

Pengaruh rasio argon dan hidrogen pada pertumbuhan carbon nanotubes dengan kamper sebagai sumber karbon = Effect of argon and hydrogen ratio on carbon nanotubes synthesis with camphor as carbon source

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Abstrak

Reaktor berbahan stainless steel tipe 316 (SS 316) dirancang untuk sintesis Carbon Nanotube (CNT) berbasis kamper. Sebagai sumber karbon, padatan kamper diubah menjadi gas melalui proses sublimasi. Sintesis CNT pada permukaan substrat melalui metode sintesis chemical vapor deposition (CVD). Sintesis dilakukan dengan substrat wiremesh SS 316 dan menggunakan argon sebagai carrier gas serta hidrogen sebagai co-reactant. Preparasi substrat dilakukan melalui pretreatment dengan acid etching menggunakan larutan HCl 37% selama 10 menit. Tujuan preparasi ini untuk menghilangkan lapisan krom dan membuat permukaannya menjadi lebih kasar sehingga CNT dapat tumbuh. Suhu sintesis yang digunakan adalah 800°C dengan waktu 60 menit. Penelitian dilakukan dengan memvariasikan laju alir gas argon dan gas hidrogen dengan variasi 1:0, 0.9:0.1, 0.5:0.5, 0.1:0.9 dan 0:1.

Hasil sintesis di karakterisasi menggunakan SEM-EDS, TEM, dan XRD. Hasil karakterisasi menunjukkan CNT tumbuh pada permukaan substrat wiremesh SS 316 untuk setiap variasi. CNT telah tumbuh mengikuti model tips growth dengan rentang diameter 13-33 nm serta yield dengan rentang 33-38%. Penggunaan gas hidrogen meningkatkan jumlah karbon yang terdeposit pada substrat wiremesh SS 316. Variasi terbaik berdasarkan diameter CNT dan yield terbesar didapatkan pada variasi 0.5:0.5.

.....Reactor, which made from stainless steel 316 (SS 316), was designed for synthesis of Carbon Nanotube (CNT) based camphor. As a carbon source, solid camphor was converted into gas through a sublimation process. Synthesis of CNTs on substrate surfaces was through chemical vapor deposition (CVD) method. Synthesis was performed with stainless steel-316 type as catalyst, argon as carrier gas, and hydrogen as co-reactant. Preparation of the catalyst is through a pretreatment by acid etching with HCl 37% over 10 minutes to remove the layer of chrome and make a rough surface so that CNTs can be grown. The operating temperature of the synthesis used was 800°C with a reaction time of 60 minutes. This research was conducted by varying the ratio argon and hydrogen volumetric flowrate by 1:0, 0.9:0.1, 0.5:0.5, 0.1:0.9 and 0:1.

Produced CNTs were characterized using SEM-EDS, TEM, and XRD. The characterization results showed that the CNT grows on the surface of the SS 316 wiremesh for each variation while the CNTs follow the tips growth model which have 13-33 nm diameter and 33-38% yield for both substrate and surface of the reactor. The influence of hydrogen produce much more CNT on the surface of wiremesh SS 316 substrate. Best variation based on thinnest diameter and biggest yield observed at 0.5:0.5.