



Cite this: *Mater. Adv.*, 2022,  
3, 3989

Received 28th December 2021,  
Accepted 16th March 2022

DOI: 10.1039/d1ma01252e

rsc.li/materials-advances

# CNFs from linseeds oil: a potential source of X-band microwave absorbers

Dattatray E. Kshirsagar,<sup>a</sup> Harish Dubey,<sup>a</sup> Vijaya Puri,<sup>b</sup> Vijay Jadhav<sup>a</sup> and Madhuri Sharon<sup>c</sup>

Carbon nano fibers (CNFs) were synthesized at high temperatures using natural linseeds oil. Microwave conductivity and return loss in X-band for thick films of randomly oriented population of CNFs have been explored for their ability as a potential microwave absorber in 8 GHz to 12 GHz range with return loss between  $-18$  dB and  $-32$  dB. Study of electrical resistance and shielding effectiveness (SE) shows that CNFs films also have the capability of obstructing the passage of microwave frequency with a shielding effectiveness of  $-29$  dB to  $-40$  dB.

## 1. Introduction

Nano carbon materials have attracted increasing attention due to their significant electrical and mechanical properties. These materials have potential for future applications. In recent times, Masahiro Tokita *et al.*<sup>1</sup> has compared the capacitance of nano-fibrous carbon electrodes with various graphitic structures. However, Gehuan Wang *et al.*<sup>2</sup> has reported silver nanowires/biopolymer films as a next generation flexible optoelectronic devices. Nowadays, the rapid development in information technology with extensive applications of electrical and electronic devices has caused environmental pollution in the form of electromagnetic wave radiation. A possible way to permit the coexistence of these devices and systems without harmful EMI is to develop new shielding and absorbing materials, which especially requires anti-electromagnetic interference coatings, self-concealing technology and microwave darkrooms<sup>3–6</sup> with high performance and a large operating frequency band.<sup>7</sup> In this context Qianqian Huang *et al.*<sup>8</sup> has reported 3D printing technology to prepare metamaterial absorbers (MMAs) to manipulate electromagnetic wave absorption and use artificial patterning methods to optimize absorption capacity as well as absorption bandwidth. Nevertheless, Fan Wang *et al.*<sup>9</sup> has showed that, the crystal structure and electromagnetic properties can be regulated systematically. Amongst the various absorbers, carbon materials with different morphologies have made a great impact as a radiation absorber.<sup>10–12</sup> They have low weight, corrosion resistance and good conductivity as well as good thermal and chemical stability compared to other materials. Also, carbon materials can be coated on

any geometrically complex body.<sup>13</sup> Hence, Hongxia Jiang *et al.* and Yue Zhao *et al.*<sup>14,15</sup> have studied shielding effectiveness and EMI of vapor-grown carbon nano-fibers and their composites in X-band. On the other hand, Jiabin Chen *et al.*<sup>16</sup> has placed the focus on electromagnetic wave attenuation by carbon-based composites like Fe<sup>III</sup>-MOF-5-derived/carbon fiber composites (FMCs). Usually, precursors for obtaining such desired carbon materials are various types of hydrocarbons derived from fossil fuels like methane *etc.*,<sup>17–19</sup> which can be catalytically decomposed into carbon atoms in a chemical vapour deposition (CVD) unit. But these sources will be depleted in the near future. So, carbon rich natural sources like plant materials and oils are seen as a replacement for hydrocarbons. These materials can be reproduced when needed.<sup>20–23</sup> Sharon *et al.*<sup>24,25</sup> have tried to synthesize biomass derived carbon nanomaterials from different natural precursors and studied their microwave properties. Later on, attempts were made to utilize such carbon nanomaterials for giga hertz frequency applications.<sup>26–31</sup>

In furtherance of these previous research studies, we report the properties of CNFs from natural linseeds oil in X-band of microwave frequency region. Here, the precursor was selected on the basis of its efficiency to produce various forms of nano carbon with optimized parameters. Among various types of carbon nanomaterials, CNFs are selected due to some particular properties like light weight, corrosion resistance, good conductivity, low electrical resistance, large surface area because of longer length, good mechanical strength and easy fabrication as compared to other nano materials.

## 2. Experimental

### 2.1 Materials

Unpurified natural linseeds oil, also known as linaceae oil was used as a precursor. It was derived from dried ripe seeds of linseeds plant.

<sup>a</sup> Nanotech. Lab., Department of Physics, B. K. Birla College, Kalyan, MS, India.  
E-mail: kesagar2008@gmail.com

<sup>b</sup> Thick and thin film Lab., Department of Physics, Shivaji University, Kolhapur, MS, India

<sup>c</sup> Monad Nanotech, Mumbai, MS, India

## 2.2 Sample preparation

Vapour deposition of linseeds oil was used to synthesize CNFs using CVD system (Fig. 1). This method is discussed in detail elsewhere.<sup>26</sup> An alumina substrate of dimensions  $1 \times 3 \text{ cm}^2$  were used for CNFs film deposition. A substrate were located in a quartz tube in the central hot zone of a split furnace maintained at  $850^\circ\text{C}$ . Linseeds oil was kept in other zone of same tube sustained at the temperature of about  $300^\circ\text{C}$  and adjacent to the hot zone. The flow rate of hydrogen as a carrier gas was adjusted to transfer vapour of 10 ml of linseeds oil in the hot zone as a reaction zone, in approximately 1 hr. Initially, oxygen from the system was removed by flushing entire assembly with hydrogen for 15 minutes. After the completion of reaction, thick films of CNFs deposited on an alumina substrate were taken out at normal temperature. Then, films were characterized by various techniques.

## 2.3 Characterization

The surface morphology of films was studied using Hitachi S-4300 scanning electron microscope. A detailed study of the surface was done using JEOL-2100F field effect transmission electron microscope. Films were characterized by micro-Raman spectra using a green laser with 532 nm excitation. Van der Pauw method was used to determine the sheet resistance of films.

## 2.4 Microwave absorption study

Microwave conductivity, absorption and shielding effectiveness were studied using a microwave test bench in 8 GHz to 12 GHz range. Here, a silver (Ag) thick film component of width 0.635 mm was used as a simple microstrip line. This strip line component was used to characterize the microwave properties of CNFs films. Initially, the whole microstrip line component set up was calibrated without an overlay in X-band. Then, all the data was plotted as a difference in transmittance and difference in reflectance between the substrate with the CNFs film and without CNFs film. The return loss and absorption for CNFs were estimated using microwave reflectance. Transmittance of the microwaves was used to calculate the shielding effectiveness.

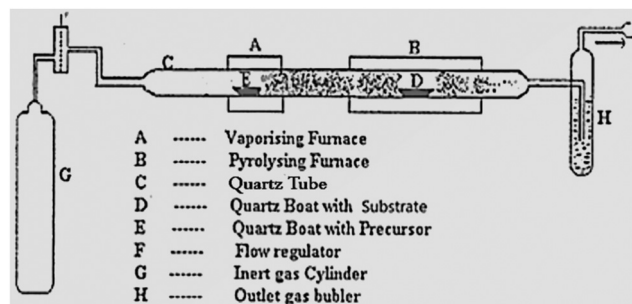


Fig. 1 Schematic diagram of CVD set up.

## 3. Results and Discussion

Fig. 2a shows an arbitrarily grown CNFs of length  $\sim 40 \mu\text{m}$  with diameter  $\sim 533 \text{ nm}$ . The formation of these CNFs is mainly determined by breaking of C–C bonds. At this juncture, temperature plays an important role in the realization of such graphitic structures. The surface profile of fibres shows that fibres have a rough surface (Fig. 2b) which bulges at certain areas.

Broad peaks centred at  $1354 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  and  $1587 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  were observed in micro-Raman spectrum of CNFs films, in the range of  $1100 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  to  $1800 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  (Fig. 2c). The early peak corresponds to D-peak *i.e.* disordered graphite, normally observed between  $1300$  and  $1350 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  whereas, the succeeding peak corresponds to the standard graphitic G-peak commonly occurring at  $1580 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ . A purity of CNFs films was evaluated using G-peak to D-peak intensity ( $I_G/I_D$ ) ratio. The calculated value of this ratio was found to be 0.98, which specifies an abundance of highly ordered graphite along with a small amount of undesired carbon *i.e.*  $\text{sp}^3$ , present in films. An amount of disorder computed for CNFs films using G-peak shift position was found to be 20.5%.

When the microwave energy is transmitted through such a material medium, the conductive surface of medium induces currents, as an electric field interacts with mobile electrons within the material. Thus, it is reported that conductivity is a key parameter in microwave frequency applications.<sup>7</sup>

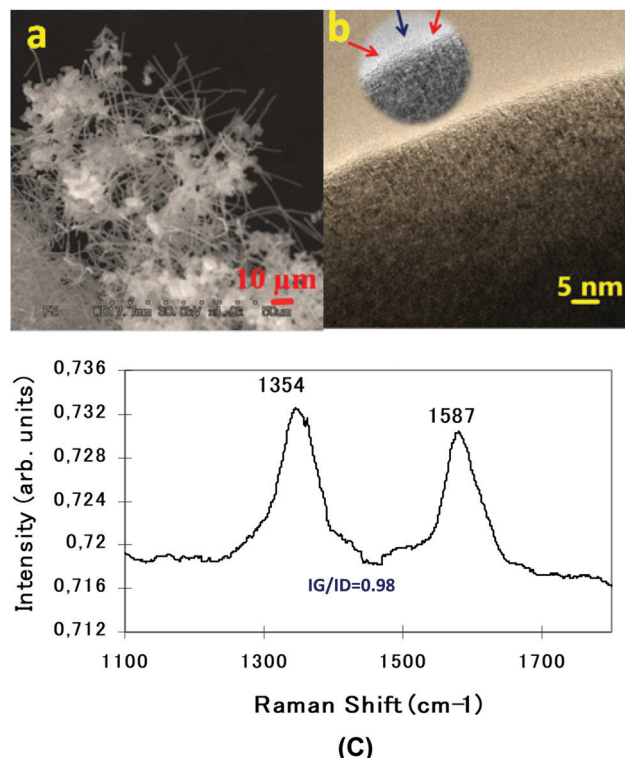


Fig. 2 (a) SEM image of randomly orientated CNFs (b) TEM image of the outer surface of CNF, where the inset image shows the bulging surface, and (c) micro-Raman spectrum of CNFs film.



Therefore, the microwave conductivity of films was calculated using an equation,

$$\frac{\sigma}{\sigma_0} = 1 + \frac{3}{4} \left( k - \frac{k^3}{12} \right) E_i - \left( \frac{3}{8k} \right) (1 - e^{-x}) - \left[ \frac{5}{8} + \left( \frac{k}{16} \right) - \left( \frac{k^2}{16} \right) \right] e^{-x} \quad (1)$$

where,  $\sigma_0$  is the bulk conductivity,  $K = d/l_0$ . Here, 'd' is the film thickness and ' $l_0$ ' is the mean free path which is  $10^{-6}$  m for carbon nano material, and  $E_i$  is the transmittance. Since, a thickness of thin film is in micrometer range, the skin effect can be ignored. In the measurement of microwave conductivity of CNFs film, it was placed transverse to the direction of propagation. Under such conditions the magnetic vector of the electromagnetic wave is perpendicular to the direction of propagation. Using the conductivity formula of eqn (1) and transmittance of the bare substrate, a microwave conductivity for CNFs films was calculated.

From the microwave conductivity curve of CNFs films in X-band (Fig. 3a), the ratio of  $\sigma/\sigma_0$  for films was found in the range of  $0.81 \text{ S cm}^{-1}$  to  $0.92 \text{ S cm}^{-1}$ . At this point, peaks in the conductivity curve (Fig. 3a) suggest that, the maximum absorption would be possible at these frequencies. With such an assumption, the return loss for films was measured in 8–12 GHz range. From the curve plotted for return loss and microwave absorption against frequency in Fig. 3b, it is observed that, the CNFs films have an ability to absorb X-band microwaves up to  $\sim 80\%$  to  $99\%$  with a return loss between  $-18 \text{ dB}$  and  $-32 \text{ dB}$  on overall frequency range. A maximum absorption of  $95\%$  to  $99\%$  with a return loss from  $-27 \text{ dB}$  to  $-32 \text{ dB}$  was seen in frequency range of  $9.40 \text{ GHz}$  to  $10.40 \text{ GHz}$  with a bandwidth of  $1 \text{ GHz}$ . Such appreciable absorption of microwaves in CNFs is because of microwave energy during its transmission through the material interacts with free charge carries present inside the material. This process dissipates microwave energy as a heat. So, more conductive material means there are more free charges available for its interaction with microwaves. This will result in the loss of microwaves inside the material. Measurement of electrical resistance using van der Pauw method shows that, CNFs films has resistance of  $0.033 \times 10^{-3} \text{ Ohm cm}$  (Fig. 3a). A plot shows

an Ohmic nature, where low resistance in CNFs films may be due to the higher concentration of  $\text{sp}^2$  bonded carbon present in films. Therefore, besides structural properties of the material, microwave loss may also come from the resistive part. A lower resistance of material may induce larger dielectric losses that can cause more absorption or transmission of microwave frequencies. In addition, multiple internal reflections from randomly grown CNFs are also responsible for increased absorption of microwaves. Such reflections give rise to a series of emergent waves. This causes an absorption by destructive interference.

Furthermore, the microwave wave absorption properties of material can be tuned by optimizing the length, diameter and conductivity of CNFs.

The ability of CNFs to block the passage of microwaves was confirmed by shielding effectiveness (SE) study of films in X-band.

Here, the effectiveness of shielding microwaves was calculated using eqn (2),

$$\text{SE} = -20 \log -T \quad (2)$$

where  $T$  is the electromagnetic radiation transmittance.

A plot of shielding effectiveness vs. frequency (Fig. 4), shows that CNFs films have potential to block the passage of microwaves through the system with SE between  $-29 \text{ dB}$  and  $-40 \text{ dB}$  over whole X-band frequency range.

## 4. Summary

Carbon nano fibers were synthesized using natural linseeds oil as a precursor at  $850^\circ \text{C}$ . The randomly grown population of nanofibers was found with an almost uniform diameter of  $\sim 533 \text{ nm}$  and length  $\sim 40 \mu\text{m}$ . An electrical resistance and microwave conductivity study indicates that the as prepared CNFs films have good microwave conductivity between  $0.82 \text{ S cm}^{-1}$  and  $1.05 \text{ S cm}^{-1}$  in  $8 \text{ GHz}$  to  $12 \text{ GHz}$  frequency range. SE between  $-29 \text{ dB}$  and  $-40 \text{ dB}$  over the whole frequency range showed the capability of CNFs films to block the passage of microwaves through the system. These results support the possible use of CNFs films obtained from linseeds oil

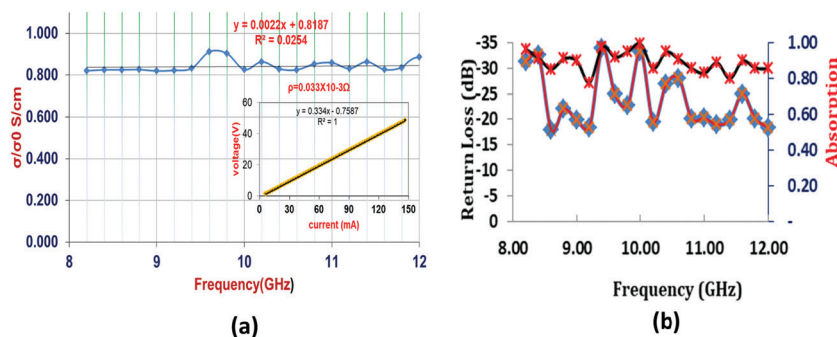


Fig. 3 (a) Microwave conductivity against frequency along with electrical resistance plot for CNFs film (b) Microwave absorption and return loss vs. frequency curve for CNFs film.



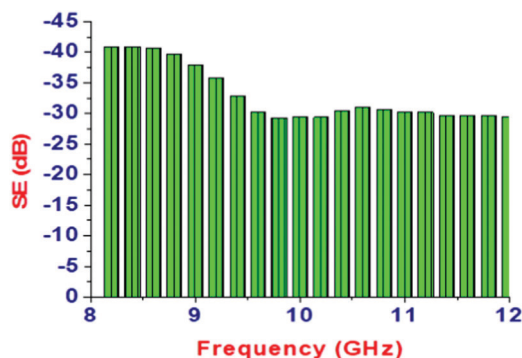


Fig. 4 Shielding effectiveness vs. frequency plot for CNFs.

for applications in communication, space, remote sensing *etc.* as a microwave absorber as well as an SE material.

## Conflicts of interest

The authors have certify that they have no affiliations with or involvement in any organization or entity with any financial interest (such as honoraria; educational grants; participation in speakers' bureaus; membership, employment, consultancies, stock ownership, or other equity interest; and expert testimony or patent-licensing arrangements), or non-financial interest (such as personal or professional relationships, affiliations, knowledge or beliefs) in the subject matter or materials discussed in this manuscript.

## Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank Dr Naresh Chandra, Dr Avinash Patil and management authorities of B. K. Birla College, Kalyan, for their support.

## References

- 1 M. Tokita, M. Egashira, N. Yoshimoto and M. Morita, The influence of graphitic structure of carbon electrode on aging behavior of electric double layer Capacitor, *Electrochemistry*, 2012, **80**(10), 752–754.
- 2 G. Wang, L. Hao, X. Zhang, S. Tan and G. Ji, Flexible and transparent silver nanowires/biopolymer film for high-efficient electromagnetic interference shielding, *J. Colloid Interface Sci.*, 2022, **607**(1), 89–99.
- 3 G. Li, G. G. Hu, H. D. Zhou, X. J. Fan and X. G. Li, Attractive microwave-absorbing properties of  $\text{La}_{1-x}\text{Sr}_x\text{MnO}_3$  manganite powders, *Mater. Chem. Phys.*, 2002, **75**, 101–104.
- 4 H. S. Cho and S. S. Kim, M-hexaferrites with planar magnetic anisotropy and their application to high-frequency microwave absorbers, *IEEE Trans. Magn.*, 1999, **15**, 3151–3153.
- 5 S. P. Ruan, B. K. Xu, H. Suo, F. Q. Wu, S. Q. Xiang and M. Y. Zhao, Microwave absorptive behavior of ZnCo-substituted W-type Ba hexaferrite nano crystalline composite material, *J. Magn. Magn. Mater.*, 2000, **212**, 175–177.

- 6 M. R. Anantharaman, S. Sindhu, S. Jagatheesan, K. A. Malini and P. Kurian, Dielectric properties of rubber ferrite composites containing mixed ferrites, *J. Phys. D: Appl. Phys.*, 1999, **32**, 1801–1810.
- 7 A. Saib, L. Bednarz, R. Daussin, C. Bailly, L. Xudong, J.-M. Thomassin, C. Pagnoulle, C. Detrembleur, R. Jérôme and I. Huynen, Carbon nanotube composites for broadband microwave absorbing materials, *IEEE Trans. Microwave Theory Tech.*, 2006, **54**(6), 2745–2754.
- 8 Q. Huang, G. W. M. Zhou, J. Zheng, S. Tang and G. Ji, Metamaterial electromagnetic wave absorbers and devices: Design and 3D microarchitecture, *J. Mater. Sci. Technol.*, 2022, **108**, 90–101.
- 9 F. Wang, W. Gu, J. Chen, Y. Wu, M. Zhou, S. Tang, X. Cao, P. Zhang and G. Ji, The point defect and electronic structure of K doped  $\text{LaCo}_{0.9}\text{Fe}_{0.1}\text{O}_3$  perovskite with enhanced microwave absorbing ability, *Nano Res.*, 2021, **85**, 3955, DOI: [10.1007/s12274-021-3955-1](https://doi.org/10.1007/s12274-021-3955-1).
- 10 M. S. Pinho and M. L. Gregori, Performance of radar absorbing materials by waveguide measurements for X- and Ku-band frequencies, *Eur. Polym. J.*, 2002, **38**(11), 2321–2327.
- 11 J.-H. Du and C. Sun, Microwave Electromagnetic Characteristics of a Microcoiled Carbon Fibers/paraffin Wax Composite in Ku Band, *J. Mater. Res.*, 2002, **17**(5), 1232–1236.
- 12 K. Kaneto and M. Tsurute, Electrical properties of carbon micro coils, *Synth. Met.*, 1999, **103**, 2578–2779.
- 13 S. Maheshwar, P. Debabrata, Z. Renju and P. Vijaya, Application of carbon nanomaterial as a microwave absorber, *J. Nanosci. Nanotechnol.*, 2005, **5**(12), 2117–2120.
- 14 H. Jiang, Q. Ni and H. Wang, Preparation and electrical property evaluation of vapor-grown carbon nanofibers reinforced natural rubber composites, *J. Ind. Text.*, 2013, **42**(3), 340–350.
- 15 Y. Zhao, L. Hao, X. Zhang, S. Tan, H. Li, J. Zheng and G. Ji, A novel strategy in electromagnetic wave absorbing and shielding materials design: multi-responsive field effect, *Small Sci.*, 2021, **2100077**, 1–23.
- 16 J. Chen, J. Zheng, F. Wang, Q. Huang and G. Ji, Carbon fibers embedded with  $\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}$ -MOF-5-derived composites for enhanced microwave absorption, *Carbon*, 2021, **174**, 509–517.
- 17 A. G. Tkachev, S. V. Blinov and N. R. Memetov, Carbon nanomaterials on the base of catalytic hydrocarbon pyrolysis: Development and Perspective Use, *Hydrogen Mater. Sci. Chem. Carbon Nanomater.*, 2007, **13**, 515–519.
- 18 A. D. Rud, A. E. Perekos, V. M. Ogenko, A. P. Shpak, V. N. Uvarov, K. V. Chuistov, A. M. Lakhnik, V. Z. Voynash and L. I. Ivaschuk, Different states of carbon produced by high-energy plasmachemistry synthesis, *J. Non-Cryst. Solids*, 2007, **353**, 3650–3654.
- 19 D. A. Makeiff and T. Huber, Microwave absorption by polyaniline-carbon nanotube composites, *Synth. Met.*, 2006, **156**, 497–505.
- 20 M. Sharon and M. Sharon, Carbon Nanomaterials and their Synthesis from Plant-Derived Precursors, *Synth. React. Inorg., Met.-Org., Nano-Met. Chem.*, 2006, **36**, 1–15.
- 21 M. Sharon, Carbon Nanomaterials Encyclopedia, *J. Nanosci. Nanotechnol.*, 2004, **1**, 517–546.





- 22 M. Kumar, X. Zhao, Y. Ando, S. Iijima, M. Sharon and K. Hirahara, Carbon nanotubes from camphor by catalytic CVD, *Mol. Cryst. Liq. Cryst.*, 2002, **387**, 341–345.
- 23 M. Sharon and M. Sharon, Carbon Nanomaterials: Applications in Physico-chemical and Bio-Systems, *Def. Sci. J.*, 2008, **58**(4), 460–485.
- 24 H. K. Dubey, D. E. Kshirsagar, L. P. Deshmukh, M. Sharon and M. Sharon, A New Carbon Material Synthesized from Coconut Shell, *Adv. Sci., Eng. Med.*, 2011, **3**, 1–4.
- 25 M. Sharon, D. Pradhan, R. Zacharia and V. Puri, Application of carbon nanomaterials as a microwave absorber, *J. Nanosci. Nanotechnol.*, 2005, **5**(12), 2117–2120.
- 26 D. E. Kshirsagar, V. Puri, M. Sharon and M. Sharon, Microwave Absorption Study of Carbon Nano Materials Synthesized from Natural Oils, *Carbon: Sci.*, 2006, **7**(4), 245–248.
- 27 D. E. Kshirsagar, V. Puri, M. Sharon and M. Sharon, Electromagnetic Wave-Absorbing Properties of Pongamia Glabra Based-CNMs in the 8–12 GHz Range, *Synth. React. Inorg., Met.-Org., Nano-Met. Chem.*, 2007, **37**, 477–479.
- 28 M. Sharon, R. R. Vishwakarma, D. E. Kshirsagar and M. Sharon, Nanotechnology, Carbon for Microwave Absorption, *Defence Application*, Studium Press, LLC, Houston USA, 2013, vol. 5, ch. 12, 231–256.
- 29 J. H. Du, C. Sun, S. Bai, G. Su, Z. Ying and H. M. Cheng, Microwave electromagnetic characteristics of a microcoiled carbon fibers/paraffin wax composite in Ku band, *J. Mater. Res.*, 2002, **17**, 1232–1236.
- 30 S. K. Kwon, J. M. Ahn, G. H. Kim, C. H. Chun, J. S. Hwang and J. H. Lee, Microwave absorbing properties of carbon black/silicone rubber blend, *Polym. Eng. Sci.*, 2002, **42**, 2165–2171.
- 31 D. E. Kshirsagar, V. Puri, H. Dubey and M. Sharon, Giga hertz frequency absorber carbon nano fibers synthesized using linseed oil, *Mater. Today Commun.*, 2017, **13**, 23–25.

