

# Photoluminescence of carbon nanotubes suspended in air

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The optical transition energies in SWNTs are affected by the environmental condition because the electric field contributing carrier-carrier interactions spreads out of the SWNT. SWNTs suspended in air are important to investigate the environmental effect [1]. We have measured the PL and PLE of the SWNTs suspended in air for 21 chiralities, and compared them to the results reported for SDS-wrapped SWNTs [2].

An SEM image of our sample is shown in Fig. 1. The SWNTs suspended in air were grown on a grated quartz substrate by alcohol CVD. Figure 2 shows the energy shifts of  $E_{11}$  and  $E_{22}$  from those of SDS-wrapped SWNTs,  $\Delta E_{11}$  and  $\Delta E_{22}$ , as a function of the chiral angle. Here, the closed circles and open squares represent type-I  $[(2n+m) \bmod 3 = 1]$  and type-II  $[(2n+m) \bmod 3 = 2]$  SWNTs, respectively. The  $E_{11}$  and  $E_{22}$  are mostly blueshifted by a few tens of meV, except for  $E_{22}$  of type-I SWNTs with a small chiral angle, which show a redshift.  $\Delta E_{11}$  and  $\Delta E_{22}$  show different dependences on the chiral angle between type-I and type-II. In the case of type-I SWNTs,  $\Delta E_{11}$  is smaller for the larger chiral angle whereas  $\Delta E_{22}$  is larger for the larger chiral angle. In contrast, type-II SWNTs shows the opposite dependences. The difference between type-I and type-II disappears for the SWNTs with the chirality near armchair. These results show that the environmental effect on optical transition energies depends on the chirality  $(n, m)$ .

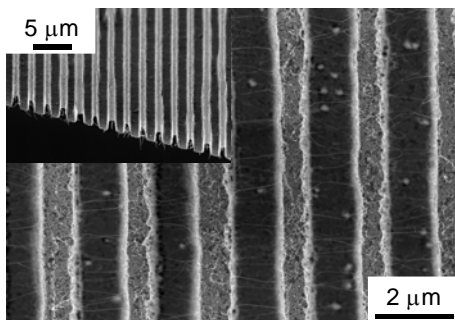


Fig. 1. SEM image of sample.

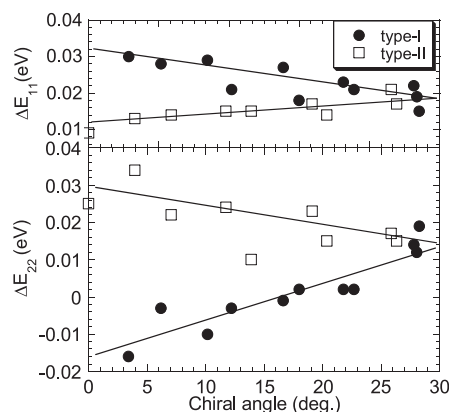


Fig. 2. Chiral angle dependence of  $\Delta E_{11}$ ,  $\Delta E_{22}$

## References:

[1] J. Lefebvre *et al.* *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **90** (2003) 217401.

[2] R. B. Weisman *et al.* *Nano Lett.* **3** (2003) 1235.

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