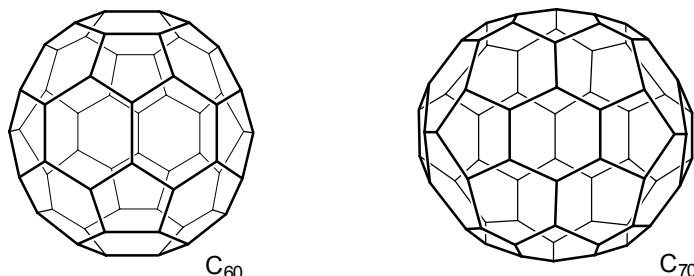


## C<sub>60</sub> & C<sub>70</sub> The Third Form of Carbon

Fullerene C<sub>60</sub> and C<sub>70</sub> which are the third allotropes of carbon, subsequent to diamond and graphite, have a beautiful spherical structure as shown in the figure. The form of Fullerene C<sub>60</sub> resembles the dome built by the architect, Buckminster Fuller, and therefore, it is called "Buckminsterfullerene".

The existence of Buckminsterfullerenes was hypothesized by Osawa<sup>1)</sup> more than 35 years ago and discovered by Smalley and co-workers<sup>2)</sup> relatively recently. Afterwards, Huffman, Kratschmer and co-workers<sup>3)</sup> have reported on the method to generate Fullerenes in a considerably large quantity. Fullerenes have been studied intensively, particularly in the fields of superconducting devices<sup>4)</sup>, ferromagnets<sup>5)</sup>, nonlinear optical materials<sup>6)</sup>, pharmaceuticals<sup>7)</sup> and the like. Moreover, new Fullerene derivatives obtained by chemical modification<sup>8)</sup> are being made and the chemistry of the new C<sub>60</sub> and C<sub>60</sub> derivatives are being explored in many different fields.



B1641	Fullerene C <sub>60</sub> >99.5% (pure)	1g	100mg
B1660	Fullerene C <sub>60</sub> >99.0%	1g	100mg
B1642	Fullerene Extract, C <sub>60</sub> (contains ca. 20% C <sub>70</sub> )	1g	100mg
B1694	Fullerene C <sub>70</sub> >98%		100mg

Please note that B1642 is a mixture of C<sub>60</sub> and C<sub>70</sub> in an about 8 to 2 ratio containing a trace amount of other higher Fullerene.

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