1 Introduction

With the rapid development of carbon-based materials, diver-
siform carbon materials can be prepared, such as carbon
nanotubes (CNTs),\textsuperscript{1} carbon nanofibers (CNF),\textsuperscript{2–4} carbon
spheres,\textsuperscript{6} carbon aerogel,\textsuperscript{6} carbon nanocoils (CNC),\textsuperscript{7} graphene
and so on.\textsuperscript{6–11} Due to the unique structure and outstanding
electronic properties, these carbon materials play significant
roles in various fields, especially in energy storage areas such as
Li-ion batteries and supercapacitors.\textsuperscript{12,13} Moreover, the
discovery of a helical carbon structure has attracted increasing
attentions because of its excellent elasticity and high specific
surface area. Helical carbon nanotubes (HCNTs) are generally
synthesized by catalytic chemical vapor deposition (CCVD)
using organic substances (such as acetylene and methane) as
carbon source. The morphology of this kind of carbon materials
strongly depends on the properties of the catalysts and the
growth temperature.\textsuperscript{14,15} To obtain high-purity HCNTs, metal
catalysts have been frequently investigated and the effects of
catalysts’ properties on the growth of HCNTs have been
analyzed. Tang \textit{et al.} obtained HCNTs as the main products in
the pyrolysis of acetylene at 450 °C using Fe nanoparticles as
catalyst which was generated through a method of combined
sol–gel/reduction. The results showed that the catalytic particle
size played a key role in the formation of HCNTs. However, the
synthetic routes to Fe nanoparticles are complex.\textsuperscript{17,18} Therefore,
it is very urgent and important to develop a novel and inex-
expensive catalyst that can facilely prepare high-purity HCNTs.

It is well known that electrochemical double-layer capacitor
(EDLC) is a kind of energy storage device with high power
density, fast charge–discharge rate, low maintenance cost and
long cycle life. The energy storage mechanism of EDLCs is the
adsorption/desorption of the electrons on the surface of the
electrode materials.\textsuperscript{19} Hence, the specific surface area is
considered as an extremely important factor for high capaci-
tance. Thanks to the specific structure and large specific surface
area, carbon materials become the main electrode materials for
EDLCs.\textsuperscript{15,20–26} Carbon materials possess good electrical
conductivity and are environmentally friendly, which further
explains why carbon materials can be excellent electrode
materials for EDLCs. At present, the specific capacitance of
activated carbon can reach to 100 F g\textsuperscript{−1} with pore size
of ~1.4 nm which is difficult to be controlled. Pandolfo \textit{et al.} re-
ported that for purified nanotubes, the specific capacitance
varies typically from 15 to 80 F g\textsuperscript{−1} with surface areas that range
from ~120 to 400 m\textsuperscript{2} g\textsuperscript{−1}.\textsuperscript{15} For better electrochemical prop-
erties and larger capacitance, extensive attention has been put on
the helical carbon materials due to its unique structure,
morphology and large specific surface area. Wu \textit{et al.} proved
that the specific surface area was increased largely due to the
helical carbon structure which was better for carbon materials
in the application of supercapacitors.\textsuperscript{27}

Although many achievements have been obtained in this
field, there are some aspects that still need further study on the
preparation and electrochemical performances of HCNTs, including how to synthesize high-purity carbon nanotubes via a facile and environment friendly process, how to effectively improve the electrochemical performances of HCNTs in supercapacitors and so on.

In the present study, we develop a facile and environment friendly route to synthesize high-purity HCNTs using C4H4O6Fe as catalyst precursor, which is obtained by one-step chemical synthesis. Especially, the influences of the decomposition temperature on the morphology and catalytic properties of the in situ synthesized Fe particles are discussed in detail. Moreover, the as-synthesized HCNTs are activated by the mixture of H2SO4 (98%) and HNO3 (98%) and assembled into EDLCs, and their electrochemical performances also are investigated. Our study provides significant insights into the researches and applications on CNTs.

2 Experimental details

2.1 Preparation of catalyst precursor

All chemicals for preparation of C4H4O6Fe were purchased from KESHI and analytical reagent grade. To prepare C4H4O6Fe, 100 mL of 1 M FeCl2 was dropped into 100 mL of 1 M C4H4O6KNa under stirring. The mixture turned to light yellow and precipitate formed was filtered after several minutes. Then the precipitate was washed with deionized water till pH of the solution was 7. In order to remove residual organic impurities, the obtained product was washed in soxhlet extractor with ethanol for 3 h and dried in vacuum oven at 90 °C for 3 h.

To investigate the morphology of the catalyst precursor during catalytic process, 0.1 g of C4H4O6Fe powder was dispersed on a quartz boat which was put in the middle of the horizontal reaction tube inside a tubular furnace at room temperature and then heated up to reaction temperature (400 °C, 450 °C, 500 °C, 550 °C, 600 °C and 700 °C) under H2 atmosphere with flow rate of 30 mL min⁻¹.

2.2 Preparation of HCNTs and purified HCNTs

A typical procedure of HCNTs growth is as follows. Firstly, 0.2 g of the as-prepared catalyst precursor was dispersed on a quartz boat, which was transferred to the horizontal reaction tube located inside a tubular furnace at room temperature. Secondly, the horizontal reaction tube was heated up to the pre-determined synthesis temperature (400 °C, 450 °C, 500 °C, 550 °C, 600 °C and 700 °C) under H2 atmosphere with flow rate of 30 mL min⁻¹ and H2 was replaced by acetylene reacting for 1 h to grow HCNTs when the temperature was stable. Finally, the samples were naturally cooled down to room temperature under N2 atmosphere.

As for the posttreatment, HCNTs (500 mg) prepared at 550 °C were added into 40 mL mixed acid (30 mL H2SO4 (98%) and 10 mL HNO3 (98%)). Then the mixture was sonicated for 5 h and diluted for next process. The obtained precipitation was centrifuged and washed with deionized water several times, and then dried at 60 °C in vacuum oven for 24 h.

2.3 Preparation of electrode and electrochemical measurement

The electrode slurry were prepared by mixing 80 wt% as-prepared sample obtained at 550 °C, 10 wt% super P carbon black and 10 wt% polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF) in N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone (NMP) and then stirred for several hours. And the obtained slurry was casted onto carbon cloth with area of 1 cm by 1 cm and dried at 60 °C in vacuum oven. The mass of the active material was about 2 mg. Here, all chemicals used for preparation of slurry were purchased from Power Battery Material Co. Ltd and of battery grade. The electrochemical performances were studied by three-electrode configuration using Pt sheet as counter electrode, SCE electrode as reference electrode and active materials as working electrode. 1 M Na2SO4 (KESHI) aqueous solution was used as electrolyte. As for specific capacitance, it can be calculated using C = \frac{\Delta t \cdot i \cdot m \cdot \Delta V}{V \cdot m} (eqn (1)) based on galvanostatic charge/discharge curves, where I is the discharging current, \Delta t is the discharging time, m is the mass of active material and \Delta V is the voltage window during discharging.

2.4 Instruments

In the experiments, centrifugal separator (TL80-1, Tianli, Jiangsu) was used to centrifuge the precipitate and ultrasonic dispersion (KH2200E, Hechuang, Kunshan) was used for purifying HCNTs. And HCNTs was obtained by using tubular furnace (SX-G03123K, Zhonghuan, Tianjin). Vacuum oven (DZF-6020, Kejin, Hefei) was used for drying the electrode. The electrochemical properties were characterized by electrochemical workstation (P4000, Princeton, USA). The X-ray diffraction (XRD) patterns were obtained on an X-ray powder diffractometer (XRD-7000X), and field emission scanning electron microscopy (FESEM, JSM-7600F) and transmission electron microscope (TEM, JEOL-2010) were used to observe the morphology and size of products.

3 Results and discussion

Carbon nanomaterial and its hybrid are novel functional materials drawing great attentions. At present, two main methods including “catalyst-component” adjustment and “growth-condition” processes are used to obtain HCNTs. To obtain HCNTs, we choose C4H4O6Fe as catalyst precursor and design the unique morphology of catalyst and reasonable growing condition as shown in Fig. 1. The decomposing products of C4H4O6Fe perform different morphology under H2 atmosphere at different temperatures. Interestingly, when the temperature goes up to 600 °C, the decomposing product forms macroporous structure. At lower temperature of 550 °C, C4H4O6Fe is completely decomposed into Fe particle (shown in Fig. 5), then HCNTs grow with high purity by introducing C2H2 at the flow rate of 30 mL min⁻¹. The main reason of the helical carbon structure is resulted from the different catalytic activity and catalytic anisotropic property of the decomposing products. Herein, we offer a facile approach to obtain macroporous Fe particles and effective way to grow HCNTs.
3.1 Characterization of the catalyst

Fig. 2 shows the morphology of the products obtained from the decomposition of C₄H₄O₆Fe under H₂ with flow rate of 30 mL min⁻¹ at the temperatures of 400–700 °C for 1 h. It is found that the reaction temperature greatly affects the morphology of the as-prepared samples. Rod-like products with a vast variation in length and width, and spherical particles with relative homogeneous diameters of about 24 µm are formed under the temperature of 400 °C (Fig. 2a). The length and width of these rod-like products are about 10–120 µm and 3–24 µm, respectively. Inset in Fig. 2a shows a magnified image of the surface on the products, where large quantity of spots with diameter of about 0.27 µm can be observed. When the temperature is raised to 450 °C, as shown in the Fig. 2b–d, many small particles can be observed on the surface of C₄H₄O₆Fe particles. At the temperature range of 450–550 °C, the small particles grow with the increasing temperature. It is interesting that by raising temperature further to 600 °C, numerous pores with the sizes range of 70–600 nm are formed (Fig. 2e). At the same time, recrystallization happened in the fine grains contributes to the smoothness of the particle surface. However, when temperature reached to 700 °C, the pores grows larger and every large aggregation forms the petals which are shown in the Fig. 2f where inset shows the magnified image.

At the temperature of 400 °C, the precursor particles are still in the forms of block. Hence, it is suggested that the decomposition of the C₄H₄O₆Fe particles are not completely finished. With the increase of temperature, the products from decomposition gradually form into Fe particles and recrystallization phenomenon will happen. It is considered that escaping channels for gas from decomposition reaction inside precursor form the macropores at the high temperature (>550 °C). Furthermore, higher temperature contributes to more violent decomposition reaction of catalyst precursor and more recrystallizations on the surfaces, which results in larger pores, as explained by the Fig. 2.

In the typical XRD pattern of product decomposing from C₄H₄O₆Fe at 600 °C under H₂ presented in Fig. 3, the three characteristic diffraction peaks of metallic ferrite over 40° are clearly observed, which agree well with the standard ferrite diffraction pattern (ICDD, PDF file no. 00-006-0696). Three peaks centered at 44.6°, 65.0° and 82.3° correspond to the (110), (200) and (211) crystal planes, respectively. No diffraction peak of other metallic impurity is noted in the experiments. The average grain size of the catalyst particle is estimated about 57 nm by the Scherrer formula using the full width at half maximum value of the XRD diffraction peaks.

3.2 Microstructures of HCNTs

Fig. 4 shows the SEM images of the carbon products obtained by using C₄H₄O₆Fe as precursor in the pyrolysis of acetylene at temperatures of 400–700 °C. When the temperature is under
450 °C, the catalyst precursor decomposes incompletely, as shown in the Fig. 2a and b. Inset of the Fig. 4a is the magnified image of the product prepared at 400 °C and Fig. 4b shows the pattern of the product prepared at 450 °C, which agree well with the above discussion of precursor decomposing process. The particle size of Fig. 4a is at the range of 29–165 nm. As the temperature is raised to 500 °C, the HCNTs with sprout-like shape start to grow on the surface of the catalyst particles generated from the decomposition of the catalyst precursor. The hollow structure marked by the dashed rectangle in the Fig. 4c of the carbon nanotubes, can be observed clearly. The HCNTs with average coil diameter of 0.2 μm and coil pitch of 0.19 μm have the average length about 1 μm. Fig. 4d shows the SEM image of the HCNTs obtained at 550 °C, which exhibits the homogeneous coil diameter of 0.26 μm and coil pitch of 0.28 μm. The average length and diameter are about 5 μm and 0.14 μm, respectively. More importantly, the purity of the carbon product can reach to 98%. The magnified image in Fig. 4e shows that carbon nanotube with zigzag morphology grows on the surface of the catalyst particles under the temperature of 600 °C. Besides, the length of these carbon sticks is about 0.55 μm. It is suggested that higher temperature results in faster speed of reaction leading to form the coiled morphology hardly. With the further increase of temperature to 700 °C, as shown in Fig. 4f, the serious aggregation of the carbon spheres (with diameters of 0.4–1.7 μm) and carbon particles (with smaller diameters of about 0.2 μm) can be observed. In a previous report about carbon spheres, Jin et al. obtained large-scale production of pure carbon spheres, with diameters from 50 nm to 1 μm, via direct pyrolysis of hydrocarbons at high temperature of 900–1200 °C. The results indicated that carbon sphere can be formed from hydrocarbon at high temperature. However, Miao et al. obtained carbon spheres with diameters between 0.4 and 2 μm using kaolin supported transition metal salts (Fe, Co, Ni) as catalysts at relatively high temperature about 650 °C from acetylene. Acetylene is activated by metallic particles and reduced initially to form amorphous carbon. Hence, it can indicate that carbon spheres with various diameters (Fig. 4f) are obtained by the decomposition of acetylene at relatively high temperature above 650 °C with Fe particles as catalysts and enough reaction time.

TEM images of typical HCNTs prepared at 550 °C are shown in Fig. 5. The as-prepared HCNTs have coil diameter and coil pitch of about 300 nm, which is in accordance with SEM images. The inside catalyst particles are polyhedral shape with a diameter of 80–260 nm. In addition, most of these facet particles have different length in edge without symmetry in architecture, wrapped in the middle of the helical carbon nanotubes, as shown in Fig. 5b. The partial part with helical structure of the HCNTs can be clearly observed in Fig. 5c. Inset of Fig. 5c above with higher magnified image exhibits two overlapped, reverse crystal planes forming the helical structure. It indicates that the nanotubes are composed of unclosed quasi-graphene layers with the interlayer distances at the range of about 3.3–3.5 Å.
which are consistent with the results reported by Wang et al.\textsuperscript{39,40}\ From the Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) pattern inset in Fig. 5c, it is suggested that HCNT is a kind of entangled semicrystalline structure. Fig. 5d is a magnified image of the dashed rectangle marked part in Fig. 5b. The edge area of catalyst particle covered by carbon layers is further investigated in order to figure out the crystal phase. A bulge on the surface of catalyst particle, which is suggested to be the active site for HCNTs growth.\textsuperscript{3} Meanwhile, the FFT pattern contains the diffraction patterns of monocrystral grain and polycrystral grain. Two kinds of crystal planes are observed with plane distance of about 2.0 Å and 2.5 Å, respectively. The alignments and the interlayer distance of these crystal planes agree well with Fe (110) and Fe,C (020) (ICDD, PDF file no. 00-003-0400) planes.\textsuperscript{41} The results confirm that the dark zone wrapping catalyst particle in middle of CNT is a kind of Fe–Fe,C–CNT hybrid.\textsuperscript{42,43}

XRD patterns of HCNT products obtained at 450 °C, 550 °C and 600 °C are shown in Fig. S1.\textsuperscript{†} The diffraction peaks can be indexed to the phases of graphene, Fe and Fe,C, which in accordance to the results of Fe–Fe,C–CNT hybrid discussed above.\textsuperscript{44,45}

### 3.3 Electrochemical behaviour of HCNTs

Since the change of Brunauer–Emmett–Teller (BET (N\textsubscript{2})) surface area and the pore size distribution are correlated directly to the specific capacitance, the nitrogen adsorption/desorption isotherms (Fig. S3\textsuperscript{†}) and pore size distribution (Fig. S4\textsuperscript{†}) have been conducted to further confirm the texture properties of pristine HCNTs and a-HCNTs. The BET surface area enhances from 16.6 m\textsuperscript{2} g\textsuperscript{−1} of HCNTs to 19.3 m\textsuperscript{2} g\textsuperscript{−1} of a-HCNTs. The pore size distribution is mainly at range of 5–50 nm, indicating the mesopores. The mesopore volume of a-HCNTs is obviously larger than HCNTs suggesting better electrochemical performance of a-HCNTs, which is verified in the next paragraphs.

The electrochemical properties, especially the specific capacitance and equivalent series resistance (ESR), are examined by standard cyclic voltammetry (CV), galvanostatic charge/discharge technique (GCD) and electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS).\textsuperscript{39,46} The corresponding CV, GCD and EIS profiles of HCNTs are shown in Fig. S5.\textsuperscript{†} The HCNTs electrode exhibits nearly in rectangular shape, even at high scanning rate of 10 V s\textsuperscript{−1}, indicating a great supercapacitor behavior. The CV results also suggest that the influence of precursor existed in the HCNTs was negligible. The CV curves of HCNTs electrode with acid treatment (a-HCNTs) at different scanning rates suggest that the shape of the curves are definitively changed. A pair of remarkable reversible pseudofaradaic reactions of a-HCNTs can be obviously observed near 0.1 V in the CV curves of pristine HCNTs and a-HCNTs electrodes at scanning rate of 0.1 V s\textsuperscript{−1}. It is reported by Frackowiak et al. that the HCNTs after acid treatment can maintain the initial shape and microtexture, which is confirmed by the results shown in Fig. S2.\textsuperscript{†} However, the number of groups on the surface will increase.\textsuperscript{47} And the following redox reactions of the surface group during potential cycling can be considered:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{C–OH} & \leftrightarrow \text{C=O} + \text{H}^+ + e^- \\
\text{C=O} + e^- & \leftrightarrow \text{C–O}^-
\end{align*}
\]

Moreover, pseudocapacitance could gradually decrease after long cycling due to the quasireversible reactions. In the CV curves, the current responding of a-HCNTs is tremendously higher than that of pristine HCNTs at the same scanning rate, which means an extraordinarily higher capacitance than that of pristine HCNTs.\textsuperscript{22}

In order to further evaluate the electrochemical performance of the HCNTs, charge–discharge cycling curves within the potential window from −0.2 V to 0.8 V were analyzed (Fig. S5d).\textsuperscript{†} The curve of HCNTs is nearly linear indicating that the electrode works in the double layer capacitance mode mainly. However, the curve of a-HCNTs has reduction peak which suggests that the electrode has reduction reaction. The result is consistent with CV curve discussed above and further testifies the existence of “Pseudo” region resulted from the surface group. A specific capacitance of the pristine HCNTs and a-HCNTs calculated on the base of the discharge curves using eqn (1) are about 1 F g\textsuperscript{−1} and 95 F g\textsuperscript{−1} respectively at current density of 0.1 A g\textsuperscript{−1}. Obviously, the posttreatment is powerful factor in increasing the specific capacitance of HCNTs. The specific capacitances for HCNTs based on the discharge curves are about 95, 78, 73 and 68 F g\textsuperscript{−1} at 0.1, 0.3, 0.5 and 1 A g\textsuperscript{−1}, respectively (Fig. S5e). It is suggested that a-HCNTs has good capacitance performance even at high current density of 1 A g\textsuperscript{−1}.

The EIS measurement is another important technique to analyze the charge storage mechanism. The curve is divided into two different parts including linear region at low frequency and semicircle region at high frequency (Fig. S5f). The line representing for low frequency region is related to the electrode material conductivity, ion diffusion between electrolyte and electrode material. And the semicircle at high frequency region is connected to contact resistance between electrode material.
and current collector and charge transfer resistance. It is possible to estimate the ESR which correlates to the value of X-intercept of the semicircle with Z’ axis based on the Nyquist plot. The ESR of a-HCNTs is about 3.9 Ω evaluated from the EIS curve where Z” is zero. The low ESR is due to high conductivity and good contact with the carbon cloth as current collector. Meanwhile, cycling stability of a-HCNTs electrode has been examined [Fig. S6†]. When as-sample is tested at current of 0.1 A g⁻¹, the discharge capacity and coulombic efficiency are obtained as 50 F g⁻¹ and 100% after 1000 cycles. All above discussions show that the electrochemical performance of HCNTs after acid treatment is enhanced a lot as electrode material used in the supercapacitors.

4 Conclusions

In conclusion, HCNTs, with coil diameter of about 0.26 μm and pitch of about 0.28 μm were obtained from acetylene by using C₆H₄O₆Fe as catalyst precursor at 550 °C, with the high purity of 98%. The influence of temperature at 400–700 °C on the catalyst precursor morphology under H₂ atmosphere was investigated. Moreover, microporous structure was formed with the temperature increasing and the obtained products were Fe particles with different crystal faces under the decomposition completing. SEM images of HCNTs results and XRD of catalyst confirmed that helical structure arise from different crystal faces with different catalytic activities. Since carbon based materials played important roles in the application on EDLCs, as-prepared HCNTs after acid treatment showed excellent electrochemical properties. HCNTs as electrode materials exhibited regular rectangle shape even at high scanning rate. And the specific capacitance of 95 F g⁻¹ was obtained at current density of 0.1 A g⁻¹. With further post treatment, HCNTs could exhibit even better electrochemical properties.

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