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Flame Synthesis of Carbon Nanofibers using SUS304 Substrates

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Key Words: Flame synthesis(), Inverse diffusion flames(), Carbon nanofibers (), Carbon nanotubes(), Catalytic metal()

Abstract

Synthesis of carbon nanofibers on a metal substrate by an ethylene fueled inverse diffusion flame was illustrated. Stainless steel plates were used for the catalytic metal substrate. The effects of radial distance and residence time of the substrate were investigated. The role of hydrocarbon composition in the fuel was also viewed. Nanofibers with a diameter range of 30-70 nm were found on the substrate. The carbon nanofibers were formed and grown in the region from 4 to 5.5 mm from the central axis of a flame outside of the visible flame front in the radial direction. The minimum residence time required for the formation of carbon nanofibers were about 20 seconds, and over 60 seconds were required for the full-scale growth. The characteristic time of the formation of carbon nanofibers was much shorter than that of the substrate temperature growth. In this study, the variation in hydrocarbon composition had no significant effect on the formation and growth of the carbon nanofibers.

(chemical vapor deposition)

1. 가

(flame synthesis) (flame synthesis)

가 ,

(electricity)

가

(nanomaterials) (carbon nanotubes) (carbon nanofibers)

가 가

(arc-discharge),

(laser evaporation), (furnace)

[1]

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Baker Harris
4가

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가

가

가 ,

(flame synthesis)

2.5 mm

가

[1]

CCD

2.

()

가

11 mm 94 mm

“Santoro”

(streamline)

가

가

(chimney)

Table 1

(Fig. 1)

(substrate)

(tip)

10 mm

, Table

Group I

0.2 mm

(SUS304)

, 2%, 18 -

20%, 8 - 10%

2

Group II
가 , Group III

1

0.8 lpm(liters per

minute),

5 - 10 lpm

3.

25 - 30 lpm

15 - 240

3.1

(Group I)

Table 1 Experimental conditions

	Disance from flame axis (mm)	Flowrates (lpm) C ₂ H ₄ /N ₂	Residence time of substrate (sec.)	
1	5.5	5.0/30.0	120	Group I
2	5.0	5.0/30.0	120	
3	4.5	5.0/30.0	120	
4	4.0	5.0/30.0	120	
5	5.0	5.0/30.0	15	Group II
6	5.0	5.0/30.0	30	
7	5.0	5.0/30.0	60	
8	5.0	5.0/30.0	120	
9	5.0	5.0/30.0	240	Group III
10	5.0	10/25.0	120	
11	5.0	7.5/27.5	120	
12	5.0	5.0/30.0	120	

4 mm 7 mm

Table 1

5 lpm(liters per minute)

30 lpm

120

(substrate)

0.5 mm

가

3.0 - 3.5 mm

18 - 20 mm

5.5 mm 4.0 mm

30 - 70 mm

가 6.0 mm

, 4.0 mm

가
 . Fig. 2
 (Case 2) SEM (가 5.0 mm
 5
 60
 nm). 30 - 40 nm 가

. Fig. 3
 4.0 mm
 Fig. 2 5.0 mm
 60 nm 가
 2.5 mm ,

,
 , , 가
 가
 , 가
 , 가

3.2 (Group II)
 Group II (substrate)

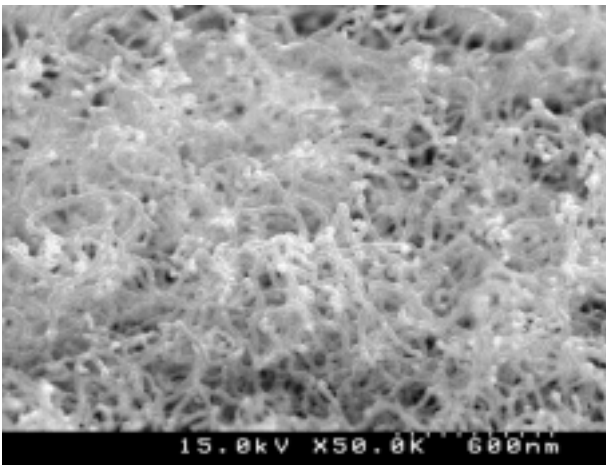


Fig. 2 SEM image of carbon nanofibers formed on a SUS304 substrate. (Case 2)

Table 1

. Fig. 4 60
 (Case 7) 5 , 120
 Fig. 2
 가 ,
 30
 60
 . 15
 ,
 가 20
 60
 가
 0.5 mm 가 K-type
 , Fig. 5
 , 20 95
 %
 가 ,
 가

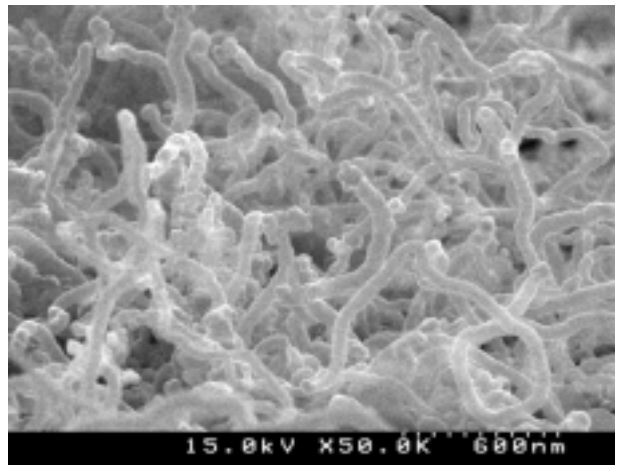


Fig. 3 SEM image of carbon nanofibers formed on a SUS304 substrate. (Case 4)

3.3 (Group III)
(hydrocarbon)
(cold
flow) 5, 7.5,
10 lpm(liters per minute) . 5 lpm
가 (blue
flame) 10 lpm 5 mm 가
(yellow flame)

10 mm . Fig.
6 10 lpm (Case
10) , 5 lpm Fig. 2
가
. 3.1

7.5 lpm 5 lpm 가 10 lpm
가 (fuel rich)
(fuel lean)

4.

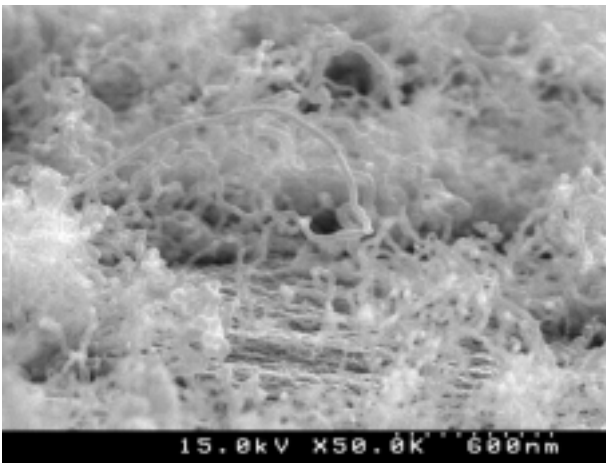


Fig. 4 SEM image of carbon nanofibers formed on a SUS304 substrate. (Case 7)

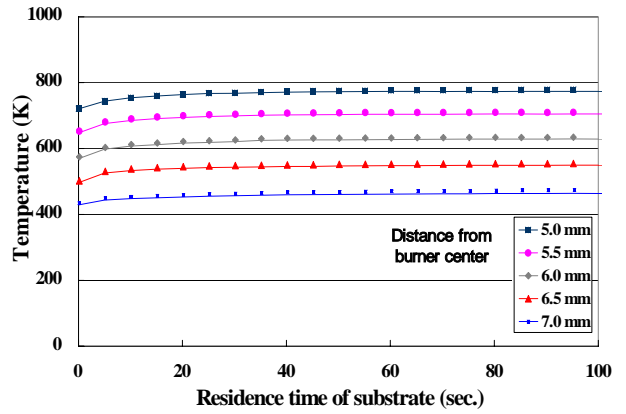


Fig. 5 Temperature history of thermocouple junction bead.

SUS304

(inverse diffusion flame)

(flame synthesis)

5.5 mm 4.0 mm

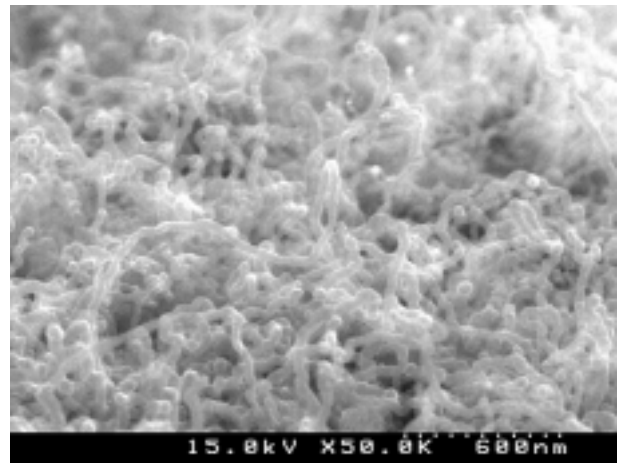


Fig. 6 SEM image of carbon nanofibers formed on a SUS304 substrate (Case 10)

30 - 70 nm
 가 6.0 mm
 , 4.0
 mm 가
 ,
 ,
 .
 20 가
 60
 ,
 10 lpm 7.5 lpm 5 lpm
 가 가
 .
 SUS304
 ,
 가
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 2001
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