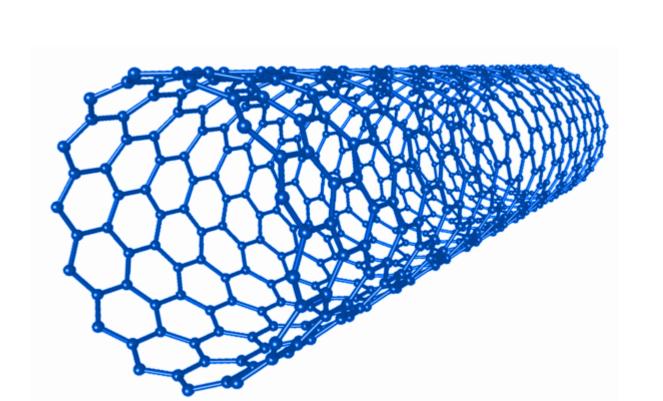
Advanced fibre characteristics - by improving them with carbon nanotubes (CNT) -

Manuel Hahn*, Andreas Petr§, Robert Heider§, Johanne Hesselbach*, Silke Hampel§

* Faserinstitut Bremen e.V.; § Leibniz Institute for Solid State and Materials Research Dresden

1. Structure of Carbon Nanotubes

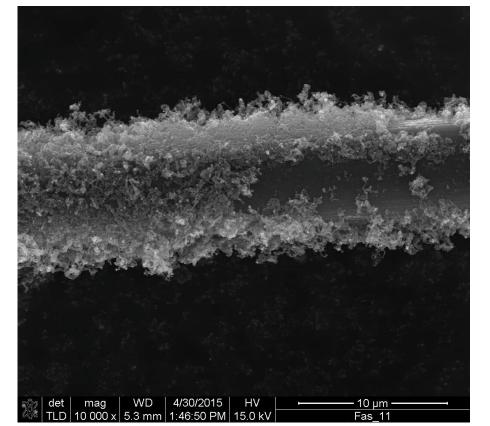


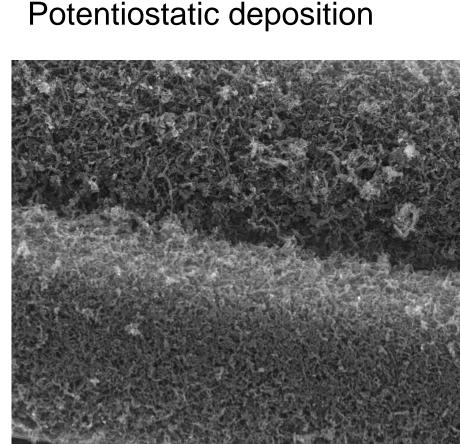
- Allotropes of carbon
- Cylindrical carbon molecules
- CNT are very mechanical stable, electrical conductive and corrosive resistant
- Used in nanotechnology, electronics, optics and other fields of material science

2. Growth of CNT by CVD Process

CNT growth on fibre by chemical vapour deposition (carbon source C₂H₂; temperature 750 °C)

Dip coating



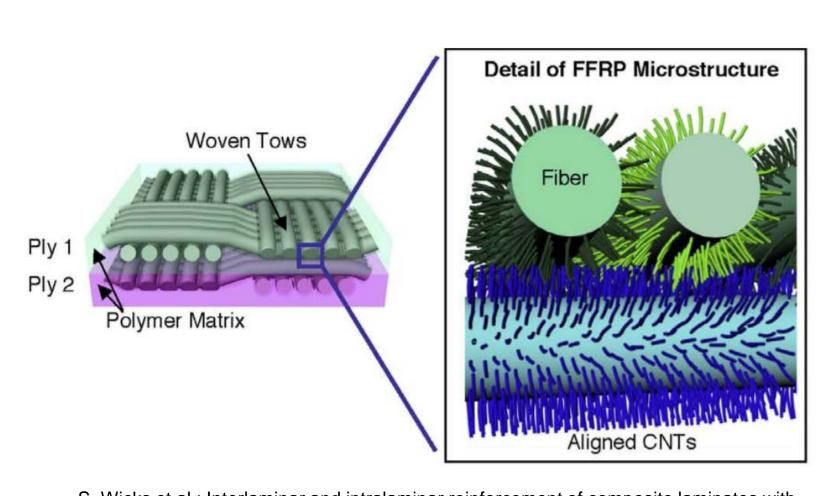


Regular radial aligned CNT on fibre after electrochemical deposition of Co nanoparticles.

Multi wall CNT with

3. Possible Improvement: radial aligned CNT on carbon fibre (CF)

- Improvement of delamination resistance
- Enhancement of interlaminar fracture toughness
- Heat and electrical conductivity

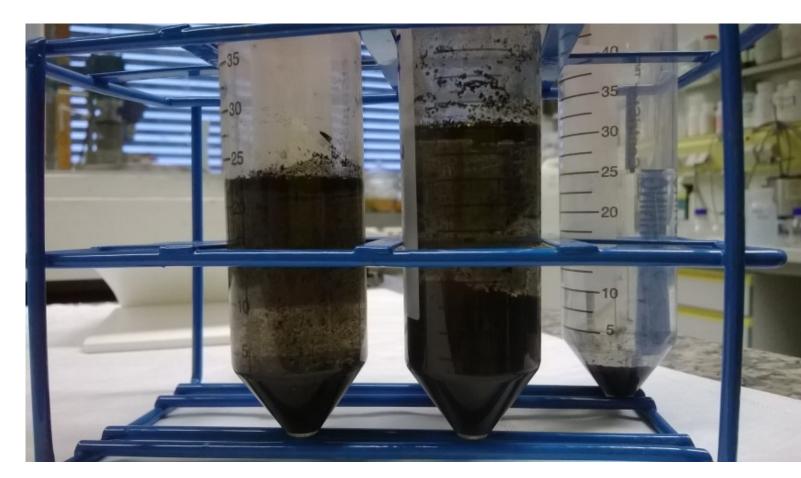


aligned carbon nanotubes; Compos. Sci. Technol. 70 (2010) 20

5. Cotton

a) Deposition of CNT by Dip Coating

Dip coating of cotton in a CNT/tenside/solvent suspension



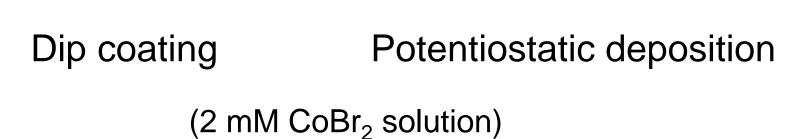
CNT distribution in different solvents after

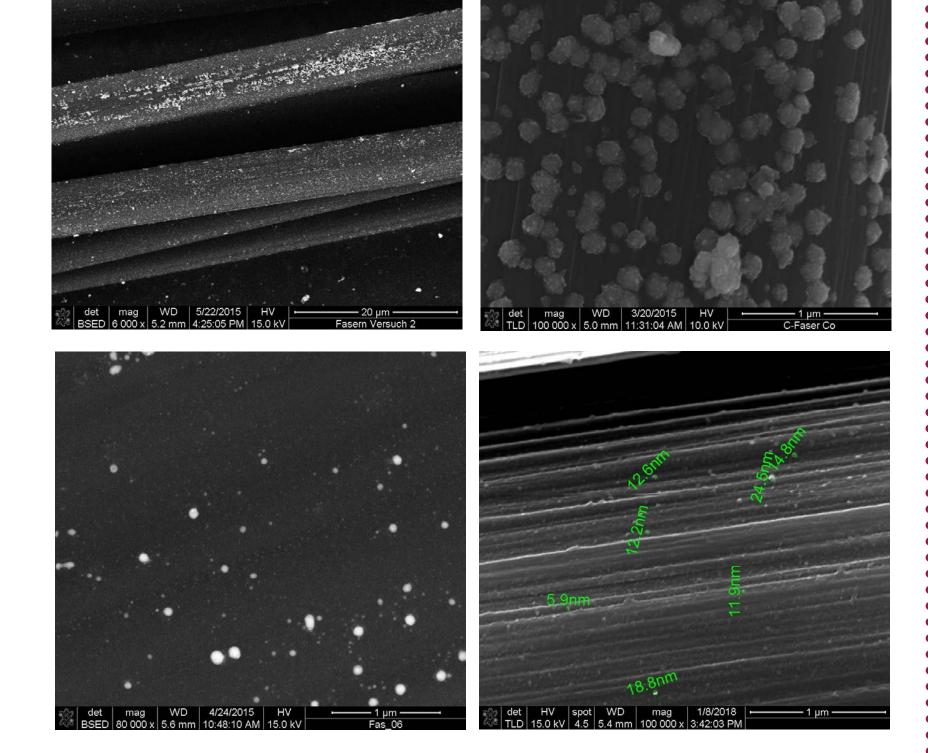
carboxy groups Controlled deposition of CNT controlled by dip time and dip quantity

ultrasonic treatment

4. Improvement of carbon fibre with Co Nanoparticles

- Catalyst nanoparticles (Co) on CF are needed for CNT growth
- Controlled deposition of Co nanoparticles with small diameter
- High density and regular arrangement is needed
- **❖** Best option: electrochemical deposition

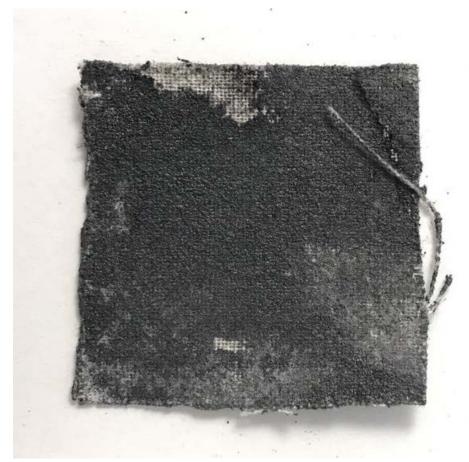




Regular arrangement of Co nanoparticles with very thin diameter by electrochemical deposition.

b) Improvement of Cotton fibres with CNT

- Improved conductivity
- Improved mechanical properties
- Improved fire resistance
- Possible applications
 - Heating textiles
 - Smart textiles







Dip coating of cotton fibres







