

Can surface functionalization and modification improve the capacitance of Nb<sub>2</sub>C x MXene?

Therefore, surface functionalization and modification can significantly improve their performance in electrochemical applications. In this study, we present a method to markedly enhance the capacitance of Nb<sub>2</sub>C x MXene through K<sup>+</sup> incorporation and surface modification.

Which carbon material is used in the synthesis of supercapacitor electrodes?

Among the various forms of carbon materials used in the synthesis of supercapacitor electrodes, porous carbon is one of the best candidates, due to both the texture of its surface (porosity, pore distribution, specific surface area) and its surface chemistry which can be easily modified to improve its performance [10].

How does surface modification affect specific capacitance of 400-KOH-Nb<sub>2</sub>C?

where  $C_p$  represents specific capacitance (F g<sup>-1</sup>),  $I_m$  refers to current density (A g<sup>-1</sup>),  $t$  is time in second and  $\Delta V$  is potential drop (V). Following surface modification, there was a notable increase in specific capacitance of 400-KOH-Nb<sub>2</sub>C than that of pure Nb<sub>2</sub>C (Fig. 3e).

How can surface modification improve electrode performance?

The performance of these electrodes may be further improved by surface modification via (i) post-treatment of carbon materials with reactive heteroatom sources, and (iii) composited activated carbon with either metal oxide materials or conducting polymers.

How to modify the surface chemistry of activated carbon materials?

The surface chemistry of activated carbon materials can be modified via: (i) the carbonization of heteroatom-enriched compounds, (ii) post-treatment of carbon materials with reactive heteroatom sources, and (iii) activated carbon combined both with metal oxide materials and conducting polymers to obtain composites.

Why is surface modification important?

Furthermore, surface modification is pivotal in enhancing specific capacitance by optimizing both the physical and chemical capability of 400-KOH-Nb<sub>2</sub>C. These improvements result in a more efficient charge storage and release process, rendering the modified material better suited for CDI applications.

Abstract: The surface of activated carbon was modified by melted sodium sulfide and its specific capacitance was evaluated by the cyclic voltammetry experimental data. The reason for ...

This review emphasizes various types of SCs, such as electrochemical double-layer capacitors, hybrid supercapacitors, and pseudo-supercapacitors. Furthermore, various synthesis strategies ...

The surface modification by attaching suitable heteroatoms such as phosphorus species increases the cell



Activated carbon fiber cloth (ACFC) is a promising candidate for lithium-ion capacitor electrodes due to its abundant internal space and pores. However, the wider ...

Surface modified activated carbon in which the modification was done by silver particles were successfully synthesized and investigated as electrode materials for ...

Abstract: The surface of activated carbon was modified by melted sodium sulfide and its specific capacitance was evaluated by the cyclic voltammetry experimental data. The reason for specific capacitance changed with this treatment and the mechanism of energy storage were investigated by FT-IR, BET, EIS, and electrophoresis experiments. The ...

Electric double-layer capacitors (EDLCs) have longer life cycle and higher power density in comparison with conventional rechargeable batteries,<sup>1,2</sup> because the EDLC system has originally no faradaic reaction. Therefore, the surface state and the pore structure are important for the capacitor performance. Many studies have been done in order to improve the ...

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