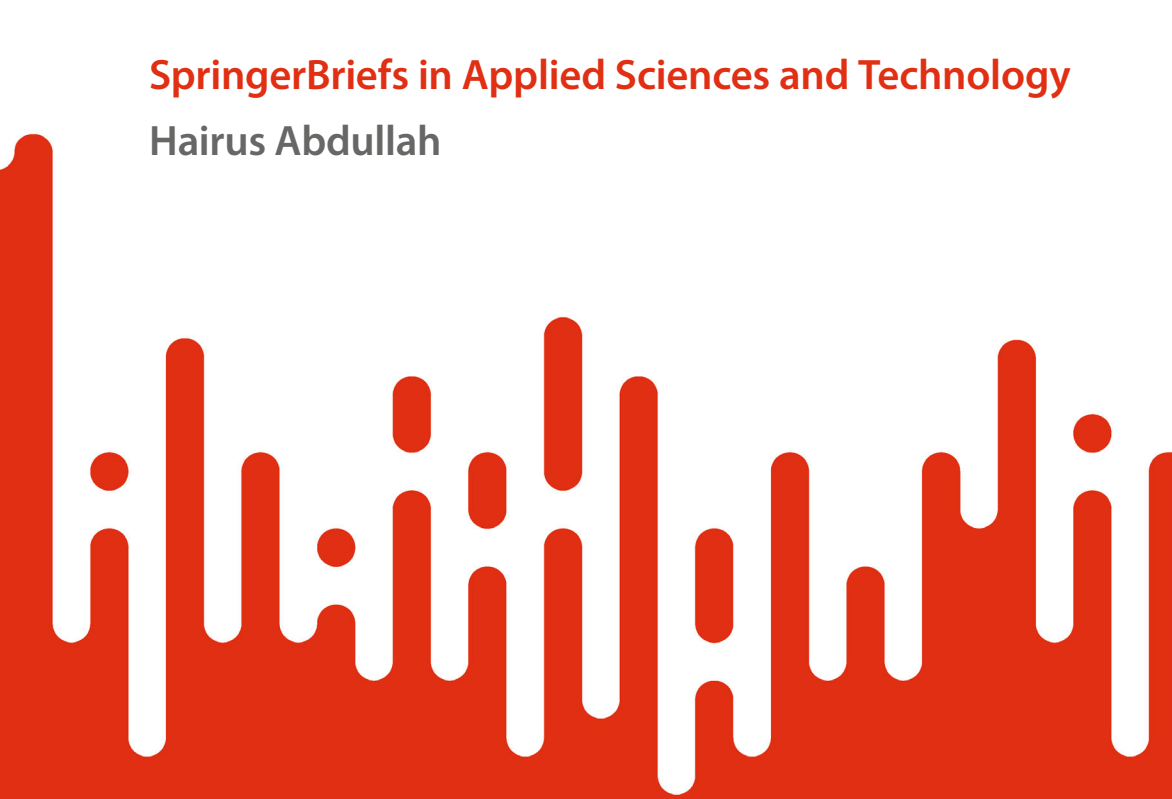


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Hairus Abdullah



Vanadium Oxide-Based Cathode for Supercapacitor Applications

Using Electrodeposition
Method

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Preface

Energy crisis and environmental issues are the most crucial topics in recent years. Non-renewable fossil fuels not only bring ecological problems, but also impact the global economy and society. Implementing solar cell technology has been the solution to overcome environmental issues. However, the intermittent of sunlight poses a significant challenge in harnessing the solar light energy. Technological development of energy storage materials in supercapacitors and batteries is one of the crucial tasks to support the use of green energy sources. An immediate need exists for energy storage devices that are not only efficient but also environmentally sustainable. These devices should be capable of supplying power to energy-intensive sectors, including transportation and portable gadgets, for example, laptops, camcorders, mobile phones, electric vehicles, and hybrid electric vehicles. The devices such as fuel cells, solar cells, photoelectrochemical water splitting cells, batteries (particularly Li-ion batteries), and supercapacitors are typical energy storage technologies. The functionality of these energy devices is substantially influenced by the characteristics of nanostructured materials. It is hypothesized that advancements in nanomaterial chemistry may provide the means to achieve additional breakthroughs in energy storage systems. Owing to the large surface-to-volume ratios, favorable transport properties, altered physical properties, and confinement effects resulting from their nanoscale dimensions. Therefore, nanostructured materials have been the subject of extensive research. Vanadium-based electrode emerges as a promising energy material. The vanadium electron configuration is $3d^3 4s^2$ and all five valence electrons in bonding processes result in the formation of multivalent V, ranging from V^{2+} to V^{5+} . This multivalent V contributes to the formation of vanadium oxides, vanadates, and vanadium phosphates. In addition to the abundant source and rich electrochemical characteristics of V (V^{2+} to V^{5+}), V-based nanomaterials are also economically viable and a promising electrode candidate in the field of energy storage.

In this book, the related backgrounds of supercapacitors and the basic indicators to examine supercapacitor performances are briefly discussed in Chap. 1. Further state of art works in developing supercapacitors is provided in Chap. 2. Some fundamental regulations for improving the electrochemical properties are also discussed in the chapter. An example of a typical work of vanadium oxide-based cathode for

a supercapacitor prepared by an electrodeposition method is provided in Chap. 3. A further advanced improvement of electrodeposited vanadium oxide supercapacitor with bilayer $\text{Ni(OH)}_2/\text{VO}_x$ is demonstrated in Chap. 4. In addition, Chap. 5 provides the advances of vanadium oxide supercapacitor works are discussed by providing different phases of VO_x with various morphologies to extend and develop the V-based supercapacitor works. Finally, the author acknowledges Program Lembaga Penelitian/Pengabdian Masyarakat (LPPM), Universitas Prima Indonesia with grant number #43/PL/2024 dated 23rd January 2024 in supporting the present work.

Taipei, Taiwan

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Contents

1	Introduction	1
1.1	Backgrounds	1
1.2	Classification of Supercapacitor and Mechanism	2
1.2.1	Electrostatic Double-Layer Capacitors (EDLC)	2
1.2.2	Pseudocapacitors	3
1.3	Indicators of Supercapacitor Performances	4
1.3.1	Definition of Capacitor	4
1.3.2	Cyclic Voltammetry (CV)	4
1.3.3	Galvanostatic Charge/Discharge (GCD)	5
1.3.4	Alternating Current (AC) Impedance	6
	References	7
2	State-of-the-Art Works in Developing Supercapacitor	9
2.1	Current Development of Transition-Metal-Based Supercapacitors	9
2.2	Design Strategies in VO _x -Based Electrodes	11
2.2.1	Morphological Tuning	12
2.2.2	Structural and Electronic Tuning	12
2.2.3	Optimizing Synergistic Effects	14
2.3	Recent Progress on VO _x -Based Electroactive Materials	15
2.4	Regulation and Control Methods to Improve Electrochemical Properties of Electrodes	16
2.4.1	Electronic Structure Optimization	17
2.4.2	Optimization of Interfaces	19
2.4.3	Ion Diffusion Channel	21
2.4.4	Ion/Electron Dual Continuous Regulation	24
2.4.5	Structural Stability Regulation and Control	26
2.5	Future Directions	27
	References	28

3	Vanadium-Based Cathodes for Supercapacitors (Adapted with Elsevier Copyright 2022, Order Number: 5842360816511)	35
3.1	Implementing Electrodeposition Method for Cathode Materials	35
3.2	Adjusting the Electrodeposition Conditions to Improve the Capacitance of V-Based Cathodes	36
3.2.1	XRD and Raman Analysis of VN1 Prepared with Different Electrolyte Compositions	37
3.2.2	SEM Analysis of VN1 Prepared with Different Electrolyte Compositions	39
3.2.3	XPS Analysis of VN1 Prepared with Different Electrolyte Compositions	41
3.2.4	Electrochemical Analysis of VN1 Prepared with Different Electrolyte Compositions	43
3.3	Asymmetric Cell of VN1//Active Carbon Supercapacitor Performances	49
3.4	Stability and Reaction Mechanism of VN1 Cathode in KOH Solution	51
	References	53
4	Electrodeposited VO_x on Ni(OH)₂ Layer Grown on Ni Foam Substrate for High-Charge Storage Supercapacitor (Adapted with Permission from {23}. Copyright {2023} American Chemical Society)	57
4.1	Ni- and V-Based Electrode Materials as the Promising Candidates for Electrode Materials	57
4.2	Fabrication and Characterization Methods of Amorphous Ni-Doped VO _x /Ni(OH) ₂ Lamellar on Ni Foam Substrate	58
4.3	Identification of NVO Cathodes with X-Ray Diffraction Pattern and Raman Spectroscopy	60
4.4	NVO- <i>x</i> Cathode Surface Morphology Examination	62
4.5	Surface Chemical State and Composition Analysis	63
4.6	Electrochemical Properties of NVO Cathodes	64
4.7	Electrochemical Performance of Assembled NVO//Active Carbon Fuel-Cell Supercapacitor	68
	References	73
5	Advances of Vanadium Oxides in Supercapacitor Applications	77
5.1	Promising Transition Metal Oxides (TMOs) in Supercapacitor Applications	77
5.2	Design of VO _x -Based Materials	80
5.2.1	Surface Morphology	80
5.2.2	Tuning of Electronic Structures	80
5.2.3	Optimization of Synergistic Effects	81
5.3	Different VO _x Electrode Materials	82
5.3.1	Pristine V ₂ O ₅ in Different Unique Morphologies	83

5.3.2	V ₂ O ₅ –Metal Oxide Composites	91
5.3.3	Mo and Ni Metal-Incorporated V ₂ O ₅	94
5.3.4	Carbon-Based Materials/V ₂ O ₅ Composites	95
5.3.5	V ₂ O ₅ /Conducting Polymer Composites	96
5.3.6	Vanadium Dioxide (VO ₂)	99
5.4	Challenges and Future Perspectives	106
References	108

Abbreviations

AC	Active carbon
CNT	Carbon nanotube
CPE	Constant-phase element
Cs	Specific capacitance
CV	Cyclic voltammogram
DRS	Diffuse reflectance spectroscopy
EDLC	Electrostatic double-layer capacitor
EIS	Electrochemical impedance spectroscopy
FE-SEM	Field emission-scanning electron microscopy
GCD	Galvanostatic charge-discharge
HCP	Hexagonal closed-packed
HER	Hydrogen evolution reaction
K_B	Boltzmann constant
LED	Light emitting diode
MO	Metal oxide
MWCNT	Multi-walled carbon nanotube
PANI	Polyaniline
PEDOT	Poly(3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene)
PPy	Polypyrrole
PVA	Polyvinyl alcohol
R_{ct}	Charge transfer resistance
R_s	Internal series resistance
R_t	Tandem resistance
SAED	Selected area electron diffraction
SC	Supercapacitor
TEM	Transmission electron microscopy
TMO	Transition metal oxide
VN	Ni-doped vanadium cathode
XPS	X-Ray photoelectron spectroscopy
XRD	X-ray diffraction

Chapter 1

Introduction



1.1 Backgrounds

The advancement of science and technology in recent years with 5G technology has indeed affected the development of society. However, highly efficient technology has increased the demand for energy consumption by pursuing more functions in applications. Therefore, energy supply components on devices are receiving more and more attention. Consistently, developing energy storage components becomes crucial to support advanced technology. In addition, energy storage components should have high energy density, fast charge and discharge, and long lifetime [1]. In order to comply with the above requirements, the development of supercapacitors was initiated. Supercapacitors are widely used in energy supply, vehicle transportation, mobile communications, marine transportation, national defense, and military fields. Generally, energy storage components are mainly batteries and traditional capacitors. Batteries have high energy density, but traditional capacitors have high power density, and supercapacitors have the characteristics of both traditional capacitors and batteries. Supercapacitor (SC), also known as electrochemical capacitor [2], has a higher capacitance than traditional capacitors due to its special energy storage mechanism. In addition, as the charge accumulates on the surface of electrodes, SC has a higher power density and faster charge and discharge process compared to batteries. SC has not only reversible characteristics similar to capacitors, but also a longer cycle life than batteries. Traditional capacitors have the advantages of high power density, fast charge and discharge, and long lifetime, but they have the disadvantages of low energy density. On the other hand, batteries have high energy density but low power density, long charge and discharge time, and poor cycle life. Supercapacitors have the advantages of high energy density, high power density, fast charge and discharge, and long cycle life. A specific Ragone plot can be seen in Fig. 1.1 [3].

Although supercapacitors have many advantages, they are still in the research stage. At this stage, most use the solvothermal synthesis method to fabricate active materials [4]. However, this method is unsuitable for mass manufacture, making its