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## 新型活性炭材料在双电层电容器中的应用研究

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**摘要**: 以椰壳为原料,利用特定的物理-化学方法在一定条件下制得双电层电容器活性炭电极材料.实验表明,该活性炭经压制成型后制作的双电层电容器,具有大的比电容,文中同时研究了酸处理、二次活化以及电极冷压成型方法对电极性能的影响.

关键词: 活性炭:双电层电容器:电极成型

中图分类号: 0 646 文献标识码: A

双电层电容器(EDLC)以其电容量大、漏电流小、充放电性能好及使用材料无公害等优点而具有良好的应用前景,影响双电层电容器发展的主要因素之一是电极材料的选择<sup>[1]</sup>.由于新型炭材料具有较大的比表面积、良好的孔结构、化学惰性表面,一直是双电层电容器首选的电极材料<sup>[2]</sup>,炭材料的种类很多,包括活性炭、活性炭纤维以及碳气凝胶等,随之发展起来的碳纳米管由于其独特的孔径结构也成为理想的双电层电容器电极材料<sup>[3]</sup>.活性炭研究历史比较长,工艺成熟,成本较低,因而成为最为广泛使用的电极材料。目前以活性炭用作双电层电容器的电极材料需要改进之处在于提高比电容并在大电流下充放电,本文采用特定方法制得活性炭,经改性后压制成双电层电容器电极,具有大比电容量及良好的大电流充放电性能.

#### 1 实验

#### 1.1 活性炭材料制备

以椰壳为原料,于600 下炭化30min,然后与 KOH混合并在900 下活化,活化后的样品用蒸馏水冲洗,除去残留的试剂,真空干燥.

#### 1.2 活性炭材料的二次活化和酸处理

将上述电极炭材料在 850 、 $CO_2$ 气氛下活化 2h;用 10%盐酸浸泡 24h,抽滤、冲洗,然后于 100 下烘干备用.

#### 1.3 电极制备

活化、酸处理好的活性炭材料与导电石墨球磨混合至均匀,再将混合材料与聚四氟乙烯乳

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液按 91 的质量比混合,所得浆料烘干至一定程度后,冷压制成 1 mm 厚的电极片.

#### 1.4 双电层电容器制作

以泡沫镍作集电极,电极面积 10cm ×5cm,绝缘聚丙烯塑料网作隔膜,使用具有特殊布水功能的橡胶框作封水条,不锈钢作外壳,电解液为 25 % KOH,将炭电极浸泡在电解液中 20 h后进行实验.

#### 2 实验方法

用 ASAP2010 比表面积测试仪测定各样品的低温氮气吸附等温线,根据 BET 方程计算样品的孔径分布和孔容积,所有样品测试前均经过 300 脱气处理. 用 Hitachi S-570 扫描电镜作形貌分析. 用 DC-5 型电池测试仪测定电容器充放电性能.

#### 3 结果与讨论

#### 3.1 二次活化和酸处理对活性炭材料 性能的影响

酸洗既可使活性炭上原先被杂质颗粒堵塞的部分孔洞打开,也可以溶解存在于孔壁上的杂质,提高溶液中离子在活性炭孔隙中的迁移

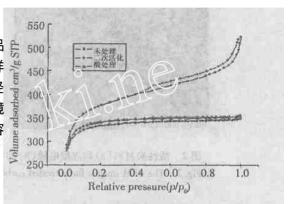


图 1 处理前后的活性炭低温氮气吸-脱附曲线
Fig. 1 The adsorption curves of activated carbon in
low-temperature N<sub>2</sub>

速率,但实验表明,经过酸洗的活性炭比表面积和孔容仅略有增大,可见酸洗对活性炭的改性是有限的.但如采用二氧化碳二次活化法,控制适当的活化温度,则可增大活性炭的比表面积和孔容,尤其是中孔孔容增加更为明显,实验结果如表1所列.

#### 表 1 活性炭材料处理前后的比表面和孔容

Tab. 1 Comparison of specific area and pore volume before and after treatment for activated carbon

	Specific surface	Total pore volume	Mesopore volume	
	$/ \text{ cm}^2 \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$	/ cm <sup>3</sup> . g <sup>-1</sup>	/ cm <sup>3</sup> . g <sup>-1</sup>	
Activated carbon before treatment	1 235.9	0.51	0.09	
Post-treatment with acid	1 309.1	0.55	0.11	
Post-treatment with CO <sub>2</sub>	1 435.0	0.75	0.36	

#### 3.2 成型电极的表面形貌

图 2 示出活性炭材料和以聚四氟乙烯乳液作粘结剂,冷压成型的电极的表面形貌,从图 2a 即可看到,炭材料颗粒含有着众多便于离子自由移动的孔洞,比表面积甚大,因而适用于制作双电层电容器电极材料.而经用聚四氟乙烯压制成的炭电极,则有聚四氟乙烯丝状物将炭颗

粒粘结在一起(图 2b),但电极上的孔并未被封死,仍存在许多可供离子自由移动的孔隙,且表面光滑,有利于电解液的浸润,这也是电容量得以提高又一原因<sup>[4]</sup>.此外,通过引入高导电性的石墨粉分散在炭颗粒之间,也可进一步改善电极板的导电能力.

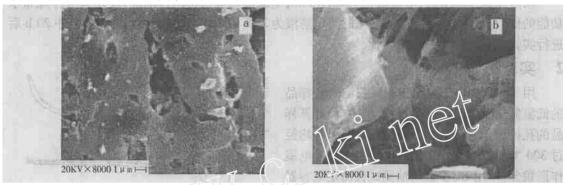
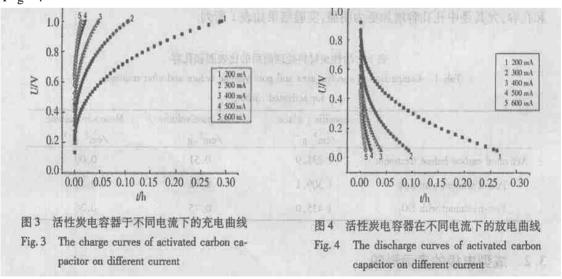


图 2 活性炭材料(a)和成型电极(b)的 SEM 图

Fig. 2 The SEM images for activated carbon (a) and carbon electrode (b)

#### 3.3 电极充放电性能研究



#### 表 2 不同充放电电流下单电极的比电容量

Tab. 2 Specific capacitance of the activated carbon capacitor on different charge and discharge current

Charge and discharge current / mA	200	300	400	500	600
Specific capacitance / F. g <sup>-1</sup>	189.6	63.7	42.0	35.0	29.7

#### 4 结论

- 1) 经过酸洗的活性炭比表面积和孔容略有增大,酸洗对活性炭的改性是有限的;二氧化碳二次活化增大了活性炭比表面积和孔容,尤其是中孔孔容增加明显.
- 2) 以聚四氟乙烯(PTFE) 乳液为粘结剂的活性炭电极,由聚四氟乙烯形成的丝状物将炭颗粒缠绕在一起,成型后的电极表面含有丰富的孔洞.
  - 3) 以物理-化学法制备的活性炭经压制成形后制作的双电层电容器具有高的比电容量.

## Applications of New Activated Carbon Meterials in the Electric Double-layer Capacitor

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Abstract: A new type activated carbon whose precursor was coconut shell could be obtained using specific physics-chemistry activation, and the activated carbon was applied as the material of electrode in EDLC (electrical double-layer capacitor), which had a large specific capacitance, and could charge and discharged in some large currents. Carbon dioxide and acid were used to modify carbon, and the effects of post-treatment on surface area and pore volume were investigated. A moulding method which has influence on some properties of carbon electrode with PTFE additive was researched in the paper.

Key words: Activated carbon, Electric double-layer capacitor, Electrode moulding

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