

## **Solid-state carbon-based textile supercapacitors for energy storage applications**

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In this work, carbon-based conducting electrodes based on two different types of carbon nanofibers (CNF) have been produced by the dip and dry coating method onto cotton substrates. Furthermore, activated carbon (Norit A Supra Eur) and manganese oxide (MnO<sub>2</sub>) have been subsequently added to the CNF-based dip-coated cotton fabrics electrodes and asymmetric supercapacitors have been constructed and tested with the focus of obtaining devices with increased capacitive performance. In particular, the carbon-based active layer was prepared by spreading on the CNF-based electrodes a slurry containing the activated carbon (AC) material, graphite fibres, polyvinylidene difluoride (PVDF) as binder and N,N dimethylacetamide (DMA) solvent, whereas the MnO<sub>2</sub> based active layer was prepared by spreading on the CNF-based textile electrodes a slurry formed by MnO<sub>2</sub>, carbon black, graphite fibers, PVDF and DMA. A solution of 1M Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> impregnated in porous paper separator (Nippon Kodoshi Corporation, Japan) was employed as neutral aqueous electrolyte. The supercapacitors were electrochemically investigated by cyclic voltammetry (CV), galvanostatic charge/discharge (GCD) and electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS).

The results indicated that with this particular combination of carbon and manganese oxide active layers on CNF-based cotton fabrics it was possible to obtain specific capacitance of 100 F/g and a high specific energy density of 10 Wh/kg.

### **Acknowledgments**

This work was partly financed by FEDER funds through the Competitiveness Operational Programme - COMPETE and by national funds through FCT – Foundation for Science and Technology within the scope of the project POCI-01-0145-FEDER-007136. A. J. Paleo acknowledges the support of COST Action CA15107- Multi-Functional Nano-Carbon Composite Materials Network (MultiComp) by means of a short term scientific mission (STSM).