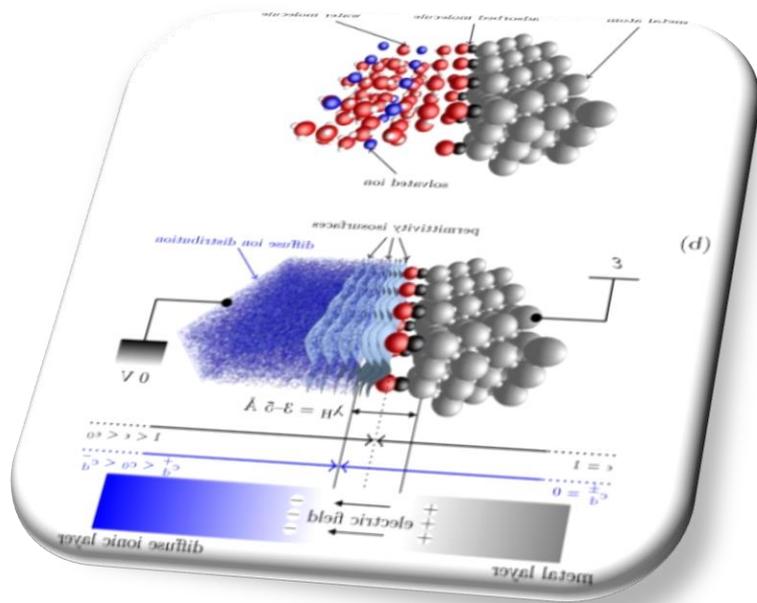


# Savremeni pravci u razvoju ugljeničnih materijala za elektrohemijske kondenzatore

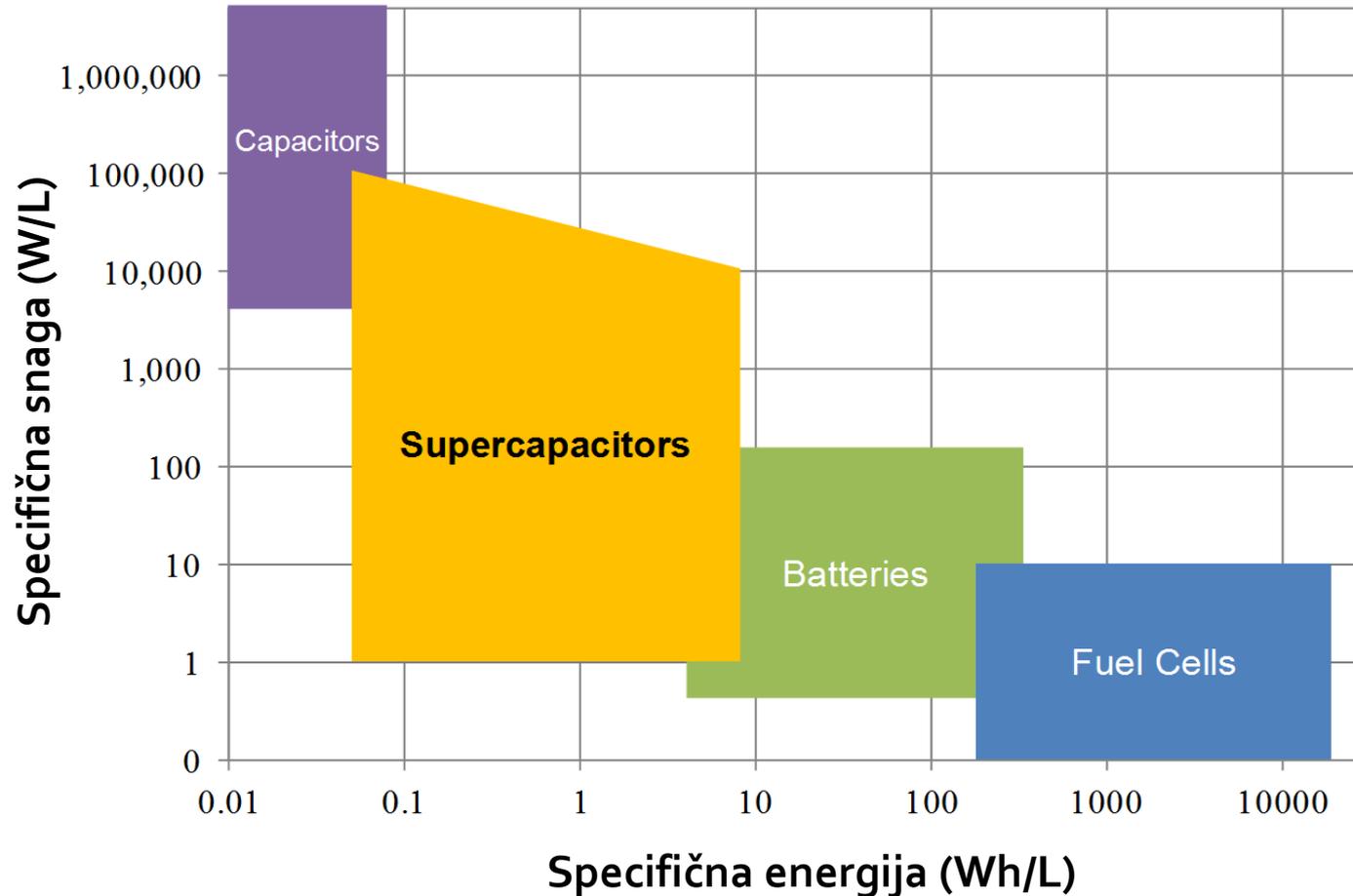


Igor Pašti

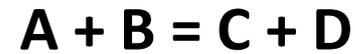
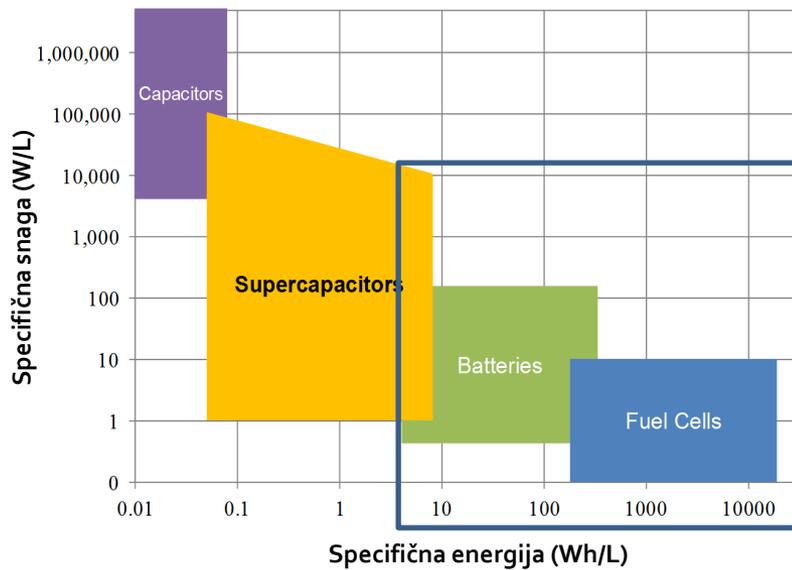
Univerzitet u Beogradu – Fakultet za fizičku hemiju

- Elektrohemijsko skladištenje energije
- Elektrohemijski kondenzator
- Materijali za elektrohemijske kondenzatore
- Odabrani primeri
- Od laboratorije do police

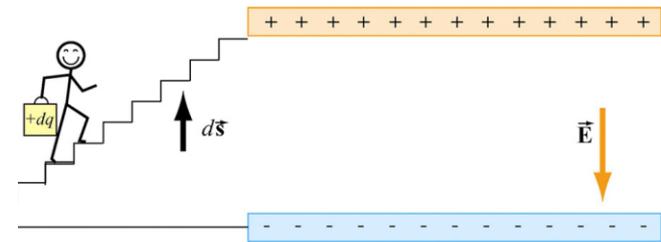
# Elektrohemijsko skladištenje energije



# Elektrohemijsko skladištenje energije



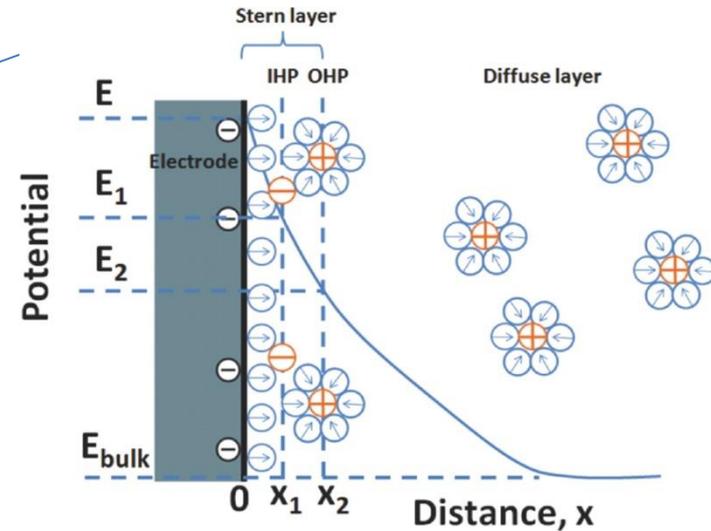
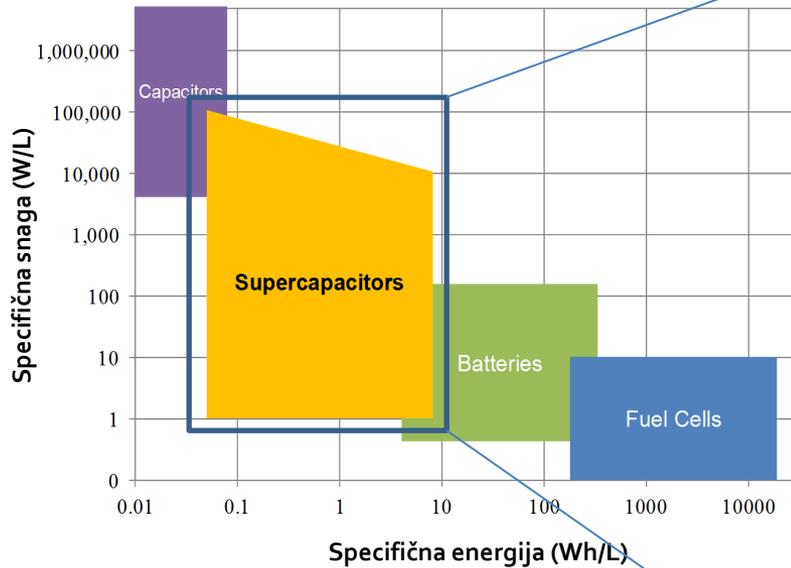
$\Delta G$



Rad po mogu reaktanta

$$n \times F \times \varepsilon = -\Delta G$$

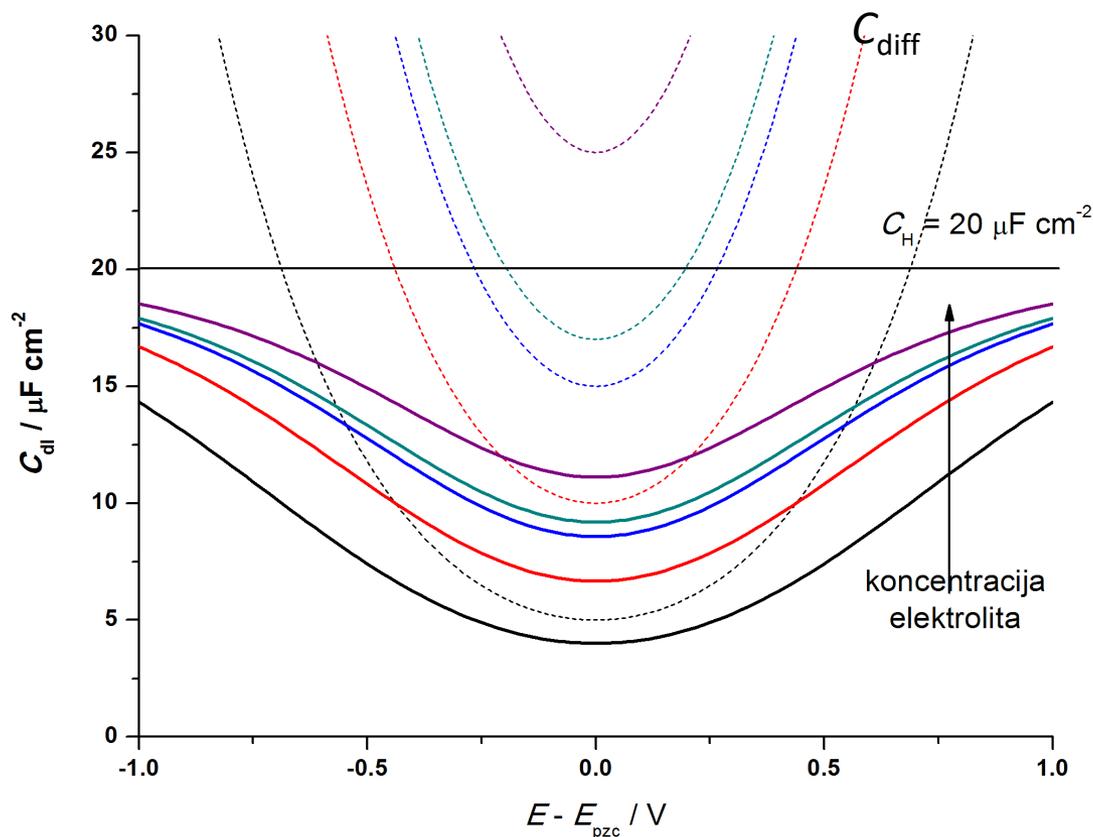
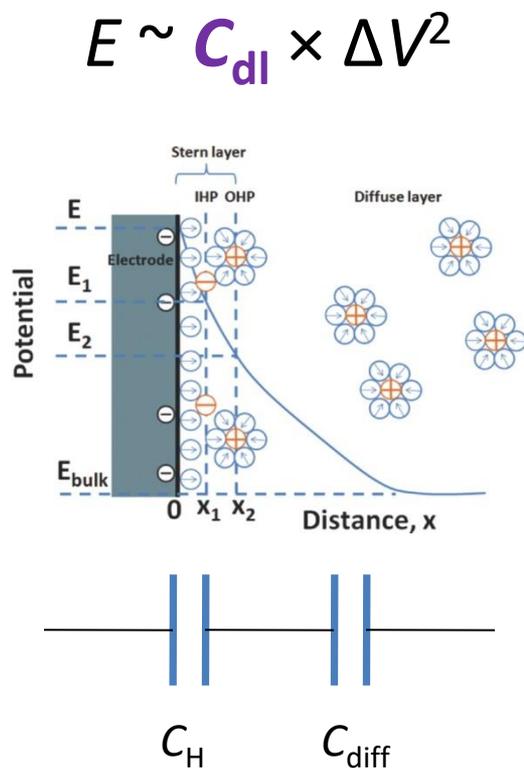
# Elektrohemijsko skladištenje energije



Energija skladištena u električnom polju koje se formira na faznoj granici elektronski/jonski provodnik

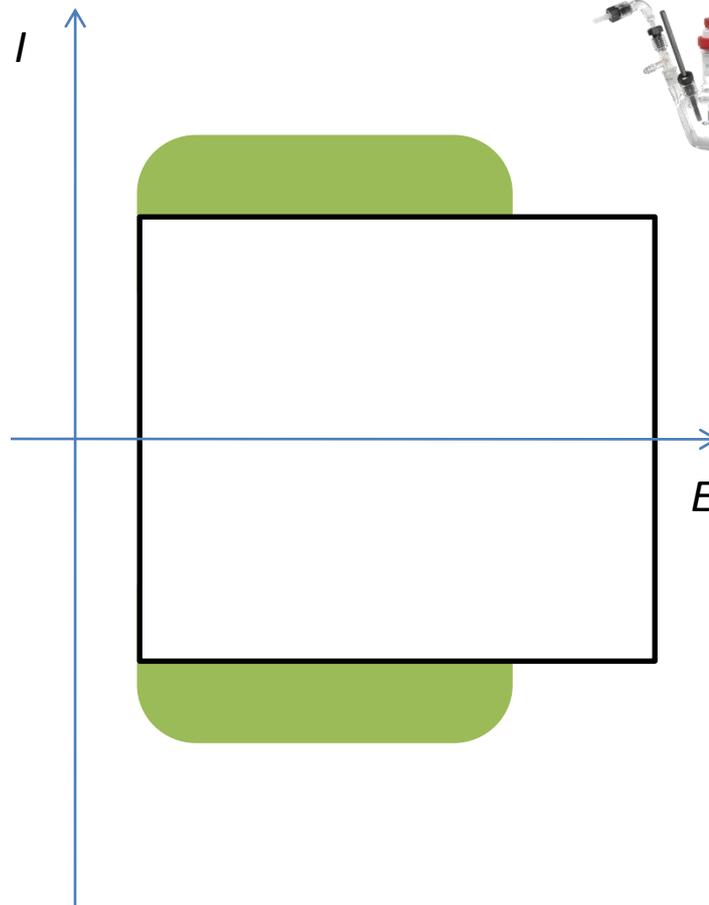
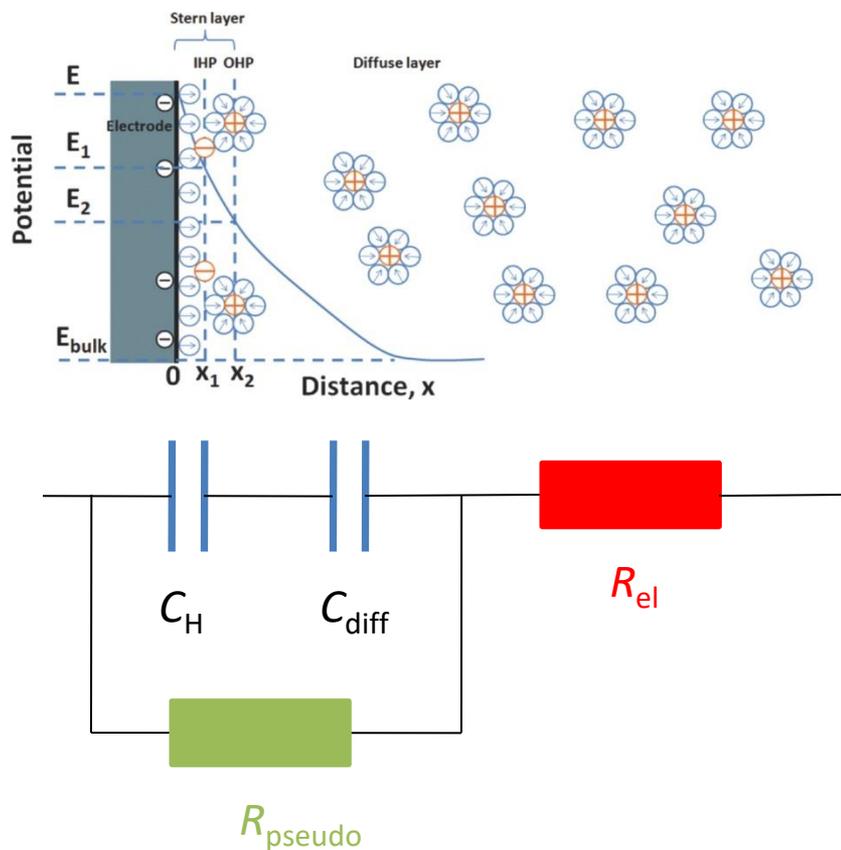
$$E \sim C_{dl} \times \Delta V^2$$

# Elektrohemijski kondenzator



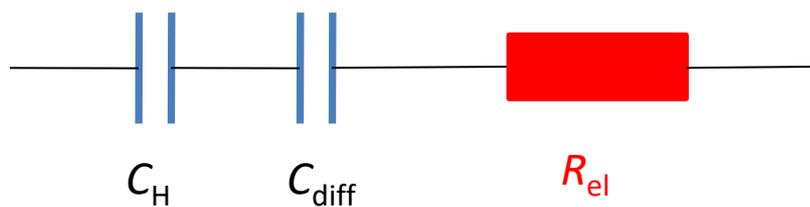
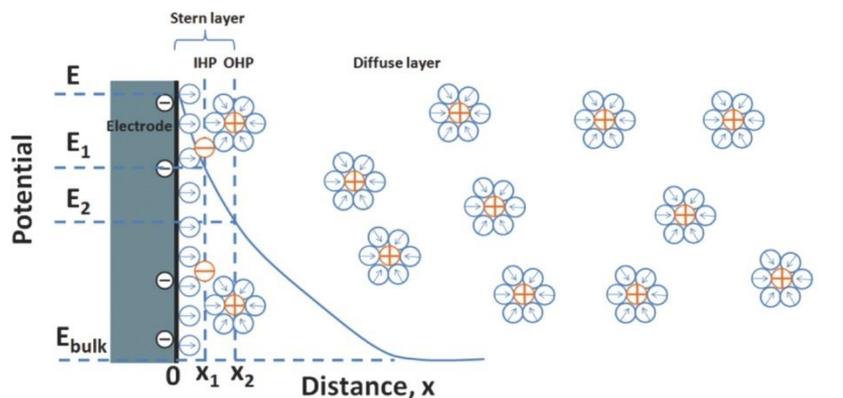
U odsustvu procesa razmene elektrona u koncentrovanim elektrolitskim rastvorima, kapacitet EDS je oko  $20 \mu\text{F cm}^{-2}$  za sve materijale. Cilj povećati površinu po jedinici mase.

# Elektrohemijski kondenzator

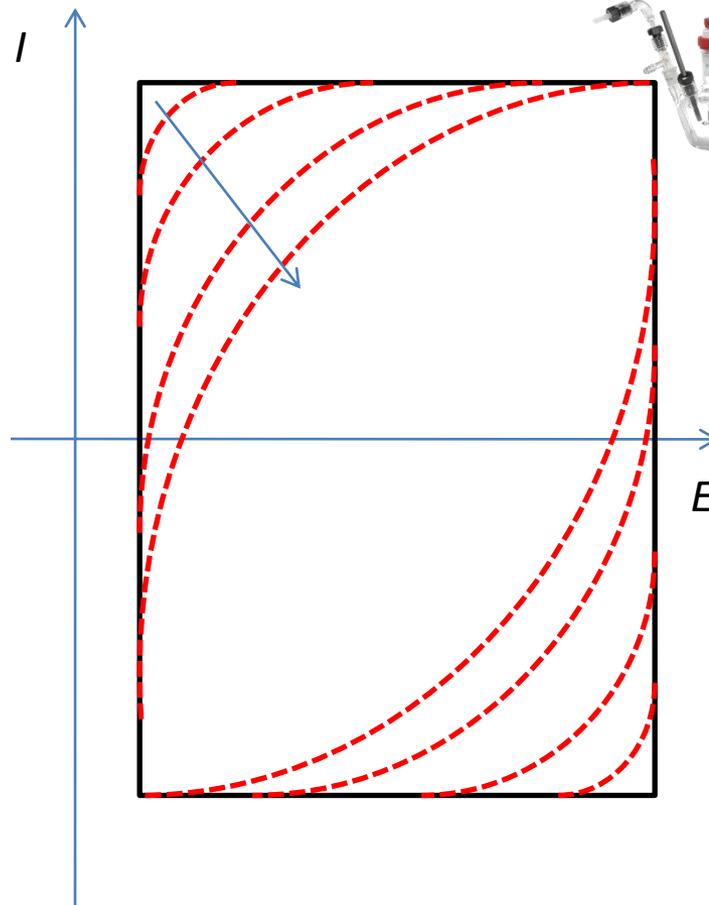


Kapacitivni odgovor može biti uvećan usled pseudocapacitivnih procesa na površini materijala (brza izmena elektrona).

# Elektrohemijski kondenzator

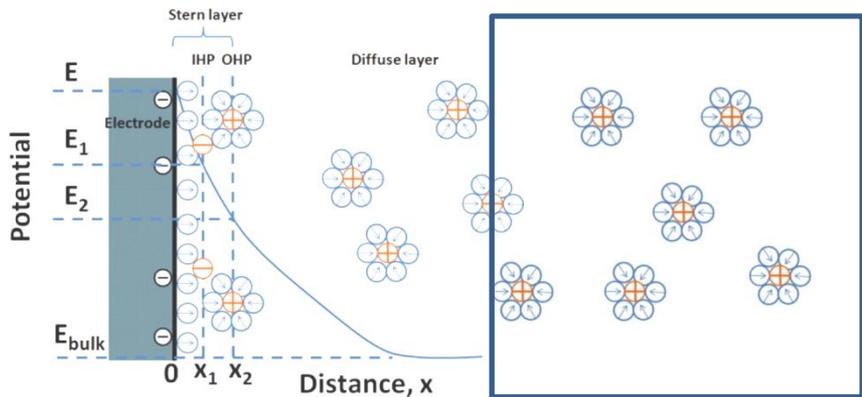


$$j_C = \frac{E}{R_e} e^{-\frac{t}{R_e C_{dl}}}$$

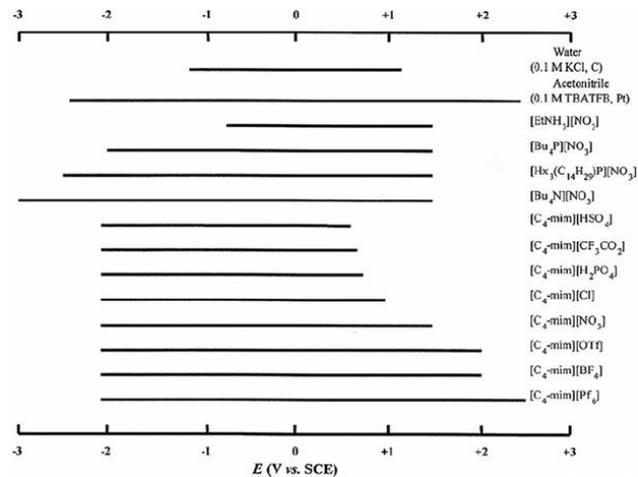
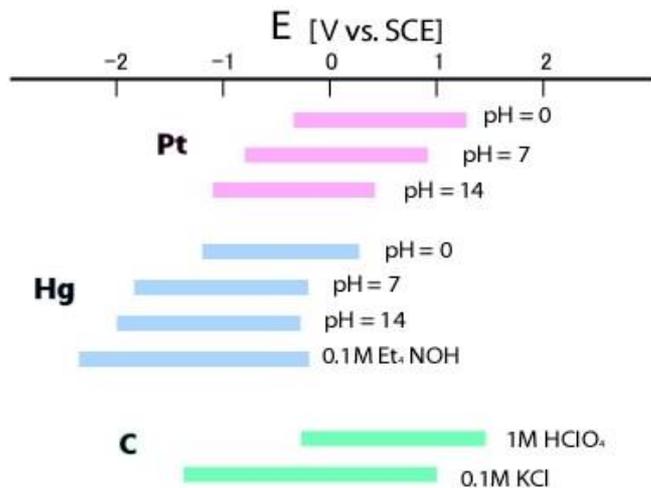
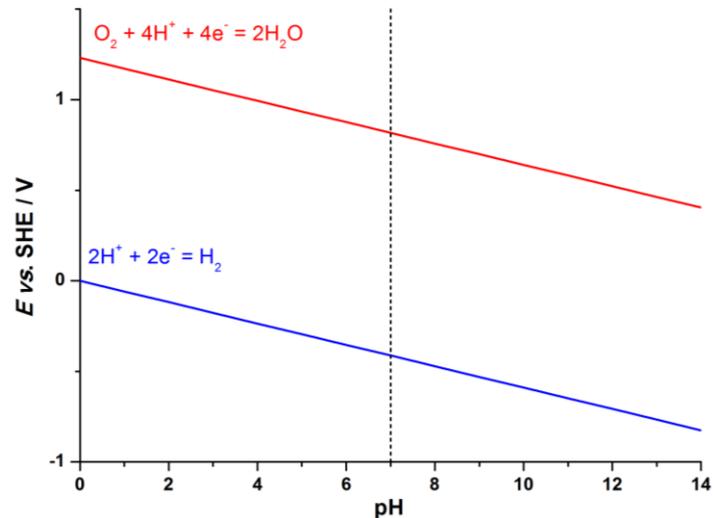


Otpor elektrolita takođe utiče na kapacitivni odgovor, neophodno je koristiti **koncentrovane elektrolite**.

# Elektrohemijski kondenzator



$$E \sim C_{dl} \times \Delta V^2$$



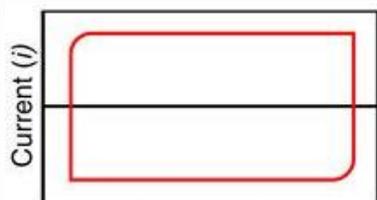
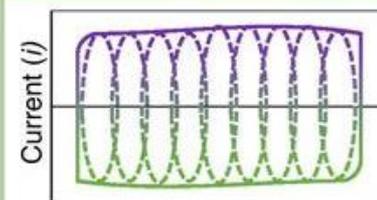
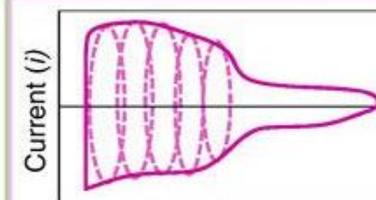
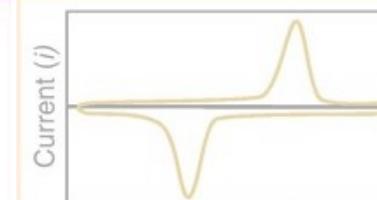
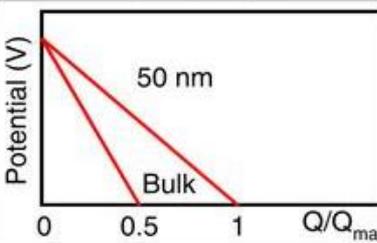
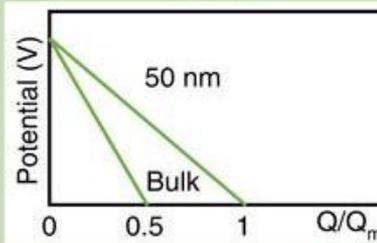
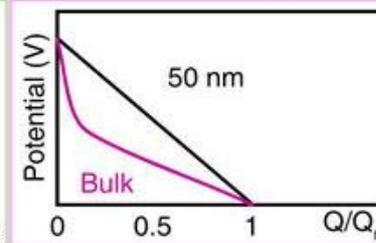
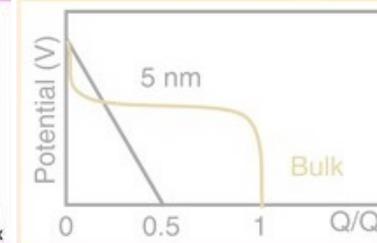
# Elektrohemijski kondenzator

Elektrohemijski dostupna površina u  
koncentrovanom elektrolitu  
Pseudocapacitivni procesi

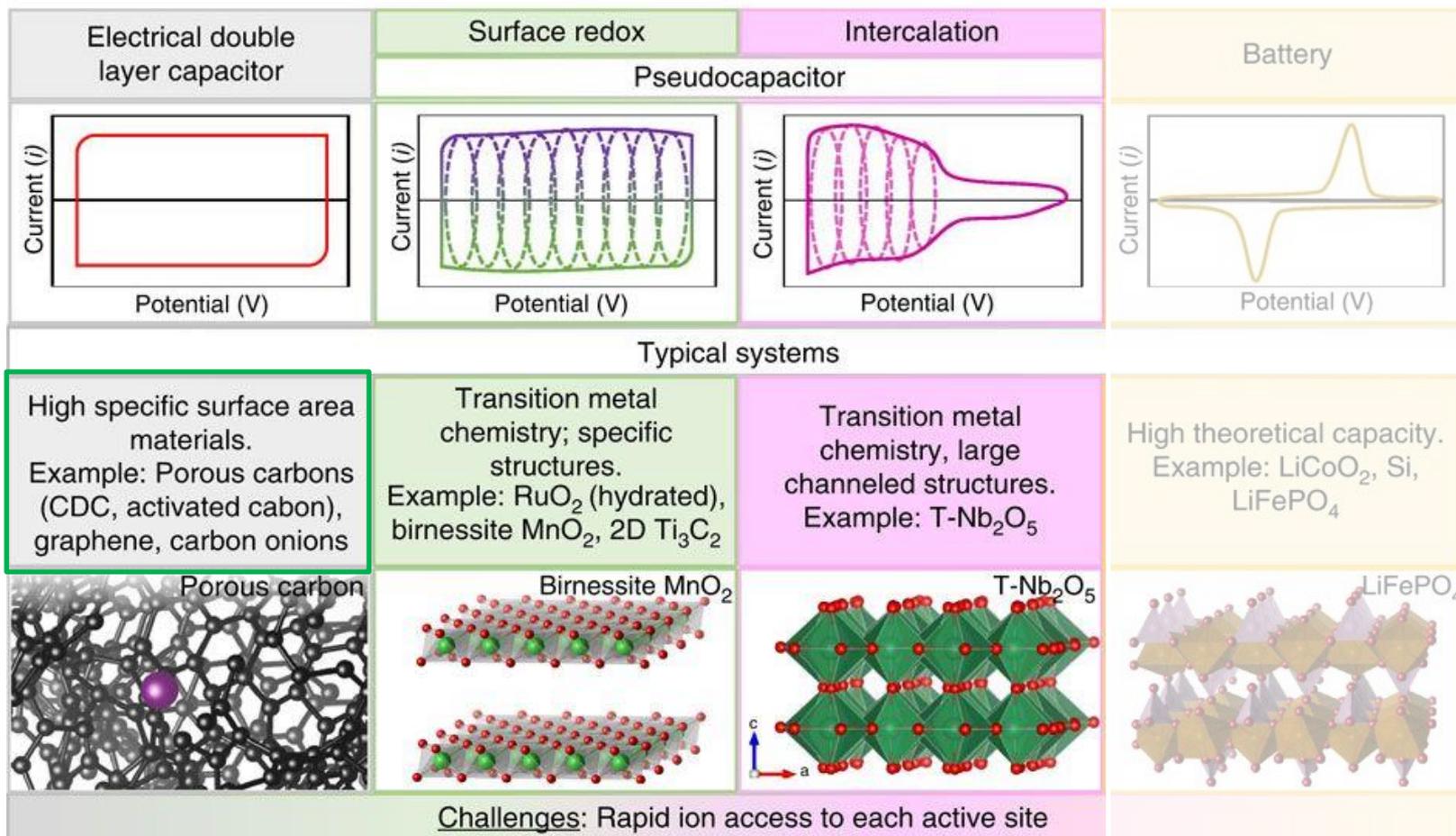
$$E \sim C_{dl} \times \Delta V^2$$

Elektrohemijski prozor elektrolita.  
Ireverzibilne elektrohemijske promene  
elektrodnog materijala.

# Materijali za elektrohemijske kondenzatore

| Electrical double layer capacitor   | Surface redox   | Intercalation  | Battery   |
|---|---|--|---|
| Pseudocapacitor   |   |  |   |
|  |  |  |  |
| Potential (V)   | Potential (V)   | Potential (V)  | Potential (V)   |
|  |  |  |  |
| Potential (V)   | Potential (V)   | Potential (V)  | Potential (V)   |
| 0   | 0   | 0  | 0   |
| 0.5   | 0.5   | 0.5  | 0.5   |
| 1   | 1   | 1  | 1   |
| $Q/Q_{max}$   | $Q/Q_{max}$   | $Q/Q_{max}$  | $Q/Q_{max}$   |
| Mechanism   |   |  |   |
| No phase change   | No phase change   | No phase change  | Phase change  |
| Reversible ion adsorption   | Continuous change in oxidation state  | Intercalation + change in oxidation state  | Intercalation + change in oxidation state   |
| Intrinsic kinetics  |   |  |   |
| $i \sim v$  | $i \sim v$  | $i \sim v$   | $i \sim v^{0.5}$  |

# Materijali za elektrohemijske kondenzatore

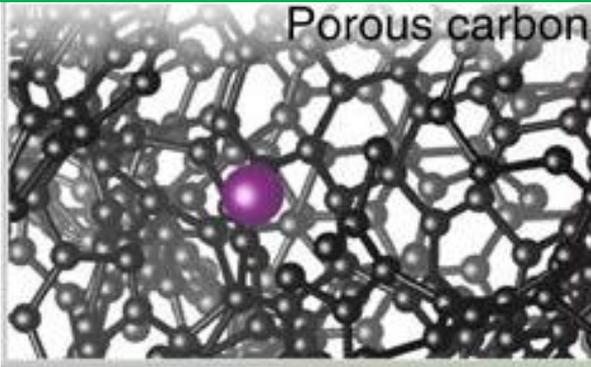


# Materijali za elektrohemijske kondenzatore

$$20 \mu\text{F cm}^{-2} \times 1000 \text{ m}^2 \text{ g}^{-1} = 200 \text{ F g}^{-1}$$

High specific surface area materials.

Example: Porous carbons (CDC, activated carbon), graphene, carbon onions



## Ugljenični materijali:

- Širok elektrohemijski prozor
- Hemijski inertni (relativno)
- Jeftini (relativno)

## Obabrani primeri:

- Materijali izvedeni iz biomase
- Materijali izvedeni iz polimera
- Materijali na bazi grafena

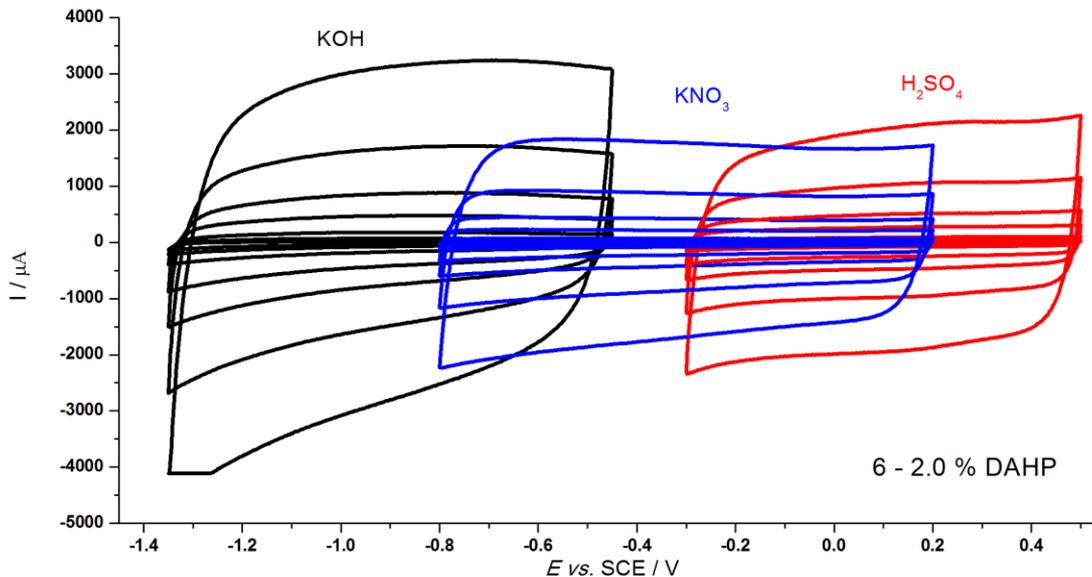
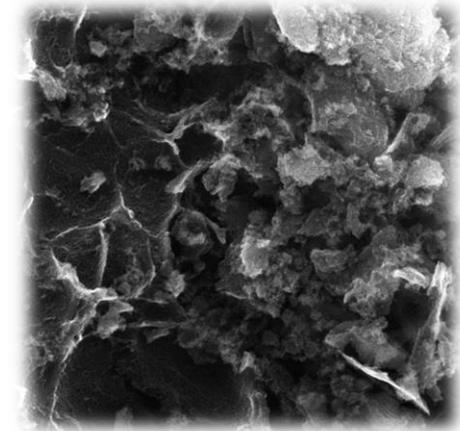
# Materijali izvedeni iz biomase



Temperaturski tretman  
Hemijska impregnacija



Aktivacija



## Biomasa jer:

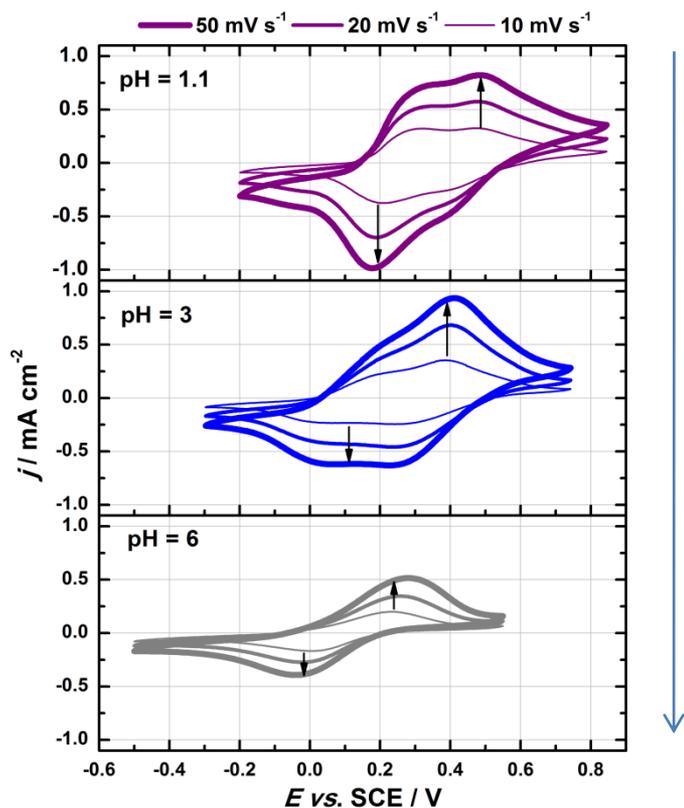
- Prirodno sadrži heteroatome
- Jeftina je lako dostupna
- Značajan ekološki aspekt
- Trenutno se najviše ispituje

kraft lignin

$-C_{\text{spec}} 100 - 200 \text{ F g}^{-1}$

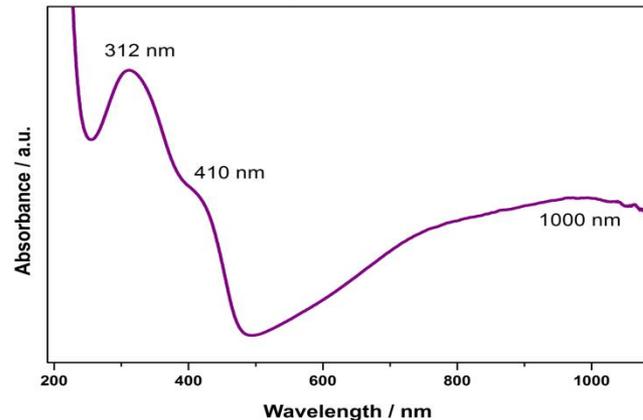
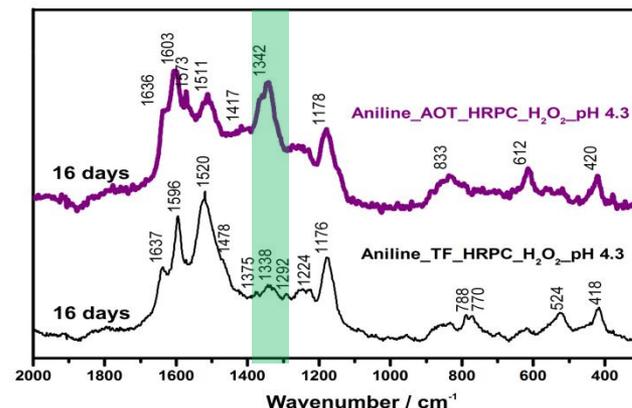
# Materijali izvedeni iz polimera

Provodni polimeri su interesantni materijali za elektrohemijske kondenzatore

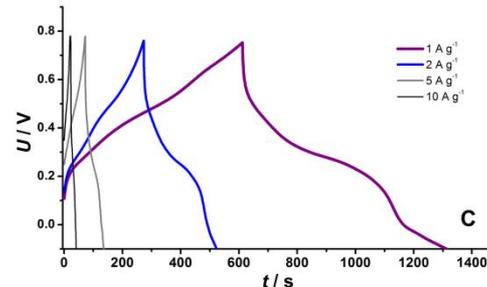
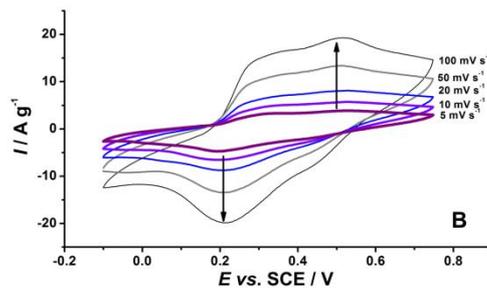
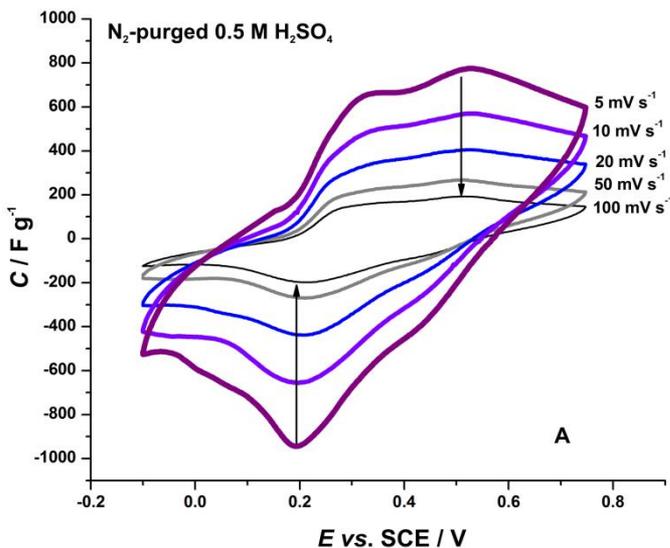


Gubitak redoks aktivnosti

Capacitet potiče od redoks aktivnih grupa

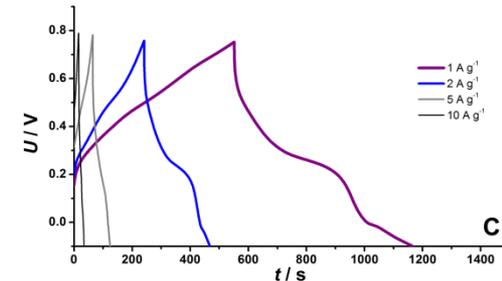
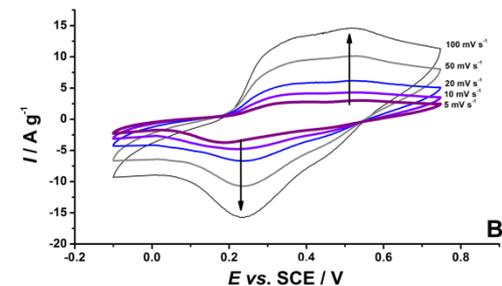
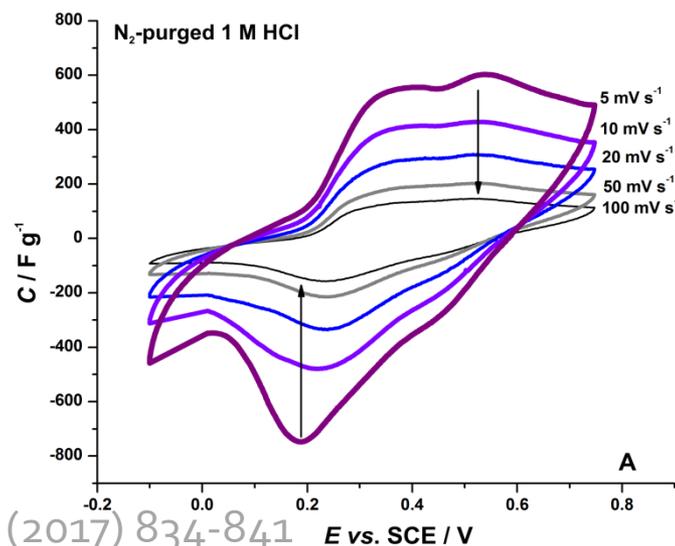


# Materijali izvedeni iz polimera



Osetljivi na pH

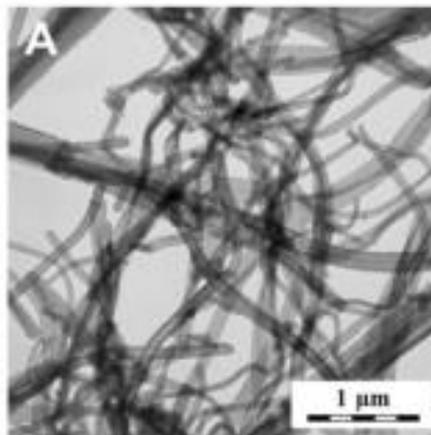
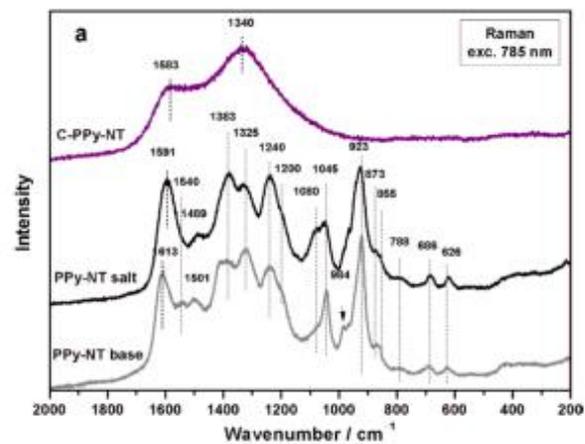
Osetljivi na ireverzibilne  
promene



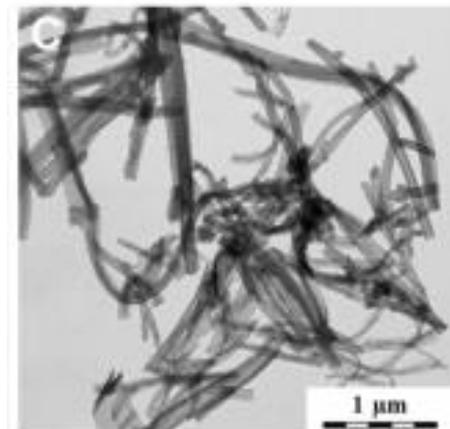
# Materijali izvedeni iz polimera

Zadržava se polazna morfologija

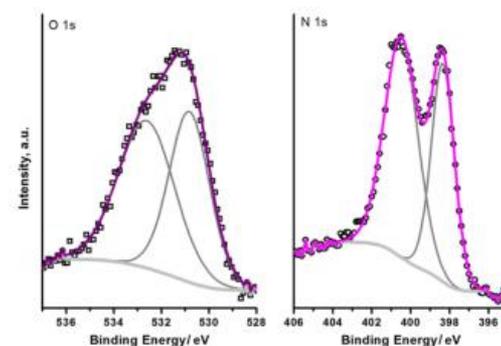
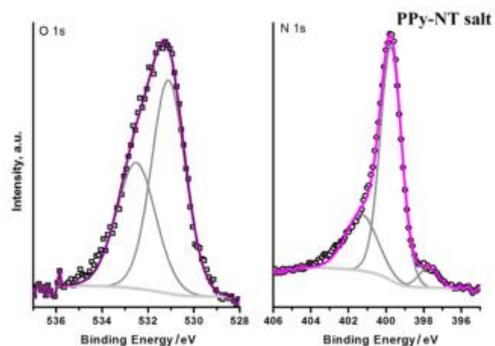
## Karbonizacija polimernih nanostrukture



PPy NT

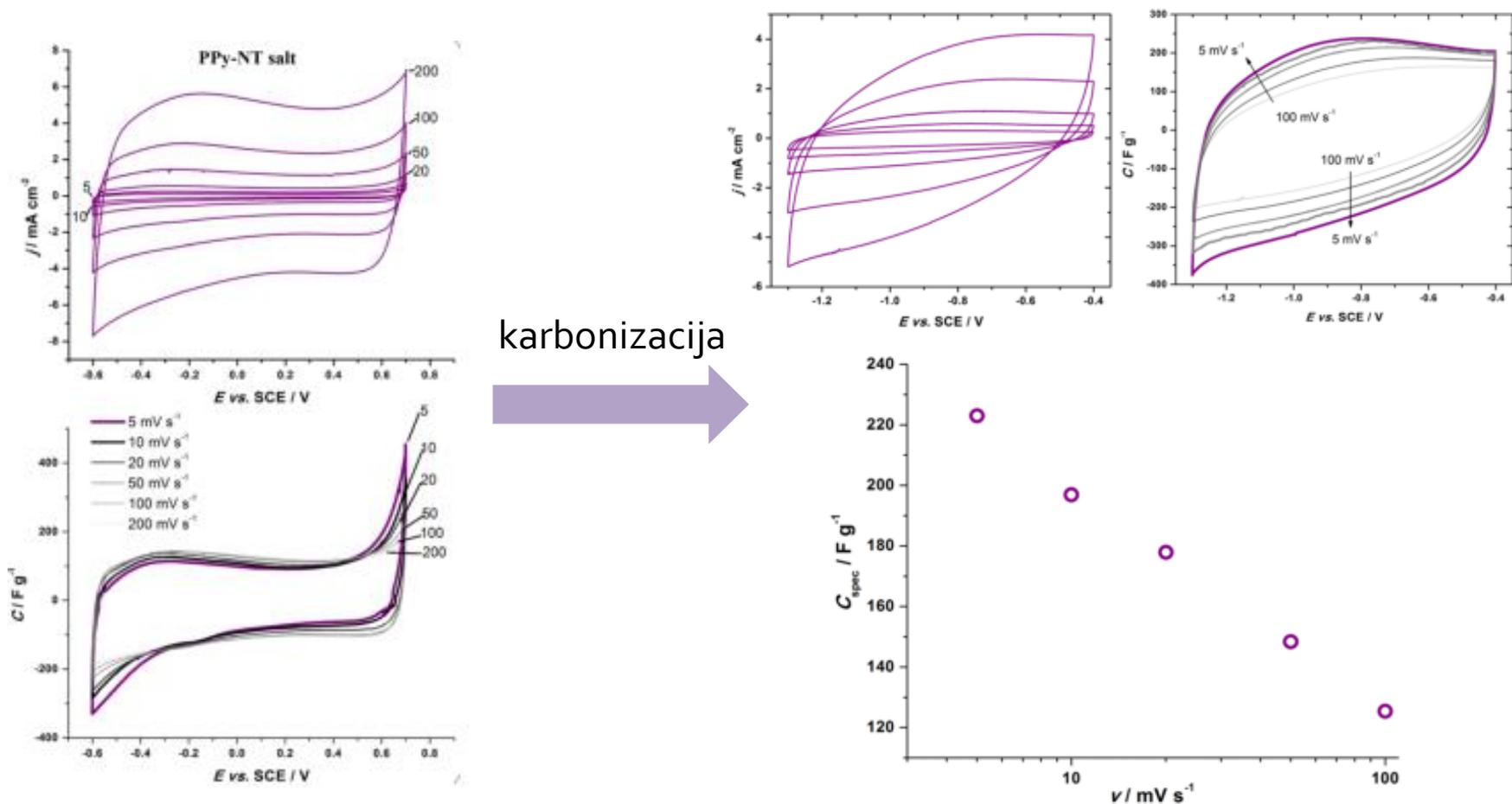


Carb-PPy NT



Ugradnja heteroatoma (pseudocapacitet)

# Materijali izvedeni iz polimera



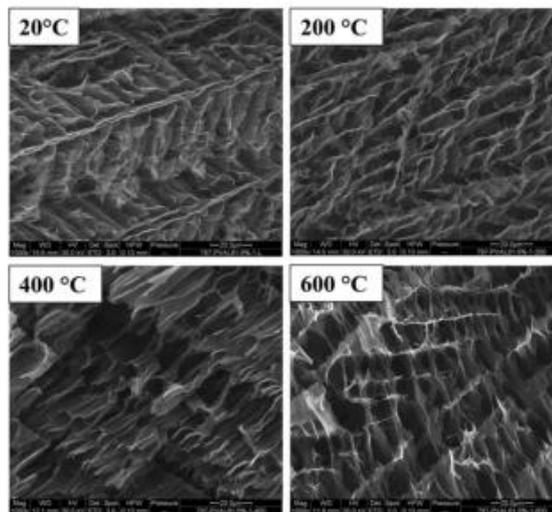
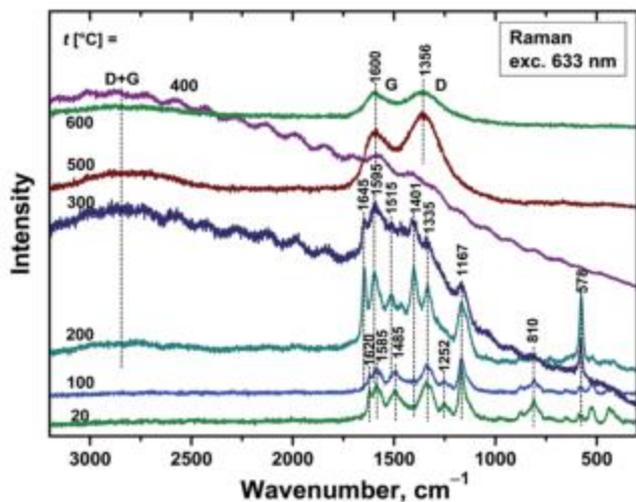
karbonizacija



# Materijali izvedeni iz polimera



PANI aerogel to Carbogel



| Temperature, °C | Specific surface area, m <sup>2</sup> g <sup>-1</sup> | Pore diameter, μm |
|-----------------|---|-------------------|
| 20              | 12  | 5.3               |
| 100             | 10.6  | 43.4              |
| 200             | 3.92  | 24.1              |
| 300             | 22.5  | 18.2              |
| 400             | 115   | 17.9              |
| 500             | 680   | 39.2              |
| 600             | 588   | 11.4              |

Fig. 4 Raman spectra of the PANI aerogel after exposure to various temperatures. Excitation wavelength: 633 nm.

Fig. 5 Micrographs of aerogels exposed to various temperatures.

# Materijali izvedeni iz polimera

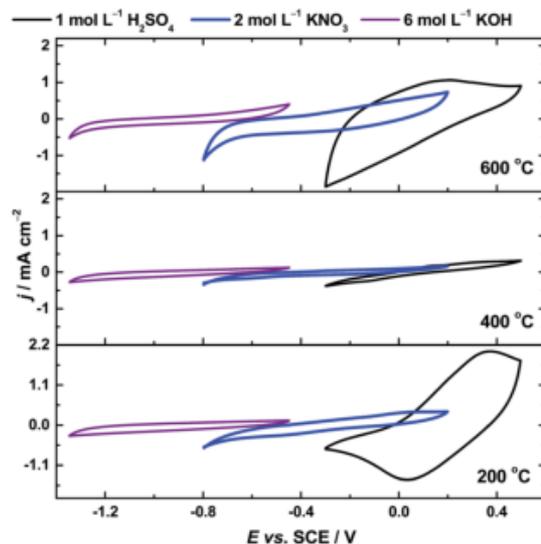
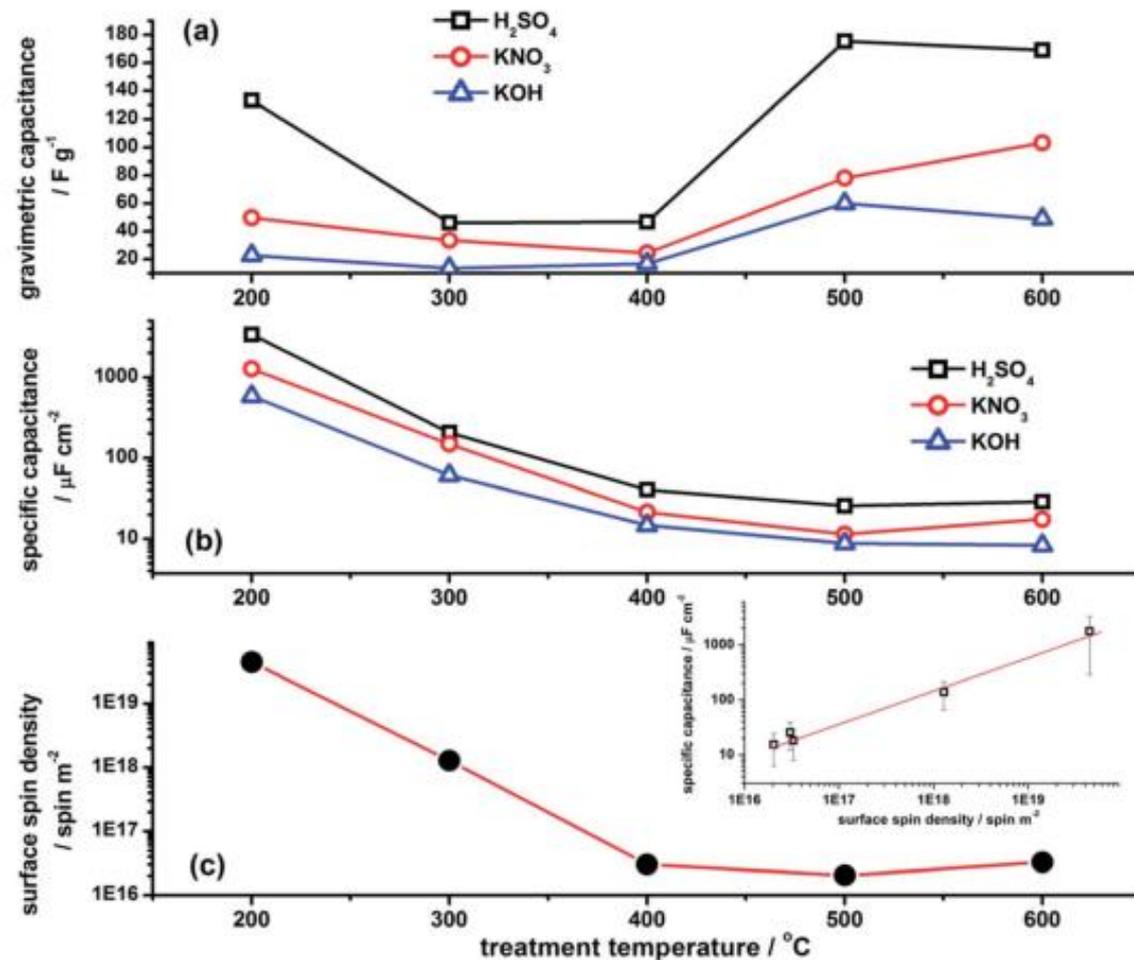
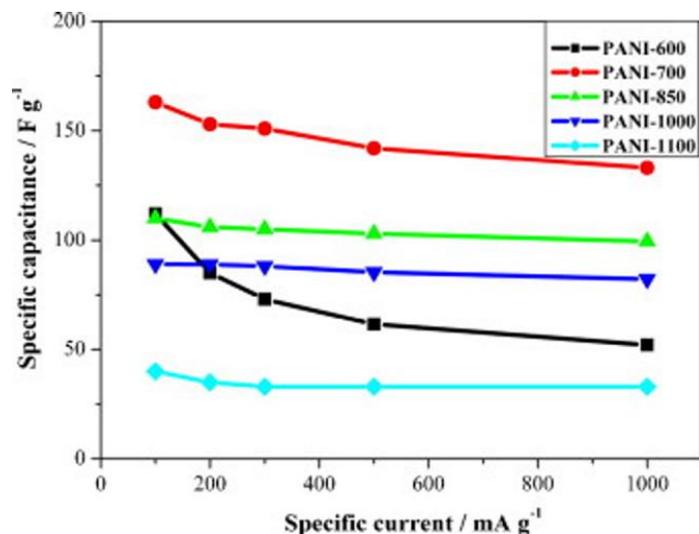


Fig. 10 Cyclic voltammograms of PANI aerogels heated to 200 °C (bottom), 400 °C (middle) and 600 °C (top) recorded in  $N_2$ -purged 1 M  $H_2SO_4$ , 2 M  $KNO_3$  and 6 M  $KOH$  at the scan rate of  $100 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$ .



# Materijali izvedeni iz polimera

Electrochimica Acta, 55 (23), pp. 7021-7027



## Uticaj:

1. Temperature karbonizacije
2. Morfologije prekursora
3. Dopanta
4. ...

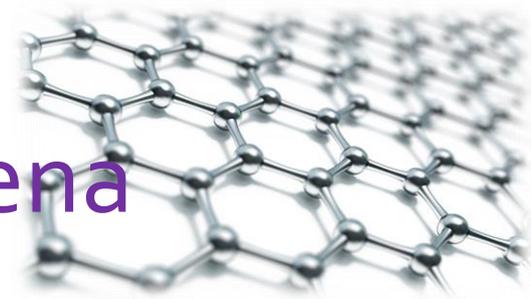
## Najčešće korišćeni provodni polimeri:

1. Polianilin (PANI)
2. Polipirol (PPy)

## Kapaciteti:

1. "Čist" – do 400 F g<sup>-1</sup> (i do 70% pseudocapaciteta)
2. Kompoziti do 1000 F g<sup>-1</sup>

# Materijali na bazi grafena



Google

"graphene is unique"



All Images News Videos Maps More Settings Tools

About 29,200 results (0.37 seconds)

It is this unique structure that gives the material its incredible and extensive array of features, as well. One of its unique properties is that in a single layer



Google

"graphene is perfect"



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About 11,300 results (0.39 seconds)

**Will be graphene the material of the future? - ResearchGate**

[https://www.researchgate.net/post/Will\\_be\\_graphene\\_the\\_future\\_material](https://www.researchgate.net/post/Will_be_graphene_the_future_material)

12 answers

Google

"graphene is amazing"



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About 9,340 results (0.33 seconds)

**Why Graphene is Amazing - Science in Society Archive**

[www.i-sis.org.uk/Why\\_Graphene\\_is\\_Amazing](http://www.i-sis.org.uk/Why_Graphene_is_Amazing)

Jul 15 2013 - Why **Graphene is Amazing** Graphene's unusual electronic structure enables it

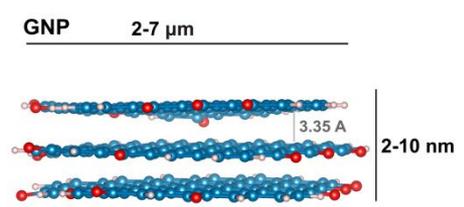
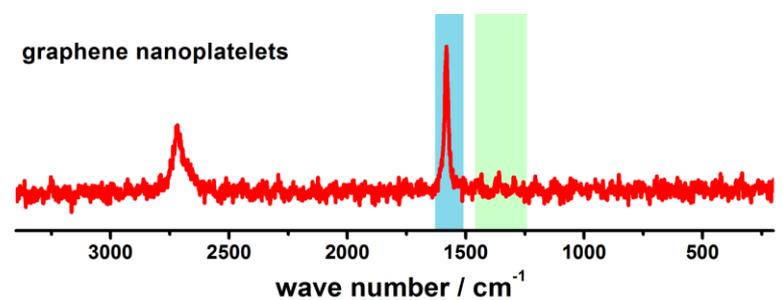
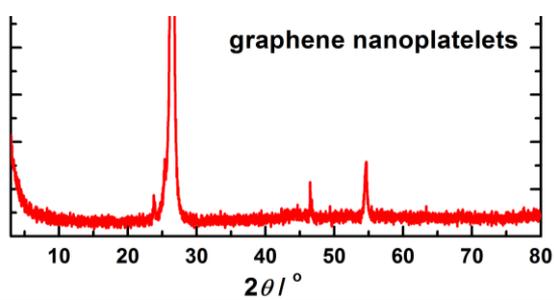
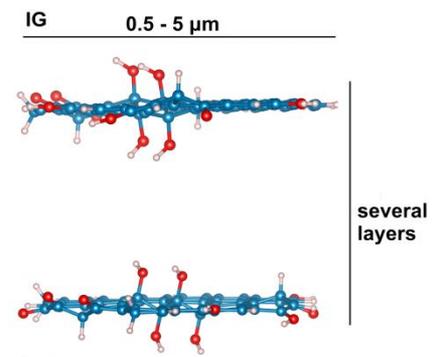
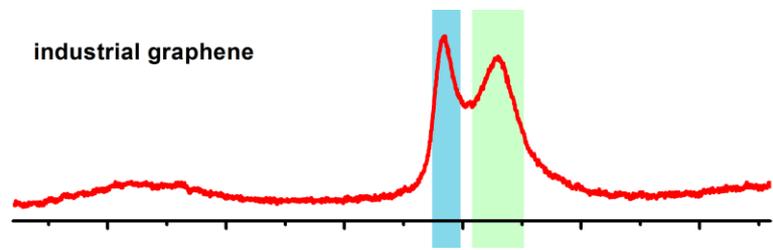
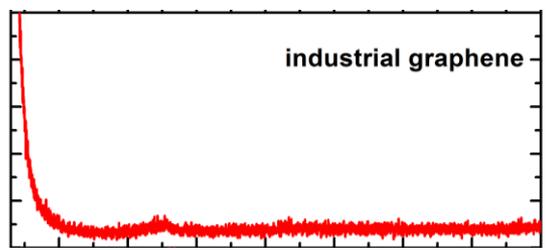
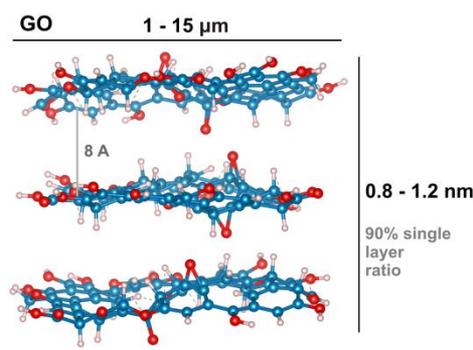
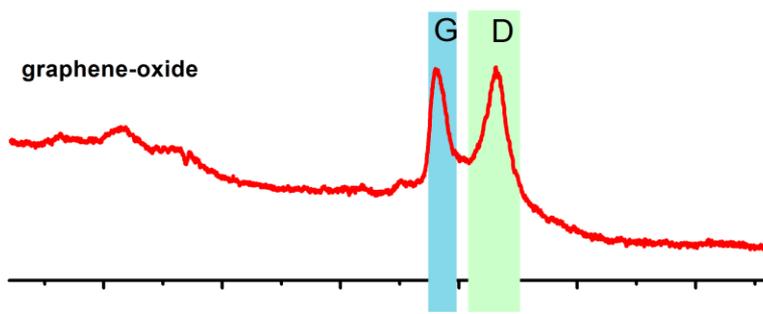
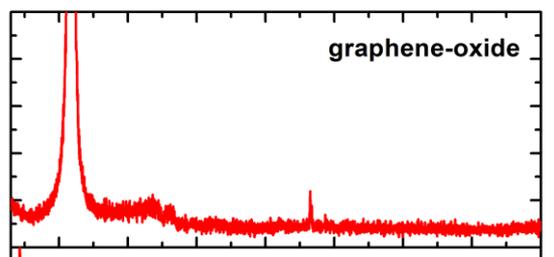
U realnosti, grafen

- Nije ravan

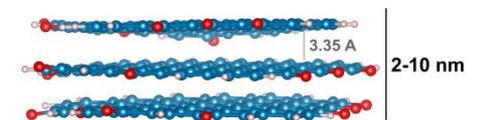
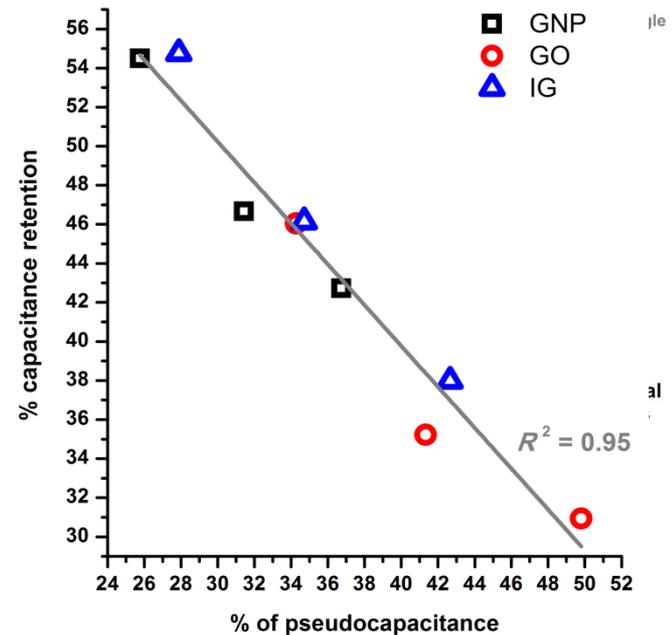
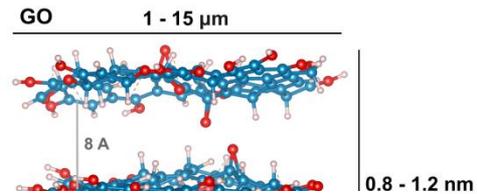
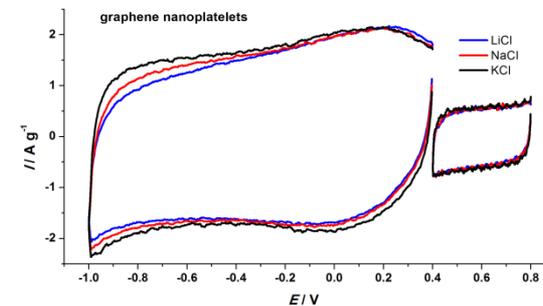
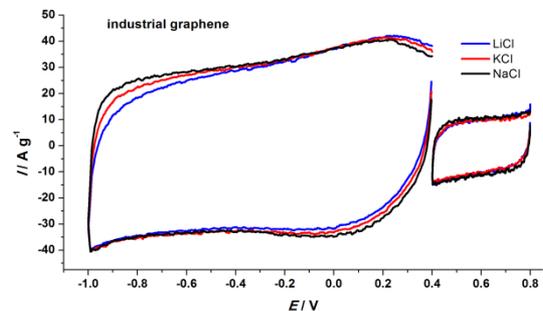
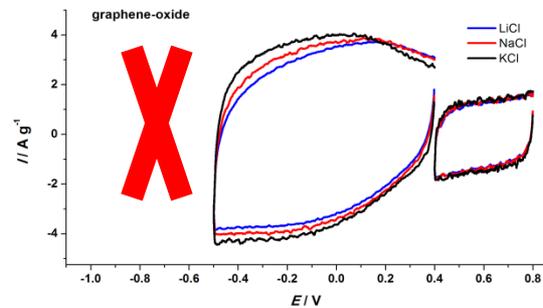
- Ima defekte

- Skup je

# Materijali na bazi grafena

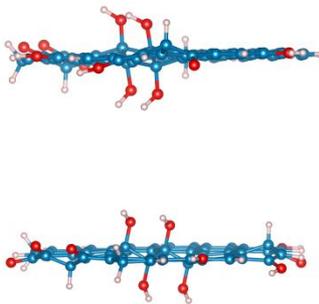


# Materijali na bazi grafena

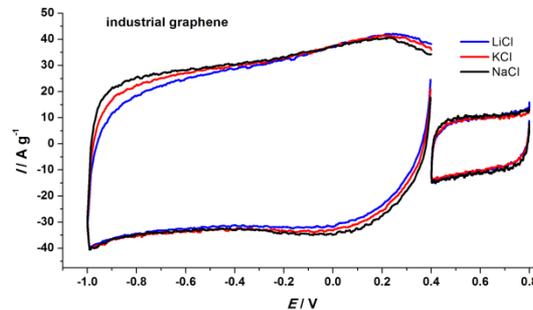


# Materijali na bazi grafena

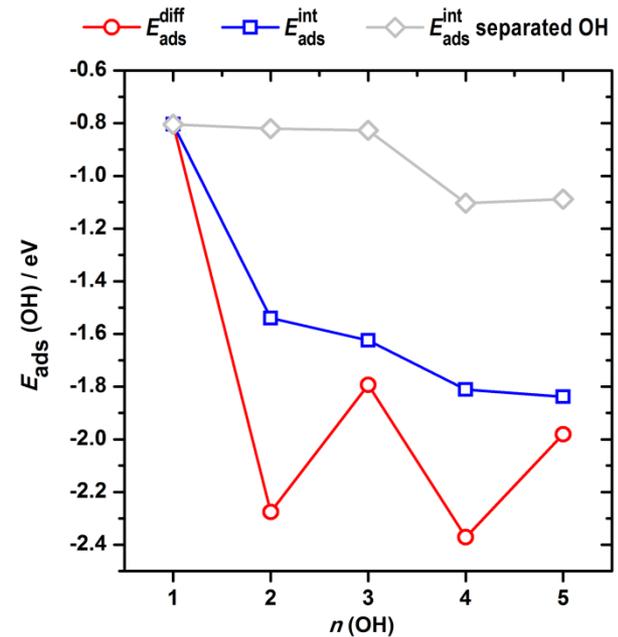
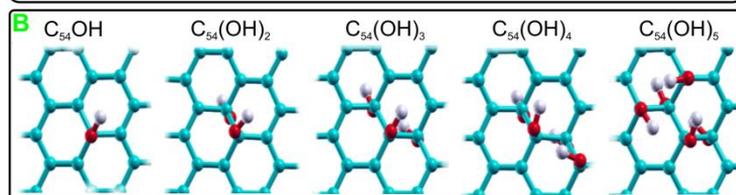
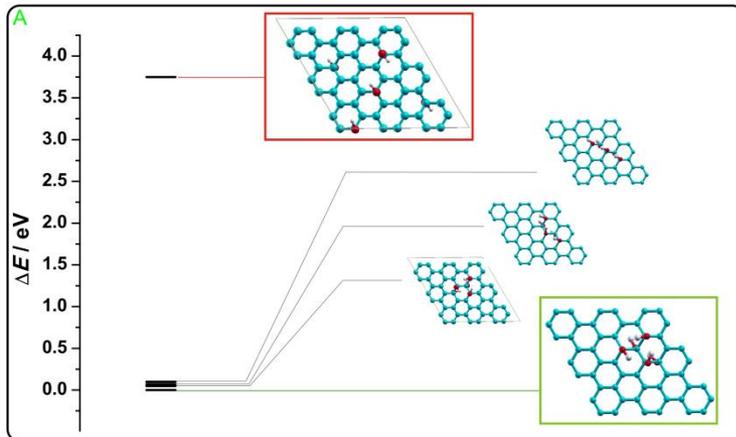
IG 0.5 - 5  $\mu\text{m}$



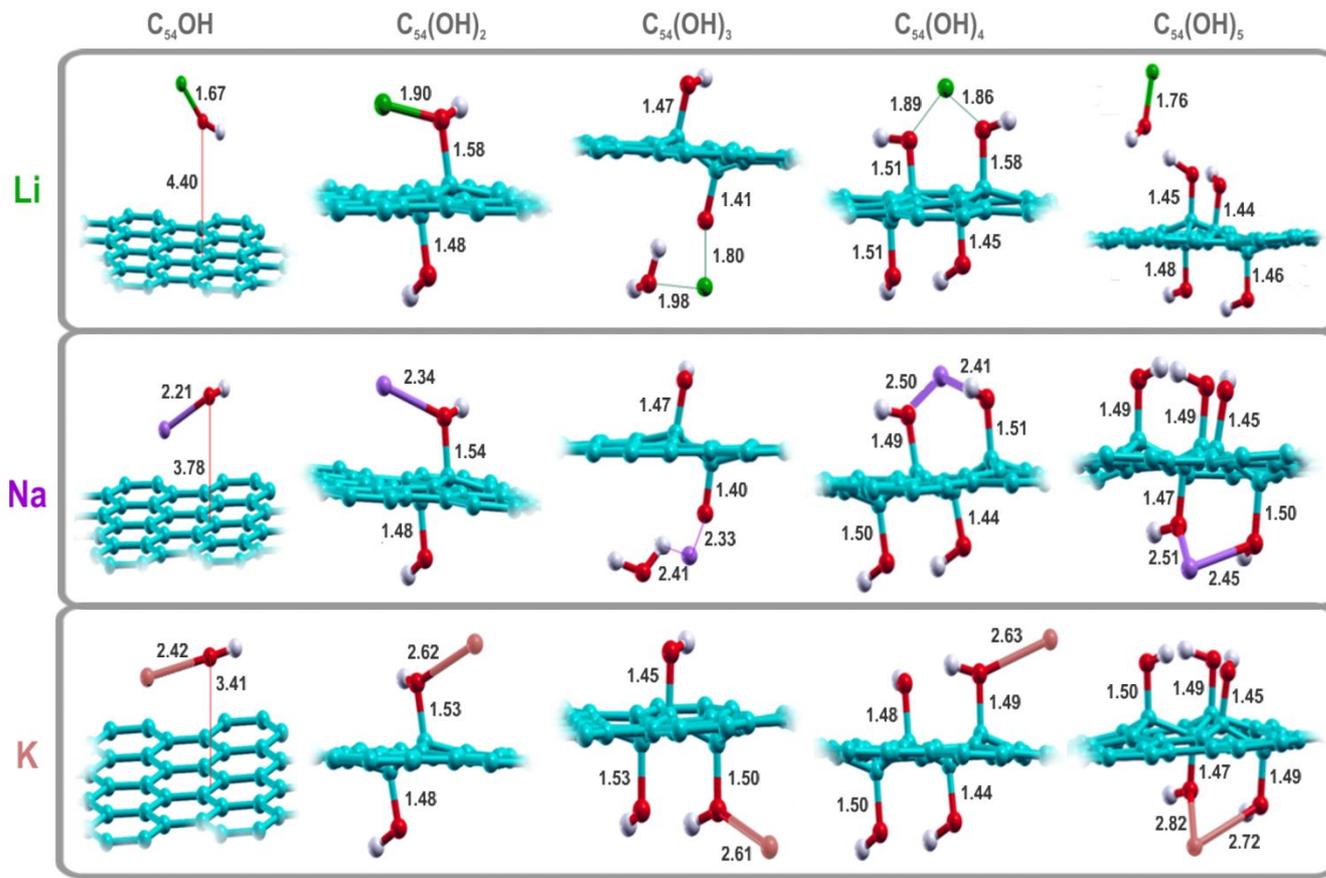
several layers



Odakle potiče kapacitet?

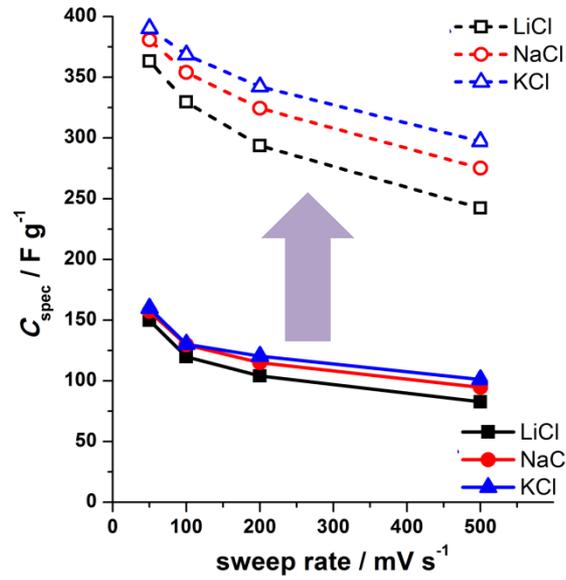
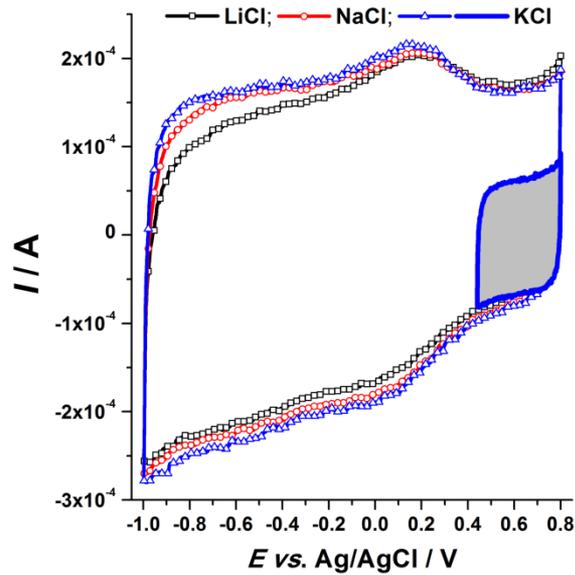


# Materijali na bazi grafena

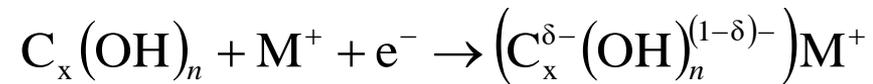
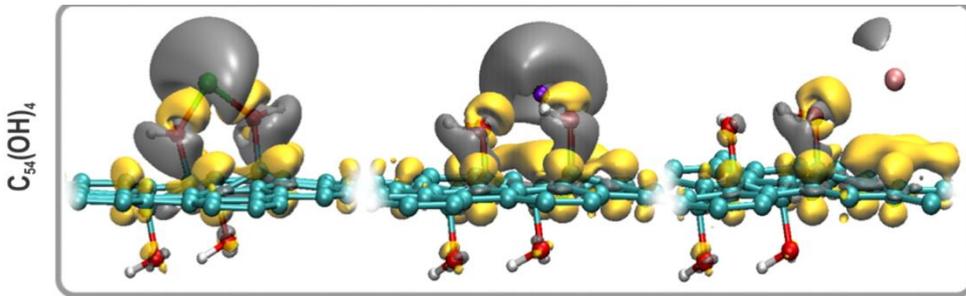


Aglomerisane funkcionalne grupe stabilizuju interakciju sa  $M^+$

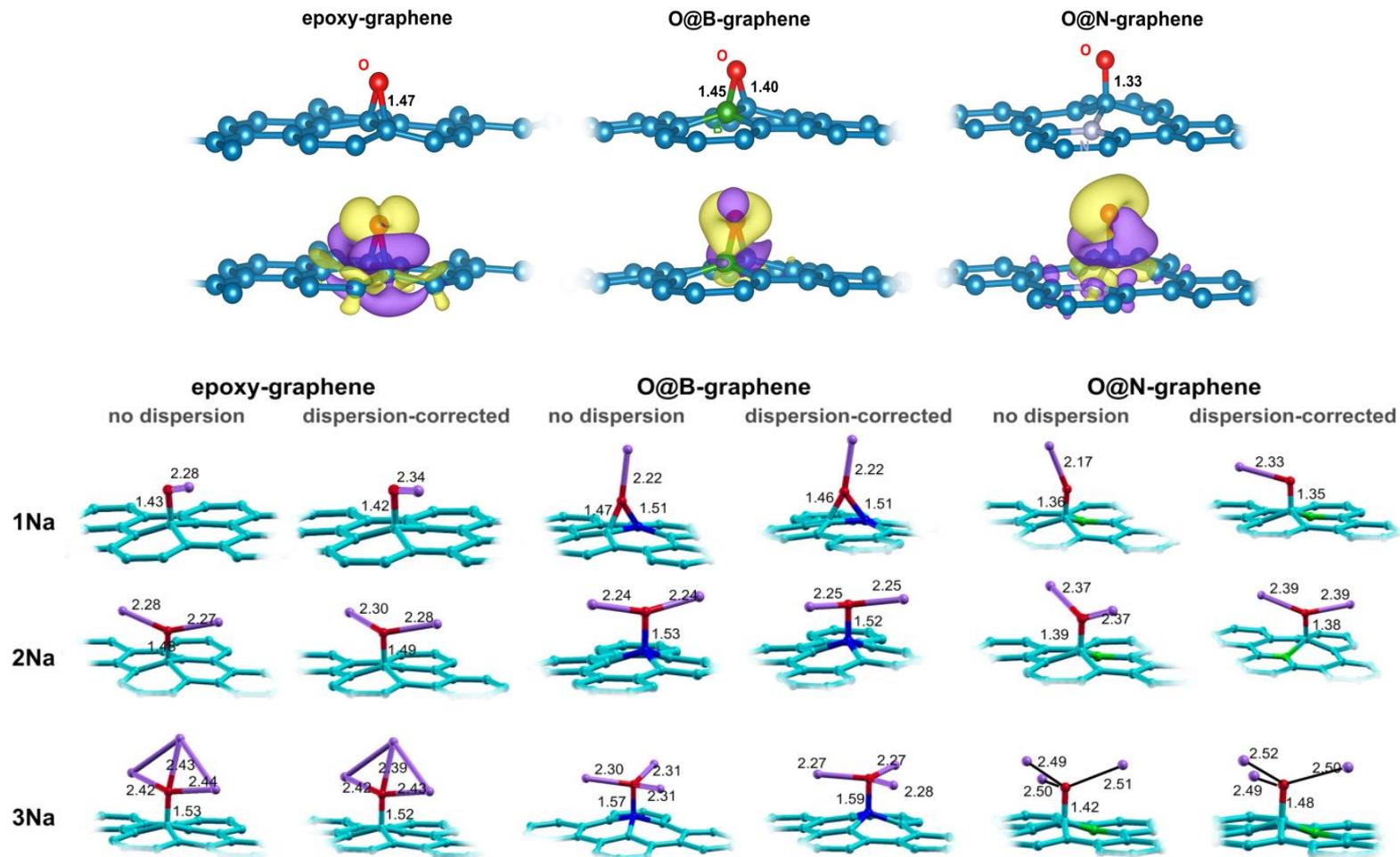
# Materijali na bazi grafena



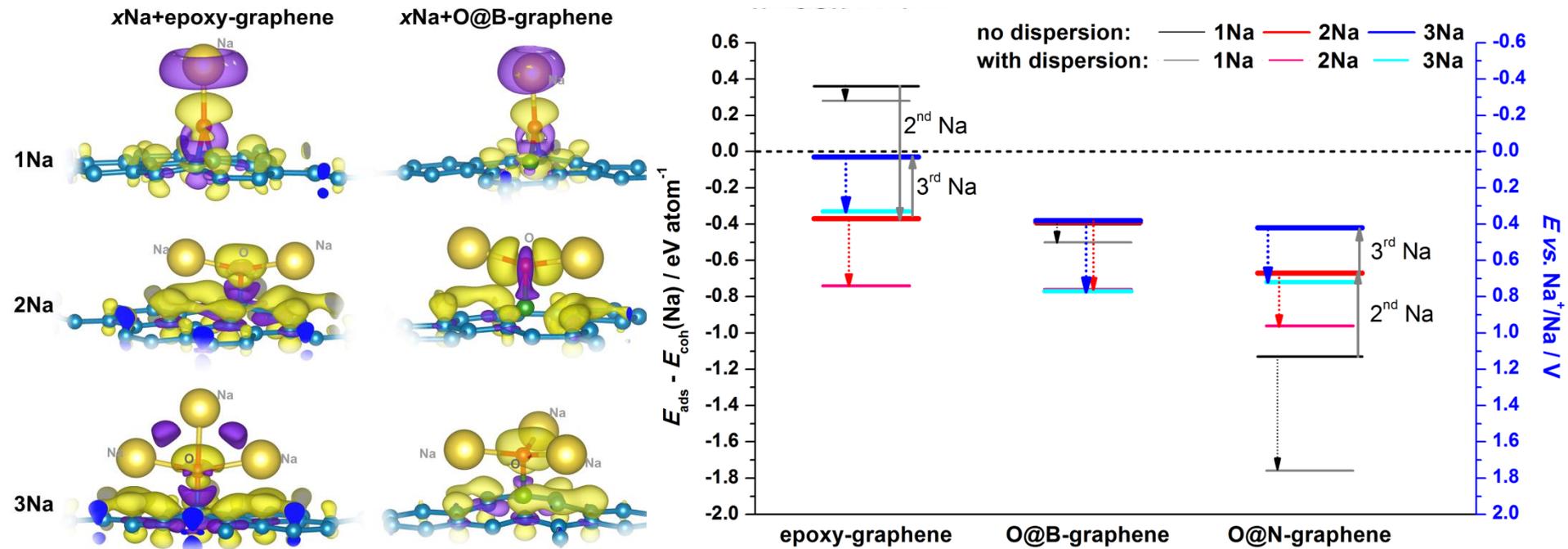
Pseudocapacitet  
aktiviran na  
negativnim  
potencijalima



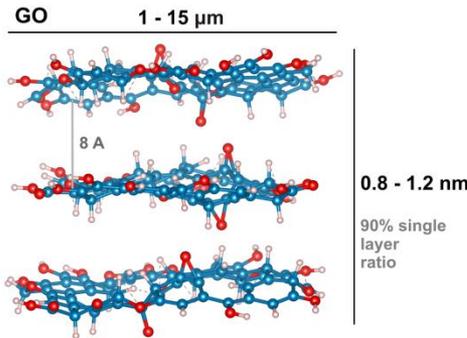
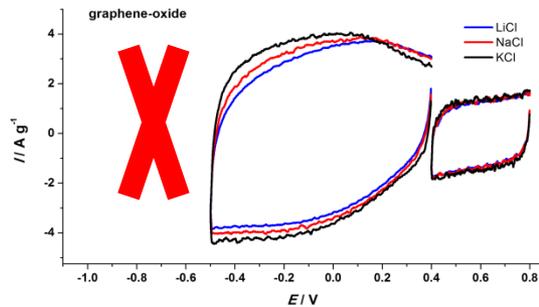
# Materijali na bazi grafena



# Materijali na bazi grafena

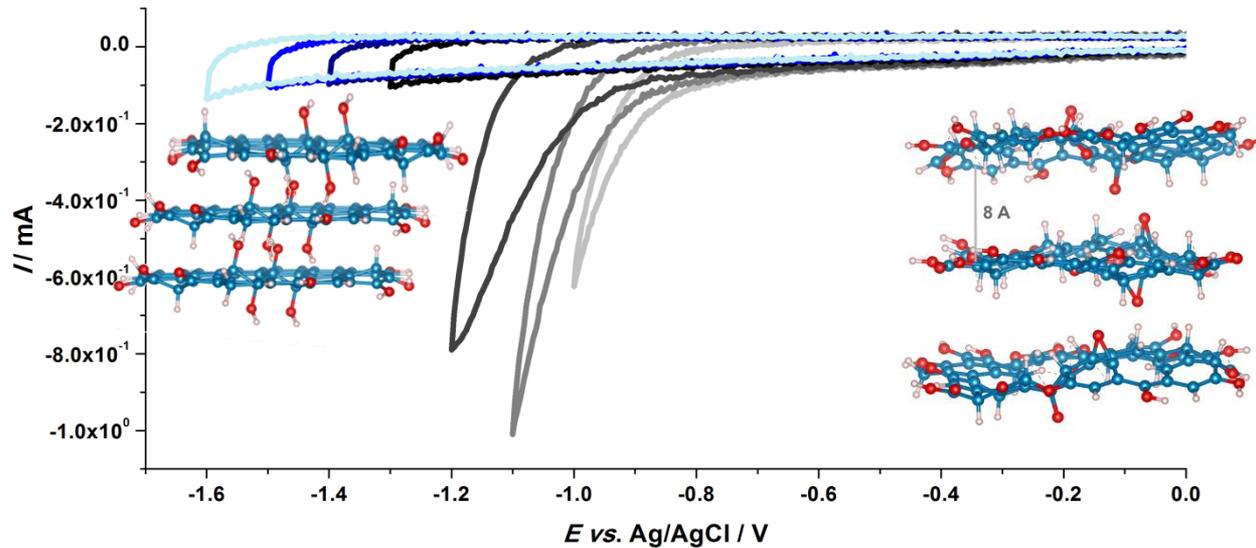


# Materijali na bazi grafena



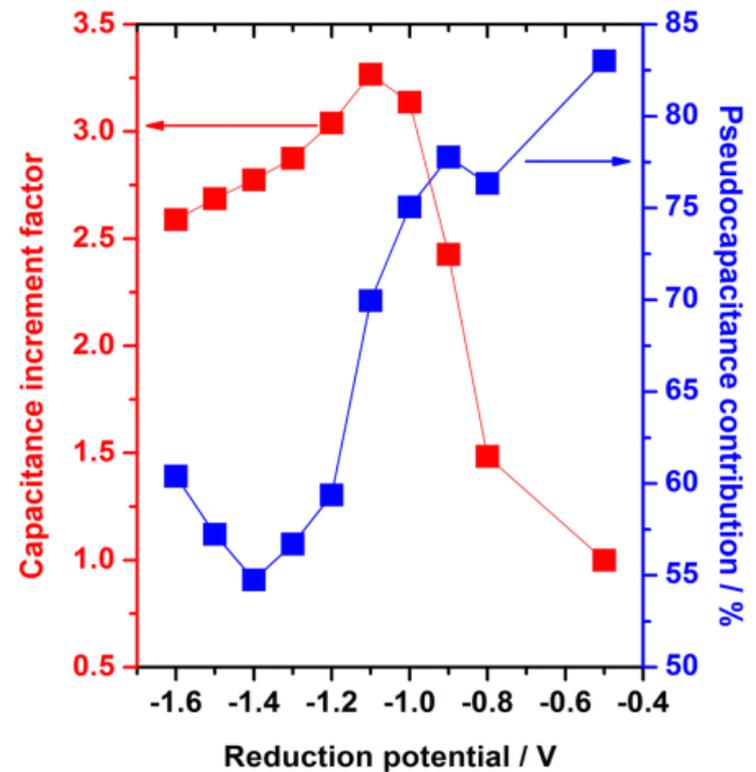
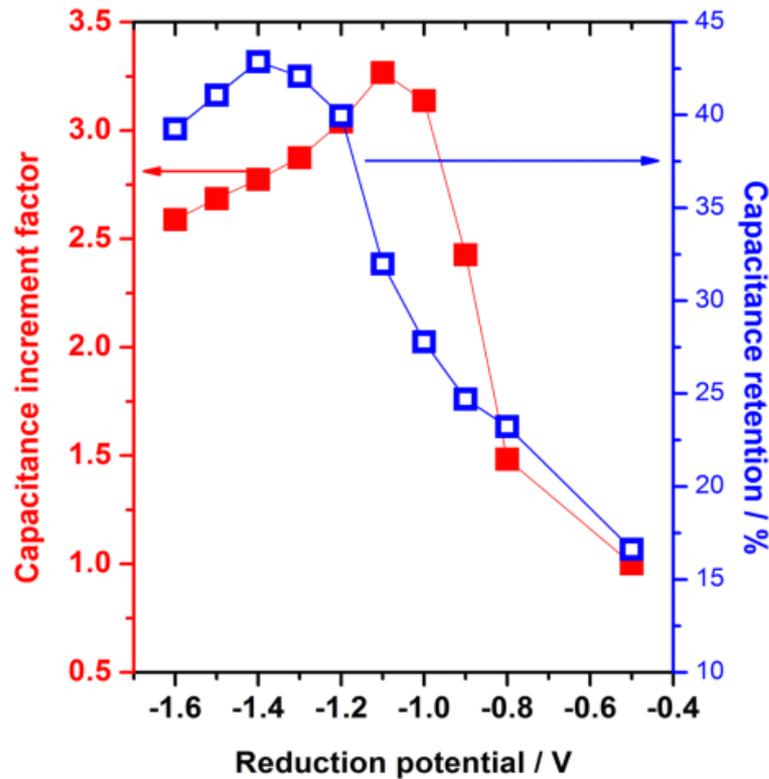
Grafen oksid je neprovođan

Ima mali kapacitet

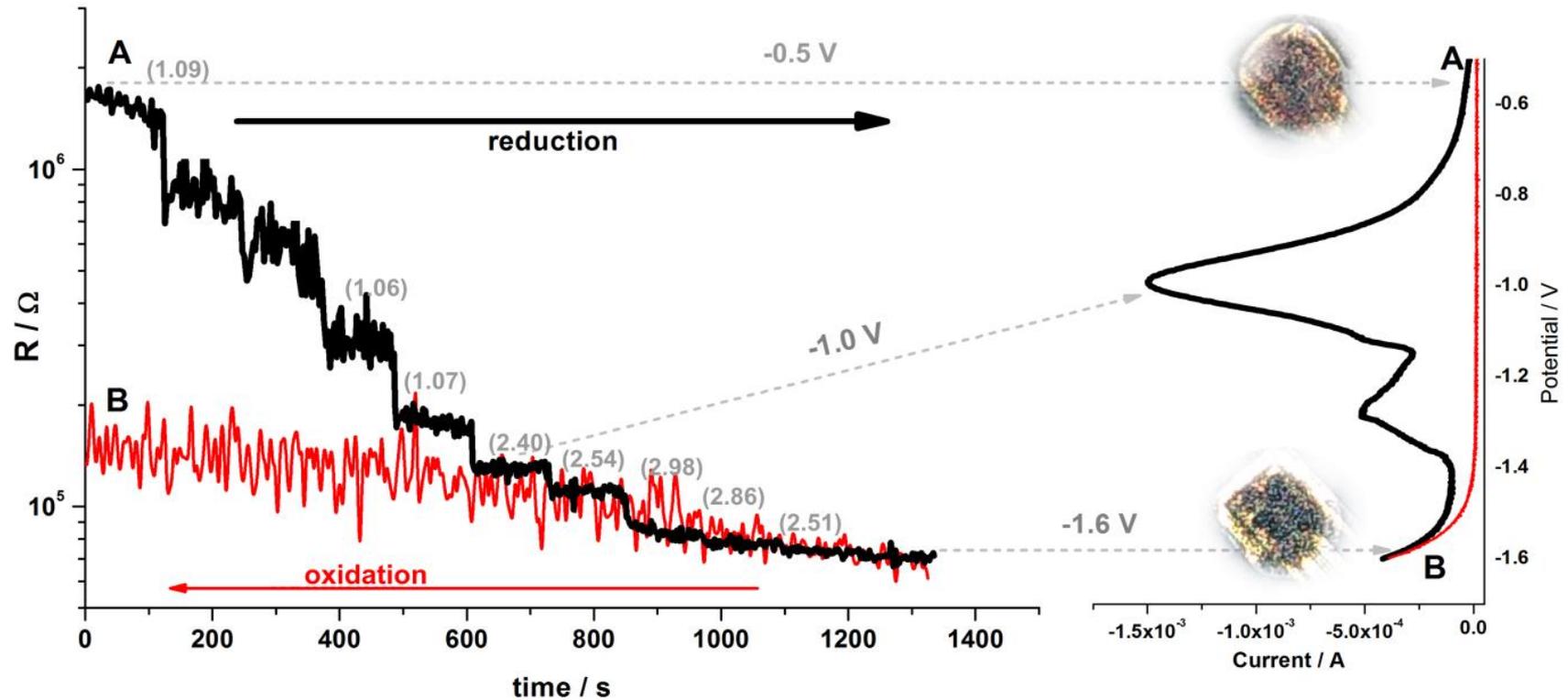


# Materijali na bazi grafena

■ Capacitance increment factor    □ Capacitance retention    ■ Pseudocapacitive contribution



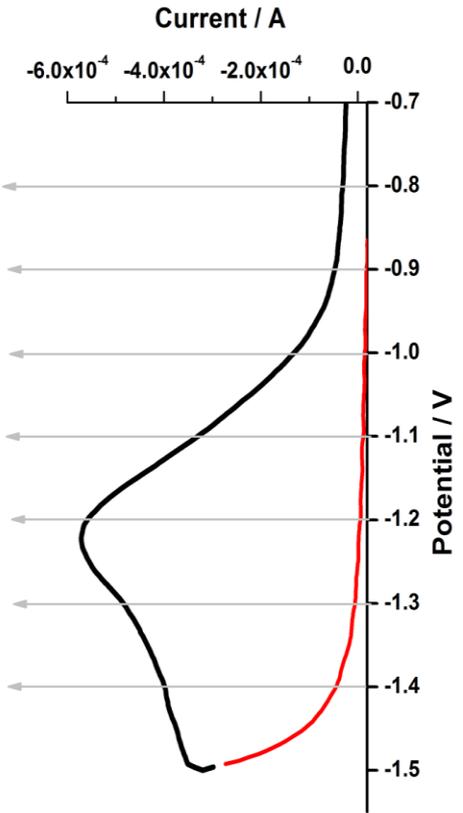
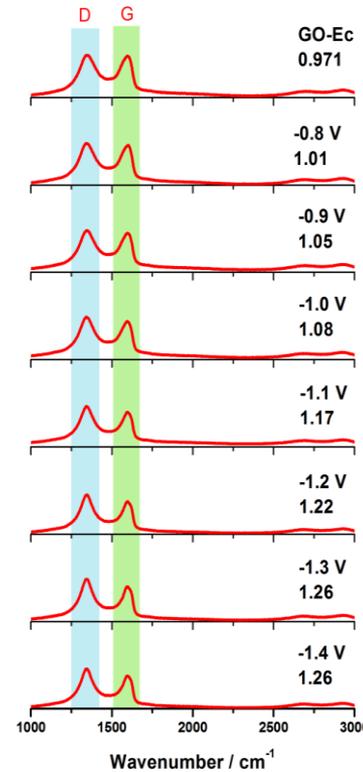
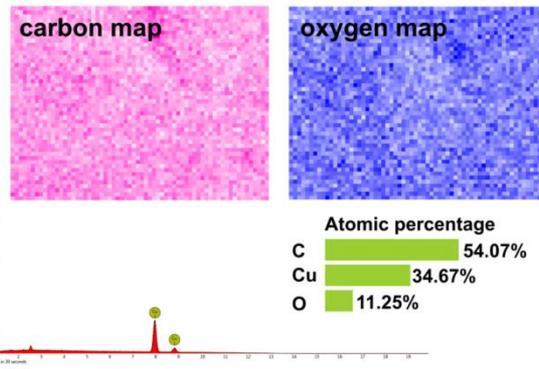
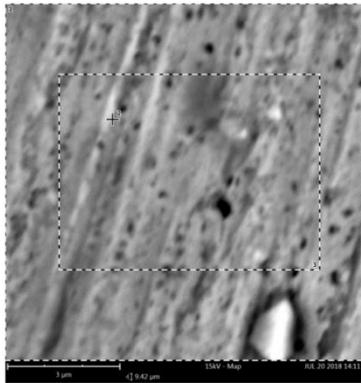
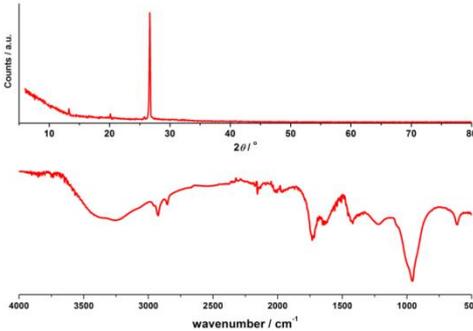
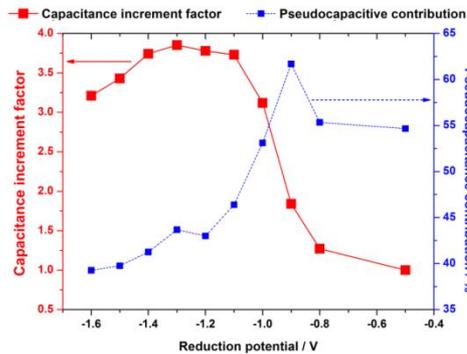
# Materijali na bazi grafena



**Maksimum kapaciteta =**

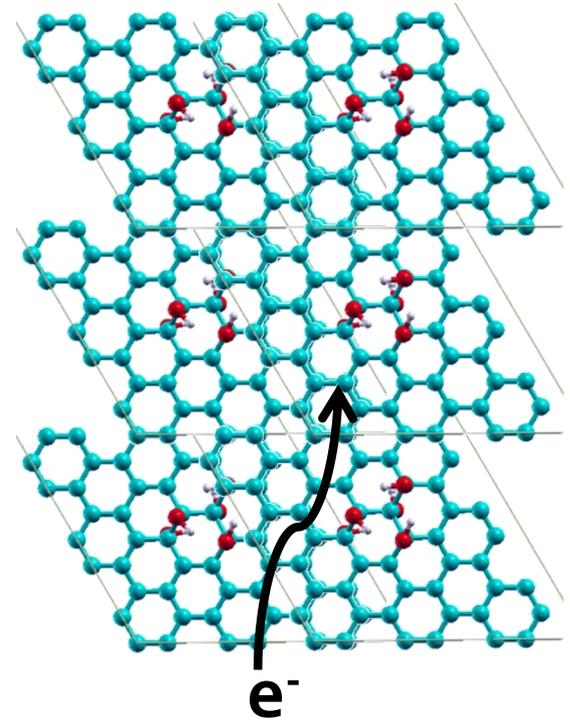
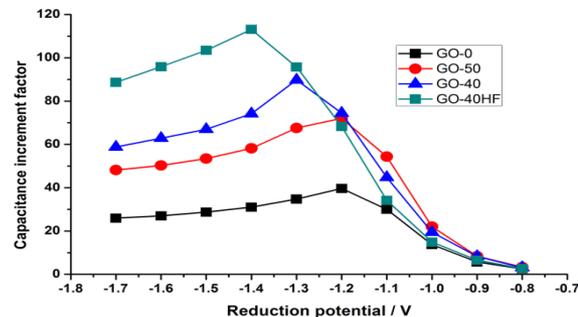
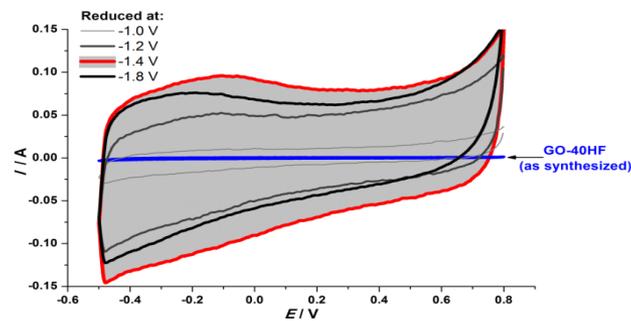
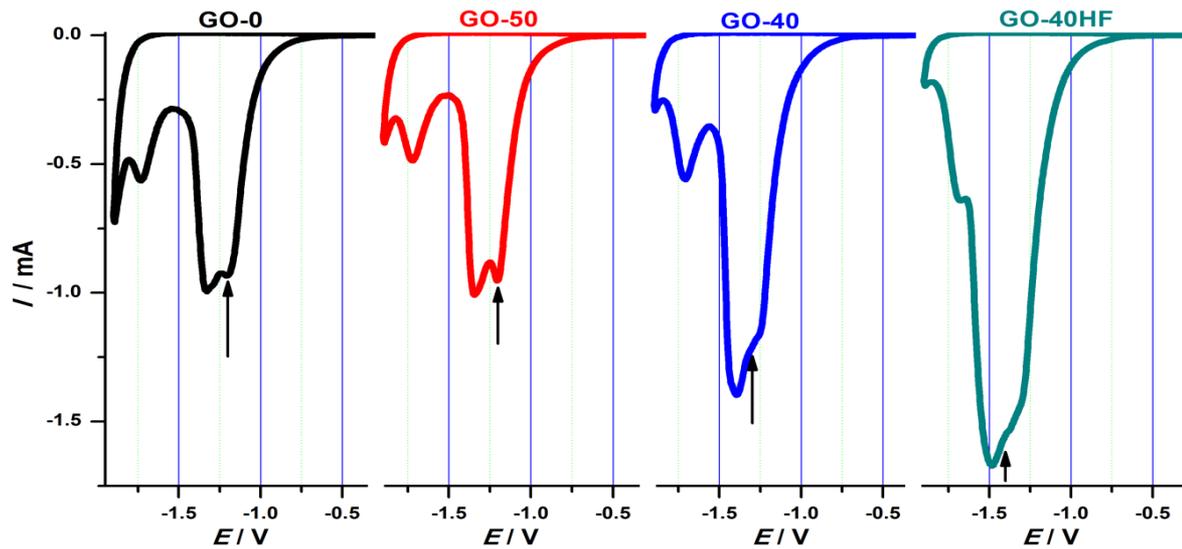
**balans između provodljivosti i koncentracije površinskih kiseoničnih funkcionalnih grupa**

# Materijali na bazi grafena



Generalno ponašanje za svaki GO (koji smo do sada testirali)

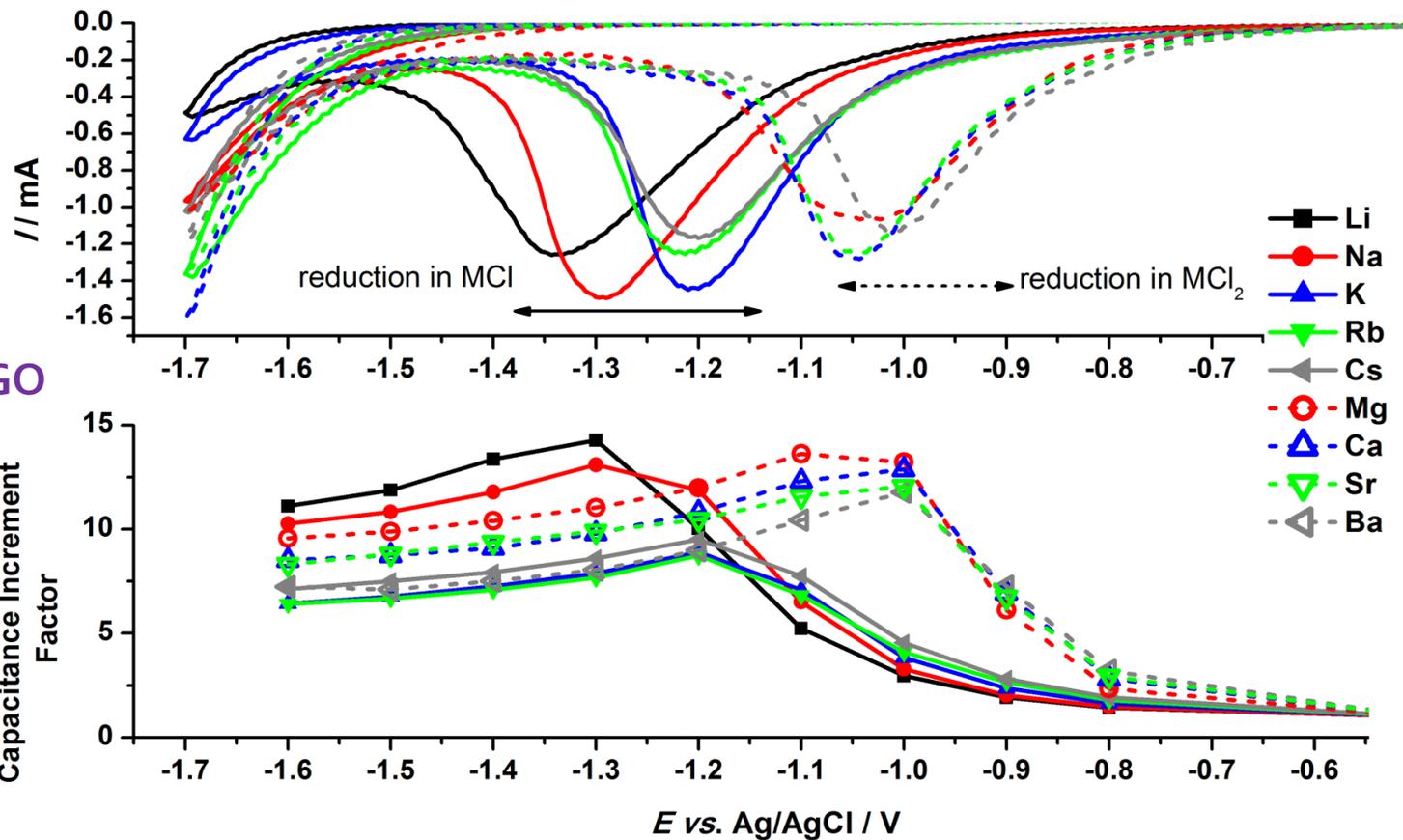
# Materijali na bazi grafena



Generalno ponašanje za svaki GO (koji smo do sada testirali)

# Materijali na bazi grafena

Redukcija na datom potencijalu, Merenje C

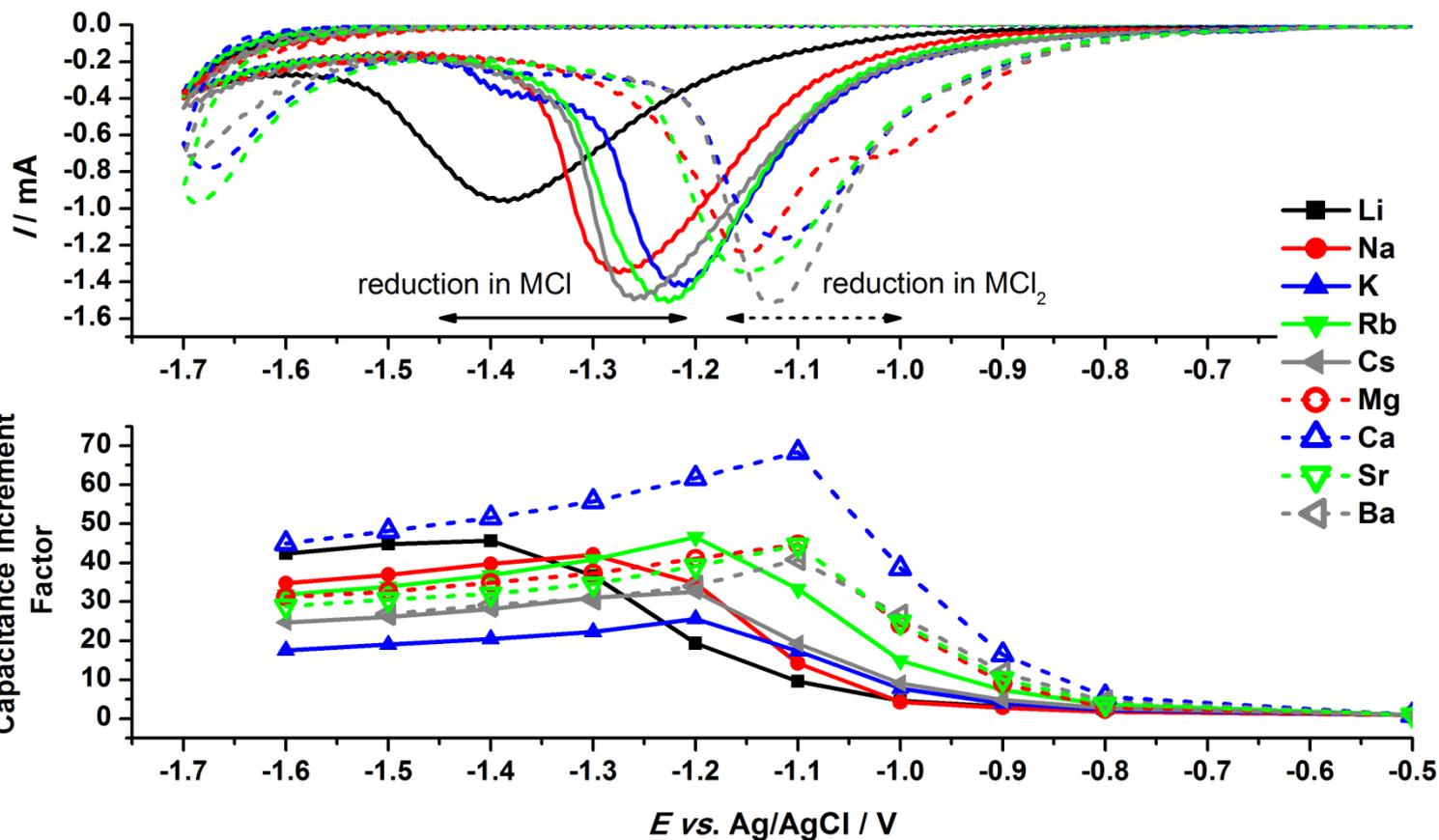


XC72-R + GO

$R_u$  oko 50 Ohm

# Materijali na bazi grafena

Redukcija na datom potencijalu, Merenje C

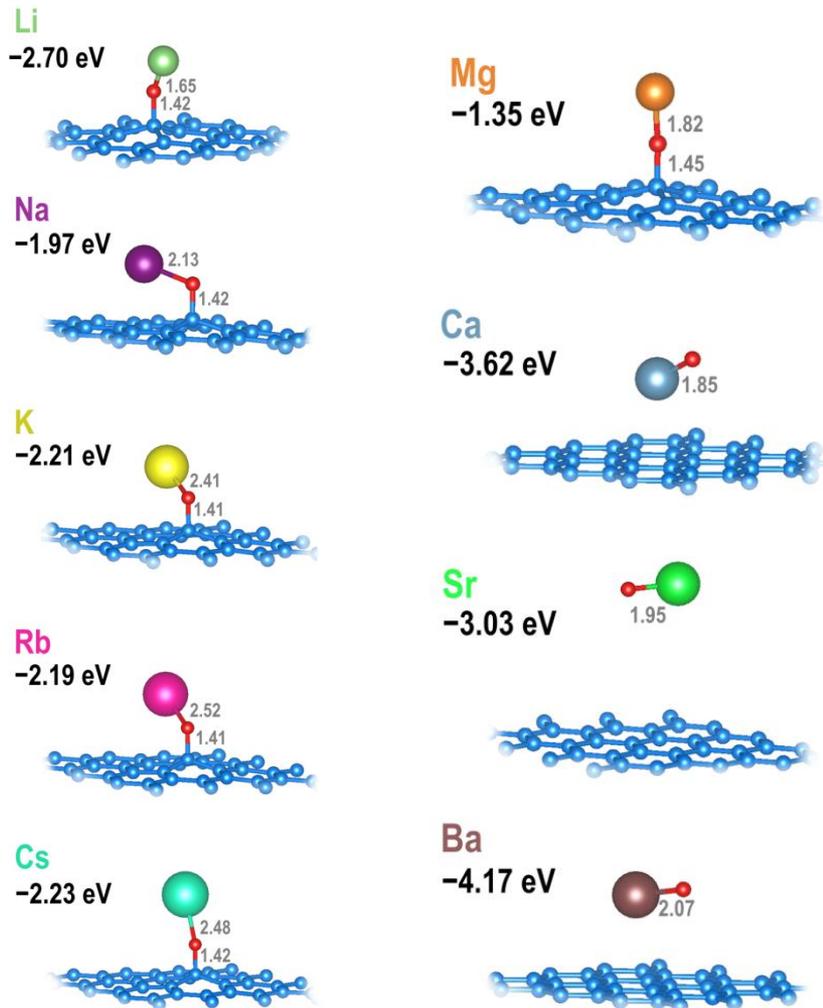


GO

$R_u$  oko 50 Ohm

# Materijali na bazi grafena

DFT

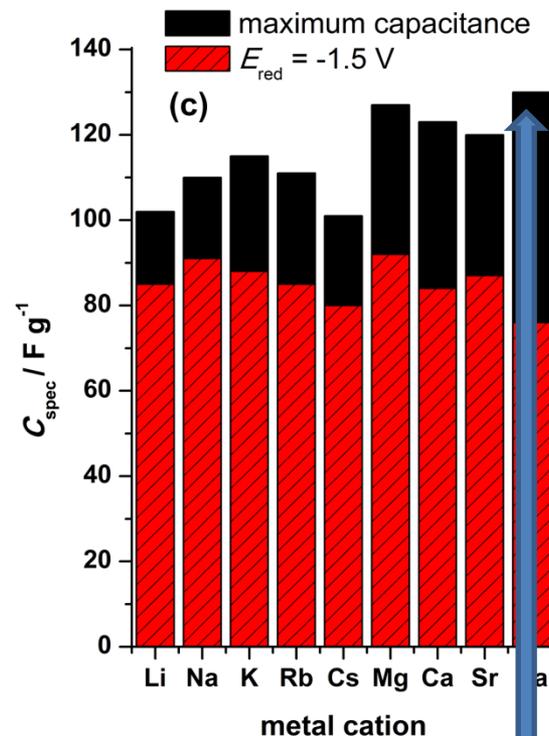
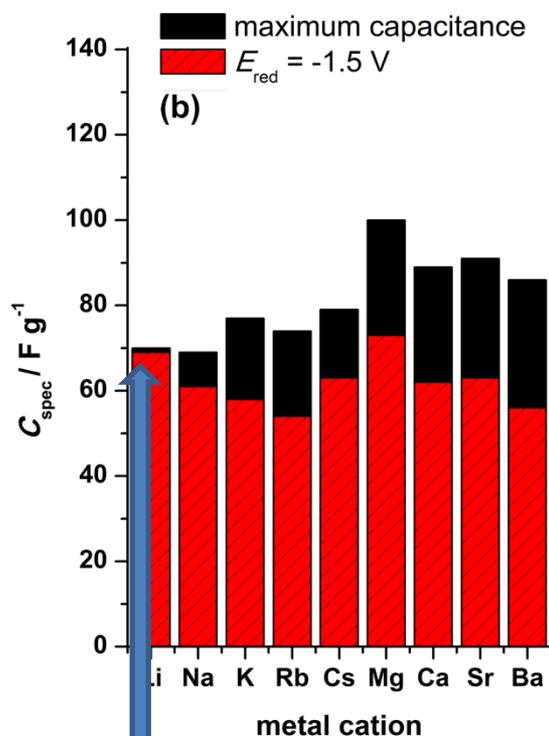
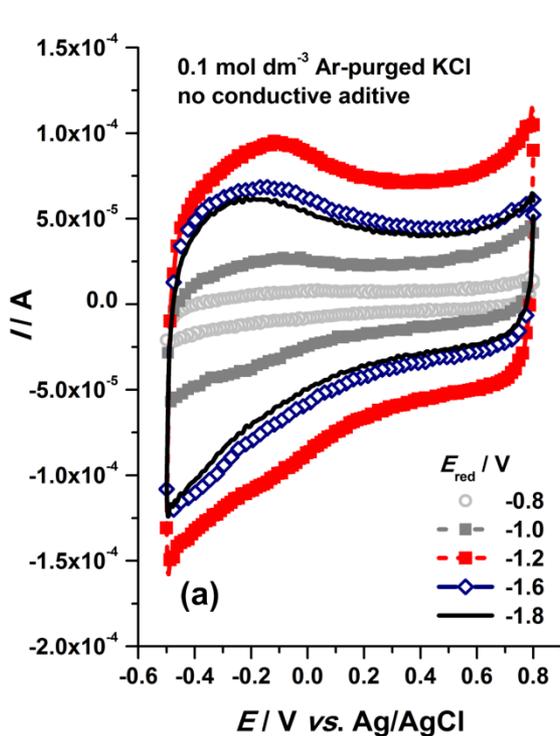


(i mnogi drugi primeri uticaja inertnog elektrolita koji nije samo kroz  $R_e$  – elektrokataliza HER i ORR na platinskim metalima i ugljenicima)

# Materijali na bazi grafena

Redukcija na datom potencijalu, Merenje C

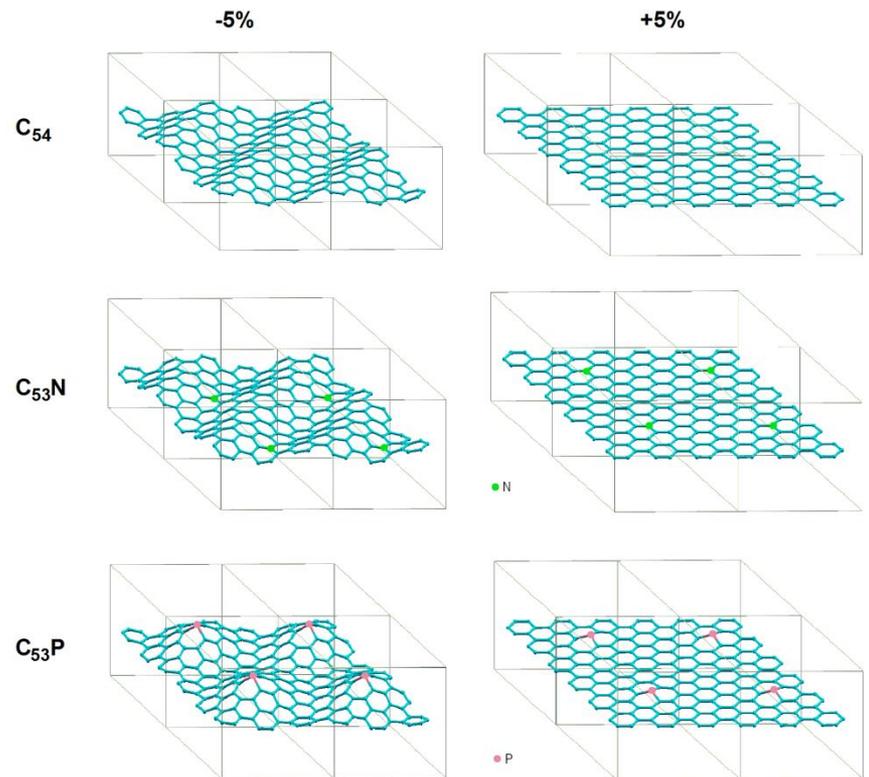
## Praktična primena



# Materijali na bazi grafena

## Kapaciteti:

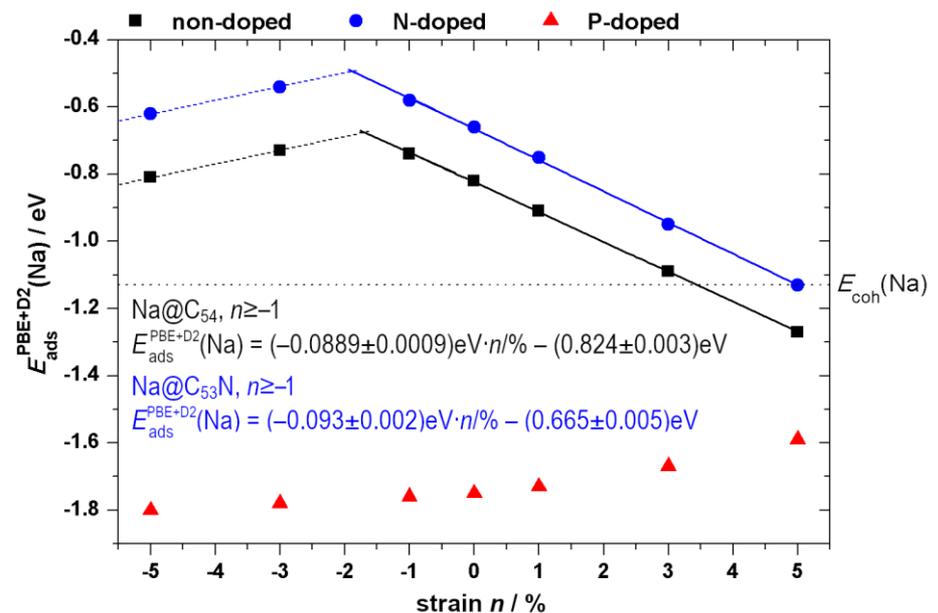
1. "Čist" – do  $400 \text{ F g}^{-1}$  (i do 70% pseudocapaciteta)
2. Kompoziti do  $1000 \text{ F g}^{-1}$  i više
3. Realno gledano, grafen je skuplji od platine
4. Navodno, postoje komercijalni kondenzatori na bazi grafena (curved graphene technology)



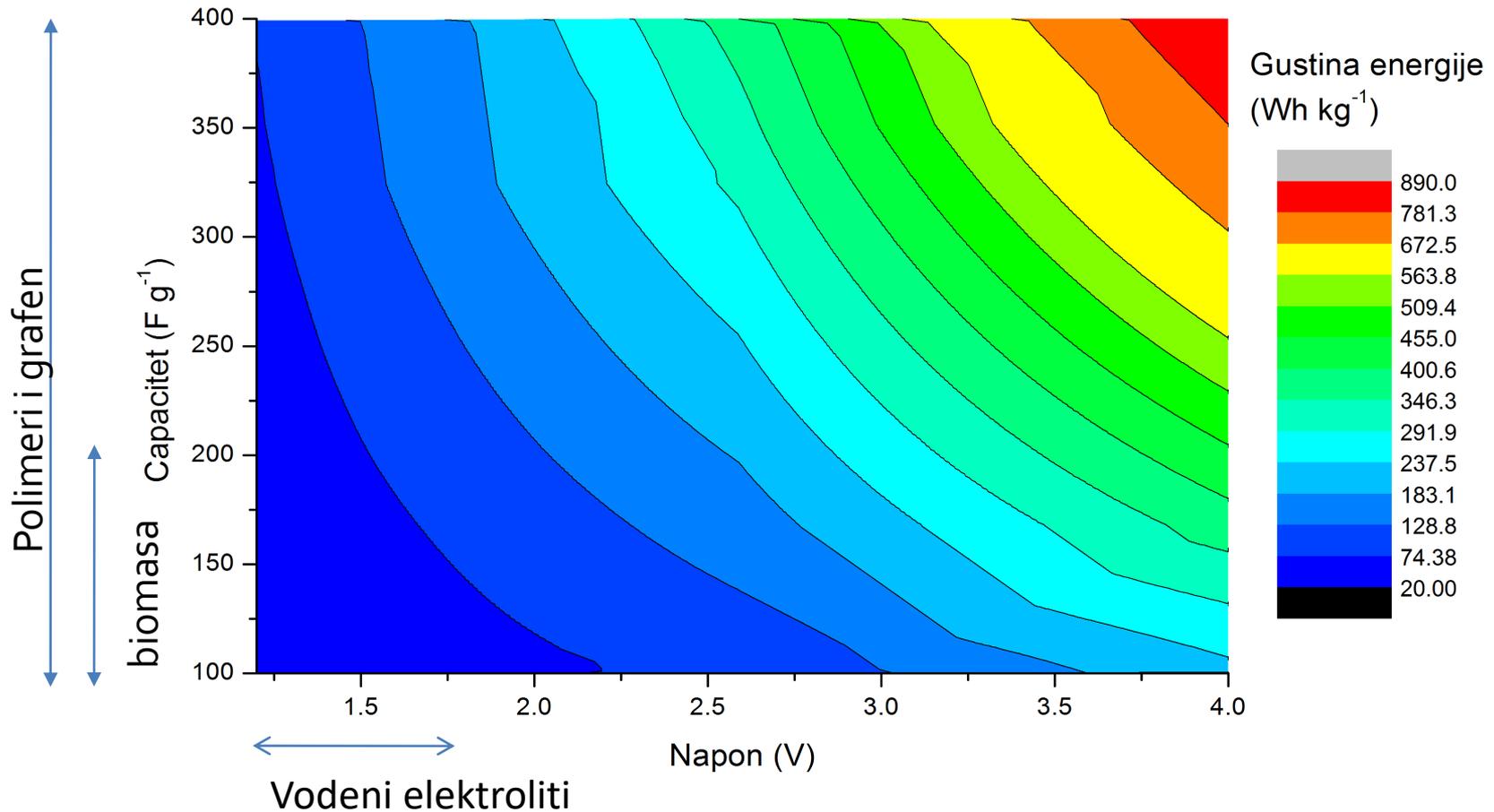
# Materijali na bazi grafena

## Kapaciteti:

1. "Čist" – do  $400 \text{ F g}^{-1}$  (i do 70% pseudocapaciteta)
2. Kompoziti do  $1000 \text{ F g}^{-1}$  i više
3. Realno gledano, grafen je skuplji od platine
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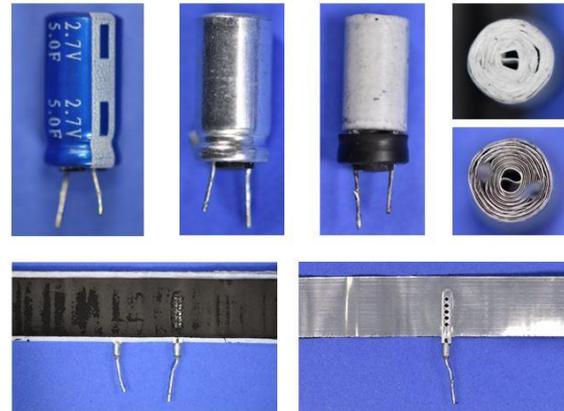
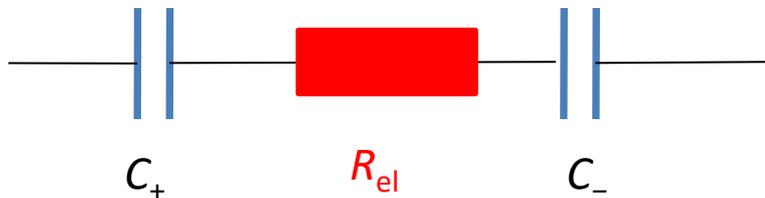


# Od laboratorije do police



# Od laboratorije do police

U realnoj ćeliji (kondenzatoru) postoje dve kapacitivne elektrode, pa je rezultujući kapacitet (kod simetričnog kondenzatora)  $1/2$  kapaciteta jedne elektrode



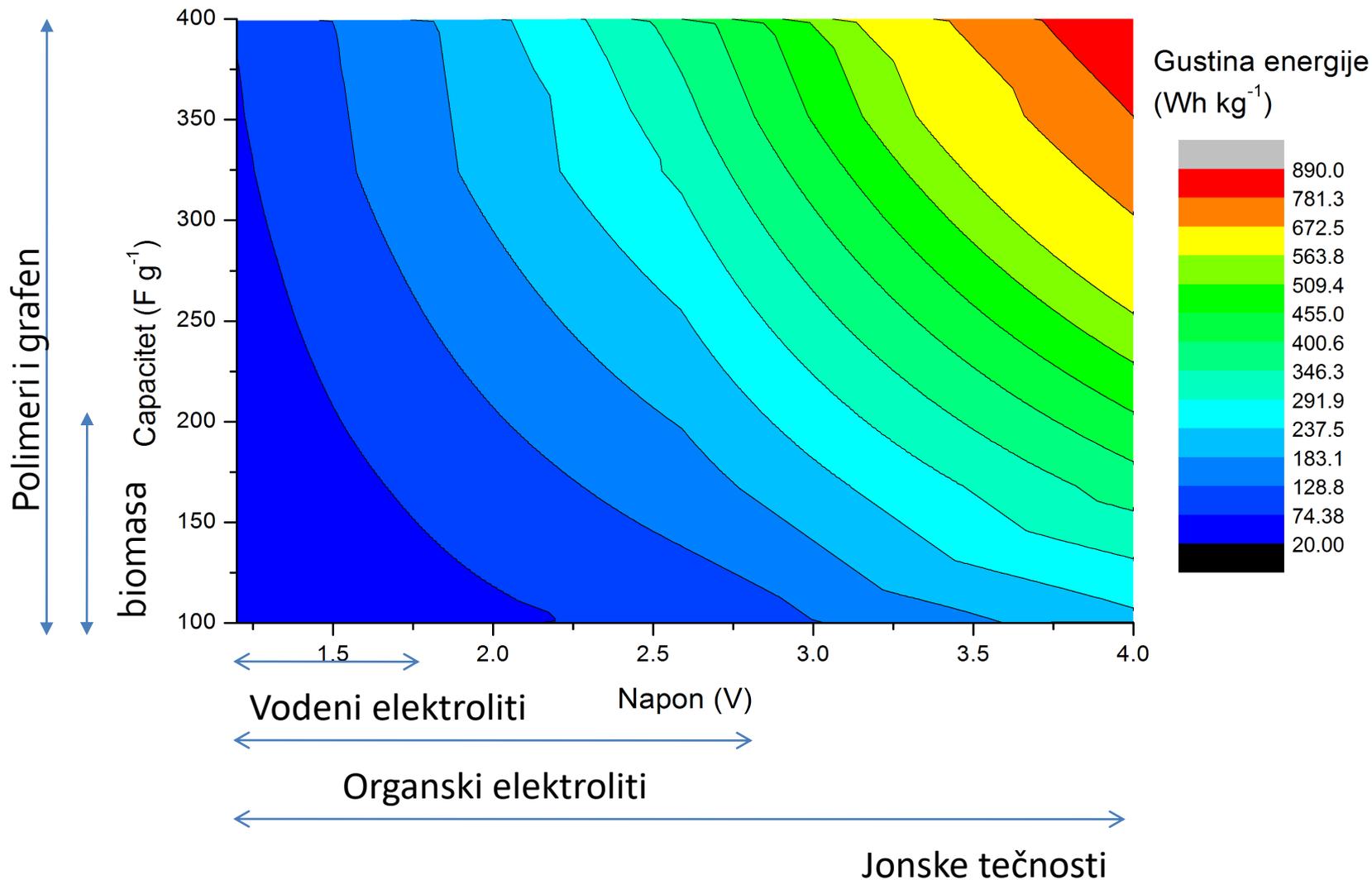
U naučnoj literaturi kapaciteti su računati u odnosu na **masu aktivnog materijala**

# Od laboratorije do police

U naučnoj literaturi kapaciteti su računati u odnosu na **masu aktivnog materijala**

| Product Type | Capacitance | Voltage | ESR (DC)  | Specific Power | Specific Energy | Weight   | Volume  |
|--------------|-------------|---------|-----------|----------------|-----------------|----------|---------|
| SCA0500      | 500 F       | 2.85 V  | 0.7 mOhm  | 80 kW/kg       | 5.1 Wh/kg       | 0.111 kg | 0.079 L |
| SCA0750      | 750 F       | 2.85 V  | 0.6 mOhm  | 66 kW/kg       | 5.8 Wh/kg       | 0.147 kg | 0.107 L |
| SCA1200      | 1200 F      | 2.85 V  | 0.29 mOhm | 73 kW/kg       | 5.4 Wh/kg       | 0.253 kg | 0.178 L |
| SCA1800      | 1800 F      | 2.85 V  | 0.27 mOhm | 46.4 kW/kg     | 6.0 Wh/kg       | 0.337 kg | 0.240 L |
| SCA3200      | 3200 F      | 2.85 V  | 0.18 mOhm | 34.6 kW/kg     | 6.8 Wh/kg       | 0.533 kg | 0.390 L |

# Od laboratorije do police



# Od laboratorije do police

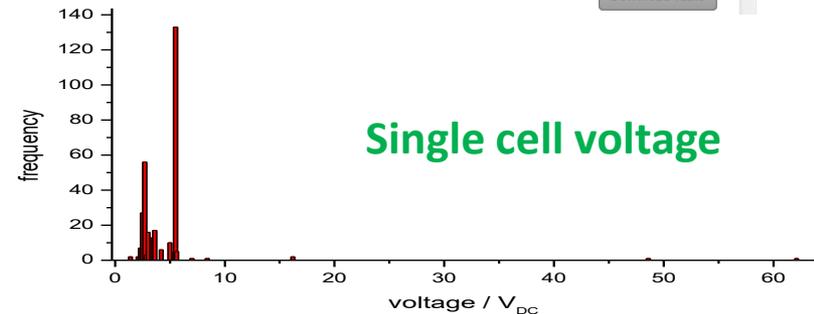
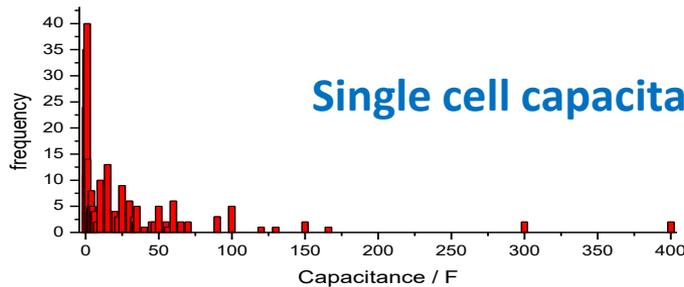
Skoro sva istraživanja koriste vodene elektrolite, ali praktično nijedan komercijalni sistem

Applied Filters: Capacitance

Results per Page 25 Page 1/1

| Compare Parts            | Image | Digi-Key Part Number             | Manufacturer Part Number        | Manufacturer                                       | Description                    | Quantity Available            | Unit Price SEK | Minimum Quantity                              | Packaging                             | Series                       | Part Status | Capacitance | Tolerance  | Voltage - Rated | ESR (Equivalent Series Resistance) | Lifetime @ Temp. |
|--------------------------|-------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|---|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> |       | <a href="#">283-4210-ND</a>      | <a href="#">XV3550-2R7307-R</a> | <a href="#">Eaton</a>                              | CAP 300F -5% +10% 2.7V T/H     | 0 Standard Lead Time 24 Weeks | 86,50000 kr    | 1   | Bulk <input type="button" value="?"/> | <a href="#">PowerStor XV</a> | Active      | 300F        | -5%, +10%  | 2,7V            | 4,5 mOhm                           | 1500 Hrs @ 65°C  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> |       | <a href="#">604-1091-ND</a>      | <a href="#">DZH-2R5D307S57I</a> | <a href="#">Elna America</a>                       | CAP 300F -20% +80% 2.5V T/H    | 34 - Immediate                | 484,13000 kr   | 1 Non-Stock <input type="button" value="?"/>  | Bulk <input type="button" value="?"/> | <a href="#">DZH</a>          | Active      | 300F        | -20%, +80% | 2,5V            | 30 mOhm                            | 2000 Hrs @ 60°C  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> |       | <a href="#">283-4175-ND</a>      | <a href="#">XB3550-2R5307-R</a> | <a href="#">Eaton</a>                              | CAP 300F 10% 2.5V THROUGH HOLE | 10 - Immediate                | 89,76000 kr    | 1   | Bulk <input type="button" value="?"/> | <a href="#">PowerStor XB</a> | Active      | 300F        | ±10%       | 2,5V            | 7 mOhm                             | 1500 Hrs @ 70°C  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> |       | <a href="#">SCCY62V307VSB-ND</a> | <a href="#">SCCY62V307VSB</a>   | <a href="#">AVX Corporation</a>                    | CAPACITOR 300F 2.7V SOLDER LUG | 0                             | 79,90275 kr    | 40 Non-Stock <input type="button" value="?"/> | Bulk <input type="button" value="?"/> | <a href="#">SCC</a>          | Active      | 300F        | -5%, +25%  | 2,7V            | -                                  | 1000 Hrs @ 60°C  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> |       | <a href="#">CDHC301K2R3SR-ND</a> | <a href="#">CDHC301K2R3SR</a>   | <a href="#">Cornell Dubilier Electronics (CDE)</a> | CAP 300F -5% +10% 2.3V T/H     | 0                             | Obsolete       | -   | Bulk <input type="button" value="?"/> | <a href="#">CDHC</a>         | Obsolete    | 300F        | -5%, +10%  | 2,3V            | 25 mOhm                            | 1000 Hrs @ 50°C  |

Results per Page 25 Page 1/1



# Od laboratorije do police

Potencijalna rešenja – novi elektroliti i novi sistemi (pseudokondenzatori, hibridi)

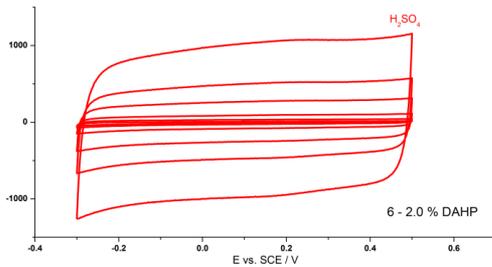
| Device                                    | Supercapattery                             |                   |                    |  |                      |                         |                   | Battery |
|---|--|-------------------|--------------------|--|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|---------|
|   | Supercapacitor                             |                   |                    | Hybrid   |                      |                         |                   |         |
|   | EDLC                                       | Pseudocapacitor   |                    | Capacitive Hybrid  |                      | Others (Supercabattery) |                   |         |
| Electrode Material                        | NFCS                                       | NFCS              | CFS                | NFCS   | CFS                  | NFCS                    | CFS               | NCFS    |
|   | +  | +                 | +                  | +  | +                    | +                       | +                 | +       |
|   | NFCS                                       | CFS               | CFS                | NCFS   | NCFS                 | NCFS                    | NCFS              | NCFS    |
| Specific energy (Wh kg <sup>-1</sup> )    | 102 (IL), 6.7 (aq.)                        | 3.6               | 26.6               | 230  | 261                  | –                       | 208.6             | 250     |
| Max specific power (kW kg <sup>-1</sup> ) | 111.6                                      | 24.7              | 13                 | 59   | 25                   | –                       | 3                 | 1.5     |
| Cycling life (cycles)                     | >10,000                                    | >5,000            | >5,000             | >1,000   | >10,000              | –                       | >1,000            | <1,200  |
| Electrolyte type                          | IL, aq.                                    | aq.               | aq.                | IL   | IL                   | –                       | organic           | organic |
| References                                | Lewandowski et al., 2010; Hou et al., 2015 | Zhou et al., 2012 | Huang et al., 2015 | Zhang F. et al., 2013; Zhang L. et al., 2013; Yu and Chen, 2016a | Ortaboy et al., 2017 | –                       | Zhou et al., 2016 | **      |

\*NFCS, Non-Faradaic Capacitive Storage = Electrical Double Layer Capacitance Storage; CFS, Capacitive Faradaic Storage = Pseudocapacitive Storage; NCFS, Non-Capacitive Faradaic Storage = Battery-Type Storage; \*\* data from web: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lithium-ion\\_battery#cite\\_note-7](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lithium-ion_battery#cite_note-7). The colors represent different charge storage mechanisms and relevant devices.

# Od laboratorije do police

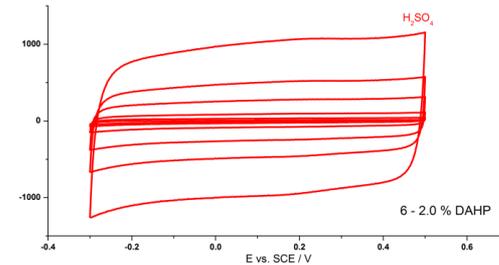
## Simetrični EDL superkondenzator

### Negativna elektroda AC



$$C_{\text{spec}} = 150 \text{ F g}^{-1}$$

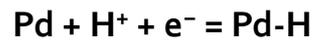
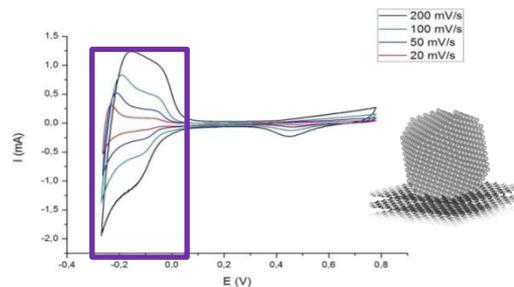
### Pozitivna elektroda AC



$$C_{\text{spec}} = 150 \text{ F g}^{-1}$$

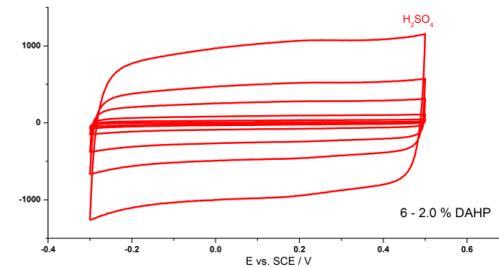
## Hipotetički hibridni Pd-Carbon sistem

### Negativna elektroda nano Pd



$$C_{\text{spec}} = 3000 \text{ F g}^{-1}$$

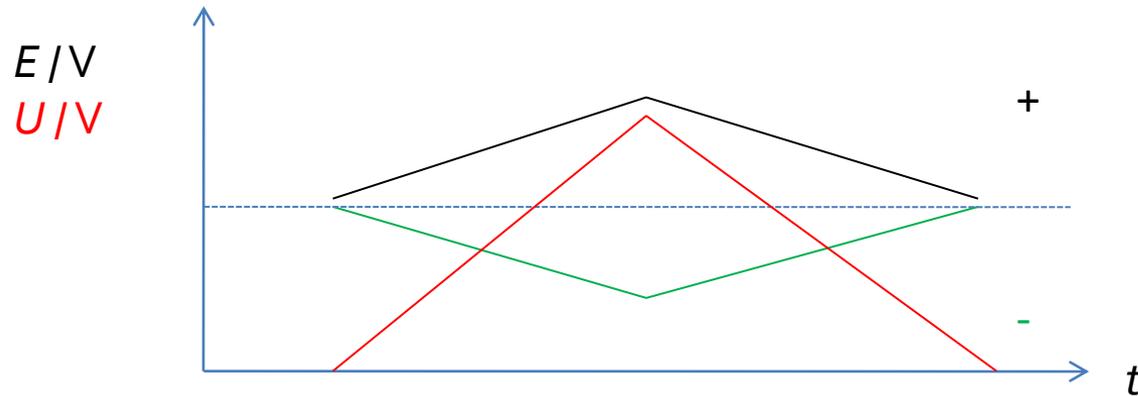
### Pozitivna elektroda AC



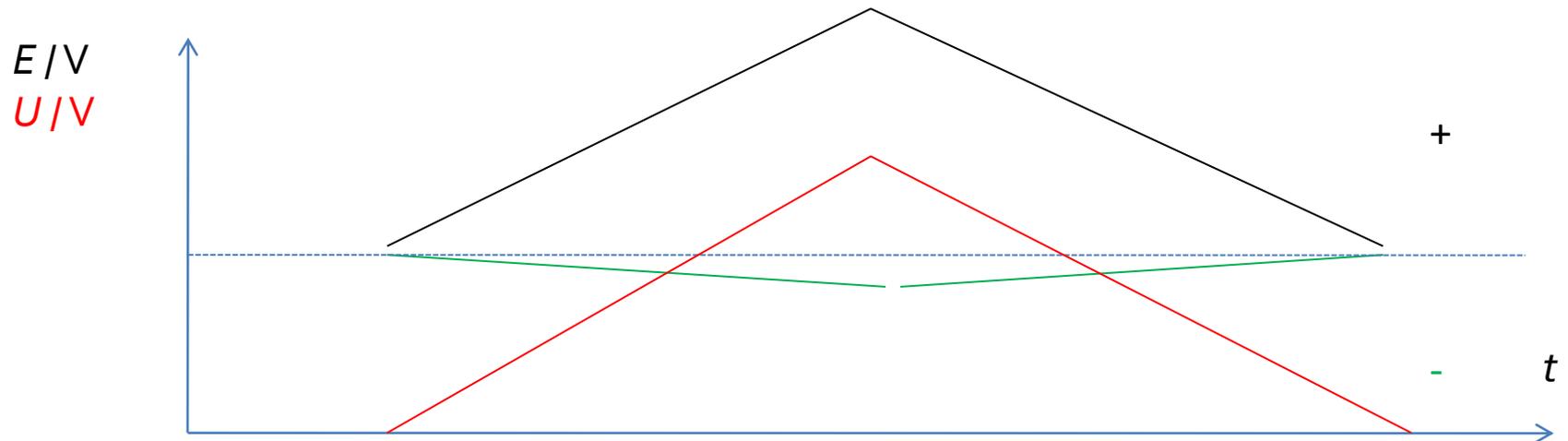
$$C_{\text{spec}} = 150 \text{ F g}^{-1}$$

# Od laboratorije do police

Simetrični EDL superkondenzator



Hipotetički hibridni Pd-Carbon sistem



# Umesto zaključka

- Ugljenični materijali za elektrohemijske kondenzatore: širok elektrohemijski prozor
- Velika površina, hemijska inertnost
- Fokus na pseudokapacitet
- Grafen je skuplji od platine
- AC: 900 \$/ton