

Accepted Manuscript

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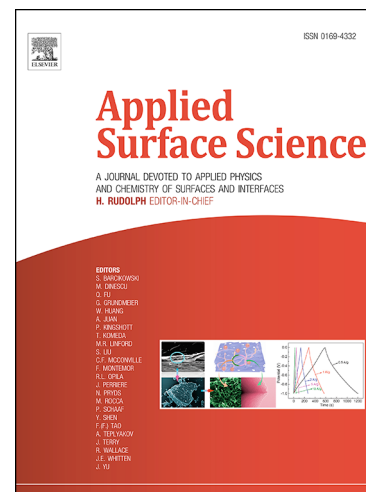
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PII: S0169-4332(18)32861-7
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apsusc.2018.10.105>
Reference: APSUSC 40673

To appear in: *Applied Surface Science*

Received Date: 4 July 2018
Revised Date: 19 September 2018
Accepted Date: 12 October 2018



Please cite this article as: P. Wang, G. Zhang, H. Jiao, W. Chen, L. Liu, X. Wang, Q. Chen, X. Deng, X. Zheng, Advanced Li-ion Hybrid Capacitors Based on the Nanostructured Ruthenium Oxide on MWCNTs, *Applied Surface Science* (2018), doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apsusc.2018.10.105>

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Advanced Li-ion Hybrid Capacitors Based on the Nanostructured Ruthenium Oxide on MWCNTs
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Highlights

The RuO₂/MWCNT showed high specific capacity, outstanding rate performance and long cycling stability under a Li-ion organic electrolyte.

Advanced Li-ion hybrid capacitors (LIHCs) were successfully constructed with RuO₂/MWCNT anode and activated ployaniline derived carbon (APDC) cathode under a Li-ion organic electrolyte. The LIHCs exhibited a highest energy density of 146 Wh kg⁻¹ and a highest power densities of 33 kW kg⁻¹, with excellent cyclic stability (~100 % at 2.0 A g⁻¹ after 15000 cycles), which exhibited better performance than other LIHCs systems.

Abstract

Here, the porous ruthenium oxide/multi-walled carbon nanocomposite (RuO₂/MWCNT) was prepared using a facile precipitation method. The RuO₂/MWCNT showed high specific capacity, outstanding rate performance and long cycling stability under a Li-ion organic electrolyte. Thus, advanced Li-ion hybrid capacitors (LIHCs) were successfully constructed with RuO₂/MWCNT anode and activated ployaniline derived carbon (APDC) cathode under a Li-ion organic electrolyte. The LIHCs exhibited a highest energy density of 146 Wh kg⁻¹ and a highest power densities of 33 kW kg⁻¹, with excellent cyclic stability (~100 % at 2.0 A g⁻¹ after 15000 cycles), which exhibited better performance than other LIHCs systems.

Keywords: Li-ion hybrid capacitors; Ruthenium oxide/multi-walled carbon; Energy density; Power density

1. Introduction

In recent years, with the rapid development of clean renewable energy, multi-function portable electronic equipment and large energy storage system has been proposed higher requirements for energy storage devices, such as fast charge capacity, long cycling life and high energy density [1]. Li-ion hybrid capacitors (LIHCs) which can unite the merits of supercapacitors and Li-ion batteries emerge to

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