出國報告(出國類別:國際會議)

第13屆固相與液相擴散國際會議與

第 5 屆電化學電容提升國際論壇 13th International Conference on Diffusion in Solids and Liquids &

> 5th International Symposium on Enhanced Electrochemical Capacitors

> > 服務機關:國立中正大學化學工程學系

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派赴國家:奧地利維也納 與 德國耶拿 出國期間:106年 6月 26日 至 106年 7月 14日

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摘要

此次行程共參與兩個重要學術會議,第一個會議爲第 13 屆固相與液相擴散國際會議 (13th International Conference on Diffusion in Solids and Liquids),於 106 年 6 月 26 日至 30 日 在奧地利維也納舉辦,報告人主要參加工程合金之擴散過程與反應議程之發表,題目爲「微量磷添加於鈷鍍層有效抑制其與無鉛焊料界面反應之介金屬相成長(Minor P-doping to effectively inhibit IMC growth in the interfacial reactions between electroplated Co(P) layer and Pb-free solders)」。第二個會議爲第 5 屆電化學電容提升國際論壇(5th International Symposium on Enhanced Electrochemical Capacitors),於 7 月 10 日至 14 日在德國耶拿舉行,報告人之發表題目爲「合成氫氧化鈷中空奈米柱作爲非對稱式超級電容之應用(Synthesis of hollow Co(OH)2 nanorods for a high-performance asymmetric supercapacitor)」。

目次

目的	·4
過程	4
心得與建議	11
附錄	12

目的

此次行程之主要目的爲參加於奧地利維也納舉辦之第 13 屆固相與液相擴散國際會議 (13th International Conference on Diffusion in Solids and Liquids),此會議結束後,轉往德國耶拿參加第 5 屆電化學電容提升國際論壇 (5th International Symposium on Enhanced Electrochemical Capacitors)。固相與液相擴散會議每年 6 月於歐洲各大城市輪流舉辦,爲期 5 日,今年會議共有 14 項相關主題議程,包含工程合金之擴散過程與反應、2 維材料之基礎與應用、材料之顯微分析與應用、多孔材料之熱傳與質傳...等,與會學者以歐洲爲主,是歐洲材料擴散領域之年度盛會,參與此會議的目的最主要是發表職之研究成果,除此之外,更有與歐洲學者接觸交流,獲得最新的研究知識,掌握前瞻的研究議題與成果。在固相與液相擴散國際會議結束後,職前往德國,參加第 5 屆電化學電容提升國際論壇,此會議是電化學電容之重要會議,每二年舉辦一次,會議主題均爲最新之電化學電容相關研究,藉由此會議之參與,不僅發表職在超級電容上之研究,同時有機會與電化學領域專家交流,提升學術研究之廣度與能見度,擴展電化學電容領域之視野。

過程

第 13 屆固相與液相擴散國際會議(13th International Conference on Diffusion in Solids and Liquids) 馬期共 5 天,從 106 年 6 月 26 日(一)至 6 月 30 日(五)結束。報告人於 6 月 26 日前往會議舉辦地點-奧地利維也納(Vienna)之 Savoyen 飯店進行註冊,會議期間全程參與會議,其過程簡述如下,而詳細參與過程記錄如後。

- 6月26日(一)下午進行報到,領取會議相關資料,瞭解此次會議議程與重要演講。
- 6月27日(二) 早上聆聽議程演講,下午聆聽議程演講,傍晚進行海報發表,題目爲「微量 磷添加於鈷鍍層有效抑制其與無鉛焊料界面反應之介金屬相成長(Minor P-doping to effectively inhibit IMC growth in the interfacial reactions between electroplated Co(P) layer and Pb-free solders)
- 6月28日(三)早上聆聽演講,下午繼續聆聽演講。
- 6月29日(四)早上聆聽演講,下午繼續聆聽演講。
- 6月30日(五)大會安排維也納市區參觀。

此次固相與液相擴散國際會議於維也納海舉行,會議主席爲澳洲 Griffith University 之 A. Ochsner 教授,此會議由 Springer 所支持,每年 6 月份於歐洲各大城市舉辦,例如: 2016 於克羅埃西牙的史普利特(split),2015 於德國慕尼黑,會議主題主要包含液、固相之擴散研究、質傳與熱傳、微結構性質、奈米材料擴散與奈米結構,以及先進能源材料之擴散議題。此次會議約有 200 篇投稿,包含約近 150 篇口頭報告,共有 14 個相關議程,包含(1) Diffusion processes and reactions in engineering alloys, (2) Heat and mass transfer in porous media, (3) Surface treatments of advanced materials, (4) Hydrogen-related kinetics in materials, microscopy, microanalysis and their application on materials, (5) Nano/bio materials synthesis, characterization modeling and applications...等。此會議結束後,參與會議之論文也可投稿至 Defect and diffusion forum、The Journal of Nano Research、Research on Engineering Structures and Materials 等期刊。

6月27日職於9點以前抵達會場,與以往參與國際會議不同的是,此會議之開場是一個 小型音樂演奏賞析,正符合維也納音樂之都之美稱。9點30分由會議主席致詞,說明此會議 之由來、會議議程之相關介紹。早上議程首先安排兩場大會特邀報告(Plenary lecture),第一 場是由美國 University of Central Florida 之 Prof. Yongho Sohn 進行專題演講, Prof. Sohn 是擴 散界面反應研究的知名學者,與職的研究領域相同,而他給予的演講主題為 Diffusion couple experiments: opportunities and challenges in determining thermo-kinetics and functional properties,即擴散反應偶實驗:決定熱動力學與特性之機會與挑戰,擴散反應偶是研究界面 反應之樣品,而實驗樣品製備之品質對於後續實驗結果分析有很大的影響,因此 Prof. Sohn 介紹了許多該實驗室之實驗樣品製備方法、反應過程與分析方法,職之實驗室的實驗方法雖 與之相似,但在許多細節上能有許多需要更加注意細心,才能改善實驗之準確度,此方面的 實驗介紹對職而言獲益良多,這也是一般閱讀文獻論文所得不到的,唯有參與會議才有機會 獲得研究上的寶貴經驗與知識。Prof. Sohn 在此界面擴散領域研究已超過20年,因此研究了 非常多的界面系統,例如:高溫應用系統(Fe-Ni-Al, Ni-Cr-Al, Ni-Cr-Ta...)、鎂合金(Mg-Al, Mg-Zn...)、記憶合金(Ni-Mn-Ga, Ni-Mn-In)、核能反應器系統(U-Mo, U-Fe...),研究內容相當 豐富與深入,對職在此方面議題有很大啓發。而第二場 Plenary lecture 是由法國 University de Paris-Sud and CEA-Saclay 之 Prof. Patrick Souklassian 所主講,其主題爲 From micro to nano scales and nanochemistry at advanced materials: electronic applications and electric propulsion in the space,其演講主要從半導體技術演進,進一部介紹石墨烯在未來之應用,其演講內容也相當豐富精采。

下午爲各議程之演講,由 1 點 30 分至 6 點,每個議程約有 10 場演講,職對於擴散與 TEM 微結構分析較有興趣,因此主要聆聽 Diffusion processes and reactions in engineering alloys 與 Microscopy, microanalysis and their application on materials 此兩個議程。德國學者 Prof. Jelmut Mehrer 介紹其研究,Diffusion in elemental semiconductors,分析半導體元素之擴散。接著聆聽韓國 INHA 大學 Prof. Hyun Soon Park 之演講,其主題爲 Materials analysis by advanced transmission electron microscopy,其演講不僅內容紮實豐富,有非常多高解析度之 TEM 影像,顯示其有非常高級的 TEM 設備。另外,職也觀察到此議程演講有 4 位爲南韓學者,均有非有清楚、大量的高解析的 TEM 影像進行研究,顯示南韓在電子顯微鏡的研究上投了相當大的經費。此外,職也聆聽淡江大學物理系之薛宏中教授之精采演講,主題爲 First-principles studies of Quasi-2D BN crystals and their heterostructures,以第一原理進行材料計算。除了以上這些演講,職也在會場聽取各領域專家之研究,獲益良多。此外,臺大化工系劉懷勝教授也參與此次會議,劉教授是化工界的前輩,研究做的非常好,爲人和善開朗,職與他多有交流,在聊天過程中,亦學習到許多寶貴的研究心得與經驗。

下午議程結束後,緊接著是會議之海報論文發表。職之論文題目爲「微量磷添加於鈷鍍層有效抑制其與無鉛焊料界面反應之介金屬相成長(Minor P-doping to effectively inhibit IMC growth in the interfacial reactions between electroplated Co(P) layer and Pb-free solders)」,,此爲職近期中重要研究成果,其論文摘要與海報請見報告附件 1。在覆晶銲點中,鎳並不能有效抵抗高電流作用下之電遷移效應,因此會造成銲點嚴重破壞。此外,銲點中的上、下基材爲鎳與銅,則會發生強烈的交互作用,造成鎳端快速生成介金屬相。鈷被認爲是合適的阻障層材料,可兼具阻障銅擴散與濕潤效果,具有較佳的電遷移抵抗能力。無電鍍技術廣泛應用於電子產業之表面處理,而次磷酸鈉爲主要之還原劑,在無電鍍過程中,磷會共沉積於鍍層中。在職過去之研究中發現,磷濃度可能會影響鍍層之微結構與介金屬相成長,然而無電鍍法並不易精準控。此研究主要利用電鍍鈷之方式,於鍍浴中添加次磷酸鈉而調整鍍層中之磷含量(0.5wt.%P~3wt.%P)。當 Co-0.8wt.%P與 Sn 焊料進行固態反應時,其反應相主要爲 CoSn3,混雜少量之 CoSn4 相,其成長爲線性關係,與純鈷之界面反應相比,其成長受到明顯抑制,

介金屬相成長對於溫度非常敏感,其活化能高達 212 kJ/mol。相對的,當磷含量提高至 3wt.%時,反應相成長相對快速。由我們的研究可知,微量之 0.8wt.%之磷含量可有效抑制界面反應,我們也更近一步探討其抑制作用,深入分析其機制。在發表過程中,參觀海報發表的專家學長非常之多,有很多位學者與職討論此論文研究,提出許多問題與建議,並給予此研究很高的評價。

6月28日早上9點職同樣參與會議,首先為兩場大會特邀報告,其主題分別為 Modeling and simulation of turbulent double-diffusion in highly porous materials,與 Hydrogenography sheds new light on the diffusion of hydrogen in metals。而接著為各議程之演講,此日議程包含(1) Hydrogen-related kinetics in materials, (2) Diffusion process and reactions in engineering alloys, (3) Heat and mass transfer in porous media, (4) Surface treatments of advanced materials。職主要聽取與材料擴散主題相關之議程,其中讓職印象深刻的有 Prof. Belova 所給予的 The manning factor for diffusion mechanism in liquid alloys,其研究以晶格擴散模型考慮液態金屬之原子交換與環狀擴散機制,分別應用於 Ni-Al 系統與 Cu-Ag 合金系統,探討其交互擴散係數。此外,日本之 Prof. Numakura 之演講主題為 Influences of substitutional solutes on the solubility and diffusion of C and N in BCC iron,其研究也相深入,探討碳與氮在鐵中之擴散。下午演講部份,職繼續聽取相關演講,其中波蘭科學院之 Prof. Joanna Wojewoda-Budka 所給予的演講讓職很有異趣,其題目為 Periodic layer formation in Ni₃Si/Zn diffusion couples,探討其反應相之多層交互成長,研究其成長機制。

6月29日會議所安排之議程與前兩天大致相同,早上起先兩場爲大會特邀演講,接著爲各議程之演講,特邀演講其中一場爲德國之Prof. U. Starke,其演講題目爲Epitaxial graphene on SiC(0001): growth and atomic intercalation,探討石墨烯於碳化矽上之磊晶成長,此研究相當前瞻,此方面可應用於未來之碳材半導體上。此日之議程也相當豐富,包含(1) Nano/bio materials synthesis, characterization, modeling and applications, (2) Fundamentals to applications in 2D materials, (3) Hydrogen-related kinetics in materials, (4) Fluid flow, energy transfer and design, (5) Nanotechnology in oil and gas。職主要聽取第(2)議程,了解目前極爲熱門之二維材料相關研究。由於篇幅關係,其詳細之研究內容,不再一一說明,此日之議程至下午6點左右結束。隔日大會安排維也納之市區介紹,包含維也納之知名景點,至中午結束。

職此次歐洲會議行程,共有兩個會議,因此在維也納之擴散會議結束後,職於隔天前往德國,先至慕尼黑,再前往紐倫堡,再至耶拿。準備參加第 5 屆電化學電容提升國際論壇 (5th International Symposium on Enhanced Electrochemical Capacitors),會議於 7 月 10 日至 14 日在德國耶拿舉行,耶拿位於紐倫堡北方約 200 公里,車程約 2 小時多。耶拿爲典型大學城城鎮,即耶拿大學(Friedrich-Schiller University Jena),創立於 1558 年,已有 450 年以上之歷史,此次會議舉辦地點即在耶拿大學。此外,耶拿也是德國知名光學系統大廠卡爾·蔡司公司(Carl Zeiss AG)之所在地。

7月10日(一)下午至耶拿大學報到,領取會議資料,瞭解此會議議程。

7月11日(二) 早上聆聽議程演講,下午聆聽議程演講,傍晚進行海報發表,題目爲「合成氫氧化鈷中空奈米柱作爲非對稱式超級電容之應用(Synthesis of hollow Co(OH)2 nanorods for a high-performance asymmetric supercapacitor)」。

- 7月12日(三) 早上聆聽演講,下午繼續聆聽演講。
- 7月13日(四)早上聆聽演講,下午繼續聆聽演講。
- 7月14日(五) 早上聆聽演講。

職於 7月10日下午至耶拿大學進行報到,同時領取會議相關資料。隔日7月11日,早上9點會議開始,由會議主席 Prof. A. Balducci 進行會議開幕與會議介紹,並且耶拿大學校長Prof. W. Rosenthal 致詞歡迎。9點30分後開始進行專題演講,此議程主題爲碳材,以電雙層電容爲主,第一場主題演講(keynote lecture)是邀請美國 Drexel University 之 Y. Gogotsi 教授,其主題爲 Freestanding carbon composite film electrodes for electrochemical capacitors,Gogotsi 教授在電化學領域相當知名,其研究團隊規模相當堅強,約有10位博士後研究員,而博士生近20位。此研究以高孔洞性碳材或活性碳纖維,而利用 rGO(reduced graphene oxide)作爲黏著劑,形成混合電極材料,具有210F/g之高電容量。而第二場主題演講的主講者爲德國Technical University Darmstadt 之 B. J. Etzold 教授,演講題目爲 Core-shell carbide-derived carbons as platform for high performance electrochemical energy storage and electrocatalysis,以核殼結構之多孔碳材作爲電容材料。在兩場主題演講之後,接著爲5場議程之演講,讓職印象深刻的有 Yamaguchi University的 M. Morita 教授,其主題爲 Capacitor behaviour of carbon-based electrodes in organic electrolytes for high-voltage operation。另外,D. Cazorla-Amorós 教授之研究,更以農業廢棄物進行水熱碳化,例如:杏仁殼、椰子殼,而得到高品質之碳材。

下午議程由 2 點 30 分至 6 點 10 分,共有 9 場演講,其主題爲電化學電容材料與介面,此方面之主題與職之近期的電容研究非常相關。日本東京農業科技大學之 K. Naoi 教授之主題演講爲 Ultrafast nanomaterials for future hybrid/asymmetric supercapacitors,探討奈米材料之混合非對稱超級電容之演講,Naoi 教授是日本電容研究之知名學者。下午其中一場演講爲臺灣大學吳乃立教授,主題爲 A new pseudocapacitive spinel oxide: $ZnMn_2O_4$,尖晶石結構之鋅錳氧化物具有不錯的擬電容特性,吳教授之研究已有不錯的研究成果,吸引多位專家學者提問與討論。此外,還有一場演講引起職相當的興趣,主題爲 Nano-structured nickel electrodes for ultra-high power aqueous asymmetric double-layer capacitors。

下午之議程結束後,緊接著 6 點 10 分至 8 點爲海報論文發表,職之論文發表主題爲「合成氫氧化鈷中空奈米柱作爲非對稱式超級電容之應用(Synthesis of hollow Co(OH)₂ nanorods for a high-performance asymmetric supercapacitor)」,摘要與海報請見附件。此爲職近期之重要研究,職在自製之鎳多孔基板上生成柱狀氧化鋅,以氧化鋅爲軟性模板,樣品置於氯化鈷溶液中進行水解反應,生成奈米片狀之氫氧化鈷,當樣品浸於鹼性溶液中時,氧化鋅被移除而

形成中空結構。此中空結構之奈米氫氧化鈷具有高電容量 0.863 F/cm² (826.3 F/g)。在充放電循環測試中,雖然充放電過程中氫氧化鈷之電容量會略微上升,歸因於基板爲多孔鎳於反應過程中自生成氫氧化鎳,提供部分電容量。此外,職也進行 TEM 之分析,發現氫氧化鈷中含有大量的鋅,即 Co_xZn_{1-x}(OH)₂。這主要是因爲在水解過程中,鋅離子溶出而與鈷共沉積。再將此試片與活性碳電極組成非對稱式電容器,可得到相當不錯之電容裝置,具有高電容量與高功率。海報發表時,有相當多專家學者與學生參觀,許多人對此研究相當感興趣,提問了許多問題,職一一給予回應與討論。

7月12日早上之議程主題爲 Electrolyte,共有8場演講,大多數主題爲電雙層電容(活性碳材)之電解質,職雖然在電解質這方面沒有較少,但聽完演講後,對此主題相當感興趣,不同之電解質對於電極之電化學行爲影響甚大,包含工作電位區間、電容量等,早上議程最後一場演講者爲清華大學化工系胡啓章教授,其主題爲 Synthesis of novel alkaline bifunctional polymer electrolytes for supercapacitors,以合成高分子作爲超級電容之電解質,其研究主題非常新穎,成果也非常之好。下午之議程主題同樣爲電解質,共有11場演講,職同樣聽取相關研究,不再一一介紹。而晚間6點至8點舉行第二場之海報論文發表。

7月13日之早上議程上半場爲 device,主要爲電容裝置之相關研究,而下半場則爲電容之相關的分析技術,演講相當精采,包含最新之商用電容器之介紹,以及結合太陽能發電與電容裝置。而下半場則是利用各種分析技術,探討電化學之反應機制與行爲。而下午議程主題同樣以 device 爲主,而其中許多研究著重於鋰離子電容與鋰離子電池之結合裝置,或者是鋰離子電容之相關研究。7月14日僅有早上議程,其主題爲碳材之相關應用與研究,研究題材更加廣泛與多樣化,職聽取了這幾天的演講之後,對於電化學電容之相關領域之研究有更多之認識。在此會議期間,也相當感謝吳乃立教授與胡啓章教授,介紹德國、日本多位電容領域之專家給職認識,拓展研究領域之人脈,參與此次之電化學電容論壇收穫相當豐富。

心得與建議

職誠摯感謝中正大學校方給予經費支持,讓職能有機會參加第 13 屆固相與液相擴散國際會議與第 5 屆電化學電容提升國際論壇,除了進行職之論文發表外,讓職也有機會與國外學者直接接觸認識,拓展研究領域之視野。經過此次兩場不同研究領域之會議,讓職啓發了很多新的研究想法與未來研究議題規劃。希望在往後的研究生涯中,政府能持續給予經費支持,讓職有機會持續參與國際會議,與國外學者交流與訪問。

附錄 1. 第13屆固相與液相擴散國際會議之投稿摘要

Minor P-doping to Effectively Inhibit IMC Growth in the Interfacial Reactions between Electroplated Co(P) Layer and Pb-free Solders

C.-Y. Lin and C.-H. Wang*

Dept. of Chemical Engineering, National Chung Cheng University, Chia-yi, Taiwan

Soldering technique is widely used in microelectronic packaging. Cu is the most common substrate material to be in contact with the solders. In reflow soldering process, solder joints are made by wetting and interfacial reaction. Ni is frequently used as a diffusion barrier for Cu metallization due to its slower reaction rate with solders. However, Ni inevitably suffers severe electromigration damage. Co and Co-based alloys have attracted much attention as a promising diffusion barrier material due to excellent electromigration resistance and better reliability. However, the rapid interfacial reactions between Co and solder lead to the fast growth of the intermetallic compounds (IMCs). In addition, electroless plating processes are extensively applied for surface finishing in electronic packaging industries. For electroless plating processes, NaH₂PO₂ is typically used as a reducing agent, and P is co-deposited in the deposited layer. The microstructure of Co(P) and the growth of IMC were affected by different contents of P. Nevertheless, it is not easy to precisely control the P concentration in the electroless Co(P) layer.

In this work, the Co(P) layer with various P contents (from 0.5wt.%P to 3wt.%P) was deposited by electroplating, together with adding different amounts of NaH₂PO₂ in the electroplating bath. The interfacial reactions and the Co(P) microstructure were further conducted and characterized. In the solid-state reactions of Sn/Co-0.8wt.%P/Cu, the formed IMC layer is the CoSn₃ phase, mixed with a small amount of the metastable CoSn₄ phase. The IMC growth with a linear behavior was greatly retarded, which was only 20% of that in the Sn/Co/Cu system. The growth kinetics of Sn/Co-0.8.%P/Cu was examined and the activation energy was quite high, ~ 212 kJ/mol. In contrast, the growth rate in Sn/Co-3wt.%P/Cu is extremely fast at 200° C, which is much faster than that of the Sn/Co/Cu system. Minor 0.8wt.%P doping is the optimal doping concentration in the Co(P) layer to effectively suppress the IMC growth and enhance the reliability of solder joints. The detailed mechanism for the inhibition of IMC growth was further investigated and discussed.

Minor P-doping to Effectively Inhibit IMC Growth in the Interfacial Reactions between Electroplated Co(P) Layer and Pb-free Solders

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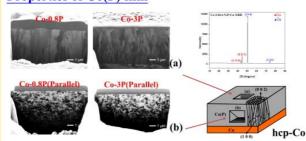


The Co(P) layer with various P contents (from 0.5wt.%P to 3wt.%P) was deposited by electroplating, together with adding different amounts of NaH_2PO_2 in the electroplating bath. The interfacial reactions and the Co(P) microstructure were further conducted and characterized. In the solid-state reactions of Sn/Co-0.8wt.%P/Cu, the formed IMC layer is the CoSn_3 phase, mixed with a small amount of the metastable CoSn_4 phase. The IMC growth with a linear behavior was greatly retarded, which was only 20% of that in the Sn/Co/Cu system. The growth kinetics of Sn/Co-0.8.%P/Cu was examined and the activation energy was quite high, $\sim 212 \text{ kJ/mol.}$ In contrast, the growth rate in Sn/Co-3wt.%P/Cu is extremely fast at 200°C , which is much faster than that of the Sn/Co/Cu system. Minor 0.8wt.%P doping is the optimal doping concentration in the Co(P) layer to effectively suppress the IMC growth and enhance the reliability of solder joints.

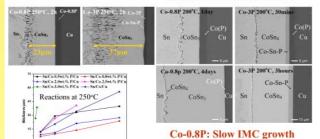
Introduction

Soldering technique is widely used in microelectronic packaging. Ni is frequently used as a diffusion barrier for Cu metallization. However, Ni inevitably suffers severe electromigration damage. Co and its alloys have attracted much attention as a promising diffusion barrier material due to excellent electromigration resistance and better reliability. In our preliminary study, two types of Co(P) layer were deposited by electroless plating, the structure of Co(P) and the IMC growth were affected by different contents of P. In this work, the Co layer was deposited by electroplating. It is easier to adjust the adding concentration of $\mathrm{NaH}_2\mathrm{PO}_2\cdot\mathrm{H}_2\mathrm{O}$ in the electroplating bath to deposit the Co(P) with different P contents. The interfacial reactions and the Co(P) microstructure were conducted and characterized.

Properties of Co(P) film

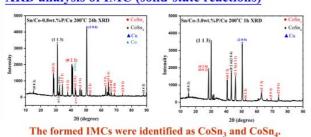


Liquid-state reactions Solid-state reactions



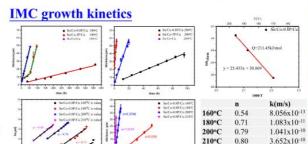
Co-3P: Fast IMC growth

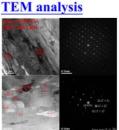
XRD analysis of IMC (solid-state reactions)



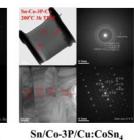
Experimental procedures

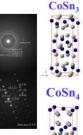






Sn/Co-0.8P/Cu:CoSn₃





Q(kJ/mol) 211.45 k₀(m/s) 2.55x10¹³

Summary

	IMCs	Inhibition (180°C)	
Co-0.5wt.%P	CoSn ₃	88%	Better choice
Co-0.8wt.%P	CoSn ₃ + CoSn ₄	94%	
Co-2.0wt.%P	CoSn ₃ + CoSn ₄	93.7%	
Co-2.5wt.%P	CoSn ₃ + CoSn ₄ Co-Sn-P	85%	
Co-3.0wt.%P	CoSn ₃ + CoSn ₄ Co-Sn-P	81.5%	

3. 第5屆電化學電容提升國際論壇之投稿摘要

Synthesis of hollow Co(OH)₂ nanorods for a high-performance asymmetric supercapacitor

Chao-hong Wang* and Han-peng Tsai

Dept. of Chemical Engineering, National Chung Cheng University, Chia-yi, Taiwan

Novel hierarchical Co(OH)₂ nanorods were successfully prepared by the hydrolysis process using ZnO nanorods array as a soft template on the porous Ni current collector. The ZnO@Co(OH)₂ nanorods, which were made up of interleaving nanoflakes, further transformed to the hollow Co(OH)₂ rods after the treatment of alkaline solution to remove the ZnO template. The hollow Co(OH)₂ nanorods on the porous Ni electrode delivered a high specific capacitance of 0.863 F/cm² (826.3 F/g) at 1.76mA/cm², as well as a high rate capability with capacity retention of 80% at 13mA/cm². The unique architecture of hollow Co(OH)₂ nanorods significantly improve the capacitive performance due to high specific surface area with electrolyte to enhance the ion diffusivity and charge transmission. During the cycling test, the specific capacitance gradually increased and it achieved a maximum capacitance of 1.418 F/cm² after 3000 cycles. This is because the porous Ni electrode with high surface area reacted with the alkaline electrolyte to form the Ni(OH)₂ contributed the extra capacitance contribution. The TEM-EDS characterization also revealed that the Co(OH)₂ nanorods had a high Zn content, i.e., Co_xZn_{1-x}(OH)₂. During the hydrolysis process, the Zn²⁺ ions were released from the ZnO nanorods and then Co²⁺ and Zn²⁺ ions were simultaneously precipitated. Moreover, the asymmetric supercapacitor based on the hollow Co(OH)₂ nanorods as a positive electrode and commercial activated carbon (AC) with 158.3 F/g as a negative electrode was assembled. The Co(OH)2//AC asymmetric supercapacitor exhibited an excellent rate capability, and the specific capacitance was up to 74.4 F/g at 5 A/g and at a cell voltage of 1.6 V in the KOH aqueous solution. The asymmetric supercapacitor retained approximately 62.5% at a high current density of 5 A/g. It possessed a high energy density (26.4) Wh/kg at a power density of 372.4 W/kg) and excellent power density (3724.3 W/kg at an energy density of 16.5 Wh/kg). Additionally, the Co(OH)₂//AC asymmetric supercapacitor exhibited a good long-term cycle stability with capacity retention of 93% after 5000cycles at 2A/g.

4. 第5屆電化學電容提升國際論壇之發表海報

Synthesis of hollow Co(OH)₂ nanorods for high-performance asymmetric supercapacitor

Chao-hong Wang* and Han-peng Tsai

Department of Chemical Engineering, National Chung Cheng University, Chia-yi, Taiwan

Novel hierarchical Co(OH)2 nanorods were successfully prepared by the hydrolysis process using ZnO nanorods array as a soft template on the porous Ni current collector. The ZnO@Co(OH), nanorods further transformed to the hollow Co(OH), rods after the treatment of alkaline solution. The hollow Co(OH), nanorods delivered a high specific capacitance of 0.863 F/cm² (826.3 F/g) at 1.76mA/cm². During the cycling test, the specific capacitance gradually increased and it achieved a maximum capacitance of 1.418 F/cm² after 3000 cycles. The asymmetric supercapacitor based on the hollow Co(OH), nanorods as a positive electrode and commercial activated carbon (AC) with 158.3 F/g as a negative electrode was assembled. The Co(OH)₂//AC asymmetric supercapacitor exhibited an excellent rate capability, and the specific capacitance was up to 74.4 F/g at 0.5A/g. It possessed a high energy density, excellent power density, and a good long-term cycle stability.

[Introduction]

Co(OH)2 is one of the potential electrode materials for psuedocapacitors. The pseudocapacitive performance was close related with the electrode architecture. A threedimension structured electrode can accommodate more active materials and has large surface area. It can enhance specific capacitance of pseudocapacitive materials and improve the high-rate stability. In this work, the nanotube structure of Co(OH), was fabricated by hydrolysis using ZnO nanorods as a template on the porous Ni electrode for a high-performance asymmetric supercapacitor.

[Fabrication of hollow Co(OH), nanorods]

Porous substrate



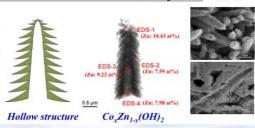
Porous Ni substrate

ZnO nanorods as a soft template

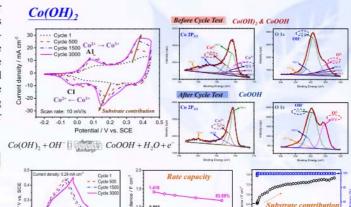
Hydrolysis process: formation of Co(OH),

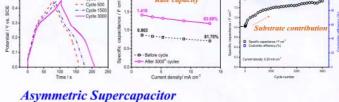


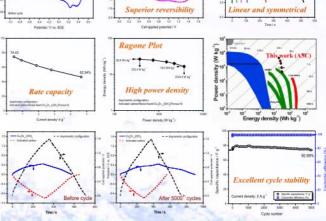
Alkaline treatment: removal of ZnO



[Electrochemical Analysis]







5. 第13屆固相與液相擴散國際會議之活動相片



圖 1 擴散會議開場音樂演奏



圖 2 擴散會議主席進行開場與議程介紹



圖 3 擴散會議之特邀演講,演講者爲美國 Sohn 教授



圖 4 擴散會議之特邀演講,演講者爲法國 Souklassian 教授

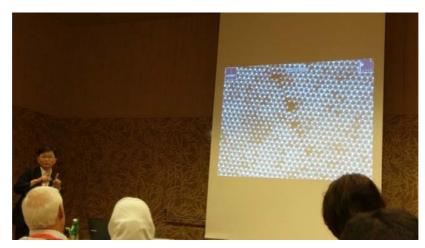


圖 5 擴散會議之議程演講,介紹研究之高解析之 TEM 影像

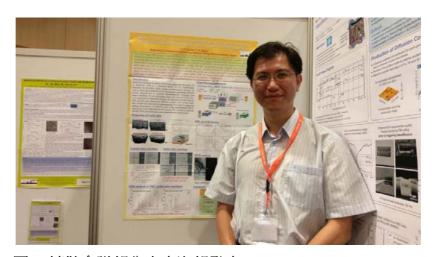


圖 6 擴散會議報告人之海報發表



圖 7 報告人與臺大化工系劉懷勝教授合影



圖 8 擴散會議之議程演講



圖 9 擴散會議之議程演講

6. 第5屆電化學電容提升國際論壇之活動照片



圖 10 德國耶拿大學-電化學電容會議舉辦地點



圖 11 電化學電容會議之議程演講



圖 12 電化學電容會議之 Coffee break 現場一隅

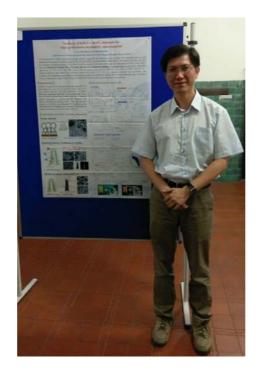


圖 13 電化學電容會議之報告人參與海報論文發表

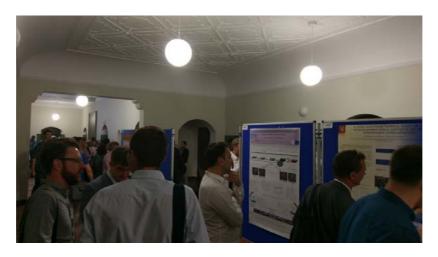


圖 14 電化學電容會議之海報發表現場



圖 15 電化學電容會議之議程演講