

**THE SYNTHESIS AND OPTIMIZATION OF CARBON NANOTUBES
ON POROUS SILICON NANOSTRUCTURES**

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**Final Year Project Report Submitted
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for the Degree of Bachelor of Science (Hons.) Physics
in the Faculty of Applied Sciences
Universiti Teknologi MARA**

JULY 2012

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I would like to extend my heartfelt gratitude to all that have been contributed especially to my supervisor, Prof Dr Saifollah Abdullah for his continuous support and guidance, which has helped and guided me throughout my final year project. Also my appreciation goes to my co-supervisor, Assoc. Prof Dr Mohamad Rusop Mahmood and Nano-SciTech Centre members whose give corporation and support in doing this project.

Then, I want to express my genuine thanks to all the lecturer of Faculty of Applied Sciences, whom among them become a member of Final Year Project Committee for giving me guidance especially to Assoc. Prof Yusof Theeran.

Besides, my appreciation goes to my beloved parents and my family because their full support and encouragement in doing this. The real thanks to my friends whom without them, this thesis would be very different from what it is seen now. On which I must take this opportunity to show my appreciation by giving them the biggest credit concerning of this project.

Noor Syuhaida Bt Ibrahim

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ABSTRACT

THE SYNTHESIS AND OPTIMIZATION OF CARBON NANOTUBES ON POROUS SILICON NANOSTRUCTURES

Carbon Nanotubes (CNTs) were successfully synthesized on porous silicon (PSi) nanostructures using Thermal Chemical Vapor Deposition (TCVD) method. The PSi nanostructures were obtained using photo-chemical anodization method by varying the current density parameter of Porous Silicon. To synthesis the CNTs on PSi nanostructures, camphor oil is used as precursor and ferrocene as catalyst by keep the temperature constant at 800°C and deposition time at 15 minutes. The surface morphology of PSi and CNTs were studied using Field Emission Scanning Electron Microscope (FESEM) while Raman spectroscopy was carried out to study the degree of cristanility of graphitization of CNTs. From AFM results, it can be showed that roughness at 0.120 nm is the optimum for the porous silicon nanostructures which is at 20 mA/cm². While Raman Spectroscopy gives the I_D/I_G ratio. The lowest value of I_D/I_G ratio is 0.869 which is the optimum CNTs produced at 20 mA/cm² of current density is represented by sample (c).

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

The term of nanotechnology were first used by the late Norio Taniguchi which refers to the ability of materials engineer precisely at the scale of nanometer. This is in fact the current meaning that to comprise the design, characterization, production and application of materials. Nowadays, the scope has been widened which include the devices and system rather than just materials. Thus, the term of nanotechnology is defined as the design and fabrication of materials, devise and systems with control at nanometer dimensions and scales.

In this review, I will present a condensed and brief method to produce nanotubes on substrate of porous silicon nanostructures. To synthesis and optimized the nanotubes, the porous silicon was prepared using photo-electrochemical anodization by varying the current density during anodization process and the nanotubes was deposited on the substrate using thermal chemical vapour deposition method. Nowadays, this technique is a promising approach to integrate nanotubes into electronic devices and structural systems. The ferrocene was used as a catalyst and the the camphor oil was the source of carbon