

Theoretical STM signatures and transport properties of native defects in carbon nanotubes

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We have investigated theoretically the STM images and conductance signatures of defective carbon nanotubes. The defects considered are those that form on nanotubes under tension, both in the absence and presence of additional carbon atoms. The most prominent features observed in the STM images are a set of bright rings, whose positions correlate with the location of the pentagons within the defect. These features are useful, as they enable the ready identification of many of the defects. By contrast, most of the defects have only a relatively modest effect on the transport properties of the nanotubes. While there is a general decrease in the conductance of the nanotube due to scattering effects, there appears to be no unique feature that can be associated with any of the defects investigated. This unfortunately precludes the use of transport measurements as a means of defect identification. The STM images and conductances of nanotube heterojunctions, as well as tubes under different bias voltages, have also been explored.

I. INTRODUCTION

It is interesting that carbon nanotubes can be either metals or semiconductors, depending on their helicity.¹⁻⁴ This remarkable property suggests that it may be possible in the future to construct an all-carbon nanotube-based microelectronics. To explore this exciting possibility, there has been a considerable amount of theoretical²⁻¹⁰ and experimental¹¹⁻¹⁴ research investigating the electronic properties of nanotubes. Progress has been rapid and a number of prototypical devices for laboratory studies have already been created.¹⁴ However, a true realization of many of the different devices proposed requires a good understanding of the geometrical and electronic properties of not only the nanotubes themselves, but also of their defects. This is especially important for nanotubes, as different defects are likely to be induced during the device assembly and manipulation process. We have therefore investigated the properties of a number of the most important defects likely to be present on strained carbon nanotubes, with a primary focus on the simulation of scanning tunneling microscopy (STM) images of these defects, as well as their conductance signatures. The former is of course important, because in the foreseeable future, STM will probably remain the primary means of actually identifying and visualizing the different defects. As we shall show, many of the defects are quite extended and complex, so that a theoretical understanding of the images will hopefully provide an important guide for future experimental investigations. Similarly, it is well known that defects can induce a considerable amount of scattering, which in turn influences the quantum transport through the nanotubes. It has therefore been suggested that conductance signatures may also provide a way of identifying different defect structures. Unfortunately, our results suggest that while unique information about the defects can be obtained from the STM images, such information is much more difficult to obtain from the transport properties alone.

Two classes of defects on strained nanotubes have been examined. The first is associated with a rotation of a bond on the walls of a nanotube [i.e., a Stone-Wales type of transfor-

mation as first proposed for C₆₀ (Ref. 15)], which leads to the formation of a (5-7-7-5) defect. Depending on the helicity of the nanotube, the rate of strain and temperature, this defect can lead to either ductile or brittle behavior, so that it dominates the mechanical response of *pristine* nanotubes.¹⁶ The second class of defects is associated with the action of addimers on strained nanotubes. Such addimers are likely to be present on as-grown nanotubes, or they may be placed on the tubes with either an STM tip or via direct deposition. It has recently been shown that addimers can induce a unique sequence of transformations giving rise to a different class of extended defects.¹⁷ These defects can actually evolve into short segments of tubes with a different helicity. Hence, the combination of addimers and strain may well provide a natural route for the formation of different all-carbon nanotube-based electronic heterojunctions, including quantum dots.

The defects to be discussed are both complex and extended, so that their experimental identification remains a nontrivial matter. To provide some guidance, we have simulated STM images of the different structures subject to a variety of tip and bias voltages. We note that recently there have been a number of excellent experimental STM studies of nanotubes.^{11,12,18-27} STM has been used to measure the helicity of the tubes, to gain information about the local density of states (LDOS) and density of states (DOS), to obtain I-V characteristics of nanotube devices, to image nanotube tips, twisted nanotubes, and multiwall tubes, and to assess substrate effects on the electronic properties of tubes. Recently there have been a number of experimental studies on strain effects in the structural and electronic properties of carbon nanotubes.^{14,28,29} Using an atomic force microscopy (AFM) tip, it is in fact possible to apply a tensile load on suspended or deposited carbon nanotubes, and study the mechanical and/or electronic response. For the most part, theoretical work on STM images of nanotubes has been focused on understanding pristine nanotubes, and to relate their STM images to the underlying helicity of the tubes.^{30,31} A small number of defects in nanotube tips and cones,^{22,31} which differ from the ones that we shall consider in this paper, along with finite nanotube sections or quantum dots, have also

been considered.^{32,33} In agreement with the above studies, our results for the defects show that the images can, for the most part, be correlated with the underlying geometry of the defect. Most of the images are dominated by “rings” associated with the pentagons in the defect, which in turn may be related to enhancements in the LDOS of the structures. Thus, STM may well provide an excellent tool for the identification of many of the defects discussed in this paper.

This paper is organized as follows. In Sec. II we briefly review the methodology used to simulate the STM images and obtain the conductance signatures. Section III presents our results, discusses the formation of the different defects, their STM images, and their conductance. Electronic heterojunctions as well as the effects of a bias voltage across the tubes are also discussed. Section IV presents a short summary of the paper.

II. METHODOLOGY

In this section we briefly outline the methodology used to simulate the STM images and obtain the dc conductance for the defective carbon nanotubes. As the theoretical techniques used to obtain these quantities are well known, our description will be brief and restricted to issues directly effecting the simulations.

To simulate STM images of the various defective nanotubes, we have used an approach based on a tight-binding π -electron Hamiltonian for the evaluation of the tunneling current, as outlined by Meunier and Lambin.³¹ Images were computed for the fixed current mode, in which the height of the probe tip above the surface is adjusted in order to maintain a constant current. The tip is then rastered over the surface, thereby generating a “height” map. Within the same model, we have also obtained the local differential STM conductance spectra, i.e., the dI/dV curves, by fixing the position of the tip and changing the voltage.

Following the Tersoff-Hamann theory,³⁴ the tip is described by a single atom with an s orbital and a Gaussian density of states. The tip state couples with the states of the surface via a simple tight-binding Hamiltonian. The basic equation governing the current is³¹

$$I = (2\pi)^2 \frac{e}{h} \int_{-eV}^0 dE \sum_{I,I' \in t} \sum_{J,J' \in s} \nu_{IJ} \nu_{I'J'}^* \eta_{II'}^t \times (E_F^t + eV + E) \eta_{JJ'}^s (E_F^s + E). \quad (1)$$

In this equation, $\nu_{IJ} = \langle \chi_I | v | \theta_J \rangle$ (χ and θ represent the respective tip and surface states) denotes the couplings between tip and surface atoms; $\eta_{II'}^t(E)$ and $\eta_{JJ'}^s(E)$ are the density of states matrices (i.e., the imaginary part of the electronic Green's function) of the tip (t) and the surface (s), respectively; and $e > 0$ is the electronic charge.

In this approximation, the couplings can be parametrized as

$$\nu_{IJ} = \nu_0 \omega_J e^{-d_J/\lambda} \cos \theta_{IJ}$$

and

$$\omega_J = e^{-ad_J^2} / \sum_{J'} e^{-ad_{J'}^2},$$

where θ_{IJ} is the angle between the probe tip and the π orbital of atom J , ω_J is a weighting factor, and ν_0 is a scaling factor. The parameters used are the same as in Ref. 31: $\lambda = 0.85 \text{ \AA}$, $a = 0.6 \text{ \AA}^{-2}$, and $\nu_0 = 1 \text{ eV}$. A probe tip radius of $3 \text{ \AA}$ was used in the simulations. This radius is slightly larger than the one used in previous simulations. However, we find that a slightly larger tip enables one to better capture the full connectivity of the carbon atoms in the vicinity of some of the larger, more extended defects. All of the geometries of the different defect structures were obtained by carefully relaxing high-temperature, classical molecular-dynamics configurations with a simulated annealing process in which the Tersoff-Brenner potential was used to model the carbon atoms.³⁵ The final configurations were always fully relaxed before generating the STM images.

To investigate quantum transport through the defective carbon nanotubes, we have calculated the dc conductance G using a Green's function-based approach.^{8,36} The conductance is related to the current in the tubes via $I = GV$, and is given by the Landauer formula $G = (2e^2/h)T$, where T is the transmission function³⁶ expressed as

$$T = \text{Tr}(\Gamma_L G_o^r \Gamma_R G_o^a),$$

where $G_o^{r,a}$ represent the retarded and advanced Green's function of the nanotube, and $\Gamma_{L,R}$ the couplings of the nanotube to the left and right leads, respectively. The Green's function (G_o) of the conductor as a function of Fermi energy ϵ is defined via

$$G_o = (\epsilon - H_c - \Sigma_L - \Sigma_R)^{-1},$$

where $\Sigma_{L,R}$ are the self-energy terms due to the semi-infinite leads, and H_c is the Hamiltonian of the defective nanotube. The self-energy terms also define the couplings Γ through the relation

$$\Gamma_{L,R} = i[\Sigma_{L,R}^r - \Sigma_{L,R}^a].$$

In turn, the self-energy terms are calculated with a previously published surface Green's function matching technique.⁸ To numerically evaluate these quantities, the nanotube Hamiltonian was represented by a π -orbital tight-binding model with bond potential $V_{pp\pi} = -3.0 \text{ eV}$, which is known to give a reasonable, qualitative description of the electronic and transport properties of carbon nanotubes.^{2,3}

III. RESULTS

A. Strain-induced defects and their STM signatures

We have concentrated on two different sets of defects likely to be present on a strained or deformed nanotube. One set of defects is initiated through the rotation of an individual C-C bond in a nanotube wall. This is the so-called Stone-Wales transformation,¹⁵ which results in a pair of coupled pentagon-heptagons [i.e., (5-7) pairs] to form a (5-7-7-5) defect, as shown schematically in Fig. 1(a). The formation of this defect has been investigated with both classical and *ab initio* simulations, which show that it is energetically preferred on armchair tubes under a tension of 5%, or more. This defect dominates the initial mechanical response of strained carbon nanotubes.¹⁶ Once nucleated, this defect can undergo further evolution and lead to either brittle or ductile

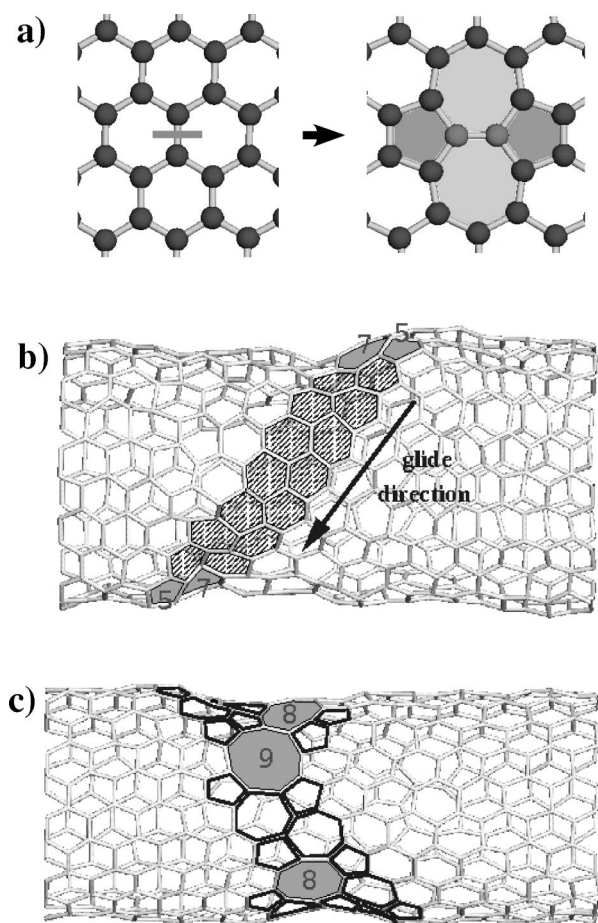


FIG. 1. Mechanical response of an armchair (10,10) nanotube subject to tensile strain: (a) schematics of the formation of a (5-7-7-5) defect, with the rotating bond indicated; (b) typical ductile behavior observed when the (5-7) pairs separate; and (c) brittle behavior, where large cracks form that ultimately lead to the rupture of the tube. Note that (b) and (c) are the direct result of a typical molecular-dynamics simulation of a (10,10) tube under a strain of 10%.

behavior depending on the helicity of the tube, the rate of the imposed strain, and the temperature. Ductile behavior is typically associated with the (n,n) armchair tubes, and involves the separation of the (5-7-7-5) pairs into two individual (5-7) units, which then glide about the tube via successive bond rotations as depicted in Fig. 1(b). Brittle behavior, on the other hand, involves the formation of large open rings, the nucleation and subsequent extension of a crack, followed by the ultimate breakage of the tube [see Fig. 1(c)]. Based on the formation energies of these (5-7-7-5) defects, the brittle versus ductile behavior of the nanotubes as a function of their helicity has been mapped out. This map indicates that brittle behavior is primarily associated with the $n \geq 14$ $(n,0)$ zigzag tubes, while all other tubes display some degree of ductility.¹⁶

The second set of defects is initiated through the adsorption of a C_2 dimer on a nanotube wall. In this case, the dimer is incorporated into the hexagonal structure of the wall thereby forming a (7-5-5-7) defect, which differs from the (5-7-7-5) defect in that the pentagons are now back-to-back [see Fig. 2(a)]. The resulting (7-5-5-7) defect strongly resembles the basic unit needed to form metallic carbon

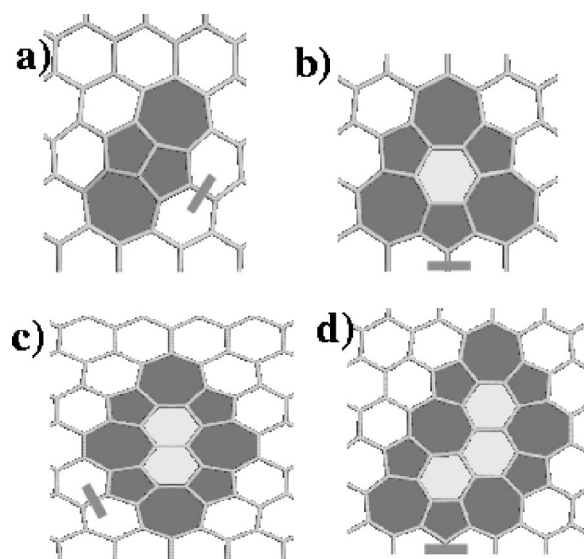


FIG. 2. Schematics of defect formation in the presence of an addimer: (a) (7-5-5-7) defect; (b) C-C bond emanating from one of the pentagon rotates to form a hexagon separated from the rest of the tube by (5-7) pairs; (c) defect with two hexagons; and (d) defect with three hexagons. The transformations are shown for a (10,10) tube.

pentaheptide.³⁷ The initial (7-5-5-7) defect undergoes an interesting sequence of transformations when the tube is placed under tension in the 5–10 % range: The bonds emanating from the vertex of the pentagons rotate to form a hexagon that is separated from the rest of the tube by (5-7) pairs. Further bond rotations increase the number of rotated hexagons in this extended defect [Figs. 2(b)–2(d)]. Ultimately, a small segment of a tube with an altered helicity is formed, which wraps itself about the circumference of the nanotube in the most direct way possible.¹⁷ This is interesting because, depending on the helicity of the initial tubes, these defects naturally form different metal/metal, semiconductor/semiconductor, and/or semiconductor/metal heterojunctions, thereby leading to all-nanotube-based quantum dot structures.

To further test this idea, various addimer-based defect structures were constructed, placed under strain, and annealed at high temperatures (2500–3000 K). The main results are shown in Fig. 3, and may be summarized as follows. The defect structures on the (10,10) armchair tubes were not observed to be stable. Competing bond rotations near the defect rapidly lead to the degradation of the structure within a few nanoseconds. It is therefore quite unlikely that good electronic heterostructures can be formed with the combination of strain and addimers alone, if the ductile armchair tubes are used. In contrast, much more promising results are achieved with the $(n,0)$ zigzag tubes. For the case of a (17,0) tube, we find that hexagons are added in a uniform fashion about the circumference of the nanotube, ultimately leading to the formation of 2-3 windings of an (8,8) tube over a period of about 1 nsec. Note that the (8,8) tube segments are separated from the larger (17,0) tube by a sequence of (5-7) pairs, thereby forming a quantum dot structure.⁵ Thus, the formation of these electronic heterostructures via addimers and strain appears to be most favorable for the $(n,0)$ zigzag tubes, which normally display

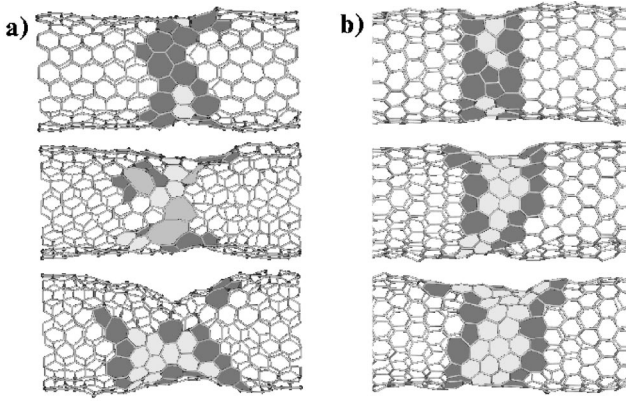


FIG. 3. Molecular-dynamics simulations of the defect evolution in (10,10) and (17,0) carbon nanotubes: (a) progressive breaking up of an initially formed extended defect on a (10,10) tube due to competing bond rotations; (b) formation of a segment of an (8,8) tube in a (17,0) tube, which thereby displays controlled ductile behavior. Both types of tubes are under a strain of 7.5%.

brittle behavior. In this case the addimers have induced ductile behavior in brittle tubes, in what may be a controllable and usable manner.¹⁷

Having discussed the formation of the strain-induced defects, we turn to their STM images and conductance signatures. First, there are some general features that are associated with all of the STM images presented here. Almost every defect we have studied produces very strong features in the STM images that can be associated with changes in the LDOS. Moreover, the presence of defects, in most cases, induces asymmetries in the local region surrounding the defect. The most pronounced features tend to be associated with the pentagons, which produce oscillations in the STM images reflecting a strong enhancement in the electron density. To illustrate this in a semiquantitative fashion, we have calculated the local electronic density on the different atomic sites ρ , using the Green's function (G_o) of the nanotubes. From the relation

$$\rho \propto \text{Tr}[\text{Im}(G_o)],$$

which may then be integrated over the states in an energy window ΔE , we are able to observe a relative increase in the electron density at the defect sites as compared to regions that are farther away. The increased electron density at the defects is also responsible for observed changes in the conductance during dc quantum transport.

We first discuss the results for defects that form on *pristine* nanotubes. Figure 4 shows the simulated STM image of a (10,10) tube under a 10% strain with a single (5-7-7-5) defect. The images were simulated with two different tip biases of +0.5 and -0.5 eV, respectively. Clearly, the most prominent features associated with this defect are the two rings located on the defect itself, which are in sharp contrast with the smoother, defect-free regions off to the side of the image. These rings correspond to the two pentagons of the (5-7-7-5) geometry shown in Fig. 4(e). We have also plotted the plane-averaged electron density corresponding to states near the highest occupied molecular orbital (HOMO) [panel 1(b)] and the lowest unoccupied molecular orbital (LUMO) [panel 1(d)]. Note that there is a strong peak in the electron

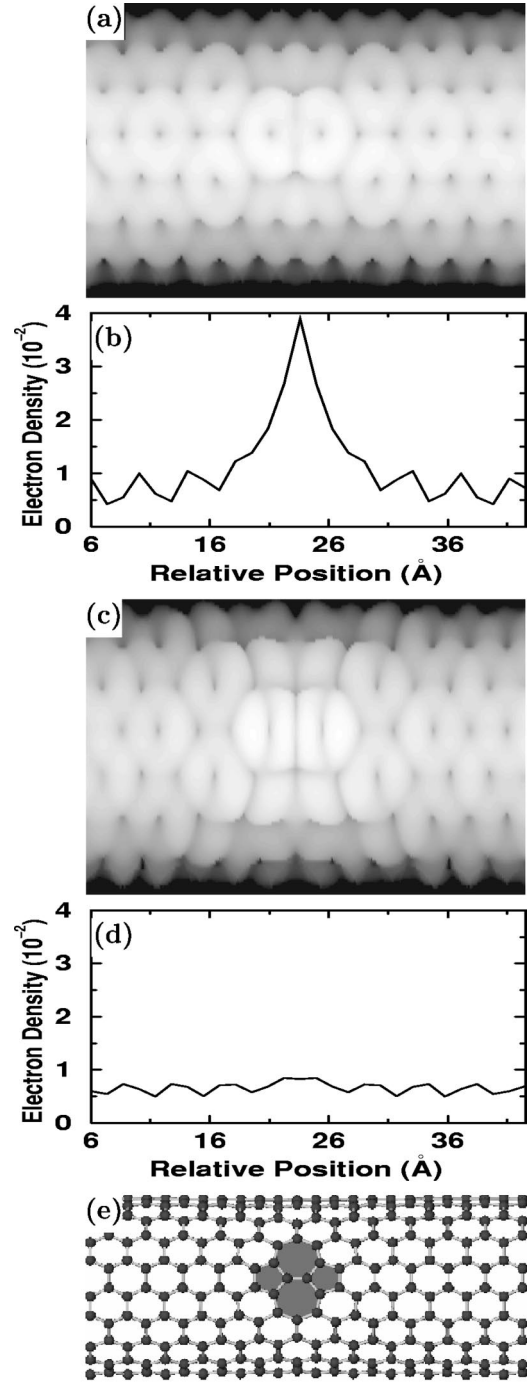


FIG. 4. Simulated STM image of a (5-7-7-5) defect on a (10,10) tube under 10% strain: (a) $V_{tip} = -0.5$ eV; (b) planar average of the electron density for the HOMO states ($V_{tip} = -0.5$ eV); (c) $V_{tip} = +0.5$ eV; (d) planar average of the electron density from the LUMO states ($V_{tip} = +0.5$ eV); (e) atomic positions corresponding to the imaged tube.

density from the states close to the HOMO, reflecting the increase in electron density in the center of a (5-7-7-5) defect. This change in the electronic density, and consequently in the electronic states close to the HOMO, is also reflected in the differential STM conductance spectra. In Fig. 5 we present dI/dV curves computed along a line parallel to the axis of the tube. Note the strong features that appear in the spectra close to the defect. These reflect the changes in the LDOS induced by the defect itself.

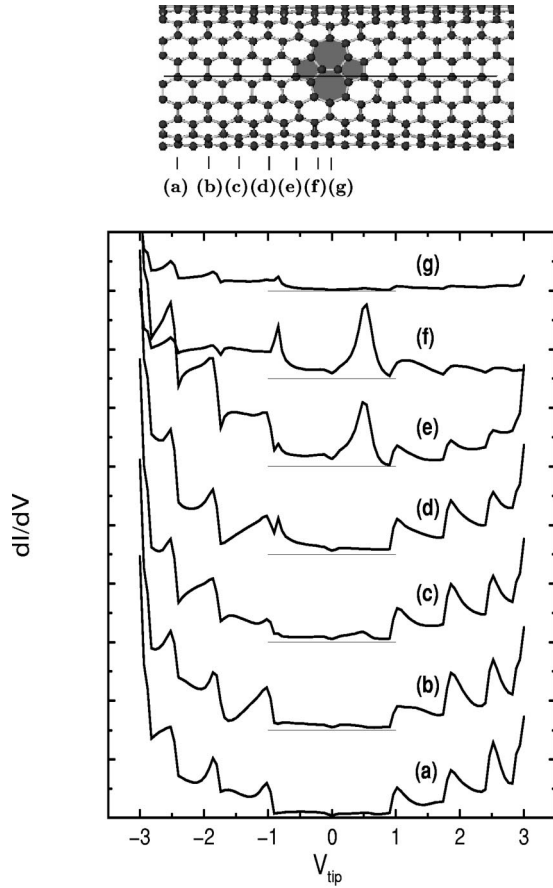


FIG. 5. Differential STM conductance spectra computed along a line parallel to the axis of a (10,10) tube with a (5-7-7-5) defect. Upper panel: geometry of the tube and position of the tip in the simulated measurement (a)–(f). Lower panel: dI/dV curves corresponding to the marked locations.

If conditions for plastic behavior are fulfilled, then the two (5-7) pairs that constitute the (5-7-7-5) defect can separate and migrate as illustrated in Fig. 1(b). Figure 6 shows a sample STM image of such a case, probed at tip voltages of ± 0.5 eV. Even in this case, the pentagons figure prominently, appearing as bright rings. Note also the clear asymmetry in the images under the two different bias voltages: the orientation in which the prominent rings stack changes with the sign of the bias voltage. For both biases, there is also an asymmetry between the regions to the left and right of the defects.

We now turn to the STM images of defective nanotubes, which are formed via the addition of adatoms and addimers to the tubes. The STM images of tubes with single adatoms resemble those of the clean tubes, except for the presence of a broad, circular “white” patch marking the place where the adatom has been absorbed. More interesting are the images of a (7-5-5-7) defect obtained via the adsorption of a C_2 dimer into a nanotube sidewall, shown in Fig. 7. Dimers can also form when two migrating adatoms attach themselves to the same hexagon, as was observed in molecular-dynamics simulations. In Fig. 7, panels (a) and (b) refer to such a defect on a (10,10) armchair tube, while panels (c) and (d) show a similar case for the (17,0) zigzag tube. Both tubes are under a 10% tensile strain. These STM images clearly do not display the same kind of features that are associated with the

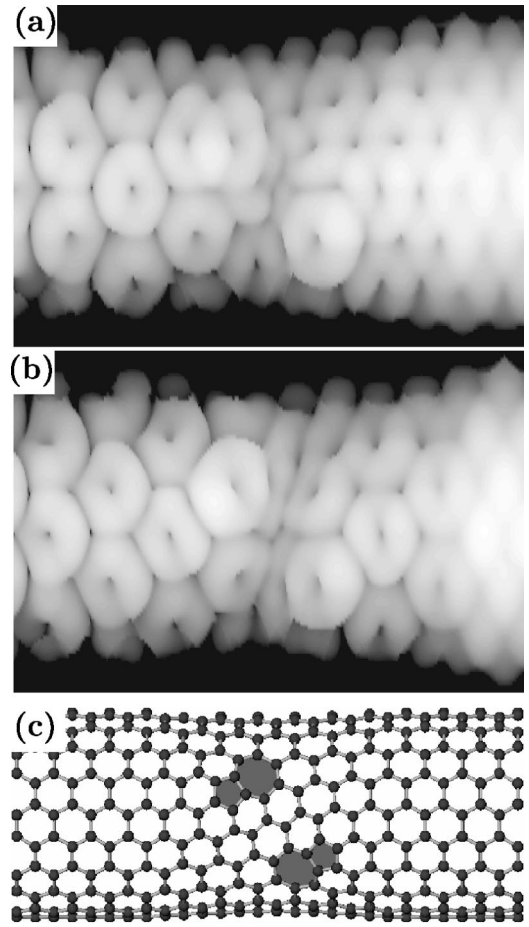


FIG. 6. (10,10) carbon nanotube under 10% strain after the separation of the (5-7-7-5) defect into two distinct (5-7) units. Here (a) $V_{tip} = -0.5$ eV; (b) $V_{tip} = +0.5$ eV; (c) atomic positions corresponding to the image.

(5-7-7-5) defect, suggesting that the location of the two pentagons is crucial in the determination of the electronic response of the system. For both types of tubes, the (7-5-5-7) defect appears brighter, since there is a slight outward relaxation of atoms due to the geometry of the defect. Moreover, the prominent rings observed in the case of the (5-7-7-5) defect are absent. While an increase in the electronic density inside the defect region is detected, we also note that the region surrounding the defect appears somewhat depleted of electronic charge.

Under strains of 5% or more, the (7-5-5-7) defect undergoes a continuous evolution, ultimately leading to the formation of a short segment of a tube of altered helicity. STM images of a first set of these transformations are shown in Fig. 8. Now that the two back-to-back pentagons are separated, the familiar “rings” associated with the pentagons emerge again. These defects induce local modulations along the direction of the zigzag bonds oriented 120° from the axis of the tube on the opposite side of the defect. The direction of these modulations changes sign upon changing the tip voltage bias. These features extend approximately 20 Å to either side of the defect.

B. dc conductance of defective carbon nanotubes

Before discussing the conductance signatures of defective nanotubes, we briefly review quantum transport through

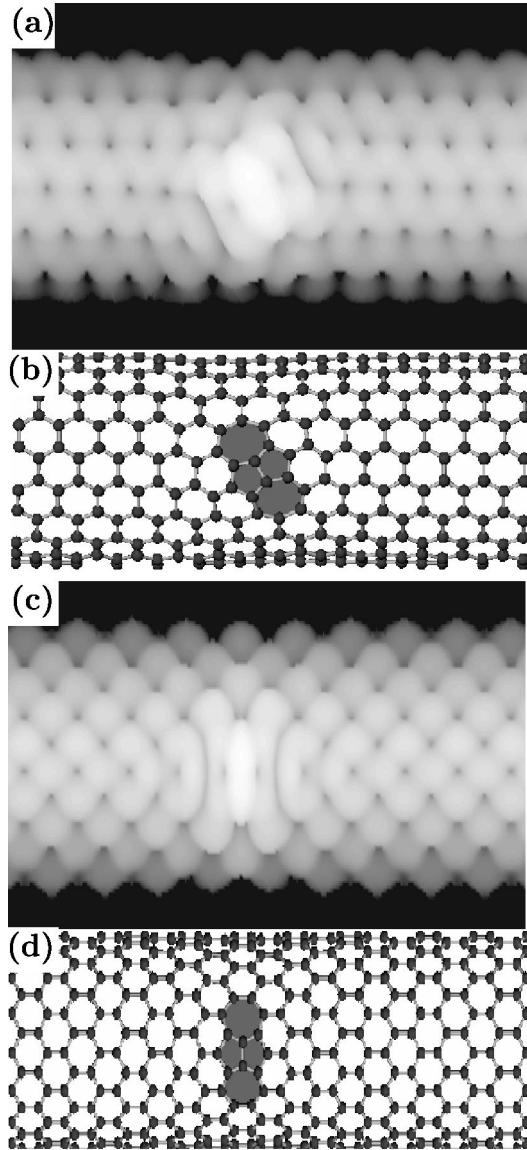


FIG. 7. STM images and corresponding atomic positions for a C_2 dimer absorbed into different nanotubes: (a) and (b) show a (10,10) tube; (c) and (d) a (17,0) tube. All images are under a 10% strain and are taken with a tip bias of +0.5 eV.

ideal nanotubes. At the Fermi level, metallic nanotubes are characterized by the crossing of two bands, so that the dc conductance in units of $G_{ideal} = 2e^2/h \approx (12.9 \text{ k}\Omega)^{-1}$ has a value of $2G_{ideal}$. For the (10,10) armchair tube, there are no other bands available for the energy range $[-0.8, 0.8]$ eV around the Fermi level, so that G is effectively a constant. At larger voltage biases, the electrons are able to probe different energy bands, giving rise to an increase in G that is proportional to the number of additional bands available for transport. The conductance therefore consists of a series of “down-and-up” steps, with the step positions correlating with the band edges which lead to peaks in the density of states (DOS) plots.

We now turn to the conductance signatures of the defective nanotubes and their correlations with the electronic properties of the tubes. Figure 9 shows the conductivity and DOS for a strained (10,10) tube with either a (5-7-7-5) or a (7-5-5-7) defect. Note that in both cases there is a small

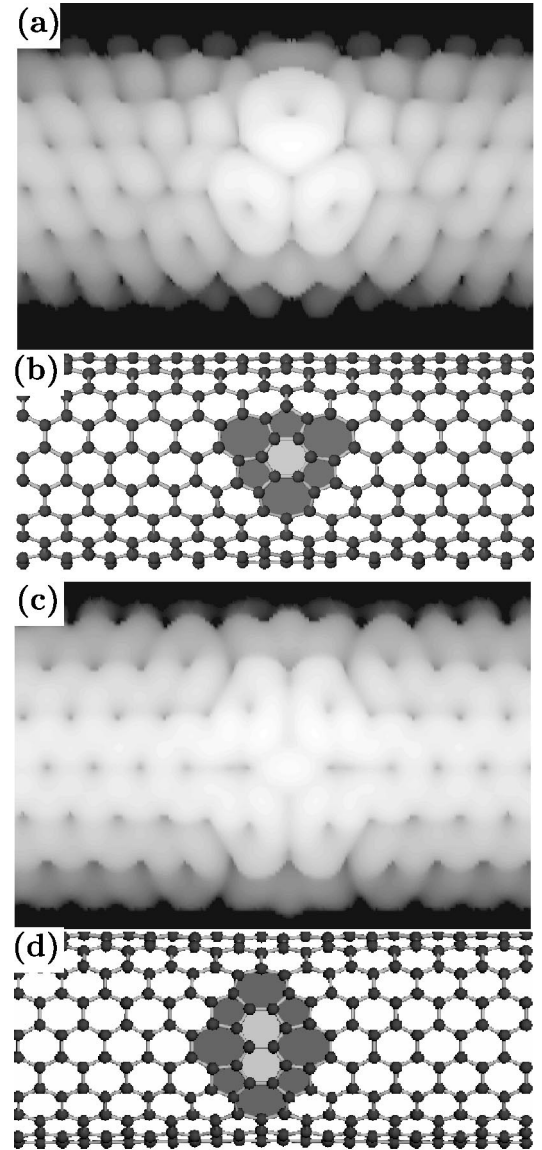


FIG. 8. STM images and corresponding atomic positions of defects that are formed when bonds emanating from the pentagons of a (7-5-5-7) defect are rotated: (a) and (b) single bond rotation; (c) and (d) two bonds rotate to enclose two hexagons. The tubes are under a 10% strain and the images are for a tip with a -0.5 -eV bias voltage.

reduction in the conductivity plateau around the Fermi level. The (5-7-7-5) defect also shows a marked decrease from its ideal, theoretical value near $E = 0.5$ eV. This reduction in G is accompanied by an increase in the DOS and corresponds to the appearance of electronic states associated with the defect structure. The ring modulations observed in the STM images correlate also with the enhancement of the DOS and the decrease in the conductivity, while a smaller enhancement of the DOS results in a reduced prominence of the rings associated with the STM images. The (7-5-5-7) defect shows a similar reduction in G , but the “dip” in this case is much closer to the band edges.

The conductance and the DOS for the defects containing rotated hexagons are shown in Fig. 10. For the defect containing a single rotated hexagon, there is a pronounced decrease in the conductivity just below the Fermi level. The

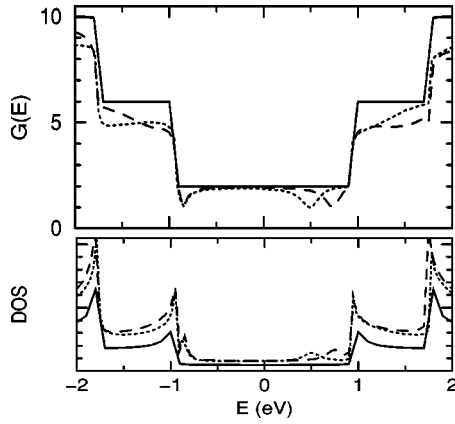


FIG. 9. (a) Conductivity of (10,10) defective nanotubes in units of $2e^2/h$: solid line, pristine nanotube; dotted line, (5-7-7-5) defect; and long-dashed line, (7-5-5-7) defect. (b) The DOS for the case corresponding to (a).

corresponding DOS shows a marked increase in the same region. Similar features are observed for other defects consisting of a larger number of rotated hexagons. However, the energy range over which the conductivity is decreased and the DOS is increased is much broader. To summarize, while each of the defects investigated has a definite effect on the conductance signature, there appears to be no overriding unique element that would allow for an unambiguous identification of any of the defects.

C. Nanotube-based heterojunctions

As described previously, addimers on strained nanotubes lead to large-scale mechanical transformations of the tubes, ultimately resulting in extended defects that form different electronic heterojunctions.¹⁷ We have therefore investigated the STM images and G of such systems. In Fig. 11 we therefore show the simulated STM image of such a quenched heterojunction comprised of a metallic (8,8) tube sandwiched between two insulating (17,0) zigzag tubes. As before, the

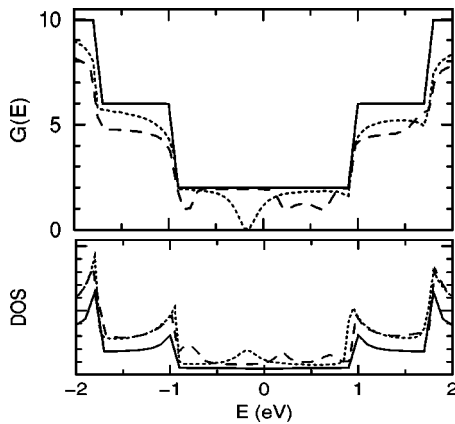


FIG. 10. (a) Conductivity (units of $2e^2/h$) and DOS (arbitrary units) for defective (10,10) tubes with addimers: solid line, pristine tube; dotted line, one rotated hexagon; and long-dashed line, two rotated hexagons. Both defects show enhancements of the DOS below and above the Fermi level. The conductivity is diminished at the Fermi level to $1.15(2e^2/h)$ for the case of a single, rotated hexagon as described in the text.

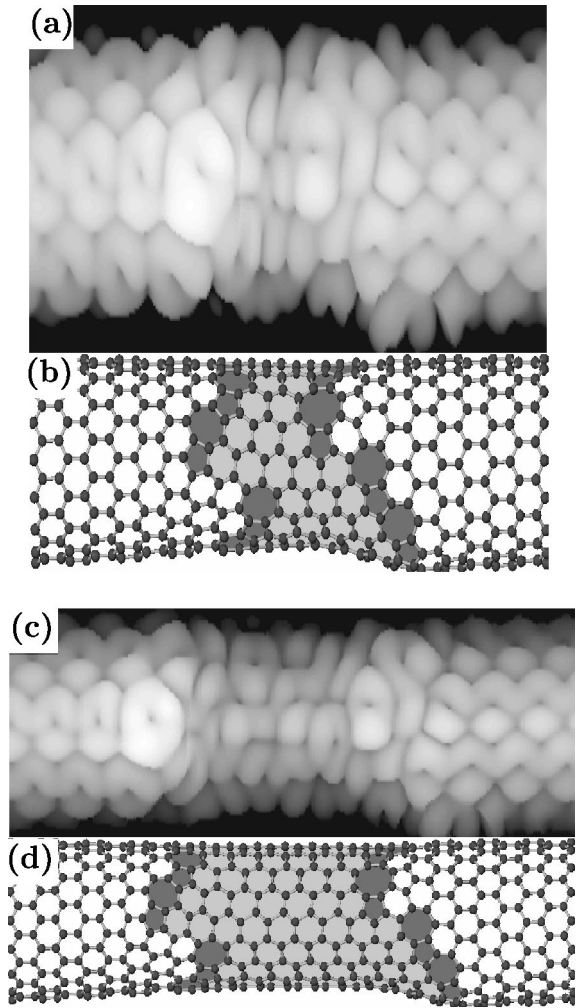


FIG. 11. STM images of (17,0)/(8,8)/(17,0) heterojunctions: (a) and (b) show the STM image and the corresponding atomic geometry; (c) and (d) STM image and atomic configuration for the heterojunction for which the (8,8) section has been artificially lengthened, as discussed in the text. Both STM images are for $V_{tip} = -0.5$ eV.

high density of pentagons in the defect induces ring modulations in the image. The (8,8) section of the tube at the center of the defect (i.e., the quantum dot itself), is not readily discernable as a distinct entity. We attribute this to the strong influence of the (5-7) pairs at the edge of the quantum dot, which overrides the influence of the relatively short segment of the (8,8) tube. To better characterize a junction region, we have artificially extended the interior of the (8,8) section, see Figs. 11(c) and 11(d). The (8,8) segment is now much more visible, and the modulations reflect more of the underlying geometry of the armchair tube.

We have also studied a prototypical metal/insulator/metal (MIM) structure, which was constructed as follows: we cut the (17,0)/(8,8)/(17,0) quantum dot, and then repositioned the atoms to form a (8,8)/(17,0)/(8,8) MIM structure as shown in Fig. 12. Once again, the STM image is dominated by the ring modulations of the pentagons from the (5-7) pairs that separate the defect from the rest of the tube. However, the main symmetry features of the zigzag tube are visible in the interior of the image.

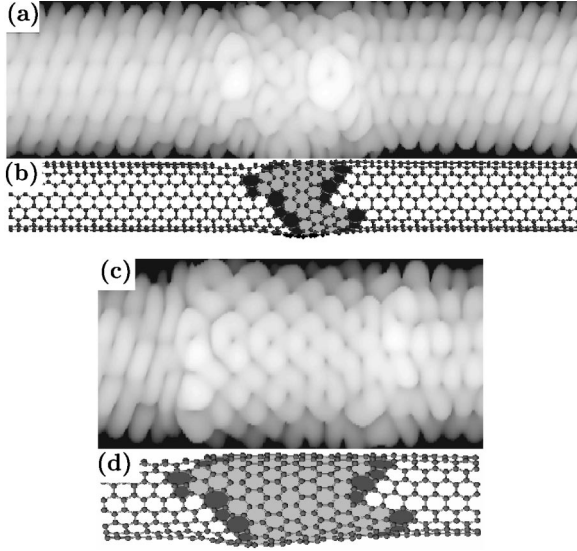


FIG. 12. Images and atomic geometry of a (8,8)/(17,0)/(8,8) MIM heterojunction: (a) and (b) show the STM image and corresponding atomic geometry; (c) and (d) show the STM image and geometry for which the (17,0) tube in the MIM interior has been artificially enlarged. STM images in both cases are for $V_{tip} = -0.5$ eV.

In general, neither the quantum dot nor the MIM show any conductivity within the range of the DOS gap of the ideal (17,0) tube. However, in both cases, we observe DOS peaks within this energy gap, as shown in Fig. 13. These peaks are associated with localized states of discrete energies. As the inner section of the quantum dot is lengthened, there is a decrease in the height of these peaks, as well as an increase in their number. Similar features are observed in the case of the MIM structure.

D. Effect of bias voltage across the nanotubes

As a final topic we present a brief discussion of simulated STM images of biased nanotubes. In principle, since an STM

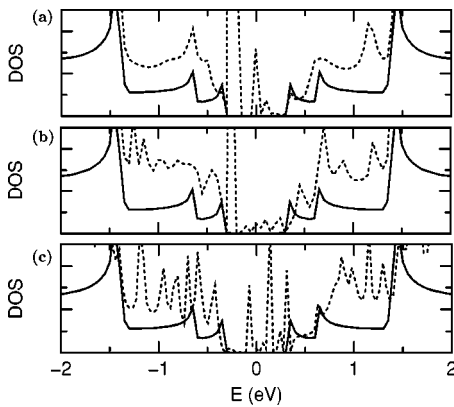


FIG. 13. (a) DOS (arb. units) for (17,0) tubes and different quantum dot structures. In all cases (a)–(c), the solid line corresponds to the DOS of a pristine (17,0) tube. Dotted lines correspond to the following defects: (a) (17,0)/(8,8)/(17,0) quantum dot structure shown in Fig. 11(b); (b) (17,0)/(8,8)/(17,0) structure for an elongated quantum dot structure shown in Fig. 11(d); and (c) (8,8)/(17,0)/(8,8) MIM structure shown in Fig. 12(b).

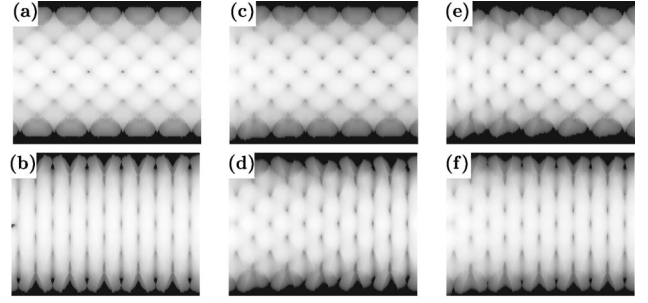


FIG. 14. Clean (17,0) tube with bias voltage applied at the left end while the right end is fixed at zero voltage: (a) $V_{bias} = 0$ eV with $V_{tip} = -0.5$ eV; (b) $V_{bias} = 0$ eV with $V_{tip} = +0.5$ eV. For (c) and (d), $V_{bias} = 3.0$ eV with $V_{tip} = \mp 0.5$ eV, respectively. Panels (e) and (f) correspond to $V_{bias} = -3.0$ eV with $V_{tip} = \mp 0.5$ eV, respectively.

tip accesses different local states, one can expect that a bias across a tube will significantly alter the STM images. While we have investigated several tubes of different helicity, the most pronounced effects were observed for the (17,0) zigzag tube shown in Fig. 14. In the absence of a bias voltage, the asymmetries in the STM images depend solely on the probe tip voltage, as shown in Figs. 14(a) and 14(b), and these follow the trends previously discussed in the literature.^{30,31} For the images in Figs. 14(c) and 14(f), the voltage in the right-hand lead was fixed at zero, while the voltages in the left lead were shifted. In these images the bias voltage is reflected through the appearance of a small shift in the modulation along the length of the tube. This is most apparent for $V_{tip} = +0.5$ eV. Starting near the left lead, there is a “ramping down” effect over the length of the tube, which is related to the screening of the field. This effect is particularly noticeable when one compares Figs. 14(b) and 14(d). In the former, the image consists predominantly of “stripes” oriented in the vertical direction. In the latter case, the stripes are strongly modulated and appear as circles, particularly in regions that are close to the left lead. Only at the extreme right-hand side of the image are stripes similar to Fig. 14(b) recovered. Similar features are associated with Fig. 14(f), but in this case the effect is considerably less pronounced. Similar effects have also been noted for tubes with different helicities, both with and without defects.

IV. SUMMARY

In summary, we have investigated theoretically the STM and conductance signatures of two different types of defects that form in strained carbon nanotubes. The first set is based on the (5-7-7-5) defect, which forms via a bond rotation and dominates the initial mechanical response of strained carbon nanotubes. The second set is associated with the presence of addimers on strained nanotubes. The addimers induce large-scale transformations, ultimately forming extended defects that are in fact small segments of tubes of altered helicity, separated from the main tube via a sequence of (5-7) pairs. Therefore, the combination of addimers and strain may well be useful in forming different electronic heterojunctions, including different quantum dots. The simulations show that these transformations are most promising for the (n,0) zigzag tubes. For these tubes, the addimers induce plastic behavior in a usable manner on what are otherwise brittle tubes. The simulated STM images of each of the defects are

for the most part unique, and are dominated by “rings” that are associated with the pentagons belonging to the defect. These pentagons, in turn, correlate with the underlying geometry of the defect allowing for its identification. Unfortunately, the effect of the defects on the conductance is relatively modest, so that it is unlikely that one can associate a specific conductance signature with any given defect. As expected, defects usually decrease the conductance, which reflects an enhanced quantum scattering. Many of the defects also lead to significant “dips” in the conductance, either slightly above or below the Fermi level. These effects are due to defect-induced localized states, which show up as peaks in the local DOS and as rings associated with the STM images. We have also simulated STM images of different electronic heterojunctions, such as quantum dots and MIM’s of various sizes. These images are for the most part dominated by the (5-7) pairs at the edges of these defects; the sandwiched tube only becomes apparent when the structure

is sufficiently elongated. In the specific structures examined, there is no dc transport without shifting the Fermi level with a bias voltage, despite the significant number of states within the gap, which apparently are all localized. Finally, we note that it should be possible to investigate all of these effects experimentally. With the aid of nanomanipulators and other such devices, one can already study the mechanical/electrical properties of suspended and deposited nanotubes under a tensile load^{14(b),28,29} so that detailed information about the native defects of carbon nanotubes should become available in the near future.

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