

Supplementary

Influence of the sulfur content catalyst on the packing density of carbon nanotube forests

Sook Young Moon ^{1,*}, In Ji Kang ¹, Seung Min Kim ¹ and Woo Sik Kim ²

- ¹ Institute of Advanced Composite Materials, Korea Institute of Science and Technology (KIST), Chudong-ro 92, Bongdong-eup, Wanju-gun, Jeonbuk 55324, Korea; 091680@kist.re.kr (I.J.K.); seungmin.kim@kist.re.kr (S.M.K.)
² Ceramic Fiber & Composite Center, Korea Institute of Ceramic Engineering & Technology, 101 Soho-ro, Jinju-si, Gyeongsangnam-do 52851, Korea; wskim@kicet.re.kr
* Correspondence: moon.sookyung@kist.re.kr

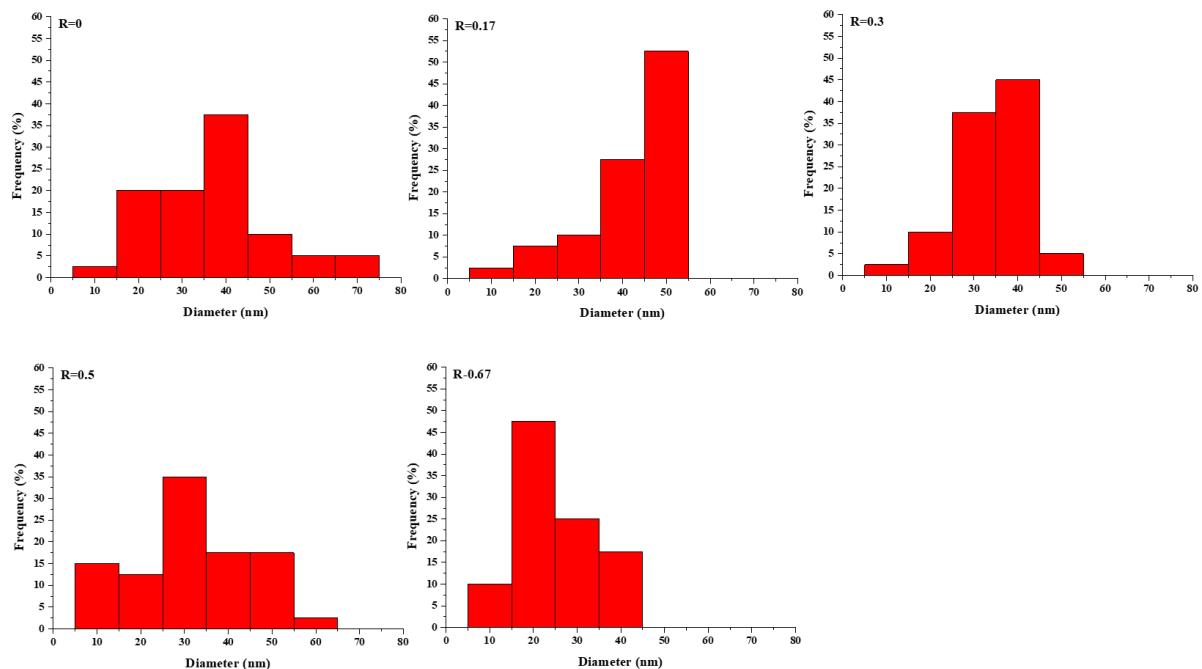


Figure S1. Size Distribution of CNT with various R; (a) $R = 0$, (b) $R = 0.17$, (c) $R = 0.3$, (d) $R = 0.5$, and (e) $R = 0.67$

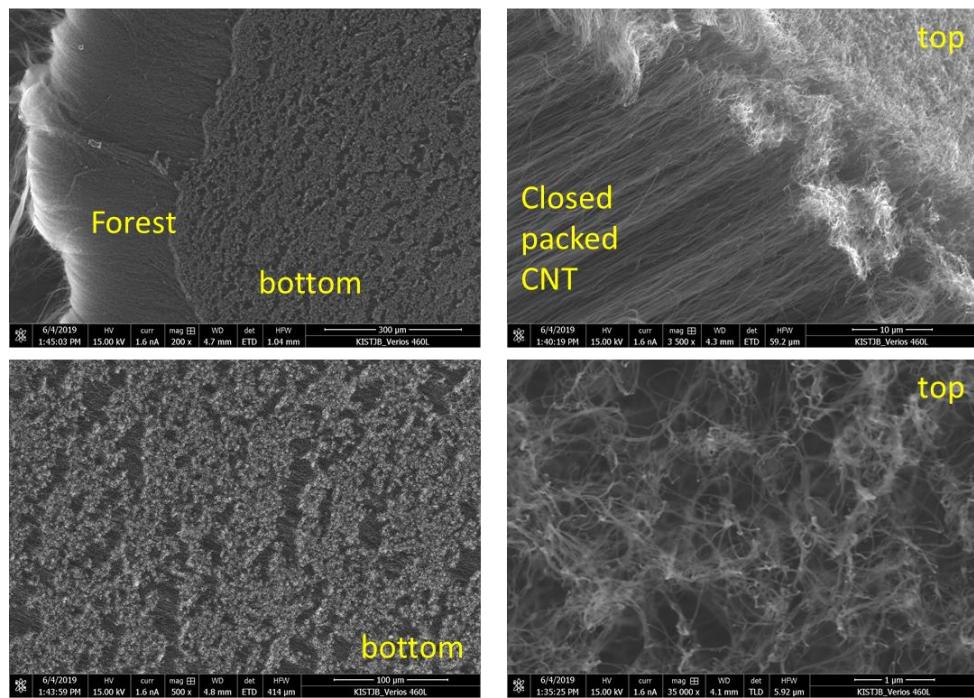


Figure S2. SEM images of top and bottom view of CNT forest with various $R = 0$.

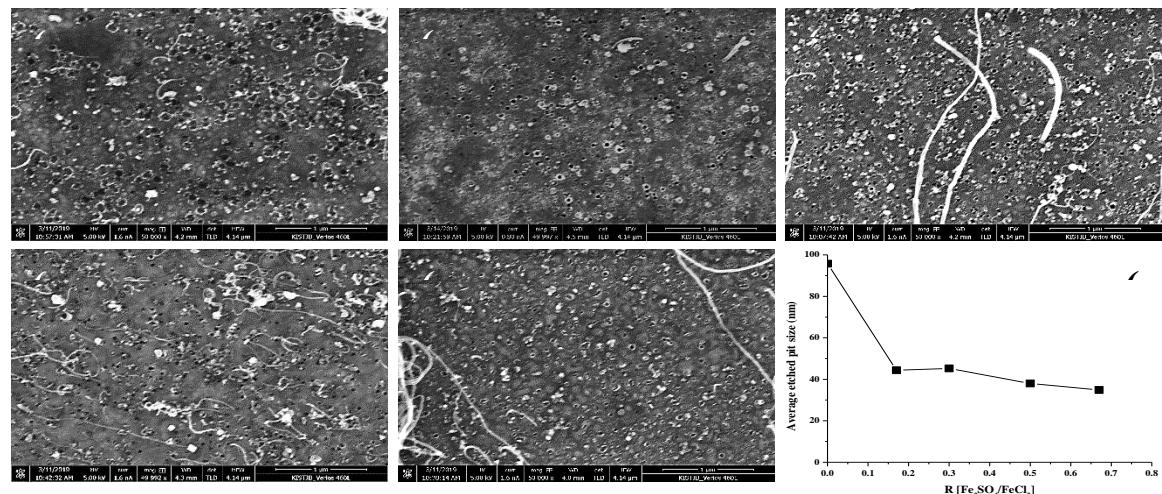


Figure S3. SEM images of substrate after removing CNT forest with various R ; (a) $R = 0$, (b) $R = 0.17$, (c) $R = 0.3$, (d) $R = 0.5$, and (e) $R = 0.67$

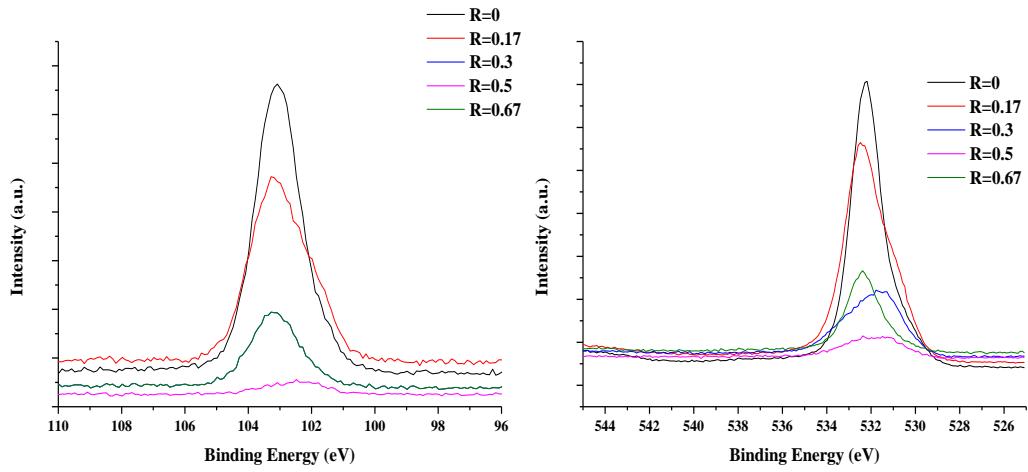


Figure S4. O1s and Si 2p XPS spectra of substrate after removing the CNT forests with different R values.

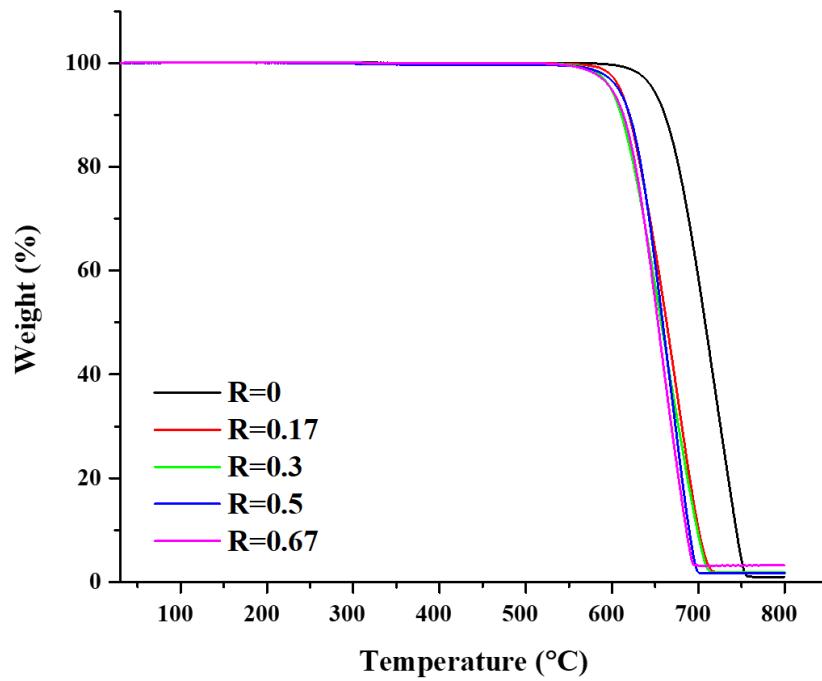


Figure S5. TG of the grown CNT forest.

Table S1. Spinnability of CNT and their purity

No.	R	Spinnability	Purity (contents of C%)
(a)	0	None	99%
(b)	0.17	Spinnable	98%
(c)	0.3	Spinnable	98%
(d)	0.5	Spinnable	98%
(e)	0.67	None	97%

