Improving Fresh and End-Used Carbon Surface by Sunlight a Step Forward in Sustainable Carbon Processing

JinKiong Ling ^{1,2}, Izan Izwan Misnon ^{1,2}, Mohd Hasbi Ab Rahim ², Chun-Chen Yang ^{3,4,5} and **Rajan Jose** ^{1,2,*}

¹ Center for Advanced Intelligent Materials, Universiti Malaysia Pahang Al-Sultan Abdullah, 26300 Pahang, Malaysia

² Faculty of Industrial Sciences and Technology, Universiti Malaysia Pahang Al-Sultan Abdullah, 26300 Pahang, Malaysia

³ Battery Research Center for Green Energy (BRCGE), Ming Chi University of Technology, 24301 New Taipei City, Taiwan, R.O.C.

⁴ Department of Chemical Engineering, Ming Chi University of Technology, 24301 New Taipei City, Taiwan, R.O.C.

⁵ Department of Chemical and Materials Engineering, Chang Gung University, Kwei-shan, 333 Taoyuan, Taiwan, R.O.C.

ABSTRACT

Carbon is at the forefront of sustainable materials; the modification of its surface is pivotal to many traditional and advanced applications. Conventional high-temperature activation or chemical etching for carbon surface modification is time- and energy-intensive as well as requiring a high volume of toxic chemicals; therefore, a cheaper, quicker, and eco-friendly technique is a step forward toward its sustainable processing. Herein, modification of fresh and end-used carbon surface through focusing the sunlight is demonstrated as a clean, sustainable, and instantaneous surface modification technique for electrochemical charge storage application. Temporal evolution of the carbon surface is monitored using fieldemission scanning electron microscopy, gas adsorption measurements, Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy, and X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy. Results demonstrate that solar irradiation led to the rapid release of moisture, which in turn generated newer pores. Electrochemical analyses showed that treating the porous carbon for 20 s boosted its electrical double layer capacitance by 56%. The usefulness of the solar treatment in recovering degraded electrochemical capacitor electrodes was also investigated, where 95% of the electrochemical performance was restored. This work demonstrated the feasibility of utilizing focused sunlight for surface treatment, suggesting utilizing sunlight for a sustainable, activation agent-free, and rapid surface treatment technique.

KEYWORDS

activated carbon; surface modification; porosity; supercapacitor; sustainability; recycling; recovering

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This work was funded by the Department of Research and Innovation, Universiti Malaysia Pahang Al-Sultan Abdullah via First-in-the-world grant (RDU223101). J.K.L. acknowledges financial funding by Universiti Malaysia Pahang through the Postgraduate Research Scheme (PGRS; no. UMP.05.02/26.10/03/03/PGRS2003123) and for the laboratory facilities.