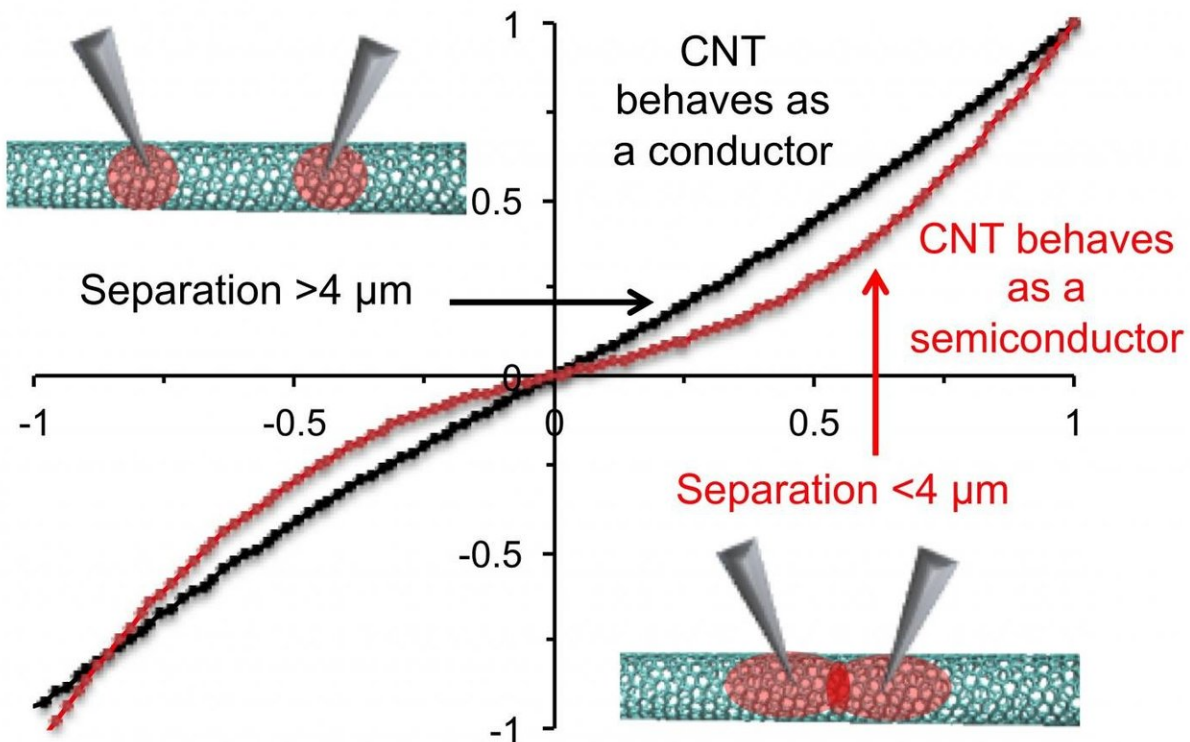


Carbon nanotubes devices may have a limit to how 'nano' they can be

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Bon nanotubes. Credit: Swansea University

Carbon nanotubes bound for electronics not only need to be as clean as possible to maximize their utility in next-generation nanoscale devices, but contact effects may limit how small a nano device can be, according to researchers at the Energy Safety Research Institute (ESRI) at Swansea

University in collaboration with researchers at Rice University.

ESRI Director Andrew Barron, also a professor at Rice University in the USA, and his team have figured out how to get nanotubes clean enough to obtain reproducible electronic measurements and in the process not only explained why the electrical properties of nanotubes have historically been so difficult to measure consistently, but have shown that there may be a limit to how "nano" future electronic devices can be using carbon nanotubes.

Like any normal wire, semiconducting nanotubes are progressively more resistant to current along their length. But conductivity measurements of nanotubes over the years have been anything but consistent. The ESRI team wanted to know why.

"We are interested in the creation of nanotube based conductors, and while people have been able to make wires their conduction has not met expectations. We were interested in determining the basic science behind the variability observed by other researchers."

They discovered that hard-to-remove contaminants—leftover iron catalyst, carbon and water—could easily skew the results of conductivity tests. Burning them away, Barron said, creates new possibilities for carbon nanotubes in nanoscale electronics.

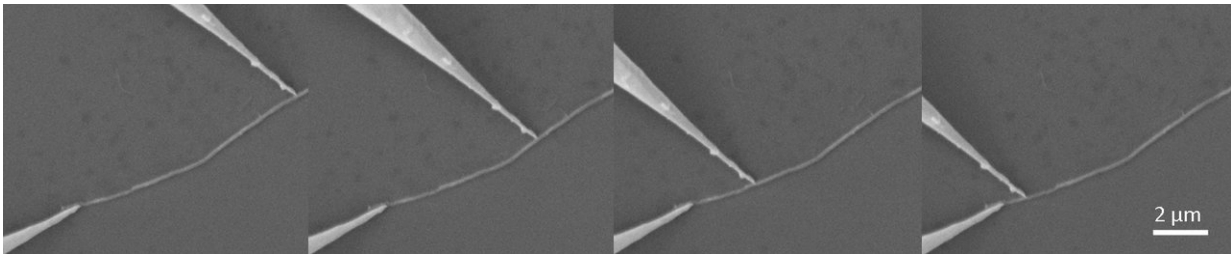
The new study appears in the American Chemical Society journal *Nano Letters*.

The researchers first made [multiwalled carbon nanotubes](#) between 40 and 200 nanometers in diameter and up to 30 microns long. They then either heated the nanotubes in a vacuum or bombarded them with argon ions to clean their surfaces.

They tested individual nanotubes the same way one would test any electrical conductor: By touching them with two probes to see how much current passes through the material from one tip to the other. In this case, their tungsten probes were attached to a scanning tunneling microscope.

In clean nanotubes, resistance got progressively stronger as the distance increased, as it should. But the results were skewed when the probes encountered surface contaminants, which increased the electric field strength at the tip. And when measurements were taken within 4 microns of each other, regions of depleted conductivity caused by contaminants overlapped, further scrambling the results.

"We think this is why there's such inconsistency in the literature," Barron said.



Scientists at Rice and Swansea universities used tungsten probes attached to a scanning tunneling microscope to test the conductivity of carbon nanotubes before and after treatment to decontaminate them. The sequence above shows one probe at the end and the other moving along the length of an isolated nanotube. Credit: Barron Research Group/Rice University

"If nanotubes are to be the next generation lightweight conductor, then

consistent results, batch-to-batch, and sample-to-sample, is needed for devices such as motors and generators as well as power systems."

Annealing the nanotubes in a vacuum above 200 degrees Celsius (392 degrees Fahrenheit) reduced surface contamination, but not enough to eliminate inconsistent results, they found. Argon ion bombardment also cleaned the tubes, but led to an increase in defects that degrade conductivity.

Ultimately they discovered vacuum annealing nanotubes at 500 degrees Celsius (932 Fahrenheit) reduced contamination enough to accurately measure resistance, they reported.

To now, Barron said, engineers who use nanotube fibers or films in devices modify the material through doping or other means to get the conductive properties they require. But if the source [nanotubes](#) are sufficiently decontaminated, they should be able to get the right conductivity by simply putting their contacts in the right spot.

"A key result of our work was that if contacts on a nanotube are less than 1 micron apart, the electronic properties of the nanotube changes from conductor to semiconductor, due to the presence of overlapping depletion zones" said Barron, "this has a potential limiting factor on the size of nanotube based electronic devices - this would limit the application of Moore's law to nanotube devices."

More information: Chris J. Barnett et al. Spatial and contamination dependent electrical properties of carbon nanotubes, *Nano Letters* (2017). [DOI: 10.1021/acs.nanolett.7b03390](https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.nanolett.7b03390)

Provided by Swansea University

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