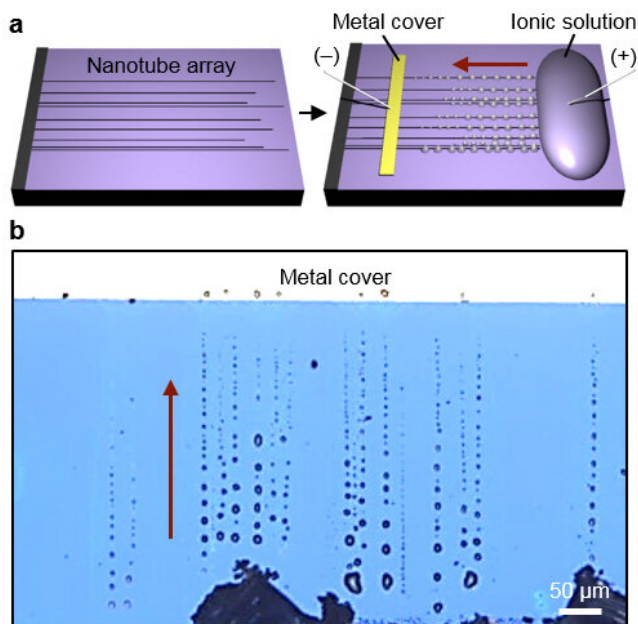


# New study presents hygroscopic micro/nanolenses along carbon nanotube ion channels

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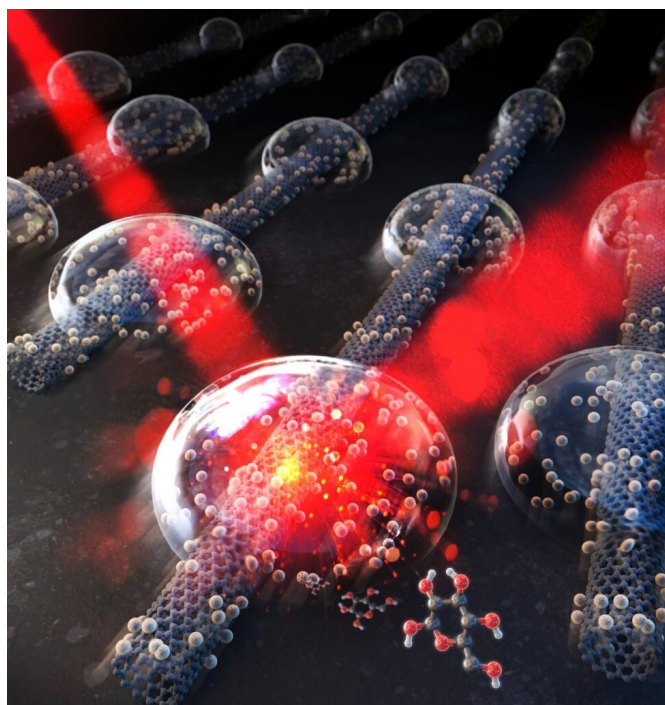
Formation of salt micro/nanocrystals along SWNTs via exterior transport. Credit: UNIST

A novel technology, capable of analyzing nanomaterials in our daily lives with the use of common 'salt' has been developed. This allows various molecules to amplify—up to hundreds of times—the signals they produce in response to light, thereby making them very useful for nanomaterial research.

A research team, led by Professor Chang Young Lee in the School of Energy and Chemical Engineering at UNIST has introduced a [novel technology](#), which allows carbon nanotubes (CNTs) to be easily observed under room temperature. The coating of CNT surface with [salt crystals](#) allows direct observation of the shape and position changes of CNTs. Their findings also

revealed that salt crystals made on CNTs could serve as a lens through which to observe nanomaterials.

Carbon nanotubes (CNTs), which are tube-like materials made of [carbon atoms](#) linked in hexagonal shapes, have recently attracted much attention due to their unique optical, mechanical, and electrical properties. However, individual carbon nanotubes are difficult to observe with a general optical microscope because of their extremely small size. Although these objects on a very fine scale can be examined via the electron microscope that uses a beam of electrons or [atomic force microscopy](#) (AFM) that uses force between individual atoms, such methods are difficult to use and limit the observable area.



Their work has been featured on the cover of the

February 2020 edition of Nano Letters. Credit: UNIST

The team overcame these limitations by using salts commonly found in the environment. When [salt water](#) is added to carbon nanotubes arranged in one dimension and an electric field is applied, salt ions move along the [carbon nanotube](#) outer surface to form salt crystals. These salt crystals—'clothes'—allow the observation of carbon nanotubes distributed over a large area using only the optical microscope commonly used in laboratories. Salt crystals dissolve well in water, which does not damage the carbon nanotubes, and are stable before being washed out, so they can be semi-permanently visualized.

The team also found that salt crystals formed on carbon nanotubes can amplify the optical signals of the nanotubes by hundreds of times. Normally, when light is received, internal molecules interact with [light energy](#) to emit new signals, or optical signals. Amplifying and analyzing this signal reveals the properties of the material, with salt crystals acting as a "lens" to amplify the optical signal. In fact, the team used the 'salt lens' to easily find out the [electrical properties](#) and diameters of carbon nanotubes.

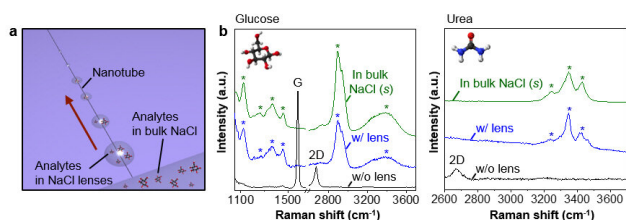
"The degree of optical signal amplification can be controlled by changing the refractive index according to the type of salt and the shape and size of the salt crystals," says Yun-Tae Kim in the School of Energy and Chemical Engineering at UNIST, the first author of the study.

The team went a step further by using a 'salt lens' to move traces of glucose and urea molecules through the outer surface of the carbon nanotubes and detect them. The salt lens formed on the outer surface of the carbon nanotubes amplifies the optical signal to find a molecule containing one mole (M) of one hundred diameters.

"The key to this technology is the ability to measure physical properties in real time without damaging nanomaterials at normal temperatures and pressures," says Professor Lee. "Our findings could be more widely applied to research of nanomaterials and nanophenomena."

**More information:** Yun-Tae Kim et al, Hygroscopic Micro/Nanolenses along Carbon Nanotube Ion Channels, *Nano Letters* (2019). DOI: [10.1021/acs.nanolett.9b01767](https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.nanolett.9b01767)

Provided by Ulsan National Institute of Science and Technology



Use of the salt micro/nanolens for probing Raman-active molecular species. Credit: UNIST

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