



# ITRI

Industrial Technology  
Research Institute

## High-Voltage Graphene Nanowalls Supercapacitor

Graphene Task Force  
Project Manager

**Dr. Kun-Ping Huang**



Mechanical and Mechatronics  
Systems Research  
Laboratories

Industrial Technology  
Research Institute (ITRI)

Taiwan, ROC



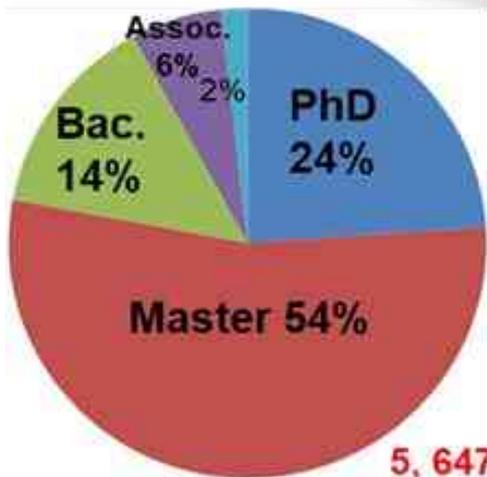
# Outline

- **Graphene**
- **Growing Graphene Nanowalls**
- **Chemical Analysis and Electric Measurement**
- **High Voltage Supercapacitor Application**
- **Conclusions**
- **Acknowledgements**



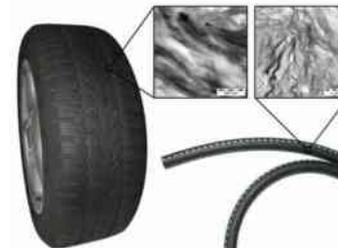
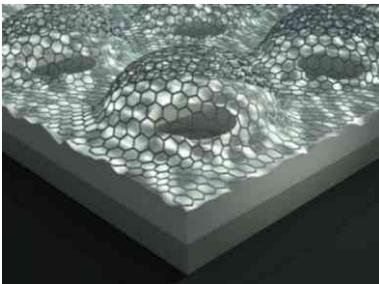
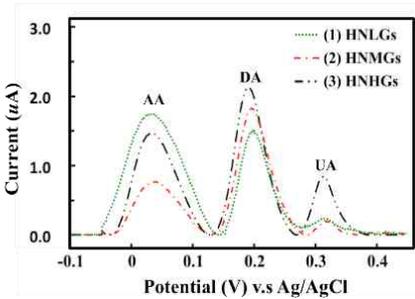
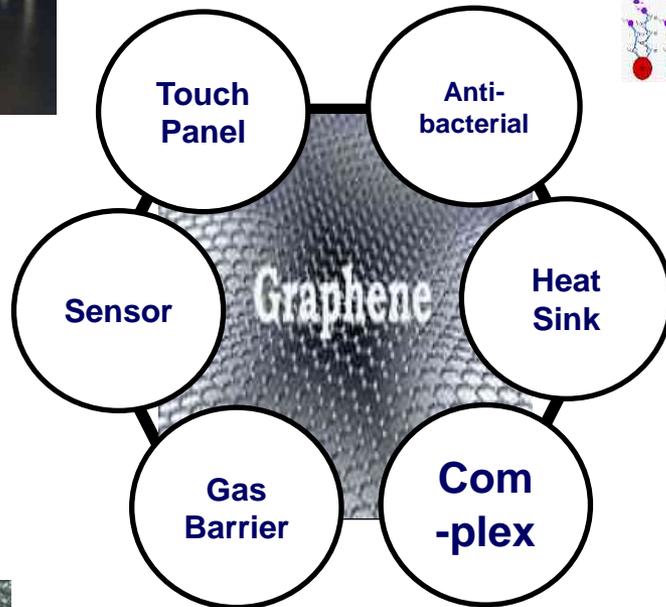
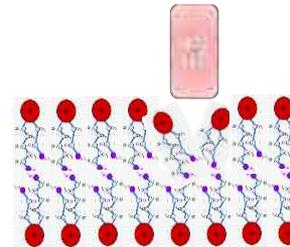
# ITRI

## Global Offices





# Pure Graphene Application



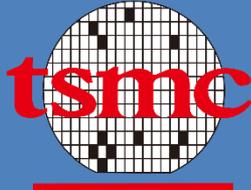
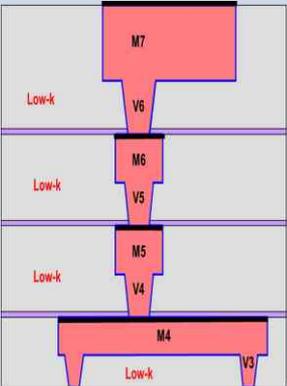
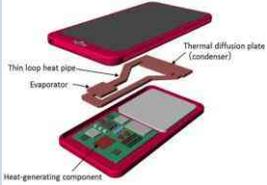


# Graphene in Taiwan Maker (Graphene Powder)

<b>Company</b> 	 <b>安炬科技</b>	 <b>奈創科技</b>	 <b>ANGSTRON MATERIALS</b> 台灣安固強材料有限公司
<b>Method</b>	Sheer Exfoliation	Electrolysis	Hummer Method
<b>Class</b>	Pure Graphene	rGOx	rGOx
<b>Product</b>	Anti-rust Coating Paint, Thermal Dissipation Paste, Composite	Shield Film, Thermal Dissipation Film, Conductive Additive	Gas Barrier, Paint, Thermal Dissipation Paste, Conductive Paste, Energy Storage Electrode

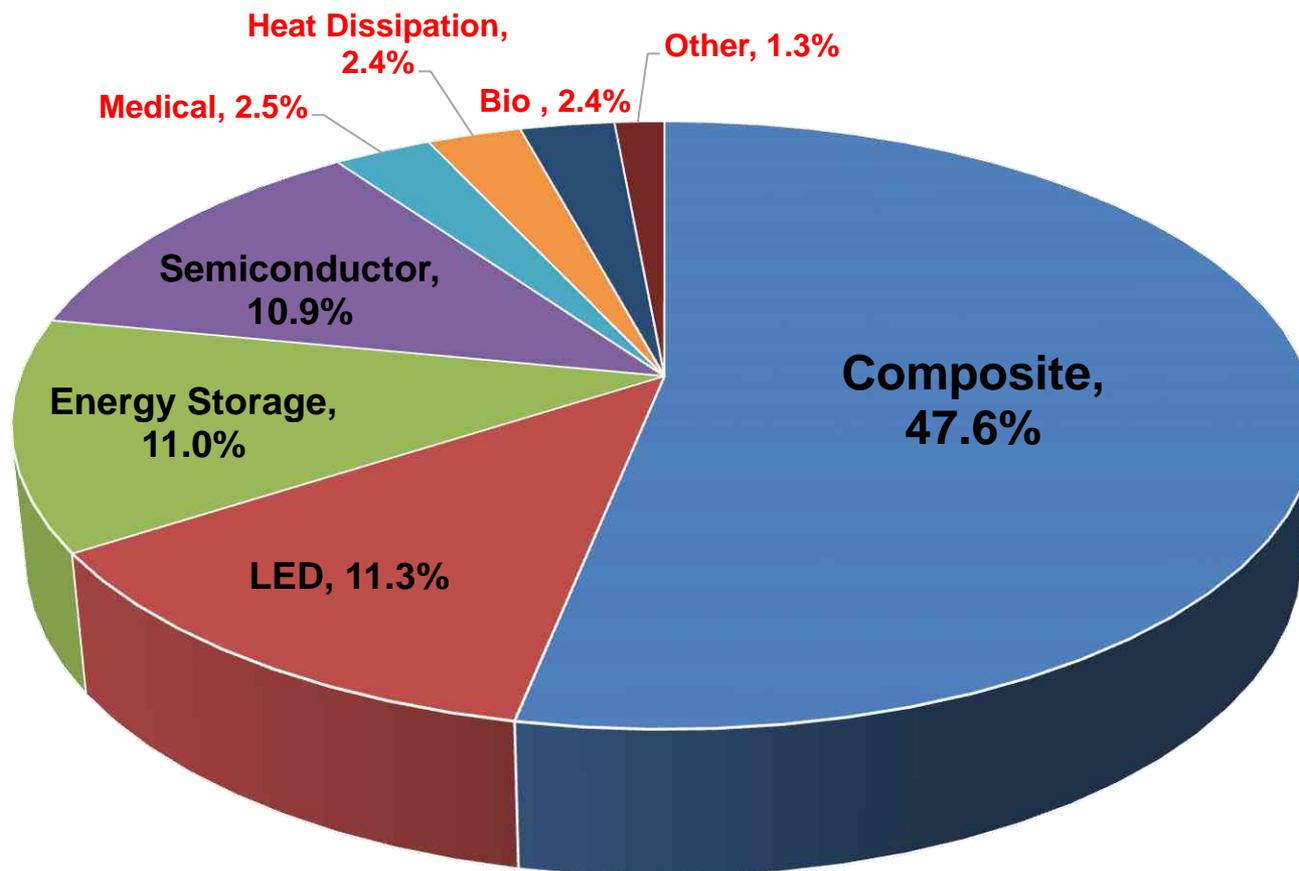


# Graphene in Taiwan User

Company				
<p><b>Application</b></p>	<p><b>Device (BEOL)</b></p> 	<p><b>Chemicals</b></p>  	<p><b>Heat Sink</b></p>   	<p><b>Energy Storage (Electrode)</b></p>  <p>Supercapacitor</p> <p>Power assisted Bike</p> 



# Patent Analysis

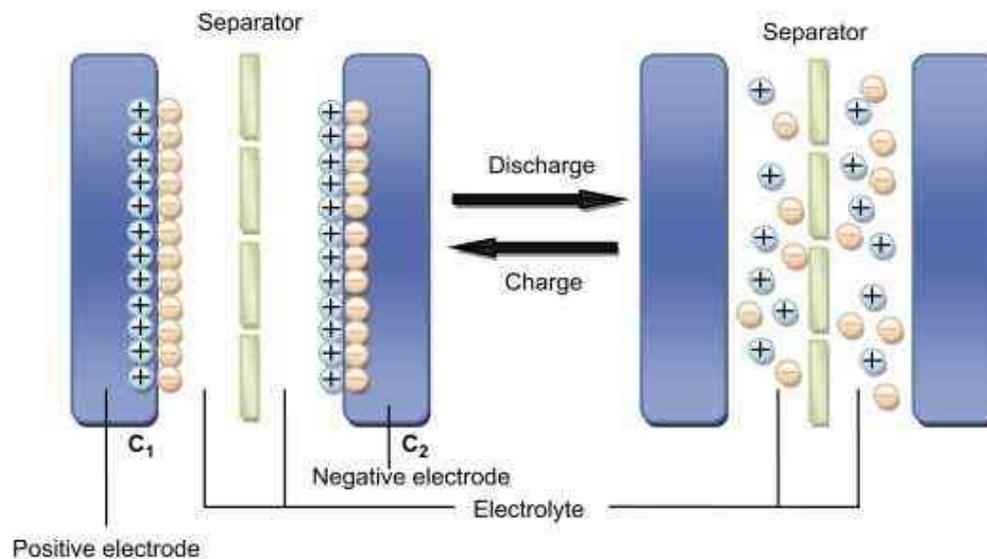
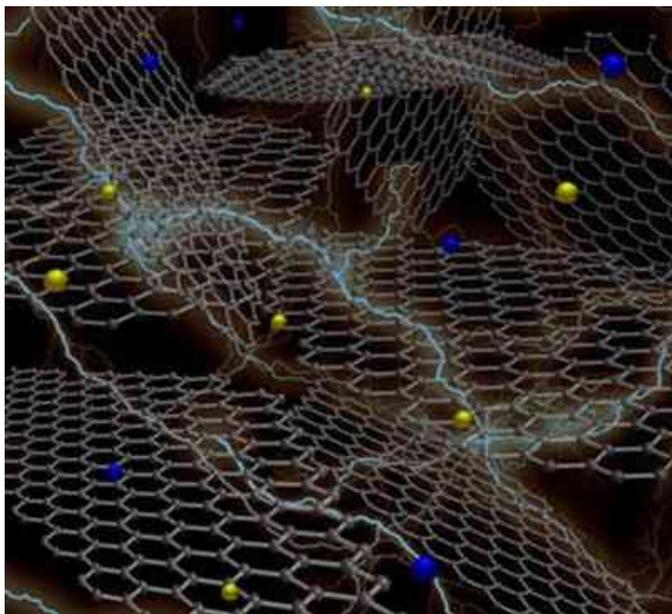


The top four fields almost occupy 80% graphene patent number.



# Graphene Energy Storage

- High specific surface ratio (2630 m<sup>2</sup>/g)
- High specific capacitor (530 F/g)
- High electron transport (200, 000 cm<sup>2</sup>·V<sup>-1</sup>·s<sup>-1</sup>)



<http://physicsworld.com/cws/article/news/2012/mar/20/laser-writer-makes-graphene-supercapacitors>

<http://energyeducation.ca/encyclopedia/Supercapacitor>

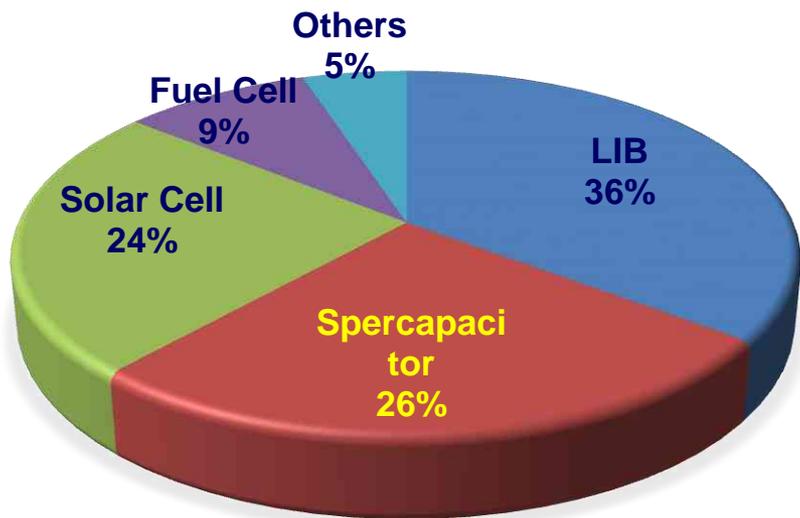


# Graphene

## Patent Analysis of Energy Storage

- Graphene supercapacitor can provide high power density (>2k W/h)
- Supercapacitor has longer cycle life (>10, 000 cycles)

### Energy Storage Patent Analysis



~20,000 patents

### Trend Chart of Supercapacitor Patent



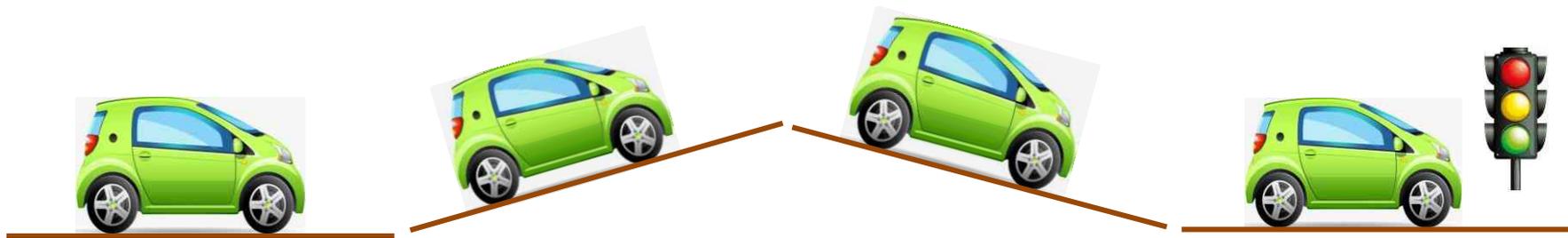
30% annual growth



# Graphene

## LIB and Supercapacitor

### Electric Vehicle (high power output/input)



**Start / Accelerate**

**Uphill**

**Downhill  
(Charge)**

**Start/Stop**

LIB. 3.7V

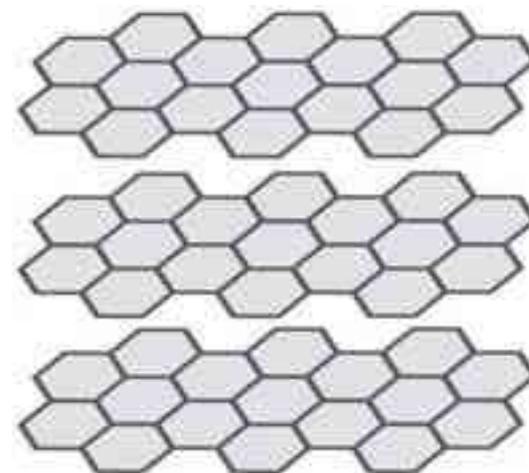
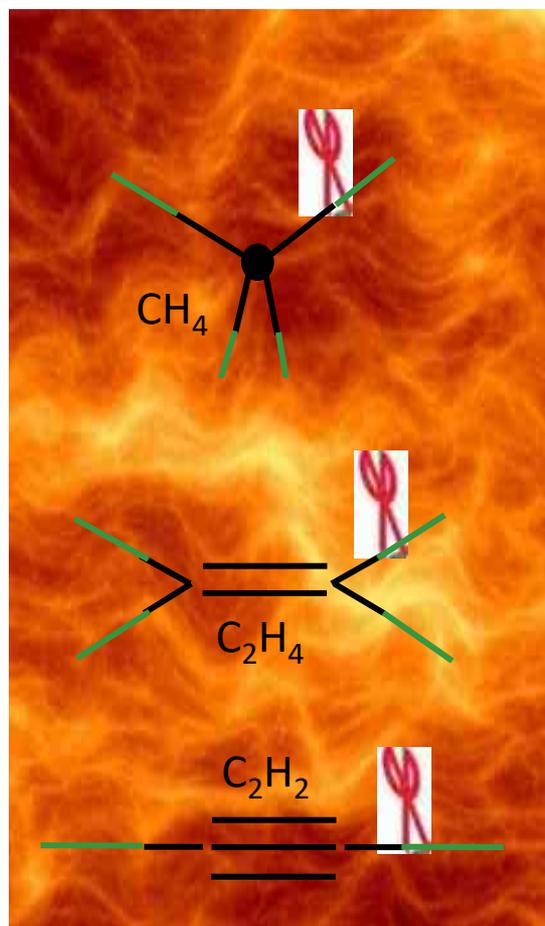
Supercap. 2.8V

**Volume ?**





# Bottom-Up Synthesis Graphene

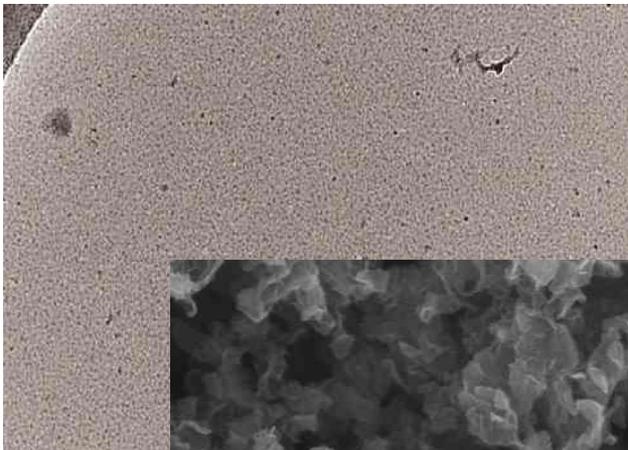


J. Mater. Chem., 2011, 21, 10685–10689

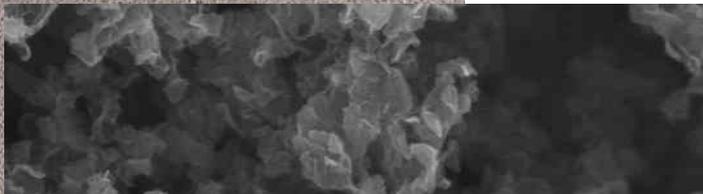


# Bottom-Up Synthesis

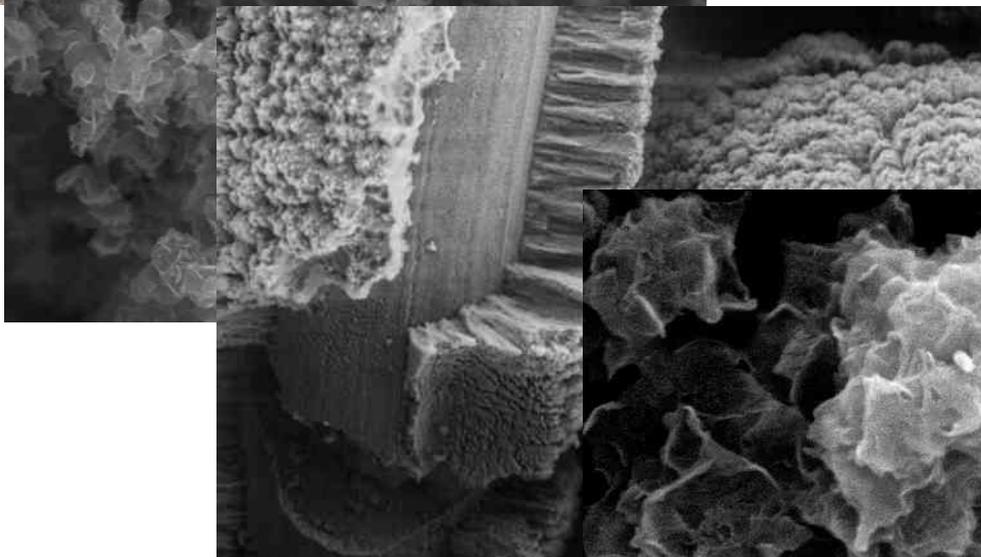
## Graphene Allotrope



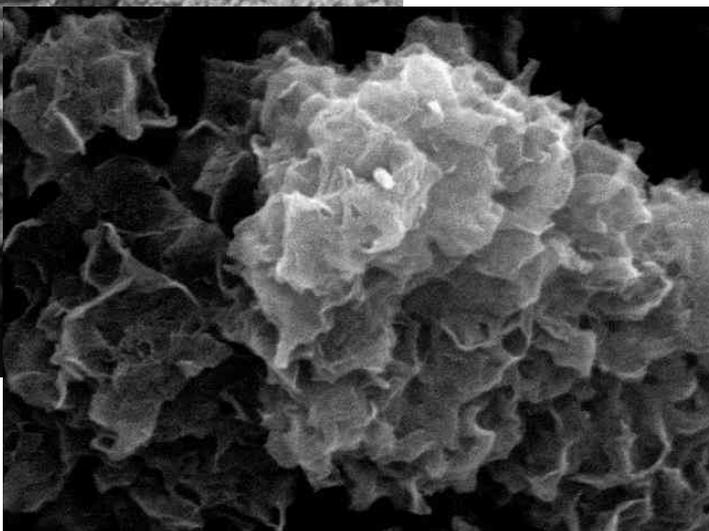
**Graphene Film**  
(w/i substrate Cu or Ni)  
(ECR、PECVD、APCVD)



**Graphene Power (Pallet)**  
(w/o substrate)  
(MPT、MPJ) < 1 atm



**Graphene Nanowalls**  
(w/i substrate Ti、C、Fe、Ni)  
(MPT、ECR) < 1 atm

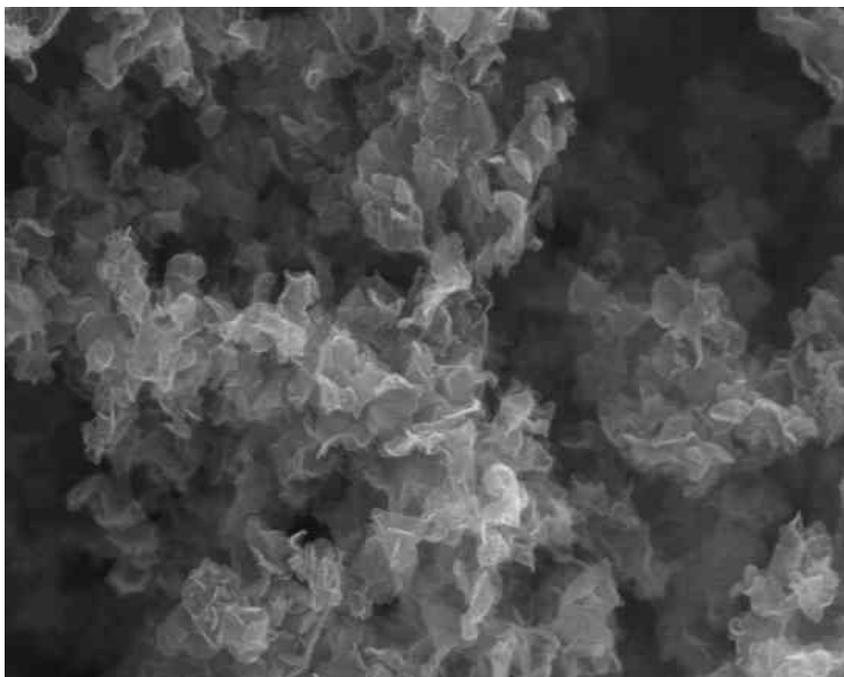


**Graphene Flower**  
(w/o substrate)  
(TCP、RPS) < 1 atm



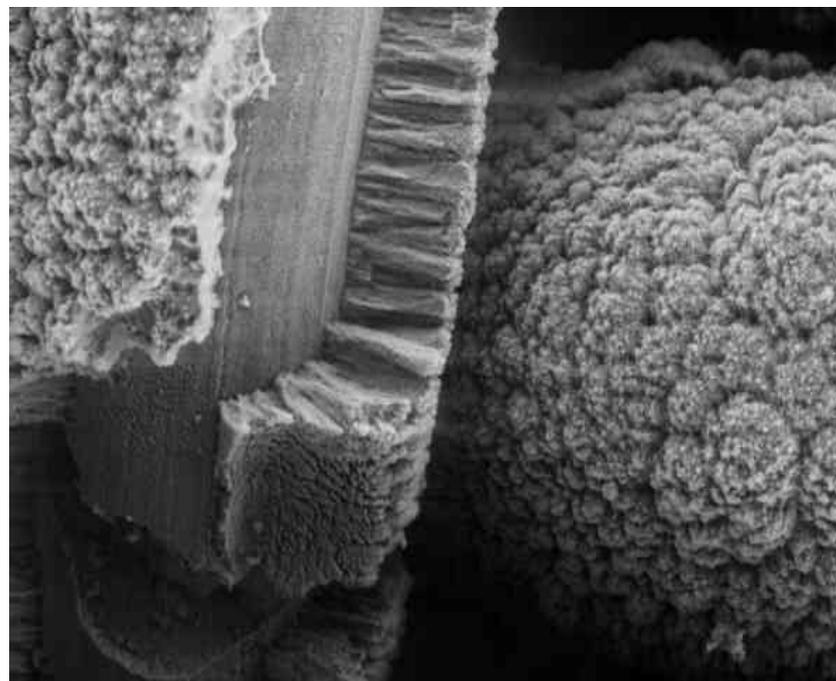
# Supercapacitor Electrode Materials

> 100 torr



Graphene Powder

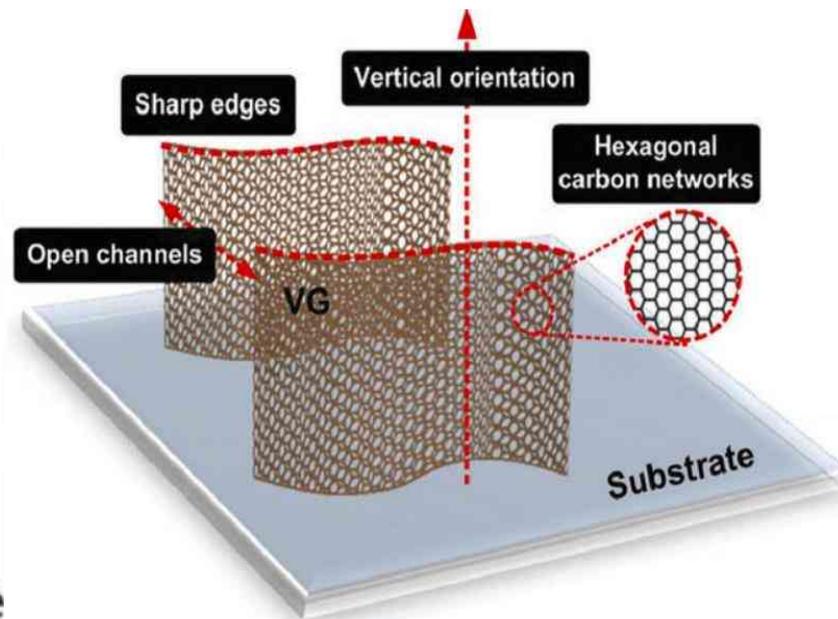
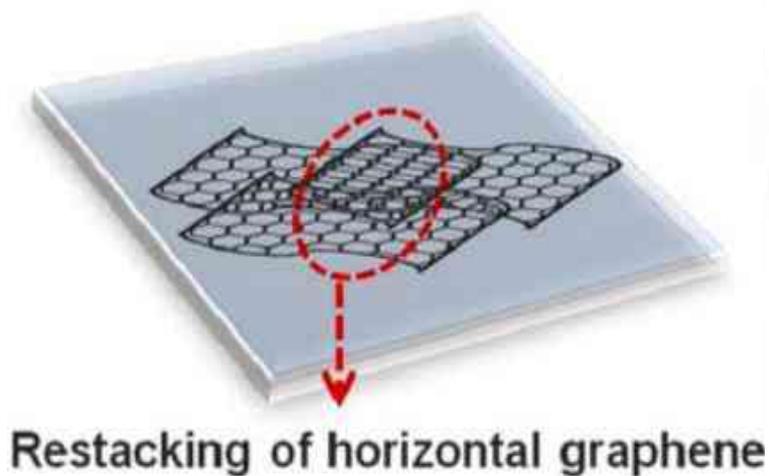
< 100 torr



Graphene Nanowall



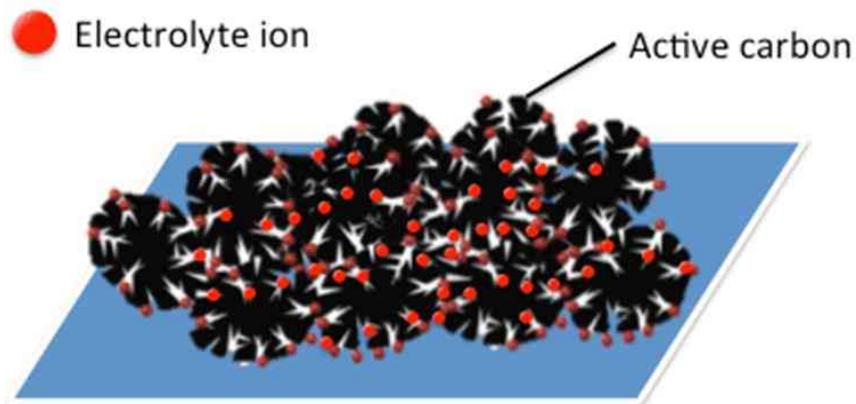
# Supercapacitor Powder vs GNW



Chen, J., Bo, Z., & Lu, G. (2015). Vertically-Oriented Graphene. Springer International Publishing Switzerland, DOI, 10, 978-3.



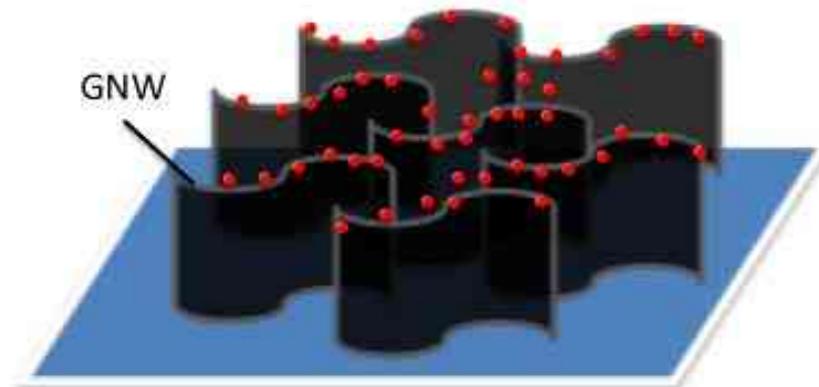
# Supercapacitor Powder vs GNW



Graphene powder with a lot reactive edges and random distribution. The is easy to happen reaction between the electrolyte and active material.

(oxidation or HER)

→ Cell voltage can't higher than 2.8V.



GNW with few edge and regular distribution and it provide these inner face between active material and electrolyte.

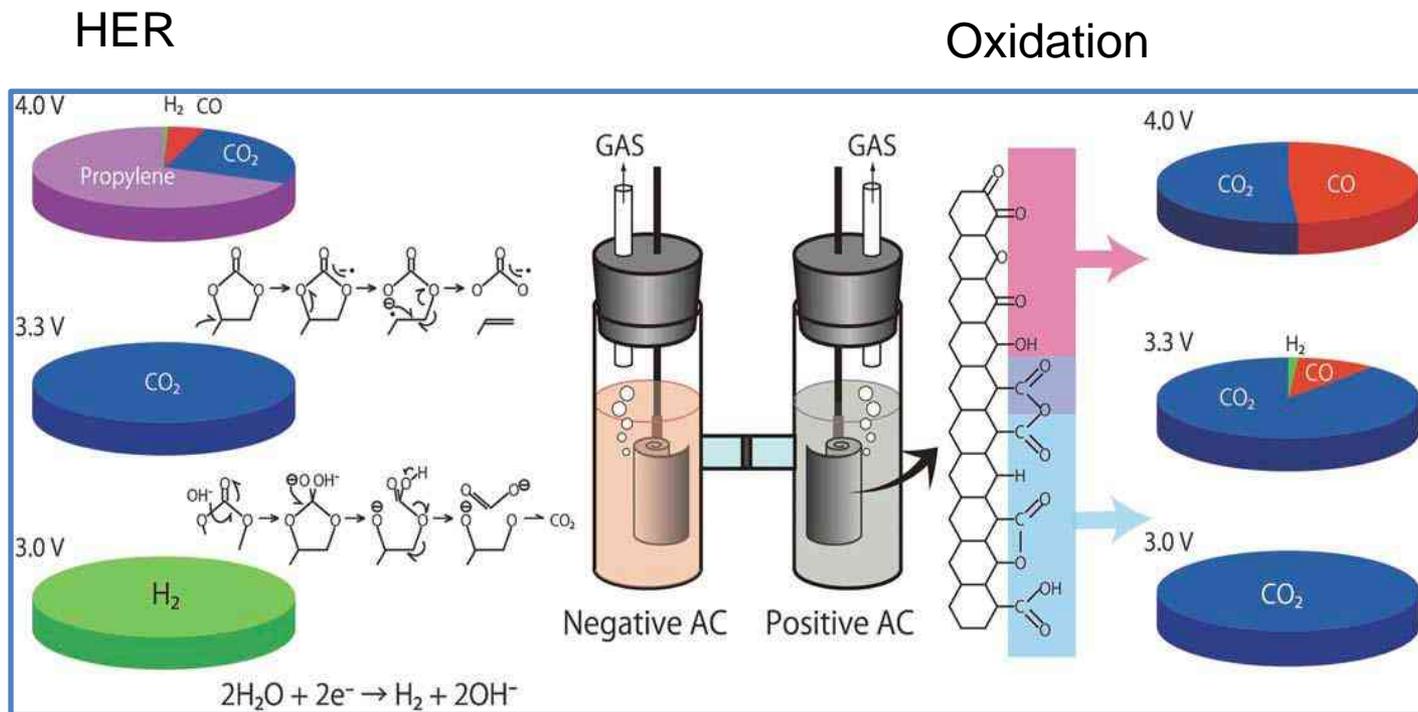
→ without oxidation reaction or HER.

→ Cell voltage raise to 4V.



# Supercapacitor Edge Reaction

**Reduce the electrode activity to electrolyte/the interface reactions**



**Gas evolution from an EDLC cell upon over-voltage application.**



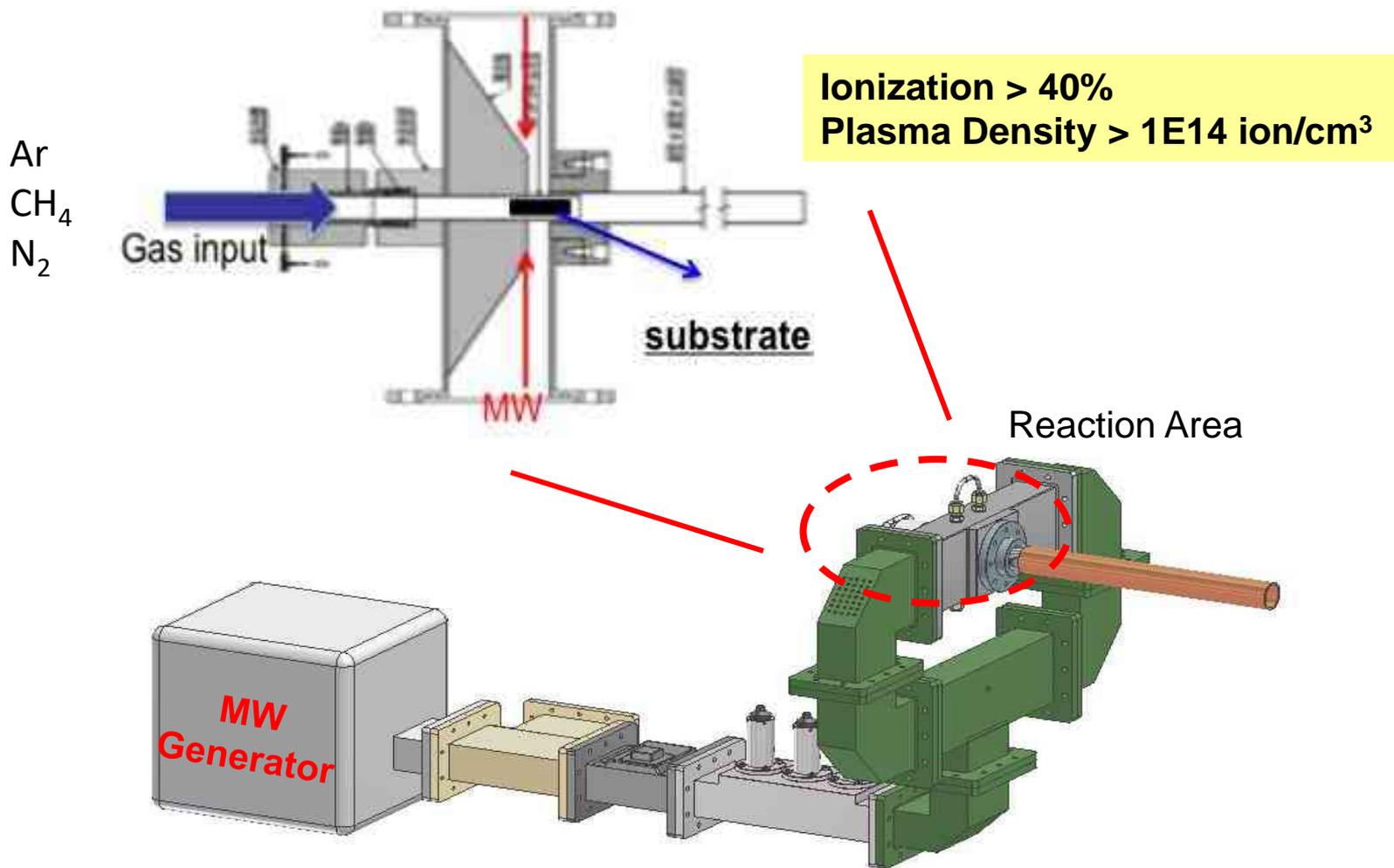
# Supercapacitor Powder vs GNW





# MPT CVD

## Bottom-Up Synthesis

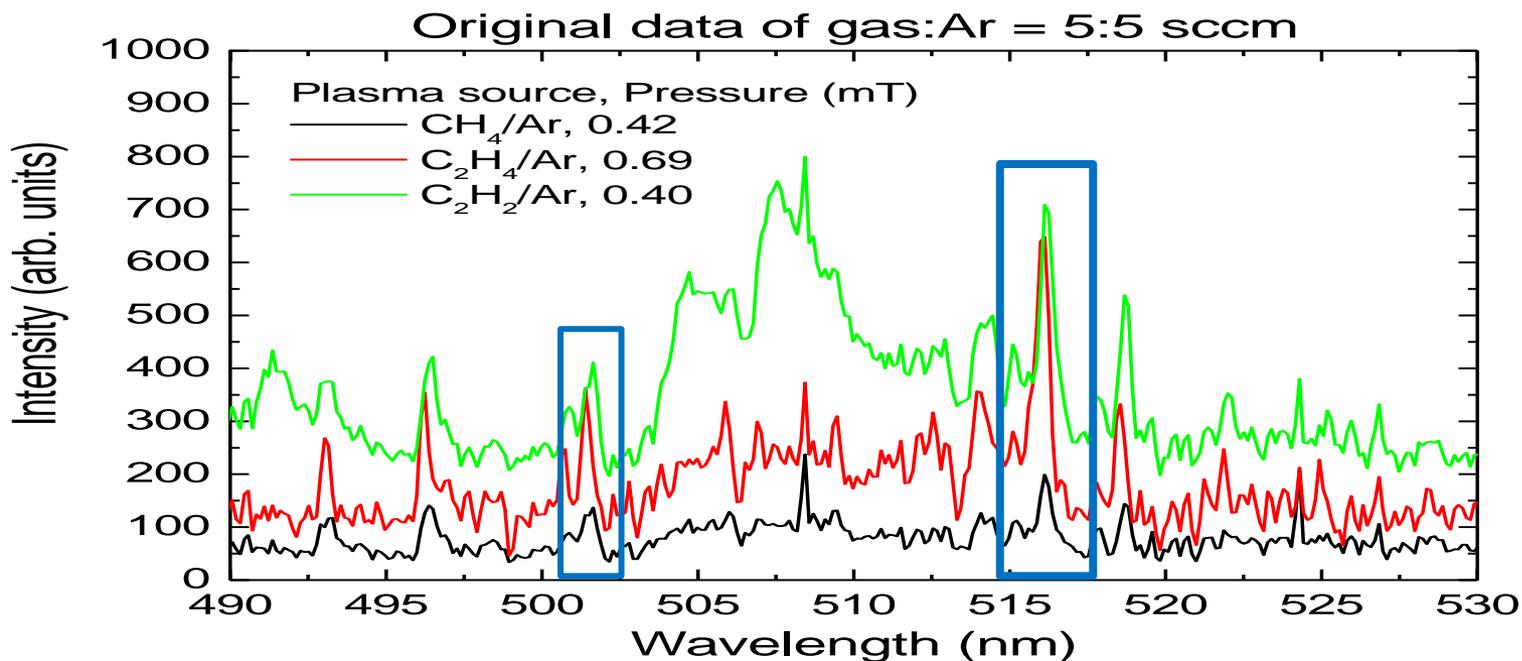


Microwave Plasma enhanced Chemical Vapor Deposition



# Doped Graphene Application Plasma Analysis

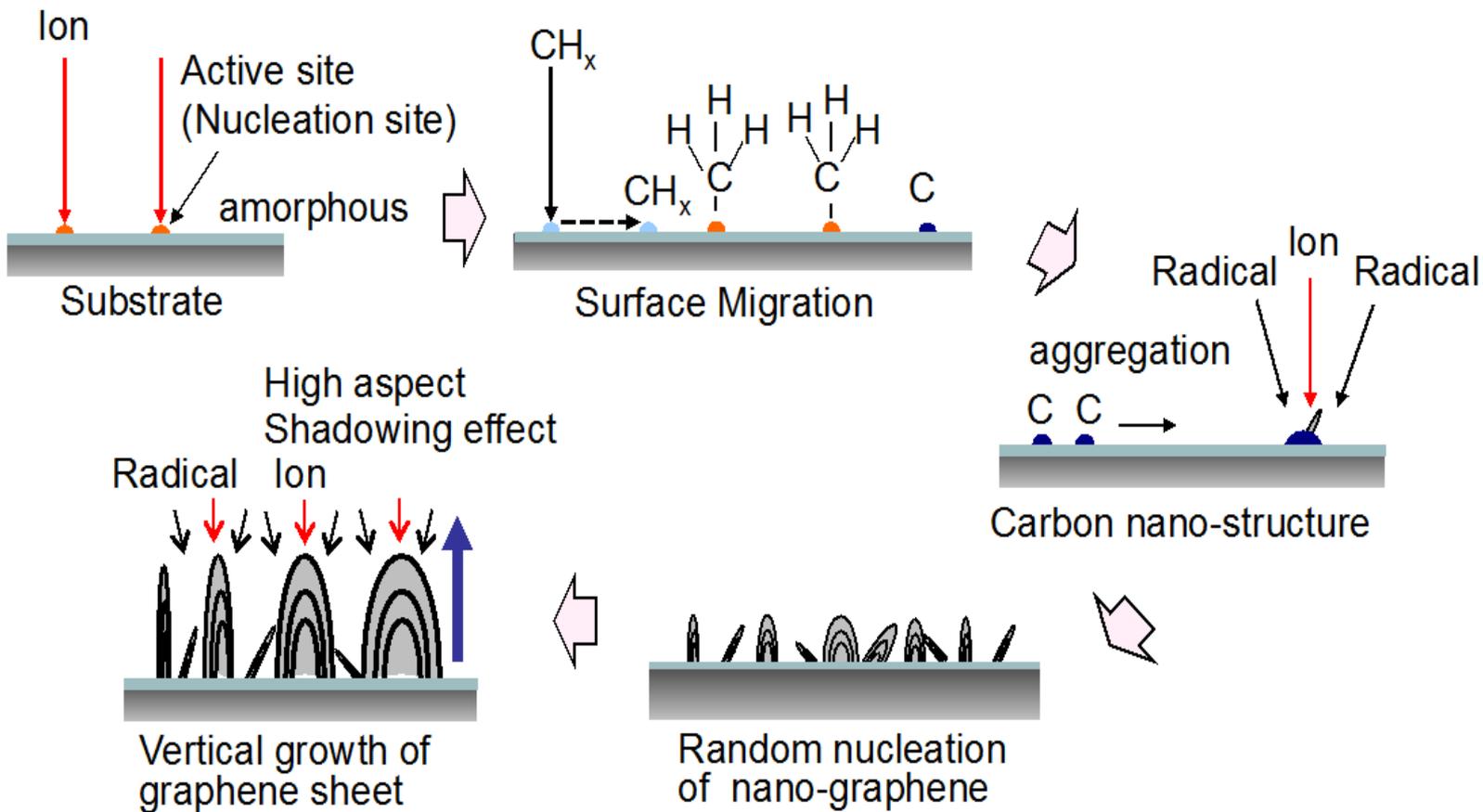
## Optical Emission Spectra



**$\text{C}_2\text{H}_2$  can provide abundant  $\text{C}_2$  radicals.**

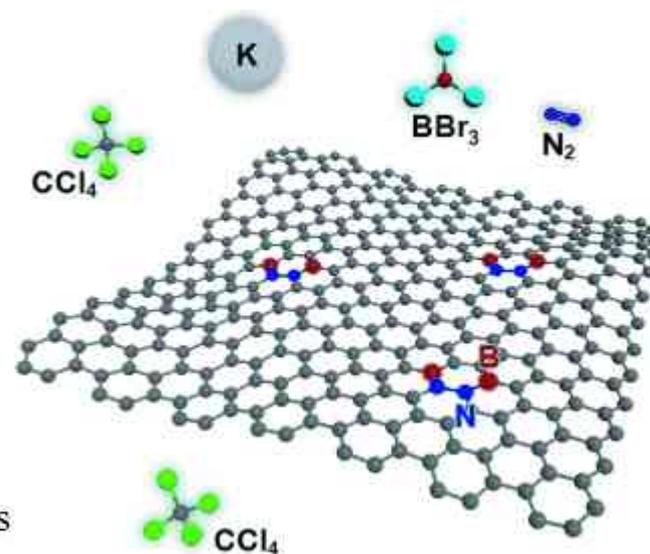
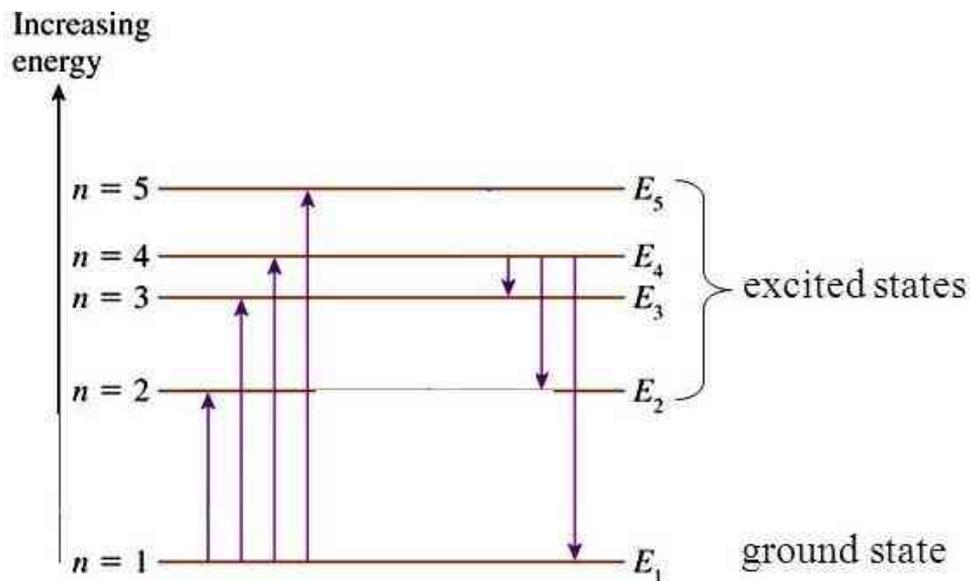
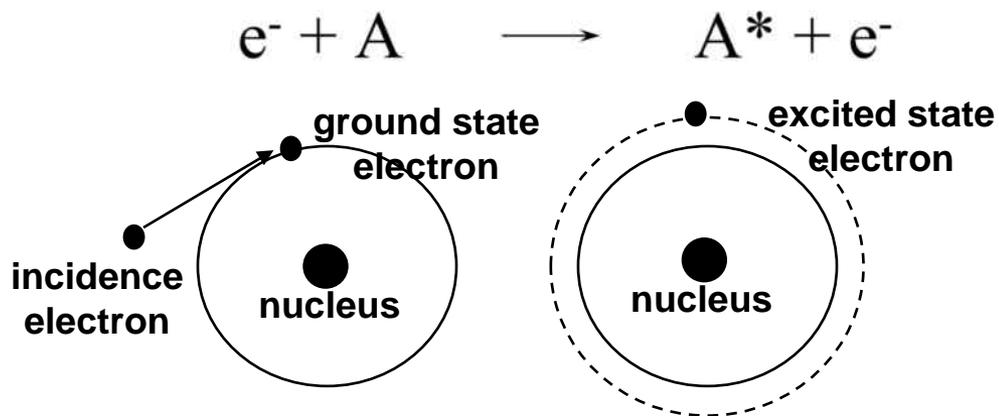


# Growing Graphene Nanowalls MPT CVD



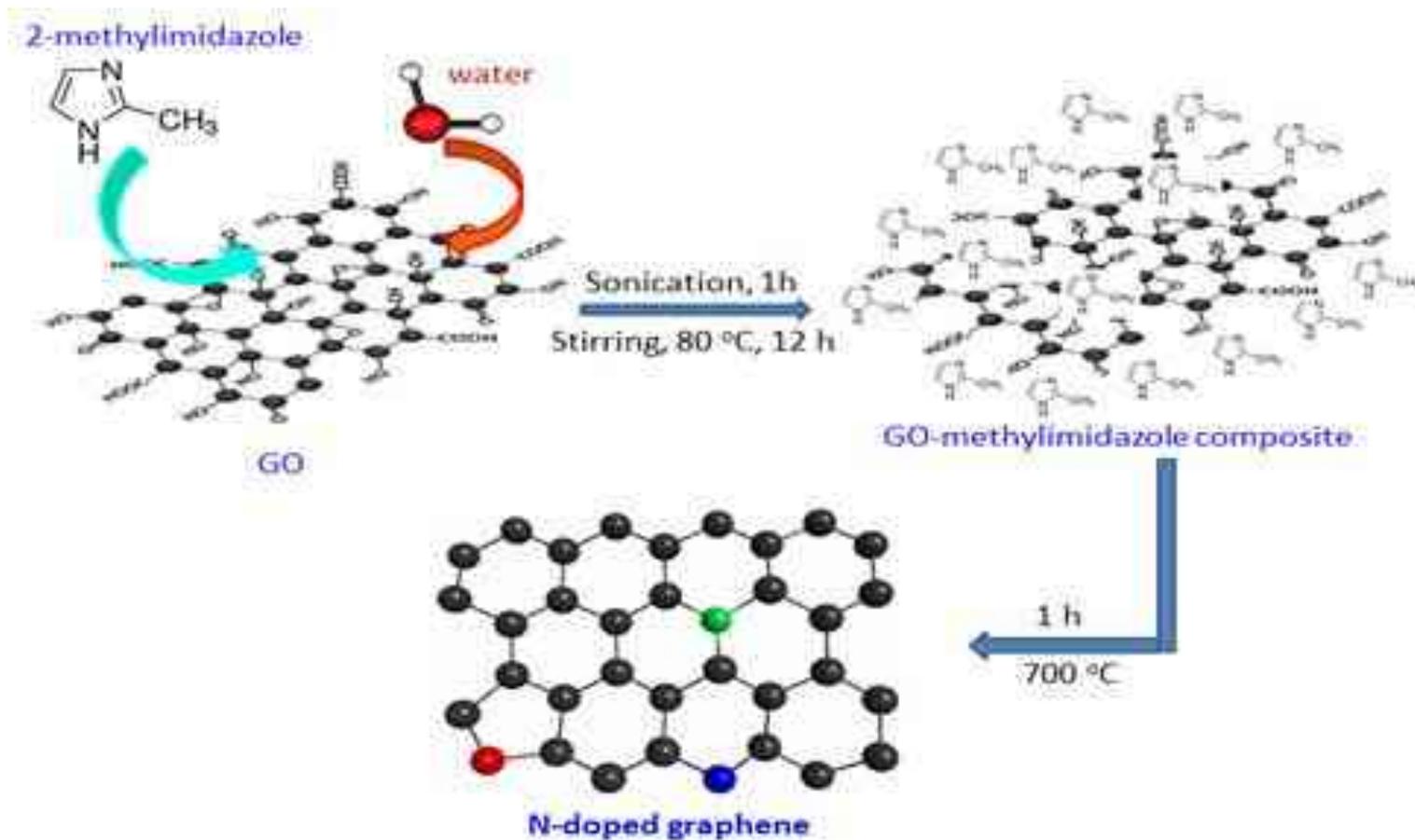


# Doped Graphene Application Radical Energy Level





# Graphene N-doping

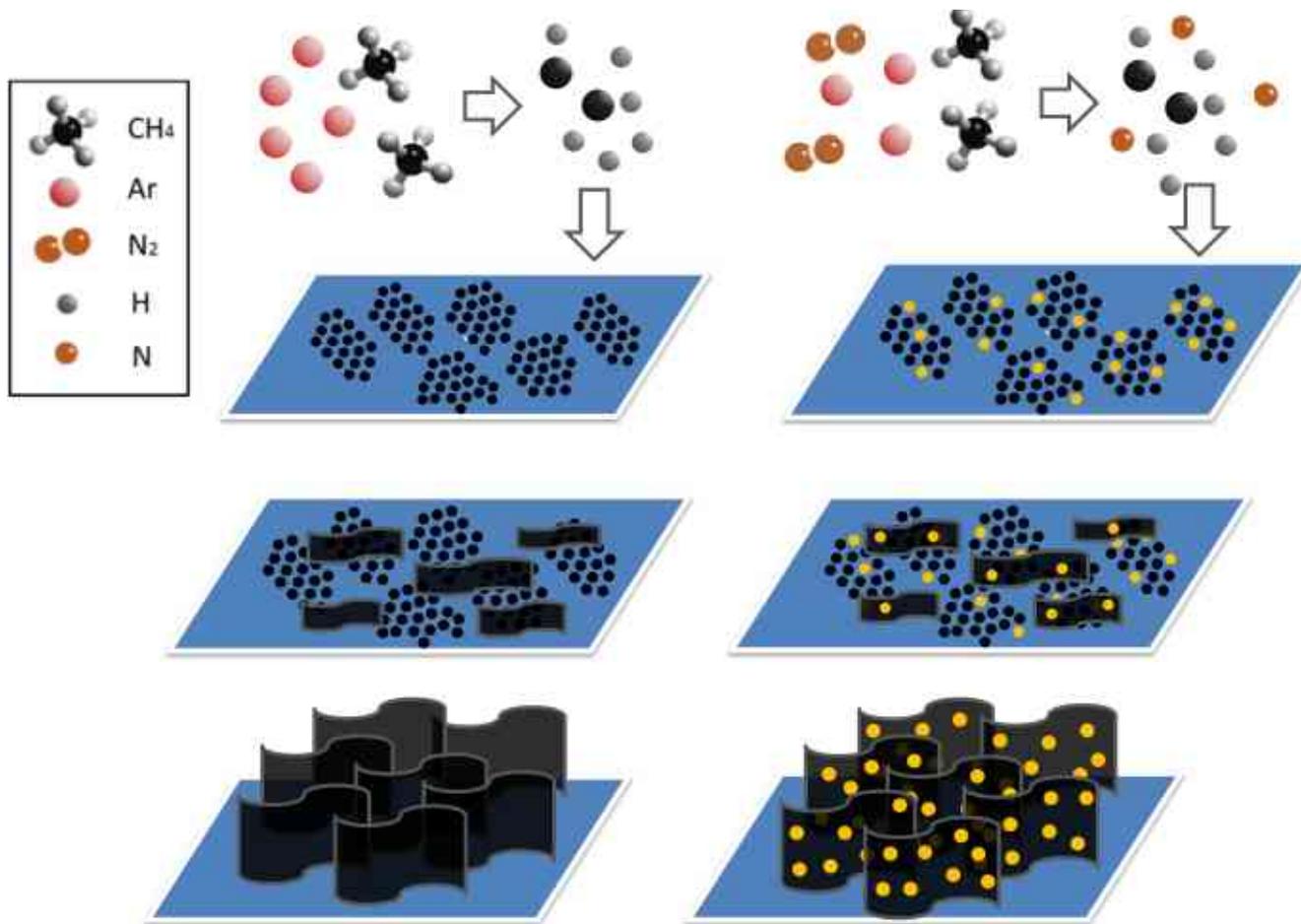




# Graphene Nanowalls

## Growth and Doping

### NGNW growth through Plasma



**Growth**

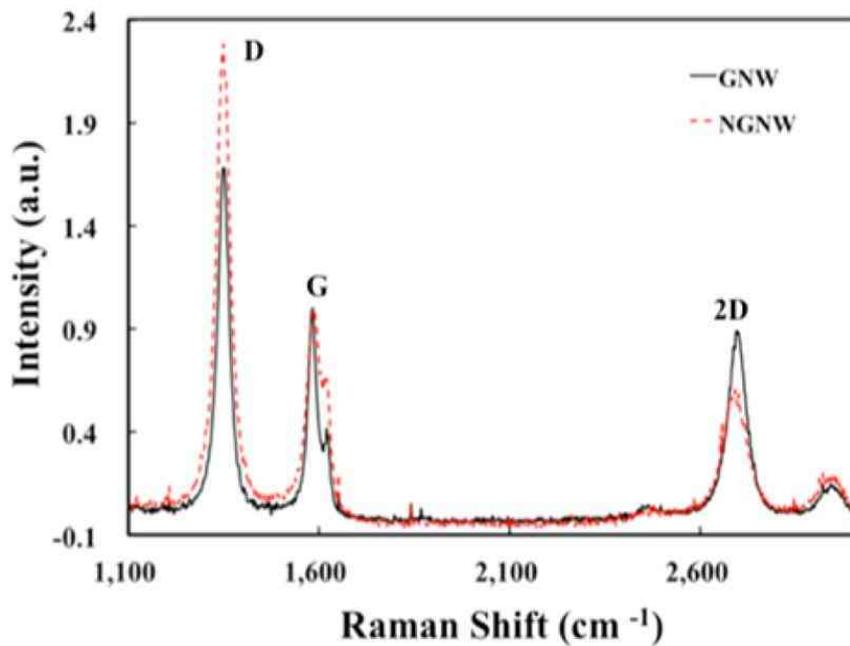
**N Doping**



# Graphene Nanowalls

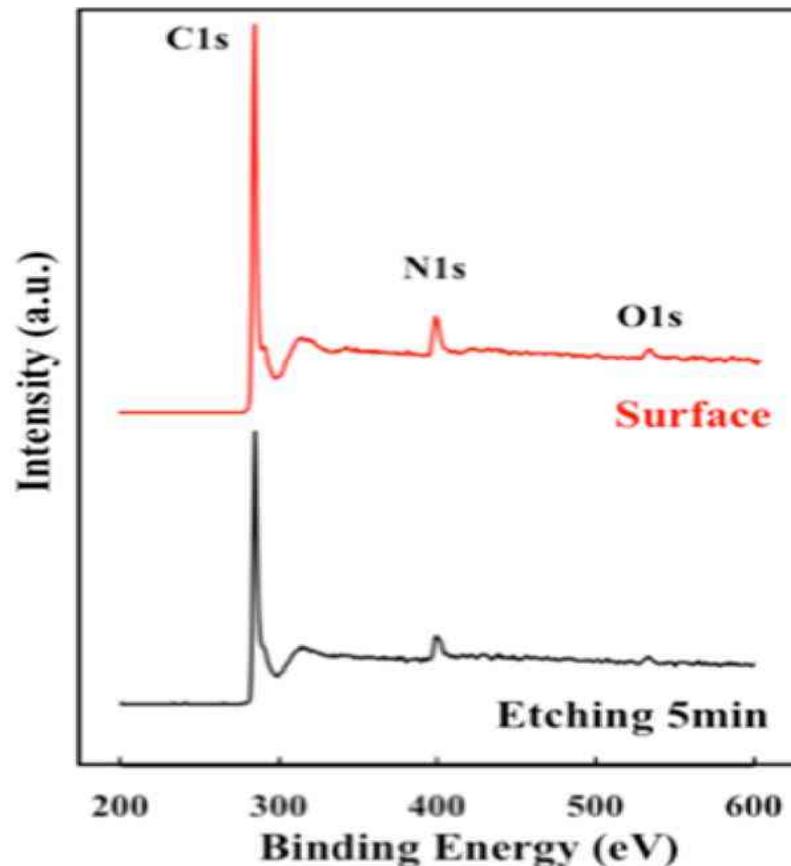
## Chemical Analysis

### Raman



Nano Lett. 2016, 16, 5719–5727

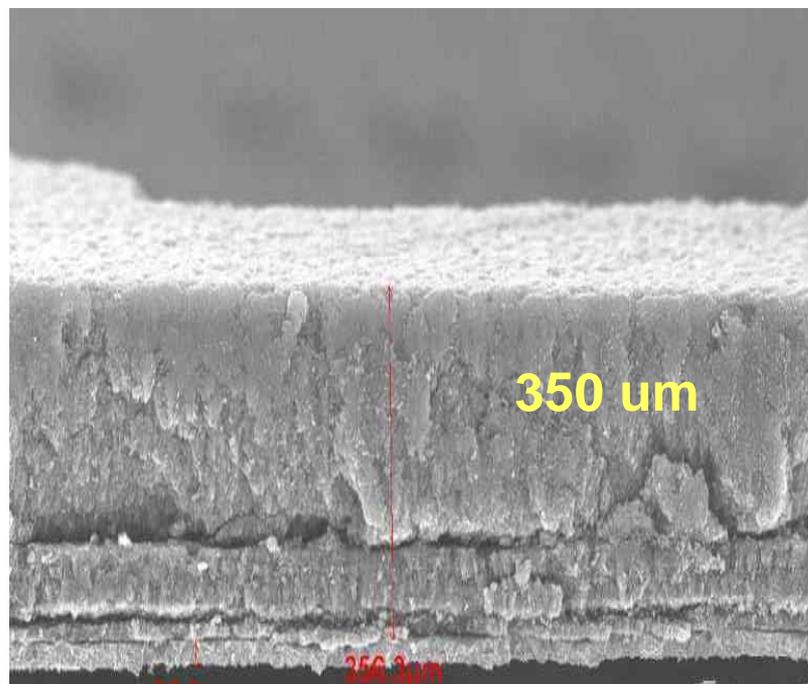
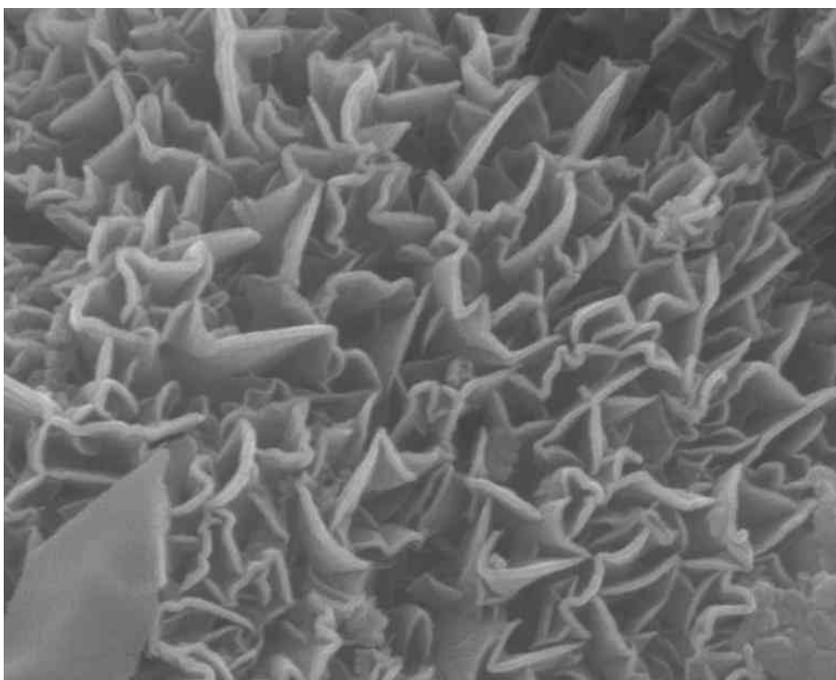
### XPS





# Graphene Nanowalls

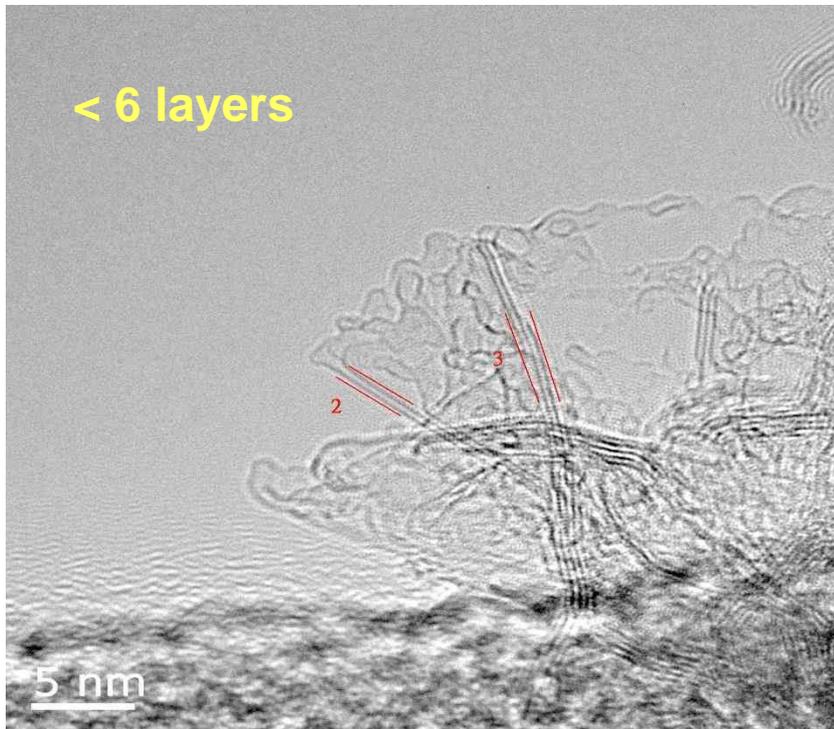
## SEM



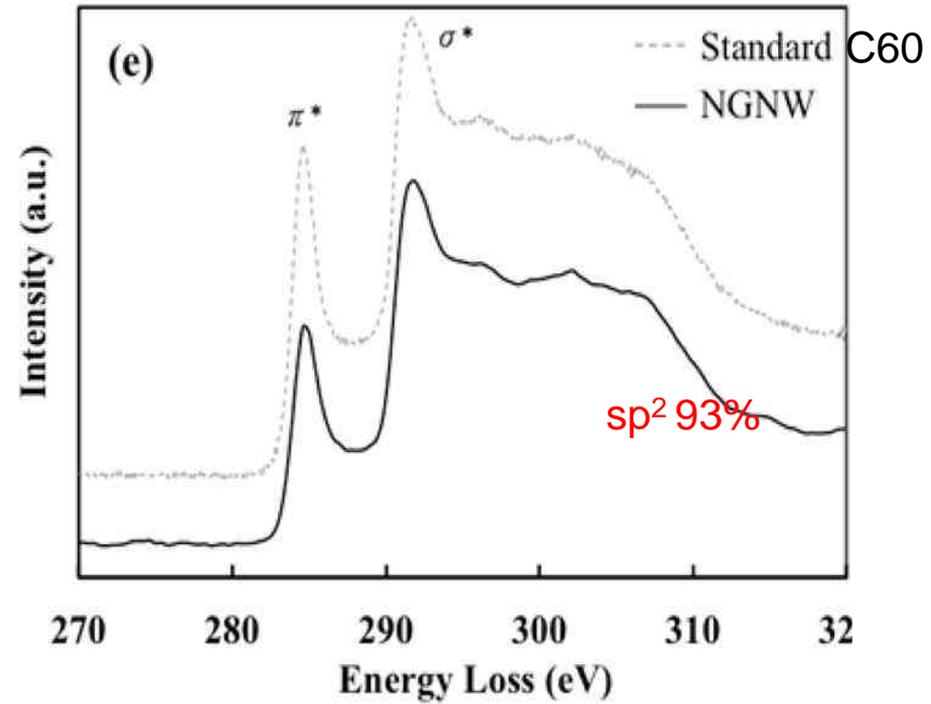
# Graphene Nanowalls

## LP HRTEM

### TEM



### EELS





# Supercapacitor

## Electrode Electrochemical Activation

### ■ Purpose

GNW or NGNW proceed electrochemical activation by cyclic voltammetry (CV) in organic electrolyte (TEABF<sub>4</sub>/PC) to enhance the specific capacitances in order to be applied in asymmetric supercapacitors.

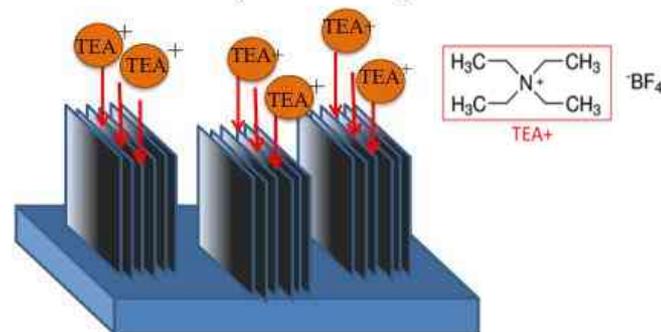
### ■ Activation method

GNW or NGNW proceed CV from 0V to -3V  
 → Increase capacitance (double, **48 F/g** → **66 F/g**)

### ■ Mechanism

When cell voltage reach -3V  
 → TEA<sup>+</sup> intercalation → increase distance between GNW layer  
 → Surface area raise → Cs improve.

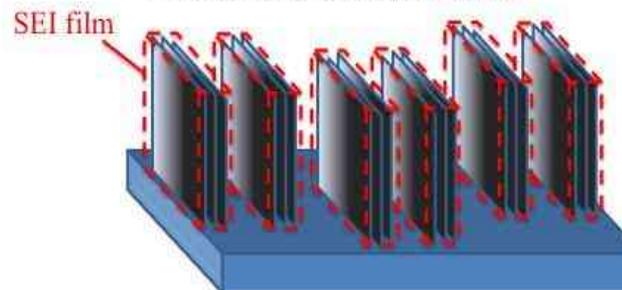
Electrode active by intercalation@-3V



TEA<sup>+</sup> intercalation  
Increased distance of layers



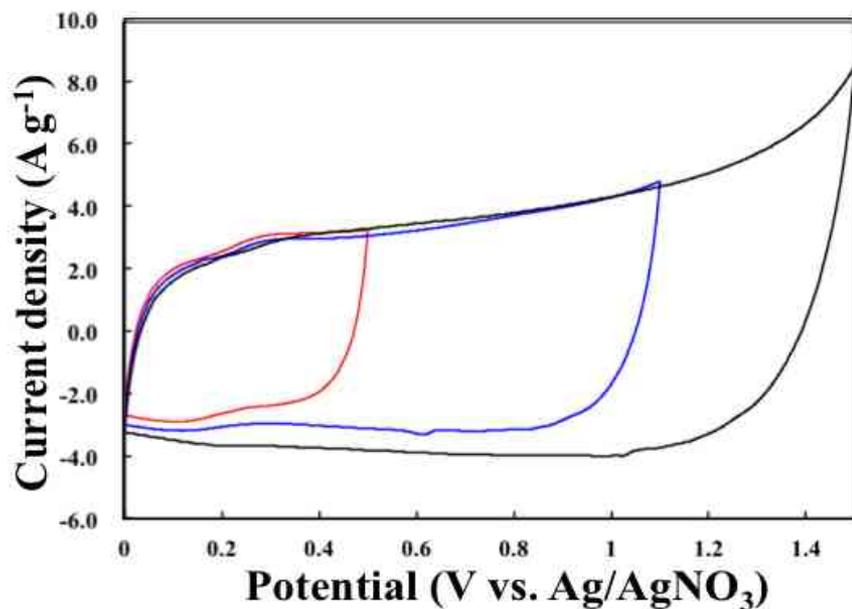
SEI film formation  
And hold distance between layers



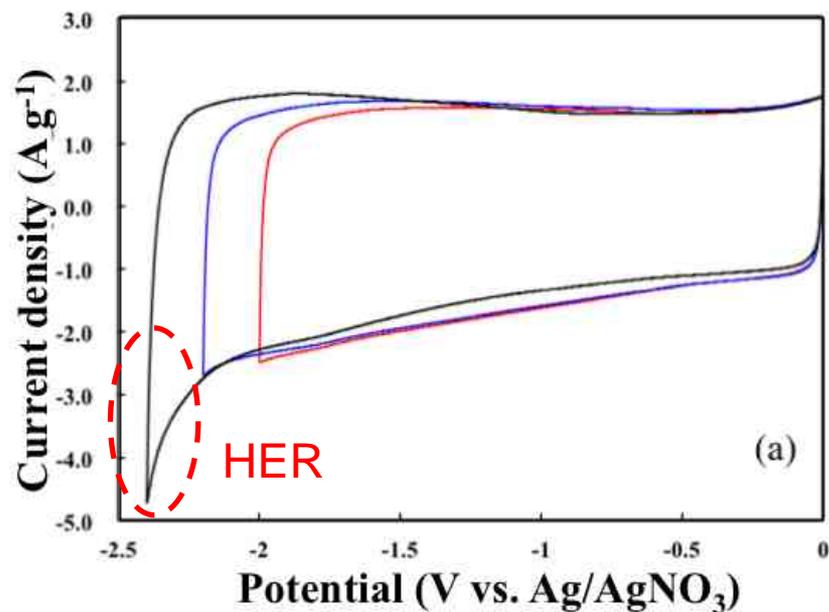


# Supercapacitor GNW

**Positive**



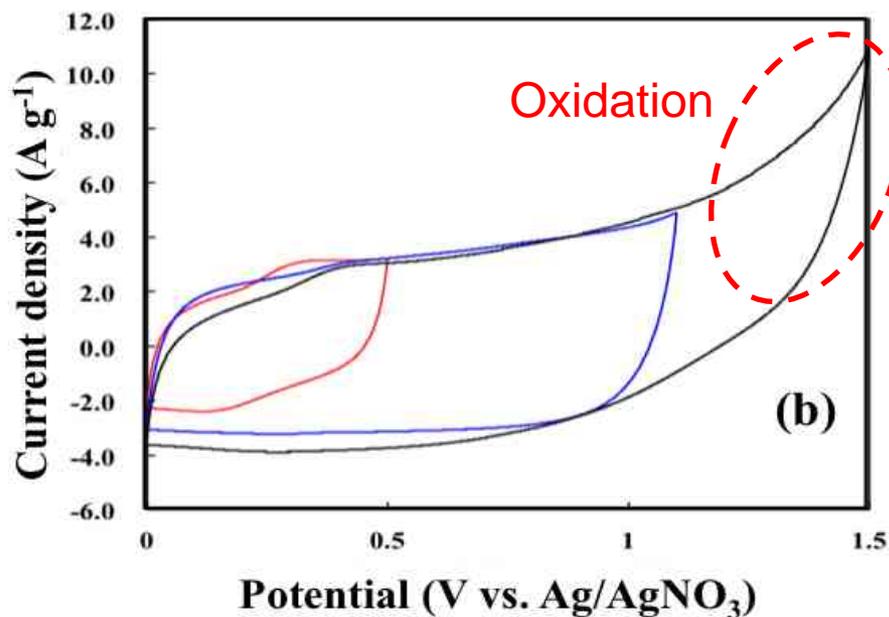
**Negative**



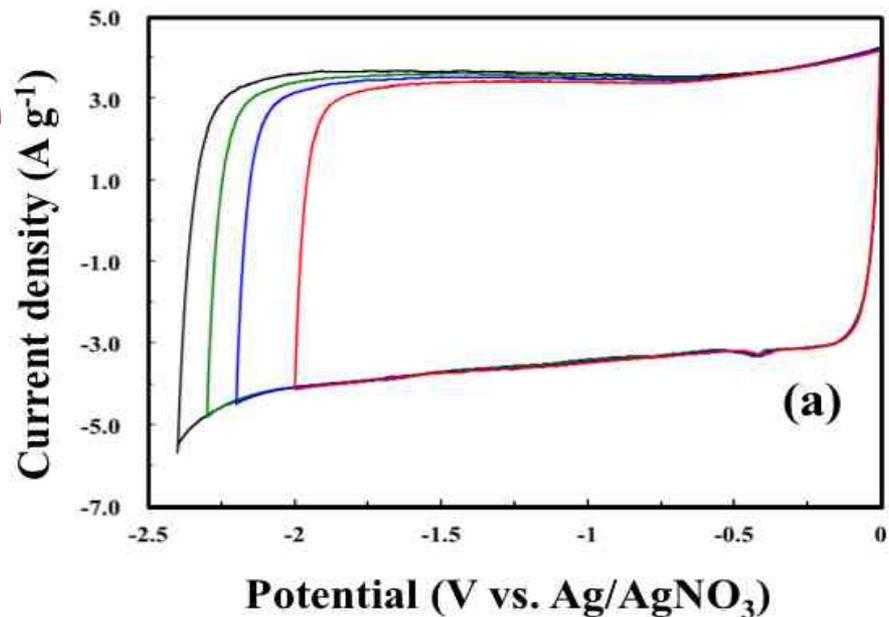


# Supercapacitor N-GNW

Positive



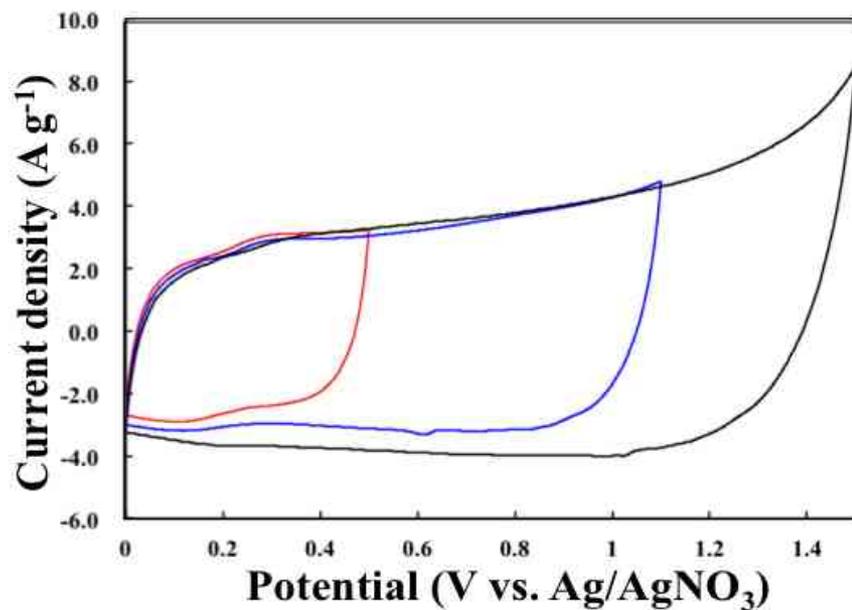
Negative



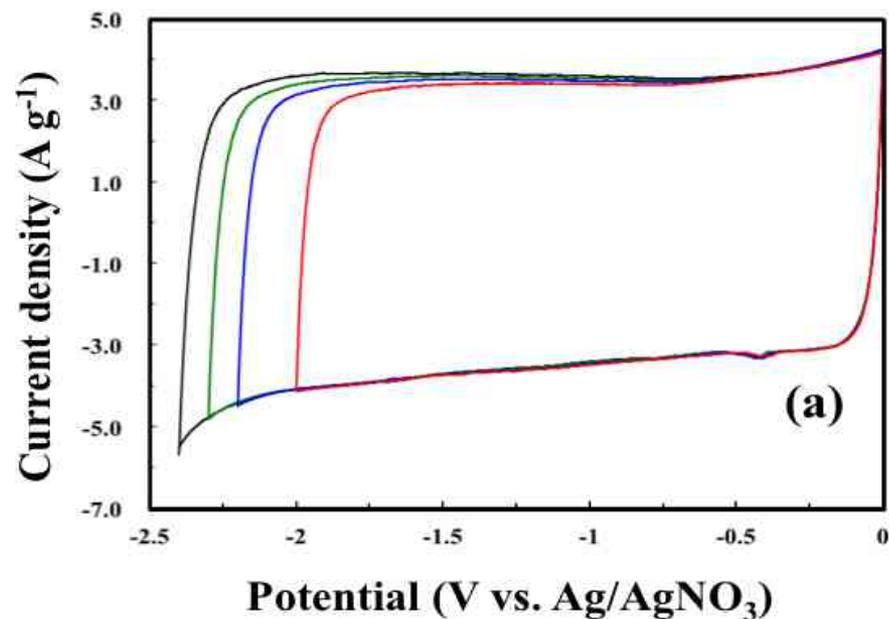


# Supercapacitor Asymmetric Electrodes

Positive: GNW Electrode

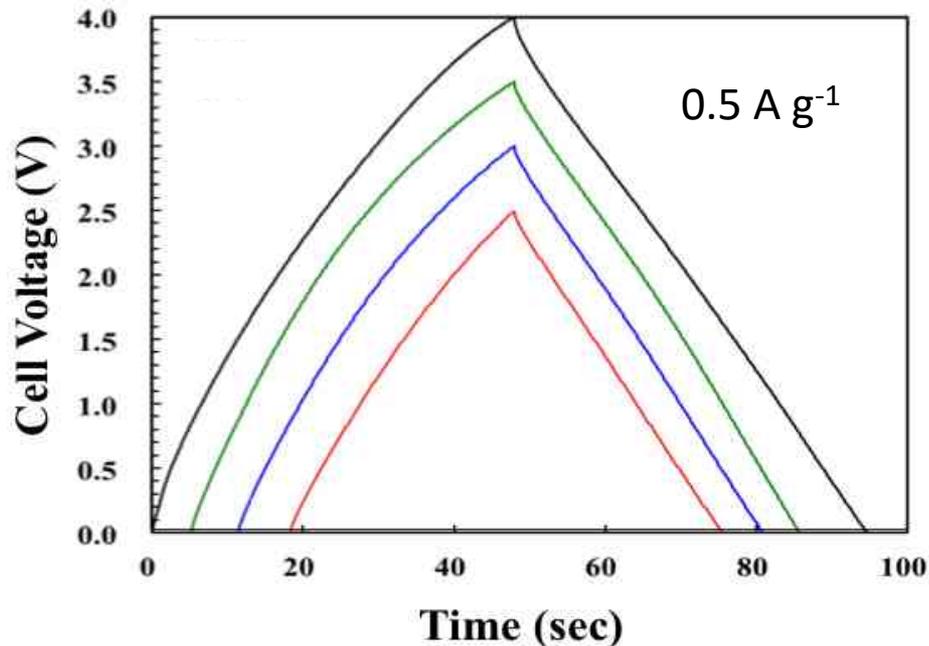
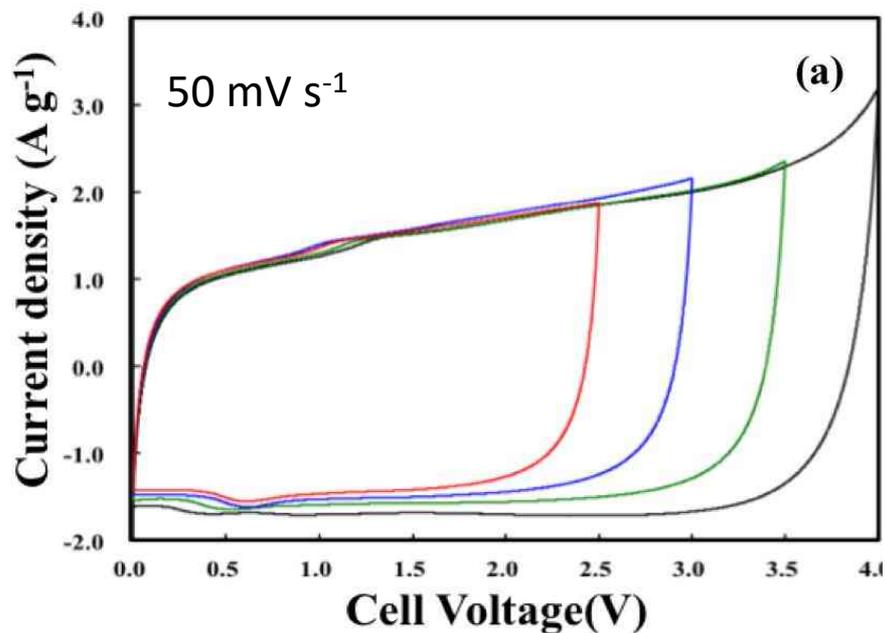


Negative: N-GNW





# Supercapacitor GNW \ N-GNW

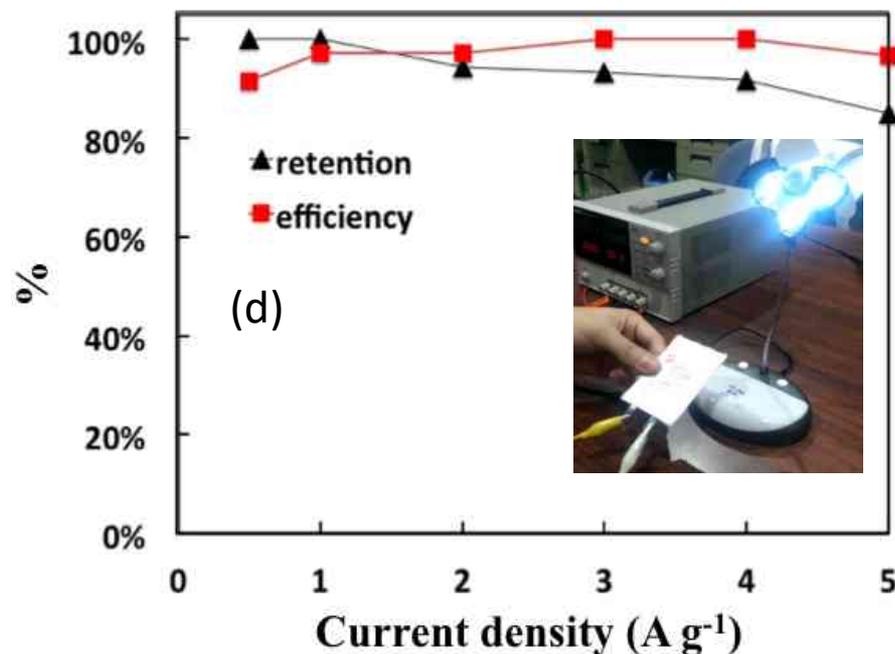
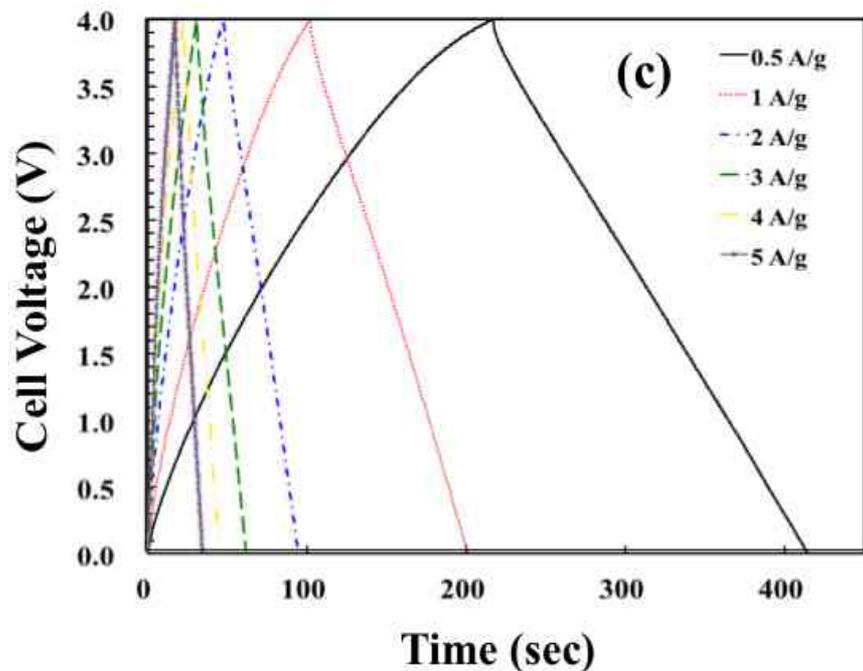


(a) CV curves and (b) constant- $i$  charge-discharge curves of an N-graphene //LQ graphene ASC in 1 M TEABF<sub>4</sub>/PC with a cell voltage of 2.5, 3.0, 3.5, 4.0 V at 50 mV/s or 2 A/g.

**N-graphene (-)//GNW (+) is a 4V EDLC**



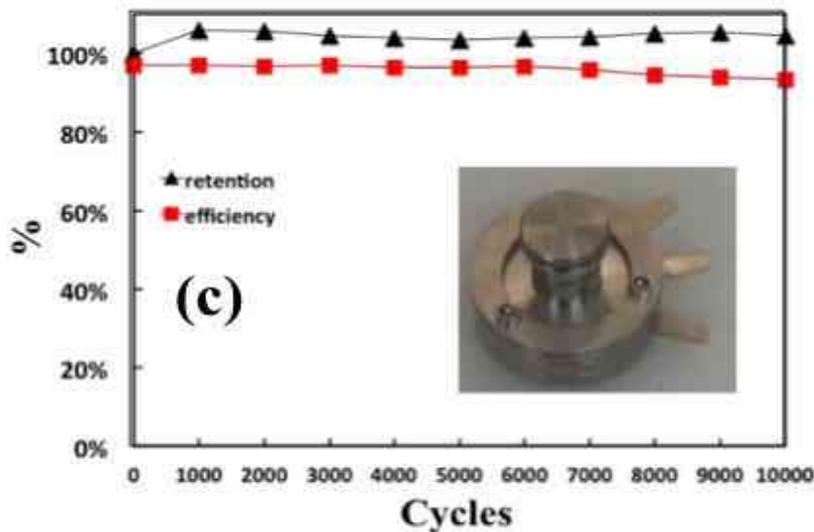
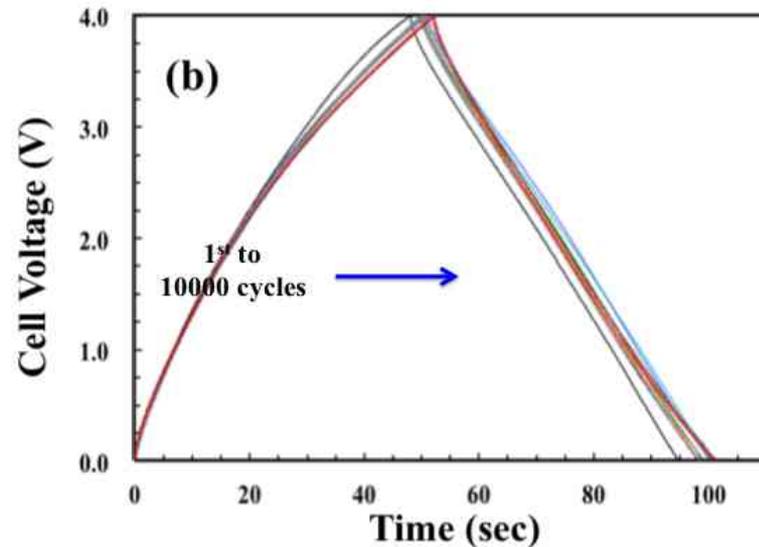
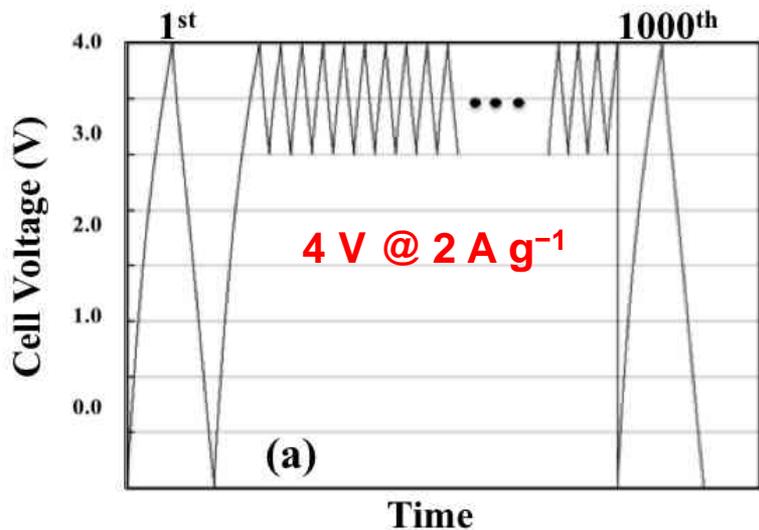
# Supercapacitor GNW \ N-GNW



(c) The charge-discharge curves of an N-GNW (-)//GNW (+) ASC in 1 M TEABF<sub>4</sub>/PC with a cell voltage of 4.0 V at 0.3, 0.5, 1, 2, 3, and 5 A/g. (d) The C.E. and cell capacitance retention vs. charge-discharge current density for symmetric and asymmetric designs.



# Supercapacitor Cycle Life Test



After 10000 cycles,  
efficiency and retention are  
still maintain 93% and 100%  
respectively.



# Comparison



supercapacitors	Murata DMHA <sup>[1]</sup> supercapacitros	ITRI GNW supercapacitors
Cell voltage (V)	4.5 <sup>a</sup> (single=2.75V)	4.2 (single cell)
capacitance (mF)	35	35
ESR	300 mohm@1kHz	150 mohm@1kHz
Size / Dimension	20mm x 20mm	20mm x 10mm
Height - Seated (Max)	0.4mm	0.35mm
Price (USD)	3.7 <sup>b</sup>	2.0 <sup>c</sup>

[1] <https://www.digikey.com/product-detail/en/murata-electronics-north-america/DMHA14R5V353M4ATA0/490-17331-ND/7674906>

a. Two cell in-series and single cell voltage is 2.75V.

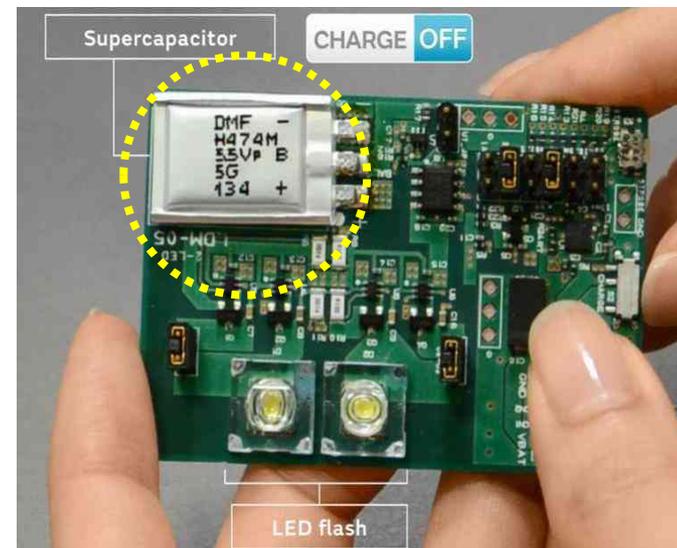
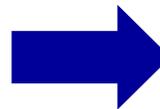
b. 2500 cells price

c. Base on GNW growth area >400 cm<sup>2</sup>.



# Application

## ➤ Flatten out Electrolytic Capacitor





# Application

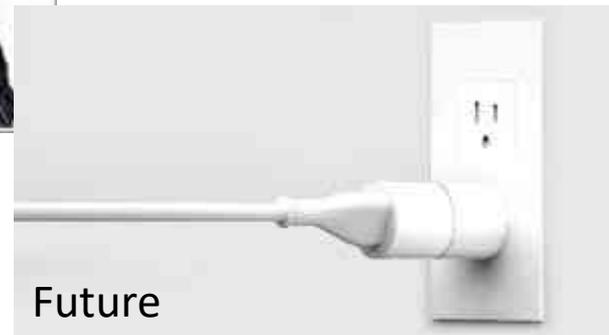
## ➤ Lighter and Thinner Converter Adaptor



Past



Now



Future



## ➤ Flatten out LED Module



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cY8Vma6mNP4>



# Application

- **Flash Lamp of Smart Phone**
  - ✓ **Rapid Charge and Discharge**



<https://www.kickstarter.com/projects/108290897/iexpander-an-expansion-device-for-your-iphone-4-an>



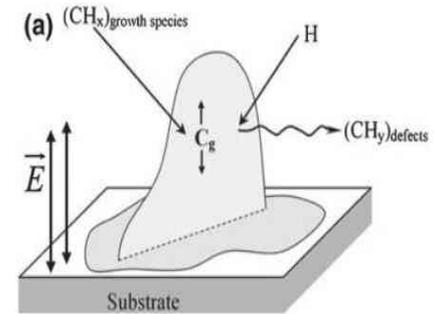
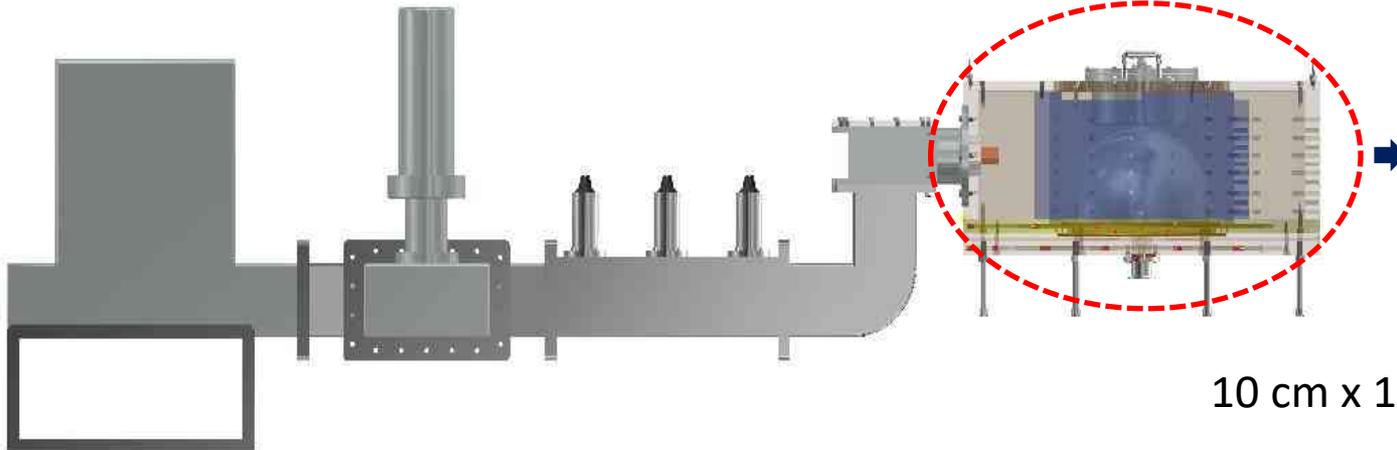
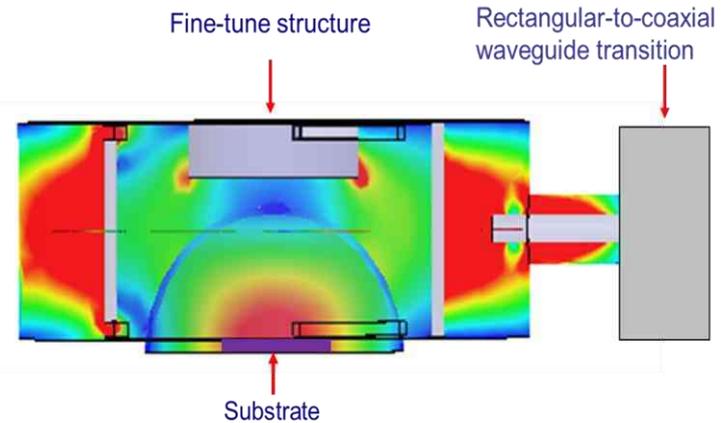
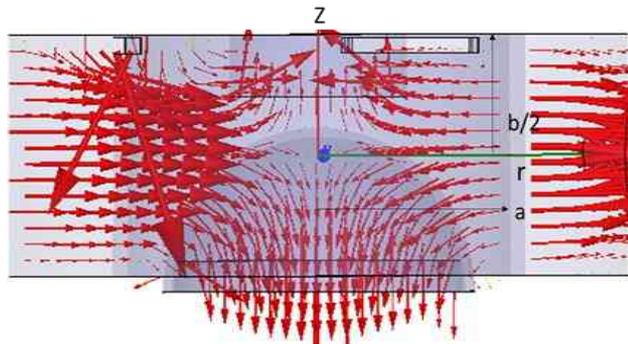
ITRI GNW UCs  
Can provide more power  
And more thinner

Printed circuit board from functional prototype



# Large-area GNW FMP CVD

## Focus Microwave Plasma enhanced Chemical Vapor Deposition



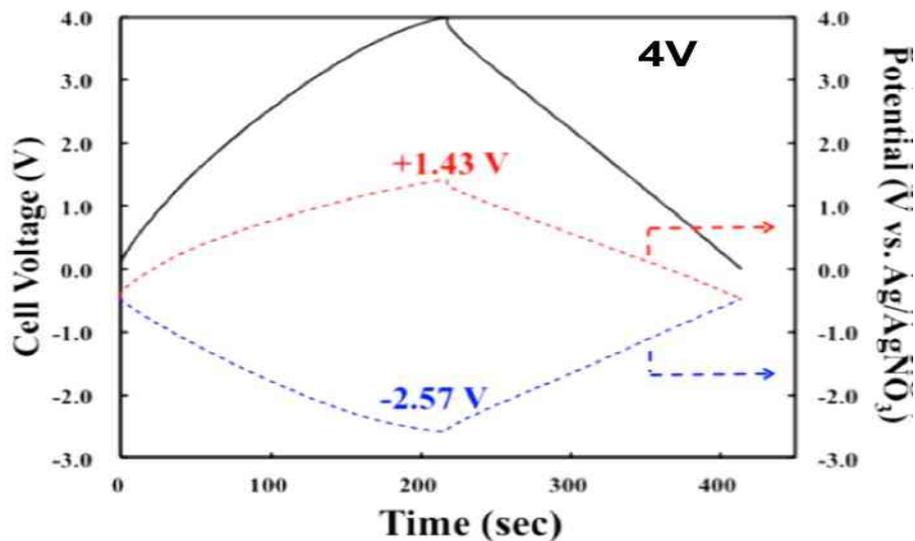
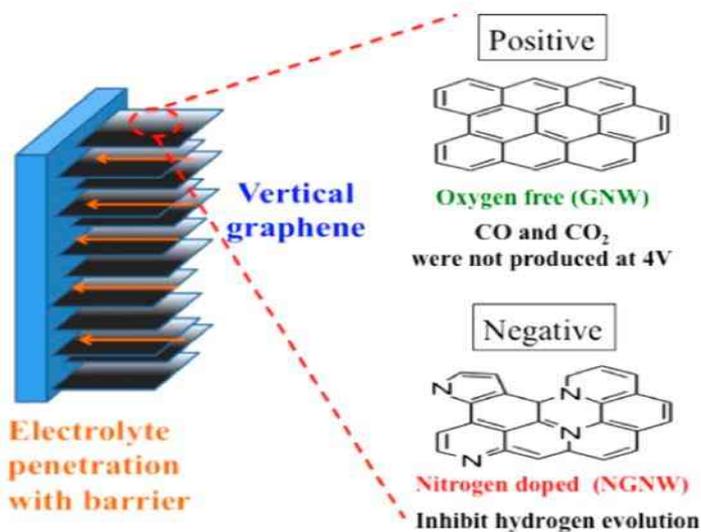
10 cm x 10 cm

Patent Filing



# Conclusions

- GNW → Oxygen free → inhibit oxidation reaction → Be positive electrode 1.43V
- NGNW → nitrogen inhibit HER reaction → Be negative electrode -2.57V
- Asymmetric electrodes can accomplish 4V electrical double-layer capacitors.  
(Energy Density is 53 Wh/kg; Power Density is 8k W/kg)
- ITRI MMSL will develop FMP CVD for large-area graphene nanowalls.





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## Collaboration



## Graphene Task Force

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**Thanks for your attention!**