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Characterization and Electrochemical Properties of $\text{Cu}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7$ Nanoparticles Prepared by Hydrothermal Method

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Copper phosphate ($\text{Cu}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7$) nanostructures were synthesized by hydrothermal method. The precursor products were calcined at 500, 600 and 700 °C in air for 3 h. Thermogravimetric/differential thermal analysis (TG/DTA), X-ray diffraction (XRD), scanning electron microscopy (SEM) and Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FT-IR) were used to study the phase formation, crystalline structure, morphology and functional group of samples. Electrochemical properties were measured by cyclic voltammetry (CV) and galvanostatic charge-discharge (GCD). XRD analysis confirms a monoclinic crystal structure of $\text{Cu}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7$ with space group $C2/c$. SEM micrographs of calcined samples show a fused grain structure for smaller crystals with more porous and rough surfaces. The CV results show the redox peaks in all curves, exhibiting reversible electron-transfer for Faradaic redox reactions with the largest CV areas for sample calcined at 600°C. The $\text{Cu}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7$ positive electrodes show a maximum high specific capacitance. In addition, the result of the electron-active sites participated in the Faradaic redox reaction indicate a valence interchange or charge hopping of cations

Primary authors: Mr KARAPHUN, Attaphol (Khon Kaen University); Prof. MAENSIRI, Santi (Suranaree University of Technology); Dr SWATSITANG, Ekaphan (Khon Kaen University)

Presenter: Mr KARAPHUN, Attaphol (Khon Kaen University)

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