


 Cite this: *RSC Adv.*, 2022, 12, 9112

Novel Au nanorod/Cu₂O composite nanoparticles for a high-performance supercapacitor†

 Hansa Mahajan and Seongjae Cho *

Metal–oxide nanomaterials have attracted great interest in recent years due to their novel characteristics such as surface effect and quantum confinement. A fascinating Au nanorod (NR)/cuprous oxide core–shell composite (AuNR/Cu₂O) was directly synthesized using a moderate one-pot facile green redox method and further utilized for energy storage applications in a supercapacitor. The synthesis mechanism is based on the use of reducing agents to form the core shell. The resultant composite was deposited on the surface of nickel foam as a result of redox reactions between Au and Cu *via* a hydrothermal method. AuNR/Cu₂O composite nanoparticles (NPs) were characterized using various spectroscopic and microscopic techniques, including UV-vis and X-ray photoelectron spectroscopies, Brunauer–Emmett–Teller surface area analysis, X-ray diffractometry, and transmission electron microscopy. The AuNR/Cu₂O composite NPs grow *via* the depositing of a 20–50 nm Cu₂O shell on an AuNR core with dimensions of 5–20 nm in width and 40–70 nm in length. The as-synthesized AuNR/Cu₂O composite NPs were effectively used as electrode materials in a supercapacitor, and their electrochemical performance was determined by cyclic voltammetry, galvanostatic charge–discharge measurements, and electrochemical impedance spectroscopy in 2 M KOH aqueous solution as an electrolyte. The composite NPs showed excellent average specific capacitance of 235 F g^{−1} at a current density of 2 A g^{−1} and durable cycling stability (96% even after 10 000 cycles). The higher efficiency of the AuNR/Cu₂O composite NPs can be attributed to the presence of AuNR in the core. The AuNR/Cu₂O composite NPs exhibit a high surface area and high electrical conductivity, which consequently result in their excellent specific capacitance and outstanding rate as an all-solid-state supercapacitor electrode.

Received 7th February 2022

Accepted 8th March 2022

DOI: 10.1039/d2ra00812b

rsc.li/rsc-advances

1. Introduction

The current energy crisis and environmental pollution are serious global concerns that have led to the growing demand for new storage technologies and sustainable energy materials. From this perspective, supercapacitors hold potential to be high-tech storage devices and promise to be a sustainable approach owing to their great energy and power density, fast charging–discharging ability, and long life cycle.^{1–4} Based on charge storage mechanisms, supercapacitors can be categorized into two types: pseudocapacitors and electrical double-layer capacitors (EDLCs).⁵ Pseudocapacitors show superior specific capacity and excellent power density compared with EDLCs due to the quick reversible faradaic responses of their conductor materials, principally together with oxides,⁶ metal–oxides,⁷ carbon-based materials, and polymers.⁸ Amongst the diverse anode and cathode materials used as pseudocapacitors, metal or metal–oxide-based composites remain the best electrodes in

terms of high energy efficiency due to their distinct electrochemical redox performances, high specific capacitance, and cost-effectiveness.^{9–11} Over the past few years, a range of extremely conductive nano-materials, such as graphene, carbon nanotubes, carbon nano-onions, and other metallic nanocomposites, have been synthesized through metal oxidation to enhance their conductivity.^{12,13} Metal nanoparticles (NPs) exhibit excellent electrochemical performance and a high effective surface area. Several metal oxide composites, including flower-like materials,¹⁴ nanorods (NRs),^{15–17} and nanowires,¹⁸ have been reported. Furthermore, the morphological structure and configuration of metal oxides play a major role in the electrochemical properties of the acquired material. The element position, particle size, and volume of the external oxygen species have a direct impact on the morphology and structure of the composite material, which in turn affect the efficiency of a material.¹⁹ Therefore, a large number of studies have detailed the synthesis of gold NRs *via* a seed-growth method using cuprous oxide with a tunable morphology and pore size.

In this work, Au/Cu₂O composite NPs were successfully synthesized *via* a one-pot redox process. This research then describes the synthesis, characterization, and energy storage

Department of Electronics Engineering, Gachon University, Republic of Korea. E-mail: felixcho@gachon.ac.kr

† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available. See DOI: 10.1039/d2ra00812b



applicability of the synthesized AuNR/Cu₂O composite NPs. Excellent electrochemical performance was achieved *via* the combination of Cu₂O and Au in the supercapacitor. The Au/Cu₂O composite NPs exhibited superb performances towards supercapacitor applications owing to the synergistic effect between the Au NPs and Cu₂O. Moreover, the Au/Cu₂O composite NPs demonstrated high surface area and porosity. A high surface area and pores provide a great route for electrolyte in energy storage electrodes towards supercapacitor applications. With electrochemical characteristics including enhanced electrical properties and surface area, the Au/Cu₂O is considered to be a promising electrode material for use in high-performance energy devices.

2. Results and discussion

2.1 Structure and morphological analysis

Transmission electron microscopy (TEM) and high-resolution (HRTEM), selected area electron diffraction (SAED), scanning TEM (STEM) and elemental mapping analysis were carried out, with the results presented in Fig. 1. The AuNR size is in the range of 5–50 nm, whereas the thickness of the Cu₂O nanocubes (NCs) is in the range of 50–100 nm, and the size of the Au/Cu₂O

composite is in the range of 50–100 nm. From Fig. 1(a) and (b), the size of the AuNRs ranges between 5 and 50 nm depending on the direction. Fig. 1(c) shows the STEM elemental mapping of Au in the NR structure, which confirms that Au is present in the nanoparticles. The SAED pattern in Fig. 1(d) reveals the crystallinity of the atomic arrangements in the AuNRs. Fig. 1(e)–(h) show the TEM, HRTEM, STEM elemental mapping, and SAED pattern analysis results of the Cu₂O NCs. Fig. 1(e) shows that the Cu₂O NCs have a uniform shape with an edge length of approximately 80 nm. Fig. 1(f) shows a single Cu₂O NC that is lying on its (100) face. Fig. 1(g) shows the STEM elemental mapping which confirms the presence of Cu in the Cu₂O NCs. Fig. 1(h) shows the SAED pattern, in which the pattern reveals that the crystallographic zone axis is [001] and confirmation of a nanocube structure. In the same order, Fig. 1(i)–(l) demonstrates the microscopic examination, elemental analysis, and crystallinity analysis results of the Au/Cu₂O composite. Fig. 1(i) confirms the formation of a homogeneous NR core-shell structure. The sizes of the Au core and Cu₂O shell are approximately 100 nm, respectively. The average size of the pure AuNR is smaller than the Cu₂O shell in the composite of Au/Cu₂O. It can be observed that there is contrast between dark (Au) and lighter (Cu₂O) regions, identifying the formation of the Au/Cu₂O

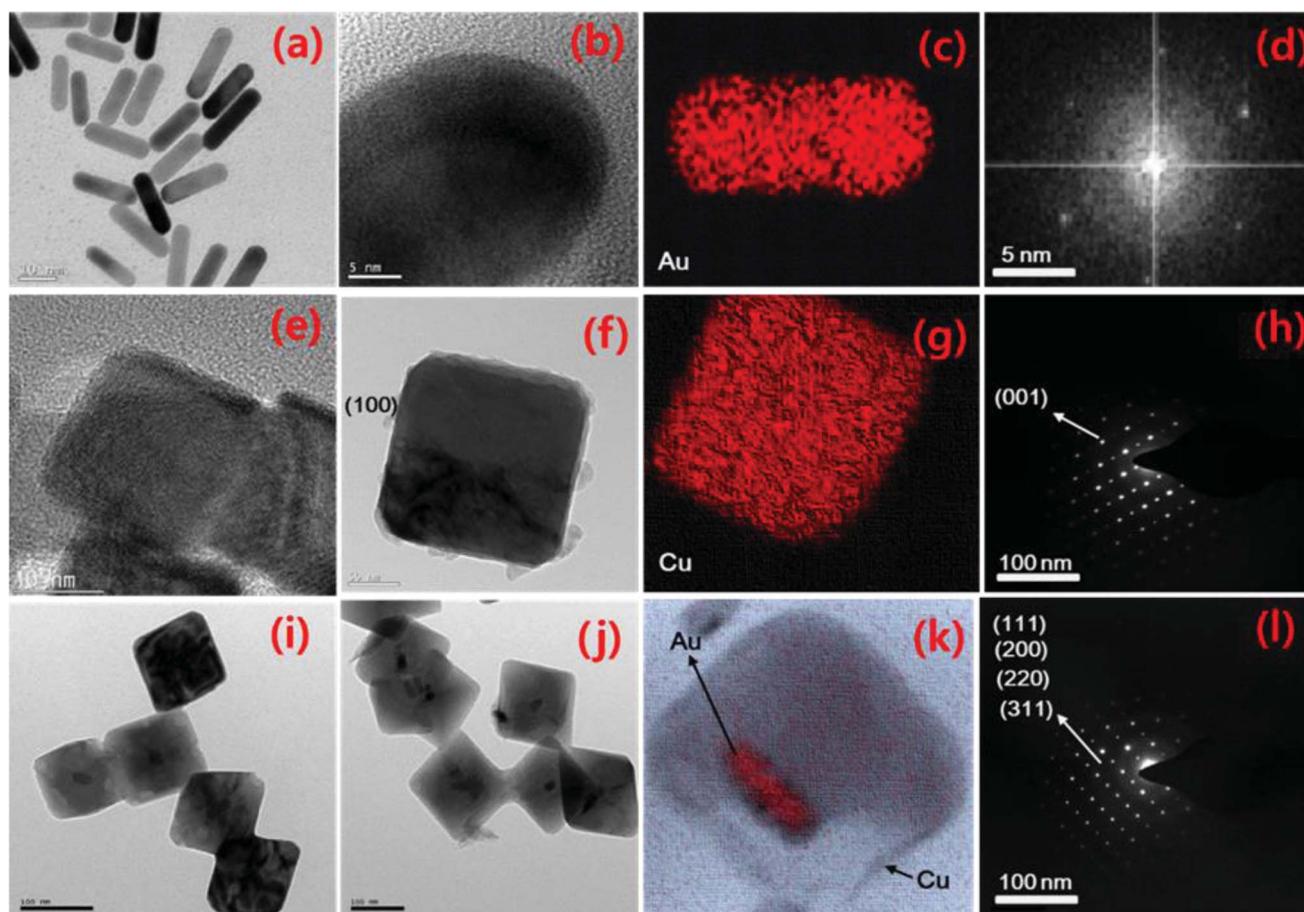


Fig. 1 Nanostructure analysis results. TEM, HRTEM, STEM elemental mapping, and SAED pattern analyses of the (a–d) AuNR structure, (e–h) Cu₂O NC structure, and (i–l) Au/Cu₂O core-shell heterostructure.



composite and further corroborating the elemental mapping in Fig. 1(k). The SAED pattern of the Au/Cu₂O composite is shown in Fig. 1(l), which confirms that the Cu₂O core-shell is polycrystalline in nature. The energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDX) analysis results for Cu, Au, and O are additionally provided in Fig. S1.† The bright-field image of the composite confirms that the Cu₂O NCs are covered with Au NPs, making up the core-shell structure. The as-prepared nanocomposite is interconnected in a homogeneous way so that low resistance during electrolyte diffusion is expected but fast ion and electron transport for faradaic reaction also occur.²⁰

2.2 Optical and BET analysis

The UV-vis spectrum of the resultant NPs is shown in Fig. 2(a). The absorption peaks for the Cu₂O NCs and Au/Cu₂O composite NPs are present at 489 and 508 nm, respectively. The absorption band at 489 nm is recognized as the band-edge absorption of the Cu₂O NCs. The absorption of the AuNRs embedded in Cu₂O is observed at 508 nm, which is not very intense due to the band-edge absorption of Cu₂O. The surface plasmon resonance spectra of gold materials are significantly red-shifted when they are covered by Cu₂O.^{21–23} The Cu₂O absorption appearances are differentiated due to their large sizes that cause solid light dispersion. The absorption of the Au/Cu₂O composite NPs is more intense than that of Cu₂O. The Fourier-transfer infrared spectra of the Cu₂O NCs and Au/Cu₂O composite NPs are displayed in Fig. 2(b). The distinctive peak of Cu(I)–O observed at 631 cm⁻¹ reveals the structure of the Cu₂O NCs. However, after the formation of the Au/Cu₂O composite NPs, the intensity of the Au peak reduced and marginally red-shifted the vibrations of Au–O at 583 and 515 cm⁻¹, and these peaks can be attributed to the functional groups of the Au/Cu₂O composite NPs. The minor blue-shift in the Cu–O vibration is feasibly a result of a small particle size.^{24–26} The wide absorption around the peak at 3498 cm⁻¹ is attributed by O–H stretching with its peak at 1621 cm⁻¹ that is usually observed with bending in water molecules. Thus, only peaks for the as-synthesized Au/Cu₂O composite were observed.

The resultant Cu₂O and Au/Cu₂O composite NPs were examined by X-ray diffractometry (XRD). Fig. 2(c) shows the XRD peaks of Cu₂O and the Au/Cu₂O composite NPs. The diffraction peaks can be seamlessly indexed to crystalline cuprous oxide (cuprite) in terms of both position and relative intensity. The peaks at 2θ values of 32.380°, 36.240°, 43.140°, 52.450°, and 64.400° represent the {110}, {100}, {200}, {211}, and {222} plane directions of the crystalline Cu₂O, correspondingly. The XRD pattern of the Au/Cu₂O composite NPs reveals diffraction peaks located at 2θ = 33.0°, 36.0°, 42.8°, and 61.1°, which correspond to the {100}, {111}, {200}, and {222} plane directions of the plain cubic-phase Cu₂O NCs. The other diffraction peaks located at 36.7°, 42.8°, 64.4°, and 78.1° can be respectively indexed to the {111}, {200}, {220}, and {311} planes of the face-centered cubic structure of the AuNRs. These results indicate that an ultrathin Cu₂O shell is formed on the surface of the metallic AuNRs with neither amorphous nor additional phases.²⁷ XPS was used to identify the surface components on

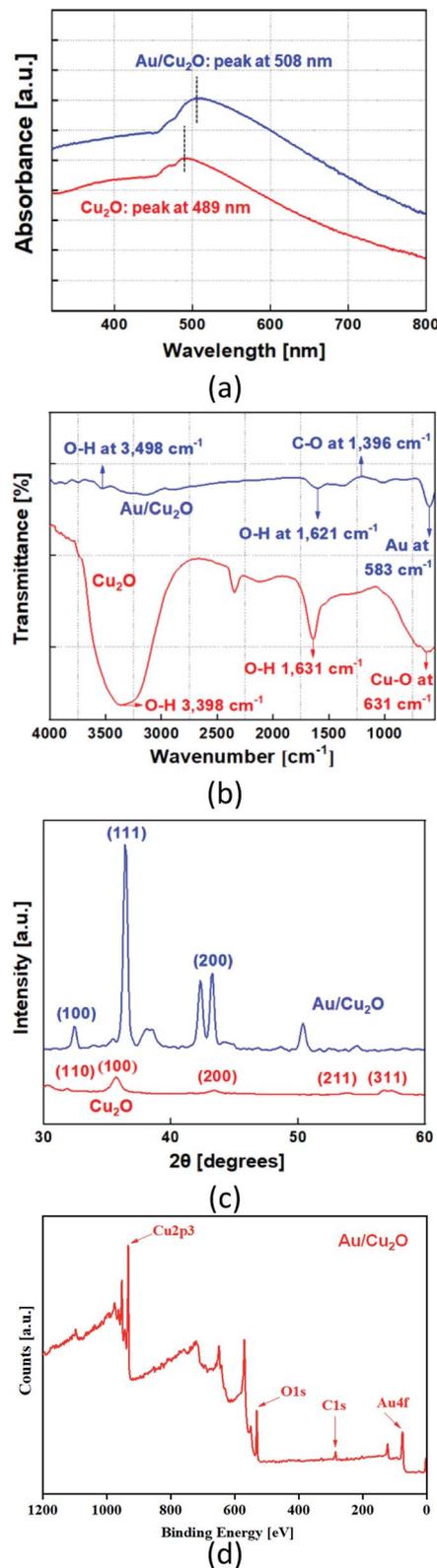


Fig. 2 Optical characterization of the nanostructures. (a) UV-vis absorption spectra, (b) FTIR spectra, and (c) powder XRD patterns of the Cu₂O NC and Au/Cu₂O composite NPs. (d) Survey XPS spectrum of the Cu2p, O1s, and Au4f of the core-shell Au/Cu₂O NPs.



the shell. The survey XPS spectrum of the Au/Cu₂O composite is presented in Fig. 2(d), which reveals peaks for the Cu2p, O1s, and Au as well as C1s of the Au/Cu₂O composite. The presence of C1s and other peaks should be attributed to the residual capping agents on the particle surface. Generally, by using the peak of C1s at 284.8 eV, the binding energies were calibrated to reduce the charge effect of the samples. This suggests that the interfacial surface charge distribution of the Au/Cu₂O composite changed and indicates the formation of a charge-transfer complex. This is explicit evidence of the strong interaction between Au and Cu₂O. The peak for Cu2p_{3/2} in the XPS spectrum is at 932.6 eV as depicted in Fig. S2(i).† Cu is in the +1 oxidation state and is synchronized to the oxygen species, with a peak detected at 530.4 eV. The peak at 533.4 eV in the spectrum can be allocated to the oxygen species in the Cu–O bond, as supported by Fig. S2(ii).† The weak Au peaks from the AuNRs present in the ultrathin Cu₂O shell are also detected, as can be confirmed from Fig. S2(iii).† The peaks are shifted towards a lower value compared to those of pure gold (4f_{7/2} 84.2 eV and 4f_{5/2}, 87.8 eV).²⁸ This shift appropriately corresponds to negatively charged AuNRs devoid of any chemical bonding with Cu₂O. The donor level of Cu₂O is almost equal to the Fermi level of Au (5.4 eV). Thus, electron transfer from Cu₂O to Au is possible, leading to an increase in the charge density on the surface of the AuNRs.

The N₂ adsorption isotherms of the Cu₂O NCs and Au/Cu₂O composite NPs exhibit an analogous type-II curve.²⁹ The Brunauer–Emmett–Teller (BET) effective areas of the Cu₂O NC and Au/Cu₂O composite NPs were found to be 14.870 m² g⁻¹ and 1150.760 m² g⁻¹, respectively, as shown in Fig. 3(a and b). The relative pressure (P/P₀) was in the range of 0.45–0.98 and the N₂ adsorption/desorption isotherms presented that the Au/Cu₂O composite NPs showed the same type-IV curves, indicating a porous structure.^{30,31} Cu₂O has pores with a diameter of 156 nm (Fig. S3(a)†). However, the Au/Cu₂O composite has pores with a diameter of 36 nm (Fig. S3(b)†) and a mesoporous network. The main reason for the high surface area is due to the presence of a structural internal surface of pores that are formed during the synthesis process shown in Schematic 1 in the ESI.† Ethanol probably serves as a pore-expanding agent in the synthesis.³² Through combination with the hydrophilic group of the outer layer, ethanol occupies a certain space in the stacked structure. Under the action of combined surfactants, the AuNRs crystallize into smaller grains and aggregate into a highly porous structure, increasing their specific surface area. The results were verified by BET analysis, which indicated that the pore size decreased from 36 to 30 nm, as shown in Fig. S3(b).† The high specific surface area and pore size of the Au/Cu₂O composite NPs results in them exhibiting a high specific capacitance. For a superior electrode in an energy device, a high effective surface area of a material usually presents extra active sites, which might eventually contribute towards an improvement in the performance of a supercapacitor. At the same time, the change in mass needs to be considered to contemplate the dramatic increase in the specific surface area, which has the unit of area per mass. Not only the

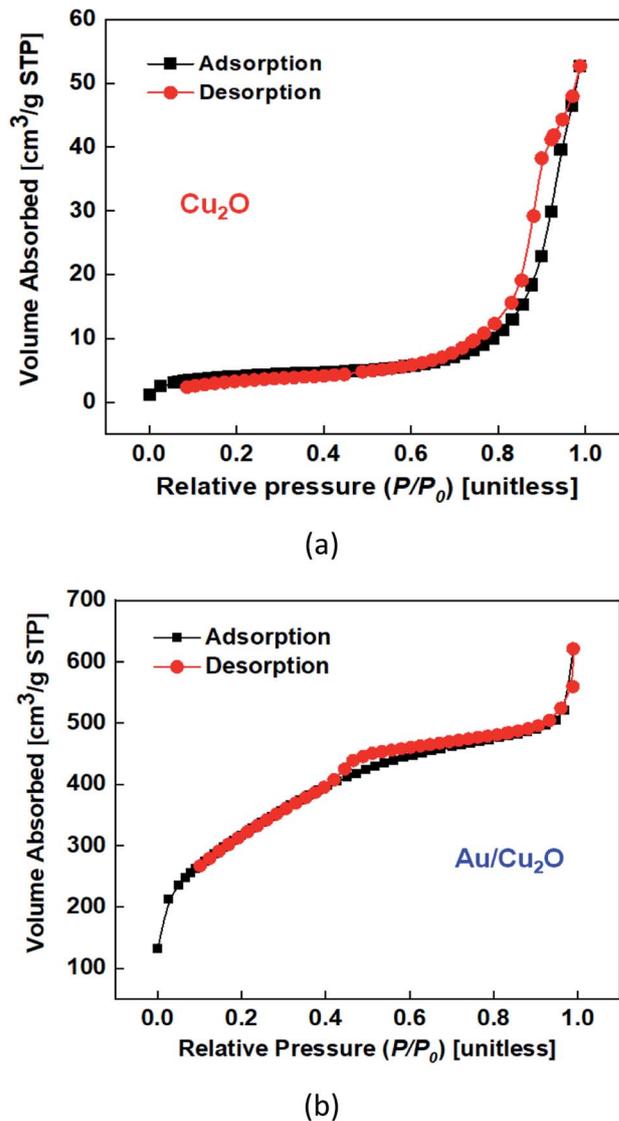


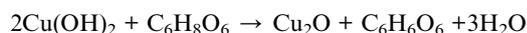
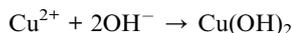
Fig. 3 Nitrogen adsorption and desorption isotherms of the (a) Cu₂O NCs and (b) Au/Cu₂O NPs.

increase in effective area but also the rapid decrease mass leads to a huge specific surface area.

2.3 Formation mechanism of the Au–Cu₂O composite NPs

Firstly, pure Cu₂O NCs were synthesized *via* the process detailed in the experimental Section 4.3. The entire synthesis is based on a redox reaction. Cu (OH)₄²⁻ is initially shaped after adding NaOH to the Cu₂O NCs. By altering the reductants and surfactants, diverse CuO nanoparticles of different types can be obtained. In addition to being a reducing agent, L-ascorbic acid also acts as a ligand, coordinating with Cu²⁺ and forming the cube shell (Au/Cu₂O). The Au/Cu₂O composite was produced using a combination of CuCl₂, sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS), AuNRs, an aqueous solution of NaOH, and L-ascorbic acid. Identical shape and conformal growth of the Cu₂O shells in the cubic structure were obtained. The function of SDS and

$\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_4^{2-}$ species can also be understood. When the reducing agent is added to the solution, Cu^{2+} is reduced to Cu^+ . The role of ascorbic acid is to link the $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_4^{2-}$ species with the AuNRs, which promotes the hetero-evolution of Cu_2O . Additionally, increasing the volume of the Au nanocrystal solution added to the reaction mixture slowly decreases the size of the Au/ Cu_2O nanocrystals, and the resultant mixture determines the final nanoparticle size. Size controllability in comparable sizes of Au/ Cu_2O composites has been achieved using small AuNR cores, *via* a change in the amount of core Au. The essential redox process can be described using the following equations:



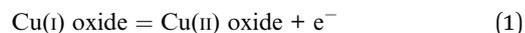
where $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6\text{O}_6$ is L-ascorbic acid, which is reduced in the chemical reaction. The success of the synthesis relies on the remaining amount of citrate ligands. Positively charged Cu_2^+ ions are attracted to the citrate ligands, which are negatively charged. Owing to Cu^{2+} -citrate binding, Cu^{2+} is reduced at the surface of the AuNRs, forming an Au- Cu_2O core-shell structure. The negatively charged citrate ligands keep the AuNRs separated and prevent their aggregation. The main reason for the Cu_2O shell formation was Cu^{2+} reduction by the reducing agent (ascorbic acid).

In the formation of the Au/ Cu_2O composite, a solution of AuNRs was used which contains HAuCl_4 used as the source material of the Au NRs. Electrostatic interactions may act as the driving force behind the absorption of the metal ions on the surface of Cu_2O . Finally, the adsorbed AuCl_4 ions were reduced and deposited randomly on the surface of Cu_2O by ascorbic acid acting as a reducing agent. Although similar synthetic approaches have been used for Au deposition, the density of the deposited Au NPs was higher herein, presumably due to the higher affinity of AuCl_4 for the surface of Cu_2O . Hence, strong electrostatic interactions between the positively charged Cu_2O and negatively charged AuCl_4 are expected, which results in a high density of Au NRs on the Cu_2O NC surface. The driving force for Au deposition is very high. Therefore, it is understood well from our findings that ascorbic acid can be used as a reducing agent for the uniform deposition of Au NRs on the Cu_2O surface.

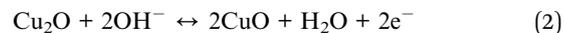
3. Electrochemical measurements

A facile approach was proposed to grow Cu_2O and Au/ Cu_2O composite NPs on the Ni foam substrate followed by an annealing treatment. The Au/ Cu_2O composite NPs were dropped onto the substrate and vacuum dried at 80 °C for 12 h. The mass of the material was calculated by increasing the areal mass density of the Ni foam after casting the electrode materials and was found to be in the range of 2–4 mg cm^{-2} . In this procedure, commercial Ni foam for the substrate was applied as a current collector. Cleaning was performed using acetone, hydrochloric acid, deionized water, and ethanol in sequence. The Cu wires

were attached to the material surface using silver paste to make the electrodes at the same time. The supercapacitor was assembled with a structure of two electrodes separated, which was soaked in an aqueous electrolyte of 2 M KOH solution. Electrochemical measurements of the Cu_2O NCs and Au/ Cu_2O composite NPs were performed in a two-electrode system using 2 M KOH electrolyte. Fig. 4(a) demonstrates the cyclic voltammetry (CV) characteristics of the Cu_2O NCs across a voltage sweep between 0 V and 0.8 V at different scan rates in the range of 10–150 mV. The CV curves of Cu_2O exhibit pairs of anodic and cathodic peaks with a wide redox background, representing the pseudocapacitive behavior of the material. The pseudocapacitance of the Cu_2O is attributed to redox transitions between Cu(I) oxides–Cu(II). The redox reaction for the Cu_2O electrode takes place in the following manner:



At a scan rate of 20 mV s^{-1} , weak redox peaks are observed due to residual oxygen-containing groups. The anodic and cathodic peaks correspond to the oxidation and reduction of metal, resulting in electrochemical reactions that take place, as in the following eqn (2):



As the scan rate increases, the current under the curve gradually rises, which shows that the voltammetry current has a positive relationship with the scan rate. This clearly shows the capacitive behavior of the structure, as can be inferred from the mathematical definition of capacitance, which is the proportional factor between the change in voltage on the capacitor plate and that in the amount of charge, the time integration of the current, on the plate. Also, due to the internal resistance of the electrode and the increase in the scan rate, the current density peak is shifted in performing both forward and subsequent backward sweeps. The capacitive behavior of the Au/ Cu_2O composite NPs was characterized by carrying out electrochemical measurements at different scan rates from 20 mV s^{-1} to 150 mV s^{-1} , as shown in Fig. 4(b). It can be observed from the CV that the curve is slightly distorted and that the oxidation peaks are slightly shifted with an increase in the scan rate. Another point noted is that Au can easily be oxidized in less acidic solutions, which was experimentally confirmed by the oxidation peaks becoming more prominent as the scan rate increases. In KOH electrolyte, AuCl_2 is simply changed into CuO because of the great bonding affinity between OH^- and Cu^{2+} , while Cu^{2+} remains static on the electrode. The anodic peak (positive current) at 0.1 V signifies an oxidation process associated with $\text{Cu}^+ \rightarrow \text{Cu}^{2+}$ (Fig. 4(b)). The peak potentials move to be more anodic with an increase in the scan rate, which is largely associated with internal resistance,³³ however, the shift can only be perceived at a relatively low scan rate of <40 mV s^{-1} . Galvanostatic charge-discharge (GCD) measurements were carried out *via* chronopotentiometry from 0 V to 1.2 V at a current density of 2 A g^{-1} . Fig. 4(c) shows the repeated



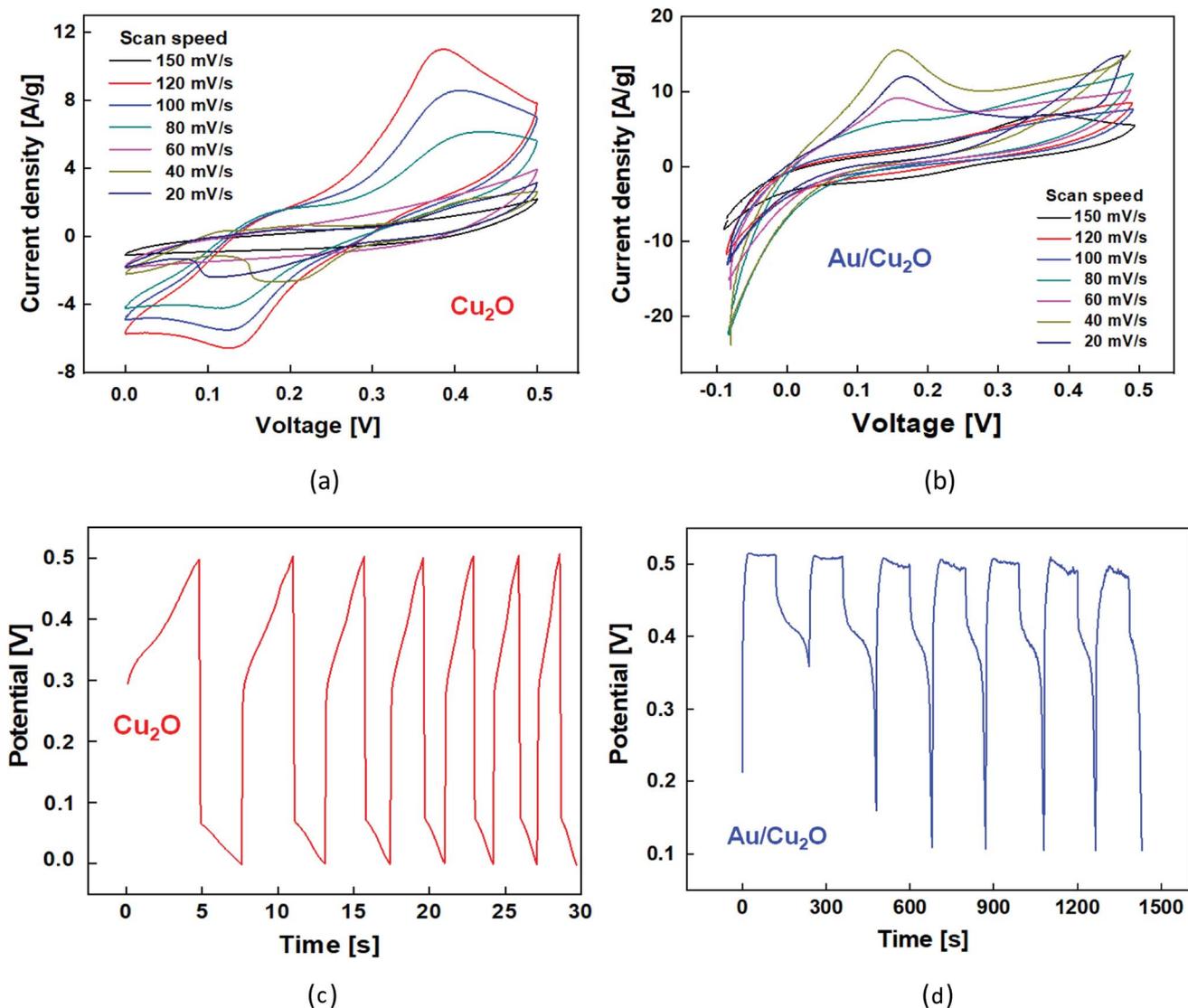


Fig. 4 (a and b) CV curves of the Cu_2O NCs and $\text{Au}/\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$ composite NPs at different scan rates of 10–150 mV s^{-1} . (c and d) Galvanostatic charge–discharge (GCD) measurements of the Cu_2O NCs and $\text{Au}/\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$ composite NPs at a current density of 2 A g^{-1} .

symmetric triangular shapes observed in the GCD measurements of the Cu_2O NCs and $\text{Au}/\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$ composite NPs.

The charge/discharge peaks are not on an ideal line since the capacitive operation is subordinate to the faradaic redox reaction. The electrode charging begins to be effective at an applied voltage of higher than 0.1 V owing to the oxidation and discharging process of CuO . This signifies a noble interfacial interaction between the active material and the substrate *via* a charge/discharge route. Fig. 4(d) shows the GCD analysis results of the $\text{Au}/\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$ composite NPs at a current density of 2 A g^{-1} . The peak digresses from the line discharge method of an EDLC. Thus, this shows that there is a significant increase in the effective surface area of the $\text{Au}/\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$ composite NPs, which leads to a higher capacitance.

The cycling stability of the Cu_2O and $\text{Au}/\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$ composite NP composite electrode electrochemical capacitor upon charge/discharge cycles in 2 M KOH at a current density of 2 A g^{-1}

was investigated. Fig. 5 shows the capacitance retention, or, equivalently, the degradation in the specific capacitance (C_s) as a function of the number of cycles. The $\text{Au}/\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$ NPs demonstrate a loss in capacitance below 7% even after 10 000 cycles while the Cu_2O NCs show severe degradation of more than 50%. Great electrochemical stability can be expected from the $\text{Au}/\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$ composite in supercapacitor applications. The construction of a porous structure over the shell provides conduction pathways for carriers to enter the core. The heterostructure composed of the Au core and porous shell has a large number of electroactive sites. The capacitance is an electrical parameter defined as the change in the amount of charge per that in the applied voltage on the electrodes on both sides of a capacitor. The effective redox processes taking place in the heterostructure have an effect of sustaining the amount of charge over the cyclic operations so that higher stability against degradation in capacitance can be achieved in the capacitor with electrodes made from $\text{Au}/\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$ NPs.

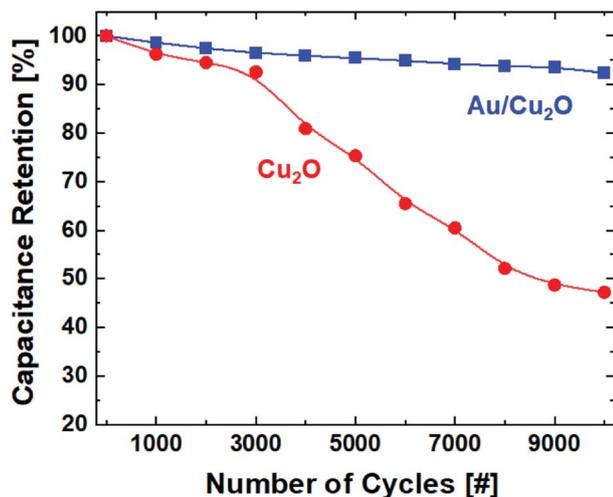


Fig. 5 Cycling stability tests of the Cu_2O NCs and Au/ Cu_2O composite NPs.

Furthermore, the charge transfer at the electrode/electrolyte interface was investigated by electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS) in 2 M KOH aqueous electrolyte with a variation in the frequency from 10 MHz to 100 kHz along with the measurement of the electrical conductivity. Fig. 6 shows the Nyquist plots of the EIS spectra of the Cu_2O NCs and Au/ Cu_2O composite NPs. A semicircle trajectory is depicted across the high-frequency region and a straight line can be observed in the low-frequency region of the data. The semicircle corresponds to the electron transfer resistance, which is responsible for the electron transfer kinetics of the redox Cu_2^+ and $\text{Au}_2^+/\text{Cu}_3^+$ links at the electrode interface, whereas the linear trajectory in the low-frequency region signifies general capacitive behavior. The semicircle of the Au/ Cu_2O composite NPs in the high-frequency region is smaller than that of the Cu_2O NCs, representing reduced charge-transfer resistance, whereas the slant of the line for the Au/ Cu_2O composite NPs is greater than that of the Cu_2O NCs, signifying the higher capacitive nature and a lower diffusion resistance of ions in the composite.^{34,35} Therefore, the Au/ Cu_2O composite NPs have much lower charge transfer resistance and ion diffusion resistance than the Cu_2O NCs, leading to higher reactivity and faster reaction kinetics. The line of the Au/ Cu_2O composite NPs in the low-frequency region appears to be sharp, which reveals fast diffusion and relocation of the electrolyte ions. In terms of the oxygen content in the active Au/ Cu_2O composite, that of the NPs is higher than that of the Cu_2O NCs; the EIS at the electrode/electrolyte interface is noticeably reduced from 2.2 Ω to 0.65 Ω , correspondingly.^{36,37} The lower resistance of the Au/ Cu_2O composite NP electrode makes it presumably more conductive, which can be attributed to a higher effective surface area on which there are more active sites for faradaic reactions and electrolyte penetration to take place. Therefore, Au/ Cu_2O is more suited for supercapacitor applications due to its high capacitance. The specific capacitance (C_s) [F g^{-1}] of the electrodes can be calculated using eqn (3):

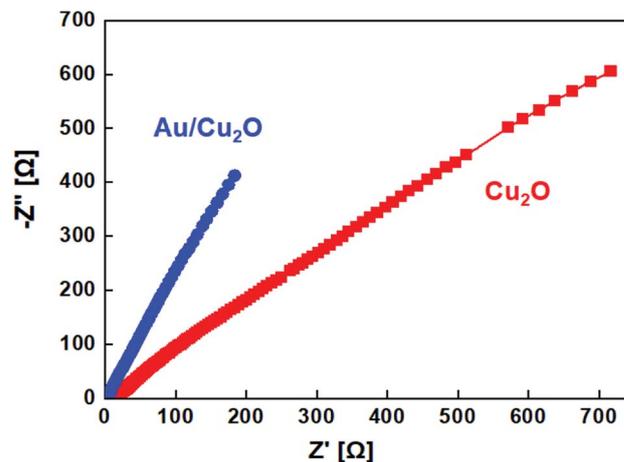


Fig. 6 Electrochemical impedance spectra of the Cu_2O NCs and Au/ Cu_2O composite NPs in a frequency range from 10 MHz to 100 kHz.

$$C_s = (I\Delta t)/(m\Delta V) \quad (3)$$

where, I , Δt , and m are the current, discharge time, and mass of the electrode, respectively. ΔV denotes the potential change during discharge. From the CV curves, the calculated specific capacitances of the Cu_2O NCs and Au/ Cu_2O composite were calculated using eqn (3). The high performance of the Au/ Cu_2O composite electrode material can be mainly attributed to its unique structure. More specifically, the following are reasons for the underlying physics: (i) the core structure consists of many tiny nanocrystals that have active redox sites which are interconnected and trigger a long discharge process. (ii) The composite has a high effective surface area, which prevents agglomeration and can form pathways for electron transport, and, subsequently, boost the capacitive performance. (iii) Au in the core not only acts as a host for Cu_2O but also prevents stacking. This leads to cooperative behavior with excellent dispersibility in the electrolyte solution and highly effective dissemination of the electrolyte ions *via* porous channels for redox reactions. At the same time, the charge storage capability is enhanced. Notably, the specific capacitance of the Au/ Cu_2O composite is one of the most prominent electrochemical performances among graphene-based Cu_2O reported materials, as shown in Table S1.† Fig. 7 shows the C_s as a function of the scan rate. The reduction in C_s at a high scan rate is due to the redox reaction at the electrode/electrolyte interface. These C_s values at different scan rates can be correlated with the results of the CV measurements shown in Fig. 4(a)–(d). The capacitances of the Cu_2O NCs and Au/ Cu_2O composite NPs decrease with increasing discharge current density, however, the capacitance of the Au/ Cu_2O composite NPs is higher than that of the Cu_2O NCs at all current densities and scan rates, as demonstrated in Fig. 7. The average C_s values of Cu_2O NCs and Au/ Cu_2O composite NPs are 140 F g^{-1} and 235 F g^{-1} , respectively, at a current density of 2 A g^{-1} . These outstanding performances are comparable to those of previously reported electrodes shown in Table S1.† These results indicate that the Au/ Cu_2O composite NP electrode with an improved C_s can be largely



attributed to the major role played by the novel core-shell NP structure, which substantially acts as an active material supporting both the AuNRs and Cu₂O NPs. It has been proven that the Au/Cu₂O composite NPs provide a higher C_s value towards application in a supercapacitor. To realize a high-performance supercapacitor owing to a synergistic effect, we designed a core-shell nanostructured Au core Cu₂O shell on Ni foam. AuNRs serve as a conductive layer for electron transport while Cu₂O allows fast ion diffusion owing to its large interlayer spacing. The synergistic effect of the material arises from the combination of the AuNRs (good electrical conductivity) and Cu₂O (large interlayer spacing). In summary, this design of a binder-free electrode enhances the ion diffusion as well as electron transport at the electrode/electrolyte interface. The core-shell nanoparticles of different shapes provide a short diffusion path and high active surface area for ions and electrons and may produce a synergistic effect on each component, resulting in high capacitance, low internal resistance, remarkable rate capability, and excellent stability.

4. Experimental

4.1 Materials and reagents

All the chemicals were of analytical grade and used without purification. Gold(III) chloride trihydrate (HAuCl₄·3H₂O 99.9%), cetyltrimethylammonium bromide (CTAB 99%), D-glucosamine, silver nitrate (AgNO₃ 99.9%), copper(II) chloride (CuCl₂), sodium borohydride (NaBH₄ 99%), L-ascorbic acid (AA 99.8+%), copper(II) nitrate hemi-pentahydrate (2Cu(NO₃)₂·5H₂O), and ethanol were obtained from Sigma Aldrich Korea. Sodium hydroxide (98.9+%) and L-glutamic acid were purchased from Dae-Jung Chemical. All of the experiments were conducted in purified water with 18 mQ resistance.

4.2 Synthesis of the AuNRs

AuNRs were prepared using a typical seed-mediated growth approach following a modified literature preparation.²⁰ Firstly, a seed mixture was made by adding 0.45 mL of HAuCl₄·3H₂O

(0.01 M) to 8.57 mL of CTAB (0.1 M) solvent, and then to this mixture, 0.7 mL of freshly prepared cold sodium borohydride (0.01 M) solution was rapidly added under magnetic stirring for 15 min. The color of the resultant mixture changed to a light brownish one. The mixture was then left to stand for 5 h to complete the formation of the seed mixture. Furthermore, 100 mL of growth solution was prepared by adding 5 mL of HAuCl₄·3H₂O (0.01 M) and 95 mL of CTAB (0.1 M) solution. 0.6 mL of 0.01 M AgNO₃ solution was added to the mixture under stirring to control the outgrowth of AuNRs. Then, 0.65 mL of L-ascorbic acid (0.1 M) was added in a dropwise manner and the resulting mixture turned colorless. 140 μL of the seed-mediated mixture was then added to the growth mixture. The growth solution slowly transformed into a light blue color over 10 min. The resultant solution was left overnight for maximal growth. Finally, the mixture was centrifuged at a speed of 13 000 revolutions per minute (rpm) for 20 min.

4.3 Synthesis of the Cu₂O NCs

Cu₂O NCs were synthesized *via* the reduction of copper nitrate with L-ascorbic acid following a modified literature protocol.¹⁸ 0.003 M Cu(NO₃)₂·5H₂O was liquefied in 90 mL of double-distilled ultrapure water. Afterward, 0.4 M sodium hydroxide solutions were prepared in different vials. 0.05 M L-ascorbic acid solution was also prepared in 10 mL of water. Copper nitrate solution was stirred for 15 min and its light blue color turned into dusky blue after adding sodium hydroxide solution. Finally, a cherry-red colored mixture was observed, and, subsequently, the dropwise addition of L-ascorbic acid and stirring for 30 min led to the final solution color turning to bright yellow, confirming the formation of the Cu₂O NCs, as supported by the EDX analysis shown in Fig. S1.† The obtained solution was purified repeatedly using ethanol and water after aging for 20 min and kept overnight under a vacuum pump to obtain a completely dry powder.

4.4 Synthesis of the Au/Cu₂O NPs

The Au/Cu₂O composite NPs were synthesized in aqueous solution. 0.125 g of SDS was mixed in 80 mL of 0.004 M CuCl₂, then 5.0 mL of the AuNR solution was added into the above mixture in a dropwise manner. Afterward, 10 mL of 0.4 M sodium hydroxide solution was slowly added to it and rapidly stirred at room temperature for 15 min. Subsequently, 10 mL of 0.04 M ascorbic acid solution was added dropwise. The color transformed from blue to yellowish-green, evidence of the formation of the Au/Cu₂O NPs. Finally, the mixture was centrifuged at 5000 rpm in water and ethanol three times, respectively, before being subjected to 45 min of aging. The precipitate was re-dispersed in ethanol for additional use. The synthesis procedures were completed using Au/Cu₂O composite NPs with a final weight ratio of 4.1 between Au and Cu₂O.

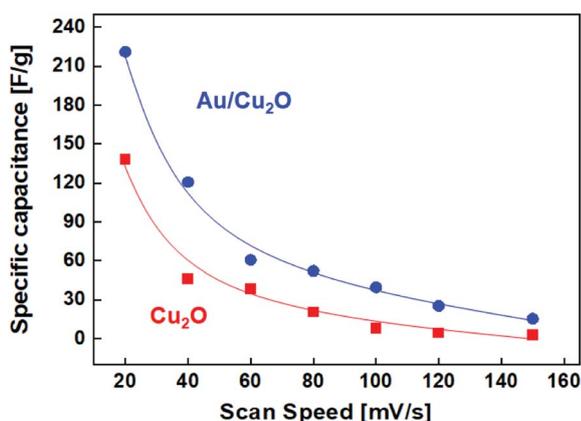


Fig. 7 Average specific capacitance (C_s) of the Cu₂O NCs and Au/Cu₂O composite NPs at different scan rates.

5. Conclusions

The chemical synthesis of the Cu₂O NCs and Au/Cu₂O composite NPs featuring an AuNR core and Cu₂O shell is herein



reported. From the TEM and XRD analysis results, it was confirmed that the as-synthesized material contains AuNRs in the core and Cu₂O as the shell and that both materials are highly crystalline. The Au/Cu₂O NPs exhibit a core-shell structure in which the AuNRs are embedded as the core surrounded by a Cu₂O cubic shell. It is understood that the mass of Au added in the synthesis route plays a major role in controlling the NP size, resulting in Au/Cu₂O NPs with different shell thicknesses being obtained as a result. More significantly, the Au/Cu₂O composite NPs are crystalline, with a high specific surface area of 1150.760 m² g⁻¹. Furthermore, these nanoscale architectures were used in a device towards application as a supercapacitor. The Au/Cu₂O composite NPs exhibit a high specific capacitance of 235 F g⁻¹ at a current density of 2 A g⁻¹ in 2 M aqueous KOH electrolyte, which is greater than that of Cu₂O, at 140 F g⁻¹. It has thus been confirmed that the Au/Cu₂O composite is a promising electrode material for use in high-performance supercapacitors.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

Acknowledgements

This work was supported by the National Research Foundation of Korea (NRF) through a Research Grant funded by the Korean Ministry of Science and ICT (MSIT) under the Grant No. 2021M3H4A6A01048300.

References

- M. Li, J. Cheng, J. Wang, F. Liu and X. Zhang, *Electrochim. Acta*, 2016, **206**, 108–115.
- J. Suntivich, H. A. Gasteiger, N. Yabuuchi and Y. Shao-Horn, *J. Electrochem. Soc.*, 2010, **157**, B1263–B1268.
- X. Wang, X. Han, M. Lim, N. Singh, C. L. Gan, M. Jan and P. S. Lee, *J. Phys. Chem. C*, 2012, **116**, 12448–12454.
- A. K. Singh, D. Sarkar, K. Karmakar, K. Mandal and G. Khan, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2016, **8**, 20786–20792.
- C. Lamiel and J. J. Shim, *New J. Chem.*, 2016, **40**, 4810–4817.
- S. Wang, L. Jiang, L. Hu, Q. Wang, S. Zhan and Y. Lu, *J. Alloys Compd.*, 2020, **815**, 1520105.
- J. Yan, Z. Fan, T. Wei, W. Qian, M. Zhang and F. Wei, *Carbon*, 2010, **48**, 3825–3833.
- V. Subramanian, H. Zhu and B. Wei, *J. Power Sources*, 2006, **159**, 361–364.
- H. Zang, Y. Tian, S. Wang, Y. Huang, J. Wen, C. Hang and C. Wang, *Chem. Eng. J.*, 2020, **399**, 125–175.
- X. Du, C. Wang, M. Chen, Y. Jiao and J. Wang, *J. Phys. Chem. C*, 2009, **113**, 2643–2646.
- S. Z. Golkhatmi, M. Khalaj, A. Izaspanahi and A. Sedghi, *Solid State Sci.*, 2015, **106**, 1060336.
- K. K. Purushothaman, B. Saravanakumar, I. M. Babu, B. Sethuraman and G. Muralidharan, *RSC Adv.*, 2014, **4**, 23485–23491.
- I. Y. Bu and R. Huang, *Ceram. Int.*, 2016, **43**, 45–50.
- A. Pendashteh, M. S. Rahmanifar and M. F. Mousavi, *Ultrason. Sonochem.*, 2014, **21**, 643–652.
- J. F. Juni, S. R. Majid, S. N. F. Yusuf and Z. Osman, *Microchem. J.*, 2021, **164**, 106–155.
- H. Zhou, G. Han, Y. Xiao, Y. Chang and H. J. Zhai, *J. Power Sources*, 2014, **263**, 259–267.
- C. Chaojing, L. Aifeng, L. Yanei, M. Jingbo, Z. Xiaoliang and C. Hongwei, *Mater. Lett.*, 2017, **196**, 308–311.
- M. Yu, Y. Ma, J. Liu and S. Li, *Carbon*, 2015, **87**, 98–105.
- Q. Cheng, J. Tang, J. Ma, H. Zhang, N. Shinya and L. C. Qin, *J. Phys. Chem. C*, 2011, **115**, 23584–23590.
- M. H. Bai, T. Y. Liu, F. Luan, Y. Li and X. X. Liu, *J. Mater. Chem. A*, 2014, **2**, 10882–10888.
- X. Zheng, L. Miao, Z. Song, W. Du, D. Zhu, Y. Lv, L. Li, L. Gan and M. Liu, *J. Mater. Chem. A*, 2022, **10**, 611–621.
- D. P. Dubal, S. H. Lee, J. G. Kim, W. B. Kim and C. D. Lokhande, *J. Mater. Chem.*, 2012, **22**, 3044–3052.
- K. Shi, X. Pang and I. Zhitomirsky, *J. Mater. Sci. Technol.*, 2020, **55**, 182–189.
- C. Pirvu, C. C. Manole, A. B. Stoian and I. Demetrescu, *Electrochim. Acta*, 2011, **56**, 9893–9903.
- K. Shi and I. Zhitomirsky, *J. Power Sources*, 2013, **240**, 42–49.
- K. K. Sourav, R. Debdhutta and C. R. Somnath, *J. Alloys Compd.*, 2022, **895**, 1620546.
- Z. Song, L. Miao, L. Ruhimann, Y. Lv, D. Zhu, L. Li, L. Gan and M. Liu, *Adv. Mater.*, 2021, **33**, 2104148.
- K. Mukesh, C. Himani, S. Biswarup and D. Sasanka, *Z. Phys. Chem.*, 2019, **233**, 85–104.
- S. Shahrokhian, Z. Kamalzadeh and R. S. Saberi, *Electroanal.*, 2011, **23**, 2925–2934.
- Y. Song, T. Y. Liu, X. X. Xu, D. Y. Feng, Y. Li and X. X. Liu, *Adv. Funct. Mater.*, 2015, **25**, 4626–4632.
- G. Mitchell, F. Davis and C. Legge, *Synth. Met.*, 1988, **26**, 247–257.
- Y. Jiang, J. Chen, X. Zhao and G. Ma, *Catalysts*, 2021, **11**, 600.
- J. Chen, H. Liu, X. Wan, X. Xue, Y. Zhang, Y. Liu and A. Yuan, *J. Nanopart. Res.*, 2019, **21**, 1–10.
- T. Liu, L. Finn, M. Yu, H. Wang, T. Zhai, X. Lu, Y. Tong and Y. Li, *Nano Lett.*, 2014, **14**, 2522–2527.
- C. Yang, L. Zhang, N. Hu, Z. Yang, H. Wei and Y. Zhang, *J. Power Sources*, 2016, **302**, 39–45.
- S. Lyu, H. Chang, F. Fu, L. Hu, J. Huang and S. Wang, *J. Power Sources*, 2016, **327**, 438–446.
- M. Shoeb, M. Mobin, S. M. Adan, I. F. Ansari, M. N. Khan, S. Zaidi and M. Y. Ansari, *Surf. Interfaces*, 2022, **28**, 101650.
- Z. Zhou, L. Miao, H. Duan, Z. Wang, Y. Lv, W. Xiong, D. Zhu, L. Li, M. Liu and L. Gan, *Chin. Chem. Lett.*, 2020, **31**, 1226–1230.

