Supporting information

Modulating the height of carbon nanotube forests by controlling the molybdenum thin film reservoir thickness

*E. Shawat Avraham[1]†, A. Westover[2],[3], O. Girshevitz [1], C.L. Pint[2], and G.D. Nessim[1]**

1. Department of Chemistry, Bar Ilan Institute for Nanotechnology and Advanced materials (BINA), Bar Ilan University, Ramat Gan, 52900, Israel
2. Department of Mechanical Engineering, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN 37235, USA
3. Material Science and Technology Division, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, TN, 37830, USA

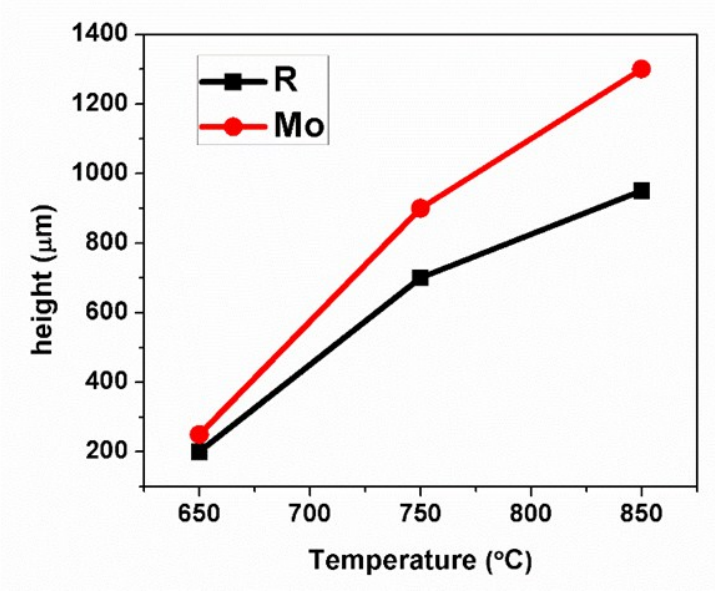

Fig. S1 *CNT forest height as a function of temperature for a reference sample without reservoir (squares) and a sample with a 10 nm Mo reservoir (dots).*

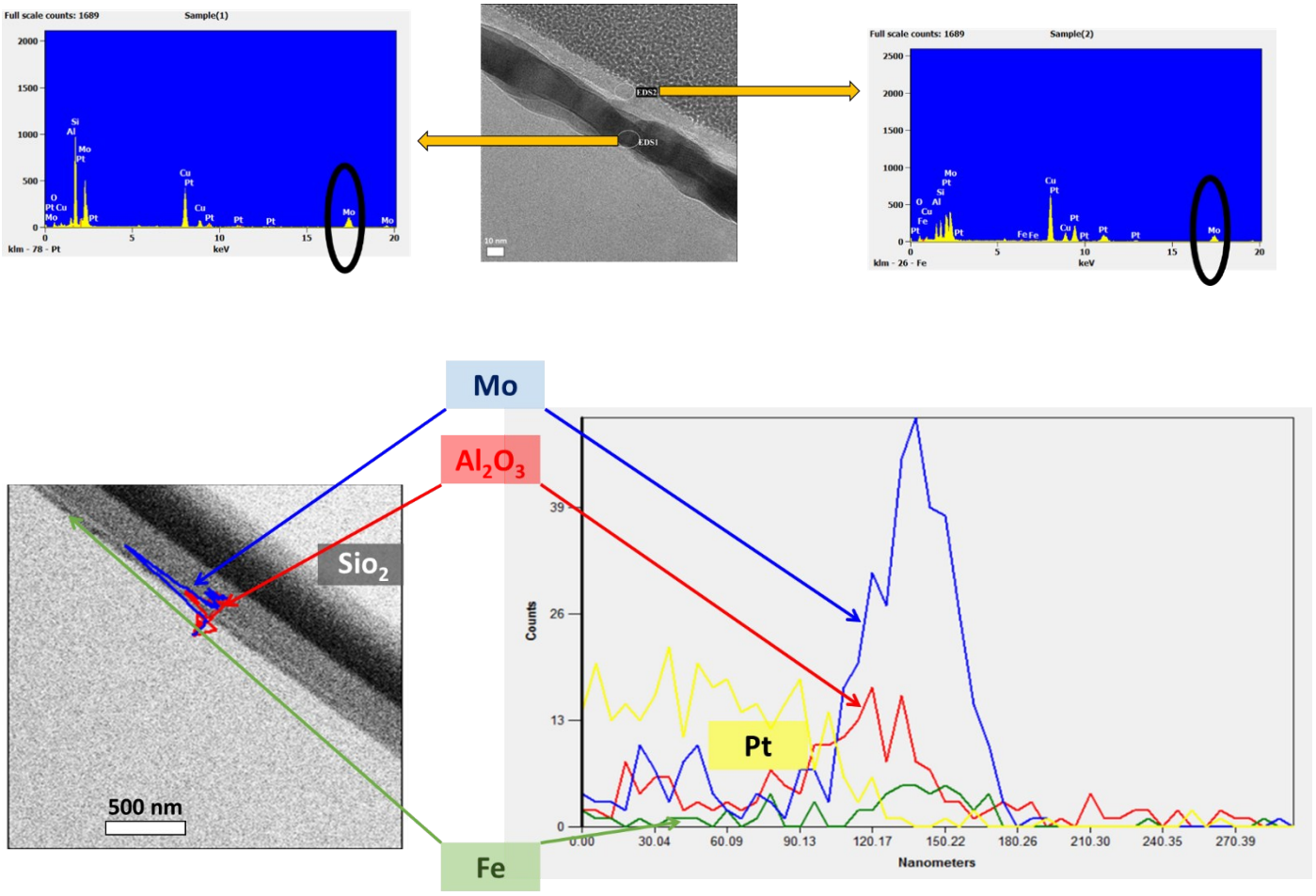

Fig. S2 *HRTEM lamella images of sample with 30nm Mo reservoir under the 10 nm thick alumina layer and Fe catalyst after 60 min. anneal and 60 min. growth.*

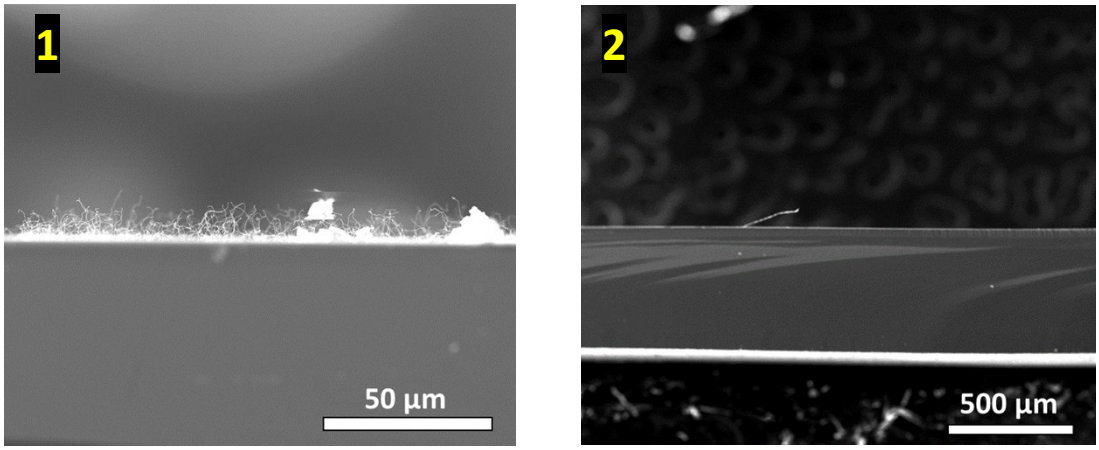

Fig. S3 *HRSEM images after CNT growth of a sample where we deposited 10 nm Mo on top of the Fe catalyst (left) and HRSEM image of a sample where we deposited 1.2 nm Mo on top of the Fe catalyst (right). The samples were annealed for 60 min. CNT grown for 60 min.*