

双氧水水热处理泡沫镍 制备 $\text{Ni}(\text{OH})_2$ 自集流超级电容器电极材料

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摘要: **目的** 寻找一种简便、价廉、对环境友好的方法制备具有高比容、长寿命的 $\text{Ni}(\text{OH})_2$ 自集流超级电容器电极材料。**方法** 采用水热法(15% (质量分数)的 H_2O_2 溶液, 180 °C, 24 h)直接在泡沫镍集流体上原位生长 $\text{Ni}(\text{OH})_2$, 并对其形貌、组成以及电化学性能进行研究。**结果** 通过双氧水水热处理, 可以在泡沫镍集流体上原位生长出边长 400 ~ 600 nm、厚度约 200 nm 的 $\text{Ni}(\text{OH})_2$ 六边形片, 此为六方晶的 $\beta\text{-Ni}(\text{OH})_2$ 。该电极材料在 2 mol/L KOH 溶液中的最高比容为 2534 F/g (扫速 1 mV/s), 且循环 1000 圈后, 比容值仍保持在 91% 以上 (扫速为 50 mV/s)。**结论** 该制备方法简单价廉, 对环境友好, 制得的电极材料具有自支撑、自集流的特点, 且具有优异的电化学性能和良好的循环稳定性。

关键词: 氢氧化镍; 水热法; 原位制备; 超级电容器

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In-situ Fabrication of Self-collected $\text{Ni}(\text{OH})_2$ Supercapacitor Electrode Materials by Hydrothermal Treatment of Ni Foam in H_2O_2 Solution

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ABSTRACT: **Objective** To in-situ fabricate self-collected $\text{Ni}(\text{OH})_2$ supercapacitor electrode materials with excellent capacitance and good cycle stability by a facile, cost-effective and green method. **Methods** The hydrothermal treatment of Ni foam was performed in a 15wt. % H_2O_2 solution at 180 °C for 24 h to in-situ fabricate $\text{Ni}(\text{OH})_2$. The morphologies, phase composition and electrochemical performance of the as-prepared $\text{Ni}(\text{OH})_2$ electrode material were characterized. **Results** The $\beta\text{-Ni}(\text{OH})_2$ hexagonal platelets with the side lengths of 400 ~ 600 nm and the thickness of ~200 nm were obliquely laid on the Ni foam at high densities. The electrode demonstrated excellent capacitance (2534 F/g at a scan rate of 1 mV/s) and good cycling stability (91% ca-

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capitance retention after 1000 cycles at a scan rate of 50 mV/s) in 2 mol/L KOH aqueous solution. **Conclusion** The fabrication method developed here was facile, cost-effective and green. The as-prepared binder-free, self-collected electrode material exhibited remarkable electrochemical performance with high specific capacity and good cycling stability.

KEY WORDS: $\text{Ni}(\text{OH})_2$; hydrothermal method; in-situ fabrication; supercapacitor

超级电容器^[1],又被称为电化学电容器,具有可快速循环充放电、功率高、寿命长等优点,在移动电话、计算机和电动汽车的混合电源等诸多领域都有广泛应用^[2-7]。目前,超级电容器的研究主要集中于开发具有高比容量的活性材料。 $\text{Ni}(\text{OH})_2$ 由于环境友好、价廉、来源丰富等优点,成为一种非常具有应用前景的新型赝电容电极材料,近年来在超级电容器领域受到了广泛关注^[2-4,8-9]。目前 $\text{Ni}(\text{OH})_2$ 电极材料的制备主要通过两种方式实现:一种是将 $\text{Ni}(\text{OH})_2$ 制备成纳米粉体,与导电剂、粘结剂混合后,压制于集流体上,制成电极^[5,10-11];另一种是以薄膜的形式,直接将 $\text{Ni}(\text{OH})_2$ 负载在集流体上作为电极使用^[12-13]。前一种制备方法不仅工艺复杂,而且由于粘结剂的添加,导致内阻大,比容低;后一种方法制备的电极材料,活性物质与集流体之间的结合力弱,导致组装的超级电容器循环寿命较短。由此可见,如果能采用合适的方法直接在集流体上原位生长 $\text{Ni}(\text{OH})_2$ 活性物质,从而制备自支撑、自集流且电化学性能和循环稳定性优良的超级电容器电极材料,对于解决目前 $\text{Ni}(\text{OH})_2$ 电极材料存在的问题具有重要意义。

文中通过双氧水水热处理泡沫镍,直接在泡沫镍集流体上原位生长 $\text{Ni}(\text{OH})_2$ 活性物质,并对其形貌、组成、电化学性能等进行了表征和研究。

1 实验

1.1 材料制备

剪取 2.0 cm×6.0 cm 的泡沫镍(纯度 99.99%,厚 1.0 mm,孔径为 110PPI)作为水热原材料,依次在三级水、无水乙醇、丙酮及一级水中超声清洗 10 min,在 60 ℃ 条件下真空干燥 12 h,得到干燥样品。

将洁净的泡沫镍放入盛有 30 mL 15% (质量分数) H_2O_2 溶液的反应釜中超声 10 min,使溶液充分润湿泡沫镍,然后在 180 ℃ 水热 24 h。待反应釜自然冷却到室温后,取出样品,用三级水清洗,在 60 ℃ 真空干燥 12 h,即获得 $\text{Ni}(\text{OH})_2$ 为活性物质的自集流电极材料。

1.2 材料表征及性能测试

使用 Zeiss Auriga 聚焦离子/电子双束扫描电镜(FIB-SEM)以及 Zeiss LIBRA 200 透射电镜(TEM)对材料进行形貌表征。使用 X'pert PRO X 射线衍射仪(XRD)对材料进行相组成分析,条件为:Cu 靶, $\text{K}\alpha$ 线,扫描范围 $20^\circ \sim 80^\circ$ 。

电化学测试使用 PGSTAT302N AUTOLAB 电化学工作站。采用传统的三电极体系:制备的电极材料作为工作电极,3 cm×3 cm 铂片作为对电极, Hg/HgO 电极作为参比电极。电解液为 2 mol/L KOH 溶液。循环伏安(CV)测试的电压窗口为 0 ~ 0.8 V,扫速分别为 1, 2, 5, 10, 25 mV/s;恒电流充放电测试电压窗口为 0 ~ 0.6 V,电流密度分别为 0.5, 1, 2, 5, 10 A/g;循环稳定性测试的扫速为 50 mV/s,循环次数为 1000 圈;阻抗(EIS)测试的振幅为 5 mV,频率范围为 $10^{-2} \sim 10^5$ Hz。

2 结果与讨论

2.1 形貌及组成

图 1 为泡沫镍水热后的微观形貌照片。如图 1a 所示,泡沫镍支架比较粗糙,说明水热过程中有物质在泡沫镍表面原位生长。由图 1b 可见,新生成的物质为规则六边形片,厚度约为 200 nm,竖直排列在泡沫镍表面,这种排列方式能够降低接触电阻,提高电解液与电极之间的电荷转移速率,有利于提高材料的电化学性能^[14]。为了更清楚直观地确定六边形片的尺寸,进行了 TEM 分析,如图 1c 所示,水热过程中生长的六边形片边长为 400 ~ 600 nm。

图 2 为泡沫镍水热后的 XRD 分析结果。除了泡沫镍基底的衍射峰(JCPDS No. 04-0850)外,在 2θ 为 $19.6^\circ, 33.4^\circ, 38.8^\circ, 52.2^\circ, 59.2^\circ, 62.7^\circ$ 处出现了新的衍射峰。将这些衍射峰与六方晶型 $\beta\text{-Ni}(\text{OH})_2$ 的标准谱图(JCPDS No. 14-0117)对照,峰位吻合,由此可以确定,水热过程中生长的六边形片为六方晶型 $\beta\text{-Ni}(\text{OH})_2$,各衍射峰分别对应于 $\beta\text{-Ni}(\text{OH})_2$ 的(001), (100), (101), (012), (110), (111)晶面。

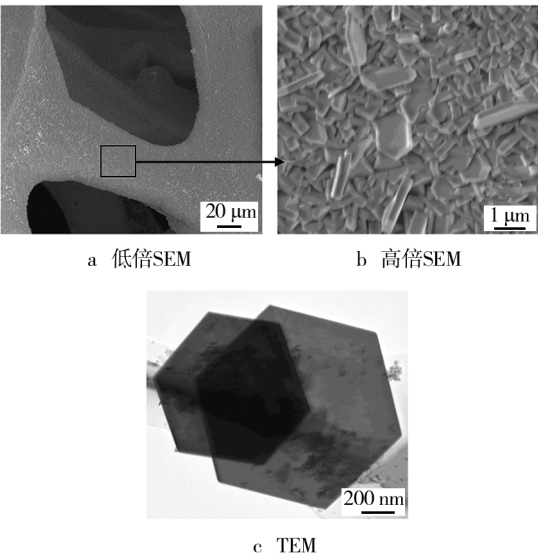


图 1 电极材料的形貌

Fig. 1 Morphologies of as-prepared electrode material

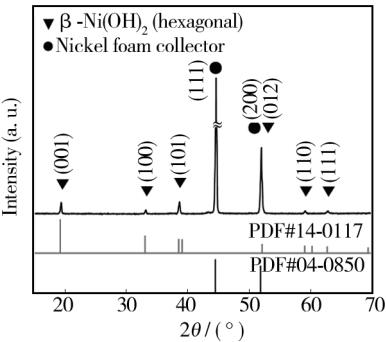


图 2 电极材料的 XRD 图

Fig. 2 XRD patterns of as-prepared electrode material

2.2 电化学性能

图 3a 是水热制备的 $\text{Ni}(\text{OH})_2$ 电极材料在不同扫速下的循环伏安曲线,这些曲线均有一对氧化还原峰,对应的法拉第反应如下^[14-16]:



随着扫速的增加,峰电流逐渐增大,阳极峰位略微正移,而阴极峰位略微负移,但 CV 曲线的形状并未发生明显变化。经过计算^[14,16-17],扫速为 1,2,5,10,25 mV/s 时的 $\text{Ni}(\text{OH})_2$ 活性物质的比容值分别为 2534,1884,1295,1082,692 F/g。

为了进一步研究制备的电极材料的电化学性能,还进行了恒电流充放电测试,图 3b 是该电极材料在不同电流密度下的充放电曲线。经过计算^[14,16-17],电流密度为 0.5,1,2,5,10 A/g 时的 $\text{Ni}(\text{OH})_2$ 活性物质的比容值分别为 1934,1422,1086,833,740 F/g。

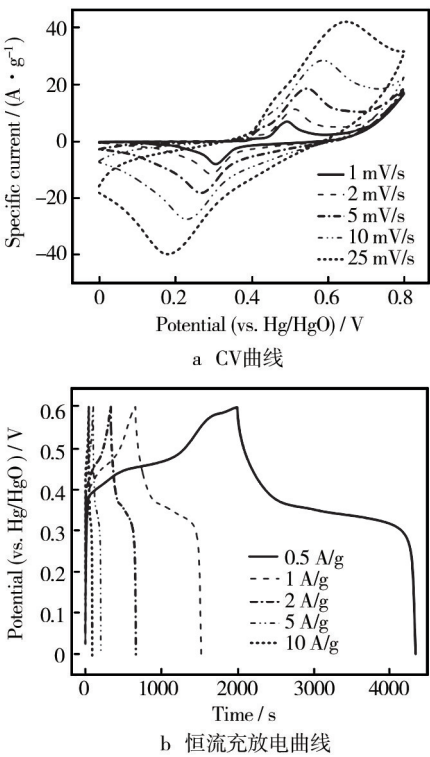


图 3 电极材料的电化学测试结果

Fig. 3 Electrochemical performance of as-prepared electrode material

循环稳定性是评价超级电容器电极材料性能的一个重要指标。图 4 是制备的电极材料在 50 mV/s 扫速下循环 1000 圈的结果。可以看到,在开始阶段,比容值随着循环次数的增加而逐渐增加,这是由于循环测试过程中,电解液逐渐渗透到 $\text{Ni}(\text{OH})_2$ 六边形片之间,从而使电极材料充分活化。随着循环次数的进一步增加,比容值稍有降低,循环 1000 圈后,比容保持率为 91%,说明该电极材料具有较好的循环稳定性。

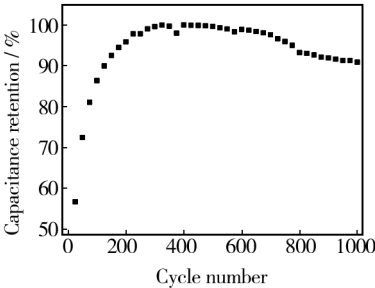


图 4 电极材料的循环稳定性测试结果

Fig. 4 Cycle stability of as-prepared electrode material at a scan rate of 50 mV/s for 1000 cycles

图 5 为制备的电极材料的阻抗图谱。经过拟

合^[14,16-17],可以得到等效串联电阻 R_s 约为 $0.24\ \Omega$,说明活性物质自身电阻、电解液电阻以及接触电阻的总电阻值很小,材料具有很好的导电性;电荷传递电阻 R_{ct} 约为 $0.02\ \Omega$,说明 $Ni(OH)_2$ 活性物质在参与电化学反应时的电荷传递阻力非常小,有利于反应的进行。

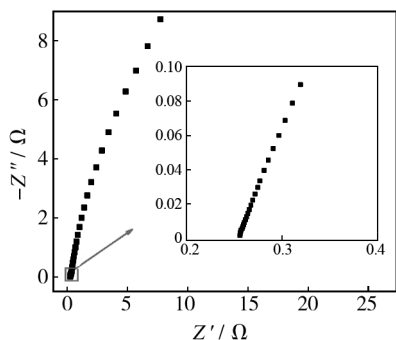


图5 电极材料的阻抗测试结果

Fig. 5 EIS spectrum of as-prepared electrode material

3 结论

1) 采用简单价廉、对环境友好的双氧水水热法处理泡沫镍,可以在泡沫镍集流体上原位生长出边长为 $400 \sim 600\ \text{nm}$ 、厚度约为 $200\ \text{nm}$ 的六方晶型 $\beta\text{-Ni(OH)}_2$ 六边形片,作为自支撑、自集流的 $Ni(OH)_2$ 超级电容器电极材料。

2) 该电极材料具有优异的比容性能以及良好的循环稳定性;在 $2\ \text{mol/L KOH}$ 溶液中的最高比容为 $2534\ \text{F/g}$ (扫速为 $1\ \text{mV/s}$),且循环 1000 圈后,比容值仍保持在 91% 以上(扫速为 $50\ \text{mV/s}$)。

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