## Horizontally-Alignment Growth of Single-Walled Carbon Nanotubes on Quartz Substrates

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Orientation control of single-walled carbon nanotubes (SWNTs) is important for the analysis of their growth mechanism and the fabrication of SWNT applications. One of the orientation control techniques was horizontallyalignment. It is well-known that SWNTs can grow on sapphire [1] and crystal quartz substrates [2] along specific directions.

Crystal quartz substrates have various cut angles, as shown in Fig. 1. ST-cut substrates are most popularly used and SWNTs are grown along



Fig. 1 Crystal quartz substrates of various cut-angle.

the direction of the x-axis on ST-cut surfaces. The orientation is improved after annealing the substrates at high temperature for an extended time. However, ST-cut is artificial surface and the atomic structure of ST-cut surface is not clear. In this study, R-face (101) crystal quartz substrates were used and we investigated SWNT growth on them. R-face (101) is one of the stable surfaces that appear on natural quartz crystal, and ST-cut surface is roughly parallel to R-face. Figure 2(A) shows an AFM image of R-face (101) surface. Because the step and terrace structure clearly appeared and the step height was approximately 0.3 nm, which agreed with the plane spacing of R-face (101), the terrace area was (101) atomic surface. On R-face substrates, SWNTs were synthesized by ACCVD method. Zeolite supported Fe/Co nano-particles were used as the catalyst. A typical AFM image of SWNTs grown on R-face is shown as Fig. 2(B).

SWNTs were horizontally aligned along the direction of x-axis, which indicated that the atomic structure of (101) plane aligned SWNTs. SWNTs were aligned on ST, R, Y-cut and Rface substrates, while SWNTs were randomly grown on X-cut [3]. It indicated that the alignment of SWNTs on crystal quartz substrates came from the atomic structure along the direction of x-axis.





[1] H. Ago et al., Chem. Phys. Lett., 408 (2005) 433.

[3] C. Kocabas, et al., J. Phys. Chem. C, 111 (2007) 17879.

<sup>[2]</sup> J. Xiao, et al., Nano Letters 9 (2009) 4311.