

Review

The Effect of Modifications of Activated Carbon Materials on the Capacitive Performance: Surface, Microstructure, and Wettability

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Abstract: In this review, the efforts done by different research groups to enhance the performance of the electric double-layer capacitors (EDLCs), regarding the effect of the modification of activated carbon structures on the electrochemical properties, are summarized. Activated carbon materials with various porous textures, surface chemistry, and microstructure have been synthesized using several different techniques by different researchers. Micro-, meso-, and macroporous textures can be obtained through the activation/carbonization process using various activating agents. The surface chemistry of activated carbon materials can be modified via: (i) the carbonization of heteroatom-enriched compounds, (ii) post-treatment of carbon materials with reactive heteroatom sources, and (iii) activated carbon combined both with metal oxide materials and conducting polymers to obtain composites. Intending to improve the EDLCs performance, the introduction of heteroatoms into an activated carbon matrix and composited activated carbon with either metal oxide materials or conducting polymers introduced a pseudo-capacitance effect, which is an additional contribution to the dominant double-layer capacitance. Such tricks offer high capacitance due to the presence of both electrical double layer charge storage mechanism and faradic charge transfer. The surface modification by attaching suitable heteroatoms such as phosphorus species increases the cell operating voltage, thereby improving the cell performance. To establish a detailed understanding of how one can modify the activated carbon structure regarding its porous textures, the surface chemistry, the wettability, and microstructure enable to enhance the performance of the EDLCs is discussed here in detail. This review discusses the basic key parameters which are considered to evaluate the performance of EDLCs such as cell capacitance, operating voltage, equivalent series resistance, power density, and energy density, and how these are affected by the modification of the activated carbon framework.

Keywords: activated carbon; carbon precursor; BET analysis; nano-structured porous electrode; supercapacitors

1. Introduction

Although intense research has been conducted to develop high-performance energy storage devices based on conventional energy resources fossil fuels, the energy demand

still increases. The impact of these energy resources on our environment becomes more preoccupant [1]. Therefore, there is a need to meet the demand of energy by developing clean and renewable forms of energy. To reduce fossil fuel consumption, it is necessary to develop high-performance electrical energy conversion devices based on renewable energy sources, which has become a great challenge for the researchers [2]. In this respect, the development of electrical energy production devices based on renewable energy sources, such as solar or wind energy, is promising. However, owing to the high fluctuation of the generated energy, efforts still need to be made.

In light of the earlier discussed challenges, energy storage devices with greater storage capacity with more retention value are required. Energy storage devices such as supercapacitors and batteries are used every day in our lives to store electrical energy for our electronic devices [3]. Batteries have greatly attracted the researchers' attention owing to their high energy density. Batteries have been mostly used as a dominant energy storage device for electric vehicles and portable electronics [4]. However, the relatively lower power density currently limited their application in electronics devices that required high power density such as tramways and energy harvesting systems. In addition, the volatility of the electrolyte solution decreases the device lifetimes, and the exothermic reactions generate combustible gases, melt the separator, and create short circuits. Therefore, their safety issues and low power density limit their application to various electronic products [4]. Supercapacitors provide high power density at a short time, and their long lifetimes are more suitable for electronic device applications requiring energy input in a short time interval [5]. Supercapacitors are used complementary to batteries in order to extend batteries' lifetime. A supercapacitor is also considered as a future clean alternative energy storage device to batteries and fossil fuels due to their safety performance.

The power output of supercapacitors depends on the properties of the materials used in each component, including current collectors, electrodes, electrolyte, and the separator but also the way these components are designed, matched, and combined to form the cell [6]. According to the charge storage mechanism, a supercapacitor is distinguished as either of two types: EDLCs and pseudocapacitors. This review focus on the efforts made of improving the performance of EDLCs electrodes. EDLCs electrodes are synthesized from a different type of active materials. Carbonaceous materials are also used as electrode materials at large scale. These electrodes are of low cost due to the universally available and renewable carbon precursor sources [7]. Various electrodes based on carbon materials with different structures and porous textures have been reported in the literature. Several biomasses have also been investigated as a carbon precursor due to their renewable character to achieve high performance and sustainable supercapacitor devices [8]. However, supercapacitor application is currently limited by several challenges, such as fast self-discharge and low energy density. To increase the energy density and make cheaper supercapacitors available in the market, carbon materials with suitable microstructures and porous textures are seen as a promising material for the synthesis of supercapacitor electrodes by researchers, due to the easy availability of renewable precursors [9].

Among the various forms of carbon materials used in the synthesis of supercapacitor electrodes, porous carbon is one of the best candidates, due to both the texture of its surface (porosity, pore distribution, specific surface area) and its surface chemistry which can be easily modified to improve its performance [10]. Significant efforts have been made to design the appropriate microstructure and porous texture of carbon-based materials with satisfactory electrochemical performance. In general, the microstructure of a material is related to the arrangement of its internal component and strongly governs the electronic and thermal conductivity of the material. A suitable porous texture is essential to optimize the charge accumulation during the charge process. Hence, the microstructure and porous texture are important parameters that must be taken into account when designing the active material. The performance of these electrodes may be further improved by surface

modification via (i) post-treatment of carbon materials with reactive heteroatom sources, and (iii) composited activated carbon with either metal oxide materials or conducting polymers.

This review describes the performance enhancement of SCs electrodes based on activated carbon material, through the modification of both its surface chemistry and microstructure, with the objective of understanding the effect of modifications of activated carbon materials on the cell capacitance performance, the electrical conductivity, and the wettability of the electrodes. First, the electrical properties of the electrodes based on porous carbon materials and the evaluation of its performances are introduced. The effect of the porous texture on the electrode's performance is discussed in detail, and the performance evaluation is outlined. Then, the benefic effect of heteroatoms-doping in the electrochemical behavior of the EDLCs electrodes is discussed. Finally, the performance of supercapacitor electrodes based on activated composite carbon materials combined with metal oxides or conducting polymers is explained and discussed.

2. Designing and Parameters of the Electrical Double Layer Capacitors (EDLCs)

The parameters measured to study the performance of the EDLC are as follows: cell capacity, operating voltage, equivalent series resistance, power density, and energy density. In practice, only the measurement of three parameters such as cell capacity (C_T), operating voltage (V_0), and equivalent series resistances ESR is necessary because the specific power density and the specific energy density depend on the three essential parameters above by the following relationships:

$$\text{Power Density} = \frac{V_0^2}{4mR_{ES}} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Energy Density} = \frac{C_T V_0^2}{2m} \quad (2)$$

Two approaches are usually used for the EDLCs performance measurement: three-electrode and two electrode systems. The three-electrodes configuration consists of one working electrode, a reference electrode (Ag/AgCl or saturated electrode) maintained at fixed potential defines a base potential in the three electrodes system, and a counter electrode (platinum wire) used to balance the reactions accruing in the working electrode. Figure 1 shows a three-electrode arrangement. The three-electrode configuration is useful in the investigation of the chemistry of the active electrode surface as well as the redox behavior of the active electrode material [11]. It has been reported that the three-electrode system is not very accurate in the measurement of the cell capacitance errors have been observed when the three-electrode system is used to measure the capacitance [11]. Two electrode systems consist of two working electrodes: a cathode negatively charged, and an anode positively charged with electrolyte sandwiched between these two electrodes. The anodic and cathodic compartment can be also separated by a membrane that permits the selective passage of some ions and avoid short circuits. The choice of the separator must be based on following considerations: non-conducting materials to prevent electron transport between electrodes, electrolyte ions permeable with minimum ionic resistance, chemical resistance to electrolytes and electrodes materials, and mechanical resistance to pressure and volume changes such as swelling, easy wetted by electrolytes [12].

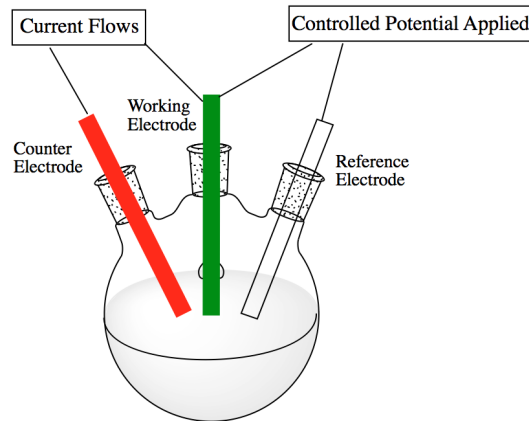


Figure 1. A typical schematic presentation of a three-electrode arrangement. Reproduced from [11] under license CC BY-NC-SA 3.0.

2.1. Cell Capacitance C_T

The cell capacitance measure total electrical charge stored under a given voltage applied, $C_T = \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta V}$ [Farad], ΔQ is the total charge stored and ΔV the potential range defined.

The cell capacitance can be evaluated via cyclic voltammetry (CV) measurement. This technique consists of applying a voltage to the working electrode, relative to the reference electrode maintained at a fixed potential. The working electrode is swept linearly back and forth in a given potential range. The capacitance is then calculated by analyzing the recorded CV graph according to:

$$C_T = \frac{\int i dV}{2\Delta V V_s} \quad (3)$$

where i is the current density, ΔV is the potential interval, and V_s is the potential scan rate. The capacitance can also be evaluated by analyzing the galvanostatic charge-discharge (GCD) curves. Here, the working electrode is subjected to a constant current density (i) (A/g), and the potential response is measured (dV) with respect to time (dt), and the capacitance is calculated using the following equation:

$$C_T = \frac{i}{dV/dt} \quad (4)$$

The capacitance can also be evaluated by Electrochemical Impedance Spectroscopy (EIS) in addition to CV and GCD. This technique records the impedance of a material as a function of frequency by imposing a sinusoidal AC voltage of low amplitude of about 2–10 mV over the applied steady state potential. The capacitance is then calculated using the formula:

$$C_T = \frac{-1}{2\pi f \text{Im}(Z)} \quad (5)$$

where f is the frequency, and $\text{Im}(z)$ the imaginary part of the impedance.

2.2. Equivalent Series Resistance (ESR)

The sum of all the resistances of the EDLC is termed as equivalent series resistance which is an essential parameter that regulates the power output of the device. It contains several ohmic drops located into the electrolyte, the electrodes, and at the electrode/current collector interfaces [13].

The equivalent series resistance can be evaluated using either GCD or EIS. The evaluation of (RES) through GCD is related to the analysis of IR drop or voltage drop from charge discharging curve and using Ohm law formula:

$$RES = \frac{V_{drop}}{\Delta I} \tag{6}$$

where V_{drop} and ΔI are the voltage and current of I-R drop, respectively.

From the EIS test, shown in Figure 2a, ESR is evaluated by linearly interpolating the high-frequency arc of the Nyquist plot to $Im(Z) = 0$. As evidenced in the GDC curve Figure 2b, the voltage drop can be visually estimated from during the discharge curve during galvanostatic cycling [13].

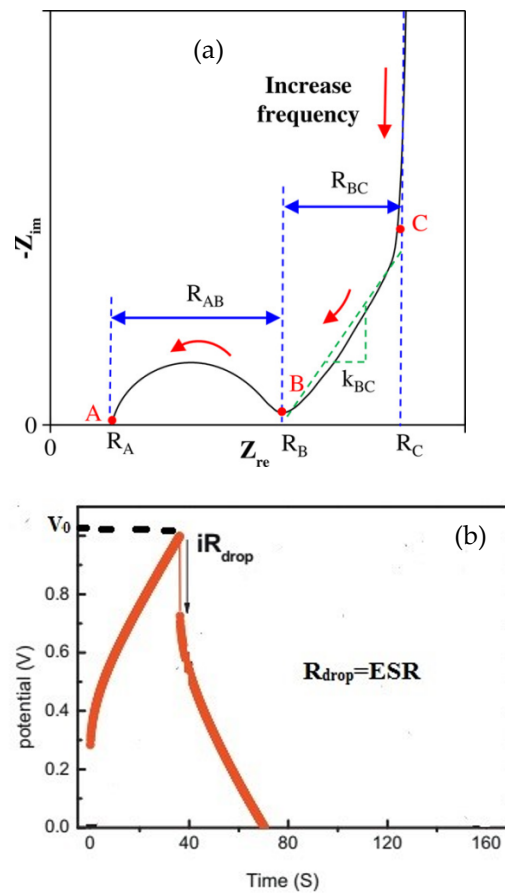


Figure 2. Equivalent Series Resistance (ESR) (R_A) evaluation using (a) the Nyquist plot. Reprinted with permission from [13]. Copyright (2018) American Chemical Society. (b) the GDC test. Reprinted from [14] with permission from Elsevier.

2.3. Operating Voltage (VO)

The operating voltage V_0 is defined as the suitable potential window within which a cell operates safely. It can be evaluated by using either CV or GCD test. Figure 2b illustrates the determination of V_0 and ESR using the GCD test. The I-R drop represents the drop voltage ΔV during the discharge stage. By measuring the IRdrop the equivalent series resistance is determined by Equation (6).

3. Types and Properties of Porous Carbon Materials

Various carbon allotropes are used in the literature to synthesize electrodes for supercapacitor due to its good conductivity 10^3 S/m for graphene [15] and good electrochemical stability. Carbon electrodes show great thermal resistance in contact with both aque-

ous and organic solutions and under a large potential window. Activated carbons materials are known for their high specific surface area by developing physical or chemical methods. Figure 3 shows the different forms of carbon used in supercapacitors as an electrode material. Various forms of carbon have been used in the literature for the synthesis of electrodes of supercapacitors. Porous carbons prepared using the template method are more attractive because of their large specific surface and their porous textures.

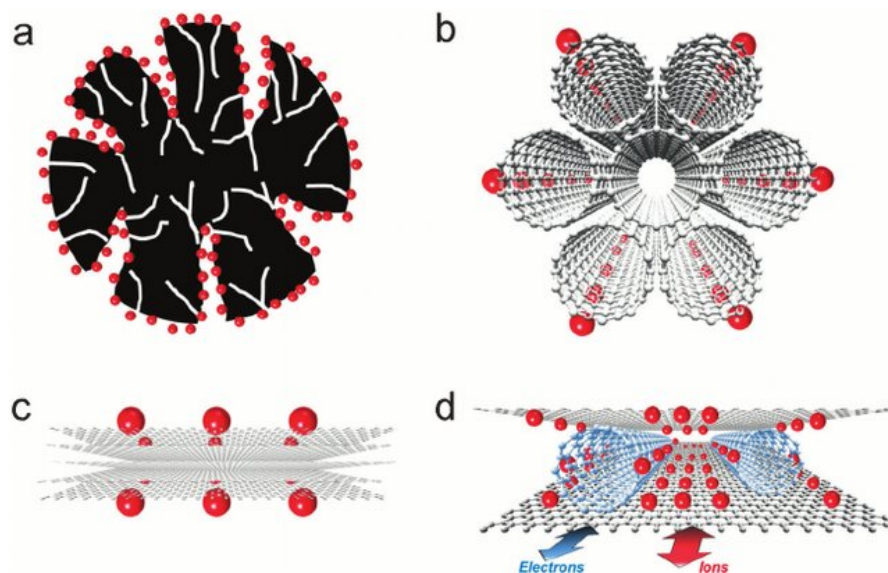


Figure 3. Different form of carbon used in supercapacitors. (a) Activated porous carbon. (b) Single-walled carbon nanotube (SWCNT) bundles. (c) Pristine graphene. (d) Graphene/CNT composite. Used with permission of ROYAL SOCIETY OF CHEMISTRY, from [15]; copyright (1999), permission conveyed through Copyright Clearance Center, Inc.

3.1. Properties of Porous Carbon

The adsorption performance of the synthesized porous carbon is defined by various parameters. Specific surface area, porosity, and ash content are fundamental features that establish the activated carbon electrochemical activity.

3.1.1. Specific Surface Area

Specific surface area is the part of the total surface area where the phenomenon of adsorption occurs. Large specific surface area may be obtained due to the presence of many pores developing during the activation and carbonization process. The optimal temperature to get the maximum specific surface area depends on the thermal stability of the precursor. Harry Marsh and Francisco Rodriguez-Reinoso [16] have studied the variation of the specific surface area with respect to the carbonization temperature for two different precursors, polyvinylidene chloride [PVDC] and polyfurfuryl alcohol [PFA]. They found that the maximum value of the specific surface ($1200 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$) is obtained at $1300 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ for the PVDC, while that of the PFA is approximately $450 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$ and is obtained at approximately $750 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$. The particle size distribution is also one of the important parameters that must be considered in order to maximize the specific surface of the carbon material. As the particle size reaches to nano-size, the specific surface area increases and, in that case, more particles are distributed on the active areas of the material thereby enhancing reactivity, catalytic activity and general performance of the carbon electrode.

3.1.2. Porosity

The efficiency of the activated carbon to absorb the solute molecules is controlled by the material's internal surface accessibility. The pore texture (pore shape, pore size, pore

volume) and their distribution are the most important parameters which define the adsorption capacity of the materials. The International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) recommendation define pores as: micropores (width < 2 nm), mesopores (2 nm < width < 50 nm), and macropores (width > 50 nm). The macropores and mesopores enhance the charge propagation efficiency through the micropores. The specific surface area generated by the presence of macropores is very small, and the rate of adsorption is negligible in macropores [17]. The size of the solute molecules is usually correlated to the micropores size, and it enhances the adsorption of ions within micropores. In EDLCs the electrostatic attraction takes place mainly in the micropores.

3.1.3. Ash Content

The amount of ash containing in the activated carbon is derived from the raw material used as a precursor, but also occur during to the activated carbon preparation process. The ash presents in the activated carbon strongly affect the wettability of the material. As the amount of ash increase in the material, it becomes more hydrophilic [18].

3.2. Activated Carbon (AC)

Activated carbon is a carbon-based material, characterized by a high degree of structural disordered with respect to the graphitic structure. Activated carbons are synthesized in order to obtain high porous texture and large surface area. Activated carbon has received great attraction owing to their various applications in water and air purification as well as electrodes for supercapacitor and fuel cells. The functionality of the porous structure depends on the pore size: meso- and macro- pores allow the diffusion of charged species whereas micro-pores favor the accumulation of charged species increasing the specific capacitance [8].

The synthesis of a well-defined porous texture of the porous carbon is necessary for its high performance in different devices because the mass transfer through the pores greatly influences the efficiency of the device, and hence the development of synthesis technique that enables activated carbon with well-defined micro-, meso-, and macroporous texture is crucial for researchers. Various techniques have been proposed in the literature for the synthesis of activated carbon and can be summarized into two categories, traditional methods or (carbonization/activation) approach and template synthesis. The traditional methods include chemical activation, physical activation, and the combination of chemical and physical activation processes. The traditional methods listed above cannot provide porous carbon with precise control on pore size and distribution of pores, therefore are unable to obtain uniform pores in porous texture. The porous texture of the carbon material is generated during the activation steps, and hence increases the active carbon surface, thereby improving the adsorption efficiency of the material. The chemical and physical activation process requires a carbon precursor containing high C percentages, such as coal, lignite, wood, lignin, petroleum coke, and polymers, as PVC, PVA, etc. The choice of the carbonaceous precursor should take into account the following factors: high carbon content, low inorganic content (low ash), potential extent of activation, high density and sufficient volatile content and inexpensive materials (easily available). This method involves two steps carbonization and activation. The carbonization process involves drying and removing non-carbonaceous species from the precursor by thermal decomposition of the carbonaceous material (400–600 °C) producing a fixed mass of carbon. The role of activation is to expand the pores size generated during carbonization therefore to facilitate the entrance of ions and provide them a high surface area. Table 1 shows the composition of carbonized material from various raw carbon precursors used in the literature.

Table 1. Composition of carbonized materials from various carbon precursors and related references.

Raw Material	Volatiles (wt%)	Carbon (wt%)	Ash (wt%)	Surface Area, SSA (m ² /g)	Specific Capacitance (F/g)	Current Density/ Scan Rate	Refs.
Coconut shell	77.19	22.10	0.71	1532	228	5 mV/s	[19,20]
Wheat straw	82.12	10.98	6.90	892	222	8 A/g	[19,21]
Rice husk	61.81	16.95	21.24	1442	233	2 A/g	[19,22]
Sugarcane bagasse	83.66	13.15	3.20	1788	300	0.25 A/g	[19,23]
Bamboo wood	86.80	11.24	1.95	2960	144	5 A/g	[19,24]
Olive stones	78.30	19.50	2.20	1626	175	10 A/g	[25,26]
Almond shell	80.50	18.40	1.10	2144	334.2	10 mV/s	[25,27]
Sunflower seed shell	84.70	11.70	3.60	2509	311	0.25 A/g	[28,29]
Cotton stalk	76.10	18.80	5.10	1964.46	221	10 A/g	[30,31]
Peanut shell	84.90	13.40	1.70	3103	298	10 A/g	[32,33]
Rice straw	65.47	15.86	18.67	1007	190	10 A/g	[34,35]
Switch grass	76.69	14.34	8.97	1272	140	0.1 A/g	[34,36]
Willow wood	82.22	16.07	1.71	2800	394	1 A/g	[34,37]
Corn straw	73.15	19.19	7.65	2257	227	5 mV/g	[38,39]
Rape straw	76.54	17.81	4.65	748.6	361	1 A/g	[33,40]
Miscanthus	79	11.4	9.6	3024	110	50 mV/s	[41,42]
Peach	75.6	23.9	0.5	1279	406	0.2 A/g	[41,43]
Pistachio shell	81.64	16.95	1.41	2145	122	25 mV/s	[34,44]
baobab fruit shells	-	80	1.13	911	335.8	1 A/g	[24,45]
pineapple leaves	-	42.94	3.57	1681	202	5 mV/s	[46,47]
Banana leaves	41.3	46.5	12.2	1230	400	0.5 A/g	[48,49]
Moringa oleifer	36.45	42.76	12.71	2345	203	0.5 A/g	[50,51]
Orange peels	76.52	20.39	3.09	2160	460	1 A/g	[52,53]
potato peels	60.85	27.85	6.96	960	269	1 A/g	[54,55]
argan shell	61	28	1.5	2100	355	125 mA/g	[56,57]
Almondshells	76.00	20.71	3.29	-	-	-	[19,20]
Olive pitts	82.00	16.28	1.72	-	-	-	[19,21]
Wet grains	83.18	13.58	2.58	-	-	-	[19,22]
Marabú	81.30	17.20	1.50	-	-	-	[19,23]
Soplillo	77.80	20.70	1.50	-	-	-	[19,24]

Physical activation can be achieved using oxidizing gases, for example, steam or CO₂ above 800 °C. Chemical activation requires the impregnation of precursors with activating species as H₃PO₄, KOH, and ZnCl₂.

3.3. Porous Carbon Synthesized Using Template Route

The template synthesis is used to create a uniform pore size. A better control of pore size can be achieved via the use of a proper template. Syntheses of microporous carbon, mesoporous carbon, and macroporous carbon have been done by researchers using Zeolite, mesoporous silica, and synthetic silica opal as templates, respectively [58]. The general template synthesis route goes on through three typical passages: (1) Synthesis of the composite of carbon precursor and inorganic template, (2) Carbonization of the prepared composite material, and (3) Removal of the inorganic template. Figure 4 gives an illustration of various templates used in literature for the synthesis of micro-, meso-, and macroporous carbon for supercapacitor applications. Liu Wan et al. [59] synthesized highly mesoporous texture using a soft-templating agent (surfactant-F127). In such methods, during the carbonization process surfactant, F127 decomposes, resulting in the formation of mesopores. Their work confirmed that the obtained remarkable mesoporous texture of electrodes facilitates the diffusion of the ions, thereby reducing the charge-transfer resistance of the electrodes [59]. It is also important to underline that the charge storage

mechanism through the porous texture still very complex [60]. In general, the well-balanced micro/meso porosity is an important criterion, which must be taken into account in the synthesis of the porous texture of the electrode materials. Li Sun et al. [60] prepared porous carbon using a template as porogen tetraethyl orthosilicate (TEOS). The porous texture consists of a coexistence of micropores and mesopores carbon with large specific surface area 1027 m²/g. The good capacitance behavior observed (293F/g at 1A/g) shows the benefic effect of the electrodes' porous texture, which enables short ion diffusion distance due to the presence of mesopores through the micropores, thereby facilitating the accessibility of the electrodes to electrolyte's ions. Supercapacitor devices are electrical storage devices that are an intermediate between conventional capacitors (CSC) and batteries. Infact, they can provide stored electrical energy that is superior to CSC and electrical power density superior to batteries.

However, poor wettability of the carbon-based electrodes induces high resistance to the diffusion of the ions within the micropores during charge/discharge process, and it limits the specific capacitance value [61].

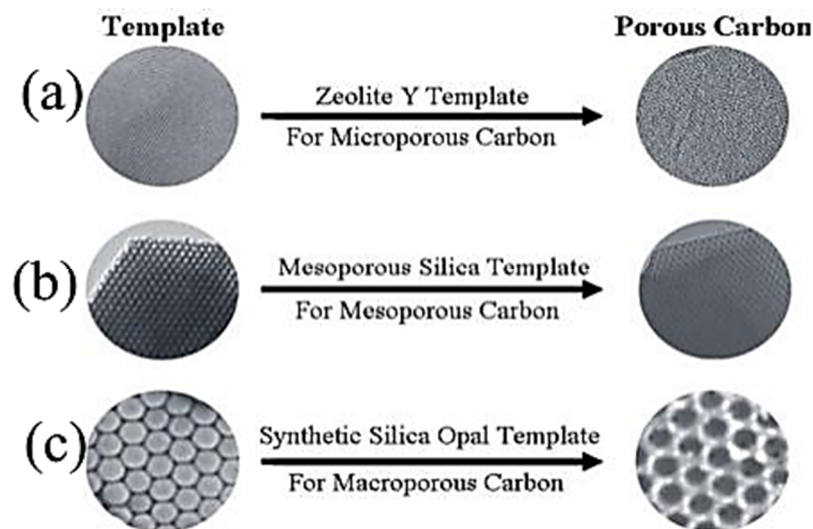


Figure 4. (a) Microporous, (b) mesoporous, and (c) macroporous carbon materials were synthesized using zeolite, mesoporous silica, a synthetic silica opal, respectively [58].

3.4. Effect of Activated Carbon Microstructure and Porous Texture on EDLC's Performance

The application of supercapacitors is currently limited by several challenges. One of the main drawbacks is the trade-off between energy density and power density by parameter time. To obtain the best compromise between energy density and power density, one the best approach is to design and control the microstructure and porosity of electrodes based on activated carbon [23]. Figure 5 gives an illustration of the improvement of the cell performance by designed an appropriate carbon porous texture. Figure 5a shows an increase of the charge accumulation at the electrolyte/electrode interface due to the porous electrode texture. The increase of charge accumulation at the electrode interface can enhance the specific capacitance, thereby improving the energy density of the prepared cell. Figure 5b describes how fast the electrolyte can seep through a well-designed porous texture, thus facilitating mass transport at the electrode/electrolyte interface.

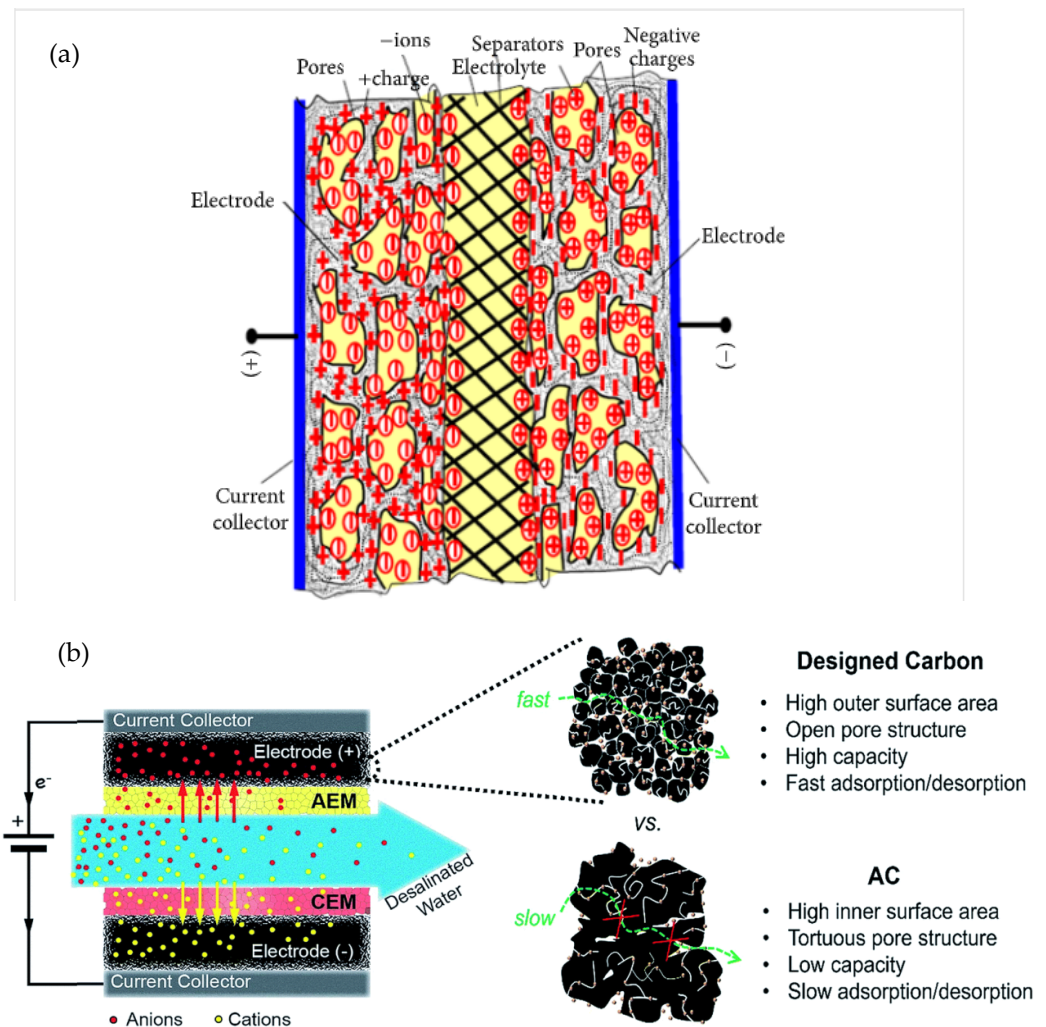


Figure 5. (a) Schematic illustration of a charged supercapacitor based on porous electrodes. Reprinted from [62] copyright (2008), with permission from Elsevier. (b) Design criteria of high-performance porous carbon materials. Used with permission of Royal Society of Chemistry (Great Britain), from [63] copyright 2013; permission conveyed through Copyright Clearance Center, Inc.

3.4.1. Impact of the Surface Texture on the Capacitance

The textural characteristics of the activated carbon are defined by the pores size, pores volume, pores distribution, and the specific surface area. The capacitance is linearly proportional to the electrodes active surface area, and therefore the EDLC's performance strongly depends on the electrodes texture. Activated carbon through its porous texture significantly increases the electrode active surface area, thereby enhances the capacitance. However, activated carbons even with specific surface area ranging up to 2500–3000 m²/g show very small specific capacitance. It may be because not all pores are effective in charge accumulation. Therefore, understanding the correlation between the pore size and the electrolyte ions size is one of the key challenges to improve EDLC's storage capability. Recently, extensive research has been done to design best pore size to achieve highest specific capacitance. Production of activated carbon comes from the carbonization of various raw precursors (coal, wood, requires high carbon content carbon precursor such as coal, lignite, wood, peat, nutshell, coconut shell, lignin, petroleum coke, etc.) as well as synthesis precursors (PVC, PVA, PVDC, PFA, etc.) followed by the physical or chemical activation process. The total surface area of the obtained activated carbon is conventionally divided into two parts: internal surface area constituted to micropores and external surface including mesopores and macropores. The work of Alaya et al. [64] showed that the surface area located inside the mesopores defines the greatest proportion of the total

active area. Therefore, the surface area located inside the mesopores and macropores would be only a small proportion of the total active area of the activated carbon. In other words, the surface area located inside the macropores is negligible compared to that of the mesopores and micropores. The electrostatic attraction associated with the double layer formation takes place mainly in micropores; however, the presence of mesopores and macropores are necessary for efficient charge propagation. Raymundo-Piñero et al. [65] investigated the relationship between the nanoporous texture of activated carbons and their capacitance properties using both aqueous and organic electrolyte and bituminous coal as carbon precursor. Their results showed that the efficiency of double-layer formation in EDLC is optimal for the pore size around 0.7 nm for aqueous media and 0.8 nm in organic electrolytes as reported in [65]. Table 2 shows the strong dependence of both the specific capacitance and the equivalent series resistance with the micropores volume, established in the work of Qiao et al. [66]. Wang et al. [67] observed the similar results, by synthesizing two electrode materials based on activated carbon, with two different porous texture using petroleum pitch as carbon precursor, one electrode with high microporous texture and other with high mesoporous texture. The results showed that the electrode with large microporous textures exhibits higher specific surface area as well as higher specific capacitance compared to the electrode with large mesoporous textures. The above results confirm that designing and controlling the porous textures of the electrodes based on activated carbon material is necessary to enhance the specific capacitance.

Table 2. Electric double-layer capacitors (EDLCs) capacitance dependence on electrodes porous texture [66].

$V_{\text{micropores}}$ [cm ³ /g]	$V_{\text{mesopores}} + V_{\text{macropores}}$ [cm ³ /g]	Specific Surface Area [m ² /g]	Capacitance [F/g]	ERS (Ω)
0.20	0.02	400	14.0	8.3
0.57	0.06	1123	29.2	16.7
0.71	0.1	1412	29.6	25.0
1.27	0.13	2470	41.8	-
1.24	0.08	2400	42.0	-
1.25	0.11	2450	42.1	-
1.25	1.13	2454	42.3	83.3
1.28	0.18	2759	43.0	166.6
1.39	0.22	2906	44.0	187.5

3.4.2. Impact of the Activated Carbon Microstructure on the Equivalent Series Resistance

The microstructure describes the average positions of atoms within the unit cell of the materials, and strongly affects the electrical conductivity of the materials. The EDLC's electrical conductivity is an important property that defines its deliverable power since the power is inversely proportional to the equivalent series resistance (R_{ES}). Activated carbons are materials derived from carbonaceous materials that can be carbonized to generate many pores between the carbon atoms, therefore exhibits disordered microstructure (turbostratic structure). In general, a graphitic structure enhances the electrical conductivity of the carbon materials. The microstructure of the activated carbon can be investigated by Raman spectroscopy. Three featured bands are generally observed in Raman Spectrum, a D-band (1358 cm⁻¹) corresponding to the structural defects or disordered structure in the carbon material, a G-band (1567 cm⁻¹) associated to the E_{2g} vibration mode of 2D graphitic and explained the crystallinity of the carbon material, and a 2D-band (2715 cm⁻¹) characteristic band of graphitic carbon material. The ratio of the intensity ID/IG measures the degree of structural disorder respect to the graphitic structure. The works of G. Li et al. [68], L. Wang et al. [59], and Fan et al. [69] show the strong relationship between the ratio ID/IG and R_{ES} . As shown in Table 3, the equivalence series resistance increases with the increasing of the structural defects (disordered), and thereby reduces

the deliverable power of the EDLC. The synthesis of activated carbon with high surface area by introducing more defects (porous structure) in the carbon materials enhances the capacitance but also increases the equivalent series resistance thereby decreases the power density dramatically. Gao et al. [70] synthesized porous carbon using *Enteromorpha prolifera* ocean biomass as carbon precursor and KOH as an activating agent at various mass ratio (KOH/precursor = 3, 2, 1 and 0.5). Their study of the microstructure of the prepared samples shows that the ratio ID/IG increases with the increase of the mass of the activating agent. Similar results were observed in the work of Fei et al. [8] using sakura as carbon precursor and KOH as activating agent. Hence, the mass ratio of the activating agent with precursor is an important parameter that affects the activated microstructure.

Table 3. Variation in ESR of EDLC cells with the change in structural disorder degree (ID/IG) of activated carbon materials.

Equivalent Series Resistance (Ω)	Structural Disorder Degree (ID/IG)	Ref.
1.604	0.932	
1.435	0.929	
1.108	0.921	[68]
0.952	0.915	
0.809	0.921	
0.77	1.04	
0.65	0.97	[59]
0.61	0.92	
0.38	0.9	
0.73	1.42	[70]
0.58	1.11	

3.5. EDLCs Electrodes Performance Improvement by Heteroatoms Doping

Various techniques have been proposed in the literature for the improvement of EDLCs' performance by researchers. Heteroatoms doping have mostly used as the best approach to enhance the EDLCs electrodes performance. It has been reported that the heteroatoms' doping by the introduction of hydrophilic species into the carbon matrix greatly improved the electrodes wettability, thereby improved the capacitance performance [71]. Furthermore, heteroatom doping improves the specific capacitance through the additional faradaic reaction between the heteroatoms species on the electrodes active surface and the electrolyte. Taeri Kwon et al. [72] synthesized two electrodes material based on N-, and B-doped porous carbon with uniform mesopores diameter and investigated the performance of prepared electrodes in both organic and aqueous electrolyte. Their results proved that the occurrence of pseudo-capacitance is the main factor that must be taken into account in the enhancement of the capacitance by N- or B-doping in both organic and aqueous electrolyte. The pseudo-capacitance effect induced by N-, O-doped activated carbon has also been reported by Liu Wan et al. [59]. Liu Wan et al. [59] prepared Nitrogen-Enriched Hierarchically Porous Carbons Prepared from Polybenzoxazine and concluded that the largest specific capacitance of 641.6 F/g at a current density of 1 A/g in a 6 mol/L KOH aqueous electrolyte is ascribed to the great pseudo-capacitance introduced by active N-6, N-5, O-II, and O-III functionalities owing by N-,O-doped. Recently, researchers have devoted much effort to enhance the specific capacitance by introducing heteroatoms (B, N, O, P, and S) in the carbon matrix. Figure 6 shows an illustration of N-, P-, and S-doping route in carbon matrix via post-treatment route proposed by Hasegawa et al. [73], three doping sources are used for Nitrogen, Phosphorus and sulphur-doping: urea, Sodium amide/ Ammonium chloride ($\text{NaNH}_2/\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$) mixture with Hexamethylenetetramine (HMTA), red phosphorus is used as a phosphorus source and sodium salts of sodium pyrosulfite ($\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_5$) and Sodium pyrosulfate ($\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_7$) for sulfurous source. The results of George et al. showed that P- and S-doped carbon improved the specific capacitance in

aqueous electrolyte compared to N-doped carbon, and in the organic electrolyte S-doped exhibited the highest specific capacitance. The energy density is linearly proportional to both specific capacitance and the operating voltage window. Therefore, operating voltage is also a key factor to enhance the specific capacitance. George et al. reported that phosphorous doping not only increases the specific capacitance but also improves the operating voltage in aqueous electrolyte [73]. Deng et al. [74] synthesized electrodes based on N, O, P ternary doped porous carbon material for supercapacitor application. They pointed out that apart from used electrolytes, P doped porous carbon can also extend the operating voltage window. In addition, doping with phosphorus and oxygen could improve the wettability of the electrodes, allowing the electrolyte ions to diffuse quickly inside the micropores. The doping with heteroatoms modifies the space charge layer density of the carbon materials by introducing more defects due to the difference in electronegativity of carbon material and used doping agent, thereby improving the conductivity of the material. The above observations demonstrate the effect of adding hydrophilic functional species to the porous carbon surface in terms of improving the energy density as well as the specific capacitance. However, Fang et al. [71] investigated the improvement of the capacitance by attachment of hydrophobic functional groups onto the activated carbon surface using sodium oleate as the surfactant in organic electrolyte. The results of Fang et al. showed that the wettability of the activated carbon material could be greatly improved in the organic electrolyte by surface modification with hydrophobic functional groups. It also results in decreasing the device's internal resistance and enhances the energy density, cyclic stability, as well as the specific capacitance.

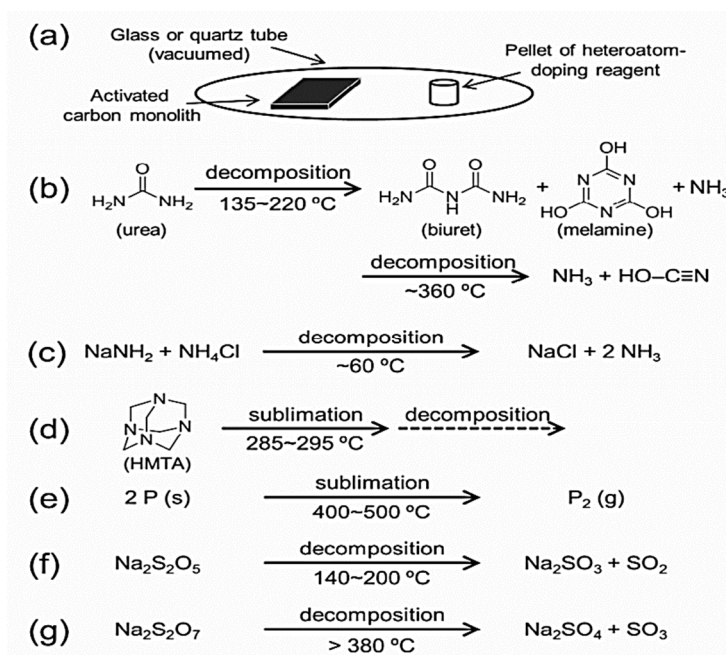


Figure 6. (a) Scheme illustrating hetero atom doping of carbons. (b–g) Reactions of the heteroatom doping reagents at ambient pressure and high temperatures; (b) urea, (c) $\text{NaNH}_2/\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$ mixture, (d) HMTA, (e) red phosphorus, (f) $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_5$ and (g) $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_7$. Reproduced with permission from [74]. Copyright (2015) American Chemical Society.

In the following section, the combined effect of the porous carbon porous texture and the doped heteroatoms on the EDLCs performance is investigated.

3.5.1. Effect of Heteroatoms Doping on EDLCs Cell Performance

The heteroatom doping in carbon matrices introduces the contribution of pseudo-capacitance, which is a capacitance generated by the ion transport induced by concentration or charge gradient between the carbon material and the electrolyte. On the contrary, double-layer capacitance results from the ions electrostatically adsorbed at the electrode surface.

Therefore, according to the charge storage mechanism, two types of electrodes can be distinguished: (1) EDLC electrodes associated to a fast electrostatically storage of the charges at the electrode/electrolyte interfaces and (2) pseudocapacitor electrodes within charges are storage through a faradic reaction at the electrode/electrolyte interface. The incorporation of heteroatoms in activated carbon matrix can be achieved by either by treating carbon materials with reactive heteroatom sources in an inert atmosphere or by carbonizing high heteroatom-containing carbon precursors. The pseudo-capacitance effect in these cases is an only additional contribution to a dominant double-layer capacitance. The functional groups generate on the carbon surface undergo faradic redox reactions so contribute to pseudo-capacitance, thereby improving the overall capacitance. Hasegawa et al. [73] reported a new methodology to introduce heteroatoms in a carbon matrix via a post-treatment. In that process a carbon material is separately loaded with solid reactant heteroatoms sources in a vacuum-closed gases tube, followed by heating to obtain high, heteroatom-doped carbons with preserved porous morphology. Heteroatom doped carbon materials represent one of the most promising carbon materials for supercapacitor applications. Heteroatoms functionalities significantly increase the surface polarity of the carbon material and thereby improve the specific interactions between the electrodes active surface and the electrolyte ions via electrostatic forces [75]. The main advantage is to enhance the specific capacitance by improving the electrodes wettability, because of the increased number of hydrophilic polar sites and reducing the equivalent series resistance, by modification of the space-charge-layer capacitance [76].

3.5.2. Effect of Heteroatoms Doping on the Wettability of Activated Carbon

The wettability of a material is its surface property that determines how fast a liquid (water or solvent) will seep through the solid surface of the material. The better wettability of the electrodes facilitates the ions transport through the microspores, thereby enhances the electrochemical capacitance. Therefore, the wettability of the activated carbon material is one of the most important parameters that influences the electrodes charges storage capability. To enhance the material's wettability level, one should increase the surface of the usable electrode, which results in a possibility to accumulate more energy. Szubzda et al. [77] proposed a quantitative evaluation of the degree of wettability of porous carbon. One of the best ways to improve the wettability of the activated carbon in literature is the addition of surfactants for modifying the carbon material surface by means of functional groups with hydrophilic and hydrophobic properties, depending on types of the used electrolytes [77]. In this respect, heteroatom doping is the easier way to improve the wettability of the activated carbon. The heteroatoms species in the carbon matrix generates more hydrophilic polar sites; therefore, they improve the compatibility between the carbon surface and the electrolyte [76]. The hydrophilic species introduced by the heteroatoms, such as nitrogen, oxygen, or sulfur improves the wettability of carbon pore surface, thereby increasing the rate of charge accumulation of the electrode material. Figure 7 shows different sulfur, phosphorous and nitrogen species attached to activated carbon surface after post-treatment of the carbon precursor with reactive heteroatom sources.

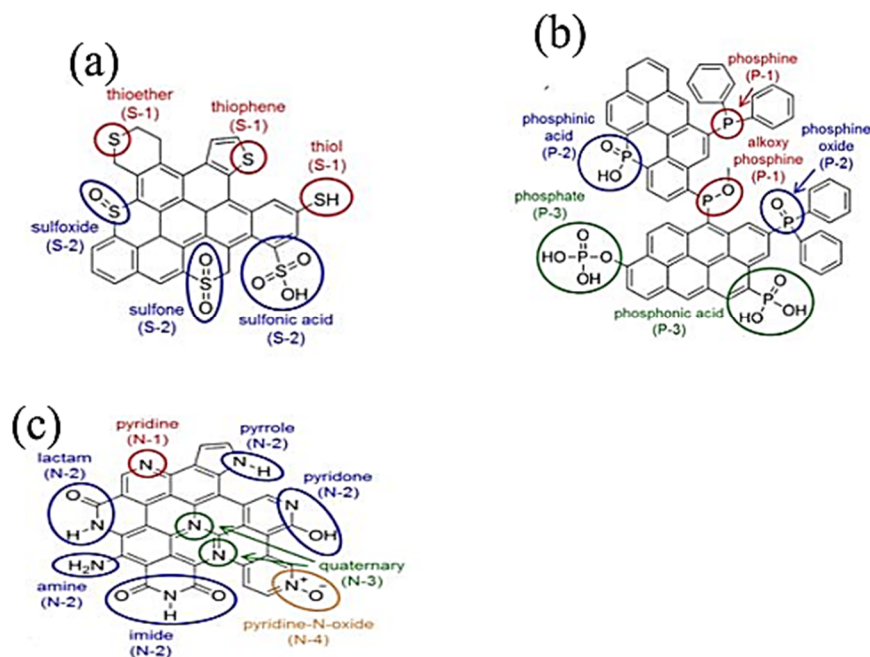


Figure 7. (a): Types of S-containing functional groups in a carbon matrix, (b): types of P-containing functional groups in a carbon matrix, (c): Types of N-containing functional groups in carbon matrix. Adapted with permission from [73]. Copyright (2015) American Chemical Society.

3.5.3. Impact of Heteroatom Doping on the EDLCs Equivalent Series Resistance (R_{ES})

Activated carbon suffers from low electrical conductivity with increasing porosity. The presence of microspores increases both the ohmic resistance of the material and the ions conductive pathways that limit accessibility to the electrode surface, and hence activated carbon with large specific surface area is unfavorable for the power performance of the supercapacitor [76]. Introducing heteroatom functionalities in the activated carbon matrices seems to be the most promising ways to decrease the equivalent series resistance, thereby improving the electrical conductivity of the carbon material. Activated carbon doped with heteroatoms could change the charge density of the activated carbon material by introducing more defects, thereby improving the electrical conductivity due to the difference in electronegativity. Seredych et al. [78] analyzed the role of the surface chemistry of the activated carbons on the performance of the electrodes based on carbon materials; they concluded that the conductivity of the carbons could be improved by doping nitrogen into the carbon skeleton [78]. Whon-Lee et al. [79] synthesized three electrodes based on carbon material: undoped-CS, low nitrogen doped-CS, and high nitrogen doped-CS. Their results proved that the equivalence series resistance decreases with increasing the nitrogen in the carbon matrix: undoped-CS (1.44 Ω), low nitrogen doped CS (1 Ω), and high nitrogen-doped CS (0.12 Ω) [79]. Jianan Yi et al. synthesized lignocellulose-derived porous phosphorus-doped carbon as the electrode for supercapacitors application [80]. They found that phosphorous doping could decrease the equivalent series resistance (2.03 Ω), which enhances the electrical conductivity of the used precursor [81]. Weijiang Si et al. synthesized electrodes material based on N, S-doped activated carbon. The calculated value of the equivalent series resistance of all the samples is found to be very low (below 0.6 Ω), indicating good electrical conductivity [81,82]. Table 4 summarizes the comparison of the specific capacitance and equivalent series resistance for different heteroatoms used in different studies.

Table 4. Comparison of the specific capacitance and equivalent series resistance parameters of different heteroatoms-doping activated carbons in the literature.

Precursor	Heteroatom-Doping	Activating Agent	Electrolyte	ESR (Ω)	Capacitance (F/g)	Ref.
Bio-wastebones	Nitrogen	KOH	6 mol/L KOH	-	302	[83]
Peony pollen	Nitrogen	KOH	6 mol/L KOH	0.59	209	[84]
Lignocellulose	Phosphorous	ZnCL ₂	6 mol/L KOH	2.03	133	[77]
Fruit stones	Phosphorous	H ₃ PO ₄	1 mol/L H ₂ SO ₄	-	192	[79]
Commercial activated carbon	Sulfur	-	6 mol/L KOH	-	207	[85]
Olive stones	Sulfur	KOH	1 mol/L H ₂ SO ₄	0.32	325	[86]
Rape pollen	Nitrogen/ Sulfur	ZnCL ₂ /FeCl ₃	6 mol/L KOH	2.9	361	[39]
Ultrapure anthracite	Phosphorous	KOH/H ₃ PO ₄	1 mol/L Et ₄ NBF ₄ /PC	0.015	121	[87]

3.6. Recent Advancements in Activated Carbon Composites

This section describes recent research efforts toward the improvement of the performance of activated carbon composite with either metal oxides or conducting polymers regarding the specific capacitance and the electrical conductivity for supercapacitors application. Activated carbon can form composites with metal oxides, such as TiO₂, ZnO, MnO₂, and conducting polymers. Due to its good electrochemical properties, ruthenium oxide (RuO₂) still the best metal oxide widely used to enhance the supercapacitor specific capacitance through a fast faradic reaction at the electrodes/electrolyte interface. However, owing to both safety and expensive issue, cheap and eco-friendly metal oxides TiO₂, ZnO, NiO, MnO₂, and conducted polymers PANI, PPy became more attractive to be used in composite fabrication. Extensive research is devoted to the synthesis of activated carbon with large surface area composited with both metal oxides such as TiO₂, ZnO, MnO₂, and conducting polymers PPy, PANI, which improves its charges accumulation capability. However, these composite materials do not achieve specific capacitance value close to that of RuO₂. As discussed earlier, the increased specific surface area of the carbon material leads to an increase in the series connection of resistance, thereby reduced the electric conductivity of the material and its power density. Herein, recent strategies conducted in the improvement of the performance of activated carbon composited with metal oxides or conducting polymers are described.

3.6.1. Activated Carbon/TiO₂Composites

TiO₂ is a promising material for the synthesis of electrodes for supercapacitor owing to its high cyclic stability and good capacitance response. A quasi-rectangular shape of the CV curves is observed for electrodes based TiO₂ material in the work of Devi et al. [88]; indicating thatTiO₂ electrode materials have a charge storage mechanism similar to that of the conventional electric double layer. However, the low capacitance value and the relatively low electrical conductivity ($>10^{-12}$ S cm⁻¹) due to the width energy band gap 3.2 eV, restrict their application to supercapacitors [89]. Recently, the works of Pazhamalai et al. [90] show that the design of electron rich TiO₂ nanomaterials can provide hydrophilicity. Such a material used as electrode for supercapacitor can significantly enhance the electrochemical properties of the device. Therefore, it has been suggested that the synthesis of activated carbon/TiO₂ composite can enhance the activated carbon wettability by reducing the polarization of the activated carbon due to the electron rich TiO₂ material, thereby enhancing its charge accumulation capacity. Sirengo et al. [91] studied the effect of the insertion of TiO₂ nanomaterials into activated carbon matrix on the wettability of supercapacitors' electrodes prepared with the activated carbon/TiO₂composite. The wettability of the electrode materials prepared using activated carbon/TiO₂composite as active material was compared with reference electrodes prepared using pure activated carbon. Through Nyquist impedance diagrams of the synthesized electrodes, it was found that

the electrodes prepared using activated carbon/TiO₂ composite exhibits the lower charge transfer resistance, which confirms the improvement of the wettability of the electrodes. Such a reduction of the interfacial polarization may be ascribed to the presence of TiO₂ nanoparticles in the activated carbon matrix. However, they observed that the bulk resistance increased from 0.5Ω for the pure electrodes to 1.1Ω for the composite electrodes. The presence of TiO₂ in the activated carbon matrix has almost doubled the internal resistance of the electrodes. Although activated carbon/TiO₂ composite can improve the charge storage capacity of the electrodes, thereby enhancing the energy density, can increase the internal resistance and short down power density. The electrochemical behavior of electrode materials using activated carbon/TiO₂ composite as active material has also been investigated by Shrivastav et al. [92]. As shown in Figure 8, the activated carbon/TiO₂ composites CV curves showed better symmetric shape with reversible redox peaks, which are associated with faradic reactions, and higher value of the specific capacitance compared to the pure activated carbon. They ascribed the enhancement of the electrochemical performance to the combined effect of the activated carbon double-layer capacitance and the additional pseudo-capacitance due to the presence of the metal oxide TiO₂ into the carbon matrix. The redox reaction can be described as follows:

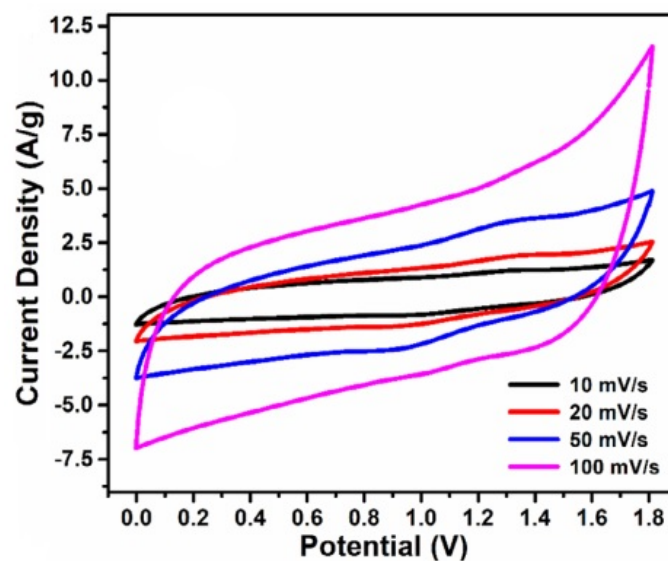


Figure 8. Cyclic voltammograms of ACs/TiO₂ composite electrodes at different scan rates and 1 M H₂SO₄ electrolyte. Reprinted with permission from [92]. Copyright Wiley (2020).

3.6.2. Activated Carbon/ZnO Composites

Due to its good electrical and electrochemical properties, eco-friendly nature, and low cost, ZnO is regarded as one of the best materials for the synthesis of the electrode for supercapacitor devices. However, it was found that supercapacitor electrodes based on ZnO materials have a short lifetime. To take full advantage of the good electrochemical activity of ZnO and the long-life cycle and porous textures of activated carbon in the improvement of the performance of supercapacitor, activated carbon/ZnO composite materials have been investigated. Ibrahim et al. [2] prepared activated carbon/ZnO composite active material via hydrothermal treatment. The high value of the specific capacitance obtained 667F/g for the composite electrodes compared to 355 F/g for electrodes fabricated using pure activated carbon in alkali electrolyte confirm the excellent electrochemical activity of ZnO. They have also observed that the electrodes prepared using activated carbon/ZnO composite materials exhibits good cyclic stability. The composite electrodes re-

tained 90% of their specific capacitance after 3000 cycles. The work of Ibrahim et al. demonstrates that the individual properties of ZnO (good electrochemical activity) and Activated carbon (good cyclic stability) can be combined to achieve high-performance supercapacitor electrodes. Similar results have been obtained by Wu et al. [93]. Wu et al. investigated the electrochemical properties of electrode materials based on activated carbon/ZnO composite with the goal to optimize the activated carbon/ZnO composite mass ratio for high-performance electrode materials for supercapacitor application. Better electrode performance was observed with 38.6 wt% ZnO content and exhibited a specific capacitance of 720 F/g at a current density of 1 A/g and only 10% of the capacitance loss after 2000 cycles.

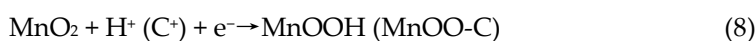
3.6.3. Activated Carbon/MoS₂ Composites

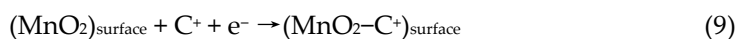
Nowadays, molybdenum-based materials are attracting the attention of researchers due to their abundant source, low price, and environmentally friendly properties. Among these Mo-based materials, MoS₂ is largely used in the synthesis of electrode materials for energy storage devices. Similar in structure to graphene, MoS₂ is a 2D structure, and its single layer form is called 1H-MoS₂, with a typical thickness of 0.65 nm. Similar to TiO₂ and ZnO monolayer, MoS₂ is a semiconductor. It has been suggested that due to the relatively small direct energy band gap of MoS₂ (1.8 eV) as compared to TiO₂ (3.2 eV) and ZnO (3.4 eV), designing a suitable electrode microstructure based on MoS₂ materials should provide high-performance supercapacitor device. Hence, extensive research work has been conducted to synthesize appropriate electrode microstructures based on MoS₂ nano-materials that can enable high-performance supercapacitor. However, due to its poor electronic conductivity and poor rate performance, the energy/power density of MoS₂ supercapacitor reported until now are not satisfactory compared to commercial supercapacitors devices Heba et al. [94]. To address the poor-rate performance issue, the activated carbon/MoS₂ composite has been synthesized. Sangeetha et al. [95] prepared supercapacitors electrodes based on activated carbon/ MoS₂ composite and studied the electrochemical properties of the as-prepared electrode using 0.5 M H₂SO₄ electrolyte. The high value of the bulk resistance (87 Ω) shows the insertion of MoS₂ in the carbon matrix increased the internal resistance of the prepared material, which is unfavorable for obtaining high power density. The relatively low interfacial resistance (6 Ω) may be ascribed to the sulfur atoms attached at the interface electrode/electrolyte, which reduced the interfacial polarization of the electrodes, thereby improving its wettability. Due to its good wettability high specific capacitance was achieved 288 F/g. Interestingly, the composite active material has improved the rate performance of the prepared electrode only 21% of capacitance loss after 5000 cycles. The improvement in the rate performance was also observed in the work of Wang et al. [96], and the prepared composite electrode exhibited only 19.2% of capacitance loss after 10,000 cycles.

3.6.4. Activated Carbon/MnO₂ Composite

Manganese oxides (MnO₂)-based materials, owing to their high theoretical specific capacitance value about 1370 F/g, low cost, high abundance, environmentally friendly nature, good electrochemical activity leading to low corrosion in aqueous electrolyte, and good thermal stability, have been extensively investigated as electrode materials for supercapacitors [97]. Two mechanisms have been proposed in the literature to explain the MnO₂ energy storage behavior.

Primarily, energy storage can occur by the intercalation of ions (hydrogen or metal cations as sodium, lithium, potassium), in the bulk of the material under electrochemical reduction and subsequent deintercalation under anodic electrochemical process. Furthermore, energy storage can depend on metal cations adsorption at the surface of MnO₂ electrode. The charge storage mechanisms involve electrochemical reduction of MnO₂ to MnOOH and the forward oxidation as follows:





The poor conductivity of MnO₂-based materials and its deteriorated volume expansion currently limits its direct application in supercapacitor applications. In an attempt to enhance the performance of electrodes based on MnO₂ materials, activated carbon is found to be the best material to compound with MnO₂ in order to stabilize the electrode microstructure and avoid deterioration volume expansion. Pravin et al. [98] investigated the synergetic effect of activated carbon porous texture and the good electrochemical behavior of MnO₂ nanoparticles in improving supercapacitor performance. They synthesized activated carbon/MnO₂ composite material, and the as-prepared electrodes achieved a specific capacitance of 136F/g in the two-electrode system. The performance of the electrodes was further improved by Nitrogen doping and obtained high specific capacitance of 424 F/g. The improvement in the specific capacitance was ascribed to the fast faradic reaction at the interface electrode/electrolyte due to the presence of Nitrogen species and MnO₂ nanoparticles attached at the interface of the active material. High-performance electrode materials have also been synthesized by Choi et al. [99] using activated carbon/MnO₂ as the active material. They prepared electrodes for supercapacitor using activated carbon/MnO₂ composite and compared the electrochemical performance of the as-prepared electrodes to that of electrodes fabricated using pure activated carbon. As compared to the electrodes prepared using pure activated carbon, it found that the composite electrode shows a relatively small BET surface area, which indicated that MnO₂ nanoparticles block some micropores thereby reducing the specific surface area of the electrodes. However, the composite electrodes exhibit outstanding capacitance retention 99.7% after 5000 cycles and good specific capacitance 60 F/g.

3.6.5. Activated Carbon/PANI Composites

Polyaniline with high electrical conductivity can be synthesized with easy chemical methods. Electrodes based on Polyaniline with a specific capacitance value of up to a thousand farads per gram have been reported in the literature [100]. The high capacitance value achieved may be explained by the combination of the good electrical conductivity and the superior electrochemical activity of PANI based electrode materials. However, the specific capacitance achieved until now remains much lower than that of its theoretical capacitance value and the poor cyclic stability due to the swelling/shrinkage changes during the mass transport process hindering their practical application. We are expected that due to the high theoretical specific capacitance of PANI and the good mechanical property of activated carbon, electrode material based on activated carbon/PANI composite will exhibit superior performance compared to available supercapacitor electrodes in market. Tremendous efforts have been made to innovative synthesis materials based on activated carbon/PANI composites, that can enable low-cost supercapacitors with improving performance compared to current technology. Recently, Acharya et al. [101] have reported high-performance supercapacitor electrodes prepared using activated carbon/PANI composite as an active material. The prepared supercapacitor exhibits an energy density of 60.8 Wh/kg in organic electrolyte. Moreover, the prepared composite material using activated carbon stable matrix significantly slow down the mechanical degradation of the prepared electrodes, about 77% of capacitance retention after 5000 cycles. Similar outstanding results have been achieved in the work of Chonat et al. [102], who synthesized ternary doped Polyaniline/activated carbon composite material for supercapacitor application. Supercapacitor electrode materials obtained by combining ternary doped Polyaniline (PANI) with Cetyl Trimethyl Ammonium Bromide surfactant wrapped environmentally friendly activated carbon (AC) demonstrating outstanding electrochemical properties. In Figure 9 the cyclic voltammetric behavior of the material is reported at various potential scan rates. The CV curve is not influenced by the scan rate, indicating the good power property and reversibility of the half-electrochemical reactions. The curves also

show both EDLC and pseudo-capacitance properties because the increase of the area under the curve with increasing the scan rate and the permanence of the same reduction and oxidation peaks. High specific capacitance of 1250 F/g with good cyclical stability (87% capability following 1000 cycles) are obtained.

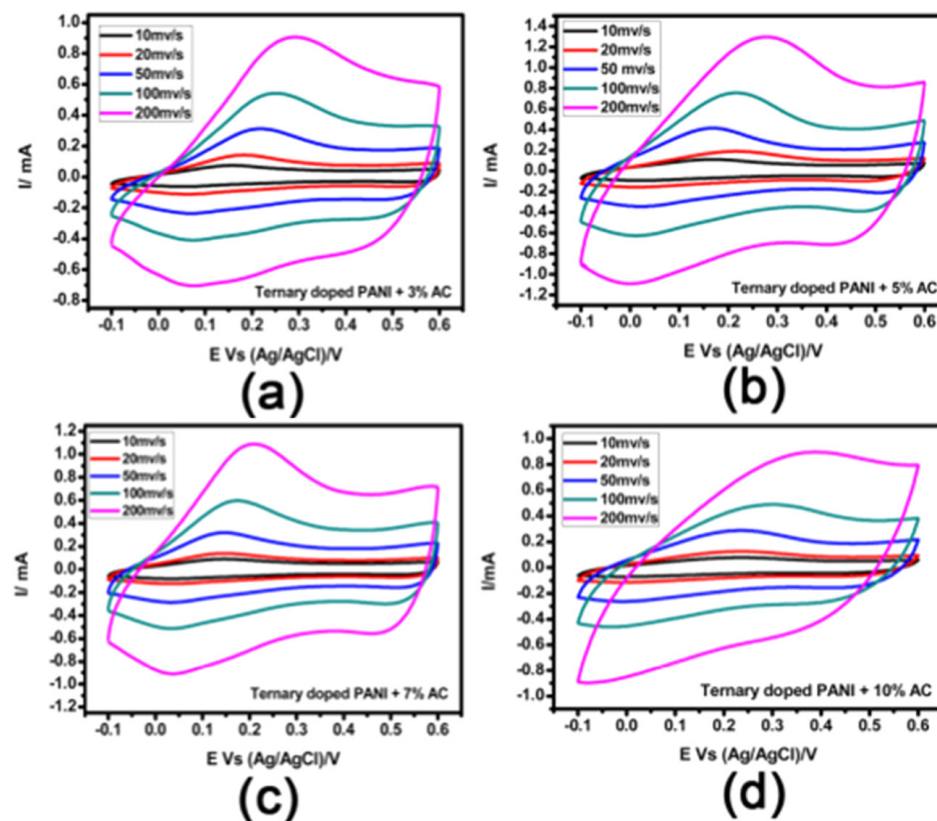


Figure 9. Electrochemical cyclic voltammetry (CV) curves of ternary doped PANI-AC composites at different scan rates and AC percentages (a) 3%; (b) 5%; (c) 7%; (d) 10%. Reprinted with permission from [102]. Copyright (2020) American Chemical Society.

3.7. Porous Carbon Aerogels

Carbon aerogels (CAGs) are three-dimensional materials with rare three-dimensional nanostructure and high conductivity that can be modulated to obtain tailored electrodes for supercapacitor requirements. CAGs are synthesized by the carbonization of polymeric organic aerogels [103], including resorcinol formaldehyde resin (RF-AG) [104], lignin [105], cellulose [106], chitosan [107], kapok fibers [108], polyimide gel [109], m-phenylenediamine [110]. Due to their tunable 3-D hierarchical morphology with high surface area and their good conductivity, carbon aerogels are regarded as a promising carbon material for energy storage devices. Hierarchically structured porous carbon aerogel materials with a high specific surface area were synthesized and investigated as electrode materials for high performance supercapacitors. Yang et al. [104] carried out a comparative study on the electrochemical performances of electrode materials based on carbon aerogel and commercial activated carbon. The synthesized carbon aerogels exhibited both superior energy storage capacity and excellent conductivity compared to commercial activated carbon. The superior electrochemical performance of carbon aerogels over commercial activated carbon has been attributed to three main factors, including the hierarchical porous texture, the relatively large specific surface area, and the good electrical conductivity of the prepared carbon aerogel. The surface chemistry of the carbon aerogel can be further modified to increase the storage capacity of the prepared materials. Wu et al. [107] prepared carbon aerogels using chitosan precursor and subjecting it to a carboniza-

tion/activation process. Phosphoric acid and potassium hydroxide were used as both activating agent and heteroatom-source (P and K, respectively). A comparative study on the electrochemical activity of such electrodes is reported in Figure 10. It can be observed that carbon aerogel electrodes modified via heteroatoms doping provide enhanced electrical properties and energy storage capability with respect to pristine CAG electrode. Although carbon aerogel has better electrochemical performance compared to activated carbon materials, its low density ($<500 \text{ mg/cm}^3$) limits the achievable volumetric energy density. Improving the density of the carbon aerogel is a critical problem, which need to be resolved and allow their current application in the EDLCs industry.

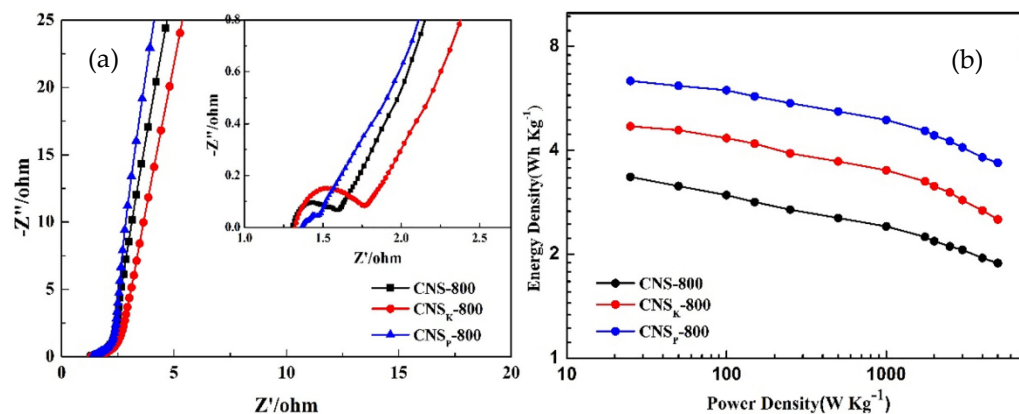


Figure 10. Electrochemical performance of carbon aerogel without chemical activation (CNS-800), with activation of potassium hydroxyl (CNSK-800) and activation of phosphorus (CNSP-800) in a two-electrode system in 1 M H_2SO_4 : Nyquist graphs (a), Ragone graphs (b). Reprinted from [107] with permission from Elsevier.

3.8. Carbide-Derived Carbons

Carbide-derived carbon is produced by extracting metals from metal carbides such as boron carbide (B_4C), silicon carbide (SiC), and titanium carbide (TiC) via different techniques, including treatments in supercritical water or halogens as well as vacuum decomposition. Thus, metal carbides were subjected to a heat treatment between 700 and 1000 $^\circ\text{C}$ under chlorine gas flows, to etch metal atoms from various carbides and to form a highly porous carbon material with a high specific surface area ($2700 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$) higher than that of the theoretical specific area of graphite ($2630 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$) [111]. Moreover, the key advantage of the carbide-derived carbon system is the capability to precisely control the pore size in the micro (0.5–2 nm) and meso ($>2 \text{ nm}$) dimensions [112]. Tallo et al. [113] demonstrated that the synthesis temperature and the used chlorine gas are two important factors, which control the electrical property and the energy storage capacity of the prepared material. In their work, micro- and mesoporous carbide-derived carbons (CFCs) are synthesized from TiC powder via a gas-phase reaction using HCl and Cl_2 within the temperature range of 700–1100 $^\circ\text{C}$. Also, the synthesized materials were investigated as electrode materials for supercapacitor application. The effect of the synthesis temperature on the electrical property as well as the energy storage capacity was carried out through galvanostatic charge/discharge technique. The increase of the synthesis temperature reduced the discharge time thereby decreasing the charge storage capability of the prepared materials.

4. Conclusions

This review demonstrates that activated carbon with its high porous texture and suitable microstructure is essential to improve EDLCs' performance. A lot of progress has been made in understanding the electrochemical properties of EDLCs electrodes based on activated carbon materials. The surface chemistry of the activated carbon can be modified

by introduction of heteroatoms (N, O, P, S, etc.) via (i) carbonization of heteroatom-enriched compounds, (ii) post-treatment of carbons with reactive heteroatom sources. The introduction of heteroatoms species in the carbon matrix generates more hydrophilic polar sites, which improve the wettability of the electrodes based on activated carbon materials, thereby facilitating the ions transport through the microspores. Activated carbon, due to its high microstructure disorder, has relatively poor conductivity. It has been proven that activated carbon doped with heteroatoms could change the charge density of the activated carbon material and enhanced the electrical conductivity by decreasing the equivalent series resistance of the cell. It is also observed that activated carbon composited with oxides TiO₂, ZnO, NiO, MnO₂, and conducted polymers PANI, PPy can significantly improve the efficiency of EDLCs. The decrease of the polarization of the carbon materials through the introduction of nano-size metals oxide in the activated carbon matrix and the pseudo-capacitance generate by either metal oxides or conducting polymers during the electrochemical process may be the main factors that enhance the performance of the composite electrode.

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