Abstract

The objective of the proposed study is to develop an automated tool to determine the effect of time on nanopore structures. The designed tool extracts the nanopores from the Al2O3 FESEM images and computes their geometrical and statistical features. These values are further used to measure the variance of wall thickness and nanopore size which depend on four prominent anodizing parameters, namely, concentration (%), time (min), temperature (°C) and voltage (V).
It is found that the structure and regularity of the nanopore arrangement is significantly improved by increasing anodizing time (min) at constant concentration (%), temperature (°C) and voltage (V). It is also observed that, after the anodizing process at every interval of time there is a significant decrease in wall thickness from 58nm to 41nm and increase in nanoporesize from 32nm to 78 nm. The experimental results are compared with the manual results obtained by the chemical expert and demonstrate the efficacy of the proposed method.

References

Nanorod Arrays as Plasmonic Cavity Resonators. ACSNano, 2, 2569.

Index Terms

Computer Science
Information Science

Keywords

Aluminium Nanopore  Computational Chemistry  Nanopore Image Analysis  Image Segmentation
Fesem

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