

Titania Nanotube Array/Bismuth Oxide Interfacial Capacitance Electrode

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Titania nanotube arrays (T-NTA) synthesized by electrochemical anodization have received considerable attention for a variety of applications [1] including supercapacitors [2, 3]. Composites of T-NTA with other transitional metal oxides such as NiO [4], for example, produces an interfacial capacitance of 128 mF/cm². Recently, we have examined the interfacial capacitance of a T-NTA/Bi₂O₃ composite electrode [5].

Bismuth oxide phase was electrochemically deposited onto the T-NTA. The effects of deposition current density and time on morphology evolution of the bismuth oxide phase were analyzed. It was found that under optimized deposition conditions, equiaxed crystal morphology could be achieved (Fig 1) resulting in a maximum interfacial capacitance of 430 mF/cm² in 1 M NaOH electrolyte. The highly ordered T-NTA substrate along with equiaxed Bi₂O₃ particle deposition helps facilitate enhanced reaction sites thereby increasing the interfacial capacitance.

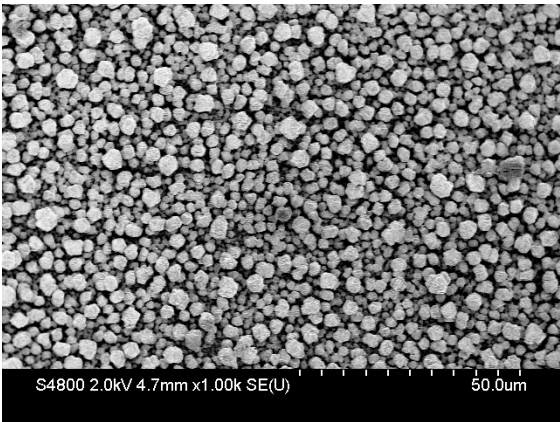


Fig 1.

The electrochemical capacitance was examined by conducting cyclic voltammetry and galvanostatic charge-discharge experiments. These studies demonstrated a dependence on the morphology and distribution of the bismuth oxide phase. Galvanostatic charge-discharge studies show stable capacitance with high retention even after 500 cycles of continuous operation (Fig. 2).

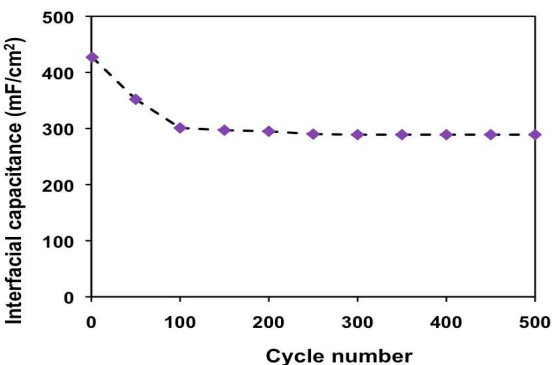


Fig. 2

References

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