

Functionalization of SWNTs to Facilitate the Coordination of Metal Ions, Compounds and Clusters

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Supplementary Materials

Table S1. XPS analysis of functionalized SWNTs.

	C	O	N	S	P
DD-SWNT-COOH	92.2	7.8	-	-	-
US-SWNT	66.2	33.8	-	-	-
DD-SWNT-CO ₂ -py (1)	90.7	7.5	1.8	-	-
DD-SWNT-SH (5)	89.2	8.9	1.0	0.9	-
DD-SWNT-PPh ₂ (6)	85.9	14.0	-	-	≈ 0.1
DD-SWNT-C ₆ H ₄ Bu ^t (7)	75.2	24.8	-	-	-
SWNT-py (8)	72.7	24.4	2.9	-	-
SWNT-SH (9)	84.1	14.8	-	1.0	-
SWNT-PPh ₂ (10)	76.2	23.6	-	-	≈ 0.1
US-SWNT-py (12)	52.2	46.7	1.1	-	-
US-SWNT-SH (13)	71.0	18.1	5.7	5.2	-
US-SWNT-P(O)Ph ₂ (14)	75.8	24.0	-	-	0.2

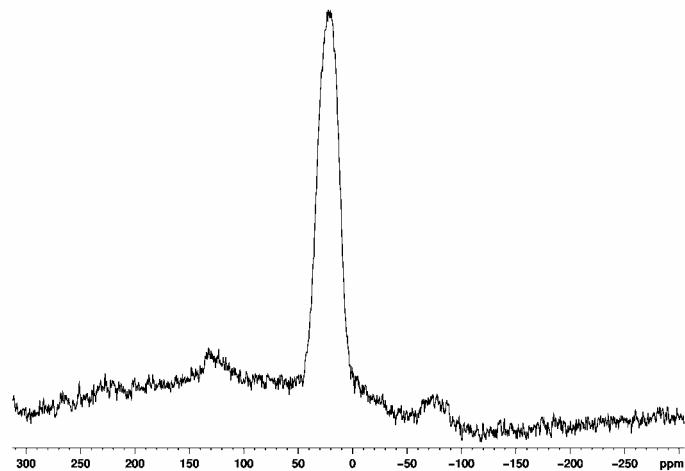


Fig. S1. MAS ^{31}P NMR spectrum of US-SWNT-P(O)Ph₂ (**14**).

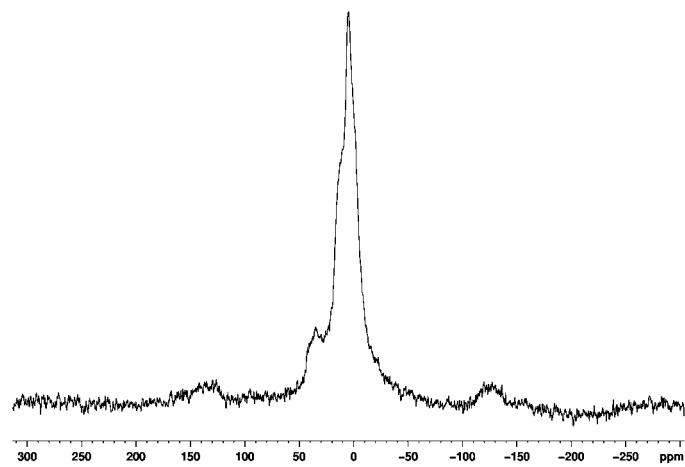


Fig. S2. MAS ^{31}P NMR spectrum of the product from the partial reduction of US-SWNT-P(O)Ph₂ (**14**) to US-SWNT-PPh₂ (**15**).

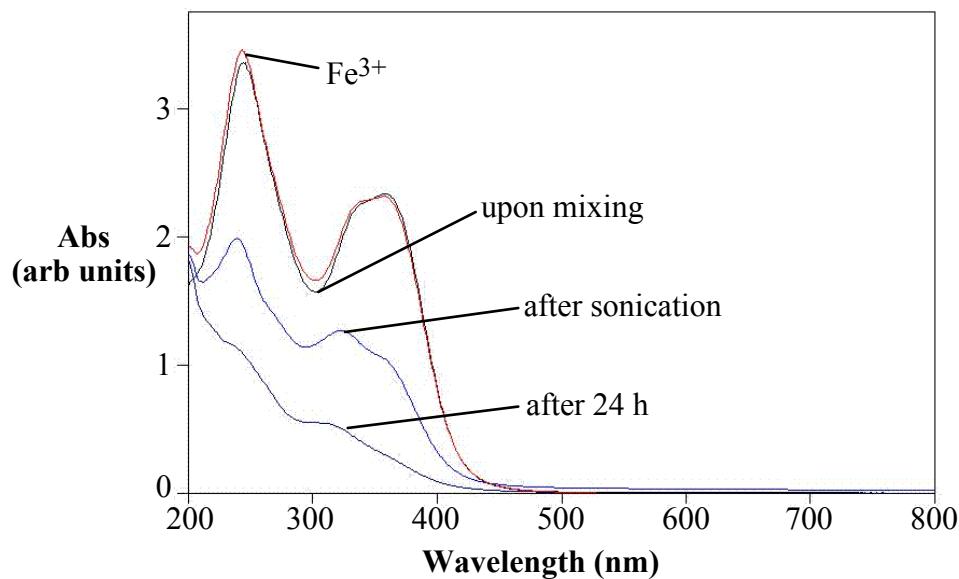


Fig. S3. UV-visible spectra of the product from the addition of DD-SWNT-CO₂-py (**1**) to a Fe³⁺ solution in EtOH.

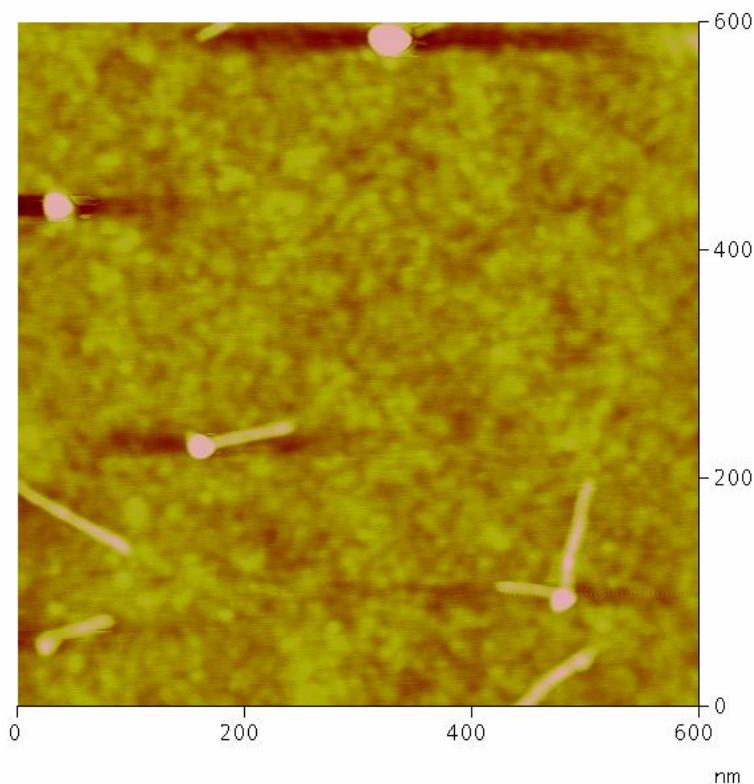


Fig. S4. AFM images of DD-SWNT-CO₂-py-FeMoC showing the presence of the 2 nm FeMoC molecule on the end of individual DD-SWNTs.

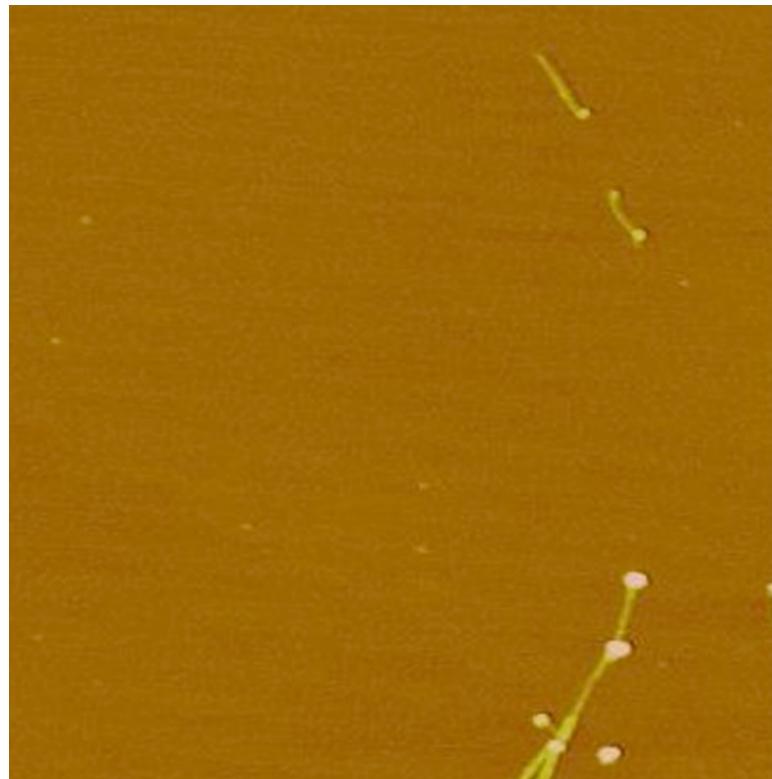


Fig. S5. AFM image ($2.0 \times 2.0 \mu\text{m}$) of DD-SWNT-SH-FeMoC showing the presence of the 2 nm FeMoC molecule on the end of individual nanotubes.