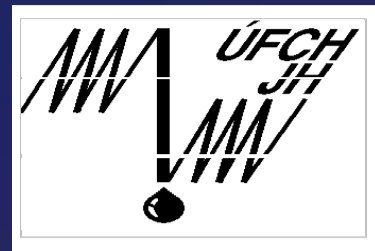
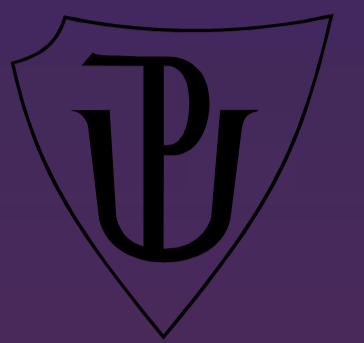


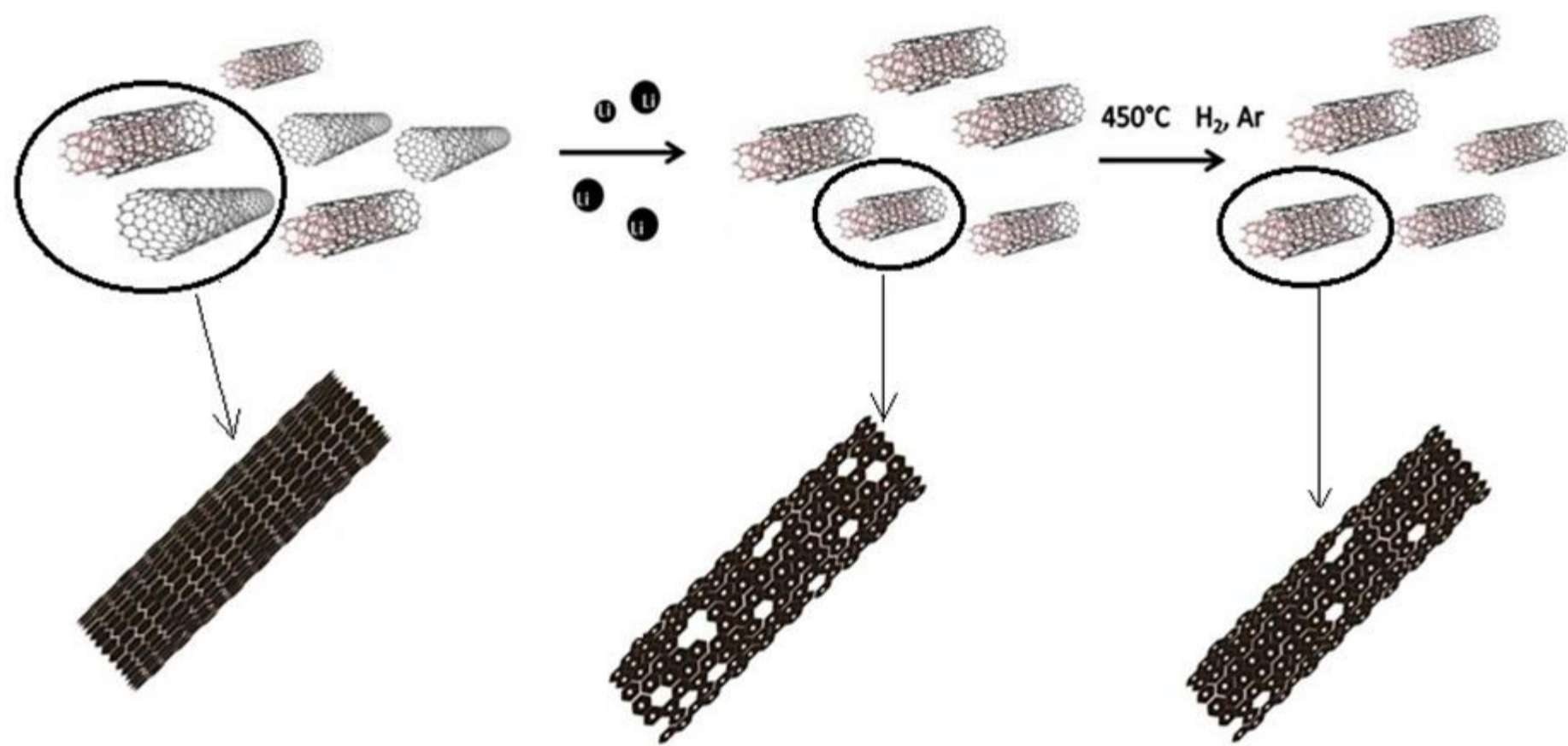
REMOVING THIN SINGLE-WALLED CARBON NANOTUBES FROM MIXTURE OF SINGLE- AND DOUBLE-WALLED CARBON NANOTUBES USING REACTION WITH LITHIUM



Zuzana Komínková



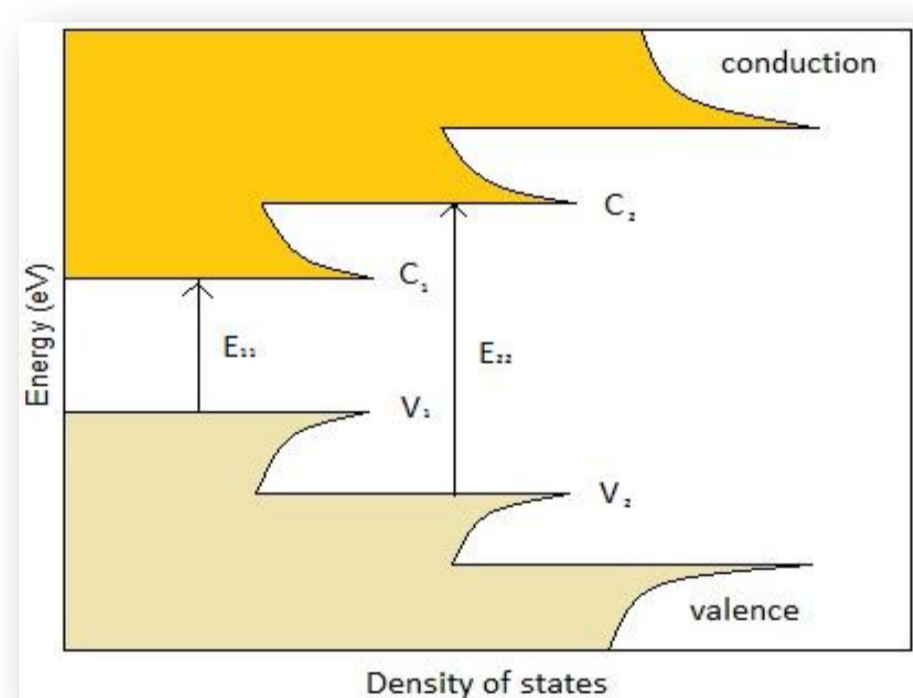
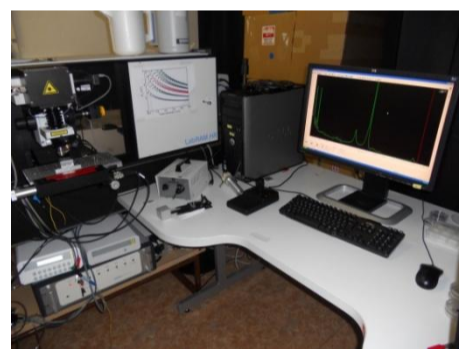
J. Heyrovsky Institute of Physical Chemistry of the ASCR, v. v. i., Dolejškova 2155/3, 182 23 Prague 8, Czech Republic
 Department of Physical Chemistry, Faculty of Science, Palacký University, tř. 17. listopadu 1192/12, 771 46 Olomouc, Czech Republic **e-mail: zuzana.kominkova@jh-inst.cas.cz**



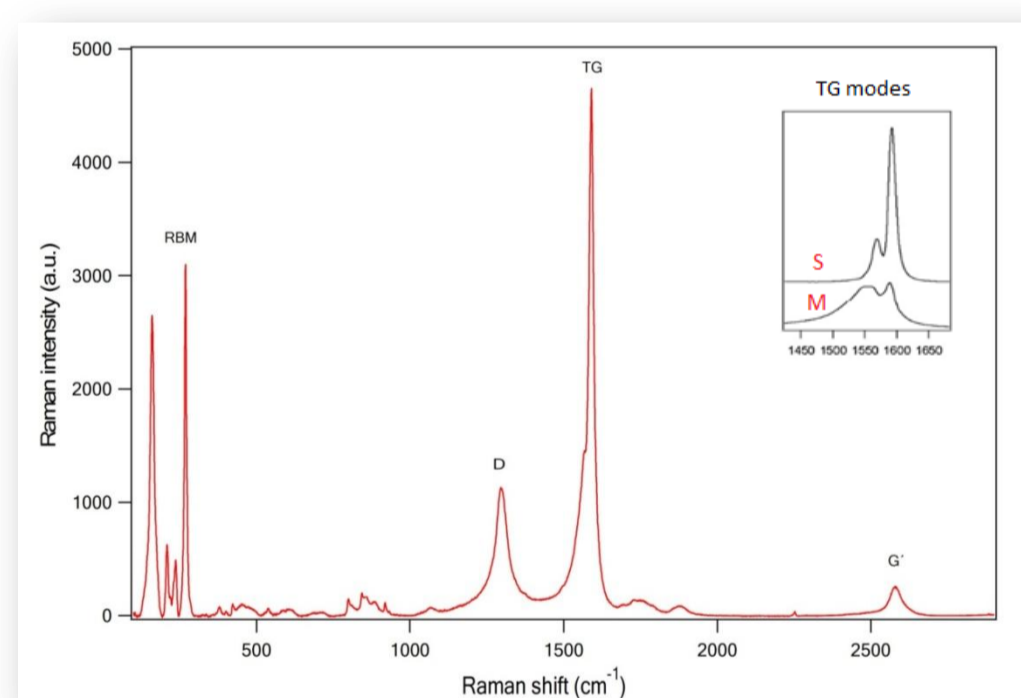
We investigated mixture of single-walled carbon nanotubes (SWCNTs) and double-walled carbon nanotubes (DWCNTs) after reaction with lithium and subsequent thermal treatment. Due to chemical reaction with lithium we achieved the removing of thin SWCNTs from mixture. Annealing at 450°C in hydrogen and argon caused decrease of defects in carbon lattice

Samples were examined by Raman spectroscopy and electrochemical doping using in-situ Raman spectroelectrochemistry.

Raman spectroscopy

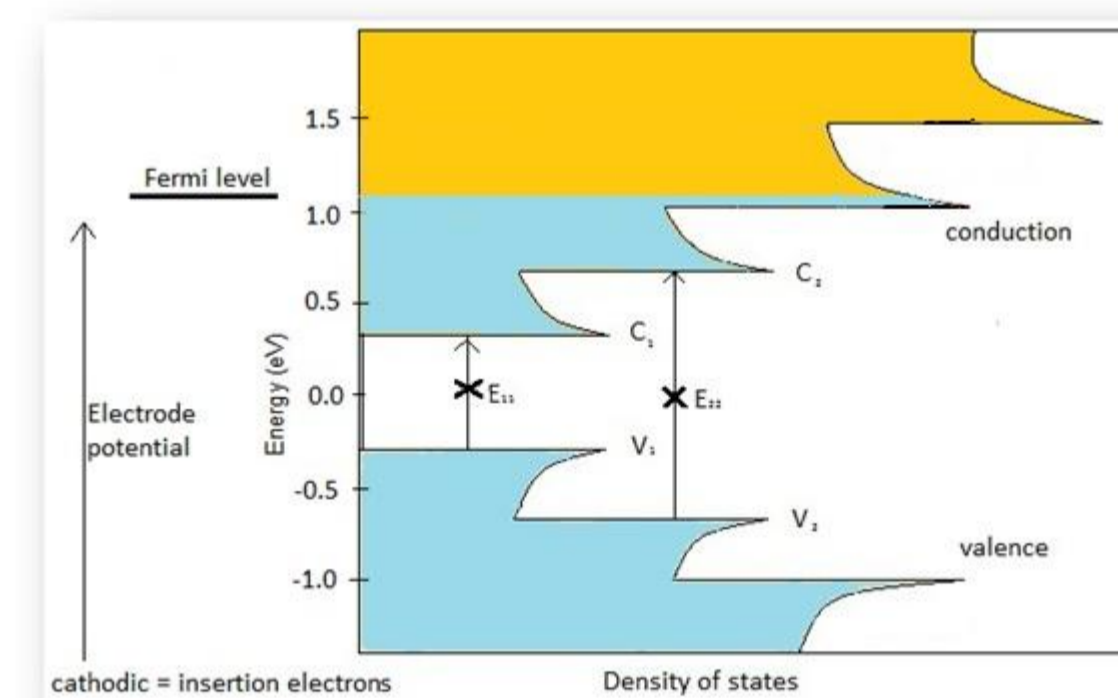


Electronic transitions in one-dimensional electronic density of states (DOS) of semiconducting nanotube..

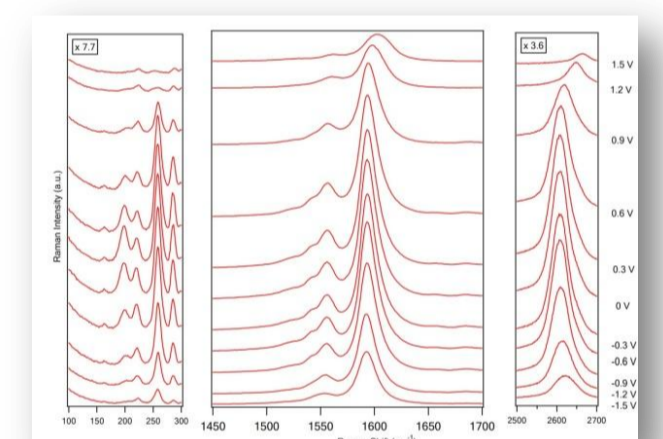


Raman spectrum with basic Raman bands.

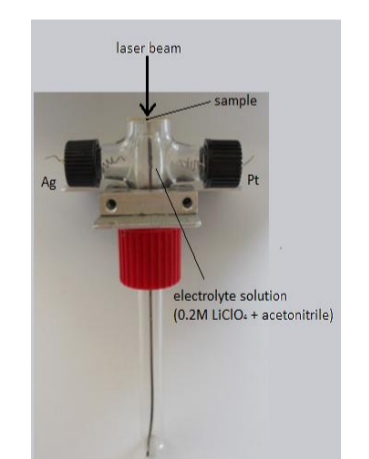
In-situ Raman spectroelectrochemistry (Raman spectroscopy + cyclic voltammetry)



semiconducting nanotube during electrochemical charging.

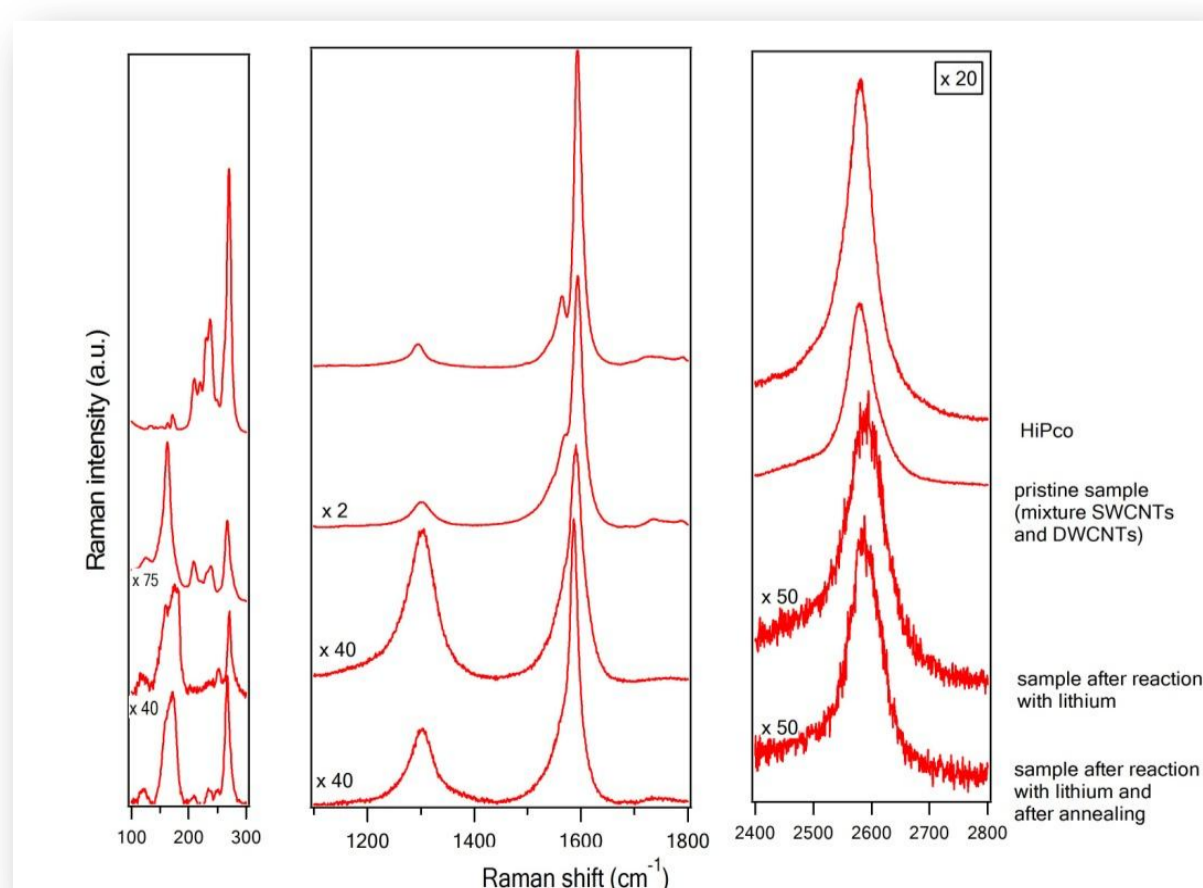


In-situ Raman spectroelectrochemical spectrum.

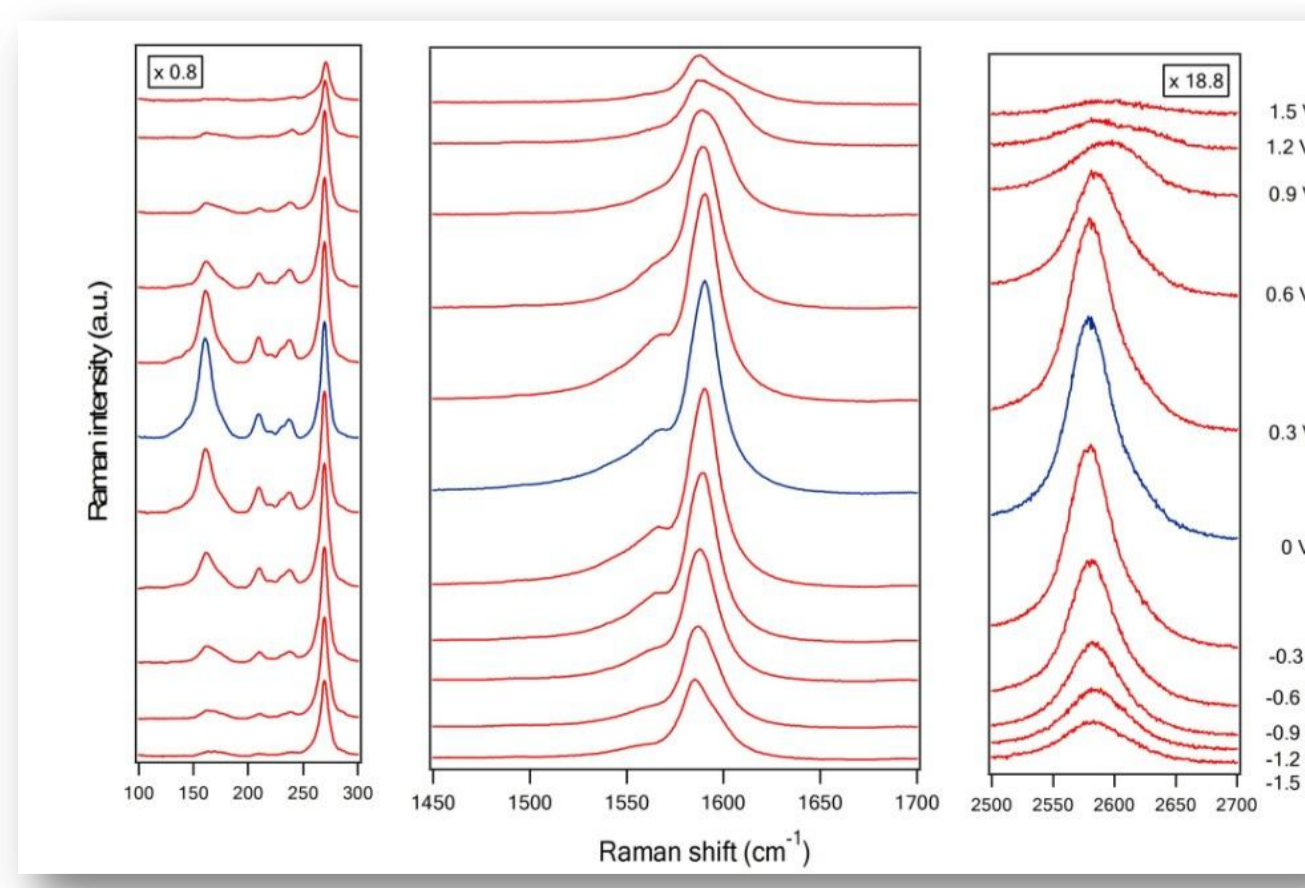


Electrochemical cell.

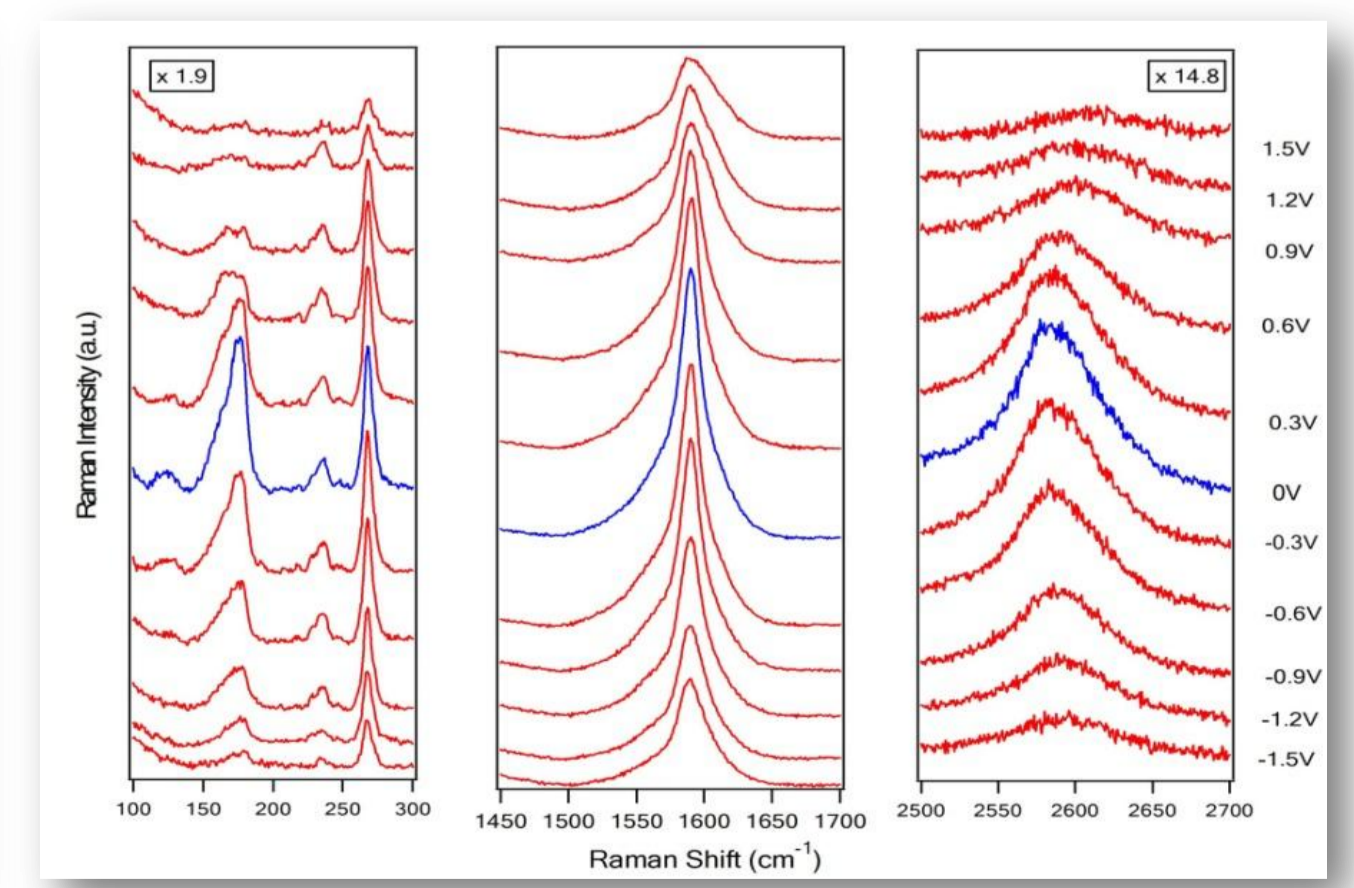
In Raman spectrum we focused on the radial breathing modes (RBMs), whose intensity decrease rate provided information about present SWCNTs or DWCNTs in mixture, and on the disorder induced mode (D mode), which is induced by presence of defects in the nanotube.



Raman data of HiPco, pristine sample, Li-vapor treated and Li-vapor treated after annealing. Raman spectra are measured in the dry state samples without electrolyte.



In-situ Raman spectroelectrochemical data on pristine sample (SWCNT-DWCNT mixture) (on the left) and Li-vapor treated (on the right) in the electrode potential range from -1.5 to 1.5 V. The spectra are excited by 1.58 eV (785 nm) laser radiation. The electrochemical potential is labeled next to each curve.



Conclusions: Successful removal thin SWCNTs from mixture SW- and DWCNTs and reduction number of defects in carbon lattice.

Acknowledgment:
 RNDr. Martin Kalbáč, Ph.D.
 Mgr. Otakar Frank, Ph.D.