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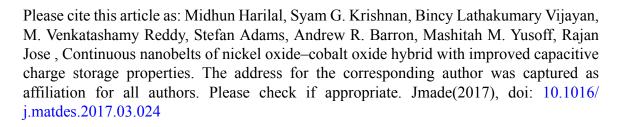
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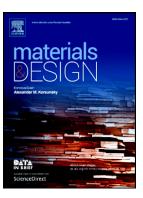
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Continuous nanobelts of nickel oxide—cobalt oxide hybrid with improved capacitive charge storage properties

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Abstract

This paper reports the synthesis of continuous nanobelts, whose thickness is less than half of its pore diameter, of a material hybrid composing of nanograins of nickel oxide and cobalt oxide by electrospinning technique and their capacitive charge storage properties. While the constituent binary metal oxides (NiO and Co_3O_4) formed solid cylindrical nanofibers the hybrid and a stoichiometric compound in the Ni-Co-O system, i.e., spinel-type NiCo₂O₄, formed as thin nanobelts due to the magnetic interaction between nickel and cobalt ions. The nanobelts showed six-fold larger surface area, wider pores, and impressive charge storage capabilities compared to the cylindrical fibres. The hybrid nanobelts showed high specific capacitance ($C_S \sim 1250 \text{ F g}^{-1}$ at 10 A g⁻¹ in 6 M KOH) with high capacity retention, which is appreciably larger than found for the stoichiometric compound ($\sim 970 \text{ F g}^{-1}$ at 10 A g⁻¹). It is shown that the hybrid nanobelts have lower internal resistance (1.3 Ω), higher diffusion coefficient (4.6×10⁻¹³ cm² s⁻¹) and smaller relaxation time (0.03 s) than the benchmark materials studied here.

Keywords: Nanocomposites; Hybrid metal oxides; Energy storage devices; Renewable energy; Electrochemical charge storage

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