

## Abstract

### Photoinduced Electronic Interaction Between a Poly(p-phenylene vinylene)-derivative and Single Wall Carbon Nanotubes

C. YANG<sup>¶1</sup>, M. WOHLGENANT<sup>1,2</sup>, Z. V. VARDENY<sup>1</sup>, A. B. DALTON<sup>2</sup>, R. BAUGHMAN<sup>2</sup>, and A. A. ZAKHIDOV<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Physics Department  
University of Utah  
Salt Lake City, UT 84112  
USA

<sup>2</sup>Chemistry Department  
University of Texas at Dallas  
Richardson, TX 75083-0688  
USA

cgyang@physics.utah.edu

**Received:** Mon, 1 Apr 2002 17:30:00

It is known that charge separation upon photoexcitation is very inefficient in pi-conjugated polymers, preventing applications such as organic photovoltaic. Much research effort has therefore concentrated on doping polymer films with electron acceptors that promote photoinduced charge separation. Here we report on a study of photoexcitation of single-wall carbon nanotubes (SWNT) as well as C<sub>60</sub> polymer composites. We have studied the photoinduced electronic interaction between a poly(p-phenylene vinylene)-derivative (MEH-PPV) and SWNT as well as C<sub>60</sub>. In our study we used various continuous wave spectroscopies such as photoluminescence (PL) and photoinduced absorption (PA). We have found evidence for electronic interaction of the photoexcited MEH-PPV and the SWNT or C<sub>60</sub>, whereas there is no significant interaction in the ground state. The PL emission that originates from the polymer is considerably quenched in the composite films and the polaron PA band dramatically increases. These indicate that efficient photoinduced charge separation occurs in the composites.

---

<sup>¶</sup>Presenter