

理科学研究所原子核Gコロキウム
2012年1月17、理化学研究所、和光

ナノカーボンの科学と応用

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名城大学

産業技術総合研究所/ナノチューブ応用研究センター

名古屋大学

NEC

アウトライン

- カーボンナノチューブの発見
- ナノカーボン材料の生成と応用
 - 単層CNTの産業応用に向けた量産化
 - 薄膜グラファイトの低温合成
- CNTの光学物性評価
- 高性能TEMとEELSによるナノカーボン材料の構造研究
- TEMとEELSによるグラフェン研究の最前線

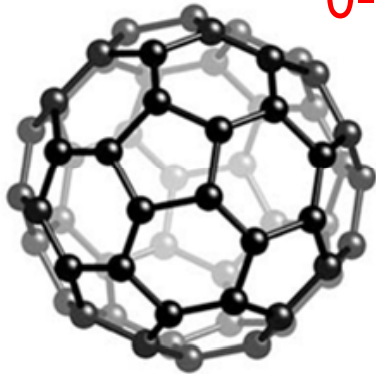
アウトライン

- **カーボンナノチューブの発見**
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Fullerene → CNT → Graphene → Graphite

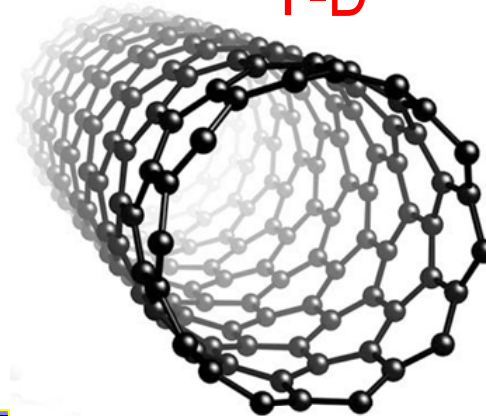
Fullerene (C_{60})

0-D



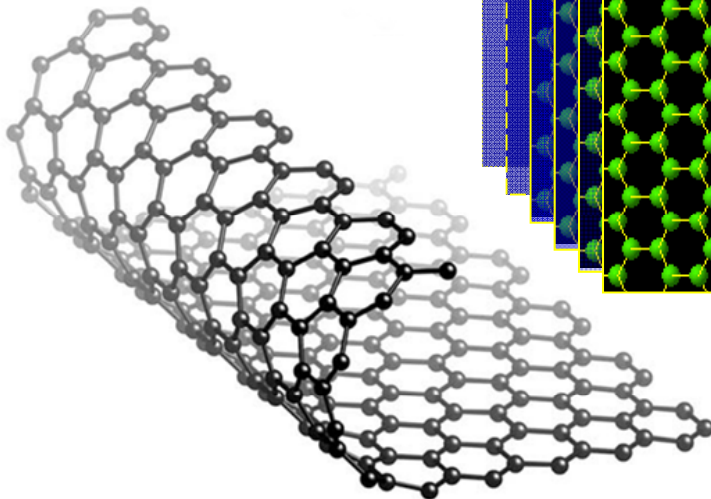
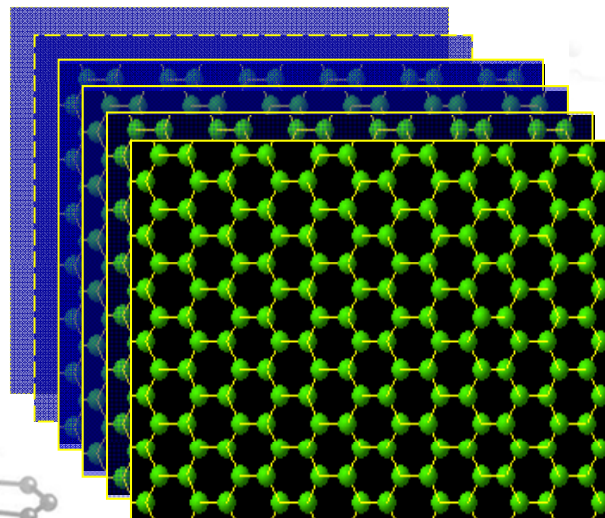
SWCNT

1-D



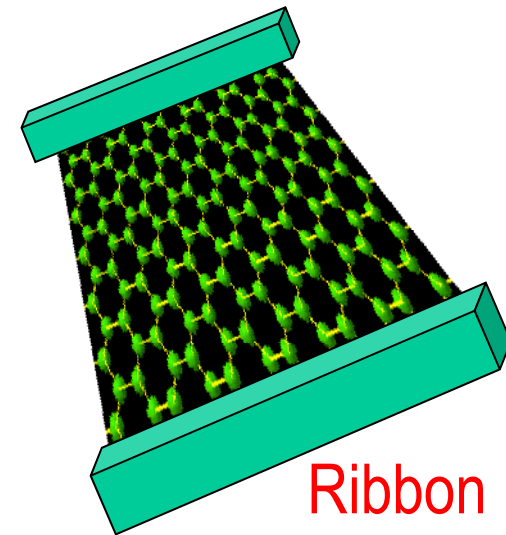
Graphite

3-D



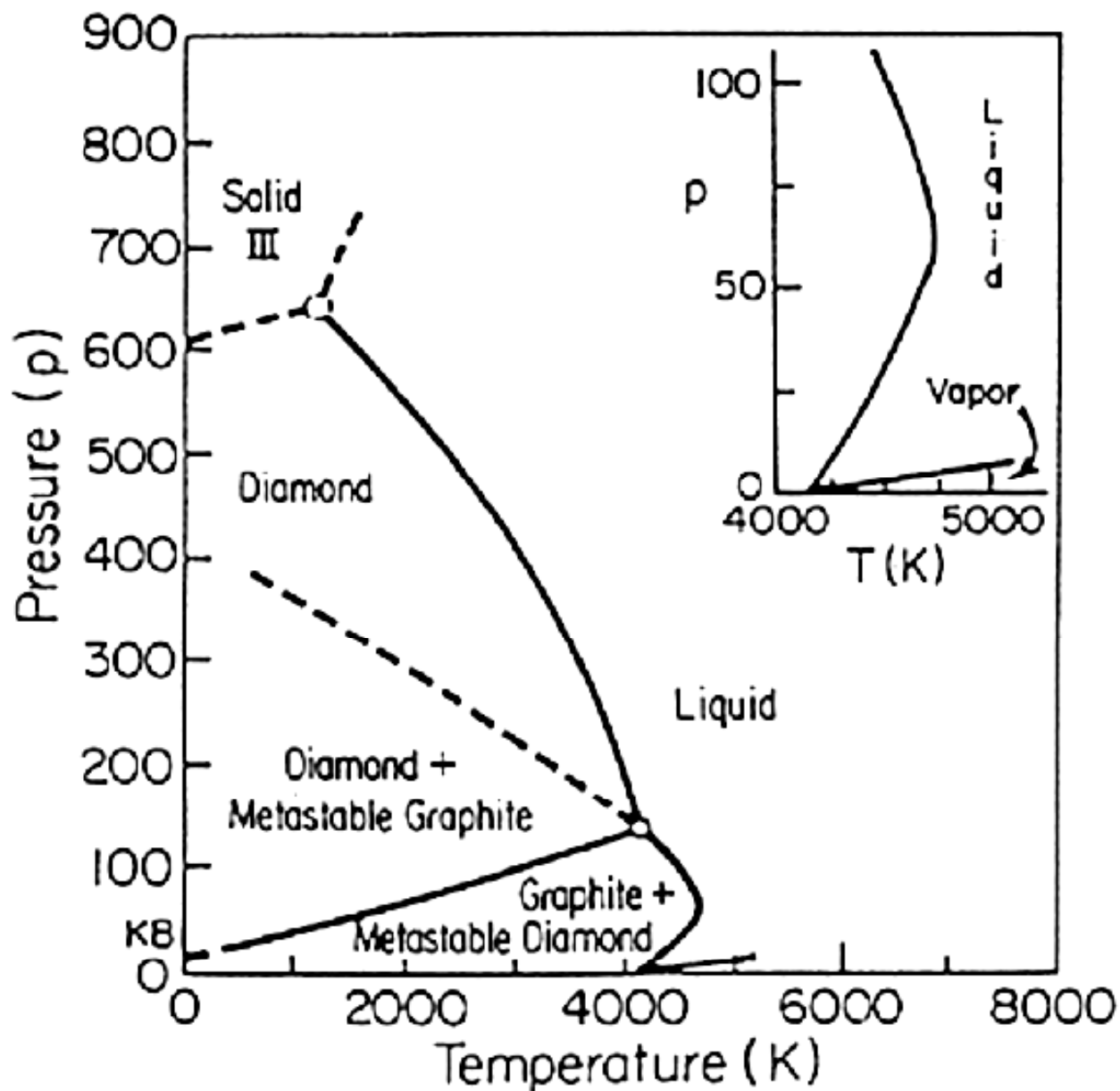
2-D

Graphene



Ribbon

Bundyの炭素の相図

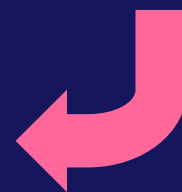


質問



どうして？

偶然



(セレンディピティー)



必然

電気通信大学

飯島のTEMによる十ノ物質研究歴

東北大学

1963 - 1968

1963

銀のフィラメント

東北大学科学計測研究所

1968 - 1974

1970

アリゾナ州立大学

1970-1982

高分解能電子顕微鏡(HRTEM) *
非晶炭素膜TEMのテスト試料
単原子のHRTEM
非晶質炭素膜のTEM研究
球状グラファイトの発見

英国ケンブリッジ大学客員研究員

1979

1980

新技術開発事業団

1982 - 1987

超微粒子のHRTEM *

NEC

1987 - 現在

1991

ダイヤモンドの核成長
カーボンナノチューブの発見*
カーボンナノホーンの発見

名城大

1999 - 現在

2000

原子・分子のHRTEM 観察

産総研

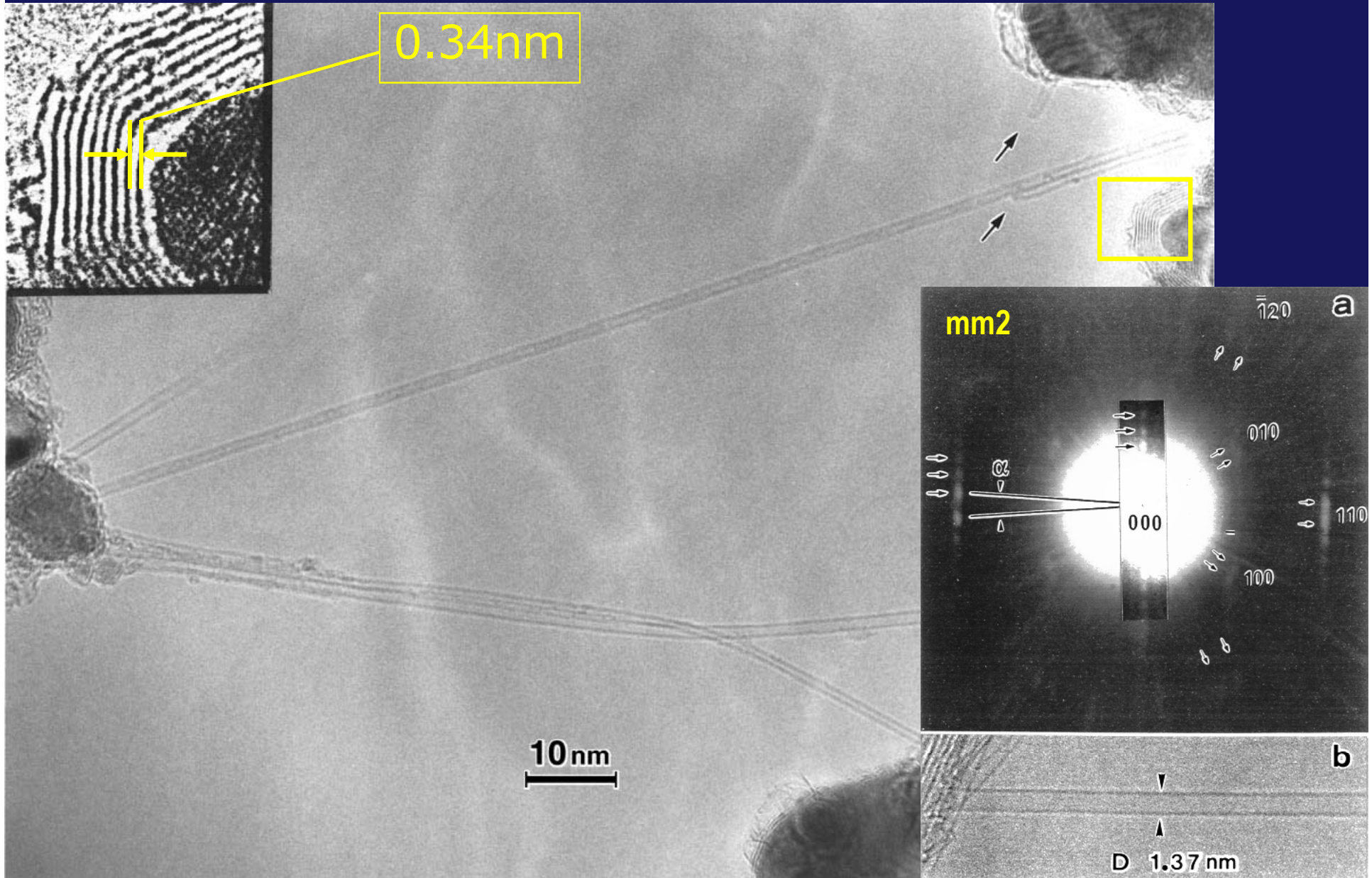
2001 - 現在

2010

カーボンナノチューブの生成と応用
ナノメデシン

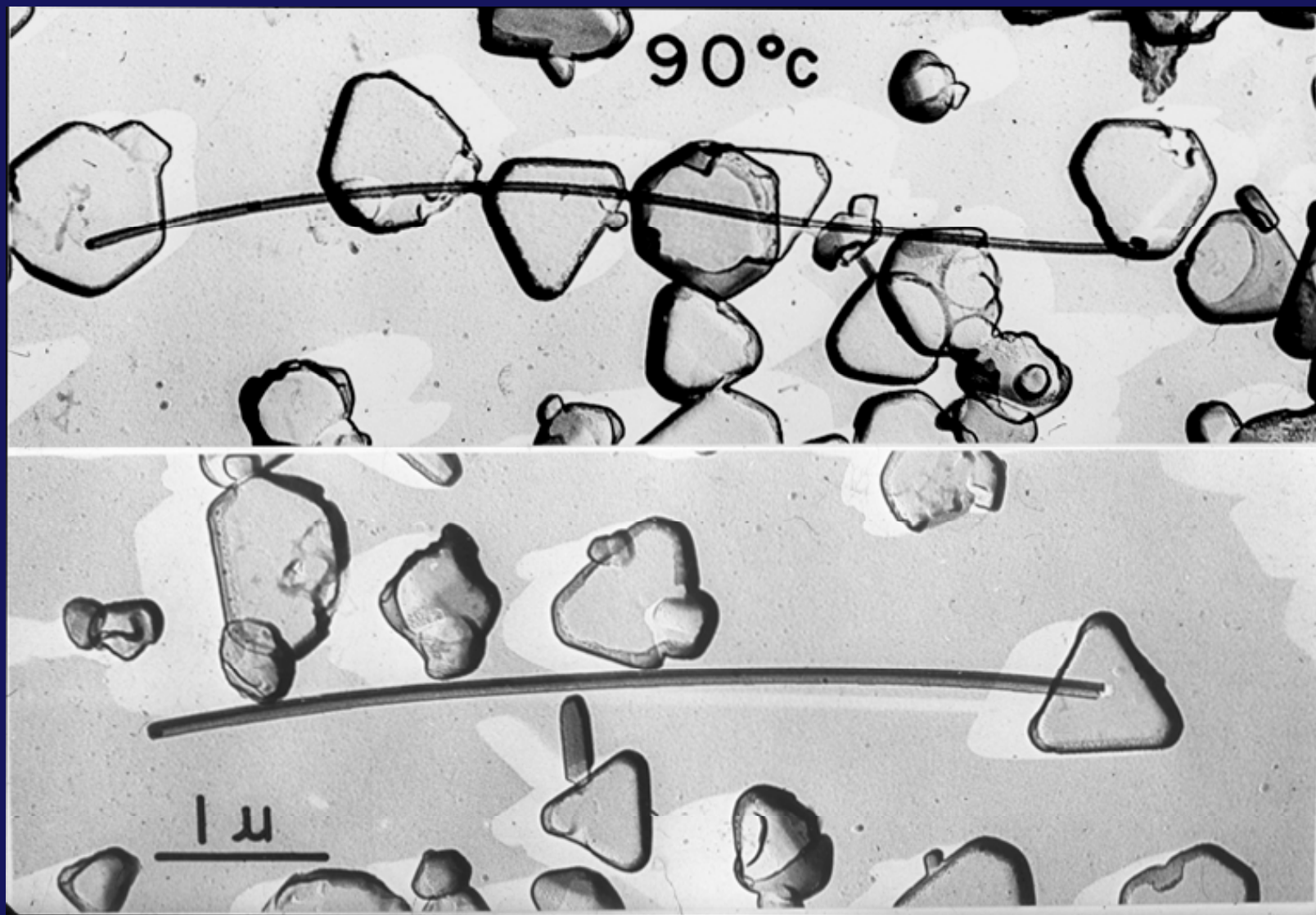
Discovery of single wall carbon nanotubes

Iijima et al. *Nature*, 1991, 1993



AgBr結晶から成長する銀フィラメントの発見

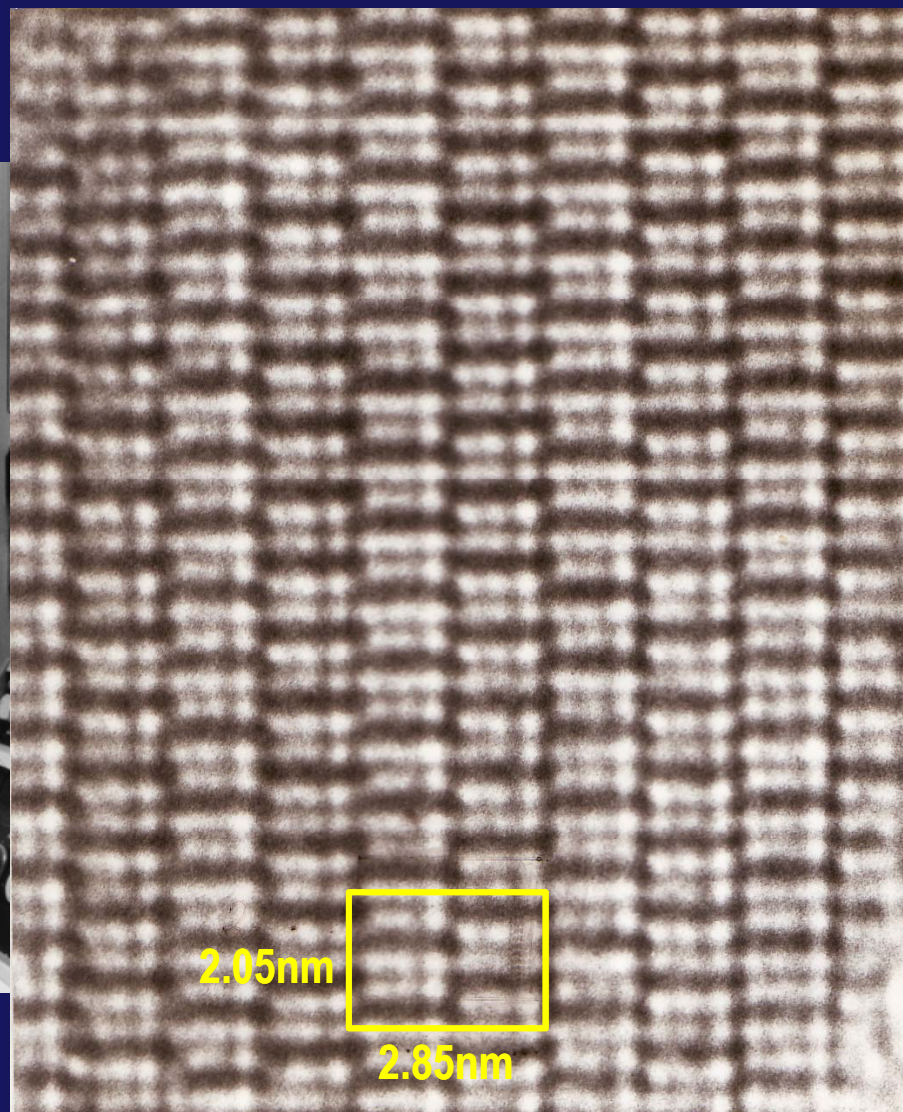
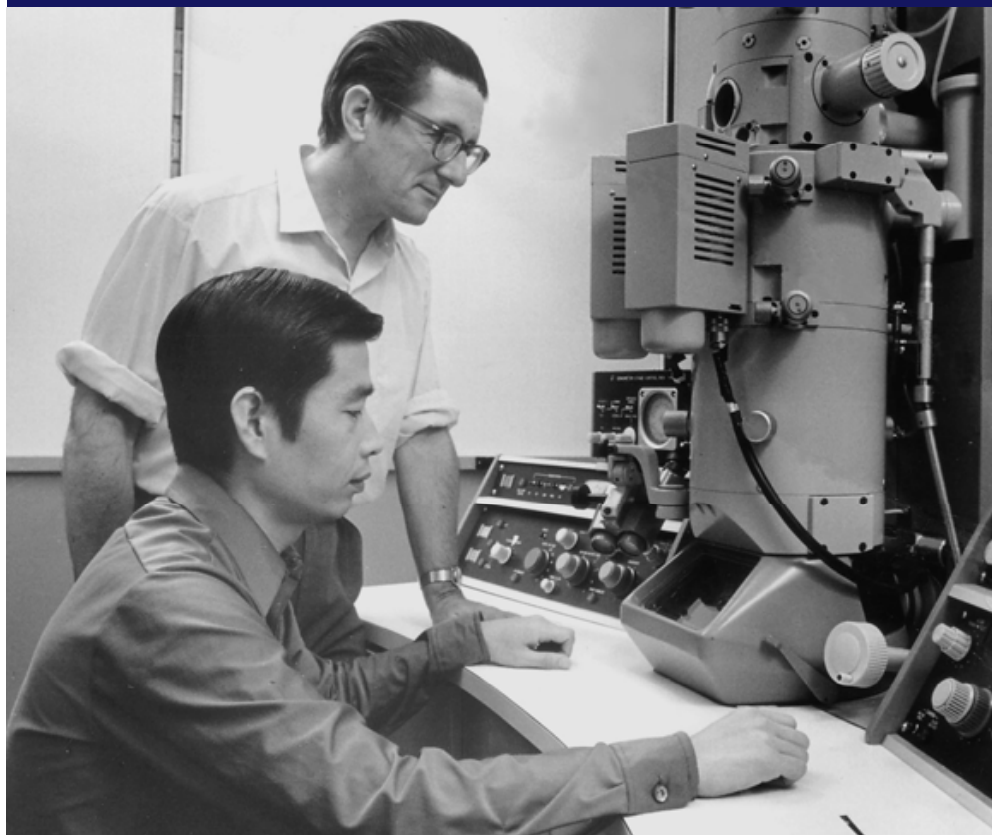
Iijima, *J. J. Appl. Phys.*, 1969.



世界初の結晶の原子像 1971

Iijima, *Appl. Phys.* 1971

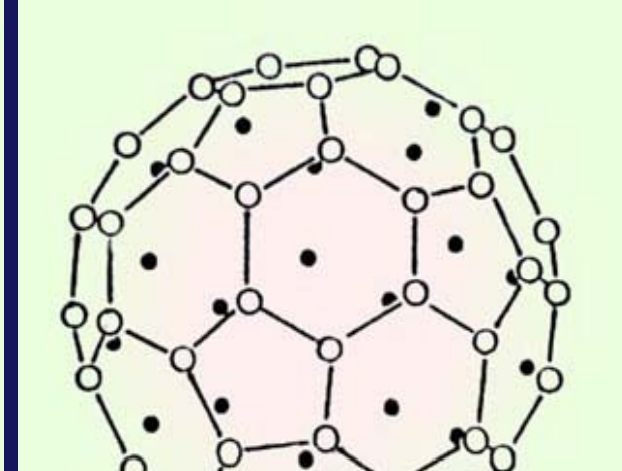
"*Physics Today*" in 1976



Oxide crystal of $\text{Ti}_2\text{Nb}_{10}\text{O}_{29}$

C₆₀ フラーレンは既に捉えられていた！

Iijima, *J. Cryst. Growth* 1980



S. Iijima / Tetrahedral bonding in graphitized carbon black

683

Appendix

Polyhedra consisting of hexagonal and pentagonal faces

Suppose one has a polyhedron of hexagonal and pentagonal (not necessarily regular) faces with each corner common to 3 polygons. Let there be p pentagons and h hexagons:

$$F = \text{number of polygons} = p + h ,$$

$$E = \text{number of edges} = 5p/2 + 6h/2 ,$$

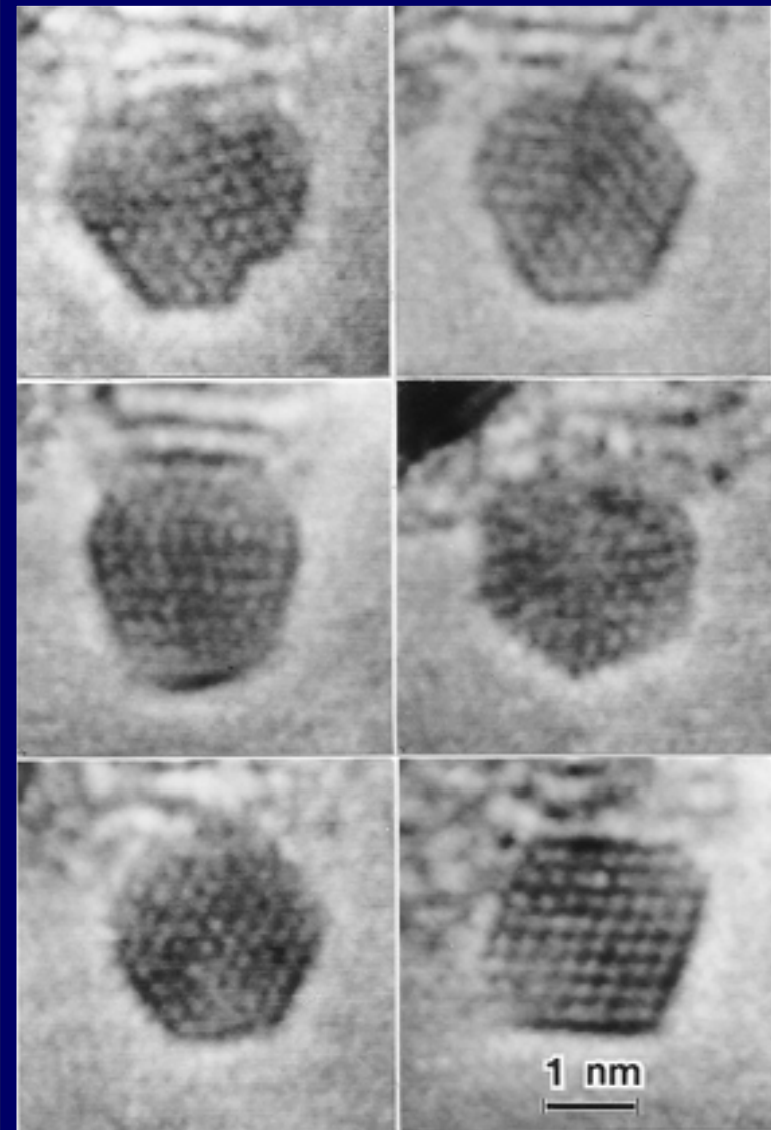
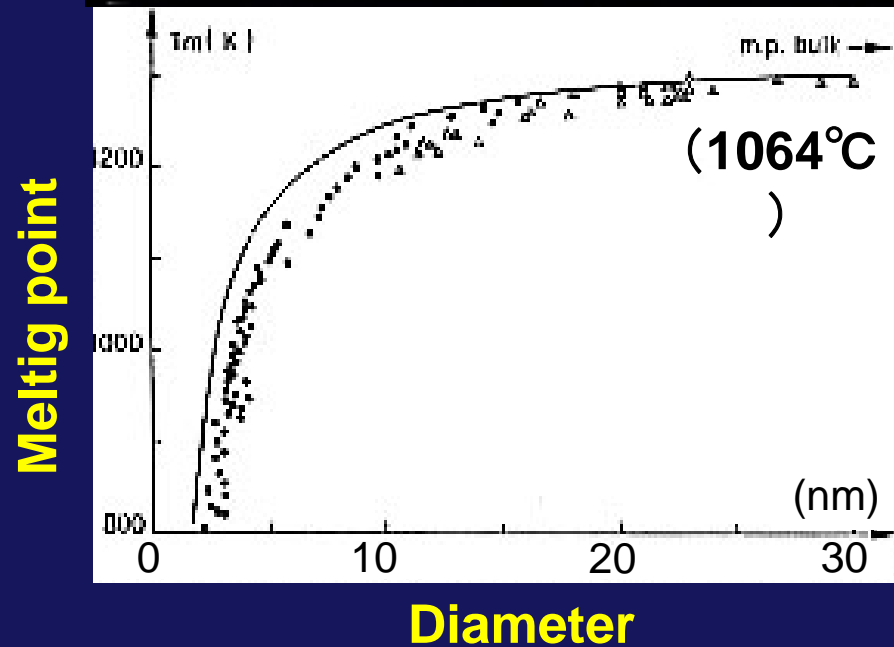
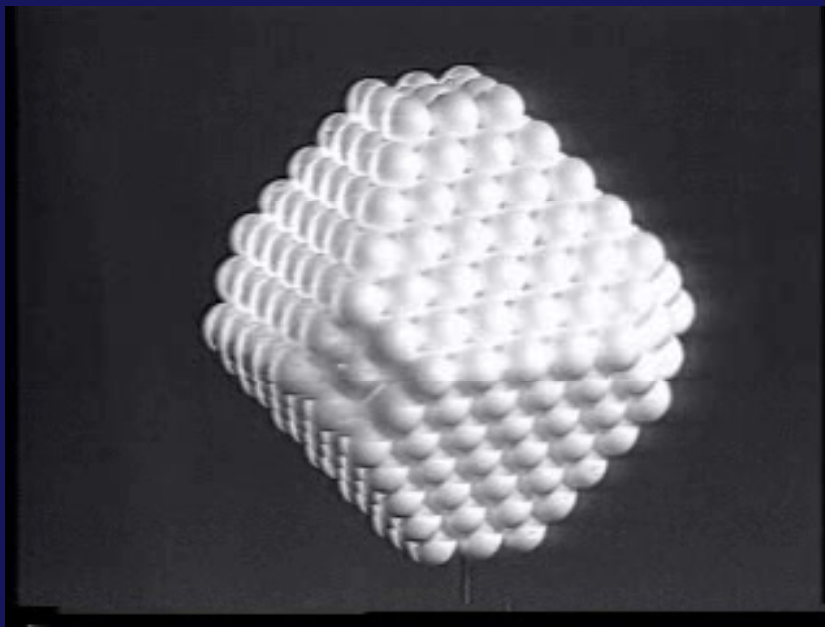
i.e., $p = 12$ and $h = \text{any number}$. There must always be 12 pentagons.

References

- [1] J. Kakinoki, K. Katada, T. Hanawa and T. Ino, *Acta Cryst.* 13 (1960) 171.
- [2] L.L. Ban, Direct study of structural imperfections by high-resolution electron microscopy, in: *Surface and Defect Properties of Solids*, Vol. 1, Eds. M.W. Roberts and J.M. Thomas (The Chemical Society, London, 1972) p. 54.
- [3] S. Iijima, *J. Microscopy*, in press.
- [4] D.F. Bradley, *Brit. J. Appl. Phys.* 5 (1954) 65.

生きている金微粒子(不安定構造)

Iijima, et al. *PRL*, 1986



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カーボンナノチューブの特性と産業応用

電子放出源

半導体（金属）

平面ディスプレイ
小型X線管

フレキシブル
FETトランジスタ

柔軟性

比表面積

電気伝導体

ガス吸蔵（フッ素）
薬剤搬送体（DDS）
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完全光吸収体（無反射）

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導電性プラスチック膜
LSI垂直配線
フレキシブル歪計

極細針

化学的安定

機械的強度

AFM、STM

熱伝導体

軽い

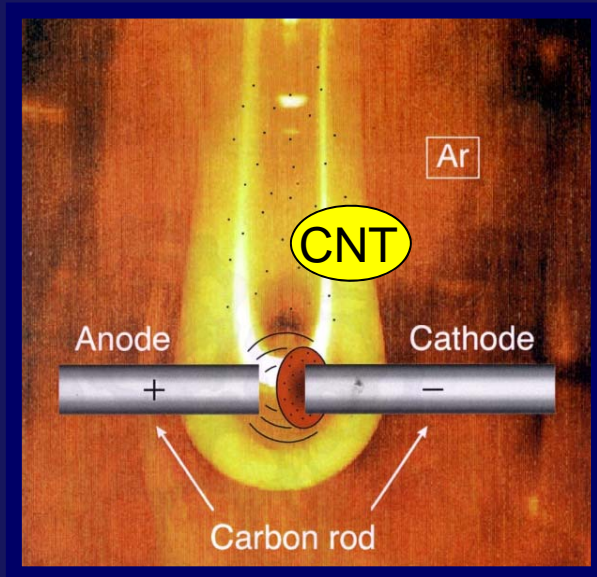
放熱材料

コンポジット材料（金属、高分子）

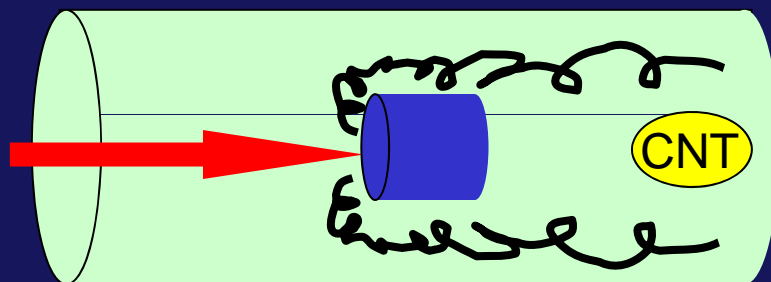
重イオンチャージストリッパー

MEMS
振動子

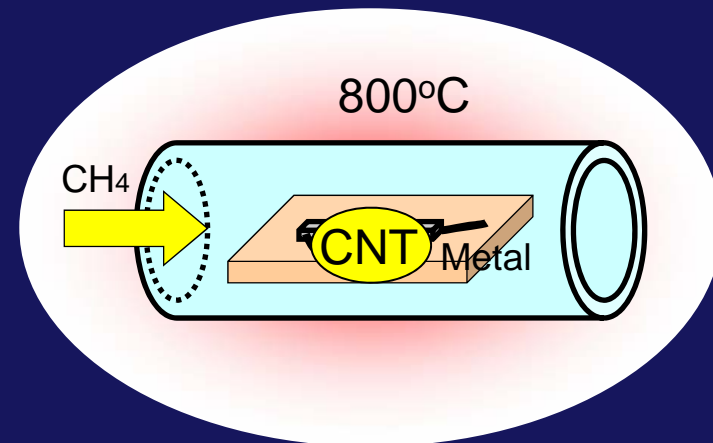
Synthesis of Carbon Nanotube & Nanohorn



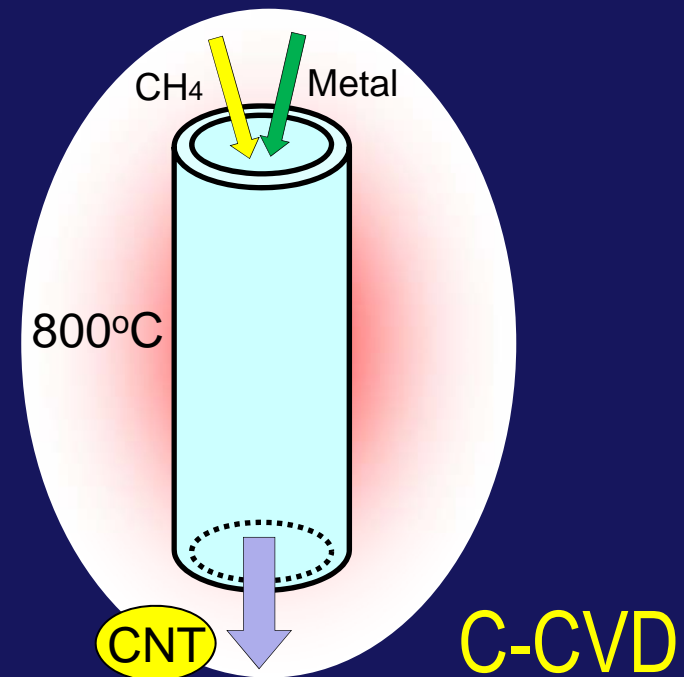
Arc-discharge



Laser evaporation



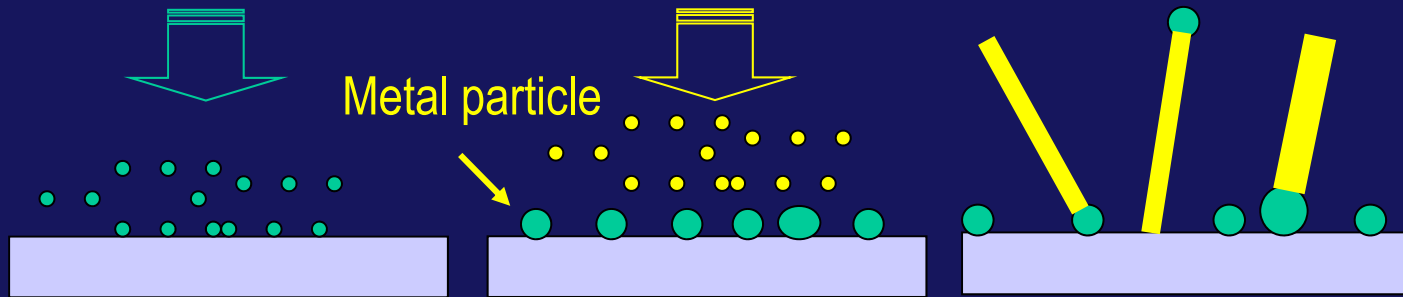
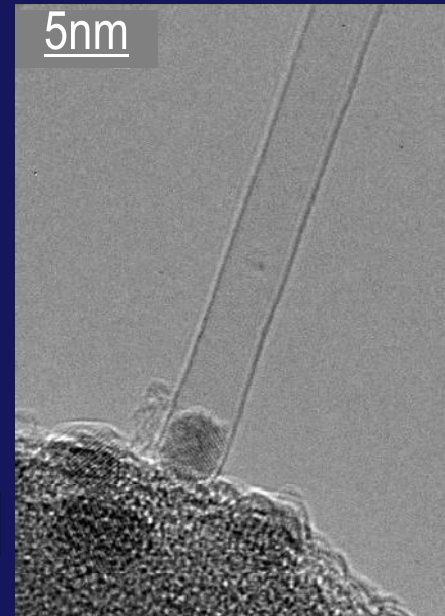
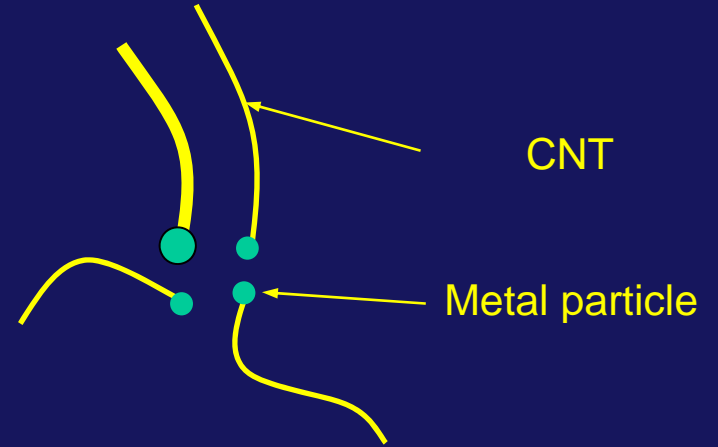
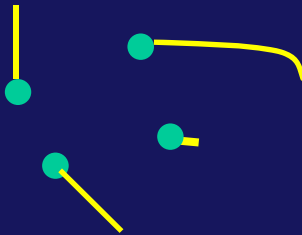
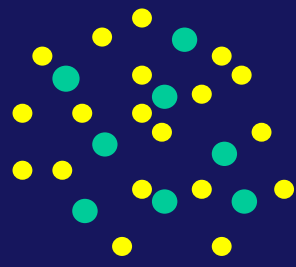
C-CVD on Substrate



C-CVD

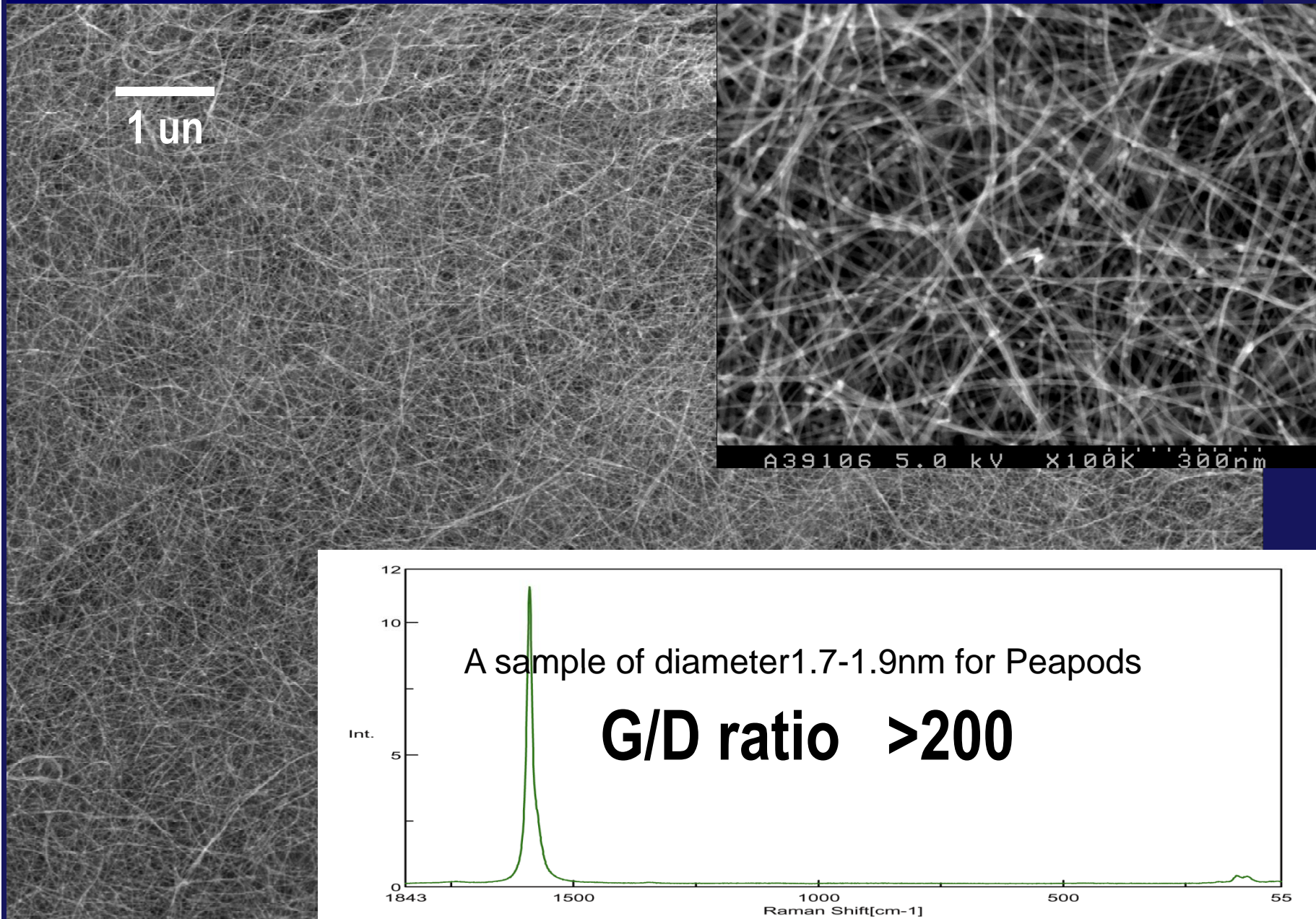
CNT growth of catalyst-CVD

Vapor of C_mH_n - metal



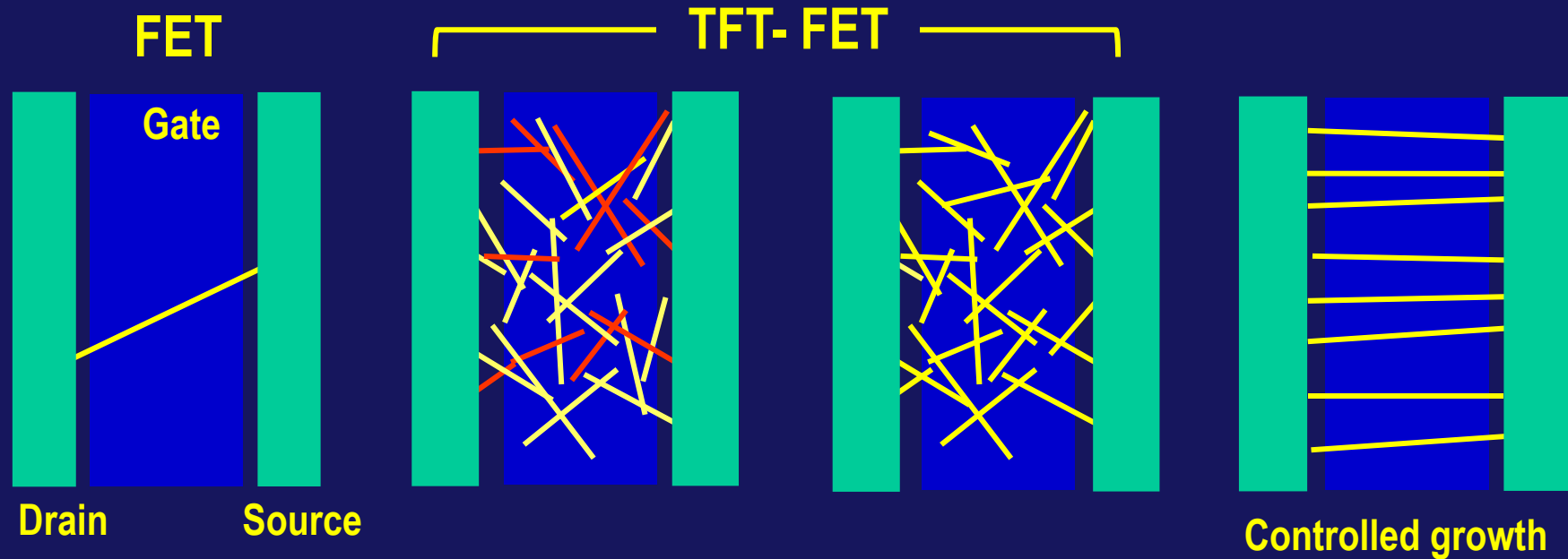
Hongwei et al. *Small*, 2005

High purity SWCNTs by DIPS method



T. Saito, et al., J. Phys. Chem. 2005

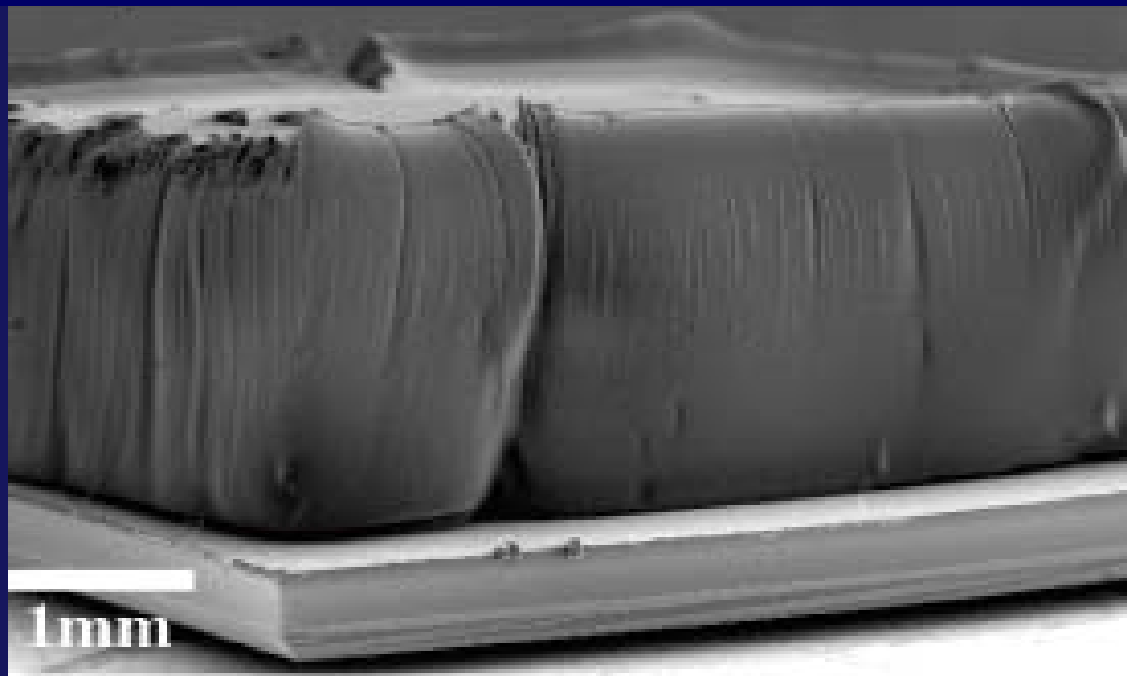
Flexible electronics industries of SWCNTs



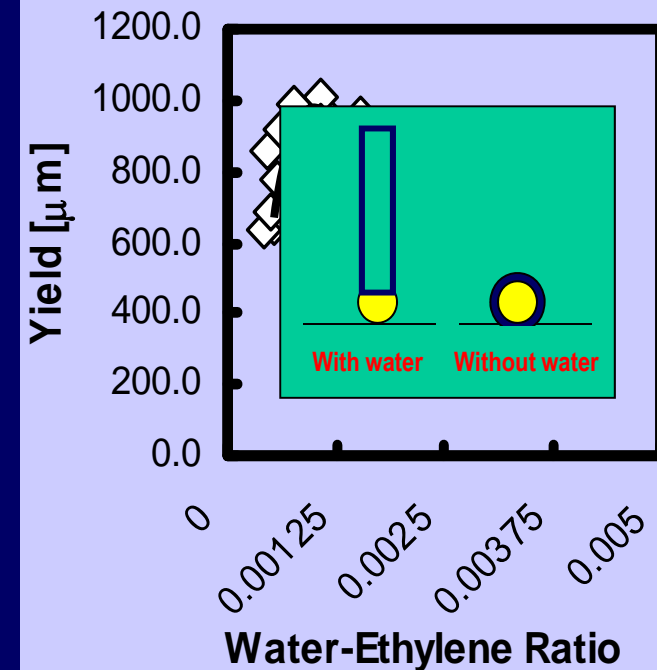
- S-M Separation
- Transparent & flexible conductive films
- Thin film transistors (printable-ink-jet)

Super-Growth SWCNT technology

Hata et al. *Science* 2004



Futaba et al., *PRL* 2005



*Substantial cost down
and efficiency!*

Size: 2 x 2cm → 50 X 50cm²

Substrate: Si → Stainless steel foil

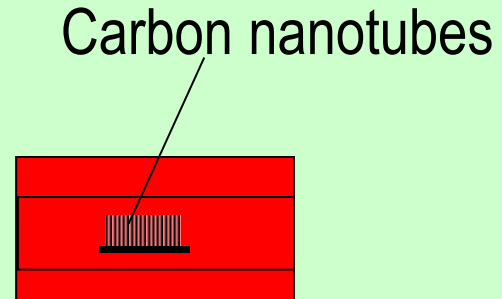
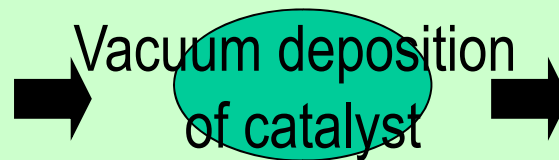
Carrier gas: He + H₂ → N₂ + H₂

Large-scale production of SWCNTs

Synthesis at lab-scale

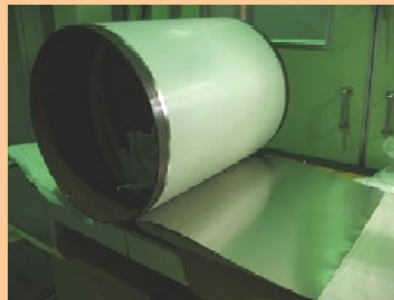


Si wafer

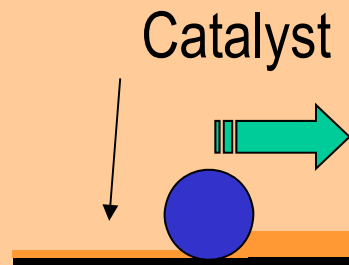
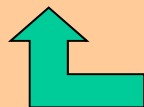


Batch process

Industrial production

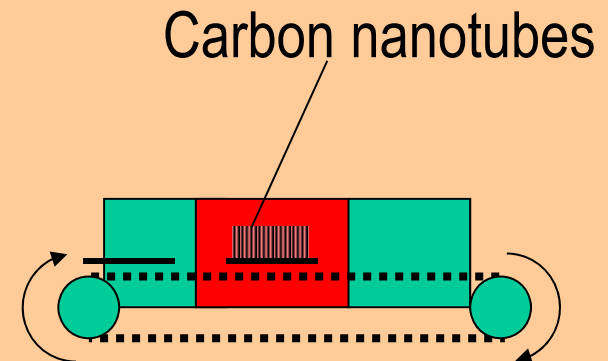


Rolled metal films

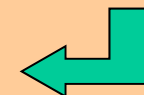


Coating

Reuse of substrate



Continuous process



Large-scale CVD synthesis of SWCNT



全長12m

2011

生産量: 600g/day
2011

500mm基板

小型連続合成装置(NEDO-PJ)
2007

生産量: 25g/day

大面積合成装置(NEDO-PJ)
2005

生産量: 5g/day

Super growth SWCNT

Sample will be supplied by AIST+Nippon Zeon

カーボンナノチューブの特性と産業応用

電子放出源

半導体（金属）

平面ディスプレイ
小型X線管

フレキシブル
FETトランジスタ

柔軟性

比表面積

電気伝導体

ガス吸蔵（フッ素）
薬剤搬送体（DDS）
スーパーキャパシタ
完全光吸収体（無反射）

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導電性プラスチック膜
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軽い

放熱材料

コンポジット材料（金属、高分子）

重イオンチャージストリッパー

MEMS
振動子

Carbon Nanotube (CNT) Application Products

CNT-Touch Screen Displays



iPad



7.85 inch

mini-iPad



5 inch

iPhone



4 inch

smartphone

<http://www.gizchina.com/2011/11/20/ipad-nano-mini-carbon-nanotube-785-inch-touch-screen/>

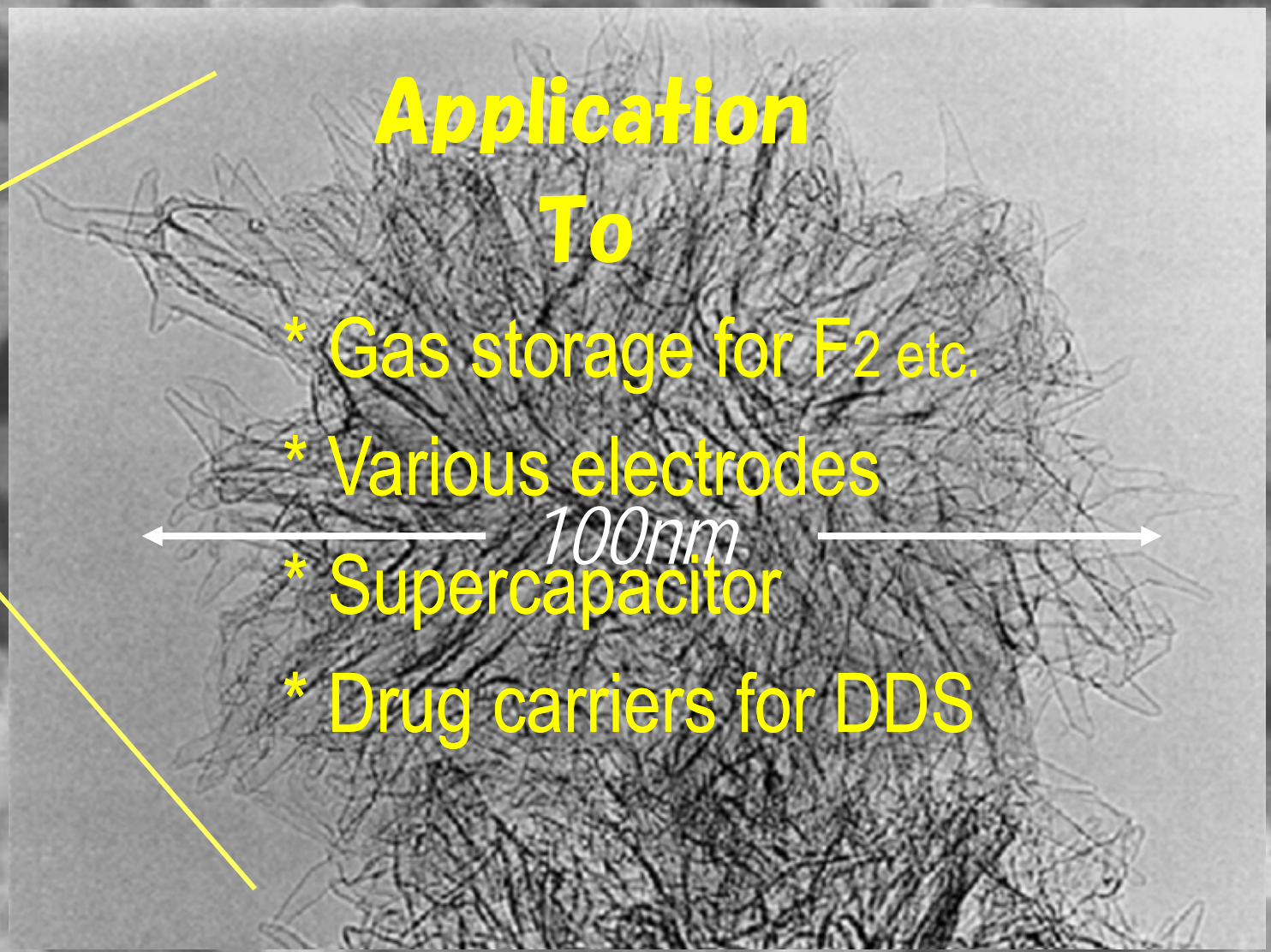
Carbon Nanohorn Aggregate Particles

Application To

- * Gas storage for F₂ etc.
- * Various electrodes
- * Supercapacitor
- * Drug carriers for DDS

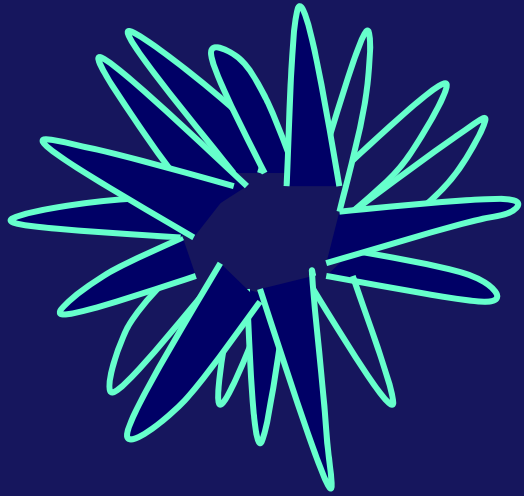
100nm

100nm

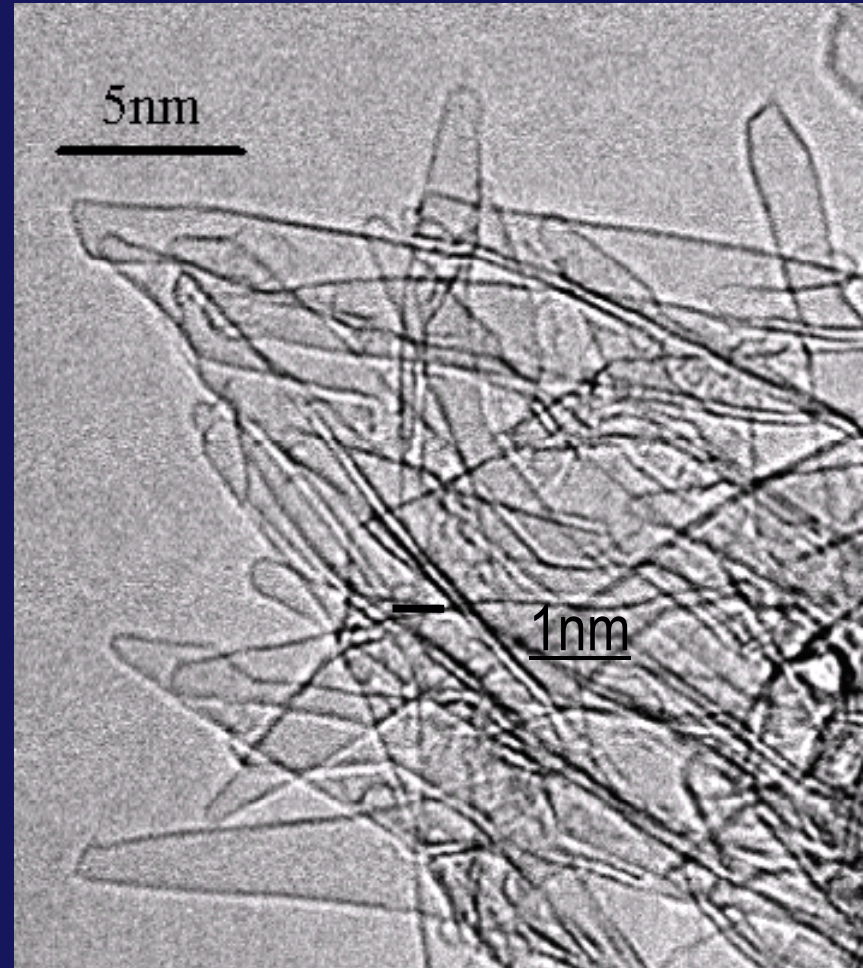
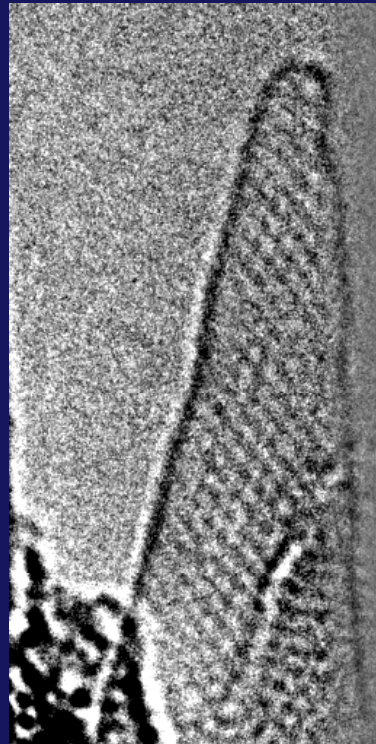
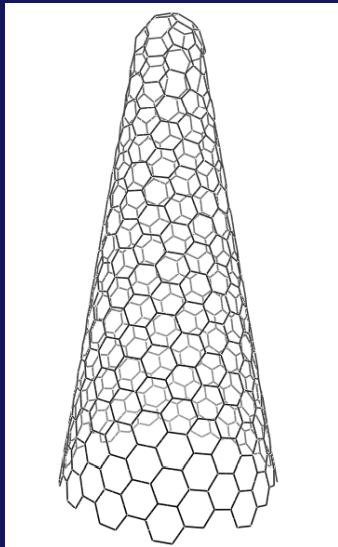


Single-Wall Carbon Nanohorn (SWCNH)

SWCNH

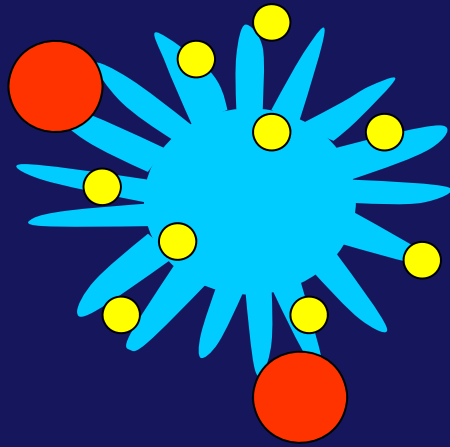


SWCNT



Drug delivery system(DDS)

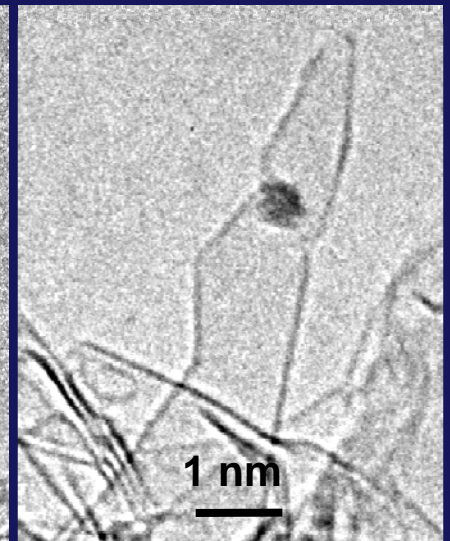
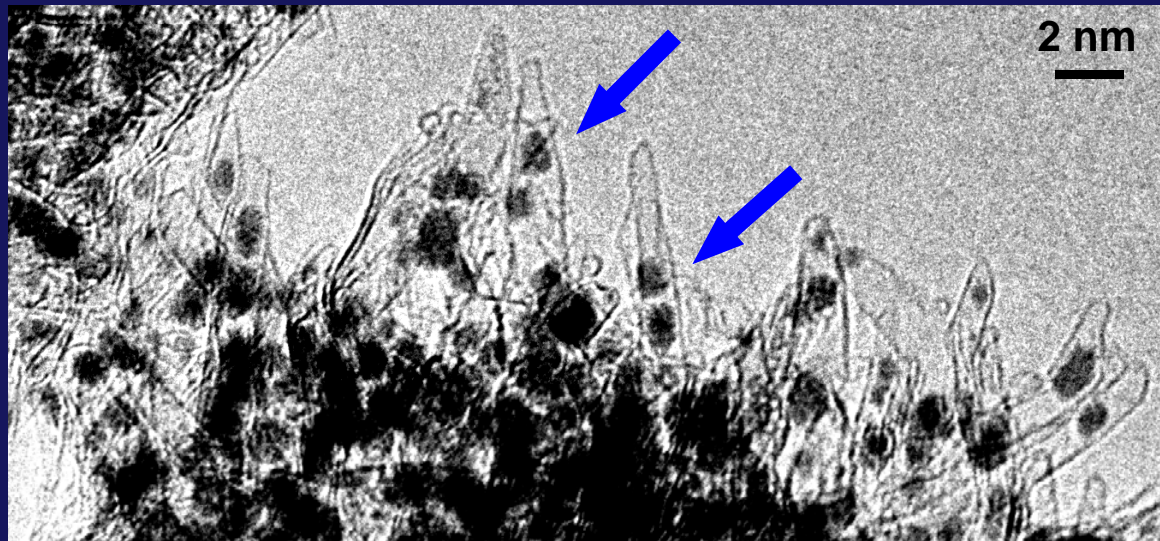
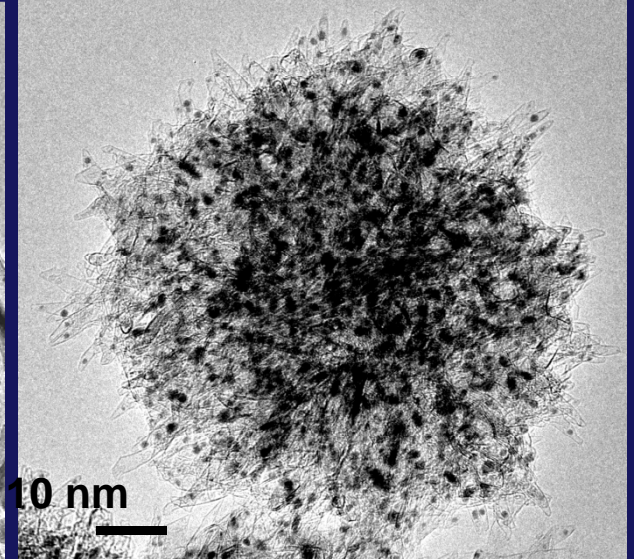
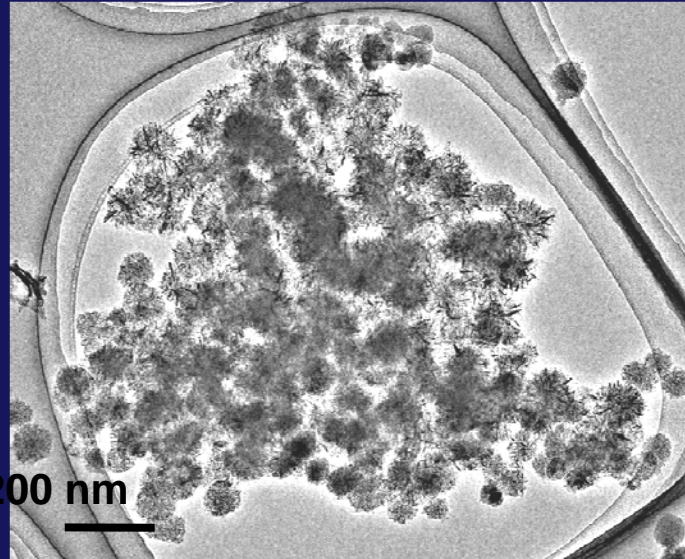
Ajima et al. *Molecular Pharmaceutics* 2005



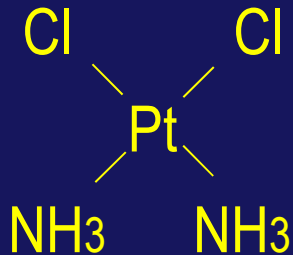
- **Drug:** Cisplatin, Dexamethasone (anti-inflammatory agent)

● **Targeting Material**

★ **Drug carrier**



CDDS



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30-Inch Roll-Based Production of High-Quality Graphene Films for Flexible Transparent Electrodes

Byung Hee Hong et al., *Nature Nanotech.*, 2010

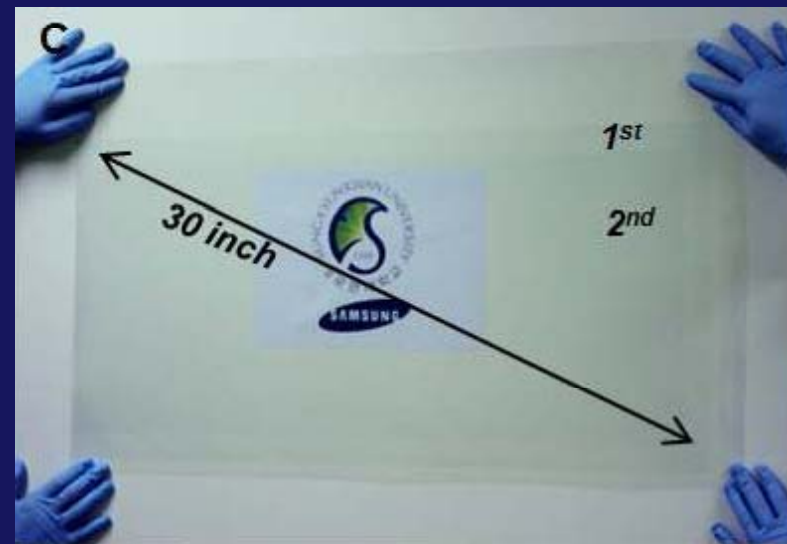
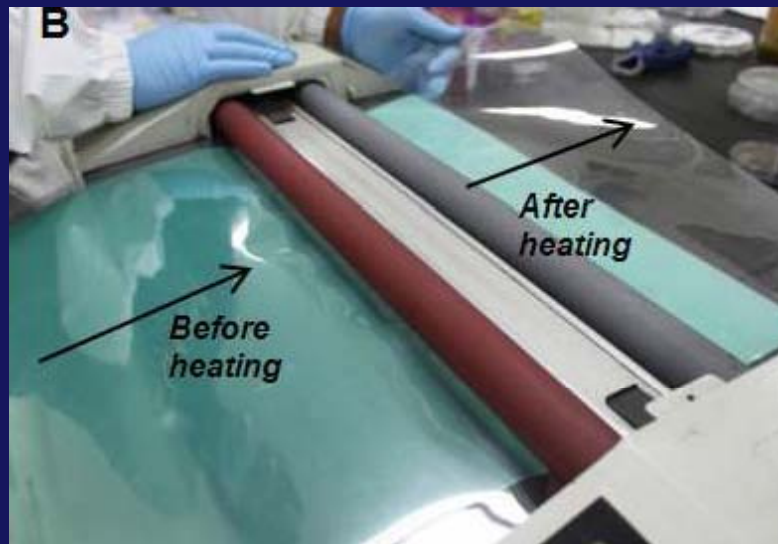
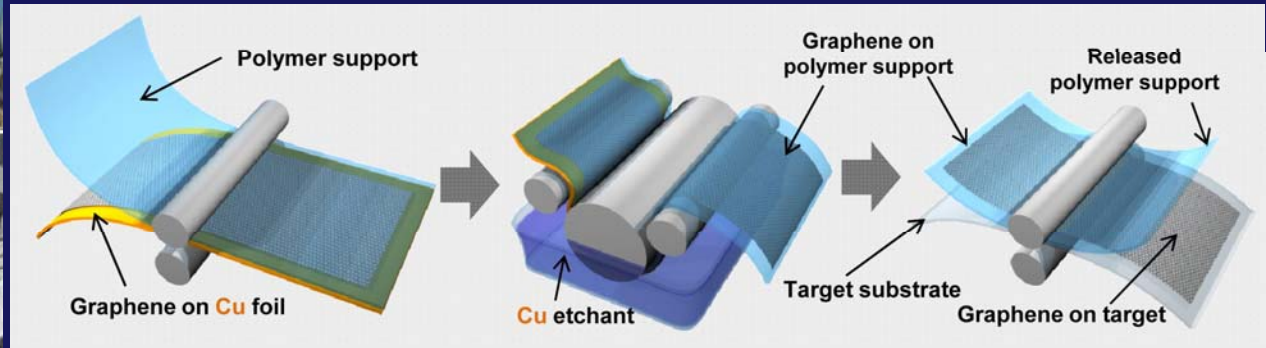
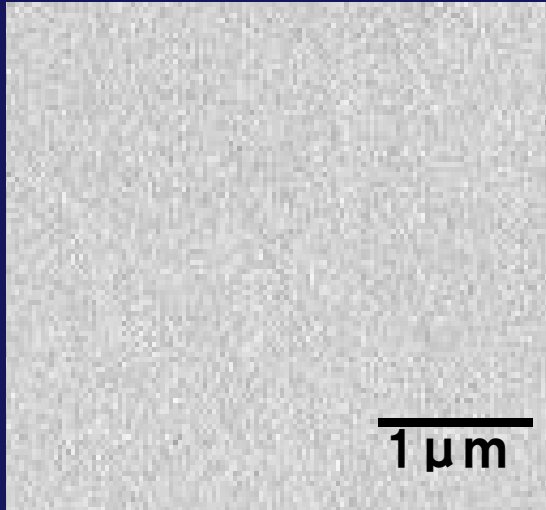


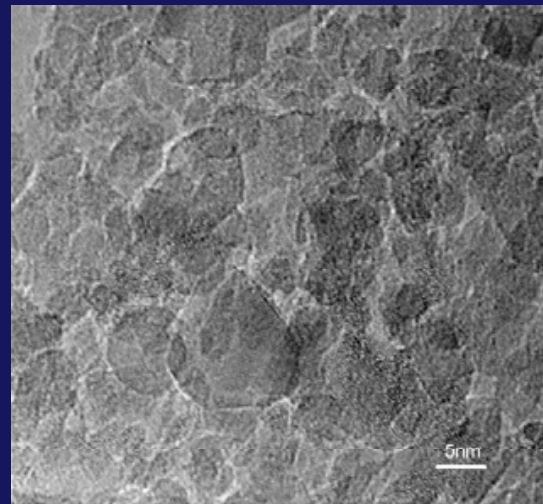
Fig. 2. Photographs of the roll-based production of graphene films. (A) A Cu foil wrapping around a 7.5-inch quartz tube to be inserted into an 8-inch quartz reactor. The lower image shows the Cu foil reacting with CH₄ and H₂ gases at high temperatures. (B) Roll-to-roll transfer of graphene films from a thermal release tape to a PET film at 120° C. (C) A transparent ultra-large-area graphene film transferred on a 35-inch PET sheet.

Nano-crystalline diamond films with extremely smooth surface

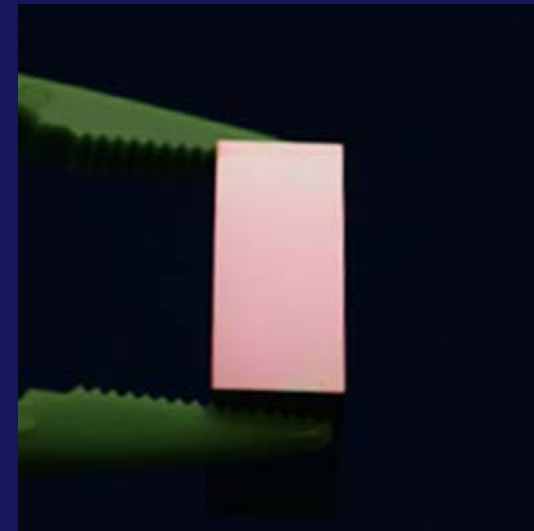
Hasegawa et al., *PRB*, 2010



SEM image



TEM image (Grain size: ~ 5 nm)

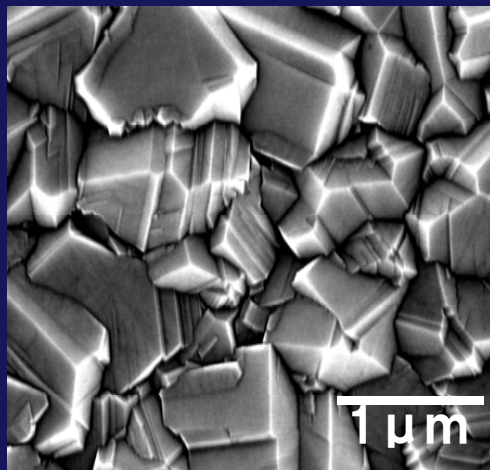


Metal (370°C)

Stainless steel, Cu, Fe
Al, Ti, Mo, WC(Co)
Si

Plastic (100°C)

PPS
Polycarbonate



A conventional diamond film

Glass (400°C)

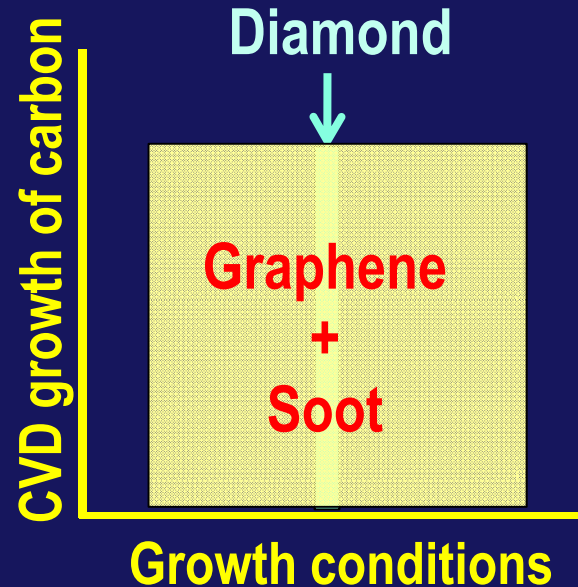
Borosilicate glass
Soda-lime glass
Quartz
Sapphire

Graphene is much easier to form than diamond !

Diamond

H₂(95%)
CH₄(5%)

No Soot !!



Graphene

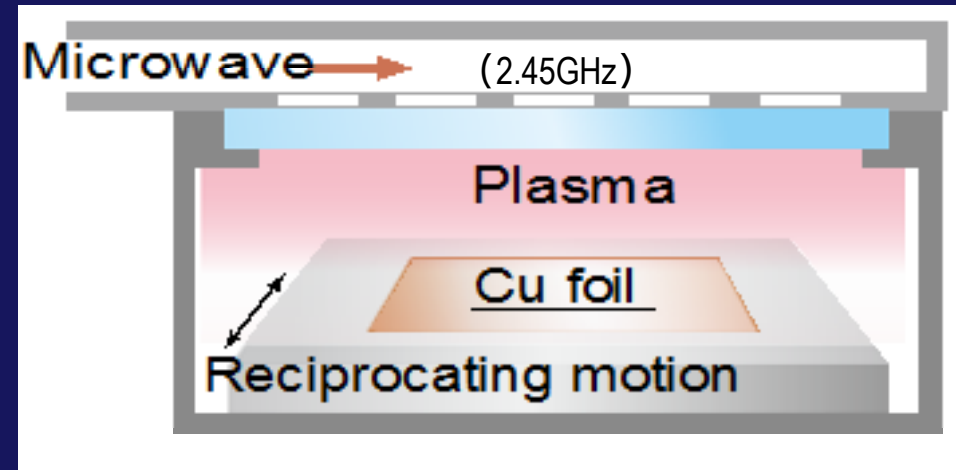
H₄(50%)
Ar(50%)
H₂(...%)

Soot !!

- Graphene is formed only by changing gas recipe from diamond CVD.

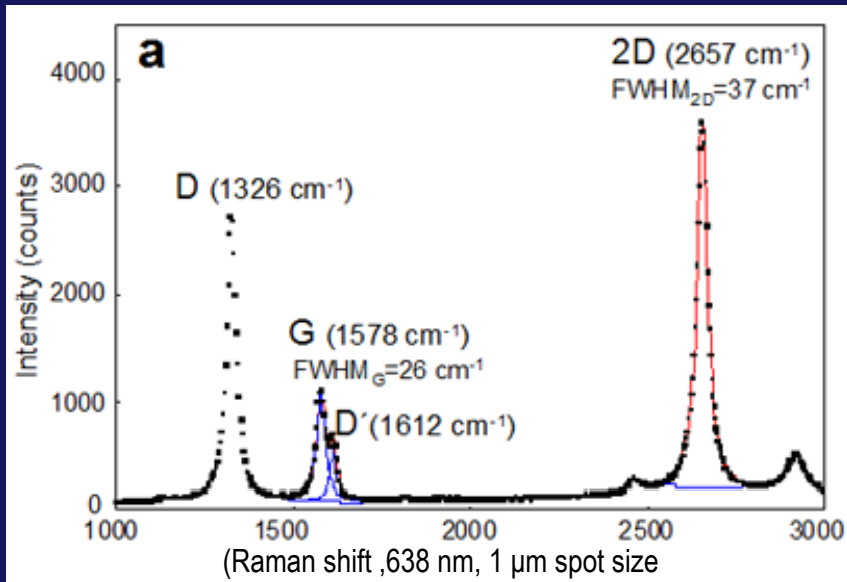
Low temp. synthesis of A4-size graphene films by surface microwave plasma CVD method

Hasegawa et al., APL, 98, 2011

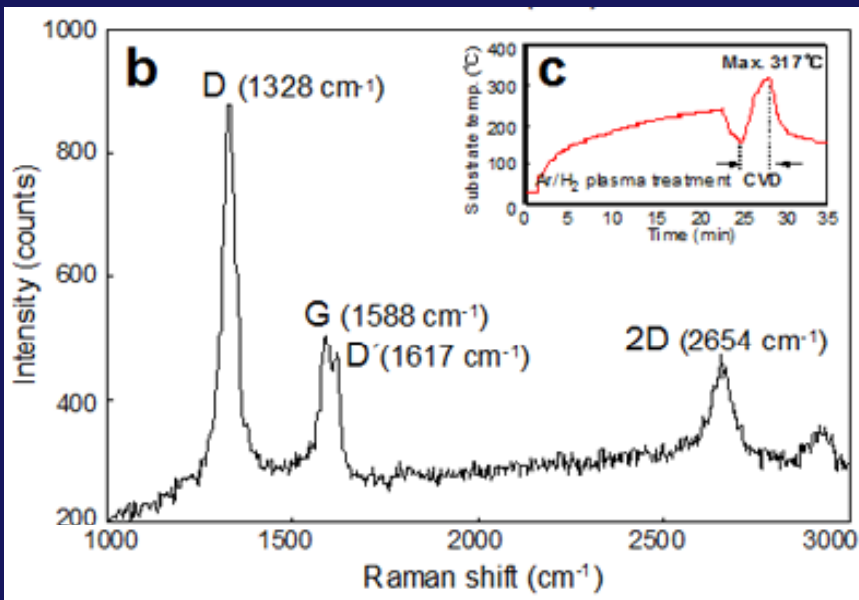


Characteristics of graphene-based films as transparent electrodes

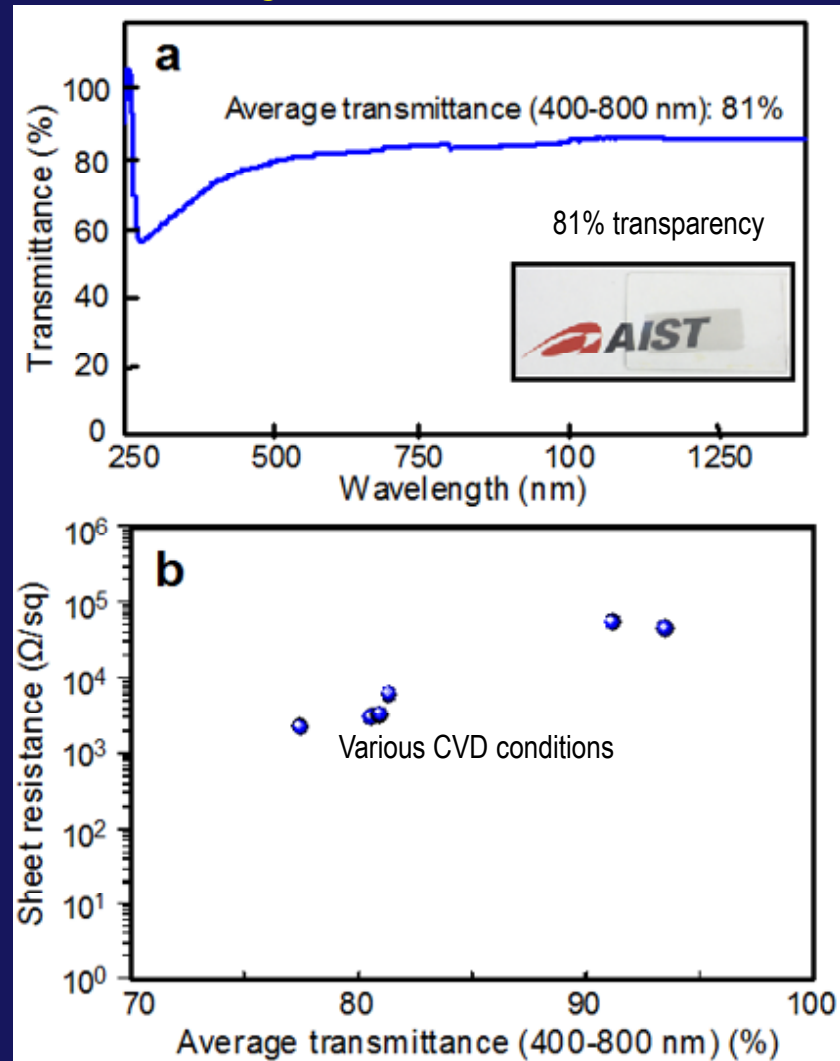
Hasegawa et al., JAP, 2010



(a) Cu foil (CVD conditions: 5 Pa, CH₄/Ar/H₂=30/20/10 sccm, 3 kW per a MW generator, 30 s) substrate temperatures below 400 °C



(b) Al foil (CVD conditions: 3 Pa, CH₄/Ar/H₂=30/20/10 sccm, 4 kW, 180 s).
 (c) Substrate temperature profile.



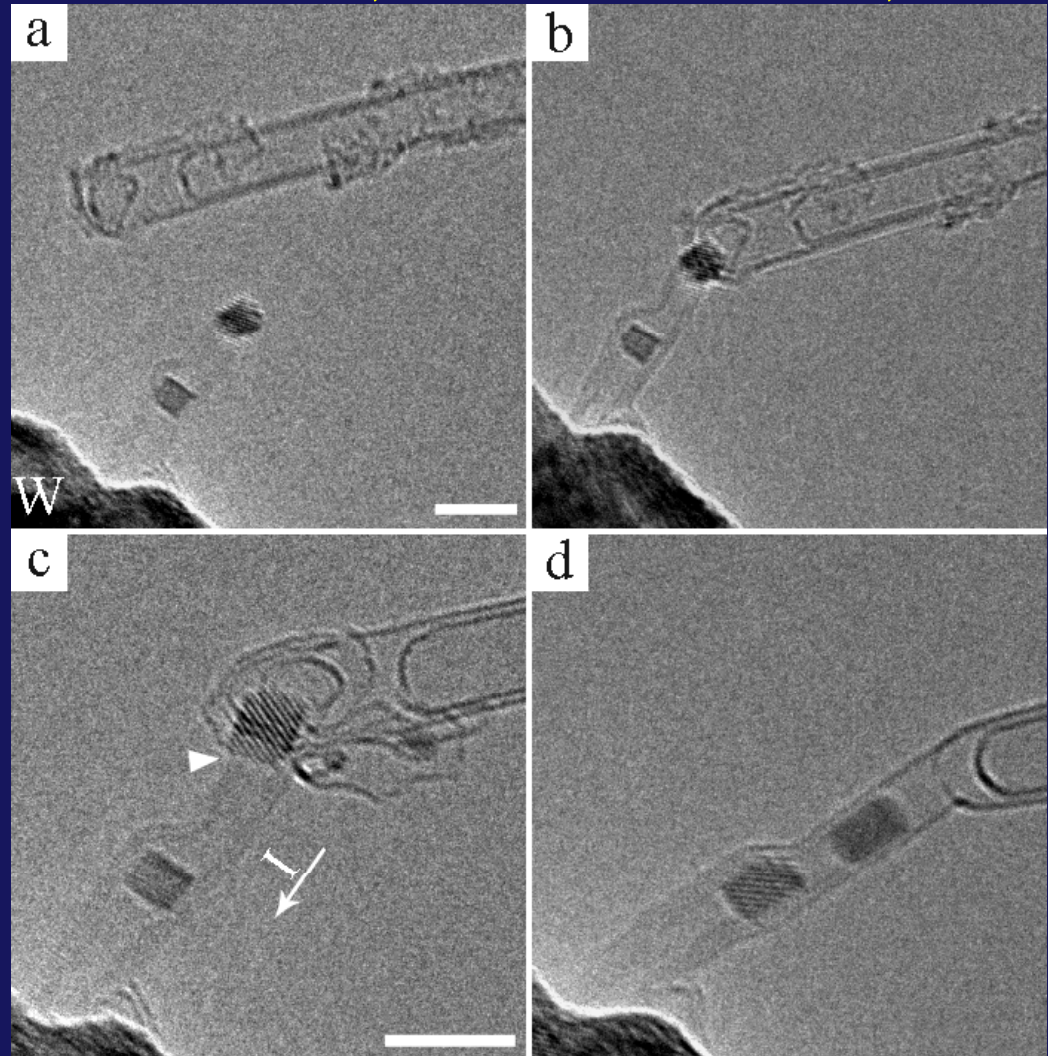
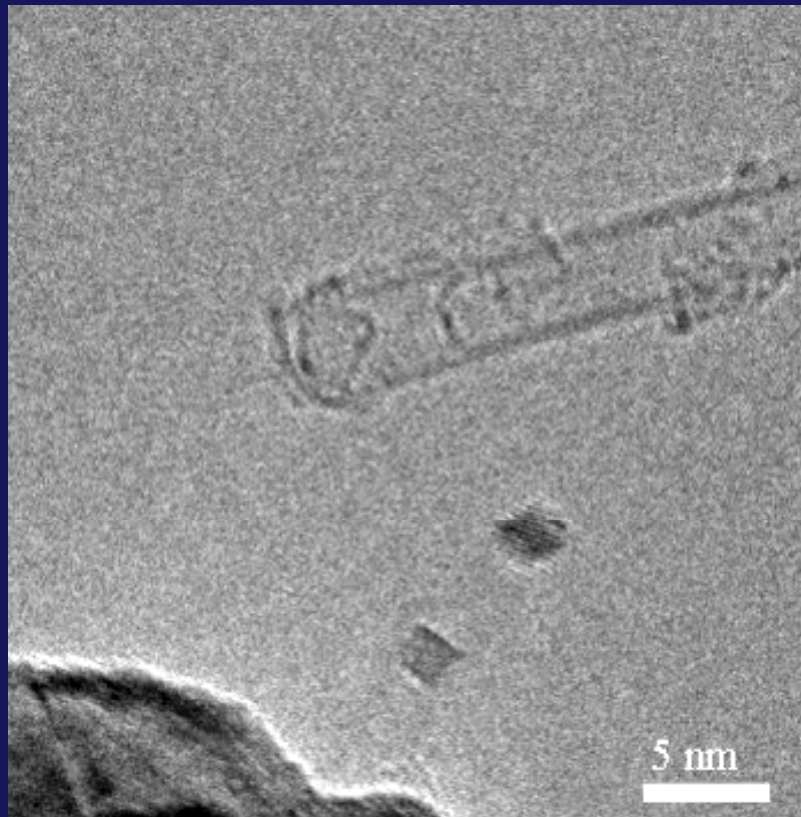
アウトライン

- カーボンナノチューブの発見
- ナノカーボン材料の生成と応用
 - 単層CNTの産業応用に向けた量産化
 - 薄膜グラファイトの低温合成
- CNTの光学物性評価
- 高性能TEMとEELSによるナノカーボン材料の構造研究
- TEMとEELSによるグラフェン研究の最前線

“Plumbing” of CNTs

C. Jin. et al., *Nature Nanotech.*, 2007

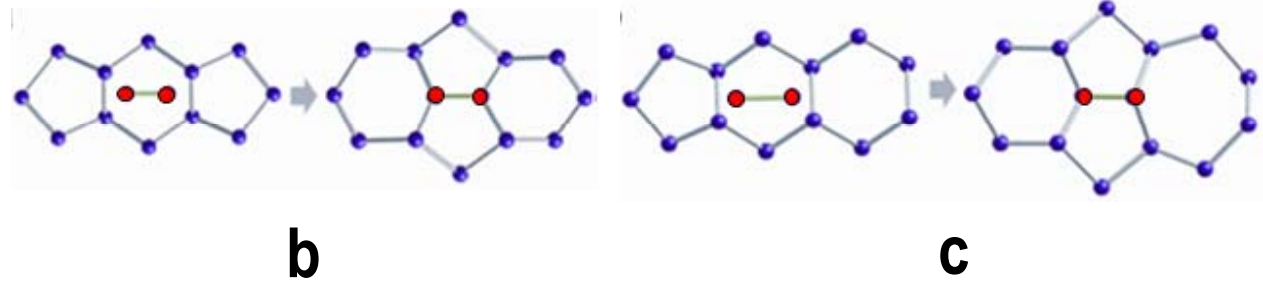
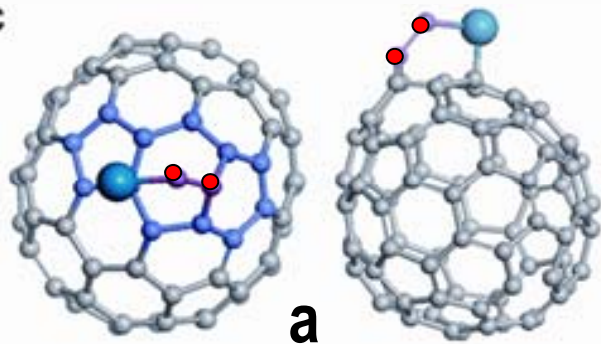
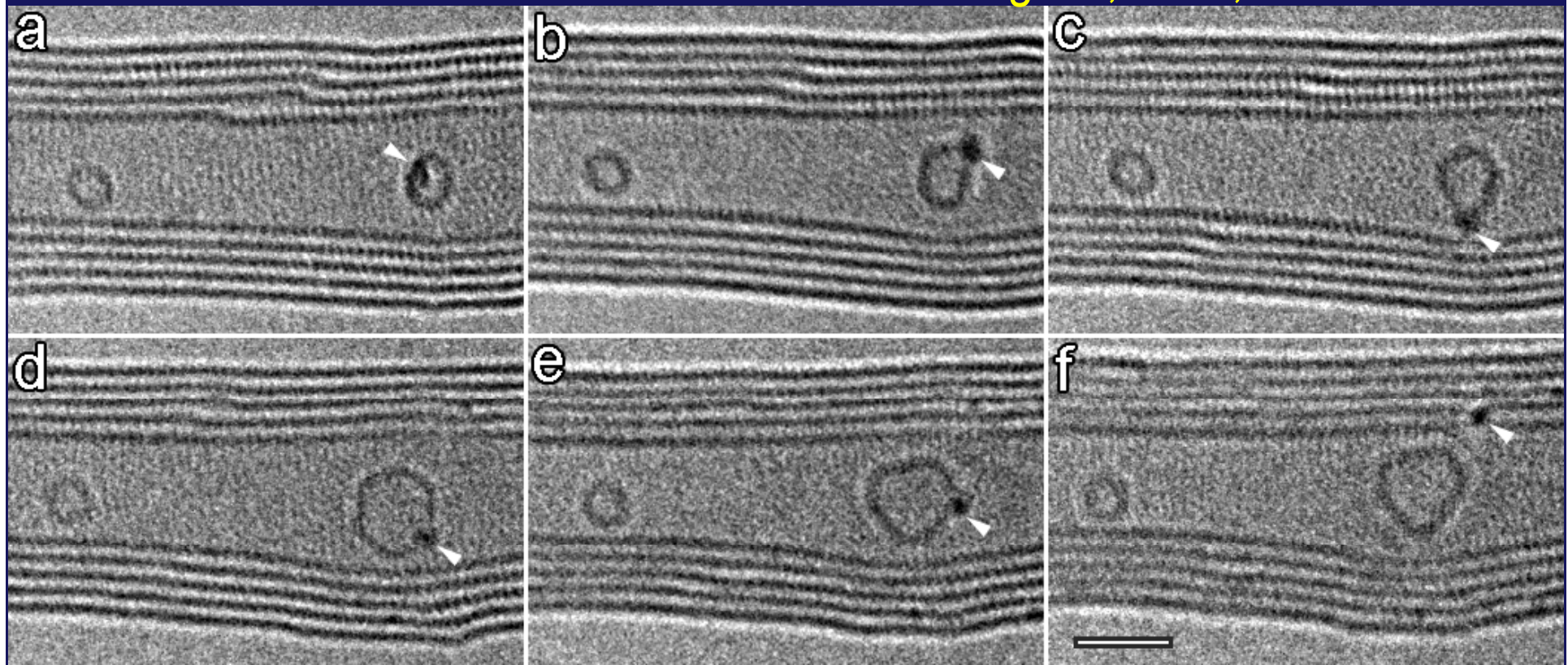
A role of metal catalyst



With the assist of tungsten, two CNTs with completely different diameters and chiralities can also be seamlessly joined.

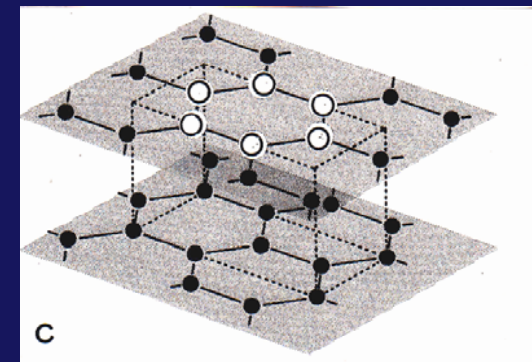
Evidence of metal catalyst for fullerene growth

Chaunhong Jin, et al., *PRL* 2008

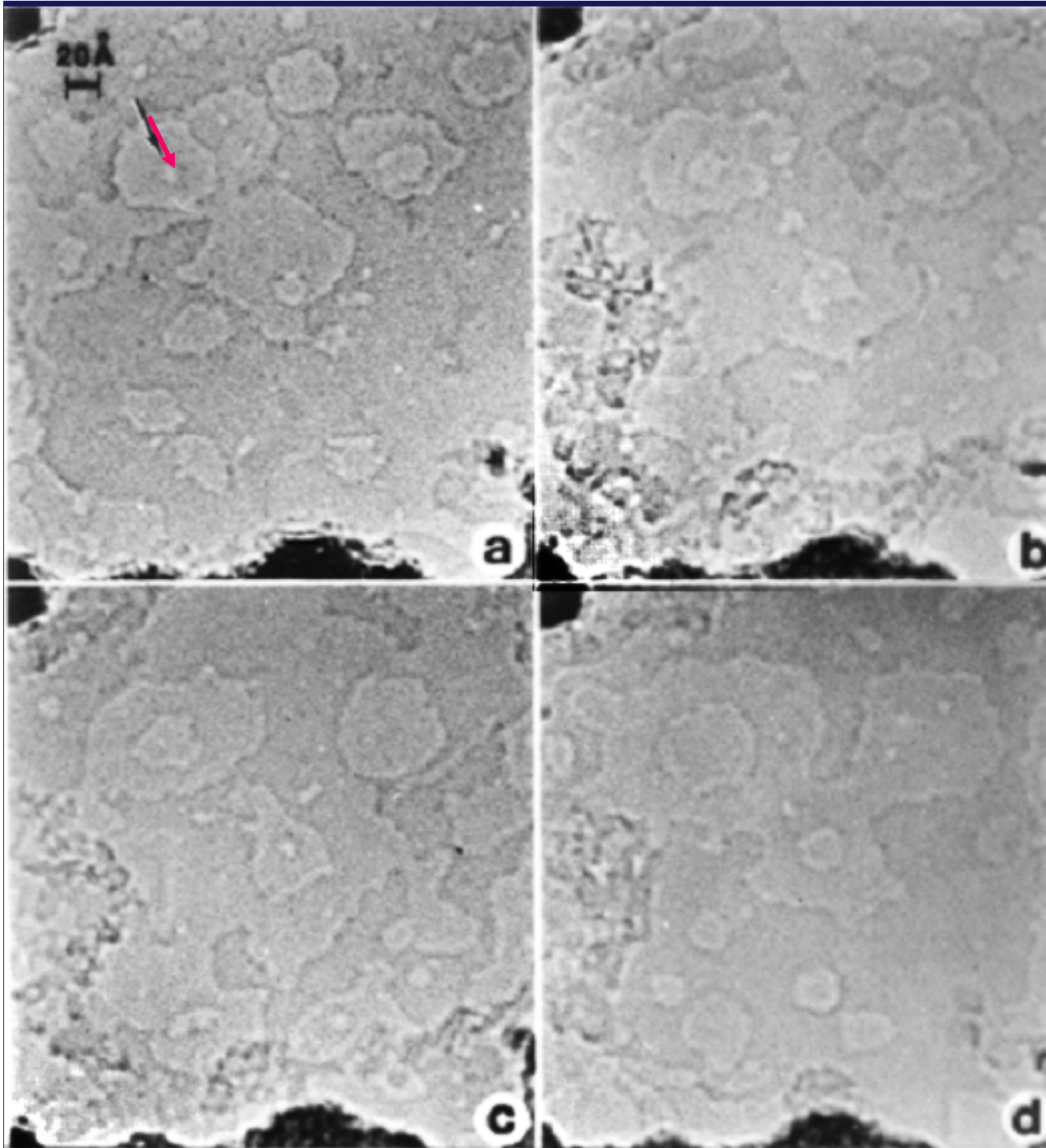


Imaging atomic steps and pits on a graphite surface created by electron beam irradiation

"Phase contrast" electron microscopy

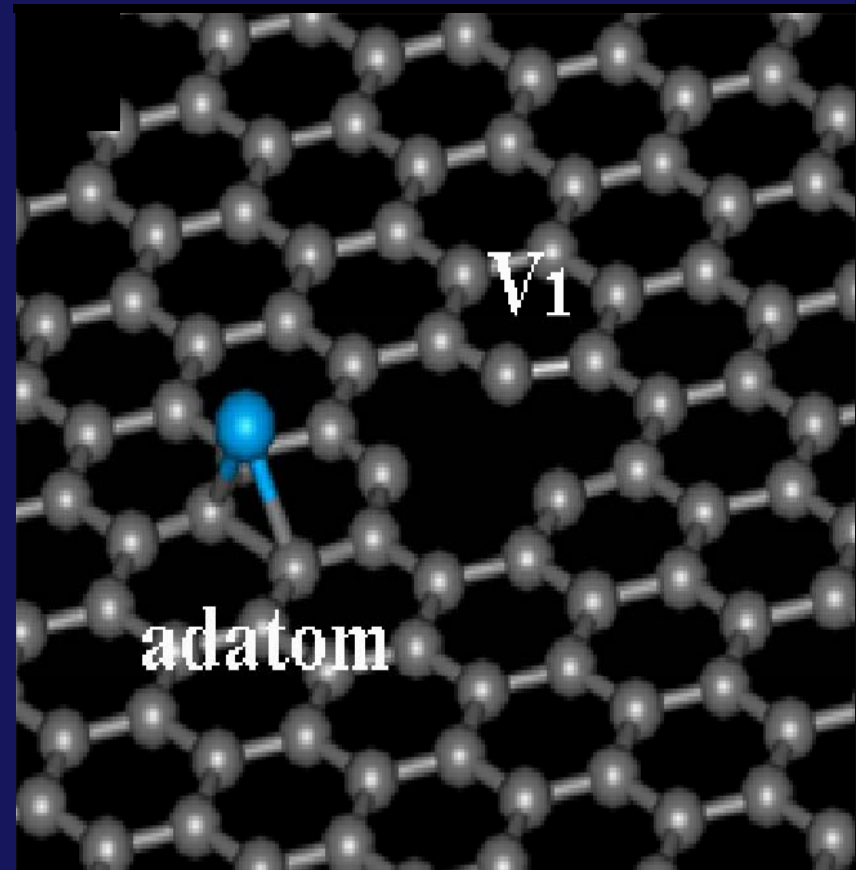
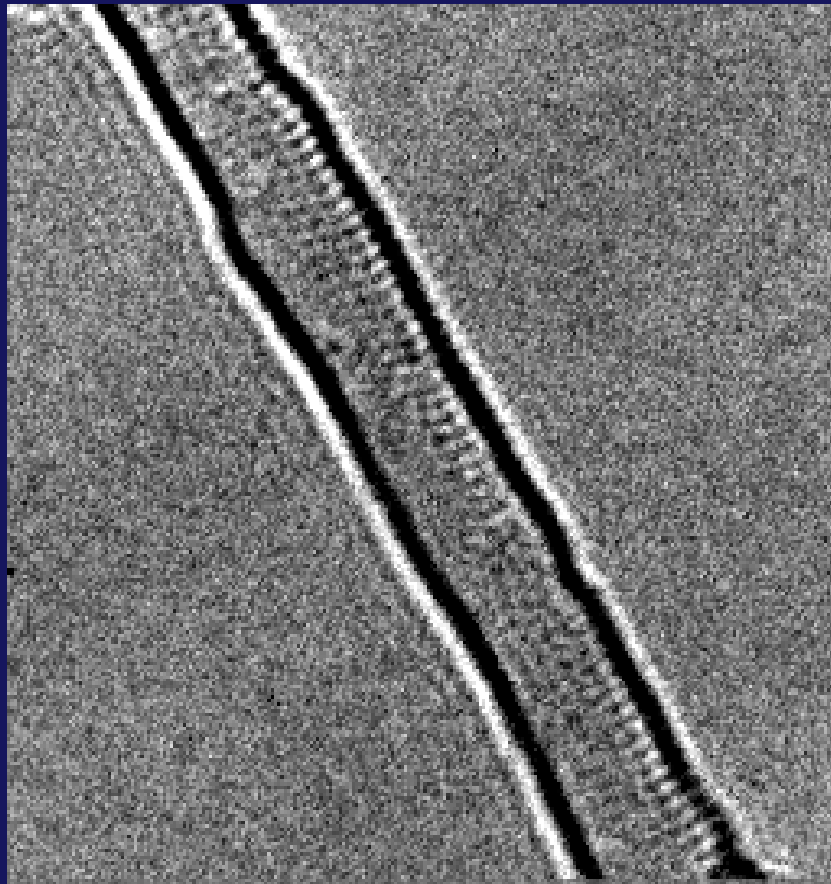


lijima, *Optik* **47**, 437 (1977)
lijima, *Micron* **8**, 41 (1978)



Atomic defects on CNT by electron beam irradiation

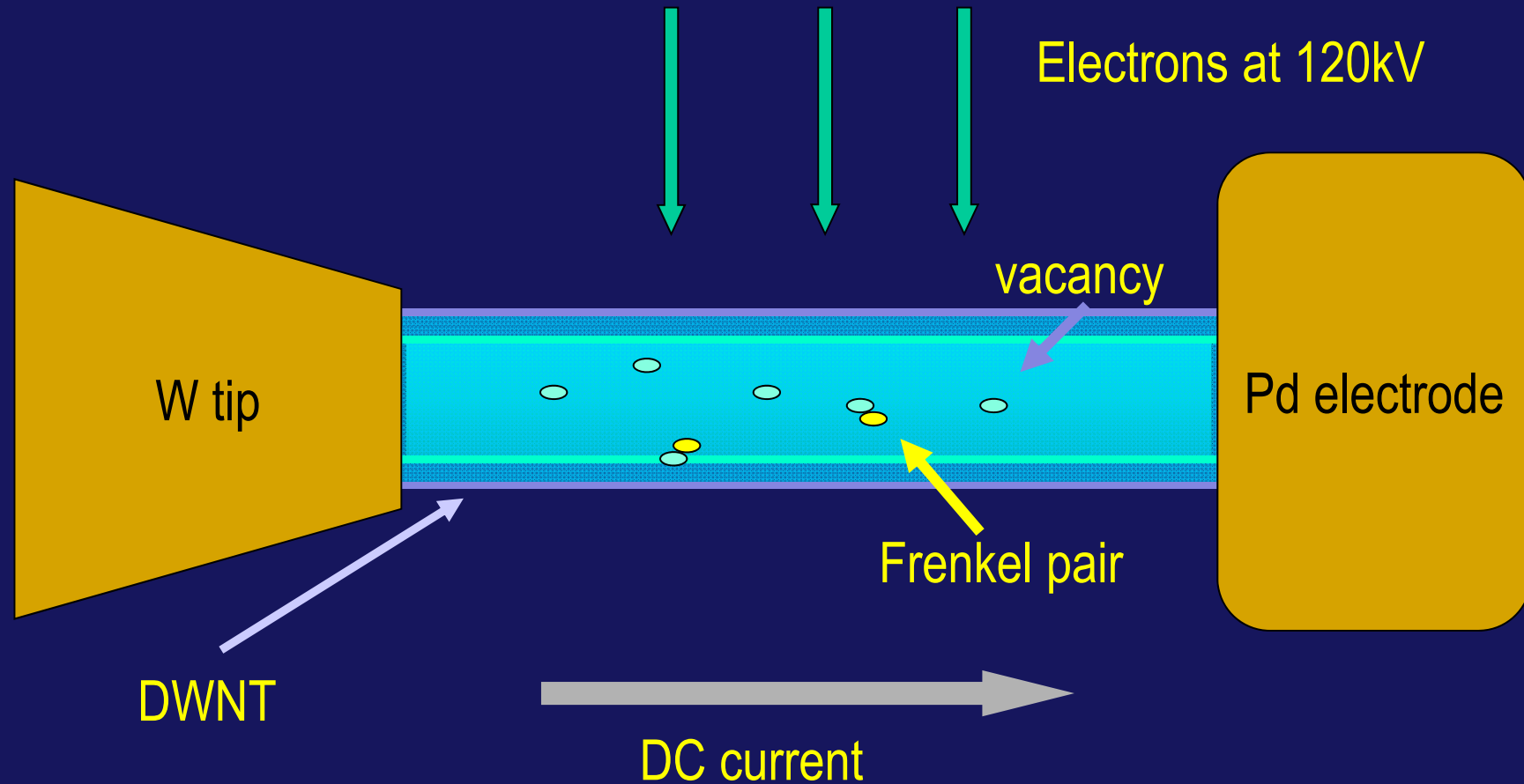
Hashimoto et al., Nature 2004



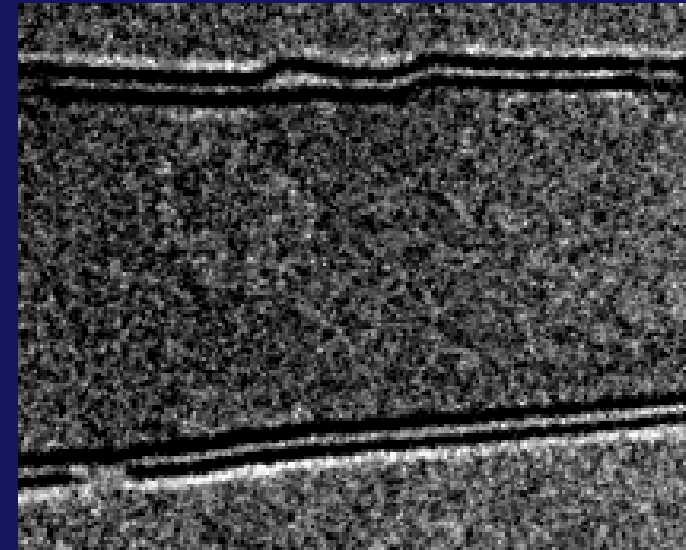
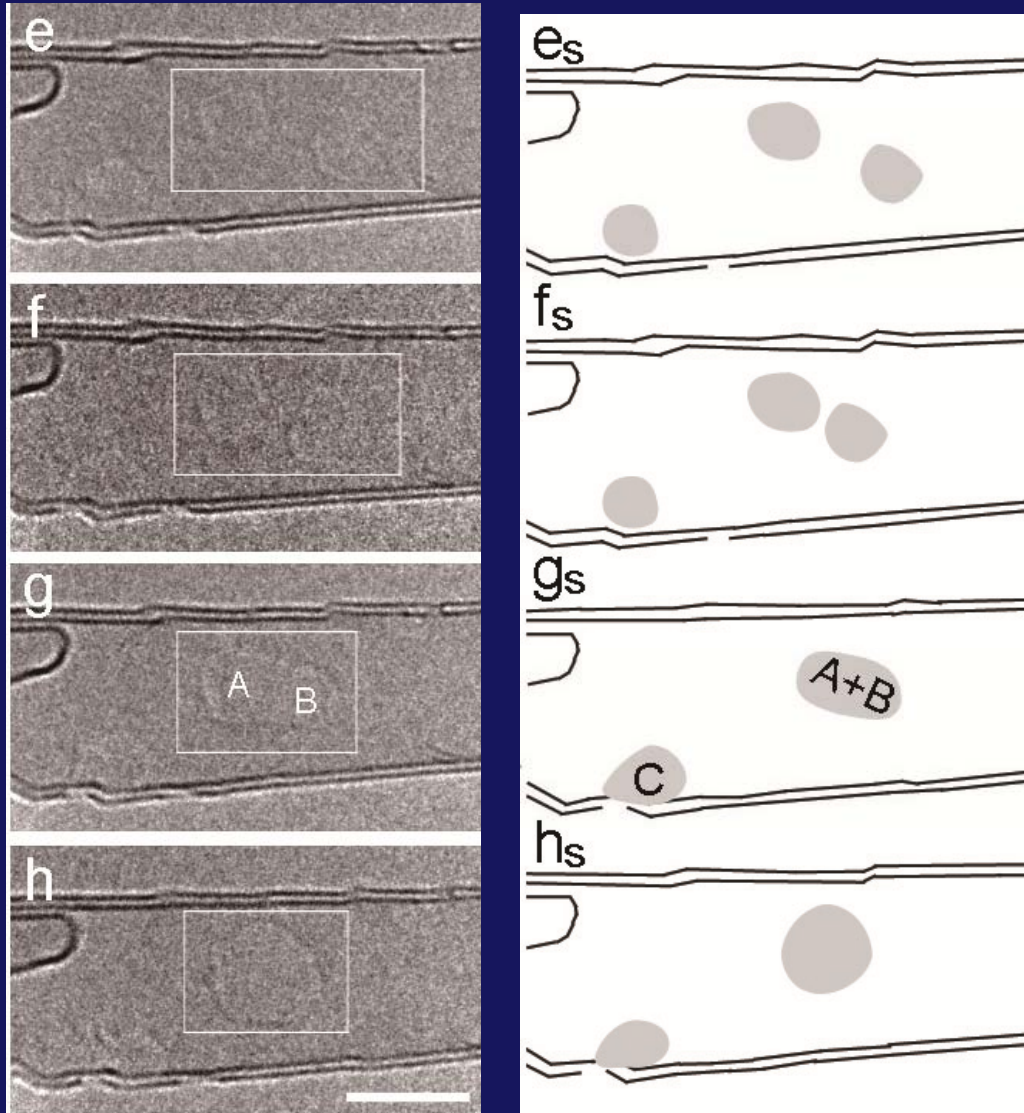
Mono-vacancies, di-vacancies, ad-atom-vacancy pairs

Vacancy dynamics in carbon nanotubes

Jin et al. Nano Lett 2008



Activation energy barrier



- Power: 1.1V, 78uA
- Heat capacity (reported)
- Estimated temperature 1,000K~1,800K
- Traveling distance: 7.3 nm in 18 sec
- Activation energy 2.2~4.0 eV

A typical TEM image of the as-formed graphene

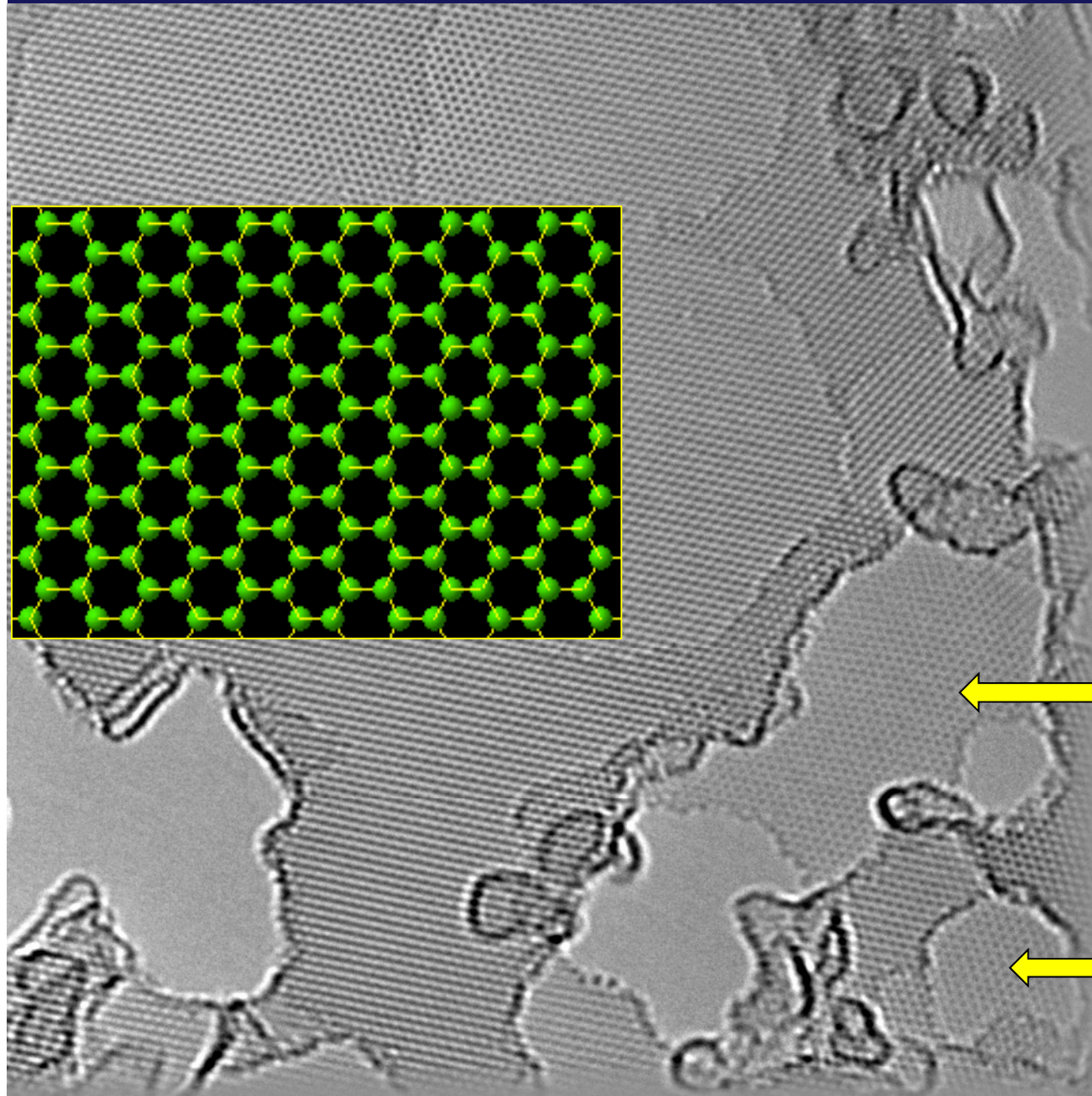
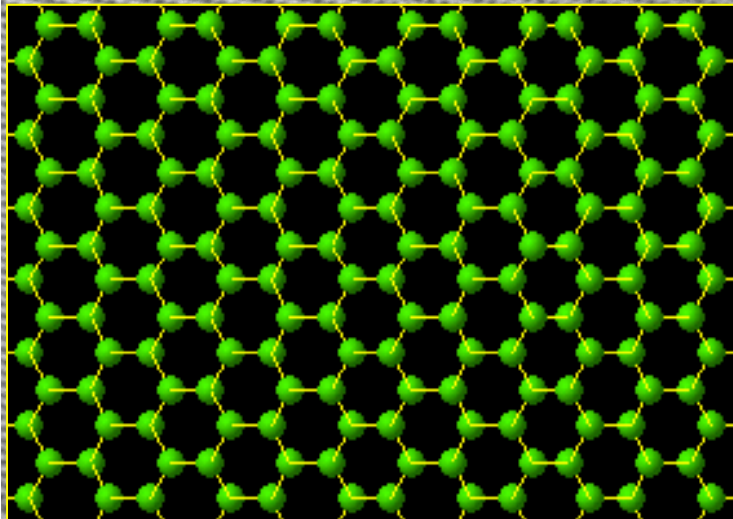
Chaunhong Jin , et al.,
PRL 2009

S. Iijima, *Optik*, 1977

Hashimoto et al., *Nature* 2004

C. Jin et al., *Nano Lett* 2008

C. Jin. et al., *ACS Nano* 2008

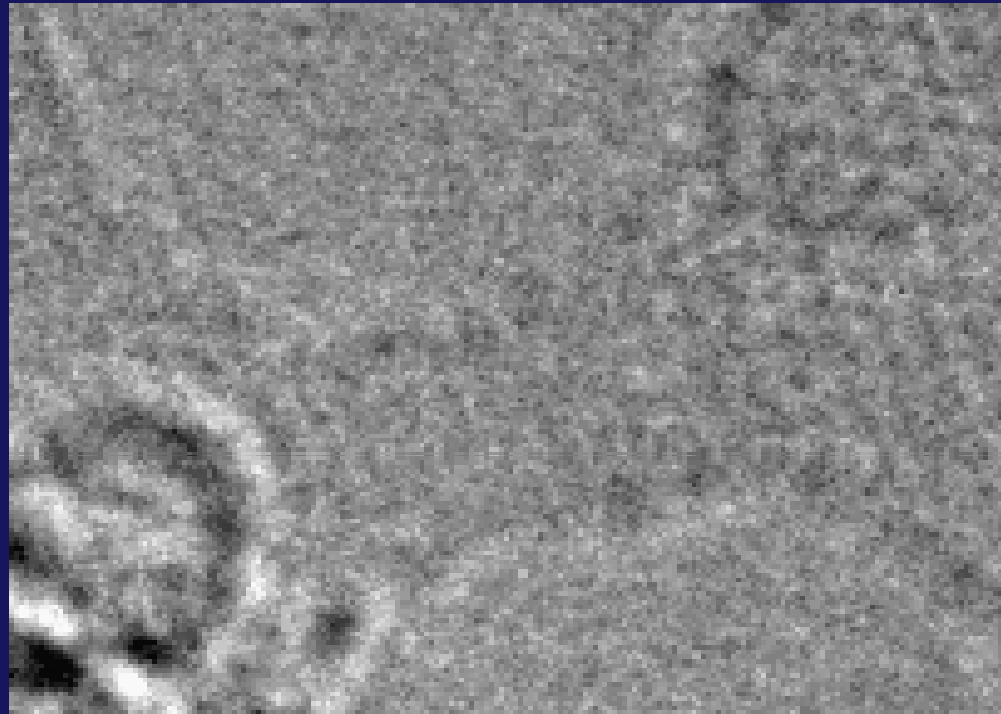


← single layer

← single layer

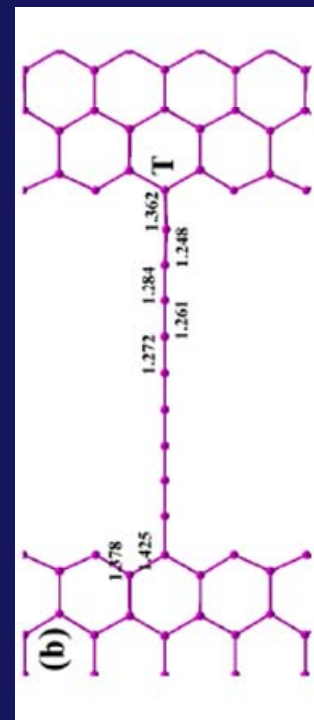
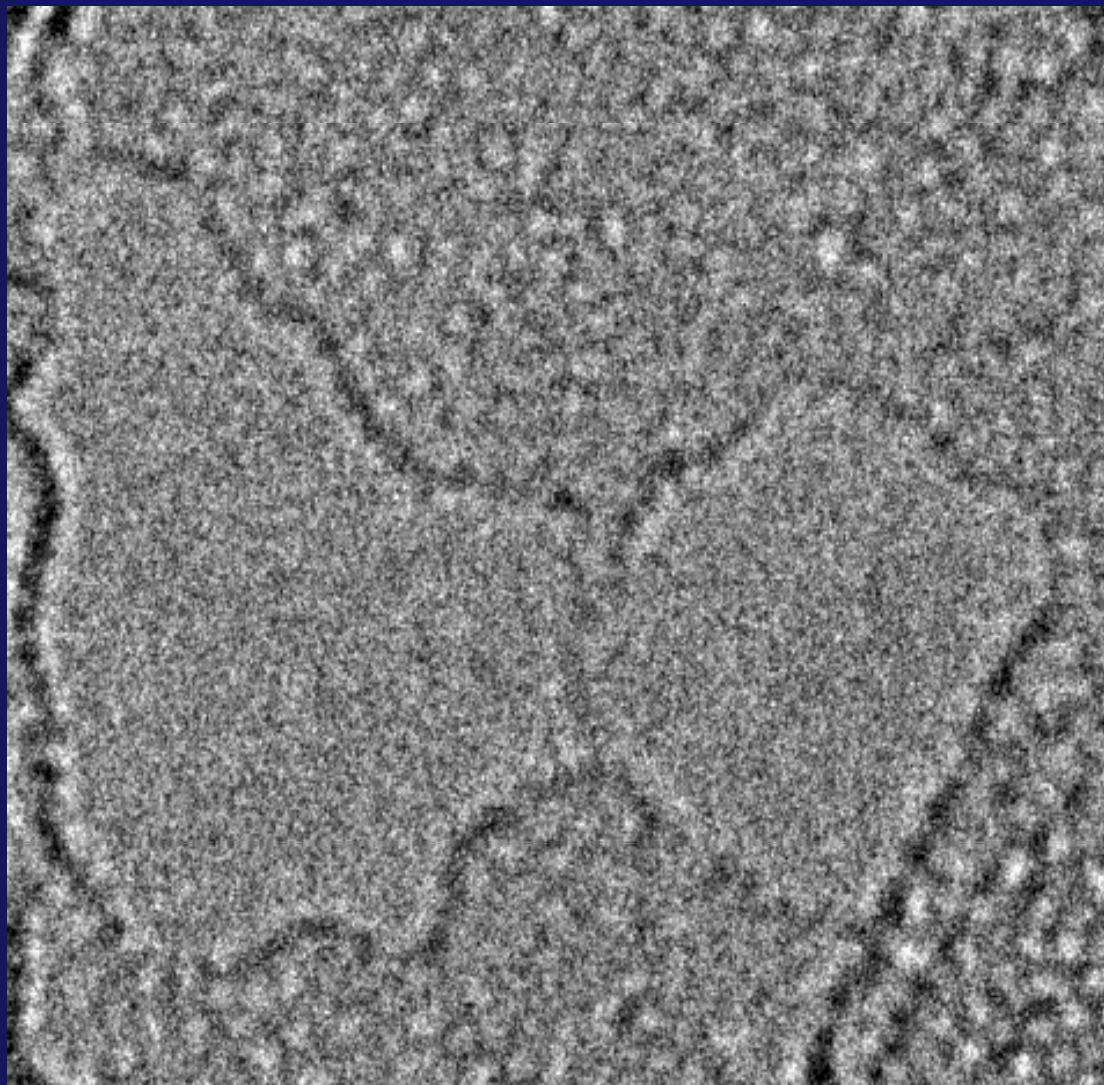
Free-standing carbon monatomic chain

Chaunhong Jin , et al., *PRL* 2009



炭素原子 “鎖” の実現

Chaunhong. Jin, et al., *PRL* 2009



Cumulene



Polyyne



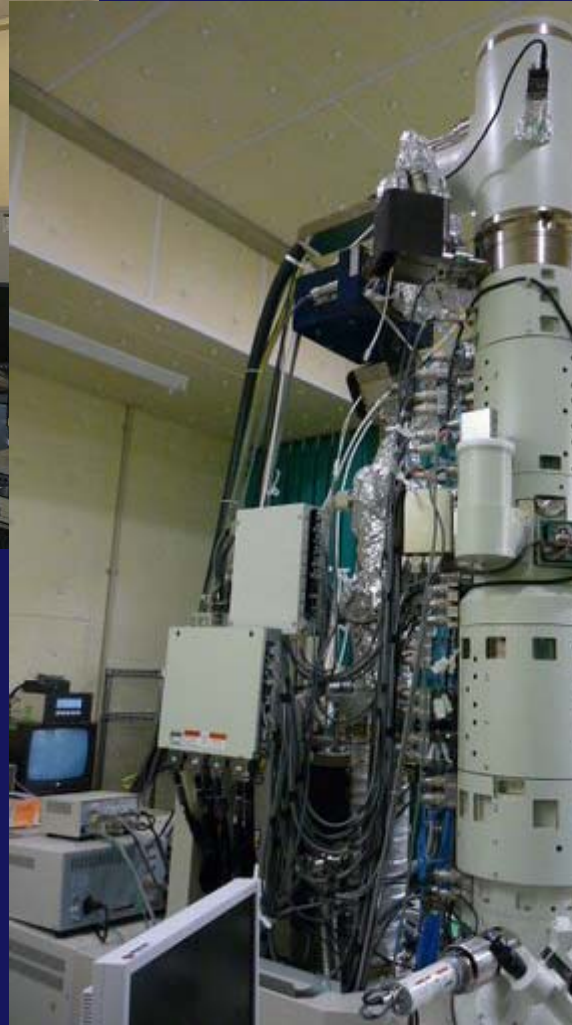
The method similar to that for the metal quantum wires; A lower beam intensity. 120 kV and 80 kV .

日本の超高分解能TEM開発例

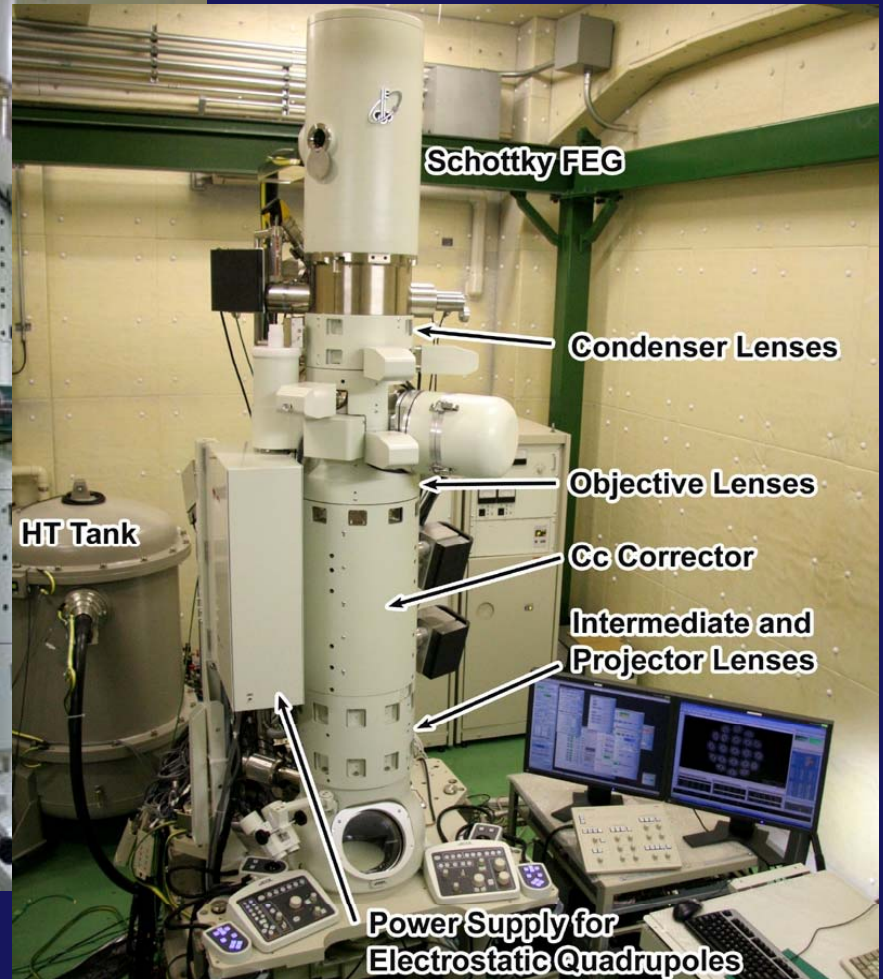
By Suenaga (at AIST)



2010F + CEOS
(2006~)

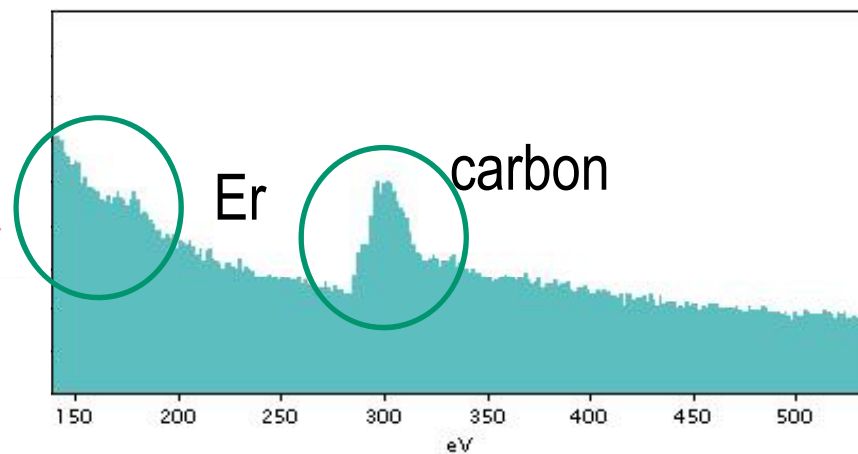
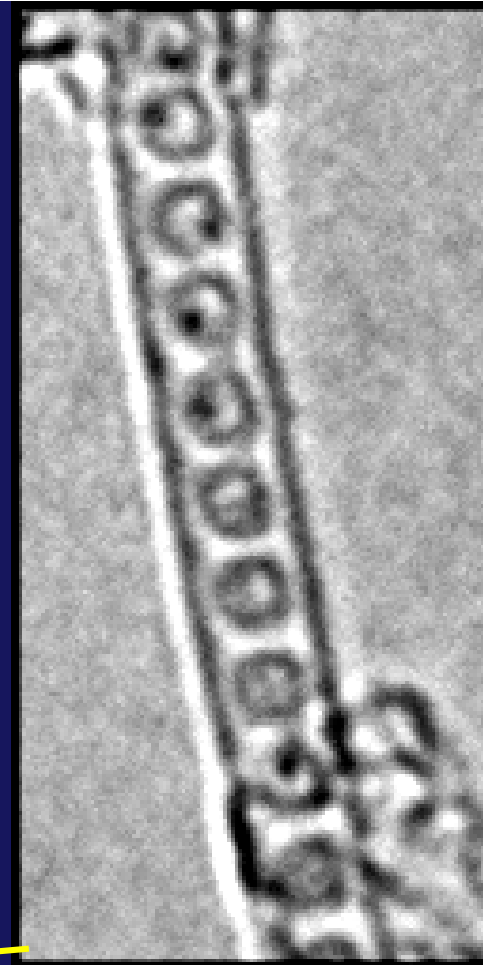
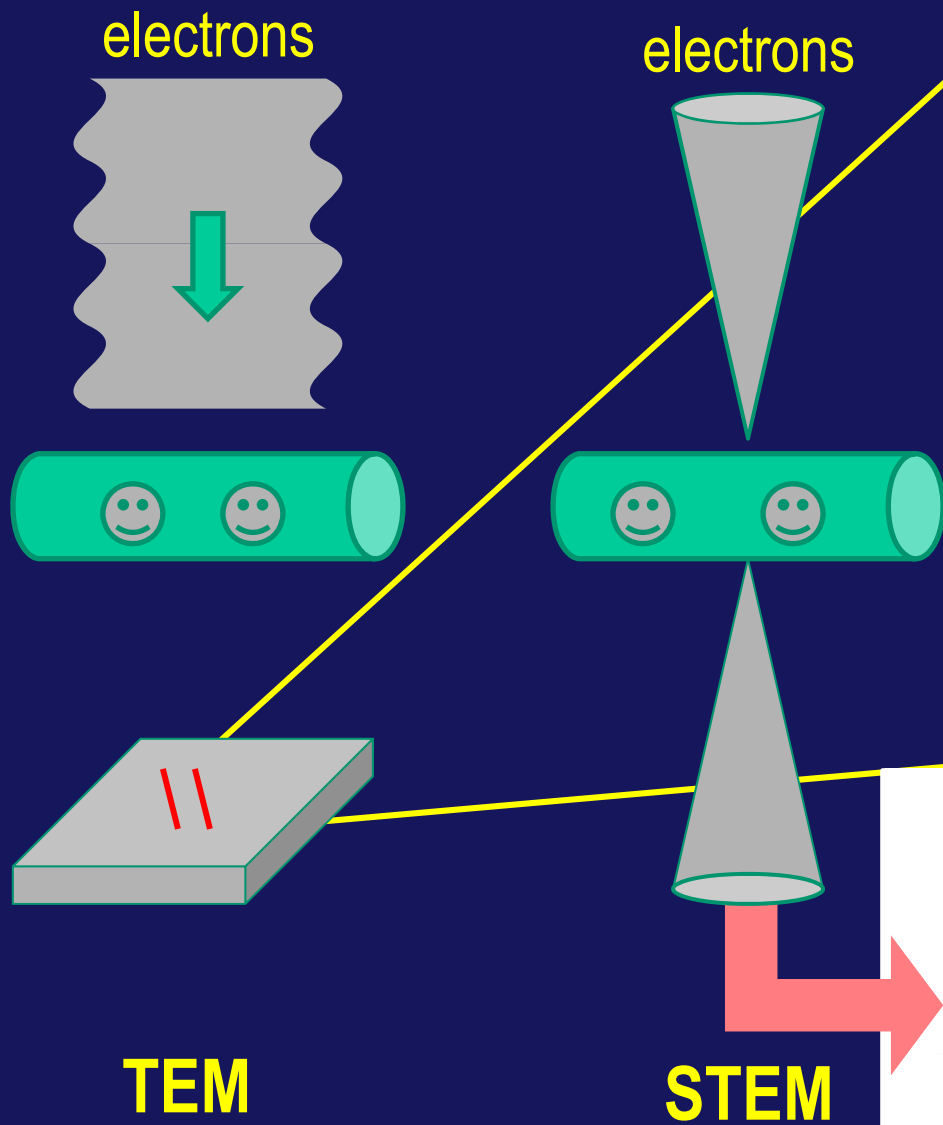


Triple C #1 (2009~)



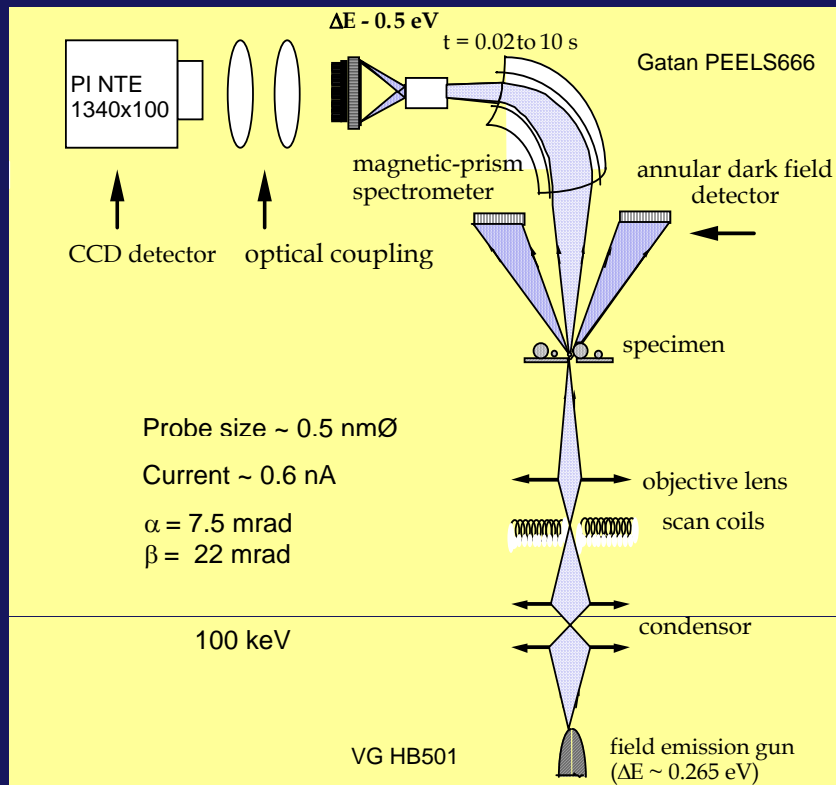
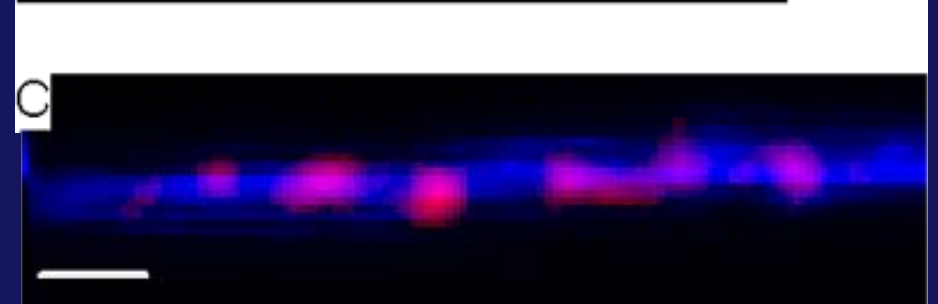
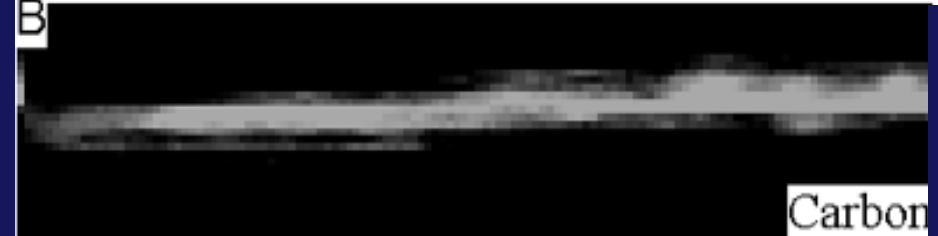
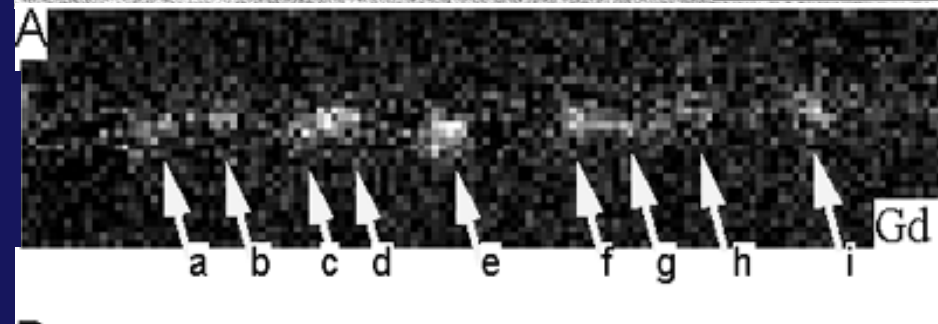
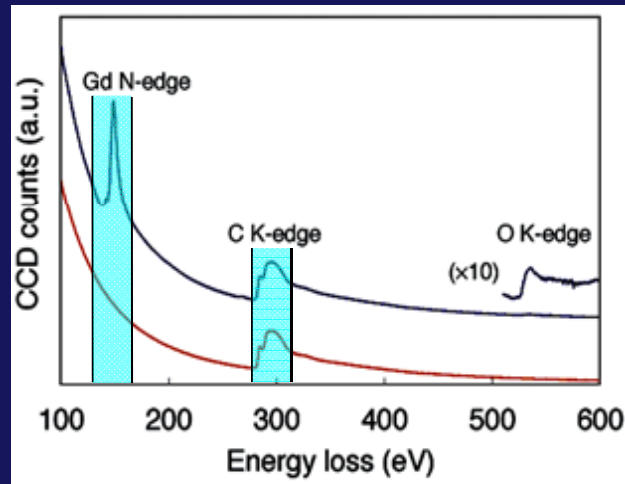
Triple C #2 (2010~)

TEMとSTEMの違い

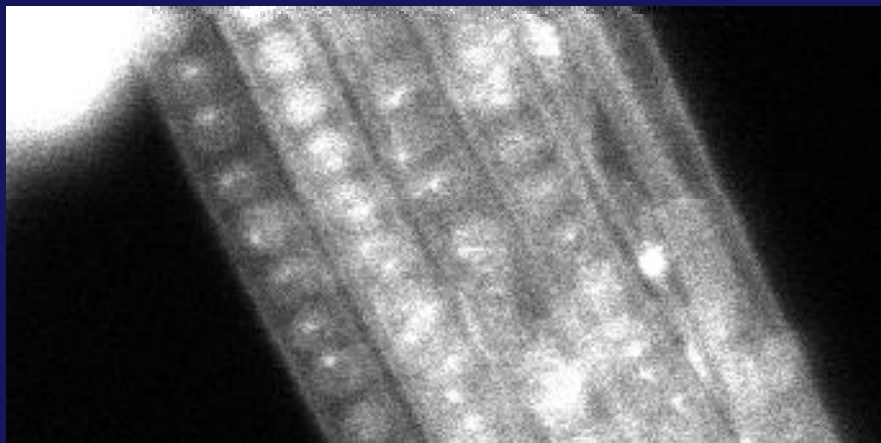
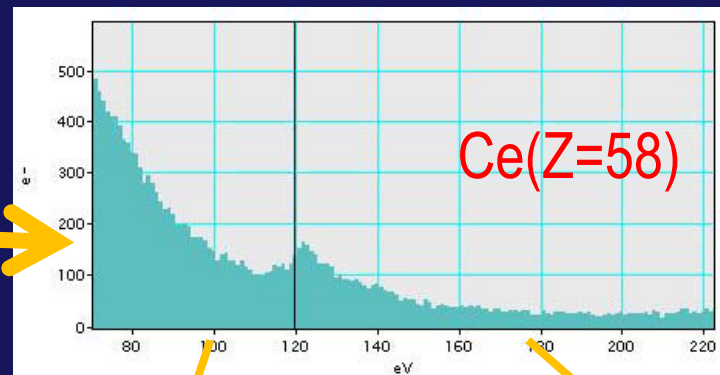
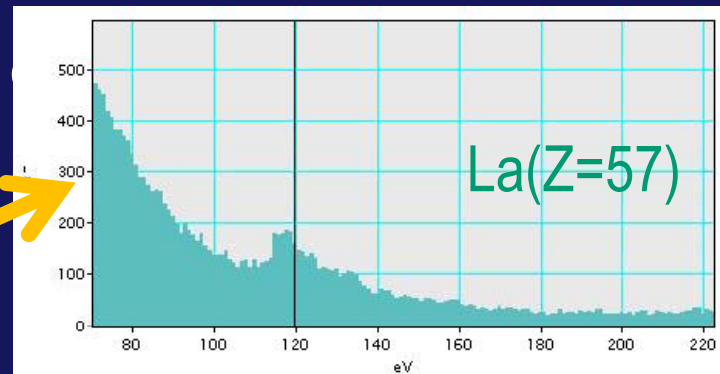
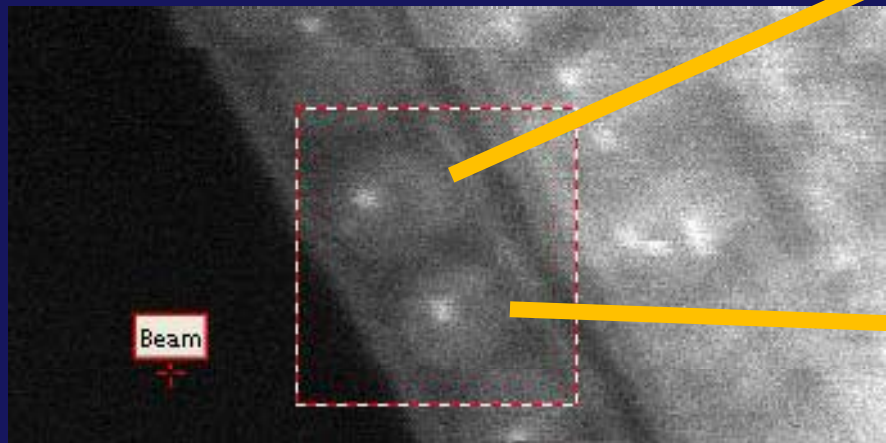


STEM-EELS for Spectrum-imaging

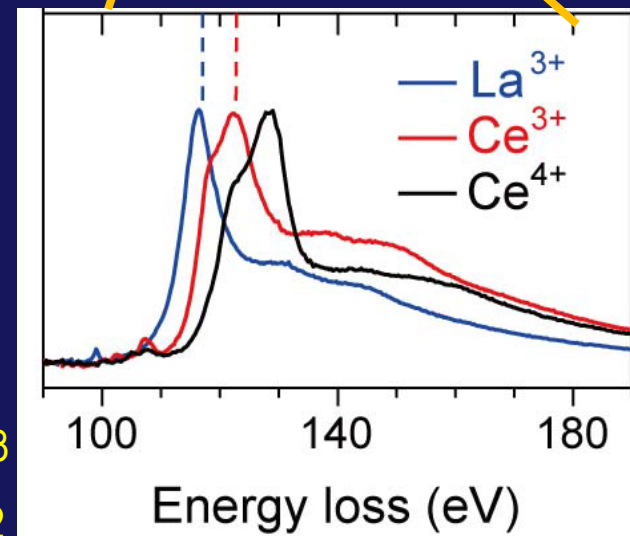
Suenaga et al, *Science* (2000)



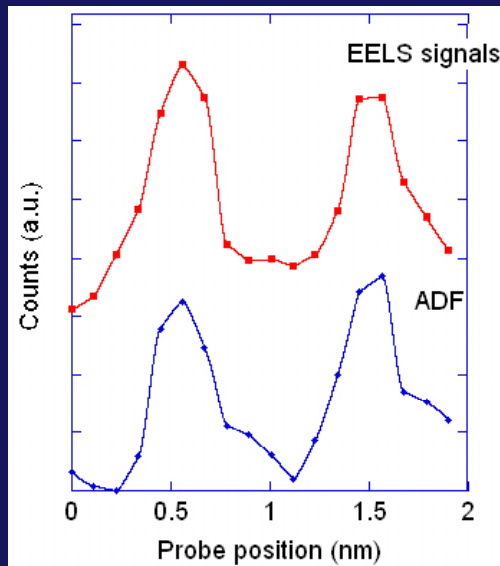
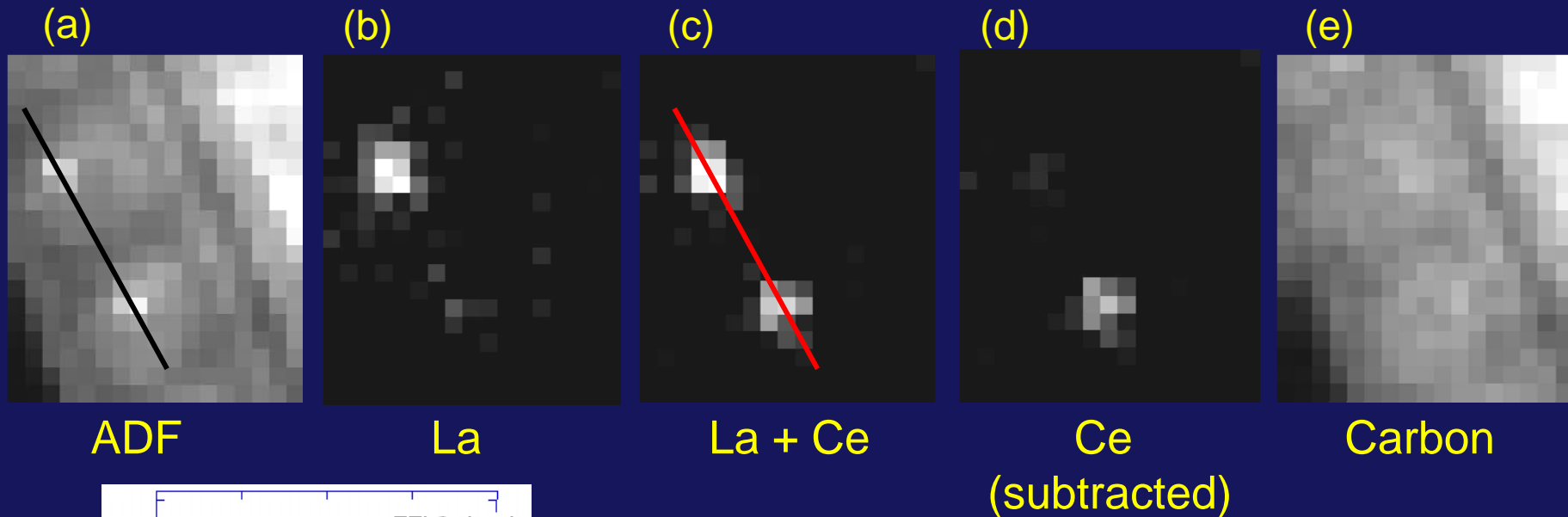
Single atom spectroscopy 30kV



La³⁺ in LaCl₃
Ce³⁺ in CeCl₃
Ce⁴⁺ in CeO₂



Ultimate Elemental Mapping at individual atom basis



- Discrimination of La(Z=57) & Ce(Z=58)
- Discrimination of Ce³⁺ & Ce⁴⁺

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- 高性能TEMとEELSによるナノカーボン材料の構造研究
- TEMとEELSによるグラフェン研究の最前線

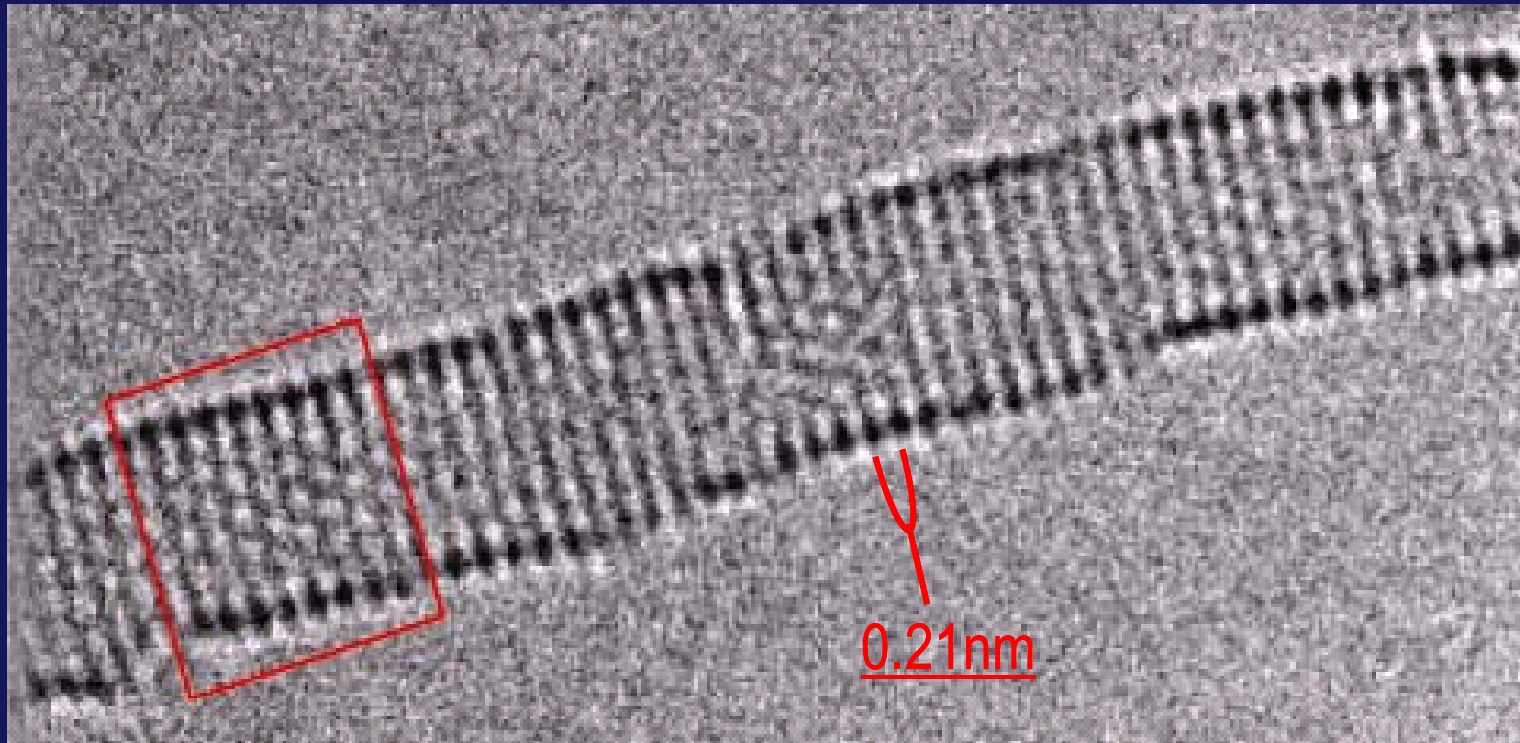
A 3D ball-and-stick model of a graphene lattice. The atoms are represented by spheres, with most being green. The lattice is a flat, hexagonal grid of atoms. At the bottom edge, there is a defect where several atoms are colored blue and red, indicating a change in the atomic structure or a specific site of interest for spectroscopy. The text "Graphene edge spectroscopy" is overlaid in white on the top part of the lattice.

Graphene edge spectroscopy

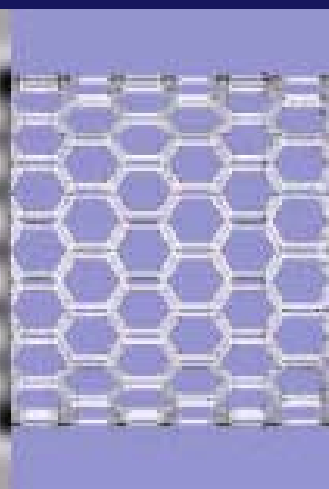
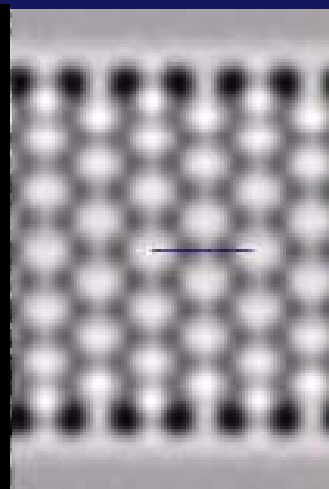
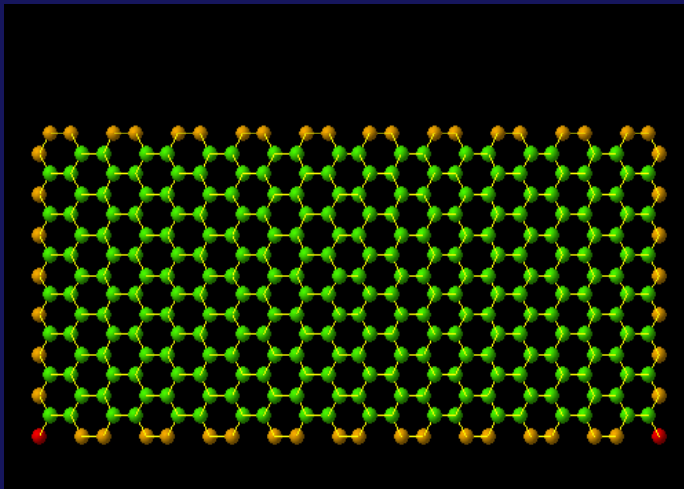
“Atom-by-atom spectroscopy at graphene edge”
K. Suenaga and M. Koshino, *Nature*, 468 pp.1088-1090 (2010)

Direct imaging of carbon atoms of CNT

Suenaga, et al. Nature Nanotech. 2007



by S. Maruyama



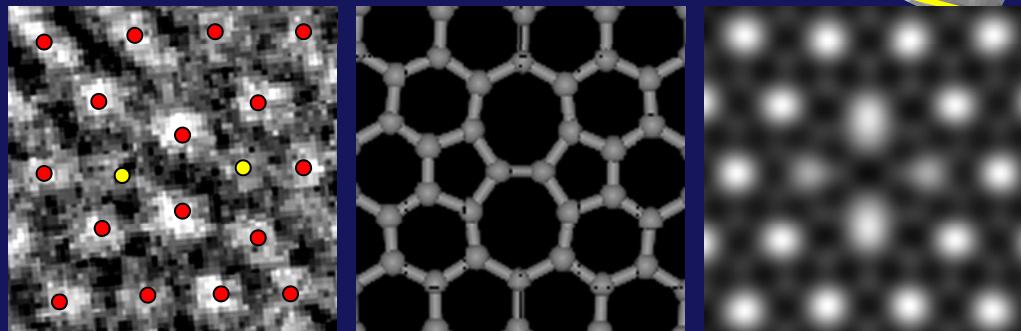
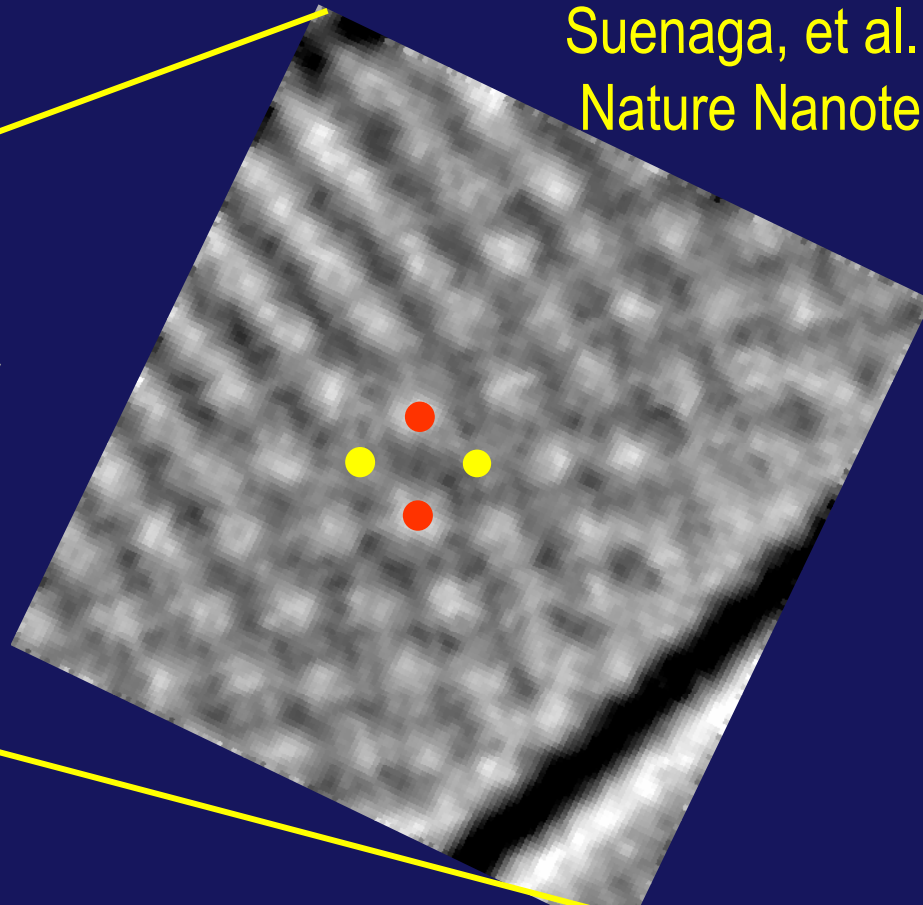
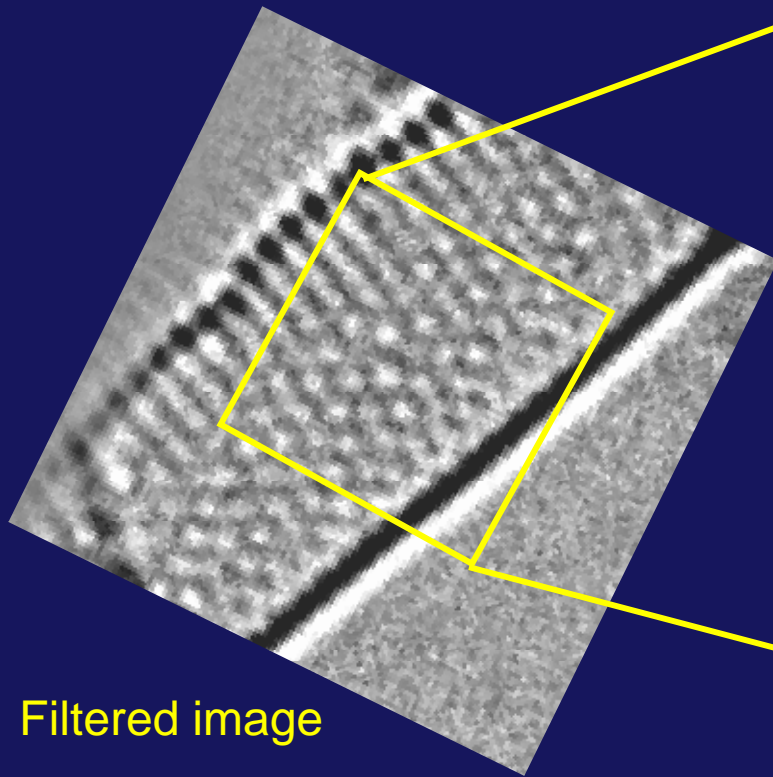
C-C bond (0.14nm)
resolution

SWNT (18, 0)

Identification of atomic defects

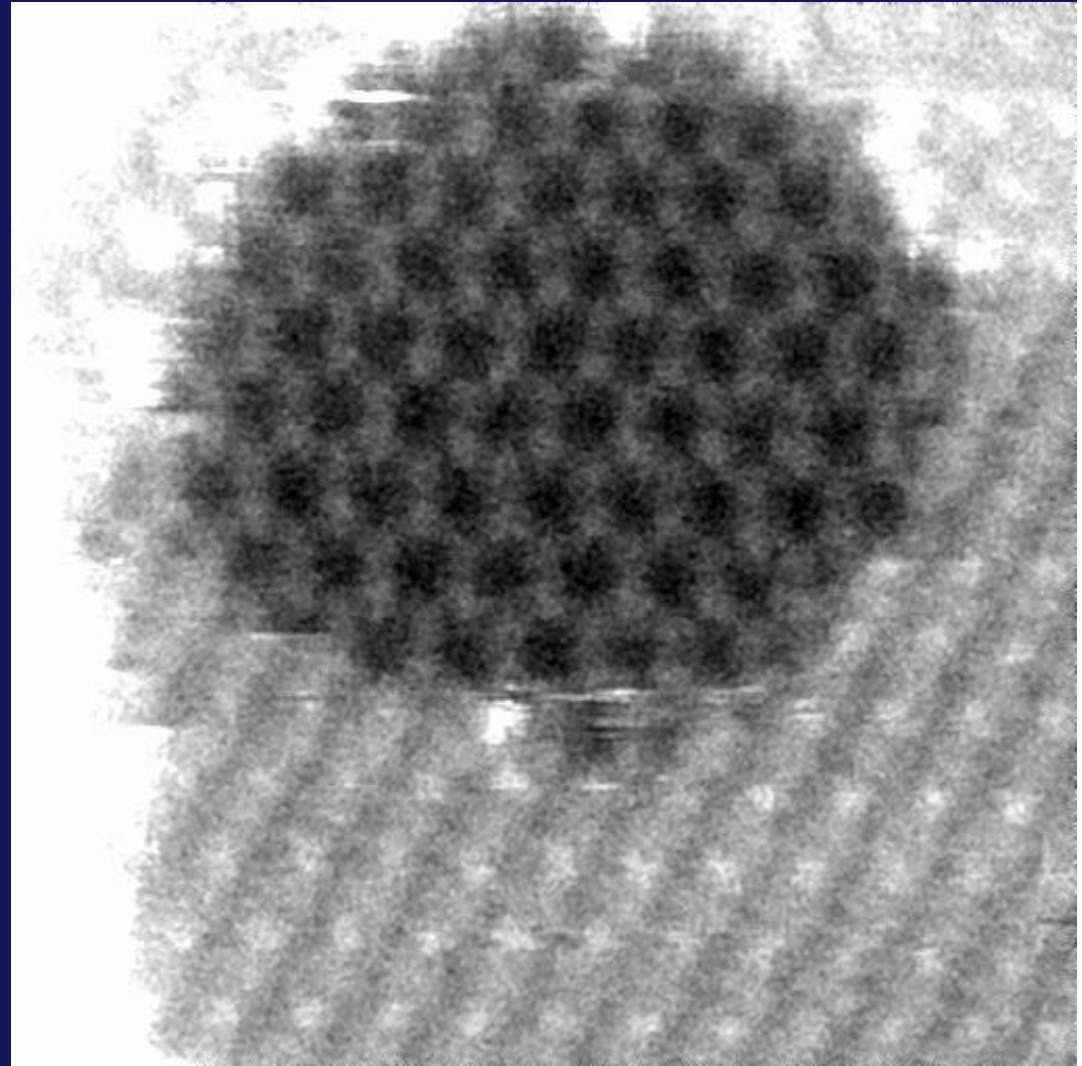
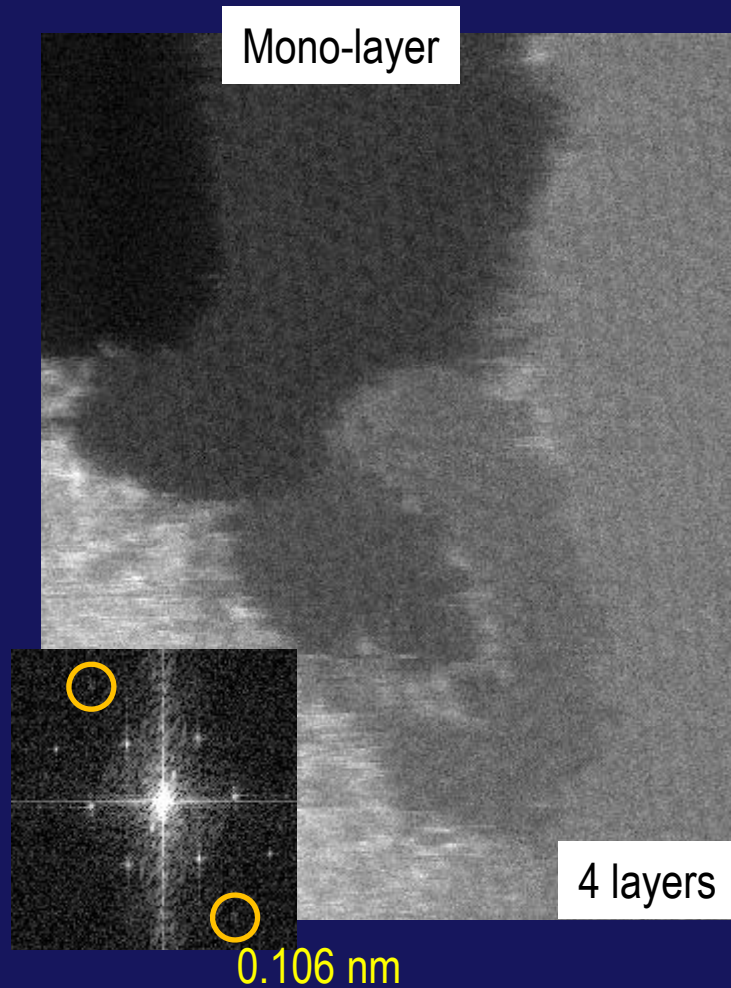
Suenaga, et al.

Nature Nanotech. 2007



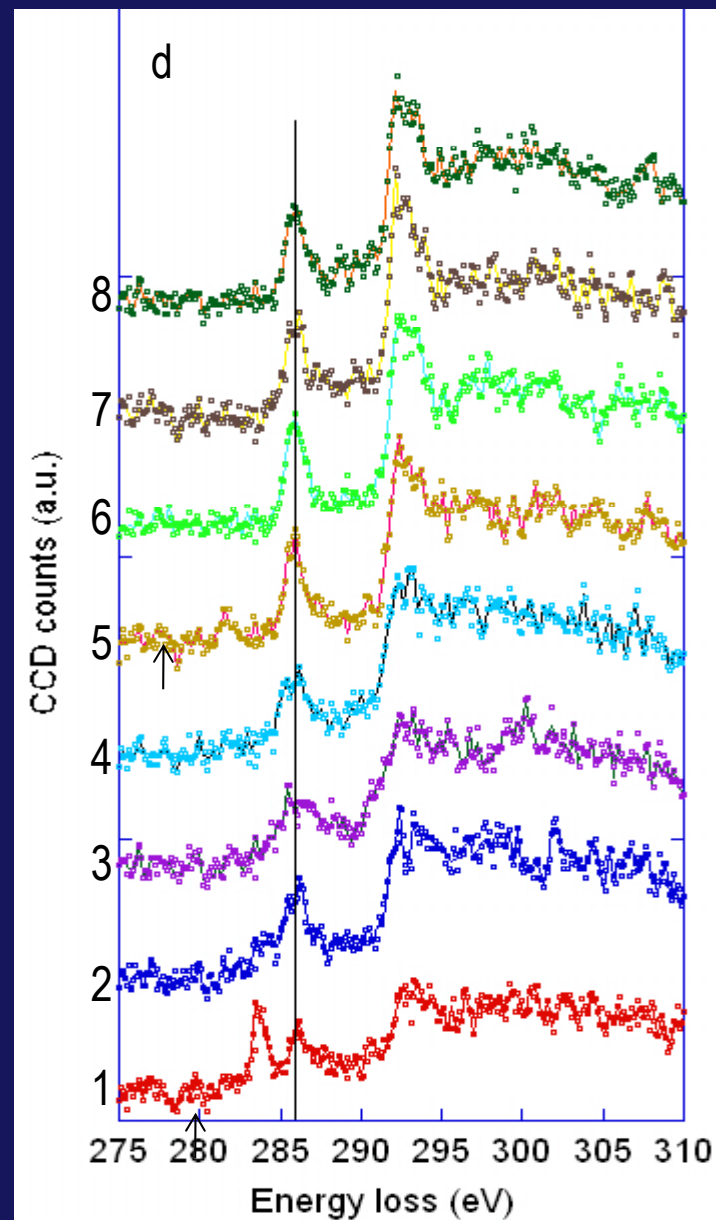
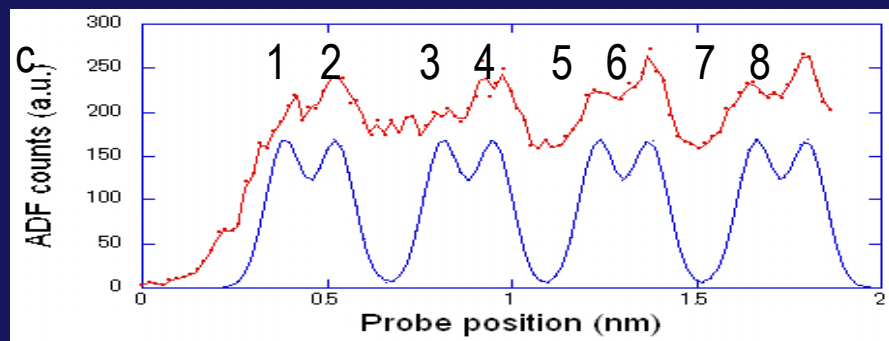
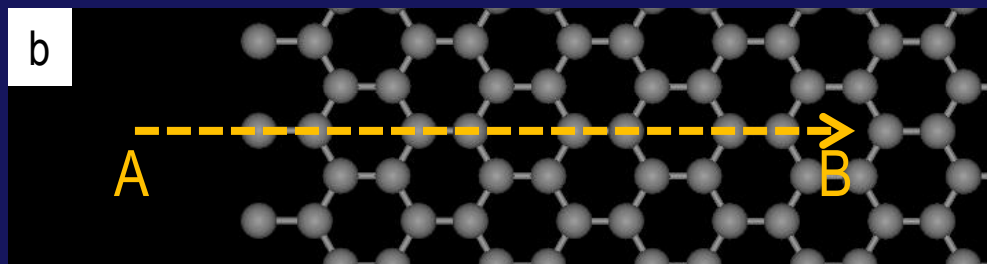
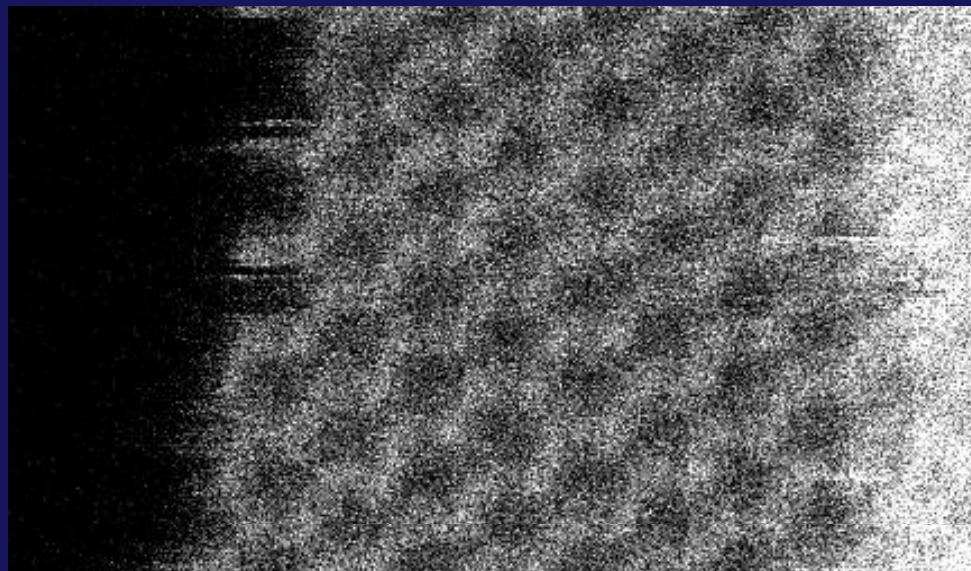
5-7-7-5 defect (the Stone-Wales)

ADF imaging of graphene layers at 60kV (No image processing)



グラフェン・エッジの個々の炭素原子からのEELS

Suenaga and Koshino, Nature, 468 (2010)



まとめ

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