Instruction Manual

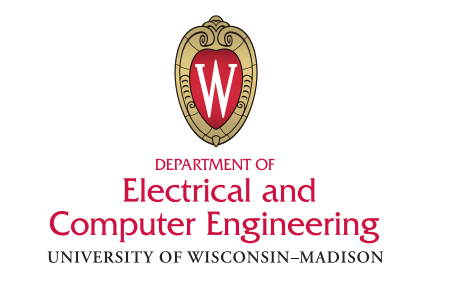
**Carbon Nanotube Mesh Generator**

Version: 1.01

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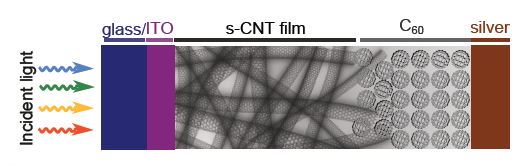
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# Introduction

The National Academy of Engineering, concerned about the increasing energy demands as well as the environmental cost of meeting them, has determined that development of an enconomic solar panel is a grand engineering challenge of the 21st century. To address the challenge, much effort has been towards finding a suitable light-absorbing material. In recent years, carbon nanotubes (CNTs) have become a material candidate due to more effective separation techniques.[1] Researchers have the abilty to separate optically absorptive, semiconducting nanotubes from others. With a wide range of possible band gaps due to different nanotube chiralities, CNTs can be used to create widely tunable photovoltaic cells. The optical versatility, ultrafast exciton and charge transport, and chemical stability of CNTs has been the impetus of much recent research.[2]

While research on bilayer donor/acceptor heterojunction photovoltaics has shown that exciton dissociation at the semiconducting CNT (s-CNT) and C60 junction [fig. 1] is very efficient, the diffusion of the exciton to the junction has been determined to be a bottleneck in increasing the overall process efficiency.[2] Amirhossein Davoody, a member of Professor Knezevic’s research group, has undertaken a project to develop the theory of exciton diffusion in CNTs and use his theoretical framework to computationally simulate exciton dynamics in a CNT mesh. Before the start of the CNT Mesh Generator, he had already found success calculating exciton transfer rates between CNTs with arbitrary chirality, angle, and separation.



**Fig. 1** Structure of a CNT-based bilayer donor/acceptor heterojunction photovoltaic device.[2]

Since s-CNTs are separated from others through colloidal separation techniques and then deposited on substrates through spin coating, doctor-blade casting, or spray coating, there is no reason to believe that CNTs will have any sort of order when used on a device. For photovoltaics to become economical, the previously mentioned techniques will most likely be used to mass produce devices. If the production devices have unorded CNTs, then ultimately Amirhossein’s simulation should reflect that as accuratly as possible. Unfortunately, no software was found that could create the semi-realistic, random network of CNTs desired for the project.

The purpose of this software is to give a user the ability to choose CNT and device region parameters to create a random mesh of CNTs. Once the mesh is complete, each tube’s physical parameters are output to .csv file and are available for future processing. With respect to Amirhossein’s project’s needs, which was the motivation for this work, the final positions of the CNTs, in conjunction with the exciton tranfer rate tables, allow the modelling of exciton dynamics by using the Monte Carlo method.

This manual provides the imformation necessary to understand how to use the software and how the software works.

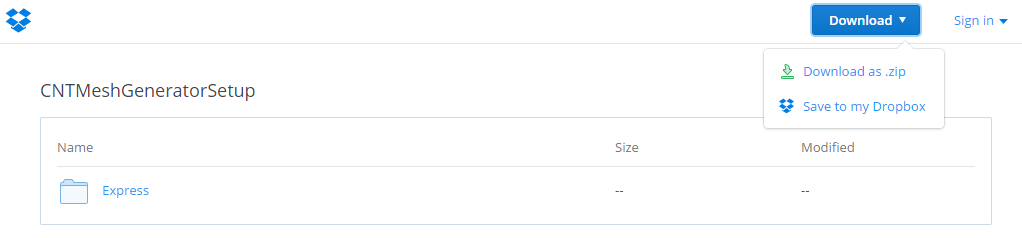
# Usage

## Installing

The current set-up for the software does not have a website for automatic updates. However, it does have a Dropbox link to the most recent deployed version of the software. The link is:

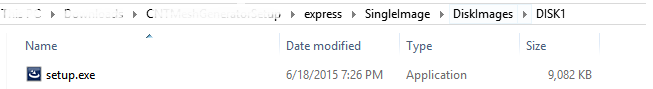
<https://www.dropbox.com/sh/x1aqk4ogpjp9gbe/AAAZMK3uj38gCj4krndCipg_a?dl=0>

After clicking on the link you will come to a screen that looks like the image below. Click on the “Download” button and select “Download as .zip.”



This will download all the necessary program files. Extract the .zip to a directory of your choosing. Open that directory. From that directory navigate to the following path:

.\express\SingleImage\DiskImages\DISK1



Click on “setup.exe” found at the location above and follow the on screen instructions to install. The installer may ask to download and install some Microsoft redistributables. Please do so as they are necessary components to the software.

Once the program is installed, it is important to be aware of the location of the CNT\_Mesh\_Config.xml file. It will initially be located in the program’s directory. This is an example xml file that is necessary to run the simulation. Feel free to move or copy the file. If you are to edit the file, only change the text that are part of the elements, do not change the elements themselves.

## Initializing

One can run the program using either the desktop shortcut or the command line. If running the software from the desktop shortcut, a window will appear and ask for the path of the configuration file. The configuration file is an xml file in the format of CNT\_Mesh\_Config.xml, a file that is included in the program directory. Type the full path to the desired configuration xml file using “/” in the path to denote directory changes. If running from the command line, there is the option to include the file path to the configuration xml as a command line argument. If no argument is provided, the user will get the same prompt as seen when using the desktop shortcut.

### Configuration File

The configuration file itself can be edited to change the simulation parameters and output locations. This section is focused on explaining each of the editable sections.

Acceptable inputs for units in the configuration files are:

-> mm, millimeter

-> um, micrometer

-> nm, nanometer

-> pm, picometer

-> A, angstrom

***outputDirectory:*** The folder in which the output files are to be saved. Enter a full file path

and end it with a “/”.

***numberTubes:*** The number of CNTs in the simulation. Must be an integer.

***friction:*** The amout of friction between surfaces. Due to non-realistic gravity, this is

non-physical, but can be tuned based on person preference. (Default: 1)

***gravity:*** The acceleration of gravity. Due to small device sizes, accurate gravity causes nanotubes

to move too quickly for simulation step sizes and will cause errors. Tune based on person preference, but default of -9.81 works well. (Default: -9.81)

***spacing:*** The minimum spacing between different nanotubes. For <min>, enter any positive

number. For units, refer to top of section.

***Lengths:*** The range of lengths that are acceptable for the simulation. <Lmin> is the minimum

length, <Lmax> is the maximum. <Lmin> must be less than <Lmax>. For units, refer to top of section. The simulation chooses a random length that is between <Lmin> and <Lmax>.

***DeviceDimensions:*** The size of the box-like container that will be considered the device region.

The <xdim> and <zdim> elements are for the base of the region. The <ydim> element is for the height of the region. For units, refer to top of section.

***chirality:*** The chiralities that are acceptable in the simulation. The user is able to enter as many

<cnt> elements as desired as long as <m> and <n> are defined as part of the <cnt> children.

## Runtime

Once the configuration document is accepted by the program, two windows will open. The terminal window will pass along any information about program failures. The other window is the rendering window that shows the user where the simulation is currently at.

Since rendering the objects takes computational resources, the simulation initially starts with the window rendering nothing. This way if the software is called and visuals are not important, the simulation runs anywhere from 25%-50% faster. To turn on the visuals, refer to the top left of the rendering window. It will have instructions to push [shift + d] to toggle the debugDrawer, which will turn rendering on and off.

Overall there are many rendering options during runtime. The controls are displayed in the table below. The user is not required to give any imput to the simulation during runtime. Controls are for additional needs a user may have.

**Rendering Window Controls**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Button | Action |
| a | Toggle axis-aligned boundary box |
| w | Toggle wire frame |
| Shift + d | Toggle rendering |
| Space | Restart simulation |
| l | Step camera left |
| r | Step camera right |
| f | Step camera forwards |
| b | Step camera backwards |
| z | Zoom in |
| x | Zoom out |
| g | Enable shadows |
| u | Enable textures |
| d | Disable deactivation (current program will not end if pressed!) |
| ctrl + left mouse | Pitch and yaw |
| ctrl + middle mouse | Pan |
| ctrl + right mouse | Zoom in/out |
| left mouse | Grab object |
| right mouse | Shoot box |
| o | Orthonormal view |
| +/- | Shoot box speed +/- 10 |
| h | Hide profiling box |

**Table 1** Controls for the rendering window.

If the user decides to render the simulation they will be able to see colors on the rendered CNTs. The colors of each cylinder help indicate the overall progress of the simulation. The colors mean the following:

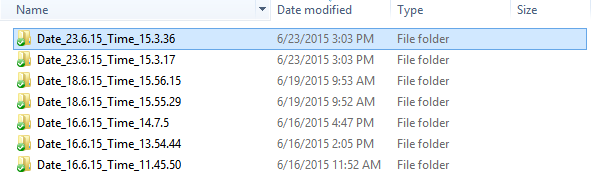
|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Activation State of Cylinder | Normal | Wire Frame |  |
| Active | Purple | White |  |
| Wants Deactivation | Blue | Light Blue |  |
| Sleeping | Light Blue | Green |  |

**Table 2** Colors of different activation states in different modes.

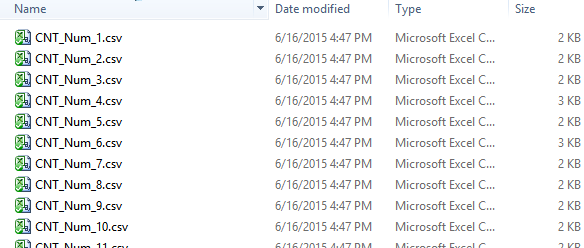
These color states are used to determine if the nanotubes have stopped moving. If a pre-selected percentage of each CNT’s cylinders are wanting deactivation or are sleeping, the simulation will end.

## Exit

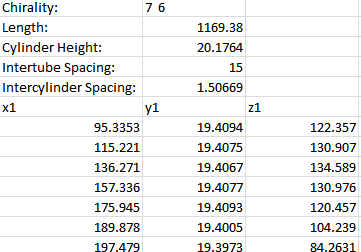
Once the simulation ends, each CNT that was in the simulation will have its own output file. These output files will be found in a time stamped directory found inside your output directory. An example of what your output directory may look like is provided below.



The files in each time stamped directory will look something like the example below.



The output files themselves look something like the following:



The output file format gives details about each tube. The chirality provides enough information for many physical and electrical calculations. The other parameters represent the physical parameters not captured by the CNT’s chirality. Most importantly, the positions of each compositional cylinder are provided. This position data is very important to the Monte Carlo method required for Amirhossein’s project described in the introduction.

In the next version of the software a MATLAB script will be included that can import the .csv files into a MATLAB workspace.

# Simulation Mechanics

Assuming that all of the configuration inputs are correct, the program has a simple flow chart that can describe its behavior.

**Fig. 2** Program flow chart.

Initialize CNT Objects

Step Simulation

Build Simulation Environment

Done?

No

Yes

Output Data

The simulation environment is the device region specified in the config file, plus some additional constructs based on that information to ensure that all nanotubes end up in the device region.

Initializing the CNT objects consists of calculating physical nanotube parameters based on the CNT’s chirality and more. The parameters that are calculated from chiral numbers are tube diameter and maximum allowed curvature. Additionally, since each CNT is given a random length between the two length limits, compositional cylinder heights and cylinder spacings must be calculated to ensure that the specified lengths are used in the simulation. Lastly, spacing cylinders are added to the CNT object to enforce the minimum spacing between CNT requirements. Once all of the objects are created for each CNT, they are rotated and shifted to their random initial starting position and angle in the simulation. All of the CNT objects are added to the dynamics world used for the actual physics simulation.

Stepping the simulation simply takes all of the objects, applies the force of gravity to them for some time step, calculates any forces due to object collisions, and updates all object’s positions accordingly. Bullet physics performs this step accurately and efficiently as it is the result of combining decades of collision detection and rigid body dynamics algorithms.

After each simulation step, if the CNTs are determined to be approximately at rest, then the simulation will stop and the CNT data will be output to file. If not, then the simulation steps again.

## Carbon Nanotube Parameters

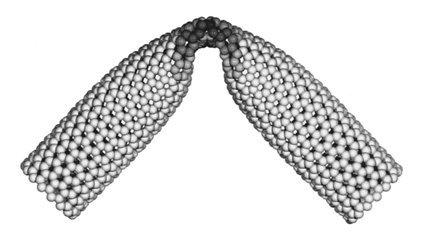
The current version of the software is only concerned with a few properties of carbon nanotubes: Diameter, helicity, and critical curvature. The diameter (equation **(1)**) is calculated directly from the hamada parameters n and m. This number is used to determine the radius of the compositional cylinders of the CNT object in the simulation.



A CNT’s helicity (equation (2)) is the angle between the perimeter vector and the basis vector.[3] This is just another way to understand the chirality of the CNT and is essential for critical curvature calculations.



The critical curvature of a carbon nanotube is the maximum curvature a CNT can have before a kink will form in the nanotube.[4] Figure 3 shows an example of a nanotube that has been bent past the critical curvature and has created a kink to relieve stresses. Recent studies have shown how even slight compressive forces on a nanotube cause changes in its electronic structure.[5] Intuitively this conclusion makes sense as the atoms’ orbitals will overlap differently if the physical structure of the tube is changed. A kink is an extreme deformation and since Amirhossein’s code does not account for the electronic structure of a kink, we choose to avoid angles that would give this structure. While we know that any bending in a CNT changes the electronic structure, in this software, we choose to assume that all bending angles below the critical curvature angle result in a nanotube that has properties identical to a straight nanotube. This may be changed in future iterations of the software. Iijima *et al.* performed many experimental measurements as well as computer simulations and fit an equation **(3)** that describes the angle at which a CNT will kink.[4] This equation was used to determine the maximum curvature that was allowed for the simulation.



**Fig. 3** A CNT with a kink due to bending.



The results from the equations (1) and (3) are used directly in the construction of the rigid bodies and constraints in the Bullet physics simulation.

## Bullet Physics Integration

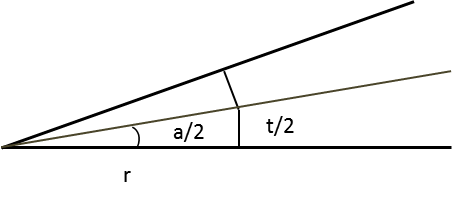
This section is concerned with the implementation of CNT parameters using Bullet physics. The topics covered will be diameter, intertube spacing, intratube cylinder spacing and CNT length calculations.

***Diameter:***The diameter of the CNTs are halved as cylinder objects take radius as a paramter. One simple line of code can create simple cylinder object:

btCollisionShape\* cylinder = new btCylinderShape(btVector3(radius, h/2, radius));

***Itertube Spacing:*** The intertube spacing is completed by adding a spacing cylinder that has a radius equal to a compositional cylinder plus half of the intertube spacing. This ensures that when two different nanotubes get near each other, they will at least be separated by the intertube spacing requirement (**Fig. A2)**.

***Intratube Cylinder Spacing:*** When the compositional cylinders are separated, there is a point to point constraint added at the half-way point between the two cylinders along their axis. Since the compositional cylinders collide with each other, choosing a particular separation between the two cylinders automatically determines the angle that can form between them. This serves as the basis for how curvature is calculated in the end. With the constraint conditions, the problem we have is the following:



**Fig. 4** Zoomed in section of two cylinders connecet by a point to point constraint.

Where ‘a’ is the desired angle, ‘t’ is the intratube cylinder spacing, and ‘r’ is the radius of the cylinder. This leads to an expression for finding the intratube cylinder spacing.



***Length:*** The length calculations are relatively more complicated as each length requires the calculation of a somewhat arbitrary number of compositional cylinders of unknown height. Additionally, each selection of height will change the intratube cylinder spacing. The program randomly generates a length and is required to make the following equation true:



Where ‘l’ is the desired length of the CNT, ‘i’ is an integer greater than zero representing the number of compositional nanotubes to be used in the CNT, ‘h’ is the height of each compositional cylinder, ‘Cc’ (written as ‘c’ from now on) is critical curvature from equation (3), and ‘r’ is the radius of the current nanotube. The ‘t(c,r,h)’ term is the intratube cylinder spacing being added as part of the overall CNT length. From this point on, ‘t(c,r,h)’ will be written as ‘t’. The intratube cylinder spacing calculation changes dramatically when curvature requirements are imposed. Since curvature is enforced by using discrete objects, curvature will be calculated by the following:



With equation **(4)** and equation **(6)**, the following manipulations can be made:



Looking at this expression, it is clear that ‘t’ cannot be solved for analytically due to the inverse tangent in the expression. It is true that if the expression can be written as *f(t)* = *0*, a numerical fixed point method can be used to find ‘t’. This situaton yields





Newton’s method, which guarantees quadratic convergence to the real solution, requires the following expression to be used during iterations.



The expression for *f(t)* has already been determined and the derivative of that function must be found.



With both the function and its derivative, *g(tn)* is readily found.



Using this fixed point method with an initial guess of *0* will yield the correct answer to ten decimal places. Even though a fixed point method must be used, the intratube cylinder spacing can be treated as a function as seen in equation **(5)**.

Now that the intratube cylinder spacing can be calculated quickly and easily, an examination of equation **(5)** points to the next step towards creating a CNT of the correct length. Before determining the exact height of each compositional cylinders, the number of cylinders must be known. To solve for the number of cylinders, ‘i’, equation **(5)** will be rewritten as:



It is clear that since h, and therefore t, are not known that this equation cannot be solved and a solution must be designed. First, the intratube cylinder spacing increases monotonically with increasing height of compositional cylinders. This implies that as ‘h’ increases in equation (11), ‘i’ decreases. The algorithm that finds a suitable ‘i’ value iterates with a starting minimum height of two nanometers and increases the height in small increments until the decimal of the current ‘i’ value is greater than the previous iteration’s decimal. This ‘i’ value is then rounded up to the nearest integer. This yields the number of compositional cylinders needed to achieve the specified CNT length while also keeping the height of the compositional cylinders as close to the minimum height as possible.

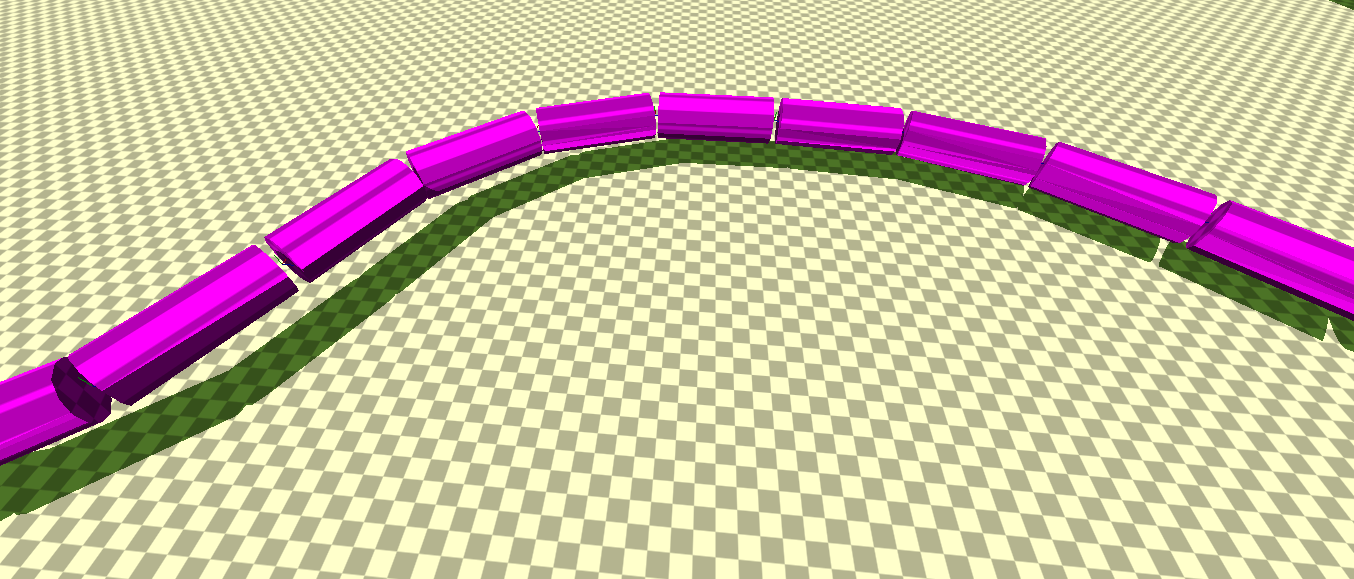
Since the ‘i’ value is rounded up to the nearest integer, the height of the compositional cylinder is not exacly known. However, in equation **(5)** the length and the number of compositional cylinders is now known. Once again, Newton’s fixed point method (equation **(8)**) is used

# Limitations/Inaccuracies

- iijima’s equations

# Appendix A

CNT Simulation Representation

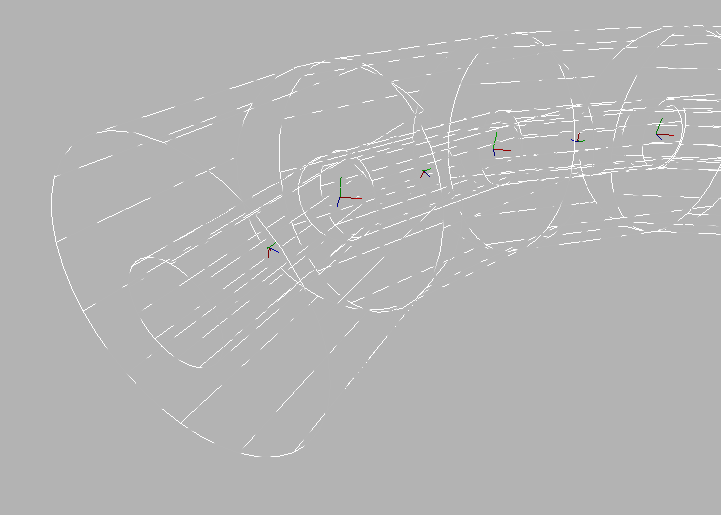


Cylinder Spacing

Compositional Cylinder

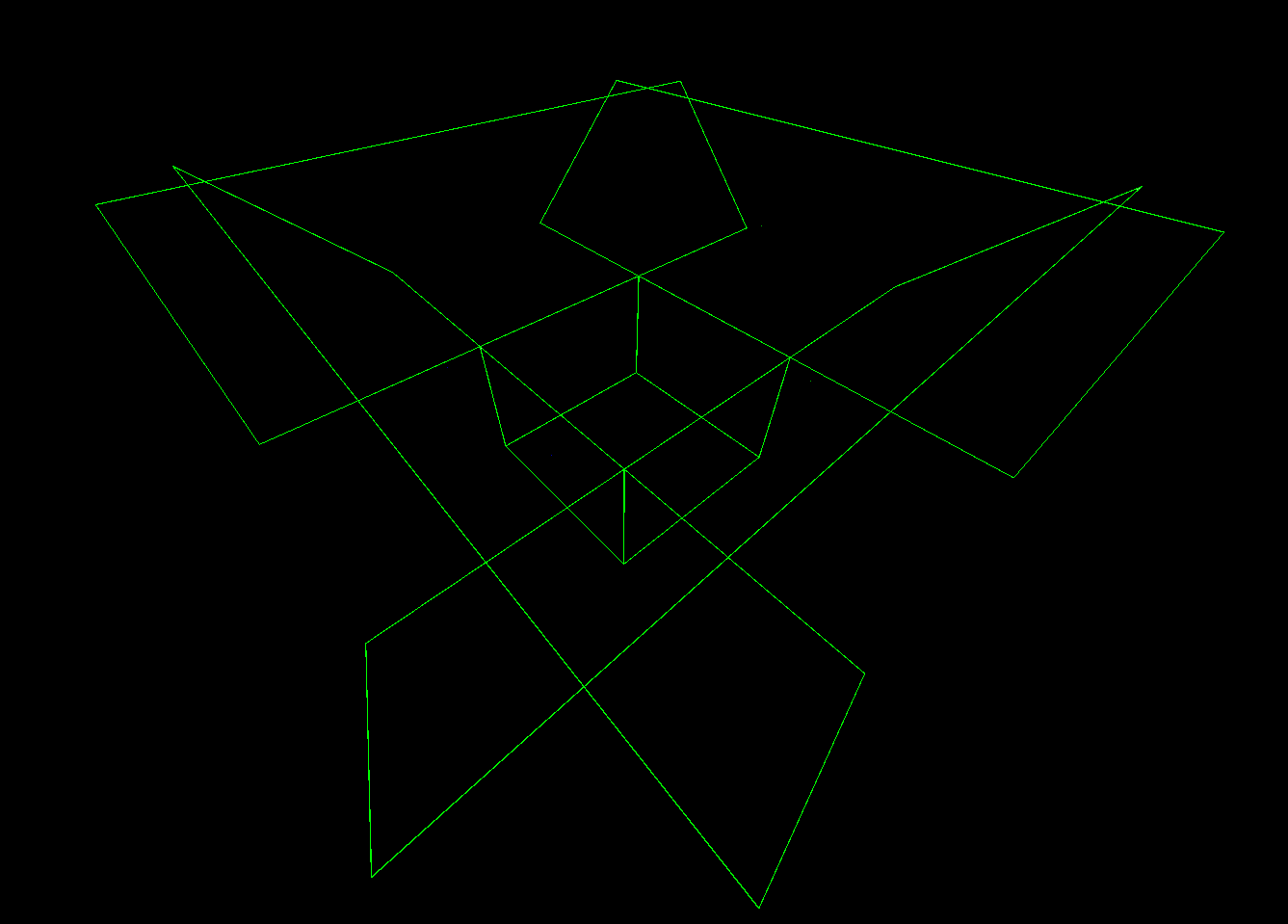
**Fig. A1** Texture view of CNT with labels.

**Fig. A2** Wirefram debug mode with labels.



Spacing Cylinder

Compositional Cylinder



**Fig. A3** Wirefram view of device region with a rectangular funnel on top. The funnel dimensions are based on max CNT lengths to ensure that they all end up in the device region.

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