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The effect of acid treatment on thermally exfoliated graphite oxide as

electrode for supercapacitors

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Abstract: Supercapacitor is an effective energy storage device that store energy using

porous conducting materials. With its great performance, graphene has potential

applications in supercapacitors. However, graphene prepared by thermal expansion of

graphite oxide always has very limited storage capacity, so we treat the thermal

exfoliated graphite oxide (TEGO) in mixed acid to enhance the hydrophily of TEGO

and achieve higher capacitance. The electrochemical properties of supercapacitor

electrodes are studied by cyclic voltammetry and galvanostatic charge/discharge

methods. Supercapacitor prepared with acid treated graphene has good

electrochemical performance, with a maximum specific capacitance of 196 F g⁻¹ at the

charge/discharge current density of 100 mA g⁻¹ using 2 M KOH electrolyte, yielding

an improvement of ~40% compared with that of the pristine TEGO.

Keywords: supercapacitors; chemical modification; thermal exfoliated graphite oxide;

graphene; electrochemical properties

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Page 1 of 38

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