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In situ synthesis of CNTs in HfB<sub>2</sub> powders by chemical vapor deposition of methane to fabricate reinforced HfB<sub>2</sub> composites

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## Abstract

Carbon nanotubes (CNTs) were synthesized over a Ni/Y<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/HfB<sub>2</sub> catalyst by chemical vapor deposition of methane at temperatures ranging from 800 °C to 1200 °C. Results of X-ray diffraction, scanning electron microcopy, transmission electron microcopy, and Raman spectroscopy indicated that 1100 °C was the most suitable synthesis temperature for the CNT growth using the Ni/Y<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/HfB<sub>2</sub> catalyst. Spark plasma sintering was then conducted on the well-synthesized composite powder at 1600 °C for 10 min under a uniaxial load of 30 MPa in vacuum to obtain fully dense bulk composite. The flexural strength and fracture toughness of the in situ synthesized CNT(Ni/Y<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>)–HfB<sub>2</sub> composite were increased to 942 ± 34 MPa and 9.2 ± 0.5 MPa·m<sup>1/2</sup>, respectively. These values were considerably higher than those of traditional HfB<sub>2</sub>-based composites. Crack deflection, crack bridging, CNTs debonding, and pull-out were identified as the main reinforcing mechanisms for the improvement of mechanical properties.

Keywords: A. Ceramics; B. Sintering; C. Mechanical properties; C. Microstructure

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