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N. Priyadharsini, P. Rupa Kasturi, A. Shanmugavani, S. Surendran, S. Shanmugapriya, R. Kalai Selvan

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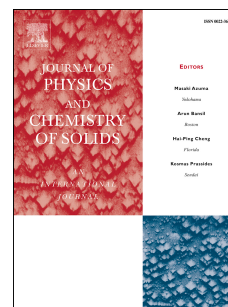
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Effect of chelating agent on the sol-gel thermolysis synthesis of LiNiPO₄ and its electrochemical properties for hybrid capacitors

N. Priyadharsini,^{a,b} P. Rupa Kasturi^a, A. Shanmugavani^a, S. Surendran,^a
S. Shanmugapriya,^a R. Kalai Selvan^{a*}

^a Energy Storage and Conversion Devices Laboratory, Department of Physics, Bharathiar University, Coimbatore 641 046, Tamil Nadu, India.

^b Department of Physics, PSGR Krishnammal College for Women, Coimbatore, 641 004, Tamil Nadu, India.

Abstract

The present work reports the preparation of olivine structured LiNiPO₄ nanoparticles through sol-gel thermolysis method using three different chelating agents of citric acid (LiNi-C), L-ascorbic acid (LiNi-A) and D-sorbitol (LiNi-S). The flame temperature and enthalpy change of each reaction using the chelating agent is calculated. Further, the sharp X-ray diffraction peak reveals the phase pure and high crystalline nature of the prepared LiNiPO₄ nanoparticles with the space group of Pnma (62) irrespective of the chelating agents. The four possible fundamental vibrations of phosphate anion PO₄³⁻ are revealed through Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR) studies. The presence of elements such as Ni, P and O and its valence state is identified through X-Ray Photoelectron Spectroscopy analysis. The spherical shape particles with the uniform size distribution of LiNi-S is observed than the LiNi-C, LiNi-A particles through FESEM analysis. The redox peaks and plateau regions in the cyclic voltammetry (CV) and Galvanostatic charge-discharge (GCD) profiles infer the dominance of battery-type charge process rather than a capacitive mechanism. As a result, LiNiPO₄ exhibits a maximum specific capacitance of 417 F g⁻¹ at 2 mV s⁻¹ and 357 F g⁻¹ at 1 mA cm⁻² in 1 M LiOH, which enables as a suitable cathode material for hybrid supercapacitor. Also, the assembled hybrid supercapacitor delivered a high energy density of 12.5 Wh kg⁻¹ at 200 W kg⁻¹ as well as a longer cycle life of

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