



Who does not have a mobile phone?

Who has Nokia mobile phone?

Nokia on the cover of Forbes: "Can anyone catch the cell phone king?", 2007.



**Skoltech**

Skolkovo Institute of Science and Technology

**RSF**

Russian  
Science  
Foundation



Laboratory of  
**NanoMaterials**

# Single-walled carbon nanotubes: from synthesis to applications

Albert G. Nasibulin

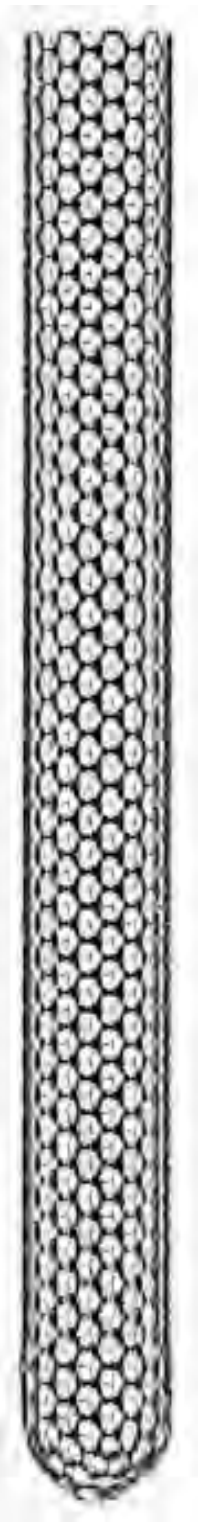
Skolkovo Institute of Science and Technology  
Moscow, Russia

Aalto University,  
Department of Chemistry and Materials Science,  
Finland

[NanoNasibulin.Com](http://NanoNasibulin.Com)

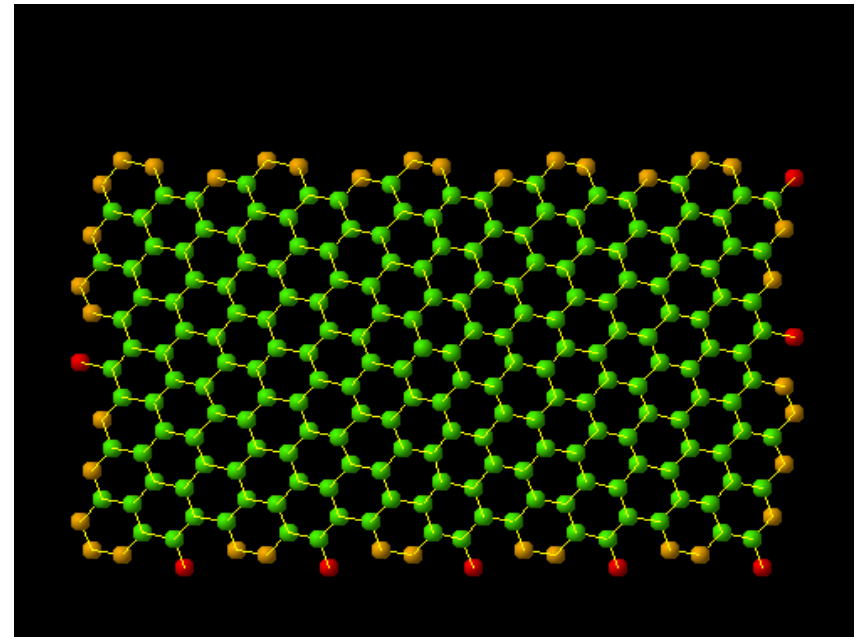
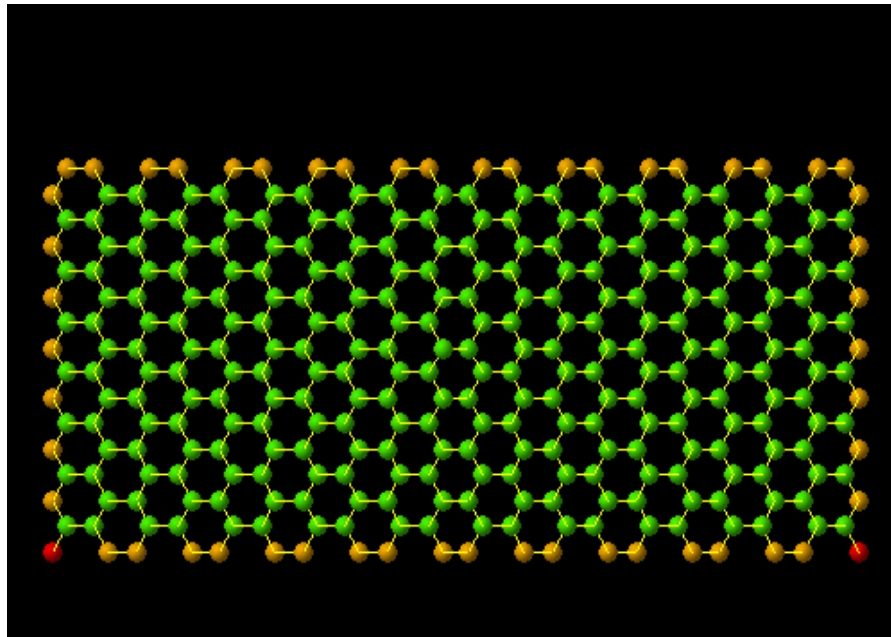
# Outline:

1. Carbon nanotubes
2. Synthesis of CNTs
3. Applications



# *Single-walled Carbon Nanotube (SWCNT):*

Roll of carbon sheet one atomic layer thick



***Rolling in different directions makes different kinds of tubes***

**(10,10) armchair tube  
METALLIC**

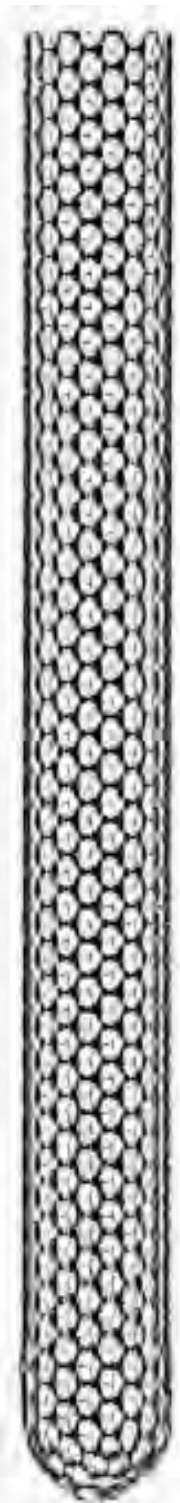
**(10,5) helical (chiral) tube  
SEMICONDUCTING**

4

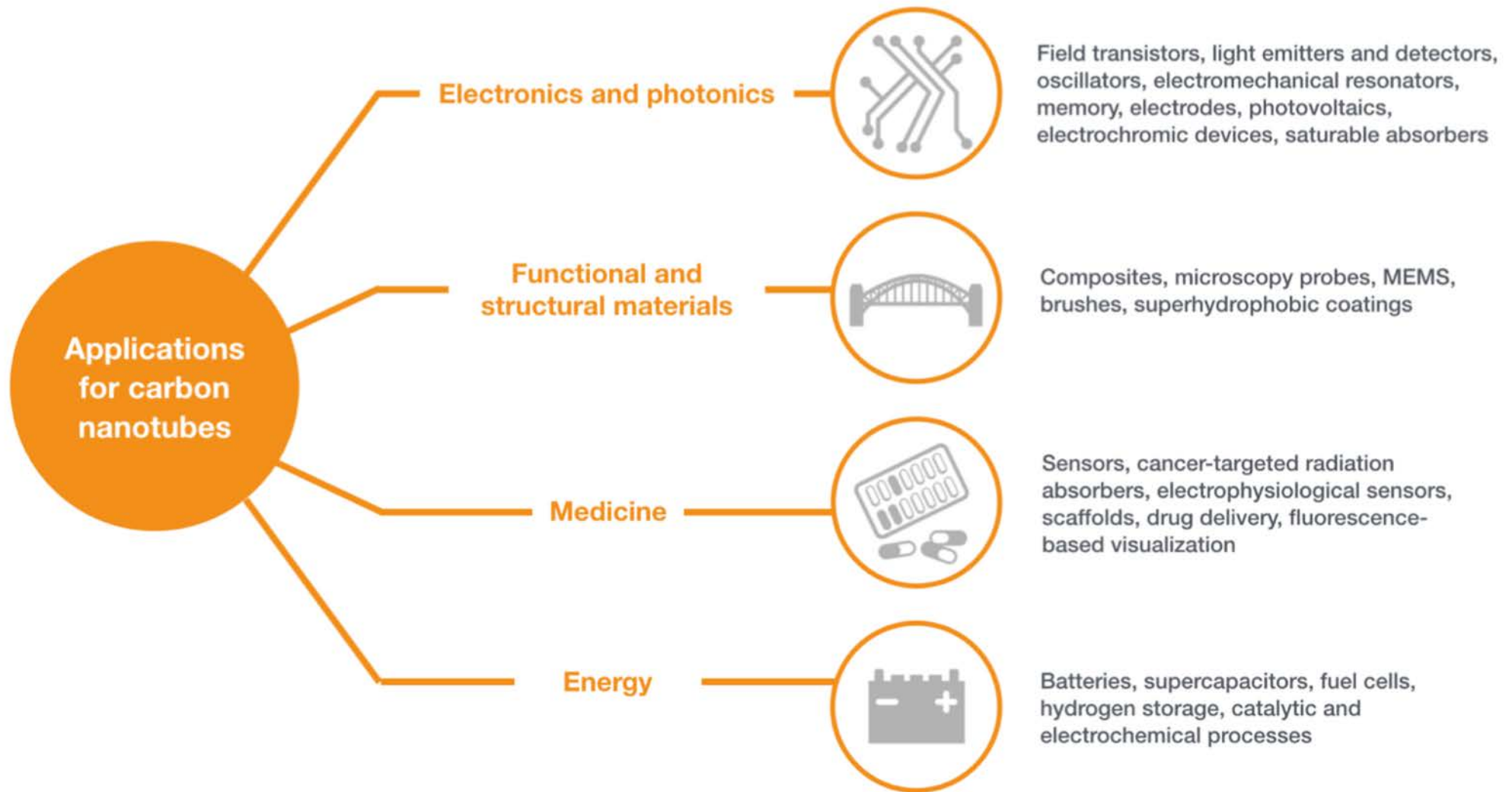


# Properties of Carbon Nanotubes

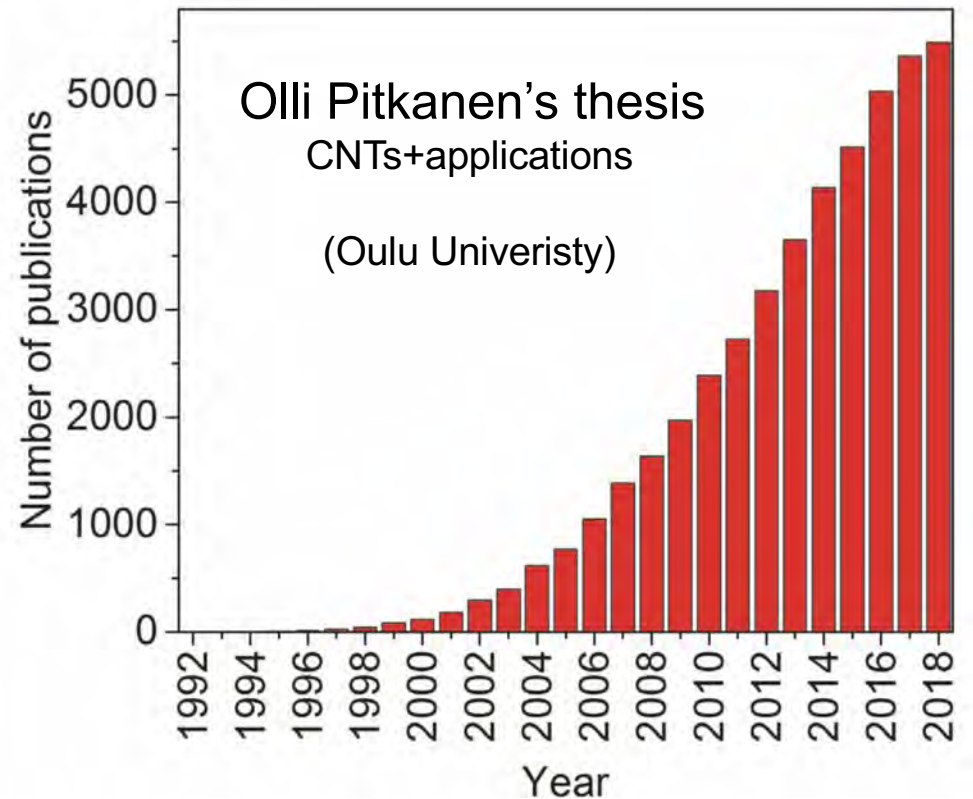
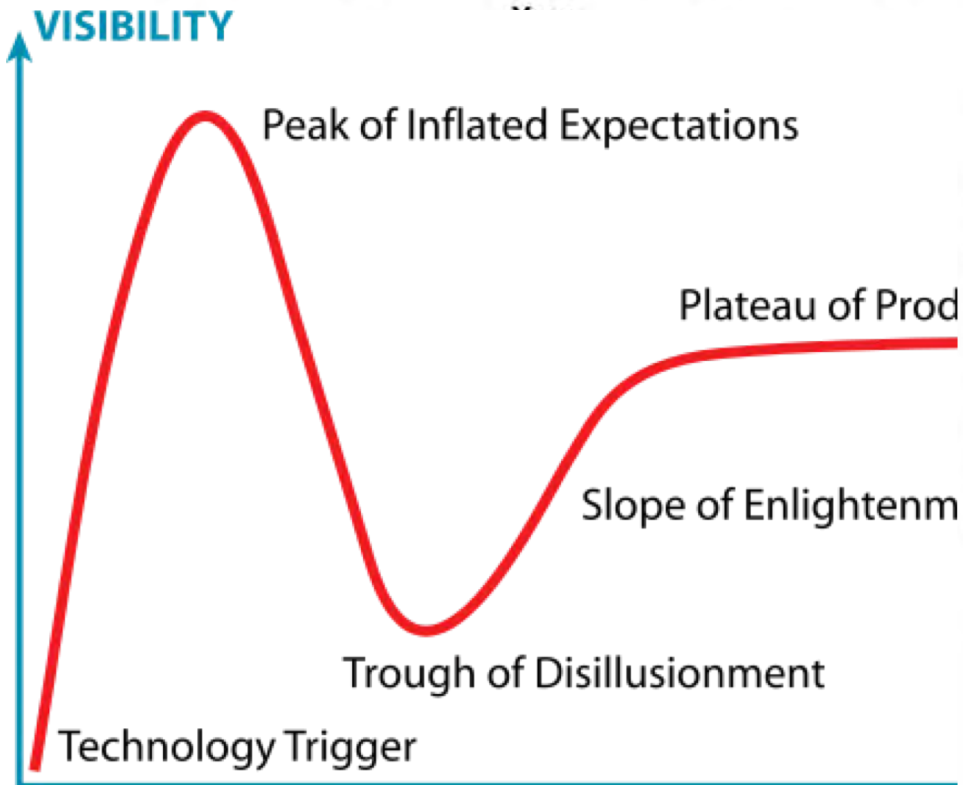
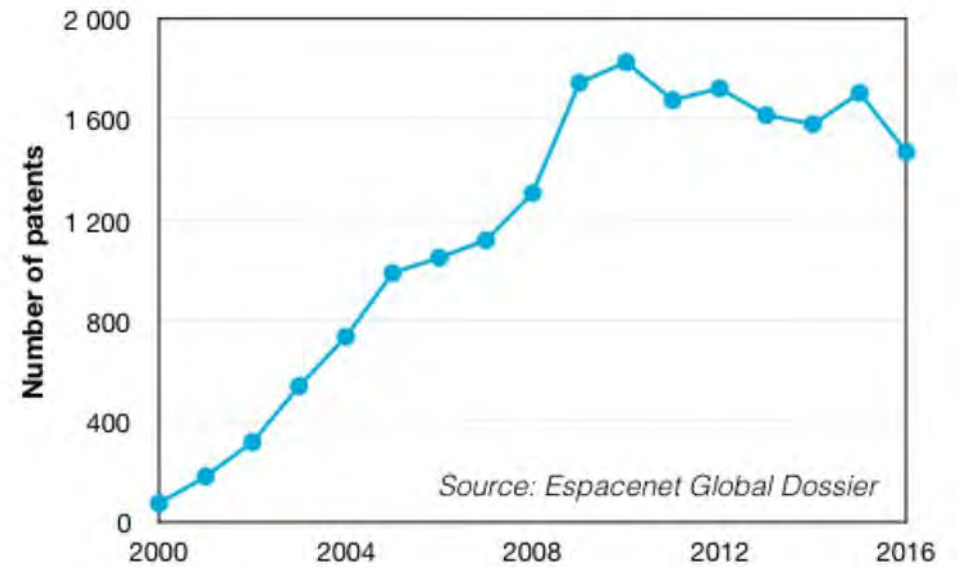
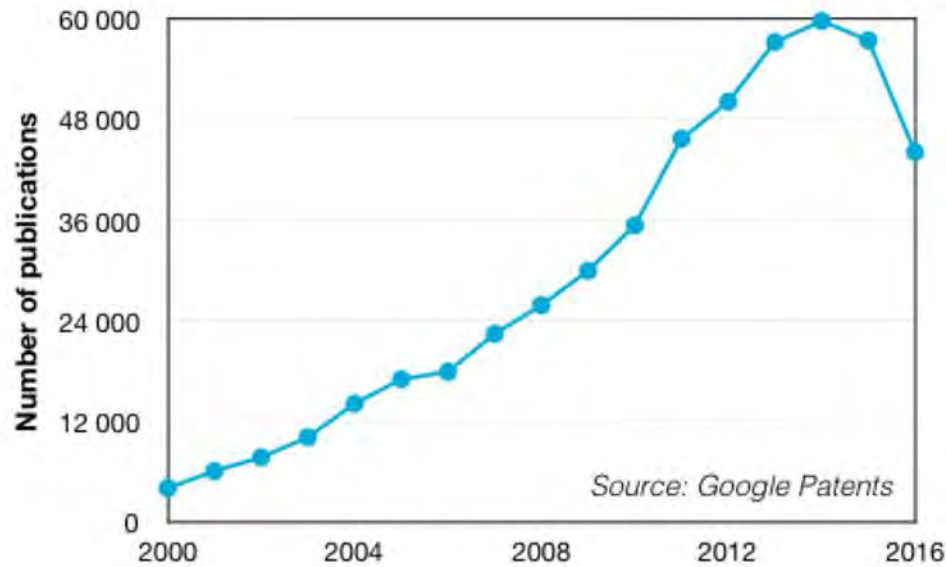
- Better conductor than copper
- Better transistor material than silicon
- Conduct heat twice as efficiently as diamond
- Field emit 500 times as efficiently as molybdenum
- Thermally stable up to 1500 °C while polymers degrade below 150 °C
- Half as dense as aluminum
- 25 times stronger than steel



# Some applications of CNTs



# Number of papers and patents related to CNTs





Annual production of CNTs

- Less than 10 t
- 10 -100 t
- More than 100 t

Country	Company	Types of tubes	Production, ton
China	Cnano	MWCNT, SWCNT, DWCNT	200
	TimesNano (Chengdu Organic Chemicals)	MWCNT, SWCNT	350
	Hanwha Nanotech	MWCNT, SWCNT	8
Japan	Showa Denko	MWCNT	400
Korea	Iljin	MWCNT, SWCNT	10
Belgium	Nanocyl	mainly MWCNT, also SWCNT, DWCNT	400
France	Arkema (Graphistrength)	MWCNT	30
USA	Hyperion Catalysis International	MWCNT	10
	Continental Carbon Nanotechnologies	MWCNT, SWCNT, fullerenes	
	Carbon solutions	MWCNT	
	Catalytic materials	MWCNT	0,4
Russia	OCSiAl	SWCNT	60
	NanoTechTsentr	MWCNT	2
	Boreskov Inst. Catalyst	MWCNT	2
Canada	Raymor Industries	MWCNT	1

Currently, carbon nanotubes account for a 28% market share of overall nanomaterials demand.

MWCNTs: Asia-Pacific, followed by North America and the European Union.

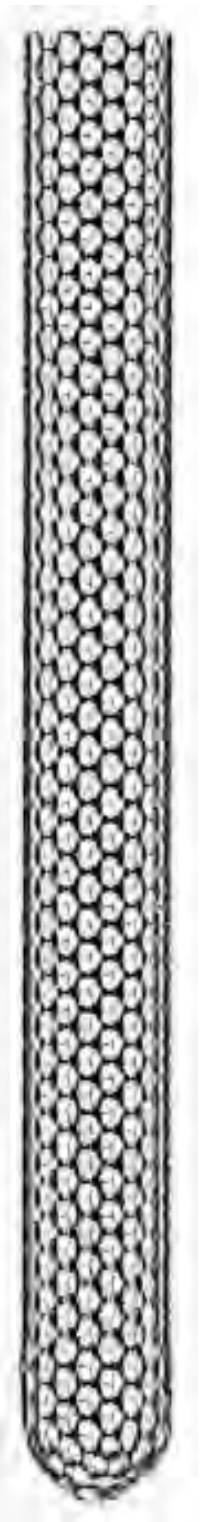
SWCNTs: Russia is the leader!

[Gorkina and Nasibulin \(2016\) pp. 117-141. In Public Analytical Report: Development of Photonics in Russia and in the World. Moscow: Bitubi.](#)



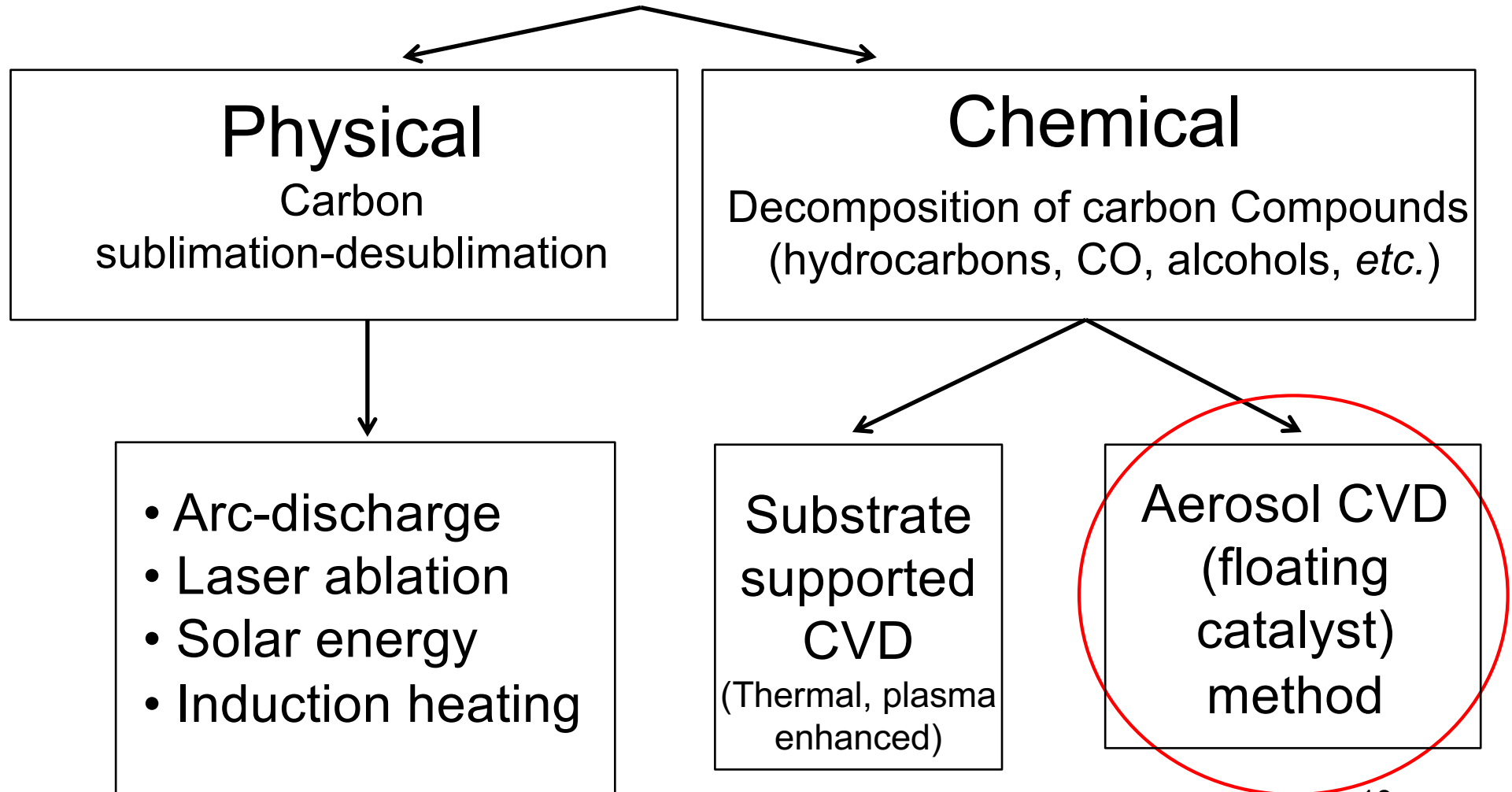
# Outline:

1. Carbon nanotubes
2. **Synthesis of CNTs**
3. Applications



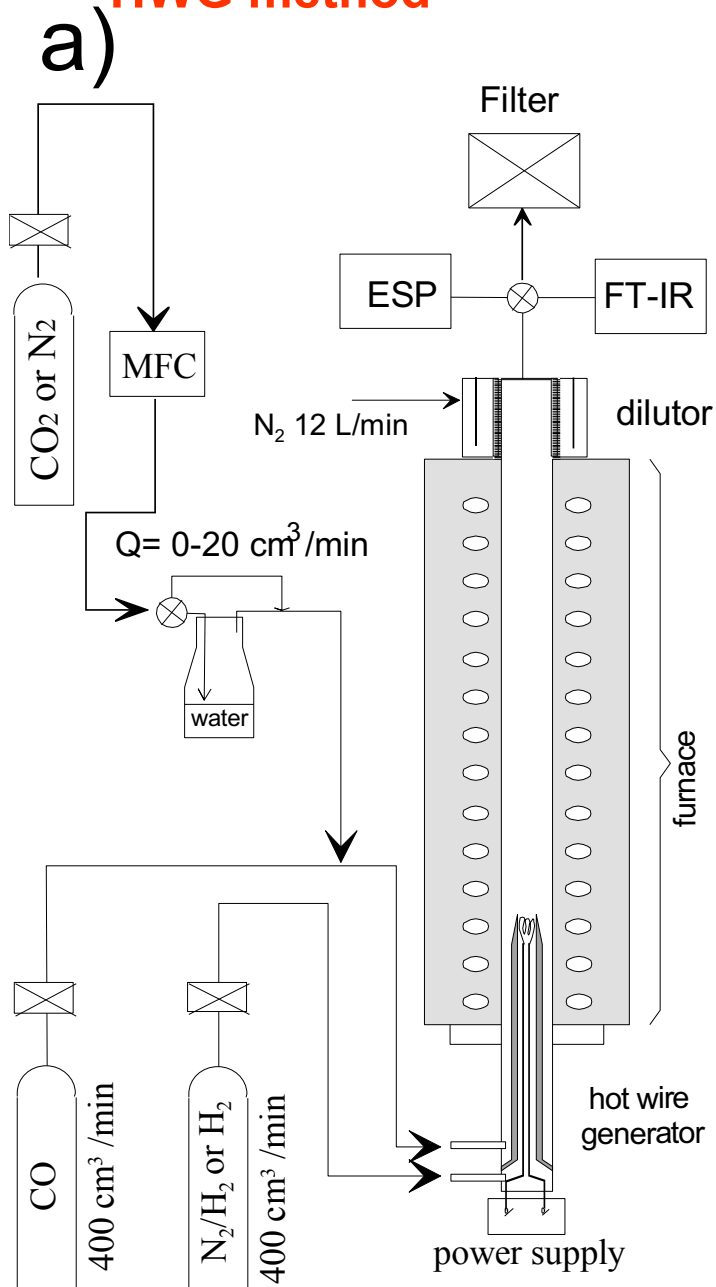
# CNT Synthesis Techniques

According carbon atomisation  
all methods can be divided into

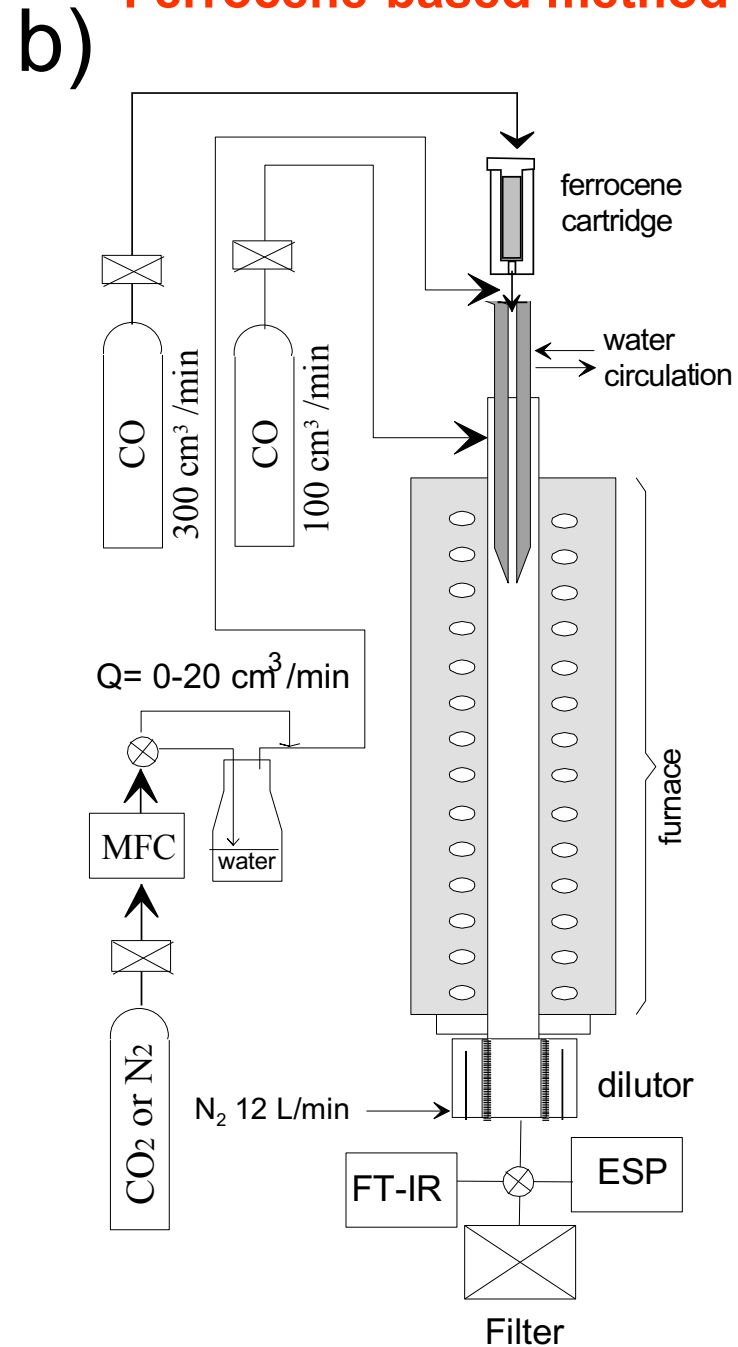


# Aerosol CVD Methods for CNT Synthesis

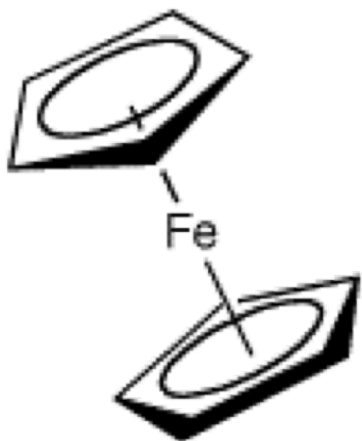
## HWG method



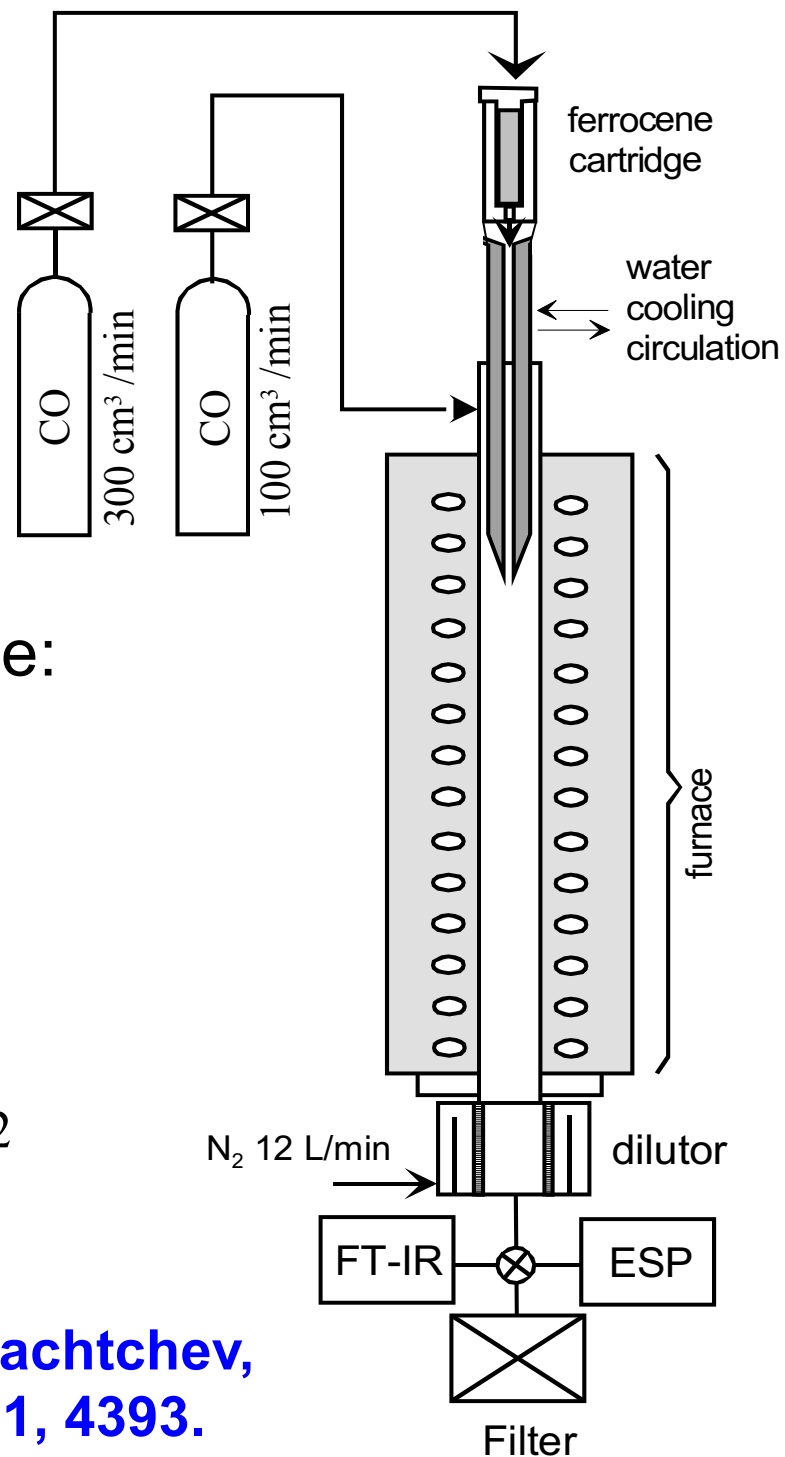
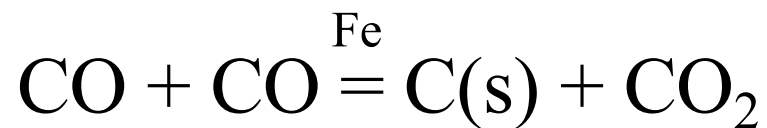
## Ferrocene-based method



# Experimental setup: Ferrocene Reactor



Ferrocene molecule:  
 $\text{FeC}_{10}\text{H}_{10}$



Moisala, Nasibulin, Brown, Jiang, Khriachtchev,  
Kauppinen, (2006) *Chem. Eng. Sci.* 61, 4393.

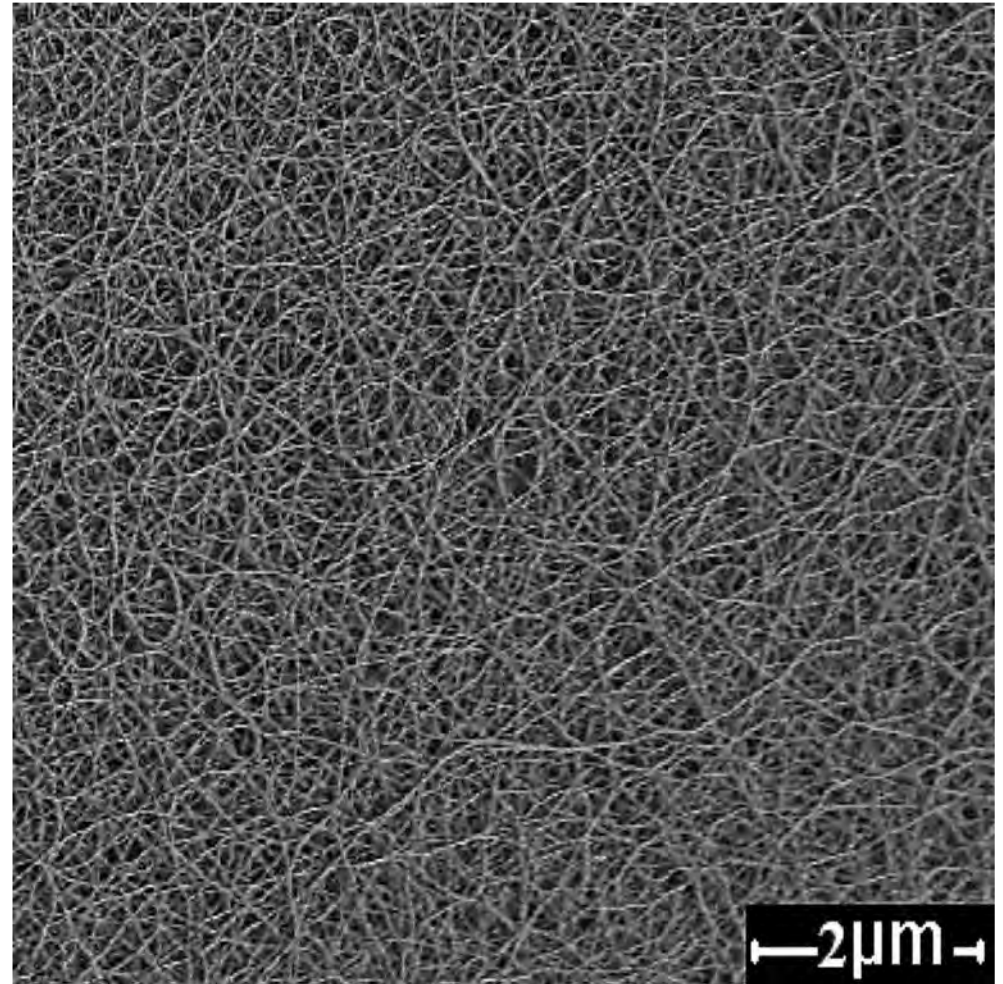
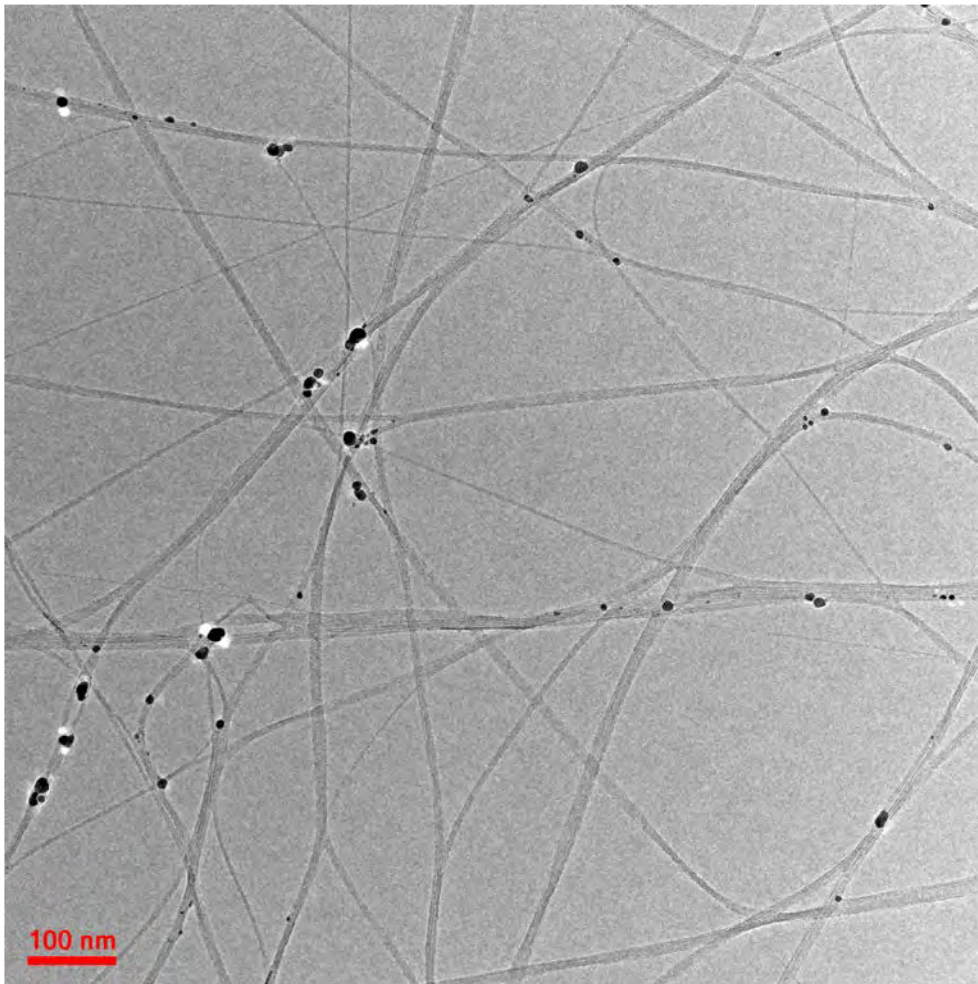


# Novel dry, direct deposition method



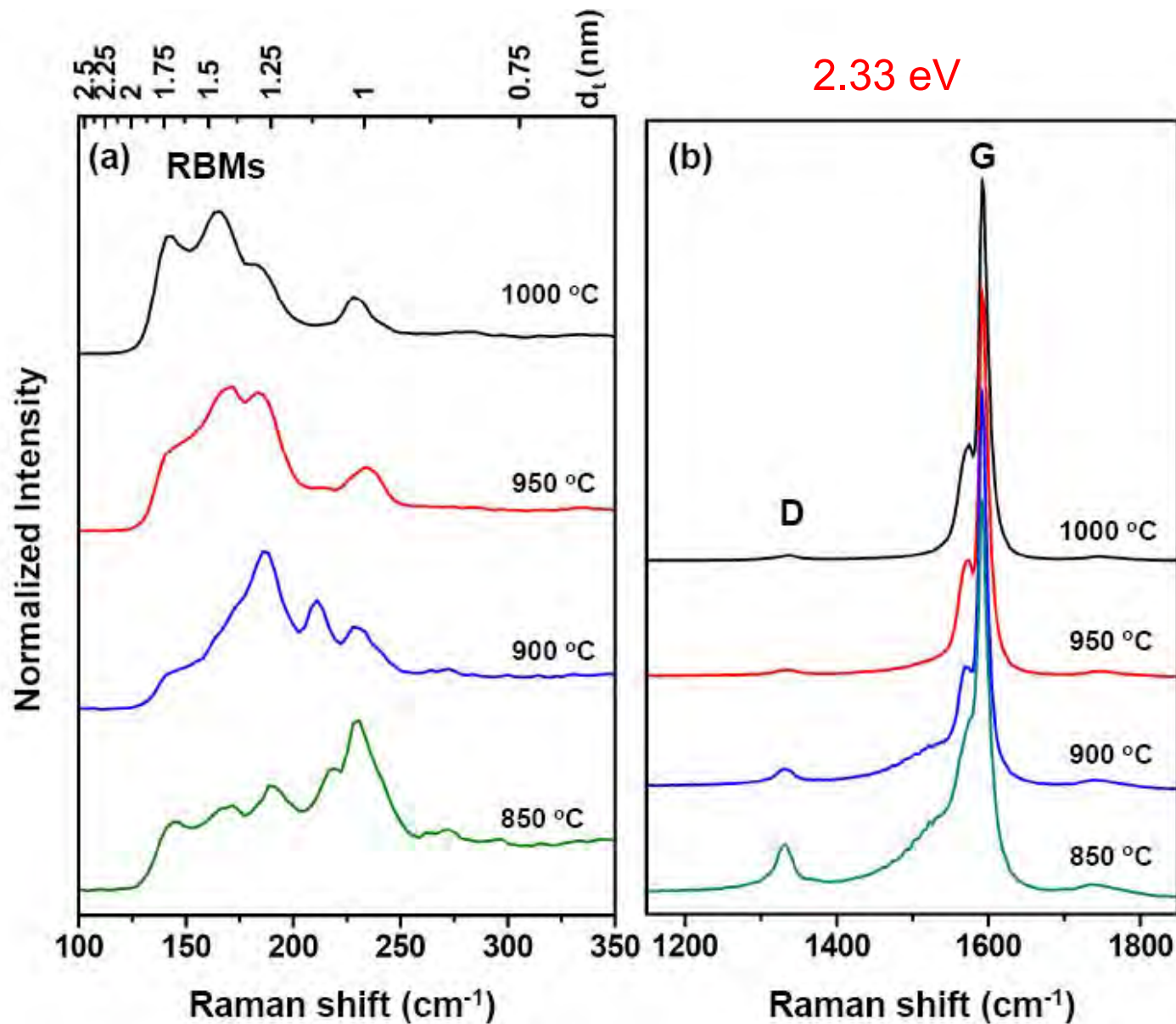
Kaskela, Nasibulin, Timmermans et al. (2010) *Nano Letters*. 10(11), 4349

# TEM and SEM images of SWCNTs *by aerosol CVD method*

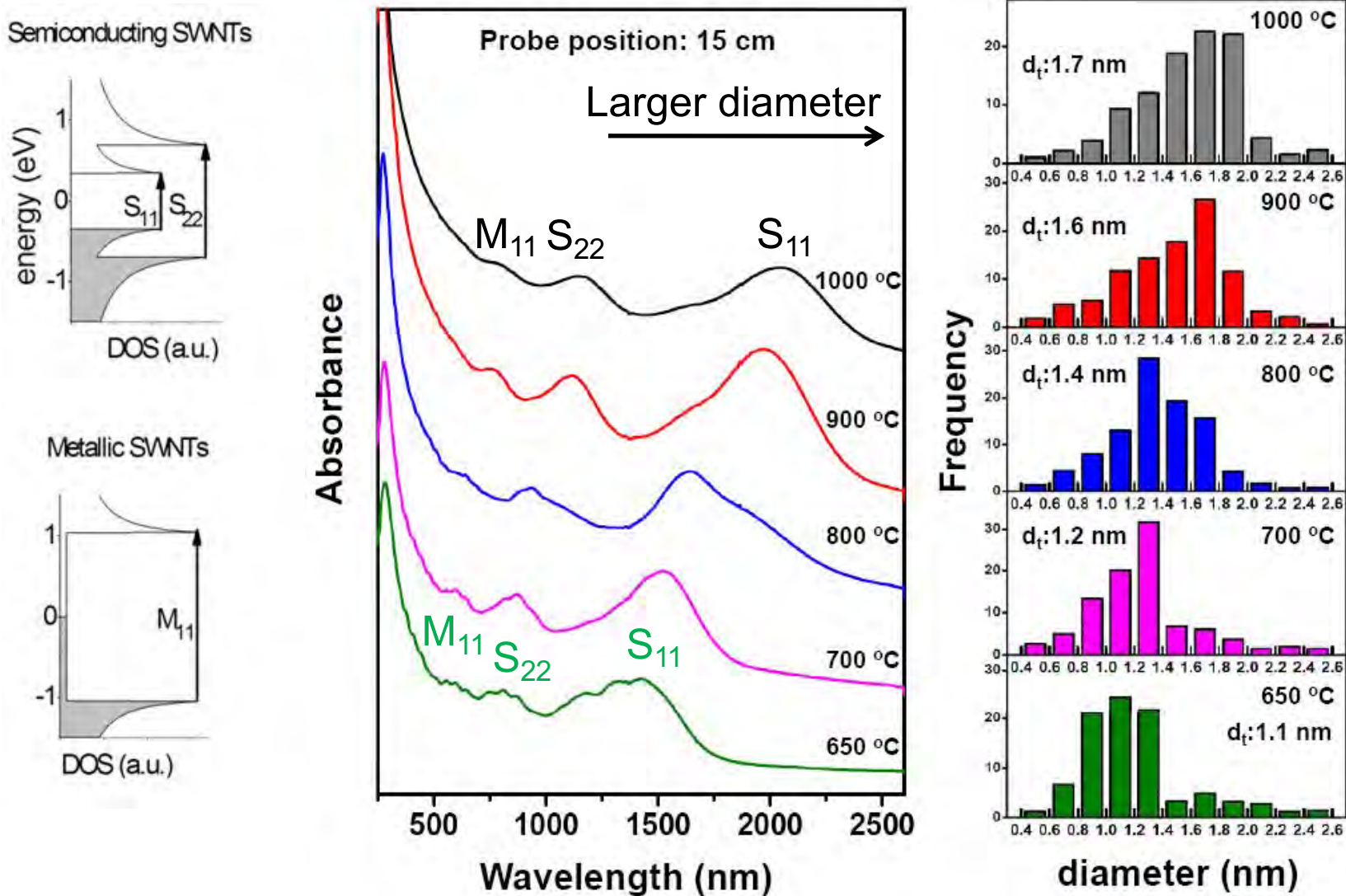




Raman spectra in the regions of (a) RBMs and (b) G and D bands of the SWCNT samples collected at probe position of 6.5 cm as a function of  $T_{\text{set}}$



# UV-Vis-NIR absorption spectra and corresponding fitted diameter diagrams of the SWCNT as a function of $T_{set}$





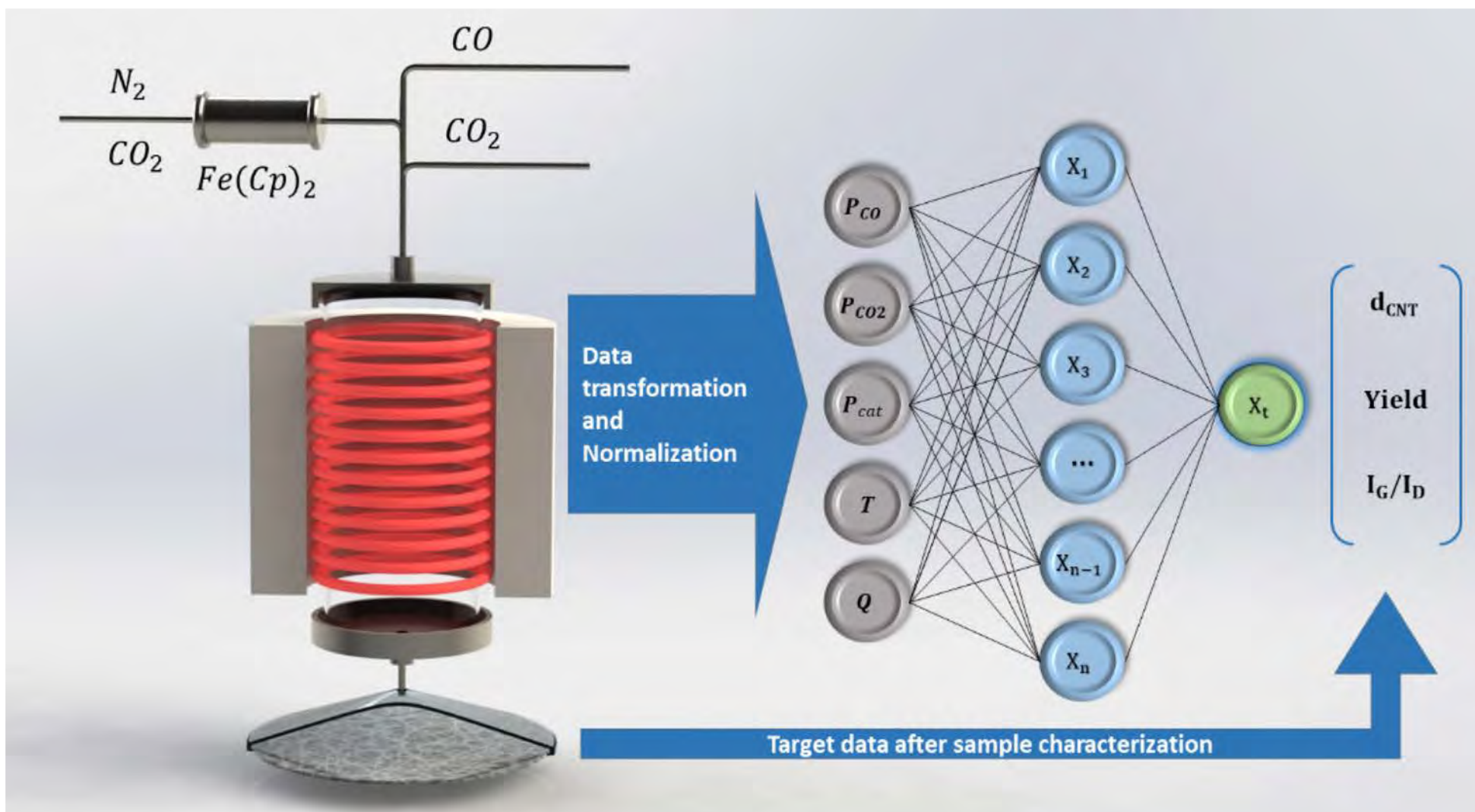


Vsevolod Iakovlev

# PREDICTION OF SYNTHESIS OUTCOME Artificial Neural Network



Dmitry Krasnikov



# Outline:

1. Carbon nanotubes
2. Synthesis of CNTs
3. Applications



# Applications of flexible, transparent and elastic electrodes

Future flexible devices based on transparent conductors and thin film transistors

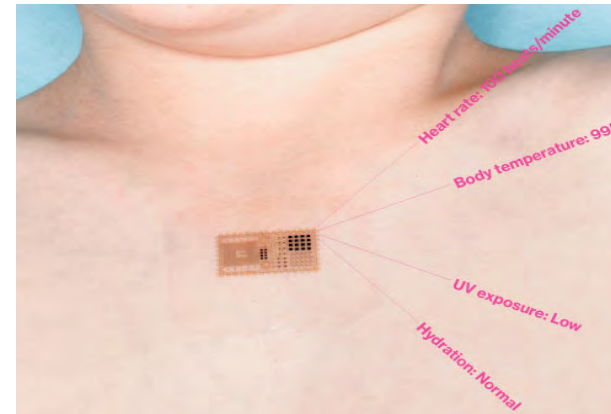


1981 1992 2001 2007 2020



<http://www.concept-phones.com/?s=flexible>

Real time high-quality, human body wellness monitoring system

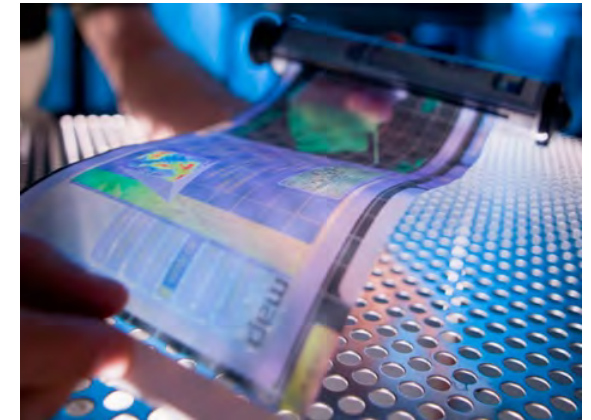


# Requirements to materials for flexible and stretchable electronics

Fabrication on plastic substrate

**Room temperature process**

Low-cost fabrication



Hewlett-Packard

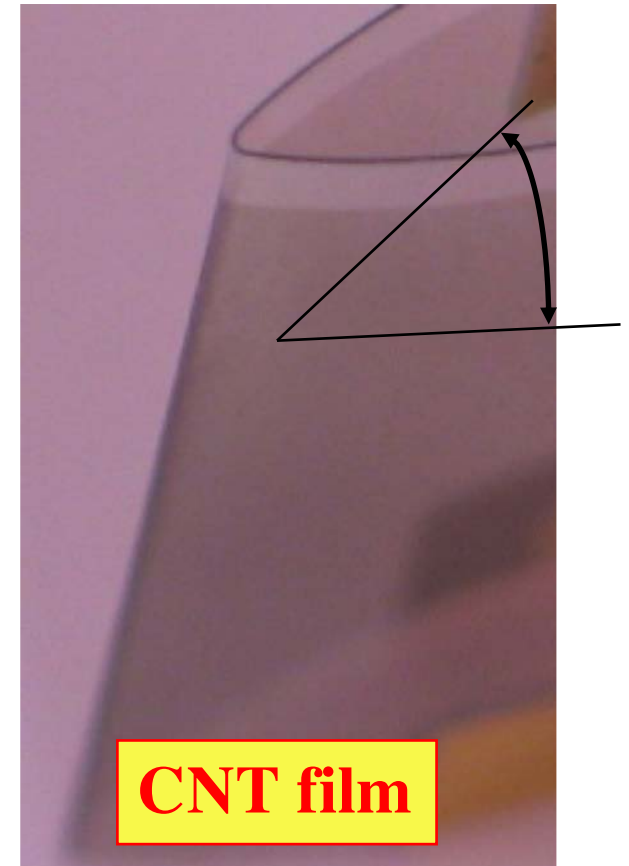
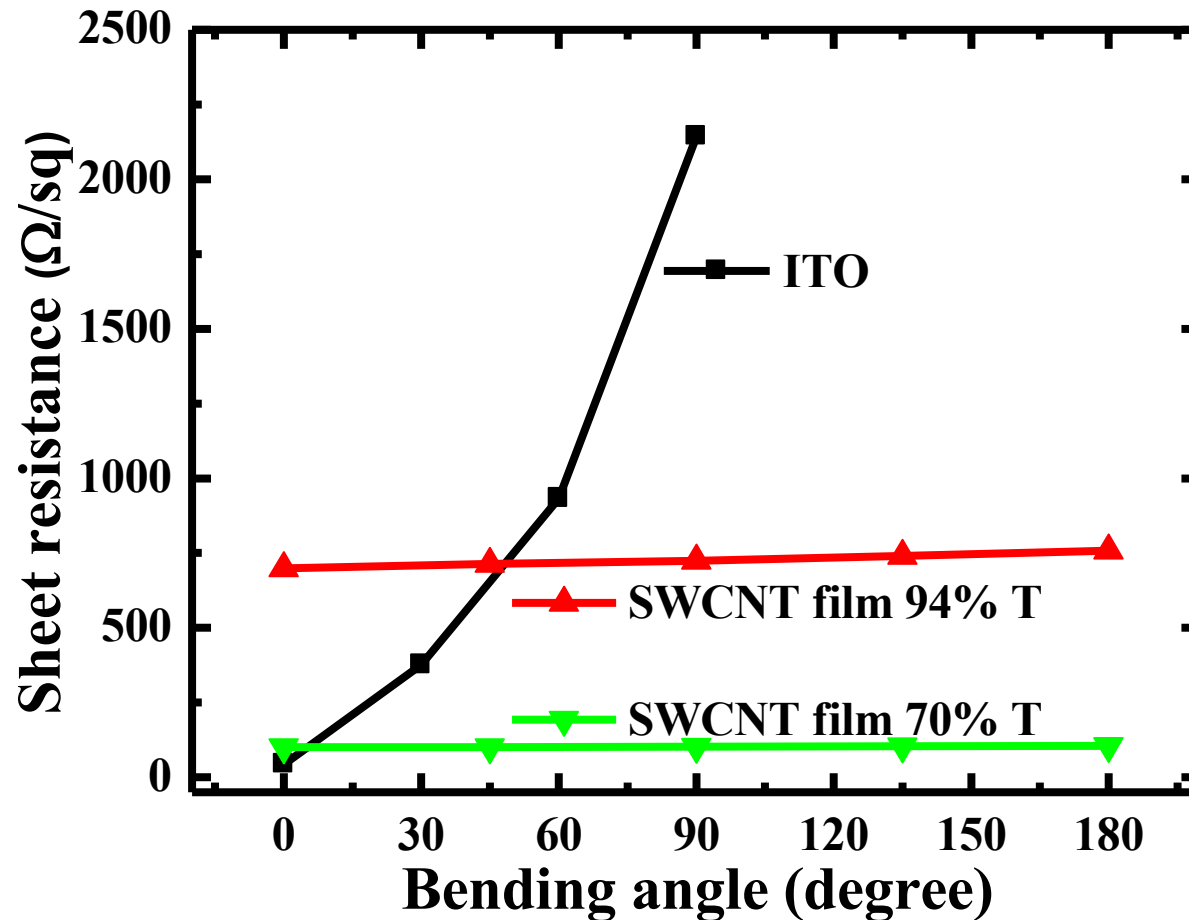
**Atmospheric pressure process**  
**High-speed printing method**  
**Roll-to-roll manufacturing**

Currently used materials such as silicon and transparent conducting oxides (ITO, ZnO, Cd<sub>2</sub>SnO<sub>4</sub>...) cannot be used!  
Alternative materials are required!!!



# ITO (indium tin oxide) vs. CNT films

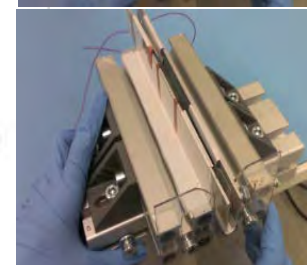
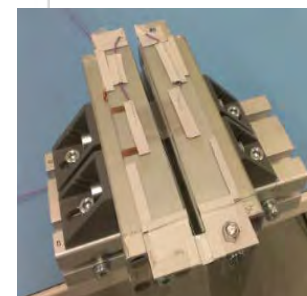
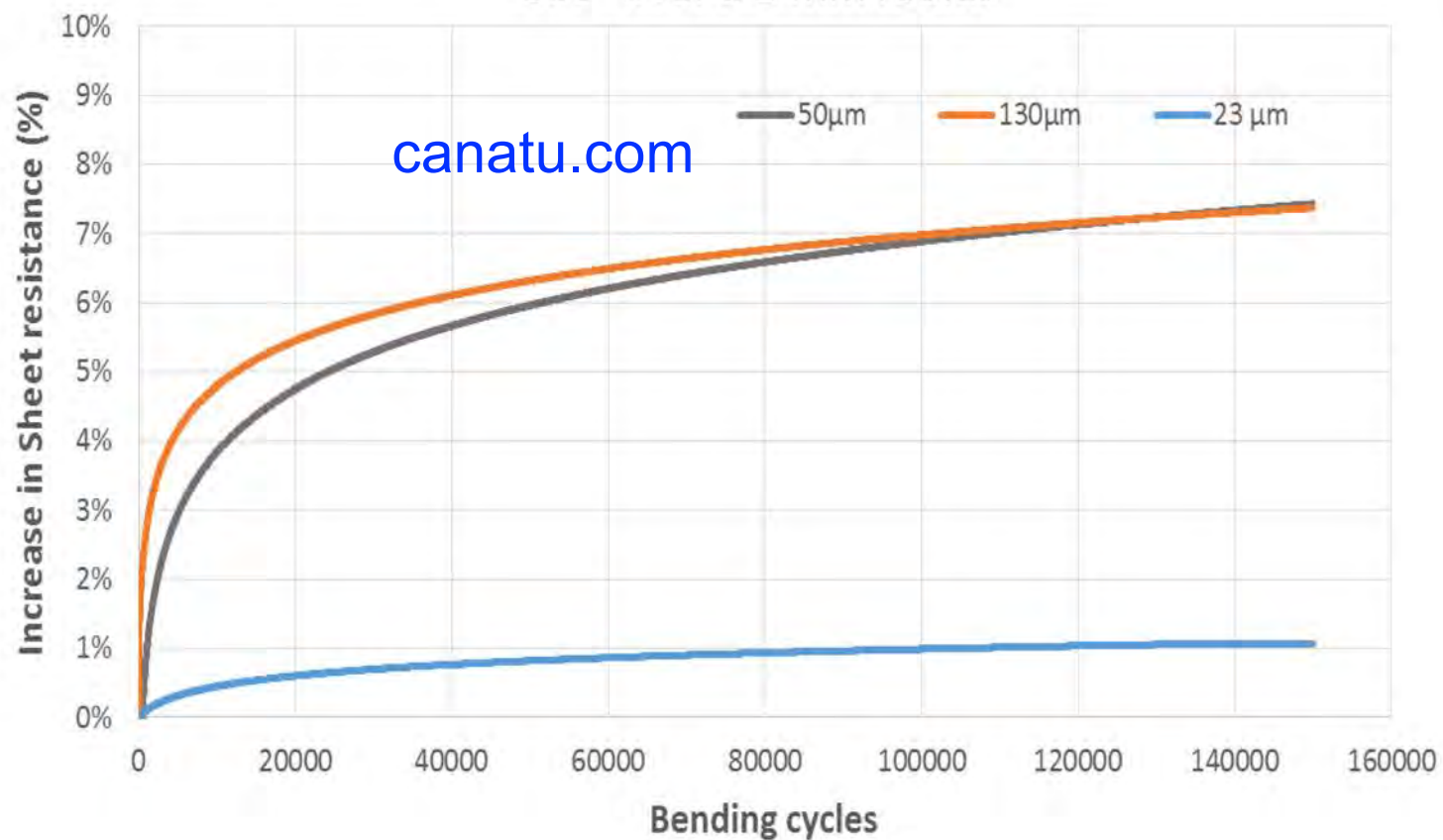
ITO: Excellent transmittance and conductivity



- Indium is limited natural resource!
- ITO can be cracked easily against bending, yielding poor flexibility

# Thin and flexible SWCNT films

CNB film on 23  $\mu\text{m}$ , 50 $\mu\text{m}$  and 130 $\mu\text{m}$  PET substrates bent 180° over a 2 mm radius





Alexey Tsapenko

# State-of-the-art of transparent electrodes based on CNTs

2010:  $R_{90} = 108 \Omega/\text{sq.}$  (Kaskela et al. *Nanoletters* **10**, 4349)

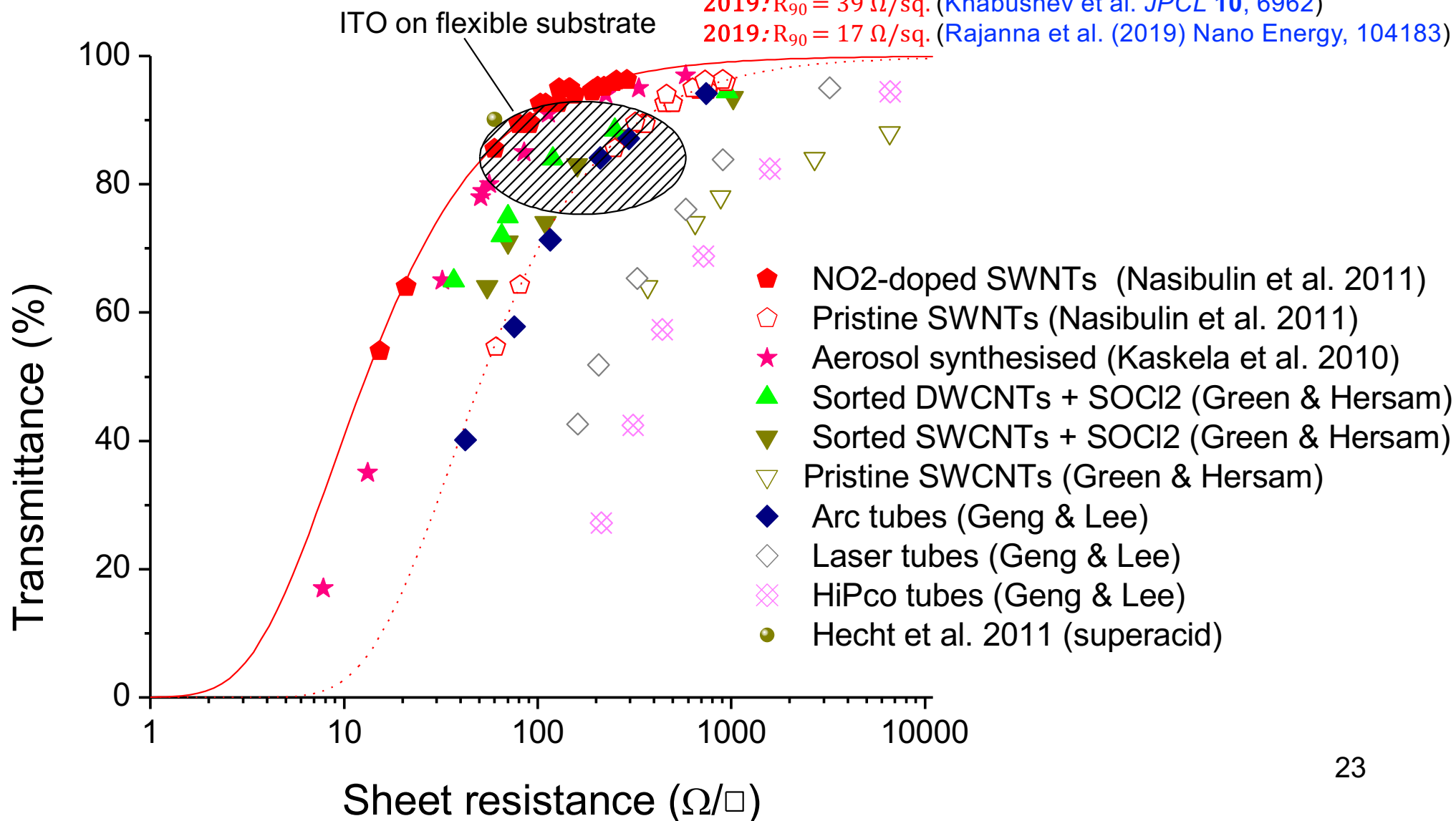
2011:  $R_{90} = 84 \Omega/\text{sq.}$  (Nasibulin et al. *ACS Nano* **5**, 3214)

2015:  $R_{90} = 65 \Omega/\text{sq.}$  (Mustonen et al. *APL* **107**, 143113)

2018:  $R_{90} = 42 \Omega/\text{sq.}$  (Tsapenko et al. *Carbon* **130**, 448)

2019:  $R_{90} = 39 \Omega/\text{sq.}$  (Khabushev et al. *JPCCL* **10**, 6962)

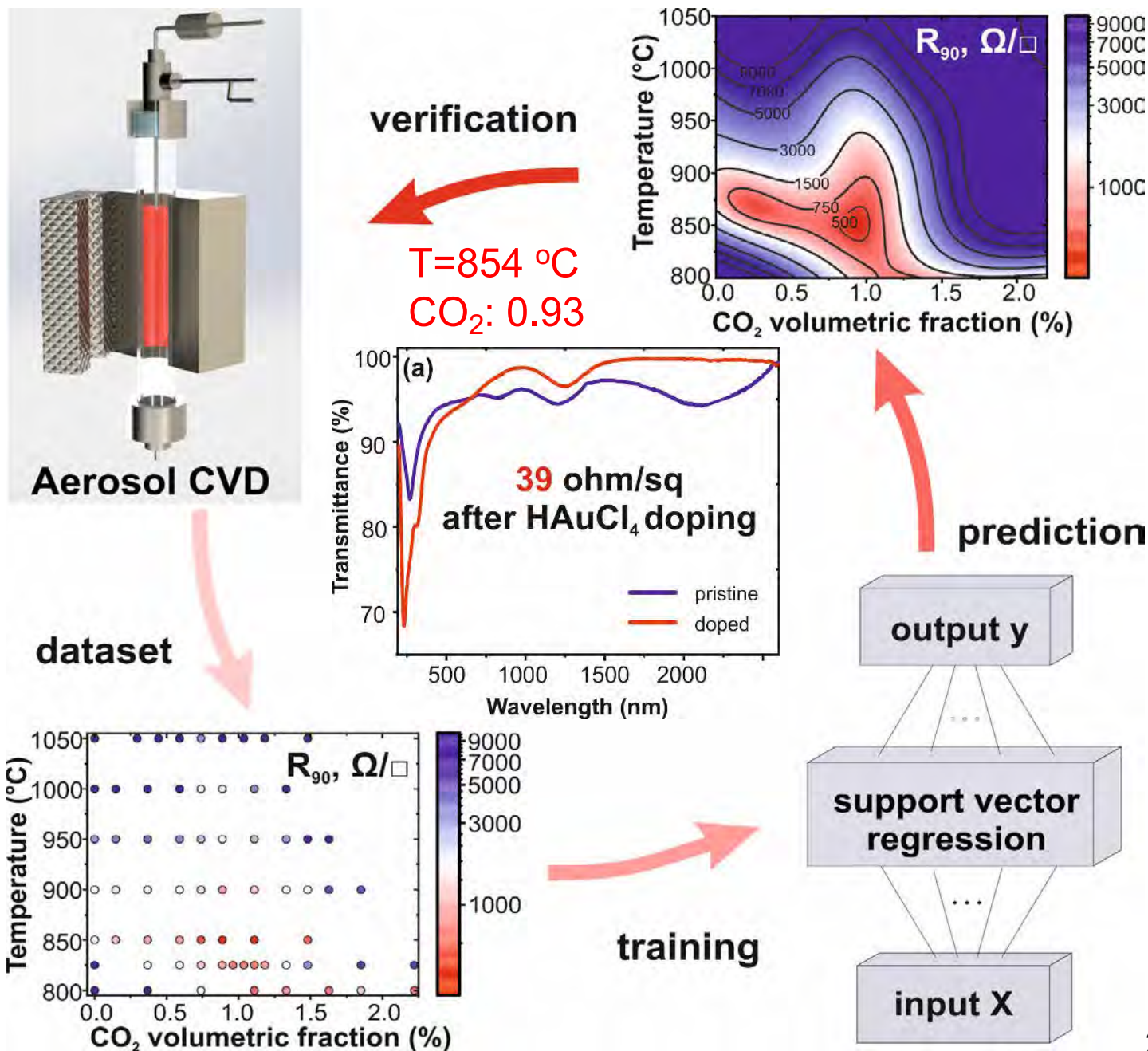
2019:  $R_{90} = 17 \Omega/\text{sq.}$  (Rajanna et al. (2019) *Nano Energy*, 104183)





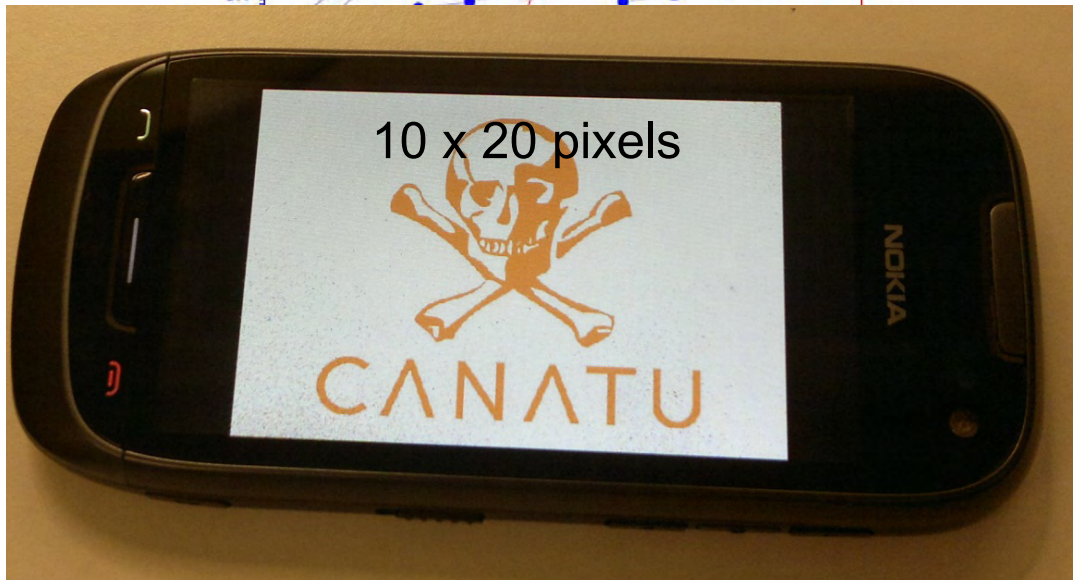
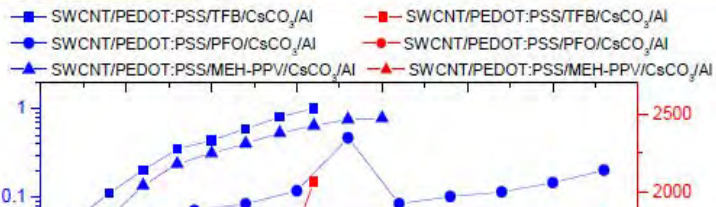
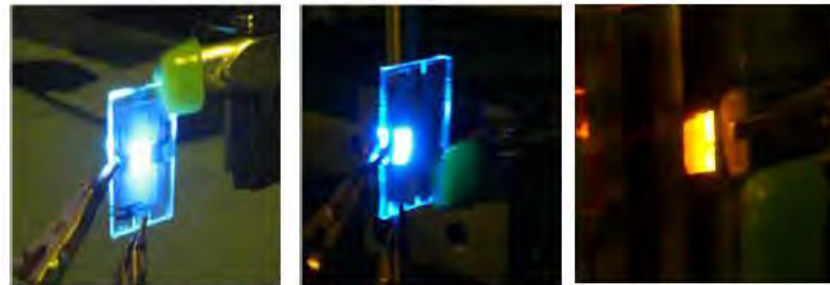
Eldar Khabushev

# Machine learning: Support Vector Regression

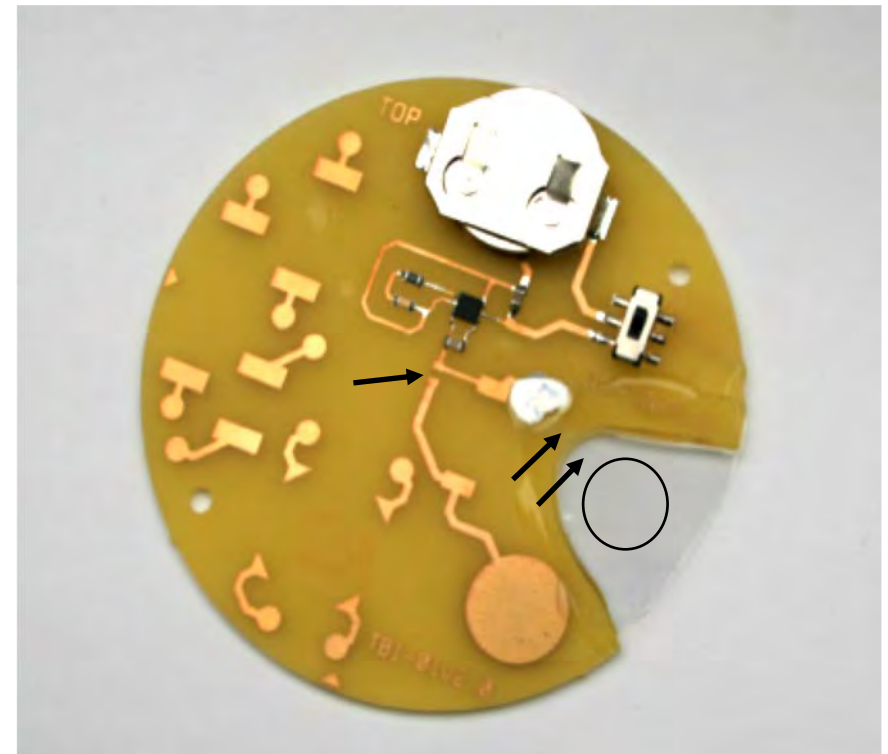




# Applications: OLEDs and capacitive touch sensors

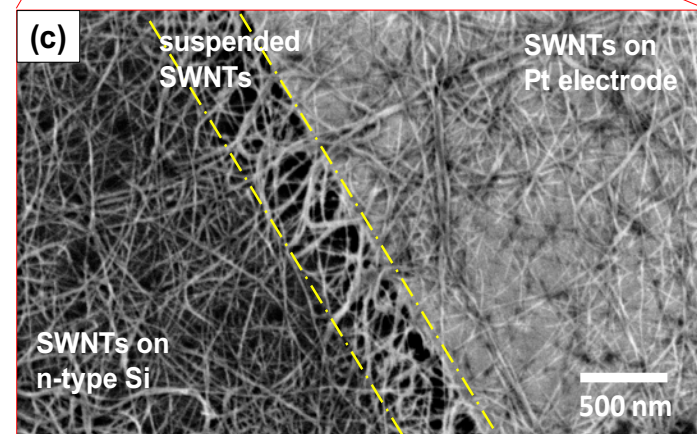
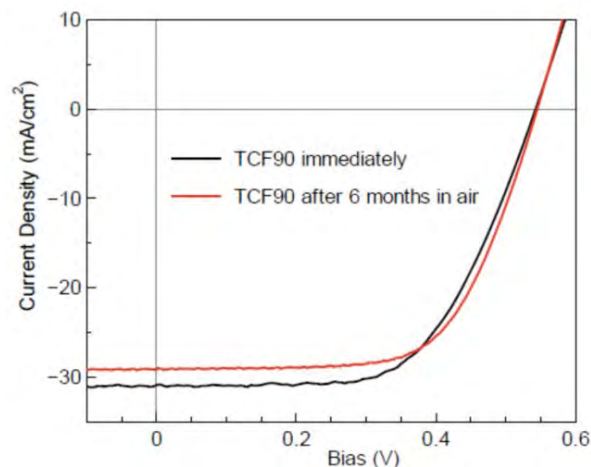


Touch sensor





# Air-Stable High-Efficiency Solar Cells with Dry-Transferred Single-Walled Carbon Nanotube Films



Films	Experimental Results					
	Time of Measurement	PCE (%)	FF (-)	$J_{sc}$ (mA/cm <sup>2</sup> )	$V_{oc}$ (mV)	
TCF70		9.3	0.68	25.7	535	
TCF80	A	Immediately	10.6	0.68	29.3	535
	B		10.7	0.67	29.6	535
	C		10.8	0.68	29.7	535
	D		10.6	0.67	29.6	535
TCF90	6 Months in Air	10.1	0.61	30.9	535	
		10.2	0.64	29.2	540	

Cui, Nasibulin, Maruyama et al. *J. Mater. Chem. A*, 2014, **2**, 11311-11318

Jeon, Nasibulin et al. *JACS*, 2015, **137**, 7982

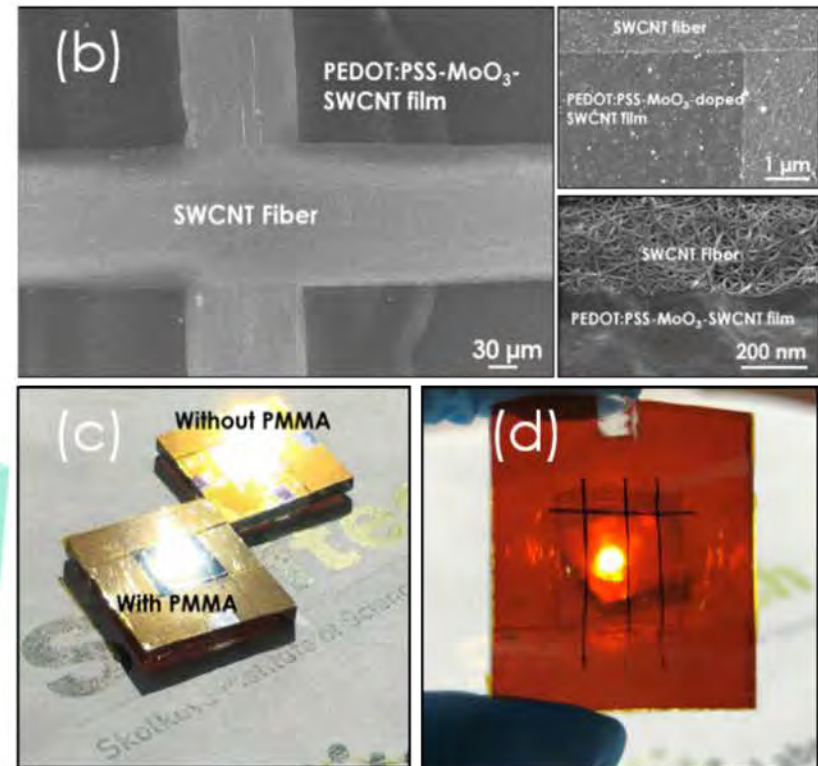
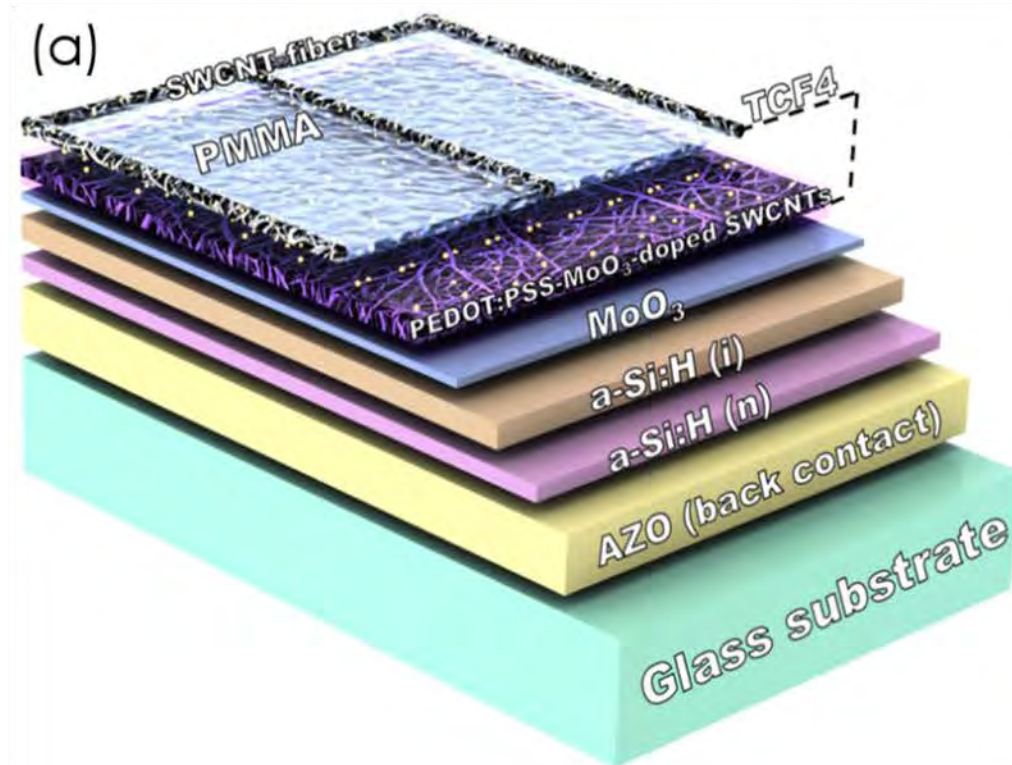


# Solar cells based on amorphous Si and SWCNTs

Efficiency of the cell : 8.8%



Pramod Rajanna



Funde, Nasibulin *et al.* (2016) *Nanotechnology* **27**(18) [185401](#)

Rajanna, Nasibulin *et al.* (2018) *Nanotechnology* **29** [105404](#)

Rajanna, Nasibulin *et al.* (2019) *Nano Energy* [104183](#)

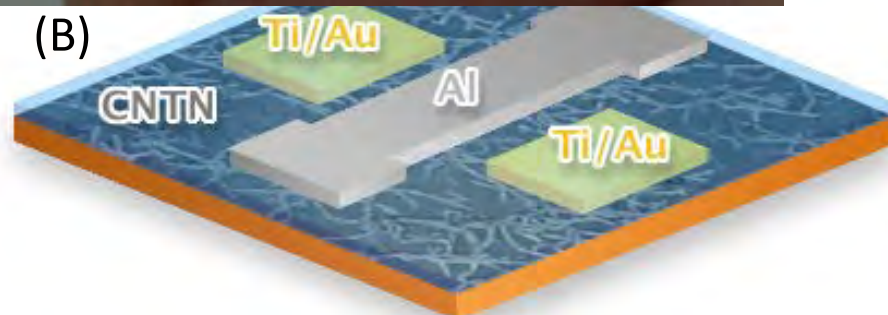
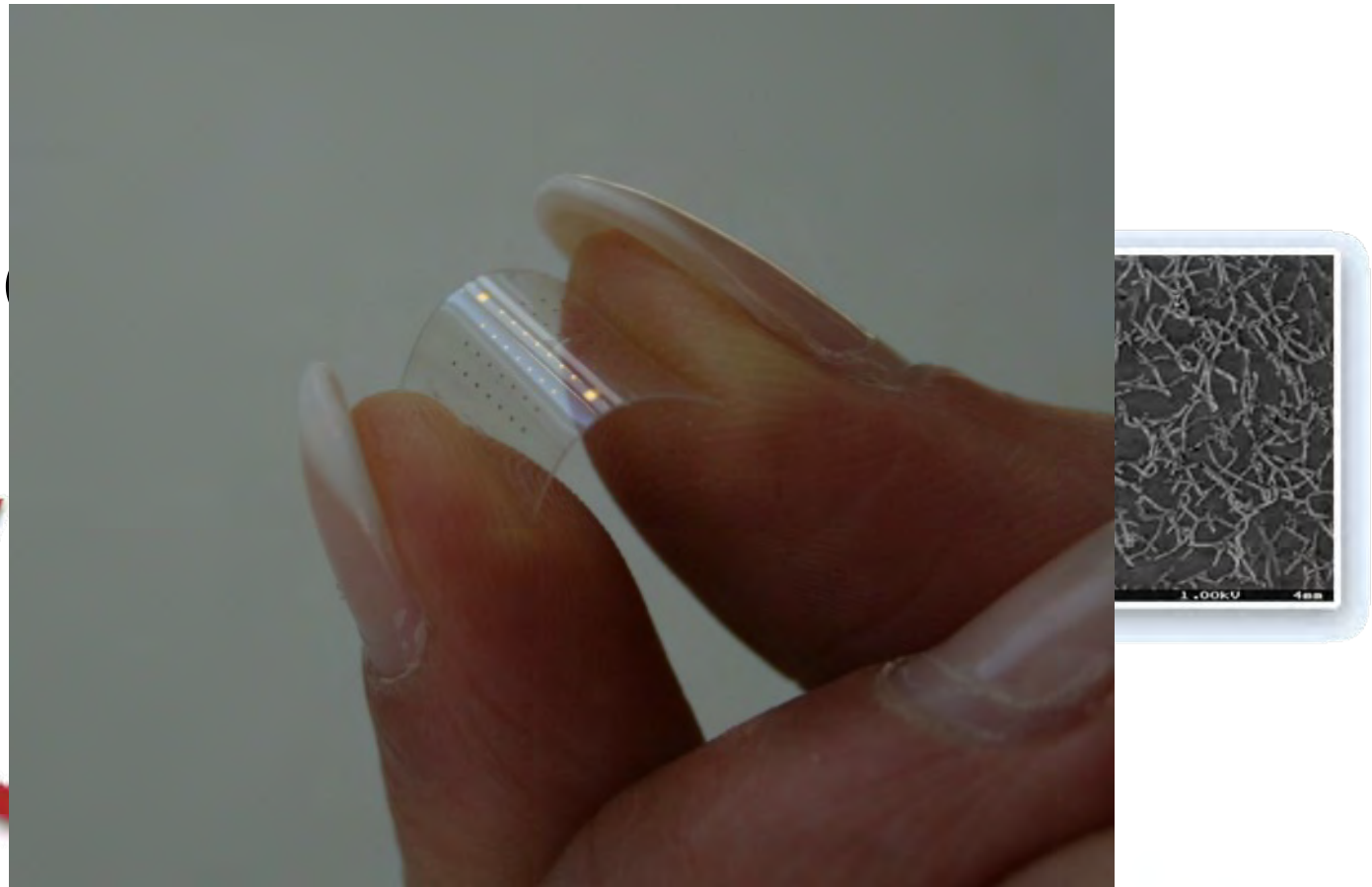
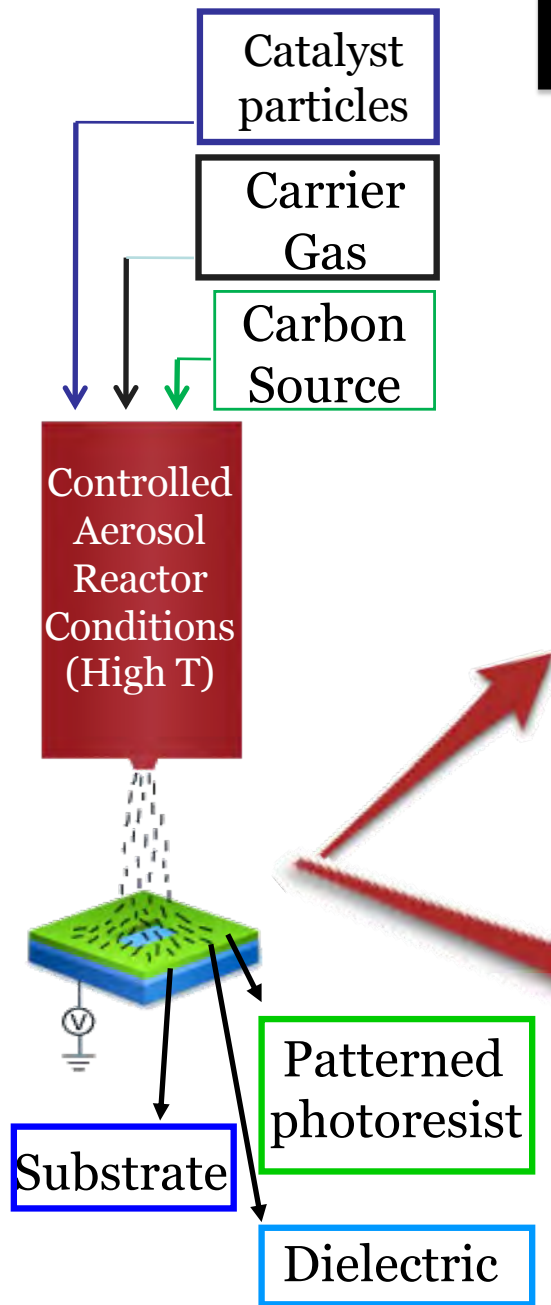
PCE= 1.5%

PCE= 3.4%

PCE= 8.8%

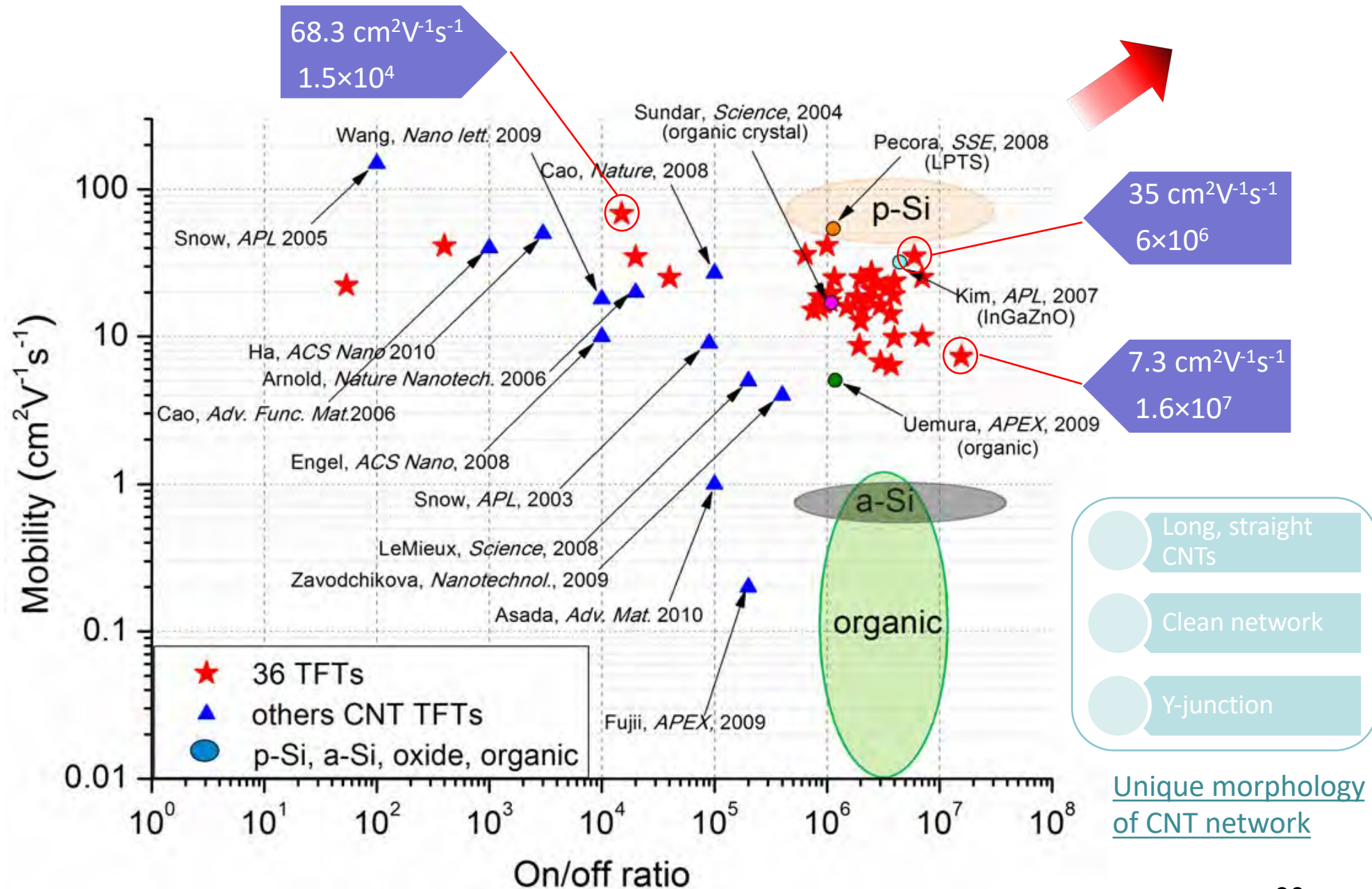


# Fabrication of TFT



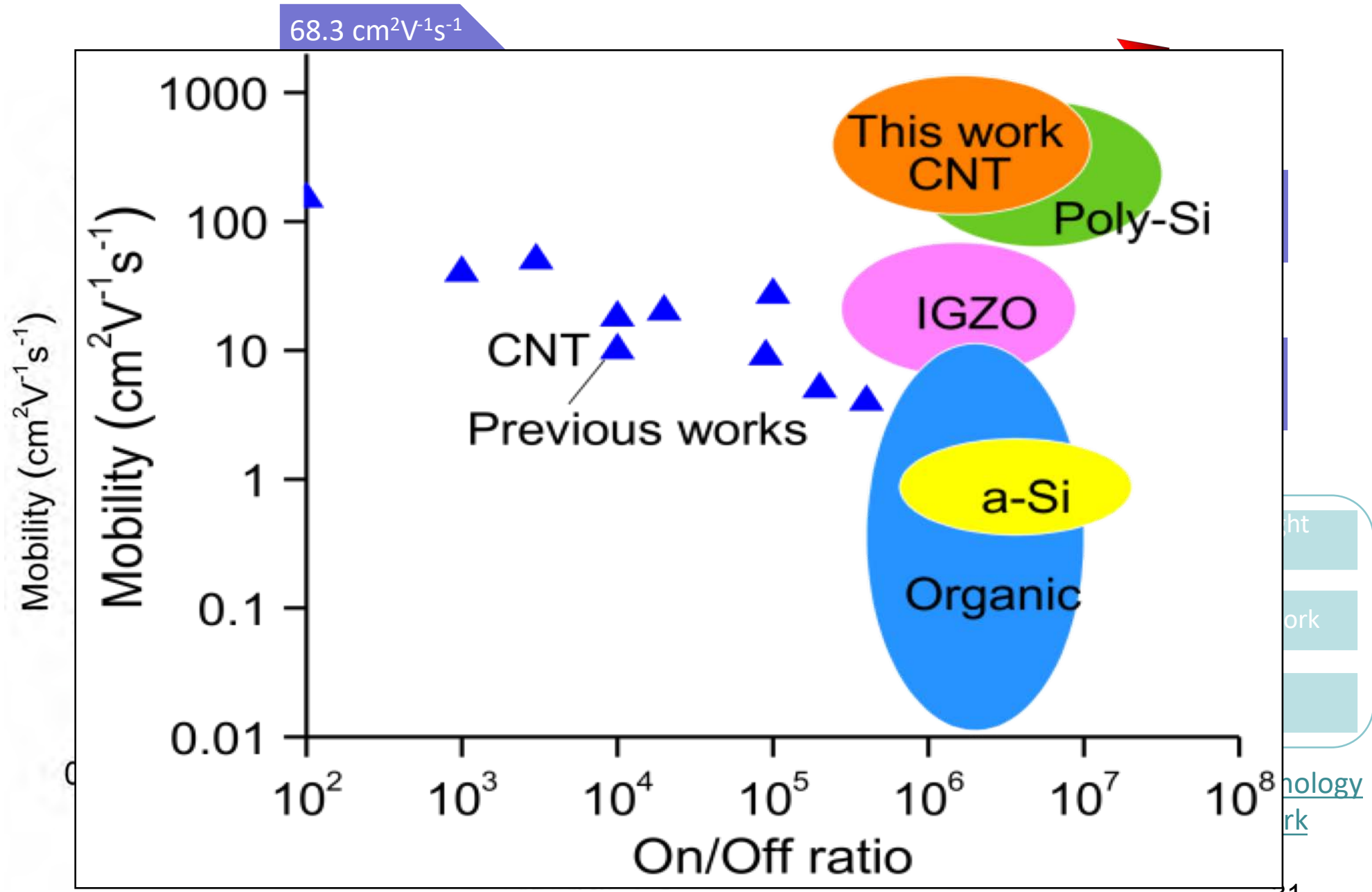
Top-gate structure on polymer

# Thin film transistors based on SWCNTs



Sun, Timmermans, Tian, Nasibulin *et al.*, *Nature Nanotechnology* (2011) **6**, 156.

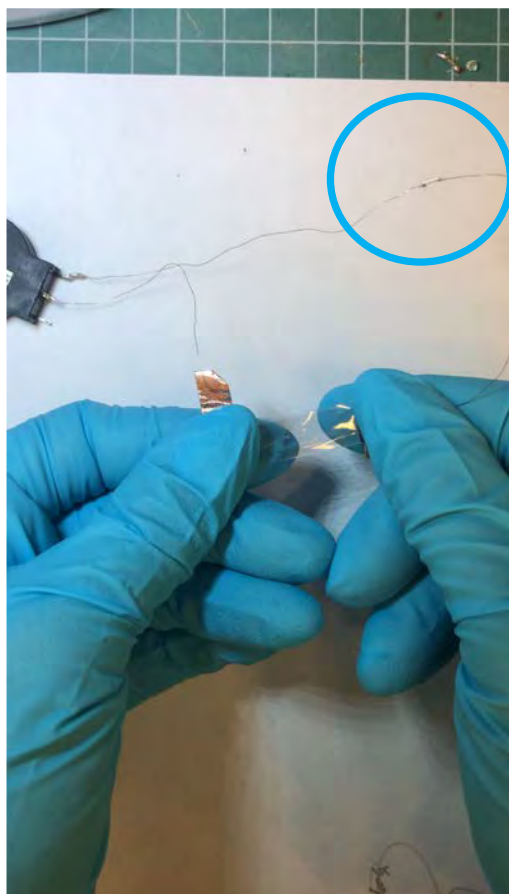
# Thin film transistors based on SWCNTs



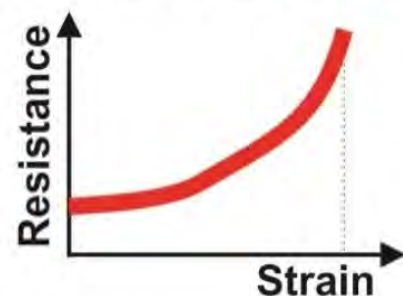
Sun, Kaskela, Nasibulin *et al.*, *Nature Communications* 4, 2302 (2013).



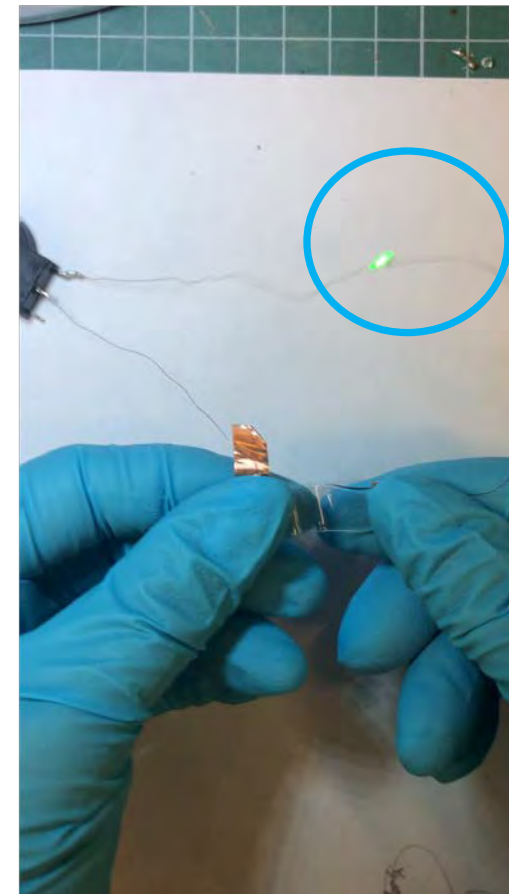
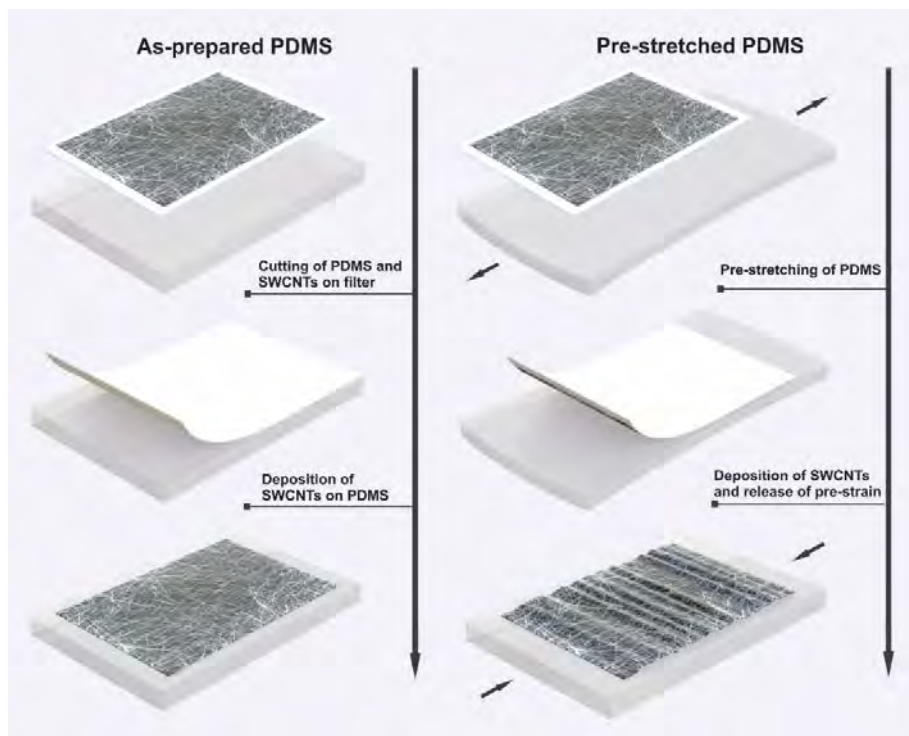
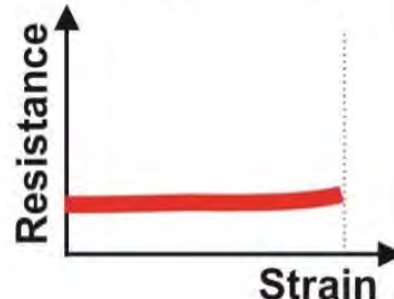
# Two approaches for fabrication of stretchable electrodes



Strain-sensitive performance



Stable performance

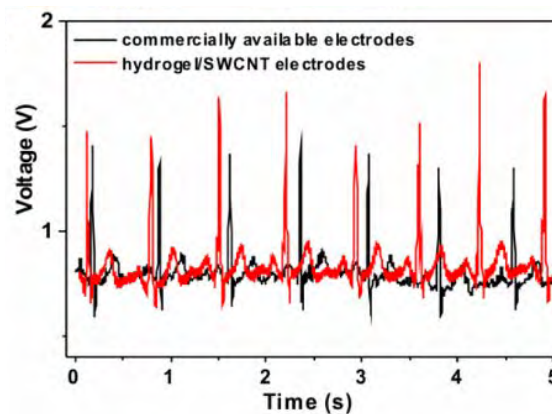
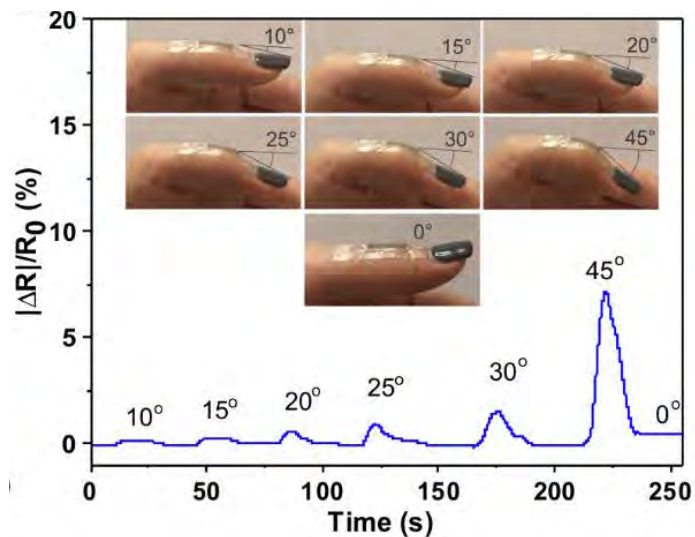
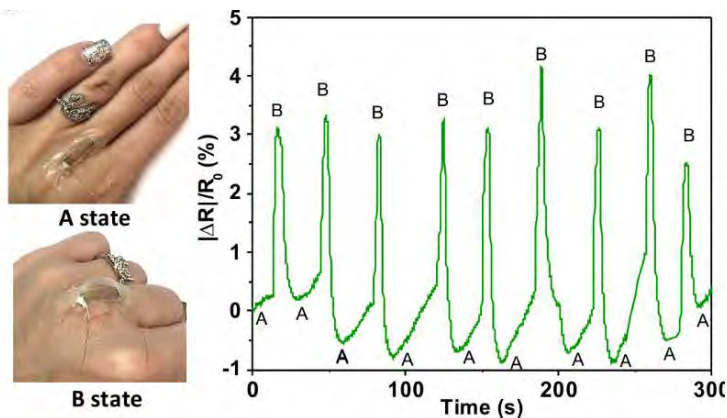




# Hybrid materials: hydrogel/SWCNTs

Application of hydrogel/SWCNT structures as active components

Application of hydrogel/SWCNT structures as passive electrodes

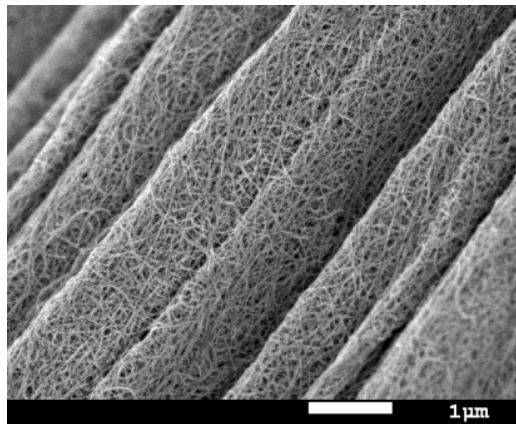
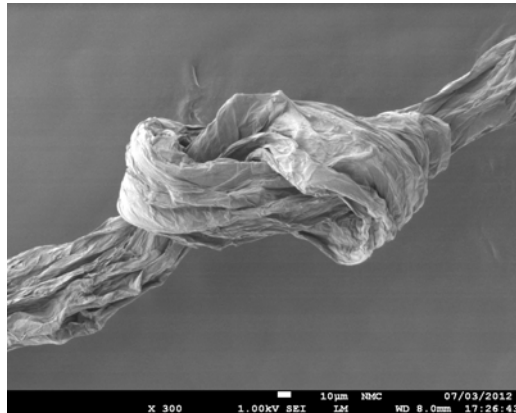


Hydrogel/SWCNT-based ECG electrodes



Maria Goncharova

# Fibers of SWCNTs

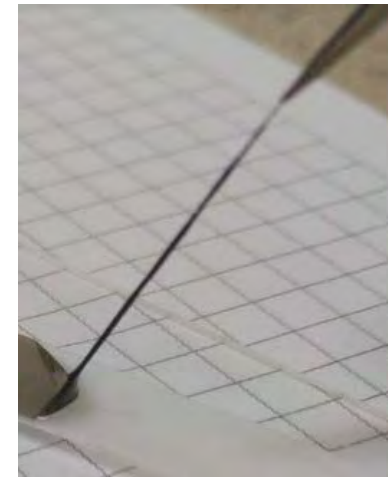
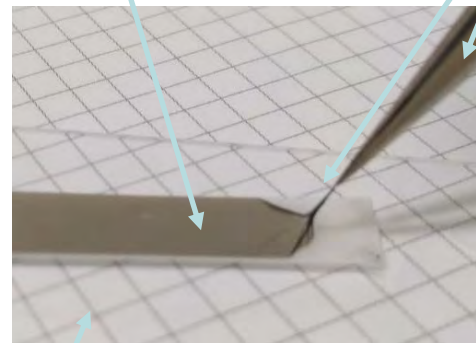


SEM images of CNT fibers, a. fiber knot, b. close-up

SWCNT thin film about **80nm**, on filter

Tweezers

Drop of Ethanol



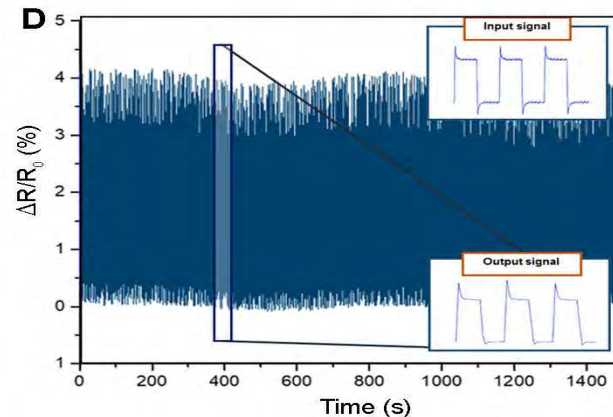
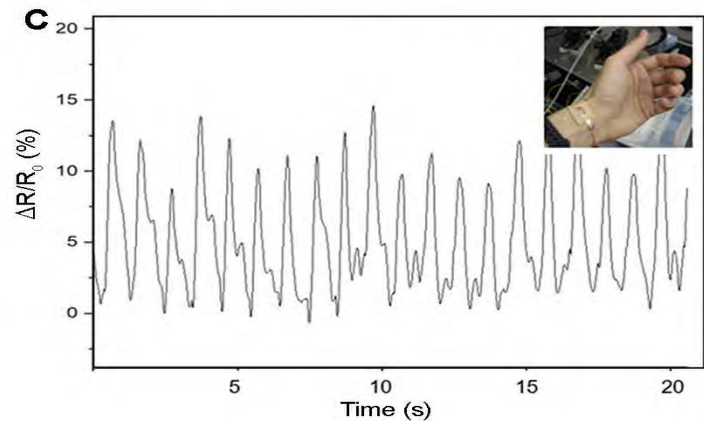
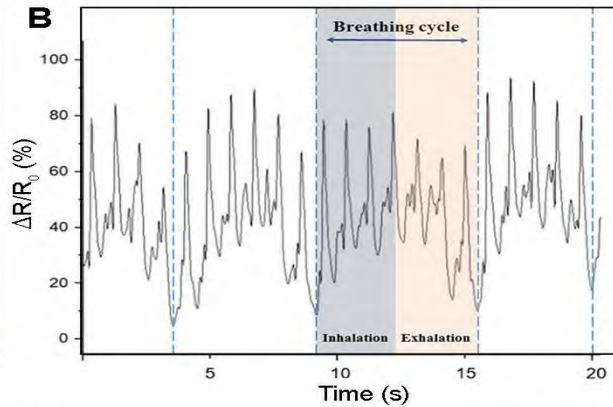
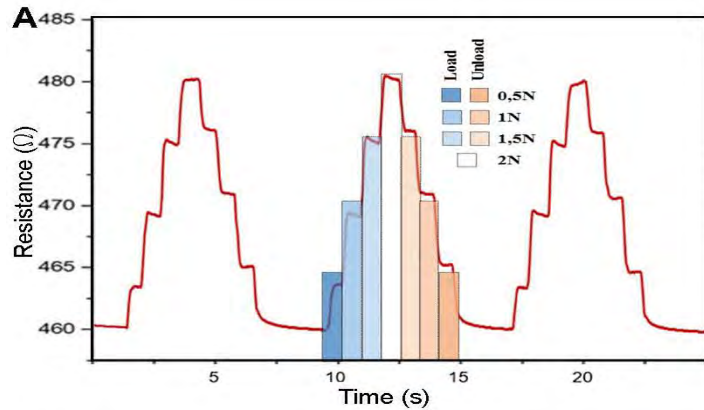
Glass

Optical diameters of fibers are in range of 20 to 100 microns, depending on CNT strip thickness and width



# Mechanical and electrical properties

Maria Zhilyaeva



Extremely sensitive



- **Tensile strength** around **400 MPa**, **Density** around **0.2g/cm<sup>3</sup>** , average **elongation** at brake 25%
- **Conductivity** with 4 contact method around **400 S/cm**
- Conductivity of doped fibers with **AuBr<sub>3</sub>** - **2300 S/cm**



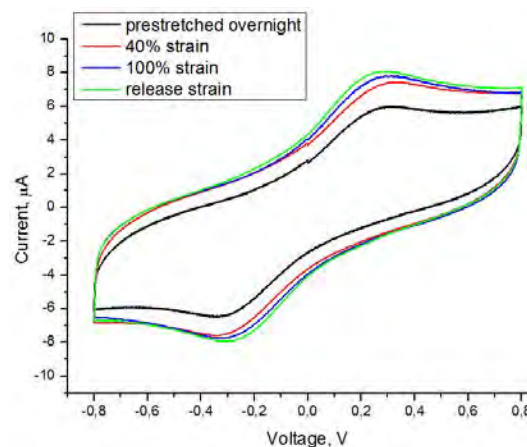
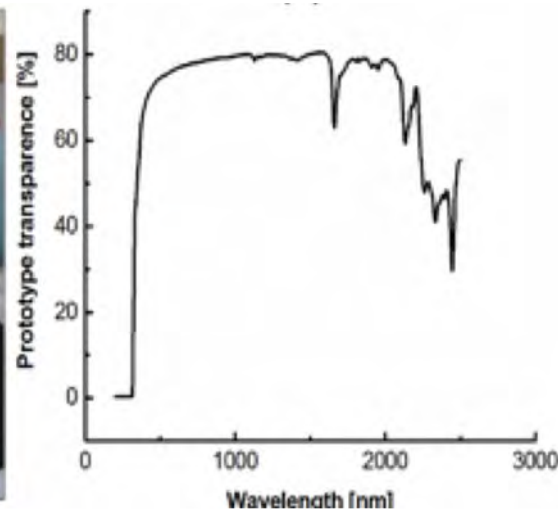
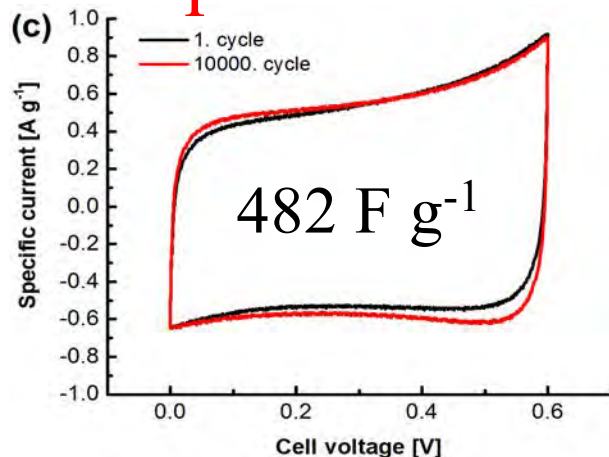


Tanja Kallio

# Supercapacitor

Flexible and transparent

Flexible, transparent and stretchable



Kanninen *et al.*, *Nanotechnology* 27 (2016)

Gilshtein *et al.*, (2020) *Journal of Energy Storage* 30, 101505.

Gilshteyn *et al.*, *RSC Adv.* 6, 93915 (2016)

Gilshteyn *et al.*, *Scientific Reports* 7, 17449 (2017).

Gilshteyn *et al.*, *Nanotechnology* 29(32), 325501 (2018).





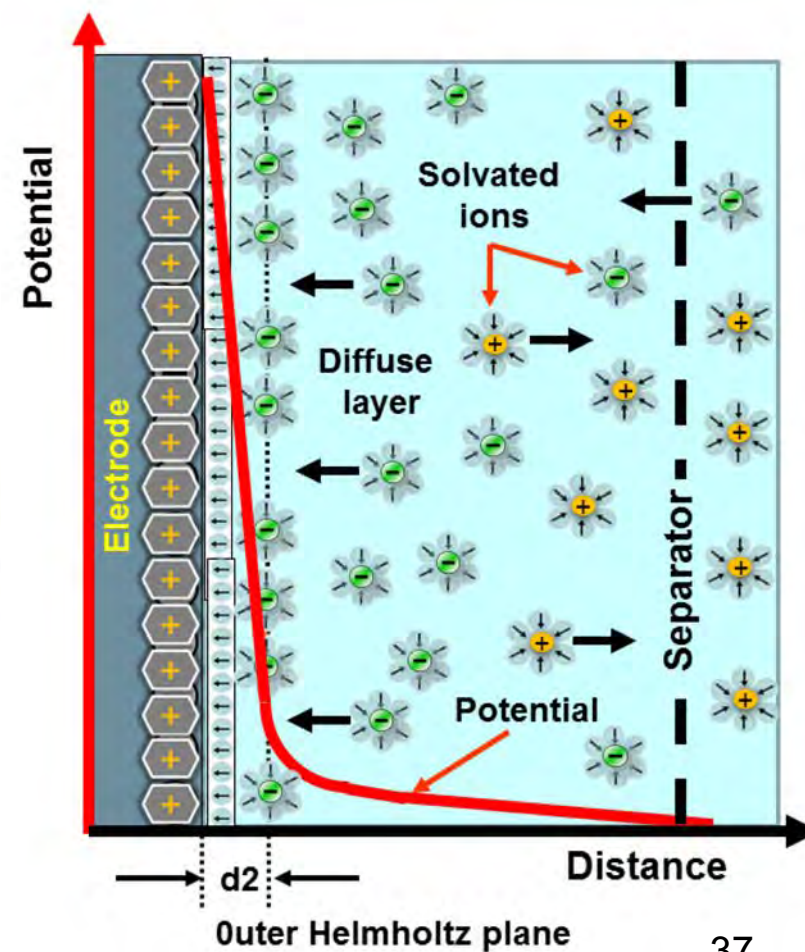
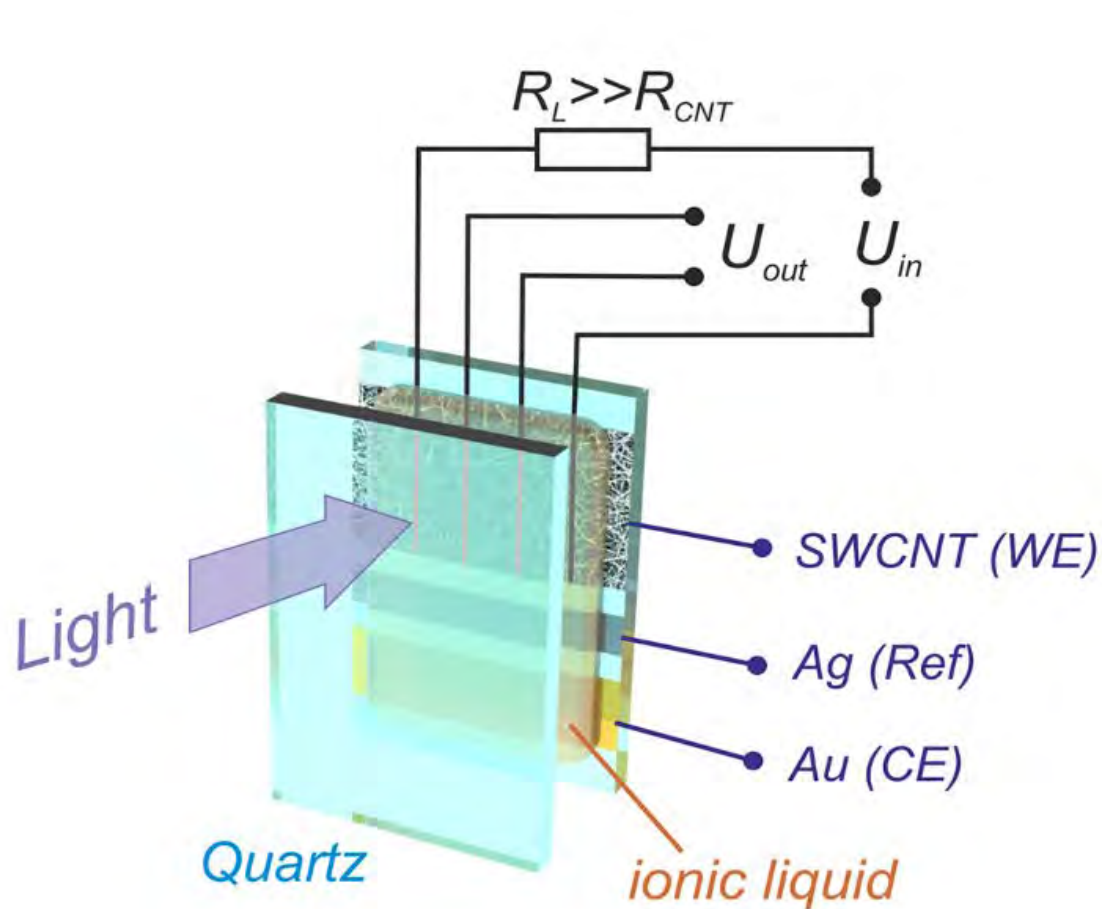
Dr. Daria Kopylova

# Ionic liquid gating



Prof. Tanja Kallio

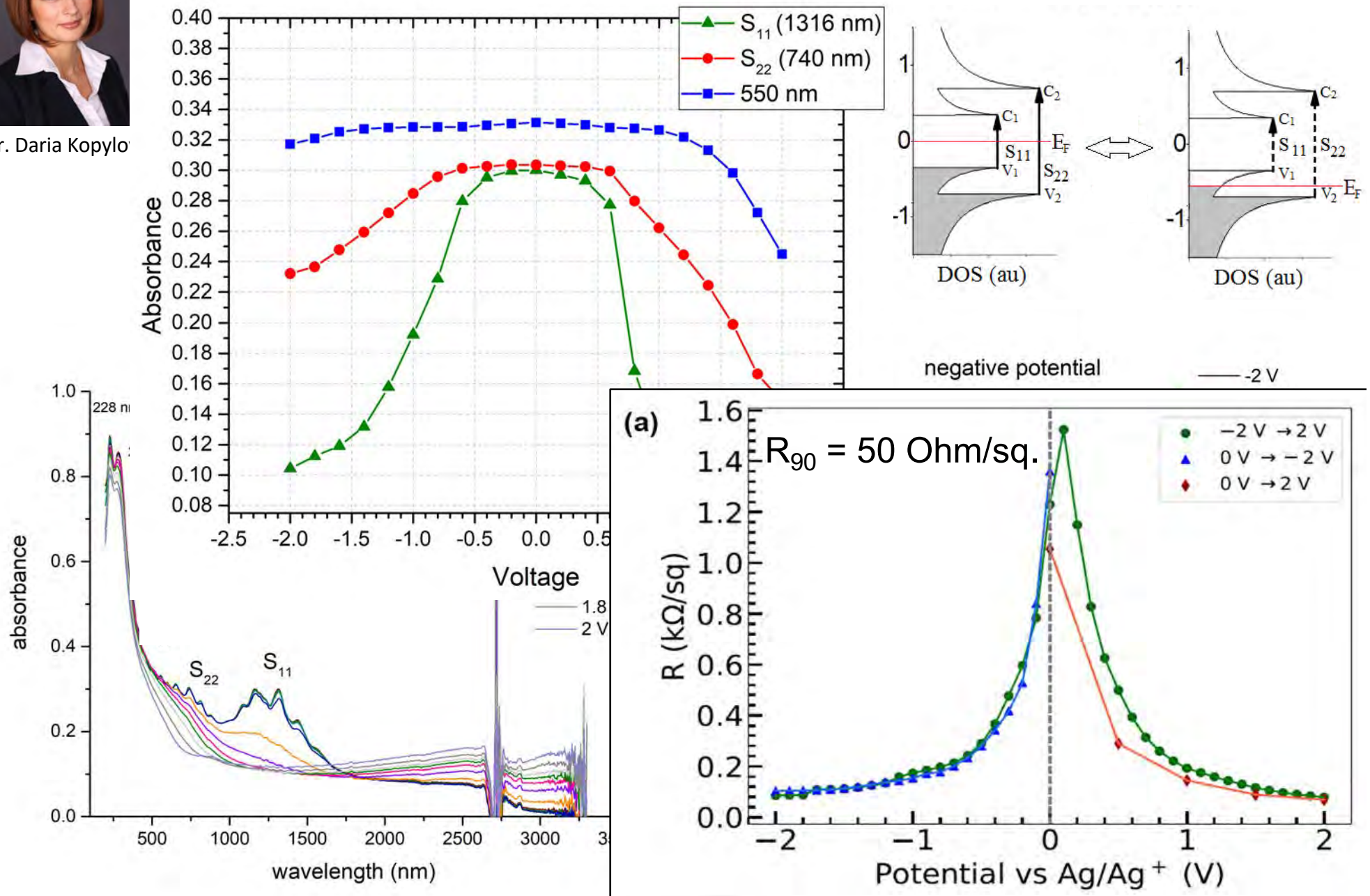
## Experimental setup

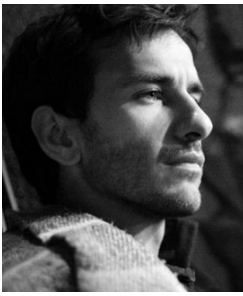




Dr. Daria Kopylo

# Tailoring electronic structure by IL gating



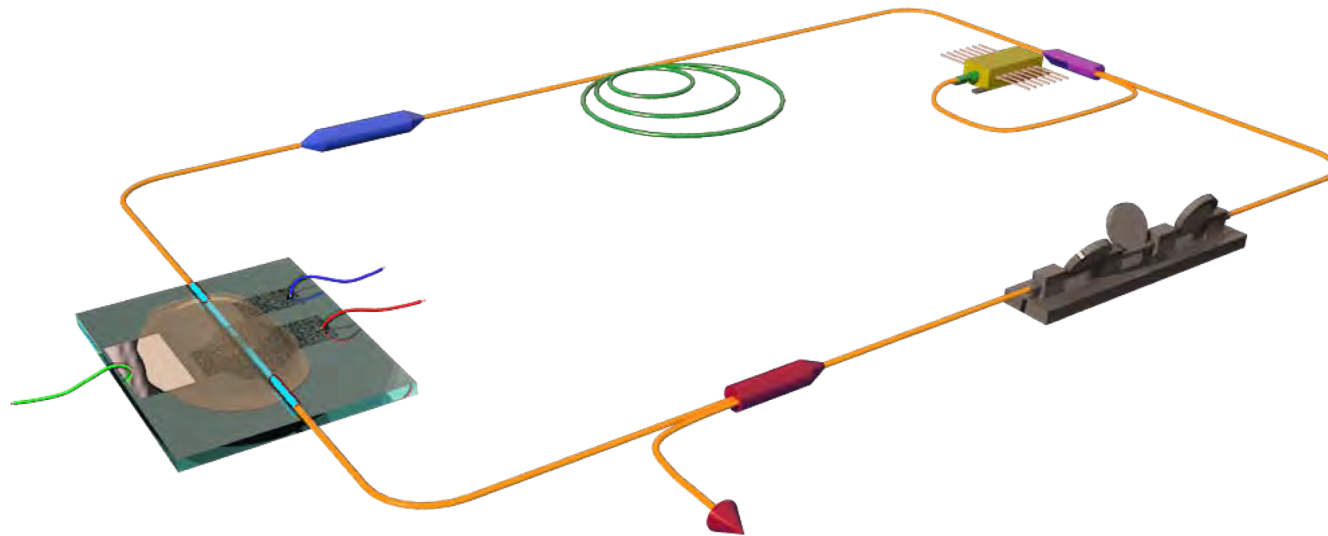
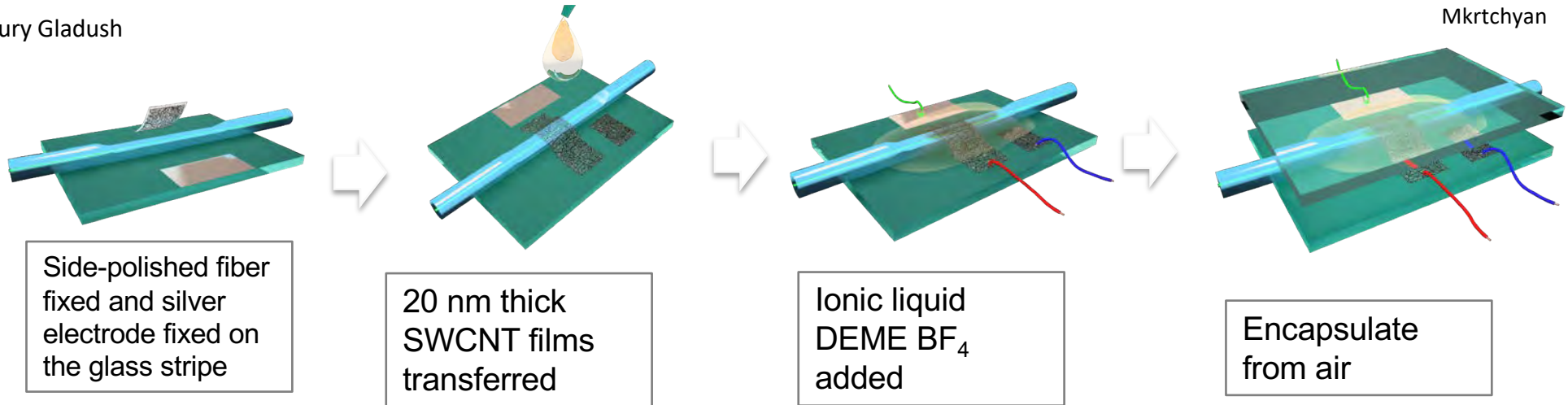


Dr. Yury Gladush

# Electrical gating to control pulse generation regime



Aram Mkrtychyan





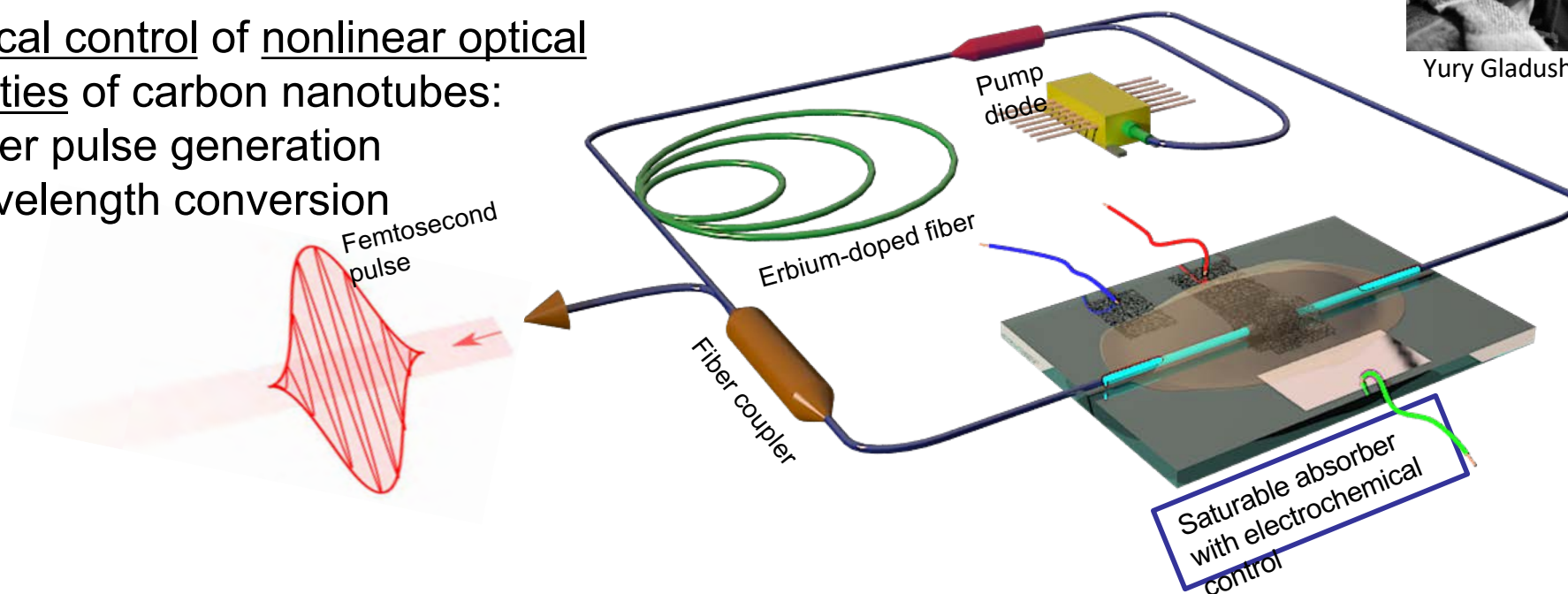
# Femtosecond fiber laser development



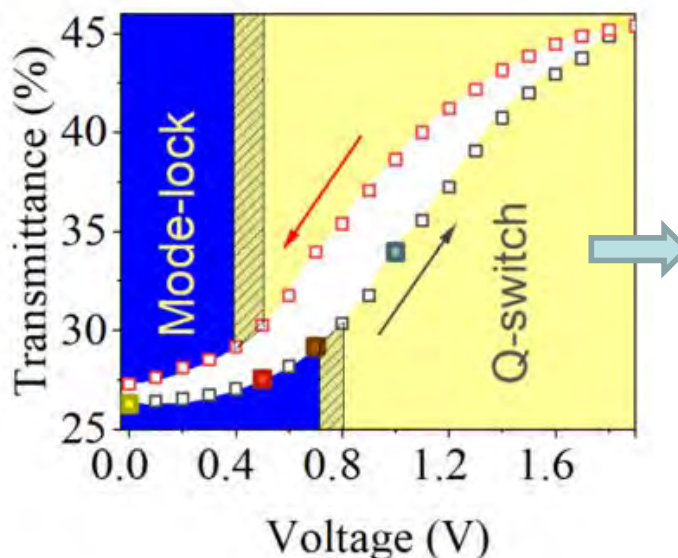
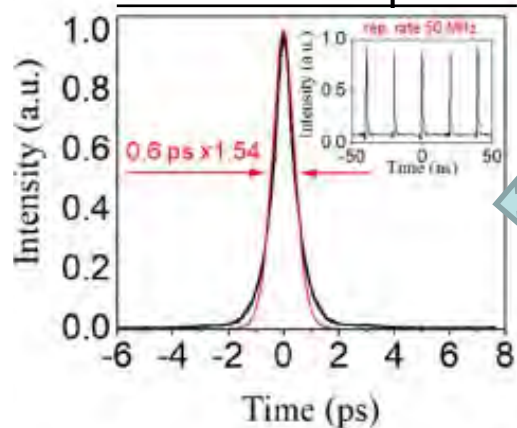
Yury Gladush

Electrical control of nonlinear optical properties of carbon nanotubes:

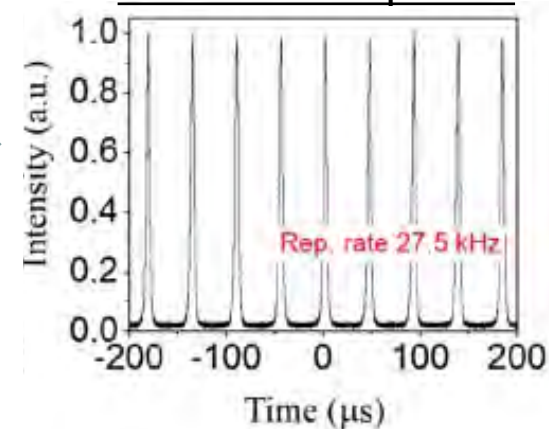
- Laser pulse generation
- Wavelength conversion



Mode-locked femtosecond pulses

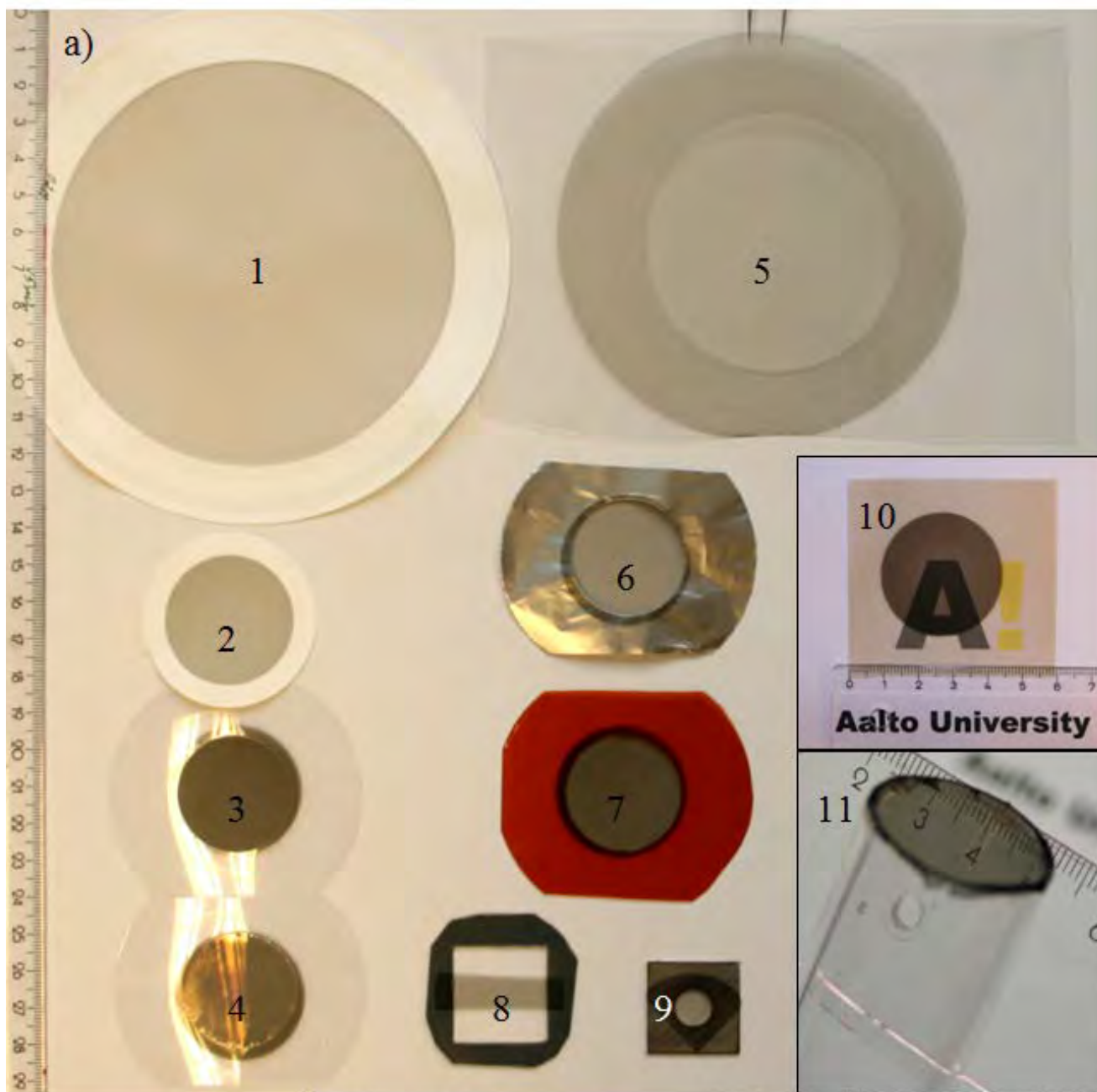


Q-switched microsecond pulses



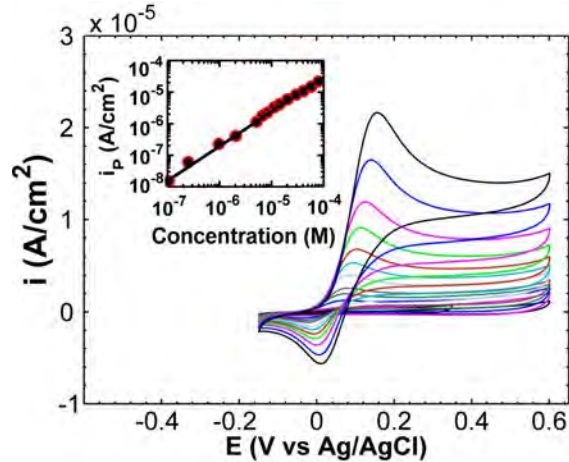


# Fabrication of freestanding SWNT films

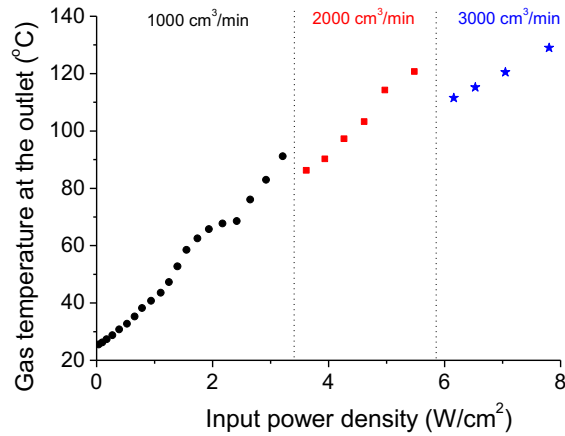


# Free-standing film: applications

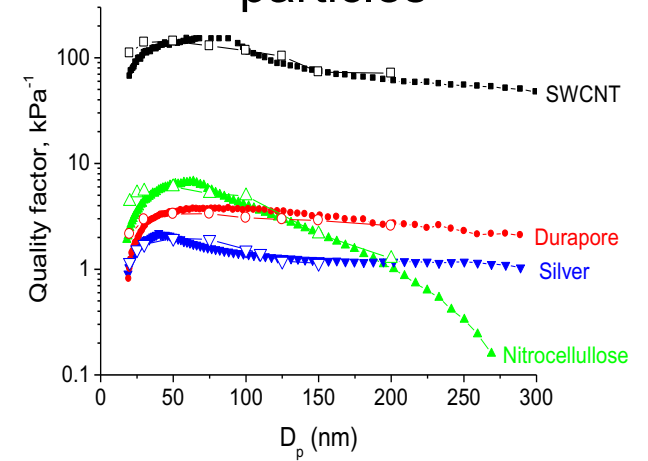
Electrochemical sensor



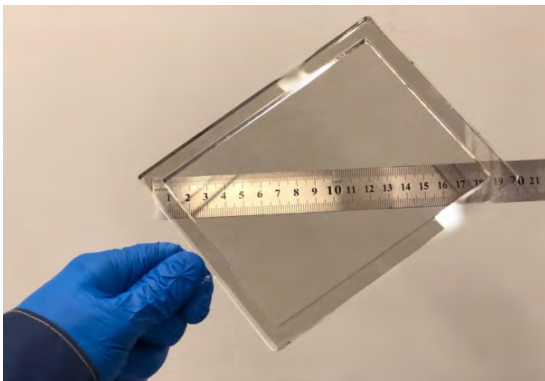
Air heater (sterilization)



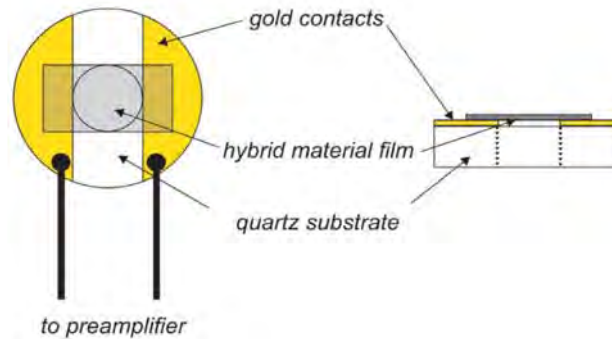
Filter of aerosol particles



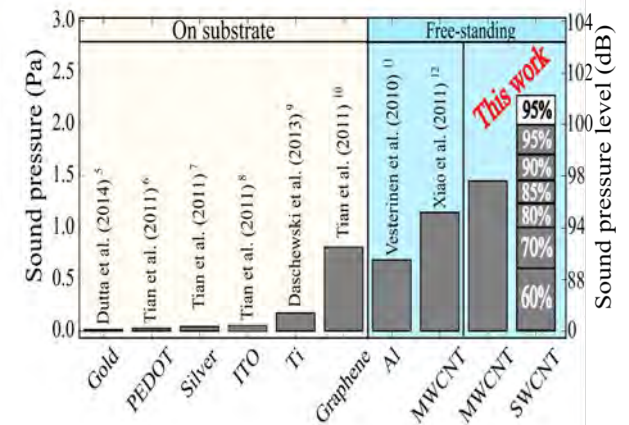
Pellicle for EUV lithography



Bolometer



Ultrasound generator



Nasibulin et al. (2011) *ACS Nano* **5**, 3214.

Gubarev et al. (2019) *Carbon* **155**, 734.

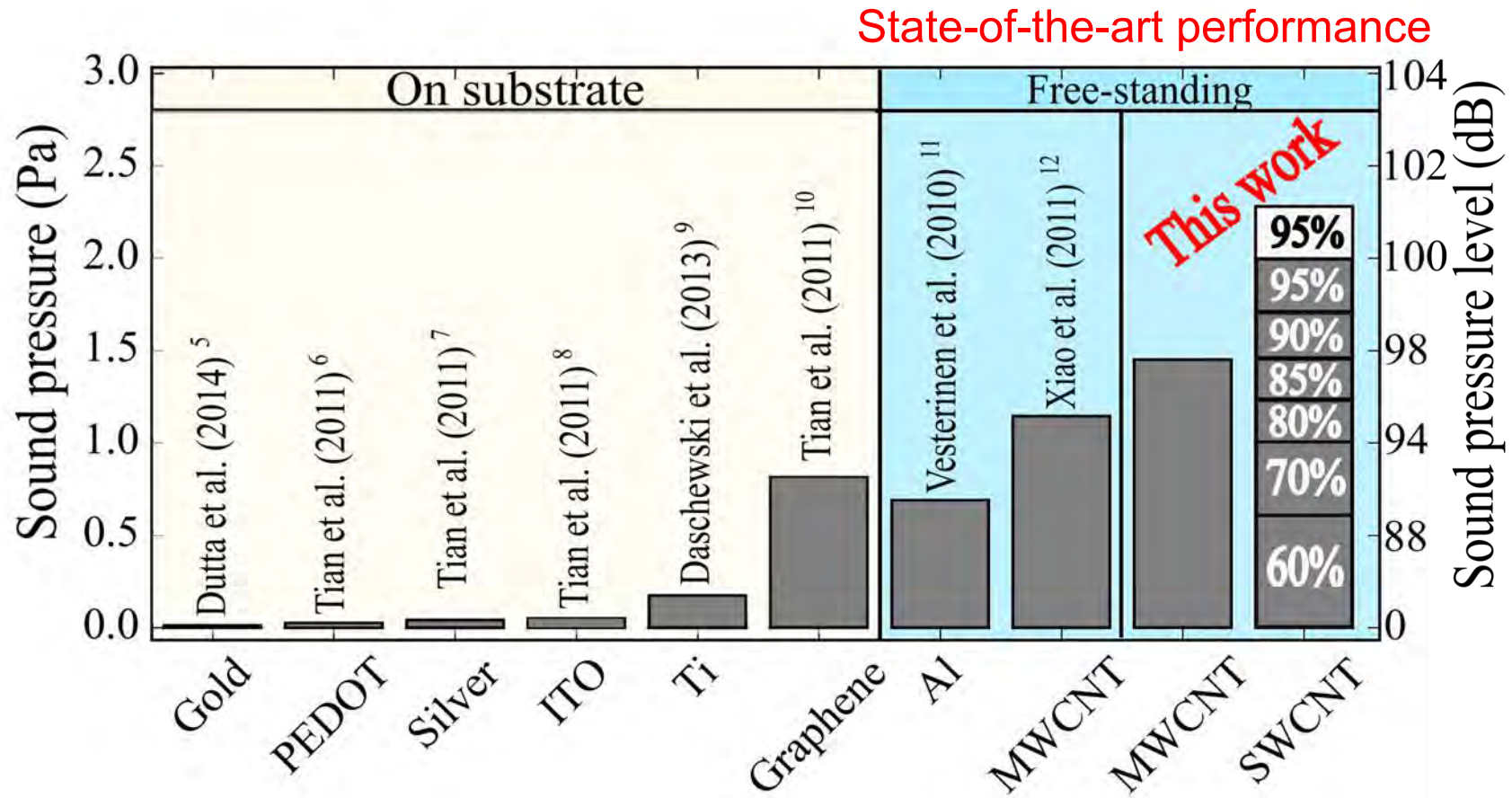
Romanov et al. (2019) *Nanoscale Horizons* **4**, 1158.

Kopylova et al. (2018) *Nanoscale* **10**, 18665.



Stepan Romanov

# Flexible thermoacoustic generator based on SWCNTs

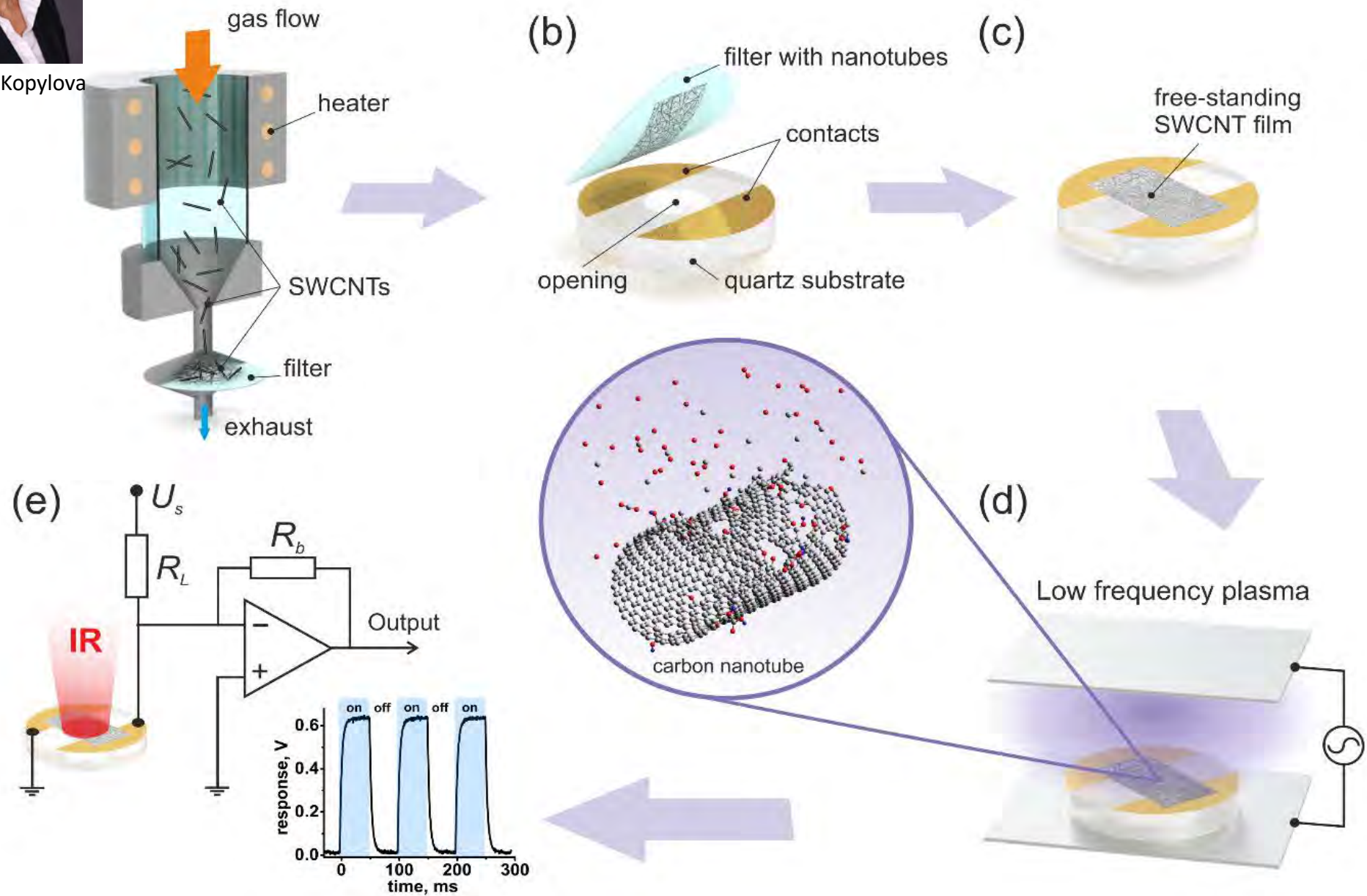






Dr. Daria Kopylova

# Bolometers

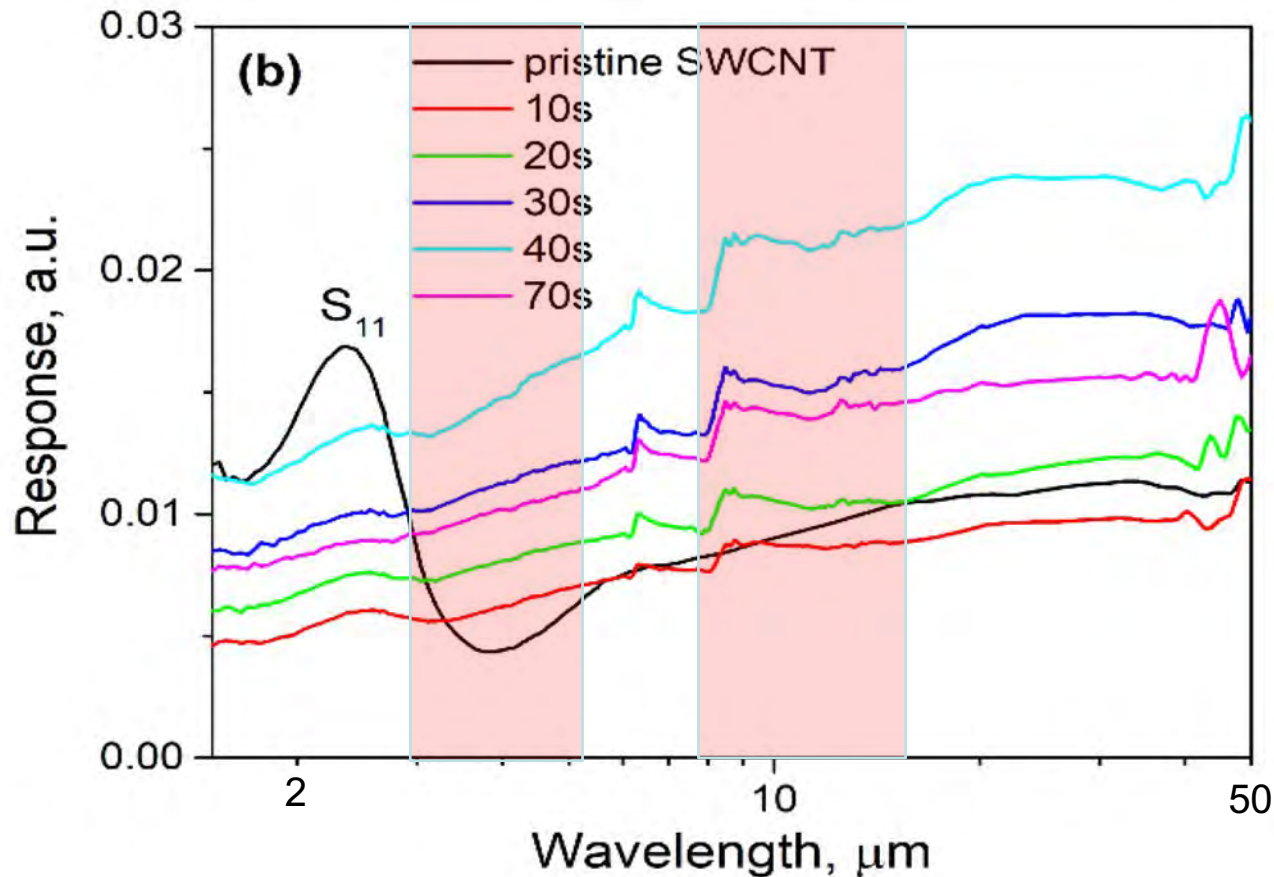






Dr. Daria Kopylova

# Bolometric response



- high TCR up to  $-2.8\% \text{ K}^{-1}$  at liquid nitrogen temperature.
- high sensitivity in a wide IR range 3-50  $\mu\text{m}$  (3.3 times higher at RT and 33 times at 100 K),
- smooth spectral characteristics of IR absorption and relatively low noise level and ultrafast (53 ms).

# Conclusions

## Result:

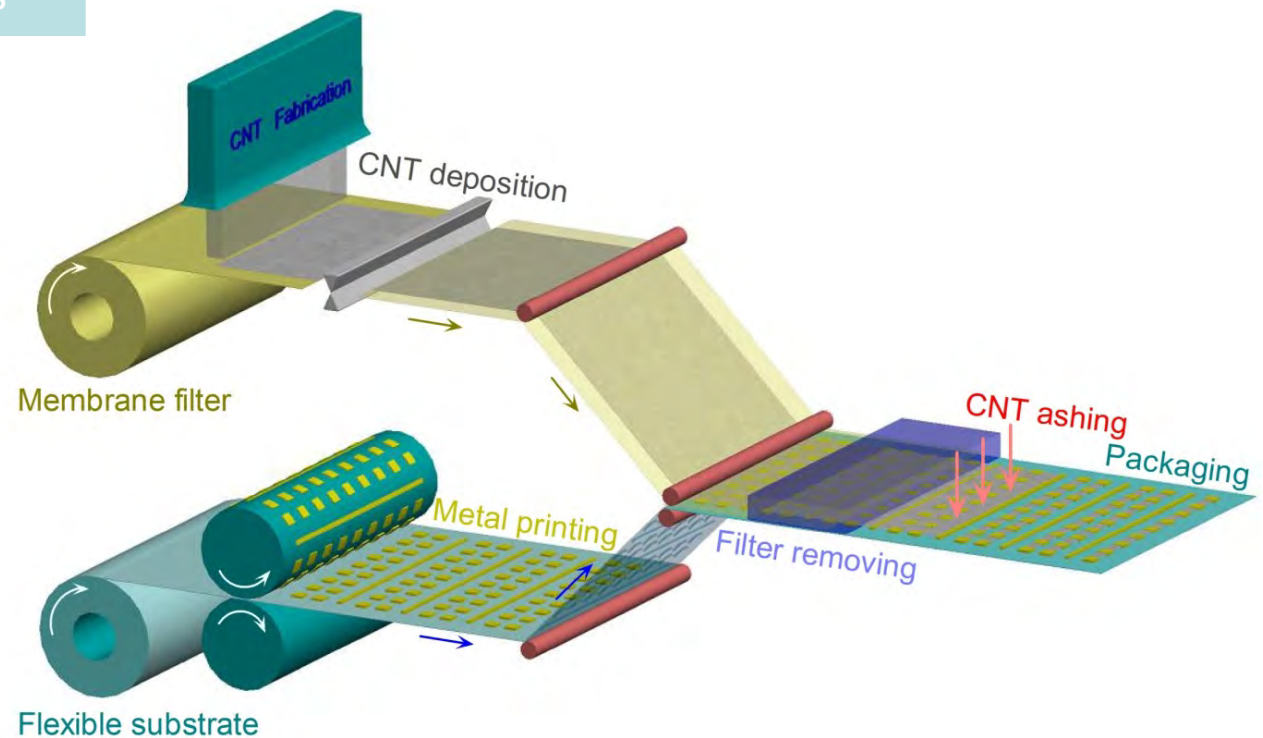
- High-performance CNT films
- CNT field effect transistors

## Technique:

- Low-temperature
- Non-vacuum
- Simple-fast-process
- Low-cost

## Future:

- A way to our ambitious goal: large-scale, low-cost, and flexible electronics manufacturing



# ***Acknowledgements***

## **Aalto Univeristy**

Prof. Esko I. Kauppinen  
Prof. Tanja Kallio  
Prof. Peter Lund  
Prof. Kari Laasonen  
Dr. Hua Jiang  
Dr. Ilya Anoshkin  
Dr. Toma Susi  
Dr. A. Kaskela  
Dr. K. Mustonen  
Dr. Ying Tian  
Dr. Marina Timmermans  
Dr. Simas Rackauskas  
Dr. Maoshuai He  
Dr. Bilu Liu  
Dr. Kerttu Aitola  
Dr. Janne Halm  
Dr. Mohammad Tavakkoli  
Dr. Patrik Laiho  
Olivier Reynaud

## **Canatu Ltd.**

**Dr. A. Anisimov, Dr. D. Brown, B. Aitchison**

## **University of Nagoya**

**Dr. Dong-Ming Sun, Prof. Y. Ohno**

## **University of Texas at Dallas**

**Prof. A. Zakhidov, Dr. A. Papadimitratos**

## **Kemerovo State University**

**Prof. S. Shandakov**

## **The University of Tokyo**

**Prof. S. Maruyama, K. Cui, S. Chiashi**

## **Tallinn University of Technology**

**Prof. S. Bereznev**

## **German Aerospace Center**

**Dr. O. Sergeev, Dr. Alex Neumueller**

## **MIT**

**Prof. J. A. Hart, Prof. Xuanhe Zhao**

# Acknowledgements



- Russian Science Foundation (project No. 17-19-01787)
- Russian Foundation for Basic Research (project No 20-03-00804).
- Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation (project no. FZSR-2020-0007 in the framework of the state assignment no. 075-03-2020-097/1).





Thank you! Any questions?

