

Magnetoresistance of modified by Cobalt Carbon nanotubes

Shpylka Denys¹, Ovsiienko Iryna¹, Len Tetiana¹, Matzui Liudmyla¹, Trukhanov Alex²



¹Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Department of Physics, 64/13 Volodymyrska st., 01601, Kyiv, Ukraine *E-mail: denys8600@ukr.net*

²Scientific Practical Materials Research Centre of NAS of Belarus, Minsk, Belarus

Aim of work: to investigate the angular dependences of the magnetoresistance of bulk of multiwall carbon nanotubes specimens modified by Cobalt with high mass concentration in a wide temperature range and to establish the mechanisms of magnetoresistance in them.

Specimens:

Obtaining of MWCNTs - low temperature conversion of CO in the presence of catalyst. Modification of MWCNTs - reduction of the metal in a stream of hydrogen from a suitable aqueous salt solution.

Bulk specimens of modified MWCNTs - cold compacting of modified nanotubes with PVA as binder (25% mass).



The fragment of X-ray diffraction pattern of modified

Structure and phase composition of specimens





The fragment of HRTEM image for modified MWCNTs

Magnetoresistance measurements



Temperature dependence of magnetic susceptibility $\chi(T)$ for modified MWCNTs

The specimen orientation relative to the magnet, the angle α between the direction of the magnetic field and the direction of current through the specimen: a) (0°), b) (30°), c) (90°). Magnetic resistance measurement error 0.5%







MWCNTs







indicate the sequence of measurements.

Conclusions

Magnetoresistance for system MWCNTs – Cobalt is determined by the additive contributions of magnetoresistance of MWCNTs (two-dimensional charge carriers' weak localization (a)), magnetic metal (anisotropic magnetoresistance (c, d)), as well as magnetoresistance associated with the interaction of MWCNTs charge carriers with magnetic moments of ferromagnetic (Co) (b, c, d) and antiferromagnetic (CoO) (e) phases (giant magnetoresistance (b, e) and asymmetric magnetoresistance (c, d, f, g)).

