

Are graphene-based materials suitable for supercapacitors and other energy storage devices?

The graphene-based materials are promising for applications in supercapacitors and other energy storage devices due to the intriguing properties, i.e., highly tunable surface area, outstanding electrical conductivity, good chemical stability and excellent mechanical behavior.

What are the limits of graphene in supercapacitors?

Thus, supercapacitors based on graphene could, in principle, achieve an EDL capacitance as high as $\sim 550 \text{ F g}^{-1}$ if the entire surface area can be fully utilized. However, to understand the limits of graphene in supercapacitors, it is important to know the energy density of a fully packaged cell and not just the capacitance of the active material.

Are graphene macro-assemblies a good material for supercapacitor electrodes?

Binder-free, monolithic, high surface area graphene macro-assemblies (GMAs) are promising materials for supercapacitor electrodes, but, like all graphitic carbon based supercapacitor electrodes, still lack sufficient energy density for demanding practical applications.

What are graphene-based hybrid supercapacitors?

Recently, graphene-based hybrid supercapacitors capable of providing up to 42 Wh l^{-1} have been reported [62]. The advantage of these hybrid supercapacitors is that they work with aqueous electrolytes and can be produced in air without the need for expensive 'dry room' assembly.

Can graphene-based electrode materials improve the rate performance of supercapacitors?

Elevating the electrochemically active surface area and implementing hierarchical porous structures in graphene-based electrode materials hold great potential for improving the rate performance of supercapacitors. Preserving the structural integrity of graphene-based electrode materials is crucial for long-term optimal performance.

Can graphene-based nanomaterials improve the performance of supercapacitors?

The utilization of graphene-based nanomaterials has been implemented to surmount the aforementioned constraints and considerably enhance the performance of supercapacitors.

This work utilizes a novel approach leveraging the machine learning (ML) technique to predict the electrochemical supercapacitor performance of graphene oxide nano-rings (GONs) as electrode nanomaterials. Initially, the ...

The fabricated supercapacitor device exhibited commendable specific capacitance values of 59 F g^{-1} at 0.1 A g^{-1} and 32 F g^{-1} at 5 A g^{-1} , indicating its potential for high-current applications. Mechanistic examination revealed that the charge storage primarily relies on electric double-layer formation, with minor non-capacitive

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AQ provides battery-like redox charge storage (927 C g^{-1}) without affecting the conductivity and capacitance of the GMA support. The resulting AQ-GMA battery/supercapacitor hybrid electrodes demonstrate excellent power performance, show remarkable long-term cycling stability and, by virtue of their excellent mechanical properties, allow for ...

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This review summarizes recent development on graphene-based materials for supercapacitor electrodes, based on their macrostructural complexity, i.e., zero-dimensional (0D) (e.g. free-standing graphene dots and particles), one-dimensional (1D) (e.g. fiber-type and yarn-type structures), two-dimensional (2D) (e.g. graphenes and graphene-based ...

Graphene-based materials find essential applications as efficient electrodes for SCs due to exceptional chemical stability, electrical conductivity ($200,000 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ V}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$), mechanical properties (1 TPa Young's modulus) and high ...

We report a high-performance supercapacitor incorporating a poly(ionic liquid)-modified reduced graphene oxide (PIL:RG-O) electrode and an ionic liquid (IL) electrolyte (specifically, 1-ethyl-3-methylimidazolium bis(trifluoromethylsulfonyl)amide or EMIM-NTf₂). PIL:RG-O provides enhanced compatibility with the IL electrolyte, thereby increasing ...

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The energy density of graphene for supercapacitor applications is due to its EDLC-type storage mechanism, which is restricted to the surface. However, pseudocapacitive materials have a higher energy density because of a reversible reaction between two electrodes, and electrolytes help to store more charge.

This work utilizes a novel approach leveraging the machine learning (ML) technique to predict the electrochemical supercapacitor performance of graphene oxide nano-rings (GONs) as electrode nanomaterials. Initially, the experimental procedure was carried out to synthesize GO via a modified Hummers method, for Research advancing UN SDG 7: Affordable and clean energy

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