

# Resonance Raman Study on Carbon Nanotubes Formation

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Carbon nanotubes can be obtained from variety of the molecular precursors in chemical vapor deposition processes. The low growth temperatures strongly increase the compatibility of carbon nanotubes growth with current complementary metal-oxide-silicon technology for carbon nanotubes-based electronics. Here, we show the low temperature growth of multiwalled carbon nanotubes in acetylene chemical vapor deposition with Fe-Co/MgO. The catalyst mix was active already at 450°C. The higher temperatures growth (500°C and 550°C) were also tested in order to estimate the best thermal condition in respect of the sample quality (via thermogravimetric analyzer) and the sample relative purity (via resonance Raman spectroscopy). High resolution transmission electron microscope was used to determine the morphology of the samples.

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## 1. Introduction

Carbon nanotubes (CNTs) were first described by Iijima [1] and since their discovery, they have contributed to the development of studies in the field of physics, chemistry and material sciences.

The carbon nanotubes have a great range of promising properties (e.g. mechanical and electronic properties [2–4]) and therefore, they are under investigation for a wide range of practical nanotechnology applications. Since their discovery, many methods of carbon nanotubes synthesis have been explored including electric arc-discharge [5], laser evaporation [6], chemical vapour deposition (CVD) [7, 8], and plasma-enhanced CVD (PECVD) [9]. CVD seems to be the most promising method for possible industrial scale-up due to the relatively low growth temperature, high yields and high purities that can be achieved. CVD can produce both multi- and single-wall carbon nanotubes (MWCNTs and SWCNTs) [10, 11].

For CNT-based electronics, PECVD has been explored for synthesis of nanotubes at lower temperatures (450°C, 500°C) [12–15].

This contribution presents CVD synthesis of CNTs in vacuum conditions at low pressure, with acetylene ( $C_2H_2$ ) as a carbon feedstock. The temperature of the experiments was set up from 405°C to 550°C. Firstly, thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) of the catalyst (Fe-Co/MgO) was measured. Differential thermal analysis (DTA) of it indicated that the catalyst maybe active already at 405°C therefore the first CVD process has been conducted at these thermal conditions. Next, the morphology, quality and purity of the samples were estimated using high resolution transmission electron microscope (HR-TEM), TGA/DTA, Raman spectroscopy, respectively.

## 2. Experimental

The catalyst mix was prepared with a mixture of butanol  $C_4H_9OH$ , cobalt acetate  $(CH_3CO_2)_2Co \cdot H_2O$ , iron acetate  $(CH_3CO_2)_2Fe$  and magnesium oxide MgO. The molar ratio of Co and Fe to MgO was 1:1:100. The detailed description of the preparation is presented elsewhere [16].

15 mg of the catalyst powder was placed into a ceramic crucible. Next, it was introduced to the thermogravimetric analyzer, evacuated ( $\approx 10^{-2}$  mbar) and then heated up to the temperature of 850°C with the temperature ramp 10°C/min. This experiment was performed to observe the mass change of the catalyst mix upon heating and find the minimal temperature of the active catalyst with a thermoweight TA Instruments DTA-Q600 SDT.

As prepared catalyst mix was introduced to the horizontal oven and was first evacuated ( $\approx 10^{-3}$  mbar), then heated. After reaching the desired temperature (405°C, 450°C, 500°C, 550°C) acetylene vapours (60 mbar) were introduced to the reactor. The dual time of each experiment was set up to 30 min. After the processes the products were cooled down to the room temperature. The morphological studies of the received samples were conducted on a HRTEM — FEI Tecnai F20 (200 kV). Raman measurements were obtained using excitation laser lines 785 nm (1.58 eV) with a Renishaw InVia Raman Microscope spectrometer. The produced materials were incinerated in thermogravimetric oven until 850°C in order to determine the relative purity of the samples. Thermogravimetric measurements were performed with a thermoweight TA Instruments DTA-Q600 SDT.

## 3. Results and discussion

The curve of DTA analysis of the catalyst mix is presented in Fig. 1. The catalyst does not undergo mass changes above the temperature of 405°C. Therefore, this temperature was chosen for the first CVD experiment.

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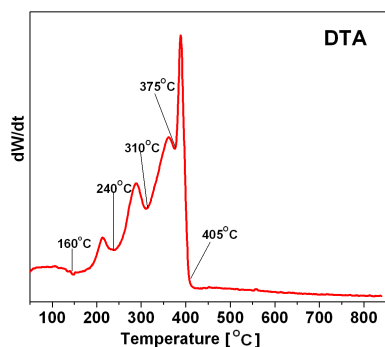


Fig. 1. The curves presenting DTA of catalyst Fe:Co/MgO (1:1/100).

Four experiments have been performed at 405°C, 450°C, 500°C, 550°C and the observations of their morphologies with TEM have been carried out (Fig. 2). The TEM analysis revealed that 405°C was too low to obtain CNTs and the sample contained only a mixture of amorphous carbon and graphitic nanoparticles. The next thermal condition was set up to 450°C and the TEM micrographs show the abundance of the nanotubes. The same effects were observed in case of sample prepared at the 500°C and 550°C. This indicates that the lowest temperature to activate the catalysts for nanotubes lies between 405°C and 450°C. To optimize the exact temperature for the CNTs formation more experimental studies should be conducted.

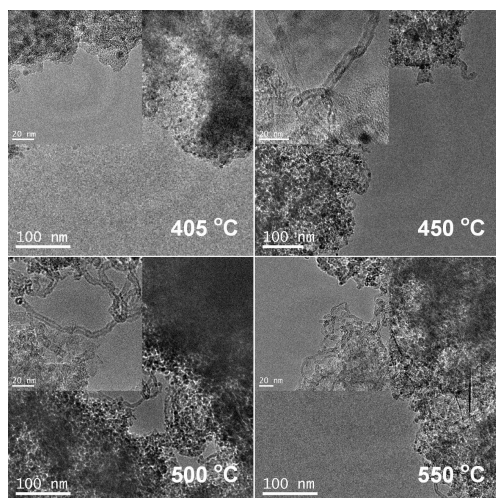


Fig. 2. TEM images of the materials synthesized at: 405°C, 450°C, 500°C and 550°C. The process temperatures are indicated in the respective image.

More accurate analysis of TEM images led to the estimation of the diameter distributions of the samples (see Fig. 3). The outer diameters of the tubes were estimated between 1.5 nm and 11 nm. The values for the samples are between 3–10 nm (for 450°C), 2.5–11 nm (for 500°C) and 1.5–11.5 nm (for 550°C). For all these ex-

periments the values of the outer diameter distributions are surprisingly low in respect of the sample prepared at 850°C. The outer diameter distribution of the material synthesized at 850°C is from 4 nm until 30 nm. The histogram of the outer diameter distribution of the sample produced at 850°C and its typical TEM image are presented in the lower part of Fig. 3 (right side). This clearly suggests that the lowering of the process temperature reduces the diameter distribution of the tubes in the bulk material. In the presented cases the diameter distribution is reduced.

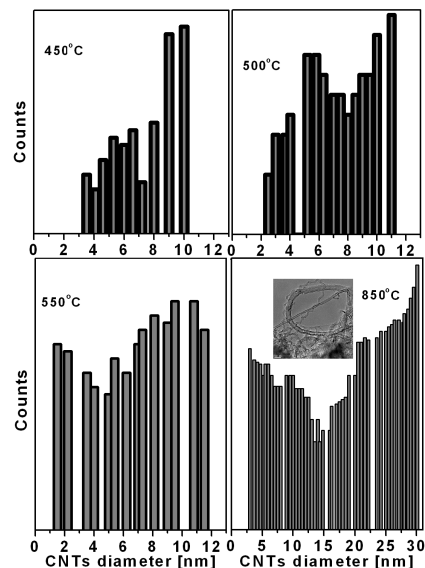


Fig. 3. The outer diameter distributions of the CNTs synthesized at 450°C, 500°C, 550°C and 850°C (inset: TEM image of CNTs synthesized at 850°C).

In the next step Raman spectra of the samples were measured. The Raman spectra (Fig. 4A) for those samples, reveal strong bands at  $1331\text{ cm}^{-1}$  and  $1581\text{ cm}^{-1}$  corresponding to the D (disorder band) and G (graphite mode) lines typical for carbon nanotubes. The ratio of the intensity of the D and G bands is usually used as a direct measure of the quality of the sample. Figure 4B presents the ratios of G/D modes intensities versus the synthesis temperature.

The increase of the process temperature up to 500°C results in the increase of the sample purity. Further increase of the temperature causes the increase of the number of the defects in the graphitic structure of CNTs, and number of the amorphous species in the sample. Therefore, during the optimization of low temperature growth of CNTs one has to be aware that by lowering of the process temperature the sample quality drops. Additionally, the systematic study of this process is required in order to obtain the sample at the possible lowest temperature and the highest quality.

Second common technique to estimate the sample quality is TGA/DTA (the data not shown here). DTA curves were fitted to multipeaks Lorentzian distributions and

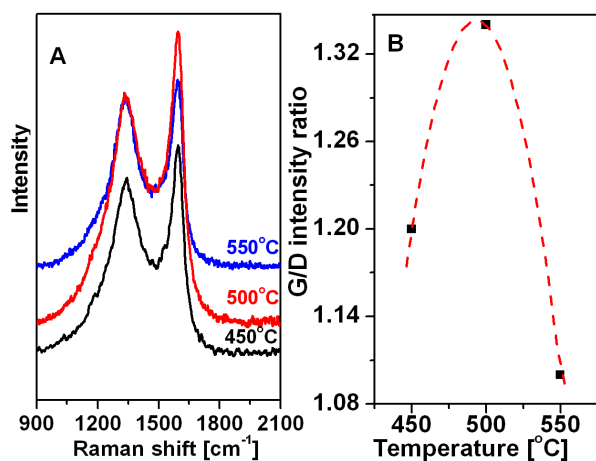


Fig. 4. (A) Raman spectra of the samples synthesized at the 450°C, 500°C and 550°C temperatures, (B) the intensities of G/D ratios versus process temperature.

Table showed the results of the carbon fractions contained in each temperature. The highest concentration of the carbon nanotubes (48.4%) in the experiment at 500°C in respect of the experiments at 450°C (41.1%) and 550°C (37.5%) was observed. Therefore, together with TEM observation and Raman spectroscopy results it is easy to conclude that the material prepared at the temperature of 500°C contains the highest abundance of the carbon nanotubes with the lowest number of the defects in the CNTs structure and the lowest content of the amorphous carbon in the bulk sample.

TABLE

Carbon fractions contained in each temperature.

| Temperature | Amorphous carbon<br>[wt.%] | Carbon nanotubes<br>[wt.%] | Graphitic nanoparticles<br>[wt.%] |
|-------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 450°C       | 40.0                       | 41.1                       | 18.9                              |
| 500°C       | 30.0                       | 48.4                       | 21.6                              |
| 550°C       | 31.3                       | 37.5                       | 31.2                              |

#### 4. Conclusions

To summarize, we have presented a study on the formation of CNTs using low temperatures (405°C, 450°C, 500°C and 550°C) in the CVD processes. The temperature 405°C was too low to obtain CNTs. In the samples synthesized at 450°C, 500°C and 550°C abundance of nanotubes was observed. The increase (higher up 500°C) of the temperature causes the increase of the number of the defects in the graphitic structure of CNTs, and number of the amorphous species in the samples.

The lowest temperature to activate the catalysts for nanotubes lies between 405°C and 450°C. To get the exact temperature for the CNTs formation more experimental studies should be conducted.

The very important observation is the reduction of the carbon nanotubes diameter distribution by the factor of three for the sample produced at the temperature up to 550°C in respect of the sample produced at 850°C.

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