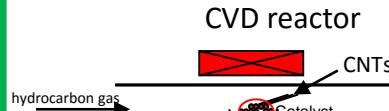
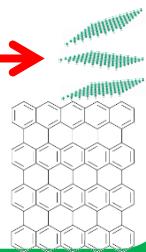


## CNT synthesis

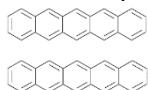


## Graphene synthesis

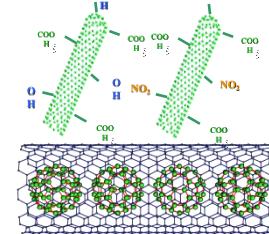
Top-down



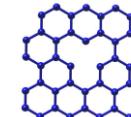
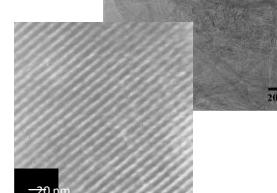
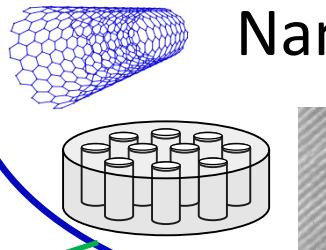
Bottom-up



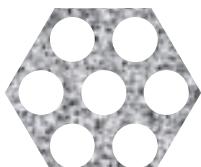
## Chemical Modification



## Nano-Carbons

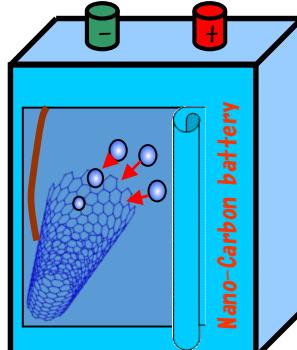


## Light-emitting



**Bright white light PL!**

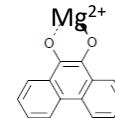
## Energy Storage



### Batteries

Na<sup>+</sup>

✓ Low cost



Mg<sup>2+</sup>

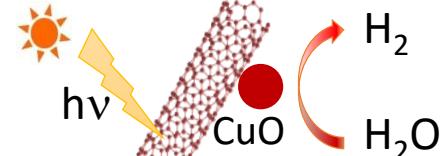
✓ High energy density

### Capacitors

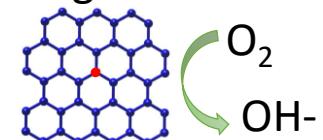
✓ High capacity

## H<sub>2</sub> Energy

### Solar H<sub>2</sub> generation



### Rechargeable Fuel Cell

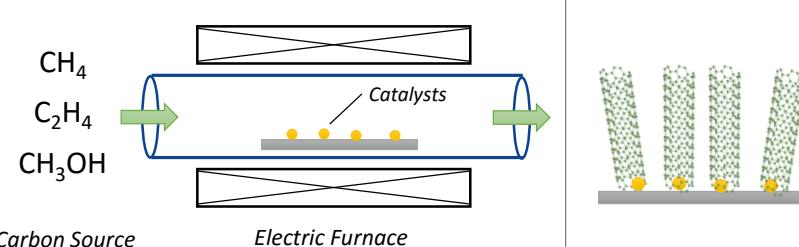




# Synthesis of Nanocarbons

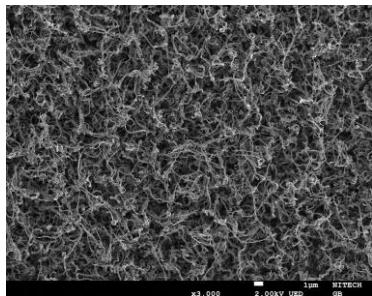
## Carbon Nanotubes

### Chemical Vapor Deposition (CVD)



Thermal CVD

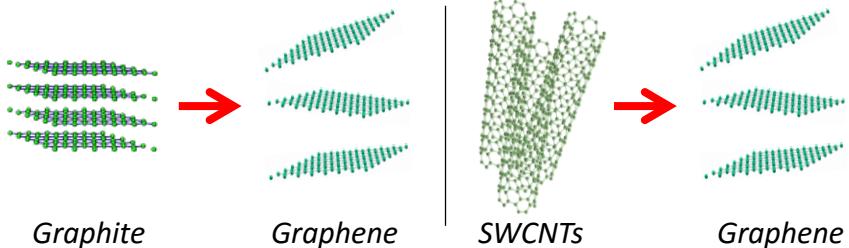
Plasma CVD



In addition to the simple carbon nanotubes,  
N-doped carbon nanotubes  
can also be prepared.

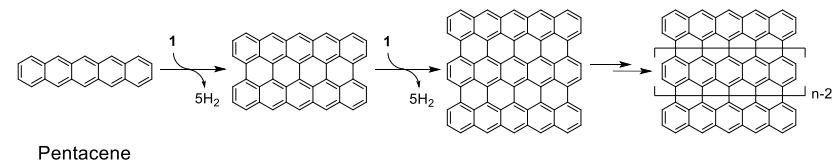
## Graphene

### Top-down approach



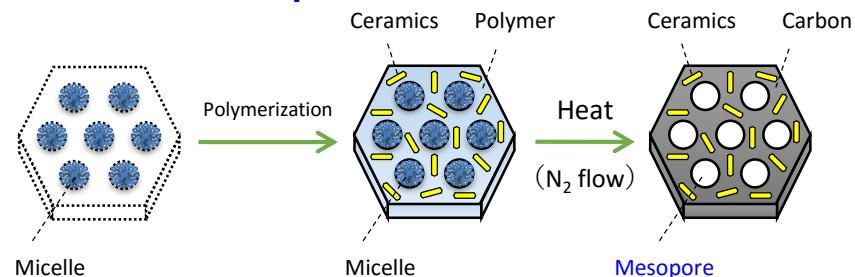
T. Inoue, S. Kawasaki, et al. *Jpn. J. Appl. Phys.* **50**, 01AF07 (2011).

### Bottom-up approach



Y. Ishii, S. Kawasaki, et al. *Nanoscale* **4**, 6553 (2012).  
T. Hayakawa, S. Kawasaki, et al. *RSC Adv.* **6**, 22069 (2016).

## Mesoporous Carbons

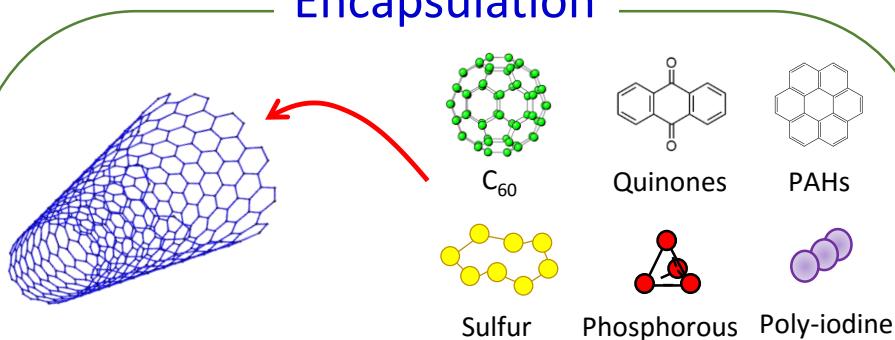


Y. Ishii, S. Kawasaki, et al. *Mater. Express* **2**, 23 (2012).  
Y. Ishii, S. Kawasaki, et al. *Jpn. J. Appl. Phys.* **50**, 01AF06 (2011).  
Y. Ishii, S. Kawasaki, et al. *J. Phys. Chem. C* **117**, 18120 (2013).

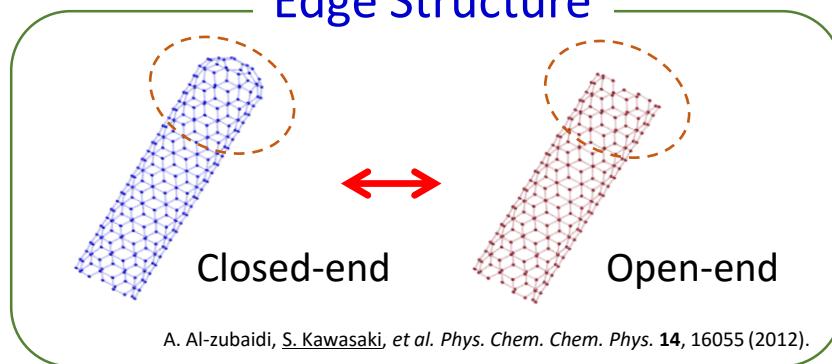


# Modification of Carbon Nanotubes

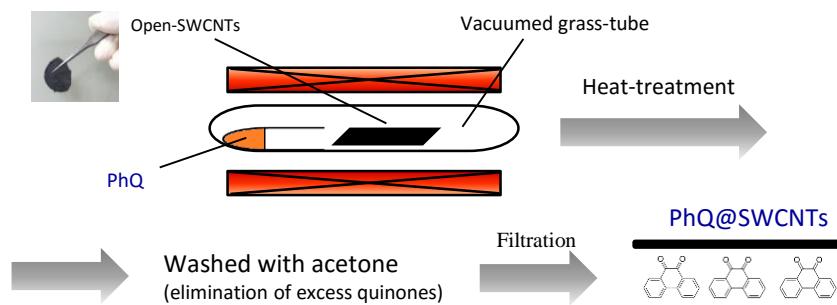
## Encapsulation



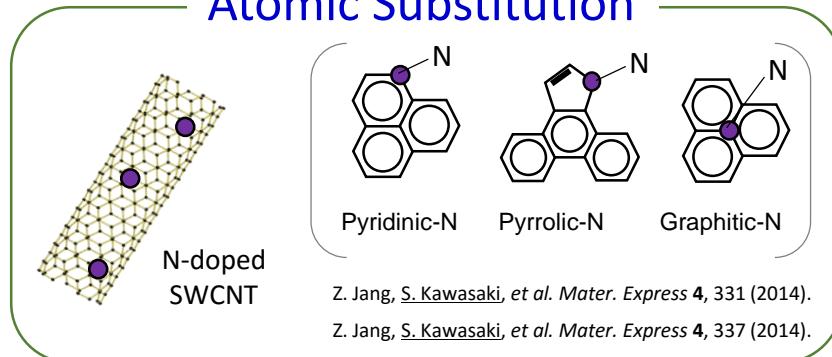
## Edge Structure



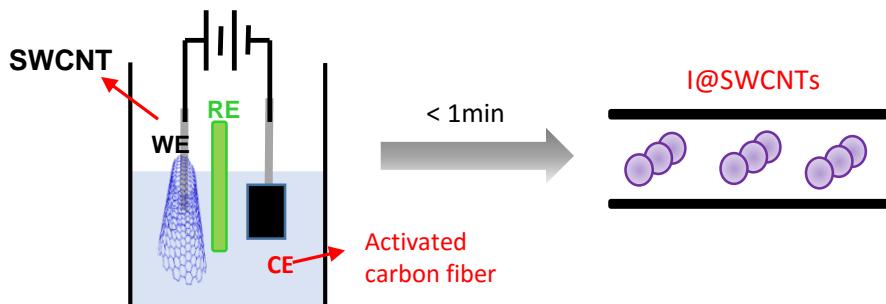
## Evaporation Method



## Atomic Substitution

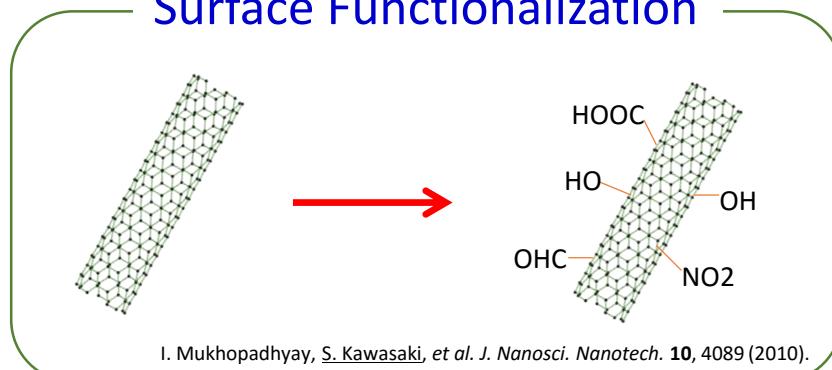


## Electrochemical Method



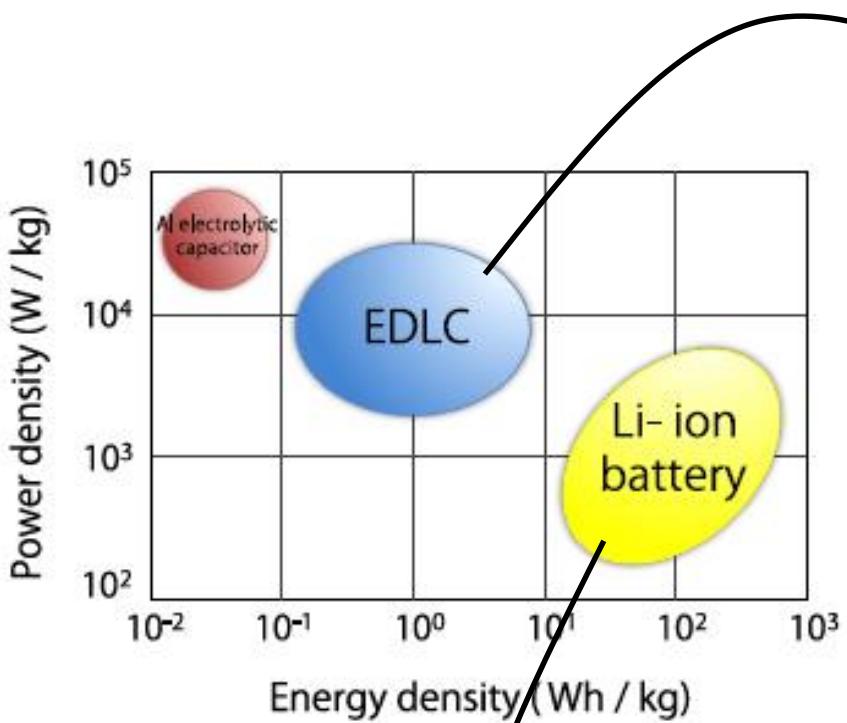
H. Song, S. Kawasaki, et al. *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.* **15**, 5767 (2013).

## Surface Functionalization





# Energy Storage Devices



Electric double layer capacitor (EDLC)



- ✓ Low capacitance...

Li-ion battery (LIB)

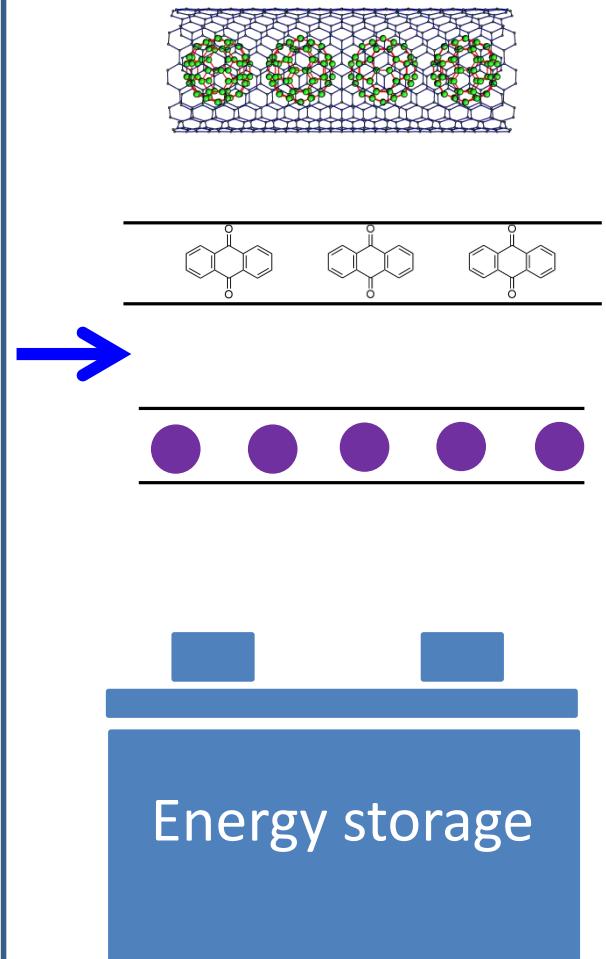
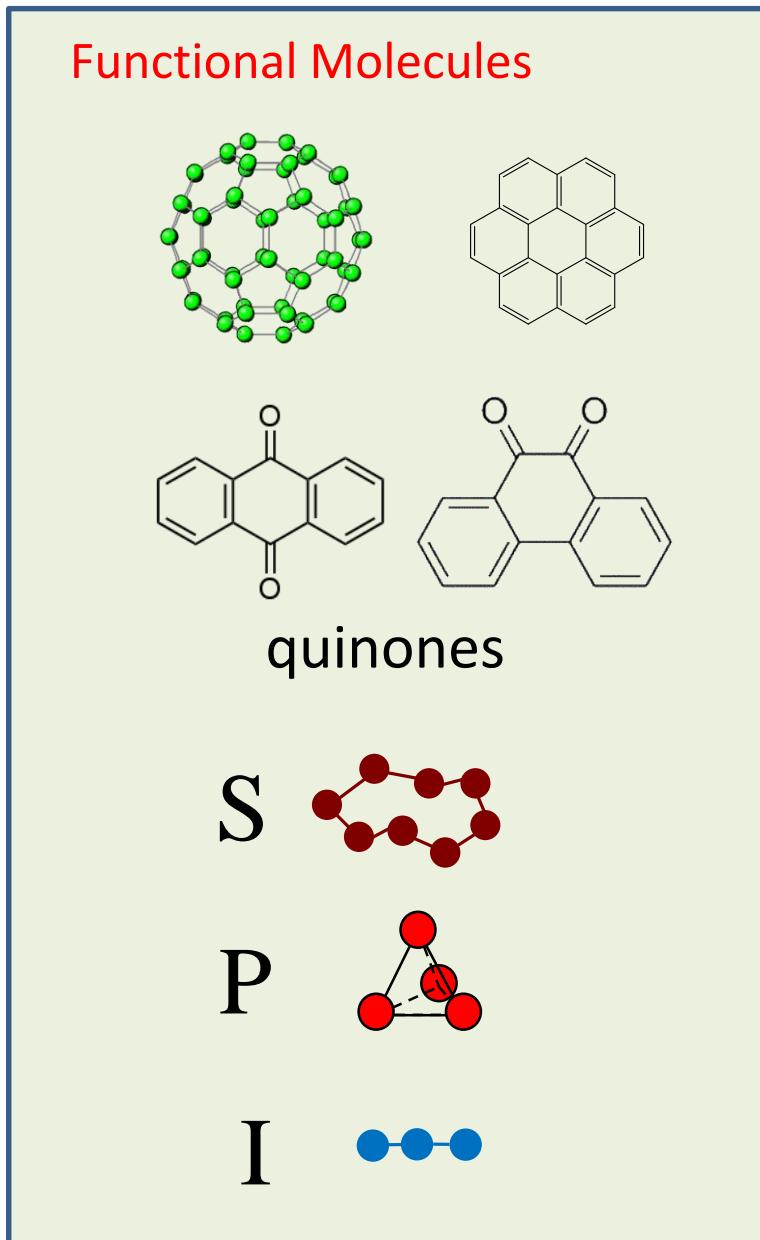


- ✓ Unsafe...
- ✓ High cost...
- ✓ Low capacity...
- ✓ Low temperate operation is hard...



# SWCNT Encapsulation Systems

Nanotube +





# Activities in Kawasaki's Lab.

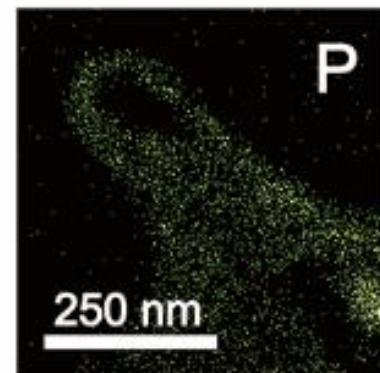
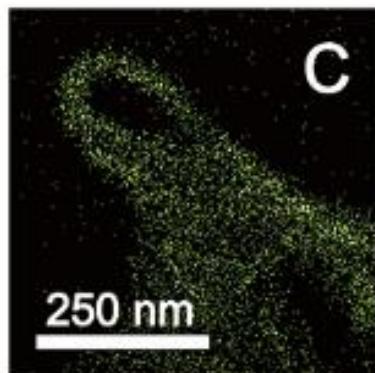
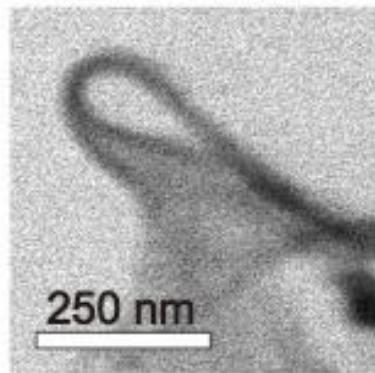
LIB	Next generation LIB	Post LIB
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ High capacity anode<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Organic molecules @SWCNT</li><li>• Graphenes</li><li>• P@SWCNT</li><li>• Improve low temperature property</li></ul></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Li-organic cells<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• OM@SWCNT</li></ul></li><li>✓ all solid batteries<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• iodine@SWCNT</li></ul></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Metal-air cells<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Hetero-atom doped SWCNTs</li></ul></li><li>✓ Dual-SWCNT cells<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Thin metal SWCNTs</li></ul></li><li>✓ Li-S batteries<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• sulfur@SWCNTs</li></ul></li><li>✓ Na-ion batteries<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• P@SWCNT</li></ul></li><li>✓ Multi Valent ion batteries<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• PhQ@SWCNT</li></ul></li></ul>



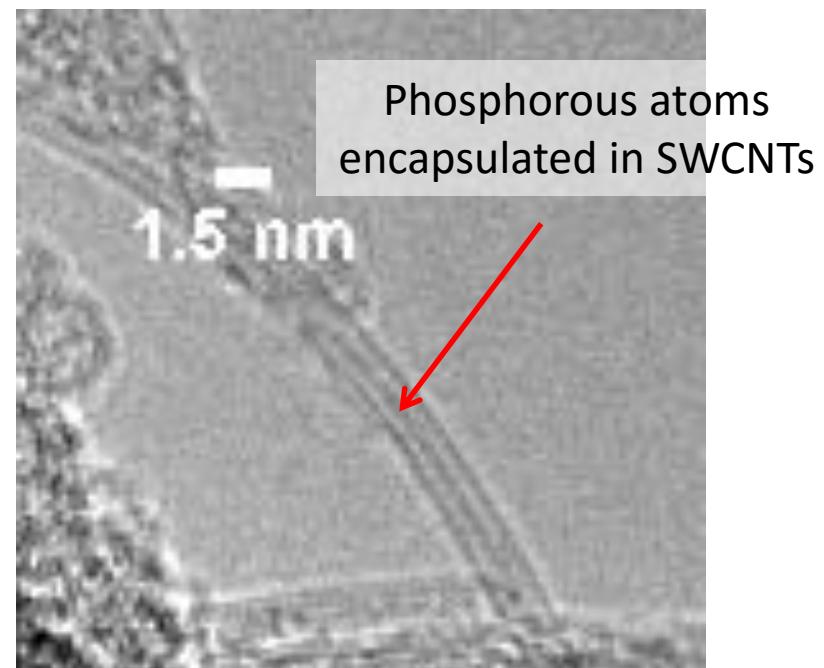
# Inorganic molecules @ SWCNTs

P@SWCNTs

STEM-EDX map



High resolution TEM

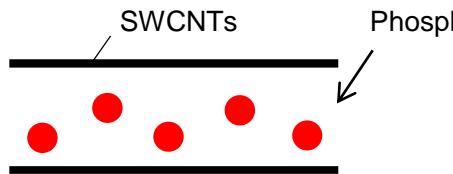


P@SWCNTs



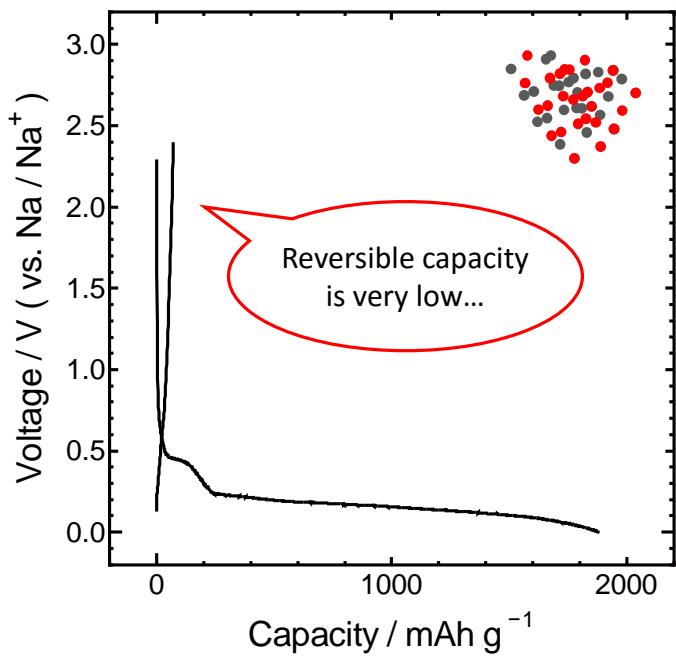
# Inorganic molecules @ SWCNTs

## Sodium-ion Battery

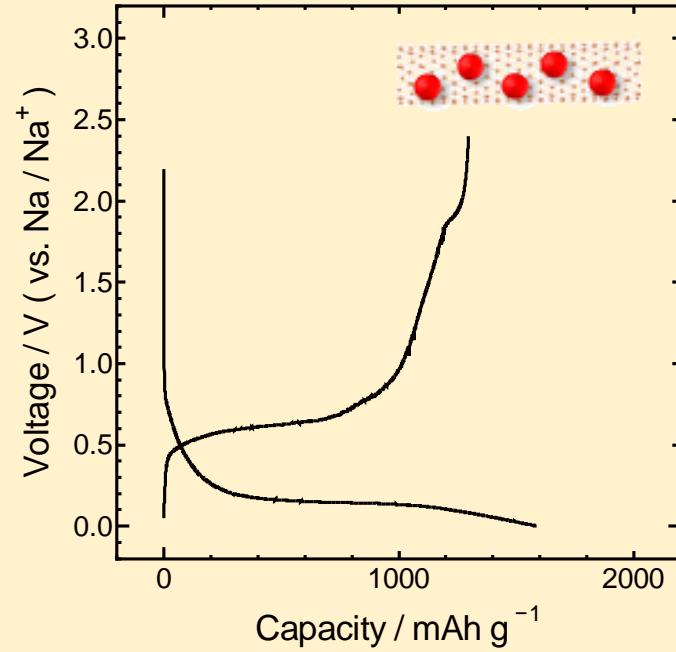


Phosphorous  
Electrolyte: 0.5 M NaClO<sub>4</sub> / EC + DEC (1 : 1 v)  
Note) Measured without binder and conductive additives.

Bulk P + Carbon Black  
(Simple Mixture)



P @ SWCNTs  
(Encapsulation System)



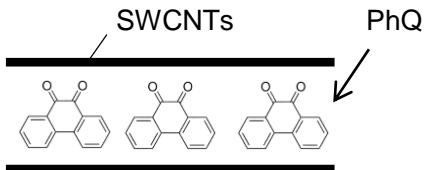
Y. Ishii, S. Kawasaki, et al. AIP Adv. 6, 035112 (2016).

P@SWCNTs electrodes store Na-ion reversibly. (High reversible capacity)



# Organic molecules @ SWCNTs

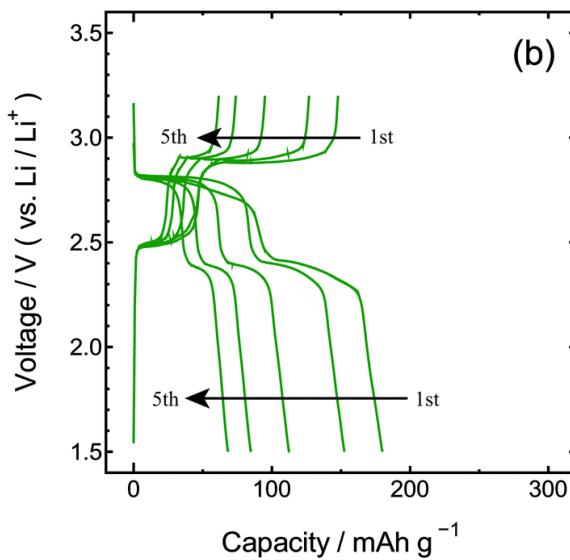
## Lithium-ion Battery



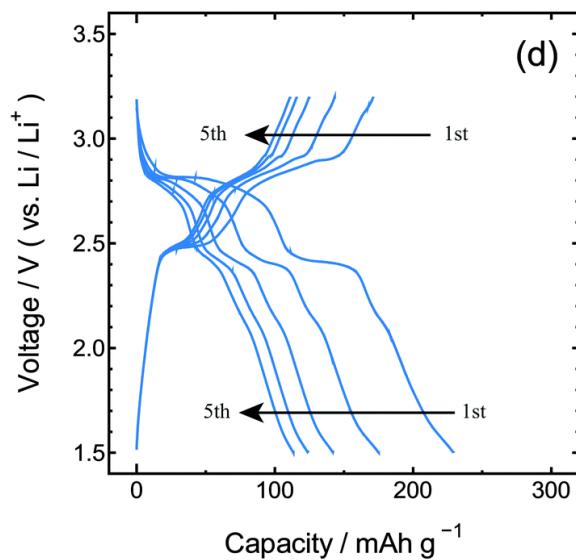
Electrolyte: 1.0 M LiClO<sub>4</sub> / EC + DEC (1 : 1 v)

Note) Measured without binder and conductive additives.

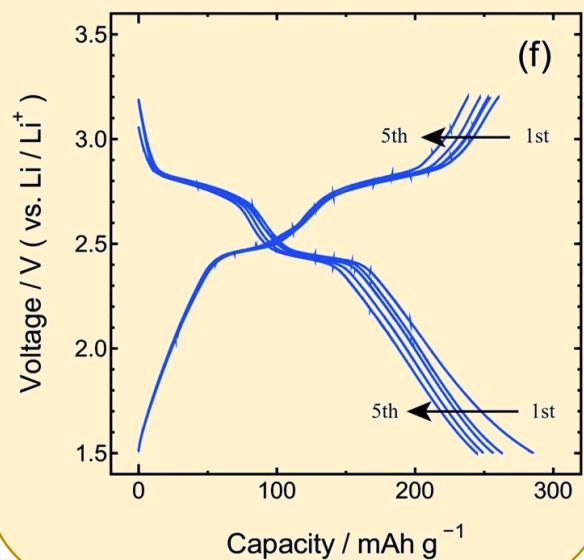
PhQ + Carbon Black  
(Simple Mixture)



PhQ + SWCNTs  
(Simple Mixture)



PhQ @ SWCNTs  
(Encapsulation System)



Y. Ishii, S. Kawasaki, et al. *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.* **18**, 10411 (2016).

Cycle performance was dramatically improved by the encapsulation!

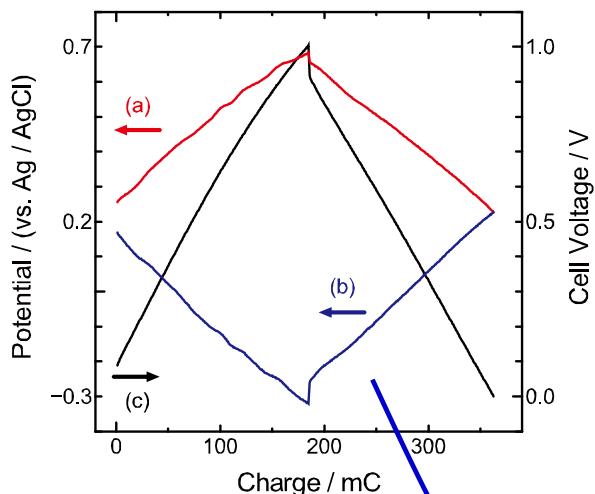


# Iodine molecules @ SWCNTs

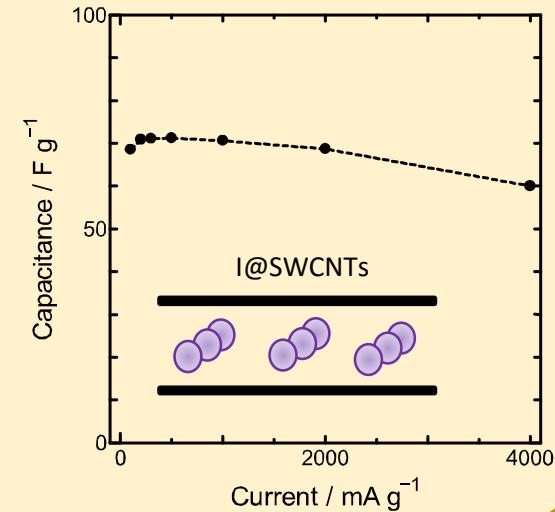
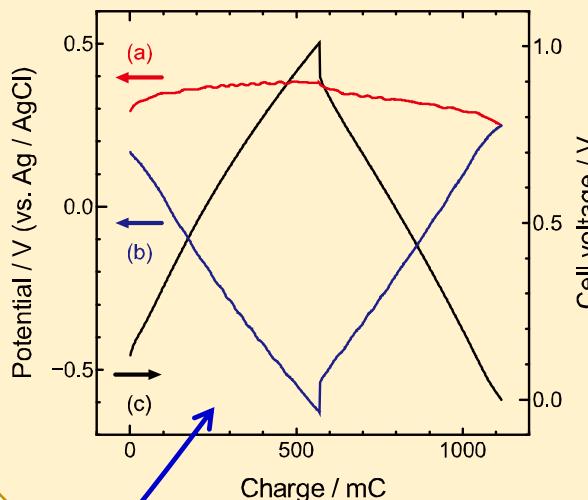
## Redox Capacitor

Y. Taniguchi, S. Kawasaki, et al. *J. Nanosci. Nanotech.* in press. [doi: 10.1166/jnn.2016.13006]

### Conventional EDLC



### Redox capacitor using electrochemical iodine encapsulation reaction of SWCNTs



Energy density was dramatically increased!  
(20.7 F/g, 2.4 Wh/kg → 67.2 F/g, 7.8 Wh/kg)

