



Carbon Nanocapsules blocking materials inside carbon nanotubes

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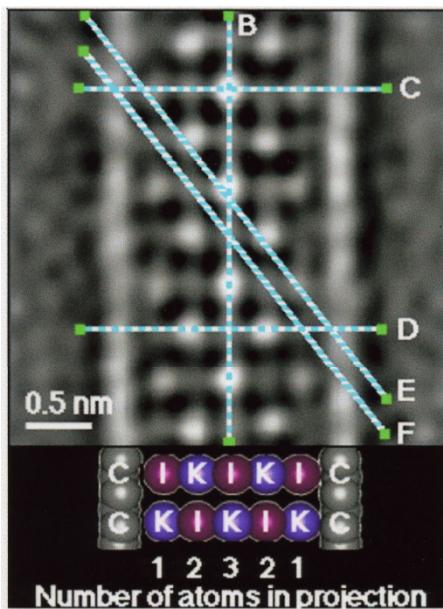
8 Outline

- ✓ *Introduction*
- ✓ *Purification and opening of SWNTs*
- ✓ *Formation of carbon nanocapsules*
 - ✓ *Closing the ends of carbon nanotubes*
 - ✓ *Use of fullerenes as “corks”*
- ✓ *Summary*

Encapsulation of materials inside SWNTs

Growth of 1D crystals

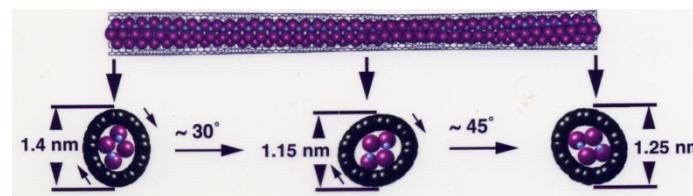
KI@SWNT



Change of interatomic distances

Science 289, 1324 (2000)

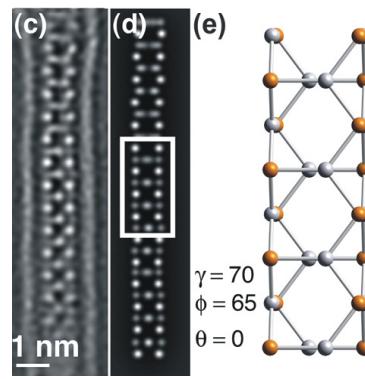
CoI₂@SWNT



Simultaneous rotation
of crystal & SWNT

Nature Materials 2, 788 (2003)

HgTe@SWNT



New coordination geometries



Modified electronic structure

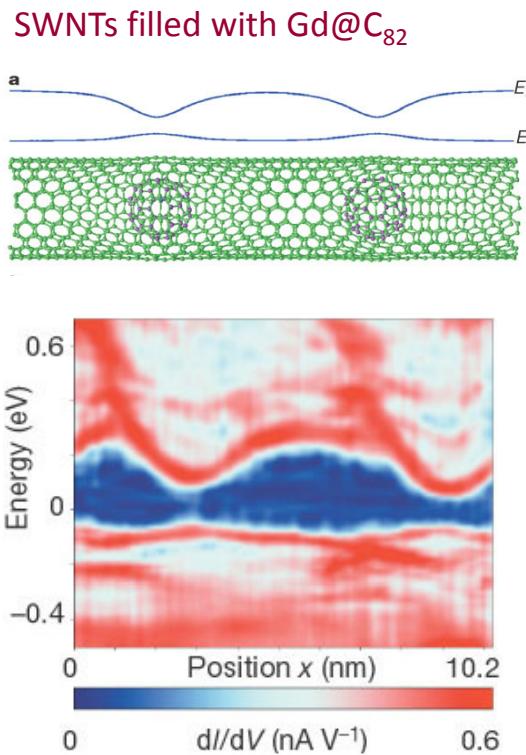
Band gap (DFT)

1D HgTe = 1.20 eV

PRL 96, 215501 (2006)

Encapsulation of materials inside SWNTs

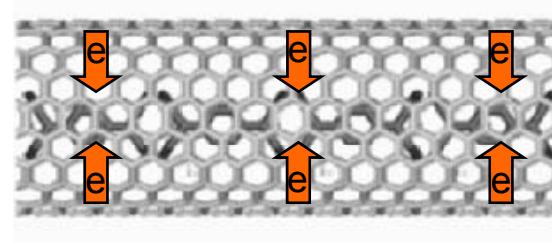
Modulation of the electronic structure



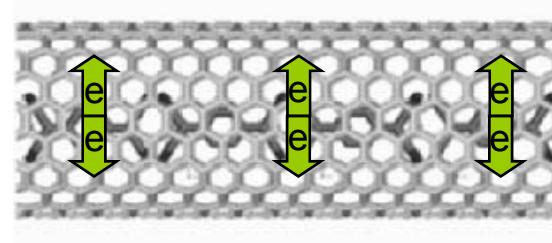
Nature 415, 1005 (2002)

Doping of CNTs by filling:

p-doping (I_x, TCNQ)



n-doping (Cs, TDAE)

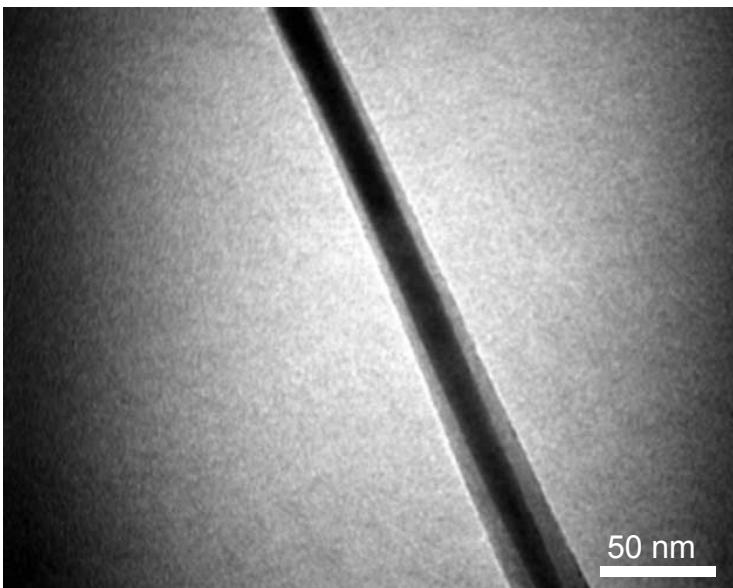


Nat. Mater. 2, 683 (2003)
Chem. Commun. 3429 (2008)

Encapsulation of materials inside CNTs

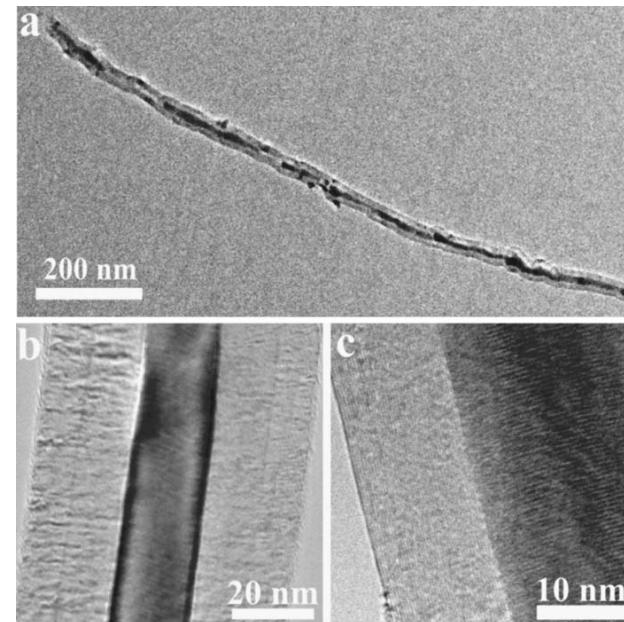
Encapsulation of magnetic materials - High density data storage

Ni@MWNTs



Thin Solid Films 469, 127 (2004)

Fe@MWNTs



J. Appl Phys. 103, 034302 (2008)

Purification and opening of SWNTs

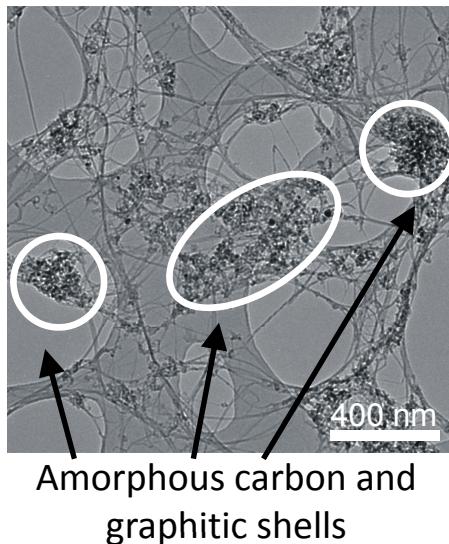
Impurities in CNTs

Amorphous carbon
 Graphitic particles
 Metal particles (catalyst)

Most purification strategies damage CNT structure

Steam treatment at 900 °C, 4h (CVD SWNTs – Elicarb)

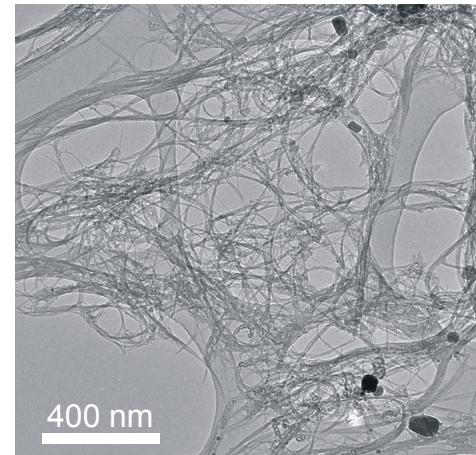
As-made SWNTs



steam
 H_2O

→

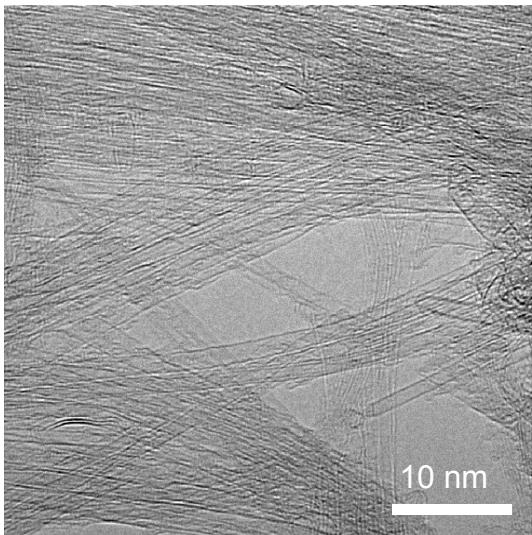
Purified SWNTs



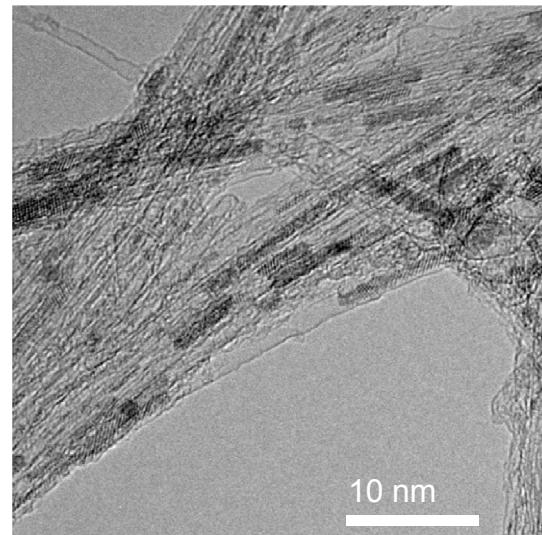
No amorphous carbon
 Metal particles free of graphitic coating (HCl)

Open-ended SWNTs

Steam treated SWNTs



Filled SWNTs



Solution filling
Uran. Ac.
→

- STEAM**
- Removes amorphous carbon
 - Removes graphitic shells coating metal particles (dis. in HCl)
 - Opens the ends of CNTs
 - Long treatments result in shorter CNTs
 - The CNT tubular structure is preserved (even after long treatments)
 - No functional groups are detected by XPS and IR spectroscopy

○ **Formation of carbon nanocapsules**

Filling of CNTs

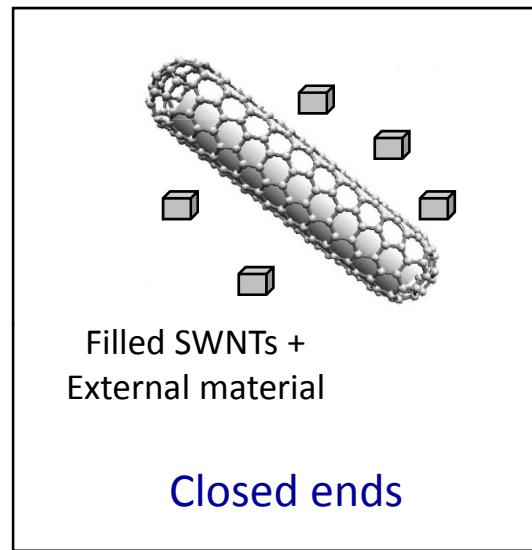
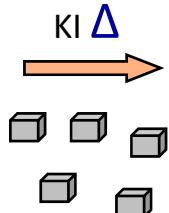
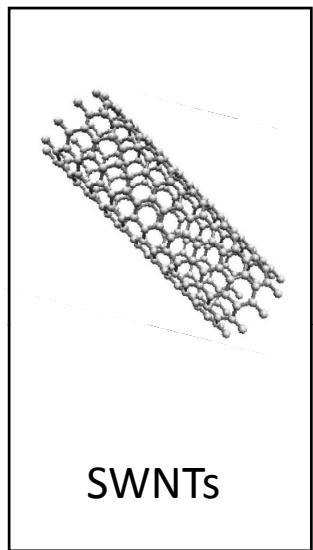
{
Solution filling
Vapour filling
Melting filling

**Large amount of
UNWANTED
external material**

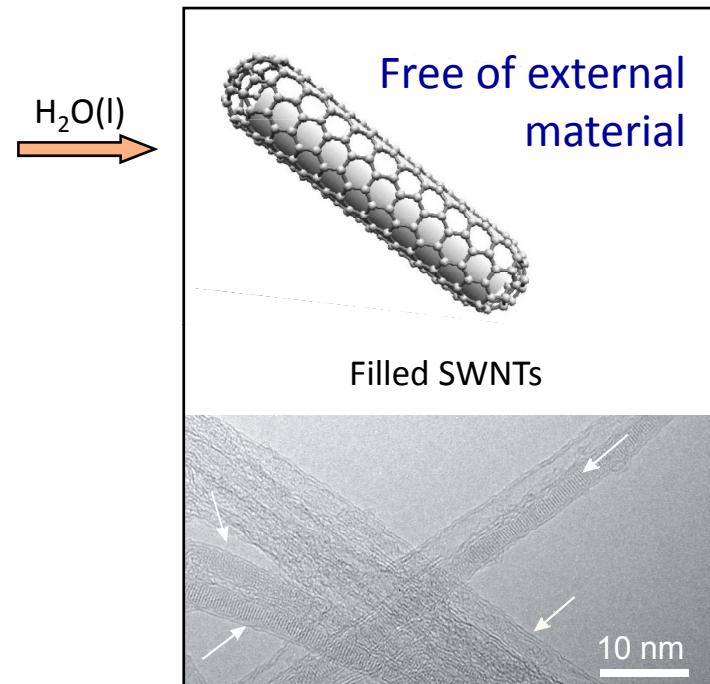


Ends of SWNTs need to be **closed – sealed
to allow purification of carbon nanocapsules**

Closing the ends of SWNTs



MELTING FILLING



Limitations of this approach

- Thermal stability - not useful for organic molecules-
- Low reactivity with carbon
- Surface tension < 170 mN/m (*Adv. Mater.* 10, 1472, 1998)

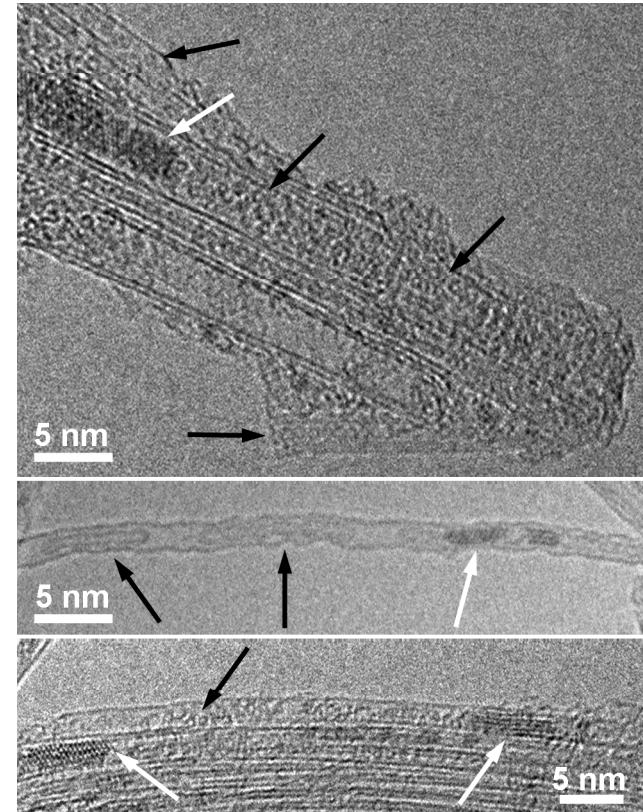
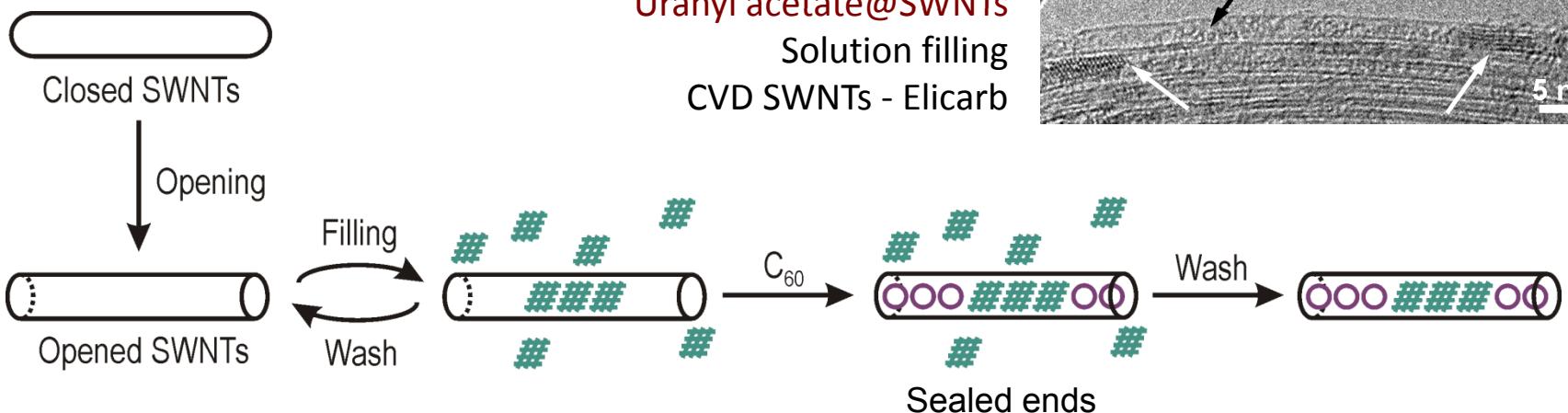


Allows a quantitative assessment
of the encapsulated material

Use of fullerenes as “corks”

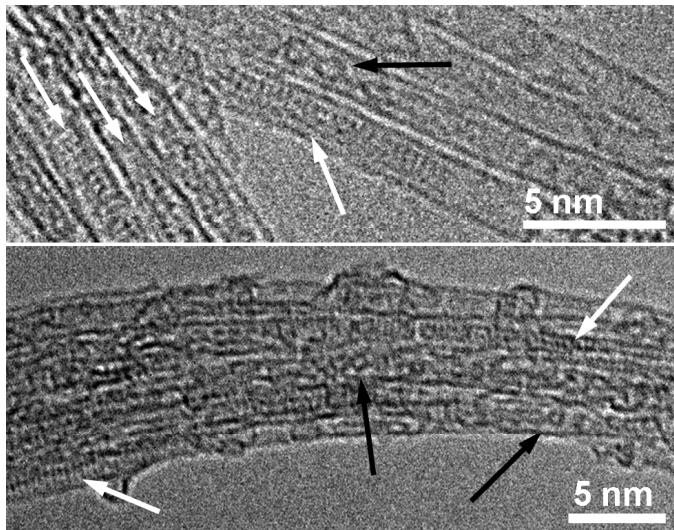
SOLUTION FILLING (low T)

- 1) Stir open-ended SWNTs
in a solution of desired compound
- 2) Block the ends with fullerenes
- 3) Removal of external material

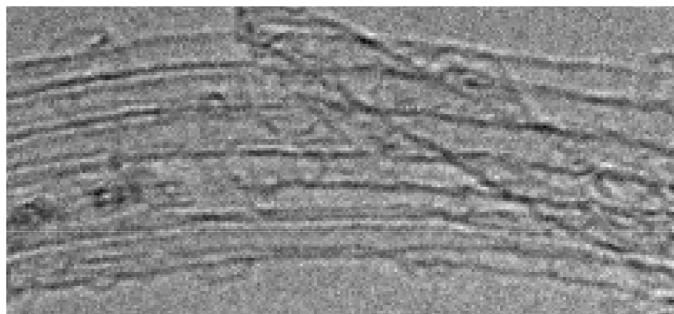


Use of fullerenes as “corks”

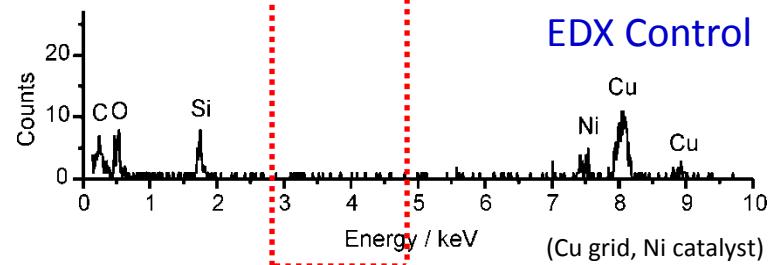
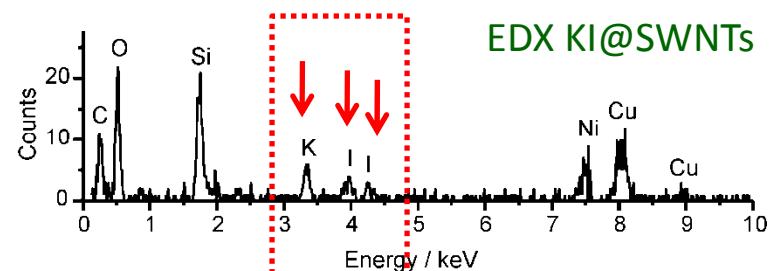
KI@SWNTs



Control

**Sample preparation:**

Melting filling + Opening
Arc SWNTs



○ Summary

- ✓ *Steam treatment allows the purification and opening of carbon nanotubes without altering their tubular structure.*
- ✓ *Carbon nanocapsules of filled SWNTs with closed ends can be obtained in one-step by melting filling at high temperature.*
- ✓ *Fullerenes can be used as corks for the containment of soluble materials inside carbon nanotubes.*

8 Acknowledgements

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