

Synthesis and Characterization of Carbon Nanotubes Using Amorphous Alloy Catalysts

Nahla Ismail, I.H. Abdel-Maksod and A. A. A. Badawy

Physical Chemistry Department, Center of Excellence of Advanced Science, National Research Center, Cairo, Egypt.

ARC DISCHARGE method was utilized to synthesize carbon nanotubes (CNTs). The arcing was carried out in air atmosphere in presence of amorphous alloy as catalyst. The current density was maintained constant during the experiment. The amorphous alloys used were CoFeB amorphous alloy and ZrCuNiAl amorphous alloy. Characterization of the samples produced indicates that the presence of CoFeB amorphous alloy much enhanced the yield of multiwall carbon nanotubes (MWNTs). In contrast, the use of ZrCuNiAl amorphous alloy exerted an opposite effect. The produced MWNTs were tested for hydrogen sorption at 20 bar.

Keywords: Carbon nanotubes, Amorphous alloy, Hydrogen sorption .

Since the discovery of CNT in 1991 when Iijima in 1991⁽¹⁾ published TEM-figures of "microtubules of graphitic carbon" which were seen in the ashes of an arc-discharge experiment and latter on named CNT. Since that time, scientists focused on that new branch field of material science due to its extraordinary properties. The discovery of these magnificent materials is considered as 21st century material. Different types of CNT could be prepared by different methods. These types are named according to the number of inner walls of CNTs formed. They are either single wall (SWNT) or double wall (DWNT) or multiwall (MWNT). Their methods of preparation are via arc-discharge or laser ablation or chemical vapor deposition⁽²⁻⁴⁾. The type of CNT and the tube diameter are selective to the catalyst used, for example Ni, Co and Fe are known to be used for production of SWNT and DWNT. On the other hand, the yield is dependent on the method so that arc-discharge produces large scale of CNTs rather than the laser ablation and CVD methods. It has extraordinary properties, *e.g.* tensile strength up to 100 GPa., unique current carrying capacity, deformability, Young's modulus up to 1 TPa and field emission at 1-3 V^(5,6).

CNTs have been studied for the importance of their potential applications in various fields, namely electronic devices⁽⁷⁾, activated fiber and probe for atomic force microscopy⁽⁸⁾, strong reinforcement for composite materials⁽⁹⁾, for hydrogen storage⁽¹⁰⁾ and recently in PEM membrane⁽¹¹⁾.

Our aim is to synthesize CNTs by arc-discharge under convenient conditions for scale applications, so that pressurized helium is replaced by atmospheric air pressure. Amorphous CoFeB was utilized as a new catalyst for quantitative CNTs production.

Experimental

Arcing method

The AC/DC power supply unit inverter utilized in the preparation of carbon nanotubes was carried out using arc discharge process, with a DC power supply providing 150 A cm^{-2} current density and 36 V. Graphite rod with diameter 11 mm (99.7% purity) was used as anode for arcing. The catalyst was inserted in the hollow space in the middle region of the rod. The hollow space is of 6 cm length and 6 mm diameter.

Arcing was carried out with a graphite disc as cathode electrode. A thick copper metal plate holds the graphite cathode disc. Cooling of cathode carbon disc takes place during arcing process. The arcing time was 30 sec. Then it stopped for two minutes to remove the deposited soot on the graphite disc by a thin blade that scrapped the cathode by applying rotation. By this technique the cathode was maintained free of deposited material which is removed from the high temperature reaction region. All experiments were carried out in open air.

Soot produced was crushed using mortar and pestle to obtain fine powder. Part of this fine crushed powder was heated in open air in a closed furnace at $550 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ for 2 hr^(12,13) and washed by toluene.

Instruments

After purification, X-ray powder diffractograms were carried out using (Bruker D8 advance target) the scanning rate was fixed at 8° in $2\theta \text{ min}^{-1}$ for phase identification after each preparation. The patterns were run with $\text{CoK}\alpha$ with secondly monochromator ($\lambda = 0.179 \text{ nm}$) at 40 kV and 40 mA. Raman Spectroscopy with excitation energy of 10 mW and a wavelength of 514 nm was used.

The morphology of each sample of CNTs was examined by scanning electron microscope (SEM). The photographs were obtained using SEM Model S 150 A Sputter coater (Edwards, Germany).

All samples were spread over a double face scotch tape attached to the holder and sputtered with gold and imaged via " Jeol, JXA-840 A electron probe microanalyzer " at 30KV.

Thermal gravimetric analysis (TGA) curves were obtained simultaneously through measurements carried out by an apparatus "DSC Q 600"-V 20.5-USA under air flow.

About 10 mg of each sample was heated gradually from room temperature using heating rate of $10^\circ\text{C}/\text{min}$ in a current of pure nitrogen flowing at a rate of 20 ml/min.

Amorphous alloys preparation

The amorphous $\text{Zr}_{55}\text{Cu}_{30}\text{Al}_{10}\text{Ni}_5$ alloy was prepared as ribbons by rapid quenching as had been explained before in literature⁽¹⁴⁾. While the amorphous $\text{Fe}_{45.6}\text{Co}_{17.9}\text{B}_{36.5}$ powder was obtained by chemical reduction adopting the method suggested by Inoue *et al.*⁽¹⁵⁾. The samples were proved to be fully amorphous by XRD.

Hydrogen sorption method

The hydrogen sorption measurements of CNTs were determined using Pressure Composition Temperature Isotherm (AMC PCI-HP-1200). Each sample of 100 mg was degassed at 100 °C under dynamic vacuum for one hour before carrying out any measurement to remove any air contaminations.

The sorption measurements were carried out up to 20 bar applied hydrogen pressure, where the amount of hydrogen adsorbed is plotted versus time. The accuracy of hydrogen capacity measurements are $\pm 0.04\text{wt}\%$.

Results and Discussion

After the arc plasma process utilized in air atmosphere under atmospheric pressure, the soot mounted on the cathode was collected in each experiment and examined. Figure 1 shows the SEM image of the raw sample without using a catalyst and before purification. There are two main components, carbon nanotubes (CNT) and carbonaceous particles.

Figure 2 presents the SEM image of CNT produced in presence of amorphous FeCoB as a catalyst without purification. The image reveals the 3 components, CNTs, carbonaceous particles and catalyst white particles.

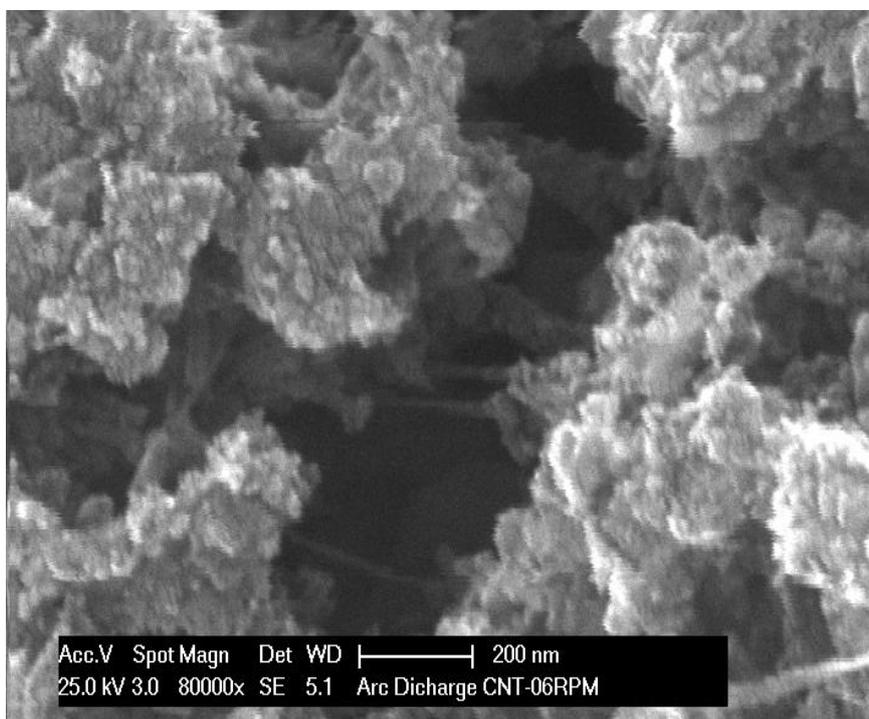


Fig. 1. SEM image of CNT prepared by arc discharge in air atmosphere without catalyst.

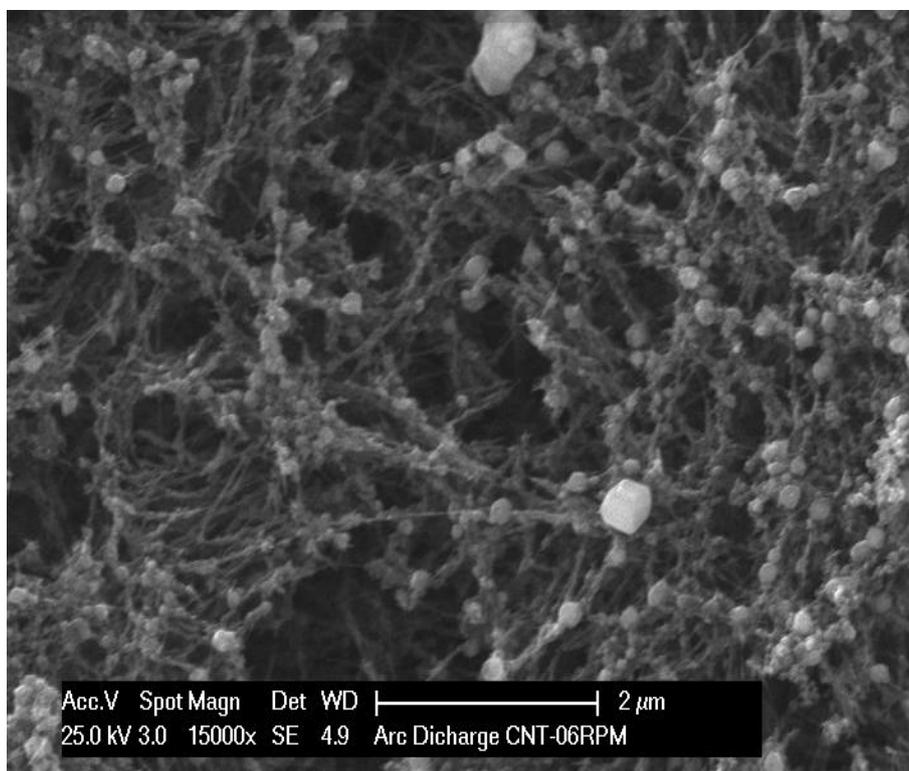


Fig. 2. SEM image of CNT prepared by arc discharge in air atmosphere in presence of amorphous FeCoB catalyst.

By comparing Fig. 1 and 2, it is obvious that the CNTs yield increased remarkably in presence of FeCoB. The TEM image of the unpurified sample prepared in presence of mentioned catalyst is shown in Fig. 3. Multi-wall carbon nanotubes (MWNTs) of different diameters are formed. The tubes are multiply capped at their terminal end and substantial distortion within the walls that maintain layer integrity. Although the tip of the nanotube was not opened, parts of the walls were broken. It is suggested that ultrasonication during sample preparation enhanced the nanotubes wall distortion which might introduce defects in the nanotubes ⁽¹⁶⁾. The CNTs are either straight or bended as observed in the figure by the square. In Fig. 4, the diameter of the tubes is determined from the TEM image of the same sample after strong acidic etching in 6M HCl boiled for 2 hr. The outer diameter (presented by solid lines) varies from 8 to 10 nm and the inner diameter (presented by dotted lines) is within 3-4 nm. The number of layers varies from 11-15 layers. Besides the nanotubes some irregular graphite structures are observed (pointed by an arrow) which means that there may be many defects in such structure.

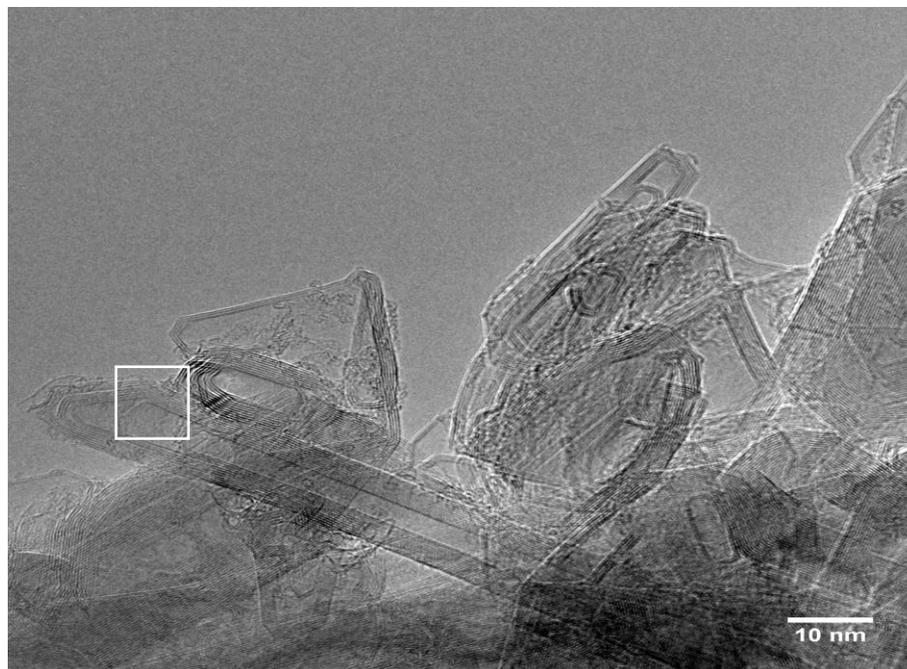


Fig. 3. TEM image of CNT prepared by arc discharge in air atmosphere in presence of amorphous FeCoB catalyst.

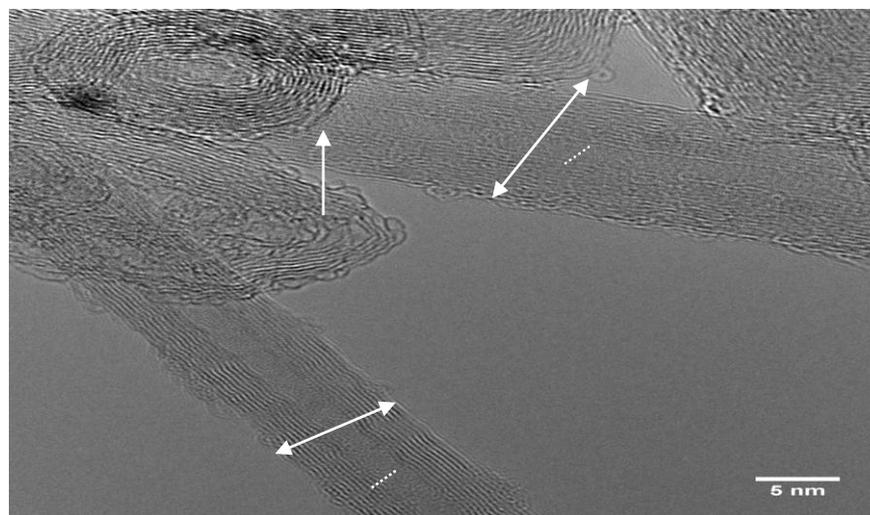


Fig. 4. TEM image of CNT prepared by arc discharge in air atmosphere in presence of amorphous FeCoB catalyst after etching in 6 M HCl.

The Raman spectrum of CNTs produced is introduced in Fig. 5. It is typical for the existence of CNTs. It has two characteristic peaks at around 1350 cm^{-1} and 1580 cm^{-1} , respectively⁽¹⁷⁻¹⁹⁾. At 1580 cm^{-1} the peak is identified as the G band of crystalline graphite. For the graphite like structure but with defects, the peak at 1350 cm^{-1} is identified as the D band, which is activated due to defects and disorders of carbonaceous materials. Thus, the increase of the ratio of I_D to I_G increases, it indicates a high number of defects in the graphite structure, where I_D and I_G are the measure of the peak intensity of D band and G band, respectively. This ratio was evaluated from the plot in Fig. 5 as 1.08, which means high number of defects in the graphitized CNTs structure.

Arcing under the same conditions in presence of amorphous Zr-base alloy manually pressed in the hallow hole in the anode has produced a gray fluffy product all over the arcing chamber. The SEM image of the product is shown in Fig. 6. It was not possible to detect nanotubes by SEM, only cubic agglomerated particles and a spherical whiter particles which resembles the Zr-based alloy. The X-ray diffractogram of the product is shown in Fig. 7 a. Zirconium carbide phase is formed beside the graphide characteristic phase which may retard the formation of CNTs. On the other hand, no preference formation of any carbide phase is observed in case of using FeCoB in arc process as clearly seen in Fig. 7b.

The thermal stability of the CNTs samples prepared in absence and presence of FeCoNi are displayed in TGA curve in Fig. 8. Up to 600°C the CNTs prepared in both cases has high resistance towards oxidation. The CNTs prepared without amorphous catalyst is totally decomposed at 900°C . Also, the CNTs prepared in presence of FeCoB is entirely decomposed at 900°C . At such temperature 77% of CNTs prepared in presence of FeCoB catalyst decomposed.

The adsorption/desorption rate curves of hydrogen at 20 bar and -193°C for both CNTs with and without FeCoB are shown in Fig. 9. At the beginning of the adsorption curves, there are rapid increase in the amount of hydrogen adsorbed within the first few minutes. In case of CNTs prepared without a catalyst it takes about 5 min. while in case of CNTs prepared with FeCoB it takes about 3 min. Further increase is followed but with slower rate. The hydrogen sorption capacities of CNT prepared without a catalyst and with FeCoB reach 1.8 and 1.4 wt%, respectively. The desorption curves seem to be not affected by the presence of the FeCoB and full desorption needs more than 40 min.

Conclusions

Quantitative yield of CNTs is successfully produced by arc discharge method in presence of amorphous FeCoB as a catalyst. The CNTs prepared are multiwall. It has high thermal resistance towards oxidation till 600°C and also towards strong acids. At 20 bar hydrogen and -193°C the amount of hydrogen adsorbed was not enhanced by the presence of FeCoB and a slight improvement in adsorption kinetics was detected. Arcing in presence of amorphous FeCoB does not show preferential formation of Carbides as has been displayed in presence of Zr-base amorphous alloys.

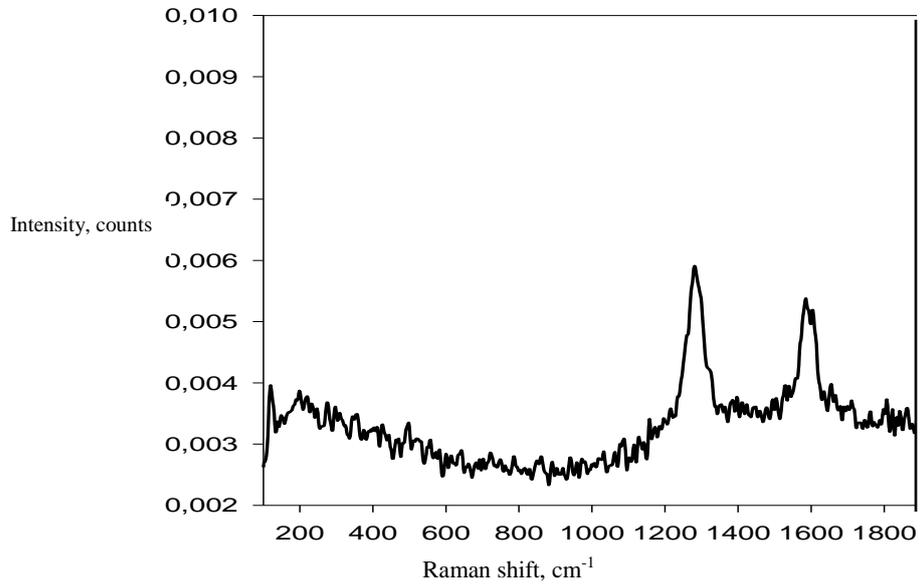


Fig. 5. Raman spectrum of CNT prepared.

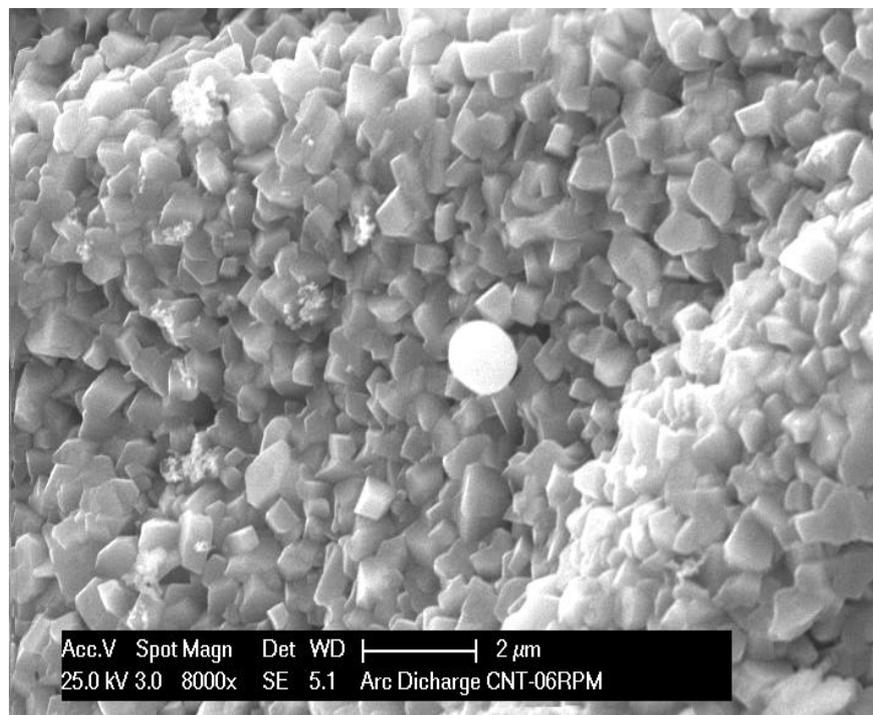


Fig. 6. SEM image of the soot produced by arcing in presence of Zr-base amorphous alloy.

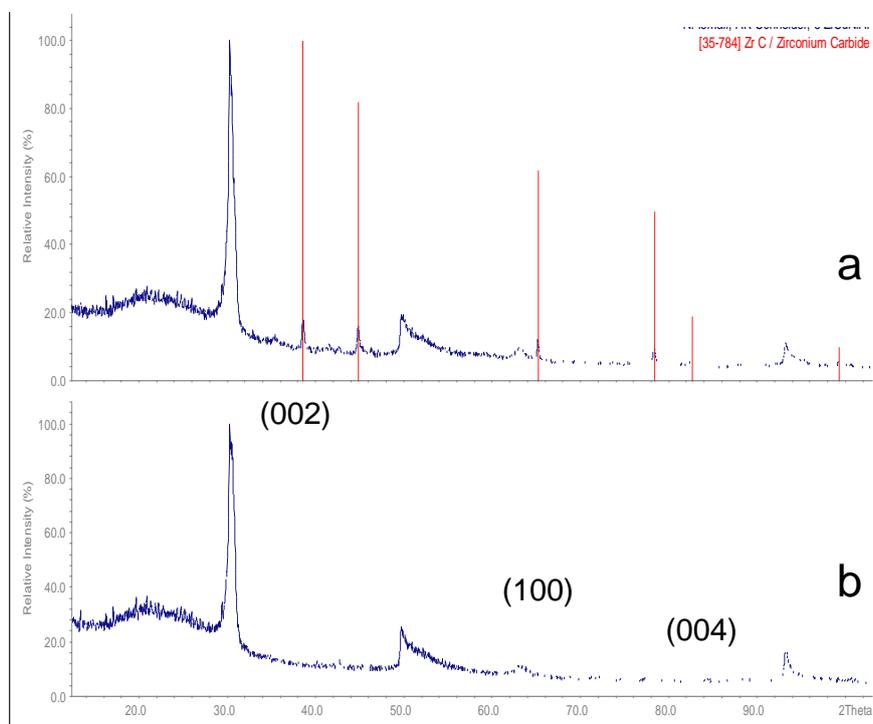


Fig. 7. XRD diffractograms of (a) graphitized CNT in presence of amorphous FeCoB catalyst ; (b) graphide and ZrC.

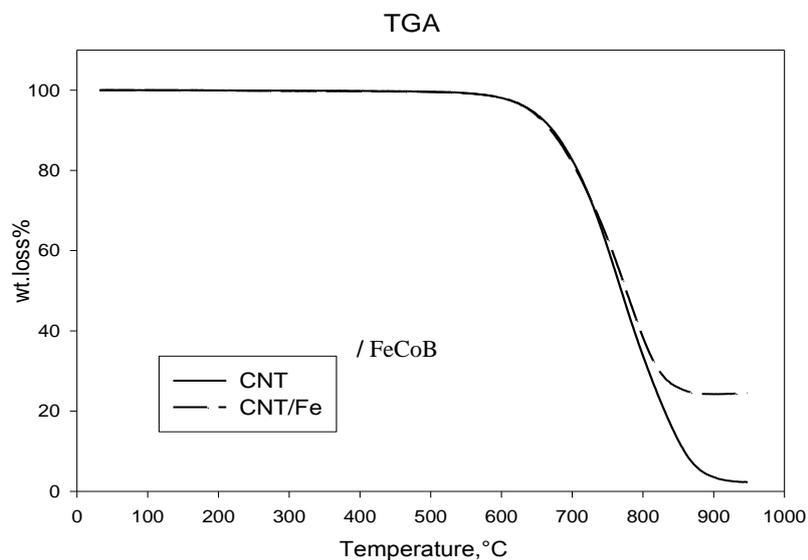


Fig. 8. Thermo gravimetric curve of CNT prepared without a catalyst and with FeCoB amorphous alloy.

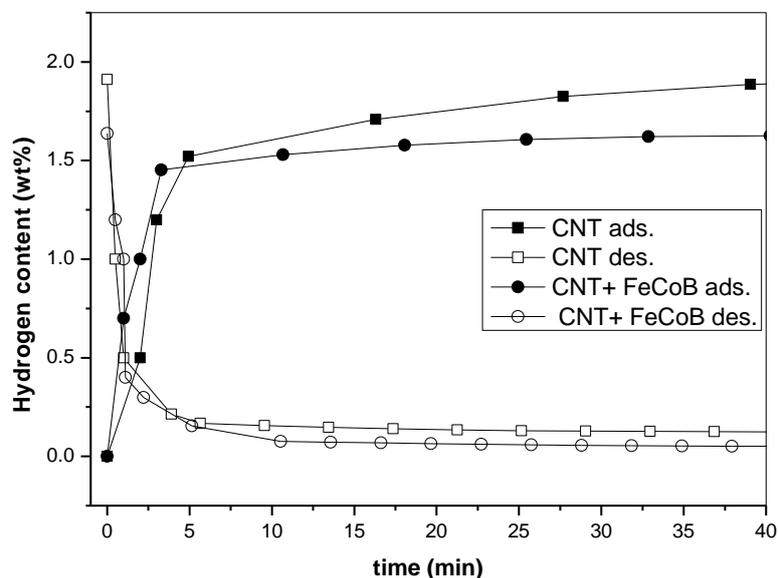


Fig. 9. Hydrogen adsorption / desorption curves of CNT prepared with and without a catalyst (FeCoB).

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تحضير وتوصيف انابيب كربونيه نانومترية باستخدام حفازات صلبه غير متبلوره

نهله اسماعيل، اسلام حمدي عبد المقصود و عبد الرحمن عبدالله بدوي
قسم الكيمياء الفيزيقيه – مركز التميز العلمى للمواد المتقدمه – المركز القومى للبحوث –
الجيزه – مصر .

استخدمت طريقه التفريغ بشراره الشحن الكهربى المعروفه باسم Arc discharge method لتحضير انابيب الكربون متناهيه الصغر (بحجم النانو) وذلك فى وجود حفازات صلبه غير متبلوره. وقد تمت عمليه التحضير فى محيط الهواء وقد كانت كثافه التيار الكهربى ثابتة طوال فترة تحضير الحفازات غير المتبلوره المستخدمه كانت سبائكها (حديد، كوبلت، بورن) و (زركونيوم ، نحاس ، نيكل والومنيوم).

وبعد توصيف الناتج المحضر فى وجود (حديد، كوبلت والبورن) الغير متبلور تبين ان وجود هذا الحفاز قد زاد من انتاجيه انابيب الكربون المتناهيه الصغر من النوع المتعدد الجدران. وعلى العكس فان وجود السبيكه من زركونيوم ، النحاس ، النيكل و الالمونيوم الغير متبلوره الصلبه قد حال من تحضير الانابيب الكربونيه المتناهيه الصغر. واخيرا تم اختبار الناتج من الانابيب الكربونيه المتناهيه الصغر وذات الجدران المتعدده قد تم اختبارها لخاصية امتصاص غاز الهيدروجين.