How does hydrogenation change carbon nanotubes?

NSF-NSEC: Center for High-rate Nanomanufacturing

Objective: Develop a method and provide fundamental understanding of the way to separate carbon nanotubes from a bundle by covering it with atomic hydrogen by a wet chemical process in a solution.

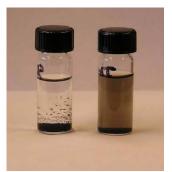
Broader Impact: Developing a new way to separate carbon nanotubes from bundles addressed a major problem in nanotechnology using nanotubes

Significant Results:

• Separation of nanotubes in bundles upon exposure to high boiling polyamines as hydrogenation reagents has been demonstrated.

Figure:

Untreated nanotubes in the left vial form heavy bundles and sink to the bottom. Hydrogenated nanotubes in the right vial remain suspended several days after treatment



• The fundamental process of transferring hydrogen atoms from polyamines to the contacting nanotube has been understood theoretically

Figure:

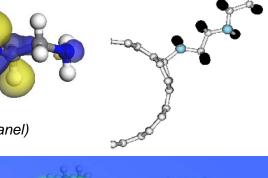
Equilibrium atomic structure superimposed with the distribution of electrons in the highest occupied molecular orbital of the diethylenetriamine molecule (left panel). Likely docking geometry of this molecule on a

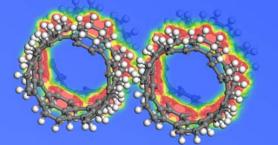
carbon nanotube, causing hydrogen transfer (right panel)

• Calculations suggest that carbon nanotubes should deform when covered by hydrogen

Figure:

Equililibrium structure and electron distribution on nanotubes covered by hydrogen atoms (white spheres)





<u>Glen P. Miller, Jeremy Kintigh, Eunja Kim, Philippe F. Weck, Savas Berber, and David Tománek,</u> <u>Hydrogenation of Single-Wall Carbon Nanotubes Using Polyamine Reagents: Combined Experimental</u> and Theoretical Study, J. Am. Chem. Soc. **130**, 2296 (2008).