





Synthesis, characterization and supercapacitive application of nanocauliflower-like cobalt tungstate thin films by successive ionic layer adsorption and reaction (SILAR) method

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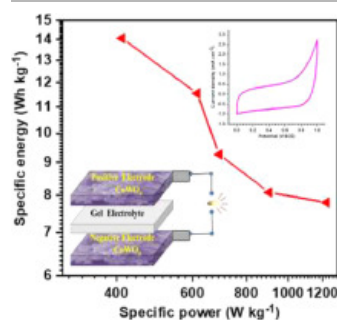
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.electacta.2022.139933> 

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Abstract

For the first time, cobalt tungstate (CoWO₄) thin films were synthesized by successive ionic layer adsorption and reaction (SILAR) method. The monoclinic crystal structure of CoWO₄ film was confirmed from X-ray diffraction (XRD) technique. The elemental, surface morphological, structural, and electrical analyses were executed using Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FT-IR), field emission scanning electron microscopy (FE-SEM), energy dispersive X-ray analysis (EDAX), X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS), Brunauer-Emmett-Teller (BET), two point probe method, and contact angle measurement techniques. The surface morphology of CoWO₄ thin film consisted of islands of agglomerated cauliflower-like spherical nanoparticles with hydrophilic nature. The specific surface area of 60m² g⁻¹ with an average pore size of 1.10nm. The CoWO₄ thin film electrode exhibited specific capacitance of 1436.5F g⁻¹ at a scan rate of 2mV s⁻¹ in 1M KOH as well as capacitance retention of 94% over 3000 galvanostatic charge discharge (GCD) cycles. Furthermore, flexible solid-state symmetric supercapacitor (FSS-SSC) device assembled using CoWO₄ thin films, showed specific capacitance of 101.32F g⁻¹, specific energy of 14.07Wh kg⁻¹ and specific power of 1225.25W kg⁻¹. This work highlights simplistic preparation of CoWO₄ thin films for energy storage application.

Graphical abstract



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