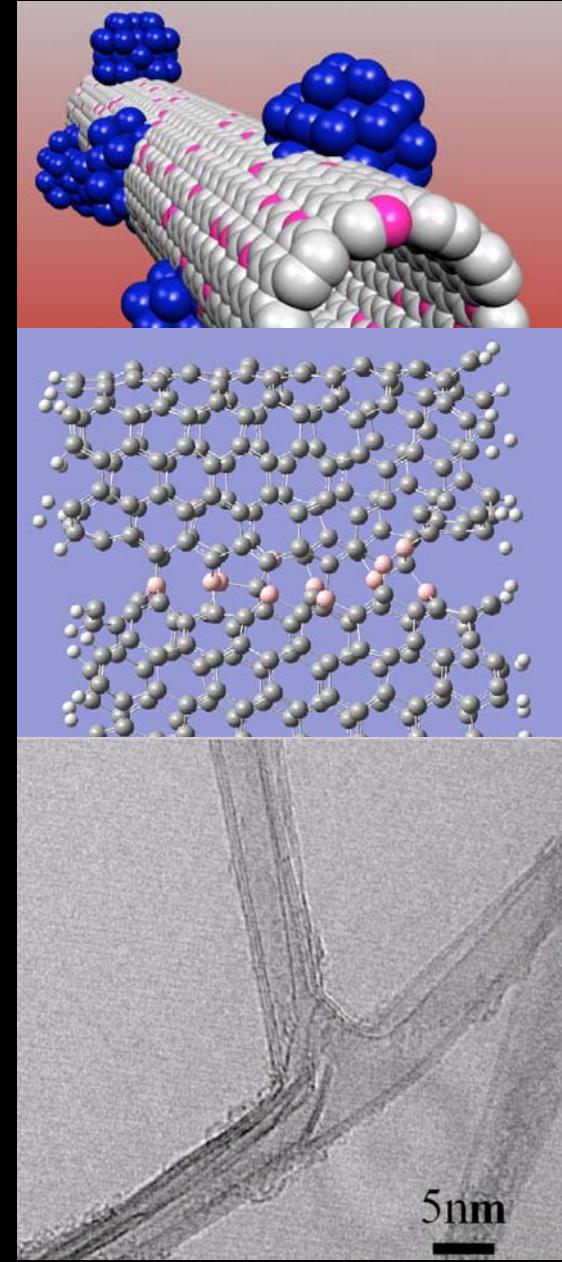


# Importance of Defects and Dopants in Carbon Nanotubes: Emerging Applications

**Mauricio Terrones**

Instituto Potosino de Investigación Científica y  
Tecnológica (IPICYT), México



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- F. Banhart (Ulm University, Germany)
- D.L. Carroll (Clemson University, USA)
- J. Y. Cavaillé (INSA, France)
- J-C. Charlier (UCLN, Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium)
- M. S. Dresselhaus (MIT. USA)
- D. Golberg (NIMS, Japan)
- M. Endo (Shinshu, Japan)
- T. Hayashi (Shinshu, Japan)
- E. Hernández (Barcelona, Spain)
- A. Jorio (Minas Gerais, Brazil)
- Y.A. Kim (Shinshu, Japan)
- V. Meunier (Oak Ridge, USA)
- M. Pimenta (Minas Gerais, Brazil)
- M. Rühle (Max-Planck-Institut für Metallforschung, Germany)
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- D.J. Smith (ASU, USA)

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Juan José Vilatela (BSc)

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Felipe Valencia (PhD)

Marisol Reyes Reyes (PhD)

José Manuel Romo (PhD)

Eduardo Cruz Silva (PhD)

Leonardo Chávez Guerrero (PhD)

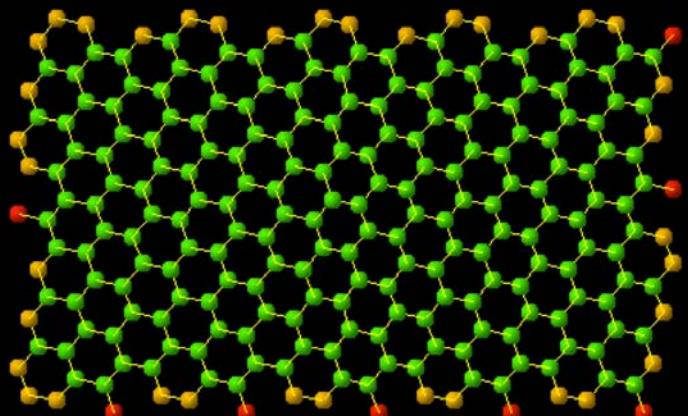
Eduardo Terrés (PhD)

Mariamne De Honor (PhD)

Benjamín Fragneaud (PhD)

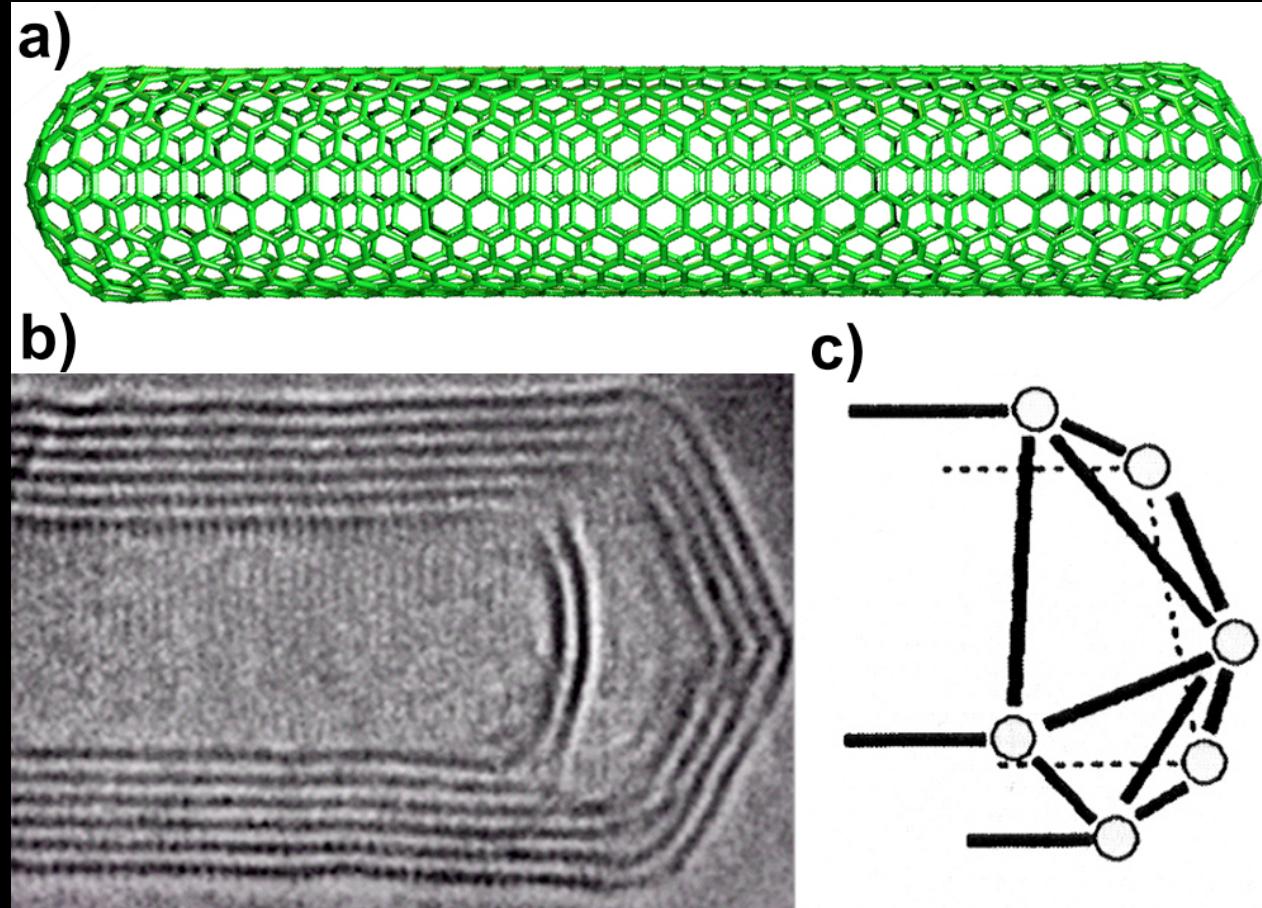
## Defects in Graphene

1. Structural Defects, responsible of Curvature Changes (Pentagons, Heptagons, etc.)
2. Topological Defects (Bond Rotations, Stone-Wales Type Transformations)
3. Substitutional Atoms (Impurities, Doping)
4. Vacancies, Interstitials and Edges



# **1. STRUCTURAL DEFECTS**

# Positive Curvature in Nanotubes



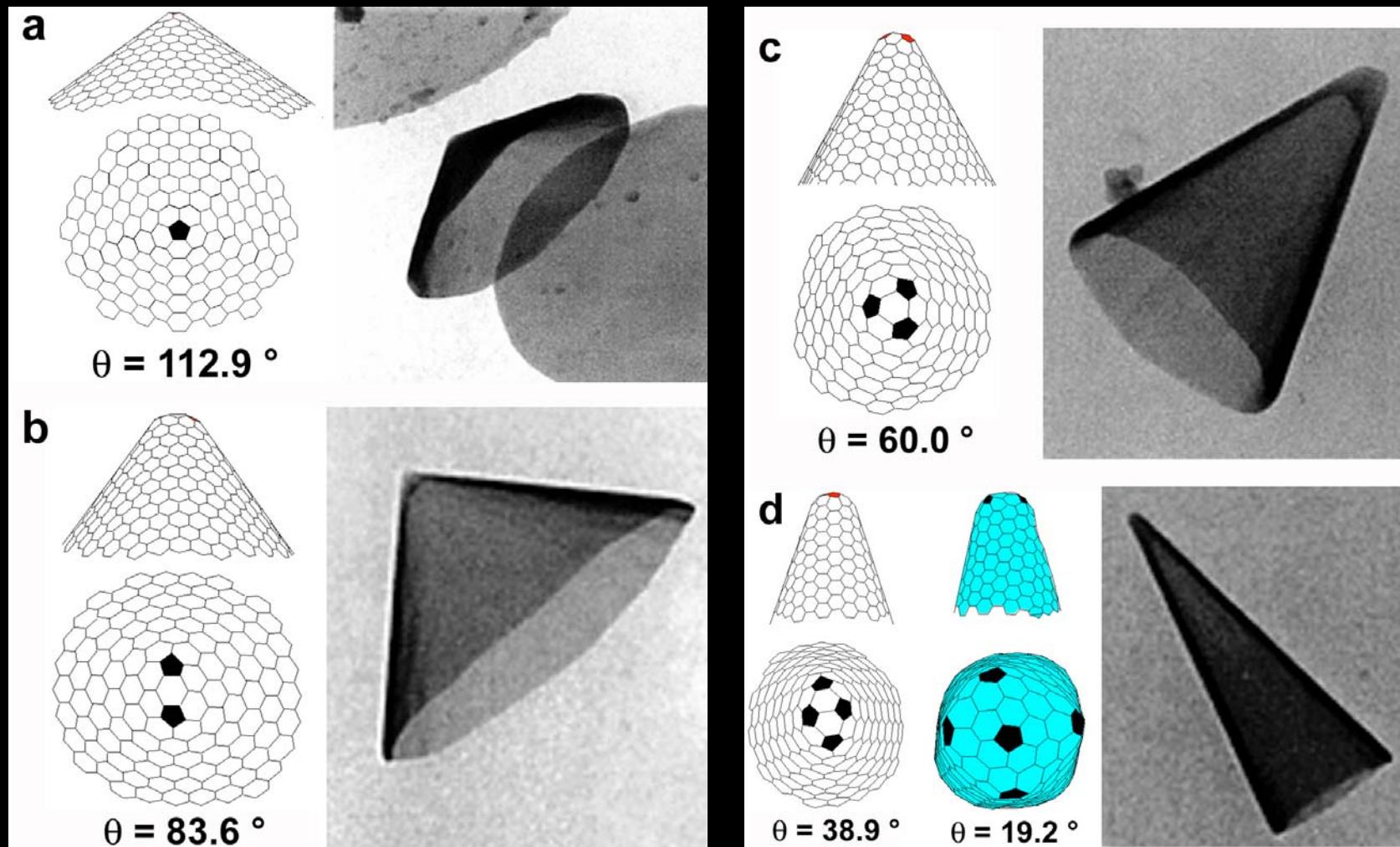
Iijima S. Mat. Sci. Engng. B 19, 172-80 (1993).

*Closed Carbon Nanotubes due to pentagonal sites*

# **Hexagons and Pentagons**

## **Carbon Nano-Cones**

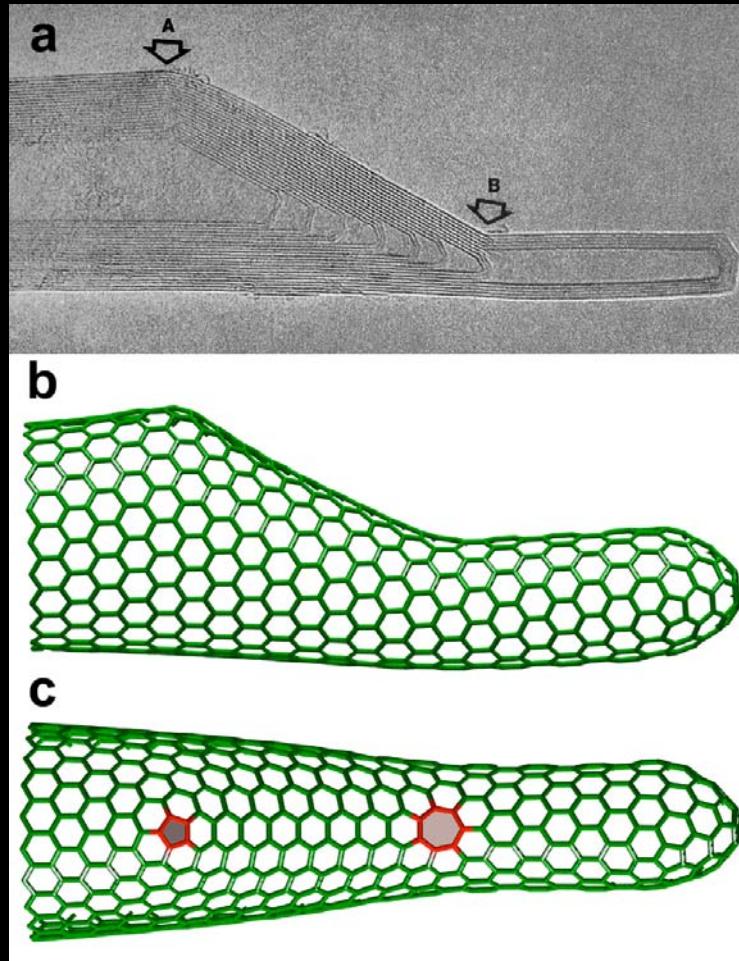
# Positive Curvature: Graphite Cones



*Krishnan, A., Dujardin, E., Treacy, M.M.J., Hugdahl, J., Lynam, S., Ebbesen, T.W. Nature, 1997, 388, 451-454. Models courtesy of M. Endo*

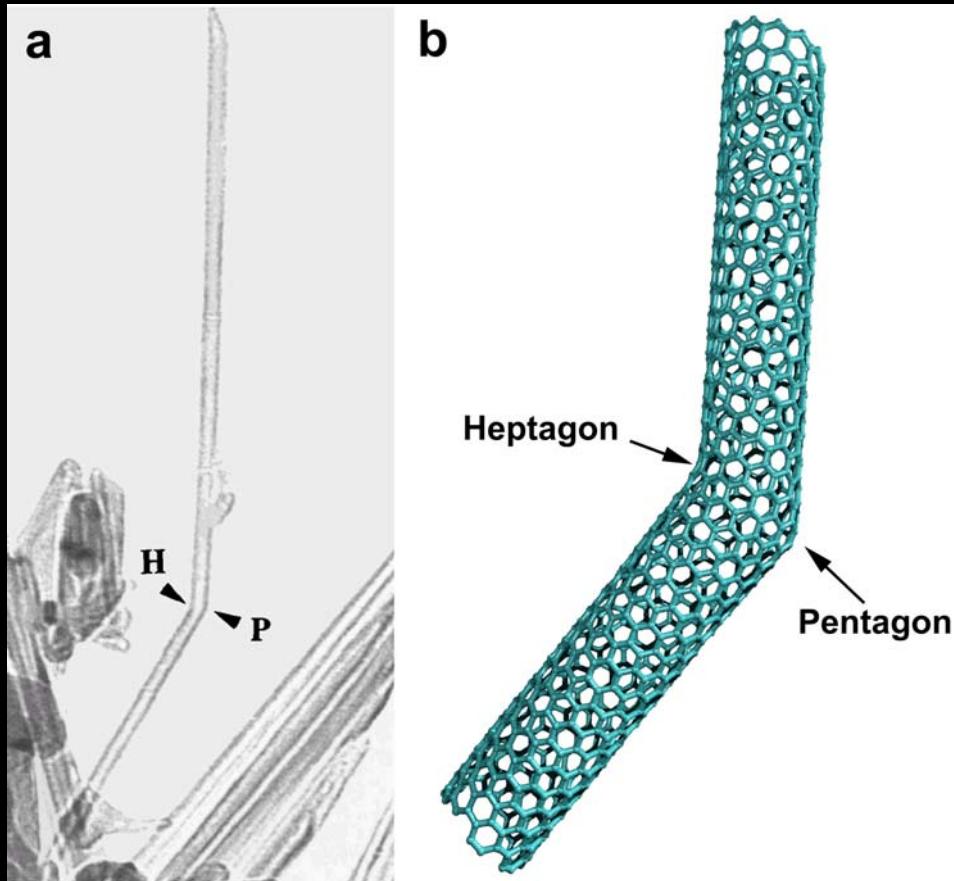
# Hexagons, Pentagons and Heptagons

# Negative Curvature in Nanotubes



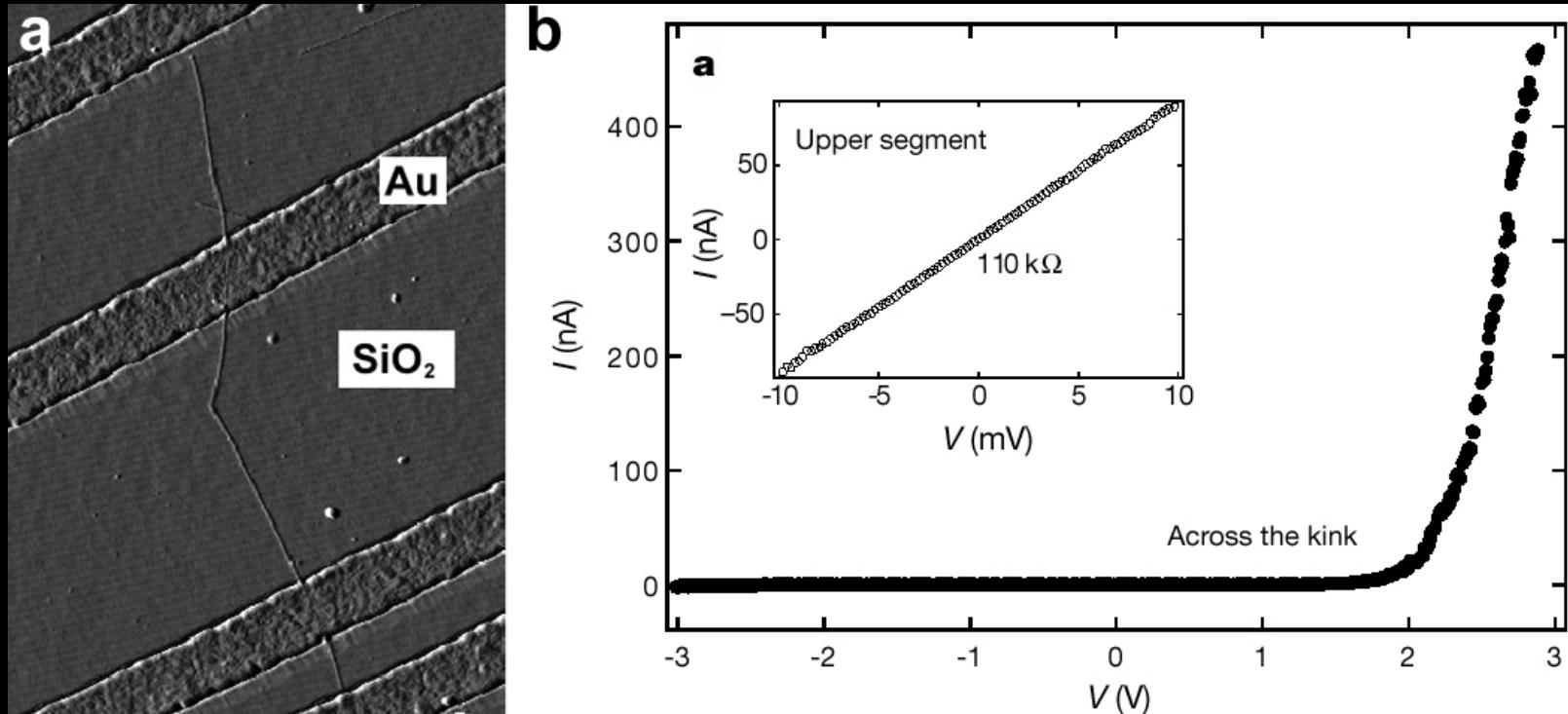
*Mackay AL, Terrones H. 1991. Nature 352:762.*  
*Iijima S, Ichihashi T, Ando Y- 1992. Nature 356:776-8.*

# Negative Curvature in Nanotubes



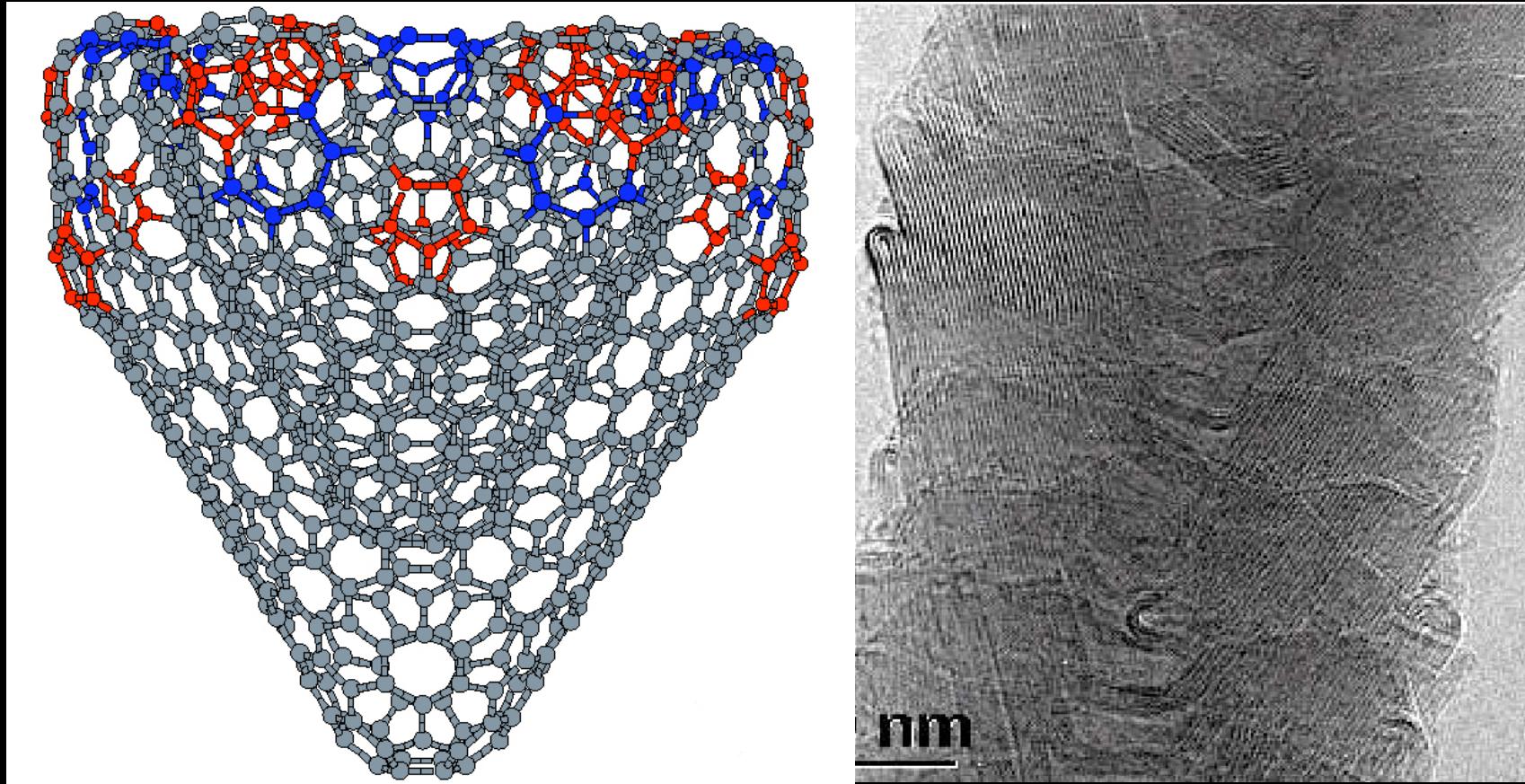
*Mackay AL, Terrones H. 1991. Nature 352:762.*  
*Iijima S, Ichihashi T, Ando Y- 1992. Nature 356:776-8.*

# Bent Nanotubes as Nano-switches



*Yao Z, Postma HWC, Balents L, Dekker C. 1999.  
Nature 402: 273-6.*

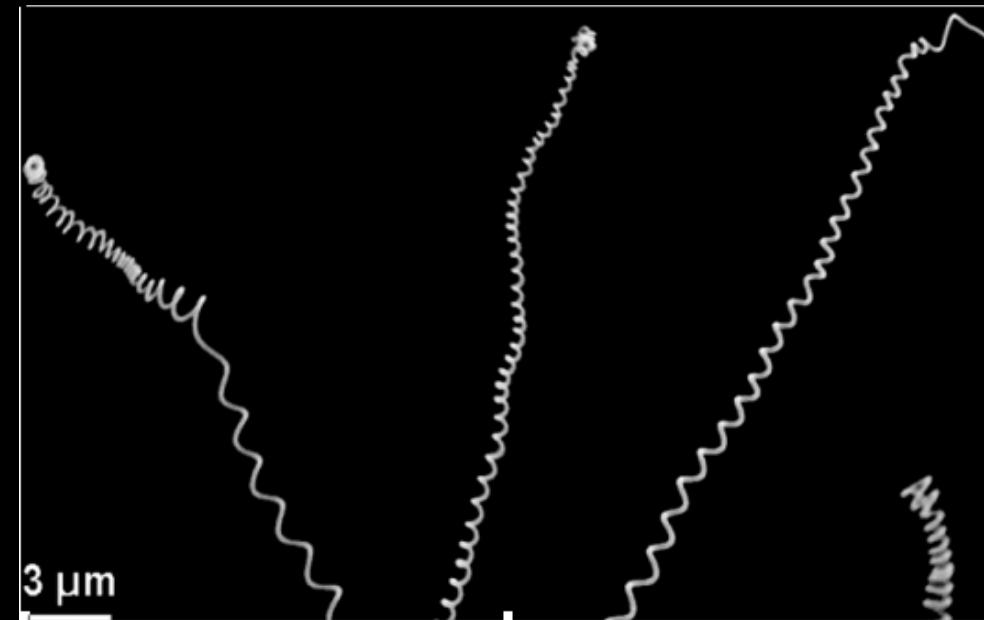
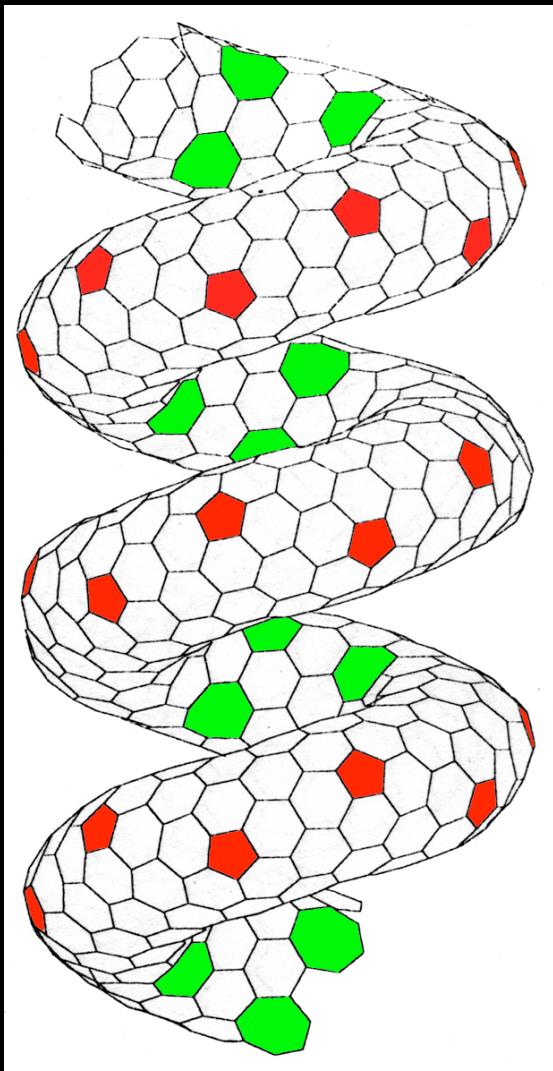
# Annealed Carbon Fibres (2800 °C)



*Muñoz-Navia, M., Dorantes-Dávila, J., Terrones, M., Hayashi, T., Kim, Y.A., Endo, M., Dresselhaus, M.S. Terrones, H.*  
*Chemical Physics Letters 407, 327 (2005)*

**Carbon Helices, Toroids,  
etc.**

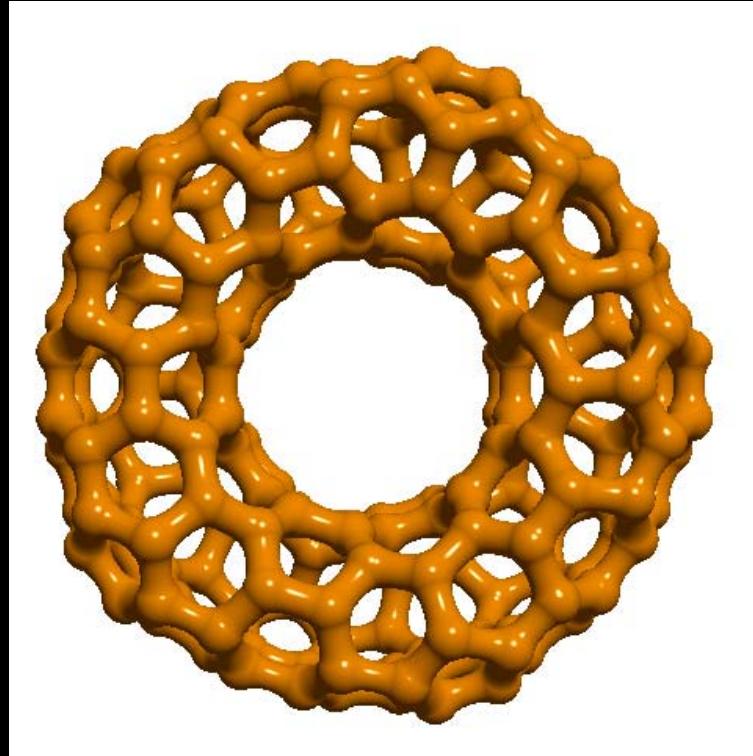
# Helix-shaped Carbon Nanotubes



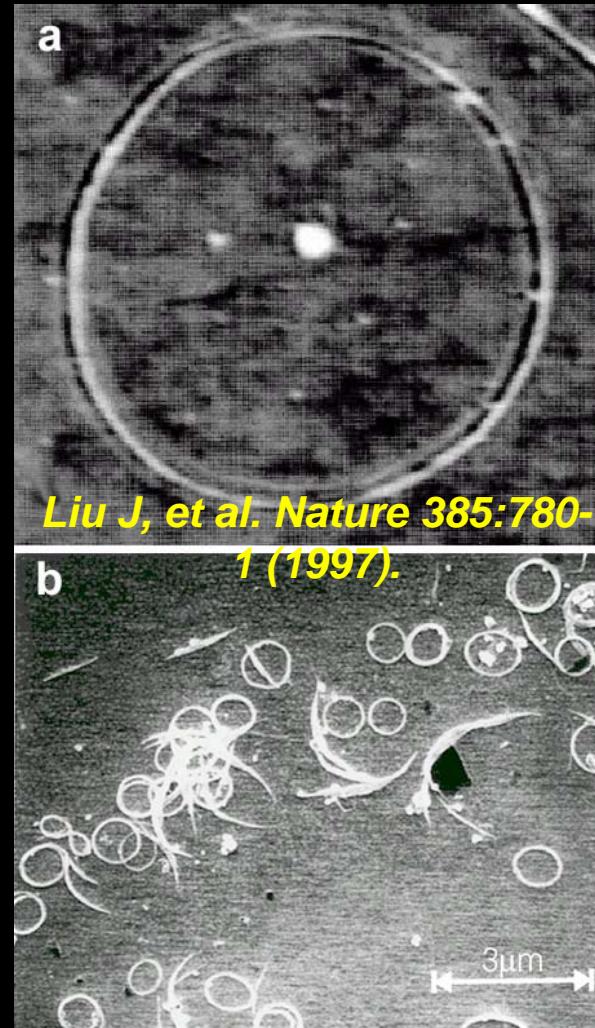
*Carbon Helices produced by  
pyrolyzing melemine over CoO<sub>x</sub>  
substrates*

**Itoh S, Ihara S, Kitakami J. Phys  
Rev B 47:1703-4 (1993).**

# Carbon Toroids



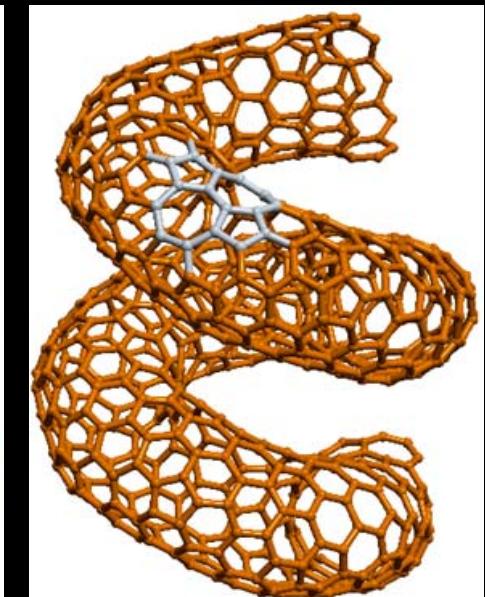
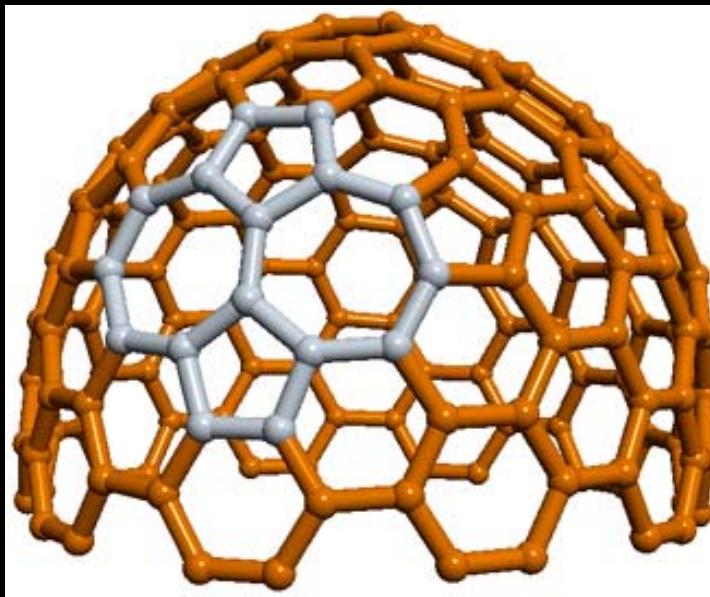
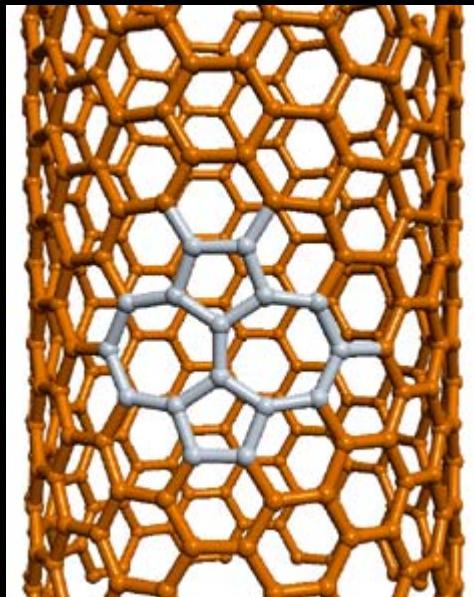
**Carbon Nanotoroids:**  
**Molecular Model, AFM image**  
**and SEM image**



**Martel R, et al Nature**  
**398:299 (1999).**

## 2. TOPOLOGICAL DEFECTS

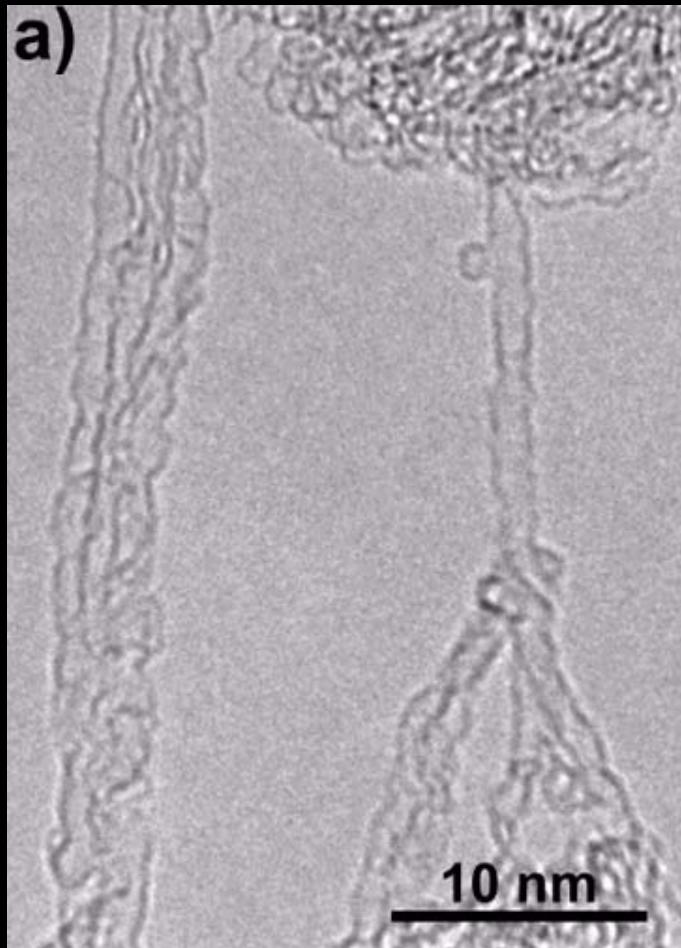
# Nanotube defects and SW-type Transformations



*M. Terrones & H. Terrones*  
*Fullerene Science and Technology 4, 517-533 (1996)*

# Nanotube defects in SWNTS

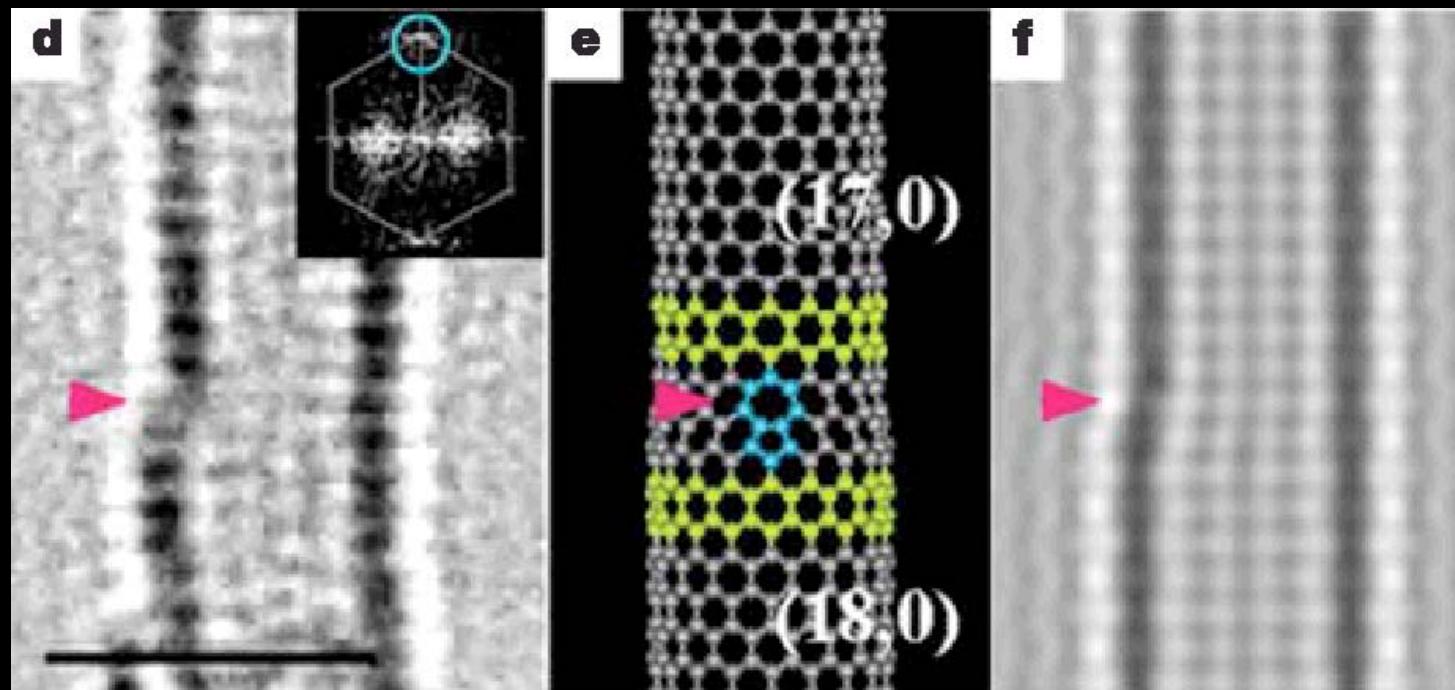
a)



M. Terrones, et al. Unpublished

D. Golberg, Y. Bando, L. Bourgeois, K. Kurashima  
Carbon 37 (11): 1858-1860 1999

# Topological defects in SWNTS

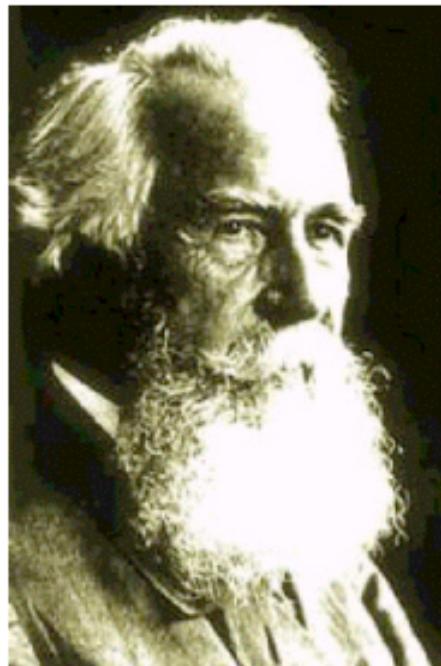


*Hashimoto, A.,  
Suenaga, K., Glotter,  
A., Urita, K., Iijima,  
S.*

*Nature* 430, 870  
(2004)

# Hexagons, Pentagons & Heptagons: New Carbon Allotropes

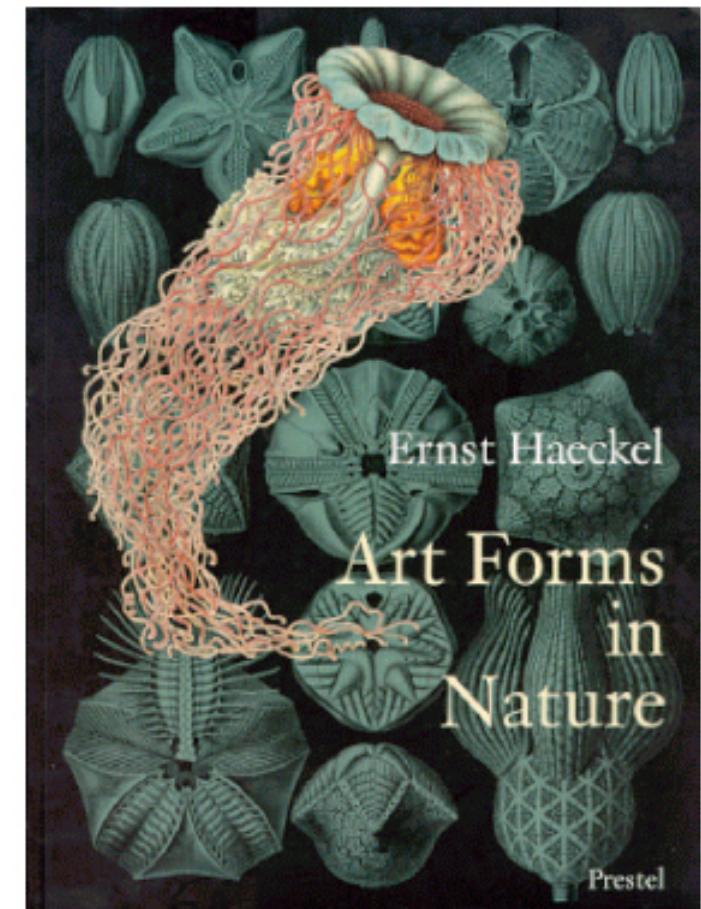
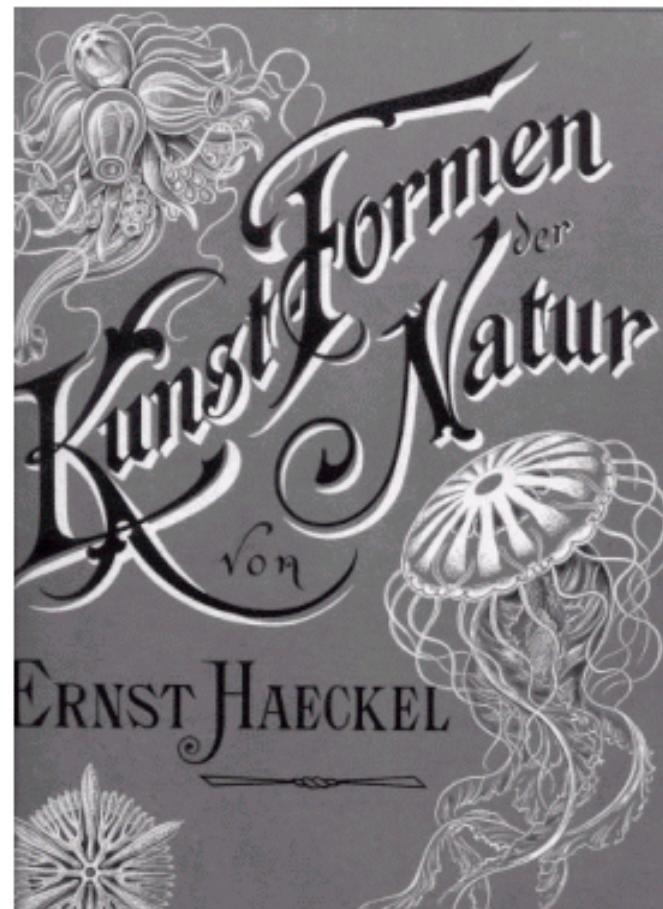
*V. Crespi, et al. Phys. Rev. B 53, 13303 (1996)*  
*H. Terrones, et al. Phys. Rev. Lett. 84, 1716 (2000)*

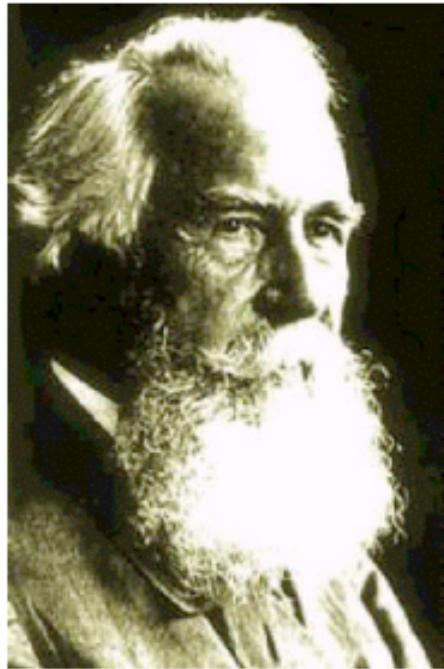


Ernst Haeckel  
(1834-1919)

## Haeckelites: Origin of the name ?

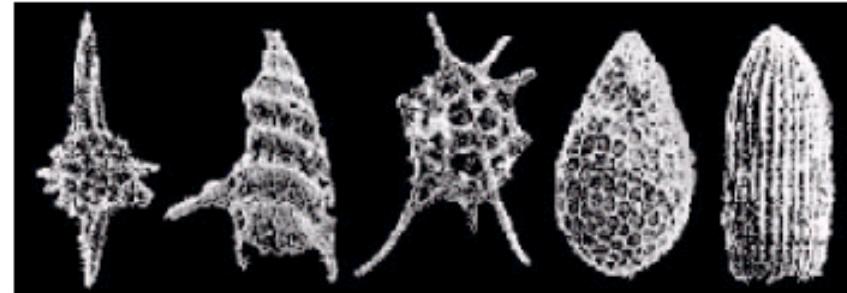
Prof. of Biologie and Zoology, Philosopher  
University of Jena, Germany



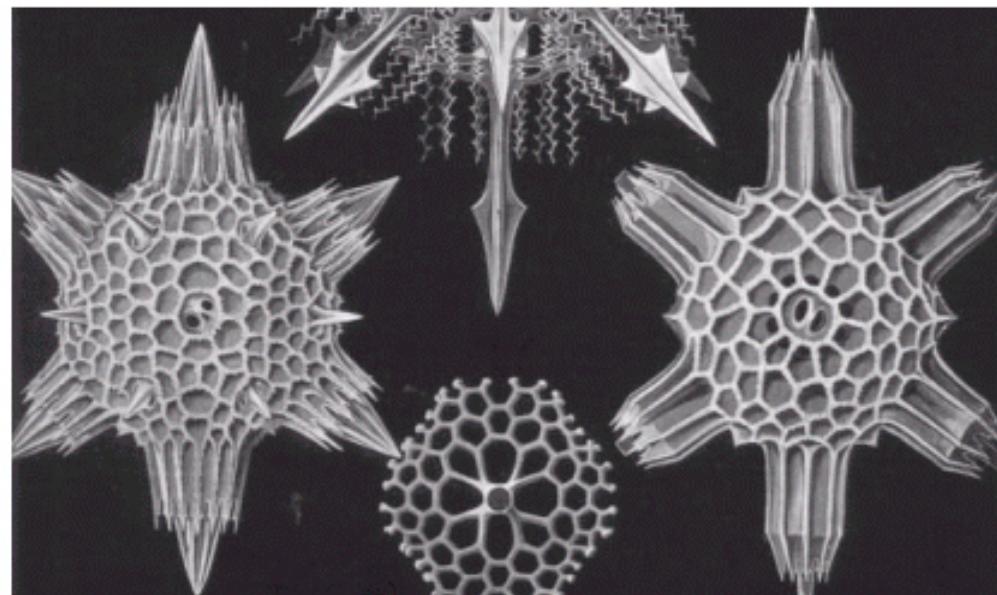
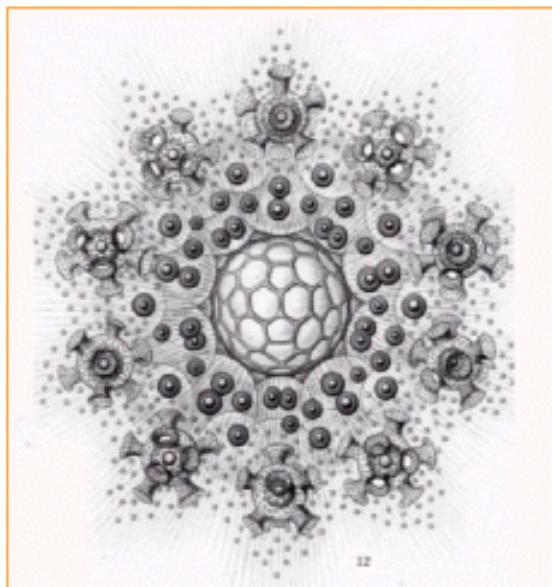
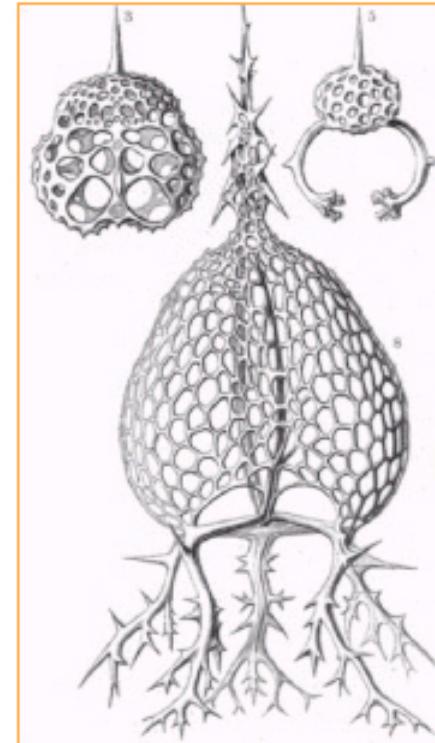


Ernst Haeckel

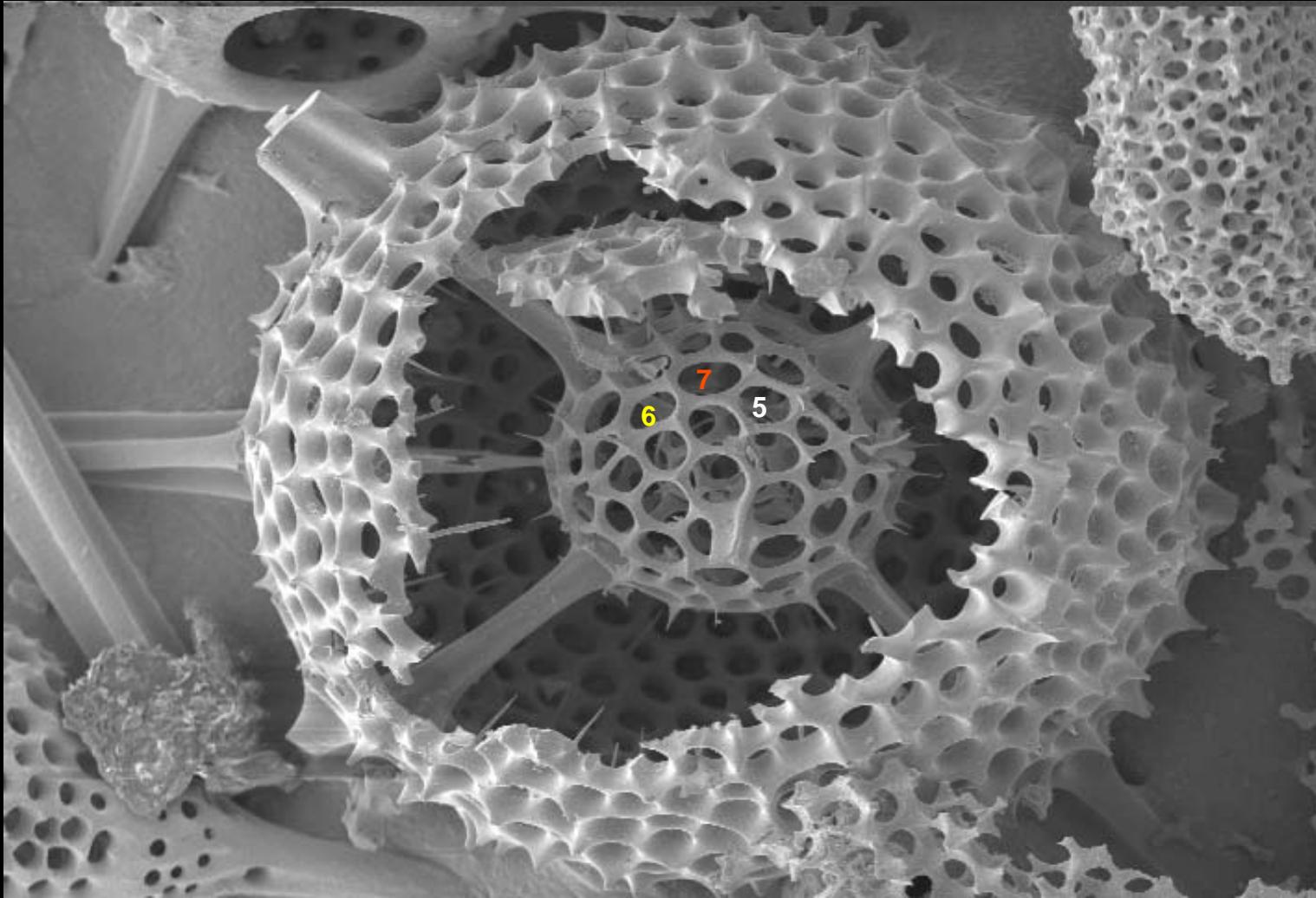
## Topology of Radiolarias



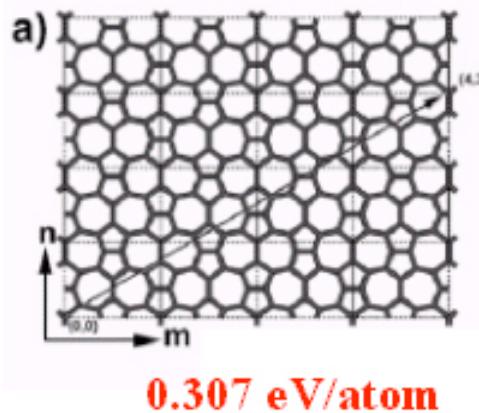
Small unicell organism  
absorbing **silica** from the sea in order  
to create a **skeleton** (dimension: 1/10 mm)  
which possesses a **specific architecture**.



# SEM Image of the skeleton of a Radiolaria



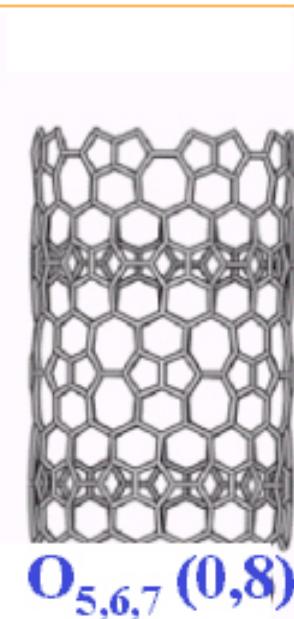
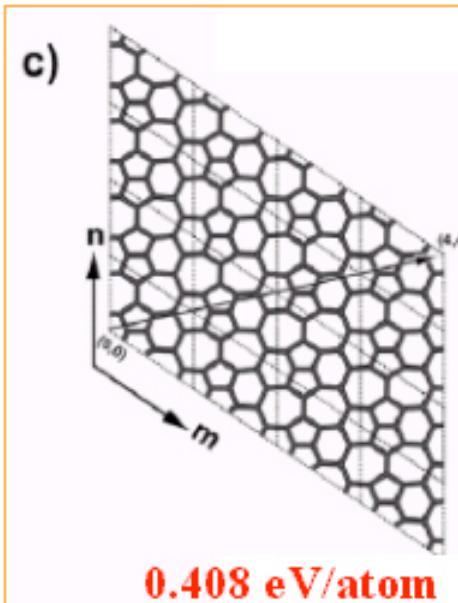
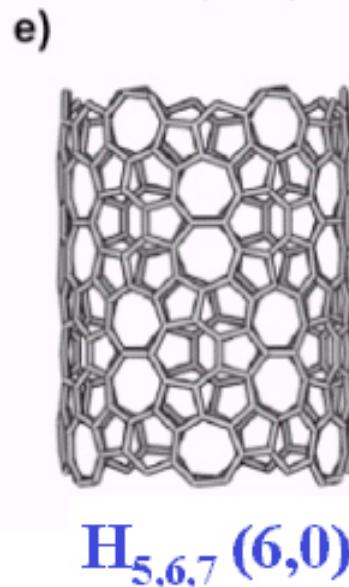
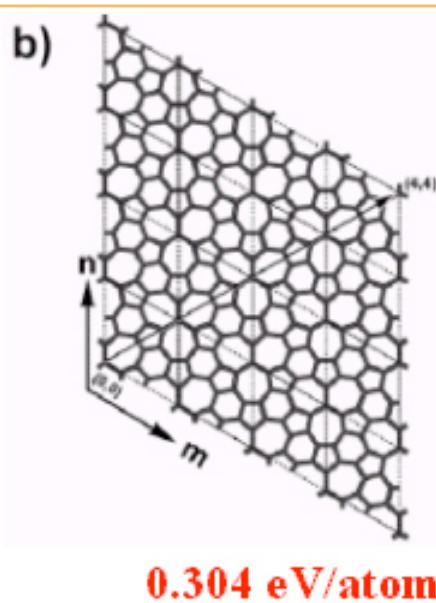
# Haeckelites: theoretical predictions of a NEW family planar and cylindrical carbon structures with sp<sup>2</sup> type



V. Crespi, et  
al. Phys. Rev.  
B 53, 13303  
(1996)

R<sub>5,7</sub>(6,0)

The most favorable nonclassical fullerene clusters (i.e., those which may contain other types of rings, such as heptagons, as well as pentagons and hexagons) are those that minimize the number of pentagon-pentagon pairs and maximize the number of pentagon-heptagon pairs.

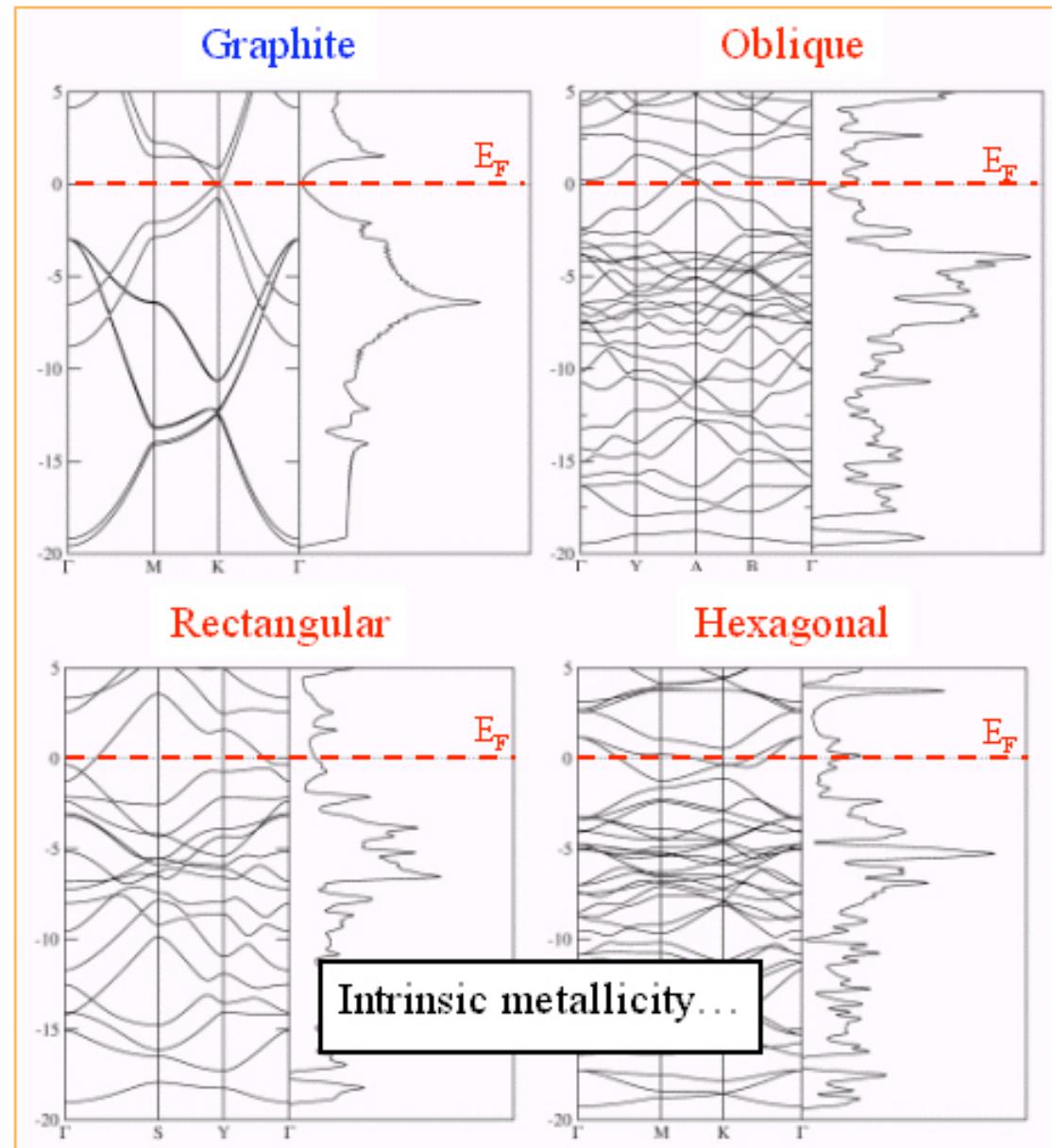
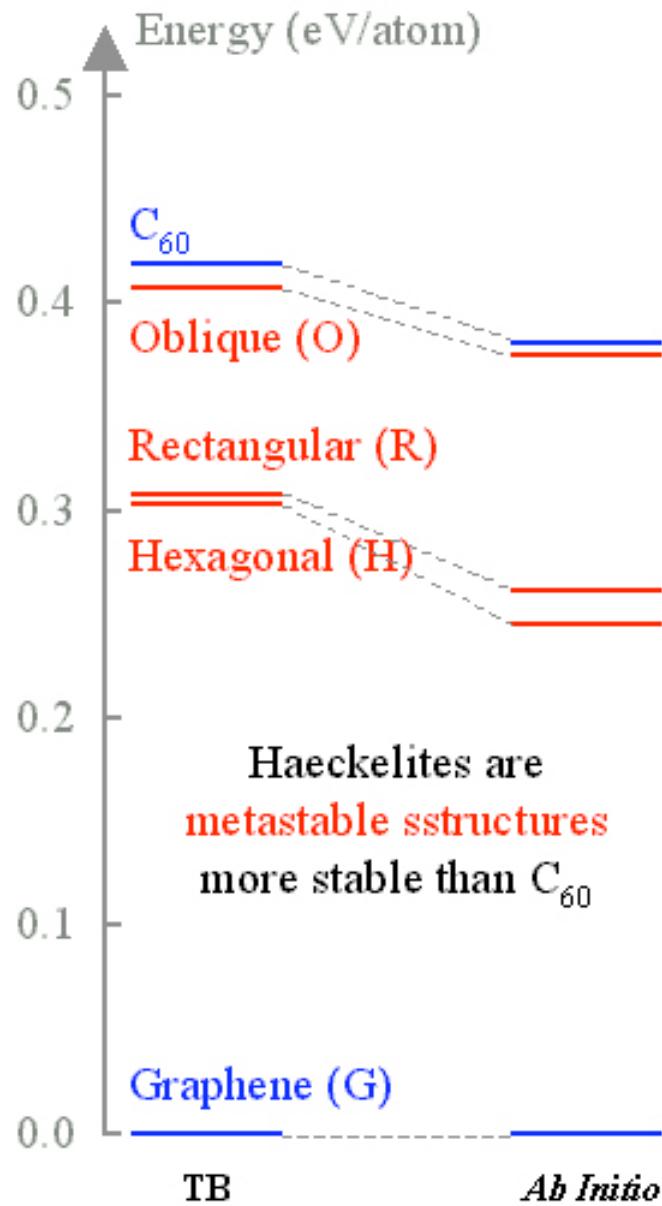


H. Terrones, et al. Phys. Rev. Lett. 84, 1716 (2000)

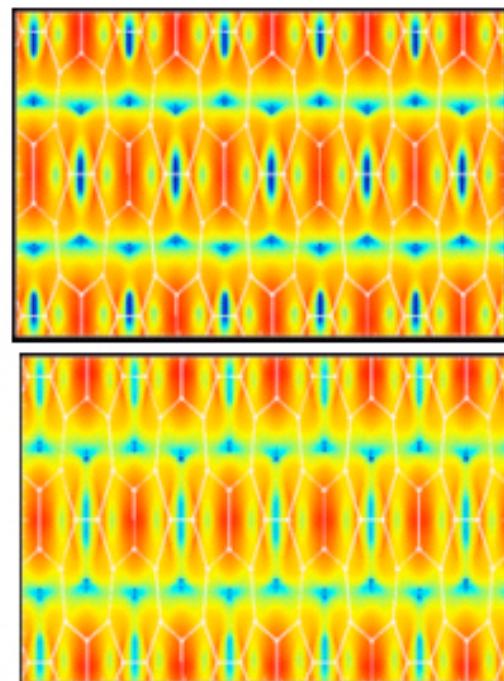
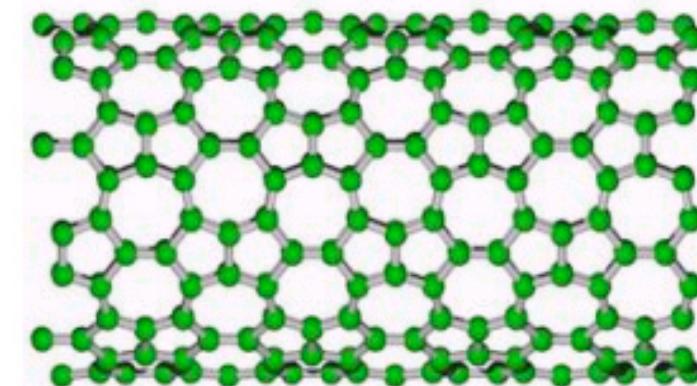
PRL 84, 1716 (2000)

# *Ab initio* calculations for the planar structures

## Electronic properties



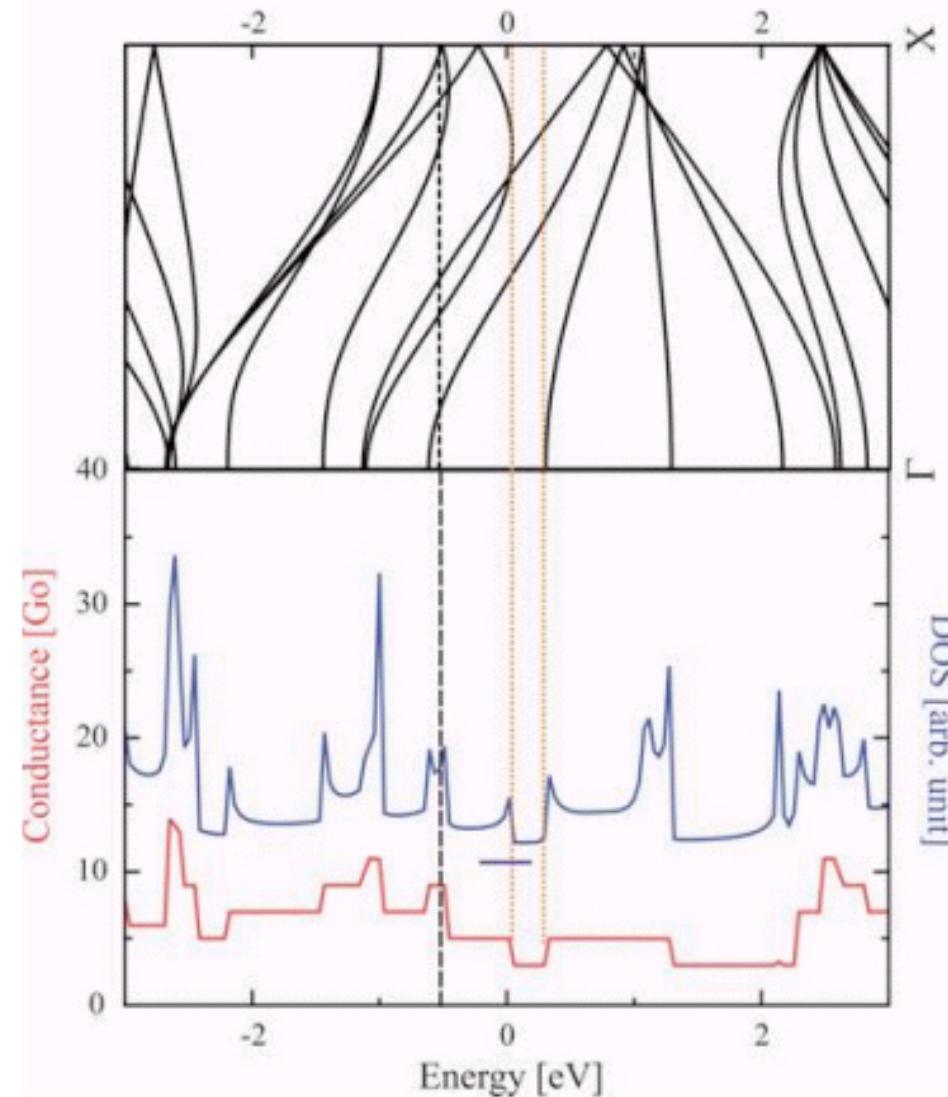
# Where are the defects ??



*STM image*

X. Rocquefelte, G.-M.  
Rignanese, V. Meunier, H.  
Terrones, M. Terrones & J.-  
C. Charlier  
*Nano Letters 4, 805 (2004)*

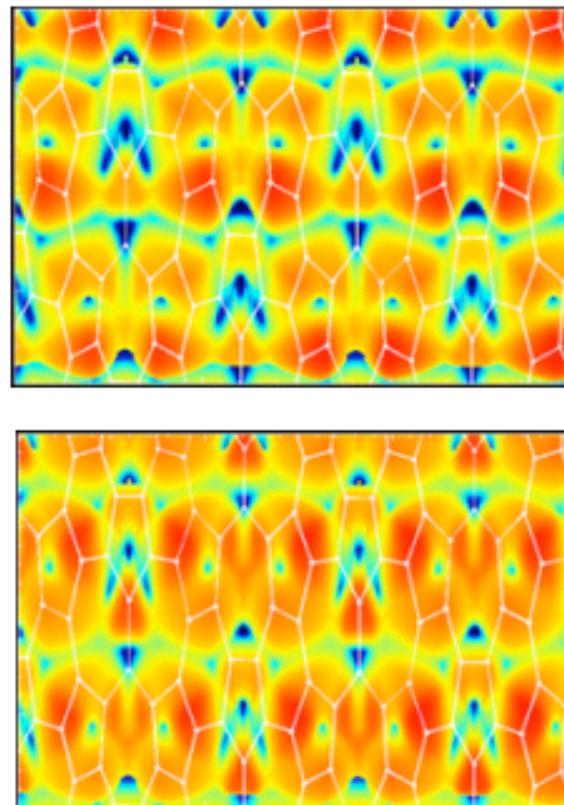
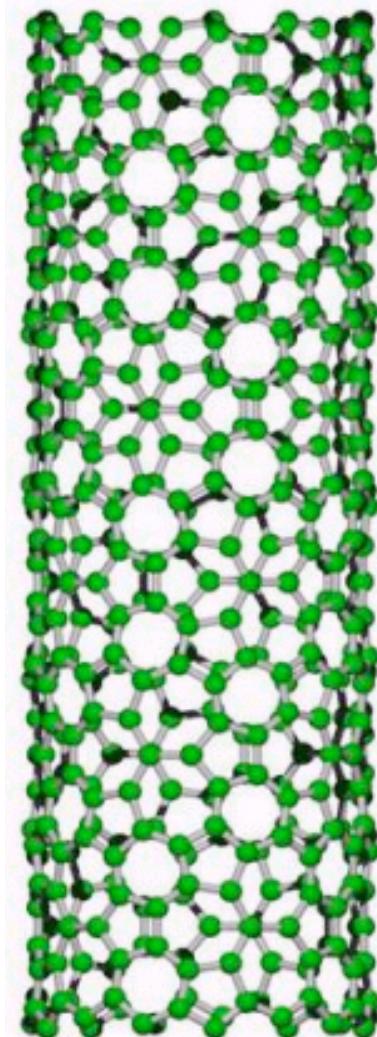
R<sub>5,7</sub>



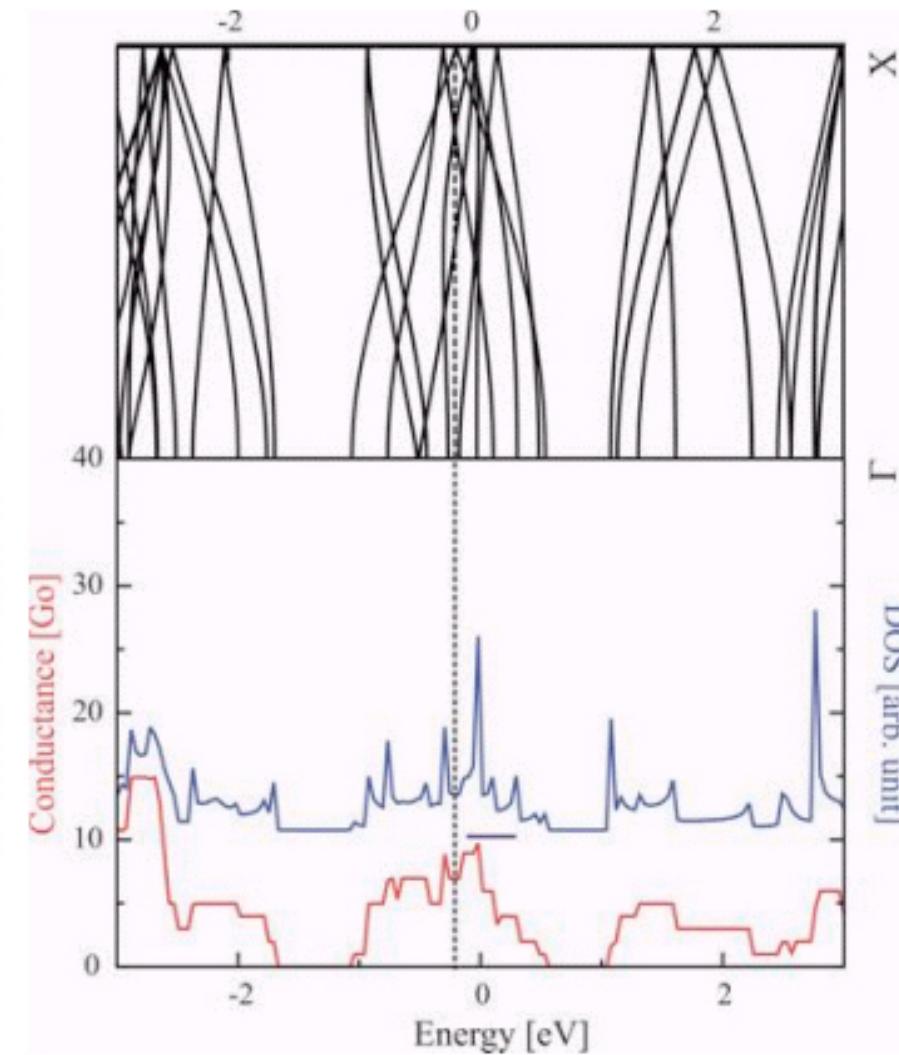
# Defects are the hexagons...

X. Rocquefelte, G.-M.  
Rignanese, V. Meunier, H.  
Terrones, M. Terrones & J.-  
C. Charlier  
Nano Letters 4, 805 (2004)

H<sub>5,6,7</sub>



STM image

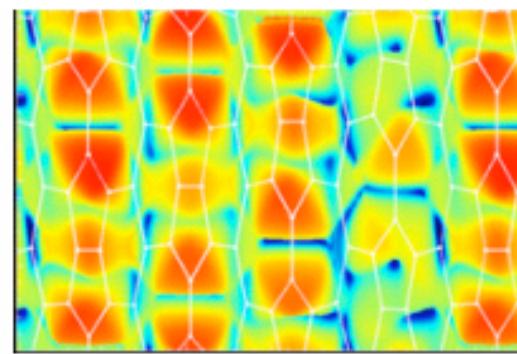
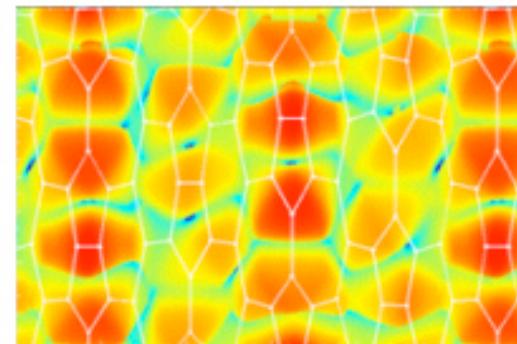
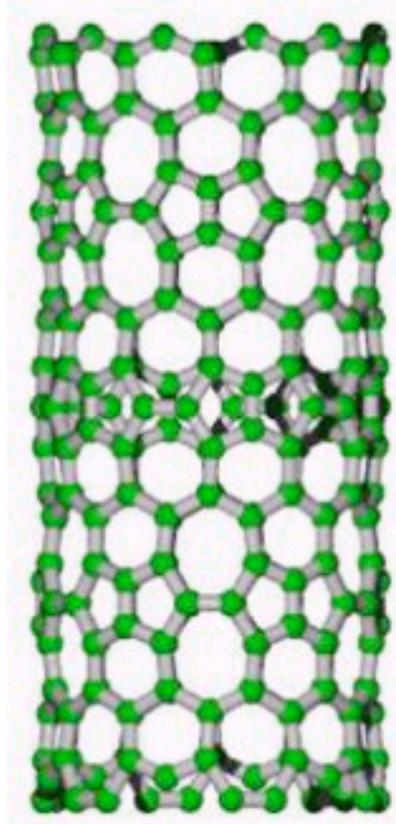


# Semiconducting structures

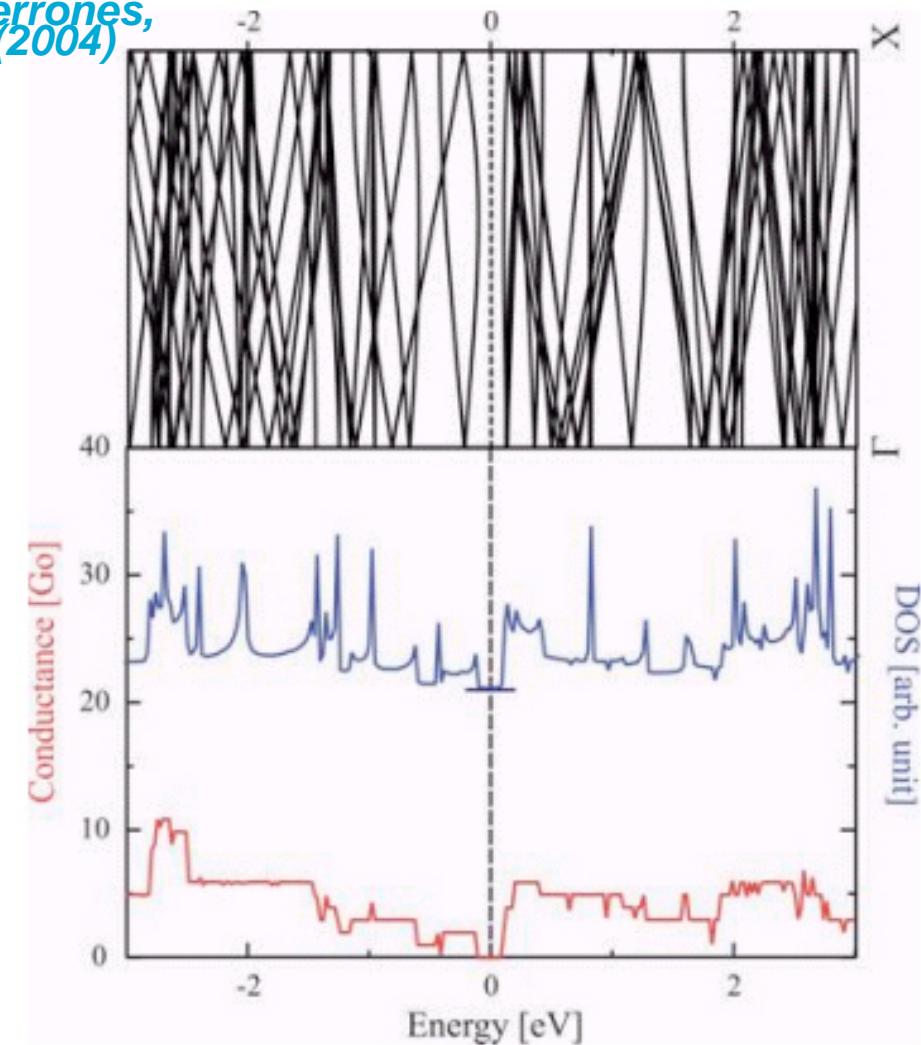
$O_{5,6,7}$

*are possible !*

L. Rocquefelte, G.-M. Rignanese, V. Meunier, H. Terrones,  
M. Terrones & J.-C. Charlier *Nano Letters* 4, 805 (2004)

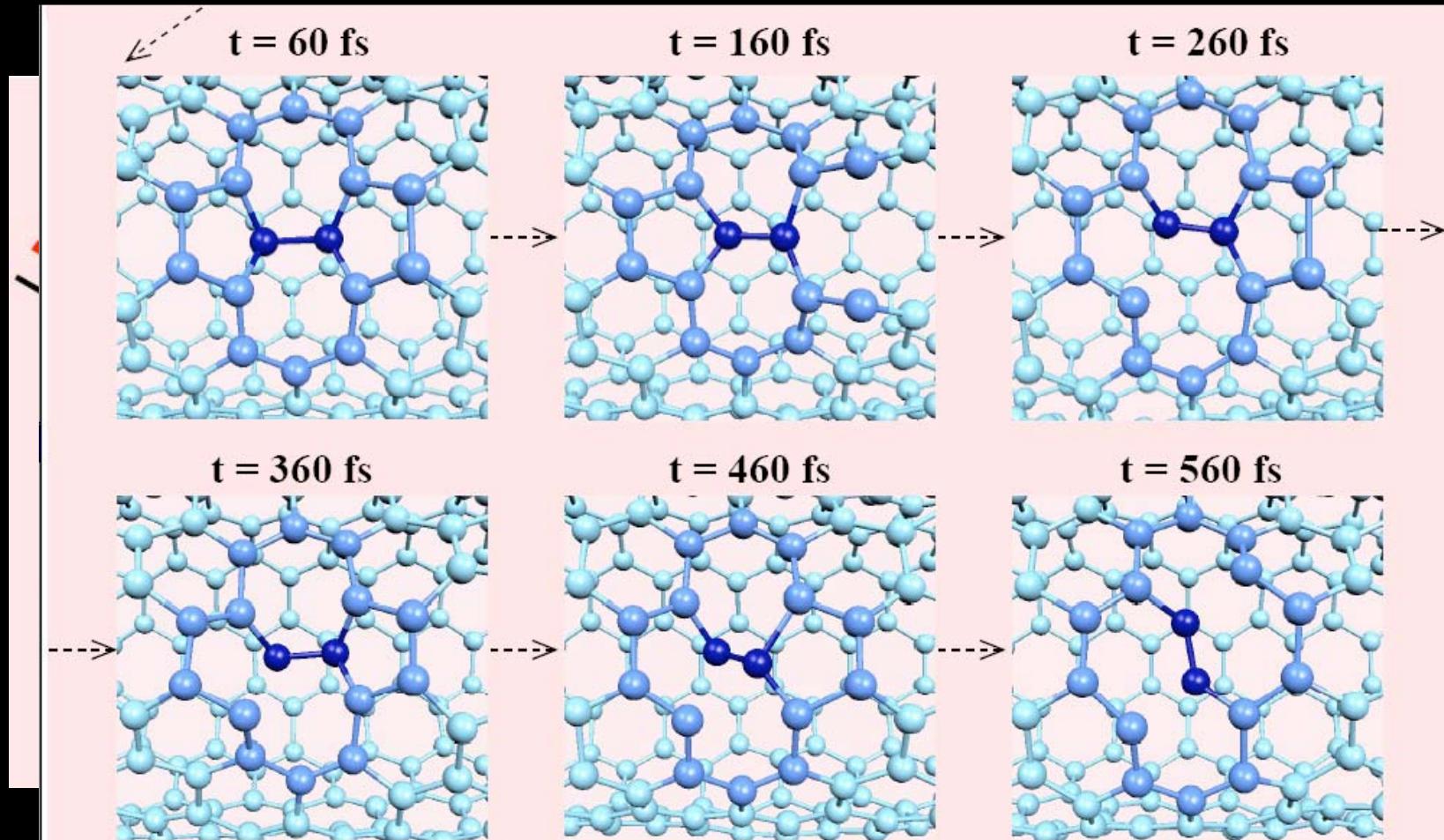


*STM image*



# Nanosurgery: Removing SW defects Selectively

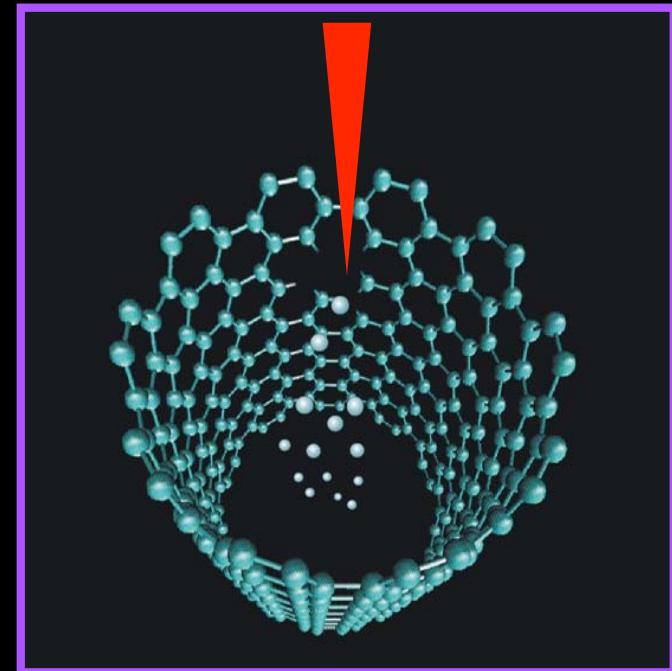
# Using Femtosecond Lasers to Remove Defects: A New Approach



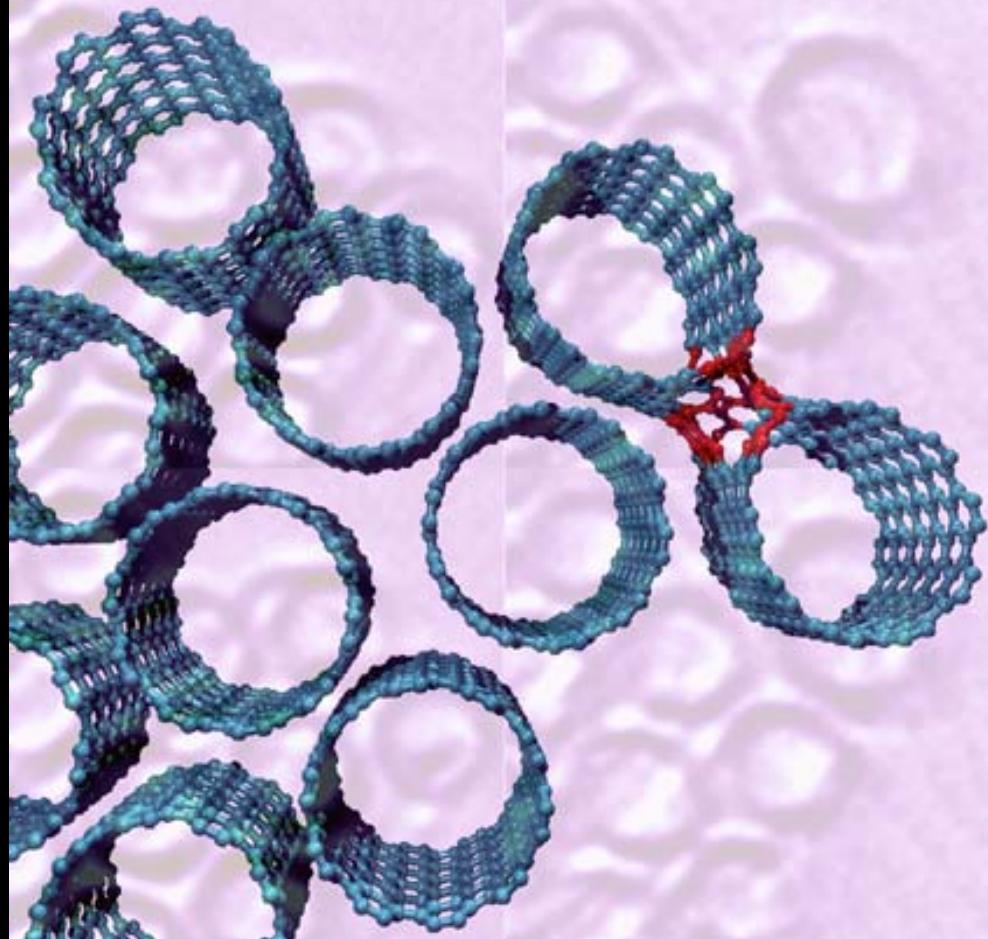
*A.H. Romero, M. García, F. Valencia, H. Terrones, M. Terrones, H. Jeschke.  
Nano Letters 5, 1361 (2005)*

# Defects & Carbon Nanotube Electronics

## 3. VACANCIES AND INSTERSTITIALS!!

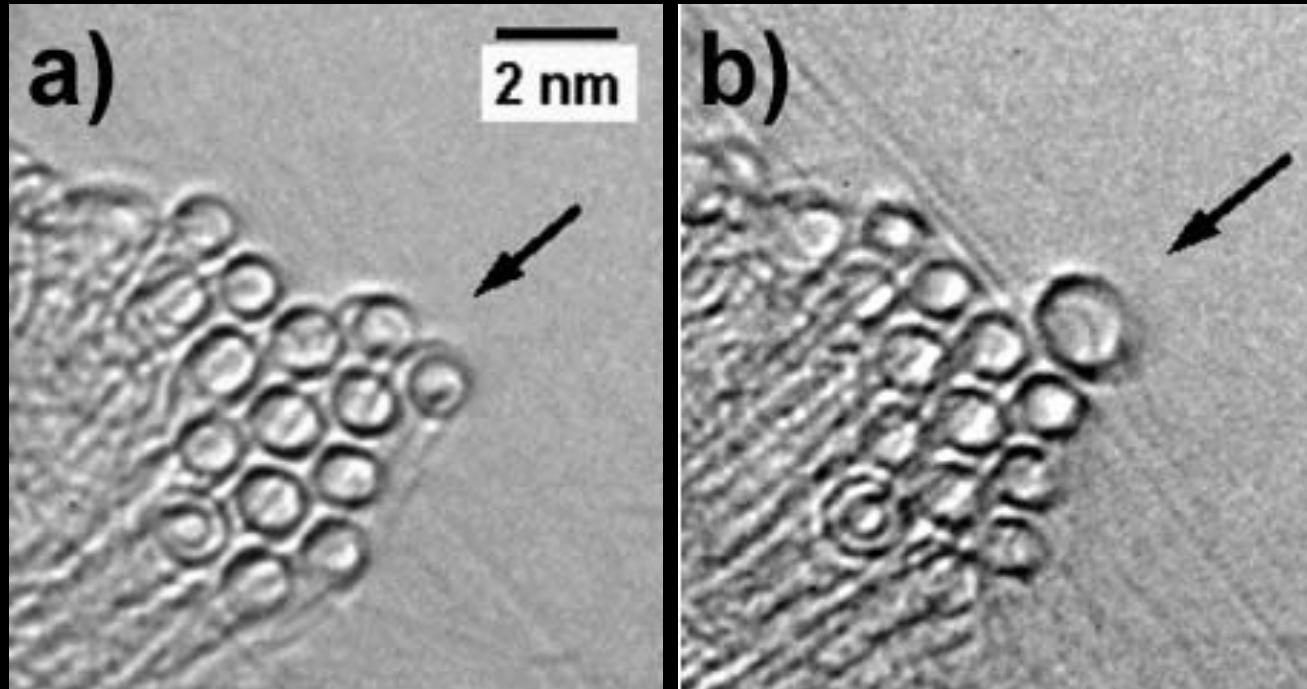


# Joining Nanotubes



*Coalescence of  
single-walled  
carbon nanotubes*

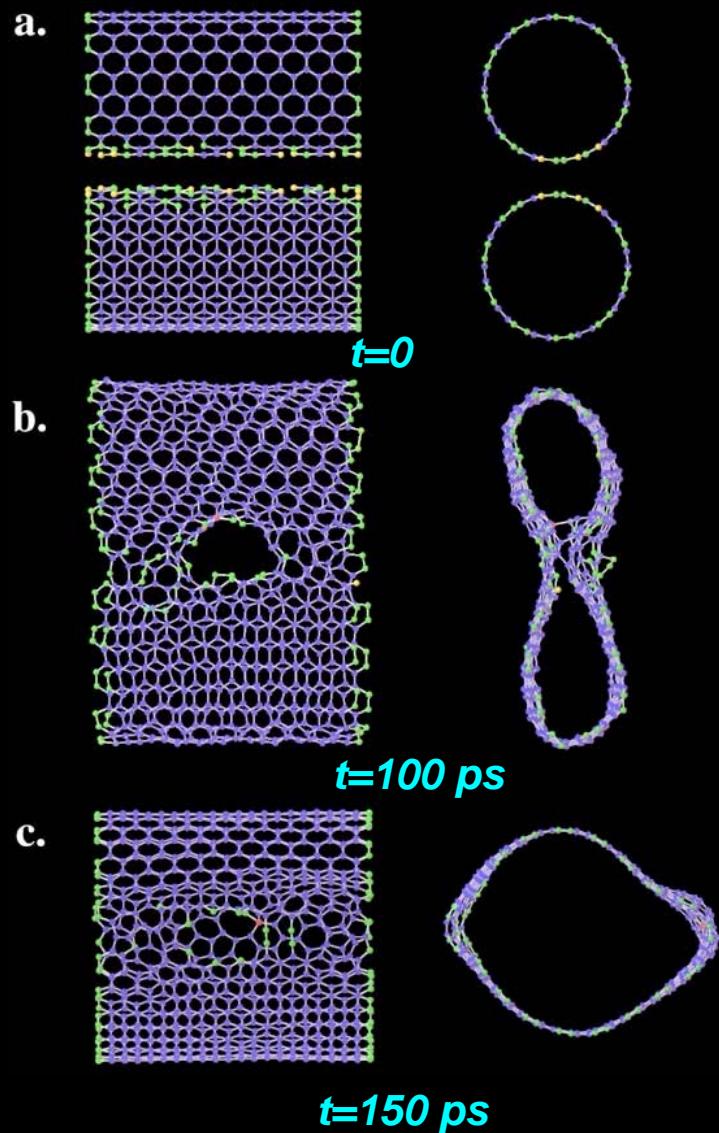
# Coalescence of Carbon Nanotubes



*(a) SWNT bundle; (b) bundle after a few seconds of high intensity electron irradiation (1.25 MeV) at 800 °C, exhibiting the coalescence of two tubes (arrow).*

*Terrones M, Terrones, H, Banhart F, Charlier JC, Ajayan PM. Science 288, 1226 (2000)*

# Nanotube Coalescence

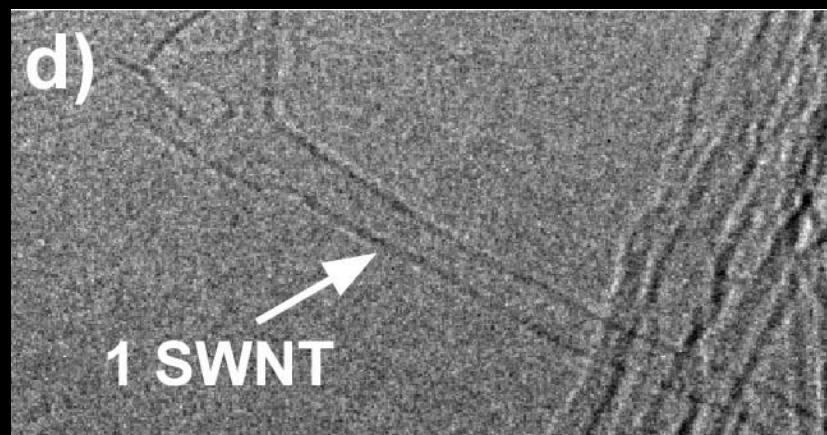
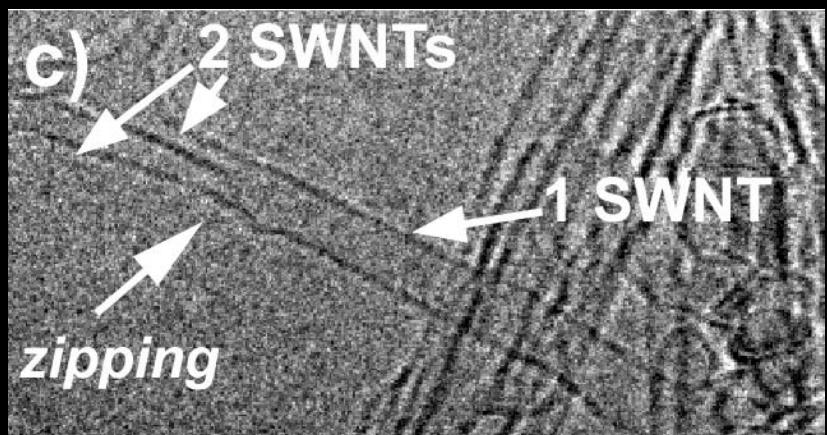
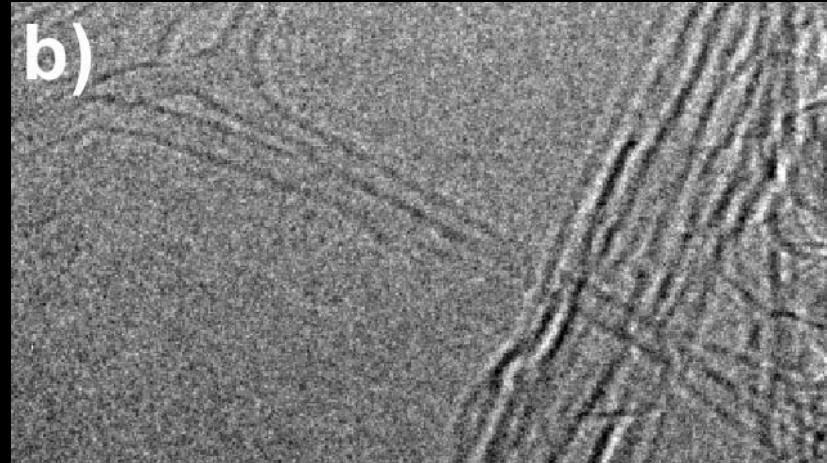
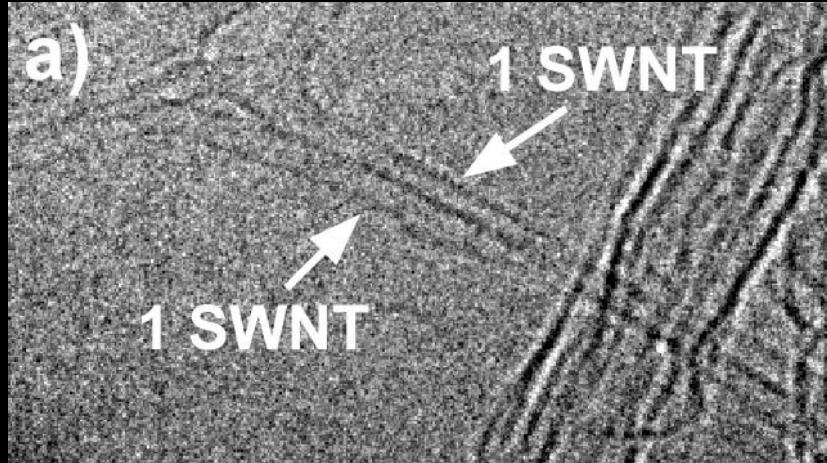


*The Importance of Vacancies and Interstitials*

(a-c) Sequences of coalescence between two adjacent (10,10) carbon nanotubes (diameter: 1.36 nm) (two-coordinated atoms in green, four-coordinated in red –only one).

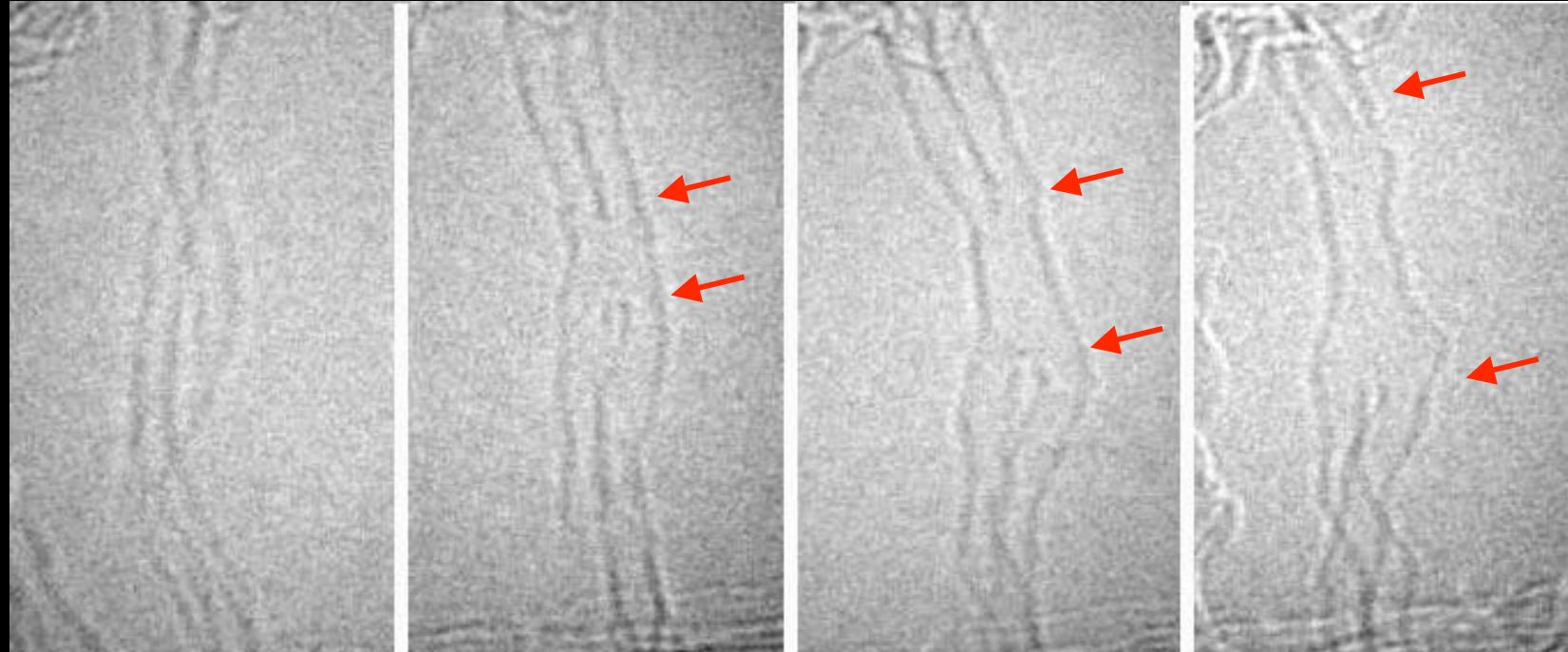
Terrones M, Terrones, H, Banhart F, Charlier JC, Ajayan PM. Science 288, 1226 (2000)

# Nanotube Coalescence



*Zipping Mechanism*

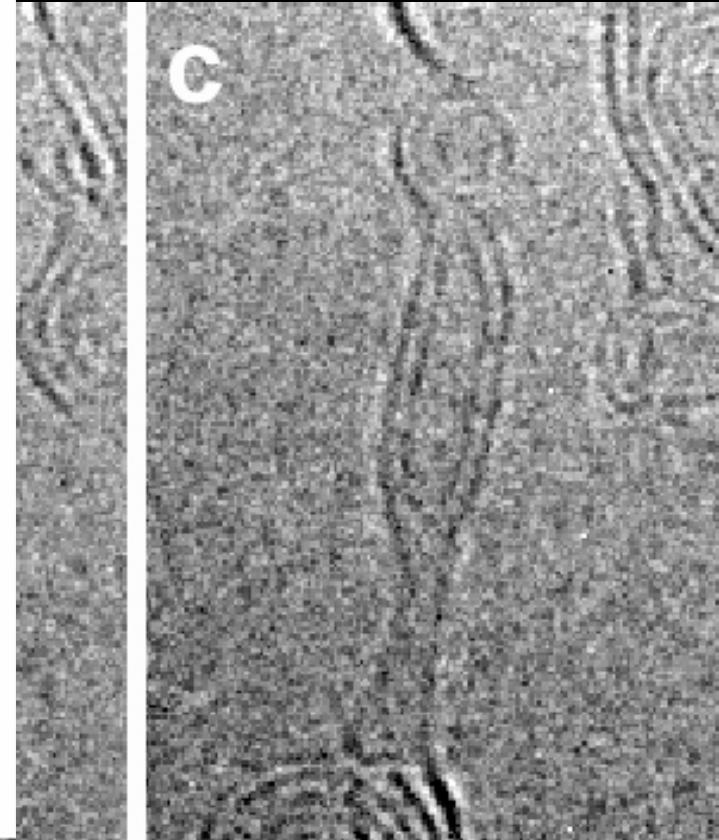
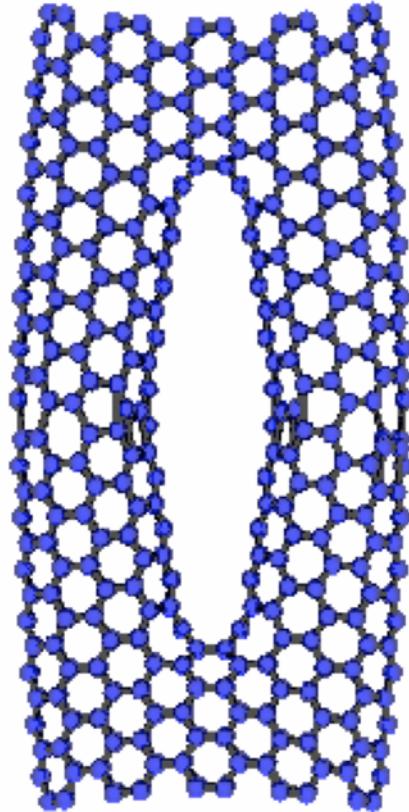
# Nanotube Coalescence



*Zipping Mechanism*

M. Yoon, et al. *Physical Review Letters* 92, 075504 (2004)

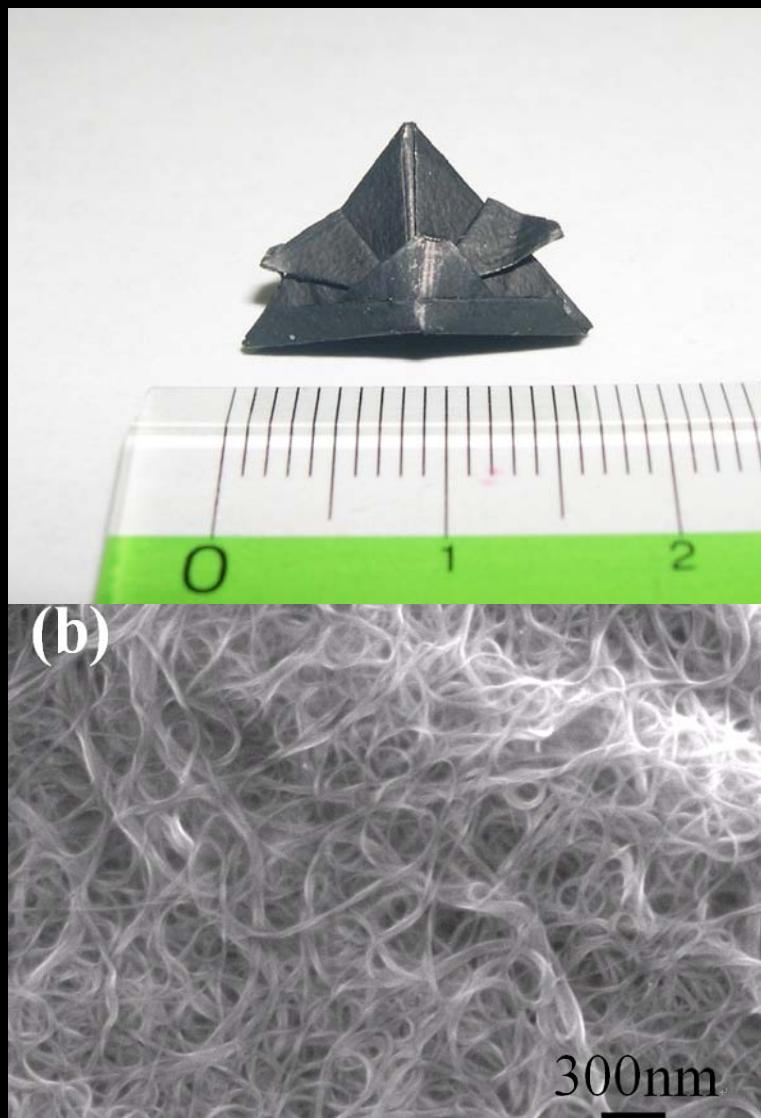
# When the Zipper does not work!



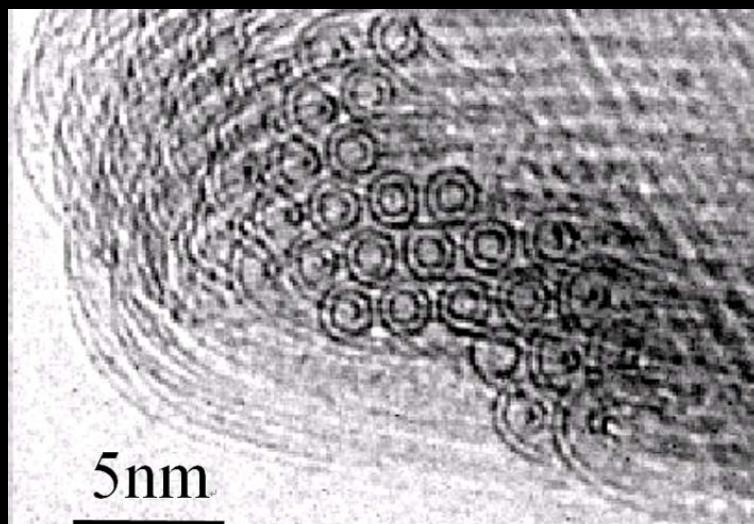
*Due to chirality defects in the tubes the zipper stops working!!*

*M. Yoon, et al. Physical Review Letters 92, 075504 (2004)*

# **NEW TYPE OF NANOTUBES: DOUBLE-WALLED**

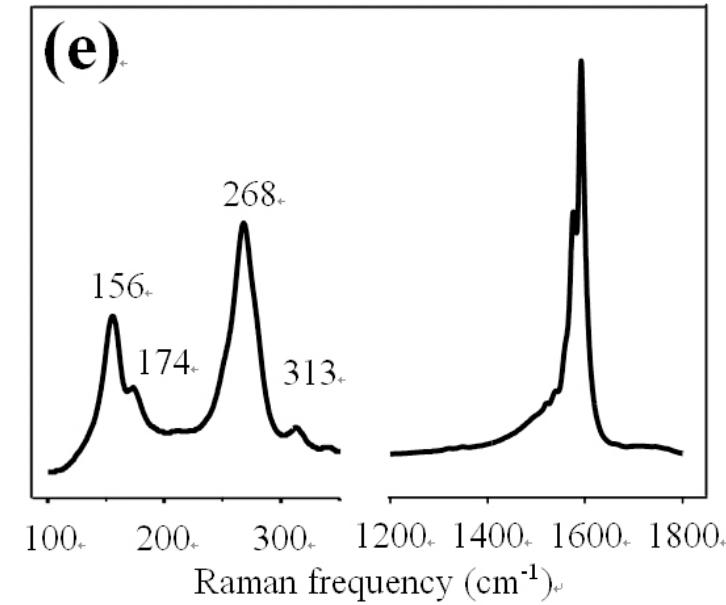
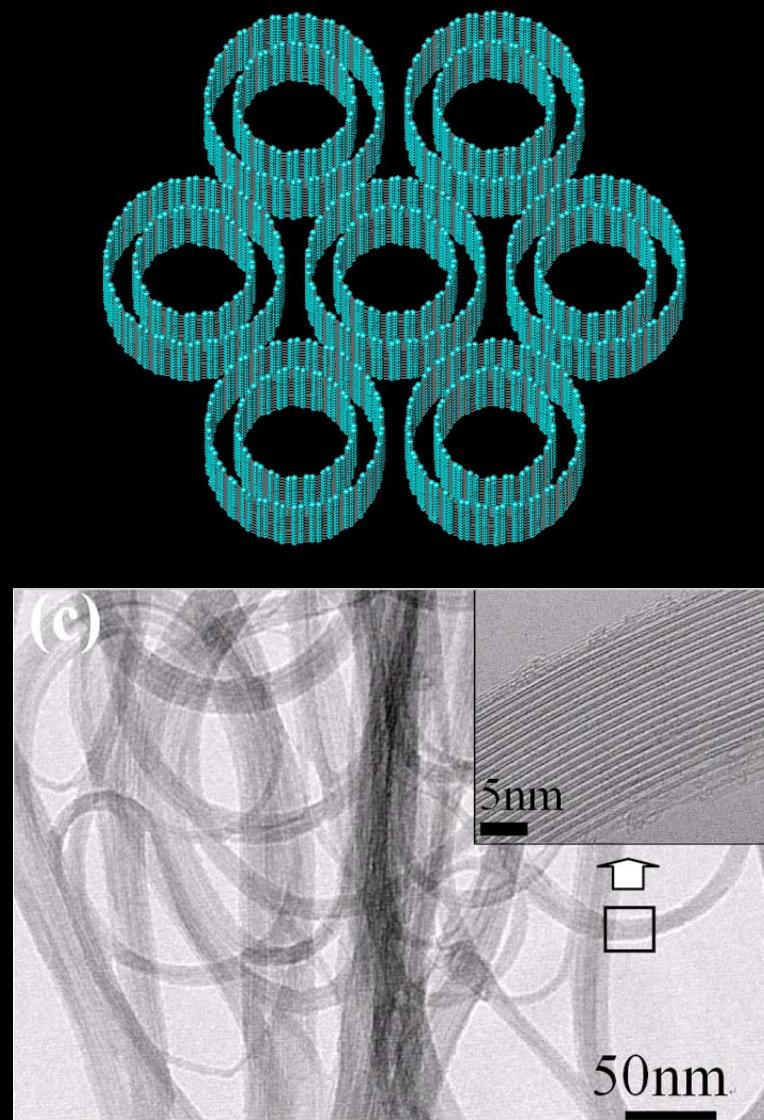


## **Bundles of Double-walled Nanotubes (DWNTs)**



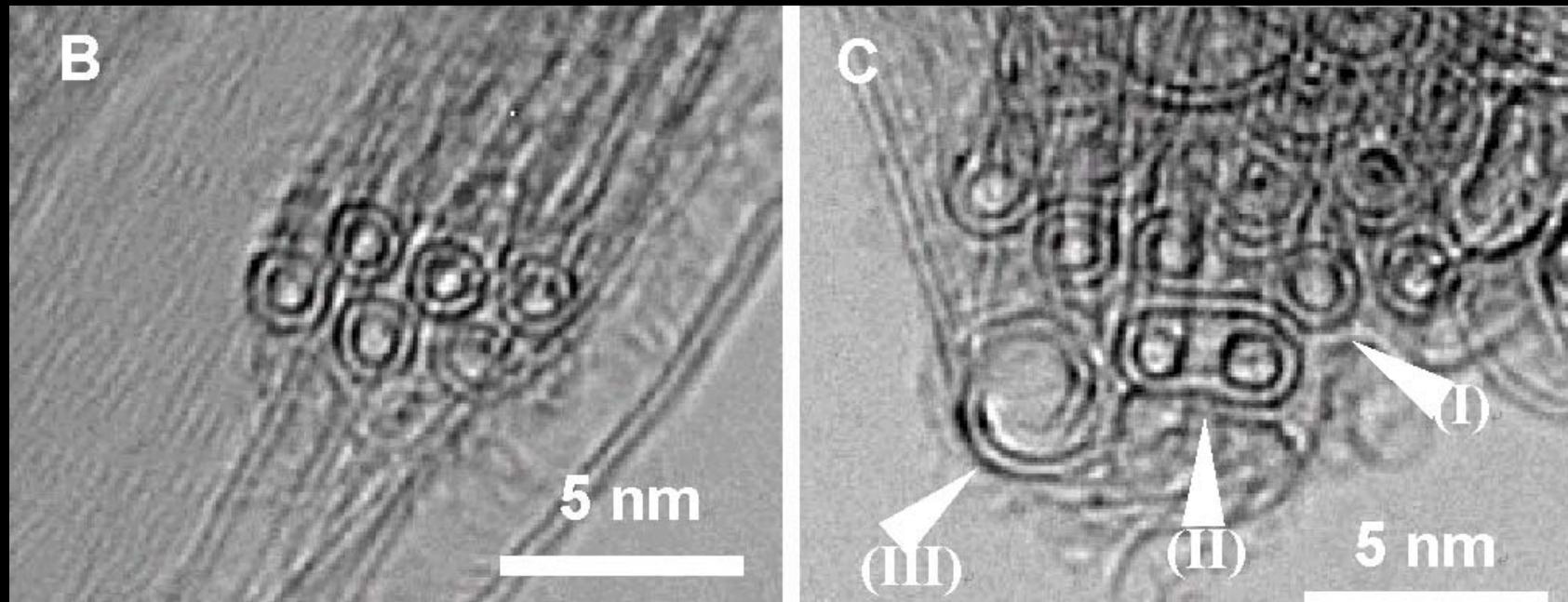
*Endo, Y.A., Muramatsu, H., Kim, Y.A., Hayashi, T., Terrones, M., Dresselhaus, M. Nature 433, 476 (2005)*

## *Bundles of Double-walled Nanotubes (DWNTs)*



*Endo, Y.A., Muramatsu, H., Kim, Y.A., Hayashi, T., Terrones, M.,  
Dresselhaus, M. Nature 433, 476 (2005)*

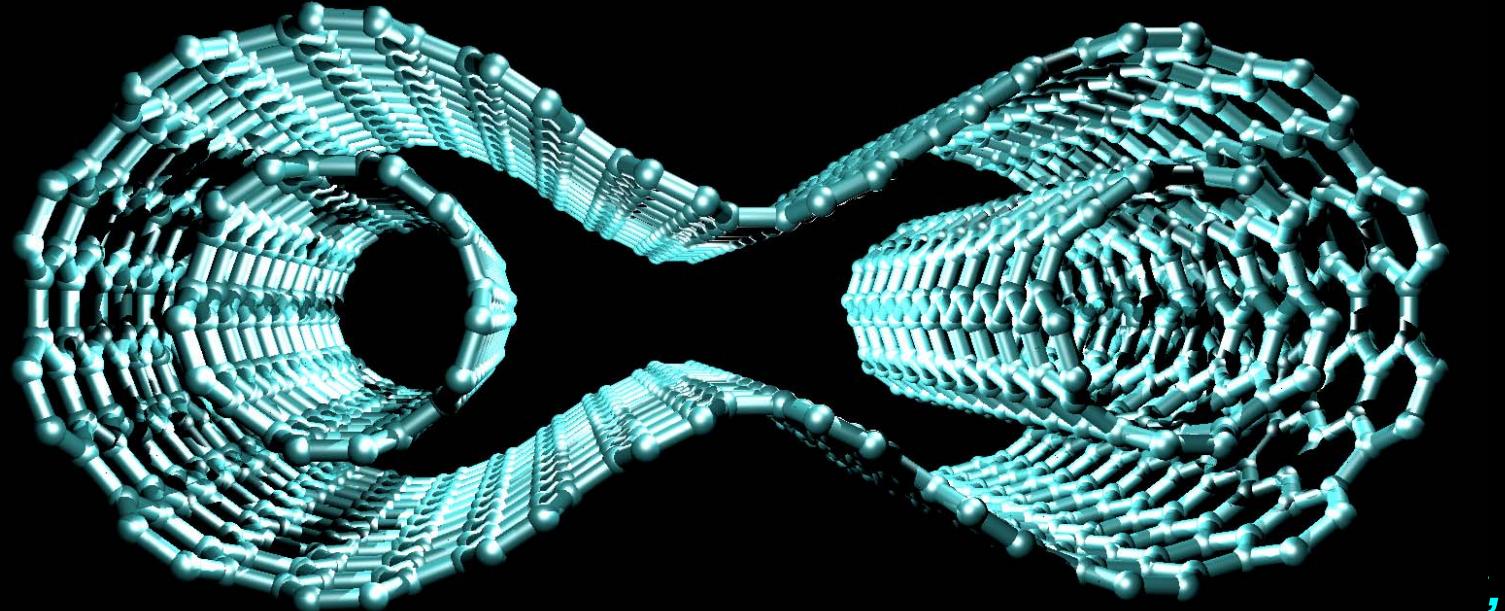
# Coalescence of DWNTs: Bi-cable formation



(a) DWNT bundle; (b) bundle after a heat treatment at 2000 °C, exhibiting the coalescence of two tubes (arrow).

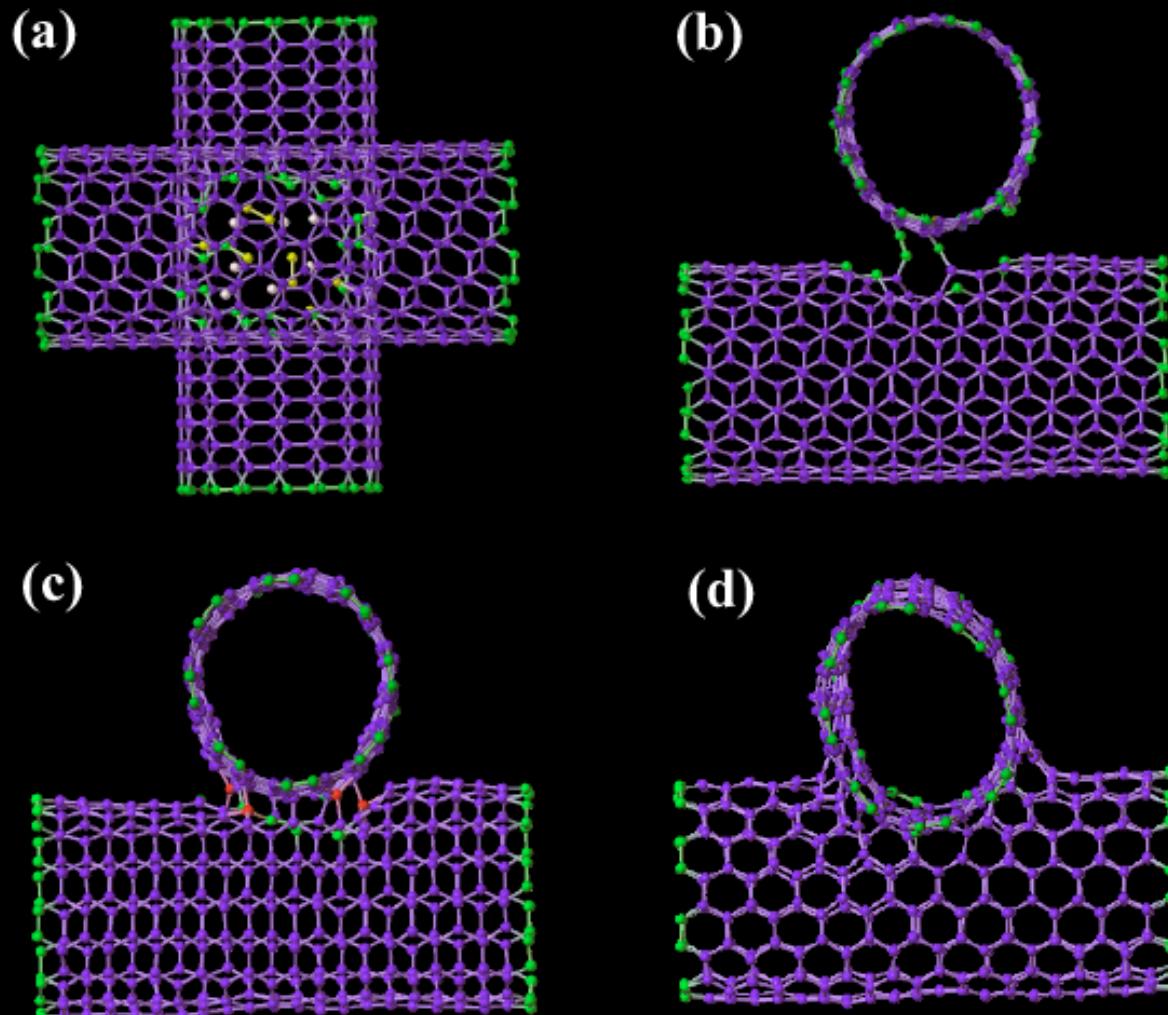
Endo, M., Hayashi, T., Muramatsu, H., Kim, Y.A., Terrones, H., Terrones, M., Dresselhasu, M.S. *Nano Letters* 4, 1451 (2004)

# Coalescence of DWNTs



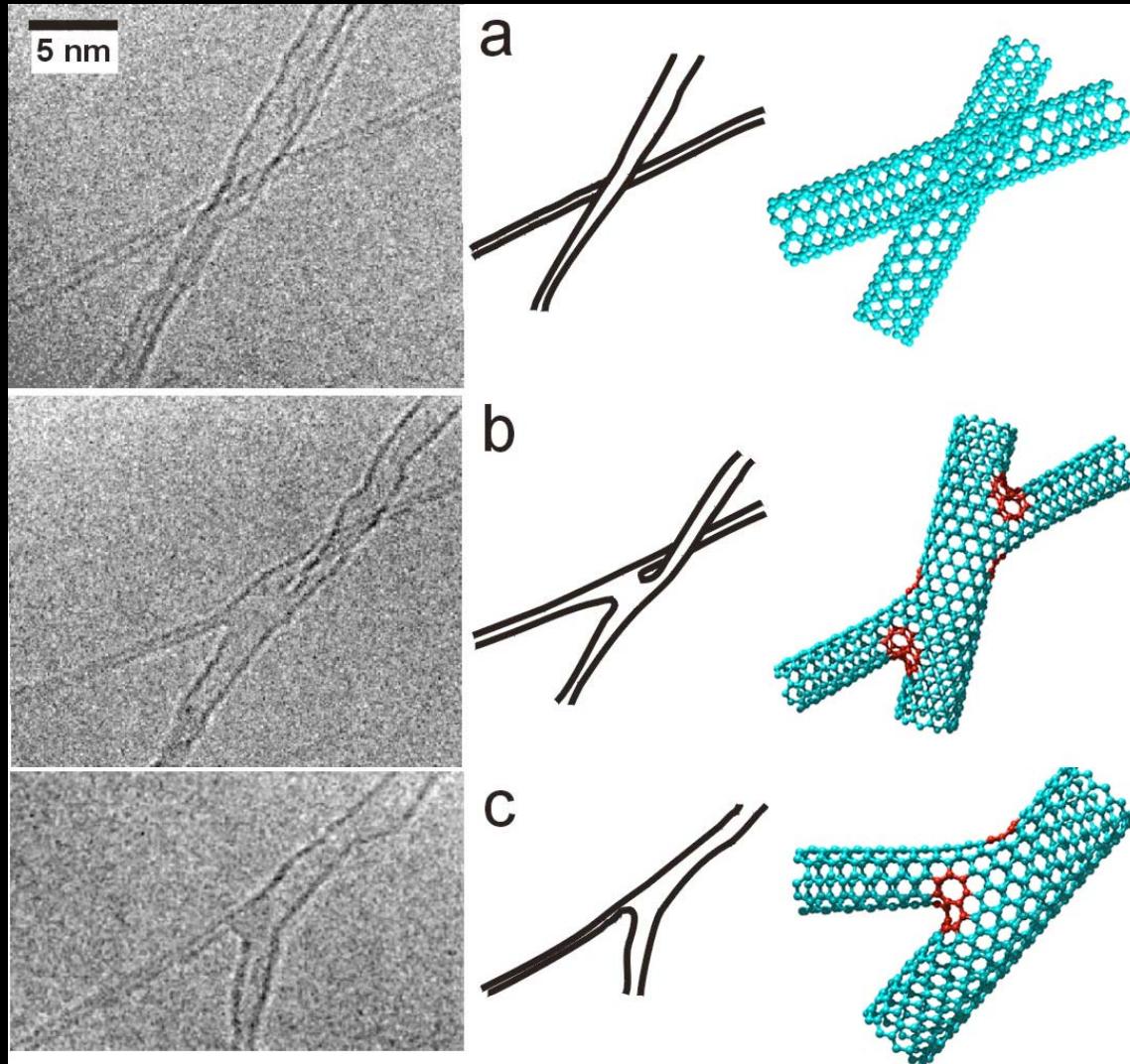
*Endo, M., Hayashi, T., Muramatsu, H., Kim, Y.A., Terrones, H., Terrones, M.,  
Dresselhasu, M.S. Nano Letters 4, 1451 (2004)*

# Connecting Nanotubes



*M. Terrones, F. Banhart, N. Grobert, J. C. Charlier, H. Terrones, P.M. Ajayan.  
Physical Review Letters 89, 07505 (2002)*

# Creating Nanotube "X" and "Y" Junctions

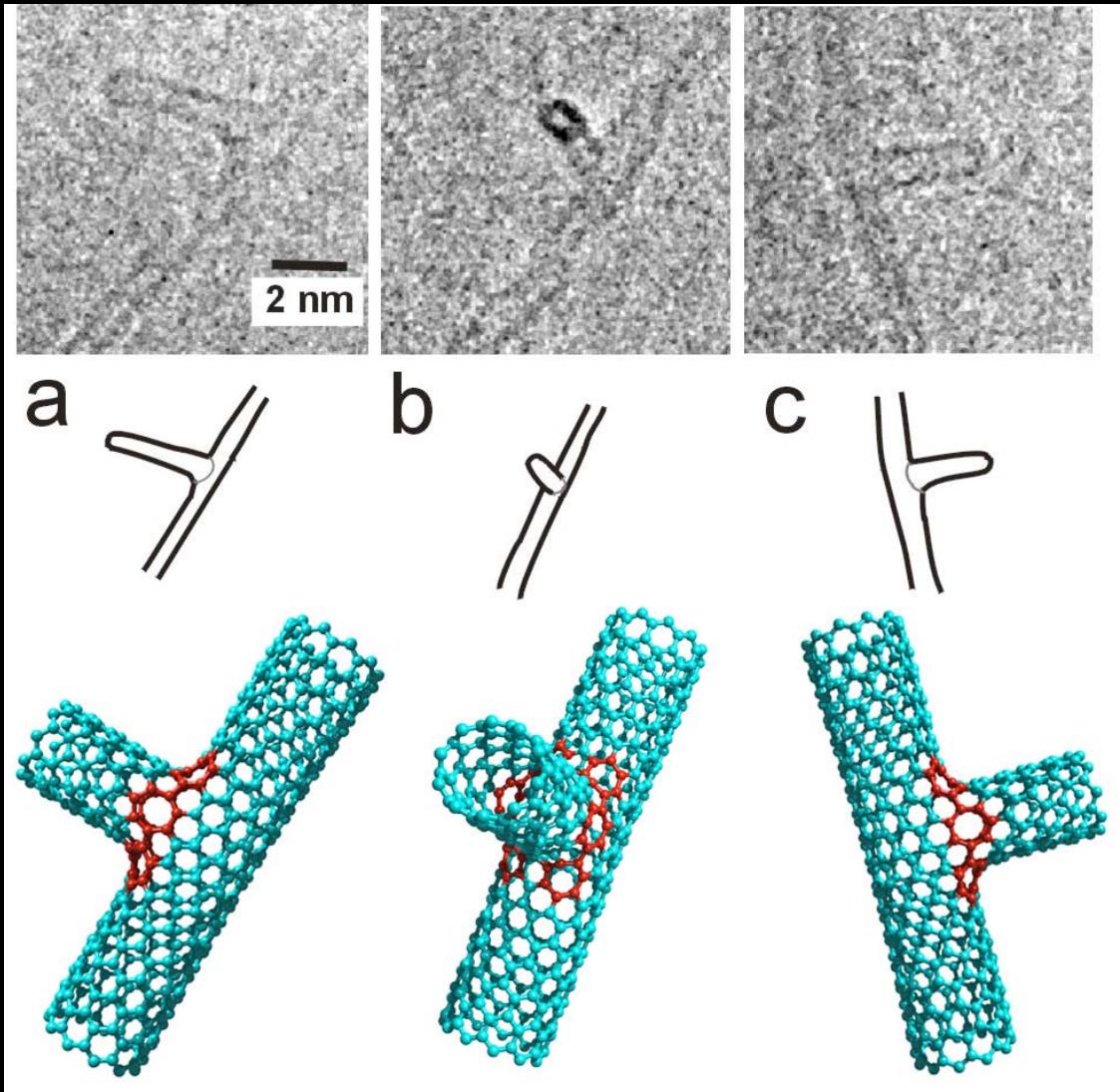


*The Importance of  
Vacancies and Interstitials*

M. Terrones, F. Banhart,  
N. Grobert, J. C.  
Charlier, H. Terrones,  
P.M. Ajayan.

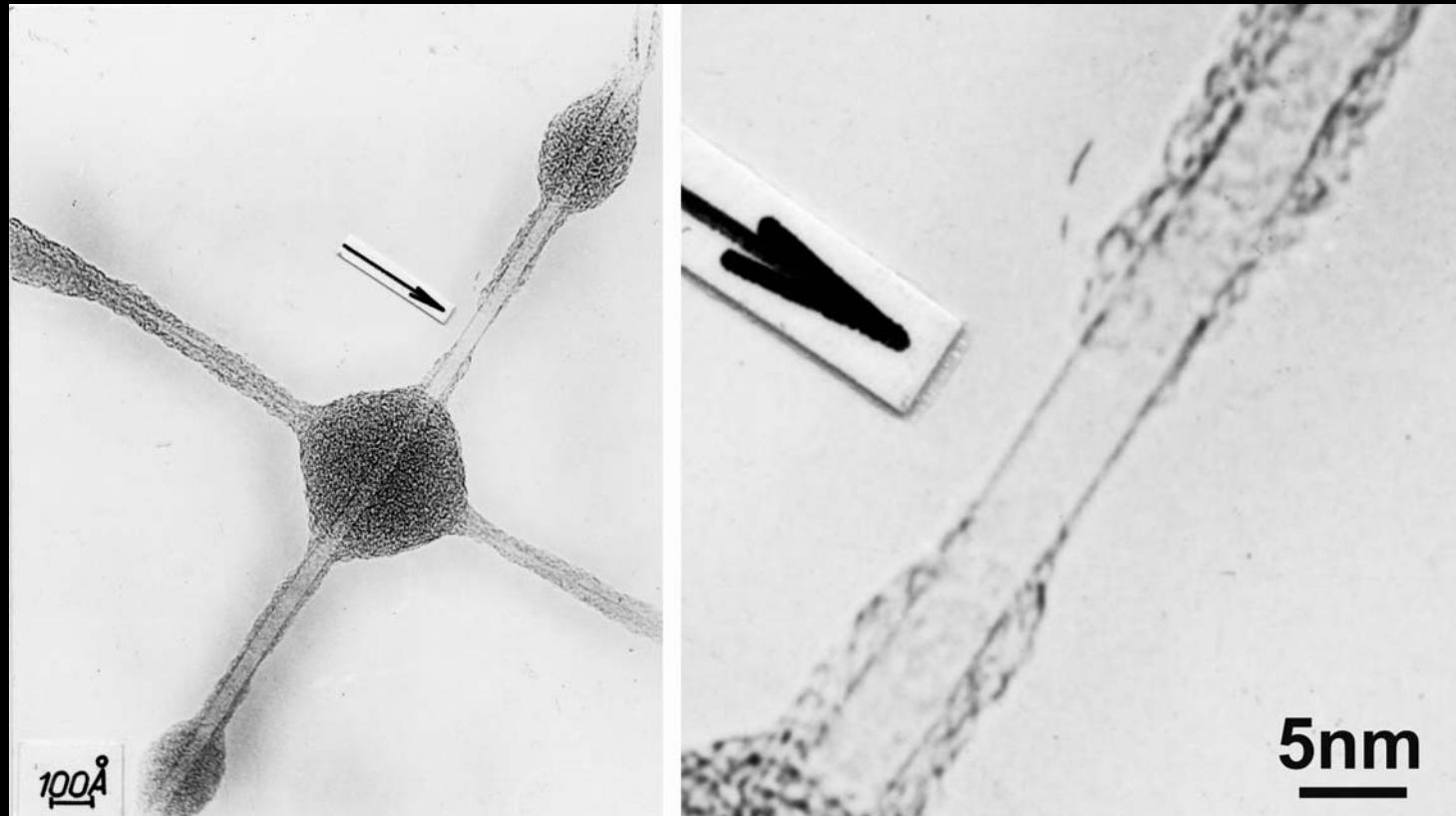
Physical Review Letters  
89, 07505 (2002)

# Creating a Nanotube "T" Junction



*M. Terrones, F. Banhart,  
N. Grobert, J. C.  
Charlier, H. Terrones,  
P.M. Ajayan.*  
*Physical Review Letters  
89, 07505 (2002)*

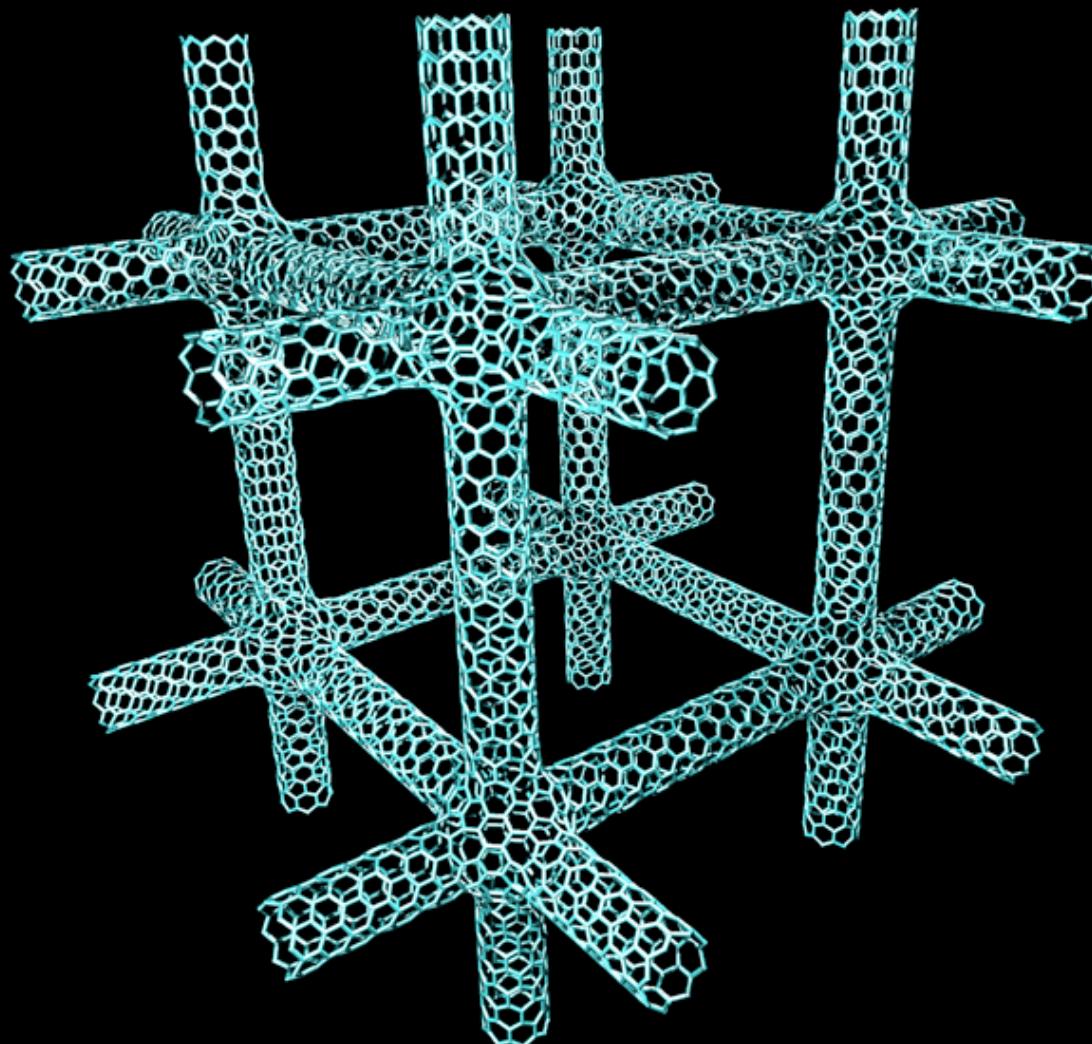
# The First SWNT device



Oberlin, A., Endo, M., Koyama, T.

J. Cryst. Growth 32, 335-349 (1976)

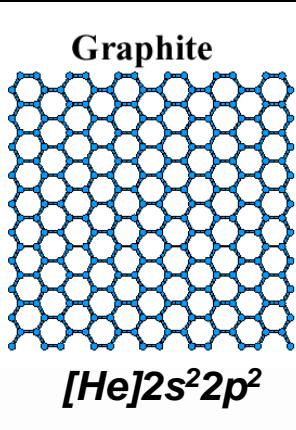
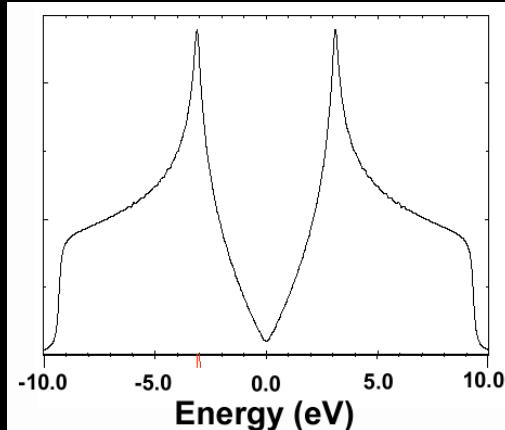
# Building 3D Nanotube Networks



# **More Defects in Carbon Nanotubes**

## **4. IMPURITIES AND DOPING!!**

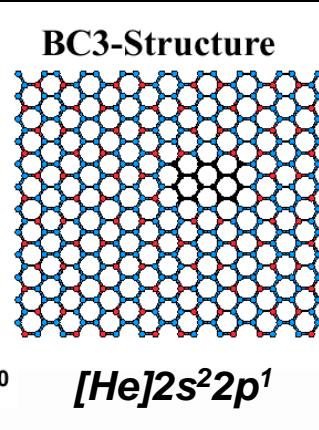
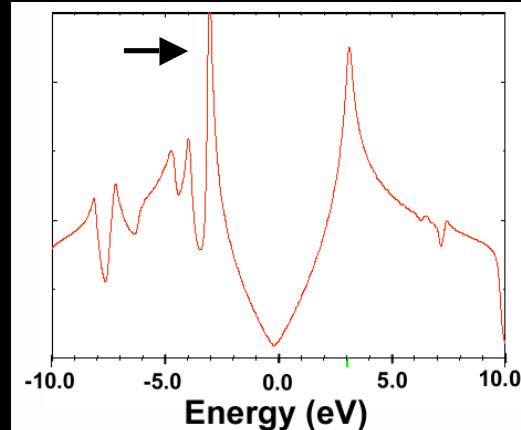
# Changing Electronic Properties by doping



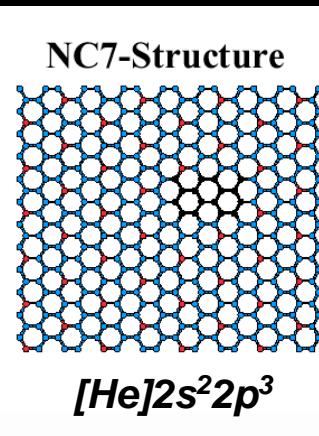
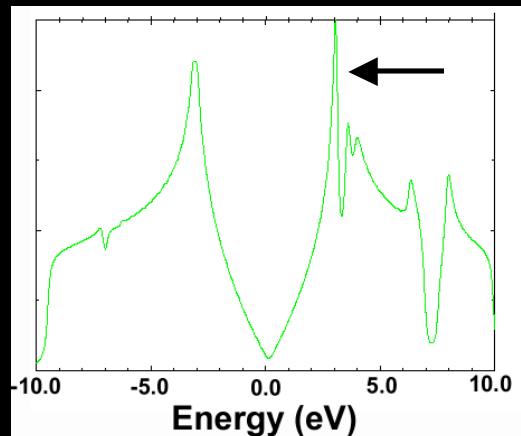
*Semi-metal  
(symmetric LDOS)*

*B atoms behave as acceptors  
in the graphene sheet*

*N atoms behave as donors in  
the graphene sheet*



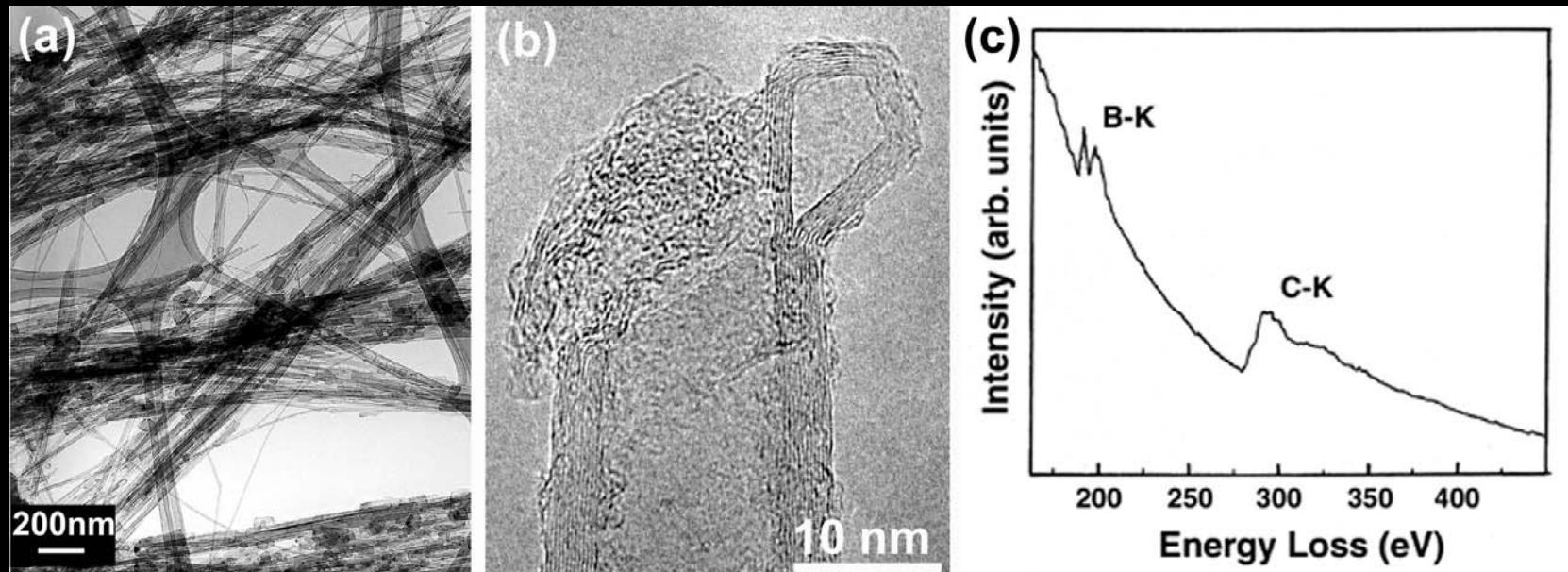
*New features in the valence band*



*New features in the conduction band*

# Boron Doped Carbon Nanotubes

# B-doped Carbon Nanotubes



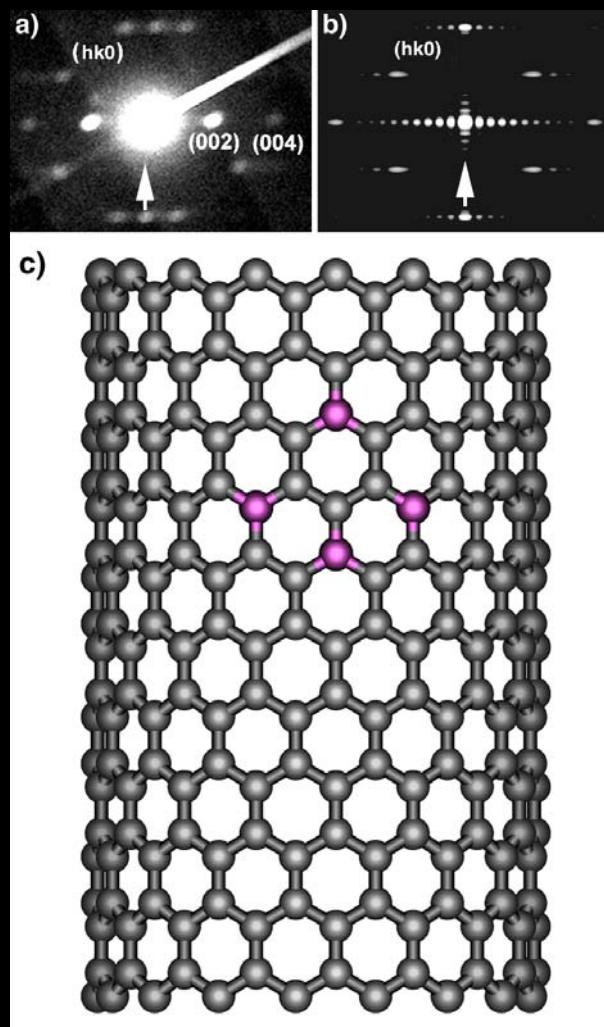
*Long tubes  
< 200 nm*

*Amorphous Tips*

*EELS spectrum of a  
Nanotube tip*

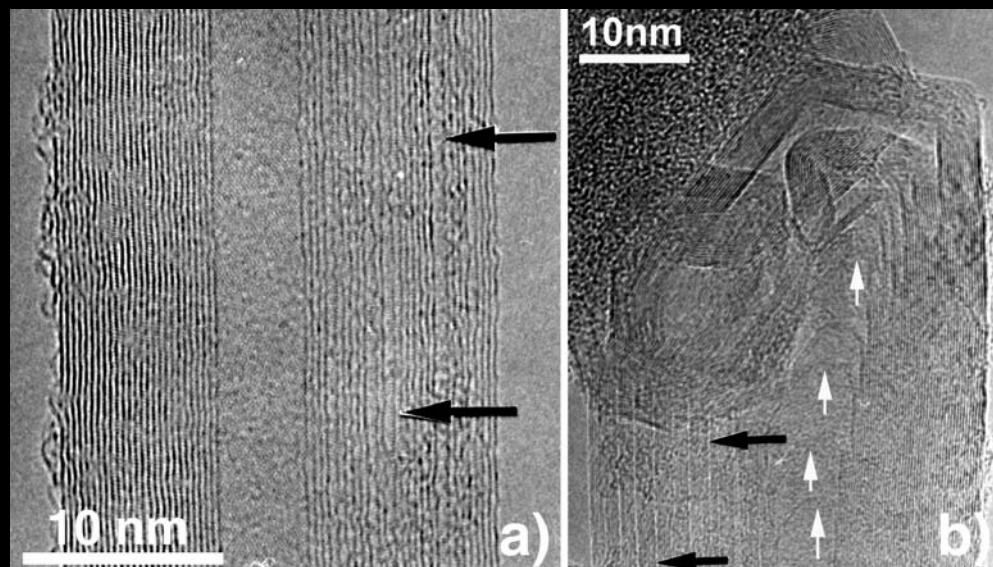
*M. Terrones, et al. Full Sci & Tech 6, 787-800 (1998)*  
*J.-C. Charlier, et al. Nanoletters 2, 1191 (2002)*

# Zig-zag chirality in B-doped Carbon Nanotubes



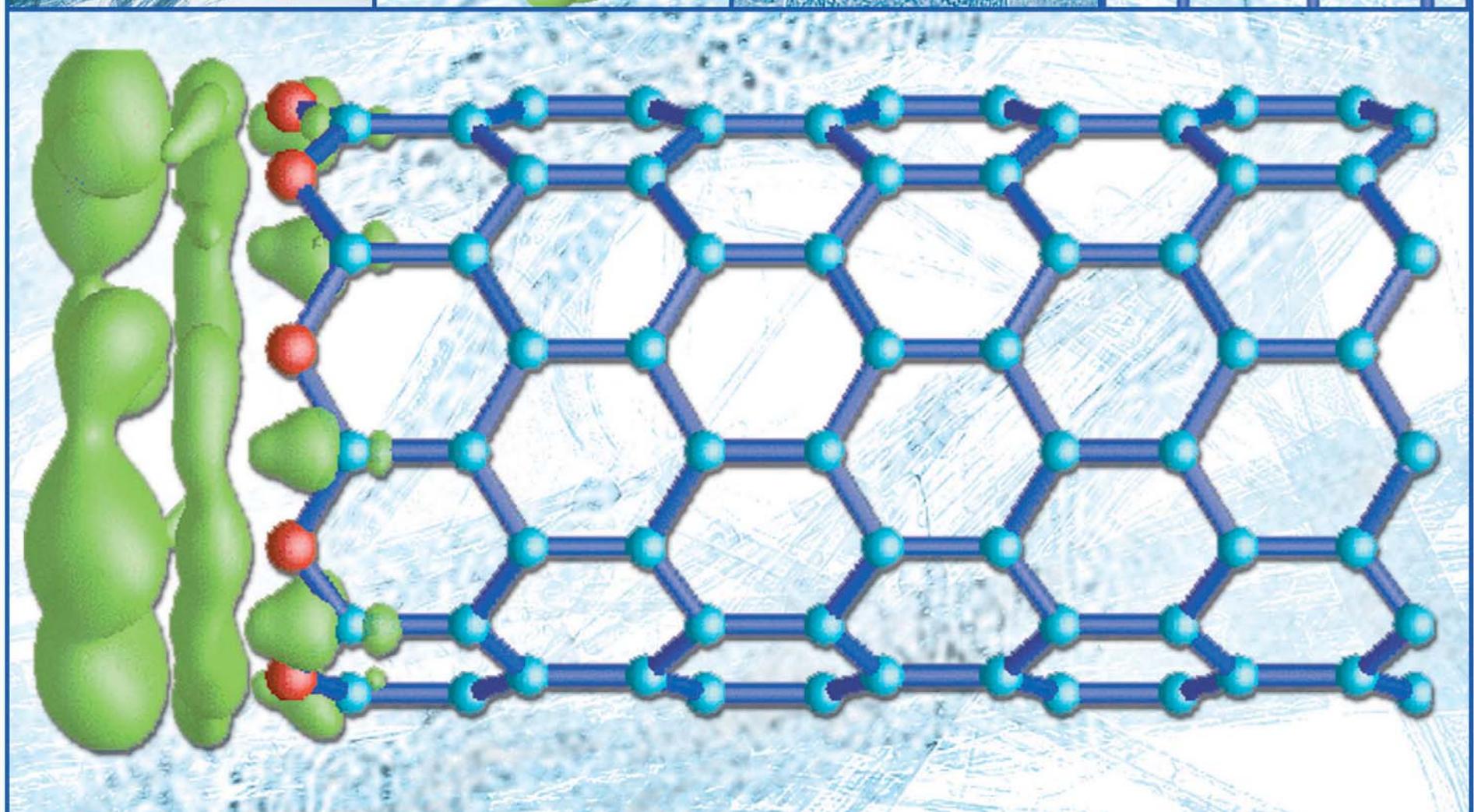
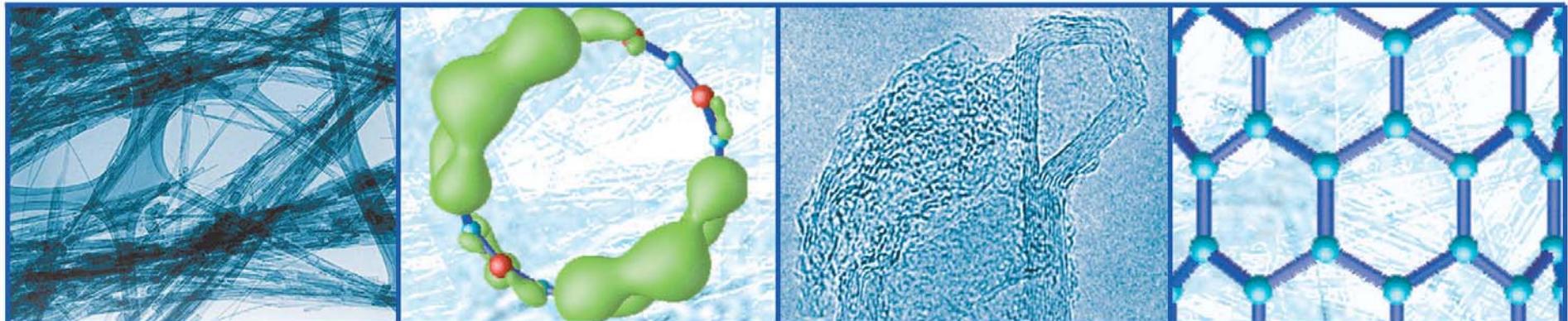
*Electron diffraction patterns show  
that the majority of the tubes exhibit  
zigzag chirality*

*The tubes contain more than 10-20  
layers and are polygonazied*

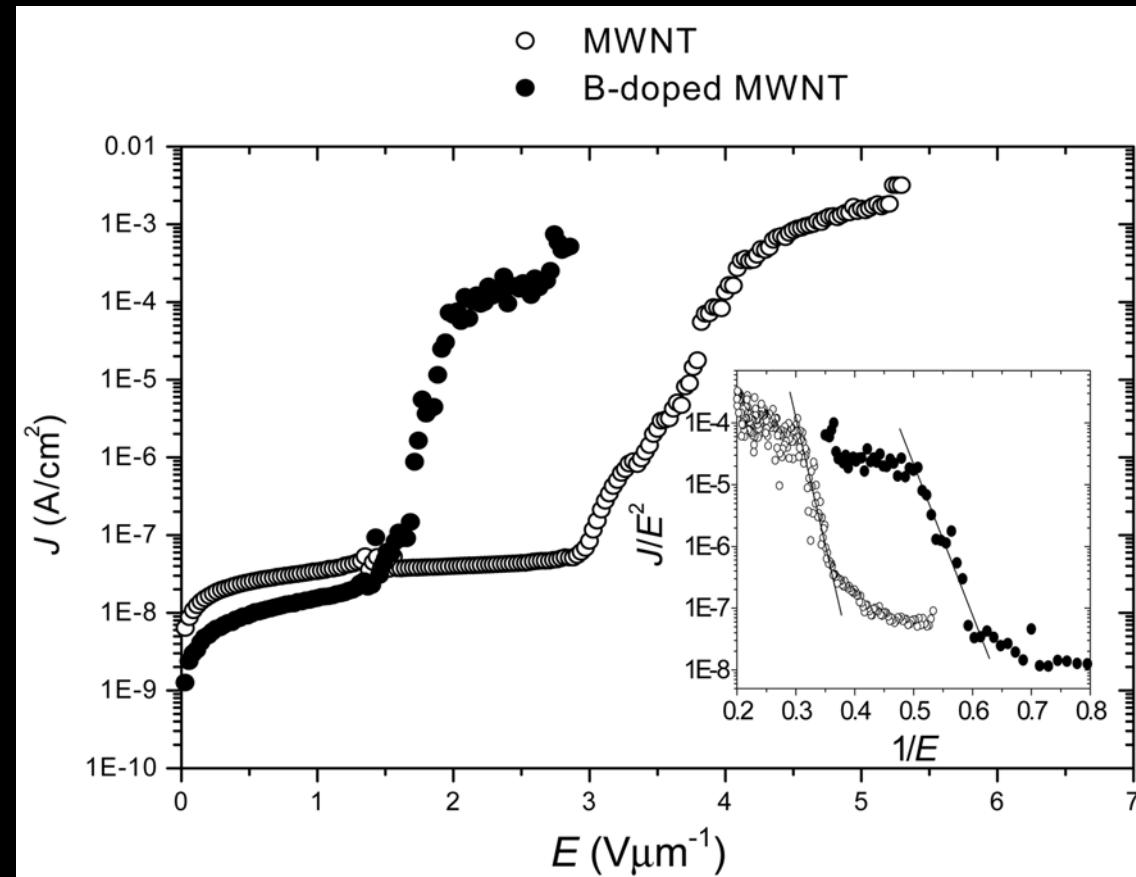


X. Blase, et al. Phys. Rev. Lett. 83, 5078-5081 (1999)

M. Terrones, et al. Carbon 40, 1665 (2002)

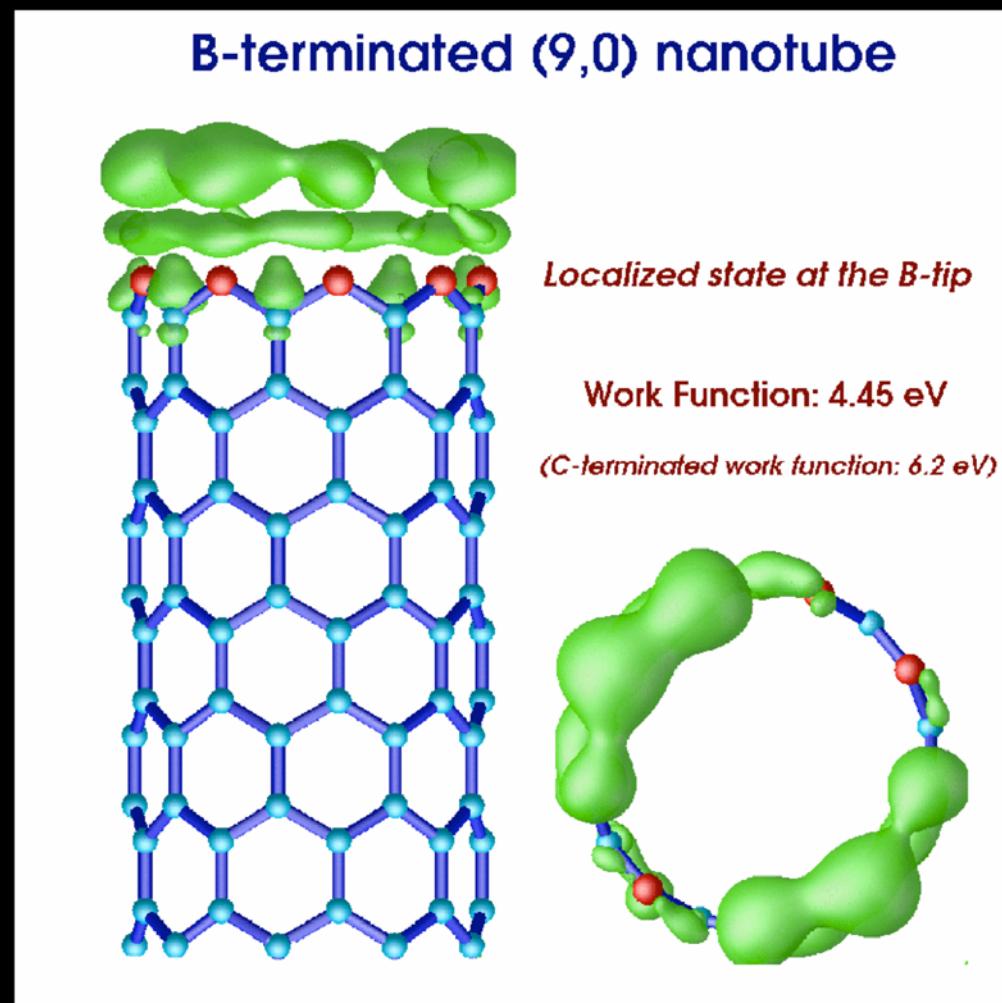


# Enhanced Field Emission in B-doped Carbon Nanotubes



J.-C. Charlier, et al. *Nanoletters* 2, 1191 (2002)

# Open B-doped Carbon Nanotubes



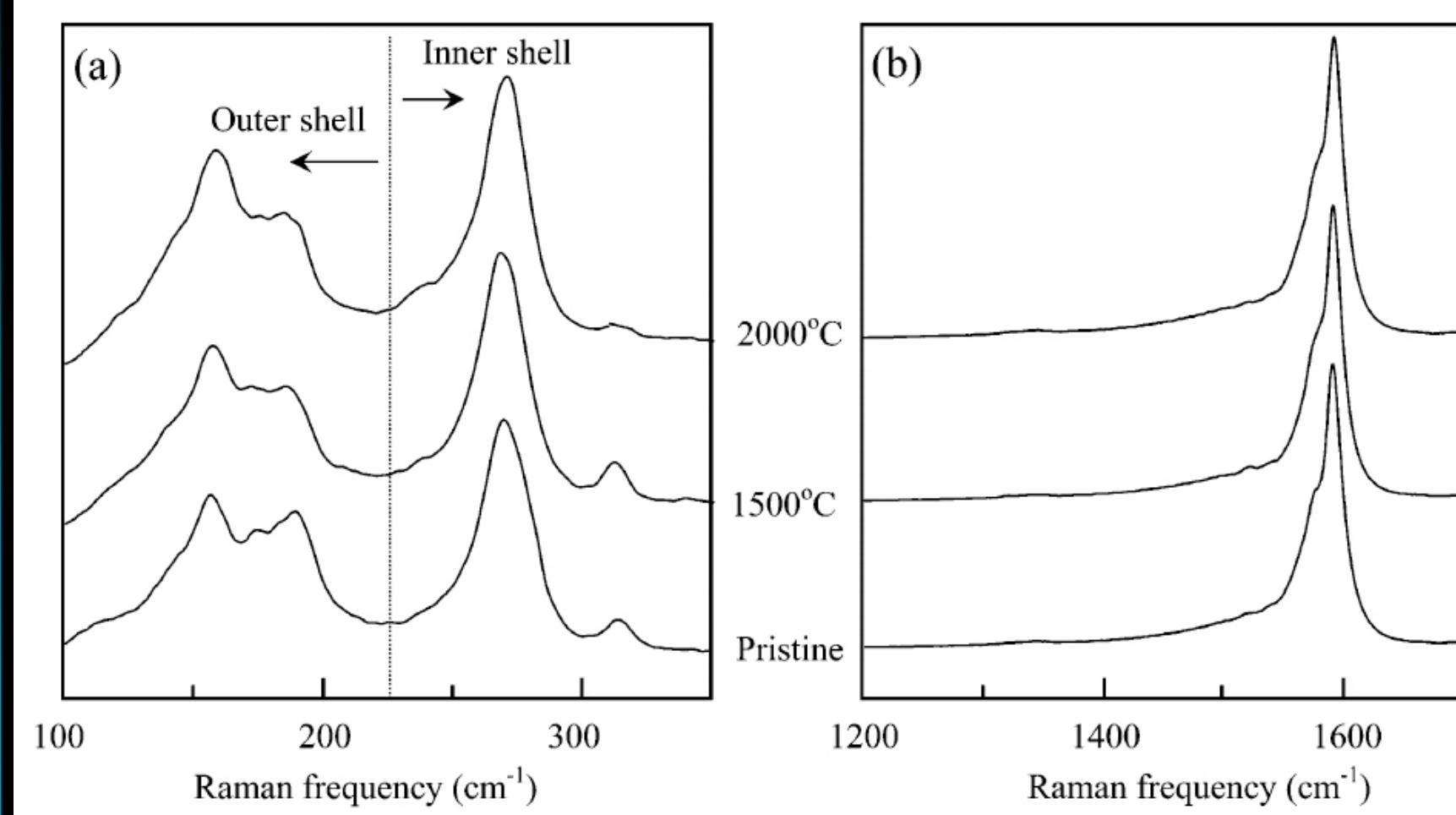
J.-C. Charlier, V. Menieur, et al. *Nanoletters* 2, 1191-1195 (2002)

*Boron as Atomic Welder*

*Connecting DWNTs*

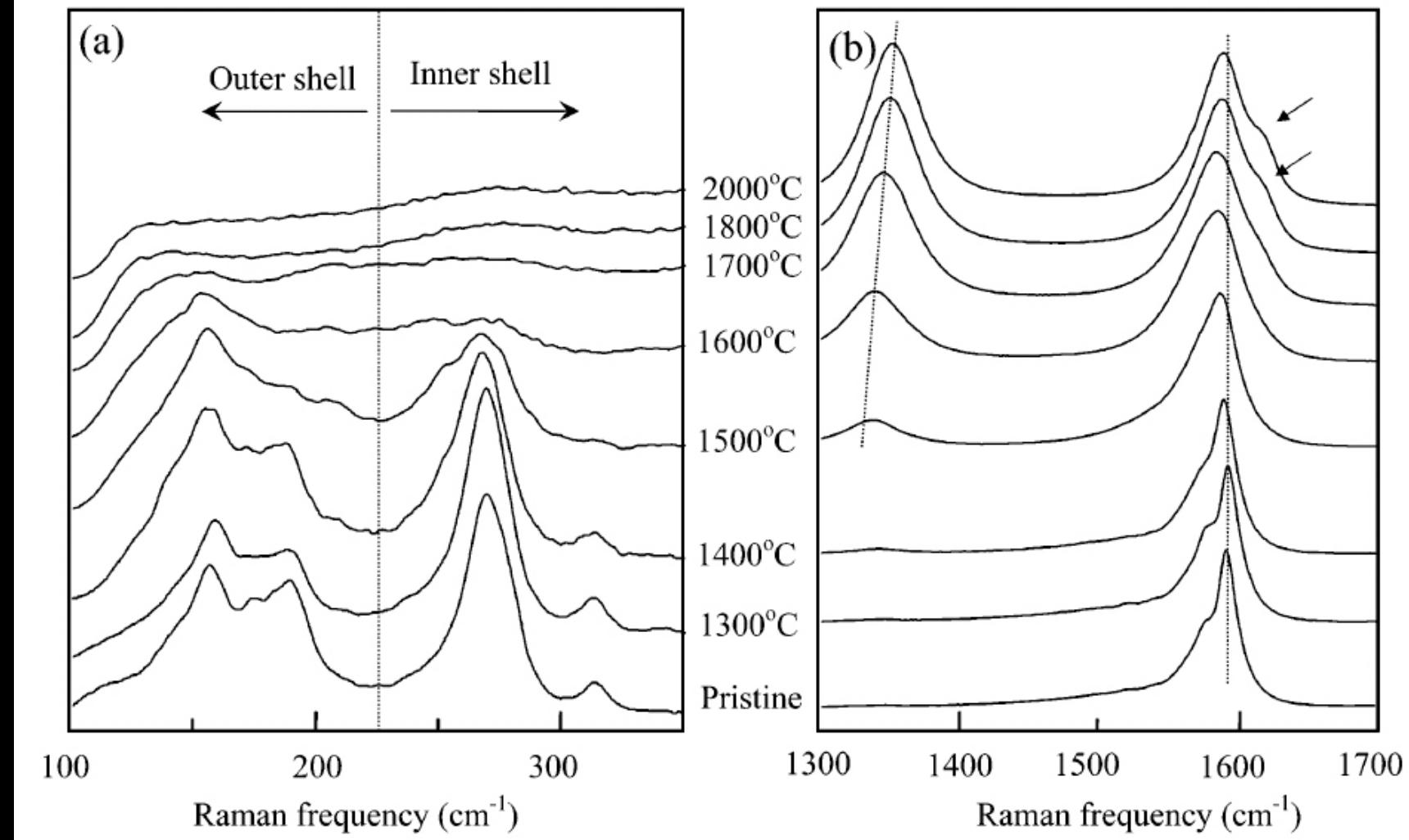
**By Thermal Annealing**

# Connecting Nanotubes: No Boron addition



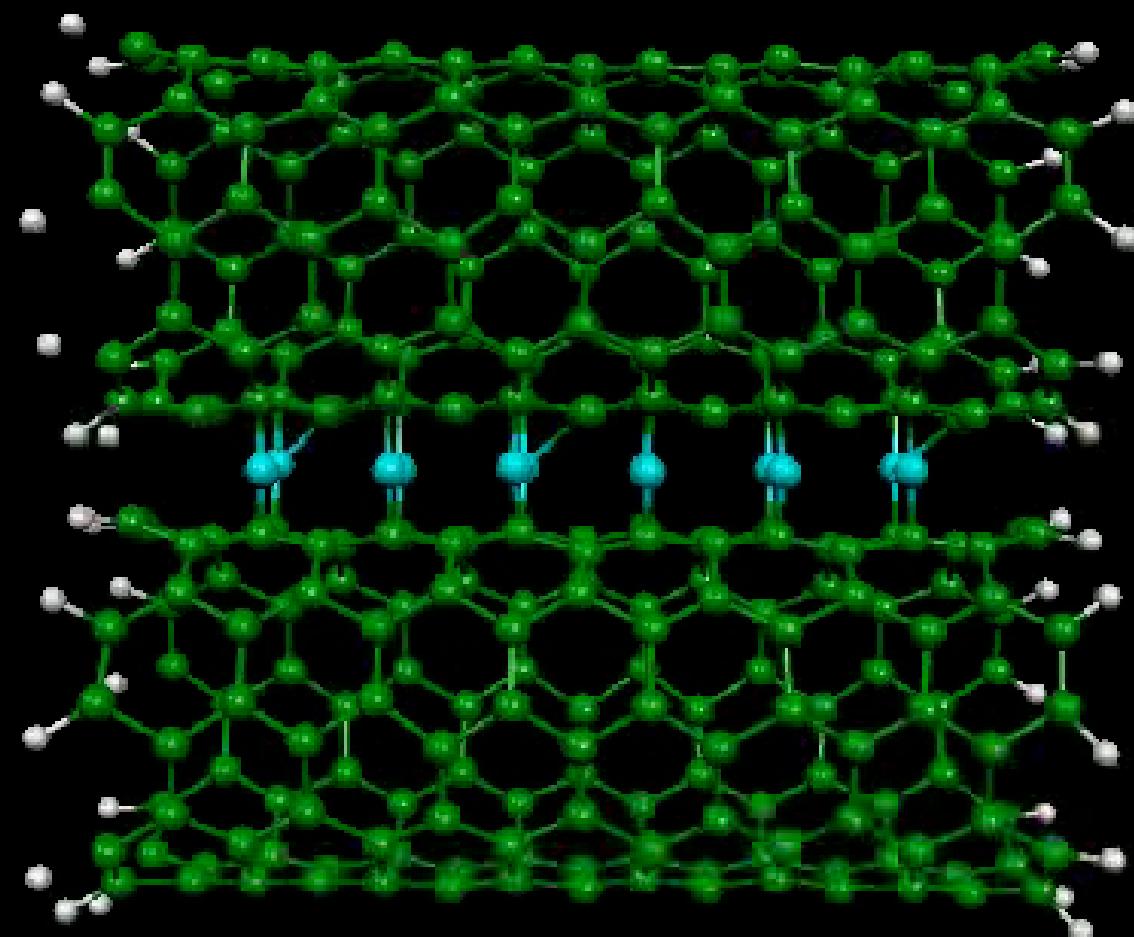
*M. Endo, H. Muramatsu, T. Hayashi, Y.A. Kim, G. Van Lier, J.-C. Charlier, H. Terrones, M. Terrones, M.S. Dresselhaus. Nano Letters 5, 1099 (2005)*

# Connecting Nanotubes: Using B as an Atomic Welder

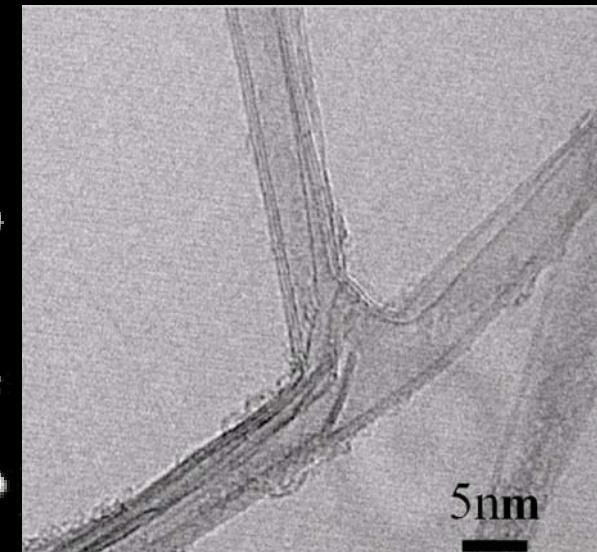


*M. Endo, H. Muramatsu, T. Hayashi, Y.A. Kim, G. Van Lier, J.-C. Charlier, H. Terrones, M. Terrones, M.S. Dresselhaus. Nano Letters 5, 1099 (2005)*

# Connecting Nanotubes: Using B as an Atomic Welder



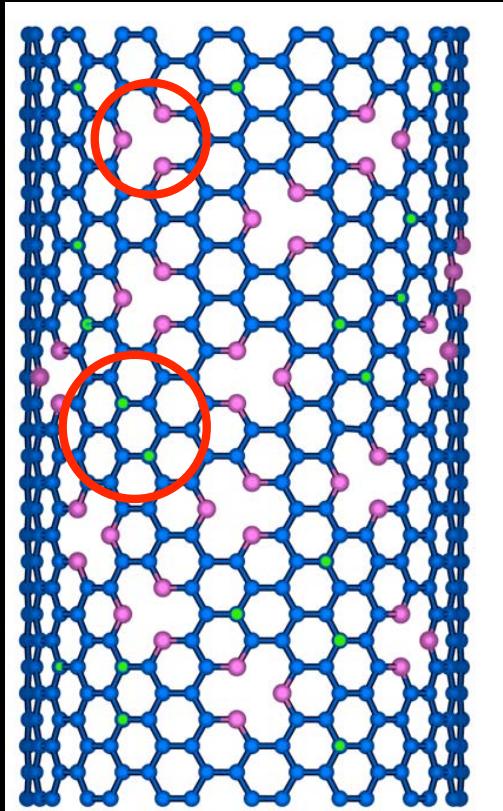
*First Principles  
Molecular Dynamics  
Simulations  
2500 °C*



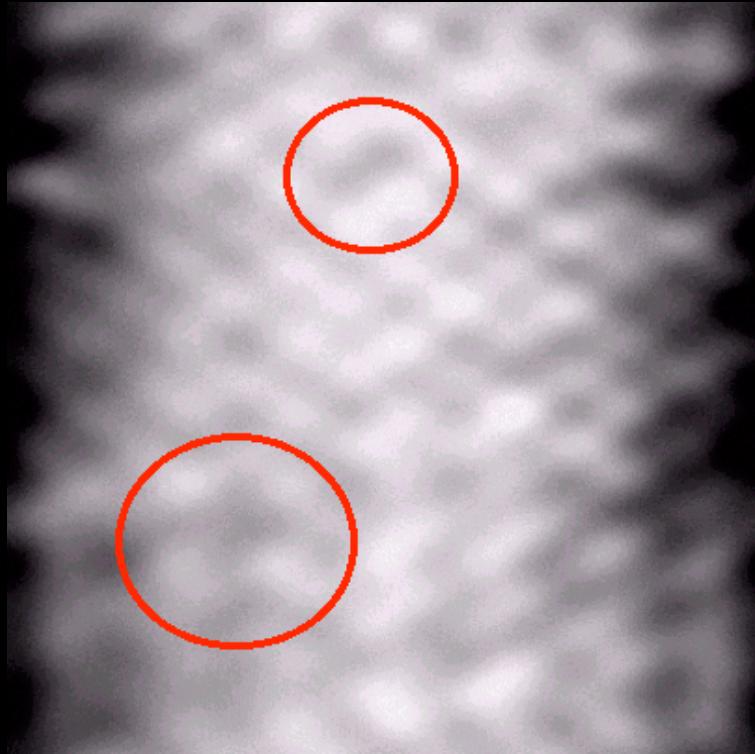
*M. Endo, H. Muramatsu, T. Hayashi, Y.A. Kim, G. Van Lier, J.-C. Charlier,  
H. Terrones, M. Terrones, M.S. Dresselhaus. Nano Letters 5, 1099 (2005)*

# Nitrogen Doped Carbon Nanotubes

# Structure of MW-CN<sub>x</sub> Nanotubes



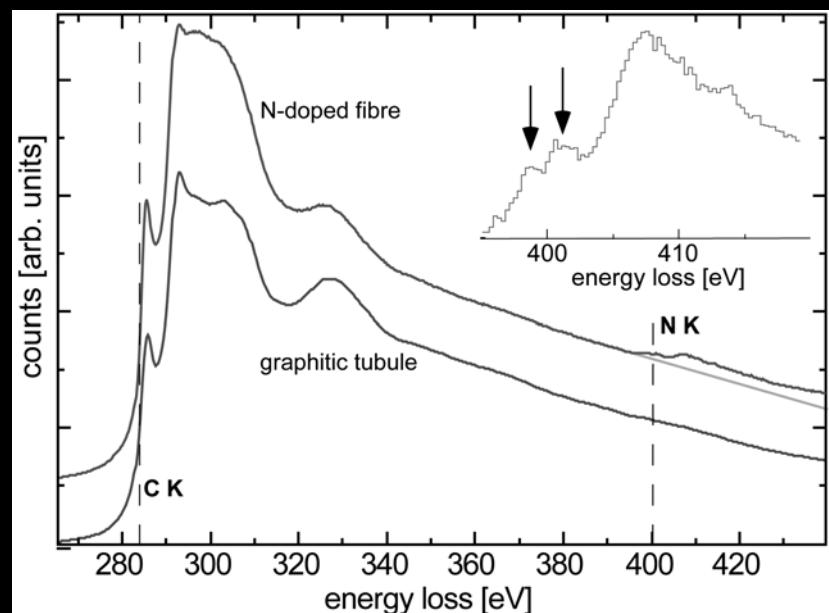
*CN<sub>x</sub> nanotube containing pyridine-like  
and highly coordinated N atoms  
replacing C atoms*



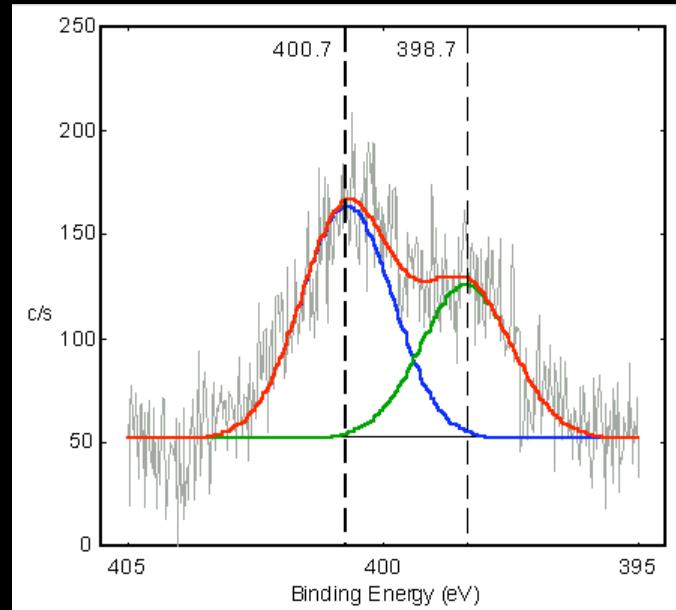
*STM image of the surface of a 20 nm  
nanotube with distortions and holes  
(circled), possibly due to the presence  
of pyridine-like islands (holes)*

*R. Czerw, et al. Nanoletters 1, 457-460 (2001)*

# EELS and XPS spectra from CN<sub>x</sub> nanotubes



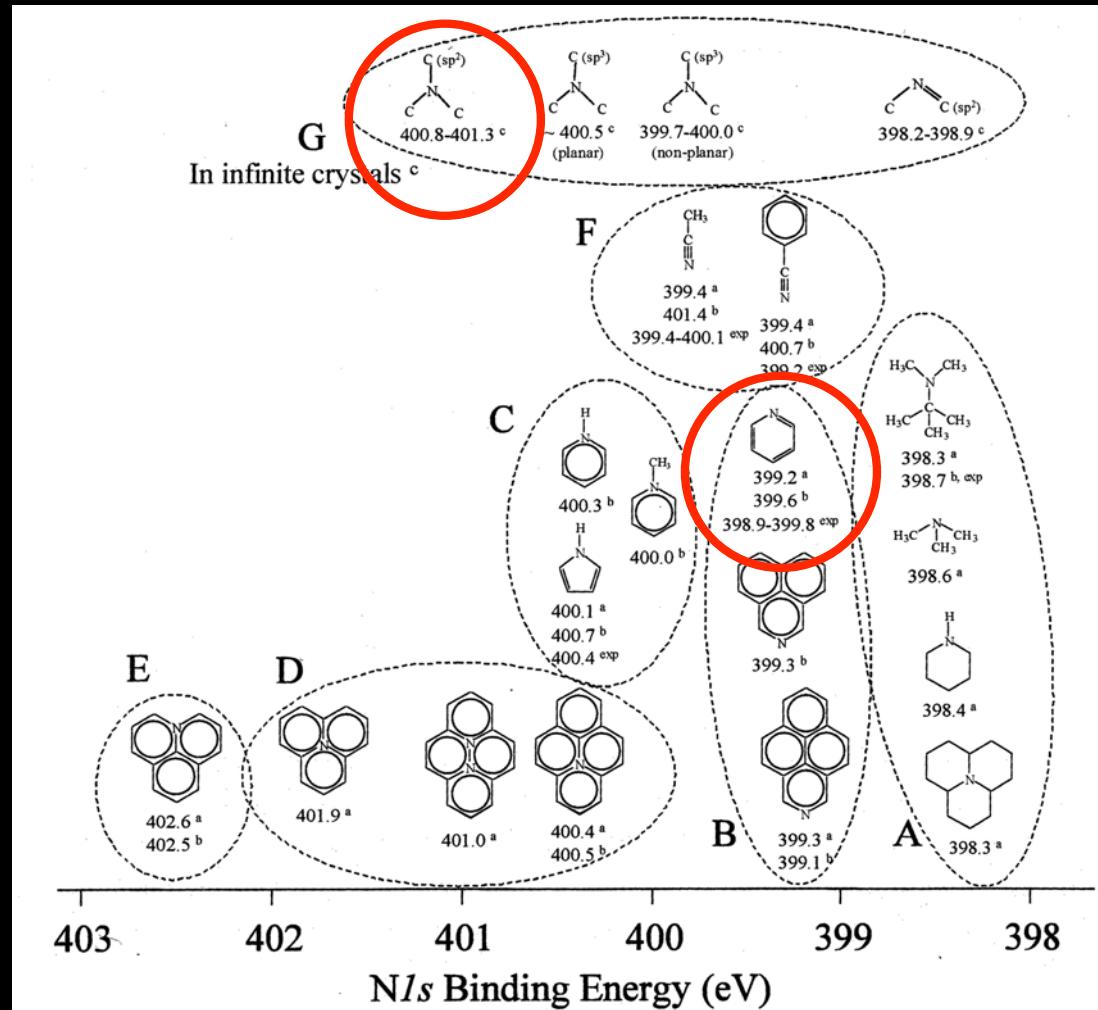
*EELS spectra of a C<sub>x</sub>N<sub>y</sub> nanotube, showing C and N edges. Inset exhibits a splitting in the p\* of the N K-shell due to two different types of bonds*



*N1s signal form the XPS spectrum of CN<sub>x</sub> nanofibers revealing two peaks at ca. 398.7 eV and 400.9 eV*

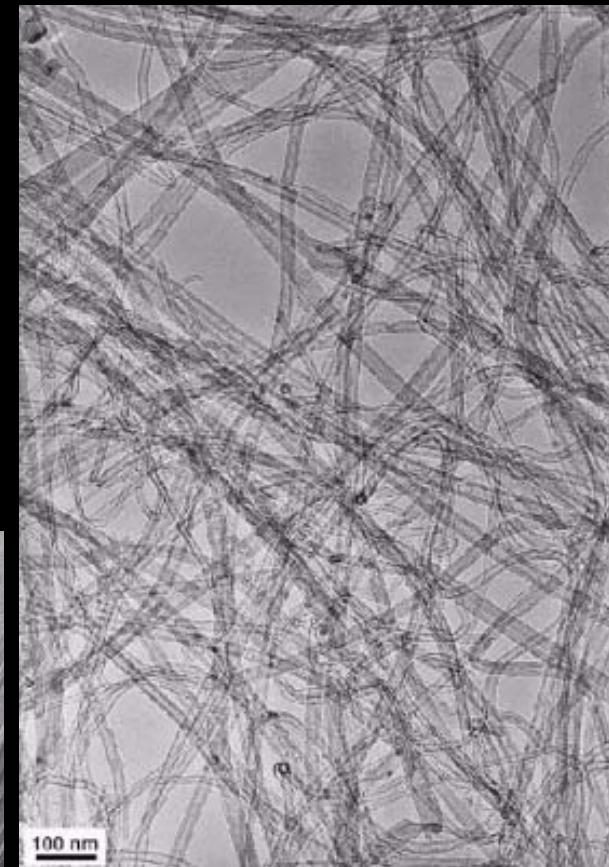
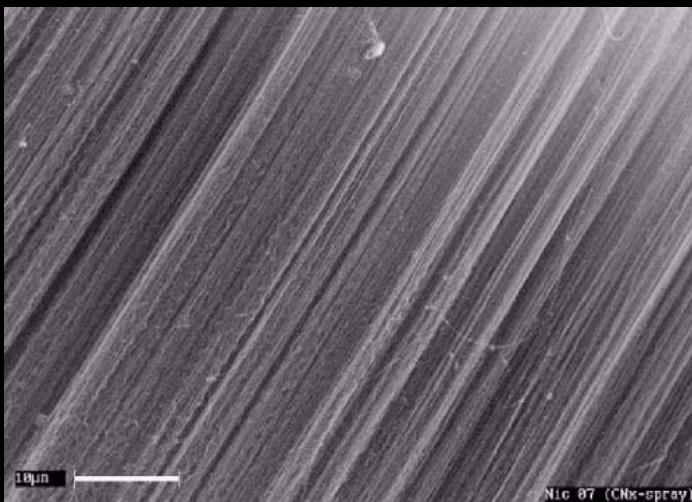
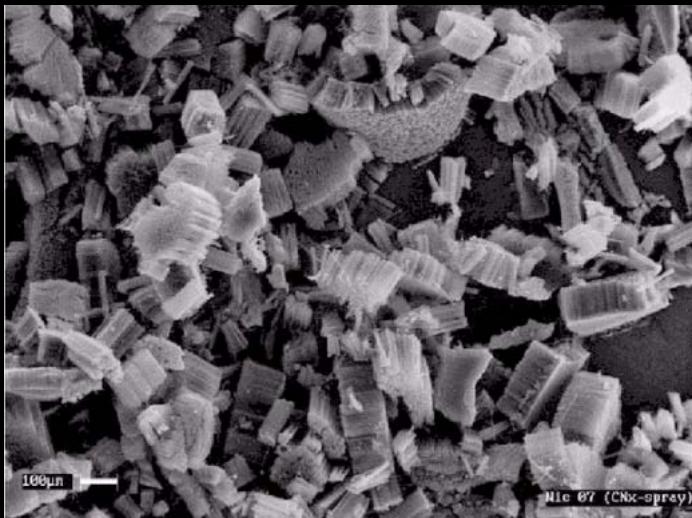
*M. Terrones, et al, Applied Physics Letters 75, 3932-3934 (1999)  
M. Terrones, et al. Advanced Materials 11, 655-658 (1999)*

# Calculated N1s binding energies for various CN<sub>x</sub> structures



N. Hellgren, PhD. Thesis 1999 (Sweden)

# Production of MW-CN<sub>x</sub> Nanotubes



*Aligned  
Nanotubes*

*N. Grobert, et al. Chemical Communications 5, 471-472 (2001)*

*M. Mayne, et al. Chemical Physics Letters 338, 101-107 (2001)*

*M. Terrones, et al. Nature 388, 52-55 (1997)*

# N-doped MWNTs: Bamboo-shape



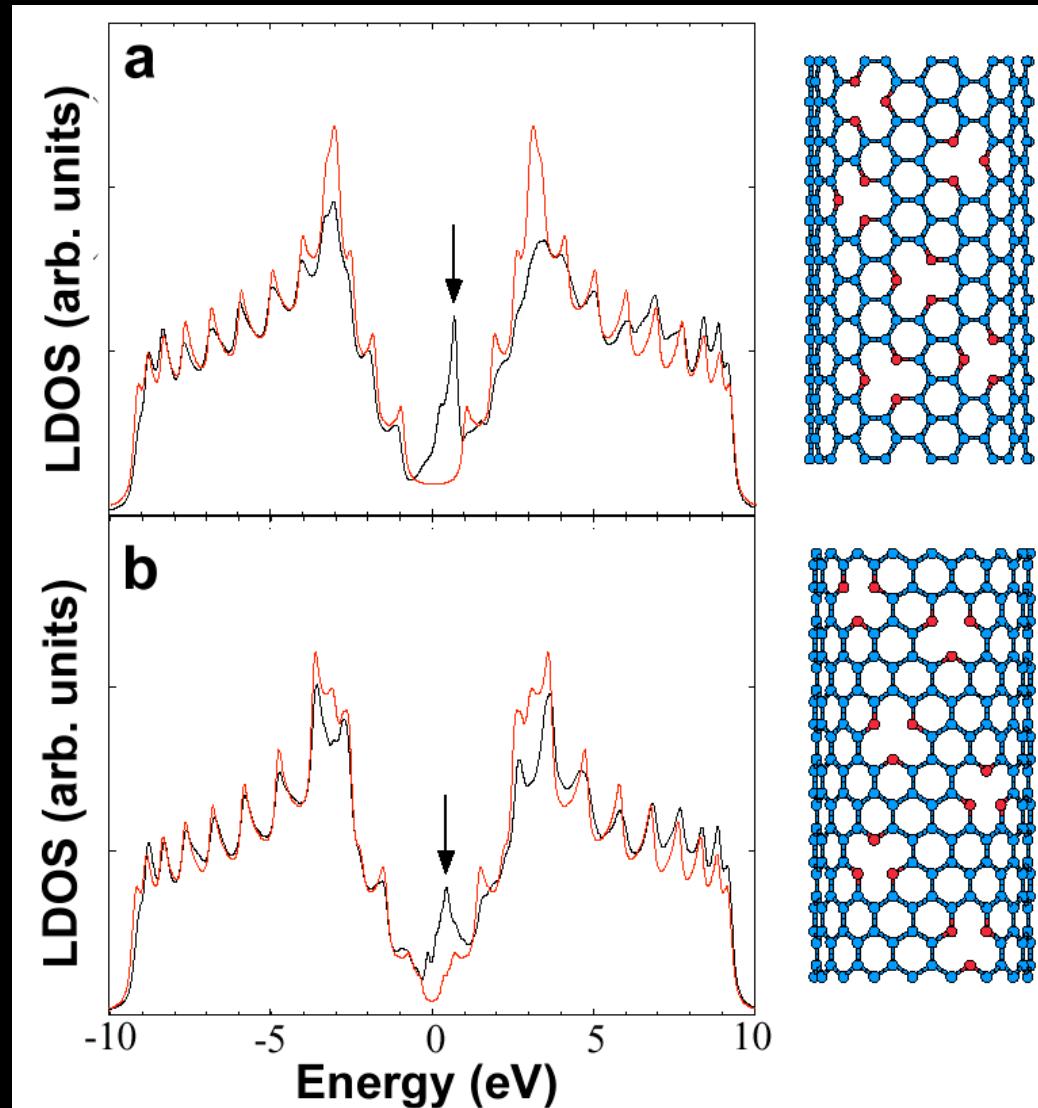
*Bundle of  
Aligned  
Nanotubes*

*Bundle of  
Bamboo Trees*

*HRTEM image of an  
individual N-doped  
carbon nanotube*

*M. Terrones, et al, Applied Physics Letters 75, 3932-3934 (1999)*

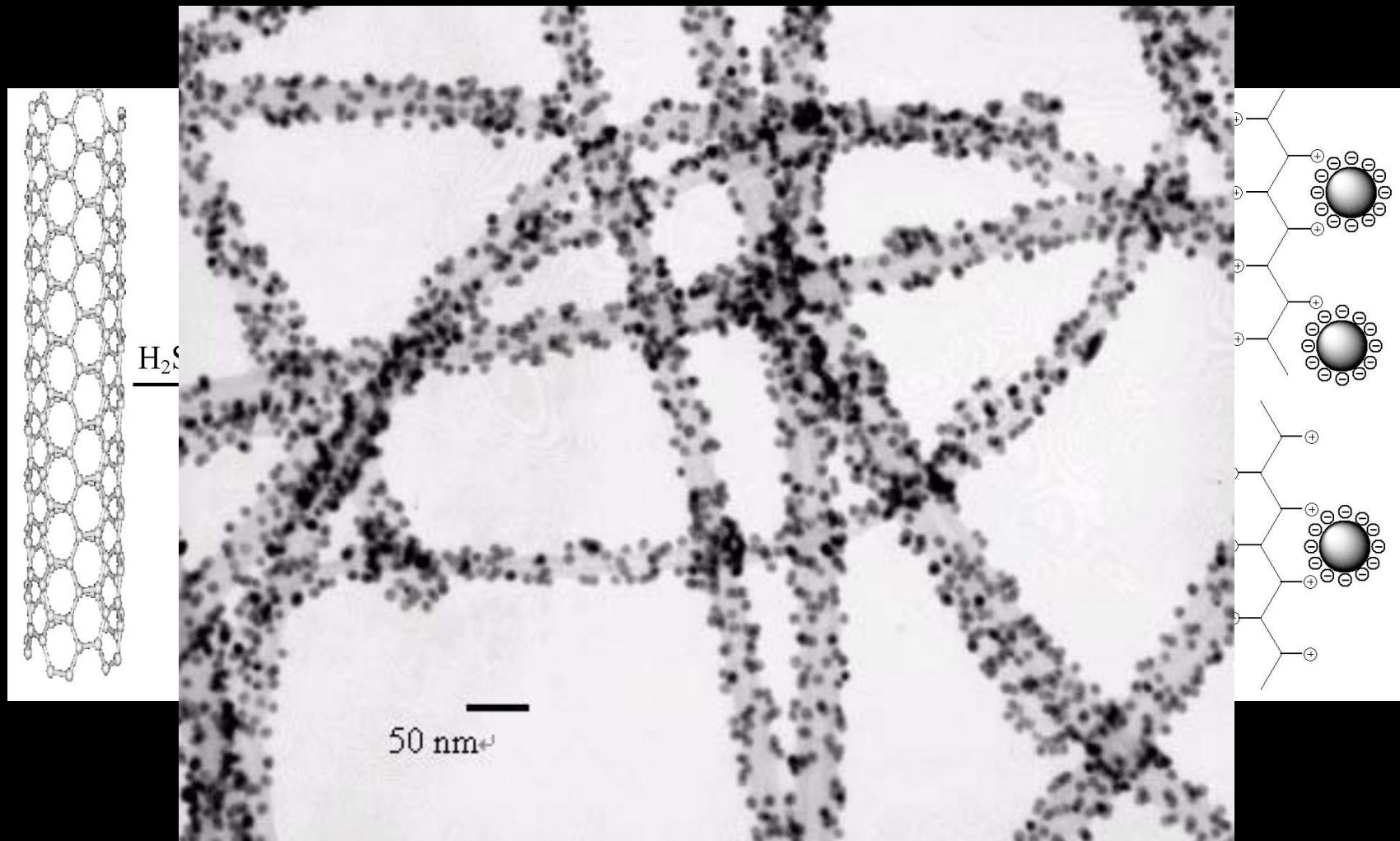
# DOS of a CN<sub>x</sub> nanotube



*Theoretical LDOS associated with a Pyridine-like structure with N-doping carbon nanotubes displaying (a) armchair (10,10) and (b) zigzag (17,0) configurations. In both cases, N atoms were placed randomly (N: red spheres – C: blue spheres; right hand images).*

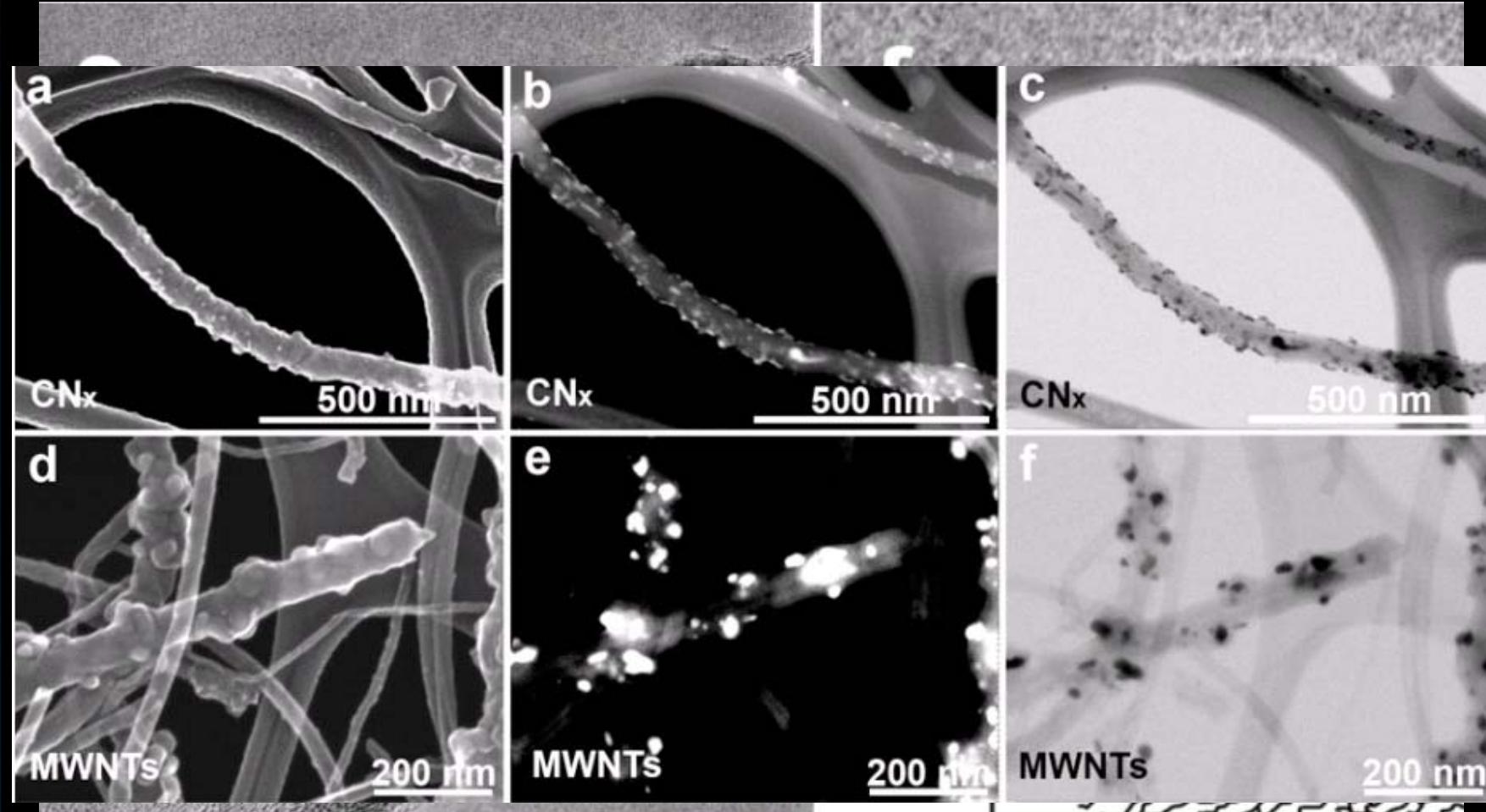
R. Czerw, et al.  
Nanoletters 1, 457-460 (2001)

# Applications of CN<sub>x</sub> Nanotubes



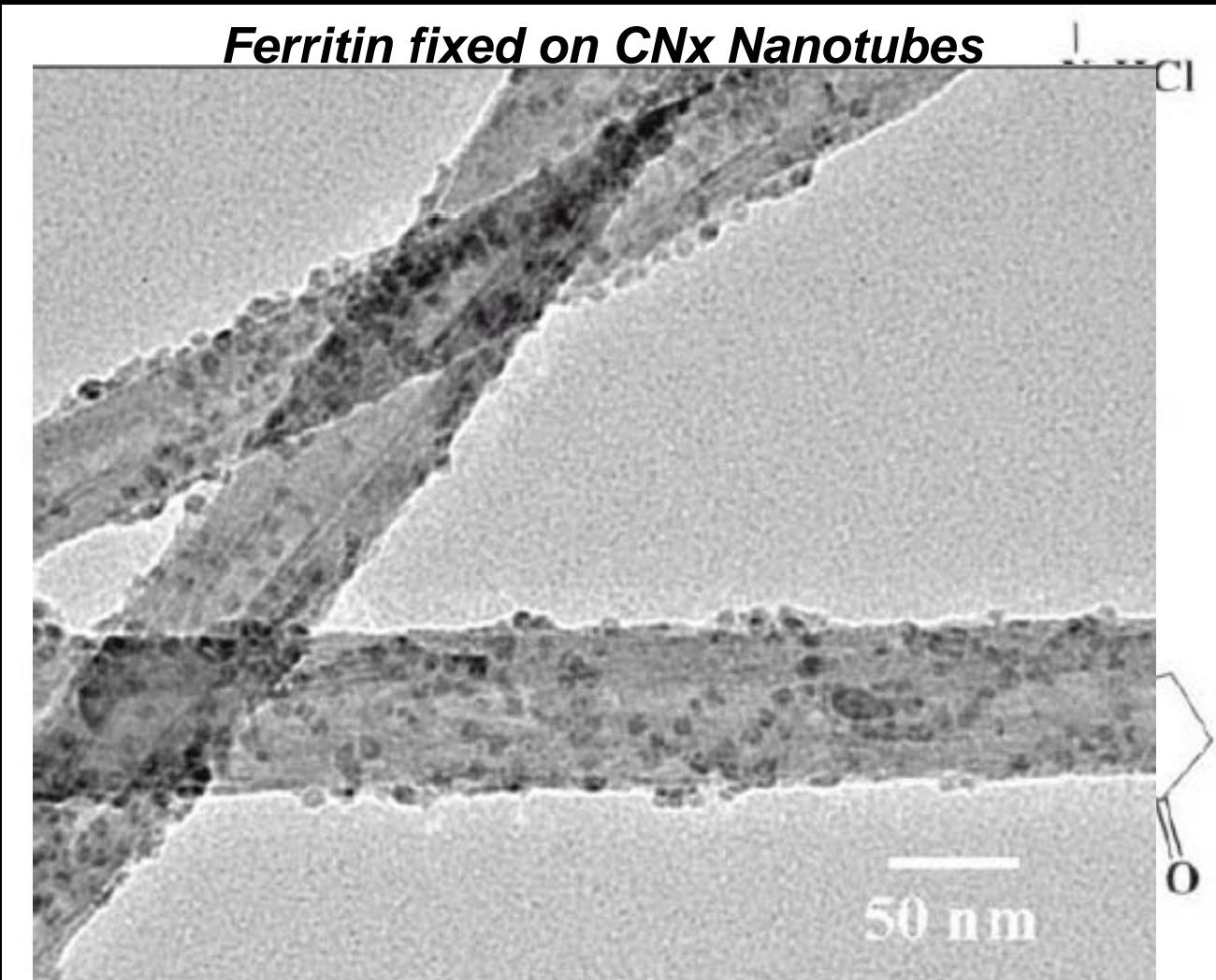
K. Jiang, et al. *Nanoletters* 3, 275 (2003)

# Anchorage of Ag particles on CN<sub>x</sub> NTs



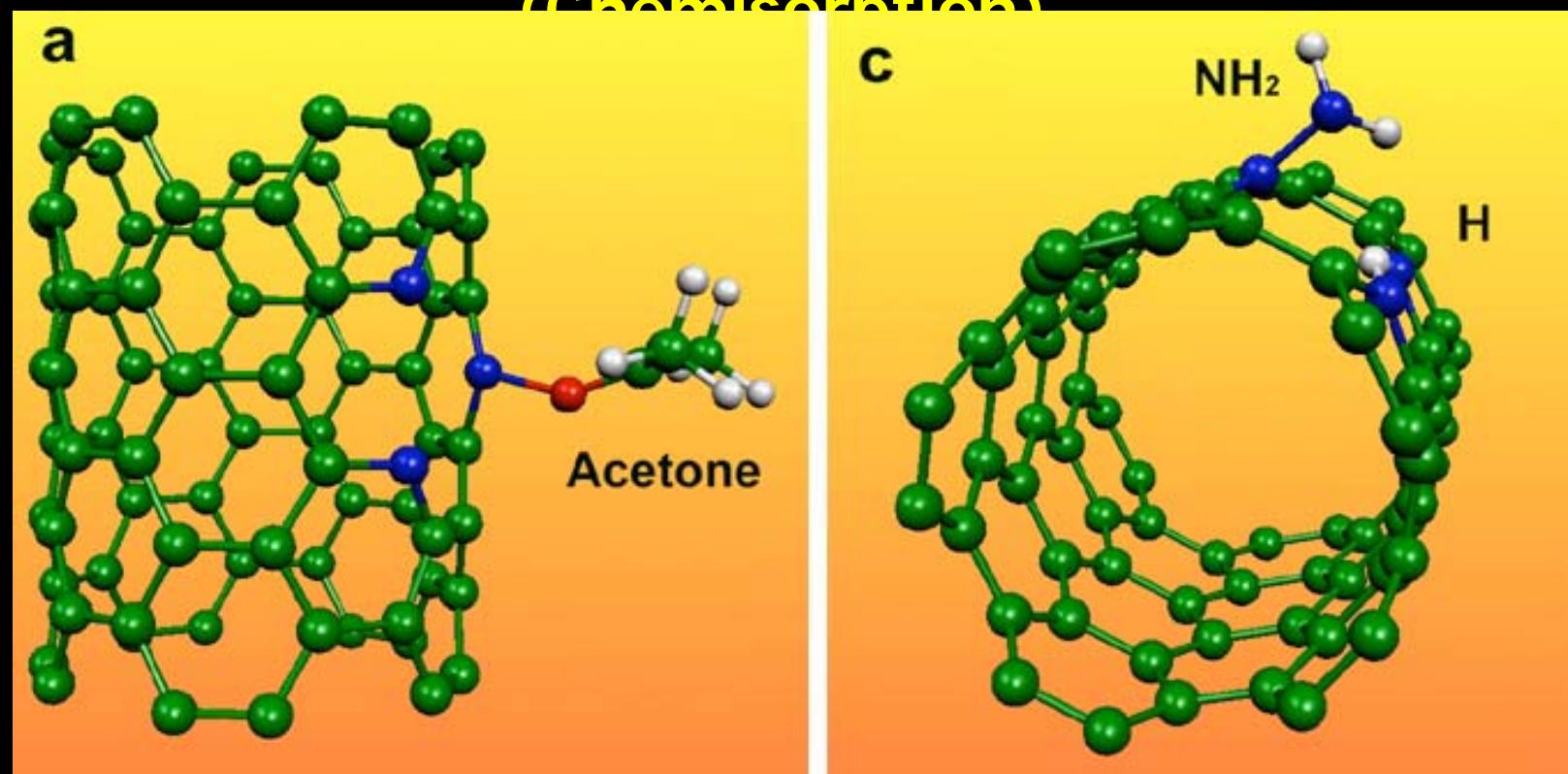
A. Zamudio, et al. *Small* 2 (2005) 346-350

# CNx NTs as protein immobilizers



**K. Jiang, L.S. Schadler, R.W. Siegel, X.Zhang, H. Zhang, M. Terrones**  
**J. Mater. Chem. 14, 37 (2004)**

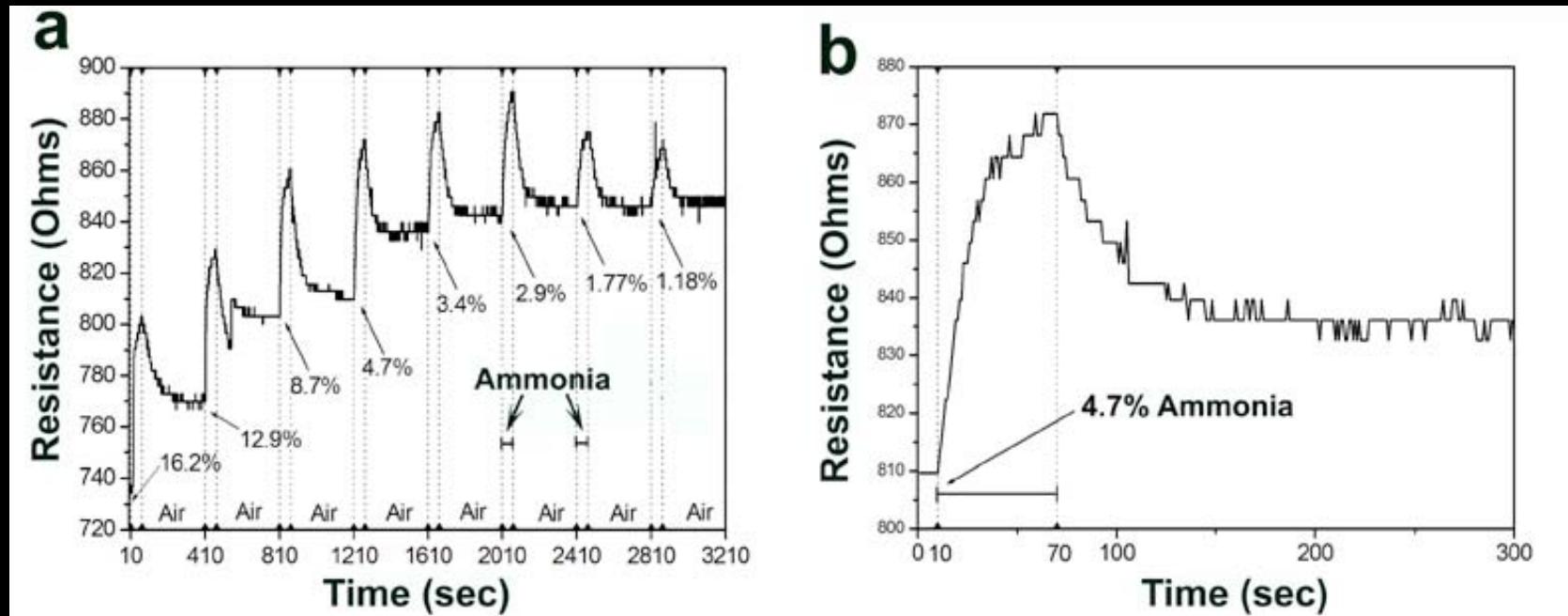
# Ab-initio calculations confirm the high reactivity of pyridinic sites to various molecules (Chemisorption)



*Molecular Models showing the reactivity of pyridine-like sites*

*F. Villalpando-Paez, A.H. Romero, E. Munoz-Sandoval, L.M. Martinez, H. Terrones  
and M. Terrones, Chemical Physics Letters, in press (2004)*

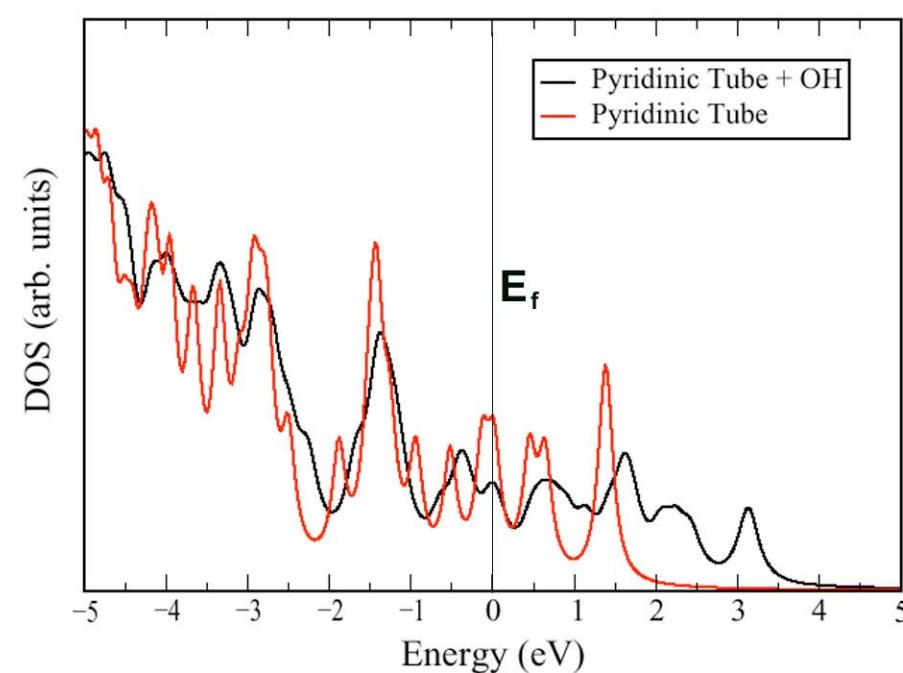
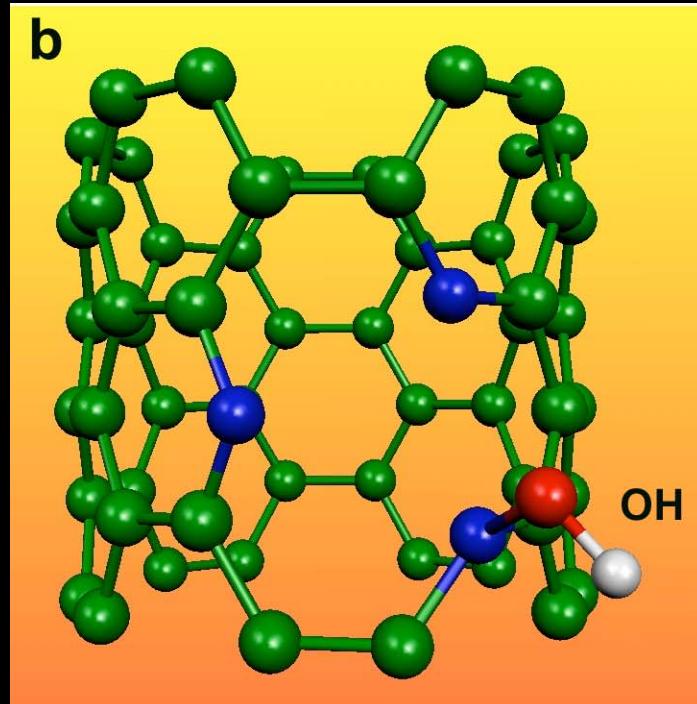
## $CN_x$ NT Sensors also exhibit fast responses For toxic and reactive gases



*Plots indicating the response for Ammonia using different concentrations*

*F. Villalpando-Paez, A.H. Romero, E. Munoz-Sandoval, L.M. Martinez, H. Terrones and M. Terrones, Chemical Physics Letters, in press (2004)*

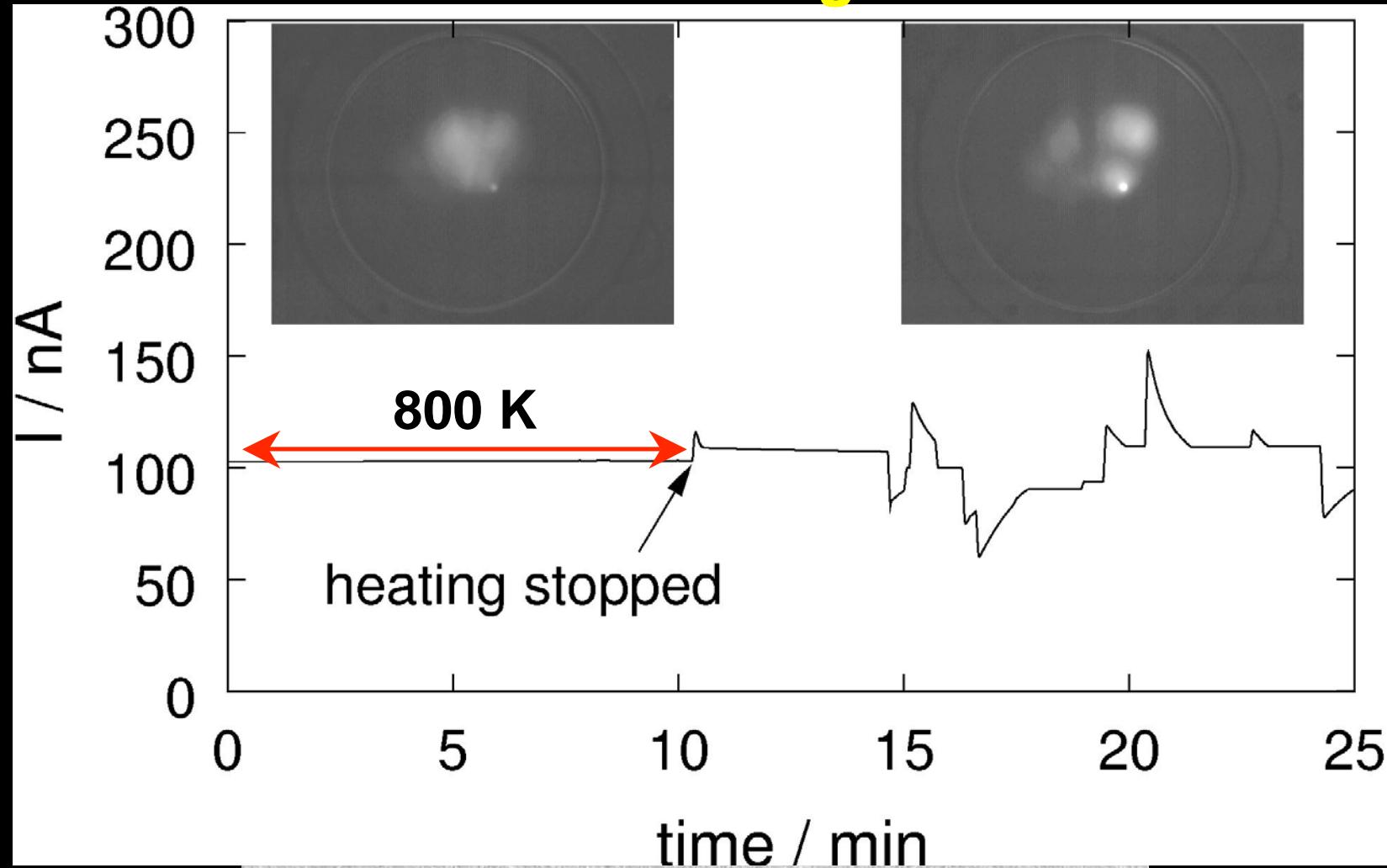
**Due to the reactivity of the pyridine-like sites with molecules, the electronic properties change**



*Molecular Models showing the reactivity of pyridine-like sites and the corresponding DOS, showing that the OH molecules decrease the number of states at the  $E_f$ , thus producing lower conductances along the tube*

*F. Villalpando-Paez, A.H. Romero, E. Munoz-Sandoval, L.M. Martinez, H. Terrones and M. Terrones, Chemical Physics Letters, in press (2004)*

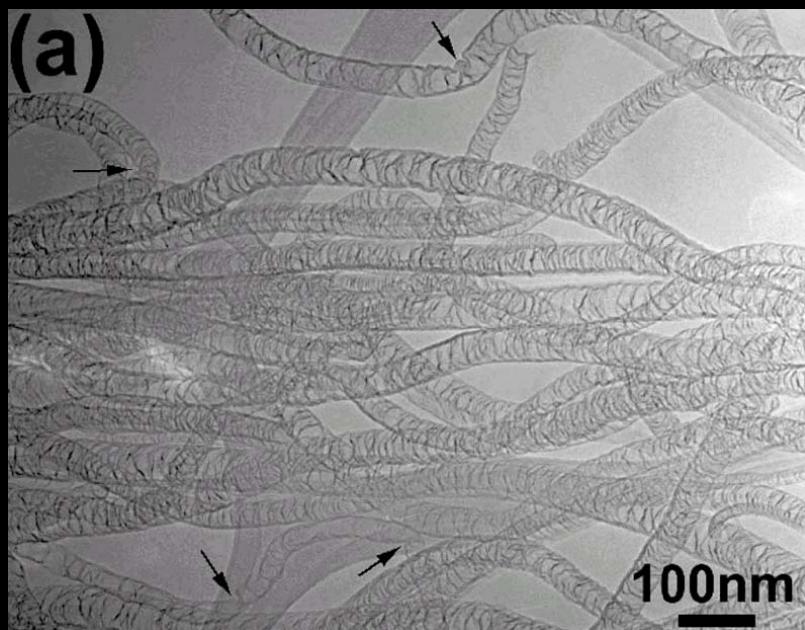
## Field Emission from a single CN<sub>x</sub> Nanotube



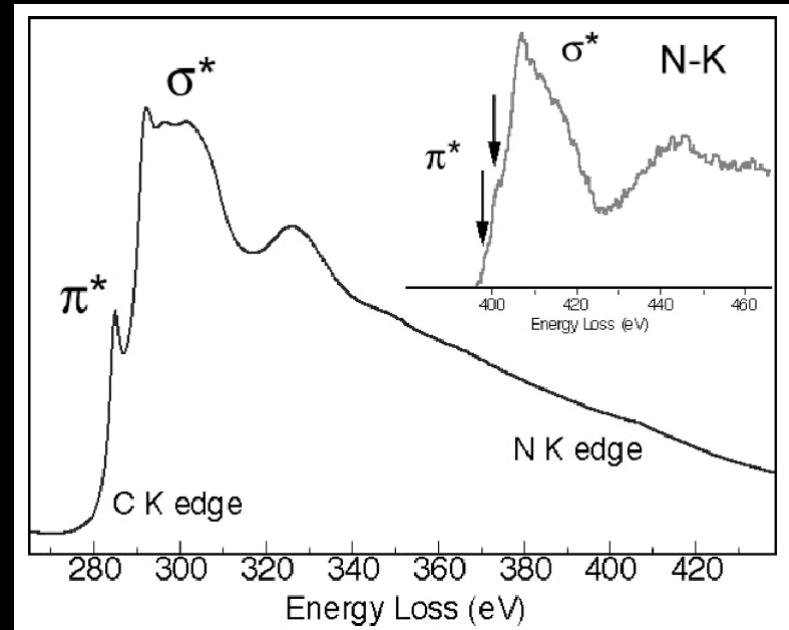
*Maya Doytcheva, Niels de Jonge, Monja Kaiser, Marisol Reyes-Reyes,  
Mauricio Terrones* Chemical Physics Letters 396, 126 (2004)

# Epoxy Composites using CN<sub>x</sub> Nanotubes

# CNx Nanotubes Composites: Medium concentration of pyrydene sites (2-5%)



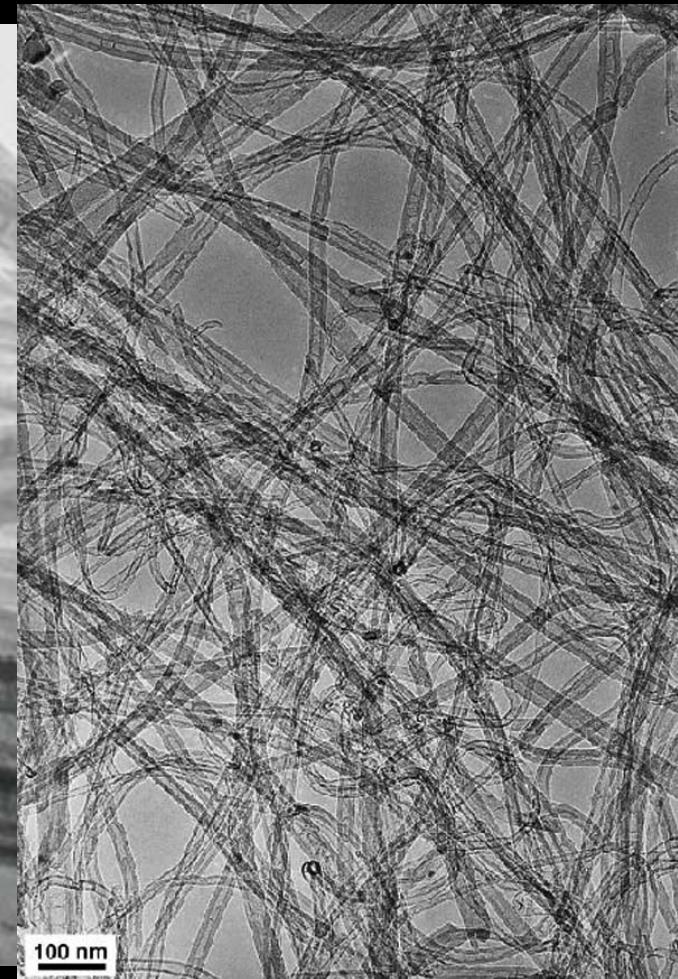
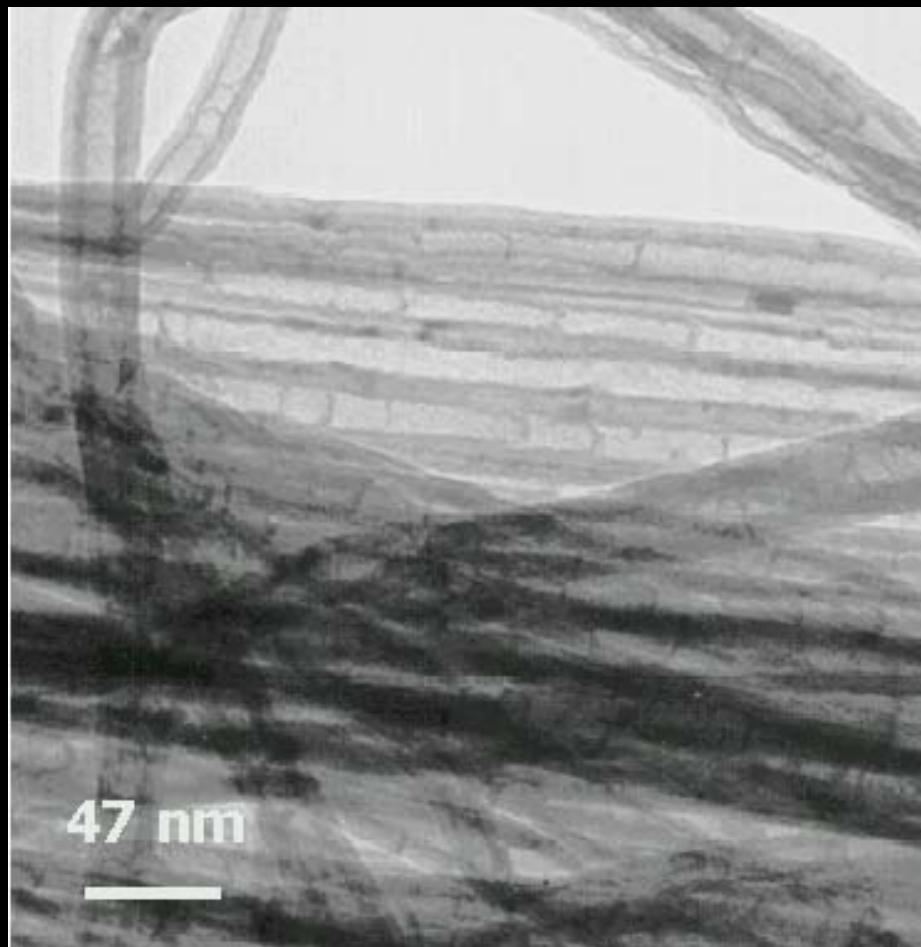
*TEM image showing the mechanical stability of CN<sub>x</sub> nanotubes*



*EL spectra of CN<sub>x</sub> nanotubes containing less proportion of pyrydene-like sites*

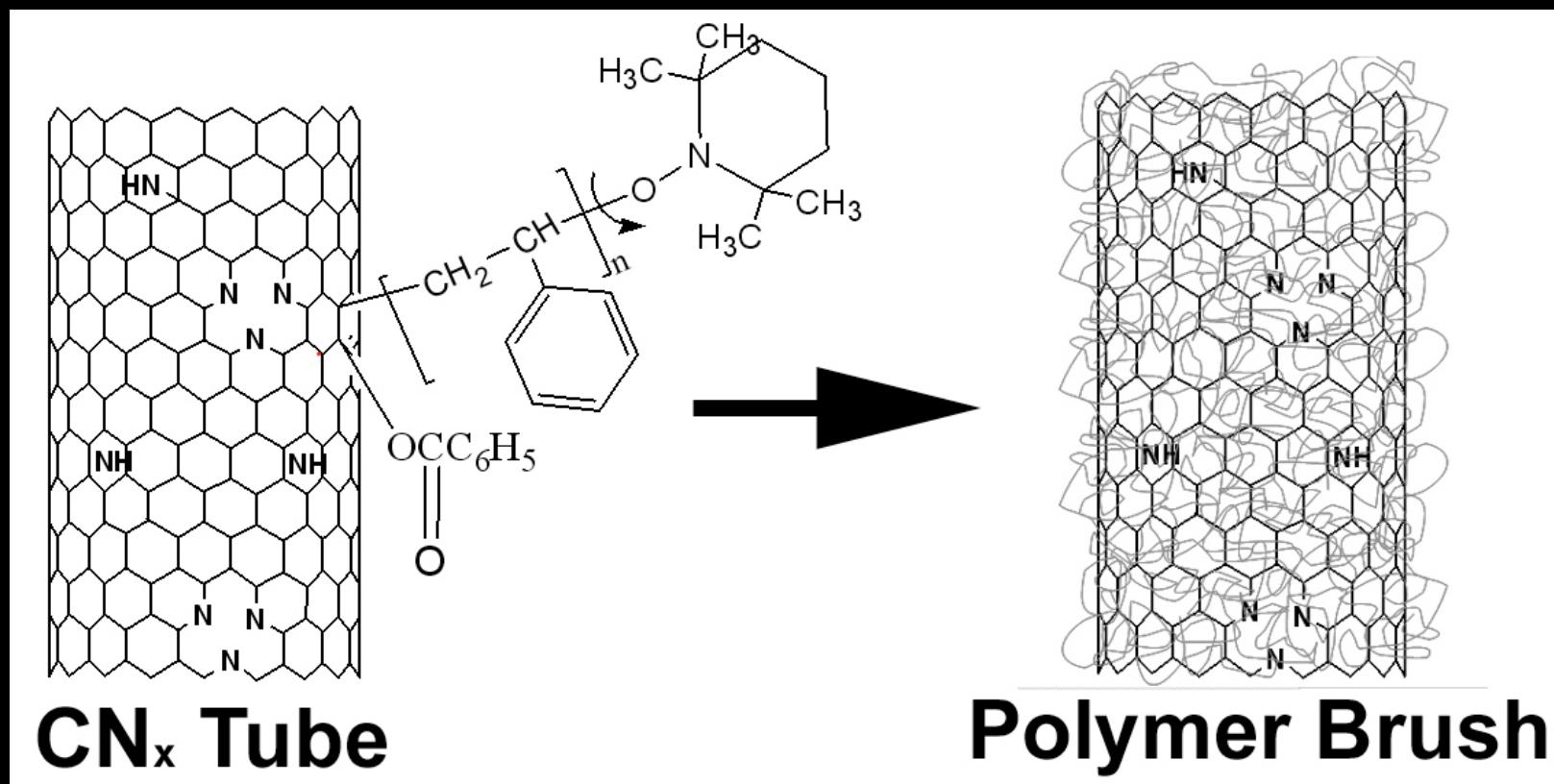
*TEM image shows a medium degree of corrugation of CN<sub>x</sub> nanotubes*

# CNx Nanotubes Composites: Low concentration of pyrydene sites (<2%)



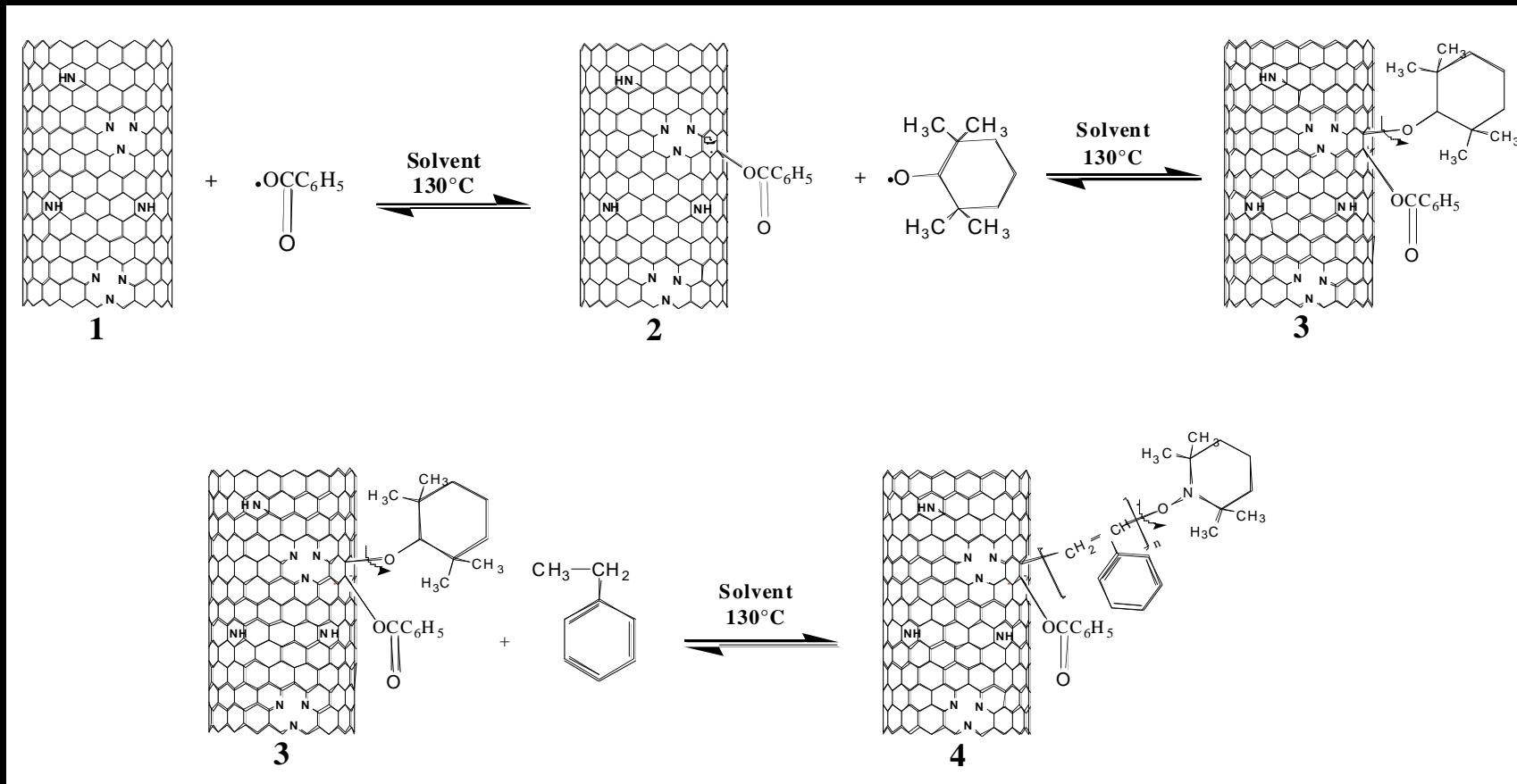
*TEM images showing low degree of corrugation of CN<sub>x</sub> nanotubes*

# Polystyrene covalently grafted to CN<sub>x</sub> Nanotubes via Nitroxide Mediated Radical Polymerization



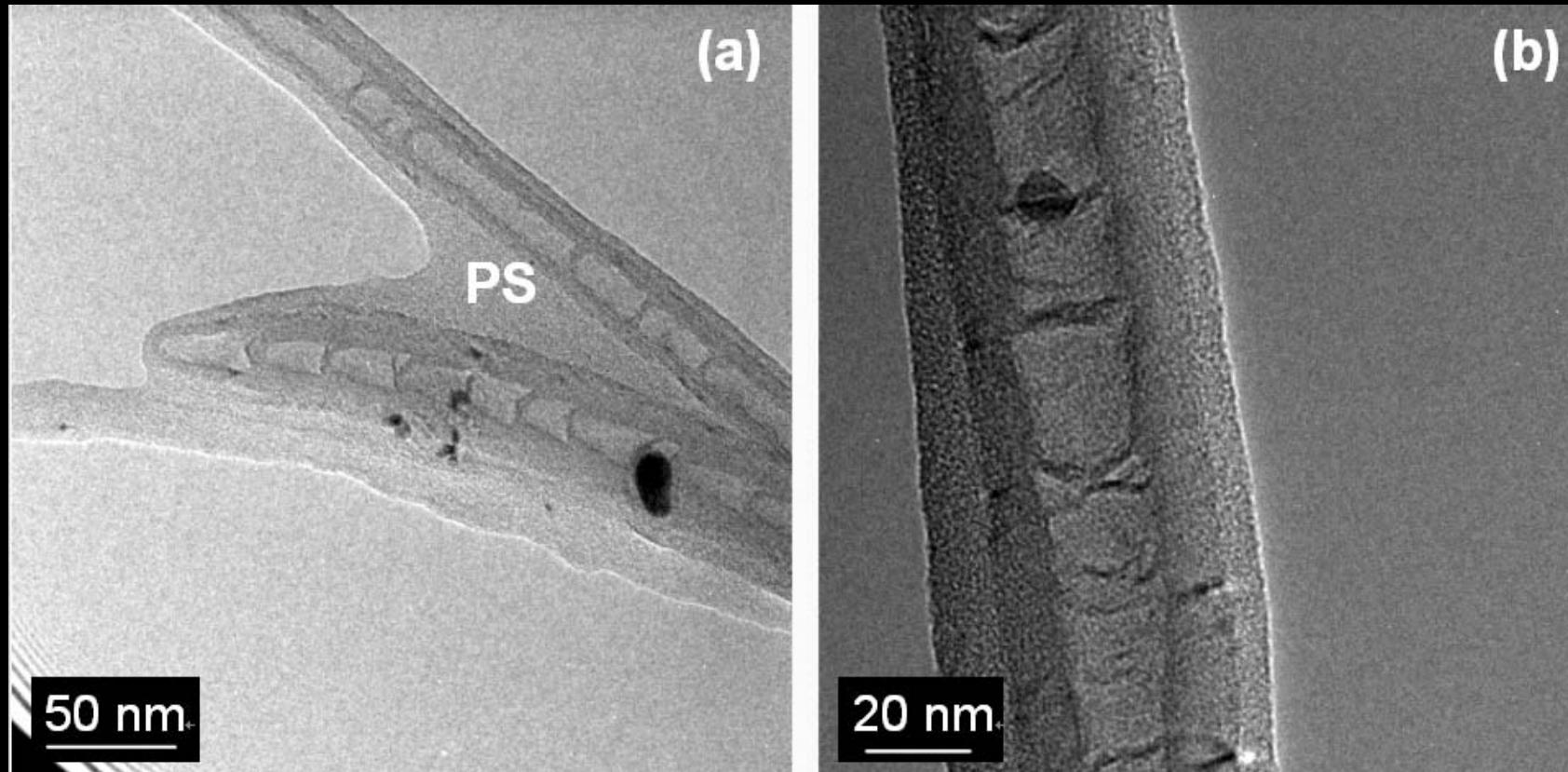
*M. Dehonor, K. Masenelli-Varlot, A. González-Montiel, C. Gauthier, J.Y. Cavallé,  
H. Terrones and M. Terrones. Chem. Commun., 5349-5351 (2005)*

# Polystyrene covalently grafted to CN<sub>x</sub> Nanotubes via NMRP



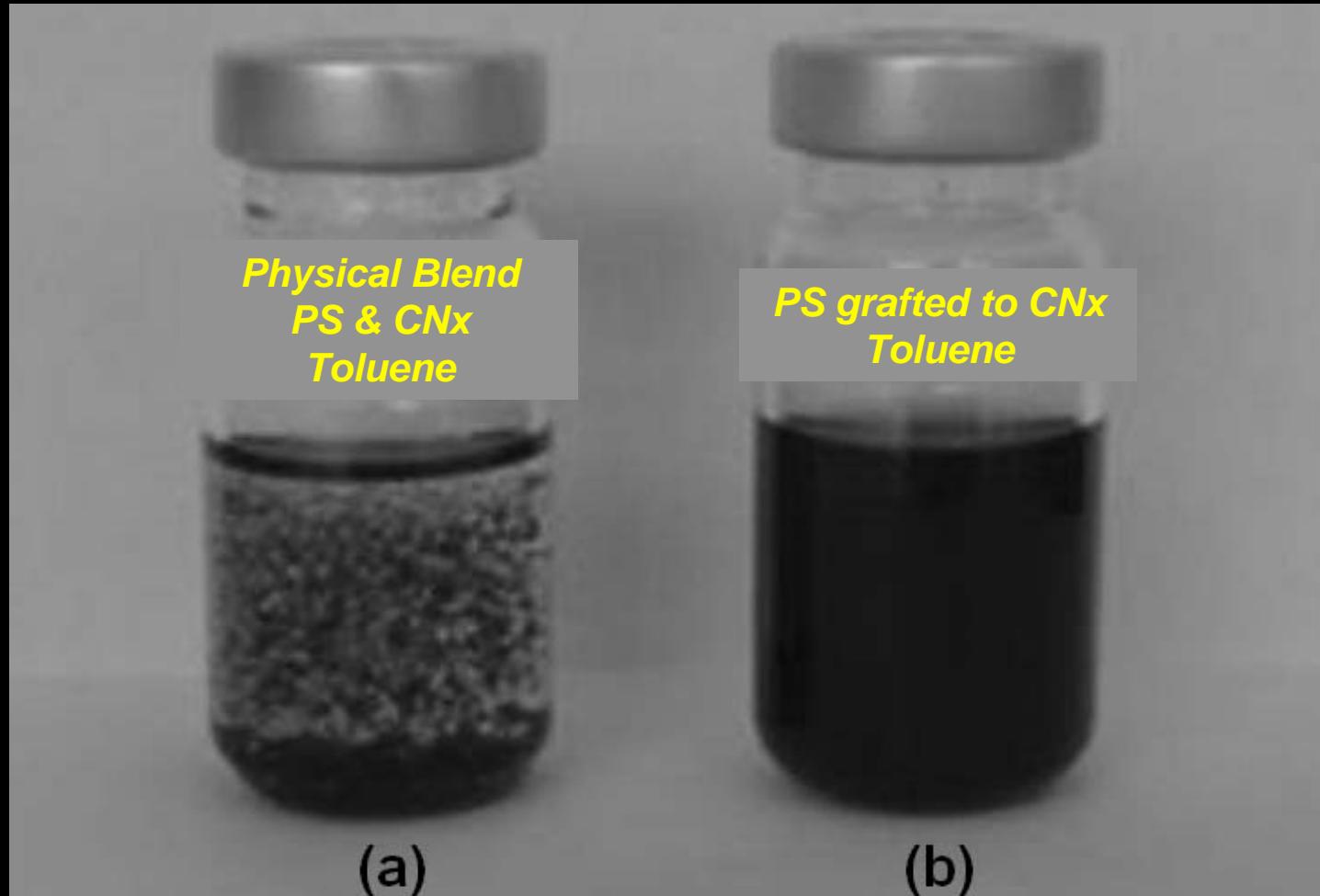
*M. Dehonor, K. Masenelli-Varlot, A. González-Montiel, C. Gauthier, J.Y. Cavallé,  
H. Terrones and M. Terrones. Chem. Commun., 5349-5351 (2005)*

# Polystyrene covalently grafted to CN<sub>x</sub> Nanotubes: No acid treatment required!



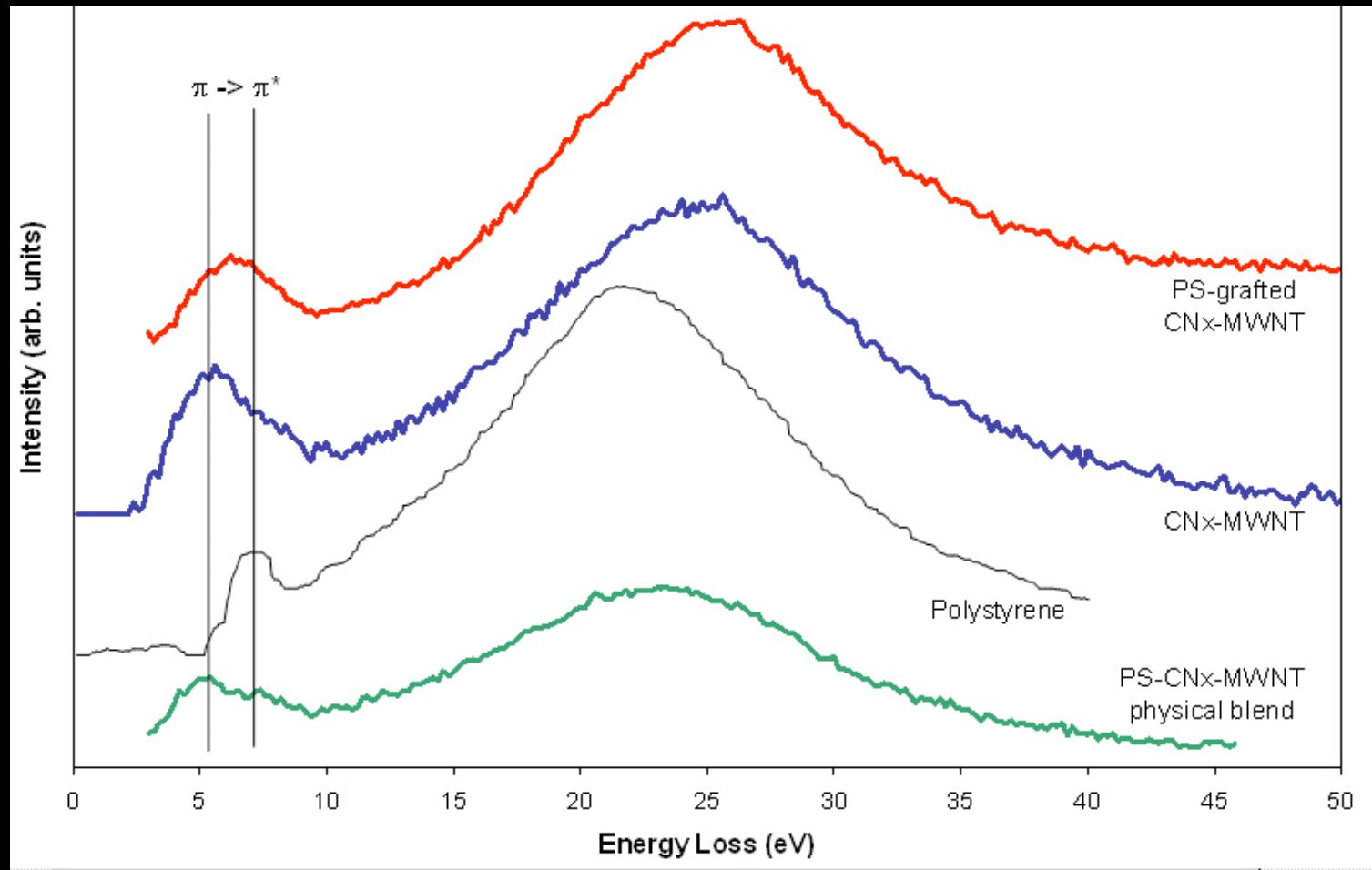
*M. Dehonor, K. Masenelli-Varlot, A. González-Montiel, C. Gauthier, J.Y. Cavaillé,  
H. Terrones and M. Terrones. Chem. Commun., 5349-5351 (2005)*

# Polystyrene covalently grafted to CN<sub>x</sub> Nanotubes



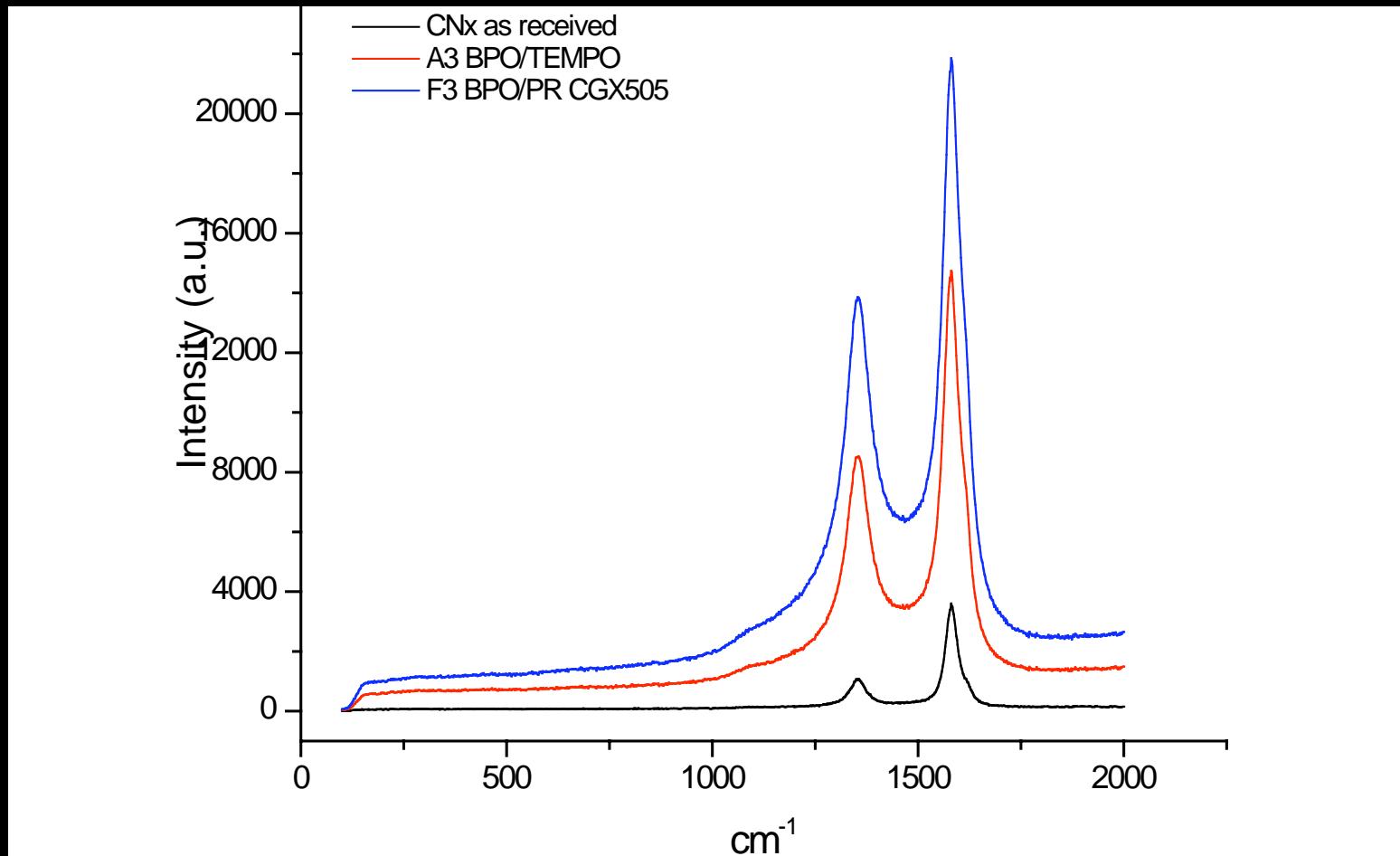
*M. Dehonor, K. Masenelli-Varlot, A. González-Montiel, C. Gauthier, J.Y. Cavallé,  
H. Terrones and M. Terrones. Chem. Commun 5349-5351 (2005)*

# Polystyrene covalently grafted to CN<sub>x</sub> Nanotubes



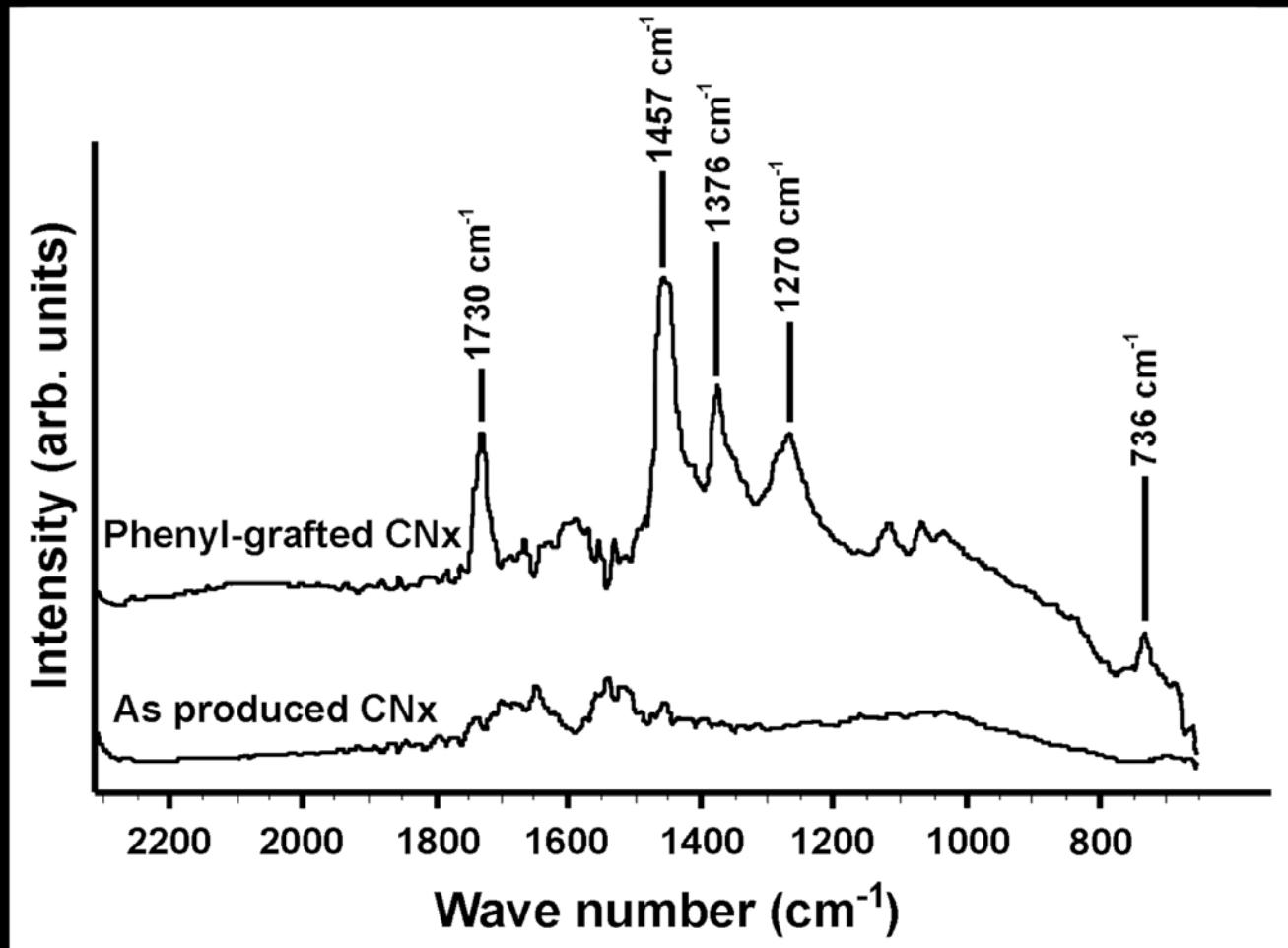
M. Dehonor, K. Masenelli-Varlot, A. González-Montiel, C. Gauthier, J.Y. Cavallé,  
H. Terrones and M. Terrones. *Chem. Commun.*, 5349-5351 (2005)

# Raman Spectra: PS covalently grafted to CNx Nanotubes

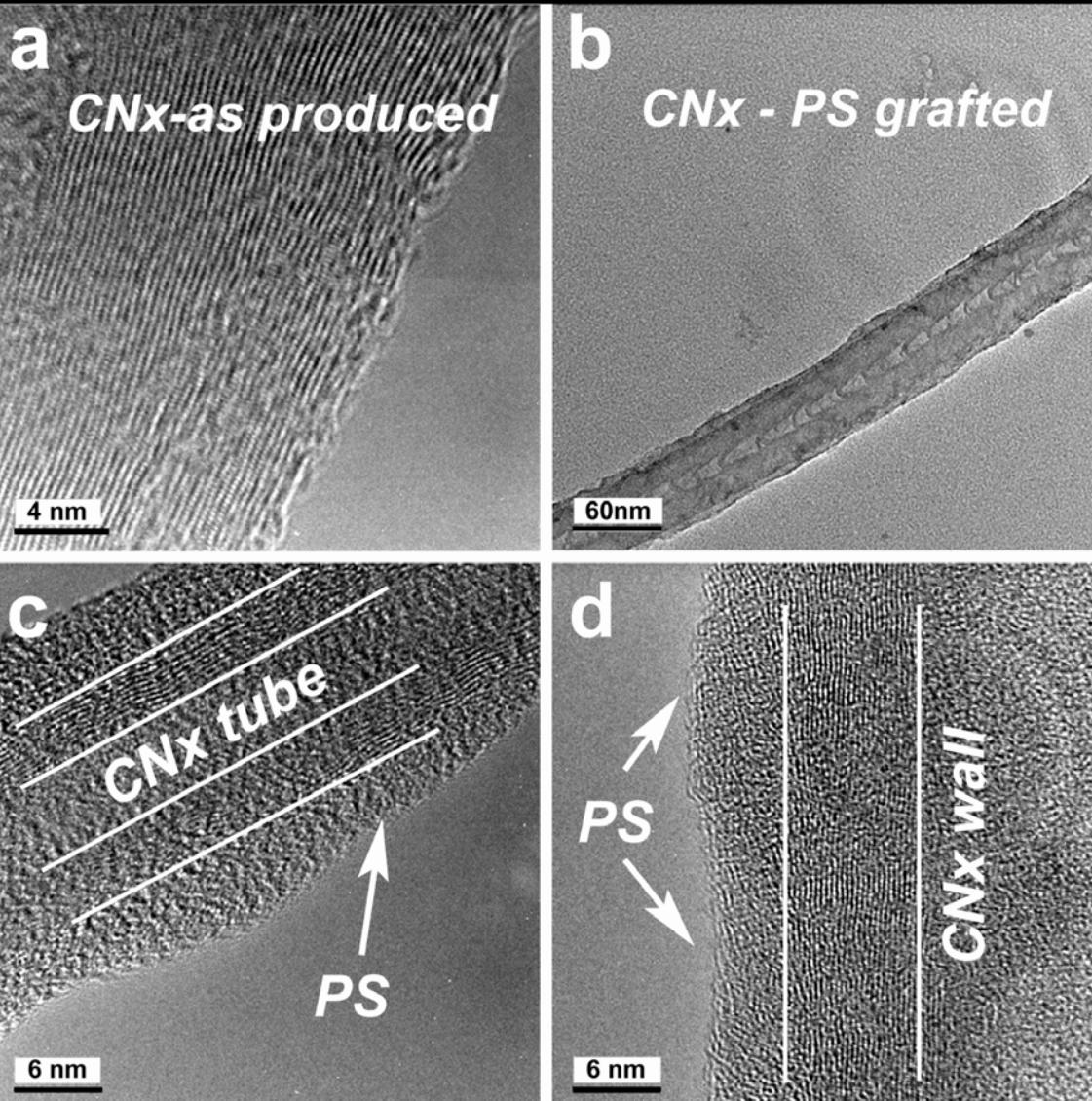


*M. Dehonor, K. Masenelli-Varlot, A. González-Montiel, C. Gauthier, J.Y. Cavallé,  
H. Terrones and M. Terrones. Chem. Commun., 5349-5351 (2005)*

# Efficient coating of PS on CN<sub>x</sub> Nanotubes via atomic transfer radical polymerization (ATRP)



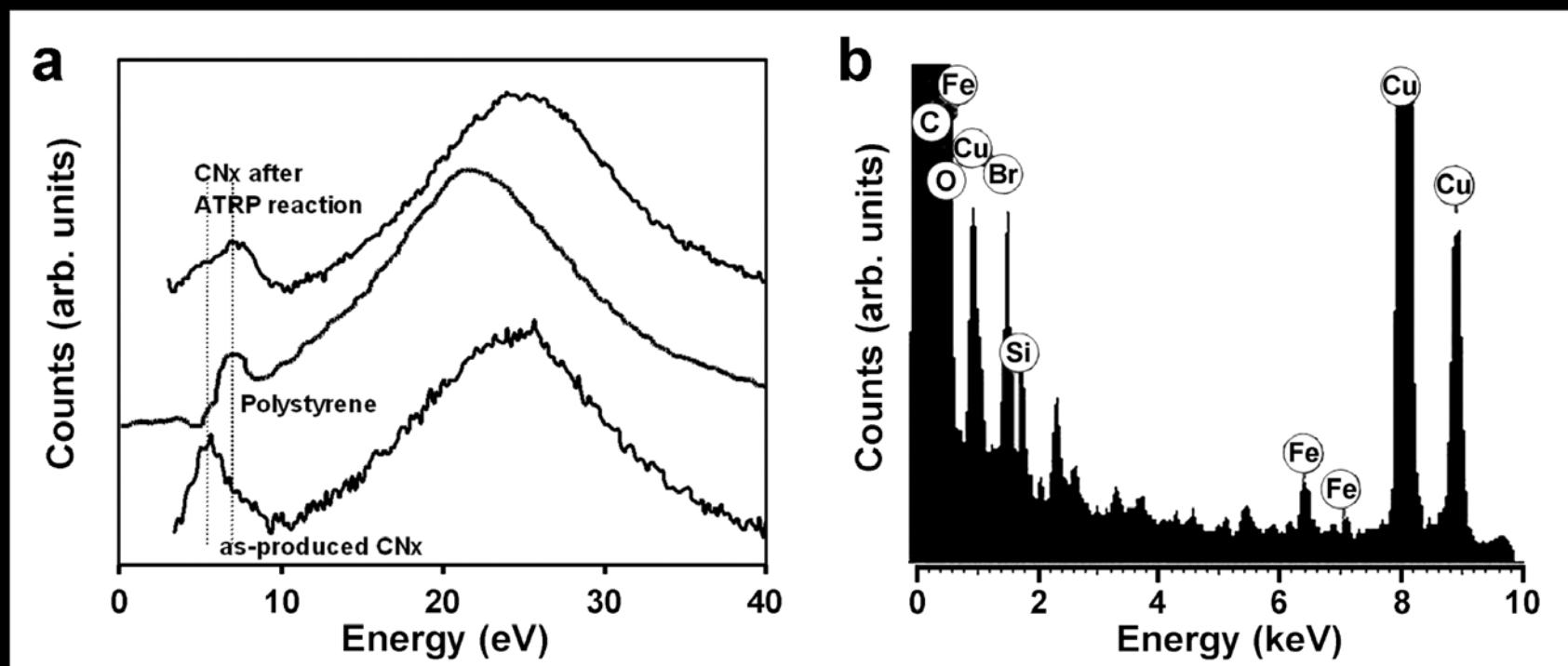
B. Fragneaud, K. Masenelli-Varlot, A. González-Montiel, M. Terrones, J.Y. Cavallé,  
Chem. Phys. Lett. 419 (2006) 567-573



Efficient coating of  
PS on CN<sub>x</sub>  
Nanotubes via ATRP

B. Fragneaud, K. Masenelli-  
Varlot, A. González-Montiel, M.  
Terrones, J.Y. Cavaillé,  
Chem. Phys. Lett. 419 (2006)  
567-573

# Efficient coating of PS on CNx Nanotubes via atomic transfer radical polymerization (ATRP)



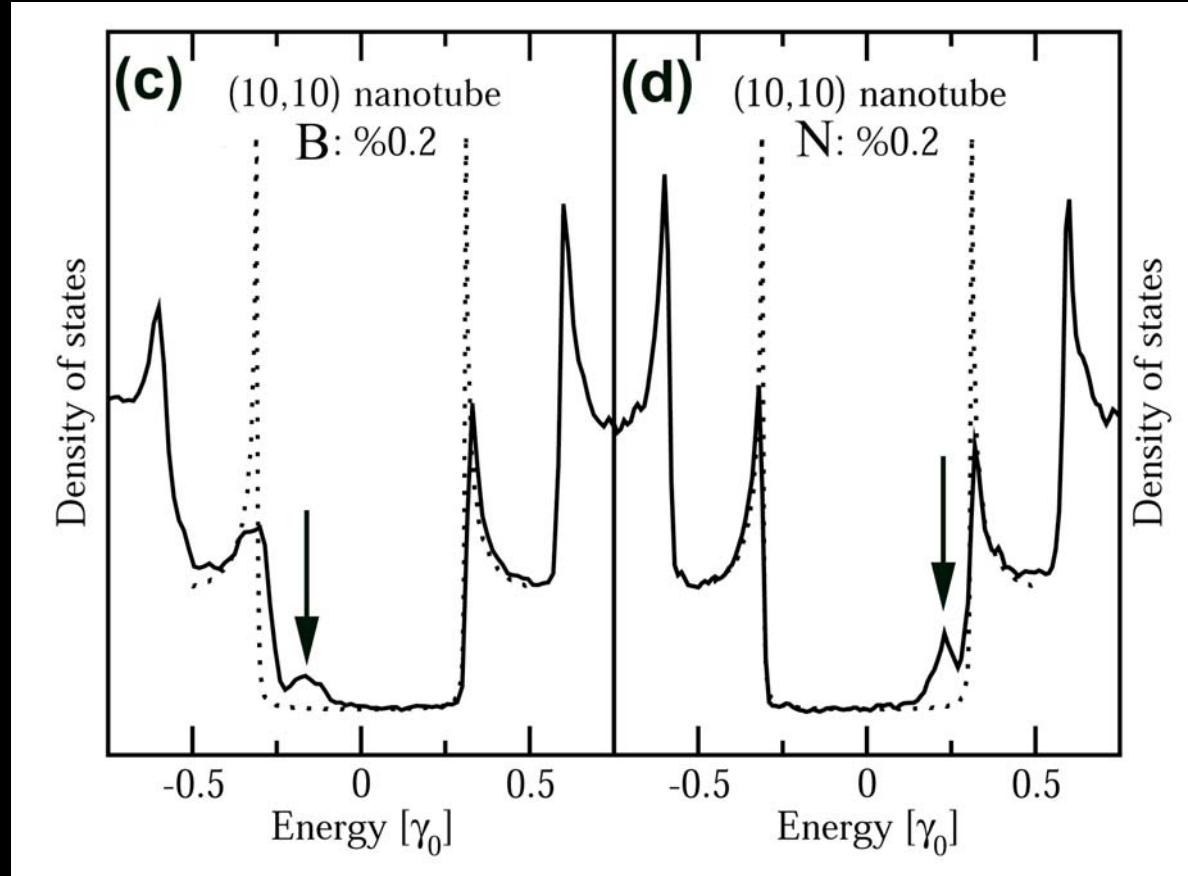
B. Fragneaud, K. Masenelli-Varlot, A. González-Montiel, M. Terrones, J.Y. Cavallé,  
Chem. Phys. Lett. 419 (2006) 567-573

# Challenges for Producing N-doped SWNTs

- Doping at very low levels (< 0.5 %)
  - USE SWNTs and MWNTs
- Characterize efficiently such low doping levels
  - Develop quantifications with Raman
    - Perform Mechanical Tests
    - Perform Transport Tests
    - Thermal Conductivity Tests
  - Produce Composites using Doped NTs
    - Exploit New Chemical Properties
      - Dope DWNTs with B and N
- Simulations for Raman Modes of Doped SWNTs

**Why?**

# Electronic Properties with LOW doping levels

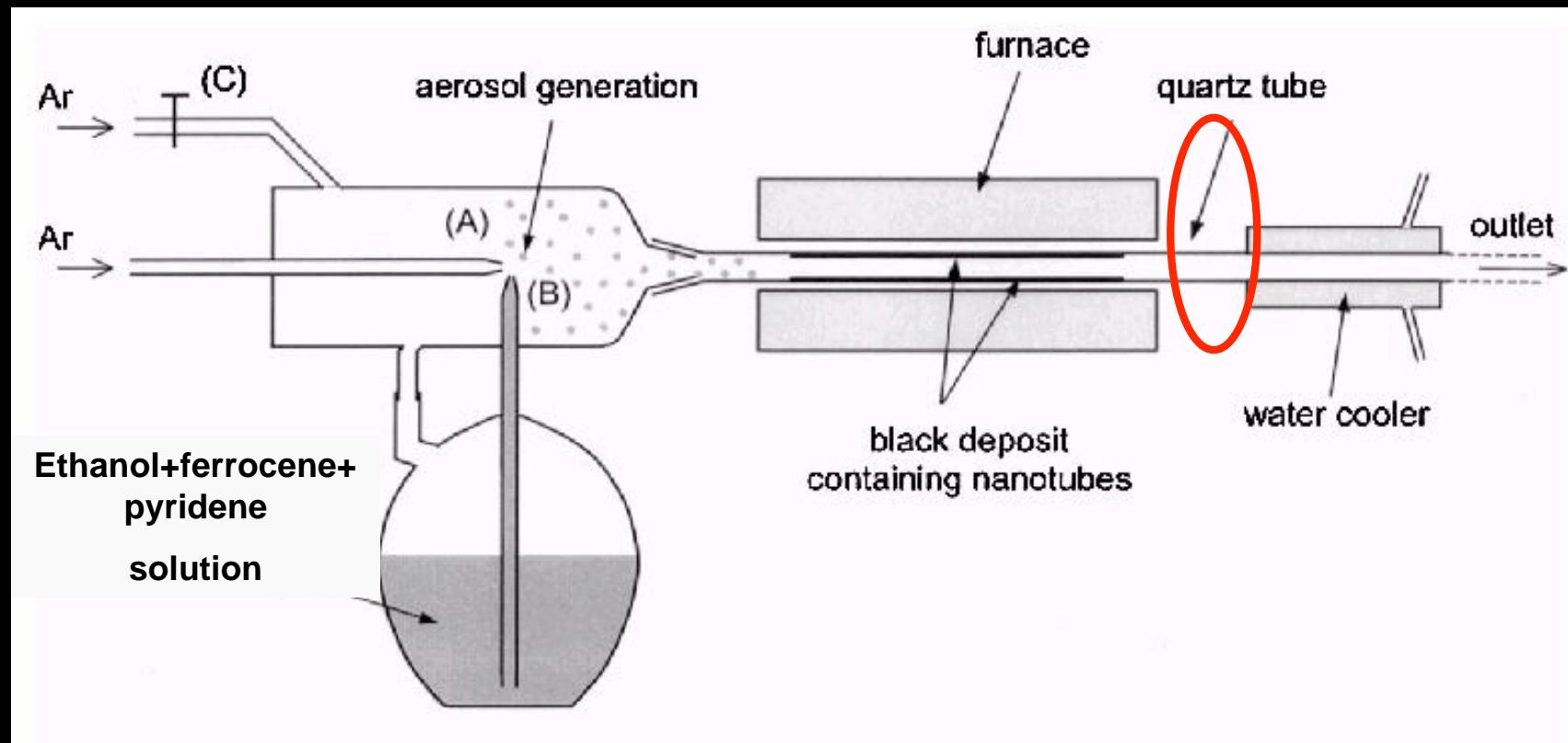


*B-doped carbon nanotube ( $B = 0.2$  at.%, solid line) exhibiting a clear peak in the valence band*

*S. Latil, et al. Phys. Rev. Lett (2004), in press; M. Terrones, et al. Materials Today Magazine (2004), 7, 30-45.*

*N-doped carbon nanotube ( $N = 0.2$  at.%, solid line), in which a sharp and localized peak arises in the CB*

# Growth of Long Strands of N-SWNTs



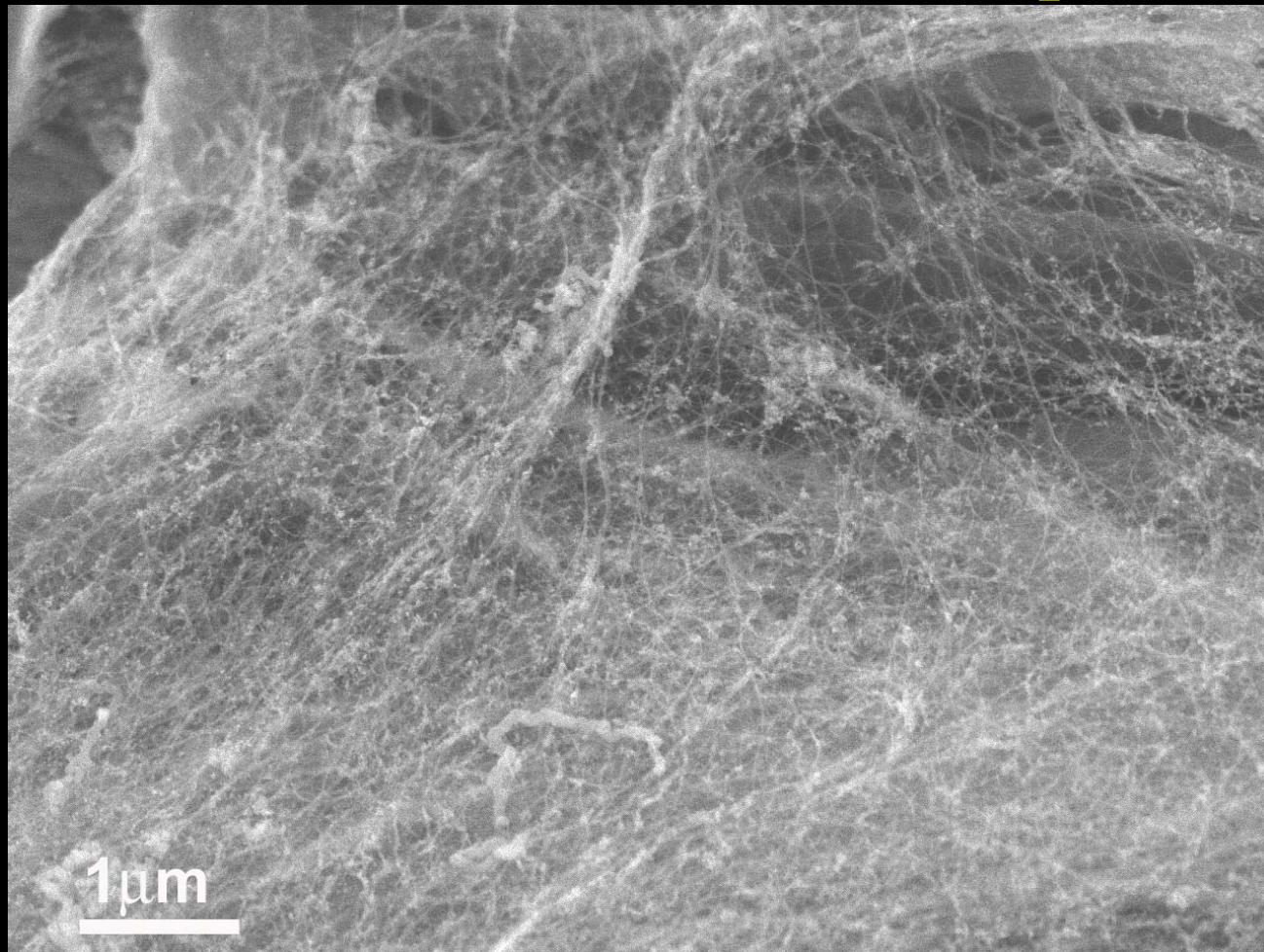
*F. Lupo, J.A. Rodríguez-Manzo, A. Zamudio, A.L. Elías, Y.A. Kim, T. Hayashi,  
M. Muramatsu, H. Terrones, M. Endo, M. Rühle and Mauricio Terrones  
Chemical Physics Letters 410, 384 (2005)*

# Formation of a SWCNTs web at IPICYT



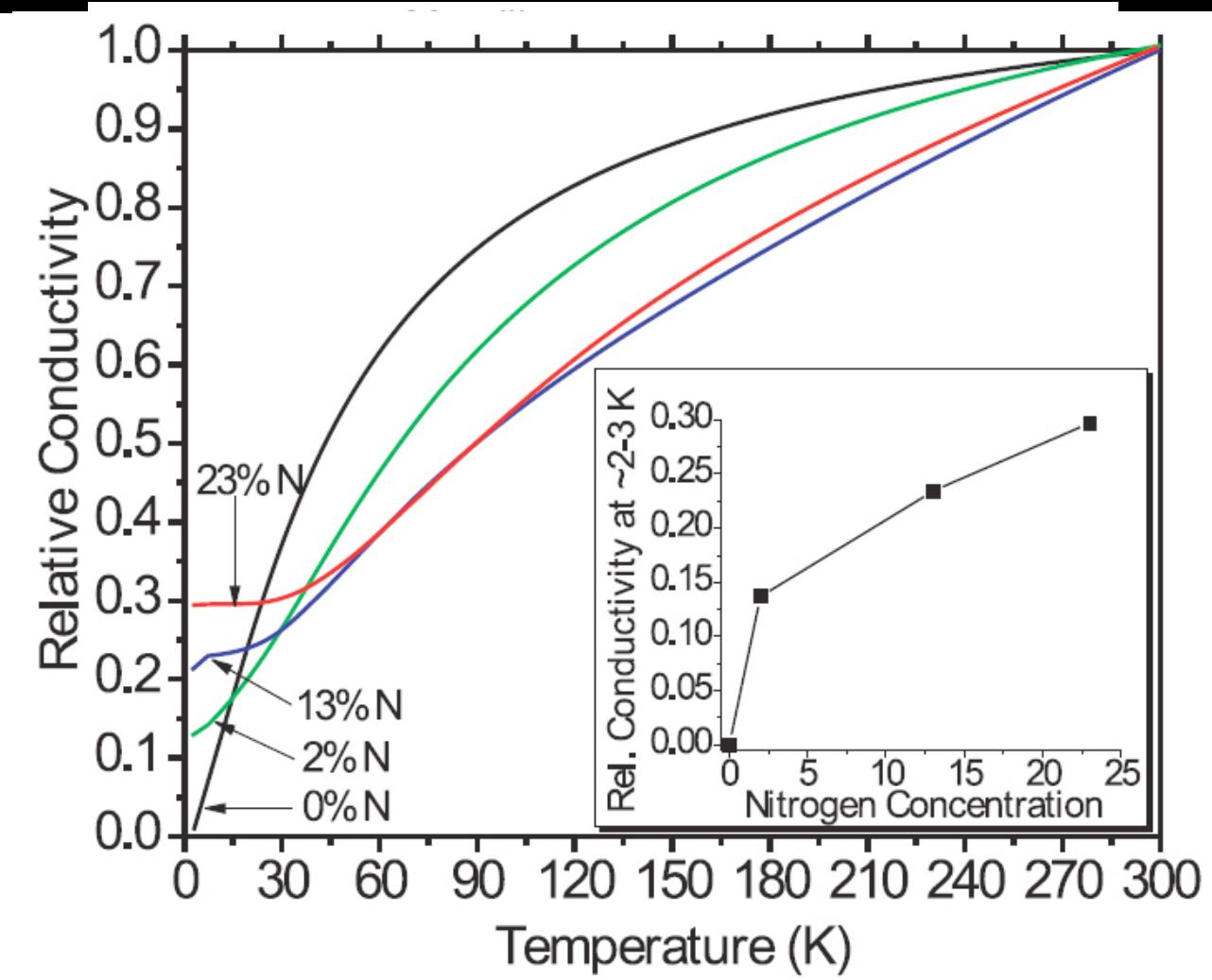
*F. Lupo, J.A. Rodríguez-Manzo, A. Zamudio, A.L. Elías, Y.A. Kim, T. Hayashi,  
M. Muramatsu, H. Terrones, M. Endo, M. Rühle and Mauricio Terrones  
Chemical Physics Letters 410, 384 (2005)*

SEM: Outside the oven, 1.25%FeCp<sub>2</sub> wt, 950 °C



*F. Lupo, J.A. Rodríguez-Manzo, A. Zamudio, A.L. Elías, Y.A. Kim, T. Hayashi,  
M. Muramatsu, H. Terrones, M. Endo, M. Rühle and Mauricio Terrones  
Chemical Physics Letters 410, 384 (2005)*

# Production of N-doped SWNTs



Villalpando, F., et al. To be published

## TGA of N-doped SWNTs

