Research on Carbon Nanotubes in Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais

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Separation, purification and functionalization: Clascídia Furtado, Adelina Santos (CDTN-CNEN), Indhira Maciel, Flávio Plentz, Luiz Orlando Ladeira, André Ferlauto, Sérgio de Oliveira (DF-UFMG)

Raman Spectroscopy : Ado Jorio, Marcos Pimenta, Cristiano Fantini, Luiz Gustavo Cançado, Mauricio de Souza (DF-UFMG)

Photoluminescence: Flávio Plentz, Henrique Ribeiro (DF-UFMG)

Theory and modelling: Hélio Chacham, Ricardo W. Nunes, Mário Sérgio Mazzoni (DF-UFMG)

AFM and electronic microscopy: Bernardo Neves, Karla Balzuweit (DF-UFMG)

Collaborations

- Mildred Dresselhaus, Gene Dresselhaus, Georgii Samsonidze (MIT)
- Riichiro Saito (Tohoku University Japan)
- Peter Eklund (Penn State University)
- Michael Strano (University of Illinois)
- Toshiaki Enoki (Tokyo Institute of Technology)
- Michel Callamé (Université de Basel, Suisse)
- Daniel Ugarte, Gilberto Medeiros-Ribeiro (LNLS, Brasil)
- Antônio G. Souza Filho (Universidade Federal do Ceará)
- Paola Corio (Universidade de São Paulo)

Bundles of carbon nanotubes produced by the electric arc method (since 2000)





Bunch of 8 single wall carbon nanotubes

K. Balzuweit, L.O.Ladeira, S. Oliveira

Physics Department UFMG

The electron microscopy work has been performed with the JEM-3010 ARP microscope of LME/LNLS-Campinas.

Purification of carbon nanotubes

Purification: the procedure should be optimized for each batch and it depends on the which functional groups are required and what the sample will be used for.

After purification : 90% of nanotubes

Before purification : 30% of nanotubes

20 nm

Dispersion and functionalization of carbon nanotubes

High polarizability of the nanotube wall

- van der Waals interaction with high energy bond:
- ~ 500 eV per μm of tube-tube contact

-**bundles** might contain hundreds of nanotubes bound together



Separation and controlled deposition of carbon nanotubes in functionalized substrates



Synthesis of isolated carbon nanotubes by CVD







Synthesis of isolated carbon nanotubes suspended between pillars



RIE system for high definition corrosion





Resonant Raman Spectroscopy Laboratory, DF-UFMG

-Triple monochromator DILOR XY coupled to an optical microscope

-Ar-Kr laser

-Tunable laser systems (Dyeand Ti:Sapphire) pumped by an 9 W Ar laser







Van Hove singularities and optical transitions in carbon nanotubes



Raman spectrum of a carbon nanotube



Reasonant Raman scattering of carbon nanotubes dissolved in water



(n,m) structural characterization of a carbon nanotube



C. Fantini et al., Phys. Rev. Letters, 93, 147406 (2004)



Resonant Raman scattering of the intermediate frequency modes in carbon nanotubes





 $\omega^{+}_{\text{IFM}} = \omega_{0} + \omega_{A} = \omega_{0} + v_{A} q$ $\omega^{-}_{\text{IFM}} = \omega_{0} - \omega_{A} = \omega_{0} - v_{A} q$ $v_{A} = 2.2 \times 10^{4} \text{ m/s}$ (sound velocity in graphite)

C. Fantini et al., Phys. Rev. Letters, vol. 93 (8), 087401 (2004)

Raman scattering in graphite nanoribbons





L. G. Cançado et al.,

Phys. Rev. Letters, vol. 93(4), 047403 (2004)

Raman scattering in graphite edges



L. G. Cançado, M. A. Pimenta, B. R. A. Neves, M.S.S. Dantas , A. Jorio, Phys. Rev. Letters, vol. 93, 247401 (2004)



Photoluminescence of carbon nanotubes wrapped on DNA



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