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Preparation of highly capacitive polyaniline/black TiO₂ nanotubes as supercapacitor electrode by hydrogenation and electrochemical deposition

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Highlights

- PANI/H-TiO₂ NTs is prepared by hydrogenation and electrochemical deposition.
- PANI/H-TiO₂ NTs exhibits higher capacitance than PANI/TiO₂ NTs.
- PANI/H-TiO₂ NTs achieves the highest capacitance value of 999 $F \cdot g^{-1}$ based on TiO₂ NTs.
- PANI/H-TiO₂ NTs has remarkable cycling stability and great rate capability.

Abstract: A combination method of hydrogenated reduction and electrochemical deposition is employed to prepare highly capacitive polyaniline/black TiO₂ nanotubes (PANI/H-TiO₂ NTs) for supercapacitor. PANI/H-TiO₂ NTs shows capacitance of 999 F g⁻¹ at the current density of 0.6 A g⁻¹. To the best of our knowledge, this result is the highest value based on TiO₂ nanotubes (TiO₂ NTs) or its composites (PANI/TiO₂ NTs) for supercapacitor electrode. Moreover, PANI/H-TiO₂ NTs also shows remarkable long-term cycling stability with only 29.8 % reduction of the initial capacitance at a current density of 24.0 A g⁻¹ after 2000 charge-discharge cycles, as well as great rate capability. The electrochemical impedance spectroscopy of PANI/H-TiO₂ NTs shows that this electrode has low resistance. The solution resistance and charge-transfer resistance is as low as 0.1554 and 2.723 Ω Download English Version:

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