

# How to characterize the pore structure of capacitors

Does pore size affect capacitance?

Although the ESDCC model is a more sophisticated approach to describe the influence of the pore size on capacitance, the assumed pore geometries (slit-shaped pores and cylindrical pores) are rather simple considering the complex structure of activated carbons. As a result, some simulated values can deviate from the measured values.

How does pore size affect electrolyte ion capacitance?

The electrolyte ion is centred between the pore walls and with increasing pore size the distance to the pore walls and thus the thickness of the double layer increases, which leads to a lower capacitance. Full accessibility of solvated TEA<sup>+</sup> ions may lead to a slight increase for pores from 1.30 to 1.83 nm.

Why is carbon pore size important for supercapacitors?

In addition, the size and shape of the carbon pores are critical for the low-temperature performance of supercapacitors. This is because the interactions between carbon pore walls and the electrolyte affect its freezing/melting behavior and consequently the operation at sub-ambient conditions.

Do pores contribute to a non-constant capacitive contribution?

We concluded a non-constant capacitive contribution, with pores having the size of bare cations contributing to the capacitance to a larger extent and mesopores with the size of three solvated ions providing an unusual low contribution to the overall capacitance.

Why are carbon pores important in electrochemical capacitors & supercapacitors?

In the case of electrochemical capacitors or supercapacitors, carbon pores play an important role in determining energy and power performance. Depending on the activation conditions, these pores exist in several configurations and architectures (e.g., narrow, wide, bottle-necked, elongated or conical).

Which pore capacitance is associated with specific pore resistance?

Therefore, while  $C_{\text{micro}}$ ,  $C_{\text{meso}}$ , and  $C_{\text{macro}}$  are the specific pore capacitances ( $\text{F cm}^{-2}$ ), we have that  $R_{\text{micro}}$ ,  $R_{\text{meso}}$ , and  $R_{\text{macro}}$  are the associated specific pore resistances ( $\Omega \text{ cm}^2$ ) due to the ionic species enclosed by the pore structures.

It was shown that the pore structure of carbons plays a key role in determining supercapacitors' low-temperature performance and mesopores are crucial because they keep ...

Carbon supercapacitors assemble with two electrodes immersed in an aqueous or non-aqueous electrolyte and an electrolyte ion permeable porous membrane separator (Fig. 1). Schematic representation of carbon supercapacitors.

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In our work, we developed a new model for normalized capacitance depending on pore sizes, using a combination of a sandwich type capacitor for micropores and double-cylinder capacitor model for larger pores.

As recently discussed by Da Silva et al. [51], supercapacitors containing an assembly of different types of pore structures are commonly described as a collection of intra-pore electrolyte resistances distributed in a three-dimensional R pore C pore array.

To construct a structure suitable for supercapacitor electrodes, researchers explored the pore characteristics and capacitance properties of different biomass precursors, different carbonization methods and activation methods, and also proposed a series of new methods for constructing hierarchical pore structures.

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Ionic-liquids (IL) inside conductive porous media can be used to make electrical energy storage units. Many parameters such as the shape of the pores and the type of IL ...

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It was shown that the pore structure of carbons plays a key role in determining supercapacitors' low-temperature performance and mesopores are crucial because they keep away from significant pore-wall interactions and preventing freezing, thus maintaining the bulk-like properties by serving as a reservoir for the electrolyte.

In our work, we developed a new model for normalized capacitance depending on pore sizes, using a combination of a sandwich type capacitor for micropores and double-cylinder capacitor model for larger pores. Modification factors for each capacitance value were calculated using the nonlinear generalized reduced gradient method to obtain a ...

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The porous structure and specific surface area (SSA) of activated carbon (AC) materials are two important factors to determine the performance of supercapacitors, and the emphasis in the current research is on how to regulate the pore structure of AC by an effective method. In this work, the low-cost and widely sourced semi-coke was ...

In this work, the voltage dependence of the double layer is proposed as a measure of the accessibility of the pore structure, and hence the effective area. Further more, a novel methodology is proposed to isolate the capacitance of the double layer from the total capacitance obtained, using cyclic voltammetry (CV) measurements. This requires ...

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