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Ab initio investigations of formation of the poly-bromine anions encapsulated inside the carbon nanotube. DONGCHUL SUNG, Sejong University, Seoul, Korea, NOEJUNG PARK, Dankook University, Seoul, Korea, SUK-LYUN HONG, Sejong University, Seoul, Korea — We have performed *ab initio* density-functional calculations to investigate the electronic and geometric structure of the bromine adsorbates inside the carbon nanotube. It is found that the charged odd-membered molecular species (Br₃ or Br₅) are energetically favored inside the carbon nanotube rather than common Br₂ molecule. Vapor phase of bromine molecules (Br₂) could exothermically adsorb into the nanotubes, and in turn, transform into the Br₃ or Br₅ structures without a significant energy barrier. Such a formation of the poly-bromine anions accompanies a strong charge transfer from the nanotube to the adsorbates, rendering the encapsulating nanotube strongly hole-doped. We suggest that an exposure of the tip-opened carbon nanotube samples to a modest Br₂partial pressure could result in strong hole-doped, and thus nearly metallic nanotube samples.

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