溶剂热法合成纳米立方状 $\mathrm{Co_3O_4}$ 及其电容特性研究 Solvothermal Synthesis and Capacitance Performance of $\mathrm{Co_3O_4}$ Nanocubes

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中文关键词: 纳米立方状Co₃O₄; 超级电容器; 溶剂热法

英文关键词: Co₃O₄ nanocubes; supercapacitor; solvothermal method

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中文摘要:

以聚乙二醇为分散剂,在水-正丁醇体系中采用溶剂热法合成纳米立方状 Co_3O_4 。采用IR、XRD和TEM等手段对前驱物及产物的物相和形貌进行表征,对溶剂热法合成 Co_3O_4 的反应机理进行初步研究,并以Scherrer公式计算出样品平均晶粒尺寸为21.6 nm。通过循环伏安、恒流充放电、交流阻抗等测试对 Co_3O_4 电极的电化学性能进行表征。结果表明,在2 mol· L^{-1}

英文摘要:

 Co_3O_4 nanocubes were synthesized by solvothermal method using polyethylene glycol 20 000 as dispersant in water and n-butanol solvent system. The structure and morphology of the precursor and product were charactrized by IR, X-ray diffraction(XRD) and transmission electron microscopy(TEM). The formation mechanism of Co_3O_4 was also discussed preliminary. The average grain size of the product was 21.6 nm calculated by Scherrer formula. Electrochemical properties of Co_3O_4 electrode were performed by cyclic voltammetry(CV), galvanostatic charge/discharge and alternating current(AC) impedance method. The results indicate that the Co_3O_4 nanocubes show excellent capacitive performance, charge/discharge ability at high current density and cycling stability in 2 mol· L^{-1} KOH electrolyte in the potential range of -0.4 \sim 0.46 V/vs SCE). The initial specific capacitance of single Co_3O_4 electrode reaches 333.21 F· g^{-1} and 69% is maintained after 1 000 cycles. The phase transformation of Co_3O_4 before and after cycling was studied by XRD test. The results indicate that the cubic phase of Co_3O_4 is maintained after 1 000 cycles.

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