [V. Sazonova et al., Nature (2004),431,284; V. Gouttenoire et al., Small (2010),6,1060]. The same effect was observed on graphene samples, with Q factors over 5400.

This increase in Q factor with axial stress is explained by intrinsic viscoelastic dissipation combined with a non-dissipative "soft clamping" effect due to controlled gradual breaking. Low 300K force noise below $1aN/\sqrt{Hz}$ is inferred from data. The graphene sample reaches Q/f coherence times (CT) of around 6ms, which is X100 the CT for cryogenic quantum computer demonstrators [www.research.ibm.com/ibm-q/technology/devices/], opening the perspective of mechanical quantum bits [F. Tacchino et al., Phys. Rev. B (2018),20,214302].



Experimental evolution of the eigenfrequency and quality factor with axial electrostatic stress induced by external voltage. A moderate 30% increase in the eigenfrequency is accompanied by an almost one order of magnitude increase in the Q factor.

Franconia Hall

Structure control, Mass Production of Well Aligned Carbon Nanotubes for energy application

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Energy storage in a proper form is an important way to meet the fast increase in the demand for energy. We demonstrate the microscopic bandgap of CNTs versus turnover frequency (TOF) of carbon atom-addition agrees with the uncertainty principle, which governs ~3×106 s-1 atomic assembly during s-CNT formation with a narrower bandgap distribution (~0.1 eV). One magnitude lower TOF of metallic CNTs (m-CNTs) endows the individuals with slower growth rate while the population with higher decay rate, giving rise to a self-purification of 99.9999% aligned s-CNTs at length 154 mm. The detailed strategies for mass production of CNT arrays, super-aligned CNTs, super-long CNTs, as well as CNT/grapheme hybrids were presented. The bulk applications for Li-ion battery, conductive nanocomposites are discussed.

With a tensile strength over 100 GPa, and a Young's modulus over 1 TPa, carbon nanotubes (CNTs) are considered as one of the strongest materials ever found and exhibit overwhelming advantages for storing mechanical energy. The tensile-strain energy density of CNTs is as high as 1125 Wh kg⁻¹. In addition, CNTs also exhibit great potential for fabricating flywheels to store kinetic energy with both high energy density (8571 Wh kg⁻¹) and high power density (2 GW kg⁻¹).

Franconia Hall

TBA

Christoph Brabec

Space for notes.

NT19 SEn8 (invited)

Tu 14:40 - 15:00

Franconia Hall

Tu 15:00 - 15:20

Dry deposition of nanocarbon thin films for energy applications

Esko Kaupinnen¹

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We present the direct dry deposition (DPP) manufacturing method of single walled carbon nanotube (SWNT) based transparent conducting films (TCF) with electrical properties on par with those of ITO-on-PET, and with optical as well as mechanical properties i.e. flexibility and stretchability better than those of ITO, metal nanowire and metal mesh. SWNTs have been produced with the floating catalyst chemical vapour deposition (FC-CVD) using Fe nanoparticles as the catalyst and CO, C_2H_4 , CH_4 and alcohols as the carbon precursors. SWNT networks consisting of long, clean and highly individualized SWNTs exhibit substantially improved TCF performance. We introduce the novel graphene-SWNT hybrid thin films made via SWNT dry deposition onto the single layer graphene. Also, we present recent results on the simultaneous synthesis of SWNTs and graphene via the FC-CVD method. Finally, we show examples of using SWNT films as the electrodes in solar cells.

Franconia Hall

Tu 15:30 - 15:50

Graphene Oxide Liquid Crystal

Sang Ouk Kim¹

¹Materials Science & Engineering, Daejeon 34141, South Korea

Graphene Oxide Liquid Crystal (GOLC) is a newly emerging graphene based material, which exhibits nematic type colloidal discotic liquid crystallinity with the orientational ordering of graphene oxide flakes in good solvents, such as water. Since our first discovery of GOLC in aqueous dispersion, this interesting mesophase has been utilized over world-wide for many different application fields, including liquid crystalline graphene fiber spinning, highly ordered graphene membrane/film production, prototype liquid crystal display and so on. Interestingly, GOLC also allow us a valuable opportunity for the highly ordered molecular scale assembly of functional nanoscale structures. This presentation will introduce our current status of GOLC research particularly focusing on the nanoscale assembly of functional nanostructures in many different structural dimensions. Besides, relevant research works associated to the nanoscale assembly and chemical modification of various nanoscale graphene based materials will be presented particularly focusing on energy and catalytic applications.

Franconia Hall

Tu 15:50 - 16:10

Single-wall carbon nanotube films and their hybrids for energy applications

Chang Liu¹

¹Institute of Metal Research, Chinese Academy of Sciences

High-quality single-wall carbon nanotube (SWCNT) films are prepared by a floating catalyst CVD method. As-grown floating SWCNTs were directly deposited onto a porous substrate equipped at the downstream of a CVD reactor without involving any liquid phase process. Therefore, the quality of the SWCNTs obtained is high, evidence by a high G/D ratio of Raman spectra. The thickness of the films can be easily tuned, and the size of the SWCNT films can be in meter-scale [1]. The SWCNT films were used to fabricate silicon heterojunction solar cells, which show desirable power conversion efficiency [2]. We further prepared a SWCNT/Bi₂Te₃ nanocrystal hybrid by megnetron sputtering. This flexible thermoelectric material comprising highly ordered Bi₂Te₃ nanocrystal anchored on SWCNT network showed a maximum thermoelectric figure of merit (ZT) of 0.89 at room temperature [3]. References:

[1] BW Wang et al. Adv. Mater. 2018, 1802057.

[2] XG Hu et al. Nano Energy 2018, 50: 521.

[3] Q Jin et al. Nature Mater. 2019, 18: 62.

Franconia Hall

Tu 16:10 - 16:30

Catalysis in Lithium-sulfur Batteries

Wei Lyu¹, Quan-Hong Yang²

¹Graduate School at Shenzhen, Tsinghua University, Shenzhen, 518055, China ²School of Chemical Engineering and Technology, Tianjin University, Tianjin, 300072, China

Lithium-sulfur (Li-S) batteries are the promising next-generation battery systems with high theoretical energy density. However, the shuttling caused by the soluble lithium polysulfides (LiPSs) formed by the reaction of Li and sulfur causes rapid capacity fading and low sulfur utilization. Normally, carbon materials are tailored to prevent LiPS shuttling because of their abundant porosity and controllable surface chemistry. However, this "passive" strategy becomes less effective with high sulfur loading and ultralong cycling. Herein, we show the "positive" catalysis is a promising way to solve above problem by increasing the conversion rate of soluble long-chain LiPSs to insoluble products. In order to realize a smooth trapping–diffusion–conversion of LiPSs, we proposed a heterostructure design with a highly active interface, and the twinborn TiO₂–TiN, graphene-TiC and MXene-TiO₂ heterostructures are prepared. Moreover, we found the oxidation layer on the TiN surface also affects the catalytic activity, and we built an interface of Ti-S with Ti-O bonds at the atomic level on TiN surface realizing fast conversion of LiPSs.

Panorama 13

Tu 14:00 - 14:20

Two-Dimensional Gold with Tunable Bandgaps

Yoke Khin Yap¹, Shiva Bhandari¹, Boyi Hao¹, Kevin Waters¹, Chee Huei Lee¹, Juan-Carlos Idrobo², Dongyan Zhang¹, Ravindra Pandey¹

¹Department of Physics, Michigan Technological University, USA ²Center for Nanophase Materials Sciences, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, USA

Here we describe the discovery of two-dimensional (2D) gold quantum dots (Au QDs) with tunable band gaps. Our results will stimulate further exploration of energetically stable, metalbased 2D semiconductors. 2D Au QDs are synthesized by pulsed laser deposition using BNNTs as the substrates, as we reported for transistors without semiconductor [1]. Our DFT calculation suggests that the bandgap of such a 2D Au QD is controllable by the number of Au atoms forming the QD. Experimentally, the optically transparent and electrically insulating BNNTs enabled the detection of sharp optical band gaps in the visible spectrum range. Atomic imaging by STEM confirms the formation of 2D Au QDs along with isolated gold atoms, dimers, and trimers. We further demonstrate that size and shapes of 2D Au QDs could be atomically trimmed and re-structured by electron beam irradiation. The growth mechanism of these 2D gold on the nano-cylindrically shaped BNNTs will be discussed. [1]. Lee, C. H. et al, Advanced Materials 2013, 25 (33), 4544-4548.

Y. K Yap acknowledges the support from the U.S. Department of Energy, the Office of Basic Energy Sciences (Grant DE-SC0012762). Part of this work was conducted at the Center for Nanophase Materials Sciences (Projects CNMS2009-213 and CNMS2012-083.)

2D Materials Symposium

Panorama 13

Tu 14:20 - 14:40

New atomic layer deposition (ALD) of boron nitride (BN) based on polymer derived ceramics route: Potentiality for complex nanostructure fabrication

Catherine Journet¹, Wenjun Hao¹, Catherine Marichy ¹, Arnaud Brioude¹

¹Univ Lyon, Laboratoire des Multimatériaux et Interfaces, UMR CNRS 5615, France

Fewly investigated, hexagonal BN nanostructures are very attractive materials with various applications such as in environmental domain. ALD technique is an effective approach for surface modification and fabrication of complex nanostructured materials. However, few ALD processes of BN were reported so far and they are mostly based on ammonia and/or halide precursors and no high crystalline quality was yet achieved. Based on polymer derived ceramic (PDCs) chemistry, a new low temperature ALD process of BN, that permits access to various h-BN complex nano- and hetero-structures, was developed.

In the present communication, we report the fabrication of h-BN complex nano-/heterostructures by a novel two-step ALD approach using trichloroborazine and hexamethyldisilazane. This two-step process consists of the growth layer by layer of a preceramic BN films, onto various substrates, at low temperature, and then to its densification into pure h-BN by annealing process. h-BN thin films were successfully deposited on various substrates/templates, such as carbon nanotubes, polyacrylonitrile fibers, and etc. The present very low deposition temperature ALD approach provides a versatile ammonia free method to fabricate high quality h-BN nano-/hetero-structures promising for water treatment. Panorama 13

Tu 14:40 - 15:00

Large Area Synthesis of Transition Metal Dichalcogenide for Non Linear Optics and Q switched Laser Application

Jinbo Pang¹, Qilin Cheng¹, Hong Liu^{1,2}

¹Institute for Advanced Interdisciplinary Research (iAIR), University of Jinan, Shizhong District, Jinan, Shandong 250022, China

² State Key Laboratory of Crystal Materials, Shandong University, Shandong 250100, China

The electronic and optoelectronic properties of 2D materials [1,2] and their stacking heterostructures [3] have inspired enormous interests. WSe₂, with a p-type semiconducting property, represents a foremost building block in the p-n junctions. WSe₂shall possesses the features of large area, homogeneity and precise layer control. To date, there is yet an ideal synthesis method ever reported. Here we present a facile approach to prepare high quality, wafer-scale homogenous WSe₂full films. In brief, we first deposit a thin layer of metal precursor and then do the selenizaition process. With care of the vacuum deposition of metal thin film, we are able to control upon selenization the film thickness of WSe₂, i.e., its layer number. Eventually the high quality of the synthetic film has been reflected on the high performances of saturable transmission in saturable absorbers and the Q switched laser. Our finding may pave the way towards wafer scale integration of transition metal dichalcogenide in the integrated arrays of pulsed laser devices.

[1] Pang, J. et al. ACS nano 2017, 11, 1946-1956.

- [2] Hao, Q.; Pang, J.; et al. Advanced Optical Materials 2018, 6, 1700984.
- [3] Pang, J. et al. Chem. Soc. Rev. 2019, 48, 72-133.
- [4] Pang, J. et al. Adv. Energy Mater. 2018, 8, 1702093

2D Materials Symposium

Panorama 13

Tu 15:00 - 15:20

Effective growth of large scale 2D single crystals with high qualities

Yang Wu^{1,2}

¹Department of Physics, Tsinghua University, Beijing, China ²Tsinghua-Foxconn Nanotechnology Research Center, Tsinghua University

The discovery of novel materials is not only the frontier of fundamental research, but will trigger the revolution in technology. Lately, 2D materials, as represented by graphene or graphene-like transition metal dichalcogenides (TMDC) have displayed unconventional characteristics, for instance, the emergence of topological quantum states. However, the current research of these novel 2D materials is poorly carried out or restricted in a limited number of known materials due to the lack of effective synthesis and methodology in crystal growth. Furthermore, the top-down approach for 2D materials by the exfoliation from single crystals is believed to result in high quality samples. Therefore, it is critical to explore the potential 2D materials extensively and systematically, with a focus on scientific insights to the controlled chemical synthesis and crystal growth. In this talk, the extensive attempts for growing large-scale 2D single crystals with high quality will be discussed. In addition to their exotic topological electronic structures , the optoelectronic property, based on the measurement of single crystals of TMDC and its derivatives, will be covered as well.

Panorama 13

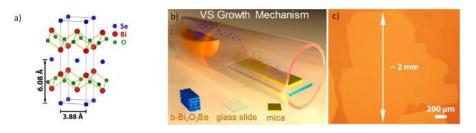
Tu 16:10 - 16:30

Controlled Vapor-Solid Deposition of Millimeter-Size Single Crystal 2D Bi_2O_2Se for High Performance Phototransistors

Usman Khan¹, Yuting Luo¹, Lei Tang¹, Changjiu Teng¹, Jiaman Liu¹, Bilu Liu¹, Hui-Ming Cheng¹

¹Tsinghua-Berkeley Shenzhen Institute, Tsinghua University.

Atomically thin two-dimensional (2D) materials have received interest both scientific and technological. Bi_2O_2Se is a semiconducting 2D material with high electron mobility and good stability, making it promising for high-performance electronics and optoelectronics. Here we report an ambient-pressure vapor-solid (VS) deposition approach for the growth of millimeter-size 2D Bi_2O_2Se single crystal domains with thicknesses down to a monolayer. The VS-grown 2D Bi_2O_2Se has good crystalline quality, chemical uniformity and stoichiometry. We fabricate field-effect transistors (FETs) using this material and they show a small contact resistivity of 55.2 Ω cm² measured by a transfer line method. Upon light irradiation, a phototransistor based on the Bi_2O_2Se FETs exhibits a maximum responsivity of 22,100 AW⁻¹, which is a record among currently reported 2D semiconductors and approximately two orders of magnitude higher than monolayer MoS₂. The Bi_2O_2Se phototransistor shows a gate tunable photodetectivity up to 3.4×10^{15} Jones and an on/off ratio up to 10^9 , both of which are much higher than phototransistors based on other 2D materials reported so far. Our results indicate a way to grow large 2D Bi_2O_2Se single crystals that have great potential for use in optoelectronic applications.



2D Materials Symposium

Panorama 13

S2D12 (contributed)

Tu 15:30 - 15:50

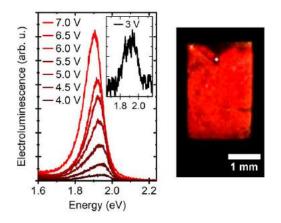
MOCVD growth and characterization of MoS_2 and WS_2

Michael Heuken^{1,2}, Dominik Andrzejewski³, Henrik Myja³, Tillmar Kümmell³, Gerd Bacher³, Annika Grundmann², Holger Kalisch², Andrei Vescan²

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The 2D TMDC MoS₂ and WS₂ are receiving strong interest due to their exceptional properties and possible application in (opto)electronics. However, material science and device development require a reproducible material basis, i. e. a deposition method providing uniform layers of controlled properties. MOVPE as an established production technology is a perfect choice and can be scaled up to large substrate diameters, volumes and yield. We report on a systematic study of 2D MoS₂ and WS₂ deposition on sapphire using a commercial AIXTRON multi-wafer MOVPE tool. Metal hexacarbonyls (WCO / MCO) and DTBS are used as high-purity MO sources. True 2D growth requires controlled nuclei formation followed by purely lateral growth. The impact of fundamental MOVPE parameters on these processes is discussed, shedding light on nucleation and lateral 2D growth until layer coalescence. The samples are characterized by Raman, SEM, AFM, PL, and reflectometry. A low-damage large-area transfer process was developed to implement the films in optoelectronic devices. Employing organic and hybrid inorganic-organic injection and transport layers, a bright red 6 mm²-sized WS₂-based LED was fabricated demonstrating the applicability of 2D TMDC for optoelectronic devices.



(Left) EL spectra of the LED with WS_2 monolayer as emitting material in dependence of the operation voltage. (Right) Photograph of a 6 mm² LED biased at 7 V.

Tu 15:50 - 16:10

TEM observation of dynamic structural change in synthetic \mbox{MoS}_2 under electron beam irradiation

Hyangsook Lee^{1,2}, Yeonchoo Cho¹, Wonsik Ahn², Eunha Lee¹, Hyoungsub Kim²

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Aberration-corrected low-voltage TEM allows observation of various two-dimensional monolayer materials including MoS_2 , while minimizing or avoiding electron irradiation damage. Furthermore, it can also be used to study the dynamic behavior of atomic displacement via electron bombardment during TEM observation. In this presentation, we will present a couple of in-situ observation results for the structural dynamics of synthetic MoS_2 films during electron beam irradiation (TEM observation). Under a high-vacuum condition (in a TEM column), a phase transition of monolayer MoS_2 from 2H to 1T/1T' was induced by weak electron irradiation, which was explained by the electron-delocalization (charge transfer) process originated from the detachment of chemisorbed molecules on the S-vacancy sites by electron bombardment (Hyangsook Lee et al., 2018 2D Mater. 5 041002). The electron irradiation was also used to identify whether the excess Mo ad-atoms in the synthetic bi-layer MoS_2 film were bonded in the interlayer region or physisorbed on the film surface. During this experiment, we observed that the Mo ad-atoms located within the interlayer region produced a change in the stacking sequence from AA' (2H phase) to AB (3R phase) in the bi-layer MoS_2 film. Synthesis Symposium

Panorama 12

Tu 14:00 - 14:20

Nanocarbon Structures Synthesized in the One-Dimensional Core of Carbon Nanotubes: Wavelength-Dependent Raman Spectroscopy

Wim Wenseleers¹, Miles Martinati¹, Sofie Cambré¹, Hans Kuzmany², Lei Shi², Philip Rohringer², Paola Ayala², Thomas Pichler²

¹Physics Department, University of Antwerp, Universiteitsplein 1, B-2610 Antwerp, Belgium ²Faculty of Physics, University of Vienna, 1090 Wien, Austria

Carbon nanotubes are ideal templates for ordering 1D arrays of molecules and for the controlled synthesis of 1D carbon nanostructures. E.g., we previously demonstrated that in this way dipolar dyes can be aligned in an ideal head-to-tail arrangement to yield a giant total nonlinear optical response,[1] and that the optical properties of dye molecules encapsulated in SWCNTs can be strongly modulated by the CNT diameter, indicating highly diameterdependent stacking and interactions of the molecules.[2] By thermal conversion also welldefined carbon structures such as long 1D carbon chains (carbyne) or graphene nanoribbons can be synthesized inside the CNTs. Here we show that structure and properties of such 1D carbon chains are strongly modulated by the interaction with the host tube, greatly modifying the chains' bond-length alternation.[3] Also, the band-gap and electronic spectrum of the carbon structures is measured in detail, even in heterogeneous mixtures, by extensive resonance Raman excitation spectroscopy, disentangling the vibrational and electronic spectra of the different structures.

[1] S. Cambré, J. Campo et al., Nature Nanotechnol. 10, 248 (2015)

[2] S. van Bezouw, D. H. Arias et al., ACS Nano 12, 6881 (2018)

[3] L. Shi et al., Phys. Rev. Mater. 1, 075601 (2017)

NT19

Synthesis Symposium

Panorama 12

Tu 14:20 - 14:40

Extending the Boundaries of Aqueous Two-Phase Extraction of Single-Wall Carbon Nanotubes using Surfactants

Jeffrey Fagan¹

¹NIST, Gaithersburg, MD USA

Aqueous two-phase extraction is unique among SWCNT separation techniques in its ability to target any (n,m) or (m,n) structure, whether metallic or semiconducting, across potentially the entire breadth of possible diameters. The key to this ability is the fine tunability of each separation in a multistage cascade through the control of the nature and concentrations of surfactants and additives. However, workflow and practical considerations can vastly affect the ease and success of ATPE separations. In this talk I will present my up to date understanding of the factors affecting the types of ATPE separation, including workflow effects, as well as developments in separations within my labs. Particularly results for alkane-filled and empty SWCNTs in both the small and large diameter ranges will be presented.

Synthesis Symposium

Panorama 12

Tu 14:40 - 15:00

Bottom-up synthesis of sub-5 nm armchair graphene nanoribbons via CVD

Michael Arnold¹

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We have discovered how to drive graphene crystal growth with a large shape anisotropy through control of kinetics on the surface of Ge(001) single crystal wafers via CH_4 chemical vapor deposition.[1-5] This discovery enables the direct synthesis of narrow, long, smooth, and oriented graphene nanoribbons that are semiconducting. The nanoribbons have faceted armchair edges, have transport properties exceeding nanoribbons synthesized by other methods, and are grown directly on group-IV wafers, creating the possibility of hybrid carbon nanoelectronics.

This talk will detail the synthesis of these ribbons (including seeded arrays of ribbons), the mechanisms underpinning their anisotropic growth kinetics, the elucidation of their structure, and the characterization of their promising charge transport properties.

[1] Nature Comm. (2015); ACS Nano (2017); Nano Lett. (2018); Nanoscale (2019); Submitted (2019).

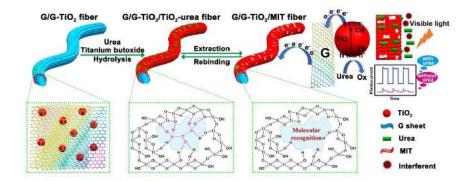


Figure. (A) Self-orienting ribbons spontaneously formed on Ge(001). (B) STM image. Surrounding particles are GeOx species due to ex situ transfer. (C and D) Current and dI/dV maps, respectively, of 5 nm nanoribbon on Ge epilayer on Si(001).

Tu 15:00 - 15:20

Optical properties of dyes aggregated into carbon and boron nitride nanotubes

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⁴Laboratoire d'Etude des Microstructures, ONERA-CNRS, UMR104, Université Paris-Saclay, BP 72, 92322 Châtillon Cedex, France

⁵CIRIMAT, Université de Toulouse, CNRS, INPT, UPS, 5085, 118, route de Narbonne, 31062 Toulouse cedex 9, France

The confinement of organic molecules inside the vicinity of the nanotube forms a class nanoheterostructure with properties driven by 1D confinement. (1-3) Here we show that boron nitride nanotubes (Eg~5 eV) having inner diameters between 1 nm to 5 nm provide 1D confinement effects similar to those offered by carbon nanotubes with the difference that they preserve the luminescence of the dyes. Experiments on individual dyes@BNNT demonstrate that the BNNT protect efficiently the dyes against photobleaching. Polarized luminescence imaging experiments and High Resolution Transmission Electron Microscopy on dyes@BNNT show ordering states of molecules inside BNNTs that depends on the dyes geometry and the inner diameter of the BNNTs. Preliminary results on Daphnia Pulex colored with dyes@BNNT suggest that these dye@BNNT nanoprobes have reduced toxicity for multimodal imaging based on Raman and luminescence to study biological materials in the NIR I biological window. (4)

[1] E. Gaufrès et al Nature Photon. 8, 72-78 (2014)

[2] S. Cambré et al Nature Nano. 10, 248-252 (2015)

[3] E. Gaufrès et al ACS Nano, 10, 11 (2016)

[4] C. Allard et al, submitted and ChemRxiv (2019),

https://doi.org/10.26434/chemrxiv.8011268.v1

Synthesis Symposium

Panorama 12

Tu 15:30 - 15:50

Chirality enriched carbon nanotubes with tunable wrapping via corona phase exchange purification (CPEP)

Robert Nißler¹, Florian A. Mann¹, Niklas Herrmann¹, Helen Preiß¹, Sebastian Kruss^{1,2}

¹Institute of Physical Chemistry, Göttingen University, Germany ²Center for Nanoscale Microscopy and Molecular Physiology of the Brain, Göttingen, Germany

Single-walled carbon nanotubes (SWCNTs) have unique photophysical properties. For many applications it is crucial to use chirality enriched SWCNTs. Purification procedures such as wrapping in certain polymers, phase separation, density gradient centrifugation or chro-matography yield distinct SWCNT chiralities wrapped in a specific polymer or surfactant. However, many applications such as biosensing require a different organic corona phase around the SWCNTs.

Here, we present a straightforward approach to gain nearly chirality pure SWCNTs by using polymers of the PFO polymer family to 1) enrich certain chiralities 2) remove the polymer and 3) exchange it to a desired organic phase. We demonstrate this concept by using PFO-BPy, which is known to preferentially solubilize (6,5)-SWCNTs, followed by the exchange to surfactants, polymers or ssDNA. This corona phase exchange purification (CPEP) was also extended to other PFO variants to enrich (7,5)-SWCNTs. CPEP purified samples such as (GT)10-(6,5)-SWCNTs are functional as shown by fluorescence changes in response to the neurotransmitter dopamine or by introducing sp³defects in SDBS-(6,5)-SWCNTs. In summary, CPEP provides simple access to chirality enriched SWCNTs functionalized in any desired polymer.

Tu 15:50 - 16:30

Harnessing Carbon Nanotube Defect States as Quantum Emitters

Stephen Doorn¹, Sehmus Ozden¹, Xiaowei He², Yue Luo², Stefan Strauf², Jeffrey Blackburn³, Younghee Kim¹, Han Htoon¹

¹Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, NM 87545, USA ²Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, NJ 07030, USA ³National Renewable Energy Laboratory, Golden, CO 80401, USA

Photoluminescent defect states introduced by low-level covalent functionalization of single wall carbon nanotubes (SWCNTs) have emerged as a route to new functionality. In particular, exciton localization at the defect sites gives rise to single photon emission at room temperature that is tunable to telecom wavelengths. Control over defect-state emission properties is essential for advancing potential applications of these unique light emitters. We present an overview of new developments in defect functionalization and surface chemistry and their role in photonic integration. Selectivity over defect binding configuration will be discussed within the framework of a quantum chemistry model. Surface modification to enable integration approaches will also be presented and demonstrated as a route to establishing intrinsic PL dynamics. Strategies for manipulating PL dynamics via integration into plasmonic cavities will be discussed and demonstrated as a pathway to defect-based quantum photonics. The talk will conclude with a perspective on open questions in defect-state chemistry and photophysics and their potential for future quantum photonic circuits. Theory Symposium

Panorama 10

Tu 14:00 - 14:20

Etchants, Nucleation and Chirality Control during CVD Growth of CNTs: Insights from Molecular Simulation

Alister Page¹

¹The University of Newcastle, Australia

The mechanism of graphene and CNT growth during CVD is now well established. Carbon nanotube and graphene growth begin with the precipitation/aggregation of carbon atoms on a catalyst surface to form extended carbon chains, which quickly combine and oligomerise to form "islands" of sp²-hybridized carbon. Larger nanostructures then form via the coalescence of these structures on the catalyst surface, which are stabilised through strong carbon-catalyst σ -bonding.

I will discuss recent simulations showing how this mechanism is influenced by chemical etchant species commonly used in CVD growth (e.g. $H_2[2] H_2O$ [3] $NH_3[4-6]$ MeCN [7] etc.). Our simulations demonstrate how each of these parameters can potentially be exploited towards controlling growth. Importantly, we show that chemical etchants play key roles regarding growth control and kinetics, despite being overlooked in popular growth models to date

References

- 1. I. Mitchell et al., Carbon 128 215 (2018).
- 2. Kimura, R. et al., J. Comp. Chem. 40, 375 (2019).
- 3. C. A. Eveleens et al., Nanoscale 9 1727 (2017).
- 4. C. A. Eveleens et al., J. Phys. Chem. C 120 19862 (2016).
- 5. C. A. Eveleens et al., J. Phys. Chem. C In press (2019).
- 6. C. A. Eveleens et al., Carbon In press (2019).

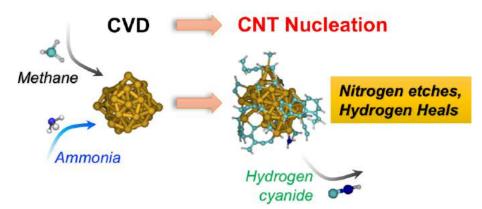


Figure 1. QM/MD simulations reveal etching mechanisms during catalytic CVD

Panorama 10

Tu 14:20 - 14:40

Chirality-Dependent Motion Transmission between Aligned Carbon Nanotubes

Zhao Wang^{1,2}

¹Institut fur Materialchemie, Technische Universitat Wien, A-1060 Vienna, Austria ²Department of Physics, Guangxi University, Nanning 530004, P. R. China

Taming the mechanical motion of devices at the nanoscale is one of the major challenges in taking the miniaturization technology envisioned by Richard Feynman. The lack of the motion-transmission system remains critical for the design of nano-machines inspired by their macroscopic-world counterparts. Here we demonstrate the motion-transmission behavior of aligned carbon nanotubes (CNTs) using atomistic simulations. The network of overlapping pi orbitals at the interface act as gear teeth to translate the sliding motion of a CNT into a rotating motion of the adjacent CNT, or viceversa. The efficiency of this orthogonal motion transmission strongly depends on the tube chirality, by which the interfacial stacking configuration of the atoms is determined. Theory Symposium

Panorama 10

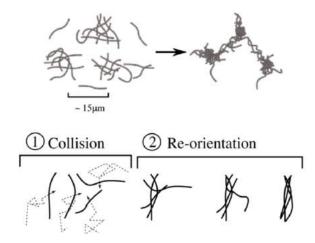
Tu 14:40 - 15:00

Dynamics of CNT aerogel formation: a hybrid Langevin and Molecular Dynamics approach

James Elliott¹, Philipp Kloza¹, Mabel Chao², Nicholas Kateris², Hoecker Christian², Adam Boies²

¹Department of Materials Science and Metallurgy, University of Cambridge, CB3 0FS, UK ²Department of Engineering, University of Cambridge, CB2 1PZ, UK

Aerogel formation within carbon nanotube (CNT) reactors enables continuous production of a self-assembled material with hierarchical structure which is of significant academic and industrial interest. Despite the discovery of the phenomenon over a decade ago, there remains no detailed description of the criteria for aerogel onset or dynamics of formation. In this presentation we report on the dynamics of 1-D materials undergoing Brownian motion, collisions and re-orientation. By employing both adaptive molecular dynamics and Langevin dynamics modelling, we demonstrate that under typical conditions the time-scale for collision is much longer than the time-scale for re-orientation of individual CNTs. The results of simultaneous modelling of both long-range CNT collisions and short-range bundling dynamics enables the timescale of each process to be investigated in detail. These findings are applied to the continuous gas phase process for the bulk production of CNTs, to identify the critical length and number concentration of CNTs required for gelation. Our results show that CNT bundle formation occurs at time scales typical of CNT aerogel reactors for CNT lengths and mass densities found experimentally.



Individual CNTs collide to form bundles in a two-step process that involves (i) collision and (ii) re-orientation.

Theory Symposium

Panorama 10

Tu 15:00 - 15:20

Tuning electronic properties of carbon nanotubes by graphene promixity

Benedetta Flebus¹

¹University of California, Los Angeles

Allotropes of carbon, such as carbon nanotubes and graphene, continue to draw attention due to their exceptional physical properties and as promising platforms for understanding the physics of electrons in low dimensions. Recent research has shown that graphene bilayers can display tunable gaps and even superconducting phases, spurring an outburst of interest in carbon-allotropes heterostructures. However, the idea of combining systems with different dimensionality is relatively unexplored. Here, we address the electronic structure of a carbon nanotube deposited on top of graphene. We find that a rigid displacement of the nanotube with respect to the graphene layer has a surprisingly strong impact on the electronic properties of carbon nanotubes.

Our findings suggest that coupling nanotubes with graphene might represent a novel direction for tuning nanotube properties and unveiling new phenomena. Panorama 10

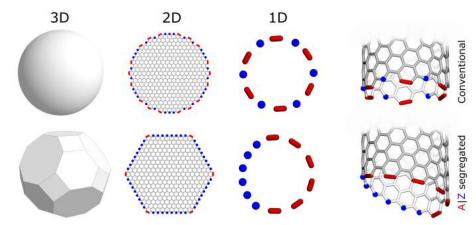
Tu 15:30 - 15:50

Carbon nanotube-catalyst interface segregation and the quest for chirality control

Ksenia V. Bets¹, Evgeni S. Penev¹, Boris I. Yakobson¹

¹Rice University, Materials Science and NanoEngineering Department, Houston, 77005, USA

The structure of the carbon nanotube-catalyst interface during catalytic synthesis controls both thermodynamics and kinetics of the growth process that in turn prescribe chirality distribution of the growing nanotube (CNT). Despite its importance, the structure of such interface was never investigated but rather assumed to be a minimal-length circle, which is analogous to postulating spherical shape of 3D particles or circular shape of 2D flakes, clearly contradicting faceted Wulff construction in both cases (Fig.1). We present a systematic analysis of the CNT-catalyst interface energetics revealing a drastic change in the interface structure with the solidification of the catalyst. A circular edge is weakly preferred in contact with a liquid catalyst, but interface with rigid catalyst shows a strong preference towards the segregation of the CNT edge into two segments (Fig.1). This trend is further confirmed with the first-principles calculations for a set of representative catalysts (Co_7W_6 , WC, Ni, Co). AlZ-segregation lowers the energy of the chiral tubes, largely enhancing their nucleation probability. Kinetics is also greatly influenced, as we demonstrate on the example of selective (2m,m) growth on solid Co_7W_6 catalyst exemplifying the importance of the interface structure.



Minimal-surface versus faceted shapes in 3D (generic nanoparticle), 2D (graphene flake), and 1D (carbon nanotube edge, also shown in side view, demonstrating conventional circular and AlZ-segregated edges).

Panorama 10

Tu 15:50 - 16:30

Applications of Carbon Nanosensors to Understanding Biochemical Signaling Within the Human Body

Michael S. Strano¹

¹MIT, Department of Chemical Engineering, Cambridge, MA 02139-430, USA

The human body is a vast network of biochemical signaling pathways dictating physiological and pathological processes. To probe this network, we have pioneered a novel technique called Corona Phase Molecular Recognition, or CoPhMoRe, for discovering synthetic, heteropolymer corona phases that form molecular recognition sites at the nanoparticle interface. By screening libraries of synthetic heteropolymers chemically adsorbed onto single-walled carbon nanotubes (SWNT), we have engineered new optical biosensors that exhibit high selective recognition for bio molecules, such as riboflavin, L-thyroxine, dopamine, nitric oxide, sugar alcohols, estradiol, and fibrinogen. These results have significant potential for using SWNT-based sensors to interface to biological systems, allowing monitoring pathways at the sub-cellular, cellular, tissue, and whole-animal scale. With deep tissue penetration, we demonstrated our nanosensors in vitro with no photobleaching, and in vivo with no fluorescence degradation (400+ days). Engineering the nanoparticle corona in this way offers significant potential to translate sensor technology to previously inaccessible environments. We recently demonstrated real-time label-free detection of individual proteins from Escherichia coli and Pichia pastoris immobilized in a microfluidic chamber, by non-covalent conjugation of an aptamer-anchor polynucleotide sequence to SWNTs. We further demonstrated protein detection from T7 bacteriophage infection of E. coli, illustrating real-time single-cell analysis of proteins from cells. We recently demonstrated the use of a SWNT array for the detection of dopamine release from PC12 neuroprogenitor cells at a resolution exceeding 20,000 sensors per cell. These nanosensor arrays allow the high-resolution spatiotemporal dynamics of dopamine release, following K+ stimulation. The results illustrate how directionality of chemical signaling is shaped by the cell membrane morphology. For diabetes, we have recently synthesized an insulin sensor sensitive down to 20 µg/mL. The sensor was tested against and proved to be nonresponsive against a panel of human blood proteins and 7 short amino acid fragments of the insulin peptide. The insulin recognition and the concentration quantification were demonstrated in buffer and in blood serum. Interfacing insulin sensors with continuous glucose monitors may revolutionize diabetes management and control using a tightly controlled close-looped system.

Abstracts Tuesday (Poster)

P001

Tu 17:00 - 18:30

Lattice models to study chirality selective growth of SWNTs

Christophe Bichara^{1,2}

¹CNRS and Aix-Marseille University, Marseille - France

Recent progress towards an efficient and selective synthesis of carbon nanotubes should be complemented with an improved understanding of their growth mechanisms. We recently proposed a thermodynamic modeling of the interface [1] showing that, at low temperature, only zigzag or armchair tubes are stable. Chiral tubes become stable at higher temperature because of the configurational entropy of the tube edge in contact with the catalyst, that is a key element of the model. This enables us to link the catalyst interfacial properties and the temperature with the resulting equilibrium chiral distribution.

Here, we study the growth of SWNTs using Monte Carlo simulations performed on a simple lattice-gas model for each tube chirality. This enables us to directly study the tube/catalyst interfaces, assess the validity range of our analytic approach [1], and to improve the link between interfacial energies and the resulting SWNT chiral distribution.

[1] Magnin et al., Science 362, 212-215 (2018)

Tu 17:00 - 18:30

One-dimensional thermoelectric properties of high-purity single-chirality single-wall carbon nanotube films

Yota Ichinose¹, Kengo Fukuhara¹, Akari Yoshida¹, Yohei Yomogida¹, Takahiro Yamamoto², Junichiro Kono^{3,4,5}, Kazuhiro Yanagi¹

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 ²Tokyo University of Science/Department of Liberal Arts, Tokyo, 125-8585, Japan
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 ⁴Rice University/Department of Physics and Astronomy, Texas, 77005, USA
 ⁵5 Rice University/Department of Materials Science and NanoEngineering, Texas, 77005, USA

One-dimensional materials have potential to exhibit extremely high thermoelectric performance [1]. One of suggested approaches to achieve the high performance is to tune the Fermi level of the 1D materials with sharp van Hove singularity (vHS). Single-wall carbon nanotubes (SWCNTs) is an ideal model for 1D system with sharp vHS. And thus, we have investigated the thermoelectric properties of SWCNTs as a function of Fermi-level using an electrolyte gating technique [2]. Last year, we found that high-purity (>99%) single-chirality SWCNT (6,5) (Fig. 1) showed relatively large Seebeck coefficient (>1mV/K), which is comparable to theoretical predictions. However, the physical background of the increase was not revealed in detail. Therefore, in this study, we focused on thermoelectric conductivity (called as L12 term) [3] to reveal the background and we investigated L12 of high-purity (6,5) as a function of Fermi level.

As shown in Fig. 2, we observed the unique behavior expected only in 1D materials. Highpurity (6,5) showed a sharper peak around vHS. We found that high-purity singe-chirality SWCNT films have an obvious 1D property in L12.

- [1] Hicks et al., PRB 47, 16631 (1993)
- [2] Yanagi et al., Nano lett. 14 (11), 6437 (2014).
- [3] Yamamoto et al., JPSJ 87, 114710 (2018)

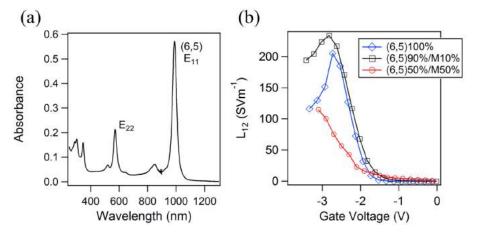


Fig 1. Absorbance spectrum of high-purity (6,5) (99%). Fig 2. Purity-dependence of thermoelectric conductivity (L12) as a function of Fermi-level.

P005

Tu 17:00 - 18:30

Substituting silicon in graphene and carbon nanotubes through intermittent vacancies

Heena Inani¹, Kimmo Mustonen¹, Alexander Markevich¹, Erxiong Ding², Mukesh Tripathi¹, Aqeel Hussain², Clemens Mangler¹, Esko I. Kauppinen², Toma Susi¹, Jani Kotakoski¹

¹Faculty of Physics, University of Vienna, Boltzmanngasse 5, 1090, Vienna, Austria ²Department of Applied Physics, Aalto University of Sciences, FI-00076, Aalto, Finland

The band structure of single-walled carbon nanotubes (SWCNTs) is entirely determined by the cutting direction and the dimensions of the graphene slab the tubule is constructed from. Synthesizing nanotubes with a desired configuration has proven immensely difficult and alternative routes to tune the properties are still being sought for. One promising approach is substitutional doping by impurity elements. Here, by simultaneous plasma and laser irradiation of a SWCNT-graphene van der Waals heterostructure, we incorporate silicon heteroatoms in both materials. The vacancies thus created are primarily healed by thermally diffusing carbon and Si atoms, the latter of which we directly identify in the lattice by using atomic resolution scanning transmission electron microscopy. In SWCNTs, these atoms are found in 3-coordinated, 4-coordinated and not identifiable configurations with recurrence of ~61%, ~36% and ~3%, respectively and thus in good agreement with earlier theoretical predictions for single and double vacancies. These 1D-nanostructures doped with Si heteroatoms may show up as a promising candidate for water splitting, gas sensing and drug delivery applications.

Tu 17:00 - 18:30

Growth process of individual single-walled carbon nanotubes analyzed by isotope labelling

Taiki Inoue¹, Bunsho Koyano¹, Shun Yamamoto¹, Shota Hiraoka¹, Keigo Otsuka^{2,3}, Rong Xiang¹, Shohei Chiashi¹, Shigeo Maruyama^{1,4}

¹Department of Mechanical Engineering, The University of Tokyo, Tokyo 113-8656, Japan
 ²Riken Center for Advanced Photonics, Wako, 351-0198, Japan
 ³Riken Cluster for Pioneering Research, Wako, 351-0198, Japan
 ⁴Energy NanoEngineering Lab, AIST, Tsukuba, 305-8564, Japan

Toward the efficient production and controlled synthesis of single-walled carbon nanotubes (SWCNTs) for practical applications, a deeper understanding of their growth mechanism is needed. While the growth process of entangled SWCNTs has been studied in many ways, it has been more challenging to examine that of individual SWCNTs. We have recently proposed a method for analyzing growth process of individual SWCNTs by means of controlled introduction of isotope labels and revealed the base-growth mode, monotonic growth rates with sudden growth termination, and variations in growth rates even among SWCNTs with the same chirality [1]. In this study, we further investigated the SWCNT growth in a wide range of growth temperatures using Fe or Co as the catalyst by the isotope label technique. Compared with Fe catalyst, Co catalyst resulted in more uniform distributions of growth rates and incubation time. We also conducted the SWCNT growth with intentional pause of carbon feeding and revealed the importance of hydrogen for enabling the regrowth of SWCNTs after reintroducing a carbon source.

[1] K. Otsuka et al., ACS Nano 12, 3994 (2018).

P009

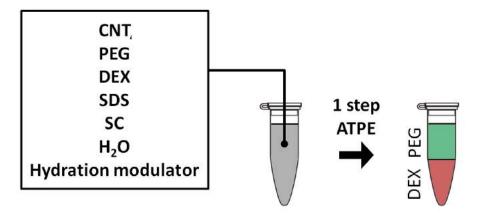
Tu 17:00 - 18:30

Simple separation of carbon nanotubes

Dawid Janas¹, Blazej Podlesny¹, Edyta Turek¹

¹Department of Chemistry, Silesian University of Technology, Gliwice, Poland

The fact that carbon nanotubes come in a wide range of types is not always beneficial because it creates significant processing difficulties if one wants to use just a particular type of them. To tackle this problem, many sorting methods have been recently developed and so obtaining carbon nanotubes of a desired type is not a dream about a distant future but this has become a reality already. Unfortunately, many of the sorting methods either require expensive chemicals or they are very elaborated. In this presentation, we would like to share our recent results how we compacted the aqueous two-phase extraction method to a single step to isolate carbon nanotubes of particular electronic type or light-emission characteristics.



Simple separation of carbon nanotubes

NT19

Plenary Venue

Abstracts Tuesday Poster

P011

Tu 17:00 - 18:30

Have an idea for a new project? Sketch it here.

P013

Tu 17:00 - 18:30

Ohmic and voltage-actived transport of ions through single-walled carbon nanotubes

Vincent Jourdain¹, Khadija Yazda¹, Saïd Tahir¹, Thierry Michel¹, Bastien Loubet², Manoel Manghi², Jeremy Bentin³, Fabien Picaud³, John Palmeri¹, Mohamed el Amine Kribeche¹, Jin Cui¹, Adrien Noury¹, François Henn¹

¹Laboratoire Charles Coulomb (University of Montpellier / CNRS)

²Laboratoire de physique théorique (IRSAMC) CNRS-UPS, Université de Toulouse, France

³LNIT, Université de Bourgogne Franche-Comté, UFR ST & CHU Médecine, France

We report studies of ion transport through SWCNTs with diameters of 1.2 to 2 nm showing a ohmic or, unexpectedly, a voltage-activated I-V dependence [1-3]. Transition from an activated to a linear behavior and stochastic fluctuations between different current levels were notably observed. For linear devices, the high conductance confirmed with different chloride salts indicates that the nanotube/water interface exhibits both a high surface charge density and flow slippage. In addition, the sublinear dependence of the conductance on the salt concentration points toward a charge-regulation mechanism. Theoretical modelling and computer simulations show that the voltage-activated behavior can be accounted for by local energy barriers at the ends of the nanotube. Raman spectroscopy reveals strain fluctuations along the tubes but insufficient doping or variations of doping to account for the apparent surface charge density and energy barriers revealed by ion transport measurements. Chemical moieties at the nanotube mouths are proposed to be responsible for the voltage-activated transport of ions through SWCNTs within this diameter range.

1) Yazda et al, MRS Advances, 1(28), 2085.

2) Yazda et al, MRS Advances, 1(28), 2079

3) Yazda et al, Nanoscale (2017), 9, 11976

P015

Tu 17:00 - 18:30

Targeted tuning of optoelectronic properties of single-walled carbon nanotube films

Eldar Khabushev¹, Dmitry Krasnikov¹, Yulia Kolodyaznaya¹, Alexey Tsapenko¹, Orisia Zaremba¹, Anastasia Goldt¹, Albert Nasibulin¹

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Single-walled carbon nanotubes (SWCNTs) are still attracting large attention: current technological advances are aimed at utilizing their unique properties in novel optoelectronic devices. Currently, aerosol CVD is a well-established technique to produce SWCNTs of high quality. But this technique is still lacking formation mechanisms conception that hampers precise control of output parameters.

This work is devoted to SWCNT growth by ferrocene aerosol CVD based on Boudouard reaction. We inspected the influence of synthesis conditions (temperature, carbon dioxide and ferrocene partial pressure) on SWCNT parameters by four-probe technique, Raman and UV-vis-nIR spectroscopy, SEM and TEM, and etc. Adjusting synthesis conditions, we obtained SWCNTs with mean diameter tunable in the range from 0.9 to 2 nm. Raman spectra represented high quality of the synthesized films with IG/ID up to 500, corresponding to 10 μ m average size of a non-defect area that correlates with electron microscopy. As a result of optimization we obtained pristine films with low equivalent sheet resistance R90=158 Ω /I. Moreover, this value dropped down to 39 Ω /I after AuCl₃ doping providing one of the most advanced results achieved so far.

This work was supported by Russian Science Foundation No. 17-19-01787

Tu 17:00 - 18:30

Toward fabrication of hybrid perovskite – semiconducting single-walled carbon nanotube (s-SWNT) systems

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Hybrid organic-inorganic perovskites (HOIPs) are of interest for their expected versatility in applications such as lasers or photodetectors. Here, we explore opportunities that may arise from the fabrication of HOIPs nanocrystals s-SWNT hybrids which are synthesized by the ligand-assisted reprecipitation (LARP) method. To prevent agglomeration and growth, the nanoplatelets are encapsulated by the common capping agent oleic acid (OA) and oleylamine (OAm). Furthermore, poly(9,9-di-n-octylflourenyl-2,7-diyl)-bipyridine (PFO-BPy) stabilized s-SWNT have been investigated as potential capping agents to elucidate perovskite-s-SWNT interactions. Optical and topographical characterization of the colloidal suspensions were carried out by using absorption and photoluminescence spectroscopy, and field emission scanning electron microscopy (FE-SEM), respectively. We show that the LARP method allows synthesizing colloidally dispersed nanocrystals which reveal excitonic behaviour at the band edge but undergo a relatively fast agglomeration and degradation process. HOIPs nanocrystals grown in the presence of PFO-BPy/s-SWNTs exhibit red shifted emission wavelength indicating a greater diameter of the nanocrystals but, unlike with OA and OAm as capping agent, an increased stability over time.

Tu 17:00 - 18:30

Reference Material for N_2 Adsorption to Carbon Nanotubes

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A wide variety of commercialized CNTs have been available in recent years. Their industrialization is starting to bloom, however, facing obstacles to characterize diverse CNT structures. For the characterization, a reference material for CNTs is essential. However, one for gas adsorption has not been investigated, which enables us to precisely measure specific surface areas and pore structures.

Here we inspected the reference material for N₂ adsorption to CNTs. Regarding a reference material of gas adsorption, it has been known that preferable ones possess nonporous, flat surfaces and surface compositions similar to measured samples. A monolayer formation of N₂ molecule occurs on a flat, graphite surface at the relative pressure 10^{-5} to 10^{-5} . To clarify surface flatness, we focused on N₂ adsorption curves of various carbon materials like activated carbon, activated CF, CB, graphite, mesoporous carbon, carbon nanohorn, and diverse CNTs. These adsorption curves showed that VGCF and graphitized CB had higher slopes in the N₂ monolayer formation range, suggesting less porous, flatter surfaces than others (Fig. 1). To see surface compositions of the carbon materials, XPS analysis was done. Based on these results, we would like to discuss the suitable reference materials to CNTs.

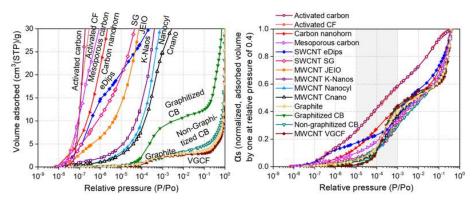


Fig. 1 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{N}}_2$ adsorption isotherms at 77K for various carbon materials.

P021

One-pot exctraction of semiconducting single-walled carbon nanotubes with a thermoresponsive polymer

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The separation techniques for obtaining single-walled carbon nanotubes (SWCNTs) with homogeneous electronic properties is crucial for the promising electronic devices in nanotechnology. In this study, we utilized the thermoresponsive phase transition for the simple extraction method to obtain SWCNTs with the homogeneous electronic properties, and successfully extracted the semiconducting SWCNTs with poly-(N-isopropylacrylamide) (PNI-PAM) [1], a well-known thermoresponsive polymer. Above the lower critical solution temperature, PNIPAM forms aggregates, globules, where hydrophobic space is generated inside, and we separated the specific structure of SWCNTs with the solid (globule) and liquid phases. In the case of small-diameter nanotubes, CoMoCAT, the semiconductor SWCNTs were successfully extracted into the liquid phase. The intensity corresponding to metallic SWCNTs reduced in the absorption spectrum of the liquid phase. The result indicated that a part of the semiconducting SWCNTs was selectively transferred to the aqueous phase rather than remaining in the globules of PNIPAM. When the concentration of aqueous PNIPAM solutions was 5 wt%, (6,5) nanotubes were selectively extracted into the liquid phase (see Figure 1). [1] E. Shimura, et al., Chem. Commun., 54, 3026 (2018).

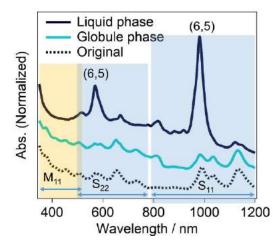


Figure 1. Optical absorption spectra of the pristine SWCNT solution before and after extraction., the liquid phase and the globule phase after extraction.

Tu 17:00 - 18:30

Environment Effects on the Charge States of Metallic and Semiconducting SWCNTs during Their Separation by the ELF Method

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SWCNTs show metallic (m-) or semiconducting (s-) natures by the difference in the structure rolling a graphene sheet into a seamless cylinder. Since most SWCNTs are synthesized as a mixture of them, therefore, the separation of m-/s-SWCNTs is very important for the use of s-properties. Among various separation methods, we have investigated the ELF method [1]. ELF is quite simple; by applying an electric field in the longitudinal direction to SWCNT dispersion containing the nonionic surfactant, m- and s- SWCNTs are separated into upper and lower layers, respectively. However, the separation mechanism in ELF was unclear. In this study, the effects of the separation-cell environments on the separation process, that is, the effects of pH and surfactant concentration were investigated. The zeta potentials (ZPs) were measured for the m- and s-SWCNTs, as an important property for evaluating the charge state and the influence of the electric field. It has been revealed that both types of SWCNTs are negatively charged in the dispersion, yet the magnitudes of their ZPs are clearly different. On the basis of these results, we have proposed the plausible mechanism of the ELF [2].

[1] K. Ihara et al., JPCC 2011, 115, 22827.

[2] Y. Kuwahara et al., JPCC 2019, 123, 3829.

P025

Tu 17:00 - 18:30

A Systematic Study of CO_2 -assisted Growth of Single-walled Carbon Nanotubes

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The geometric and electronic structure of single-walled carbon nanotubes (SWCNTs) are vital to electronic applications. We find that CO₂ plays a key role in modulating the SWCNT structure during growth in floating catalyst chemical vapor deposition (FC-CVD). By introducing various amount of CO₂ in FC-CVD using CO as carbon source, we have directly synthesized SWCNTs with tunable geometry (diameter, length and bundle size) and chirality distribution 1, 2. As CO₂ concentration increases, both tube diameter and bundle length considerably increases. In particular, the yield of SWCNTs can be significantly promoted at an optimized amount of CO₂. As a result, the transparent conductive films (TCFs) of optimized SWCNTs exhibit excellent sheet resistance as low as 86.8 Ω /sq. at 90% transmittance after AuCl₃ doping, about 50% reduced compared to those TCFs without CO₂. Interestingly, for the first time, we have observed that as-synthesized SWCNT films with 0.25 and 0.37 vol% of CO₂ display green and brown colors, respectively. By further optimizing reactor temperature, we achieved much narrower (n,m) distribution clustering around (11,9), giving extremely narrow diameter range (98% between 1.2 and 1.5 nm).

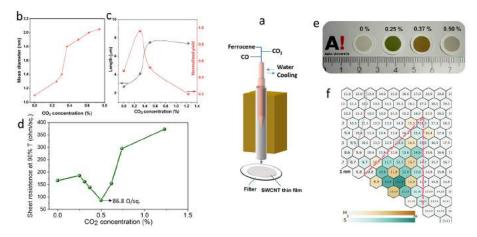


Figure 1. Setup for SWCNT synthesis, the geometric and electronic structure modulated by CO_2 .

Tu 17:00 - 18:30

Preparation of High-Concentration Carbon Nanotube Dispersion for High-Throughput Production of Multiple Single-Chirality Species

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High-throughput separation of multiple single-chirality carbon nanotubes (CNTs) is a critical step for their applications in the fields of electronics, optoelectronics and bio-imaging. Here, we report a method for preparing high-concentration monodisperse CNT solution by re-dispersion. With this technique, we can increase the initial concentration of raw materials from 1mg /ml to 3 mg/ml, resulting in a threefold or higher increase in the CNT concentration in the as-prepared mono-dispersion solution, which distinctly increase the efficiency and throughput of single-chirality separation by several to a dozen folds with gel chromatography. Moreover, we have demonstrated that this technique could be used to macroscopically separate more than ten (n, m) single-chirality species and other large-diameter semiconducting CNTs (diameter >1.2 nm) from the raw nanotubes with wide-diameter distribution, which can be industrially produced at low cost. Our current technique was suitable for the sa variety of CNT raw materials, and promoted the single-chirality separation of CNTs to an important step towards industrialization.

This work is financially supported by NSFC (Grants 11634014, 51820105002, 51872320), and the Key Research Program of Frontier Sciences, CAS (Grant QYZDBSSW-SYS028).

P029

Tu 17:00 - 18:30

Developing Strong and Tough Carbon Nanotube Films by Proper Dispersing Strategy and Enhanced Interfacial Interactions

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A new approach for making carbon nanotube (CNT) films that are both strong and tough is detailed in this paper. Aqueous dispersions of long CNTs were first obtained by dispersing CNT arrays with heights of about 200 µm in deionized water with the help of polyvinylpyrrolidones (PVPs) and polydopamines (PDAs). CNT films were then obtained by vacuum-assisted filtration of CNT dispersions. The tensile strength and toughness of the composite films can be as high as 143.5 MPa and 5.0 MJ/m³, respectively, which was 330.7 % and 213.8 % higher than CNT films made without using PVPs and PDAs. The underlying mechanism of PVPs and PDAs induced CNT film strengthening and toughening was revealed through pre-liminary molecular dynamics simulations, which indicated that the hydrogen bonds between the PVPs and PDAs enhanced the strength of the film, and these bonds can cyclically break and reform, making CNT films tougher. The strategy proposed here can also be applied to making other nano-materials based strong and tough macro-assemblies.

Tu 17:00 - 18:30

Surface protection of austenitic steels by carbon nanotube coatings

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¹Saarland University

In the present study, surface protection properties of multiwall carbon nanotubes deposited on polished austenitic stainless steel are evaluated. Electrophoretic deposition is used as a coating technique. Contact angle measurements reveal hydrophilic as well as hydrophobic wetting characteristics of the carbon nanotube coating depending on the additive used for the deposition. Tribological properties of carbon nanotube coatings on steel substrate are determined with a ball-on-disc tribometer. Effective lubrication can be achieved by adding magnesium nitrate as additive due to the formation of a holding layer detaining CNTs in the contact area. Furthermore, wear track analysis reveals minimal wear on the coated substrate as well as carbon residues providing the lubrication. Energy dispersive x-ray spectroscopy is used to qualitatively analyse the elemental composition of the coating and the underlying substrate. The results explain the observed wetting characteristics of the each coating. Finally, merely minimal oxidation is detected on the CNT coated substrate as opposed to the uncoated sample.

Poster

Tu 17:00 - 18:30

Unique features of carbon nanotubes: shaping electron wave functions with parallel magnetic field

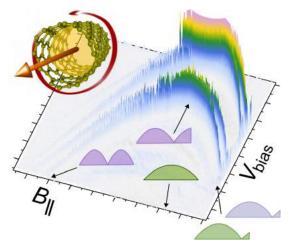
Magdalena Marganska¹, Daniel Schmid², Alois Dirnaichner², Peter Stiller², Christoph Strunk², Milena Grifoni¹, Andreas Hüttel²

¹Institute for Theoretical Physics, University of Regensburg, Germany ²Institute for Experimental and Applied Physics, University of Regensburg, Germany

The motion and distribution of charges in almost all known systems is affected only by the transverse components of the magnetic field. Classically, the Lorentz force is perpendicular to B. Quantum mechanically, the parallel component of the vector potential can be gauged away.

In carbon nanotubes, due to their cylindrical topology and bipartite hexagonal lattice, the boundary conditions couple the transverse and longitudinal components of the wave vector. By tuning the former via the Aharonov-Bohm effect, we also affect the latter. The high fields (up to 17 T) in our experiment are sufficient to reshape the electronic wave function from a "quarter-wave resonator" profile with an antinode at one end all the way to a "half-wave resonator" profile with nodes at both ends. These changes cause a distinct dependence of the conductance through our device on the magnetic field.

Using the non-trivial lattice and topology of carbon nanotubes we have discovered a new strategy for the control of the wave functions, using an unexpected agent - the parallel magnetic field.



Differential conductance for one electron tunneling through a carbon nanotube quantum dot as a function of bias and parallel magnetic field. The variation of conductance strength is caused by changes in the profile of the wave function.

Tu 17:00 - 18:30

Synthesis of Boron Nitride Wrapped Vertically-Aligned Single-Walled Carbon Nanotubes and Boron Nitride Nanotubes Array

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Boron nitride nanotubes (BNNTs), as a structural analogue of carbon nanotubes (CNTs), exhibit outstanding properties, such as high thermal conductivity, robust anti-oxidation ability, amd non-conducting electrical ability. Synthesizing BNNTs, as well as BN coatings, have attracted much research interest. However, the quality and morphology control of BN coatings and the synthesis of BNNTs array are still challenging tasks. In this work, firstly we demonstrated a new recipe for the efficient synthesis of vertically-aligned single-walled carbon (VA-SWNTs) with controllable diameter distribution. By combining two CVD unfavorable synthesis conditions: low temperature and mono-metallic cobalt catalyst, we were able to obtain approximate 85% of the VA-SWNTs between 1.6 and 2.4 nm. Moreover, as-synthesized VA-SWNTs was using as a template in BN CVD process to form a co-axial structure. The vertically-aligned morphology was maintained after BN CVD process and the quality of BN coating was examined by TEM and spectroscopy characterizations. Furthermore, high quality and small diameter BN nanotubes array is produced after an efficient annealing treatment of the co-axial material. The resulting product was studied by Raman spectroscopy, absorption spectra, and TEM.

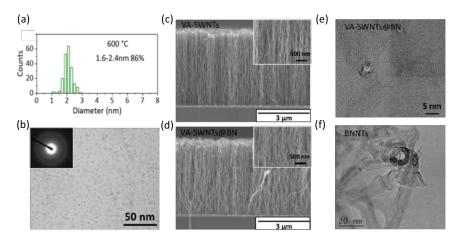


Fig. (a) Diameter distribution of VA-SWNTs; (b) Representative TEM image of VA-SWNTs; Representative SEM images of (c) VA-SWNTs and (d) VA-SWNTs@BN; Representative TEM images of (e) VA-SWNTs@BN and (f) BNNTs.

2D Materials Symposium

P037

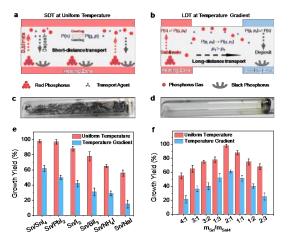
Tu 17:00 - 18:30

High Yield Growth and Doping of Black Phosphorus with Tunable Electronic Properties for Ultrasensitive Molecule Sensing

Mingqiang Liu¹

¹Tsinghua-Berkeley Shenzhen Institute (TBSI), Tsinghua University

Black phosphorus (BP) has recently attracted significant interest due to its unique electronic and optical properties. Doping is an effective strategy to tune a material's electronic properties, however, the direct and controllable growth of BP with a high yield and its doping remain a great challenge. Here we report an efficient short-distance transport (SDT) growth approach and achieve the controlled growth of high quality BP with the highest yield so far, where 98% of the red phosphorus is converted to BP. The doping of BP by As, Sb, Bi, Se and Te were also achieved by this SDT growth approach. Spectroscopic results show that doping systematically changes its electronic properties including band gap and work function. As an example of its use, we used doped BP as an ultrasensitive molecular sensor to detect organic molecules with a concentration down to 1×10^{-11} M, due to its tunable band alignment with target molecules. Our work develops a new method to grow BP and doped BP with tunable electronic properties, and should extend the uses of these class of materials in various areas.



Experimental setup of BP crystal growth with both uniform and gradient temperature furnace and the comparison of BP yield with various growth conditions.

Tu 17:00 - 18:30

Metal fibrils embedded in continuous carbon nanotube fibers with high currentcarrying capacity

Dong Su Lee¹, Hokyun Lee^{1, 2}, Min Park¹, Junbeom Park¹, Jiyoon Han¹, Aram Lee¹, Sukang Bae¹, Tae-Wook Kim¹, Seung Min Kim¹, Jun-Seok Ha², Sang Hyun Lee²

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With the growth of nanoelectronics, the importance of thermal management in device packaging and the improvement of high-current-carrying interconnects/wires for avoiding the premature failure of devices have been emphasized. The failure mechanism of bulk metal interconnects has been understood in the context of electromigration; however, in nanoscale materials, the effect of the heat dissipation that occurs at the nanointerfaces may play an important role. We report the preparation of continuous carbon nanotube (CNT)–Cu composite fibers that possess Cu nanofibrillar structures with a high current-carrying capacity. Various-shaped CNT-Cu microfibers with different Cu grain morphologies were produced via Cu electroplating on continuous CNT fibers. Cu fibril structures were embedded in the voids inside the CNT fiber during the early stage of electrodeposition. The temperature-dependent and magnetic field dependent electrical properties and the ampacity of the produced CNT-Cu microfibers were measured, and the failure mechanism of the fiber will be discussed. The interconnection of Cu nanograins on the surface of the individual CNTs contributed to the ampacity enhancement.

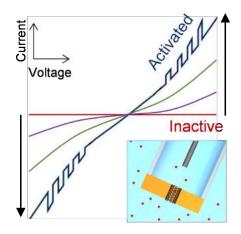
P041

High-yield fabrication, activation, and characterization of carbon nanotube ion channels by repeated voltage-ramping of membrane-capillary assembly

Hyegi Min¹, Yun-Tae Kim², Seung Min Moon², Jae-Hee Han³, Kyungsuk Yum⁴, Chang Young Lee¹

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 ²School of Life Sciences, UNIST, Ulsan 44919, Republic of Korea
 ³Department of Energy and IT, Gachon University, Seongnam 13120, Republic of Korea
 ⁴Materials Science and Engineering, University of Texas, Arlington, Texas, USA

The interior channels of carbon nanotubes are promising for studying transport of individual molecules in a one-dimensional confined space. Here, we developed assembling nanotube membranes on glass capillaries and employing a voltage-ramping protocol. Centimeter-long carbon nanotubes embedded in an epoxy matrix are sliced to hundreds of 10 μ m-thick membranes containing essentially identical nanotube channels. The membrane is attached to glass capillaries and dipped into analyte solution. Repeated ramping of the transmembrane voltage gradually increases ion conductance and activates the nanotube ion channels in 90% of the membranes; 33% of the activated membranes exhibit stochastic poreblocking events caused by cation translocation through the interiors of the nanotubes. Since the membrane-capillary assembly can be handled independently of the analyte solution, fluidic exchange can be carried out simply by dipping the capillary into a solution of another analyte. This capability is demonstrated by sequentially measuring the threshold transmembrane voltages and ion mobilities for K⁺, Na⁺, and Li⁺. Our approach, validated with carbon nanotubes, will save significant time and effort when preparing and testing a broad range of solid-state nanopores.



Attaching a carbon nanotube membrane on a glass capillary enables convenient exchange of analytes when studying the transport of various ionic species in a nanotube. Ramping the transmembrane voltages can activate closed nanotubes with 90% yield.

P043

Tu 17:00 - 18:30

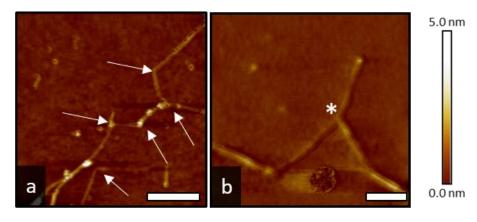
Directed supramolecular assembly of SWCNTs for functional networks

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Single-walled carbon nanotubes (SWCNTs) offer exceptional properties relevant to a wide range of applications, but are difficult to organize into well-defined functional architectures. Despite serendipitous examples, rational strategies to build functional metal-semiconductor nanotube junctions are lacking. Directed assembly, with control over SWCNT junction placement and formation is therefore highly desirable, both to form efficient networks, and to address individual nanotube devices.

This work is developing a promising new self-assembly mechanism, exploiting supramolecular nanocarbon chemistry to uniquely identify SWCNT ends for the direct formation of SWCNT junctions with control over multiplicity and geometry. This versatile strategy could generate a range of one- two- and three-dimensional functional networks, incorporating metallic, semiconducting, and insulating links. The underpinning technology is generic and can enable a wide range of applications, of increasing complexity, beginning with sensors and transparent conductors, building up through thin film transistors, ultimately towards nanoelectronics circuitry.



AFM micrographs demonstrating self-assembled a) bis-SWCNT and b) tris-SWCNT junctions (arrows and * respectively) Horizontal scale bars are 500 nm.

P045

Tu 17:00 - 18:30

Solid-state integrated capacitors based on carbon nanofibers

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On-chip fully solid-state 3D integrated capacitors using high aspect ratio vertically aligned carbon nanofibers (CNFs) as electrodes to provide a large 3D surface in a MIM configuration have been manufactured in different sizes (foorprint areas). The CNFs are grown in different textures such as forest form and matrix of individual CNFs using plasma enhanced chemical vapor deposition on a metallic surface at 390 °C temperature. These CNFs are then coated conformally with very thin layer of dielectric material using atomic layer deposition (ALD) technique. A second layer of metal to make it MIM-capacitor is deposited using ALD and physical vapor deposition techniques. The coating with ALD helps to utilize the maximum surface area of the CNFs. The very thin dielectric and high surface area of the CNFs give high capacitance per footprint area. The capacitance density of more than 80 nF/mm2 (footprint area) is achieved from film texture, and higher capacitors is completely CMOS compatible, which along with the low device profile of about 4 µm makes the devices readily available for integration on a CMOS-chip, in 3D stacking, or redistribution layers in a 2.5D interposer technology.

Tu 17:00 - 18:30

Autonomous spatial organization in carbon nanotubes for tunable optoelectronic materials

Gustavo A. Zelada-Guillen¹, Martha V. Escarcega-Bobadilla¹

¹School of Chemistry, National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM)

Spatial organization of matter without human intervention has remained a major goal in nanotechnology for two decades. In this sense, bottom-up processes based on spontaneous self-assembly via supramolecular interactions have been exploited as a tool to achieve organized arrays of 0D nanostructures (quantum dots, nanoparticles), thus allowing systems with unprecedented optoelectronic properties.

However, the possibility to apply supramolecular self-assembly principles to achieve selforganization of challenging 1D nanostructures such as carbon nanotubes would represent a great opportunity to overcome many important current processing difficulties in the design of materials with tunable optoelectronic properties.

With this in mind, we designed a modular molecular system able to spatially drive anisotropic self-assembly of carbon nanotubes from the nanoscale to the mesoscale, thus making it possible to simultaneously tailor both electrical and optical properties in transparent conductors. Herein, we present a family of materials with appealing performance parameters (UV-VIS-NIR transparency, semi- to conducting, light polarization, strength), in which auto-organization of the nanostructures proceeds autonomously, using straightforward casting from solution strategies.

20 Year Anniversary	NT19
Spectroscopy Symposium	Poster

P049

Tu 17:00 - 18:30

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P051

Tu 17:00 - 18:30

Towards single-walled carbon nanotube based sustainable electrocatalysts for hydrogen economy

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Renewables based energy supply will increase by more than one decade by 2040, which lays foundation for hydrogen economy. Hydrogen utilization as an energy carrier requires, however, introduction of efficient, durable and economically feasible conversion technologies. Electrochemical water splitting and fuel cells are appealing for this purpose but their key components, such as electrocatalysts for hydrogen reactions, must be improved.

Today scarce platinum group metals (PGMs) are utilized for catalyzing the hydrogen reactions. In addition to PGM availability and cost issues, these materials suffer from inadequate durability. Single-walled carbon nanotubes (SWNTs) have several beneficial properties needed for electrochemical applications such as high conductivity and good electrochemical durability. In this study, SWNTs have been used as a support for ultra-low PGM catalysts where their unique morphology contributes to formation of metal nanowires with the aspired properties. The feasibility of PtNW@SWNT is verified, for example, in an electrolyzer. In terms of activity, even with one tenth of Pt mass loading at the cathode, this catalyst accomplishes close to the level of the state-of-the-art Pt/C whereas the durability is confirmed with more than 2,000 h measurement.

Tu 17:00 - 18:30

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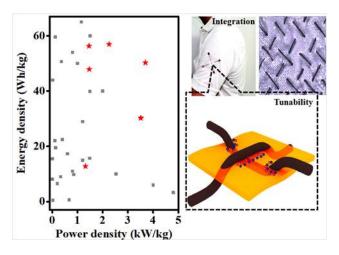
Tu 17:00 - 18:30

Interwoven carbon nanotubes for supercapacitive wearable energy storage devices

Mihir Kumar Jha¹, Kenji Hata², Chandramouli Subramaniam¹

¹Indian Institute of Technology Bombay, Powai, Mumbai 400076, India ²AIST, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305-8560, Japan

An energy storage device forms the heart of rapidly emerging soft, wearable and conformable electronics and demands high performance, without compromising on mechanical robustness. Driven by this demand, we report a high performing, washable and wearable supercapacitor with high energy density (~60 Wh/kg) and power density (~4 kW/kg) outperforming several similar reports. A facile fabrication strategy, involving interweaving of CNT-immobilized cellulose threads (CNT-wires) onto solid-electrolyte sheets (PVA-KOH and iongel), is adopted. Such interweaving produces capacitive junctions. Charge diffusion across such junctions is facilitated by high electrical conductivity (65 S/cm), surface area (614 m²/g), mechanical tenacity (modulus~160 MPa) and geometry of CNT-wires. Moreover, the compact nature of junctions leads to minimal iRdrop (20 mV) and low relaxation-time constant for ultra-fast charging (1.3 ms). As each junction is capacitive, power-tunability over two orders of magnitude is achieved by creation of numerous junctions, across multiple dimensions. The devices are seamlessly integrated onto textiles as a decorative pattern/patch and can withstand mechanical flexing (360°), impact and harsh laundering, paving way for reliable and self-sustaining wearable technologies.



P057

Tu 17:00 - 18:30

Morphology and surface chemistry engineering toward pH-universal catalysts for hydrogen evolution at high current density

Yuting Luo¹

The large-scale implementation of electrochemical hydrogen production requires several fundamental issues to be solved, especially understanding its mechanism and developing inexpensive electrocatalysts that work well at large current densities. We have addressed these challenges by exploring the roles of morphology and surface chemistry at large current densities in our resent work (Nature Communications, 2019, 10, 269). Three model electrocatalysts, i.e., a flat Pt foil, MoS₂ microspheres made of MoS₂ nanosheets, and MoS₂ microspheres modified by Mo₂C nanoparticles (MoS₂/Mo₂C) were used. We found that the MoS₂/Mo₂C is a highly active catalyst for HER with an activity that is independent of pH, with low overpotentials of 227 mV (in acidic media) and 220 mV (in alkaline media) at a large current density of 1000 mA cm⁻². Experimental and theoretical investigations show that the enhanced transfer of mass (reactants and hydrogen bubbles) at the interfaces of MoS₂/Mo₂C, and the fast reaction kinetics due to the surface oxygen formed on Mo₂C during HER are two reasons for the high activity of MoS₂/Mo₂C. Our results pave the way for the rational design of electrocatalysts that work well at large current densities.

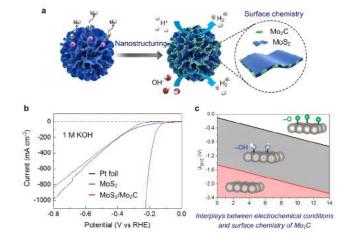


Fig 1. (a) Design of efficient electrocatalysts for large current density HER based on combination of surface chemistry and morphology. (b) Current-potential curves. (c) Interplays between electrochemical conditions and surface chemistry of Mo₂C.

P059

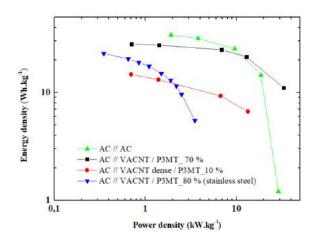
Tu 17:00 - 18:30

Vertically aligned carbon nanotube based materials: towards superpacitor devices with tunable performances

Martine Mayne-L'Hermite¹, Fabien Nassoy^{1,2}, Thomas Vignal^{2,3}, Cédric Desgranges^{2,4}, Jérémie Descarpentries², Léa Darchy², Aurélien Boisset², Mathieu Pinault¹, Cécile Reynaud¹, Philippe Banet³, Pierre-Henri Aubert³, Fouad Ghamouss⁴, François Tran-Van⁴

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Vertically aligned carbon nanotubes (VACNT) based materials are efficient candidates to build supercapacitor electrodes. Our approach enables to get versatile materials able to tune the supercapacitor performances, which is very promising as compared to activated carbon. VACNT with different thickness and density, while possibly incorporating disordered carbon, are successfully obtained through a one-step CCVD thermal process operated on aluminum collector and up-scaled for commercial applications. The specific capacitance is increasing when the VACNT density and/or thickness increases. Electrode performances reach 20 to 450 mF/cm², and the supercapacitor volumetric energy is more than 10 times higher when disordered carbon is incorporated between VACNT. It is also possible to homogeneously incorporate electronically conducting polymer (ECP) inside VACNT, enabling to increase even further the specific capacitance (more than 700 mF/cm²). Supercapacitors made of VACNT/ECP electrodes can reach 28 Wh/kg and 40 kW/kg (weight of active materials in the 2 electrodes), which is promising as compared to activated carbon (see fig.). Prototype devices prepared from VACNT synthesized at laboratory scale or on an industrial production line (Roll to Roll process) exhibit similar performances.



P061

Thorn-Shaped Pt-Ni Hierarchical Electrodes for High Performance Hydrogen Evolution Reaction

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Designing inexpensive and efficient heterogeneous electrocatalysts for hydrogen evolution reaction (HER), while optimizing utilization of noble metals is crucial for renewable energy. However, selective distribution of noble metals on active sites is required for understanding the reaction mechanism and catalyst design. Here we report a novel three dimensional Pt-Ni nanowire arrays (Pt-Ni NWAs), through magnetic field growth process that consists of abundant nanocones on nanowire surface, like the appearance of thorns, as cathode for HER. These nanothorns serve as catalytic active sites and significantly improve the catalytic performance in alkaline medium. In addition, the tips of nanothorns provide numerous locally concentrated electric field, enhancing the free electron density, and thus significantly improve the HER activity on these sites. Benefiting from these features of NWAs, the electrode exhibits superior catalytic activity with an overpotential of 15 mV and 67 mV at current densities of 10 mA cm⁻² and 200 mA cm⁻² respectively. Selective distribution of Pt atoms and synergistic effects between Pt and Ni atoms enhances the catalytic activity. The present work provides a new horizon for designing advanced electrode materials in catalysis and energy conversion.

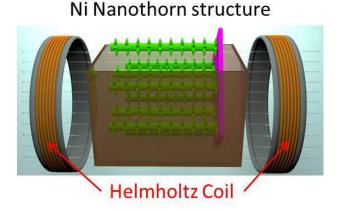


Figure 1. Fabrication mechanism of Ni nanowire arrays through magnetic field growth process.

Tu 17:00 - 18:30

Thermoelectric materials and devices based on molecularly doped carbon nanotube films

Yoshiyuki Nonoguchi^{1,2}, Tsuyoshi Kawai¹

¹Nara Institute of Science and Technology ²JST PRESTO

The upcoming IoT society requires portable energy harvesters including thermoelectric generators around room temperature. Here we present a prototype, lightweight thermoelectric generator based on doped single-walled carbon nanotubes. The thermoelectric module is composed of both p- and n-type legs. To achieve this, we demonstrate a rational concept for stabilizing doped carbon nanotubes on the basis of counter-balancing, which affords airstable p- and n-doped carbon nanotubes [1]. The generator is fabricated by the standard printing and cut-and-paste techniques. The 12 cm-scale generator with a commercial DC-DC converter exhibits thermoelectric outputs high enough to drive small devices such as a light-emitting diode (LED) [2]. We believe such demonstration facilitates the studies not only of further improvements in the thermoelectric properties of carbon nanotube materials but also of the novel design for thermoelectric generators on the basis of thermal engineering. [1] Y. Nonoguchi et al., Adv. Funct. Mater. 26, 3021-3028 (2016). [2] M. Ishimaru et al., MRS Adv. doi: 10.1557/adv.2019.3 (2019). P065

Ultra-lightweight, Robust and Amphiphobic Carbon Nanotube Foams with Excellent Buoyancy

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¹Advanced Materials Division, Suzhou Institute of Nano-Tech and Nano-Bionics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Suzhou 215123, China

In this report, we demonstrate carbon nanotube foams, which can be massively synthesized with ultra-low density, high compressibility, excellent mechanical robustness and amphiphobicity, may serve as a type of promising marine material for corrosion resistance and buoyant management. The CNT networked precursors are firstly formed with a desired size by winding a continuous CNT aerogel, sock layer by layer on a roller which is generated and blown out from an alcohol floating CVD process. Then alcohol vapor treatment under high temperature (typically at 1100°C), the exterior and interior of the CNT networked structures can be uniformly coated with amorphous carbon, leading to the foam with greatly enhanced compressive strength, structure stability even under severe deformation and excellent water repellence as well. Further vapor deposition of FDTS (1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorodecyltrichlorosilane) enable the CNT foam to be both hydrophobic and eleophobic, which is applicable to a variety of environmental conditions. More importantly, such robust and amphiphobic foams also exhibit superbuoyancy in water and oil, nearly 10 times higher than conventional polymer based buoyant materials, which ensure the great promise for applications in various marine transportation.

P067

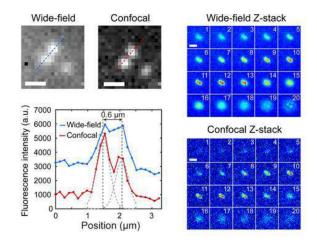
Tu 17:00 - 18:30

Spinning-Disc Confocal Microscopy in the Second Near-Infrared Window (NIR-II)

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Fluorescence microscopy in the second near-infrared optical window (NIR-II, 1000-1350 nm) has become a technique of choice for non-invasive in vivo imaging. The deep penetration of NIR light in living tissue, as well as minimal or complete absence of tissue autofluorescence within this range, offers increased resolution and contrast with even greater penetration depths. Here, we present a custom-built spinning-disc confocal laser microscope (SDCLM) that is specific to imaging in the NIR-II. The SDCLM achieves a lateral resolution of $0.5\pm0.1 \mu m$ and an axial resolution of $0.6\pm0.1 \mu m$, showing a ~17% and ~45% enhancement in lateral and axial resolutions, respectively, compared to the corresponding wide-field configuration. We furthermore showcase several applications that demonstrate the use of the SDCLM for in situ, spatiotemporal tracking of NIR particles and bioanalytes within both synthetic and biological systems.



Poster

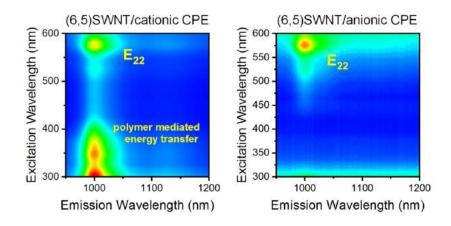
Tu 17:00 - 18:30

Doping-Dependent Energy Transfer from Conjugated Polyelectrolytes to (6,5) Single-Walled Carbon Nanotubes

Merve Balci Leinen¹, Felix Berger¹, Patrick Klein², Markus Mühlinghaus², Nicolas Zorn¹, Simon Settele¹, Sybille Allard², Ullrich Scherf², Jana Zaumseil1^{1,3}

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Efficient sorting of semiconducting or even monochiral single-walled carbon nanotubes (SWC-NTs) can be achieved by polymer-wrapping on a large scale. After removal of the excess polymer, the energy transfer and hence the emission properties of the polymer/nanotube hybrids can be investigated, e.g., via photoluminescence excitation-emission (PLE) maps. Furthermore, the exchange of the sorting polymer with other conjugated polymers for a given type of SWCNT is possible and thus the formation of a range of new hybrids. Here, we employ polymers with ionic pendant side chains, so called conjugated polyelectrolytes (CPE) to redisperse (6,5) SWCNTs in methanol. Nanotube dispersion with either anionic or cationic polyfluorene-based CPEs show good photoluminescence when the nanotubes are excited directly via E_{22} . Moreover, for the cationic CPE, energy transfer from the polymer to the (6,5) nanotube is observed, but not for the anionic CPE (see PLE maps). As CPEs are known for their self-doping properties, we investigate the origin of the energy transfer and emission differences by tailored chemical doping of the dispersions and electrochemical doping of networks.



P071

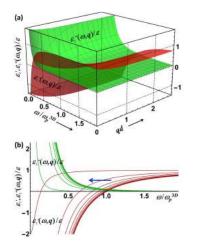
Tu 17:00 - 18:30

Optical Response of Finite-Thickness Plasmonic Films with Periodic Cylindrical Anisotropy

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Periodically aligned carbon nanotube (CN) films are currently in the process of intensive experimental development in the hope of creating a new generation of ultrathin metasurfaces and nonlinear optical devices with characteristics adjustable on demand by means of CN diameter, chirality and periodicity variation[1-4]. Here, the plasma frequency and the dielectric response tensor are derived and analyzed for the finite-thickness plasmonic film formed by periodic parallel arrays of metallic cylinders embedded in a host dielectric matrix[5]. The plasma frequency is shown to exhibit the unidirectional spatial dispersion for the thick and ultrathin films, respectively. The associated unidirectional dielectric response can be tuned by the film material composition and thickness, the cylinder length and cylinder-radius-to-film-thickness ratio. The theory developed is discussed in application to the finite-thickness periodically aligned CN films for which the importance of the nondispersive interband plasmon modes of individual CNs is stressed in the ultrathin film regime. [1]X.He, et al., Nat.Nano11,633(2016); [2]K.-C.Chiu, et al., NL17,5641 (2017); [3]A.L.Falk, et al., PRL118,257401(2017); [4]A.Graf, et al., Nat.Comm.7,13078 (2016); [5]I.V.Bondarev, Opt.Mater.Exp.9,285(2019)



Real (red) and imaginary (green) parts of the unidirectional dielectric response (a) and their respective contour plots (b) calculated as functions of the dimensionless frequency, wave vector and film thickness

P073

Using Alkaline Oxidation to Prepare Commercial Carbon Materials for Elemental Analysis

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¹King Abdullah University of Science and Technology

²Nuclear Physics Institute, Czech Academy of Sciences, 250-68 Husinec-Rez, Czech Republic

Routine chemical analysis of Nanocarbons is dependent on analytical tools that are fast, easy to operate/maintain and accessible, such as inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectroscopy or ICP-OES.

Last year, we communicated the use of alkaline oxidation (a.k.a. fusion) to digest a certified sample of carbon nanotubes produced by the National Research Council Canada (SWCNT-1). That work validated fusion as an alternative approach to ashing and wet digestion for the preparation of Nanocarbons to be analyzed by ICP-OES [1]. Now, we would like to show how the method can be extended to commercial Carbon Materials (Figure 1). Accordingly, we studied samples of single-walled CNTs, expandable graphite and carbon black. For all these, reference mass fractions of targeted elements were provided by a primary method, Neutron Activation Analysis (NAA) [2]. In addition to the chemical analysis, we also looked into the way that the alkaline salt interacts with the different Carbon Materials.

[1] Simoes, F. R. F.; Abdul-Hamid, E.; Smajic, J.; Batra, N. M.; Costa, P. M. F. J. Analytical Methods (2019), doi: 10.1039/c8ay02213e.

[2] Kameník, J.; Simões, F. R. F.; Costa, P. M. F. J.; Kucera, J.; Havránek, V. Journal of Radioanalytical and Nuclear Chemistry (2018), 318, 2463.

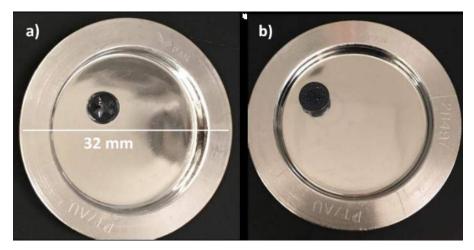


Figure 1: A glass-like bead of the fused product standing on a Pt plate (from a sample of SWCNT-1 and a lithium carbonate flux), a) top-side of the bead, b) bottom side-of the bead.

P075

Charge carrier localization in doped carbon nanotubes revealed by linear and nonlinear spectroscopy

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Doping of semiconductor nanostructures with mobile and delocalized charges is essential for their application in electronic devices.

Here, we report on spectroscopic investigations of redox doped semiconducting carbon nanotubes with focus on the localization and delocalization of surplus charges (see Fig. 1a). For moderate doping, the induced modifications of exciton- and trion-photophysics in VIS-NIR absorption, photoluminescence and femtosecond pump-probe spectroscopy suggest that surplus charge carriers become spatially localized. Further evidence of carrier localization is obtained from FTIR spectroscopy with strongly non-Drude type behavior (see Fig. 1b top). For heavily doped carbon nanotubes with completely bleached excitonic absorption bands the non-Drude absorption is replaced by a Drude-like free carrier response (Fig. 1b bottom). This is interpreted as evidence for the transition from carrier localization at moderate charge densities to carrier delocalization for heavily doped nanotubes in the degenerate regime.

Our findings show that the integration of doped semiconductor nanostructures into electronic devices might be affected by charge localization due to strongly enhanced Coulomb interaction in low-dimensional systems.

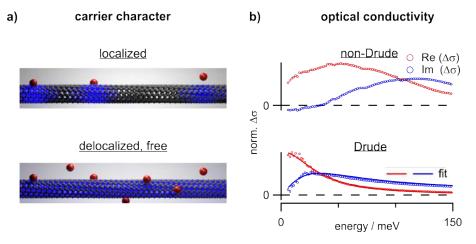


Fig. 1: a) Limiting cases of localized and delocalized carriers and b) experimental optical conductivity data.

Tu 17:00 - 18:30

Characterisation of the inner shell extraction from double-wall carbon nanotubes by in situ Raman PLE spectroscopy after ultracentrifugation.

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¹Experimental Condensed Matter Physics, University of Antwerp, Antwerp, 2610, Belgium ²CIRIMAT, Paul-Sabatier University, Toulouse, 31062, France

The optical properties of double-wall carbon nanotubes (DWCNT), consisting of two coaxial single-wall CNTs, are modulated by the inter-wall van der Waals interaction and the relative chiral angles of the individual CNTs [1]. A debatable topic regarding DWCNTs concerns whether inner tubes fluoresce (PL) or not, although single-DWCNT experiments show drastic PL-quenching for the inner CNT [2]. However, to characterise the PL from DWCNTs, they are typically solubilised using sonication. Here, we demonstrate that sonication extracts the inner tubes from the DWCNTs, leading to fluorescing SWCNTs. First, the DWCNTs were purified from SWCNTs and bundles using density gradient ultracentrifugation (DGU). Then, sonication is applied, after which the extracted inner tubes were separated from the DWCNTs by DGU and characterised by in situ resonant Raman and PL-spectroscopy as a function of height in the centrifuge tube [3]. These subsequent in situ DGU experiments unambiguously prove the extraction of inner SWCNTs from DWCNTs, even by very brief sonication. In addition, this extraction process is sonication time dependent and quickly saturates.

[1] A Ghedjatti et al Nano Lett 11, 4840 (2017)

[2] D Levshov et al Phys Rev B 96, 195410 (2017)

[3] S Cambré et al Nanoscale 7, 20015 (2015)

P079

Charge Transfer Process at the Interface of Carbon Nanotube/WS $_{\!2}$ Mixed Dimensional Heterostructures

Rui Feng¹

Mixed dimensional van der Waals (vdW) heterostructures constructed by one dimensional(1D) and two dimensional(2D) materials can combine their dimensional properties to behave as anisotropic and non-planar mixed-dimensional vdW heterojunctions which are promising in the development of optoelectronics devices. In this case, the interaction between electron and photon at the interface of 1D and 2D materials plays a crucial role in the behavior of devices. We construct carbon nanotubes (CNT)/monolayer WS₂ mixed dimensional vdW heterostructure to investigate excitonic behavior of WS₂ which reflects the charge transfer process at the interface of CNT and WS₂. Photoluminescence spectra (PL) of both metallic-CNT/WS₂(M-CNT/WS₂) and semi conductive CNT/WS₂(S-CNT/WS₂) heterostructures are investigated. The total PL is enhanced in the former on while weaken in the latter one. Besides, the peak positions of both exciton and trion get redshift in M-CNT/WS₂ to M-CNT while the contrary process happens in S-CNT/WS₂. Later excitation power dependent PL also confirmed this conclusion. This research reveals the charge transfer process at the interface of 1D/2D mixed dimensional vdW heterostructures.

P081

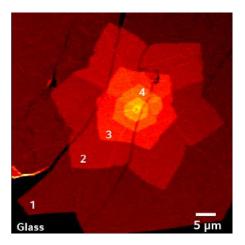
Tu 17:00 - 18:30

Ultrafast Microscopy and Spectroscopy of Graphene

Achim Hartschuh¹, Veit Giegold¹, Lucas Lange¹, Richard Ciesielski¹

¹Department of Chemistry and CeNS, LMU Munich, 81377 Munich, Germany

We studied the ultrafast response of graphene using transient scattering microscopy and spectroscopy. In the experiment, the intensity of the elastically scattered light from a tightly focused spot is detected for variable time delay and energy detuning between excitation and probe pulse. The transient signal of graphene features pronounced G and 2D band phonon resonances, which scale linearly with both pump and probe pulse fluence and decay on the picosecond timescale. We discuss the characteristics of these phonon resonances based on complementary Raman spectra of graphene obtained for pulsed excitation.



Transient scattering microscopy image of graphene and few layer graphene taken at zero delay between fs pump and probe pulses.

P083

Tu 17:00 - 18:30

Highly Sensitive Surface-Enhanced Raman Spectroscopy Substrate with Nanometer-Scale Quasi-Periodic Nanostructures

Yuanhao Jin¹, Qunqing Li², Shoushan Fan³

We introduce a simple and cost-effective approach for fabrication of effective surface-enhanced Raman spectroscopy (SERS) substrates. It is shown that the as-fabricated substrates show excellent SERS effects in various probe molecules with high sensitivity, i.e., picomolar level detection, and also good reliability. With a SERS enhancement factor beyond 108 and excellent reproducibility (less than 5%) of signal intensity, the fabrication of the SERS substrate is realized on a four-inch wafer and proven to be effective in pesticide residue detection. The SERS substrate is realized firstly through the fabrication of quasi-periodic nanostructured silicon with dimension features in tens of nanometers using super-aligned carbon nanotubes networks as an etching mask, after which a large amount of hot-spots with nanometer gaps are formed through deposition of a gold film. With rigorous nanostructure design, the enhanced performance of electromagnetic field distribution for nanostructures is optimized. With the advantage of cost-effective large-area preparation, it is believed that the as-fabricated SERS substrate could be used in a wide variety of actual applications where detection of trace amounts is necessary.

Tu 17:00 - 18:30

Near-Infrared Confocal Imaging of Single-Walled Carbon Nanotube Uptake in Bacterial Cells

Alessandra Antonucci¹, Nils Schuergers¹, Vitalijs Zubkovs¹, Ardemis Boghossian¹

¹École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL), Lausanne, CH-1015, Switzerland

The distinctive properties of single-walled carbon nanotubes (SWCNTs) have inspired many innovative applications in the field of cell nanobiotechnology. Most studies to date have focused on eukaryotic cells capable of internalizing functionalized SWCNTs, however, the effect of SWCNT functionalization on transport across the thick cell wall of prokaryotes remains unexplored. Herein, we explore SWCNT uptake in Gram-negative cyanobacteria and demonstrate selective internalization of SWCNTs decorated with charged protein wrappings. These functionalized SWCNTs are shown to traverse the outer cell wall of filamentous and unicellular strains of cyanobacteria, independent natural competency for DNA uptake, with adsorption and internalization rate constants of kads = (9.08 \pm 0.16)x10⁻⁸ s⁻¹ and kin = (1.466 \pm 0.011)x10⁻⁴ s⁻¹, respectively. A custom-built, spinning disc confocal microscope enabled direct imaging of the near-infrared (NIR) SWCNT fluorescence within cells, revealing a highly inhomogeneous distribution of SWCNTs, that is overlooked using conventional NIR widefield imaging. The nanobionic cells show sustained photosynthetic activity and growth, offering a powerful avenue for engineering photosynthetic organisms with augmented and even inherited nanobionic capabilities.

Tu 17:00 - 18:30

A Nanobioengineering Frontier for Next-Generation Optical Devices

Ardemis Boghossian¹

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The vast expansion of available synthetic biology tools has led to explosive developments in the field of materials science. No longer confined to engineering just synthetic materials, the increased accessibility of these tools has pushed the frontier of materials science into the field of engineering biological and even living materials. By coupling the tunability of nanomaterials with the prospect of re-programming living devices, one can re-purpose biology to fulfill needs that are otherwise intractable using traditional engineering approaches. Optical technologies in particular could benefit from capitalizing on untapped potential in coupling the optical properties of nanomaterials with the specificity and scalability of biological materials. This presentation highlights specific applications in optical sensing and light-harvesting energy technologies that exploit the synergistic coupling of nanobio-hybrid materials. We discuss the development of bio-conjugated single-walled carbon nanotubes (SWCNTs) for near-infrared fluorescence sensing and the application of these nanobioptic sensors for continuous measurements in living cells and organisms. We further explore the development living photovoltaics based on bioengineered, photosynthetic organisms with augmented capabilities.

P089

Tu 17:00 - 18:30

Application of carbon nanotubes based drug carriers in biomedical field

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As a low-dimensional new nanomaterial, carbon nanotubes(CNTs) can be used for drug delivery. Compared with the traditional drug carriers, the modified CNTs based drug carriers have advantages such as strong cell penetrating ability, large specific surface area, high drug loading, strong stability and targeting. It has become one of the hotspots in the research of drug delivery systems. At present, there are many reports about using CNTs to carry different anti-tumor drugs, such as doxorubicin, epirubicin, carboplatin, cisplatin, paclitaxel, methotrexate, hexamethylene amide, gemcitabine, etc., for investigation of anti-human breast cancer, ovarian cancer, liver cancer and so on. It was reported that these CNTs based drug delivery systems exhibit highly utilization of anticancer drugs and enhance anticancer effects. Also, CNTs can be applied to carry antifungal drugs, folic acid, epidermal growth factor, etc. for the treatment of related diseases. However, how to improve the safety and effectiveness of CNTs based drug carriers and how to prepare it in large quantities has yet to be resolved. We believe that these obstacles are constantly being eliminated with the development of scientific technology.

Tu 17:00 - 18:30

A highly selective array of sensors based on NPs-decorated CNT for medical applications

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¹I-Lamp and Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, 25121 Brescia (Italy) ²Elettra – Sincrotrone Trieste, 34128 Trieste (Italy)

We developed a platform of 5 gas sensors, based on carbon nanotubes (CNT) functionalized with nanoparticles of Au, TiO₂, ITO, and Si. The array has been exposed to a selected series of target gas molecules (ammonia, nitrogen dioxide, hydrogen sulfide, water, benzene, ethanol, acetone, 2-propanol, sodium hypochlorite, and several combinations of two gases) related to some specific diseases, and the data has been analyzed with the principal component analysis (PCA). The results show that this sensors array is able to detect different target gas and to discriminate each molecule in the 2D PCA space. In particular, the possibility to include in the array a humidity sensor significantly increases the capability to discriminate the response to volatile organic compounds (VOCs). This leads to an improvement in selectivity that could meet the requirements for gas detection applications in the field of breath analysis, where sensors are exposed to a variety of different molecules and where the humidity can severely affect the overall response of the sensor.

P093

Tu 17:00 - 18:30

The Impact of Exposed Surface Area on the Response of SWCNT Optical Sensors

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¹École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL), Lausanne, CH-1015, Switzerland

Due to their distinct and advantageous fluorescence properties, semiconducting singlewalled carbon nanotubes (SWCNTs) are being applied to a variety of optical sensing applications. Limitations in solubility and biocompatibility have been overcome by non-covalently functionalizing the surface of the SWCNT with wrappings using techniques that retain its inherent fluorescence. Though wrappings based on surfactants and single-stranded DNA (ssDNA) have been extensively studied for this purpose, they are limited by factors such as lack of selectivity and lower fluorescence quantum yield, respectively. In this study, we take advantage of the higher fluorescence emission of surfactant-coated SWCNTs and focus on new approaches that can tune their selectivity as sensors. Through the concomitant monitoring of both the fluorescence intensity and wavelength position of emission peaks, we demonstrate the ability to increase the selectivity of sensors based on surfactant-suspended SWCNTs while retaining their higher fluorescence intensity. These results provide not only a promising avenue for rationally designing SWCNT sensors, but also insight on the mechanisms governing the selectivity of existing SWCNT-based optical sensors.

Tu 17:00 - 18:30

Salt micro/nanolenses formed by ionic transport for optical visualization of carbon nanotubes and enhanced Raman spectroscopy

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Optical visualization of 1-dimensional (1D) nanomaterials, such as single-walled carbon nanotubes (SWNTs), greatly eases the study of their properties and applications, but current approaches tend to be temporary and/or destructive. Here we report salt crystals formed by ionic transport along the exterior of SWNTs not only addresses the challenges in visualization, but also enhance Raman scattering of various molecular species. Applying an electrical bias to an aqueous solution of alkali metal halides placed at the end of a SWNT array causes ionic transport along the exterior of SWNTs and subsequent formation of salt crystals. Due to the hygroscopicity, the salt crystals transition to liquid droplets above deliquescence relative humidity, enabling optical visualization under various ambient conditions indefinitely. When necessary, the salts can be removed completely without damaging the nanotubes by rinsing with water. The salt crystals also serve as micro/nanolenses that amplify Raman scattering of SWNTs by orders of magnitude, as well as various molecular species captured within the lens by the transport. Our approach can have broad implications for optical visualization of various 1D nanostructures and molecular spectroscopy in salty environment.

Tu 17:00 - 18:30

Macrophage behavior on the titanium electrodeposited carbon nanohorn

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¹Graduate School of Dental Medicine, Hokkaido University, Sapporo 060-8586, Japan ²Faculty of Engineering, Hokkaido University, Sapporo 060-8628, Japan.

³Nanomaterials Research Institute (NMRI), AIST, Tsukuba 305-8565 Japan

A carbon nanohorn is a graphene-lie tubule with a cone-shaped tip, thousands of which assemble to form a robust spherical aggregate. Recently, we reported that CNHs promote bone formation in the early stage of bone healing. CNHs coated on AnTi by simple electrophoretic deposition (CNH/AnTi) may be regulators of a variety of immune reactions without triggering any cytotoxicity.

In this study, the activation profile of the macrophages was evaluated on CNH /AnTi in vitro. Mouse-derived monocyte-macrophage-like cells (J774A.1) were cultured on AnTi and CNH/AnTi. After cell culturing, J774.A1 adhered and extended more on CNH/AnTi than those on AnTi. The titers of the pro-inframmatory cytokines (i.e. TNF α , IL1 β and IL6) in the culture supernatants at 24 hours were measured by ELISA. IL1 β production of the cells on CNH/AnTi was higher than that of on AnTi, and TNF α and IL6 production were the same as on AnTi. On the other hands, there were few genes upregulated or downregulated with CNHs and GO analysis suggests that there is no significant difference of the macrophages between on the CNH/AnTi and AnTi.

The effect of CNHs on macrophage and bone formation needed further research but these results suggested that the CNH coating slightly caused inflammatory reactions of macrophages.

Tu 19:00 - 21:00

Wavelength-dependent Resonant Raman Spectroscopy of Graphene Nanoribbons Synthesized inside Carbon Nanotubes

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Graphene nanoribbons (GNR) are strips of sp²-hybridized carbon atoms with optical and electronic properties critically dependent on their width and structure. Heat treatment of single-walled carbon nanotubes (CNTs) exposed to ferrocene represents an efficient way to synthesize well-defined GNRs inside the hollow core of the CNTs. In this study, an extensive optical characterization of GNRs encapsulated inside CNTs was performed by means of wavelength-dependent resonant Raman spectroscopy (RRS) in a broad laser excitation wavelength range (400-800nm). RRS allowed us to directly measure the vibrational frequencies as well as the electronic transition spectra of the GNRs. The results were compared with DFT calculations showing a very good agreement and resulting in the assignment of the structure of the encapsulated ribbons. In particular, 6- and 7-armchair GNR were observed, demonstrating that the method holds promise towards the selective synthesis of homogeneous GNRs.

P004

Tu 19:00 - 21:00

Field-induced carrier injection in TMDC heterostructures

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Transition metal dichalcogenides (TMDCs) are representative semiconducting two-dimensional materials which consist of transition metal atomic layer sandwiched by chalcogen atomic layers in prismatic manner. Thus, they are regarded as constituent layered materials for designing van der Waals (vdW) heterostructures with TMDCs or other two dimensional materials, such as graphene and h-BN, by layer-by-layer stacking. In this work, we investigated carrier accumulation in vdW heterostuctures of TMDCs under an external electric field for providing a guiding principle to design the field-effect transistor (FET) of TMDC vdW heterostructure using the density functional theory combined with the effective screening medium methods. Our calculations showed that the distribution of the accumulated electrons by the field depends on the mutual arrangement of constituent TMDC with respect to the electrode and the carrier species, because of the alignment of the band edges of the TMDCs. For the heterosheet of MoS_2/WS_2 where the MoS_2 is situated at the electrode side, the injected electron is mostly injected into a MoS_2 layer, whilethe injected electron is penetrated into the second layers for the opposite TMDC arrangement.

Tu 19:00 - 21:00

Synthesis of vertically-aligned single-walled carbon nanotubes having small diameters by ACCVD using Ir catalysts

Takahiro Maruyama¹, Takuya Okada¹, Kamal Sharma¹, Tomoko Suzuki¹, Takahiro Saida¹, Shigeya Naritsuka¹

¹Meijo University, Nagoya 468-8502, Japan

To fabricate SWCNT devices in conventional LSI process, it is important to grow high-density semiconducting SWCNTs having small diameters below ~1 nm, since the band gap of a SWCNT is in inverse proportion to its diameter. So far, several groups reported vertically aligned (VA) SWCNT growth, but in most cases, the average diameters were larger than 1 nm [1]. In this study, we performed SWCNT growth by alcohol catalytic chemical vapor deposition (ACCVD) using Ir catalysts to attain high-yield growth of small-diameter SWCNTs. Using Ir catalysts, SWCNTs were grown on SiO₂/Si substrates by ACCVD. The grown SWC-NTs were characterized by FE-SEM, Raman spectroscopy and photoluminescence (PL). SEM observation showed that VA-SWCNTs were grown from Ir catalysts. The SWCNT length became longer, as the growth time increased, and it reached 2 micro-meter at the growth time of 60 min. The SWCNT diameters depends on the catalyst thickness. When Ir thickness was 0.2 nm, SWCNT diameters were distributed between 0.83 and 1.1 nm. We will also discuss the electronic type of grown SWCNTs based on Raman and PL results. [1] T. Maruyama et al. Mater. Express 1 (2011) 267.

P008

Tu 19:00 - 21:00

Analysis of Reaction Products in CNT growth process by CVD

Hideki Masuda¹, Yu Kikuchi¹, Kanade Matsuo¹, Toshihiko Fujimori², Takeshi Hikata², Soichiro Okubo², Yoshikazu Ito¹, Jun-ichi Fujita¹

¹Univ. of Tsukuba, Ibaraki, 305-8573, Japan ²Sumitomo Electric Industries, Ltd., Osaka, 554-0024, Japan

Demand for ultra-long CNTs has been increasing to apply CNT to bulk assemblies while maintaining the high strength of individual CNTs. We focused on incorporating plastic deformation of CNTs into the CVD synthesis process, using the shear stress of gas laminar flow. Here we investigated the (intermediate) reaction products in CVD for tracking the CNT growth.

We introduced ethanol and ferrocene (as carbon sources and catalyst precursors) into the heated furnace tube (~1000 °C) with Ar (carrier gas) (Fig. 1(a)). We sampled the reaction products at various positions in the furnace tube. From the upstream side, we observed Fe-based fine particles with a diameter of ~20 nm derived from ferrocene and hollow carbon structures formed by carbon precipitation of carburized Fe-based particles (Fig. 1(b)). At other positions, we observed the deformed structures of the Fe-based fine particles (Fig. 1(b)). At other positions, we observed the CNT and the fine particles with a width of 5 nm or less (Fig. 1(d)). These products were distributed depending on the position in the furnace tube. In our CVD process using gas laminar flow, we have identified that finally elongated CNTs can be formed through the division of the fine particles and the deformation of the hollow carbon structures.

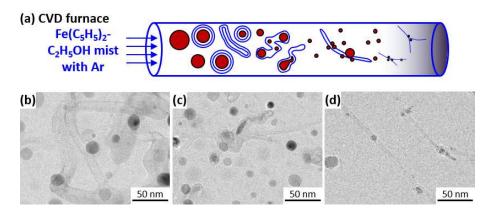


Fig. 1. (a) Schematic illustration of the CVD furnace. (b-d) TEM images of observed reaction products in the CVD.

P010

Tu 19:00 - 21:00

Flexible free-standing-mode triboelectric generator realized by surface modification

Masahiro Matsunaga¹, Jun Hirotani², Shigeru Kishimoto², Yutaka Ohno^{2,3}

¹Venture Business Laboratory, Nagoya University, Nagoya, 464-8603, Japan ²Department of Electronics, Nagoya University, Nagoya, 464-8603, Japan ³IMaSS, Nagoya University., Nagoya, 464-8601, Japan

Triboelectric generator (TEG), which converts mechanical energy into the electricity by triboelectric electrification and electrostatic induction, is a promising candidate of power sources for wearable electronics [1]. Previously, we reported wearable TEG using a carbon nanotube (CNT) thin film as a stretchable and transparent electrode [2]. The TEG worked at singleelectrode mode, which required an external ground electrode. The structure restricted to the degree of freedom for the application. Here, to remove the issue, we fabricated the TEG which was consisted of two electrodes with different surface modification of triboelectric layers.

The TEG was composed of the CNT thin film sandwiched with PDMS layers. After spincoating PDMS onto a plastic substrate, the CNT transparent electrodes were patterned on the PDMS by the spray coating of CNT ink. The top PDMS was spin-coated to cover the CNT electrode. To form the different triboelectric surface, we then applied different treatments (CF₄ plasma and APTES treatment) to modify the PDMS surface on the respective electrodes. We obtained the simultaneous peak power density of 3.5 W/m2.

This work was supported by JST/CREST (JPMJCR16Q2).

[1] Z. L. Wang, Mater. Today 20, 74 (2017)

[2] M. Matsunaga et al., NT18, PA069 (2018)

P012

Tu 19:00 - 21:00

Over 40 GPa of breaking limit stress with long and highly crystalline CNTs

Kanade Matsuo¹, Yu Kikuchi¹, Kentaro Watanabe¹, Hideki Masuda¹, Toshihiko Fujimori², Takeshi Hikata², Soichiro Okubo², Yoshikazu Ito¹, Jun-ichi Fujita¹

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The extremely high breaking stress exceeds 80 GPa of a single CNT would be the most attractive behavior for the constructional application. However, the bundling of the CNTs soonly deteriorated the breaking limit stress due to the misalignment.

We demonstrated the CNTs bundles constructing with over 100 long and highly aligned CNTs, still maintained the strength up to 40 GPa. We synthesize the long and high crystallinity CNTs using iron-oxide nanoparticles dispersed on the Si/SiO₂ substrate as the growth catalyst, and pure methane laminar-flow at 920-980 °C. The Gas analysis suggested the existence of an iron block in the specimen support effectively suppressed the pyrolysis reaction during CNT growth. The Raman spectrum Map suggested the free-standing CNTs bridged over a 1mm width slit engraved in the Si/SiO₂ substrate, and the D/G rate of the CNT is negligibly small. Fig. 1(a) suggested the fiber has three CNTs with a diameter of 1.5-2.5 nm. We also measure the tensile stress of the CNT bundle using Gas-flow and nano-mechanical methods making up with TiO₂ decoration for visualizing CNT. The single CNT showed 80-100 GPa of the strength. While the strength decreased with the bundle width, but the bundle consisted with about 100 of CNTs still keep 40 GPa, as shown in Fig. 1(b).

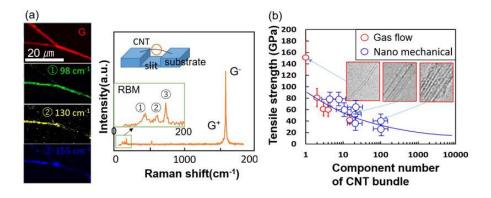


Fig. 1. (a) Raman spectral-Maps of free-standing CNTs. (b) The relationship between the tensile strength and the component number of CNT bundle.

P014

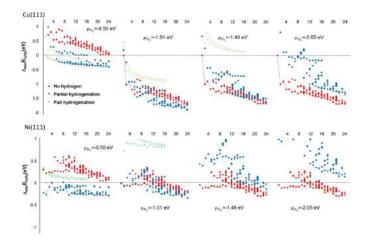
Tu 19:00 - 21:00

The Effects of Hydrogen chemical potential on the graphene precursors during transition metal graphene CVD.

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The technological potential of graphene is extensive and far reaching and one of the main methods of producing graphene in a usable amount is via chemical vapor deposition on transition metal catalytic substrates. This method involves exposing metal catalyst surfaces to a feedstock of hydrocarbons, hydrogen, argon and sometimes other gasses at high temperature, allowing for their decomposition and reformation into graphene at the surface. Understanding the fundamentals of this growth is often limited to computational investigations due to the small size and time scales however, these investigations often neglect on of the more important components of the feedstock gas, hydrogen. To this end we have investigated the effects of hydrogen chemical potential on the thermochemistry of a set of small potential graphene precursors on Cu(111) and Ni(111) substrates. We find that hydrogen helps facilitate the early formation of ring structures due to its ability to passivate edge structures effectively. Further, with decreasing hydrogen chemical potential the lowest energy pathway becomes more dominated by completely dehydrogenated precursors.



precursor energies as a function of fragment size and hydrogen chemical potential.

P016

Tu 19:00 - 21:00

Nanotube functionalisation for improved nanocomposite fibers

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¹Imperial College London, London, SW7 2AZ, United Kingdom

Nanocomposites are critically influenced by interfacial interactions between the reinforcement and matrix. Polyvinyl alcohol (PVOH) of varying molecular weights were grafted-to single- walled carbon nanotubes (SWCNTs), to improve the interfacial interaction with a homopolymer PVOH matrix. An intermediate grafted-PVOH molecular weight (10 kDa) maximized grafting ratio, and the final composite mechanical performance; the positive effects were attributed to the increased degree of dispersion of the SWCNTs in the dope, as well as the favorable interface. The PVOH grafting increased the stability of the SWCNT loading fractions (up to 45 wt.%), offering increased strength (up to 1100 MPa) and stiffness (up to 38.5 GPa) alongside high strain-to-failure (up to 23.3%).

Functionalisation strategies may also be used for pure SWCNT fibers, leading to a more easily dispersed spinning dopes and increased interactions between SWCNTs in the fiber.

P018

Mechanical and electrical structures of nano-carbon materials imaged by lock-in thermography

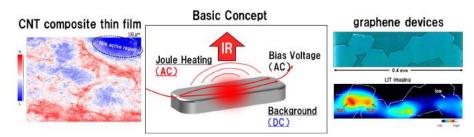
Takahiro Morimoto¹, Hideaki Nakajima¹, Toshiya Okazaki¹

¹National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST)

In nano-material science, for realization the new functional materials and devices, it is important to control the mechanical and electrical structures. It is difficult, however, to expect the bulk properties only from the nanometer-scale information by conventional method due to the large scale-gap between a nanometer-scale to a real scale. Therefore, the multi-scale and rapid methods are desired for optimization and maximization of various properties both functional materials and devices.

Recently, we have developed new method based on the lock-in thermography (LIT) technique [1,2] for the current density imaging with non-destructive, multi-scale and rapidly measurements. The intensity image of LIT method corresponds to Joule heating from the only nano-material current density distributions by signal separation process in a frequency space. Figure shows the current density distribution image in the CNT composite materials and current dissipation image in graphene devices. They are directly corresponding to the resistance and current distributions. Therefore, we can discuss the bulk electric and mechanical bulk properties based on these LIT images.

[1] T. Morimoto et al., submitted. (arXiv:1811.10910.). [2] H. Nakajima et al., Science Advances, eaau3407, 2019



The basic concept of the LIT method (center), and the results of the CNT composite thin film (left) and the graphene device (right).

P020

Tu 19:00 - 21:00

Analysis of the resistance switching properties in the multi-stacking composed of Pt/graphene oxide/Ag2S/Ag

Ryota Negishi¹

¹Graduate School of Engineering, Osaka University

Ag₂S-based switches have attracted attention due to its neuromorphic switching operation, in which voltage inputs cause the formation and annihilation of conducting Ag filaments. Since the switching behavior mainly depends on Ag₂S bulk material, enhancing controllable parameters is essential. In this work, we propose a modification method in the design of the previously known Ag/Ag₂S neuron-inspired devices by the addition of a modulating layer of graphene oxide (GO). Figure 1(a) shows the current-voltage curves observed from the Ag/Ag₂S devices with and without GO layer. The clear hysteretic behavior of the connection between the Pt and Ag/Ag₂S/GO wires reveals the compatibility between GO thin films and the filamentary switching of Ag₂S. In addition, GO-modulated samples exhibited the lower OFF state currents (from 10^{-7} A in Ag/Ag₂S to 10^{-8} in Ag/Ag₂S/GO) due to the insulating nature of GO. As shown in Fig. 1(b), the time evolution analysis of the conducting states revealed that the volatility of the filaments increases by introducing GO layers when the same input was applied to the system. Therefore, we conclude that the additional GO layers have a modulation effect on the neuromorphic properties on Ag₂S-based switches.

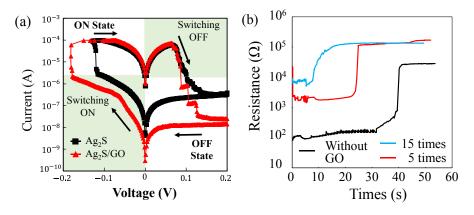


Fig. 1 (a) I-V curves observed using the sweeping voltage mode of the characterization system and (b) volatility observed by monitoring the time evaluation of the conducting states.

P022

Tu 19:00 - 21:00

Synthesis of highly crystalline multilayer graphene from defective graphene oxide materials

Ryota Negishi¹, Yuriko Tadano¹, Yuta Nishina², Masashi Akabori³, Yoshihiro Kobayashi¹

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²Okayama University, Kita-ku, Okayama, 700-8530, Japan

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Multilayer graphene with a weak interlayer coupling is one of promising candidates for the channel material as a high performance electrical device due to the both high conductivity and carrier mobility. In this study, the highly crystalline multilayer graphene was synthesized from a defective graphene oxide (GO) material. Thermal treatment in a reactive ethanol environment at high temperature of 1300°C was utilized for the restoration of graphitic structures in the GO thin film. Figure 1 shows the carrier transport properties of the multilayer graphene evaluated by hall measurements with van der Pauw method. The conductivity improves with increasing the number of graphene layers. This means that the current efficiently flows in each graphene layer. On the other hand, the carrier mobility is independent to the number of layers. In general, the carrier mobility of multilayer graphene with order stacking degrades with increasing the number of layers because the electrical band structure approaches a parabolic dispersion due to a strong electrical coupling between layers. This result indicates that the electrical band structure in the multilayer graphene is similar to that of the monolayer graphene due to the weak interlayer coupling between layers.

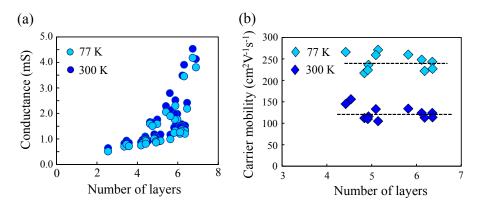


Fig. 1 (a) Conductance and (b) carrier mobilities in the multilayer graphene devices as a function of the number of layers.

Local strain suppression layer for low-voltage operable, robust, and stretchable carbon nanotube integrated circuits

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¹Department of Electronics, Nagoya University, Japan ²Inst. of Materials and Systems for Sustainability, Nagoya University, Japan

The stretchable devices, which can intimately contact with dynamic free-form surfaces, are key components to realize wearable healthcare systems. Carbon nanotube (CNT) is considered to be a promising material for stretchable devices. However, there still exists a difficult challenge to realize a transistor having low-voltage operation, robust property against external strain, and high stretchability, simultaneously. In this work, we introduce the local strain suppression layer on the channel region to minimize the effect of externally applied strain. Stretchable CNT thin-film transistors (TFTs) were fabricated on polydimethylsiloxane. The channel and electrodes consisted of CNT thin films. A 50-nm Al₂O₃layer was used for a gate dielectric layer. A parylene-C layer was formed on top of the channel region as a local

strain suppression layer. Due to the strain suppression layer, the drain current showed no degradation against the external strain up to 35 %. Furthermore, the TFTs operated at low voltage of -2 V. We also fabricated CNT integrated circuits. The fabricated inverters operated at low voltage of -1.5 V. The 3-stage ring oscillators operated at 6 kHz. These results verify that the local strain suppression layer is effective to realize low-power stretchable devices.

Tu 19:00 - 21:00

Ab Initio Study of Surfactant and Water Molecules on Defective Single-Wall Carbon Nanotubes

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 ²Nagoya University, Nagoya 464-8603, Japan

We investigated the adsorption of sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS) surfactants onto singlewall CNTs (SWCNTs) using ab initio methods, and reported that the adsorption energy of dodecyl sulfate (DS) ions for metallic CNTs is much stronger than those for semiconducting CNTs [1]. This can cause a larger aggregation number of DS ions on metallic SWCNTs and a separation of SWCNTs by electronic type. In this study, we examine the adsorption of surfactant and water molecules onto defective SWCNTs. We show that the defects can make as much difference in the adsorption energy of DS ions as that between metallic and semiconducting SWCNTs. We also show that the difference between pristine and defective SWCNTs in the adsorption aspects of water clusters based on the adsorption energy of water molecules.

[1] M. Ohfuchi, J. Phys. Chem. C 122, 4691 (2018).

P028

Tu 19:00 - 21:00

Carrier accumulation in graphene/hBN heterostructures under an external electric field

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¹University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba, 305-8571, Japan

A single sheet or thin films of h-BN are regarded as the supporting substrate or the insulating layer for other two-dimensional materials, such as graphene and transitionmetal dichalcogenides, owing to their atomically flat surfaces and insulating electronic property. Indeed, graphene adsorbed on h-BN exhibits remarkable transport properties compared with that on surfaces of bulk insulating materials. In this work, we aim to explore the field screening ability of h-BN thin films for graphene in the field effect transistor (FET) structure to give the guiding principle for designing the FET using h-BN as an insulating layer for the gate electric field. Using the density functional theory combined with the effective screening medium method, we found that h-BN thin films act as insulating layers for carrier accumulation in graphene under the low carrier concentrations. In contrast, under high carrier concentrations, hole is spilled over the outermost h-BN layer while the most of the electron is still accommodated in graphene, indicating their asymmetric field screening ability for carrier injection in graphene.

Tu 19:00 - 21:00

Defective carbon nanotubes: conductance loss and enhanced piezoresistivity

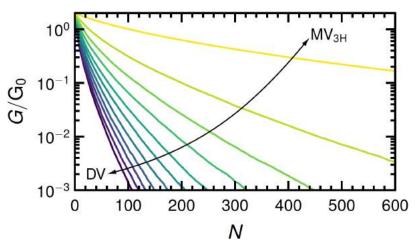
Jörg Schuster^{1,2,3}, Fabian Teichert^{3,4}

 ¹Fraunhofer Institute for Electronic Nanosystems – ENAS, 09126 Chemnitz, Germany
 ²Center for Microtechnologies, Technische Universität Chemnitz, 09107 Chemnitz, Germany
 ³Dresden Center for Computational Materials Science - DCMS, Technische Universität Dresden, 01062 Chemnitz, Germany
 ⁴Institute of Physics, Technische Universität Chemnitz, 09107 Chemnitz, Germany

Defects are present in any material. For low-dimensional materials such as CNTs, even individual defects modify the conductance drastically. We use quantum transport theory based on an efficient implementation of the recursive Green's function approach to calculate the conductance of defective CNTs.

Based on statistical simulation studies of large ensembles of CNTs with randomly positioned defects we calculate the conductance loss due to defects of various types. We investigate electron transport in the regime of strong localization. Hence, the conductance depends exponentially on the number of defects and is characterized by the localization length, which is shown to be a function of defect type, CNT diameter and chirality. Based on our findings we provide a set of simple formulas to predict defect induced conductance losses.

Surprisingly, defective CNTs can show an enhanced response to external strain compared to the ideal ones. As axial strain is applied to defective CNTs, piezoresistive gauge factors above 500 are observed in our quantum transport simulations. The enhancement of the gauge factor, which depends on strain, reaches up to 100%. Degradation of the gauge-factor is observed as well. Both aspects must be considered when designing CNT-based strain sensors.



Normalized Conductance of CNTs as a function of defect number and defect type.

P032

Li-Endohedral Fullerenes on Top of Laminated Carbon Nanotube Electrodebased Perovskite solar Cells Induce Exceptional Stability

Ahmed Shawky¹, II Jeon¹, Esko Kauppinen², Shigeo Maruyama^{1,3}, Yutaka Matsuo^{1,4}

¹Department of Mechanical Engineering, The Univ. of Tokyo, Tokyo 113-8656, Japan

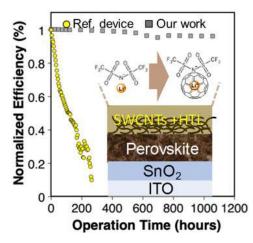
²School of Science, Aalto Univ. Aalto, FI-00076, Finland

³Energy Nano Engineering Lab., AIST, Ibaraki 305-8564, Japan

⁴School of Chemistry and Materials Science, USTC, Anhui 230026, China

Replacing the metal electrode by carbon nanotubes (CNTs) is one of the most effective ways in emerging solar cell technology. This aims to enhance the device stability of PSCs due to no ion migration and outstanding encapsulation effect. In perovskite solar cells (PSCs), the use of Spiro-MeOTAD with hygroscopic Li salt limits the full potential of the CNT-PSCs in terms of long-term stability.

Therefore, we incorporated the mixture of spiro-MeOTAD and Li@C₆0 salt into the CNT top electrodes in PSCs (as shown in the figure). The solution is drop-casted onto the laminated CNT film in PSCs. This led to more effective hole extraction by avoiding [Li+@C₆0]TFSI– in the pathway and more effective anti-oxidation activity by placing Li@C₆0 next to air. From various investigations, we found that 2 h stirring for the HTL solution gave the highest Photoconversion efficiency (PCE) of 17% and the longest stability of unencapsulated devices. The obtained PCE is close to the reference devices while the device stability is about 100 times greater. Such excellent stability is attributed to no ion-migration and antioxidant activity of Li@C₆0 that uniformly covering the CNT electrode. We also discovered a new reaction within the spiro-MeOTAD and Li@C₆0 salt.



Normalized PCE of our structured PSC (inset) vs. light soaking time compared with reference device.

P034

Tu 19:00 - 21:00

DFT-1/2 approximate quasiparticle corrections on band gap calculation of 2D materials

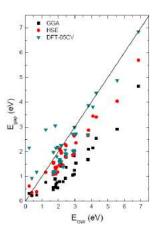
Lara Kühl Teles¹, Ivan Guilhon¹, Daniel Schwalbe Koda¹, Marcelo Marques¹, Luiz Guimarães Ferreira²

¹Instituto Tecnológico de Aeronáutica, DCTA, São José dos Campos, 12228-900 Brazil ²Instituto de Física, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, SP, CP 66318, 05315-970, Brazil

While 2D systems open possibilities for new physics and applications, they present a greater challenge for electronic structure calculations, especially concerning excitations. The achievement of a fast and accurate practical model that incorporates approximate quasiparticle corrections can further open an avenue for a more reliable band structure calculations of complex systems as e.g. interactions of 2D materials with substrates or molecules, as well as the formation of van der Waals heterostructures.

In this work, we demonstrate that the performance of the fast-free parameter DFT-½ method is comparable with state of art GW and superior of the HSE06 hybrid functional in the majority set of the 34 different 2D materials studied, with the same computational cost as standard DFT calculations. We provide criteria to predict the small number of cases in which the method is not adequate. The success of the DFT-½ method is associated to the atomic orbital character of the states at the top of the valence band and bottom of conduction band. Finally, we show that this result can be improved to 0.53 eV with the inclusion of conduction self-energy correction for binary materials with Pauling electronegativity difference above 0.15.

[1] I Guilhon et al., PRB 97, 045426 (2018).



Comparison of energy bandgaps calculated using GW and GGA, HSE, and DFT-1/2, represented by black squares, red circles, and green triangles, respectively. The solid black line illustrates the perfect agreement with the considered GW results. 2D Materials Symposium

P036

Poster

Tu 19:00 - 21:00

Ethanol sensing with surface-mounted metal-organic-framework functionalized graphene transistors

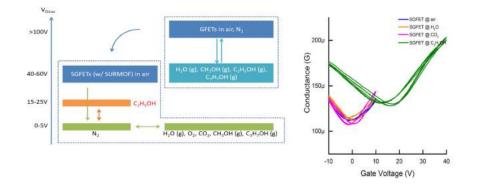
Sandeep Kumar^{1,2}, Kai Müller³, Simone Dehm¹, Manuel Rommel¹, Tobias Schlöder¹, Artem Fediai¹, Qiang Zhang¹, Wolfgang Wenzel¹, Christof Wöll³, Lars Heinke³, Ralph Krupke^{1,2}

¹Institute of Nanotechnology, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, Germany ²Institute of Materials Science, Technische Universtät Darmstadt, Germany ³Institute of Functional Interfaces, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, Germany

Surface-mounted metal-organic frameworks (SURMOFs) are crystalline nanoporous layers constituting of metal cation nodes and organic linker molecules, providing precisely controlled nano-environments for various applications [1,2]. The affinity of the host framework towards specific guest molecules can be tailored by selecting the appropriate SURMOF building blocks. In this work we followed the idea of combining a graphene field effect transistor (GFET) sensitive to environmental changes, with a SURMOF which provides the required selectivity for sensing applications. We have grown Cu(BDC) SURMOF-2 (BDC = benzene-1,4-dicarboxylate) on top of CVD-graphene on Si/SiO₂ (300nm) based on liquid-phase epitaxy. The SGFET devices show shifts in the Dirac voltage under exposure to ethanol molecules but remain insensitive against other gases (H₂O, CO₂ etc.) and alcohols (IPA, methanol). The response times of the SGFETs are on the order of tens of seconds and resetting occurs at similar timescales by current annealing. Simulations are undergoing to reproduce the experimental observations.

[1] Kreno et al. Chem. Rev. 112 , 1105–1125 (2012)

[2] Heinke, Wöll Adv. Mater. (2019) 10.1002/adma.201806324



Left: Schematic showing shifts in the Dirac voltage for graphene-FETs with SURMOF (SGFET) and without (GFET) under exposure to various gases. Selectivity and sensitivity to ethanol is only observed for SGFET. Right: Selected transconductance curves.

Tu 19:00 - 21:00

Large intravalley scattering due to pseudo-magnetic fields in crumpled graphene

Péter Kun¹, Gergo Kukucska², Gergely Dobrik¹, János Koltai², Jeno Kürti², László Péter Biró¹, Levente Tapasztó¹, Péter Nemes-Incze¹

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Lattice defects in graphene can be observed via Raman spectroscopy, making possible the detection and classification of grain boundaries, vacancies, adatoms etc. Nevertheless, direct Raman spectroscopic evidence of scattering on lattice imperfections that are smooth on the atomic scale is still lacking. Such smooth scatterers include strain fluctuations, that may be a key factor in reducing the charge carrier mobility in state of the art graphene devices, especially if wrinkles are introduced during the sample preparation processes.

Here we show a first example of resonant Raman scattering on smooth potentials, such as pseudo-magnetic fields generated by corrugations in graphene [1]. The strain induced vector potential shifts the phase of the charge carriers, in addition to the Berry phase. This lifts the restriction on backscattering, enabling a drastic increase in the intravalley backscattering rate by orders of magnitude, evidenced by the enhancement of the D' peak in the Raman spectrum. We observe an increase of the D'/D peak intensity ratio by up to a factor of 300 on sharp graphene folds. We also reproduce our experimental observations by numerical calculations of the double resonant Raman spectra.

References

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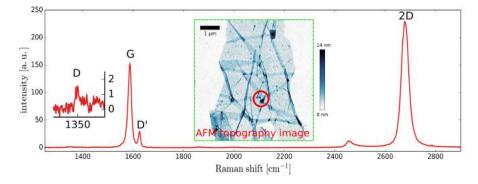


Figure 1. Raman spectrum of graphene (532 nm excitation) showing a large D' peak measured at the crumpled area (circled on the inset). Inset: zoom of the D peak region of the spectrum. Inset: AFM image of the crumpled area. 2D Materials Symposium

Tu 19:00 - 21:00

CVD growth of HfS_2 on sapphire using $HfCl_4$ and sulfur: substrate and precursor interaction

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With its high carrier mobility, HfS_2 has been regarded as a promising semiconducting 2dimensional (2D) material, and the need for the development of an appropriate synthesis method keeps increasing. Among various synthetic methods, chemical vapor deposition (CVD) technique has been commonly used for growing large-area 2D films. Particularly, for the CVD of HfS_2 , sapphire (crystalline Al_2O_3) and $HfCl_4$ have been commonly used as a substrate and a Hf precursor, respectively [1-2]. While developing the HfS_2 CVD process, we observed an interesting chemical interaction of the Al_2O_3 substrate with $HfCl_4$ under a $HfCl_4$ -rich process condition: substrate etching and Hf-oxide formation. We will report the resulting surface morphology and microstructure of the CVD-processed samples. In addition, the expected chemical reaction paths will be discussed based on the thermodynamic calculation. We believe that understanding of the underlying mechanism for the observed morphological and microstructural evolution will be helpful in optimizing the CVD process for the HfS₂ growth.

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[2] Zheng et al., Applied Surface Science, 2018, 435, 563-567

P042

Tu 19:00 - 21:00

Impact of temperature and excitation laser power on the Raman spectra of chemically functionalized \mbox{MoS}_2

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In the past few years, transition metal dichalcogenides (TMDCs), such as molybdenum disulfide (MoS₂), have attracted particular attention due to their unique physical and electrical properties, which make them promising for applications in optoelectronics, photonics, and biotechnology.

Due to their large surface, they offer the opportunity to tune their electronic and optical properties as well as the nature of their interaction with the environment by covalent or non-covalent functionalization.

Here we present a spectroscopic study of MoS_2 , functionalized with organic molecules and compare it with a chemically exfoliated and reference sample. We discuss the effect of excitation laser power as well as of temperature on the Raman spectra. Our results suggest that the covalent functionalization is removed under certain conditions. In addition, we analyze the differences between mechanically exfoliated MoS_2 and MoS_2 powder used as starting material.

2D Materials Symposium

P044

Tu 19:00 - 21:00

Anomalous electrical transport properties of multilayer graphene with turbostratic stacking

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Multilayer graphene was synthesized by overlayer growth of graphene on a monolayer graphene template using a chemical vapor deposition method under a high process temperature of 1300°C. Structural analysis using Raman spectra revealed that the synthesized multilayer graphene forms highly crystalline graphene layers with a turbostratic stacking structure. Figure 1 shows the transfer characteristics and hole mobilities of the field effect transistors with the multilayer graphene channel. The carrier mobility of the multilayer graphene showed higher value than those of the monolayer graphene template. The improvement of the electrical transport properties is caused by the turbostratic stacking structure that has the electronic band dispersion similar to that of monolayer graphene. This result means that the synthesis of graphene layers grown on the graphene template is effective to improve the carrier transport properties in multilayer graphene sheets.

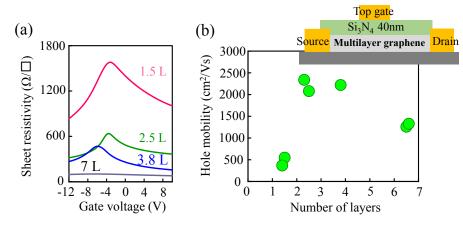


Fig. 1 (a) transfer characteristics and (b) hole mobilities of the field effect transistor with the multilayer graphene channel.

P046

Tu 19:00 - 21:00

Structural Characterization of Defects in Hexagonal Boron Nitride Using Scanning Probe Spectroscopy

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Lattice defects formed in 2D hexagonal boron nitride (hBN) have emerged as unique nanopores. Their most useful property is photoluminescence (PL) from the defects in the form of singlephoton emission even at room temperature. Even though the defects exhibit PL at multiple wavelengths in a visible range, which vary from defect to defect, the statistic characterization and analysis have been limited attention. To systematically characterize individual defects of hBN, we develop scanning probe spectroscopy system combined with an atomic force microscope and a time-correlated single photon counting module. This system allows us to automatically measure thousands of PL spectra at each point, and correlate with PL lifetime, PL excitation, and thickness from individual defects. The statistical analysis of these collected data provides us insight into physical and chemical properties of nanoscale defects in hBN and potential for ultrasensitive sensing and quantum photonics.

P048

Tu 19:00 - 21:00

Intertube energy transfer in dilute SWNT-polymer matrices

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Energy transfer (ET) and exciton dynamics play a crucial role for the performance of nanotubes in devices and applications based on semiconducting single-wall carbon nanotubes (s-SWNTs). Here, We studied ET by transient two-color pump-probe spectroscopy of dropcast, (6,5)-SWNT-polymer matrix films. We adjusted the average intertube distance from about 7 nm to about 50 nm by varying the polymer content in the films.

Wavelength-resolved transient absorption spectra were obtained for parallel and orthogonal pump-probe polarizations. These spectra were used to determine population dynamics at magic angle conditions (fig. 1a) as well as the anisotropy decay for a three-dimensional polarization model (fig. 1b).

The dynamics of population decay is seen to slow down with increasing polymer content, resulting from larger average distances between SWNTs in the sample.

The acceleration of exciton population decay in samples with lower polymer content can be explained by diffusive exciton transport to nanotube ends or to structural, as well as chemical, impurities on neighbouring nanotubes.

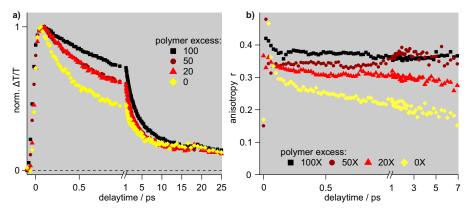


Fig 1: Results for transient absorption measurements of (6,5) s-SWNT polymer matrices: a) Population decay at magic angle configuration, b) Polarization anisotropy decay.

P050

Controlling Photon Antibunching from 1D Emitters using Optical Antennas

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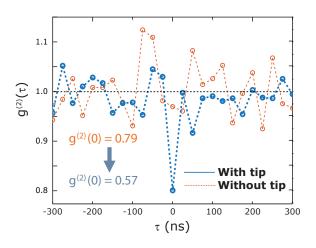
Single-photon emission is a hallmark of atom-like 0D quantum emitters and a key technology for quantum information [1]. In higher dimensional nanostructures, multiple spatially separated electronic excitations may exist giving rise to more than one emitted photon at a time. Therefore, efficient localization of the excited state energy at local minima in the energy landscape is required for antibunching [2]. In numerical calculations we show that optical nanoantennas can be used to control the photon emission statistics of 1D nanostructures and to convert them into single-photon sources at room temperature. We performed photon correlation experiments on single (6,5) SWCNTs, wrapped in SDS/DOC [3] or DNA [4], with and without the presence of a sharp gold tip. Our results indicate that, in addition to improving the performance of single photon sources, optical antennas have the potential to open up a broad range of materials for quantum information technology.

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NT19 Poster

P052

Tu 19:00 - 21:00

2D Raman bands in chirality-defined individual double-walled carbon nanotubes

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Second-order Raman scattering processes, involving electron/hole scattering by two TO phonons with opposite momenta (so-called 2D band) has been explored in many different ways for both graphene and single-walled carbon nanotubes. These studies were critical to gain a comprehensive insight into the electronic and vibrational behaviors of such nanostructures, providing a rich knowledge of structural parameters (like number of layers in Bernal stacked few layers graphene) and environment impact as pressure or tension effects. In this work, we report the first systematic study of the 2D band in 17 individual, spatially isolated and suspended double-walled carbon nanotubes (DWCNTs). The atomic structure of DWC-NTs was unambiguously identified by combination of Electron Diffraction, High-Resolution Transmission Electron Microscopy, Rayleigh and Raman spectroscopies. Raman spectra of the 2D band of DWCNTs were measured using more than 30 laser excitation lines from the IR to the visible range (1.46 - 2.71 eV). Our results provide new insights into the effects of inter-tube coupling on second-order Raman scattering processes at the single nanotube level and will allow for the correct interpretation of the 2D spectra in samples containing a distribution of different DWCNT species.

P054

Tu 19:00 - 21:00

Reabsorption effect observed in Raman spectra of single-chirality single-wall carbon nanotubes

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In the Raman spectra of single wall carbon nanotubes (SWCNTs), the radial breath mode (RBM) signal can be used to evaluate relative concentration of various (n,m) SWCNTs in mixture samples. However, reabsorption effect in Raman spectra of SWCNTs has not been clearly reported, which should seriously affect Raman spectral analysis. Here, we systematically analyzed the Raman intensity change by modifying SWCNT concentrations and the focal depth in the confocal micro-Raman measurement. A significant decrease in both RBM and G+ intensity of (8,3) and (10,3) solutions were observed with the focus deeply into the solutions. This decrease can be explained by the reabsorption of Raman scattering. In addition, both RBM and G+ intensities have a nonlinear variation with the SWCNT concentration when the focus was localized into the solutions. Interestingly, the rate of intensity variation was different for RBM and G+ band, which is originated from that the reabsorption influence is different between RBM and G+ band. This work was supported by the National Key R&D Program of China (Grant 2018YFA0208402), the National Natural Science Foundation of China (Grants 51472264, 11634014, 51820105002, 51872320, 51561022), and the Key Research Program of Frontier Sciences, CAS (Grant QYZDBSSW-SYS028).

Tu 19:00 - 21:00

Detecting Energy Transfer among Highly Suspended Carbon Nanotubes in Aqueous Solution by Photoluminescence

Shilong Li^{1,2}, Dehua Dehua ^{1,2}, Jiaming Cui¹, Xiaojun Wei^{1,3}, Weiya Zhou^{1,2,3}, Sishen Xie^{1,2,3}, Hiromichi Kataura⁴, Huaping Liu^{1,2,3}

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Exciton energy transfer (EET) often occurs among different single-wall carbon nanotubes (SWCNTs) when they are present in the form of bundles. However, it is unclear that whether EET occurs between different nanotubes highly suspended in aqueous solution.

Here, we employed photoluminescence (PL) spectra to probe the EET between different (n, m) SWCNTs highly dispersed in the aqueous surfactant solution. A significant decrease in PL intensity of (6, 5) SWCNTs was observed after mixing with (9, 4) SWCNTs. Through the detailed analysis on PL spectra change, the decreased PL intensity can be attributed to the attenuation of the incident and emission light, and the EET from the (6, 5) nanotubes to (9, 4) with larger diameters. In addition, the EET rate exponentially increased with an increase in SWCNT concentration. We supposed that the EET was probably originated from momentary contact of random nanotubes in surfactant solution, which results from the thermal motion and collision of SWCNTs.

This work was supported by the National Key R&D Program of China (Grant 2018YFA0208402), the National Natural Science Foundation of China (Grants 51472264, 11634014, 51820105002, 51872320, 51561022), and the Key Research Program of Frontier Sciences, CAS (Grant QYZDBSSW-SYS028).

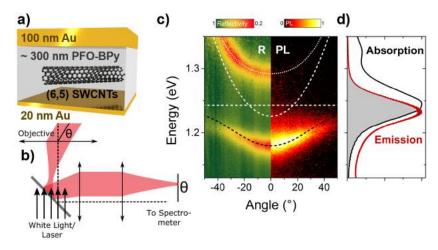
P058

EXCITON-POLARITON RELAXATION IN SINGLE-WALLED CARBON NAN-OTUBE NETWORKS

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Exciton-polaritons are hybrid light-matter quasiparticles that form upon strong coupling of an excitonic transition and a photon mode, e.g. in a Fabry-Pérot cavity. They show intriguing properties such as small effective mass but also strong non-linearities that can lead to inversionless polariton lasing. Owing to their unique optical and electronic properties semiconducting single-walled carbon nanotubes (SWCNTs) have emerged as an excellent material to create optically and electrically pumped exciton-polaritons at room temperature (Nat. Mater. 2017, 16, 911). For their practical application and to possibly achieve polariton lasing, efficient relaxation is important. Here we investigate the impact of various parameters, such as nanotube density, detuning of the cavity and excitation wavelength, on the relaxation of polaritons in metal-clad microcavities with purified and polymer-wrapped (6,5) SWCNTs by angle-resolved reflectivity and photoluminescence spectroscopy. We find that intrinsic phonons, e.g. the D-mode (165 meV), seem to play an important role in the relaxation dynamics of SWCNT exciton-polaritons. We also find that high packing-densities of nanotubes enhance polariton relaxation compared to cavities with equal coupling but with well-separated SWCNTs in a matrix.



a) Gold-clad microcavity with (6,5) SWCNTs embedded in polymer matrix. b) Schematic of angle-dependent optical measurement. c) Characteristic polariton modes (reflectivity and photoluminescence). d) Absorption and emission of SWCNT reference.

Tu 19:00 - 21:00

Emission enhancement of carbon nanotubes using nanobeam cavities

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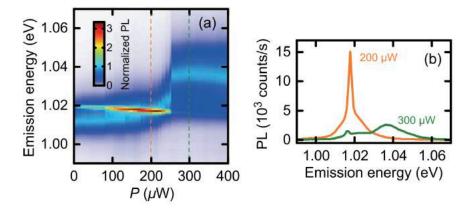
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We observe enhanced emission from air-suspended carbon nanotubes by coupling to airmode photonic crystal nanobeam cavities. Using finite-difference time-domain simulations, cavities are designed to have large evanescent fields in air that enable efficient coupling to the nanotubes [1]. We fabricate devices from silicon-on-insulator wafers, and carbon nanotubes are grown over the cavities by chemical vapor deposition.

The devices are characterized by photoluminescence spectroscopy. We observe optical coupling when the nanotube emission is close to the cavity resonance [Fig. 1(a)]. Taking advantage of laser-heating-induced blueshifts of the nanotube emission, the detunings from the cavity peak can be reduced [2]. The cavity emission can be increased by bringing into resonance [Fig. 1(b)], and we find that the enhancement can be explained by a simple cavity quantum electrodynamical model using the spectral overlap between the nanotube and cavity peaks. We also perform time-resolved photoluminescence measurements and analyze the emission lifetime.

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(a) Excitation power dependence of PL. PL is normalized with respect to the nanotube peak height. Dashed lines indicate the powers where spectra in (b) are taken. (b) Comparison of PL spectra at $P = 200 \ \mu$ W (orange) and $300 \ \mu$ W (green).

Tu 19:00 - 21:00

Thermal exciton radiation of single-walled carbon nanotubes

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The optical properties of single-walled carbon nanotubes (SWNTs) have attracted much attentions for a long time, because they arise from many-body quantum correlations. In contrast to photoluminescence phenomena, thermal radiation, which is one of the fundamental light emission process, remains unclear because of technical difficulties in heating nanotubes without disturbing intrinsic properties of SWNTs. Here, we report the fundamental thermal radiative properties of intrinsic semiconducting and metallic SWNTs suspended in a vacuum [1]. We employed continuous-wave laser irradiation for heating SWNTs, which provided noncontact local heating while retaining the neutral charge balance of the nanotubes throughout the measurements. At 1,000–2,000 K, an intrinsic semiconducting SWNT emitted linearly polarized, narrow-band near-infrared radiation, in contrast to its broadband metallic counterpart. We confirmed that the narrow-band radiation originated from radiative recombination of thermally generated excitons. The fundamental high-temperature photophysics of semiconducting SWNTs are dominated by robust quantum correlations even at 2,000 K. [1] T. Nishihara, A. Takakura, Y. Miyauchi, and K. Itami, Nat. Commun. 9, 3144 (2018).

P064

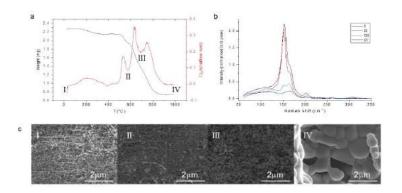
Tu 19:00 - 21:00

Identification of CNT species populations in TGA peaks

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Direct spinning of CNT fibres by floating catalyst CVD is a multi-parameter process and generally produces fibres with varied compositions in terms of CNT type, residual catalyst, and amorphous carbon, depending on synthesis conditions. To close the loop between measured fibre properties and synthesis optimisation, the identification of a fibre's composition is crucial. In light of recent findings, we use thermogravimetric analysis (TGA), paired with Raman spectroscopy and SEM, to investigate the various nanotube populations produced in the process. The samples were burned in several stages, each time beyond one of the successive transitions. The changes associated with different TGA peaks were visualised by SEM and tracked by Raman, in particular by the radial breathing mode (RBM) and intensity and symmetry of the G peak, (indicative of CNT diameter and metallicity respectively). The common assumption is that, due to bond curvature, single wall nanotubes burn at lower temperatures, while populations at higher burn-temperatures are usually assumed to be multi-walled. However, here we suggest that the largest population of SWCNTs with an RBM at 152 cm⁻¹ (population III) burns at surprisingly high temperatures.



(a) TGA weight loss showing the different populations as peaks in its derivative (b) corresponding RBM regions of the Raman spectra and (c) SEM images of the populations.

P066

Tu 19:00 - 21:00

Fermi-level dependence of THz high-harmonic generation in single-wall carbon nanotubes

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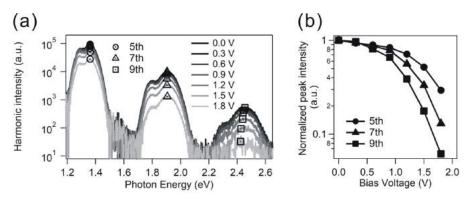
²Department of Physics, Kyoto University, Kyoto 606-8502, Japan

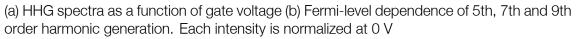
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High-harmonic generation (HHG) is one of the unique phenomena in the extreme nonlinear optics, where the ground state becomes unstable due to strong light-matter interactions. In solid, there are two mechanisms in HHG, i.e. interband and intraband mechanisms, but their contributions to HHG are still elusive because various physical parameters, such as crystal structure, band structures, conduction electrons and so on, affect the HHG.

In this study, we investigated the relationship between HHG intensity and Fermi-level in single-wall carbon nanotubes by electrolyte gating method.

We prepared a high-purity (6,5) thin film, transferred it to a sapphire substrate, fabricated side-gating devices, and injected carrier by the shift of gate voltage through electric double layer formation using ionic liquid. The results are shown in Fig.(a). We observed decrease of HHG intensities as the shift of gate voltage. This suggests that the interband mechanism plays more dominant role for 5th, 7th and 9th HHG than the intraband mechanism. More-over Fermi-level dependences of different order intensities normalized at 0 V are plotted in Fig.(b). This shows that higher-order harmonics decrease more rapidly. To understand the background, we calculated HHG spectra based on quantum Liouville equation.





Tu 19:00 - 21:00

Ultrafast non-linear 2D microspectroscopy reveals coherent phonon-mediated intra- and intervalley exciton interaction in an individual SWCNT

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Further developments in molecular electronics, adressing SWCNTs, would benefit strongly from insights in the spatio-temporal evolution of molecular processes. Ultrafast non-linear techniques provide tracking of energy transfer pathways e.g., mediated via electron-phonon coupling [1]. A comprehensive way to observe these dynamics is coherent 2D fluorescence microspectroscopy [2]. This method is a generalization of transient absorption spectroscopy with frequency-resolved pump and probe steps, combined with spatially-resolved optical microscopy. This provides, e.g., to observe the phonon-mediated formation and annihilation dynamics of initially bright and dark-state excitons due to the strong exciton-phonon coupling on the femtosecond timescale. Here, we utilize the third-order 2D signal for monitoring the trapped intra- and intervalley exciton interaction in a SWCNT [3,4]. To this end, an transform-limitted LCD-shaped four-pulse sequence is focused on an (6,4) SWCNT and the fluorescence is detected as a function of inter-pulse time delays and phases.

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P070

Tu 19:00 - 21:00

Photon correlation spectroscopy of alky defect states in carbon nanotubes

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Photoactive defect states in semiconducting single-walled carbon nanotubes (CNTs) have the potential to enable novel applications in quantum photonic technologies. While early experiments have established cryogenic CNTs as quantum light emitters [1], more recent work has identified luminescent defect states as sources of single photons up to room temperature [2,3]. For chemically-engineered CNTs, sp³ functionalization offers means to deterministically influence the corresponding trap state properties via the characteristics of the covalent side chains. Recent findings show that the incorporation of sp³ alkyl defects into the sp² lattice of narrow-diameter CNTs promotes the formation of both neutral and charged localized excitons [4] with remarkably high luminescent quantum yields. Here, we report the results of cryogenic photoluminescence correlation spectroscopy carried out on individual nanotubes functionalized with sp³ side-wall chemistry.

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Tu 19:00 - 21:00

Super-resolution imaging of air-suspended carbon nanotubes by extracting nonlinear excitonic processes

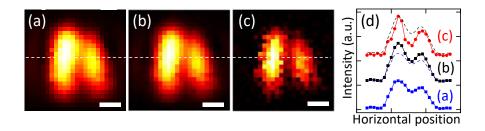
Keigo Otsuka^{1,2}, Akihiro Ishii^{1,2}, Yuichiro K. Kato^{1,2}

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When excitons in carbon nanotubes spontaneously recombine, emission occurs at diameterdependent wavelengths including the near-infrared window, which allows for deep-tissue imaging [1]. As another decay pathway, excitons efficiently go through annihilation process upon collision with one another due to one-dimensional diffusion, which has a nontrivial influence on the fluorescence efficiency [2]. Focusing on this efficient annihilation process, we demonstrate super-resolution imaging of air-suspended nanotubes. Through the comparison of fluorescence signals in sublinear and linear regimes [Figs. 1(a) and (b)], we extract the efficiency of the annihilation process. Spatial images of the extracted annihilation efficiency [Fig. 1(c)] of the nanotubes have resolution beyond the diffraction limit, as shown in Fig. 1(d). We investigate excitation power dependence of the annihilation process by experiment and Monte Carlo simulation, and the resolution improvement of the annihilation images can be quantitatively explained by the superlinearity of the annihilation process. References

[1] G. Hong et al., Nat. Med. 18, 1841 (2012).

- [2] A. Ishii, M. Yoshida, and Y. K. Kato, Phys. Rev. B 91, 125427 (2015).
- [3] K. Otsuka, A. Ishii, and Y. K. Kato, manuscript in preparation.



(a,b) Confocal fluorescence images measured with excitation powers of 0.8 and 0.1 μ W, respectively. (c) Visualized annihilation efficiency extracted from (a) and (b). (d) Cross-section profiles of (a-c). Scale bars are 500 nm.

P074

Tu 19:00 - 21:00

Electroluminescence from aryl-functionalized monochiral carbon nanotubes with deep exciton traps

Adnan Riaz^{1,2}, Marco Gaulke^{1,2}, Felix Pyatkov^{1,2}, Avishek Saha³, Simone Dhem^{1,2}, Han Htoon³, Stephen Doorn³, Ralph Krupke^{1,2}

¹Institute of Nanotechnology, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, Karlsruhe,76344,Germany ²Institute of Materials Science, Technische Universität Darmstadt,Darmstadt,64287,Germany ³Center for Integrated Nanotechnologies, Los Alamos National laboratory,LANL,87545,USA

Single walled carbon nanotubes are promising quantum emitters in the telecom wavelengths, and electrically-driven non-classical light emission has been demonstrated at low temperature [1,2]. Yet, for obtaining single-photon emission from nanotubes at room temperature, exciton localization is required at deep exciton traps as can be formed by low-level covalent functionalization chemistry. Here we report the first observation of electroluminescence from aryl-functionalized monochiral (6,5) nanotubes. Deep exitonic traps are created by functionalization with 3,5-Dichlorobenzene diazonium, which lead to defect (D) state emission at telecom wavelengths (figure 1a). The electrically-driven emission is highly stable and has been measured from cryogenic temperature to room temperature and Trion (T) emission of the defect states can be observed as well. At 4K we observe new peaks in the electroluminescence spectra which we assign to RBM phonon replica (PR) (figure 1b), in analogy to replicas from low-energy squashing modes reported in low temperature photoluminescence spectra [3].

- [1] X. He et al., Nature Materials 17 (2018) 663.
- [2] S. Khasminskaya et al., Nature Photonics 10 (2016) 727.
- [3] J. Lefebvre et al., Physical Review B 70 (2004) 045419.

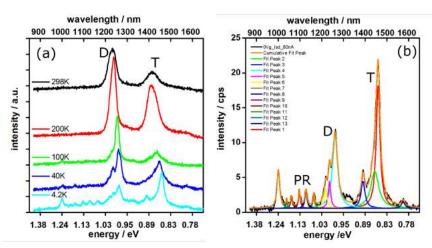


Figure 1: (a) Temperature dependent electroluminescence spectra from aryl functionalized (6,5) tubes showing defect states emission (D) and trion emission (T). (b) Spectrum at 4K showing phonon replica (PR), intrinsic E_{11} , defect and trion emission.

P076

Poster

Tu 19:00 - 21:00

Quantification of Atmospheric and Chemically Induced p-Doping in Carbon Nanotubes by Electron Paramagnetic Resonance

Andreas Sperlich¹, Michael Auth¹, Florian Oberndorfer², Klaus Eckstein², Bernd Sturdza¹, Vladimir Dyakonov¹, Tobias Hertel²

¹Experimental Physics VI, Julius Maximilian University of Würzburg, 97074 Würzburg, Germany ²Institute of Physical and Theoretical Chemistry, Julius Maximilian University of Würzburg, 97074 Würzburg, Germany

Control over doping of semiconducting single-wall carbon nanotubes (SWNTs) by (electro-) chemical methods is a challenge for future applications of SWNTs in carbon-based electronics and photonics. We investigate doping quantitatively by means of electron paramagnetic resonance (EPR) for the first time. We identify spin signals from atmospheric p-doping by the water-oxygen redox couple and SWNT defects. The concentration of these radical-like signals is on the order of only a few spins per (6,5)-SWNT. Upon addition of the doping agent AuCl₃ the EPR signal intensity increases linearly, which we ascribe to p-doping of the nanotube. We compare the spin with the charge density derived from the shift of the nanotubes' S1 absorption. At low doping levels both - spin and charge density - do actually coincide, suggesting all charge carriers are localized in Coulomb traps. However, at moderate doping levels, the EPR signal saturates and subsequently decreases for higher doping. We attribute this finding to the interaction between spins in neighboring sites that results in the formation of EPR silent diamagnetic biradicals. For excessive doping the EPR signal vanishes, indicating that the Fermi level is shifted into the valence band and carriers become delocalized.



6,5-SWNT with surface adsorbed dopants (green) that induce p-doping (red) in the carbon nanotube.

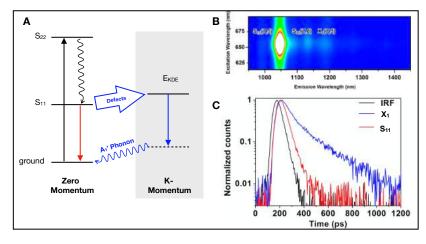
P078

Defects Enable Dark Exciton Photoluminescence with Increased Lifetimes

Trevor Tumiel¹, Amanda Amori¹, Zhentao Hou¹, Todd Krauss^{1,2}

¹University of Rochester/Department of Chemistry, Rochester, NY, 14627, United States ²University of Rochester/The Institute of Optics, Rochester, NY, 14627, United States

For three (n,m) species of single-walled carbon nanotubes (SWCNTs) we found that the Kmomentum dark exciton (KDE) state exhibited a 5-fold decrease in intensity (relative to the bright S₁₁ state) as samples were cooled to 77 K. Since the KDE state is optically forbidden, an open question is how the KDE state is populated and why it is so prominent in the photoluminescence spectrum. We will discuss data strongly suggesting that populating the KDE state involves elastic scattering of S₁₁ excitons from defects. Time-correlated single photon counting measurements of multiple (n,m) species of SWCNTs also revealed that the photoluminescence decay of the KDE state has a significant component with a lifetime exhibiting nearly a 10-fold increase compared to S₁₁ state lifetimes. The longer lifetime for the KDE state is consistent with a forbidden transition that requires optical phonon emission to mediate exciton recombination. Engineering defects to promote a longer-lived KDE state can be utilized to circumvent fundamental obstacles in developing efficient nanotube-based photochemical processes.



(A) Basic scheme for defect scattering to the KDE state. (B) Photoluminescence excitation (PLE) map displaying PL from the S₁₁ state and KDE (X₁) state. (C) Representative PL decay curves from S₁₁ (red), KDE (blue), and instrument response (black).

P080

Tu 19:00 - 21:00

Environmental effects probed by cryogenic photoluminescence of individual carbon nanotubes

Shen Zhao¹, Manuel Nutz¹, Jonathan Noé¹, Ming Zheng², Jeffrey Fagan², Alexander Högele¹

¹Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, München, Germany ²National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, Maryland, United States

The photoluminescence of semiconducting single-walled carbon nanotubes (SWNTs) is sensitive to both the exterior and interior environmental factors. Room-temperature studies have established surfactant-related changes in the photoluminescence energy [1] as well as pronounced differences between empty SWNTs and nanotubes filled with alkane [2] or water [3,4] molecules. For the latter, the nanotube photoluminescence allows monitoring quasiphase transitions of the interior water filling upon cool-down to cryogenic temperatures [5]. Here, we present extensive studies of (9,1)-purified SWNTs with different surfactants and interior fillings at the temperature of liquid helium. With cryogenic photoluminescence carried out at the level of individual nanotubes, we reveal various effects of both environmental factors on the nanotube photoluminescence properties such as changes in emission energy, line shape or line multiplicity.

[1] J. Lefebvre er al., Appl. Phys. A 78, 1107 (2004).

[2] J. Campo et al., Nanoscale Horiz. 1, 317 (2016).

[3] W. Wenseleers et al., Adv. Mater. 19, 2274 (2007).

[4] J. A. Fagan, ACS Nano 5, 3943 (2011).

[5] X. Ma et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 118, 027402 (2017).

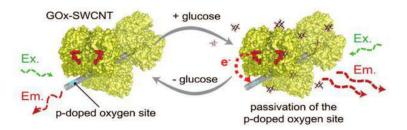
Tu 19:00 - 21:00

Mediatorless, Reversible Optical Nanosensor Enabled through Enzymatic Pocket Doping

Alessandra Antonucci¹, Vitalijs Zubkovs¹, Nils Schuergers¹, Benjamin Lambert¹, Esra Ahunbay¹, Ardemis Boghossian

¹École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL), Lausanne, CH-1015, Switzerland

The existing single-walled carbon nanotube (SWCNT) optical sensors that rely on charge transfer for signal transduction often require exogenous mediators that compromise the stability and biocompatibility of the sensors. This study presents a reversible, mediatorless, near-infrared glucose sensor based on glucose oxidase-wrapped SWCNTs (GOx-SWCNTs). GOx-SWCNTs undergo a selective fluorescence increase in the presence of aldohexoses, with the strongest response toward glucose. When incorporated into a custom-built membrane device, the sensor demonstrates a monotonic increase in initial response rates with increasing glucose concentrations between 3×10^{-3} and 30×10^{-3} M and an apparent Michaelis-Menten constant of $K_M(app) \approx 13.9 \times 10^{-3}$ M. A combination of fluorescence, absorption, and Raman spectroscopy measurements suggests a fluorescence enhancement mechanism based on localized enzymatic doping of SWCNT defect sites that does not rely on added mediators. Removal of glucose reverses the doping effects, resulting in full recovery of the fluorescence intensity. The cyclic addition and removal of glucose is shown to successively enhance and recover fluorescence, demonstrating reversibility that serves as a prerequisite for continuous glucose monitoring.



P084

Tu 19:00 - 21:00

Chirality-Sorted Single-Walled Carbon Nanotubes for Multidrug/Gene Delivery and Imaging.

Anton Naumov¹, Md. Tanvir Hasan¹, Elizabeth Campbell¹, Giridhar Akkaraju¹

Single-Wall Carbon Nanotubes (SWCNT) have been previously utilized for a single drug delivery/imaging, however their chirality-dependent band gap provides a promise of multiwavelength imaging in near-infrared allowing multi-drug tracking. Such combination therapy targeting several factors at once is needed for complex conditions like nonalcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH) involving both fibrosis and inflammation. We utilize (6,5) and (7,5) SWCNTs chirality-sorted by aqueous two-phase extraction for the delivery and drug-specific in-vitro imaging of drug and gene therapeutics targeting inflammation and fibrosis respectively. These active agents, each bound non-covalently to SWCNTs of a specific chirality purified from the sorting surfactants are delivered to HepG2 cells and imaged via hyperspectral microscopy imaging at resonant transitions of (6,5) and (7,5) SWCNTs. This allows to deliver and track each therapeutic separately. The therapeutic efficacy of each formulation is further demonstrated by dose-dependent cytoxocity of SWCNT-bound PX-866 in HepG2 cancer cells and the > 90% knockdown of CCR5 expression with SWCNT/siRNA transfection. This study verifies the feasibility of utilizing chirality-sorted SWCNTs for the delivery and component-specific imaging of combination therapies.

P086

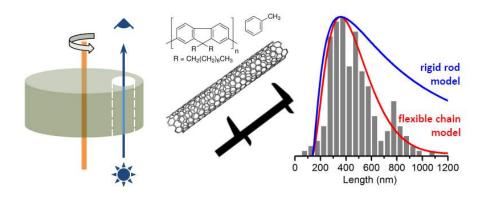
Tu 19:00 - 21:00

Quantification of the Number of Adsorbed DNA Molecules on Single-Walled Carbon Nanotubes

Robert Nißler¹, Florian A. Mann¹, Parth Chaturvedi², Jan Horlebein¹, Daniel Meyer¹, Lela Vukovic², Sebastian Kruss^{1,3}

¹Institute of Physical Chemistry, Göttingen University, Germany
 ²Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, University of Texas at El Paso, El Paso
 ³Center for Nanoscale Microscopy and Molecular Physiology of the Brain, Göttingen, Germany

Single-walled carbon nanotubes (SWCNTs) have unique photophysical properties and promise many novel applications. Noncovalent functionalization with single-stranded DNA (ssDNA) is one of the most used approaches and variation of ssDNA sequences lead to major advances in separation of SWCNT chiralities and SWCNT-based sensors. However, the exact number of adsorbed ssDNA molecules on ssDNA/SWCNT complexes are not precisely known. Here, we determine the number of adsorbed ssDNA molecules per SWCNT for different ss-DNA sequences. For this purpose, we directly quantified free and adsorbed ssDNA and the concentration of SWCNTs using an approach based on filtration, absorption spectroscopy, and atomic force microscopy. The number of adsorbed ssDNA molecules on 600 nm long (6,5)-SWCNTs varied between \approx 860 for (GT)5 and \approx 130 for (A)30. The sequence (GT)₁₅ occupied an average SWCNT segment of ≈2.3 nm, while the SWCNT segment length of $(GT)_x$ repeats increased linear with sequence length x. Molecular dynamics simulations with experimentally determined values as parameters showed that (GT)₁₅ ssDNA stacked on top of each other on the SWCNTs in contrast to simulations with an excess SWCNT surface. This result highlights the importance of knowing the number of adsorbed ssDNA molecules per SWCNT.



P088

Tu 19:00 - 21:00

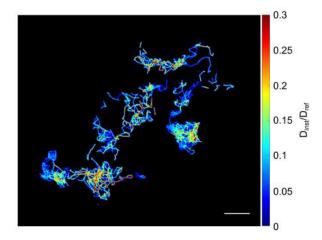
Nanoscale imaging of the extracellular space near synapses in live brain tissue by single carbon nanotube tracking

Chiara Paviolo¹, Joana S. Ferreira², Antony Lee¹, Laurent Groc², Laurent Cognet¹

¹Université de Bordeaux, Institut d'Optique & Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, UMR 5298, 33400 Talence, France

²Université de Bordeaux, Interdisciplinary Institute for Neuroscience, UMR 5297, 33076 Bordeaux, France

Molecular mobility through the brain extracellular space (ECS) is essential to many physiological events, such as signal transmission or ion homeostasis. Hence, understanding local ECS diffusive environment and morphology represents a key step to understand chemicalbased neural communication and synaptic connectivity. We have recently used single-walled carbon nanotubes (SWCNTs) to characterize the local ECS nanoscale organization and diffusivity in young and adult rodent brain by near infrared (NIR) microscopy. Here, we extend this work further by showing local morphology and dynamics of the ECS around synapses. To correctly identify presynaptic regions, a structured illumination technique (named HiLo microscopy) was implemented in parallel to NIR imaging. This technique relies on the acquisition of one structured and one uniform image to obtain pictures with good optical sectioning. Single-molecule tracking of individual SWNCTs at different distances from the synaptic centre (from 300 to 1200 nm) provided nanoscale maps of the ECS and quantitative information on the local diffusivity. After treatment of the tissues with tetrodotoxin or bicuculline, SWCNT tracking revealed a local modification of the synaptic diffusive environment compared to basal conditions.



Spatial map of the instantaneous relative diffusivity coefficient obtained from an individual SWCNT freely diffusing in the ECS of a rat organotypic slice. Scale bar = $2 \mu m$.

P090

Tu 19:00 - 21:00

Bio-sensing at the edge of graphene and h-BN

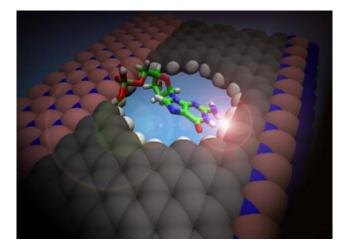
Ralph Scheicher¹

¹Division of Materials Theory, Uppsala University, SE-751 20 Uppsala, Sweden

Designing the next generation of solid-state biosensors requires developing detectors which can operate with high precision at the single-molecule level. Nano-scaled architectures created in two-dimensional hybrid materials offer unprecedented advantages in this regard. We have theoretically explored a novel system consisting of a nanopore formed within a hybrid sheet composed of a graphene nanoroad embedded in a sheet of hexagonal boron nitride (h-BN). The sensitive element of this setup is comprised of an electrically conducting carbon chain forming one edge of the nanopore. This design allows detection of DNA nucleotides translocating through the nanopore based on the current modulation signatures induced in the carbon chain. Our findings show that the current localized in the carbon chain running between the nanopore and h-BN is characteristically modulated by the unique dipole moment of each molecule upon insertion into the pore, demonstrating that dipole-induced conduction modulation is a promising approach to detect and distinguish biomolecules, not necessarily limited to applications for DNA sequencing.

References:

Nanoscale 9, 2207 (2017) Nanotechnology 27, 365503 (2016) RSC Adv. 8, 6527 (2018) J. Phys. Chem. C 117, 13435 (2013) Phys. Rev. B 92, 035443 (2015)



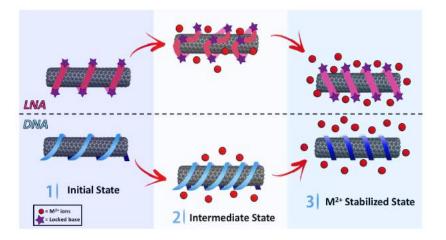
P092

Xeno Nucleic Acid Nanosensors for Enhanced Stability

Shang-Jung Wu¹, Alice Judith Gillen¹, Justyna Kupis-Rozmysłowicz¹, Carlo Gigli^{2,3}, Nils Schuergers¹, Ardemis Boghossian¹

¹École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL), Lausanne, CH-1015, Switzerland ²Politecnico di Torino, Turin 10129, Italy ³Université Denis Diderot (Paris VII), Paris 75013, France

The omnipresence of salts in biofluids creates a pervasive challenge in designing sensors suitable for in vivo applications. Fluctuations in ion concentrations have been shown to affect the sensitivity and selectivity of optical sensors based on single-walled carbon nanotubes wrapped with single-stranded DNA (ssDNA-SWCNTs). We herein observe fluorescence wavelength shifting for ssDNA-SWCNT-based optical sensors in the presence of divalent cations at concentrations above 3.5 mM. In contrast, no shifting was observed for concentrations up to 350 mM for sensors bioengineered with increased rigidity using xeno nucleic acids (XNAs). Transient fluorescence measurements reveal distinct optical transitions for ssDNA- and XNA-based wrappings during ion-induced conformation changes, with XNA-based sensors showing increased permanence in conformational and signal stability. This demonstration introduces synthetic biology as a complementary means for enhancing nanotube optoelectronic behaviour, unlocking previously unexplored possibilities for developing nano-bioengineered sensors with augmented capabilities.



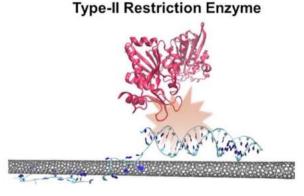
Tu 19:00 - 21:00

Characterization of Double-Stranded DNA on Single-Walled Carbon Nanotubes (SWCNTs)

Shang-Jung Wu¹, Nils Schuergers¹, Kun-Han Lin¹, Alice Judith Gillen¹, Clémence Corminboeuf¹, Ardemis Boghossian¹

¹École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL), Lausanne, CH-1015, Switzerland

DNA has been extensively studied due to its versatility as a dispersant of SWCNTs. Its specificity and binding affinity to various analytes has exhibited a strong sequence dependence. As a result, through modifications of the nucleotide sequence, the DNA conformation on the SWCNT surface can be tailored to suit specific needs for techniques such as single-molecule detection, in vivo imaging, and chirality separation. To date, most research has focused on the interaction between single-stranded DNA and SWCNT surface, with less focus on the nature of the interaction of double-stranded DNA (dsDNA) and SWCNTs. As a result, the exact interaction mechanism governing this type of complex remains strongly debated and largely unknown. In this study, we employ various biochemical methods to infer the conformation of dsDNA on the surface of SWCNTs. Our methods are based on imaging techniques for identifying DNA-modifying enzyme activity in the presence of dsDNA-SWCNT complexes. Our findings suggest that dsDNA can partially retain its native conformation on the SWCNT surface, and the degree of dsDNA accessibility is strongly sequence dependent. These findings offer new possibilities for SWCNT sensing applications that employ dsDNA, such as the optical detection of DNA-protein interactions.



DNA-SWCNT

Poster

Tu 19:00 - 21:00

Nano 2 - Nanotube-nanobody conjugates for near-infrared immunolabeling in vitro and in vivo

Florian A. Mann¹, Zhiyi Lv², Niklas Herrmann¹, Jörg Großhans², Felipe Opazo³, Sebastian Kruss¹

¹Institute for Physical Chemistry, Göttingen University, 37077, Germany
 ²Institute for Developmental Biochemistry, Göttingen University, 37077, Germany
 ³Center for Biostructural Imaging of Neurodegeneration, Göttingen, 37075, Germany

Single-walled carbon nanotubes (SWCNT) are a highly interesting material for biomedical applications as their non-bleaching fluorescence in the near-infrared window leads to enhanced tissue penetration.

Here, we present a strategy that combines these outstanding properties of SWCNTs with the highly specific molecular recognition of nanobodies. Nanobodies are the smallest recombinant antibody fragments that are still functional and are only about 20% of the size of an original antibody. In this work, we make use of a hybrid functionalization strategy for the oriented attachment of green fluorescent protein (GFP)-binding nanobodies to the nanotube's surrounding organic phase. The use of GFP-targeting nanobodies opens up a large space of possible applications as there are thousands of GFP-modified model organisms available. First, we characterize the nanobody/SWCNT conjugates and show that they are functional and bind GFP. Furthermore, we label single GFP-tagged kinesin motors in living drosophila embryos and track their directional movement during embryogenesis. In summary, we show that nanobody conjugated SWCNTs show great potential for targeted

nIR imaging and labeling.

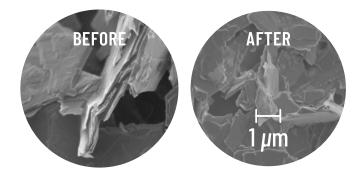


Program Wednesday

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Plenary program

Franconia Hall

Session	PI5		Chair: Janina Maultzsch	
08:30 -	09:15	K3	Tony F. Heinz (Stanford University) Probing and Controlling Excitons in 2D Semic	conductors
09:15 -	09:40	110	Young Hee Lee (Sungkyunkwan University) Towards in-Situ Single-Crystal Growth for Var Heterostructure Thin Film	n Der Waals
09:40 -	10:05		Shigeo Maruyama (University of Tokyo) Application of One-Dimensional Van Der Waa Heterostructures Coaxially Wrapped Around S Carbon Nanotubes	
			Coffee break	CCW Lobby
Session	PI6		Chair: Michael S. Arnold	
Session 10:35 -	-	111	Chair: Michael S. Arnold Richard Martel (Université de Montréal) Interfacial Phenomena and Second Order Res Nanocarbons and Exfoliated Black-Phosphore	
	11:00	111 C5	Richard Martel (Université de Montréal) Interfacial Phenomena and Second Order Res	us
10:35 -	11:00	C5 C6	Richard Martel (Université de Montréal) Interfacial Phenomena and Second Order Res Nanocarbons and Exfoliated Black-Phosphore Michael Engel (IBM) Graphene-Enabled, Directed Nanomaterial Pla	us acement From tion of a

Lunch break

Electronics Symposium (CNTFA19)

Panorama 11

Chair: Esko I. Kauppinen

14:00 - 14:20	SEI13	Mark Hersam (Northwestern University) Self-Aligned Short-Channel Van Der Waals Heterojunction Devices
14:20 - 14:40	SEI14	Youfan Hu (Peking University) Wafer-Scale Fabrication of Ultrathin Flexible Electronic Based on Carbon Nanotubes With High Performance
14:40 - 15:00	SEI15	Lijun Liu (Peking University) Carbon Nanotube Complementary Gigahertz Integrated Circuits and Their Applications on Wireless Sensor Interface Systems
15:00 - 15:20	SEI16	Er-Xiong Ding (Aalto University) Scalable Production of Semiconducting SWCNTs by Floating Catalyst Chemical Vapor Deposition for Ultrahigh- Performance Electronics
15:45		meet for guided tours

Energy Symposium (NMES19)

Franconia Hall

Chair: Suguru Noda

14:00 -	14:20	SEn13	Robin Nicholas (Oxford University) Solubilization of Single and Multi-Walled CNT With Ethylene- Vinyl Acetate for Conductive Films and Charge Extraction in Perovskite Solar Cells
14:20 -	14:40	SEn16	Volodymyr Koman (MIT) Ultra-High Thermal Effusivity Materials Based on Graphene for Resonant, Ambient Thermal Energy Harvesting
14:40 -	15:00	SEn15	Bingqing Wei (University of Delaware) Tailoring Carbon Nanostructures for Energy Storage Applications
15:00 -	15:20	SEn14	II Jeon (University of Tokyo) Carbon Nanotubes to Outperform Metal in Perovskite Solar Cells via Dopant Engineering and Hole-Selectivity Control
15:45			meet for guided tours

2D Materials Symposium (GSS19)

Panorama 13

		Chair: Annick Loiseau
14:00 - 14:20	S2D14	Bruno Dlubak (Unité Mixte de Physique CNRS-Thales) Introducing 2D Materials for Magnetic Tunnel Junctions
14:20 - 14:40	S2D15	Lara Kühl Teles (Instituto Tecnologico de Aeronautica) Towards the Survival of Quantum Spin Hall Phase of Group- IV Overlayers on Substrates
14:40 - 15:00	S2D16	Ilka Kriegel (Italian Institute of Technology) Light Driven Capacitive Charging of 0D-2D Hybrids
15:00 - 15:20	S2D17	Patrick Zeller (Elettra - Sincrotrone Trieste)

15:00 - 15:20 S2D17 Patrick Zeller (Elettra - Sincrotrone Tries	310)
Chemical Analysis of Suspended Graphe Resolved X-Ray Photo-Electron Spectros	, ,

15:45 meet for guided tours

Spectroscopy Symposium (NSAP19)

Panorama 12

Chair: Stephen Doorn

14:00 - 14:20	SSp2	Annick Loiseau (LEM, CNRS-ONERA) Comparing Resonant Raman Spectroscopy and Atomic Resolution Transmission Electron Microscopy for SWCNT Sample Characterization
14:20 - 14:40	SSp3	Adnan Riaz (KIT) Electroluminescence Excitation Mapping of Excitons and Trions in Monochiral Carbon Nanotube Devices
14:40 - 15:00	SSp4	Georgy Gordeev (Freie Universität Berlin) Electronic Coupling Between the Walls of Double-Walled Carbon Nanotubes
15:00 - 15:20	SSp5	Leandro Malard (Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais) Nonlinear Optical Spectroscopy and Imaging in 2D Materials
15:45		meet for guided tours

15:45

NanoBio Symposium (CNBMT19)

Panorama 10

		Chair: Ming Zheng
14:00 - 14:20	SNB2	Charlotte Allard (Ecole Polytechnique de Montreal) Encapsulated Dyes in Nanotubes: a Biological Perspective
14:20 - 14:40	SNB3	Sebastian Kruss (Georg-August-Universität Göttingen) Targeted Near Infrared Sensing and Imaging With Carbon Nanotubes
14:40 - 15:00	SNB4	YuHuang Wang (University of Maryland) Electrical Sensing With a Tube-in-a-Tube Semiconductor
15:00 - 15:20	SNB5	Alessandra Antonucci (Ecole Polytecnique Federale de Lausanne) Real-Time Near-Infrared Confocal Imaging of Bacterial Cell Division in the Presence of Single-Walled Carbon Nanotubes

meet for guided tours

Abstracts Wednesday

(Oral)

Franconia Hall

K3 (keynote)

We 08:30 - 09:15

Probing and controlling excitons in 2D semiconductors

Tony F. Heinz¹

¹Dept. of Applied Physics, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305, USA and SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory, Menlo Park, CA 94025, USA

In 2D semiconductors, the reduced dimensionality and reduced dielectric screening causes many-body interactions to play a central role in the materials' electronic and optical properties. As a consequence, excitons dominate the optical excitations, just as in semiconducting carbon nanotubes. Here, we discuss advances in understanding the excitonic properties of 2D semiconductors consisting of monolayers of and heterostructures formed from transition metal dichalcogenide (TMDC) within the MX₂ (M = Mo, W; X = S, Se, Te) family.

By preparing semiconductor monolayers encapsulated in h-BN, we have gained a comprehensive picture of the various excitonic states supported in these materials. In addition to 2-body neutral exciton states, we can produce 3-body charged excitons (trions), 4-body biexcitons, and 5-body charged biexcitons. We observe moreover strong sensitivity to the surrounding dielectric media. This can be used to alter deliberately the electrical and optical gaps of the 2D semiconductor through Coulomb engineering.

Stacking two monolayers with distinct band-gaps gives rise to the possibility of charge separation and the formation of interlayer excitons after optical excitation. We describe the nature of these interlayer states and their strong tunability through the Stark effect in an electrostatically gated structure. In addition to providing fundamental understanding of these interlayer excitons, our results demonstrate the availability of broadly tunable light sources based on 2D semiconductor heterostructures.

Franconia Hall

We 09:15 - 09:40

Towards in-situ single-crystal growth for van der Waals heterostructure thin film

Young Hee Lee¹

¹IBS CINAP, Sungkyunkwan University

Recent development of van der Waals layered materials such as graphene, hexagonal BN, and transition metal dichalcogenides have drawn much attention due to their fascinating uniquely defined physical and chemical properties. What is missing is the synthesis of singlecrystallinity and wafer-scale scalability in van der Waals layered materials and more importantly, heterostructures. In this talk, we will introduce several examples of synthesizing the graphene in monolayer and multilayers and furthermore heterostructures of other van der Waals layered materials.

Franconia Hall

C4 (contributed)

Application of one-dimensional van der Waals heterostructures coaxially wrapped around single-walled carbon nanotubes

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We have synthesized a new coaxial nanotube structure, in which mono- or few-layer hexagonal boron nitride nanotube (BNNT) seamlessly wrap around a single-walled carbon nanotube (SWCNT), and result in an atomically smooth coaxial tube consisting of two different materials, as shown in Fig. 1(a) [1]. TEM-EELS clearly demonstrated the BNNT-SWCNT coaxial structure. We have tried various morphologies of SWCNTs as starting material, e.g. vertically aligned array, horizontally aligned array, suspended SWCNTs, and dry-deposited random network films. We can clearly observe the coaxial structure from originally isolated SWCNTs. We found no correlation between chiral angle of inner SWCNT and outer BNNT for 'doublewalled' SWCNT-BNNT shown in Fig. 1(b). We concluded that these are one-dimensional van der Waals heterostructure. We have further developed the 1D coating CVD for transition metal dichalcogenide nanotubes, such as MoS₂ nanotube as shown in Fig. 1 (c). We can grow MoS₂ nanotubes around relatively large diameter SWCNT or SWCNT@BNNT. We will discuss properties and applications of the 1D heterostructures though optical absorption, Raman scattering, photoluminescence, FT-IR, and photo-voltaic effect. Reference: [1] Rong Xiang et al., arXiv:1807.06154 (2018).

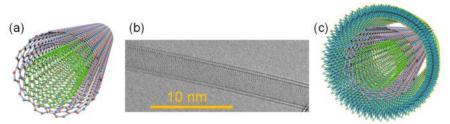


Figure 1 (a) Schematics of SWCNT@BNNT, (b) High resolution TEM image of SWCNT@BNNT, (c) Schematics of SWCNT@BNNT@MoS₂NT

Figure 1 (a) Schematics of SWCNT@BNNT, (b) High resolution TEM image of SWCNT@BNNT, (c) Schematics of SWCNT@BNNT@MoS₂NT

Franconia Hall

We 10:35 - 11:00

Interfacial phenomena and second order resonances in nanocarbons and exfoliated black-phosphorus

Richard Martel¹

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Carbon nanotubes, graphene and exfoliated black-phosphorus (bP) exhibit optical properties that can be tuned through chemical and physical processes taking place at their surfaces. About 20 years of studies on such interfacial phenomena in my group with nanocarbons on oxide surfaces can be summarized with simple redox phenomena related to water/oxygen reaction pathways in ambient conditions giving unintentional doping, Fermi level pinning and irreversible device degradations. A better understanding of this interfacial chemistry helped us, however, identifying surprising second order resonances in the optical responses of nanocarbons [1] and more recently in bP materials. [2] Here, we will focus the discussion on the mid-infrared spectra of nanocarbon materials, where intriguing optical signatures are identified after chemical (covalent) grafts. The observed dependence on defect density, doping and wavelength provides clear assignments to second order resonances involving the scattering of photons by localized defects and high momentum phonons. Negative amplitudes assigned to optically forbidden phonons are key elements considered in a mechanism involving Fano anti-resonance. [1] These features appear general and can be used as tools to gain a quantitative assessment of defect density. Through the application of covalent bonding and patterning, it appears now possible to gain specific assignments to every features in the mid-IR spectra and to explore new ways to amplify optical signals at the nanometer scale.

Work in collaboration with F. Lapointe, B. Rousseau, V. Aymong, P. Gagnon, E. Gaufrès, P. Desjardins and M. Côté.

J. Phys. Chem. C 121, 9053–9062 (2017); Phys. Rev. Lett. 109, 097402 (2012)
 Nano Letters, 18 (2), 1018-1027 (2018); Nature Materials, 14, 826-832 (2015)

Franconia Hall

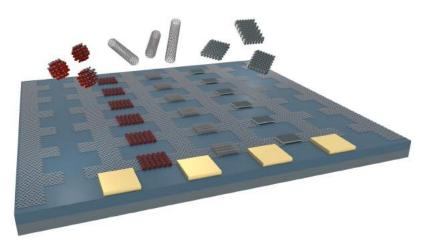
We 11:00 - 11:25

Graphene-enabled, directed nanomaterial placement from solution for largescale device integration

Michael Engel¹, Damon Farmer², Jaione Tirapu Azpiroz¹, Jung-Woo T. Seo³, Joohoon Kang³, Phaedon Avouris², Mark C. Hersam³, Ralph Krupke⁴, Mathias Steiner¹

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 ²IBM Research, Yorktown Heights, NY 10598, USA
 ³Northwestern University, Evanston, IL 60208, USA
 ⁴Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, 76021 Karlsruhe, Germany

Placing of nanomaterials at predefined locations with nanoscale precision is still one of the unsolved problems that inhibit their large-scale integration in the domain of semiconductor industry. The application of electric-field assisted placement techniques eliminates the need for chemical treatment; however, it requires the use of conductive placement electrodes that limit the performance, scaling, and integration density of electronic devices. Here, we report a method for directed, electric-field assisted placement of solution-based nanomaterials by using large-scale graphene layers featuring patterned nanoscale deposition sites. The structured graphene layers are fabricated by transfer or synthesis on standard substrates, then are removed without residue once nanomaterial deposition is completed by a plasma-based process. We demonstrate the broad applicability by assembling representative zero-, one-, and two-dimensional semiconductors at predefined substrate locations and integrate them into nanoelectronic devices. This graphene-based placement technique affords nanoscale resolution at wafer scale and could enable mass manufacturing of nanoelectronics and opto-electronics involving a wide range of nanomaterials prepared via solution-based approaches.



3D illustration of electric field assisted, directed placement of quantum dots (0D), singlewalled carbon nanotubes (1D), and layers of molybdenum disulfide (2D) at large scale using sacrificial graphene electrodes

We 11:25 - 11:50

Atomic scale imaging and covalent modification of a graphene-carbon nanotube heterostructures

Kimmo Mustonen¹, Alexander Markevich¹, Christof Hofer^{1,3}, Mukesh Tripathi¹, Heena Inani¹, Aqeel Hussain², Esko I. Kauppinen², Toma Susi¹, Jannik C. Meyer^{1,3}, Jani Kotakoski¹

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Graphene and single-walled carbon nanotubes (SWCNTs) are among the most interesting new materials of the last decades. Due to the confinement in either one or two dimensions and that they consist only of surface atoms, their electronic properties are sensitive to any structural perturbations. Nevertheless, while several substitutional impurities in graphene have been reported, only nitrogen has been unquestionably identified in SWCNTs. Here, by using a scanning transmission electron microscope (STEM) we present atomically resolved investigations of a SWCNT-graphene van der Waals (vdW) heterostructure [1] with plasma substituted silicon (Si) impurities [2]. We study the vdW interface in detail and show that the molecules seek preferential stacking, leading into 1D corrugations in graphene. This interaction stabilises the structure and thus allows each atom to be resolved in the STEM experiments. Similar to earlier experiments with graphene [3], we proceed to demonstrate that trivalent Si atoms in the SWCNT walls can be manipulated in a precisely controlled manner by using the STEM probe [4].

1. Mustonen, K. et al. ACS Nano, 12 (8) (2018)

- 2. Inani, H. et al. arXiv:1902.02611 (2019)
- 3. Susi T. et al. Phys. Rev. Lett. 113 (2014)
- 4. Mustonen, K. et al. arXiv:1902.03972 (2019)

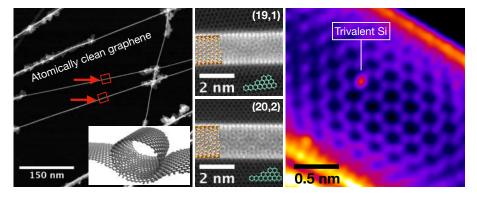


Fig 1. LEFT and CENTER: An overview and atomically resolved STEM closeups of SWCNTs suspended on atomically clean graphene [1]. RIGHT: A trivalent Si substitution in SWCNT lattice [4].

Franconia Hall

We 11:50 - 12:15

Micro versus nano-Raman spectroscopy in two-dimensional systems

Ado Jorio¹

¹UFMG/Physics Department, Belo Horizonte, 31270-901, Brazil

Raman spectroscopy is known to be a valuable tool to the study and characterization of carbon nanostructures. Although the technique provides rich physical and chemical information, it has the drawback of being bound to light diffraction, which limits spatial resolution to the light wavelength scale (in the order of 0.5 microns). Why TERS in 2D is a challenge will be discussed, as well as how we could overcome the problem based on the development of plasmon tunned-tip pyramids. We present results on graphene, MoS₂and GaS, with enhancement factors reaching two orders of magnitude. Novel effects such as near-field interferences and dipole approximation breakdown will be discussed.

Company Presentation

Franconia Hall

We 13:30 - 13:50

Supercontinuum white light lasers: a review on technology and applications

Nicolai Granzow¹

¹NKT Photonics, Schanzenstr. 39 Bldg. D9-D13, 51063 Cologne, Germany

Supercontinuum lasers are a technology that combines some of the properties of conventional broadband light sources (like Halogen lamps, Xenon lamps, laser-driven light sources, superluminescent light emitting diodes etc.) with the unique properties of pulsed singlemode lasers: an extremely broad spectral coverage from ~400 nm to 2400 nm emitted as a continuum with an integrated optical power of up to 10 W, and at the same time a perfect Gaussian single-mode beam which can be focused down to the diffraction limit, giving rise to a brightness that exceeds conventional light sources by more than six orders of magnitude, while staying within the spatial resolution regime of optical microscopy if needed. While often used as quasi-cw light sources for steady-state measurements, supercontinuum lasers are also capable of addressing time-resolved measurement techniques due to their typical pulse durations in the ps regime and repetition rates from single-shot to more than 100 MHz. This unique combination of optical properties adds value within many applications related to modern science, and today there are several thousand system spread across scientific labs worldwide, with applications including bio medical imaging, nano-photonics (e.g. 2d layered materials, carbon nanotubes), spectroscopy or industrial metrology.

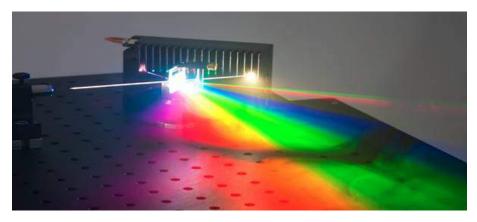


Figure 1. Output of a supercontinuum laser dispersed by a prism in order to visualizing the continuous spectrum in the visible part of the spectrum.

Electronics Symposium

Panorama 11

We 14:00 - 14:20

Self-Aligned Short-Channel van der Waals Heterojunction Devices

Mark Hersam¹

Parallel self-aligned fabrication methods in silicon-based microelectronics have enabled sublithographic registration between processing steps, ultimately facilitating substantial advances in circuit complexity. In contrast, while carbon nanotubes and related nanoelectronic materials have shown significant potential for digital and analog electronics due to their high mobilities, ultrathin geometry, and broad range of permutations in van der Waals (vdW) heterojunctions, devices based on vdW nanoelectronic materials have not fully exploited selfaligned fabrication. In this talk, a self-aligned processing method is introduced that enables the realization of field-effect transistors with channel lengths below 150 nm with minimal short-channel effects and improved current saturation using conventional photolithography. In vdW heterojunctions, this self-aligned approach allows dual-gate electrostatic control in both of the constituent semiconductors while concurrently achieving independent gate control of the short-channel series transistors. Since this self-aligned methodology is compatible with a diverse range of nanoelectronic materials and can be implemented in parallel via largearea lithographic processes, it is likely to impact a wide range of vdW heterojunction devices. NT19

Electronics Symposium

Panorama 11

We 14:20 - 14:40

Wafer-Scale Fabrication of Ultrathin Flexible Electronic Based on Carbon Nanotubes with High Performance

Youfan Hu¹

¹Department of Electronics, Peking University, Beijing 100871, China

The challenge associated with an efficient and innocuous delamination operation is one of the major hurdles toward high-performance ultrathin flexible electronics at large scale. Here, a facile, rapid, damage-free approach is reported for detachment of wafer-scale ultrathin electronic foils from Si wafers by capillary-assisted electrochemical delamination (CAED) with a 100% success rate. Such a process incurs neither mechanical damage nor chemical contamination; therefore, the delaminated electronic systems remain intact. Via this approach, carbon nanotube (CNT)-based CMOS technology has been realized on a 2.5 µm-thick plastic foil with high performance. The performances of both the p- and n-type CNT thin film transistors (TFTs) are excellent and symmetric on plastic foil with a low operation voltage of 2 V: width-normalized transconductances (gm/W) as high as 4.69 µS/µm and 5.45 µS/µm, width-normalized on-state currents reaching 5.85 µA/µm and 6.05 µA/µm, and mobilities up to 80.26 cm²·V⁻¹·s⁻¹ and 97.09 cm²·V⁻¹·s⁻¹, respectively, together with a current on/off ratio of approximately 105. Various high-performance CMOS digital ICs with rail-to-rail output and a ring oscillator on plastics with an oscillation frequency of 5 MHz were demonstrated.

Electronics Symposium

Panorama 11

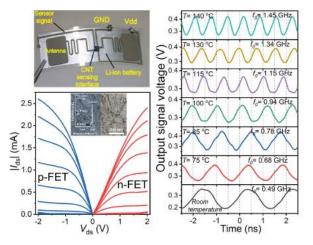
We 14:40 - 15:00

Carbon Nanotube Complementary Gigahertz Integrated Circuits and Their Applications on Wireless Sensor Interface Systems

Lijun Liu¹, Li Ding¹, Lian-Mao Peng¹, Zhiyong Zhang¹

¹Peking University, Key Laboratory for the Physics and Chemistry of Nanodevices and Department of Electronics, Beijing 100871, China

Along with ultra-low energy-delay products and symmetric complementary polarities, carbon nanotube field-effect transistors (CNT FETs) are expected to be promising building blocks for energy-efficient computing technology. However, the work frequencies of the existing CNT-based complementary metal-oxide-semiconductor (CMOS) integrated circuits (ICs) are far below the requirement (850 MHz) in state-of-art wireless communication applications. In this work, we fabricated deep submicron CMOS FETs with considerably improved performance of n-type CNT FETs and hence significantly promoted the work frequency of CNT CMOS ICs to 1.98 GHz. Based on these high-speed and sensitive voltage-controlled oscillators (VCOs), we then presented a wireless sensor interface circuit with working frequency up to 1.5 GHz spectrum. As a preliminary demonstration, an energy-efficient wireless temperature sensing interface system was realized combining a 150 mAh flexible Li-ion battery and a flexible antenna (centre frequency of 915 MHz). In general, the CMOS-logic high speed CNT ICs showed outstanding energy efficiency and thus may potentially advance the application of CNT-based electronics.



We 15:00 - 15:20

Scalable production of semiconducting SWCNTs by floating catalyst chemical vapor deposition for ultrahigh-performance electronics

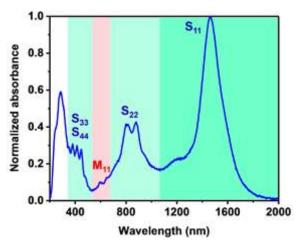
Er-Xiong Ding¹, Abu Taher Khan¹, Qiang Zhang¹, Nan Wei¹, Aqeel Hussain¹, Esko I. Kauppinen¹

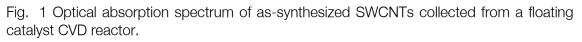
¹Department of Applied Physics, Aalto University School of Science, Espoo, Finland

High-purity semiconducting single-walled carbon nanotubes (s-SWCNTs) are of paramount significance for the fabrication of ultrahigh-performance electronics. Solution separation of s-SWCNTs can achieve the purity higher than 99%, though the separated s-SWCNTs have not exhibited the best performance since their intrinsic electronic properties are degenerative caused by contamination of dispersant and shortening of tubes. Catalyst-supported CVD is limited by low yield and available substrate. Here we report scalable production of high-purity s-SWCNTs by floating catalyst CVD which retains the primitive morphology of tubes with ethanol being adopted as carbon source [1] while methanol as an additive [2]. Optical absorption spectrum demonstrates a high semiconducting ratio of 96%, while electron diffraction presents a purity of 89.3%. Furthermore, the sharp S₁₁ indicates a very narrow diameter distribution of SWCNTs (Fig. 1). Electron microscopy images also display isolated, clean and long (~25 μ m) tubes. Our study provides a route accessible to bulk synthesis of clean and long s-SWCNTs with high purity as well as narrow band gap distribution.

[1] E.-X. Ding, et al. Nanoscale, 9, 17601 (2017).

[2] E.-X. Ding, et al. In preparation, 2019.





Energy Symposium

Franconia Hall

We 14:00 - 14:20

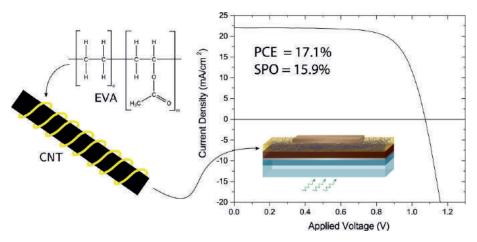
SEn13 (invited)

Solubilization of single and multi-walled CNT with ethylene-vinyl acetate for conductive films and charge extraction in perovskite solar cells

Robin Nicholas¹, Giulio Mazzotta¹, Bernd Sturdza¹, Markus Dollman¹, Severin Habisreutinger², Greyson Christoforo¹, Zhiping Wang¹, Henry Snaith¹, Moritz Riede¹

¹University of Oxford, Department of Physics, Parks Road, Oxford, OX1 3PU, United Kingdom. ² Chemistry and Nanoscience Center, NREL, Golden, Colorado 80401, USA

Carbon nanotube (CNT) solubilization via non-covalent wrapping of conjugated semiconducting polymers is a common technique used to produce stable dispersions for depositing CNTs from solution. Here, we report the use of a non-conjugated insulating polymer, ethylene-vinyl acetate (EVA), to disperse both multi- and single-walled CNTs (MWCNT and SWCNT) in organic solvents. We demonstrate that despite the insulating nature of the EVA, we can produce spray coated semi-transparent films with conductivities of up to 34 S/cm. We show, using photoluminescence spectroscopy, that the EVA strongly binds to individual CNTs thus making them soluble, preventing aggregation, and facilitating the deposition of high quality films. The excellent electronic properties of this composite, are demonstrated by the fabrication of perovskite solar cells using EVA/SWCNT and EVA/MWCNTs as the selective hole contact, obtaining power conversion efficiencies of up to 17.1%, demonstrating that the insulating polymer does not prevent the charge transfer from the active material to the CNTs and allows it to be efficiently collected by the top electrode.



We 14:20 - 14:40

Ultra-High Thermal Effusivity Materials based on Graphene for Resonant, Ambient Thermal Energy Harvesting

Volodymyr Koman¹, Anton Cottrill¹, Albert Liu¹, Michael Strano¹

¹Department of Chemical Engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA

Materials science has made progress in maximizing or minimizing the thermal conductivity of materials, however, the thermal effusivity – related to the product of conductivity and capacity – has received limited attention, despite its importance in the coupling of thermal energy to the environment. We design materials that maximize the thermal effusivity by impregnating high surface area copper (Cu) and nickel (Ni) foams with conformal chemical vapor deposited graphene (G) and octadecane (OD) as a phase change material, achieving the highest value in the literature, to date. These composite materials are ideal for ambient energy harvesting in the form of what we call broadband thermal resonators to generate persistent electrical power from ambient thermal fluctuations over large ranges of frequencies. To illustrate, we experimentally measure persistent energy harvesting from diurnal frequencies at an outdoor location in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Thermal resonance devices of this type may provide renewable and persistent energy sources over extended periods. Reference:

Nature Communication volume 9, page 664 (2018).

Franconia Hall

We 14:40 - 15:00

Tailoring Carbon Nanostructures for Energy Storage Applications

Bingqing Wei^{1,2}

¹Department of Mechanical Engineering, University of Delaware, Newark, DE 19716, USA ²Center for Nano Energy Materials, Northwestern Polytechnical University, Xi'an, China

As sustainable and renewable energy sources such as solar and wind power are intermittent in nature, reliable electrochemical energy storage systems, mainly including rechargeable batteries and electrochemical capacitors, are purposely explored to promote efficient utilization of these energy sources and are a growing challenge. The development of high energy storage devices has been one of the most important research areas in recent years and relies mostly on the successful engineering of electrode materials. Carbon nanostructures such as carbon nanotubes (CNTs) and graphene have been full of surprises since their emergence and are intensively investigated for use as electrode materials in energy storage devices. Utilizing CNTs, graphene, and their composites for various energy storage applications such as Li-ion and L-S batteries, and supercapacitors are under scrutiny because of their improved electrochemical activity, cost-effectiveness, benign environmental nature, and promising electrochemical performance. In this presentation, I will discuss our research strategies and efforts to employ carbon nanostructures for different energy storage applications including flexible and even stretchable electricity storage devices.

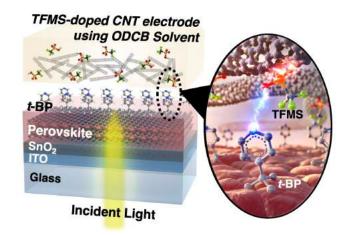
We 15:00 - 15:20

Carbon Nanotubes to Outperform Metal in Perovskite Solar Cells via Dopant Engineering and Hole-Selectivity Control

II Jeon¹, Ahmed Shawky¹, Yutaka Matsuo¹, Shigeo Maruyama¹, Esko Kauppinen²

¹Department of Mechanical Engineering, The University of Tokyo, Japan ²Department of Applied Physics, Aalto University School of Science, Finland

Lead halide perovskite solar cells (PSCs) have received considerable attention around the world as a promising alternative energy source. Their certified power conversion efficiencies (PCEs) now exceed 20% and only a few challenges remain before commercialisation, which include long-term stability and fabrication-costs. The metal electrodes in PSCs are typically evaporated in vacuum by thermal deposition. This incurs substantially high fabrication costs. Further, using metal electrodes induces an ion-migration, which is detrimental to the long-term stability of the perovskite layer. Thus, it is crucial that we find an alternative to the metal electrodes which can bring down the fabrication cost of PSCs and improve the device stability. We report carbon nanotube (CNT)-laminated PSCs, in which triflic acid (TFMS) in o-dichlorobenzene was found to give the doping effect without reacting with the perovskite and 0.05 v% was the optimal concentration that showed the maximum doping effect with no damage to the device (PCE = 18.1%). We optimised the CNT density and spiro-MeOTAD concentration compared to the reference.



2D Materials Symposium

Panorama 13

We 14:00 - 14:20

Introducing 2D Materials for Magnetic Tunnel Junctions

Bruno Dlubak¹

¹Unité Mixte de Physique CNRS-Thales, 91767 Palaiseau, France

2D materials have opened novel exciting opportunities in terms of functionalities and performances for spintronics devices. Here we present experimental results on 2D materials integration in vertical spin valves. We show that a graphene layer integrated by CVD prevents ferromagnets oxidation [1], enabling the use of novel low-cost processes for spintronics such as ALD [2]. The use of graphene on ferromagnets allows to preserve a highly surface sensitive spin polarizer/analyzer behavior and adds new enhanced spin filtering property [1][2]. In a second part, we will present characterizations of spin valves making use of monolayer h-BN tunnel barriers grown by CVD on Fe or Co[3]. In the case of the h-BN/Co interface, observed inversion of the spin polarization is analyzed, with ab-initio calculations in support, in the light of h-BN hybridization with the ferromagnetic metal in contact [3]. These dillerent experiments unveil promising uses of 2D materials for spintronics [4].

1. Dlubak et al. ACS Nano 6, 10930 (2012) ; Weatherup et al. ACS Nano 6, 9996 (2012)

- 2. Martin et al. ACS Nano 8, 7890 (2014) ; APL 107, 012408 (2015)
- 3. Piquemal-Banci et al. APL 108, 102404 (2016) ; ACS Nano 12, 4712 (2018)
- 4. Review: Piquemal-Banci et al. J. Phys. D : Appl. Phys. 50, 203002 (2017)

We 14:20 - 14:40

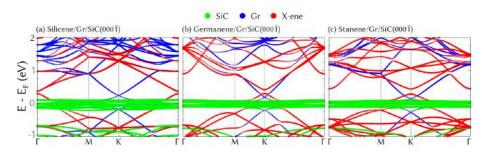
Towards the survival of quantum spin Hall phase of group-IV overlayers on substrates

Lara Kühl Teles¹, Filipe Matusalém¹, Daniel Schwalbe Koda¹, Marcelo Marques¹, Friedhelm Bechstedt²

¹Instituto Tecnológico de Aeronáutica, DCTA, São José dos Campos, 12228-900 Brazil ²Institut für Festkörpertheorie und -optik, Friedrich-Schiller-Universität, Jena, Germany

Two-dimensional (2D) topological insulator, known as quantum spin Hall (QSH) insulator, is a promising quantum phase for achieving dissipationless transport. The search for 2D realistic materials that can provide the QSH effect considering the feasibility of their experimental preparation is a growing field. Therefore, it is desirable to go beyond the ground-state studies of freestanding materials, especially considering those that cannot be exfoliate and need to be grown on a certain substrate.

By means of first-principles electronic structure calculations, we discuss the possibilities of synthesizing the group-IV X-ene on a substrate. First, the deposition of Sn on top of Si-terminated 4H-SiC(0001) surface is analyzed. The calculation of Z2 invariant shows that passivated substrates are required to ensure the survival of their exotic properties. Second, the deposition of the group-IV on 4H-SiC substrate intercalated by a graphene sheet, was studied in detail. In contrast to the Si-terminated SiC surface, X-ene/graphene on top of the C-terminated SiC substrate are stable. The topological invariants of the peeled-off X-ene/graphene bilayers indicate the presence of topological character and the existence of a quantum spin Hall phase in the case of germanene/graphene bilayer.



Quasiparticle band structures for most stable geometries of (a) silicene, (b) germanene, and (c) stanene stacked on graphene on C-terminated SiC.

2D Materials Symposium

Panorama 13

S2D16 (invited)

We 14:40 - 15:00

Light driven capacitive charging of 0D-2D hybrids

Ilka Kriegel^{1,2,3}, Nicholas J. Borys^{2,4}, Kehao Zhang^{5,6}, Adam W. Jansons⁷, Brandon M. Crockett⁷, Kristopher M. Koskela⁷, Edward S. Barnard², Erika Penzo², James E. Hutchison⁷, Joshua A. Robinson^{5,6}, Liberato Manna¹, P. James Schuck³

¹Istituto Italiano di Tecnologia (IIT), Department of Nanochemistry, Genova, 16163, Italy

²Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, The Molecular Foundry, Berkeley, 94720, USA

³Columbia University, Department of Mechanical Engineering, New York, 10027, USA

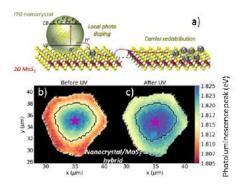
⁴Montana State University, Department of Physics, Bozeman, 59717, USA

⁵The Pennsylvania State University, Dept. of Mater. Sci. and Eng., Pennsylvania, 16802, USA

⁶The Pennsylvania State University, ATOMIC, Pennsylvania, 16802, United States

⁷University of Oregon, Department of Chemistry, Eugene, Oregon, 97403, United States

We report on the cooperative electronic properties of novel OD 2D hybrids displaying a new nanoscale, light-driven charge-injection scheme. By illuminating this novel hybrid system of indium tin oxide (ITO) nanocrystals and MoS₂ with ultraviolet light, photo-generated holes in the ITO nanocrystals are quasi-permanently injected into MoS₂. P-type photodoping to extents competing with electrostatic gating is observed. The net effect is that the excited carriers are separated over long distances up to 40 μ m away from the local (micron sized) optical excitation spot. Carrier accumulation in MoS₂ coincides with regions of initially enhanced n-type doping and preferentially along edges and grain boundaries. This suggests 2D environment control in transition metal dichalcogenides as a tool to introduce a driving force for carrier redistribution. Notably, carrier injection follows a capacitor-like behavior with capacitance values in the atto Farad range, leading to an average optically induced photodoping of each nanocrystal with more than 40 carriers. These studies present a foundational building block for next-generation 2D devices, enabling remote-control of local charge density and opening prospects for novel energy storage schemes. Ref. 1. I. Kriegel, et al. Arxiv 1810.05385 (2018)



a) Illustration of the 0D/2D hybrid (ITO nanocrystal/MoS₂) structure. b) and c) Illustration of photoluminescence variation over an MoS_2 flake before (b) and after (c) exposure to a focused ultraviolet (UV) laser spot (star). Adapted from Ref. 1

We 15:00 - 15:20

Chemical analysis of suspended graphene by spatially resolved X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy

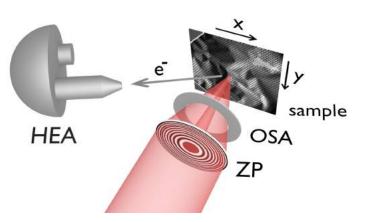
Patrick Zeller¹, Matteo Amati¹, Luca Gregoratti¹

¹Elettra - Sincrotrone Trieste S.c.P.A., SS14-Km163.5, 34149 Basovizza-Trieste, Italy

The unique properties of graphene (Gr) are strongly influenced by the supporting substrate which makes it important to perform the investigations at suspended and undisturbed Gr. For instance, Pt nanoparticles nucleate differently on suspended Gr than on supported Gr.[1] Due to the fact that with the available technologies one or few layer Gr can be suspended only over small holes (several µm), spatially resolved measurements are mandatory. Conventional techniques for chemical analysis like XPS typically do not provide the needed spatial resolution. One approach to overcome this limitation is the Scanning Photoemission Microscope hosted at the ESCAmicroscopy beamline at the Elettra synchrotron light source. In this setup the X-ray beam is demagnified to a diameter of ~130 nm which allows a chemical characterization by means of XPS from submicron regions and to map the chemical spatial dispersion. With this setup suspended Gr can be measured without interference of the support. The layer dependency of the C 1s core level of suspended Gr and also the nucleation behavior of Pt nanoparticles on suspended Gr will be demonstrated, showing the capabilities of this microscope.[1,2]

[1] L. Gregoratti et al. Top. Catal. 61 (2018) 1274

[2] T. Susi et al. Phys. Rev. Mater. 2 (2018) 074005



Schema of the experimental setup: The sample (Gr on Quantifoil) is raster scanned with respect to the focused X-ray beam while the emitted photoelectrons are collected by an electron energy analyzer. This allows the chemical analysis of suspended Gr.

Spectroscopy Symposium

Panorama 12

SSp2 (invited)

We 14:00 - 14:20

Comparing resonant Raman spectroscopy and atomic resolution transmission electron microscopy for SWCNT sample characterization

Annick Loiseau¹, Alice Castan¹, Frédéric Fossard¹, Salomé Forel², Guillaume Wang³, Wim Wenseleers², Sofie Cambré²

¹LEM, ONERA-CNRS, UMR104, U. Paris-Saclay, 92320 Châtillon, France ²ECMPL, Physics Department, University of Antwerp, Antwerp, Belgium ³MPQ, U. Paris Diderot –CNRS, Paris, France

Having access to SWCNTs samples enriched in certain structures is a fundamental goal in order to exploit their properties within the scope of specific applications. One way to produce such samples is to achieve structurally selective growth of SWCNTs. Aside from the obvious scientific challenges related to this very active research field, being able to precisely and accurately assess the composition of a growth sample is a key point for understanding the phenomena underlying growth selectivity.

A widely used characterization methodology for assessing the selectivity of CVD grown SWCNT on flat substrates is based on resonant Raman spectroscopy mappings using a set of discrete laser lines. In this work we thoroughly investigate the reliability of this methodology through cross-characterizations with other techniques on specifically chirality- and/or diameter-sorted samples. By comparing, first, Raman results with atomic resolution transmission electron microscopy statistical analyses, we evidence significant discrepancies between the two techniques. Further comparison with photoluminescence and optical absorption measurements shows that the observed discrepancies clearly stem from the chirality-dependence of SWCNT Raman cross-sections.

Spectroscopy Symposium

We 14:20 - 14:40

Electroluminescence excitation mapping of excitons and trions in monochiral carbon nanotube devices

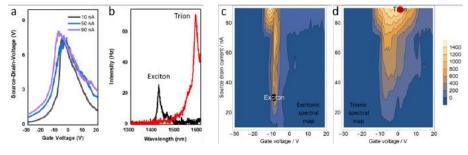
Adnan Riaz^{1,2}, Marco Gaulke^{1,2}, Felix Pyatkov^{1,2}, Simone Dehm¹, Han Li¹, Benjamin Flavel¹, Frank Hennrich¹, Manfred Kappes¹, Yuan Chen³, Ralph Krupke^{1,2}

¹Institute of Nanotechnology, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, Germany ²Institute of Materials Science, Technische Universität Darmstadt, Germany ³School of Chemical and Biomolecular Engineering, The University of Sydney, Australia

Single walled carbon nanotubes as emerging quantum-light sources have the potential to fill a technological gap in silicon photonics as on chip, electrically driven, classical or nonclassical emitters [1-3]. Unlike in photoluminescence, emission via electrical excitation is heavily influenced by the device architecture and the biasing, and finding optimum operation conditions for a single tube emitter remains challenging. Here, we present an electroluminescence spectroscopy study on individual (9,8) nanotubes in a wide temperature range. At cryogenic conditions excitonic and trionic emissions are exceptional stable and reproducible, appearing at well-defined source-drain and gate voltages. The data was processed into electroluminescence excitation maps for identification of optimum operating conditions, at which emission lines are narrow and device efficiencies high.

[1] F. Pyatkov et al., Nature Photonics 10, 420 (2016)

- [2] S. Khasminskaya et al., Nature Photonics 10, 727 (2016)
- [3] X. He et al., Nature Materials 17, 663 (2018)



(a) Electrical characterization of (9,8) devices at constant source-drain currents. (b-d) Electroluminescence spectra and integrated intensity maps of excitonic and trionic emissions, controlled by gate voltage and source-drain current.

Spectroscopy Symposium

Panorama 12

We 14:40 - 15:00

Electronic coupling between the walls of double-walled carbon nanotubes

Georgy Gordeev¹, Soeren Wasseroth¹, Han Li², Ralph Krupke^{2,3}, Ado Jorio⁴, Benjamin Flavel^{2,3}, Stephanie Reich¹

¹Department of Physics, Freie Universität Berlin, Berlin 14195, Germany

²Institute of Nanotechnology, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, Karlsruhe 76344, Germany
 ³Institute of Materials Science, Technische Universität Darmstadt, Darmstadt 64289, Germany
 ⁴Department of Physics, Federal University of Minas Gerais, Belo Horizonte, Brazil

Double walled carbon nanotubes (DWCNT) enable direct van der Walls coupling between graphene based lattices with varying crystallographic orientations (twist angles) and electronic interfaces. Despite intense research in the past years, the coupling between the walls is still poorly understood. Here we report a resonant Raman study of double-walled carbon nanotubes sorted by electronic types [1]. The transition energies of nanotubes are deduced from resonant Raman spectroscopy of the radial breathing mode (RBM). The shift of transition energy depends on the metallic and semiconducting type of the other wall. Moreover, the RBMs of the inner wall change in their frequencies as function of the fundamental band gap of the outer wall. This changes manifest a novel mechanism of electronic coupling between the walls. These findings contradict the generally excepted wall-to-wall coupling mechanism of a mechanical nature, responsible for the shifts of the RBM frequencies. An analysis of Raman cross sections yields a peculiar vibrational energy exchange between the walls. The energy flows from the wall with higher optical transition to the wall with lower optical transition.

[1] Li, H. et al. Nat. Nanotechnol. 12, 1176–1182 (2017)

NT19

Spectroscopy Symposium

Panorama 12

Nonlinear optical spectroscopy and imaging in 2D materials

Leandro Malard¹

¹Dep. de Física, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais

In this work we will show our recent developments on the non-linear optical properties of novel 2D materials. We have used both Second Harmonic Generation (SHG) and Coherent Anti Stokes Raman Scattering (CARS) to study mono- and few-layers of semiconducting dichalcogenides and graphene respectively. In the case of the MoS₂ we have observed efficient SHG from odd number of layers due to the absence of inversion symmetry [1]. By using different laser excitation energies, we could probe the resonant effect in the SHG in MoS2, MoSe2 and WS2. By analyzing the resonant profile of SHG we can observe the different types of excitons in this material, which are compared with recent theoretical results in the literature [2]. Because graphene have inversion symmetry, the SHG is almost absent, however third order nonlinearities are greatly enhanced in this material due its peculiar band structure. We will discuss the CARS process in graphene and h-BN [3]. More recently we have also shown that SHG can be a useful tool to identify and characterize grain boundaries and edges in different 2D materials [4].

- [1] L. M. Malard et al., Phys. Rev. B 87, 201401 (2013).
- [2] A. Corradi, in preparation.
- [3] L. Lafetá, Nano Lett. 17, 3447 (2017).
- [4] B. R. Carvalho, arXiv:1903.05139 (2019).

NanoBio Symposium

Panorama 10

SNB2 (invited)

We 14:00 - 14:20

Encapsulated Dyes in Nanotubes: a Biological Perspective

Charlotte Allard^{1,2}, Nathalie Y-Wa Tang^{2,3}, Etienne Gaufrès⁴, Rafaella Oliveira Do Nascimento^{2,3}, Patrick Desjardins^{1,2}, Richard Martel^{2,3}

¹Département de Génie Physique, École Polytechnique de Montréal, Montréal, H3T 1J4, Canada

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⁵Optique, Université de Bordeaux, Talence, 33400, France

Optical imaging has emerged in recent years as a promising alternative for the diagnosis of pathologies at the molecular scale. One imaging approach consists of using contrast agents to mark specific biomarkers with known optical signatures. In this context, we have developed a strategy based on nanoprobes made of dyes encapsulated in nanotubes. The nanoprobes enable the use of different and complementary optical modalities, which are adapted for quantitative analysis and multiplexing.

Dyes in carbon nanotubes (CNTs) are protected from degradation and present a giant Raman signature with narrow emission peaks, free of background fluorescence. The resulting Raman nanoprobe is particularly interesting for multiplexing applications, in which several nanoprobes can be excited at the same wavelength without overlapping in the emission signals. In this work, we will focus on its potential use as a tool for immunotherapy.

Furthermore, preliminary work suggests that dyes in boron nitride nanotubes (BNNTs) are also protected from degradation, while the fluorescence of the dyes is conserved. This allows bimodal imaging, in which Raman and fluorescence are combined for more specificity and sensibility. Examples of imaging experiments with this nanoprobe will be presented.

NanoBio Symposium

Panorama 10

We 14:20 - 14:40

Targeted near infrared sensing and imaging with carbon nanotubes

Sebastian Kruss¹

¹Department of Chemistry, Göttingen University, Germany

Carbon nanomaterials such as semiconducting single-walled carbon nanotubes (SWCNTs) are versatile building blocks for optical biosensors. SWCNTs fluoresce in the near infrared (nIR, 900-1700 nm) and their optoelectronic properties are very sensitive to changes in the chemical environment but a) achieving high selectivity and sensitivity and b) targeting or delivering those sensors to specific locations in cells or organisms is still a great challenge. Therefore, we use novel chemical and physical approaches to better understand SWCNT photophysics and enhance the capabilities of SWCNT-based fluorescent sensors: 1) We tailored the corona phase around SWCNTs to enhance selectivity and photophysics of SWCNT-based sensors for the neurotransmitters dopamine and serotonine. 2) SWCNTs were conjugated to nanobodies that can be targeted in vivo to any Green Fluorescent Protein (GFP) moiety and used for single-particle tracking and microrheology measurements in living drosophila embryos. 3) Peptides were incorporated into the organic corona phase around SWCNTs to target surface receptors on cells (integrins) and label them in the nIR. 4) Immune cells were used for programmed sensor transport and release. They take up SWCNT-based sensors, transport them and release them again.

NanoBio Symposium

Panorama 10

We 14:40 - 15:00

Electrical Sensing with a Tube-in-a-Tube Semiconductor

YuHuang Wang¹

¹University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742 USA

The fundamental idea of field-effect transistors has fueled the development of innovative electrical sensing technologies for the detection of biological and chemical species. However, it is generally challenging to attain simultaneous ultrahigh sensitivity and selectivity as required for chemical sensing. In this talk, we will discuss progress from our lab toward the demonstration of a tube-in-a-tube (Tube²) semiconductor for the electrical detection of small molecules and biological molecules. A Tube² is equivalent to a single-walled carbon nanotube nested within a chemically tailored, impermeable, and atomically-thick functional shell. We synthetically create this structure from double-walled carbon nanotubes through outer wall-selective covalent chemistry. Compared with single-walled carbon nanotubes and graphene, electrical sensors created using Tube² can be readily tailored with robust covalent chemistries to high functional densities for enabling chemical selectivity while maintaining exceptional sensitivity. The implications of these findings to electrical detection of small molecules and biosensing will be discussed.

We 15:00 - 15:20

Real-Time Near-Infrared Confocal Imaging of Bacterial Cell Division in the Presence of Single-Walled Carbon Nanotubes

Alessandra Antonucci¹, Nils Schuergers¹, Vitalijs Zubkovs¹, Ardemis Boghossian ¹

¹École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL), Lausanne, CH-1015, Switzerland

The chemical and optical properties of single-walled carbon nanotubes (SWCNTs) have inspired a plethora of different applications in the field of cell nanobiotechnology. However, most studies have focused on interfacing SWCNTs with cells of eukaryotic organisms. Herein we present a first comprehensive study focusing on the interaction of SWCNTs with bacterial cells. We identify wrappings that facilitate nanoparticle uptake over the bacterial cell wall, an important first step towards the expansion of nanomaterials' application in the broad field of microbiology. We used a custom-built, spinning disc confocal microscope to image near-infrared (NIR) SWCNT fluorescence within the cells. By performing in situ cell growth and nanoparticle tracking we investigated the fate of internalized SWCNTs upon multiple cell division events. Real-time monitoring revealed that the indefinitely photostable NIR fluorescence is inherited by daughter cells. The imparted NIR fluorescence offers an unprecedented avenue for quantitative and continuous imaging of nanobioengineered cells across multiple generations. Beyond bacterial nanobionics, this technique creates new opportunities for imaging subcellular targeting and trafficking of NIR-fluorescent probes in the field of drug delivery and biosensing.

Wednesday 24 July 2019

Program Thursday

WhiskerCNT®



^{江西} 克莱威纳米碳

有限公司

NanoCarbon Co Ltd www.nacarbon.cn

For more than 20 years of technological research and development, Professor Xiaogang Sun of Nanchang University founded NanoCarbon Co Ltd successfully and received the investment of 550 million yuan from Zhengzhou DENGCAO Group Co., Ltd. The company consists of JIANGXI NanoCarbon Co Ltd and HENAN NanoCarbon Co Ltd, mainly committed to the industrial production and application of whisker carbon nanotubes. JIANGXI NanoCarbon Co Ltd invested 100 million yuan, with an annual processing of 30 tons of carbon nanotubes powder project. HENAN NanoCarbon Co Ltd as a production base invested 450 million yuan to build an annual processing of 500 tons of carbon nanotubes powder project. Production base construction in two phases, the first stage capacity of 200 tons, the second phase capacity of 300 tons.

The company has completely independent intellectual property rights, accumulative application for 106 patents, of which 2 international PCT patents, and has won the national license of 9 patents for invention. The project technology has reached the international leading level, and has completed the construction of the first domestic production line of carbon nanotubes whisker, At the same time, the whole production process is non-toxic and harmless, green and environmentally friendly.

Whisker carbon nanotubes as a new generation of linear high-end carbon nanotubes, Which can be widely used in lithium ion batteries, electrothermal conversion devices and nanocomposites, has the characteristics of non-winding, easy to disperse, ultra-high purity, ultra-high crystallinity, electrical conductivity, excellent thermal conductivity and so on. At present, the main products of the company are Whisker CNT powder of various specifications, conductive paste and other carbon-based materials.

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Plenary program

Franconia Hall

Session PI7		Chair: Yuichiro Kato	
08:30 - 09:15	K4	HS. Philip Wong (Stanford Uni Progress Towards a Carbon Nand Technology	• ·
09:15 - 09:40	112	Matteo Pasquali (Rice Universit) A Better Future for Carbon Nanoi	
09:40 - 10:05	113	YuHuang Wang (University of Ma Dynamic Gating of Infrared Radia	- ,
		Coffee break	CCW Lobby
Session Pl8		Chair: Yuhuang Wang	
10:35 - 11:00	C8	Yoshiyuki Nonoguchi (Nara Inst Technology) <i>Thermoelectric Transport in Polyr</i> <i>Semiconducting Carbon Nanotuk</i>	ner-Functionalized
11:00 - 11:25	C9	Weizhong Qian (Tsinghua Univer 3D Al Foam-Enhanced Graphene Supercapacitor	
11:25 - 11:50	C10	Mattia Scagliotti (Università deg Vergata") Fast Response Graphene/N-Si Pl	-
11:50 - 12:15	114	Ming Xu (Huazhong U. of Science Advances in Structural Design of Nanomaterials for the Extreme Er	Three-Dimensional

Lunch break

Panorama 11

Chair: Youfan Hu

14:00 - 14:20	SEI17	Albert G. Nasibulin (Skolkovo Institute Technology) Holey Single-Walled Carbon Nanotube Broadband Bolometers	
14:20 - 14:40	SEI18	Ze Ma (Peking University) Improving Performance and Uniformity Network Based Photodiodes via Yttriun and-Decoating	
14:40 - 15:00	SEI19	Thomas Szkopek (McGill University) Large Area Ion Sensitive Graphene Fiel	d Effect Transistors
15:00 - 15:20	SEI20	Dmitri Lioubtchenko (Polish Academ Thin Carbon Nanotube Layers for Teral Applications	•
		10 minute break	
		Chair: Albert G. Nasibulin	
15:30 - 15:50	SEI21	Volodymyr Koman (MIT) Colloidal, Nanoelectronic State Machin Materials as Smart Aerosolized Probes	
15:50 - 16:10	SEI22	Alexey Tsapenko (Skoltech) Enhancing Optoelectronic Performance Oriented Single Walled Carbon Nanotu Transparent and Conducting Applicatio	be Films for
		Coffee break	CCW Lobby

Energy Symposium (NMES19)

Franconia Hall

Chair: Yanwu Zhu

14:00 - 14:40) SEn17	Yanwu Zhu (University of Science and Technology of China) <i>Construction of Carbon Interface for Electrical Energy</i> <i>Storage</i>
14:40 - 15:00) SEn28	Juan Vilatela (IMDEA Materials) Operando Characterisation of CNT Fibre Fabric-Based Electrodes and Their Application for High-Toughness Batteries

Coffee break

CCW Lobby

2D Materials Symposium (GSS19)

Panorama 13

Chair: Bruno Dlubak

14:00 - 14:40	S2D18	Luca Banszerus (RWTH Aachen) Electrostatically Defined Quantum Device Graphene	s in Bilayer
14:40 - 15:00	S2D19	Igor Bondarev (North Carolina Central U Interlayer Exciton Complexes in Planar St Heterostructures	• ·
15:00 - 15:20	S2D20	Sabina Caneva (Kavli Institute of Nanoso Mechanically Controlled Quantum Interfer Break Junctions	,
		10 minute break	
		Chair: Christian Schneider	
15:30 - 15:50	S2D21	Andreas Sperlich (Julius-Maximilians-Ur Würzburg) Room Temperature Initialisation and Read Spin Defects in a Van Der Waals Crystal	
15:50 - 16:10	S2D22	Yang Wei (Tsinghua University) Mixed-Dimensional Van Der Waals Hetero on Carbon Nanotubes and 2D Materials	ostructures Based
16:10 - 16:30	S2D23	Bernard Plaçais (ENS Paris) A Dirac Fermion Wave Reflector Based of Geometrical Optics	n the Laws of
		Coffee break	CCW Lobby

Spectroscopy Symposium (NSAP19)

Panorama 12

Chair: Achim Hartschuh

14:00 -	14:40	SSp6	Kaihui Liu (Peking University) Optical Spectroscopy of Individual Carbon Nanotubes With Defined Chirality
14:40 -	15:00	SSp7	Sofie Cambré (University of Antwerp) Controlling the Inner Dielectric Environment of Carbon Nanotubes To Tune Their Optical Properties
15:00 -	15:20	SSp8	Yoshikazu Homma (Tokyo University of Science) Temperature Change of Water Adsorption Layer on Suspended Single-Walled Carbon Nanotube
			10 minute break
			Chair: Ado Jorio
15:30 -	15:50	SSp9	Yuichiro Kato (RIKEN) Exciton Physics in Air-Suspended Carbon Nanotubes
15:50 -	16:10	SSp10	Ernesto Joselevich (Weizmann Institute of Science) Shaping Nanotubes and Nanowires With Surfaces for Electronics and Optoelectronics
16:10 -	16:30	SSp11	Akihiro Ishii (RIKEN) Decay Dynamics and Diffusion Properties of Bright and Dark Excitons in Air-Suspended Carbon Nanotubes

Coffee break

CCW Lobby

NanoBio Symposium (CNBMT19)

Panorama 10

Chair: Sebastian Kruss

14:00 - 14:20	SNB6	Eri Hirata (Hokkaido University) The Advantages of Carbon Nanoma Engineering	terials for Bone Tissue
14:20 - 14:40	SNB7	Silvana Fiorito (National Research Carbon Nanotubes Impact Microglia Phenotype	
14:40 - 15:00	SNB8	Minfang Zhang (AIST) Quantitative Evaluation of the Biodeg Carbon Nanotubes in the Mouse Lu	
15:00 - 15:20	SNB9	Daniel Heller (Memorial Sloan Kette Synthetic Molecular Recognition Op Sensors for Diagnostics	
		10 minute break	
		Chair: Dan Heller	
15:30 - 15:50	SNB10	Ming Zheng (National Institute of S Technology) <i>Molecular Perceptron: Perception-B</i> <i>DNA-Wrapped Carbon Nanotube A</i>	ased Biosensing Using
15:50 - 16:10	SNB11	Sonia Freddi (Univeristà Cattolica d Functionalized CNT-Based Sensors Analysis Application	'
16:10 - 16:30	SNB12	Gili Bisker (Tel Aviv University) Protein Recognition Using Functiona Single-Walled Carbon Nanotubes	alized Fluorescent
		Coffee break	CCW Lobby

Poster Sessions	CCW Lobby Level
17:00 - 18:30	Poster Session 5 (odd poster numbers)
19:00 - 21:00	Poster Session 6 (even poster numbers)

Abstracts Thursday (Oral)

Franconia Hall

K4 (keynote)

Th 08:30 - 09:15

Progress towards a carbon nanotube transistor logic technology

H.-S. Philip Wong¹

¹Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305

Carbon nanotube (CNT) is a promising channel material for future nanometer-scaled transistors due to its inherently high mobility and injection velocity even at very thin body thickness (1-2 nm). CNT field-effect transistor (CNFET) is projected to enable 9x Energy-Delay-Product (EDP) benefits compared to FinFETs at the 7 nm technology node. Additional benefits come from the low processing temperature, which enable monolithic 3D integration to project 1,000x system-level EDP benefits. This talk will emphasize the recent challenges that have been overcome towards achieving these goals. First, understanding the physics behind hysteresis allowed us to reduce hysteresis to < 0.5% of the VGS sweep range regardless of the CNT-dielectric interface quality. Second, various studies have successfully demonstrated CNT-NFETs with low work-function metal oxides as gate dielectric or low work-function metals as source/drain contacts. Lastly, the measurement of statistical variation of contact resistance down to contact length of 10 nm enables an accurate projection for system-level analysis with the current contact technology. Further advancement will bring CNTs closer to a manufacturing technology and to realizing energy-efficient and high-performance nextgeneration technology.

Th 09:15 - 09:40

A better future for carbon nanomaterials?

Matteo Pasquali¹

¹Department of Chemical & Biomolecular Engineering Department of Chemistry Department of Materials Science & NanoEngineering The Smalley-Curl Institute Rice University, Houston, TX 77005

Carbon nanomaterials (in the sense of graphene and fullerenes) have been around for over three decades. Yet, despite their potential, their adoption continues to be minimal when compared to other carbon materials like carbon fibers, carbon black, and other synthetic carbon-based materials like polymers. Carbon Nanotubes are the poster child for the field. For a long time, their poor adoption was attributed to challenging synthesis, which impaired property control at the nanoscale, coupled with difficult processing, which prevented the translation of properties from the nanoscale to the macroscale. Yet, these hurdles were cleared almost a decade ago: reliable synthesis of high-quality CNTs was attained in the 2000s, and reliable processing and macroscale property demonstration was attained at the beginning of the 2010s. So, why is the field not taking off yet?

In my talk, I will discuss how the slow takeoff may be rooted in our view of CNTs and other carbon nanomaterials as having superior properties that will extend high-end applications and enable new ones. I will discuss how we have an opportunity to look at the field differently and recognize that, perhaps, CNTs and other nanomaterials can make a bigger impact by helping us solve our challenges in energy security and climate change. I will not suggest that we can capture carbon dioxide (CO_2) into CNTs, as this would exacerbate our energy challenge. Rather, I will discuss why carbon nanomaterials could be great candidates to utilize natural gas and other fossil hydrocarbons on a very large scale (GT/yr) to make materials with zero CO_2 footprint and positive hydrogen production. I will outline how such a future requires changing our perspective from that of superior, unique performance to one of high efficiency in synthesis and processing. I will sketch the scientific problems that need to be solved and will present an estimate of the potential benefits of such a transition in how we use fossil hydrocarbons.

Franconia Hall

Th 09:40 - 10:05

Dynamic Gating of Infrared Radiation in a Textile

YuHuang Wang¹

¹University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742 USA

Our human body absorbs and loses heat largely through infrared radiation that peaks at around 10 µm. However, despite thousands of years' development, none of our clothing systems are capable of controlling this major heat exchange channel. The infrared properties of both clothing and our own skin are fixed at a nearly constant level, regardless of whether one feels hot or cold. In contrast, many species in nature have evolved elegant strategies to manipulate light for the purpose of cooling and surviving harsh environments. For instance, Saharan silver ants feature triangular shaped hairs that can reflect near-infrared rays according to the position of the sun to keep themselves cool, while the geckos of Madagascar have photonic skins with changeable colors that can blend in the environment to hide from predators. In this talk, I will discuss a clothing textile that is capable of dynamically gating infrared radiation through the fabric in response to personal thermal discomfort. We show that by simply coating triacetate-cellulose fibers with a thin layer of carbon nanotubes we can modulate the infrared radiation through the fabric by as much as 35% as a function of the relative humidity of skin. Both opportunities and challenges ahead will also be discussed if time permits.

Th 10:35 - 11:00

Thermoelectric transport in polymer-functionalized semiconducting carbon nanotube films

Yoshiyuki Nonoguchi^{1,2}, Ami Takata¹, Chigusa Goto¹, Junichi Komoto¹, Tsuyoshi Kawai¹

¹Nara Institute of Science and Technology ²JST PRESTO

The application of carbon nanotubes in lightweight flexible thermoelectric materials has been demonstrated to keep pace with recent increased need for energy harvesting. However, there has been very little progress in understanding potential one-dimensional thermoelectric transport in nanotube films underlying the application. Here we report that semiconducting carbon nanotube films exhibit unique thermoelectric transport reflecting a quasi-one-dimensional band structure. Broadband absorption spectroscopy is utilized to link the thermoelectric properties of semiconducting carbon nanotubes to their electronic structures. Depending on doping level, the thermoelectric performance widely varies over the fifth-order conductivity range. Various controlling factors including polymer dispersants and chirality are examined for elucidating the intrinsic thermoelectric transport.

Franconia Hall

Th 11:00 - 11:25

3D Al foam-enhanced graphene-based high voltage supercapacitor

Weizhong Qian¹

¹Tsinghua University, Beijing, 100084, China

Graphene, with high electrical conductivity, high surface area, exohedral surface and sufficient mesopore and high chemical stability, was proposed as an electrode of next generation EDLC supercapacitor with high energy density. Chemical vapour deposition method now offered graphene with high surface area, high yield, and high purity, making the fabrication of graphene-based supercapacitor more and more promising. However, low bulk density and large liquid intake of graphene bring unexpected great difficulties in fabricating an electrode sheet of graphene, with comparable property and performance to the conventional sheet of activated carbon with conventional processing method. This belongs to the important engineering of graphene, but is always neglected by scientists.

Here, we reported the use of 3D porous Al current collector to overcome the drawbacks of graphene in processing. Graphene-based supercapacitor (100 F-500 F soft pack) was prepared, which exhibited a volume energy density 3-4 times that of AC-based device with similar weight. We also discussed the improvement of ionic liquids electrolyte for the better low- temperature performance of supercapacitor.

Thursday 25 July 2019

Franconia Hall

Th 11:25 - 11:50

Fast response Graphene/n-Si photodetector

Mattia Scagliotti^{1,2}, Matteo Salvato^{1,2,3}, Maurizio De Crescenzi^{1,2}, Nikolai G Kovalchuk⁴, Ivan V Komissarov^{4,5}, Serghej L Prischepa^{4,5}, Daniele Catone⁶, Lorenzo Di Mario⁶, Maurizio Boscardin⁷, Michele Crivellari⁷, Paola Castrucci^{1,2}

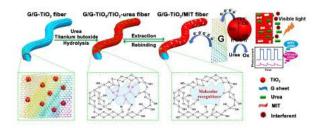
¹Physics Department - Università degli studi di Roma "Tor Vergata", Rome, I-00133, Italy
 ²INFN, Roma 'Tor Vergata', Rome, I-00133, Italy
 ³CNR-SPIN Salerno, Università degli Studi di Salerno, Fisciano, I-84084, Italy
 ⁴Belarusian State University of Informatics and Radioelectronics, Minsk, 220013, Belarus

⁵National Research Nuclear University MEPhl, Moscow 115409, Russia

⁶Istituto di Struttura della Materia (ISM), CNR, Division of Ultrafast Processes in Materials (FLASHit), Rome, 00133, Italy

⁷Micro-nano Characterization and Fabrication Facility, Fondazione Bruno Kessler (FBK), Povo-Trento, 38123, Italy

To surmount the limiting low efficiency in near UV and IR regions of Si photodetectors (PDs), and to improve its temporal response, we present a detector based on Graphene/n-Si hetero-junction. In this device graphene takes on a triple role: semi-transparent light window, Schottky junction constituent and photo charges collector. The designed PD multifinger geometry allows to obtain the typical I-V characteristics of a three terminals device, which can be used in photovoltaic (PV) and in photoconductive (PC) mode. To measure the PD ability in fast signals detection, a 35 femto-seconds pulsed laser system, has been used as light source by varying the incident wavelengths (from UV to IR) and energy. In the self-powered PC mode ($V_G = 0$) the measured rise time of the PD is ranged between 3 and 10 ns, that is comparable with commercial Si PDs. Moreover, applying a gate voltage $V_G = 0$, it is possible to make holes doping within the graphene and the PD external quantum efficiency hugely increases up to a value of 200%. Together, the rise time decreases down to a minimum value of about 1 ns, for all the investigated wavelengths. The obtained results are among the highest respect others graphene and carbon nanostructures-based devices.



Source-drain current I_{SD} vs. gate voltage V_G acquired in dark conditions for different values of V_{SD} . Inset: device schematic under illumination in PC mode.

Franconia Hall

Th 11:50 - 12:15

Advances in Structural Design of Three-dimensional Nanomaterials for the Extreme Environment Applications

Ming Xu¹

¹School of Materials Science and Engineering, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Wuhan 430074, China

While downsizing the concept of structural design to nano-sized materials, their 3-D structures were conjugated in the specific way to improve the macro properties so as to meet the requirement of the potential applications [1-3]. Here, we demonstrated the CNT dry adhesive with the highest adhesion strength (~150N/cm²) against almost all kinds of target surfaces by designing their adhesion surfaces to realize the nano-interlocking adhesion mechanism with rough asperities in heat [1]. Also, we fabricated self-powered, sea-water based electrochemical underwater pressure sensors for 1 mm to 30 m wave monitoring ()Figure 1)that show the sensitivity one order of magnitude higher than that of the most advanced oceanographic sensors in the report [4]. The concept of structural design would be extended to non-carbon nano-materials. By mimicking the human joint structure, we architected a super-elastic BN sponge possessing the operational temperature up to 1300 °C in oxygen.

M. Xu et al. Science, 2010, 330, 6009
 M. Xu et al. Nat. Commun., 2016, 7, 13450
 X. Wan..,M. Xu & J. Shui et al, Nat. Catalysis 2019 (Online)
 A.Witze, Nature, 2017, 546, 466-468



Schematic of Self-powered, Sea-water Based Electrochemical Underwater Pressure Sensors for 1mm to 30m Wave Monitoring and its perspective use in Tsunami Early Warning System Electronics Symposium

Th 14:00 - 14:20

Holey Single-Walled Carbon Nanotubes for Ultra-Fast Broadband Bolometers

Albert G. Nasibulin^{1,4}, Daria S. Kopylova¹, Fedor S. Fedorov¹, Alena I. Alekseeva¹, Evgenia P. Gilshteyn¹, Alexey P. Tsapenko¹, Anton V. Bubis¹, Artem K. Grebenko¹, Zakhar I. Popov², Pavel B. Sorokin², Yuriy G. Gladush¹, Anton S. Anisimov³

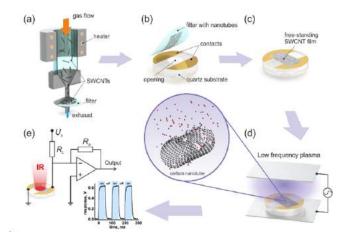
¹a. Skolkovo Institute of Science and Technology, Nobel str. 3, Moscow, 121205, Russia

²b. University of Science and Technology MISIS, Leninskiy prospect, 4, Moscow, 119049, Russia

a Canatu I ta Kanalanki

³c. Canatu Ltd., Konalankuja 5, 00390, Helsinki, Finland
 ⁴d. Aalto University, Department of Applied Physics, 00076, Aalto, Finland

Although carbon nanotubes have been already demonstrated to be a promising material for bolometric photodetectors, the sensitivity enhancement while maintaining the speed of operation remains a great challenge. Here, we present a holey carbon nanotube network, designed to improve the temperature coefficient of resistance for highly sensitive ultra-fast broadband bolometers. Treatment of carbon nanotube films with low frequency oxygen plasma allows fine tuning of electronic properties of the material. The temperature coefficient of resistance of our films is much greater than reported values for pristine carbon nanotubes, up to -2.8% K⁻¹ at liquid nitrogen temperature. The bolometer prototypes made of the treated films demonstrate high sensitivity in a wide IR range, short response time, smooth spectral characteristics and low noise level.



Fabrication of bolometer. a) aerosol CVD synthesis of SWCNTs; b) dry transfer onto a quartz substrate with an opening and Au contacts; c) formation of free-standing SWCNT films; d) oxygen plasma treatment; (e) bolometer prototype characterization.

Electronics Symposium

Panorama 11

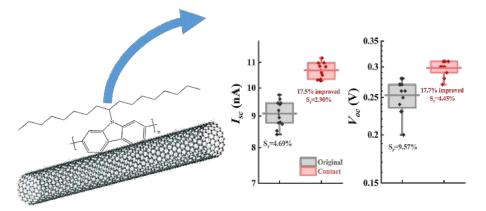
Th 14:20 - 14:40

Improving Performance and Uniformity of Carbon Nanotube Network based Photodiodes via Yttrium Oxide Coating-and-decoating

Ze Ma¹, Jie Han¹, Sheng Wang¹, Lian-Mao Peng¹

¹Key Laboratory for the Physics and Chemistry of Nanodevices and Department of Electronics, Peking University, Beijing, 100871, China

Semiconducting single-walled carbon nanotube (SWCNT) thin film can be obtained by conjugated polymer wrapping sorting technique followed by solution deposition and can be utilized as channel materials of field-effect transistors and absorbing layer of photodiodes. However, after deposition process, there are still polymer molecules wrapping around nanotubes, remaining between nanotubes and remaining on the thin film surface, which will cause large nanotube-electrode resistance and tube-tube resistance. Here, we demonstrate an Yttrium oxide coating-and-decoating technique that can removes polymers only under electrodes and thus improves the performance of photodiodes without inducing new defects in device channel. Treating only contact area, the average short-circuit current of photodiode increases from 9.1 nA to 10.7 nA while the average open-circuit voltage increases from 0.25 V to 0.30 V. This method also improves device uniformity significantly.



Panorama 11

Th 14:40 - 15:00

Large Area Ion Sensitive Graphene Field Effect Transistors

Thomas Szkopek¹, Ibrahim Fakih¹, Farzaneh Mahvash¹, Boutheina Ghaddab², Alba Centeno³, Amaia Zurutuza³, Mohamed Siaj²

¹McGill University, Montréal, H3A0E9, Canada
 ²Université du Québec á Montréal, H2L 2C4, Montréal, Canada
 ³Graphenea Inc., San Sebastián, 20009, Spain

Large-area graphene ion sensitive ion sensitive field effect transistors (ISFETs) have high mobility charge transport, reduced low-frequency noise with increasing transistor channel area, and enable facile integration with ion sensitive layers. Graphene ISFETs with an active area of approximately 1cm x 1cm have rms current noise as low as 5 ~ nA in a 60 Hz bandwidth, field effect mobilities up to 5000 cm²V⁻¹s⁻¹ and quantum capacitance limited coupling between graphene channel and the sensing layer.

We have demonstrated graphene ISFETs selectively sensitive to H⁺, K⁺, Na⁺, NH₄⁺ and Cl⁻. In the case of H⁺ sensing, metal oxides can be used to achieve Nernstian limited sensitivity with a 0.1 mpH resolution. Ion sensitive membranes based on ionophores can be used for selective sensing of other ionic species. For example, in the specific case of the K⁺, real-time sensing was achieved using potassium ionophore III with a detection limit of $10^{-9}M$ [K⁺], and a resolution of $10^{-3}log$ [K⁺]. Spiking experiments reveal good reversibility and stability. Graphene ISFETs are sufficiently sensitive and selective to measure the K⁺ content of common beverages and blood samples.

Electronics Symposium

Panorama 11

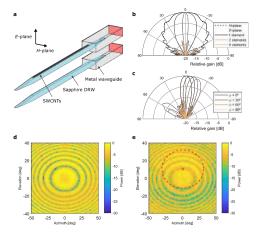
Th 15:00 - 15:20

Thin Carbon Nanotube Layers for Terahertz Wave Applications

Dmitri Lioubtchenko², Serguei Smirnov², Mikhail Khodzitsky³, Joachim Oberhammer²

¹Center for Terahertz Research and Applications, Inst for High Pressure Physics, Warsaw ²Department of Micro and Nanosystems, KTH, Stockholm, Sweden ³Dep of Photonics and Optical Information Technologies, ITMO, Russia

The research and development of components in the 0.1-1.0 THz frequency region is extremely significant for a wide range of applications, such as telecommunication and imaging systems, material spectroscopy, medical imaging and treatments, etc. The state-of-theart terahertz devices reveal serious problems with tunable materials. Carbon nanotubes offer unique properties due to their small dimensions and outstanding electrical properties that makes them very attractive for future THz applications. Here we introduce thin singlewalled carbon nanotube (SWCNT) layers as a tunable impedance surface for millimeter and THz waves. SWCNT layers are integrated with dielectric rod waveguides. Their surface impedance, tuned by light, is shown to modify the wave propagation inside the waveguide. We experimentally demonstrate the phase shifting effect confirmed by numerical simulations. Additionally, we design and fabricate an antenna array of two dielectric waveguides, one covered in SWCNTs. The optically-controlled beam steering is enabled by SWCNTs and we provide directions for further device optimizations. These findings demonstrate thin SWCNT layers as an optically-reconfigurable element, suitable for broadband millimeter and THz wave communication systems.



SWCNT-based beam steering. a, Schematic geometry of the two-antenna array. b, c, Simulated and d, e, measured radiation patterns in the E and H-planes. The red cross and dashed circle are drawn as a guide to the eye to estimate the beam direction.

Th 15:50 - 16:10

Colloidal, Nanoelectronic State Machines Based on 2D Materials as Smart Aerosolized Probes and Recorders

Volodymyr Koman¹, Pingwei Liu¹, Daichi Kozawa¹, Albert Liu¹, Michael Strano¹

¹Department of Chemical Engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA

A here-to-fore unexplored property of two-dimensional (2D) electronic materials is their ability to graft modular electronic functionality onto colloidal particles so as to access local hydrodynamics in fluids to impart mobility and enter spaces inaccessible to larger electronic systems. Herein, we demonstrate the design and fabrication of fully autonomous state machines (only 100x100x1 µm³ in size) built onto a SU-8 particles powered by a 2D material-based photodiode. The on-board circuit connects a chemiresistor element and a memristor element, enabling the detection and storage of information after aerosolization, hydrodynamic propulsion to targets over 0.6 m away, and large area surface sensing of triethylamine, ammonia and aerosolized soot in inaccessible locations. An incorporated retro-reflector design allows for a facile position location using laser-scanning optical detection. Such state machines may find widespread application as probes in confined environments, such as the human digestive tract, oil and gas conduits, chemical and biosynthetic reactors, and autonomous environmental sensors.

Reference:

Nature Nanotechnology volume 13, pages 819-827 (2018).

Electronics Symposium

Panorama 11

Th 16:10 - 16:30

Enhancing optoelectronic performance of randomly oriented single walled carbon nanotube films for transparent and conducting applications

Alexey Tsapenko^{1,2}, Stepan Romanov¹, Daria Satco¹, Dmitry Krasnikov¹, Anastasia Goldt¹, Eugene Shulga¹, Zakhar Popov³, Anton Anisimov⁴, Pavel Sorokin³, Esko Kauppinen², Albert Nasibulin^{1,2}

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⁴Canatu Ltd., Konalankuja 5, 00390, Helsinki, Finland

Unique multifunctional nature of single-walled carbon nanotubes (SWCNTs) makes them nearly ideal candidate for applications in optoelectronics, including flexible and stretchable transparent conductive films (TCFs). Meanwhile, to be able to use all of these outstanding properties in modern transparent electrode applications, SWCNT-based TCFs have to demonstrate the optoelectrical performance at the level of the most dominant material for TCFs – indium tin oxide. This has not been achieved for SWCNTs yet and as a result limit their practical usage. Here, we propose various methods and techniques to enhance optoelectronic performance in a precise and controllable way, and thus, allowing to achieve the state-of-the-art results in the area of SWCNT-based TCFs. To realize that, we have shown the possibility to tune the film conductivity by means of doping parameter control, such as – temperature, film thickness, substrate, deposition techniques etc. Also, the understanding of the basic parameters of an ideal SWCNT film was presented along with the doping method comparison. Finally, the potential use of graphene as a flexible and transparent protective layer for the doped films was shown. This work was supported by Russian Foundation for Basic Research No. 18-32-00246.

Franconia Hall

Th 14:40 - 15:00

Construction of Carbon Interface for Electrical Energy Storage

Yanwu Zhu¹

¹University of Science and Technology of China, Hefei, Anhui 230026, P. R. China

Graphene and related materials have attracted much attention in the fields of electric energy storage. For the practical application in energy storage devices, tailoring the 3D carbon architectures is critical for achieving the comprehensively useful performance of the devices. In addition, constructing the carbon interface and understanding the interface is essential to further improve the performance. Herein our recent progress will be included in the talk, mainly focusing on the approach combining self-assembly and chemical processing developed for high volumetric performance of supercapacitor electrodes, high rate Li-ion battery electrodes and novel carbon monoliths with potentially new physical properties. Also, some recent progressing on the interface mechanisms towards understanding the kinetics of ions between graphene layers and probing the Li-ion deposition on single layer graphene will be discussed, based on ex-situ and in-operando techniques.

Energy Symposium

Franconia Hall

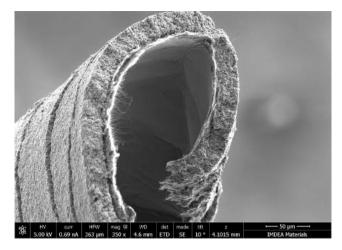
Th 15:50 - 16:10

Operando characterisation of CNT fibre fabric-based electrodes and their application for high-toughness batteries

Juan Vilatela¹, Nicola Boaretto^{1,2}, Jesús Almenara³, Anastasiia Mikhalchan¹, Rebeca Marcilla²

¹IMDEA Materials ²UC3M ³IMDEA Energy

Macroscopic ensembles of nanocarbons, such as CNT fibres are characterized by a complex hierarchical structure combining crystalline regions with large porosity arising from imperfect packing of building blocks. Such structure is at the centre of a wide range of charge storage and transfer processes when CNT fibres are used as electrodes and/or current collectors1. This presentation starts with a description of a method to monitor structural descriptors of CNT fibres under in situ/operando electrochemical processes, based on wide and small angle X-ray scattering (WAXS/SAXS). It enables determination of parameters such as specific surface area, average pore size and average bundle size. In situ and ex situ WAXS/SAXS measurements during electrochemical swelling of CNT fibre electrodes continuously monitor the increase in effective surface area, in remarkable agreement with capacitance changes measured independently. The second part of the presentation presents result on the use of CNT fabrics as current collectors in battery electrodes, leading to superior specific capacity than commercial electrodes, combined with tensile toughness orders of magnitude above previous reports3. 1 Prog. Mat. Sci.; 2017, 89, 194-251; J. Mater. Chem. A; 2019, 7, 5305.3 Boaretto et al, submitted.



SEM micrographs of a battery electrode composite with CNT fibres

Th 14:00 - 14:40

Electrostatically defined quantum devices in bilayer graphene

Luca Banszerus¹, Christoph Stampfer¹

¹JARA-FIT and 2nd Institute of Physics, RWTH Aachen University, 52074 Aachen Germany

Graphene and bilayer graphene (BLG) are attractive platforms for quantum circuits. This has motivated substantial efforts in studying quantum dot (QD) devices based on graphene and BLG. The major challenge in this context is the missing band-gap in graphene, which does not allow confining electrons by means of electrostatics. A widely used approach to tackle this problem was to introduce a hard-wall confinement by etching the graphene sheet. However, the influence of edge disorder, turned out to be a road block for obtaining clean QDs. The problem of edge disorder can be circumvented in clean BLG, thanks to the fact that this material offers a tuneable band-gap in the presence of a perpendicularly applied electric field, a feature that allows introducing electrostatic soft confinement in BLG.

Here we present gate-controlled single, double, and triple dot operation in electrostatically gaped BLG. We show a remarkable degree of control of our device, which allows the implementation of two different gate-defined electron-hole double-dot systems with very similar energy scales. In the single dot regime, we reach the very few hole regime, extract excited state energies and investigate their evolution in a parallel and perpendicular magnetic field.

2D Materials Symposium

Panorama 13

Th 14:40 - 15:00

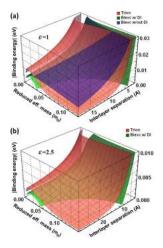
S2D19 (invited)

Interlayer Exciton Complexes in Planar Stacked Quasi-2D Heterostructures

Igor Bondarev¹, Maria Vladimirova²

¹Dept of Math and Physics, North Carolina Central University, Durham, NC 27707, USA ²Lab Charles Coulomb, Université de Montpellier, F-34095, Montpellier, France

We discuss trion and biexciton complexes formed by interlayer (indirect) excitons in layered quasi-2D semiconductors. Indirect excitons – long-lived Coulomb-bound pairs of electrons and holes of different monolayers – were reported recently for bilayer graphene[1] and transition metal dichalcogenide systems[2]. We use the configuration space method[3] to derive the binding energies for the trion and biexciton complexes of indirect excitons as functions of the interlayer separation distance. The method captures essential kinematics of complex formation to reveal (and confirm recent observations[4]) that, despite a rapid decrease with distance, the binding energies of both complexes can be significant – up to a few tens of meV – for (typical) interlayer distances ~3-5 Å, with the trion always having a greater binding energy than the biexciton. Trions and biexcitons formed by indirect excitons control the formation of more complex Wigner-like electron-hole crystal structures which are of great interest for spin-optronics applications[5]. -- [1]J.I.A.Li, et al., Nat. Phys.13,751(2017); [2]M.Baranowski, et al., NL17,6360(2017); [3]I.V.Bondarev, M.R.Vladimirova, PRB97, 165419(2018), 1630006(2016); [4]APS Meeting 2018, Harvard group, unpublished; [5]J.S.Ross, et al., NL17,638(2017)



Thursday 25 July 2019

Binding energies of the biexciton and trion complexes as functions of the interlayer separation distance and the exciton reduced effective mass, calculated for (a) $\epsilon = 1$ (with and with no long-range interaction terms included) and (b) $\epsilon = 2.5$.

Panorama 13

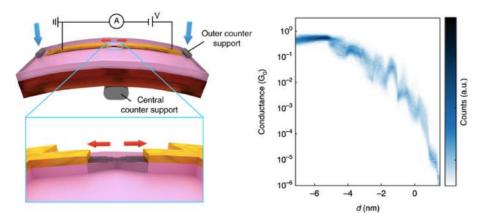
Th 15:00 - 15:20

Mechanically Controlled Quantum Interference in Graphene Break Junctions

Sabina Caneva¹, Pascal Gehring¹, Martin Lee¹, Victor Garcia-Suarez², Amador Garcia-Fuente², Matthijs Hermans¹, Jaime Ferrer², Cees Dekker¹, Herre van der Zant¹

¹Kavli Institute of Nanoscience, Delft University of Technology, Delft, The Netherlands ²Departamento de Física, Universidad de Oviedo, Oviedo, Spain

Rich transport phenomena are predicted and have been experimentally confirmed in phasecoherent graphene nanoconstrictions, where the wave nature of electrons can give rise to various types of interference effects. Tuning the interference of electron waves has remained challenging primarily due to their manifestation at cryogenic temperatures in complex device architectures. Here we demonstrate mechanically controlled break junctions made from monolayer graphene and show that the electrical conductance of these bowtie-shaped nanoconstrictions displays pronounced oscillations at room temperature, with amplitudes that modulate over an order of magnitude as a function of sub-nanometer displacements. Surprisingly, the oscillations exhibit a period larger than the graphene lattice constant. Theoretical investigation shows that the periodicity originates from a combination of quantuminterference and lattice-commensuration effects of two graphene layers that slide across each other. The experimental results are in excellent agreement with charge-transport calculations and, importantly, provide direct experimental observation of Fabry-Pérot-like interference of electron waves that are partially reflected/transmitted at the edges of the graphene bilayer overlap region.



Left: Schematic of the graphene mechanically controlled break junction. Right: 2D histogram of conductance vs displacement

2D Materials Symposium

Panorama 13

Th 15:30 - 15:50

Room Temperature Initialisation and Readout of Intrinsic Spin Defects in a Van der Waals Crystal

Andreas Sperlich¹, A. Gottscholl¹, M. Kianinia², V. Soltamov¹, C. Bradac², C. Kasper¹, K. Krambrock³, M. Toth², I. Aharonovich², V. Dyakonov¹

¹Experimental Physics VI, Julius Maximilian University of Würzburg, 97074 Würzburg, Germany ²School of Mathematics and Physical Sciences, University of Technology Sydney, Ultimo, NSW 2007, Australia

³Departamento de Física, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais (UFMG), Belo Horizonte, MG, Brazil

Optically addressable spins in wide-bandgap semiconductors have become one of the most prominent platforms for exploring fundamental quantum phenomena. Although optically accessible spin states in 2D materials, such as hexagonal boron nitride (hBN) are theoretically predicted, they have not yet been observed experimentally. Here, employing rigorous electron paramagnetic resonance techniques and photoluminescence spectroscopy, we identify fluorescence lines in hBN associated with a particular defect, the negatively charged boron vacancy, and determine the parameters of its spin Hamiltonian. We show that the defect has a triplet (S = 1) ground state with a zero-field splitting of \sim 3.5 GHz and establish that the centre exhibits optically detected magnetic resonance (ODMR) at room temperature and optically pumped spin polarization.

Th 15:50 - 16:10

Mixed-dimensional van der Waals heterostructures based on carbon nanotubes and 2D materials

Yang Wei¹, Jin Zhang¹, Ke Zhang¹, Kaili Jiang¹, Shoushan Fan¹

¹Department of Physics and Tsinghua-Foxconn Nanotechnology Research Center, Tsinghua University, Beijing 100084, P. R. China

Mixed-dimensional van der Waals (vdW) heterostructures are important and promising, since low-dimensional nanomaterials, such as one-dimensional (1D) nanomaterials and layered 2D materials, have exhibited significance for their respective unique electronic and optoelectronic properties. Here, mixed-dimensional vdW heterostructures are developed with 1D carbon nanotubes (CNTs) and 2D semiconductors as building blocks. Some facile architectures were developed, such as vertical point heterostructure (VPH), CNT-confined vertical heterostructure (CCVH), and CNT–WSe₂–graphene heterostructure, in which 2D semiconductors are symmetrically sandwiched by two metallic SWCNTs, or asymmetrically sandwiched by two metallic SWCNTs, or asymmetrically sandwiched by a metallic SWCNT and a metal electrode/graphene. The VPH can be applied as photodetectors with ultra-high spatial resolutions, since it can map the Gaussian distribution of a focused laser beam. The CCVHs have reconfigurable transport properties, as the Fermi level of SWCNTs can be efficiently modulated by the gate voltage. The spatial resolution of CNT–WSe₂–graphene photodetector can be electrically switched between high-resolution mode and low-resolution mode. Therefore, the 1D/2D mixed heterostructures shows great potentials in future nanoelectronics and nano-optoelectronics.

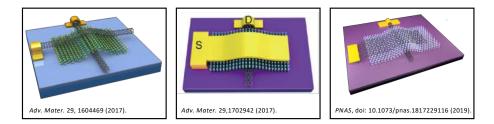


Figure 1. Mixed-dimensional van der Waals heterostructures with CNT and 2D materials.

2D Materials Symposium

Panorama 13

Th 16:10 - 16:30

A Dirac fermion wave reflector based on the laws of geometrical optics

Bernard Plaçais¹

¹Laboratoire de Physique de l'ENS, 24, rue Lhomond, 75005 Paris, France

Spectroscopy Symposium

Panorama 12

Th 14:00 - 14:40

Optical Spectroscopy of Individual Carbon Nanotubes with Defined Chirality

Kaihui Liu³

¹Peking University, Beijing, 1000871, China,

When the characteristic length of a material shrinks to 1 nm scale, many distinct physical phenomena, such as quantum confinement, enhanced many-body interactions and strong van der Waals inter-material couplings, will appear. To investigate the related fascinating low-dimensional physics, we need a tool to quantitatively link the atomic structures to the physical properties of these very small nano-materials. In this talk, I will introduce our recently developed in-situ TEM + high-sensitive ultrafast nano-optics technique, which combines capability of structural characterization in TEM and property characterization in nano-optics on the same individual nanomaterials. Several examples of using this technique to study the 1D carbon nanotube system will be demonstrated.

Spectroscopy Symposium

Panorama 12

SSp7 (invited)

Th 14:40 - 15:00

Controlling the inner dielectric environment of carbon nanotubes to tune their optical properties

Sofie Cambré¹, Jochen Campo^{1,2}, Bea Botka¹, Wouter van Werveke¹, Wim Wenseleers¹, Jan Obrzut², Jeffrey A. Fagan²

¹Experimental Condensed Matter Physics, University of Antwerp, Belgium ²NIST, Materials Science and Engineering Division, Gaithersburg, USA

The optical properties of single-wall carbon nanotubes (SWCNTs) are extremely sensitive to their external and internal environment. For example, filling of the endohedral cavity results in characteristic shifts and broadening of both the radial breathing mode vibrational frequency and the optical transitions.[1] Solvent ingestion effects are substantial, and can also be used to passivate the nanotube interior, by controlled filling prior to dispersion.[2]

Here, specific and tunable modification of the optical properties of SWCNTs is demonstrated through the direct encapsulation of more than 30 different guest molecules with widely varying dielectric constants. The spectroscopic analysis of these filled SWCNTs, in comparison to empty SWCNTs, demonstrates that the general effect of filler static dielectric constant on the SWCNTs' optical properties corresponds to a monotonic red shifting of the optical transitions with increased magnitude for higher dielectric constants. In addition to these spectral shifts, the filling also reveals a general increase of fluorescence intensity with lower dielectric constants.

[1] S Cambré et al Phys Rev Lett 104, 207401 (2010); S Cambré et al ACS Nano 6, 2649 (2012)

[2] J Campo et al Nanoscale Horizons 1, 317 (2016)

NT19	
Spectroscopy Symposium	

Th 15:00 - 15:20

Temperature Change of Water Adsorption Layer on Suspended Single-walled Carbon Nanotube

Yoshikazu Homma¹, Yuta Saito¹, Yuichirou Tanaka¹, Genta Yamaguchi¹, Shohei Chiashi²

¹Department of Physics, Tokyo University of Science, Tokyo 162-8601, Japan ²Department of Mechanical Engineering, The University of Tokyo, Tokyo 113-8656, Japan

Water adsorption with 2 molecular layers occurs on a SWCNT in atmosphere [1]. This is a 2D phase of water formed in van der Waals potential of the non-polar SWCNT surface. Because the hydrogen bonding arrangement in the layer is different from that of bulk water, the structure change at low temperature is of great interest. We investigated temperature change of the adsorption layer on suspended SWCNTs with various chiralities using photoluminescence spectroscopy at low temperatures. The emission energy exhibited type-dependent change, i.e., type-I and type-II showed constant decrease and increase, respectively, of emission energy with decreasing temperature. This indicated that SWCNTs were imposed compressive strain with decreasing temperature. Furthermore, the chiral angle dependence was not symmetric between type-I and type-II, which could be explained by the increase of dielectric constant of the adsorption layer due to an increase in the density with decreasing temperature. Thus, the combination of strain and environmental effects caused the complicated behavior of the temperature dependence of the emission energy. The 2D phase of water on the SWCNT surface can be regarded as a solid phase rather than a liquid phase. [1] Y. Homma et al. Phys. Rev. Lett. 110, 157402 (2013).

Spectroscopy Symposium

Panorama 12

Th 15:30 - 15:50

Exciton Physics in Air-Suspended Carbon Nanotubes

Yuichiro Kato^{1,2}

¹Nanoscale Quantum Photonics Laboratory, RIKEN, Saitama 351-0198, Japan ²Quantum Optoelectronics Research Team, RIKEN, Saitama 351-0198, Japan

Electron-hole pairs form tightly-bound excitons in single-walled carbon nanotubes, and these excitons play a central role in optical processes. Air-suspended nanotubes, in particular, provide opportunities for elucidating the properties of excitons because of their pristine nature. The mobile excitons exhibit long diffusion lengths, and in combination with the increased scaling due to one-dimensionality, high diffusivity results in efficient exciton-exciton annihilation [1]. Interestingly, these excitonic processes give rise to antibunching at room temperature [2]. By integrating individual nanotubes into field-effect devices, carriers can be introduced to generate trions [3]. Measurements of photoconductivity have revealed field-induced activation of dark states as well as the continuum states [4]. Using split-gate devices, electroluminescence from cold excitons can be observed [5].

[1] A. Ishii, M. Yoshida, Y. K. Kato, Phys. Rev. B 91, 125427 (2015).

[2] A. Ishii, T. Uda, Y. K. Kato, Phys. Rev. Appl. 8, 054039 (2017).

[3] M. Yoshida, A. Popert, Y. K. Kato, Phys. Rev. B 93, 041402(R) (2016).

[4] T. Uda, M. Yoshida, A. Ishii, Y. K. Kato, Nano Lett. 16, 2278 (2016).

[5] N. Higashide, M. Yoshida, T. Uda, A. Ishii, Y. K. Kato, Appl. Phys. Lett. 110, 191101 (2017). NT19

Spectroscopy Symposium

Th 15:50 - 16:10

Shaping Nanotubes and Nanowires with Surfaces for Electronics and Optoelectronics

Ernesto Joselevich¹

¹Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot 76100, Israel

The large-scale assembly of nanotubes (NTs) and nanowires (NWs) with controlled geometries on surfaces remains one challenge toward their integration into practical devices. Following our earlier work on the guided growth of carbon nanotubes, we reported the growth of perfectly aligned, millimeter-long, horizontal NWs of various semiconductor materials with controlled crystallographic orientations on different substrates. The growth directions and crystallographic orientation of the NWs are controlled by their epitaxial relationship with the substrate, as well as by a graphoepitaxial effect that guides their growth along surface steps and grooves. We demonstrated the massively parallel self-integration of NWs into circuits via guided growth. Here we will show how guided nanowires with complex morphologies and heterostructures can be used for the bottom-up fabrication of nano-optoelectronic devices, including photodetectors, photodiodes and photovoltaic cells. Lastly, we also show how surfaces induce the spontaneous self-organization of carbon nanotube coils, which could be used as electromagnets and dynamos. These findings highlight the potential of surfaceguided growth as a general approach for the large-scale integration of NTs and NWs into a wide range of functional systems.



Spectroscopy Symposium

Panorama 12

Th 16:10 - 16:30

Decay Dynamics and Diffusion Properties of Bright and Dark Excitons in Air-Suspended Carbon Nanotubes

Akihiro Ishii^{1,2}, Hidenori Machiya^{1,3}, Yuichiro K. Kato^{1,2}

¹Nanoscale Quantum Photonics Laboratory, RIKEN, Saitama 351-0198, Japan

²Quantum Optoelectronics Research Team, RIKEN, Saitama 351-0198, Japan

³Department of Electrical Engineering, The University of Tokyo, Tokyo 113-8656, Japan

We investigate exciton dynamics of parity-odd bright state and parity-even dark state by performing time-resolved photoluminescence measurements on defect-free as-grown carbon nanotubes. The emission decay curves exhibit bi-exponential behavior, where the fast and slow decay components arise from the dynamics of bright and dark excitons, respectively. We analyze such exciton dynamics using a three-level model including the effects of end quenching by measuring chirality-identified nanotubes with different suspended lengths [Fig. 1]. We find that bright excitons have lifetimes of ~80 ps and diffusion lengths of ~400 nm, consistent with the known values. In comparison, dark excitons have much longer lifetimes in the order of nanoseconds, and their diffusion lengths are too long to experimentally determine. We also observe chirality dependence of diffusion coefficient and bright-dark transition rate, giving further insight into the nature of excitons.

References

[1] A. Ishii, H. Machiya, Y. K. Kato, manuscript in preparation.

[2] A. Ishii, T. Uda, Y. K. Kato, Phys. Rev. Appl. 8, 054039 (2017).

[3] A. Ishii, M. Yoshida, Y. K. Kato, Phys. Rev. B 91, 125427 (2015).

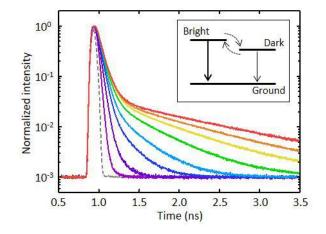


Fig.1 Emission decay curves obtained from (9,8) nanotubes with various lengths ranging from 0.5 μ m (purple) to 4.2 μ m (red). The gray line is the instrument response. (inset) Schematic of the three-level model for exciton decay dynamics.

Th 14:00 - 14:20

The advantages of carbon nanomaterials for bone tissue engineering

Eri Hirata¹

¹Graduate School of Dental Medicine, Hokkaido University, Sapporo 060-8586, Japan

Carbon nanomaterials (CNMs), including carbon nanotubes (CNTs) carbon nanohorns (CNHs) and graphene, have gained great attention in the scientific community due to their unique physico-chemical properties, which could also be promising in many biomedical-related fields. Because of their high biocompatibility, use of CNMs in biomedical applications is widely anticipated. We have been studying CNMs for bone tissue engineering.

We previously reported that CNT-coated collagen sponges have a favorable biocompatibility profile for bone tissue. Biodistribution of CNTs locally implanted in mice was also investigated by near-infrared (NIR) fluorescence imaging and transmission electron microscopy (TEM). The mechanism of the bone formation by CNHs is also discussed.

In this presentation, the advantages of using carbon-based nanomaterials in bone tissue engineering will be shown.

NanoBio Symposium

Panorama 10

Th 14:20 - 14:40

Carbon Nanotubes impact Microglia function and phenotype

Silvana Fiorito^{1,2}

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CNTs have been recently investigated for applications in nervous tissue engineering. Microglia are considered as the brain's resident immune cells that are activated in response to inflammatory stimulations and neurological injuries. Microglia "M1" phenotype is involved in the regulation of brain development by enforcing, through the production of pro-inflammatory molecules, the elimination of damaged neural cells. Microglia "M2" phenotype enhances neuronal survival through the release of trophic and antiinflammatory factors and cytokines and is involved in neurogenesis. We demonstrated that electro-conductive MWCNTs (a-MWCNTs) increase significantly the release of proinflammatory factors (NO, iNOS) and cytokines (IL-1b,TNF-a) by microglia after 24 h exposure. This activity decreased at 48 h while a shift to an increase of antiinflammatory cytokines (IL-10 and TGF-b1) and neurotrophic factors (mNGF) occurred. In a-MWCNT exposed cells, the "M2" phenotype was particularly expressed at 48 h, and most of them were found to be bipolar/rod-shaped with a neuro-protective role. The transition to "M2" phenotype microglia and the release of anti-inflammatory cytokines and neurotrophic factors seem extremely important to support the capacity of these CNTs to modulate microglia behavior

Th 14:40 - 15:00

Quantitative evaluation of the biodegradation of single-wall carbon nanotubes in the mouse lung and liver

Minfang Zhang¹, Ying Xu¹, Mei Yang¹, Masako Yudasaka^{1,2}, Toshiya Okazaki¹

¹National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST)/Tsukuba, Japan ²Meijo University, Nagoya, Japan

Carbon nanotubes (CNTs) have been demonstrated as promising nanomaterials for a wide range of applications from materials and electronics to nanomedicine. However, the toxicity of CNTs has not been fully understood especially the long-term toxicity and the degradation in vivo. Recently, we have developed a quantification method to investigate the biodistribution of CNTs in the mouse by using NIR optical absorption. With this method, we have quantitatively investigated the fate of single-wall CNTs (SWNTs) in the lung and the liver after single intravenous injection into mice. Our results showed that almost SWNTs in the lungs and that of about 15 wt % in the liver were removed within 60 days. The measurement results of cytokines of TGF- β 1, IL-6, INF- γ , and TNF- α in blood plasma and tissue lysates indicated there are no significant differences between the groups of control and SWNTs injected mice, suggesting the low toxicity of SWNTs.

NanoBio Symposium

Panorama 10

Th 15:00 - 15:20

Synthetic Molecular Recognition Optical Nanocarbon Sensors for Diagnostics

Daniel Heller^{1,2}, Januka Budhathoki-Uprety³

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We investigated a synthetic molecular recognition optical nanosensor for the quantitative measurement of proteins in patient biofluids. The sensor was comprised of photoluminescent single-walled carbon nanotubes cloaked with a carboxylate-functionalized polycarbodiimide polymer--materials that afford the relative ease of production, storage, handling, stability, and robustness as compared to antibodies used in current methods. The rapid sensor response under ambient conditions in minimally processed urine samples suggests that this sensor may facilitate diagnosis in point-of-care and resource-limited settings. We also found that the nanocarbon sensor can be integrated into a matrix material, potentially opening new opportunities for the engineering of point-of-care and wearable devices for clinical and field uses. NT19 NanoBio Symposium

Th 15:30 - 15:50

Molecular Perceptron: Perception-based Biosensing using DNA-wrapped Carbon Nanotube Arrays

Ming Zheng¹

¹National Institute of Standards and Technology, Maryland 20899, USA

In this talk, I will present our recent work in developing new spectroscopy and separation method to obtain DNA sequences that are capable of resolving different CNT structures. I will then present a multiplex sensing scheme we call "molecular perceptron", which is based on an array of DNA-CNT hybrids to mimic human perception systems for biosensing applications.

NanoBio Symposium

Panorama 10

Th 15:50 - 16:10

Functionalized CNT-based sensors platform for breath analysis application

Sonia Freddi^{1,2}, Stefania Pagliara^{1,2}, Giovanni Drera^{1,2}, Aleksei Emelianov^{3,4}, Ivan Bobrinetskiy^{3,5}, Daria Kopylova⁶, Maria Chiesa¹, Paolo Montuschi⁷, Albert Nasibulin⁶, Luigi Sangaletti^{1,2}

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⁷Fondazione Policlinico A. Gemelli, Largo Francesco Vito, 1, 00168 Roma, Italy

Breath analysis is a powerful method in the diagnostic of many diseases, since it allows the detection of the most common volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and it is expected to be a non-invasive and a real-time monitoring technique. The effort to develop methods and devices for breath analysis is quite intense nowadays, and, among the devices for breath testing, electronic noses may become an important resource in the diagnostics of some diseases or in health screening programs.

An array of 8 CNT sensors, functionalized with organic molecules, has been produced to explore applications in the field of breath analysis. The array was exposed to a set of target gas molecules relevant to specific diseases (e.g. ammonia, nitrogen dioxide, hydrogen sulfide, benzene, acetone, ethanol...), and the data analysis was carried out on the basis of the principal component analysis (PCA) approach. Then, tests on the exhaled breath from healthy volunteers and volunteers with chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (COPD) have been carried out, and the capability of this sensors array to discriminate the breath fingerprint of healthy and sick patients has been demonstrated.

Th 16:10 - 16:30

Protein recognition using functionalized fluorescent single-walled carbon nanotubes

Gili Bisker^{1,2,3}

¹Department of Biomedical Engineering, Tel Aviv University, Israel ²Tel Aviv University Center for Nanoscience and Nanotechnology ³The Center for Physics and Chemistry of Living Systems at Tel Aviv University

Single-walled carbon nanotubes (SWCNTs) have unique optical and physical properties, and they benefit from the ease of surface functionalization and biocompatibility. Semiconducting SWCNTs fluoresce in the near-infrared (nIR) part of the spectrum, which overlaps with the tissue transparency window. The SWCNTs fluorescence is sensitive to the environment, and depending on the surface functionalization, subtle changes in the proximity of the nanotube can result in significant spectral modulations. Hence, SWCNTs can be utilized as optical sensors enabling real-time optical detection. I will present two recent discoveries of protein detection using SWCNTs functionalized with variants of poly(ethylene glycol). Using high-throughput screening against a panel of human blood proteins, we have discovers sensors for the proteins fibrinogen and insulin. The recognition also occurs in serum environment, showing that the SWCNTs sensors work in this complex environment despite the potential nonspecific adsorption. These results open new avenues for synthetic recognition of biolog-ical macromolecules, and hold great promise for medical and clinical applications. Reference

1. Gili Bisker et. al., ACS Sensors, 3(2), 367-377 (2018).

2. Gili Bisker et. al., Nature Communications, 7 (2016).

Abstracts Thursday (Poster)

P001

Th 17:00 - 18:30

Superdurabe and Superelastic Carbon Nanotubes on the Macroscale

Yunxiang Bai¹, Rufan Zhang¹, Fei Wei¹

¹Beijing Key Laboratory of Green Chemical Reaction Engineering and Technology, Tsinghua University, Beijing, 100084, China.

Superstrong materials with outstanding fatigue-resistance are in great demand in a variety of high-end applications. An ultrahigh tensile strength of over 100 GPa of individual CNTs has been demonstrated. Nevertheless, to our best knowledge, no experimental and corresponding theoretical law study have been simultaneously carried out to investigate the intrinsic fatigue behavior of defect-free CNTs on the macroscale. Herein, an acoustic-resonance-test (ART) system was designed to investigate the tensile fatigue behavior of individual centimeters-long defect-free CNTs. An ultrahigh fatigue-resistance (without failure after being applied a stress of 95% of the CNT static strength of over 100 GPa for over 10⁷ cycles), as well as a supertoughness about 8 GJ/m³, could be reached at the same time, and CNTs could recover their original shape with very fast speed even at a near-threshold strain. We ascribe the simultaneously obtained various mechanical superiorities of CNTs to the unprecedented low-dimentional defect-free highly-symmetric entire-surface-carbon covalent structure. Our results shine light on more reliable CNT devices, engineering applications and provide an analysis framework to develop the superstrong materials with superdurable property as well.

Th 17:00 - 18:30

The electrical and thermal transport at the interface between Sb2Te3 and graphene heterostructures

Seongkyun Kim¹, Seongkyun Kim², Wonjae Jeon³, Krishna P.Dhakal¹, Jeongyong Kim^{1,4}, Seunghyun Baik^{2,4}

¹Department of Energy Science, Sungkyunkwan University, Suwon 16419, Korea ²School of Mechanical Engineering, Sungkyunkwan University, Suwon 16419, Korea ³Institute of Advanced Machinery and Technology, Sungkyunkwan University, Suwon 16419, Korea

⁴Center for Integrated Nanostructure Physics, Institute for Basic Science (IBS), Suwon 16419, Korea

Hetero-structured 2-dimensional materials have received considerable attention recently. The electrical and thermal transport at the interface of such devices plays an important role in the device performance. Here we directly synthesized single-crystalline Sb₂Te₃ nanoplates (NPs) on graphene by the solvothermal method based on the lattice similarity. Interestingly, the size of Sb₂Te₃ NPs increased as the grain size of graphene increased. The electrical transport was investigated by conducting atomic force microscopy, and the thermal transport was characterized by Raman thermometry. The Ohmic contact was realized between the Sb₂Te₃ NP and graphene. However, a limited thermal boundary conductance was observed. The thermal transport mechanism was investigated by the lattice and acoustic mismatch analysis. Both the electrical and thermal contact was poor when Sb₂Te₃ NPs were simply transferred on graphene, demonstrating the importance of interface construction method for device performance. A recent progress in the laboratory will also be presented.

P005

Th 17:00 - 18:30

Unravelling Effect of Carbon Nanotube Powders by Highly Viscous Liquids

Kazufumi Kobashi¹, Atsuko Sekiguchi¹, Takeo Yamada¹, Toshiya Okazaki¹

¹AIST, CNT-Application Research Center, Tsukuba, 305-8565, Japan

Commercialized CNT powders have been vigorously used in recent years. However, many of the CNT dispersing processes unexpectedly led to deterioration in the qualities and the inhomogeneous states in matrices. Here unravelling CNT powders prior to distributing them in matrices would be crucial to fully utilize the intrinsic CNT properties.

Thus we investigated unravelling effect of as-grown CNT powders by viscous liquids. A simple method used is agitating Super Growth-CNT powders at rt by a stir bar in solvents with various viscosities like alcohols, silicone oils, ionic liquid, ketone, hydrocarbons, aprotic polar solvents, and water. Regardless of solvent polarity, more viscous liquids gave more blackish suspensions, indicative of more unravelled CNT particles. Interestingly a blackish suspension was made in propylene glycol at rt, but not obtained at 65 °C with the decreased solvent viscosity. By NMP and DMF with low viscosities, a blackish suspension was not formed, while they are known as good solvents for CNTs (Fig. 1a). These results clarified the unravelling effect by viscous liquids. To quantitatively verify this finding, we measured CNT particle numbers in the suspensions by particle image analyzer, revealing higher numbers with higher solvent viscosities (Fig. 1b).

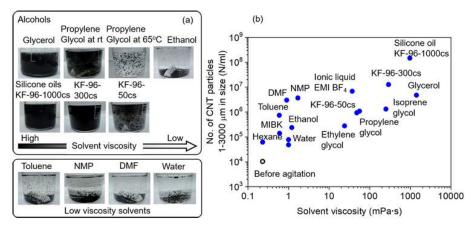


Fig. 1 (a) Photos of CNT suspensions agitated in solvents with various viscosities at CNT concentration of 0.01wt% by a stir bar for 3h, and (b) relationship of CNT particle number in the suspensions and solvent viscosity.

Th 17:00 - 18:30

A Mass-scale Growth of Carbon Nanofiber Mats over Copper Catalysts

Jarrn-Horng Lin¹, Chung-Hsuan Hsiao¹

¹National University of Tainan, Taiwan.

Carbon nanomaterials were widely used in flexible and wearable electronics, however, how to fabricate several components using lay-by-layer assembling at low temperatures in flexible and wearable electronics still remains great challenges. Herein, we explore a simple method to directly fabricate CNF mats on any substances, e.g. carbon fiber, copper foil, silicon wafer, and slide glass, using copper catalysts at 200 °C under a stream of argon-diluted acetylene. Thermal sublimation of copper precursors on substrates at 150-190 °C, then follow a heat-treatment at 200-250 °C with a stream of argon-diluted acetylene. Sublimation conditions, treated temperatures for the formation of amorphous carbons, and growth parameters in the generation of CNF mats are discussed. As our findings, this approach can lead to the integration of CNF mats on any substrates at low temperatures and promisingly benefit applications in flexible and wearable electronics.

P009

Th 17:00 - 18:30

Carbon Nanotube Film Gate in Vacuum Electronic Devices

Peng Liu¹

¹Tsinghua University

A superaligned carbon nanotube (SACNT) film can act as an ideal gate electrode in vacuum electronics due to its low secondary electron emission, high electron transparency, ultrasmall thickness, highly uniform electric field, high melting point, and high mechanical strength. We used a SACNT film as the gate electrode in a thermionic emission electron tube and field emission display prototype. The SACNT film gate in a thermionic emission electron tube shows a larger amplification factor. A triode tube with the SACNT film gate is used in an audio amplification circuit. The SACNT film gate electrode in field emission devices shows better field uniformity. The field emission display prototype is demonstrated to dynamically display Chinese characters.

Th 17:00 - 18:30

Photo-driven nanoactuators based on carbon nanocoil and vanadium dioxide bimorph

He Ma¹

¹Beijing University of Technology, College of Applied Science, Beijing

Photo-driven actuators are highly desirable in various smart systems owing to the advantages of wireless control and possible actuation by solar energy. Miniaturization of photodriven actuators is particularly essential in micro-robotics and micro-/nano-electro-mechanical systems. However, it remains a great challenge to build up nano-scale photo-driven actuators with competitive performance in amplitude, response speed, and lifetime. In this work, we developed photodriven nanoactuators based on bimorph structures of vanadium dioxides (VO₂) and carbon nanocoils (CNCs). Activated by the huge structural phase transition of VO₂, the photo-driven VO₂/CNC nanoactuators deliver a giant amplitude, a fast response up to 4500 Hz, and a long lifetime more than 10,000,000 actuation cycles. The excellent photothermal conversion efficiency of CNCs enables a low light-triggering threshold of VO₂/CNC nanoactuators. Our photo-driven VO₂/CNC nanoactuators would find potential applications in nano-scale electrical/optical switches and other smart devices.

P013

Th 17:00 - 18:30

In situ TEM observation of CNT formation via plastic deformation

Hideki Masuda¹, Yu Kikuchi¹, Kanade Matsuo¹, Toshihiko Fujimori², Takeshi Hikata², Soichiro Okubo², Yoshikazu Ito¹, Jun-ichi Fujita¹

¹Univ. of Tsukuba, Ibaraki, 305-8573, Japan ²Sumitomo Electric Industries, Ltd., Osaka, 554-0024, Japan

Demand for ultra-long CNTs has been increasing to apply CNT to bulk assemblies while maintaining the high strength of individual CNTs. We focused on incorporating plastic deformation into the CVD synthesis process, using the shear stress of gas laminar flow. Here we demonstrated the CNT formation through the tensile deformation while heating of a hollow carbon structure.

We sampled hollow carbon structures as an intermediate product of the CNT synthesize process using the mist CVD from ferrocene and ethanol. The sample was fixed between a gold substrate and a gold tip which are installed in a home-made TEM sample holder equipped with a piezo manipulator. Fig. 1 is a time series of TEM images capturing the tensile deformation process of the hollow carbon structure under the joule heating. As the tip (right side) moved in the direction of the arrow (in Fig. 1(a)), the structure extended from 60 nm (Fig. 1(a)) to 120 nm (Fig. 1(d)) in length, while the maximum width decreased from 8.5 nm to 7.1 nm. Finally, the narrowest width became 2.5 nm as shown in Fig. 1(d). We have identified that the CNT can be formed from the elongation and the thinning of the hollow carbon structures under the joule heating.

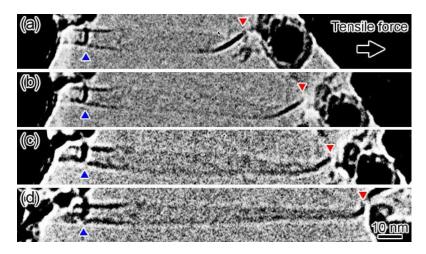


Fig. 1. Time-sequence TEM images observed during the tensile deformation process of a hollow carbon structure.

P015

Th 17:00 - 18:30

First Steps towards Bottom-up Synthesis of Graphene Nanoribbon from Fluorinated Precursors

Valeria Milotti¹, Ann-Kristin Steiner², Thomas Pichler¹, Konstantin Amsharov²

¹Electronic Properties of Materials, Universität Wien, 1090 Vienna, Austria ²Department of Organic Chemistry, Friedrich Alexander University Erlangen-Nuremberg, 91058 Erlangen, Germany

Graphene nanoribbons have been produced and tailored on metal substrates via a bottom up approach from organic precursors, which paves the way to their application in nanoelectronics after transfer to insulating substrates. Quantum confinement of the macromolecules leads to the creation of peculiar band structures, strongly influenced by the topological characteristics of the ribbons. Therefore, it is important to be able to exactly engineer the ribbons, in order to precisely tune their electronic, optical and magnetic properties. Here, we present recent progress in achieving atomically precise bottom-up synthesis of nanoribbons without the presence of a metal catalyst, by using fluorinated precursors to exploit cyclodehydrofluorination as reaction for surface-assisted synthesis [1,2], and/or by using the chemically stable conditions inside carbon nanotubes as reaction environment [3]. We use resonance Raman spectroscopy as probe to analyse these nanocarbon structures via their spectral fingerprint. This work is supported by the FWF project P27769-N20 and by the Vienna Doctoral School. [1] Amsharov, Phys. Stat. Solidi B 2016, 253, 2473.

[2] Kolmer et al., Science 2019, 363, 57-60.

[3] Kuzmany et al., Phys. Status Solidi RRL 2017, 11, 1700158.

P017

Th 17:00 - 18:30

Reductive Alkylation of s-SWNTs

Kerstin Müller¹, Martina Wederhake¹, Friedrich Schöppler¹, Tobias Hertel^{1,2}

¹Institute of Physical and Theoretical Chemistry, Julius Maximilian University, Würzburg, 97074, Germany

²Röntgen Center for Complex Material Systems, Julius Maximilian University, Würzburg, 97074, Germany

Impurities in semiconductors can play a key role for enabling device functionality, for example by acting as donors or acceptors for semiconductor doping or by modifying photophysical properties in beneficial ways. Specifically, the introduction of near infrared emissive defect states in covalently functionalized semiconducting single-wall carbon nanotubes (s-SWNTs) has led to the realization of single photon sources at room-temperature and at telecom wave-lengths.[1] However, the mechanism underlying such functionalization is generally not well understood.

To elucidate reaction pathways for the reductive alkylation of s-SWNTs we have thus investigated functionalization kinetics using photoluminescence (PL) and absorption spectroscopy. The experiments suggest that the reductive alkylation is a follow-up reaction which presumably undergoes a SN2 reaction as primary alkyl halides lead to a much higher functionalization degree compared to secondary ones and especially tertiary ones.

Besides by means of this new kind of reductive alkylation[2] we find that we can even functionalize with different solvent molecules (figure 1).

[1] X. He,et al., Nature Photonics, 11, 577-582, 2017.

[2] H. Kwon, Department of Chem. and Biochem, Maryland, 2016.

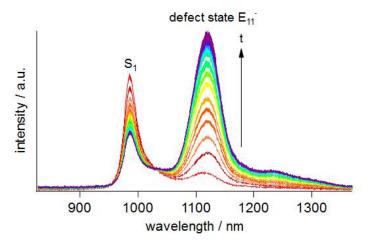


Fig. 1: PL spectra of alkylated s-SWNTs showing the increase of an emissive defect state with increasing reaction time.

P019

Th 17:00 - 18:30

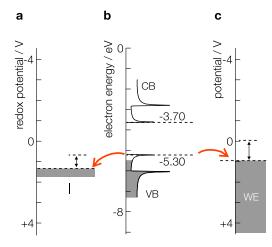
Quantifying doping levels in carbon nanotubes by optical spectroscopy

Florian Oberndorfer¹, Klaus H. Eckstein¹, Melanie M. Achsnich¹, Friedrich Schöppler¹, Tobias Hertel^{1,2}

¹Institute of Physical and Theoretical Chemistry, Julius Maximilian University, Würzburg, 97074, Germany

²Röntgen Center for Complex Material Systems, Julius Maximilian University, Würzburg, 97074, Germany

The ability to control doping is essential for the integration of semiconductor materials into device technologies. However, the means for quantification of doping levels often lags behind the technological requirements. Here, we describe efforts toward a quantitative determination of doping levels in semiconducting carbon nanotubes (s-SWNTs). A comparison of changes in the optical absorption spectra of redox- or electrochemically doped s-SWNTs revealed no dependence on the doping scheme over a broad spectral- and doping-range. Carrier densities are determined from changes of exciton oscillator strength and band position using a band filling or - alternatively - an exciton confinement model with quantitatively similar results.



a) For redox- and c) for field-induced doping of s-SWNTs with valence and conduction band alignment indicated on the same energy or potential axis in b). The direction of charge transfer is determined by differences in redox potential ΔE or by the sign of the potential difference U between SWNT and a nearby working electrode.

Th 17:00 - 18:30

Selective dry pick-up of CVD grown CNTs for integration in 2D van der Waals heterostructures

Taoufiq Ouaj¹, Christoph Stampfer^{1,2}

¹JARA-FIT and 2nd Institute of Physics, RWTH Aachen University, 52074 Aachen, Germany, EU ²Peter Grünberg Institute (PGI-9), Forschungszentrum Jülich, 52425 Jülich, Germany, EU

In the last years, the integration of different 2D materials such as e.g. graphene, hexagonal boron nitride (hBN) and transition metal dichalcogenides into stacked van der Waals (vdW) heterostructures led to interesting devices allowing studying highly interesting phenomena, such as superconductivity, ballistic transport or proximity induced spin orbit coupling. Thus, vdW stacking might also be an interesting venue for 1D carbon nanotubes (CNTs) opening the door of combining 2D and 1D systems, not only interesting for substantially increasing CNT device quality. In this work, we present a technology, which allows to integrate CNTs in a 2D materials stack. We grow the CNTs by a ferritin-based CVD process on SiO₂. Atomic force microscopy and confocal Raman microscopy are used directly after growth for localization and pre-characterization of specific CNTs. Using our dry transfer techniques, the selected CNTs are encapsulated in exfoliated hBN crystals. As a next step the influence of the different substrates on the electronic properties is investigated by confocal Raman man spectroscopy, which also allows to select individual CNTs for contacting with Cr/Au electrodes. Such devices enable the investigation of the substrate influences on quantum transport through individual CNTs.

P023

Th 17:00 - 18:30

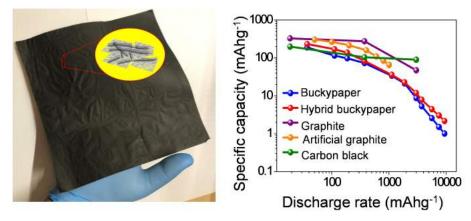
Highly conductive auxetic CNT-graphene hybrid buckypaper

Shashikant Patole¹

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A combination of carbon nanotubes (CNTs) and graphene in the form of macroscopic hybrid bucky paper (HBP), have unique properties that can be exploited for many emerging applications. However, lack of an inexpensive, simple, scalable process to convert CNT and graphene powder into HBP disdains its common use. Here, we present a simple, inexpensive and scalable approach for the synthesis of HBP via wet-filtration-zipping. The electrical, electrochemical and mechanical performance (tensile, mode I and mode III) of synthesized HBP are evaluated. An overall, increase of 247% of electrical conductivity is observed for HBP (50% graphene and 50% CNTs) compare to BP (100% CNTs). As a negative electrode for lithium-ion batteries, HBP shows 50% higher specific capacity and 848% lower charge transfer resistance compared to BP. The graphene content in the HBP influences the mechanical performance giving an auxetic structure to HBP with large negative Poisson's ratio. A green-chemistry approach, flexibility in accommodating any other 1D and 2D materials, and scalability of the method demonstrate the novelty of the work for industrial scale application.

Reference: S. P. Patole et. al, Scientific Reports 8, 12188 (2018).



Photograph with schematic showing the hybrid buckypaper (HBP). The plot shows the rate capability of HBP and BP at various discharge rates.

P025

Th 17:00 - 18:30

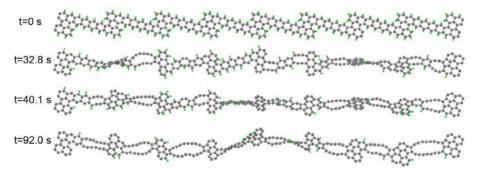
One-dimensional nanoobjects with alternating chains and polycyclic graphenelike regions

Andrey Popov¹, Alexander Sinitsa², Irina Lebedeva³, Andrey Knizhnik⁴, Dimas G. de Oteyza^{5,6,7}

¹Institute for Spectroscopy of RAS, Troitsk, Moscow 108840, Russia
 ²National Research Centre Kurchatov Institute, Moscow 123182, Russia
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 ⁴Kintech Lab Ltd., Moscow 123298, Russia
 ⁵Donostia International Physics Center, San Sebastián 20018, Spain
 ⁶Centro de Física de Materiales (CFM-MPC), CSIC-UPV/EHU, San Sebastián 20018, Spain
 ⁷Ikerbasque, Basque Foundation for Science, Bilbao 48013, Spain.

Since the direct observation of atomic carbon chain formation from graphene, their mechanical and electronic properties have attracted considerable interest. Recently we have proposed the method to produce carbon chains by heating of graphene nanoribbons (GNRs) [1]. Here the synthesis of one-dimensional nanoobjects with alternating chains and polycyclic graphene-like regions under electron irradiation of GNRs in HRTEM is proposed and studied by molecular dynamics (MD) simulation. For this purpose a possible scheme of synthesis of GNRs with a periodically alternating width is proposed. In MD study the effect of electron irradiation is simulated by the CompuTEM algorithm. The version of the first-generation reactive Brenner potential previously fitted by us [1] to describe formation of carbon chains, vacancy migration and pristine graphene edges is used. Two parameters of the potential are additionally changed to reproduce also the energies of various graphene edges terminated by hydrogen. The simulations reveal formation of quasiperiodic nanoobjects with alternating chains and polycyclic graphene-like regions for the considered GNRs. The atomistic mechanism of formation of these nanoobjects is discussed.

1. AS Sinitsa, IV Lebedeva, AM Popov, AA Knizhnik, Carbon 140, 543(2018)



Simulated structure evolution of the graphene nanoribbon with edges terminated by hydrogen atoms (shown in green) under 80 keV electron irradiation in HRTEM.

Th 17:00 - 18:30

Optical absorption in the two-dimensional hexagonal materials

Fenda Rizky Pratama¹, M. Shoufie Ukhtary¹, Riichiro Saito¹

¹Department of Physics, Tohoku University

Two-dimensional (2D) hexagonal materials, such as h-BN, silicene, & MoS₂have promising applications in valleytronics and spintronics due to the occurrence of valley polarization (VP) and circular dichroism (CD). The electronic structure of the 2D materials can be generally written by the Haldane model. Recently, Ghalamkari et al. [J. Phys. Soc. Jpn. 87 063708 (2018)] showed by the the dipole approximation that VP as well as perfect CD occur exclusively in the material with the Haldane Hamiltonian at the energy gap of the K and K' points. However, to obtain the optical absorption probability as a function of the photon energy, we require a more general approach. By using the Kubo formula, we calculate the longitudinal and the Hall optical conductivities of the Haldane model as a function of the photon energy. We found that the VP and perfect CD can be explained by the properties of the Hall conductivities of the Haldane materials, and VP and perfect CD can occur simultaneously in the materials depending on the photon energy, because the energy gaps at K and K' points can be different. We generalize our formula to include the absorption of elliptically polarized light and the depolarization effect.

Th 17:00 - 18:30

Multifunctional Polymeric Acid Doping, Anti-Reflection, and Encapsulation of Carbon Nanotube-Si Solar Cells with Record-High Efficiency and Stability

Yang Qian¹, II Jeon¹, Ya-Lun Ho¹, Esko I. Kaupinnen², Jean-Jacques Delaunay¹, Shigeo Maruyama^{1,3}

¹Department of Mechanical Engineering, The University of Tokyo ²Department of Applied Physics, Aalto University School of Science ³National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology

Carbon nanotubes (CNTs) is a promising material for energy applications. The single-walled carbon nanotubes (SWNTs) films, which are constructed from SWNTs, have been regarded as the alternative to Indium Tin oxide (ITO) films. One application of the SWNT films is the CNT-Si solar cells. The unique configuration of CNT-Si solar cells eliminates high-temperature diffusion and element doping process as well as minimizing the charge carrier recombination loss at the Si interface. Moreover, the performance of CNT-Si solar cells can be further improved by tailoring the SWNT films through chemical modifications, such as chemical doping, anti-reflection coating, and encapsulation.

In this work, we propose a novel type of polymeric acid, Nafion®, with a multifunction of anti-reflection, long-term p-doping, and exceptional encapsulation for CNT-Si solar cells. A simple process improved the power conversion efficiency (PCE) from 9.5% to 14.4%. Thanks to the intrinsic chemical robustness of Nafion, the Nafion-applied CNT-Si solar cells demonstrated superior device stability against ambient environment, UV, water, and acid. The mechanisms for the Nafion-applied CNT-Si solar cells will be discussed through various characterization and simulation methods.

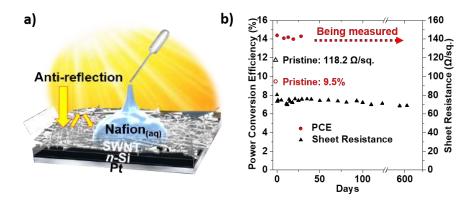


Fig.1 a) Schematic of Nafion-applied CNT-Si solar cells. b) Stability measurement of Nafionapplied CNT-Si solar cells and SWNT films under ambient environment.

P031

Th 17:00 - 18:30

Contact Induced Phase Separation of Alloy Catalyst for Efficient Carbon Nanotube Growth

Lu Qiu^{1,2}, Feng Ding^{1,2}

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The high efficiency of alloy catalyst for carbon nanotube (CNT) growth has been a long-term puzzle and deep insights into the mechanism is crucial for catalyst design. In this letter, via density functional theory-based molecular dynamic (DFT-MD) simulations, we report a CNT-catalyst contact induced phase separation of alloy catalyst and its effects on CNT growth. During CNT growth, its growth front tends to be in contact with the more active metal, and therefore, a phase separation of the alloy particle which contains both active and less active metal will be induced. Careful atomic simulations reveal three key advantages of using alloy catalyst in CNT growth: (i) the strong interaction between CNT and the active metal atoms stabilizes the open end of the CNT; (ii) the active metal attracts carbon precursors to quickly diffuse to CNT's growth front for fast CNT growth; and (iii) the depletion zone near the less active part of the catalyst prevents the poisoning of the catalyst. The finding paves the way for designing alloy catalyst for efficient CNT growth.

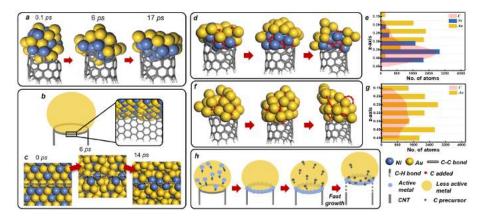


Fig. 1 Phase separation of alloy catalysts on CNT in small (a) and large (b-c) systems. (d-e) Directional carbon diffusion on alloy catalyst. (f-g) Random carbon diffusion on pure metal catalyst. (h) Schematic diagram of phase separation.

P033

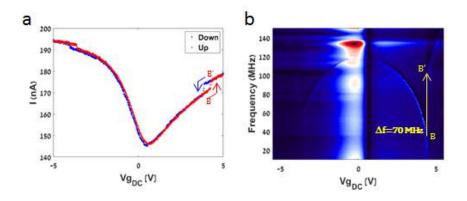
Th 17:00 - 18:30

Snap-Through Buckling Bi-Stability in Suspended Carbon Nanotube Resonators

Sharon Rechnitz¹, Tal Tabachnik¹, Michael Shlafman¹, Shlomo Shlafman¹, Yuval Yaish¹

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Mechanical bi-stability based on snap-through (ST) buckling is a well-known phenomenon in micro-electromechanical systems (MEMS) which serves as the underlying mechanism for many practical applications such as switches, actuators, sensors, filters, and memory elements, to name a few. Here, we report the first realization of a suspended carbon nanotube (CNT) based bi-stable resonators exhibiting ST buckling phenomena. Both the static and dynamic responses of the system were obtained through conductance and resonance frequency measurements, respectively. In both measurements, non-linear effects such as jumps, hysteresis, softening and hardening, and super and sub-harmonic excitations were observed. Apart from these resonators being the smallest bi-stable electromechanical system based on ST buckling to date, our devices could also serve as excellent sensors with ultrahigh sensitivities, reaching electrostatic tunability values beyond 100MHz/V, which are also attractive for the realization of mechanical quantum-bits. Finally, we developed a comprehensive theoretical model based on the Euler-Bernoulli curved beam equation and obtained excellent agreement with the experimental results.



Thursday 25 July 201

Conductance (a) and resonance frequency (b) measurements of a typical device exhibiting snap-through behavior. The large abrupt mechanical ST transition results both in a change in the conductance and a "jump" in the resonance frequency of the device

P035

Th 17:00 - 18:30

Modeling of graphene-based conductors

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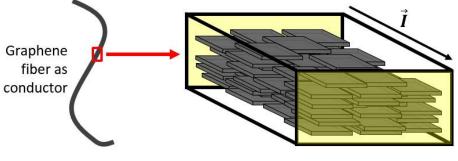
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Graphene-based conductors such as films or fibers aim to transfer graphene's extraordinary properties to the macroscopic scale. As a new form of efficient electrical conductors, they show great potential for large-scale applications. Graphene-based conductor materials are lightweight, corrosion-resistant, mechanically strong and highly conductive. Since they rely on graphite as their raw material, they promise to be a cost-efficient and sustainable alternative to metals.

While lots of experimental work on graphene-based conductors has been published, there is a lack of simulations and modeling approaches. Supported by theoretical considerations and finite element analysis, we developed a network simulation method to model the electrical conductivity of 2D-based materials. The method considers all the relevant microscopic parameters such as graphene flake conductivity, interlayer conductivity, packing density, and flake size.

Our results offer production guidelines and enable the systematic optimization of high-performance graphene-based conductor materials. A generalization of the model to any conductor based on two-dimensional materials is straightforward.



Simulation of a graphene fiber segment

Th 17:00 - 18:30

Analysis of Furnace Gas Evolved During Carbon Nanotube Fibre Production

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The direct-spinning continuous carbon nanotube fibre production process developed at Cambridge has recently been enhanced by in-line infra-red (FTIR) spectrographic analysis visualising its reactor's inputs. Progress in understanding the reaction process is sought by live sampling of reactor gas in-situ and an analysis of the compounds found within under different conditions and settings. Of particular interest is discovering whether the presence of particular chemical species indicate high quality CNT production.

Focusing on the carbon precursors toluene, thiophene and ferrocene, we can now show the live in-situ gas composition of the furnace, as sampled from different tube depths, describing how the quantities of detectable reagents and breakdown products evolve down the furnace including their stability over time under reaction conditions. Practical applications of these findings are discussed with respect to chemical control feedback, the timing and role of thermal decomposition and the effect of different reagent delivery methods. Finally, using measured mechanical strength, electrical conductivity and Raman spectroscopy assessments of purity; we relate the properties of different fibre samples to the gasses observed during spinning and theorise reaction mechanics.

P039

Th 17:00 - 18:30

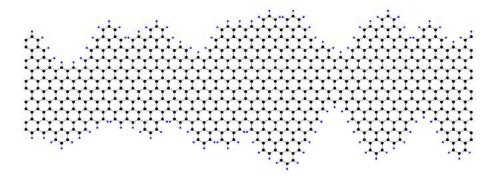
Electron transport through graphene nanoribbons with edge roughness

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Graphene nanoribbons (GNRs) are promising candidates for electronic applications. However, edge roughness is known to limit their performance. We use a density-functional-based tight-binding model and quantum transport theory based on an efficient implementation of the recursive Green's function approach to calculate the conductance of rough GNRs at the mesoscopic length scale.

Based on our very efficient computational approach we are able to perform statistical studies on large ensembles of GNRs with random edges. We calculate the conductance loss due to edge roughness of various strength for ribbons with varying width and chirality. Similar to other low-dimensional systems like CNTs we can analyze the roughness induced conductance losses in terms of strong localization. Hence, the conductance depends exponentially on the length of the system which is characterized by the localization length. We demonstrate how the localization length can be expressed as a function of roughness, GNR width and chirality. As an alternative interpretation of our data we study the localization length as a function of the total contour length of the rough ribbon edges and the fraction of armchair and zigzag type edges.



Model of a zigzag GNR (width = 5 unit cells) with edge roughness as it is used in our statistical study.

20 Year Anniversary	NT19
Plenary Venue	Poster

P041

Th 17:00 - 18:30

Draw your doodles here.

P043

Th 17:00 - 18:30

CNT Supported Mn-doped ZnO Nanoparticles as Competent Visible Light-Active Photocatalyst

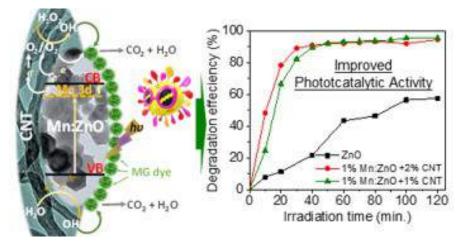
Ahmed Shawky¹, Reda M. Mohammed^{1,2}

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Photocatalysis is photoreaction process occurs in the presence of semiconductor resulting in an electron-hole pair generation. These carriers able to generate free radicals undergo secondary oxidation reactions. ZnO is a well-known photocatalyst long time ago. However, the large band gap and low surface area are major problems for the real industrial applications. Doping of ZnO with transition metal is one of the effective ways to reduce the band gap to the visible light regime. On the other hand, Carbon nanotubes (CNT) represents an excellent carbon member which can introduce a higher surface area of ZnO. Also, CNT can improve the photocatalytic activity due to the ease of charge transfer from the ZnO surface and reduce recombination.

In this regard, we introduce our recent work on the incorporation of CNT during synthesis of Mn-doped ZnO nanoparticles. The CNT induce a decrease in the band gap of ZnO and improve the charge transfer according to our investigations. The photocatalytic activity was applied for the degradation of Malachite green (MG) dye as an industrial model. The degradation efficiency reached more than 95% after just 2h under bulb light illumination. The photocatalytic mechanism and degradation kinetics will be discussed in some details.



Schematic representation of the photocatalytic degradation of MG dye using CNT supported Mn-doped ZnO (left) showing the effect of adding CNT on the photodegradation efficiency (right)

Th 19:00 - 21:00

High-throughput Preparation of Wafer-Scale Highly Uniform Carbon Nanotube Films for Applications of Electronics and Optoelectronics

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Single-wall carbon nanotube (SWCNT) has great potential applications in electronics and optoelectronics because of its excellent properties. To meet the practical application of SWCNTs in electronics circuits, wafer-scale SWCNT films with uniform electrical property are essentially crucial. Here, we report an innovative method for high-throughput preparation of wafer-scale SWCNT films with controllable density and uniform electrical property, in which NaHCO₃was employed to enhance the interaction between substrate and SWCNTs. With the technique, a 4-inch SWCNT film can be prepared within 10 mins, and the linear density can be adjusted from several to ~50 per micrometer. When utilizing single-chirality SWCNTs, high uniformity of density and electrical characteristics was confirmed by AFM and SWCNT transistor arrays. Clearly, the work established a new method for the high-efficiency preparation of wafer-scale uniform SWCNT films, paving a way for the application of SWC-NTs in digital integrated circuits.

This work is supported by the National Key R&D Program of China (Grant 2018YFA0208402), the National Natural Science Foundation of China (Grants 51472264, 11634014, 51820105002, 51872320, 51561022), and the Key Research Program of Frontier Sciences, CAS (Grant QYZDBSSW-SYS028).

Th 19:00 - 21:00

Threshold voltage tuning by controlled doping for low-power complementary carbon nanotube integrated circuits on flexible substrate

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Flexible electronics can be realized by combining the remarkable properties of carbon nanotube thin-film transistors (CNT TFTs) and low-power complementary metal-oxide semiconductor (CMOS) technology. Despite reports on n-type doping for CNT TFT CMOS, threshold voltage variability and hysteresis of pristine p-type devices remain as challenging issues [1-2]. In this work, deliberate doping of both p- and n-type TFTs and passivation procedures were carried out for stable CMOS circuit operation. Bottom-gated complementary TFTs with semiconductor-enriched CNTs as the channel material were fabricated on a flexible substrate. Before doping, uniform p-type characteristics were confirmed on all 252 devices. Then, we performed n-type doping by spin-coating potassium hydroxide/benzo-18-crown-6-ether on selective devices, followed by atomic layer deposition of an Al_2O_3 passivation layer. Next, silver-bis(trifluoromethane-sulfonyl)imide was spin-coated to tune the threshold of p-type TFTs, and then passivated with polymethyl-methacrylate and Al_2O_3 . We evaluated more than 100 CNT CMOS inverters with a yield of 95.4 %, low operation voltage of 0.5 V, and average power consumption of 18 nW. [1] M.L. Geier et. al., Nano Lett. 13, 4810 (2013). [2] J. Tang et al., Nat. Nanotechnol. 1, 191 (2018).

P050

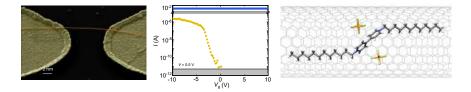
Th 19:00 - 21:00

Understanding the Encapsulation of Organic Salts in Single-Walled Carbon Nanotubes. Band-Gap Opening in Metallic SWNTs.

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Carbon nanotubes (CNTs) are one of the most promising one-dimensional nanoscale materials. Interestingly, their optical, electronic, and mechanical properties can be modulated on demand via controlled chemical modification. The encapsulation of viologen derivatives into metallic single-walled carbon nanotubes (SWNTs) results in the opening of a band gap, making the SWNTs semiconducting. Raman spectroscopy, thermogravimetric analysis, and aberration-corrected high-resolution transmission electron microscopy confirm the encapsulation process. Through the fabrication of field-effect transistor devices, the change of the electronic structure of the tubes from metallic to semiconducting upon the encapsulation is confirmed. The opening of a gap in the band structure of the tubes was not detected in supramolecular controls.



Thursday 25 July 2019

P052

Th 19:00 - 21:00

Towards microwave optomechanics using a superconducting carbon nanotube weak link

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Utilizing the ultra-high sensitivity of a superconducting single-walled carbon nanotube (SWCNT) sensor to probe the quantum ground state is a promising experimental approach for investigations of macroscopic quantum phenomena. However, reproducible and eliable fabrication of such devices is still to be shown due to the demands on high temperature stable materials that the SWCNT growth requires and the crucial role the contact resistance plays for inducing superconductivity into the SWCNT. We approach the challenge with suspended, 300nm long SWCNT contacted on MoRe leads. Good transparency of the superconductor-nanotube contacts allows observation of proxomity induced supercurrents of up to 50 nA, tuneable by gate induced charge. Additionally, we have developed a method to pick-up and place individual suspended SWCNT selectively on metal-electrodes. Using such weak links in an optomechanical microwave setting, coupling energies on the order of 100 kHz can be reached between the mechanical resonator and the electrical cavity.

Th 19:00 - 21:00

Poly(p-Styrene-Sulfonic Acid) as Dispersant and Stable Dopant for Carbon Nanotubes

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Carbon nanotubes (CNT) films have been widely applied in the fields of electronics, capacitors, and batteries due to the unique structure, high conductivity and stability. Generally, the solution fabrication of high-quality CNT films needs several steps, including dispersion of CNT in surfactant solution, filtration to form the film, removal the surfactant and doping treatment. Obviously, such complicate process cost lots of time and expense. Moreover, the sheet resistance of CNT films doped with nitric acid increased a lot after a few days. Therefore, it is essential to develop a simple and efficient method for facile fabrication and stable doping of CNT films.

Herein, we applied the repetitive dispersion-filtration method [1] to CNT using poly(p-styrenesulfonic acid) (PSS) aqueous solution (Figure 1). Almost complete dispersion of CNT aggregates (>90%) was achieved within 3 cycles. CNT films were then prepared via vacuum filtration without any additional strong acid, showing low sheet resistances of 125 and 66 Ω /sq at 90% and 82% optical transmittances, respectively. Notably, these films showed high long-term stability for >1000 h. PSS is a promising dispersant and dopant for CNT. [1] H. Shirae, et al., Carbon 91, 20 (2015).

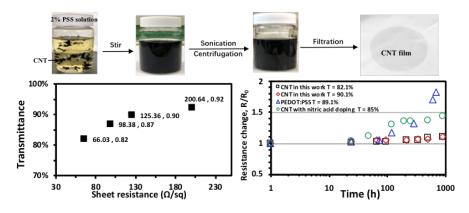


Figure 1. The fabrication procedure, performance and stability of CNT films using PSS as dispersant and dopant.

P056

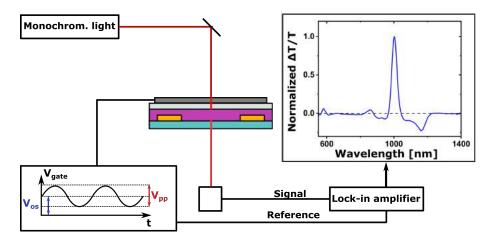
Th 19:00 - 21:00

Charge Modulation Spectroscopy of Semiconducting SWCNT Networks

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Solution-processed networks of semiconducting single-walled carbon nanotubes (SWCNTs) are promising candidates for electronic circuits, as they combine high charge carrier mobilities with mechanical flexibility. However, fundamental aspects such as the influence of the composition of the SWCNT network on charge transport in field-effect transistors remain unclear. Here, we investigate charge accumulation and transport in two model systems: networks of only (6,5) SWCNTs and networks with five different semiconducting nanotubes (selected from HipCO SWCNTs) using charge-modulated absorption and photolumines-cence spectroscopy. Charge modulation spectroscopy is ideally suited to study the nature and distribution of mobile (not trapped) carriers in working transistors. We find that mobile charges are predominantly located on and move through those SWCNTs with the smallest bandgaps, even if they represent only a small proportion of the network. In agreement with previous experimental and theoretical studies (ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces 2016, 8, 5571 & Phys. Rev. Mater. 2017, 1, 046003) the mobile carrier distribution changes with applied gate voltage. Our findings highlight the importance of the network composition for charge transport in SWCNT thin films and thus device performance.



Schematic of the experimental principle of charge modulation spectroscopy.

2D Materials Symposium

P059

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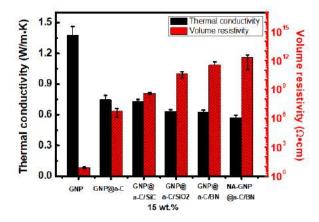
Th 17:00 - 18:30

Thermal and electrical characteristics of epoxy composites with graphite platelets coated by amorphous carbon and ceramic particles

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As devices become smaller, heat dissipation characteristics of electrical components are more emphasized. Recently, carbon nanomaterials such as graphite nanoplatelets (GNPs) and graphene are popular as thermally conductive fillers for polymer composites. However, needs of heat-dissipating but electrically insulating materials have been increasing in many devices. This study has developed thermally conductive but electrically insulating epoxy composites by incorporation GNPs. We introduced functional groups to the surfaces of GNPs by acid treatment to improve their chemical interaction with polymer. Here, GNPs treated with nitric acid were denoted by NA-GNPs. For this purpose, GNPs were mixed with poly (melamine-co-formaldehyde) methylated (PMF), followed by heat treatment at 400 °C in nitrogen. The PMF layers were converted to amorphous carbon (a-C) layers over the surface of NA-GNPs (NA-GNPs@a-C) by heat treatment, forming insulating layers on the GNP surface. During this process, boron nitride particles with size of a µm range were added to improve electrical insulation of NA-GNPs (NA-GNPs@a-C/µ-BN). Until 20 wt.% loading of the NA-GNPs@a-C/µ-BN fillers, the epoxy composites maintained electrical insulation while performing good thermal conductivity.



Thermal conductivities and volume resistivities of epoxy composites loaded with 15 wt.%

Th 17:00 - 18:30

Electrochemical Measurements of Polyaniline with and without MWNTs

Fahima Djefaflia^{1,2}, Ouanassa Guellati^{1,2}, Ilyes Terrab¹, Fahima Djefaflia^{1,2}, Assia Nait-Merzoug^{1,2}, Aicha Harat¹, Simon Detriche³, Zineb Mekhalif³, Mohamed Guerioune¹

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The electrochemical storage of energy - super-capacitors - has today become a major social and economic issue, which is expected to make much progress, whether in the field of nomadic applications (electronic, portable, automotive) or stationary (renewable energies storage).

Our aim in this investigation is focused on the electrochemical characterization of nano-PANI conductive polymers and their nanocomposites reinforced with MWNTs as electroactive nanomaterials in super-capacitor type energy storage devices.

Electrochemical measurements have shown a pseudo-capacitive or faradic behavior of these nano-PANI and its nanocomposites with very important specific capacities. As well as, we proved that the reinforcement of these PANI nanofibers by functionnalized O-MWNTs greatly improved the specific capacity from 346 F/g (for PANI nanofibers) to 743 F/g (for PANI/O-MWNTs). These results showed the electrochemical performance of these PANI nanofibers synthesized using hydrothermal process which presents a simple method and less expensive; as well as of their nanocomposites synthesized through in-situ polymerization.

P063

Th 17:00 - 18:30

Modification of graphite derivatives by solution plasma

Hae Kyung Jeong¹

Solution plasma is applied to graphite and thermally reduced graphite oxide in ambient conditions in order to improve their dispersion. Changes in morphology, oxygen functional groups, defects, decomposition temperatures, oxygen to carbon atomic ratio, conductivity, stability, and degree of dispersion are systematically investigated by using scanning electron microscopy, Fourier transformed infrared spectroscopy, Raman spectroscopy, Thermogravimetric analysis, X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy, Zeta potential analyzers, and ultravioletvisible spectrophotometry. Dramatic enhancement of the dispersion after the simple plasma treatment is introduced without evident change of conductivities. This simple, easy, economical, and eco-friendly plasma method could functionalize and reform material efficiently in many application fields.

P065

Th 17:00 - 18:30

Effect of liquid phase plasma irradiation in hydrogen production by photocatalytic water splitting with Ni-TiO_2/carbon nanotube

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Hydrogen evolution by water photocatalysis using liquid phase plasma system was disserted over metal-loaded TiO₂ photocatalysts. Carbon nanotube was applied as a support for the metal-loaded TiO₂ nanocrystallites. Photocatalytic activities of the photocatalysts were estimated for hydrogen production from water. Hydrogen was produced from the photode-composition of water by liquid phase plasma irradiation. The rate of hydrogen evolution was improved by the metal loading on the TiO₂ surface. TiO₂ nanocrystallites were incorporated above 40 wt% onto the carbon nanotube support. The carbon nanotubes could be applied as a useful photocatalytic support for the fixation of TiO₂. Hydrogen evolution was enhanced by the Ni loading on the TiO ₂ nanocrystallites supported on the carbon nanotube. Hydrogen evolution was increased apparently with addition of the alcohols which contributes as a kind of sacrificial reagent promoting the photocatalysis.

P067

Th 17:00 - 18:30

Site-dependent doping mechanism and thermoelectric properties of Sb-doped \mbox{SnSe}_2

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We report thermoelectric transport properties of Sb-doped SnSe₂compounds. Two types of Sb doping, cation-exchanged (Sn₀.96Sb₀.04)Se₂and anion-exchanged Sn(Se₀.96Sb₀.04)₂, were performed in this experiment. All the compounds were prepared by conventional melting and annealing process, followed by the consolidation using spark plasma sintering. The resulting compounds were characterized to be a homogeneous phase of layered hexagonal structure (JCPDS # 89-3197) without any secondary phase. Since Sb is a group-V element, it must serve as a donor when occupying the Sn site and should act as an acceptor when occupying the Se site. However, the cation-exchanged compound exhibited decreased n-type electrical conductivity as compared with undoped SnSe₂compound, while the anion exchanged compound exhibited increased n-type electrical conductivity. These contradictory doping effects were also observed in Seebeck coefficients. The mechanism is under investigation based on density functional theory calculations, and detailed thermoelectric transport properties of the compounds will be presented.

Th 17:00 - 18:30

Enhancement of carbon nanotube yarn based thermoelectric properties by interfacial graphene like layers converted from residual amorphous carbon

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Wearable thermoelectric generators (TEGs) are required to possess features of ultralight, flexible, durable, non-hazardous, chemically stable and low cost. TEG based on carbon nanotube (CNT) yarn responds to those requirements and has high Seebeck coefficient; S and high electrical conductivity; σ . Although the thermal and electrical properties of CNT yarns are affected by the post-high-temperature process, the phenomena underlying the improvement of properties has not been clarified yet. Here, we present TE properties of high temperature treated CNT yarns and computational analysis of the structural changes of the interface between CNTs by the global reaction route map method. The σ , S and power factor; PE of as-prepared CNT yarn shows 25 μ V/K, 532 S/cm and 33 μ W/mK², respectively. Although there is a slight decrease of the σ both S (103 μ V/K) and PE (473 μ W/mK²) are increased drastically by Joule heating at 2000 K for 1 min. Raman characterization of the joule-heated CNT yarn, we observed the G* peak indicating the presence of graphene or graphite. The computation analysis reviled that the residual amorphous carbon in the interface between CNTs changes into the graphene-like structure. Our results indicate that the improvement of TE properties is due to graphene layers.

P071

Th 17:00 - 18:30

InP/ZnS quantum dots application in inverted solar cell

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A wide list of recent scientific reports confirm the immense potential for QDs application in photovoltaics, light emitting devices and in many ecological and bio medical applications. A big progress in QD application in photovoltaics was attained in the field of II-VI semiconductors, Cd-containing in particular. But cadmium compounds are known to be toxic one. Therefore the search for safer and less harmful materials but with the same properties at least is very urgent point. Thus InP is a good candidate for a development in photovoltaics because it demonstrates suitable optical properties combining size-tunable emission in the visible and near-infrared spectral range and low intrinsic toxicity.

Thus, the purpose of this work was to synthesis InP/ZnS QD with the one-step one pot synthesis method which does not require additional component injections and among others comply more with cost requirements. Here, for the first time for our knowledge, we investigated the applicability of the synthesised InP/ZnS nanocrystals in inverted solar cells formed with step-by-step procedure which combines thermal vacuum deposition method and spin-coating technique. The overall scheme of the inverted structure is ITO/PCBM/QD/P3HT/MoO₃/Al and its photovoltaic behaviour demonstrated.

P073

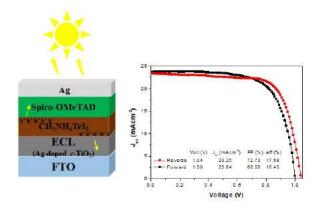
Th 17:00 - 18:30

Assistant Prof.

Someshwar Pola¹

¹Department of Chemistry, Osmania University

A set of three 4,4',4",4"'-(pyrene-4,5,9,10-tetrayl)tetrakis(N,N-diphenylaniline)and its derivatives have efficiently been prepared and analyzed by mass spectrometry , 1H/13C NMR spectroscopy and elemental analysis. The optical properties of the pyrene derivatives were used to monitoring the ratio of dialkyl triphenylamine to pyrene and examined by UV/vis spectroscopy and cyclic voltammetry. Moreover, the in-situ synthesis of the electron-transporting layer (ETL) characterized by XPS and SEM-EDX analyses. The pyrene products were functioning as hole-transporting materials (HTMs) in fabricating mesoporous TiO₂/CH₃NH₃Tel₅/HTMs/Ag solar cells. The pyrene centered analog revealed a short-circuit current density of 23.25 mA/cm², an open-circuit voltage (Voc) of 1.04 V, and a fill factor of 72.7% under a brightness of 1 sun (100 mW/cm²), resulting in a total power conversion efficiency of 17.6%. The overall performance is correlated benchmark material such as Spiro-OMeTAD, and however, the Voc is marginally lower. Thus, this freshly synthesized pyrene derivative encirclements potential as an HTM for extremely efficient hybrid tellurate based solar cells.



Device structure and I-V curve of the New tellurate system

P075

Poster

Th 17:00 - 18:30

Semiconducting Carbon Nanotubes for grain engineering in perovskite solar cells

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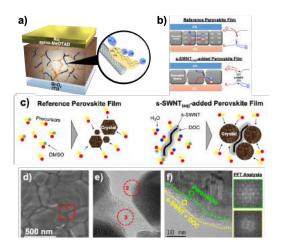
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⁵University of Science and Technology of China, China

⁶Energy NanoEngineering Lab, AIST, Japan

Grain size control and boundary passivation of perovskite films are the key to obtaining highly efficient perovskite solar cells. In order to accomplish both goals, semiconducting single-walled carbon nanotubes are added to perovskite films as additives, functioning both the crystal growth templates and charge bridges between the perovskite grains. The resulting perovskite films display more uniform and larger crystal grains compared with conventional films owing to long and flexible single-walled carbon nanotubes, retarding the crystal growth and functioning as the cross-linker between perovskite grains. In addition, sodium deoxy-cholates attached on the carbon nanotubes passivated the grain boundaries by forming Lewis adducts. Thanks to the improved quality of the photoactive layers by using semiconducting carbon nanotubes, a power conversion efficiency of 19.5% was obtained which is higher than 18.1% of reference devices with no additives.



Illustrations of (a) PSC in this work, (b) MAPbl3 films w. (above) & wo. s-SWNT (below), (c) the role of water and s-SWNT additives during the perovskite growth. (d) SEM and (e)(f) TEM images of the s-SWNT-added MAPbl3 film with the FFT analysis.

Th 17:00 - 18:30

Uniform coating of nano-carbon layer on SiO_x in aggregated fluidized bed as high-performance anode material

Zhexi Xiao¹, Chunhui Yu¹, Fei Wei¹

Carbon layer coating is a facile method to improve the electrochemical performance of SiOx. However, few strategies promise a uniform coating. The fluidized bed reactor with high heat and mass transfer efficiency to ensure uniform coating, requires large particles to achieve smooth fluidization. In this study, we bound the raw powders together to form loose secondary particles with a diameter of ~100 µm, which were supposed to be both fluidized smoothly and also returned to their original size after carbon coating, to achieve a uniform carbon layer coating of ~15 nm on commercial SiO_x powders with a preferable graphitization degree (ID/IG = 1.0) and low surface area (~2m2g⁻¹). The SiO_x@C composites delivered a high initial coulombic efficiency (75.1%), an excellent cyclability (83% capacity retention rate for 500 cycles at 1 Ag^{-1}), and a superior rate capability (907.7 mAh g⁻¹ at 2 Ag^{-1}). The more than 10⁶ increase in electronic conductivity and 10⁴ increase in Li+ diffusion were responsible for the improvement of electrochemical performance. The resistance of the carbon layer to hydrogen fluoride (HF) erosion was observed. This method is suitable for the scaled-up production of anode materials and is expected to be applied to other materials.

P079

Th 17:00 - 18:30

Advanced Nanocarbon Energy Materials for Lithium-Sulfur Batteries

Qiang Zhang¹

Among various promising candidates with high energy densities, lithium-sulfur (Li-S) batteries with a high theoretical capacity and energy density are highly attractive;1-2 while the commercial application of Li-S batteries still faces some persistent obstacles, such as the low electrical conductivity of sulfur and lithium sulfide and the dissolution of polysulfides. The introduction of nanocarbon into the field of Li-S batteries sheds a light on the efficient utilization of sulfur by improving the conductivity of the composites and restraining the shuttle of polysulfides. In this presentation, the concept for the rational design of nanocarbon for energy storage is explained. The advances in the use of advanced energy materials in the cathode, separator, and anode is explained.3-4 New insights on the relationship between the nanostructure and the electrochemical performance are presented. References

1) Peng HJ, Cheng XB, Huang JQ, Zhang Q. Adv Energy Mater 2017, 7, 1700260.

2) Cheng XB, Zhang R, Zhao CZ, Zhang Q. Chem Rev 2017, 117, 10403

3) Hou TZ, Xu WT, Chen X, Peng HJ, Huang JQ, Zhang Q. Angew Chem Int Ed 2017, 56, 8178

4) Zhang R, Chen XR, Chen X, Cheng XB, Zhang XQ, Yan C, Zhang Q. Angew Chem Int Ed 2017, 56, 7764.

Th 19:00 - 21:00

Growth mechanism of multi-millimeter-tall single-wall carbon nanotube forests using Fe/Gd/Al catalysts

Hisashi Sugime¹, Rei Nakagawa², Toshihiro Sato², Cinzia Cepek³, Suguru Noda²

¹Waseda Institute for Advanced Study, Waseda University ²Department of Applied Chemistry, Waseda University ³Istituto Officina dei Materiali-CNR, Laboratorio TASC

Growth of single-wall CNT forests by CVD is an attractive for making applications. However, the growth termination by deactivation of catalysts is an obstacle. To realize longer growth lifetime, engineering catalysts is crucially important. To date, Fe-Gd catalyst on Al₂O₃ layer was reported to realize the growth lifetime of 13h and 22-mm-tall multi-walled CNT (MWCNT) forest at the growth temperature of 780 °C [1]. However, the growth rate is relatively low as ~0.5 µm s⁻¹, and the possibility of using Gd for SWCNT growth was not discussed in detail. In this work, we applied the Fe/Gd/Al catalyst to the growth of SWCNT forests, and systematically studied the mechanism behind the enhanced growth (Fig. 1a). By optimizing the catalyst condition, we achieved a high initial growth rate of ~2 µm s⁻¹ and long catalyst lifetime of ~50 min at 800 °C. Correspondingly, the areal mass continued increasing up to ~8 mg cm² in 60 min (Fig. 1b). It was found that Gd layer with the thickness of less than 1 nm is effective when it is deposited between Fe and Al layers. The Raman spectra showed the radial breathing mode (RBM) peaks from the top to the bottom of the CNT forests, which suggests the continuous growth of SWCNTs.

References

[1] W. Cho et al., Carbon 72, 264 (2014).

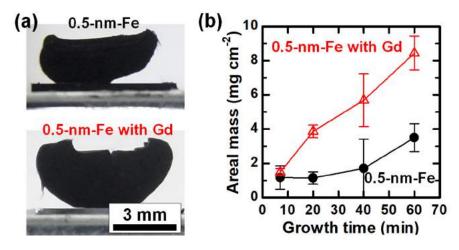


Fig. 1. (a) SWCNT forests grown using Fe/Al or Fe/Gd/Al catalysts. (b) Areal mass of the SWCNT forests with two different catalysts.

P004

Th 19:00 - 21:00

Ultrafast Transport of Water Molecules through Centimeter-long Carbon Nanotubes

Silei Sun¹, Zhenxing Zhu¹, Boyuan Shen¹, Yunxiang Bai¹, Rufan Zhang¹, Fei Wei¹

¹Department of Chemical Engineering, Tsinghua University, Beijing 100084, China

Transportation of small molecules through nanochannel, such as water flowing through nanowires, may exhibit emerging physics such as superlubricity[1]. Recent theoretical researches have further predicted the extraordinary transport of water molecules through CNTs, whereas there still lacks reliable experimental evidence[2]. Here we use centimeter-long ultralong CNTs as a model channel to probe the transportation properties of water as well as deuteroxide molecules, by combining the structural characterization and mass spectrometry analysis. The dependence of CNTs' structures, including chirality and defect distribution on the water transport was firstly investigated. We exhibited the ultrafast transport of water molecules inside the nanotube with the flow rate as high as 200-2000 μ m/s, peculiarly faster than the transport in bulk analogues. The result reveals that the water transport process inside carbon nanotubes is complex. The water velocity of encapsulating an empty tube and transferring in a full tube has significant difference. Our results demonstrated that this ultrafast transportation through CNTs can be important for developing high-speed transmission devices, such as molecule nanosyrines.

Holt, et al. Science, 2006.
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P006

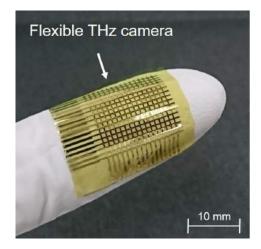
Th 19:00 - 21:00

Flexible terahertz camera with microscale free-standing carbon nanotube film array

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¹RIKEN Center for Emergent Matter Science, Saitama, 351-0198, Japan ²FIRST and Dept. of EE, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Tokyo, 152-8552, Japan

Carbon nanotube (CNT) films have been utilized for a wide variety of applications such as thermoelectric generators, broadband photo-sensors and reinforcing materials. In order to accelerate the CNT-based research, development of synthesis/processing and application of CNT films is one of the key issues. Here we report a novel self-align filtration process of a microscale free-standing CNT film array and its application to terahertz (THz) imaging. By using the free-standing shape of the CNT film, we could enhance the detection sensitivity by the reduction in the THz-induced thermal diffusion into substrates. Additionally, the free-standing CNT film array enabled us to fabricate THz cameras through simple two processes: electrode evaporation from front and rear side of the film. In contrast to conventional fabrication processes, this method can eliminate complicated processes such as lithography and chemical deposition/etching that restrict the adaptable range of CNT films. By utilizing the self-align filtration process, we developed a flexible THz camera and demonstrated real-time nondestructive imaging of industrial products. We expect that this simple fabrication process of a microscale free-standing CNT film array will promote the nanocarbon science to the practical use.



Photographic image of the flexible THz camera with microscale free-standing CNT film array.

P008

Th 19:00 - 21:00

Non-volatile optical memory with suspended graphene nanoribbons

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Graphene nanoribbons (GNRs) combine the unique electronic, optical and spin properties of graphene with a transport gap, which makes them an attractive candidate material for the channels of next-generation transistors. Up to now, we developed a novel method based on the advanced plasma CVD method with nanoscale Ni catalyst (Ni nanobar) for directly fabricating suspended GNRs devices [1-2].

In this study, we will present optical non-volatile memory device with suspended GNR [3]. We measured high stable persistent photoconductivity (PPC) in the suspended GNR device, which is a phenomenon that photocurrent persists for a long time even after stopping photoirradiation. Utilizing PPC, we presented a repeatable operation of optical memory by combing writing and erasing memory by photo and gate voltage. The mechanism of PPC was also systemically investigated by surface analysis of oxide Ni and optical measurements. Based on these measurements, we reached a model of PPC involving the photo-protonation reaction in an interface between GNR and oxide Ni layer.

[1] T. Kato and R. Hatakeyama, Nat. Nanotech. 7, 651 (2012).

[2] H. Suzuki, T. Kaneko, Y. Shibuta, M. Ohno, Y. Maekawa and T. Kato, Nat. Commun. 7, 11797 (2016).

[3] H. Suzuki, T. Kaneko, and T. Kato, Sci. Rep. 8, 11819 (2018).

P010

Th 19:00 - 21:00

Quantitative measures of crystallinity in carbon nanotubes and its influence on mechanical behaviour

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Different fabrication methods for production of carbon nanotubes will provide materials with different levels of crystallinity. As crystallinity is qualitatively known to have a direct influence on material properties, this raises the need for standardized quantitative analysis.

Here we have use transmission electron microscopy and electron diffraction to obtain quantitative information about crystallite sizes in individual nanotubes and its influence on the mechanical behaviour. The crystallinity of arc-discharge grown tubes was found to be high enough for the crystallite sizes to exceed the circumference of the tubes. This enables the formation of continuous graphene-like cylinders that constitute the nanotube walls. In contrast, the crystallite sizes for catalytically grown tubes are notably small, smaller than the tube circumference, implying that here the walls are made from a patchwork of small graphenelike grains.

The difference in atomic structure has profound effects on the mechanical behaviour, and one should really treat these as two distinctly different materials. This type of quantitative information, together with a classification system for different material qualities, will be vital for a successful utilization of carbon nanotube materials in applications.

P012

Th 19:00 - 21:00

Carrier density control of SWCNTs by chemical doping for electric power generation by electrolyte solution flow

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Electric power can be generated by moving an electrolyte droplet on a thin film of single-wall carbon nanotubes (SWCNTs); however, the power is not so high at present. To improve the efficiency, the carrier density of the film should be controlled precisely. In this study, we tried to control the number of organic dopant molecules inside SWCNTs. We used DPSQ* and PBI** as hole and electron dopant molecules, respectively, and coronene as a dummy molecule to control the number of the dopants. Figure shows the schematic illustration of how the dopant density inside SWCNTs can be controlled. Before doping, endcaps of SWC-NTs (EC1.5, Meijo Nano Carbon) were removed by heating in air. Subsequently, the SWC-NTs were refluxed in 1,4-dioxane for 3 h with different ratios of dopant and dummy molecules pre-dissolved therein. After the reflux process, the SWCNTs were washed for many times to remove excess dopant molecules outside the SWCNTs. We confirmed the different degrees of dopant encapsulation in SWCNTs using optical absorption spectroscopy. Details will be discussed in the presentation. This work was supported by JST CREST Grant Number JP-MJCR16Q2, Japan.

*DPSQ: 2,4-bis[4-(N,N-diphenylamino)-2,6-dihydroxyphenyl] squaraine **PBI: N,N'-bis(3-pentyl)perylene-3,4,9,10-bis(dicarboximide)

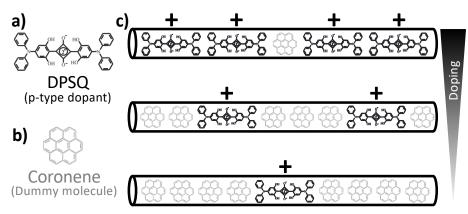


Figure The molecular structures of DPSQ (a) and coronene (b). Schematic illustration of the carrier density control of SWCNTs (c).

Th 19:00 - 21:00

Effects of tungsten catalyst addition on the properties of direct-spun CNT materials

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Conventionally, Cambridge's floating catalyst CVD direct-spinning method uses iron, in the form of ferrocene, as the sole source for the metal catalytic particles on which the nanotubes grow [1]. However, work by other groups on fixed-catalyst CVD growth of CNTs has shown that the addition of tungsten to the catalytic transition metal in quantities up to 50 at% has the effect of narrowing the chiral angle distribution of the nanotubes produced [2]. In this work, we use several techniques, including Raman spectroscopy, thermogravimetric analysis, electron microscopy, and 4-probe conductivity measurements, to investigate the effects of incorporating different amounts tungsten from two different sources – namely tungsten hexacarbonyl and bis(cyclopentadienyl)tungsten(IV) dihydride – into the conventional ferrocene-based feedstock.

[1] Li, Kinloch, and Windle, Science Vol. 304, Issue 5668, pp. 276-278 (09 April 2004).[2] Yang, et al., Nature Vol. 510, pp. 522–524 (26 June 2014).

P016

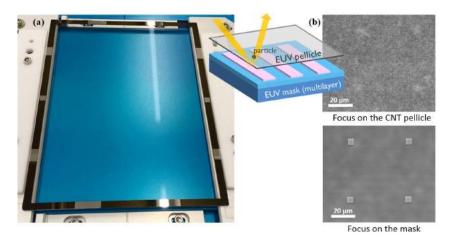
Th 19:00 - 21:00

Free-standing carbon nanotube films for extreme ultraviolet pellicle application

Marina Y. Timmermans¹, Marina Mariano¹, Ivan Pollentier¹, Cedric Huyghebaert¹, Emily E. Gallagher¹

¹imec, Kapeldreef 75, 3001 Leuven, Belgium

A pellicle is required to enable high volume semiconductor manufacturing with extreme ultraviolet (EUV) lithography. A pellicle is a thin membrane suspended above the photomask to protect it from any fall-on particles. We propose free-standing (FS) membranes comprised of either SW or MWCNTs, to be used as a core material for the EUV pellicle. The very high EUV transmission of such films is attractive for the pellicle application where the loss of every EUV photon is translated into the reduction of scanner throughput. High transmission of CNT films in the range of 190-250 nm enables through-pellicle mask inspection. Data suggest that e-beam mask metrology may also be possible. FS CNT films are robust during handling even at the full pellicle size of 12x15 cm² supported by a silicon border with thin edges. The ability of such porous CNT films to stop particles as a function of film density was measured. Thermal stability of FS CNT films in vacuum was shown for EUV source power equivalent above 1 kW. The primary remaining challenge for the application of CNT pellicles is its chemical stability in the presence of a hydrogen plasma found in the EUV scanner. We explore coating FS CNTs with thin films to protect the CNTs while preserving high EUV transmission and mechanical stability.



(a) Free-standing CNT film at full pellicle size and schematics of EUV pellicle assembly on the photomask.(b) SEM images demonstrating the capability of through pellicle mask inspection. [1] Timmermans et al, J. Micro/Nanolith. MEMS MOEMS 17(4), 2018

P018

Th 19:00 - 21:00

Bifacial Raman Enhancement on Monolayer Two-Dimensional Materials

Lianming Tong¹, Na Zhang¹, Jingjing Lin¹, Wei Hu², Liangbo Liang³, Rui Wang⁴, Xue Luo¹, Yi Luo², Xiaohui Qiu⁴, Jin Zhang¹

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Understanding the charge interaction between molecules and two-dimensional (2D) materials is essential for the design of functional devices. This interaction leads to not only the modulation of the opto-electronic properties of materials, but also the Raman scattering enhancement of molecules. Here, we show the bifacial Raman enhancement of molecules on monolayer graphene and hexagonal boron nitride (h-BN). Taking advantage of the atomically thick layered structure, we show that both surfaces of 2D materials can interact with molecules and simultaneously enhance their Raman scattering. A different enhancement was observed for monolayer graphene and h-BN. The intensity decrease of particular Raman modes of copper phthalocyanine (CuPc) on both surfaces of h-BN suggests that z-dipoles exist and are partially canceled out between the two interfaces, while the twice Raman intensities of CuPc on both surfaces of graphene compared to that on one surface evidenced the charge transfer process. These results provide an approach to modify 2D materials by bifacial adsorption of molecules, and the findings can inspire the design of functional 2D material-based devices.

P020

Th 19:00 - 21:00

Tunable properties of pristine and filled single-wall carbon nanotubes assembled in macrostructures

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 ⁵Shemyakin and Ovchinnikov Institute, RAS, 16/10 Miklukho-Maklaya Str, 117871 Moscow Russia

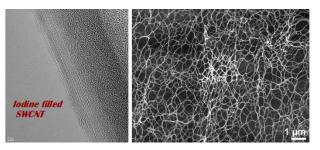
⁶Depart. of Applied Physics, Aalto University, P.O. Box 15100, Fl00076 Espoo, Finland ⁷CIC nanoGUNE Consolider, Tolosa Hiribidea 76, 20018 Donostia-San Sebastian, Spain ⁸IKERBASQUE Basque Foundation for Science, Maria Diaz de Haro 3, E-48013 Bilbao, Spain

At the moment, namely the assembled structures (films, buckypaper, and fibers) are used and most integrated for making various devices (displays, diodes, detectors, etc.). Therefore, there is a need to tune the properties of such structures for specific technological tasks and applications.

In this work, we present a comprehensive study of the formation of assembled structures based on pristine and modified SWCNTs [1]. We show the effect of diameters, ratio of metal and semiconductor nanotubes and filling of the internal channels of nanotubes on the properties of the assembled structure as a whole.

Another important direction is to study the interaction of assembled SWCNTs or their hybrids with external factors. In this area, we have studied optical and transport properties of assemblies of pristine or filled SWCNTs. This is important for control of the stability and property modifications of both the macrostructures and the nanostructures formed inside single-walled carbon nanotubes.

The work was supported by RFBR project 18-29-19113-mk, grant No 311533 of Academy of Finland, Russian Federation President Program for young scientist MK-3140.2018.2. Also, the reported study was funded by RFBR and Moscow city Government according to the research project No 19-32- 70004.



HRTEM image (left) of SWCNT filled with iodine; SEM image (right) of aerosol-grown SWCNT films [1]. [1] Nanoscale, 2019, DOI: 10.1039/C8NR10238D

P022

Th 19:00 - 21:00

Aerosol doping of single walled carbon nanotubes

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Being a unique material with diverse exceptional properties, single-walled carbon nanotube (SWCNT) still need an improvement of their conductivity for numerous applications. Among various techniques, adsorption doping with HAuCl4 dissolved in ethanol is the most efficient way to enhance it. Unfortunately, the dopant deposition is yet not sufficient for roll-to-roll production of largely uniform flexible and stretchable transparent conductive films (TCFs). Thus, precise control of dopant formation on top of the SWCNTs is a highly desirable tool for both theoretical studies and emerging mass production technologies. First, will allow to understand the nature of doping mechanism, including nanoparticle aggregation role. The second, may positively influence the resulting film morphology and optoelectronic values. To realize it, we introduced and utilized a controllable aerosol doping approach. The volumetric uniformity of the films was confirmed at an each process step. Also, peculiar thickness dependent scattering effect was uncovered. Finally, based on the precise doping level change and unique peak position control, we optimized the doping set-up for TCF applications with low equivalent sheet resistance values. This work was supported by Russian Science Foundation No. 17-19-01787.

P024

Th 19:00 - 21:00

Influence of CNT's Length on Polymer based CNT composites

Shuntaro Tsuchiya¹, Toshiyuki Yasuhara¹

¹Nippon Institute of Technology

Nanocarbon materials are well known to have excellent property. Generally, fiber length and dispersion are important factors on the properties of Fiber Reinforced Plastic (FRP). It is said that CNT have especially high aspect ratio. And also, properties of CNT's composites usually have close relationships between length and dispersion. However, both dispersion and length of CNTs inside of composites are very difficult to observe or evaluate. In this study, the influence of length of single wall carbon nanotube (SWCNT) in polymers on properties of polymer based SWCNT composites was investigated.

Fiber lengths of CNTs were measured by SEM observation. Then, the relationships between properties and CNT length were investigated. Secondly, CNT were kneaded with polypropylene (PP) using a mechanical melt mixer. Mixer which has twin screw named elliptical blade was used. The blades were modified to increase in strain rate. As a result, In the case of high rotation speed, tensile strength of composite specimens decreased at all mixing conditions. Therefore, molecular chains of polypropylene and CNT seem to be shortened by high strain rate. In case of using small gap blade, dispersion of CNT was improved by the cause of increase of shear stress and strain rate.

P026

Th 19:00 - 21:00

Edge plasmon in graphene ribbon

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¹Department of Physics, Tohoku University, Japan

Surface plasmon (SP) is an oscillation of charge density followed by the propagation of electromagnetic (EM) wave on a surface. The SP in graphene forms a truly 2D plasmon and it is tuneable by gate voltage. However, if we consider the region in the vicinity of edge, there will be an accumulation of charges near the edge. This accumulation of charges can also oscillate collectively and form so-called the edge plasmon with the EM fields localized near the edge. The edge plasmon is distinct mode from the 2D plasmon and the EM fields is localized near the edge, not uniform across the surface.

In this work, we discuss the edge plasmon in graphene ribbon with finite width by solving the electric potential analytically using the Lorentz gauge. We show that the frequency of edge plasmon depends on the width and the Fermi energy of graphene. More importantly, we also found that the electric field of edge plasmon on the surface of graphene rotates as a function of time, in contrast to case of 2D plasmon. The reason of the rotation is that the phase difference between the electric fields in the direction parallel and perpendicular to the edge due to localization of electric fields near the edge. As a result, the induced current is also rotating on the surface.

Th 19:00 - 21:00

A thermodynamic study of SC surfactant adsorption and SDS co-adsorption on SWNT surfaces

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¹Julius-Maximilians-Universität, Würzburg, 97074, Deutschland

Surfactants play an important role in the solubilization, purification and separation of singlewall carbon nanotubes (SWNT). Aqueous mixtures of ionic surfactants like sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS) and sodium cholate (SC) are commonly used for isolation of SWNTs with different properties. Still, the mechanisms underlying selectivity and interactions between adsorbed surfactants and different SWNTs are not well understood.

Here we present an investigation of surfactant (co-)adsorption on different SWNTs using small changes in the fluorescence spectra of dispersed SWNTs as a local probe of changes in the structure of the surfactant adsorbate layers. Such changes are used to determine thermodynamics and cooperativity of SWNT-surfactant micellization, providing new insights into the origins of surfactant selectivity [1].

Our investigations reveal that SWNTs with a smaller diameter generally form thermodynamically more stable SC micelles. The admixture of SDS is found to alter the Gibbs free energy of SWNT-SC micelles by formation of mixed SDS-SC adsorbate layers. Small SDS mass fractions induce stabilization of SC-SWNT micelles while larger SDS concentrations destabilize these micelles.

[1] F. F. Bergler, S. Stahl, A. Goy, F. Schöppler, T. Hertel, Langmuir 2016, 32, 9598-9603.

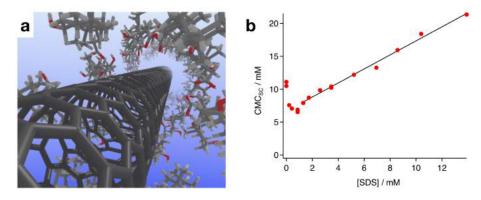


Fig. 1: a) Schematic illustration of adsorbed SC on a (6,5) s-SWNT. b) Shift of the CMC with increasing SDS concentration.

P030

Th 19:00 - 21:00

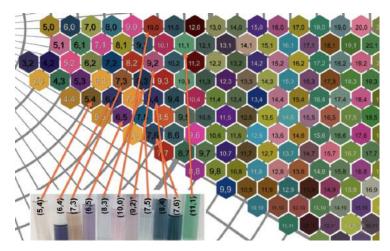
Color of single-walled carbon nanotubes

Nan Wei¹, Ying Tian², Yongping Liao¹, Qiang Zhang¹, Aqeel Hussain¹, Saeed Ahmed¹, Erxiong Ding¹, Abu Taher Khan¹, Fengrui Yao³, Kaihui Liu³, Hua Jiang¹, Esko Kauppinen¹

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 ³School of Physics, Collaborative Innovation Center of Quantum Matter, Peking University, Beijing 100871, China

We report the colorful nature of single-walled carbon nanotubes. The colours of 466 species are calculated, covering all species that has been experimentally prepared. The relationship between optical absorption and color of SWCNTs is experimentally verified. We found good agreement between the calculated colours and samples of previous experiments. A method for taking photographs with more accurate colour is proposed. The results show that the most colourful SWCNTs are yet to be prepared.



Part of calculated colors of carbon nanotube helicities and one of the experimental data (Piao et al. ACS Nano 10, 5252–5259 (2016)) as verification.

P032

Th 19:00 - 21:00

Electrochemical properties of 3D graphene sponge fabricated from graphene oxide

Zizhao Xu¹, Chikako Ishiguro¹, Ahmad Ibadurrahman¹, Yuta Nishina², Yoshihiro Kobayash¹

¹Osaka University ²Okayama University

Single-layer graphene exhibits excellent properties for electric and thermal conductance, but is easy to stack to form graphite structure, resulting in degradation of these properties. We have addressed it by fabricating 3D graphene sponge with single-layer properties[1]. In this work, we examine electrochemical features of the 3D graphene to elucidate the performance.

Graphene oxide(GO) sponge was prepared as reported previously[1] and were thermotreated at 400/1500°C in Ar or Ar+ethanol (named as GS400-Ar, GS1500-Et, and so on). To control layer spacing, some samples are prepared from mixture of GO and cellulose nanofiber (GCS400-Ar, GCS1500-Et). Electrode activity is evaluated by analyzing cyclic voltammetry (Fig. 1(a)). The scan rate dependence of anodic peak potential in voltammogram (Fig. 1(b)) indicates that more defective samples (GS400/1500-Ar) exhibit reversible behavior. Contrary to expectation by superior current for higher conductivity, irreversible behavior is observed from less defective and spacing-controlled samples (GS1500-Et and GCS1500-Et). These results suggest that controlled formation of artificial defects in defectfree graphene sponge is a promising strategy to develop high-performance electrode materials.

[1] Z. Xu et al., PS050, NT18 (2018, Beijing).

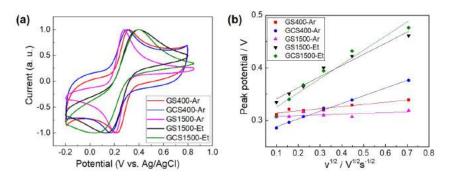


Fig. 1 (a) Cyclic voltammogram (CV) with scan rate v=100 mV/s observed from various graphene sponge samples (b) Correlation between the peak anodic potential in the CV and scan rate (v1/2).

P034

Th 19:00 - 21:00

Surface-Enhanced Raman Spectroscopy of Individual Single-Walled Carbon Nanotubes

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Surface-enhanced Raman scattering (SERS) spectroscopy can enhance weak signal and expand the resonance window. However, detection of off-resonance single-walled carbon nanotubes (SWNTs) by SERS remains challenging due to the difficulties in locating the SWNTs exactly at the hot spots. Here, we report a method to in-situ form closely spaced polyhedral gold nanocrystals (AuNCs) on suspended SWNTs. The fact that the edges of the AuNCs attach to the SWNTs ensures the location of SWNTs at the hot spots. Consequently, we achieve enormous enhancements of the Raman signal of the SWNTs that are two orders of magnitude higher than any previous values. This enables the detection of many off-resonance SWNTs and also several new Raman bands of the SWNTs.

Moreover, We show that single molecules (SM) encapsulated inside the SWNT and located at the hot spot can be unambiguously detected. We then monitor those SERS fingerprints as the single molecule undergoes a chemical reaction inside the SWNTs. The encapsulation of the single molecules inside the SWNT reduces the vast complexities caused by the SM signal fluctuations, and may help to achieve a fundamental understanding of the SM behavior and SM reactivity.

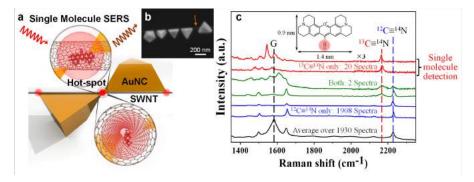


Fig.1 Schematics (a), SEM image (b), and SERS spectra (c) of the AuNCs-SWNT nanocomposite with a single rhodamine 800 molecule encapsulated inside the SWNT and located at the hot spot.

P036

Th 19:00 - 21:00

Nanotube-based High-Brightness Fluorophores for Flow Cytometry

Yoke Khin Yap¹, Nazmiye Yapici^{1, 2}, Rodney Oakley^{1, 2}, Xiuling Liu¹, Dongyan Zhang¹

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High-brightness fluorophores (HBFs) based on carbon nanotubes (CNTs) and boron nitride nanotubes (BNNTs) will be discussed for biomarker identification on live cells. These HBFs are several thousand times brighter than regular dyes, suggesting for a promising new application of nanotubes for counting and sorting of rare cells in immunology, cancer, and stem cell research. Flow cytometry is a laser fluorescence-based technique indispensable for clinical and research laboratories. The performance of flow cytometry is limited by "auto-fluorescence" and "spill-over". Here, we demonstrated that CNTs and BNNTs can be used to create HBFs to overcome these issues. These HBFs can be conjugated with antibodies to specifically recognize bio molecules on T cells. Binding efficiencies above 97% have been achieved. Furthermore, the fluorescence brightness of each HBFs is more than 2000X brighter than commercial fluorophores. We also found a significant brightness difference between fluorophores made of CNTs and BNNTs. The theoretical basis of the HBF design, and detailed experimental results will be discussed in the meeting.

Yoke Khin Yap acknowledge funding supports from National Science Foundation (DMR 1266910, IIP 1738466).

Th 19:00 - 21:00

Photoluminescence Spectra from Single-Walled Carbon Nanotubes on hexagonal Boron Nitride

Satoshi Yotsumoto¹, Tatsuro Ogamoto¹, Tatsuya Murai¹, Hayato Arai¹, Taiki Inoue¹, Rong Xiang¹, Shigeo Maruyama^{1,2}, Shohei Chiashi¹

¹Department of Mechanical Engineering, The University of Tokyo, Tokyo 113-8656, Japan ²Energy NanoEngineering Lab., AIST, Ibaraki 305-8656, Japan

Photoluminescence (PL) spectroscopy is one of the important methods to analyze optical properties of single-walled carbon nanotubes (SWCNTs). SWCNTs which emit PL on substrates are needed in the field of optoelectronics devices of SWCNTs, and PL emission from SWCNTs on hexagonal boron nitride (h-BN) were recently reported [1]. In this study, SWC-NTs were synthesized on h-BN by using CVD method and their PL spectra were investigated. Multilayered h-BN was prepared on silicon substrates by mechanical exfoliation. The catalyst particles were prepared only on the silicon substrates and not on h-BN. Ethanol was used as the carbon source of SWCNT growth. SWCNTs on h-BN were observed by scanning electron microscope (SEM) and atomic force microscope (AFM). We obtained PL maps of SWCNTs with different chiralities and compared them with those of air-suspended SWCNTs [2] and surfactant-wrapped SWCNTs [3]. It was found that the optical transition energy of SWCNTs on h-BN was redshifted compared with that of surfactant-wrapped SWCNTs due to the environmental effects.

- [1] J. C. Noé et al., Nano Lett. 18, 4136 (2018).
- [2] J. Lefebvre and P. Finnie, Phys. Rev. Lett. 98, 167406 (2007).
- [3] S. M. Bachilo et al., J. Am. Chem. Soc. 125, 11186 (2003).

P040

Th 19:00 - 21:00

High-Efficiency Growth of Single-Wall Carbon Nanotubes with Uniform Structures

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 ²Shenyang National Laboratory for Materials Science, Institute of Metal Research, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Wenhua Road 72, Shenyang 110016, China
 ³School of Material Science and Engineering, Ulsan National Institute of Science and Technology, UNIST-gil 50, Ulju-gun, Ulsan 44919, Korea

Single-walled carbon nanotubes (SWCNTs) with uniform structure are highly desired for fabricating high-performance electronic devices.1 Great efforts have been devoted to synthesizing SWCNTs with specific chirality or conductivity.2,3 However, up to now, the yields of most synthesized SWCNTs with uniform structures are normally quite low. Comparing with single metallic catalysts, bimetallic catalysts have advantages in controlled growth of SWC-NTs. Here we report a bimetallic particle catalyzed chemical vapor deposition (CVD) SWCNT growth. High density SWCNTs networks with a narrow chirality distribution are obtained by using specially designed bimetallic nanoparticles as catalysts. It is found that the growthefficiency and structural uniformity are highly depended on the catalysts-composition ratio. 1. Franklin, A. D.,. Nature 2013, 498 (7455), 443-444.

2. Liu, C.; Cheng, H. M.,. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2016, 138 (21), 6690-6698.

3. Wang, X.; He, M. S.; Ding, F.,. Mater. Today 2018, 21 (8), 845-860.

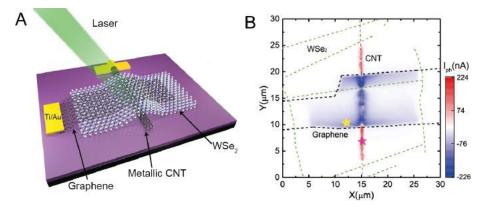
Th 19:00 - 21:00

Electrical control of spatial resolution in mixed-dimensional heterostructured photodetectors

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¹Department of Physics and Tsinghua-Foxconn Nanotechnology Research Center, Tsinghua University, Beijing 100084, China

Low-dimensional nanomaterials, such as one-dimensional (1D) nanomaterials and layered 2D materials, have exhibited significance for their respective unique electronic and optoelectronic properties. Here we show that a mixed-dimensional heterostructure with building blocks from multiple dimensions will present a synergistic effect on photodetection. A carbon nanotube (CNT)– WSe₂–graphene photodetector is representative on this issue. Its spatial resolution can be electrically switched between high resolution mode (HRM) and low-resolution mode (LRM) revealed by scanning photocurrent microscopy (SPCM). The reconfigurable spatial resolution can be attributed to the asymmetric geometry and the gate-tunable Fermi levels of these low-dimensional materials. Significantly, an interference fringe with 334 nm in period was successfully discriminated by the device working at HRM, confirming the efficient electrical control. Electrical control of spatial resolution in CNT–WSe₂–graphene devices reveals the potential of the mixed-dimensional architectures in future nano-electronics and nano-optoelectronics.



(A) Schematic illustration of the CNT–WSe₂–graphene heterostructure. (B) A representative SPCM image of the heterostructure device taken at VG = VDS = 0 V (laser wavelength, 520 nm; power, 24 μ W; spot size, \sim 1 μ m).

P044

Th 19:00 - 21:00

Ultralong Carbon Nanotubes: Structures, Synthesis and Properties

Rufan Zhang¹

¹Tsinghua University

Ultralong carbon nanotubes (CNTs) usually refer to the horizontally aligned CNT arrays with lengths up to centimeters or even decimeters grown on flat substrates by chemical vapor deposition. With the optimized growing conditions, we successfully synthesized half-meter long CNTs. They have perfect structures and extraordinary electrical and mechanical properties. In addition, Optical visualization of individual ultralong CNTs by chemical vapour deposition of titanium dioxide nanoparticles was realized. Moreover, we found the macroscale superlubricity in centimeters long perfect double-walled CNTs under ambient conditions. Recently, CNT bundles with defect-free, neat, unifom oriented, continuous, and stress free structure were successfully prepared, which showed a tensile strength over 80 GPa.

Th 17:00 - 18:30

Synthesis and electrical properties of 1D-2D van der Waals heterostructures via van der Waals epitaxy

Boyuan Shen¹, Fei Wei¹

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Epitaxial growth of 2D layered materials via van der Waals (vdW) interaction has opened up an unprecedented opportunity to design nanoscale heterostructures with perfect interfaces and no invasive structure destruction. However, there is no effective method to fabricate 1D/2D vdW heterostructures with the epitaxial growth on 1D materials. Here we report a bottom-up strategy for 1D/2D vdW heterostructures based on the 1D ultralong carbon nanotubes (ULCNTs). The anthracene and molybdenum oxide (MoO₃) were used to form 2D hexagonal structure on single ULCNTs by the vapor deposition. The heterostructures were characterized by optical microscopy, Raman spectroscopy, scanning electron microscopy (SEM) and transmission electron microscopy (TEM). The growth rates, numbers and orientations of the layered hexagonal crystals could be accurately controlled. And the mechanism of 1D-2D transition was conjectured based on the lattice distortion in radial direction. These results can help us understand the epitaxial process on the abrupt 1D interfaces and pave the way for the fabrication of perfect vdW heterostructures in diverse dimensionalities for further applications in electronic devices and nano-electromechanical systems (NEMS).

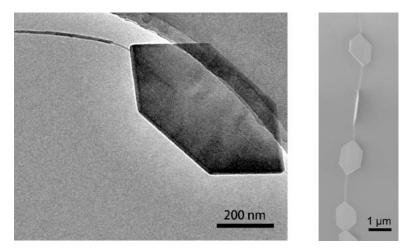


Figure 1 TEM and SEM images of CNT/α -MoO₃ heterostructures

P047

Th 17:00 - 18:30

Highly Ordered Metallic Phase of Indium on SiC(0001)

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¹Physikalisches Institut and Röntgen Research Center for Complex Material Systems, Universität Würzburg, D-97074 Würzburg, Germany

For the monolayer growth of two-dimensional topological insulators (2D-TIs) on the insulating SiC(0001) substrate, the strong interaction between the deposited layer and the substrate dangling bonds (DBs) plays a pivotal role and drastically affects the electronic structure of the system. Especially 2D-TIs with fragile topology, e.g. quasi-freestanding stanene, require a passivated substrate to cancel out such interactions that are detrimental for the topological properties [1]. Indium with its three valence electrons is such a passivation candidate and leads to metallic or insulating phases on various semiconducting surfaces. Here we report first results of a highly ordered indium phase on SiC(0001). Scanning tunneling microscopy (STM) reveals a Kagome-like superstructure tentatively assigned as a $(4\sqrt{3} \times 4\sqrt{3})$ R30° reconstruction. Additionally, scanning tunneling and angle-resolved photoelectron spectroscopy (STS and ARPES) show a band structure distinct from pristine SiC and reveal a metallic character with a pronounced electron pocket, indicative of a 2D electron gas. Interestingly, despite the large unit cell observed in STM and low-energy electron diffraction, the corresponding Brillouin zone is not effective in the ARPES band structure. [1] D. Di Sante et al., Physical Review B 99, 035145 (2019)

P049

Th 17:00 - 18:30

Optical characterization of ion implanted monolayer transition metal dichalcogenides

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Monolayers (MLs) of transition metal dichalcogenides are a new class of two-dimensional semiconductors that draw much attention due to their unique band structure and geometry, resulting in exciting physical properties. Deterministic doping is a desirable pathway to exploit those properties, analogously to bulk semiconductors. In this contribution, low energy ion implantation was used to incorporate dopant atoms into MoS_2 MLs. Optical properties of the implanted MLs were investigated with Raman, reflectance and photoluminescence spectroscopies. The prototypical system of Se-implanted MoS_2 was prepared with ion energies ranging from 10 to 25 eV and fluence from 0.1 to 5 ions per chalcogen atom in the top layer. With S atoms being substituted by Se, MoS_2 is converted to $MoSe_{2x}S_{2(1-x)}$ while no free charge carriers are created. Evidence of implantation levels higher than required for doping, up to 20%, is shown. The ion energy is found to be a compromise between implantation success rate and defect formation. We also identify the most likely defects, and treatments for healing these defects are discussed.

P051

Th 17:00 - 18:30

Hyperelastic material models for graphene and blue phosphorus

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Two new hyperelastic material models are presented for graphene and single layer blue phosphorus [1, 2, 3]. They are nonlinear and can capture anisotropic material behavior. A set of DFT simulations, two perpendicular uniaxial stretches and one pure dilatation test, is designed for the calibration of the model. The models are then implemented in the rotation-free shell formulation of [4].

These material models are then used for studying indentation of graphene and blue phosphorus sheets [1, 3], torsion, bending and modal analysis of carbon nanotubes and carbon nanocones [5], and modal analysis of graphene and blue phosphorus sheets [5, 3]. The results are compared with atomistic results and they are in good agreement. References

[1] Reza Ghaffari, Thang X. Duong, and Roger A. Sauer. Int. J. Solids Struct., 135:37--60, 2018.

[2] Reza Ghaffari and Roger A. Sauer. Finite Elem. Anal. Des., 146:42--61, 2018.

[3] Reza Ghaffari, Farzad Shirazian, Ming Hu, and Roger A. Sauer. arXiv e-prints, 1902.05128, 2019.

[4] Thang X. Duong, Farshad Roohbakhshan, and Roger A. Sauer. Comput. Methods in Appl. Mech. Eng., 316(Supplement C):43--83, 2017. Special Issue on Isogeometric Analysis: Progress and Challenges.

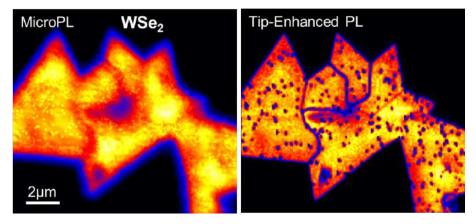
[5] Reza Ghaffari and Roger A. Sauer. J. Sound Vib., 423:161--179, 2018.

P053

Know more about your 2D Material with Tip-enhanced Raman spectroscopy and Photoluminescence combined with other Scanning Probe Microscopy Methods

Jana Kalbacova¹, Marc Chaigneiau¹, Andrey Krayev¹

New two dimensional materials are on the rise. After the wonder material graphene, new materials such as MoS_2 , $MoSe_2$, WSe_2 have an intrinsic bandgap and as such are opening new doors for semiconductor applications. Raman spectroscopy offers information on the chemical structure of materials but cannot provide information on the electronic properties such as surface potential or photocurrent of our sample. Co-localized measurements combining scanning probe microscopy (SPM) with Raman spectroscopy can already bring a wealth of information; however, further improvements can be obtained by a tip that will act as an antenna and amplify the Raman signal and thus breaking the diffraction limit in a method called Tip-enhanced Raman spectroscopy (TERS). Typically spatial resolution of 10 - 20 nm can be achieved. In this contribution, we investigate different 2D materials by a combination of TERS, tip-enhanced photoluminescence, Kelvin probe microscopy, and other SPM methods to show very locally for example doping variations or defects that would otherwise go unnoticed with other macro- and microscopic techniques.



Comparison of conventional photoluminescence (microPL) and tip-enhanced photoluminescence of WSe₂.

Th 17:00 - 18:30

Exploring How To Chemically Tune The Properties Of Graphene Covered With Hydroxyl And Epoxy Groups From First-Principles Calculations

Lara Kühl Teles¹, Ivan Guilhon¹, Marcelo Marques¹, Friedhelm Bechstedt², Silvana Botti²

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Within the field of two-dimensional crystals, the study of graphene oxide (GO) has two mainly research interests. Chemical reduction of GO for production of graphene and its great application potential in different fields, such as (opto)electronics, sensors, energy storage. Besides, its properties mainly depend on the oxidation level, making its study rich in terms of physics and possible applications.

In this work, combining a statistical model with DFT calculations, we study the incomplete oxidation of graphene for hydroxyl and epoxy oxidant groups. The chemically tunable properties are described as a function of the amount of hydroxyl and epoxy groups. A complete scenario of energetics and phase stability is developed, yielding insight into the structure, electronic and optical properties of graphene oxide. A tendency to agglomeration of oxygen-containing groups is found, independently of their relative proportion. Finally, we discussed the dependence of the optical absorbance on composition and temperature of a fully oxidized GO phase and demonstrated a strong influence of the relative amount of -OH and -O- groups on the calculated absorption spectra.

[1] I. Guilhon et al., PRB 95, 245427 (2017).

[2] I. Guilhon et al., JPCC, 121, 27603 (2017).

P057

Th 17:00 - 18:30

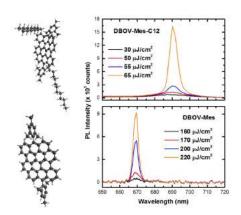
Optical gain in nanographene molecules and modulation of their optical properties by peripheral substituents

Francesco Scotognella¹, Giuseppe M. Paternò², Qiang Chen², Xiao Ye Wang³, Junzhi Liu¹, Silvia Motti¹, Annamaria Petrozza³, Xinliang Feng^{1,4}, Guglielmo Lanzani², Klaus Müllen², Akimitsu Narita⁴, Francesco Scotognella

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 ²Max Planck Institute for Polymer Research, 55128 Mainz (Germany)
 ³Technische Universität Dresden, Center for Advancing Electronics, 01062 Dresden (Germany)
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The potential application in photonics of large polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, also called nanographene molecules, has remained largely unexplored. Here we show the optical gain properties of dibenzo[hi,st]ovalene and the low power threshold when the molecule is embedded in an inert polymer matrix [1]. Ultrafast transient absorption helps to elucidate the stimulated emission in this material. Moreover, we study the modulation of the nonlinear optical properties of dibenzo[hi,st]ovalene as a function of the peripheral substituents [2]. [1] G.M. Paternò, Q. Chen, X.-Y. Wang, J. Liu, S.G. Motti, A. Petrozza, X. Feng, G. Lanzani, K. Müllen, A. Narita, F. Scotognella, Synthesis of Dibenzo[hi,st]ovalene and Its Amplified Spontaneous Emission in a Polystyrene Matrix, Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 56 (2017) 6753–6757. doi:10.1002/anie.201700730.

[2] G.M. Paterno, L. Nicoli, Q. Chen, K. Müllen, A. Narita, G. Lanzani, F. Scotognella, Modulation of the Nonlinear Optical Properties of Dibenzo[hi,st]ovalene by Peripheral Substituents, J. Phys. Chem. C. (2018). doi:10.1021/acs.jpcc.8b06536.



(Left) Optimized geometries of DBOV-Mes-C12 and DBOV-Mes. (Right) Photoluminescence spectra as a function of the laser energy density for DBOV-Mes-C12 and DBOV-Mes.

P058

Th 19:00 - 21:00

Hot electrons modulation of third harmonic generation in graphene

Giancarlo Soavi¹, Gang Wang², Habib Rostami³, Andrea Tomadin⁴, Osman Balci², Ioannis Paradisanos², Eva A. A. Pogna⁵, Giulio Cerullo⁵, Elefterios Lidorikis⁶, Marco Polini⁷, Andrea C. Ferrari²

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²Cambridge Graphene Centre, University of Cambridge, Cambridge CB3 0FA, UK

³Nordita, KTH Royal Inst. of Tech. and Stockholm University, Stockholm, SE-106 91, Sweden

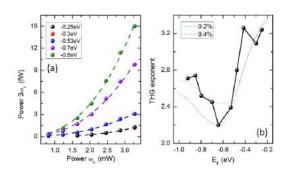
⁴Department of Physics, Lancaster University, Lancaster LA1 4YB, UK

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⁶Dept. of Materials Science and Engineering, University of Ioannina, Ioannina 45110, Greece

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We perform power-dependent third harmonic generation (THG) measurements on gated single layer graphene (SLG) and show that hot-electrons induce a large deviation from the expected cubic power-law. Fig.1(a) plots the experimental THG power dependence for incident photon energy $\hbar\omega$ =0.69 eV and for different EF values of the SLG device. Fig.1(b) plots the THG exponent as a function of EF. The dotted lines in Fig.1(b) are the theoretical values of the THG exponent, calculated as follows: (i) we derive the electronic temperature (Te) as a function of incident power considering two values of the residual absorption α =0.2% and 0.4%. α originates from intra-band electronic transitions enabled by disorder when EF* $2\hbar\omega$; (ii) we use these to calculate the third-order optical conductivity σ (3) as a function of incident power; (iii) we calculate the theoretical THG intensity given the power-dependent value of σ (3). We find that the THG exponent varies between ~2 and 3.4, with a non-monotonic behavior as a function of EF and with a minimum at EF~0.6eV. An increase of the incident power affects Te and I(3) and this induces deviations from the expected cubic power-law in SLG. This work shows that hot-electrons significantly alter the third-order nonlinear optical response of SLG.



(a) THG power dependence in SLG for different values of EF. (b) THG exponent as a function of EF. The black line and spheres represent experimental data. The dotted lines are theoretical results for different values of the SLG residual absorption.

P060

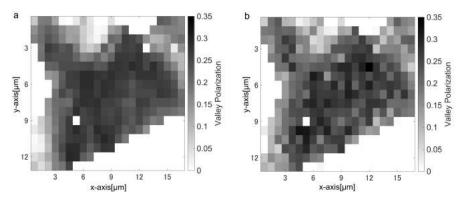
Th 19:00 - 21:00

Prediction of low temperature valley polarization characteristics in 2D semiconductors using machine-learning approach

Kenya Tanaka¹, Kengo Hachiya¹, Wenjin Zhang¹, Kazunari Matsuda¹, Yuhei Miyauchi¹

¹Institute of Advanced Energy, Kyoto University, Uji 611-0011, Japan

Monolayer (1L-) transition metal dichalcogenides (TMDCs) such as 1L-WSe₂ show valley polarization (VP) of excitons under irradiation of circularly polarized light at low temperature (LT). This unique characteristic has offered new possibility of information processing in future optoelectronics technologies called valleytronics. When we measure the VP as a function of position at LT, VP normally shows spatially inhomogeneous distribution as shown in Fig. 1(a). This spatial inhomogeneity is highly problematic not only for fundamental scientific researches but also for applications of these materials in valleytronic devices. Thus, a rapid screening method of the local VP distribution is strongly desired for the sample's quality inspection. Here, we demonstrate machine-learning-based prediction of the VP of 1L-WSe₂ at LT only from the information of their photoluminescence (PL) spectra at room temperature (RT). Predictive random forest models were grown for the VP at LT (30K) using the information of PL spectra at RT (300K). We gave local information at each position on a new sample at RT to the learned tree and successfully predicted the local VP at 30K as shown in Fig. 1(b). The results suggest that random forest method is a suitable approach for this problem.



(a)Experimental and (b)predicted spatial distributions of exciton valley polarization in a mechanically exfoliated 1L-WSe₂ on a SiO₂/Si substrate.

P062

Th 19:00 - 21:00

Tunable electronic and magneto-optical properties of monolayer arsenene from GW0 approximation to large-scale tight-binding simulations

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Monolayers of group VA elements have attracted great attention with the rising of black phosphorus. Here, we derived a simple tight-binding model for monolayer grey arsenic, referred as arsenene (ML-As), based on the first-principles calculations within the partially self-consistent GW0 approach. The resulting band structure derived from the six p-like orbitals coincides with the quasi-particle energy from GW0 calculations. In the presence of a perpendicular magnetic field, ML-As exhibits two sets of linear Landau levels with respect to the magnetic field strength and level index. Our numerical calculation on the optical conductivity spectrum of ML-As also reveals that the obtained optical gap is very close to the GW0 optical gap and it can be effectively tuned by external magnetic field. Thus, our proposed TB model paves a new way in describing the electronic structure of ML-As and can be used for further large-scale studies of the electronic, optical and transport properties.

Thursday 25 July 2019

P064

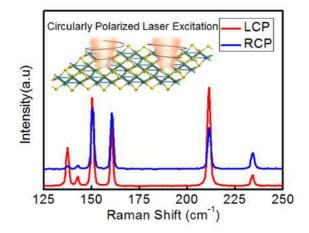
Th 19:00 - 21:00

Orientation-Dependent Chiral Raman Response of two-dimensional ReS₂

Shishu Zhang¹, Lianming Tong^{1,*}, Jin Zhang^{1,*}

¹Center for Nanochemistry, Peking University, Beijing, 100871, China

The Raman tensor of a crystal is dependent on the symmetries of the crystal and the Ramanactive vibrational mode. The intensity of a particular mode is determined by the Raman selection rule, which involves the Raman tensor and the polarization configurations. However, for the triclinic ReS₂, the symmetry is lower and only has an inversion center, so the 2D ReS₂ has different vertical orientations. Herein, we report the anomalous chiral Raman response of 2D layered triclinic ReS₂, and showed large circular intensity differential (CID) of Raman scattering. The origin of the chiral response was attributed to formalism of Raman tensor. Considering the electron-photon and electron-phonon interaction in Raman process, the Raman tensor elements will include the real parts and imaginary parts. The off-diagonal elements are the key factors in the chiral Raman response. These findings may help to identify the vertical orientation of low symmetry crystals and further understand the Raman scattering process in 2D materials of low-symmetry.



P066

Th 19:00 - 21:00

fabrication of graphene nanoribbons via wrinkles in ultral clean graphene

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Acquiring clean and complete 2D materials is fundamental for the fabrication of devices and transfer process of 2D materials is also an essential step in the fabrication of nanodevices. Especially for graphene grown by chemical vapor deposition, transfer process is inevitable. In the transfer process of graphene, copper foil is etched by etchant, and ferric chloride or ferric nitrate is widely used as copper etchant. As the polymer support, methyl methacrylate (PMMA) is introduced in transfer of 2D materials such as graphene and molybdenum disulfide. However, we find contaminants, such as metal particles and residue PMMA, are introduced in the transfer process, decreasing the properties and yield of devices. Here we develop a new copper etchant, the solution mixed with hydrochloric acid, hydrogen peroxide and water. The amount of metal particles and PMMA residue can be significantly reduced by using the new etchant, which makes the ultra-clean graphene easy to obtain and high performance graphene-based electronic devices possible. Utilizing the ultra-clean graphene on substrate, we can easily find, even control the wrinkle of graphene, furthermore acquiring the clean carbon nanoribbon by etching the graphene.

P068

Th 19:00 - 21:00

Flexible visible-light-driven photoelectrochemical biosensor based on molecularly imprinted graphene/TiO₂ fiber for ultrasensitive urea detection

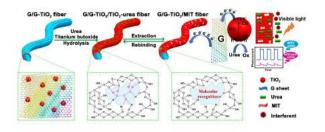
Yongyi Zhang^{1,3}, Zhengpeng Yang², Tongtong Qin², Chunjing Zhang², Meng Zhu^{2,3}, Qingwen Li³

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Flexible fiber-shaped microelectrode biosensors have aroused intensive attention due to the promising use for monitoring personal healthcare. However, challenges still exist in the pursuit of combination of high sensitivity and selectivity. Herein, a facile and effective strategy to solve these problems was proposed by developing a novel fiber-shaped photoelectrochemical urea biosensor (PUB) based on highly flexible graphene (G) fiber. The remarkable combined features of the resulting PUB with high surface roughness, good transmittance and superior molecular recognition could contribute to good adsorption capacity, convenient light absorption and selective detection, thus boosting a wide linear range from 0.01 to 1500 μ M and a low detection limit of 1 nM. Meanwhile, rapid response, outstanding selectivity and perfect working performance during bending were available as expected. This research provides useful guidelines for designing and fabricating flexible microelectrode biosensors with high sensing performance toward future uses.



Schematic illustration of fabrication process for PUB and detection mechanism of its photoelectric response

Th 19:00 - 21:00

Manipulating transition-metal dichalcogenide monolayers with proximity effects

Lanqing Zhou¹, Sven Borghardt¹, Beata Kardynal¹

¹Forschungszentrum Jülich(PGI-9), Jülich, 52428,Germany

Transition-Metal Dichalcogenides (TMDs) monolayers have been shown to exhibit many interesting physical properties related to their crystal structure and strong spin-orbit interactions. In addition, being only three atomic planes thin, their properties can be manipulated using proximity fields generated when they are placed in contact with functional molecules or films. Here we interface tungsten diselenide monolayers with thin films of chromium trichlotride and chromium tribromide. Both chromium trihalides are layered materials which are electronic insulators that are also ferromagnetic at low temperatures. As such, they can be used as functional substrates for the monolayer WSe₂ to introduce energy splitting of the spin states in K and K' valleys of the monolayer. In this contribution, we study different sample preparation methods to maximize the stability of the chromium trihalide films. Using optical spectroscopy at different tempratures, we compare different geometries of the devices that use hexagonal boron nitride and thin graphite films to protect the ferromagnetic films from the ambient and protect the TMD monolayers from the effects of charge fluctuations that are known to broaden the photoluminescence spectra.

P072

Th 19:00 - 21:00

Lightweight high-performance Cu/Carbon Nanotube composites as future electrical conductors substituting Cu

Rajyashree Sundaram¹, Guohai Chen¹, Takeo Yamada¹, Don Futaba¹, Kenji Hata¹, Atsuko Sekiguchi¹

¹National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST), Tsukuba, Japan

We present Cu-matrix carbon nanotube composites (Cu/CNT) as lighter electrically conducting promising Cu-substitutes. Lighter alternatives to Cu wiring in vehicles are vital for improved fuel-efficiency and CO_2 emission-cuts. In electric vehicles with higher amounts of Cu than regular automobiles, weight-reduction is essential to increase travel range per charge. In microelectronics, interconnects more stable than Cu are desired to keep up with rapidly miniaturizing devices of growing complexity and power consumption.

Our Cu/CNT (macrowires and microstructures) are at least 2/3rd as light as Cu with electrical conductivities $1-3 \times 10^5$ S/cm (17-50% of Cu) and strengths ~300 MPa similar to commercial Cu wires. The conductivity values are more temperature-stable than Cu with temperature coefficient of resistivity (TCR) as low as 4.4×10^4 /K (~10% Cu-TCR). The low TCR renders Cu/CNT a more reliable conductor for high-temperature operation e.g., in motor windings. Further, Cu/CNT current carrying capacities (CCC) surpass Cu and coefficients of thermal expansion (CTEs, 4-7 ppm/K) show lower mismatch with Si-CTE (3 ppm/K) than Cu-CTE (17 ppm/K). These CTE and CCC attributes make Cu/CNT better microelectronics interconnects than Cu with reduced delamination and current-failure.

Th 19:00 - 21:00

Chains of iron nanoparticles decorated on single-walled carbon nanotubes: toward the design of advanced electrodes for electrochemical energy devices

Mohammad Tavakkoli¹, Yongping Liao¹, Esko Kauppinen¹

¹Department of Applied Physics, School of Science, Aalto University, Finland

Tunable synthesis of electrocatalytically active nanostructures forming an electrically conductive network with a high surface area is of high interest for a wide variety of applications in, for instance, electrochemical energy devices and catalysis. Here, we present a novel approach to fabricate chains of magnetic Fe nanoparticles supported on single-walled carbon nanotubes (Fe/SWNT nanochains) using a one-step floating catalyst chemical vapor deposition synthesis process. The iron nanochains are interlinked and encapsulated in graphitic carbon layers protecting them against degradation. The SWNTs bridge between the Fe chains, forming a flexible, conductive and highly integrated network. The synthesized Fe/SWNT nanochains can be directly and continuously synthesized as ready-to-use 3D multifunctional electrodes.

We have shown that Fe/SWNT nanochains efficiently catalyze the production of hydrogen gas from water splitting with comparable performance to that of platinum especially at high currents. We have also observed that the Fe/SWNT nanochains have promising performance in other electrochemical energy devices. This work provides novel strategies and opens new doors to design multifunctional nanomaterials for various energy-related electrochemical devices.

Th 19:00 - 21:00

High frequency-high response rate- large stroke electrochemically driven pure carbon nanotube artificial muscle yarns

Yulian Wang¹, Jiangtao DI¹

¹Suzhou Institute of Nano-Tech and Nano-Bionics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Suzhou 215123 China

Carbon nanotube fibers assembled by millions of carbon nanotubes(CNTs), feature light weight, high strength, high electrical conductivity, high thermal conductivity, flexible structure (can be knotted and braided), and surface modifiability, which can act as artificial muscles. Artificial muscles convert various forms of energy (e.g. heat, chemistry, magnet, light, etc.) into mechanical energy. Herein, we report artificial muscle fibers prepared by the coiled carbon nanotube yarns. When electrochemically driven with the organic electrolytes, the single ply CNT yarns demonstrate excellent driving performance with 32.8% contraction strain, which is more than twice as reported previously (16.5%). The electrochemical drive response rate is slow and the response rate is independent of frequency according to our experimental results, we use multiple plies to provide response speed and drive performance. Previous reports on the mechanism of electrochemical driving are still shallow. Herein, we detailedly study the effects of different conditions on driving performance, including different ion sizes, different ion mobility, and ion concentration distribution in the yarns.

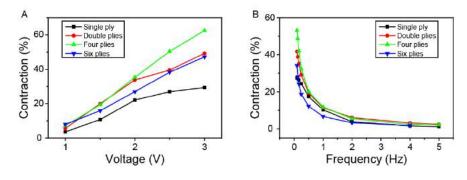


Figure A. Contraction as a function of applied 0.1 Hz square-wave potential for different plies CNT yarn muscle; Figure B. Contraction versus frequency for square-wave excitation of different plies CNT yarn muscle by applying an voltage of 2V.

25 July 2019 Thursday

P078

Th 19:00 - 21:00

Hybridizing Fullerenes and Two-Dimensional Nanomaterials

Shangfeng Yang¹

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Fullerene has a definite zero-dimensional (0D) closed-cage molecular structure composed of sp^2 -hybridized carbon atoms merely, enabling it as important building blocks useful for constructing supramolecular assemblies and micro/nano functional materials.[1] Upon hybridization 2D nanomaterials with fullerenes noncovalently or covalently, the physical/chemical properties of 2D nanomaterials can be tailored and in most cases improved, significantly extending their functionalities and applications.[2] Recently, we succeeded in synthesizing several novel fullerene-2D nanomaterial hybrids via both covalent and noncovalently approaches, including graphene,[3] g-C₃N₄,[4] black phosphorus,[5] and MoS₂,[6] and achieved enhanced photo/electrocatalytic activities.

References:

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P080

Th 19:00 - 21:00

Carbon nanotube based Pt catalysts for selective oxidation of biomassderived polyols

Xueqiong Zhang², Haibin Chu¹, Jian Zhou³, Suohong Bai⁴

¹College of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Inner Mongolia University, Huhhot, 010021, China

Selective oxidation of biomass-derived polyols is one of the most important pathways for the effective utilization of biomass energy.1 Particularly, rational design of heterogeneous catalysts plays key roles in the exploration of green and efficient catalysis technology. Due to the unique electronic structures and surface chemistry properties, carbon nanotubes (CNTs) have been explored as a promising support for metal catalysts.2 We focused on the challenge that the Pt catalysts are in low conversion and poor selectivity for the glycerol oxidation reaction in base-free medium.3 First, the surface-functionalization means of CNTs have been optimized to improve the catalytic activity of supported Pt nanoparticles. Second, metal oxides (e.g. CeO₂, TiO₂) have been loaded on CNTs to form the composite supports for Pt catalysts.4 Addition of metal oxides changed the electronic structure of Pt and thus improved their catalytic activity. Defects introduced by metal oxides in these ternary catalysts can further improve the catalytic activity. Third, different organic molecules have been used as "ligand" to coordinate with Pt of Pt/CNTs or ternary catalysts, which would produce steric effect to regulate the selectivity of catalysts without affecting their activity.

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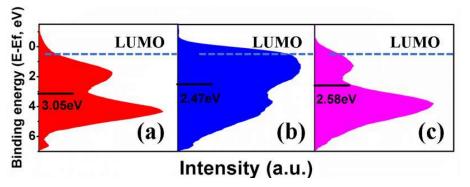


Fig. 1. Valence band photoemission spectra of Pt/CeO₂(a), Pt/CNT(b) and Pt/CeO₂-CNT(c). The black bar indicates the calculated d-band center. The imaginary line indicates the calculated LUMO value of glyceric acid.

Program Friday

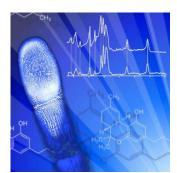


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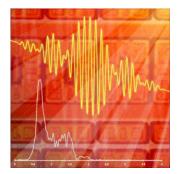
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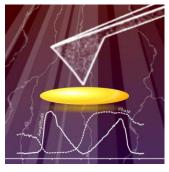
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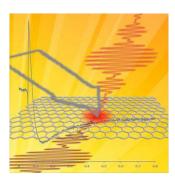
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near-field microscopy @ <10 K

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Plenary program

Franconia Hall

Session PI9		Chair: Yutaka Ohno	
08:30 - 09:15	K5	Christophe Voisin (École Normale Supérieur Carbon Nano-Structures as Quantum-Light S	,
09:15 - 09:40	115	Suguru Noda (Waseda University) Production and Functionalization of Carbon Na Electrochemical Energy Storage Devices	anotubes for
09:40 - 10:05	C11	Daniel A. Heller (Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center) Carbon Nanotube Photoluminescence Solvatochromism in Biomedicine	
		Coffee break	CCW Lobby
Session PI10		Chair: Daniel A. Heller	
10:35 - 11:00	C12	Yoshiyuki Miyamoto (AIST) Nanotubes as Laser-Field Enhancer Useful for Decomposition: a TDDFT Study	^r Water
11:00 - 11:25	116	Yutaka Ohno (Nagoya University) Carbon Nanotube-Based Stretchable Devices Electronics	s for Wearable
11:25 - 11:50	C13	Carola Meyer (Universität Osnabrück) Monitoring Singlet Transitions in Individual Mo	lecules
Closing Session		Chair: Tobias Hertel	
11:50 - 12:15		Annick Loiseau, Shigeo Maruyama Closing Remarks	

Farewell

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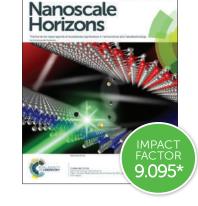
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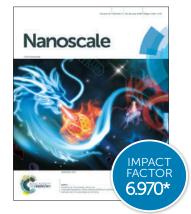
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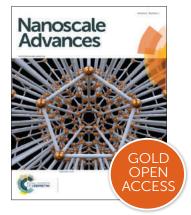
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Abstracts Friday

Franconia Hall

Fr 08:30 - 09:15

K5 (keynote)

Carbon nano-structures as quantum-light sources

Christophe Voisin¹

¹Physics Laboratory of Ecole Normale Supérieure, Paris

Single-photon sources are a key building block for secured quantum telecommunications. In view of integration in long range telecommunication networks near-infrared emission, room temperature operation and electrical injection are the current challenges for single-photon generation.

Carbon nano-structures and especially carbon nanotubes have strong assets in this perspective. They were shown to be excellent single-photon emitters [1, 2]. In addition, their emission wavelength can be chosen over a wide range. Nevertheless, the reported brightness is consistently small and the spectral purity is not well controlled.

These key properties can be drastically improved by coupling the nanostructure to a small volume, high-finesse optical cavity through the so-called Purcell effect [3]. In fact, light-matter interaction at the scale of a single emitter can be strongly modified when the electromagnetic field in confined to volumes of the order of I3, which is the realm of cavity quantum electro-dynamics. Originating from atomic physics, this field has become technologically relevant when solid state emitters (quantum wells, quantum dots...) were first coupled to integrated micro-cavities. Here, we used an original tunable cavity design using a scanning optical fiber in order to tackle the spatial and spectral mode matching issues. We show that the emission rate of the nanotube can be enhanced by a factor 60 leading to an effective luminescence quantum yield of about 40% and a coupling factor close to 100% [4].

In addition, our original designs brings a wide tuning range for the single-photon source. This new feature is very attractive for multiplexing approaches or for indistinguishability engineering from remote nano-sources for quantum computing. References:

X. He et al., Nature Materials, 17, 663 (2018)

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- A. Jeantet, et al., Nano Lett. 17, 4184 (2017)

Fr 09:15 - 09:40

Production and Functionalization of Carbon Nanotubes for Electrochemical Energy Storage Devices

Suguru Noda^{1,2}

¹Department of Applied Chemistry, Waseda University, Tokyo 169-8555, Japan ²WRISE, Waseda University, Tokyo 169-8555, Japan

Self-supporting, sponge-like paper of carbon nanotubes (CNTs) can be a new platform for high energy/power density batteries. Presently, battery electrodes are built on metallic foils having only two faces and large mass with the aid of polymeric binders and conductive fillers. CNT paper can replace all these components. Furthermore, it captures nanomaterials at high loading, activates insulative materials, and moderates volumetric change of active materials.

We have developed semi-continuous fluidized bed chemical vapor deposition method [1], which yields submillimeter-long few-wall CNTs with carbon purity >99 wt% and metal impurity <0.1 wt% [2]. By capturing capacitive particles (99 wt%) with CNTs (1 wt%), a lithium ion full cell with LiCoO₂-CNT cathode and graphite-CNT anode is demonstrated (Figure 1b) [2]. This platform is also effective to create electrodes of the emerging active materials such as Si anode [3] and S cathode [4] with practically high gravimetric, areal, and volumetric loadings. [1] D.Y. Kim, et al., Carbon 49, 1972 (2011).

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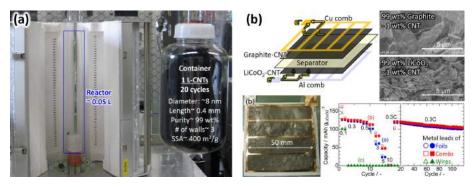


Figure 1. (a) Semi-continuous production of submillimeter-long few-wall CNTs by fluidized bed [1]. (b) Lithium ion full cell made of $LiCoO_2$ -CNT cathode and graphite-CNT anode [3].

Plenary Venue

Franconia Hall

Fr 09:40 - 10:05

Carbon Nanotube Photoluminescence Solvatochromism in Biomedicine

Daniel Heller^{1,2}

¹Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, New York, NY 10065 ²Weill Cornell Medicine, Cornell University, New York, NY 10065

Modulation of the carbon nanotube photoluminescence band position has implications for applications such as sensing and imaging. We developed methods to modulate nanotube solvatochromic behavior to improve sensor responses, and we developed tools to observe solvatochromism within live cells and, recently, live animals. We found that nanotube solvatochromism extends to variations of local electrostatic charge, induced by adsorption/desorption of polyelectrolytes on the nanotube surface, such as proteins and nucleic acids. We also found that dielectric and charge-mediated solvatochromism can be compounded to exacerbate the response. Upon triggered desorption of a polyelectrolyte, amphiphilic molecules can adsorb to the recently-uncovered nanotube surface. The adsorption displaces water to result in hypsochromic shifting, which can be additive, as polyelectrolyte desorption will also cause a hypsochromic shift. We found that the amphiphile may be a surfactant but, recently, we found that proteins can result in a similar response, facilitating the detection of viruses. Carbon nanotube solvatochromism-based sensors allow measurements of biomarkers, drugs, and metabolites, facilitating improvements in disease detection, drug development, and biomedical research.

Fr 10:35 - 11:00

Nanotubes as laser-field enhancer useful for water decomposition: A TDDFT study

Yoshiyuki Miyamoto¹, Hong Zhang², Xinlu Cheng³, Angel Rubio^{4,5,6}

¹CD-FMat, AIST, Japan

²College of Physical Science and Technology, Sichuan University, China

³Institute of Atomic and Molecular Physics, Sichuan University, China

⁴Nano-Bio Spectroscopy Group and ETSF, Universidad del Pais Vasco, Spain

⁵Max Plank Institute for the Structure and Dynamics of Matter, Germany

⁶Center for Computational Quantum Physics, Flatiron Institute, USA

By performing the real-time TDDFT calculations [1,2] coupled with classical molecular dynamics, we studied laser-field induced water decomposition near the carbon nanotubes. Short and intense laser field can provide high photon flux [3] which is useful for high yield of photo-chemical reaction such as water decomposition harvesting hydrogen fuel. In order to reduce laser power some material that enhances laser field intensity is useful. In case of short laser pulse with full-width-of-half-maximum 10 fs, the presence of (8,0) nanotube is found to significantly reduce threshold laser power needed for water decomposition. When laser wavelength is 400 nm, the factor of the power-reduction is less than one eighth. [4] Since carbon nanotube is durable upon laser shot[5], we expect repeat of laser shining for cyclic water decomposition. We discuss physics of laser field enhancement which can be polarization and curvature effect of carbon nanotube. References

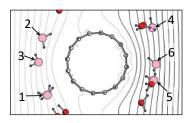
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Potential profile around (8,0) nanotube at a moment of laser irradiation. Local field enhancement around water molecules from number 1-6 occurs that helps laser decomposition of water in lower power.

Plenary Venue

Franconia Hall

Fr 11:25 - 11:50

Carbon nanotube-based stretchable devices for wearable electronics

Yutaka Ohno¹

¹Nagoya University, Nagoya 464-8601, Japan

Wearable electronics are expected to revolutionize medical care and health promotion technologies. Carbon nanotube-based electron devices such as transistors and sensors are considered as key building blocks to realize flexible/stretchable electronics with excellent wearability and performance because of the high-carrier mobility, mechanical flexibility, and biocompatibility. In the presentation, after reviewing recent progresses of carbon nanotubebased electron devices, our recent works on flexible/stretchable transistors, integrated circuits, and biosensors will be introduced. A concept to design carbon nanotube-based analog integrated circuits, which are indispensable for sensor devices, will be presented, with a demonstration of the first carbon nanotube-based differential amplifiers on a flexible plastic film. Energy harvesting technologies are one of important power sources of wearable devices. CNT-based transparent and stretchable triboelectric energy harvesters, utilizing the contact electrification and electrostatic induction, will also be presented. Franconia Hall

Fr 11:00 - 11:25

Monitoring Singlet Transitions in Individual Molecules

Carola Meyer^{1,4,5}, Claire Besson^{2,4,5}, Philipp Stegmann³, Michael Schnee^{4,5}, Zeila Zanolli⁶, Asmus Vierck⁷, Robert Frielinghaus^{4,5}, Paul Kögerler^{8,4,5}, Janina Maultzsch⁹, Claus M. Schneider^{4,5}, Alfred Hucht³, Jürgen König³

¹Fachbereich Physik, Universität Osnabrück, D-49069 Osnabrück, Germany
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 ⁶Catalan Institute of Nanoscience and Nanotechnology (ICN2), Bellaterra, Barcelona, Spain
 ⁷Institut für Festkörperphysik, Technische Universität Berlin, Berlin, Germany
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 ⁹Department of Physics, Friedrich-Alexander University Erlangen-Nürnberg, Erlangen, Germany

Antiferromagnetic spintronics is an emerging field that holds great promise for technologies such as magnetic random access memories, neuromorphic computing and THz information technologies, because antiferromagnets (AFMs) do not produce and are insensitive toward magnetic stray fields. Here, we show how concepts of antiferromagnetic spintronics can be applied to individual molecules. This is by no means trivial since currently used methods to measure molecular spin states rely on the detection of a local magnetic moment.

We show that the switching between different S = 0 eigenstates of molecular complexes grafted covalently to carbon nanotube (CNT) quantum dots leads to a random telegraph signal (RTS) in the current through the devices (Figure 1).

The complexes contain either four MII (M=Co, Mn) ions as spin-carrying species in a tetragonal core. Analysing the statistics of the RTSs, we find that while Coll complexes switch independently between states, the same complexes with MnII ions exhibit a coherent superposition between the states of all molecules attached to the quantum dot. We attribute this difference to the fact that in contrast to MnII ions, Coll ions are prone to spin-orbit coupling, which is a known major source of decoherence.

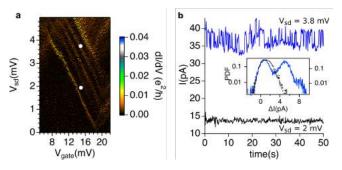


Figure 1: a Part of the stability diagram of a Co4- functionalized CNT quantum dot. b Parts of the time traces of the current taken at the positions indicated by white dots in a). The inset shows the histograms of the current traces.

26 July 2019 Friday NT19

Author Index

Α

Abass, Aimi		55
Abe, Yuya		73
Abhilash, Thanniyil Sebastia	an	194, 433
Aharonovich, I.		390
Ahmad, Saeed	74 , 132,	238, 461
Ahn, Wonsik		211, 294
Ahunbay, Esra		315
Akabori, Masashi		285, 296
Akkaraju, Giridhar		316
Alekseeva, Alena A.		379
Ali, Farhan		251
Allard, Charlotte		356 , 215
Allard, Sybille		260
Almenara, Jesús		386
Almkhelfe, Haider		85
Alvarellos, José Enrique		67
Alvarez, Laurent		75
Amama, Placidus		85
Amand, T.		51
Amara, Hakim		90
Amati, Matteo		351
Amori, Amanda		313
amp, James		426
Amsharov, Konstantin		415
An, Kay-Hyeok		439
Andersson, R.		248
Ando, Hiroaki		134
Andrieux-Ledier, Amandine		61
Andrzejewski, Dominik		210
Anglaret, Eric		61
Anisimov, Anton		384, 457
Anisimov, Anton S.		379
Anthony, David		149
Antonova, Irina		149
	259, 268,	
Antonucci, Alessandra Aradi, Bálint	209, 200,	169
,		465
Arai, Hayato		
Araki, Nayu Arenal, Raul		113
		300
Arnold, Michael		214
Artyukh, Anastasiya		107
Aubert, Pierre-Henri		255
Auge, Manuel		471
Auth, Michael		312
Avouris, Phaedon	101	336
Ayala, Paola	191	, 63, 212
Ayari, Anthony		198

В

Bacher, Gerd

210

Backes, Claudia	94
Bae, Sukang	245
Bahri, Mounib	141
Bai, Suohong	487
Bai , Yunxiang	408 , 448
Baik, Seunghyun	409
Balci, Osman	476
Balci Leinen, Merve	260
Banet, Philippe	255
Bangert, Ursel	471
Banszerus, Luca	387
Bantignies, Jean-Louis	75
Bao, Zhenan	92, 41
Barnard, Edward S.	350
Baryshnikov, Glib	442
Batra, Nitin	78
Bauernfeind, Maximilian	470
Bäuml, Christian	133
Bechstedt, Friedhelm	474, 349
Bellucci, Stefano	107
Bentin, Jeremy	231
Beppu, Ko	139
Berger, Felix	86, 435, 260
Berger, Felix J.	159
Besson, Claire	499
Bets, Ksenia V.	38, 76 , 222
Betti, Maria Grazia	146
Bhandari, Shiva	205
Bichara, Christophe	226 , 90
Biewald, Alexander	299
Biró, László Péter	293
Bisker , Gili	405
Blackburn, Jeffrey	46 , 217
Boaretto, Nicola	386
Bobrinetskiy, Ivan	404
Boghossian, Ardemis	269 , 315, 359, 268,
Deice Adem	321, 272, 320, 259
Boies, Adam	220, 156, 150
Boisset, Aurélien	255
Boncel, Sławomir	101, 100, 97, 77
Bondarev, Igor	388 , 261
Bongartz, Lukas	86 50 400 471
Borghardt, Sven	52 , 482, 471
Borys, Nicholas J.	350
Boscardin, Maurizio Botka, Bea	377 394
Botti, Silvana	474
	272
Bourmaud, Claire Brabec , Christoph	272 200
-	200 390
Bradac, C. Brioude, Arnaud	
Brixner, Tobias	
UINIDI, IUUIAS	206
Brohmann Maximilian	308
Brohmann, Maximilian Bruns, Daniel	308 158
Brohmann, Maximilian Bruns , Daniel Bubis, Anton V.	308

Budhathoki-Uprety, Januka	402
Bui , Minh	471
Bulmer, John	98, 306, 127, 426
Burzurí, Enrique	432
Bylund, M.	248

С

Cai, Qi	142
Caironi, Mario	435
Cambré , Sofie 394 , 18	, 191, 275, 264,
300, 212	, 81, 37, 82, 352
Campbell, Elizabeth	316
Campidelli, Stéphane	75
Campo, Jochen	394
Caneva, Sabina	389
Cao, Kecheng	275
Cao, Pei	258
Casalis, Loredana	146
Cassabois, Guillaume	75
Castan, Alice	82, 90, 352
Castrucci, Paola	377
Catala, Laure	90
Catone, Daniele	377
Cavoto, Gianluca	146
Ceccarelli, Raino	259
Centeno, Alba	381
Cepek, Cinzia	447
Cernescu, Adrian	43
Cerullo, Giulio	476
Chaigneiau, Marc	473
Chambard, Romain	75
Chao, Mabel	220
Charon, Emeline	87, 138
Chaturvedi, Parth	317
Chen, Cheng-Meng	48
Chen, Guohai	483, 44
Chen, Qiang	475
Chen, Robert	106
Chen, Yuan	47, 353
Cheng, Hui-Ming	209
Cheng, Qilin	207
Cheng, Tsung-Chieh	162
Cheng, Weijun	157
Cheng, Xinlu	497
Chernozatonskii, Leonid	107
Chiashi , Shohei 188 , 395	, 243, 465, 130,
	334, 444, 229
Chico, Leonor	67
Chiesa, Maria	404
Cho, Yeonchoo	211
Choi, Changhwan	108
Choi, Jinsik	440
Choi, Moon Suk	108
Choi, Young Chul	102
Choueib, May	198
-	

Christian, Hoecker Christiansen, Dominik	220 65
Christoforo, Greyson	344
Chu, Haibin	487
Chuvilin, Andrey	456
Ciepielewski, Daniel	259
Ciesielski, Richard	266, 299
Claessen, Ralph	470
Clancy, Adam	149
Claus, Martin	83
Cocchi, Caterina	187
Cognet, Laurent	318
Cojocaru, Costel-Sorin	140, 90
Combrisson, Antoine	87
Cong, Lin	197
Corminboeuf, Clémence	321
Costa, Pedro	262 , 78
Costantini, Tommaso	163
Cottrill, Anton	345
Courtade, E.	51
Crivellari, Michele	377
Crockett, Brandon M.	350
Cui, Jiaming	153, 302, 301, 430
Cui, Jin	231
Cui, Zheng	40

D

Darchy, Léa De Crescenzi, Maurizio de Oteyza, Dimas G. Defillet, Joeri Dehm, Simone Dehua, Dehua Dekker, Cees Delaunay, Jean-Jacques Delport, Geraud Demin, Victor Descarpentries, Jérémie Descombin , Alexis Desgranges, Cédric Desjardins, Patrick Desmaris, V. Detriche, Simon Dhem, Simone DI, Jiangtao Di Mario, Lorenzo Diehl, Rozenn Ding , Cheng-hua Ding , Er-Xiong	255 377 420 82 353, 292, 37, 55 302 389 422 75 107 255 198 255 356, 215 248 437, 88 311 485 377 198 270 343 , 132, 74, 238,
Ding, Feng Ding, Li Dirnaichner, Alois Djefaflia , Fahima Dlubak , Bruno	461, 228 466, 423, 170 342 242 88, 437 348
·	

Do Nascimento, Rafaella Olive	eira 356
Dobrik, Gergely	293
Dollman, Markus	344
Doorn, Stephen	217 , 311
Drera, Giovanni	271, 404
Du , Ran	79 , 164
Dyakonov, V.	390
Dyakonov, Vladimir	312
Dzida, Marzena	101, 100, 77, 97

Ε

Eckstein, Klaus		263 , 312
Eda, Junko		307
Elliott, James	220 , 98, 306,	127, 453
Emelianov, Aleksei		404
Engel, Michael		336
Eremina, Valentina		456
Erhardt, Jonas		470
Erkens, Maksiem		264
Ersen, Ovidiu		141
Escarcega-Bobadilla	, Martha V.	89 , 249

F

Fagan, Jeffrey A.	80 , 213 , 314, 81, 37, 394
Fakih, Ibrahim	381
Fan, Shoushan	467, 267, 142, 391
Fang, H.	51
Faragó, Endre	131
Farmer, Damon	336
Fediai, Artem	292
Fedorov, Fedor S.	379
Feng, Rui	265
Feng, Xinliang	475
Ferguson, Andrew	46
Ferrari, Andrea C.	476
Ferreira, Joana S.	318
Ferrer, Jaime	389
Fiorito, Silvana	400
Fischer, Regina	148
Flahaut, Emmanuel	264, 215
Flavel, Benjamin S.	81 , 354, 353, 37
Flebus, Benedetta	221
Florea, lleana	141, 90
Flygare, Mattias	451
Forel, Salomé	90 , 82 , 352
Fossard, Frederic	215, 82, 90
	141, 61, 140, 352
Freddi, Sonia	404, 271
Frielinghaus, Robert	499
Fuchs , Florian	83
Fujigaya, Tsuyohiko	96
Fujii, Yasumaru	84
Fujimori, Toshihiko	123 , 280, 414, 278, 124

Fujita , Jun-ichi	124 , 280, 414, 278, 123
Fukuhara, Kengo	307, 227
Fukui, Akihito	139
Futaba , Don	58 , 137, 483, 44

G

Gallagher, Emily E.	454
Gao, Bing	192
Gao, Jun	91 , 157
Gao, Theodore	41, 92
Gao, Tianqi	40
Gao, Weilu	106
Gao , Yanlin	125
Garcia-Fuente, Amador	389
Garcia-Suarez, Victor	389
Garrity, Oisin	81, 37
Gatti, Teresa	93, 165
Gauffrès, Etienne	215 , 356
Gaulke, Marco	353, 311
Gehring, Pascal	389
Geier, Sebastian	115
Gemming, Sibylle	83
Genoese, Alessandra	171
Genoese, Andrea	171
Ghaddab, Boutheina	381
Ghaffari, Reza	472
Ghamouss, Fouad	255
Giegold, Veit	266
Gigli, Carlo	320
Gillen, Alice Judith	321, 320
Gillen, Alics Judith	272
Gilshteyn, Evgenia P.	379
Girard, Armelle	141, 140
Gladush, Yuriy G.	379
Glazov, M.	51
Goldoni, Andrea	271, 146
Goldt, Anastasia	384, 457, 233
Golub, L.	51
Golubev, Dmitry	433
Gong, Wenbing	240
Gordeev, Georgy	354 , 81, 37
Goto, Chigusa	375
Gotthardt, Jan	158
Gottscholl, A.	390
Govind Rajan, Ananth	297
Gracia-Espino, Eduardo	49
Graf, Arko	303
Granzow, Nicolai	339
Graves, Brian	156
Grebenko, Artem K.	379
Green , Micah	109 , 126
Greenfield, Jake	149
Gregoratti, Luca	351
Grieger, Sebastian	94 , 159
Grifoni, Milena	242

Groc, Laurent Großhans, Jörg Grundmann, Annika	318 322 210
Gspann , Thurid	127 , 98, 306, 426
Guellati, Ouanassa	437, 88
Guerioune, Mohamed	437, 88
Guilhon, Ivan	474, 291
Guimarães Ferreira, Luiz	291
Guo, Guoping	197
Gupta, Shakti	472

Η

Ha, Jun-Seok Habisreutinger, Severi Hachiya, Kengo Hada, Masaki Hakonen, Pertti Han, B. Han, Hoon Hee Han, Jae-Hee Han, Jie Han, Jiyoon Hao, Boyi Hao, Wenjun Harat, Aicha Hartmann, Nicolai F. Hartschuh, Achim Harutyunyan, Avetik Hasan, Md. Tanvir Hasegawa, Taisuke Haseo, Eddwi Hashimoto, Michihiro Hata, Kenji Hayashi, Yasuhiko He, Xiaowei Hedman, Daniel Heimfarth, Daniel Heimfarth, Daniel Heinke, Lars Heinz, Tony F. Heller, Daniel Henn, François Hennrich, Frank Herman, Artur Hermans, Matthijs Herrmann, Niklas	n 344, 46 477 128, 95, 441 194, 433 51 108 246, 273 380 245 205 206 437, 88 43 266, 299 57 316 441 116 129 45, 137, 253, 483, 44 95, 128, 441 217 69, 159 292 332 402, 496 231 148, 154, 353 77 389 322, 216 340, 336
Hersam, Mark C. Hertel, Tobias	340 , 336 298, 263, 234, 312, 416, 308, 460
Heuken, Michael Hikata, Takeshi Himmel, Hans-Jörg Hirahara, Kaori Hirano, Atsushi Hirano, Megumi Hiraoka, Shota	210 280, 414, 278, 123, 124 158 129 452 137 229

Hirata, Eri	399, 274
Hirotani, Jun	286, 431, 278
Hirsch, Andreas	295
Hisama , Kaoru	130
Ho, Ya-Lun	422
Hof, Ferdinand	144
Hofer, Christof	337
Hofsäss, Hans	471
Högele, Alexander	314, 309
Höltzl, Tibor	117, 131
Homma, Yoshikazu	395 , 188
Hori, Keisuke	166
Horlebein, Jan	136, 317
Hosomi, Yuto	134
Hou, Zhentao	313
Hsiao, Chung-Hsuan	411
Htoon, Han	217, 311
Hu , Dongmei	160
Hu, Ming	472
Hu, Wei	455
Hu, Youfan	341
Huber, Andreas J.	43
Huc, Vincent	140, 90
Hucht, Alfred	499
Hussain, Ageel	132 , 461, 228,
, , ,	238, 337, 343
Hutchison, James E.	350
Hüttel, Andreas K.	242, 133 , 195
Huyghebaert, Cedric	454
, ,	-

Ibadurrahman, Ahmad	462
Ichida, Masao	134
Ichinose, Yota	227 , 307
Idrobo, Juan-Carlos	205
Iemoto, Shogo	441
lijima , Sumio	20
Ikuhara, Yuichi	334, 135
Ilani , Shahal	19
Inani, Heena	228 , 337
Inoue, Hirotaka	95 , 441
Inoue, Taiki	229 , 243, 465, 334
Inoue, Yoku	73
Irie, Michiko	137
Ishibashi, Koji	449
Ishiguro, Chikako	462
Ishii, Akihiro	398 , 304, 310
Ishizawa, Sachiko	137
Ishizeki, Keisuke	118
Itami, Kenichiro	305, 139
Ito, Yoshikazu	280, 414, 278, 123
Izard, Nicolas	75

J

Janas, Dawid	230 , 96
Jansons, Adam W.	350
Jędrysiak, Rafal G.	77, 101, 100, 97
Jeon, II	347 , 422, 444, 290
Jeon, Wonjae	409
Jeon, Yu-Rim	108
Jeong, Hae Kyung	438
Jeong, Mun Seok	102
Ji, Hengxing	50
Jiang, Chao	110
Jiang, Hua	461, 132, 74, 238
Jiang, Kaili	59 , 467, 197, 142, 391
Jiang, Xinrong	240
Jin, Chuanhong	111
Jin, Hehua	192
Jin, Song	50
Jin, Xiang	59
Jin, Yuanhao	267
Johnson, Justin	46
Jorio, Ado	338 , 354
Joselevich, Ernesto	397
Jourdain, Vincent	61, 231
Journet, Catherine	206 , 206
Jousselme, Bruno	75
Jozwiak, Bertrand	77, 101, 100, 97
Jukka-Pekka, Kaikkone	n 194
Jung, Sang-Chul	439

Κ

K Sharma, Aliza Kabir, M. S.	143 248
Kaikkonen, Jukka-Pekk Kaiser, Ute Kaiser	a 433 275
Kalbac, Martin	55
Kalbacova, Jana	473
Kalisch, Holger	210
Kallio, Tanja	251
Kamada, Masahiro	194
Kamenik, Jan	262
Kanai, Yasushi	296
Kaneko, Kentaro	166
Kaneko, Toshiro	450
Kang, Hyun Suk	46
Kang, Joohoon	336
Kaniyoor, Adarsh	98 , 306, 127, 426, 453
Kappes, Manfred	353
Kappes, Manfred M	148
Kardynal, Beata	482, 52, 471
Karita, Motoyuki	73
Karthik, Paneer Selvam	95, 441
Kashima, Taiga	286
Kasper, C.	390

Kastl, Christoph	53
Kataura, Hiromichi	34 , 153, 444, 452,
	239, 302, 301
Kateris, Nicholas	220
Kato, Toshiaki	450
Kato, Yuichi	44
Kato, Yuichiro K.	396 , 304, 398, 310
Katsch, Florian	65
Katsnelson, Mikhail I.	478
Kaupinnen, Esko I.	201 , 422, 484, 461,
	884, 334, 290, 155, 347,
	8, 132, 74, 238, 337, 343
Kawai, Tsuyoshi	257, 375
Kawakami, Satoru	161
Kawano, Yukio	449
Khabushev, Eldar	233
Khan, Abu Taher	461, 343
,	
Khan, Usman	209
Khodzitsky, Mikhail	382
Ki, Seo Jin	439
Kianinia, M.	390
Kießling, Simon	234
Kikuchi, Yu	280, 414, 278, 124
Kim, Daeun	106
Kim, Hoijoon	294
Kim, Hyoungsub	211, 294
Kim, Jeongyong	409
Kim, Mijin	309
Kim, Min Ji	44C
Kim , Sang Ouk	202
Kim, Seongkyun	409 , 409
Kim, Seung Min	245
Kim, Tae-Wook	245
Kim, Yoong Ahm	439
Kim, Younghee	217
Kim, Yun-Tae	273 , 246
Kimura, Sadahito	274
Kishimoto, Shigeru	286, 431, 278
Kistner, Lucas	86
Klein, Patrick	260
Kloza, Philipp	220
Knirsch, Kathrin	295
Knizhnik, Andrey	420
Knorr, Andreas	65
Kobashi, Kazufumi	410, 235
Kobayash, Yoshihiro	462, 99 , 285, 296
Kögerler, Paul	499
Köhne, Martin	425
Kolanowska, Anna	100 , 101, 77, 97
Kolodyaznaya, Yulia	233
Koltai, János	275, 293
Koman, Volodymyr	345, 297, 383
Komatsu, Natsumi	106
Komissarov, Ivan V	377
Komoto, Junichi	375
Kondrashov, Ivan	456
König, Jürgen	499
, ourgon	+33

Kono, Junichiro	106, 307, 227	Lee, Antony	318
Kopylova, Daria	404, 72	Lee, Aram	245
Kopylova, Daria S.	379	Lee, Chang Young	246, 273
Koshihara, Shin-ya	128	Lee, Changhoon	440
Koskela, Kristopher M.	350	Lee, Chee Huei	205
Kotakoski, Jani	42, 228, 337	Lee, Dong Su	245
Kovalchuk, Anna	147	Lee, Eunha	211
Kovalchuk, Nikolai G	377	Lee, Hokyun	245
Koyano, Bunsho	229	Lee, Hyangsook	211 , 294
Kozawa, Akinari	61	Lee, Jin-Wook	444
Kozawa, Daichi	383, 297	Lee, Kang-Nyeoung	102
Kozeki, Takahiro Kraft, Daipar	139 148	Lee, Martin	389 245
Kraft, Rainer Krambrock, K.	390	Lee, Sang Hyun Lee, Sang Won	102
Krasnikov, Dmitry	384, 457, 233	Lee, Young Hee	333
Krauss, Todd	313	Leem, Mirine	294
Krayev, Andrey	473	Lei, Peng	142
Kribeche, Mohamed el Ami		Lei, Ting	41
Kriegel, Ilka	350	Levshov, Dmitry	300 , 82
Kroner, Martin	56	Li, Donghai	308
	48, 353, 311, 292,	Li, Han	37 , 354, 353, 81
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	81, 37, 336, 55	Li, Henan	463
Kruss, Sebastian 1	1 12 , 357 , 322, 136,	Li, Jia	120
,	317, 216	Li, Linhai	153
Kucera, Jan	262	Li, Mochen	103
Kühl Teles, Lara	349, 291, 474	Li, Qingwei	142
Kukucska, Gergő	275, 293	Li, Qingwen	192 , 481, 240, 160
Kumamoto, Akihito	334, 135	Li, Qunqing	267, 142
Kumar, Sandeep	292	Li, Ruoming	463
Kumar Jha, Mihir	253	Li, Sheng	463
Kümmell, Tillmar	210	Li, Shilong	301 , 302 , 430
Kun, Péter	293	Li, Wenshan	148
Kunkel, Pascal	298 , 263, 234	Li, Xin	466
Kupis-Rozmysłowicz, Justy		Li, Xu	85
Kürti, Jenő	275, 293	Li, Yan	33 , 60, 334, 463, 135
Kutsch, Tobias	86	Liang, Liangbo	455
Kuwahara, Shota	236	Liang, Wenjie	197
Kuwahara, Yuki	237	Liao, Yongping	238 , 484, 461, 433, 132
Kuziel, Anna	101 , 100, 77, 97	Lidorikis, Elefterios	476
Kuzmany, Hans	275, 212	Lim, Young Soo	440
Kvashnin , Alexander Kvashnin, Dmitrii	119 107	Liming, Zhao Lin , Dewu	258 104
Kvashnin, Dmitry	119	Lin, Dewu Lin, Jarrn-Horng	411
Kwon, Hyejin	309	Lin, Jingjing	455
	003	Lin, Kun-Han	321
		Lindenthal, Sebastian	
L		Lioubtchenko, Dmit	
		Liu, Albert	383, 345
Laiho, Patrik	433	Liu, Bilu	209
Laird, Edward	193	Liu, Chang	203 , 466
Lambert, Benjamin	315, 272, 259	Liu, Haoming	463
Lange, Lucas	299 , 266	Liu, Hong	207
Lanzani, Guglielmo	475	Liu, Huaping	239 , 153, 302, 301, 430
Larsson, J. Andreas	69 67 250	Liu, Jiaman	209
Latgé, Andrea	67, 259 75	Liu, Junzhi	475
Lauret, Jean-Sébastien	75 420	Liu , Kaihui	393 , 461
Lebedeva, Irina	420	Liu, Liang	142

Liu , Lijun	342		135, 347
Liu, Ming	243 , 334	Maruyama, Takahiro	277 , 143, 61
Liu, Minggiang	244	Masato, Maruoka	459
Liu, Peng	412 , 142	Masuda, Hideki	278 , 414 , 280,
Liu, Pingwei	383	Masuda, Tildeki	123, 124
-	105	Mataubara Manaha	120, 124 121
Liu, Weiming		Matsubara, Manaho	
Liu, Xiuling	464	Matsuda, Kazunari	134, 477
Liu, Zebin	59	Matsumoto, Kazuhiko	296
Loiseau , Annick	352 , 35 , 141, 61, 215,	Matsumoto, Keiichiro	122
	140, 82, 90	Matsumoto, Naoyuki	137
Lorenz, Roxana	158	Matsunaga, Masahiro	278
Loubet, Bastien	231	Matsuo, Kanade	280 , 124, 414,
Lüer, Larry	263		278, 123
Luo, Xue	455	Matsuo, Yutaka	444, 290, 347
Luo, Yi	455	Matusalém, Filipe	349
Luo, Yue	217	Maultzsch, Janina	186 , 295, 499
Luo, Yufeng	142	Mayne-L'Hermite, Martine	
Luo , Yuting	254 , 209	Mayor, Marcel	154
Lüttgens , Jan	303 , 86	Mazzotta, Giulio	152, 344
Lv, Shiwei	142	McLean , Ben	167, 168
Lv, Zhengxia	192	Mekhalif, Zineb	437, 88
Lv, Zhiyi	322	Meyer , Carola	499
Lyu , Wei	204	Meyer, Daniel	317
Lyu , Weibang	240	Meyer, Jannik C.	337
Lyuleeva, Alina	106	Michel, Thierry	231, 61
-		Mikhalchan, Anastasiia	386
		Miller-Link, Elisa	46
Μ		Milotti, Valeria	415
		Min, Hyegi	246 , 273
M. Mohammed, Reda	429	Mitchell, Izaac	281, 169
M. Pérez, Emilio	432	Miyamoto, Yoshiyuki	497
Ma , He	413	Miyata, Kiyoshi	128
Ma, Ze	380	Miyauchi, Yuhei	139 , 305 , 477
Machiya, Hidenori	304 , 398	Mizen, Jenifer	306 , 98, 453, 127
MacLucas, Timothy	241	Mokhalingam, Aningi	472
Maeda, Satoshi	441	Molina-Lopez, Francisco	472
Mahvash, Farzaneh	381	-	
Malard, Leandro	355	Monniello, Léonard	61
Malic, Ermin	65	Montuschi, Paolo	404
Mallah, Talal	90	Moon, Seung Min	246
Manghi, Manoel	231	Moore, Joseph	282
Mangler, Clemens	228	Moreira Da Silva, Cora	140 , 141
Mann, Florian A.	136 , 322 , 317, 216	Morimoto, Takahiro	283 , 235
Manna, Liberato	350	Moses Badlyan, Narine	295
Marcilla, Rebeca	386	Mothes, Sven	83
Marganska, Magdalen		Motti, Silvia	475
Mariani, Carlo	146	Mühlinghaus, Markus	260
Mariano, Marina	454	Müllen, Klaus	475
Marichy, Catherine	206	Müller, Kai	292
Marie, Xavier	51	Müller, Kerstin	416 , 308
Markevich, Alexander	228, 337	Murai, Tatsuya	465
		Mustonen, Kimmo	337 , 42 , 228, 132
Marques, Marcelo	474, 291, 349 225 , 256, 215	Myja, Henrik	210
Martel, Richard	335 , 356, 215		
Martinati, Miles	275 , 212	NI	
Maruyama, Mina	276 , 84	Ν	
Maruyama, Shigeo	334 , 243, 465, 130,		
	422, 444, 290, 229,	Nagai, Kohei	307

Nairan, Adeela	256
Nait-Merzoug, Assia	437, 88
Nakagawa, Rei	447
Nakagawa, Tomohiro	95
Nakajima, Hideaki	283, 235
Nakamura, Koichiro	123
	73
Nakano, Takayuki	
Namazu, Takahiro	139
Narita, Akimitsu	475
Naritsuka, Shigeya	277
Nascimento, Raffaela	215
Nasibulin, Albert G.	384, 457, 404,
	251, 233, 379 , 72
Nassoy, Fabien	255, 87
Naumov, Anton	316
Navas, Hugo	61
Nebogatikova, Nadegda	107
Negishi, Ryota	296 , 285 , 284
Nemes-Incze, Péter	293
Neyts, Erik C.	69
Nguyen, Duc Anh	102
Nicholas, Robin	344
Nicholas, Robin J.	152
Nieto-Ortega, Belén	432
Ning, Wen	142 , 142
Nißler, Robert	216 , 317
Nishidome, Hiroyuki	307
Nishihara, Taishi	305, 139
Nishikawa, Takeshi	95, 441
Nishikubo, Ryosuke	444
Nishina, Yuta	285, 128, 462
Nishio , Yuya	286
Noda, Suguru	495 , 434, 447, 103,
-	166, 161
Noé, Jonathan	314
Nojeh, Alireza	114
Nonoguchi, Yoshiyuki	375 , 257 , 431
Noury, Adrien	231
Nowack, Tim	86
Nozaki, Junji	307
Nugraha, Ahmad R.	72
Nuß , Matthias	308
Nutz, Manuel	309 , 314
, manaon	

0

O'Connell, Eoghan O&, William	471 426
Oakley, Rodney	464
Oberhammer, Joachim	382
Oberndorfer, Florian	417 , 312
Obraztsova, Ekaterina	456
Obraztsova, Elena	456
Obrzut, Jan	394
Ogamoto, Tatsuro	465
Ogawa, Yui	296

Ohfuchi, Mari	287
Ohmura, Satoshi	128
Ohno , Yutaka	498 , 286, 431, 279
Okada, Susumu	288 , 130, 276, 125, 84
Okada, Takuya	277, 143
Okazaki, Toshiya	401, 283, 235, 410
Okubo, Soichiro	280, 414, 278, 123, 124
Omoto, Kazuki	441
Onda, Ken	128
Opazo, Felipe	322
Orbán, Balázs	117
Orcin-Chaix, Lucie	75
Osawa, Toshio	103
Otsuka, Jun	123
Otsuka, Keigo	310 , 229
Ouaj, Taoufiq	418
Ozden, Sehmus	217

Ρ

	055 07 400
Pinault, Mathieu	255, 87, 138
Pirker, Luka	133
Plaçais, Bernard	392
Podlesny, Blazej	230
Pogna, Eva A. A.	476
Pola, Someshwar	443
Polini, Marco	476
Pollentier, Ivan	454
Poncharal, Philippe	198
Popov, Andrey	420
Popov, Zakhar	384
Popov, Zakhar I.	379
Pranauv, Selvasundaram	81
Pratama, Fenda Rizky	421
Preiß, Helen	216
Prévot, Guillaume	61
Prezzi, Deborah	68
Prischepa, Serghej L	377
Puech, Pascal	75
Purcell, Steve T.	198
Pyatkov, Felix	353, 311

Q

Qian , Liu	145
Qian, Weizhong	376
Qian, Yang	422
Qin, Tongtong	481
Qingwen, Li	258
Qiu , Lu	170 , 423
Qiu, Song	192
Qiu, Xiaohui	455
Qu, Shuxuan	240

R

Rago , Ilaria	146
Rajala, Taneli	251
Rao, Rahul	85
Rechnitz , Sharon	424 , 196
Reich, Stephanie	354, 81, 37
Reinhard, Simon	133
Remškar, Maja	133
Reynaud, Cécile	255, 87
Riaz , Adnan	311 , 353 , 55
Riede, Moritz K.	344,152
Risa, Maeda	103
Rizzi , Leo	425
Rizzi, Nicola	171
Robert, C.	51
Roberts, Chris	247 350
Robinson, Joshua A. Rockstuhl, Carsten Rodemund, Tom Rogov, Andrii	55 427 259

Rohringer, Philip	212
Romanov, Stepan	384, 457
Rommel, Manuel	292
Rostami, Habib	476
Rother, Marcel	159
Rottler, Jörg	114
Rozhkov, Sergey	147
Rozhkova, Natalia	147
Rubio, Angel	191, 497
Ruiz-González, Luisa	432
Ryley , James	426 , 98, 426

S

Saadaoui, Hassan	144
Sacco, Daria	72
Saeki, Akinori	444
Saha, Avishek	311
Saida, Takahiro	277
Saito, Riichiro	72 , 64 , 459, 421
Saito, Takeshi	237, 191, 275
Saito, Yuta	395
Sakairi, Masatoshi	274
Saleem, Muhammad	
Salerno, Ginevra	171
Salvato, Matteo	377
Sangaletti, Luigi	271, 404
Santinelli, Andrea	259
Santos, Hernán	67
Sasaoka, Kenji	172, 118
Satco, Daria	384, 457
Sato, Toshihiro	447
Sato, Yuta	334, 75
Sauer, Roger	472
Sauter, Eric	158
Sauvajol, Jean-Louis	300
Scagliotti, Mattia	377
Scaini, Denis	146
Schaefer, Philip	43
Schäfer, Frank	299
Schäfer, Jörg	470
Scheicher, Ralph	319
Scherf, Ullrich	260
Schlöder, Tobias	292
Schmid, Daniel	242
Schnee, Michael	499
Schneider, Christian	54
Schneider, Claus M.	499
Schneider, Severin	158
Schöppler, Friedrich	234, 416, 308, 460
Schuck, P. James	350
Schué, Leonard	215
Schuergers, Nils	315, 359, 268, 321,
Sobulz Staton E	320, 259 425
Schulz, Stefan E.	
Schuster, Jörg	289 , 427, 83, 425

Schwalbe Koda, Daniel		291, 349
Scotognella, Francesco		475 , 475
Scuratti, Francesca		435
Sekiguchi, Atsuko	44 , 483	3, 410, 44
Selig, Malte	,	65
Selvasundaram, Pranauv E	Balaii	148 , 37
Semina, M.	2 onorgi	51
Senga, Ryosuke		191, 63
Seo, Jung-Woo T.		336
Seo, Seungju		444
Sergeevich, Andrey Sokolov	/	108
Settele, Simon		260
	163. 151.	247, 149
Sharma, Kamal Prasad	, -,	277, 143
Shawky, Ahmed	290.	429 , 347
Shen, Boyuan	,	469 , 448
Shi, Lei	63, 191,	275, 212
Shiga, Tamehito	,,	96
Shim, Ji-Hoon		440
Shimura, Eriko		236
Shin, Solbi		436
Shiomi, Junichiro		444, 161
Shiraishi, Tomonari		96
Shiraki, Tomohiro		96
Shirazian, Farzad		472
Shlafman, Michael		196, 424
Shlafman, Shlomo		196, 424
Shulga, Eugene		384
Siaj, Mohamed		381
Siefman, Daniel Jerome		272
Sigh, Maniesha		149
Simoes, Filipa		262
Sinitsa, Alexander		420
Sirisinudomkit, Pichamon		149
Skakalova, Viera		42
Smail, Fiona		150
Smirnov, Serguei		382
Snaith, Henry		344
Soavi, Giancarlo		476
Soltamov, V.		390
Sonoda, Toshiki		173
Sorokin, Pavel		384, 119
Sorokin, Pavel B.		379
Sparkes, Martin		426
Sperlich, Andreas		390 , 312
Stakhira, Pavlo		442
Stallard, Joe		127
Stampfer, Christoph		418, 387
Stegmann, Philipp		499
Steiner, Ann-Kristin		415
Steiner, Mathias		336
Stiller, Peter		242
Strano, Michael S.	100 0	383, 273,
		345, 223
Strauf, Stefan	231,	217
Stringer, David		151
Strunk, Christoph		242
origin, origioph		242

Sturdza, Bernd	152 , 312, 344
Su, Wei	430 , 239
Subramaniam, Chandramouli	253
Suenaga, Kazu	191, 63, 334, 75
Sugai, Toshiki	236
Sugime, Hisashi	447 , 103, 161
Suh, Donguk	444
Sulas, Dana	46
Sun , Silei	448 , 157
Sun, Yue	270
Sun, Zehao	92
Sun, Zhaowei	50
Sundaram, Rajyashree	483 , 44
Susi, Toma	228, 337
Suzuki , Daichi	449
Suzuki , Hiroo	450
Suzuki, Tomoko	277
Svensson, Krister	451
Szkopek, Thomas	381

Т

Tabachnik, Tal Tadano, Yuriko Tahir, Saïd Takada, Sari Takakura, Akira Takata, Ami Tan , Fu-Wen Tanaka , Kenya Tanaka, Koichiro Tanaka , Takeshi	196, 424 285 231, 61 274 305, 139 375 431 477 307
Tanaka, Takeshi Tanaka, Yuichirou	452 , 444, 34 395
Tang, Lei	209
Tang, Nathalie Y-Wa	356
Taniguchi, T.	51
Taniguchi, Takashi	52
Tanioka, Daisuke	123
Taniyasu, Yoshitaka	296
Tapasztó, Levente	293
Tavakkoli, Mohammad	484 , 132
Teichert, Fabian	427, 289
Teng, Changjiu	209
Terrab, Ilyes Terrones , Jeronimo	437 453 , 98
Thomas, Franziska	433 , 98 136
Thong, Aaron	149
Tian, Ying	461
Timmermans , Marina Y.	454
Tirapu Azpiroz, Jaione	336
Todoshchenko, Igor	194
Tomadin, Andrea	476
Tong , Lianming	455 , 479, 105
Tonkikh, Alexander	456
Toth, M.	390
Tran, Huy-Nam	61

Tran-Van, François Tripathi, Mukesh	255 228, 337
Tsapenko , Alexey P.	457 , 384 , 233, 379
Tsebro, Victor	456
Tsuchiya, Shuntaro	458
Tsuzuki, Mayumi	34
Tu, Jhih-Sian	52, 471
Tulic, Semir	42
Tumiel, Trevor	313
Turek, Edyta	96, 230

U

Uchida, Kento	307
Uda, Takushi	304
Ukhtary, M. Shoufie	459 , 421, 72
Urbaszek, B.	51

V

-	
Valášek, Michal	154
van der Zant, Herre	389
van Werveke, Wouter	394
Vera-Hidalgo, Mariano	432
Vescan, Andrei	210
Vets, Charlotte	69
Vialla, Rémy	61
Vierck, Asmus	499
Vignal, Thomas	255
Vijayaraghavan, Aravind	55
Vilatela , Juan	386
Villalva, Julia	432
Vincent, Pascal	198
Vladimirova, Maria	388
Voelckel, Markus	460
Voisin, Christophe	494
Vollert, Ivonne	460
Vuković, Lela	317

W

Wang, Gang	476
Wang, Guillaume	352
Wang, Guowei	34, 452
Wang, Jiangtao	197, 59
Wang, Jiaping	142
Wang, Rongming	33
Wang, Rui	455
Wang, Sheng	380
Wang, Xiao_Ye	475
Wang, Xinhe	197
Wang, Xujing Ji	111
Wang, YuHuang	358 , 374 , 309
Wang, Yulian	485
Wang, Zhao	219
Wang, Zhiping	344
Wasik, Patrycja	77

Wasseroth, Soeren	354
Watanabe, K.	51
Watanabe, Kenji	52
Watanabe, Kentaro	280
Waters, Kevin	205
Wayanabe, Kentaro	124
Webber, Grant	168
Wederhake, Martina	416
Wei, Bingqing	346
Wei, Chaopeng	296
Wei , Fei 199 , 91, 448, 408, 157, 4	169,
239,	445
Wei, Miaomiao	40
Wei , Nan 461 , 157, 238,	343
Wei , Xiaojun 153 , 239, 302, 301,	430
Wei , Yang 391 ,	467
Wei Huang, Xiaowei	111
Wenseleers, Wim 212 , 191, 275, 2	264,
300, 394, 81, 37, 82,	352
Wenzel, Wolfgang	292
Will , Marco 433 ,	194
Windle, Alan	98
Wöll, Christof	292
Wong, HS. Philip	372
Wu, Shang-Jung 320, 272,	
Wu, Yang	208

Χ

Xia, Bingyu Xia, Chenmaya	59 463
Xiang, Rong	135 , 62 , 243, 465, 334,
	444, 229, 135
Xiao , Zhexi	445
Xie , Rongbin	434
Xie, Sishen	153, 239, 302, 301, 430
Xie, Ying	145
Xu , Liang	154
Xu , Ming	378
Xu, Ying	401
Xu , Zizhao	462

Y

Yaish, Yuval	196 , 424
Yakobson, Boris I.	38 , 222, 76
Yamada, Takeo	483, 410, 44
Yamaguchi, Genta	395
Yamamoto, Shun	229
Yamamoto, Takahiro	174, 172, 122,
	121, 118, 227
Yamashita, Yoshifumi	95, 441
Yamazaki , Nanami	174
Yan, Xuzhou	92
Yanagi, Kazuhiro	106, 307, 227

Yang, Cheng Yang, Dehua Yang, Feng Yang, Juan Yang, Mei Yang, Quan-Hong Yang, Shangfeng Yang, Xinhe Yang, Xinhe Yang, Yang Yang, Zhengpeng Yao, Fengrui Yap, Yoke Khin Yapici, Nazmiye Yasuhara, Toshiyuki Yau, Hin Chun Yazda, Khadija	256 153, 239, 301, 430 60 , 33 463 401 204 486 142 444 481 461 464 , 205 464 458 247 231	Zhang, Wenjin Zhang, Xiao Zhang, Xueqiong Zhang, Yongyi Zhao, Yongyi Zhao, Haofei Zhao, Jianwen Zhao, Shen Zhao, Shen Zhao, Wei Zharnikov, Michael Zheng, Ming Zheng, Yongjia Zhou, Duanliang Zhou, Jian Zhou, Lanqing Zhou, Weiya	477 156 487 481 342 33 40 314 142 158 36 , 403 , 314, 81, 37 243, 334 142 487 482 153, 239, 302, 301, 430
Yokoyama, Atsuro Yomogida, Yohei Yongping, Liao	274 307, 227 42	Zhu, Dong Zhu, Meng Zhu , Yanwu	197 481 385
Yongyi, Zhang Yoshida, Akari Yotsumoto , Satoshi Yu, Chunhui Yu , Hongyi Yu , Jin Yuan, Shengjun Yudasaka, Masako Yum, Kyungsuk	258 227 465 445 66 478 478 401, 274 246	Zhu , Zhenxing Zienert, Andreas Zorn , Nicolas Zubkovs, Vitalijs Zurutuza, Amaia	157 , 91, 448 83, 425 435 , 260 315, 359, 268 381

Ζ

Zanolli, Zeila	499
Zaremba, Orisia	233
Zaumseil, Jana	86, 158, 435,
	159, 303, 260
Zelada-Guillen, Gus	
Zeller, Patrick	351
Zhang, Chunjing	481
Zhang, Daqi	463
Zhang, Dongyan	205, 464
Zhang, Feng	466
Zhang, Hong	497
Zhang, Jin	32 , 145, 455, 479,
	105, 391, 104
Zhang, Ke	467 , 391
Zhang, Kehao	350
Zhang, Lina	142
Zhang, Minfang	401
Zhang, Na	455
Zhang, Qiang	155 , 446 , 461, 292,
	132, 74, 238, 343
Zhang, Rufan	468 , 448, 408, 157
Zhang, Shishu	479
Zhang, Shuchen	104
Zhang , Tianfu	480
Zhang, Wanzheng	295
	200