

## ARTICLE OPEN



## Spray-coated paper supercapacitors

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The increasing demands to further electrify and digitalize our society set demands for a green electrical energy storage technology that can be scaled between very small, and heavily distributed electrical energy sources, to very large volumes. Such technology must be compatible with fast-throughput, large-volume and low-cost fabrication processes, such as using printing and coating techniques. Here, we demonstrate a sequential production protocol to fabricate supercapacitors including electrodes based on cellulose nanofibrils (CNF) and the conducting polymer PEDOT:PSS. Thin and lightweight paper electrodes, carbon adhesion layers and the gel electrolyte are fabricated using spray coating, screen printing, and bar coating, respectively. These all solid-state supercapacitors are flexible, mechanically robust and exhibit a low equivalent series resistance (0.22  $\Omega$ ), thus resulting in a high power density ( $\sim 10^4$  W/kg) energy technology. The supercapacitors are combined and connected to a power management circuit to demonstrate a smart packaging application. This work shows that operational and embedded supercapacitors can be manufactured in a manner to allow for the integration with, for instance smart packaging solutions, thus enabling powered, active internet-of-things (IoT) devices in a highly distributed application.

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## INTRODUCTION

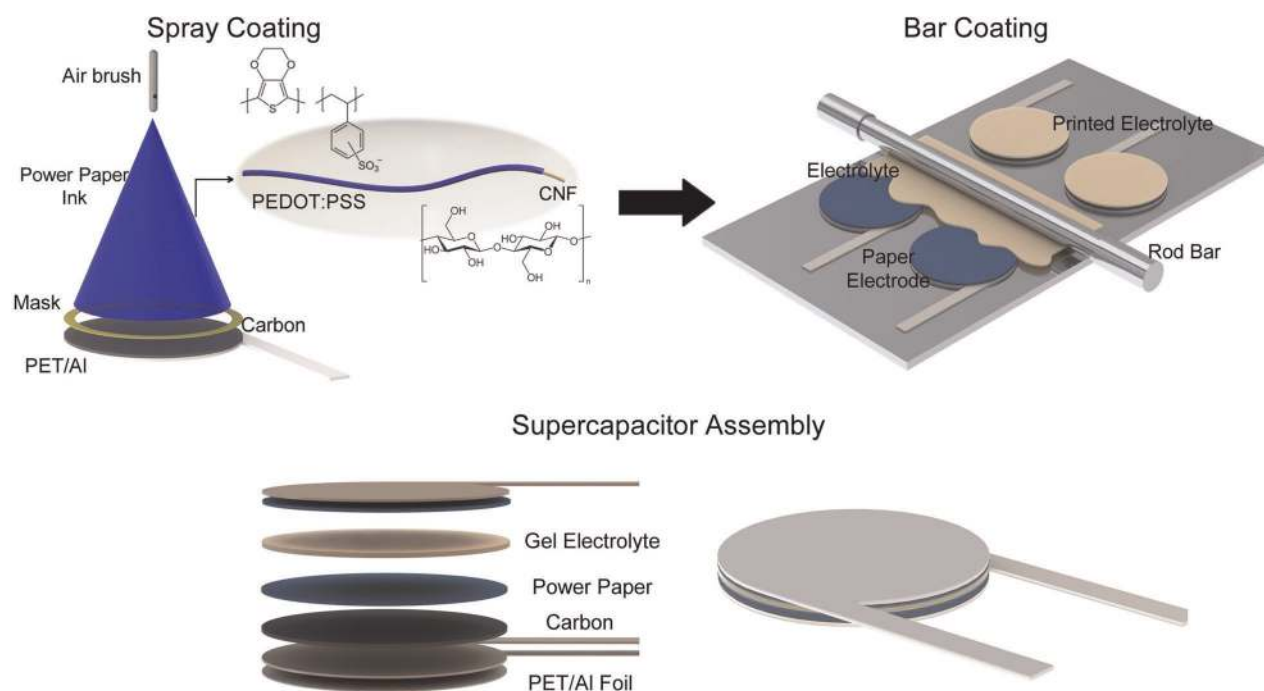
Wearable electronics, smart packaging, and many other IoT systems are receiving great interests and there is of course a need to supply electrical power, sometimes at large power peaks, to all these applications<sup>1–3</sup>. Printed flexible sensors, batteries, and nanogenerators can be integrated with silicon-based electronics components to form complete and operational devices such as sensor labels with wireless readout and combined energy harvesting/storage components. The possibility to exclude bulky power sources enables applications such as flexible and thin patches, possible to use in various medical platforms, wearables and in smart packaging applications<sup>4–10</sup>. The future need for flexible, lightweight energy storage solutions therefore demands conformable device configurations, preferably fabricated using active materials that originates from green sources that also are compatible with easy recycling and a green life cycle management<sup>11</sup>.

Energy storage devices based on cellulose and its derivatives have been demonstrated and integrated into flexible electronics<sup>12–15</sup> in the past. Within this class of energy devices, the interest for supercapacitors are increasing, in part because of the need to generate short-term power peaks from device that are built up from environmentally friendly and lightweight materials, and that can be made from low-cost and scalable fabrication processes<sup>16,17</sup>. In recent years, these demands have resulted in an increased focus on paper-based energy storage devices due to their flexibility, possibility to provide a large internal surface area and to potentially define a green energy device technology. Additionally, a compatibility with printing technologies are desired in order to manufacture cheap and scalable devices for a vast array of applications, ranging from heavily distributed IoT system to very large volume storage system connected to the power grids<sup>18,19</sup>.

In recent years, we have demonstrated a “power paper” concept that combines cellulose nanofibrils (CNF) and the mixed ion-electron conductor poly(3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene): poly(styrenesulfonate) (PEDOT:PSS), providing a nanonetwork for efficient and high-performing supercapacitor electrodes<sup>20</sup>. This material combination can be utilized as the active component in functional inks for the implementation into printing technologies and has been demonstrated as the electrode in paper-based flexible supercapacitors<sup>21</sup>. It has been shown that these power paper electrodes can deliver a high energy density as well as high power density in free-standing electrodes, being  $>15 \mu\text{m}$  in thickness, however the performance of thin film ( $<5 \mu\text{m}$ ) printed electrodes with high power density has so far not been investigated<sup>21–24</sup> in test cells nor in functional devices and applications.

When printing supercapacitors, the active material should be available as inks so that the electrode, separator, and electrolyte layers can be realized using well-established tools such as screen and inkjet printing, bar coating, and spray coating<sup>25</sup>. However, in the current printing fabrication protocols of the supercapacitors, so far developed and studied, screen or stencil printing have been utilized, which are the techniques that do not meet the demands of thin, conformable electrodes over large areas. In order to attenuate the power paper supercapacitor technology, current challenges include the need for inks with higher viscosity, adhesion/delamination issues and post-processing during fabrication<sup>26,27</sup>. Spray-coating is an efficient and industrially mature technology for fast fabrication of dry films of nanomaterials and polymers with controlled thickness, and is a technology which can easily be implemented in functional optoelectronics and electronics applications<sup>28–31</sup>. Spray-coating allows the formation of thin (even ultra-thin), large area, uniform layers of electroactive materials and has been used to deposit e.g. graphene, graphene oxide and carbon nanotubes serving as the electrode material in supercapacitors and batteries<sup>32–36</sup>. Therefore, spray coating was

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**Fig. 1 Fabrication scheme of spray-coated printed paper supercapacitor.** Schematics represents the printing steps and components of the paper supercapacitors.

here selected for the fabrication of thin ( $1\text{--}10\ \mu\text{m}$ ) electroactive films for the realization of electrodes in supercapacitors with high degree of flexibility possible to integrate as slimmed electric energy sources for IoT applications, especially targeting smart packaging.

In this work, we investigate the fabrication of CNF-PEDOT:PSS electrodes (hereafter referred to as paper electrodes) using spray coating, and the incorporation of this spraying step into a complete production protocol to produce fully printed supercapacitors. We show that the equivalent series resistance (ESR) of these supercapacitors can be as low as  $0.22\ \Omega$  by precisely engineer the printing processes. Due to these improvements, high power densities of  $\sim 10^4\ \text{W/kg}$  can be achieved at high current levels, and capacitances of around  $0.1\ \text{F}$  was reached. We have fabricated paper electrodes in the  $1\text{--}10\ \mu\text{m}$  thickness range, while the fully assembled supercapacitor devices measured approximately  $140\ \mu\text{m}$ . The proposed technique holds promise for flexible hybrid electronics for packaging and wearable electronics applications, where mechanical robustness, conformability and fast delivery of energy provided from a small and slim device is desired.

## RESULTS

### Supercapacitor fabrication

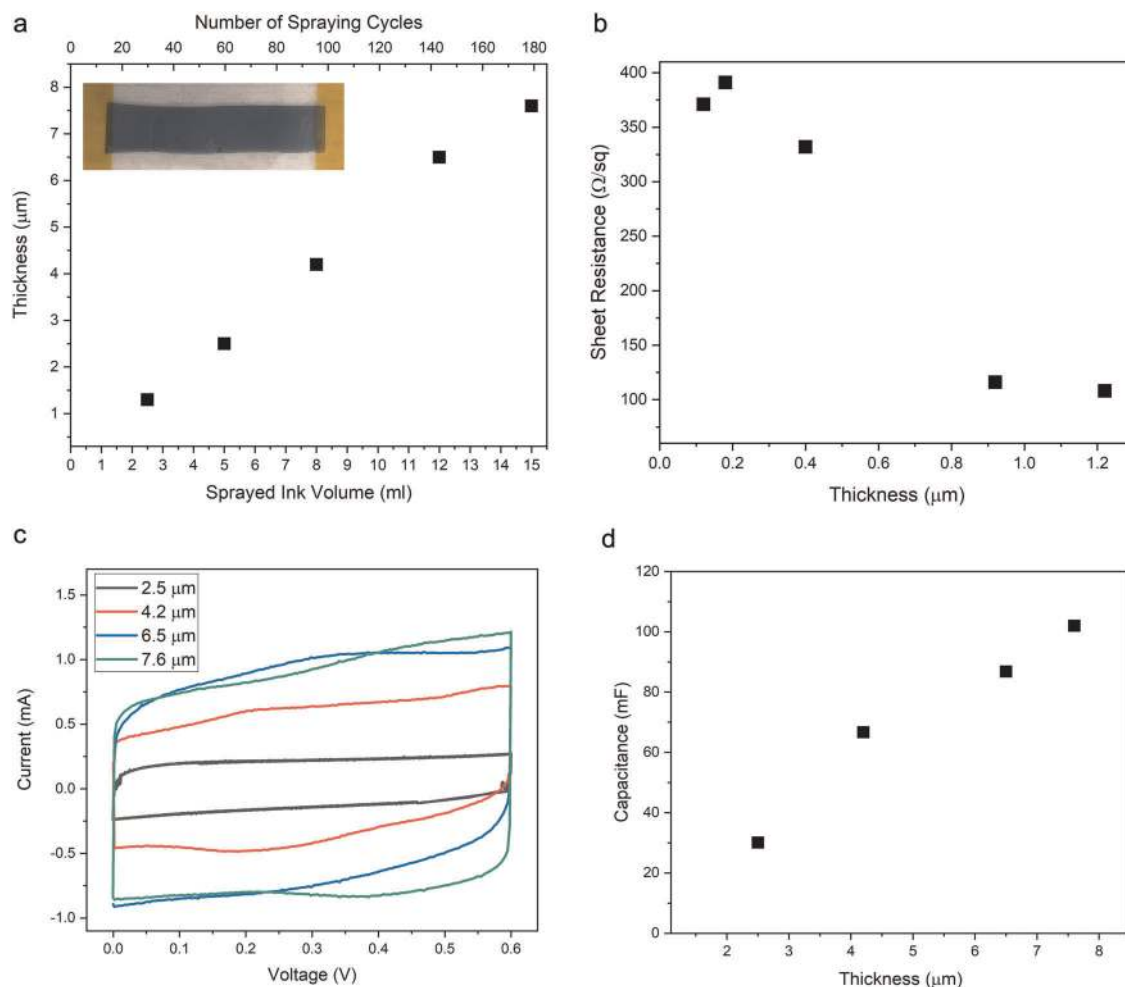
The fabrication procedure for the printed solid-state paper supercapacitors, as described in the experimental section, is schematically presented in Fig. 1. Before spray coating, the substrate is covered with a mask to control the area of the electroactive material.

The use of a hot substrate during the spraying procedure, makes the main part of the water to evaporate within a couple of seconds, and forces the PEDOT: PSS-CNf to swiftly adhere onto the carbon layer. Initial experiments show that a temperature of  $90\ ^\circ\text{C}$  is enough to limit agglomeration of the sprayed cellulose fibrils and then helps us to form uniform electrode films. Additionally, a quick removal of solvent not only improve

electrode film properties, it also reduces the spraying pause interval, which thus leads to shorter fabrication time.

In the ink development process, the PEDOT:PSS versus CNF weight ratio was kept constant at 2.65:1. This was motivated from the point of view that this ratio gives the highest mechanical strength and also result in the maximum conductivity<sup>20</sup>. During the spraying procedure, the plasticizer content of the ink is crucial and the generated tension between the ink and the carbon surface can lead to film cracking (Supplementary Fig. 3). To maintain uniform film formation and to prevent cracking of the spray-coated films, the ink formulation was modified as compared to the previous publication<sup>20</sup>, simply by increasing the plasticizer content (glycerol) and also by varying its water content. A full description of the resulting ink formulation is given in the Experimental section. After solving the cracking issues and establishing a stable film formation process, paper electrodes of different well-defined thicknesses were made. By increasing the number of spraying cycles, the thickness increases linearly with respect to the number of cycles (Fig. 2a) and corresponding sheet resistance ( $R_s$ ) values are given in Fig. 2b. We find that the overall conductivity of the paper electrode samples remains constant around  $\sim 90\ \text{S/cm}$  for thicknesses ranging from  $0.5$  to  $2.5\ \mu\text{m}$ . The spray-coated paper electrode can also easily be peeled off from its substrate. Even a  $2.5\ \mu\text{m}$  thin power paper electrode provides good conductivity, in fact well enough for proper operation in a simple circuit to light up an LED (Supplementary Fig. 4).

To investigate the relationship between the capacitance value and the thickness of the power paper electrode, devices were fabricated and characterized in a two-electrode configuration. The capacitance of the paper is expected to also vary in a linear fashion with respect to thickness and thus the number of spraying cycles correspondingly. Figure 2c displays CV curves of devices with electrode thickness varying from  $2.5\ \mu\text{m}$  (5 ml sprayed ink volume) to  $7.6\ \mu\text{m}$  (15 ml ink), which clearly indicate that the capacitance of the devices increases with the electrode bulk volume. Measurements of the capacitance values at  $1.0\ \text{A/g}$  (Fig. 2d, charge–discharge curves shown in Supplementary Fig. 5) shows an approximate increase from 30 to  $102\ \text{mF}$  (electrode



**Fig. 2 Paper electrode characterization.** **a** Thickness of the power paper with respect to used ink volume and number of spraying cycles. Inset image shows the  $2.5\ \mu\text{m}$  sprayed power paper on glass substrate. **b** Sheet resistance values of the sprayed power paper electrodes on glass with different thicknesses. **c** CV curves of printed paper supercapacitors with different ink volumes at a scan rate of  $10\ \text{mV/s}$ . **d** Capacitance values of paper supercapacitors with different power paper film thickness.

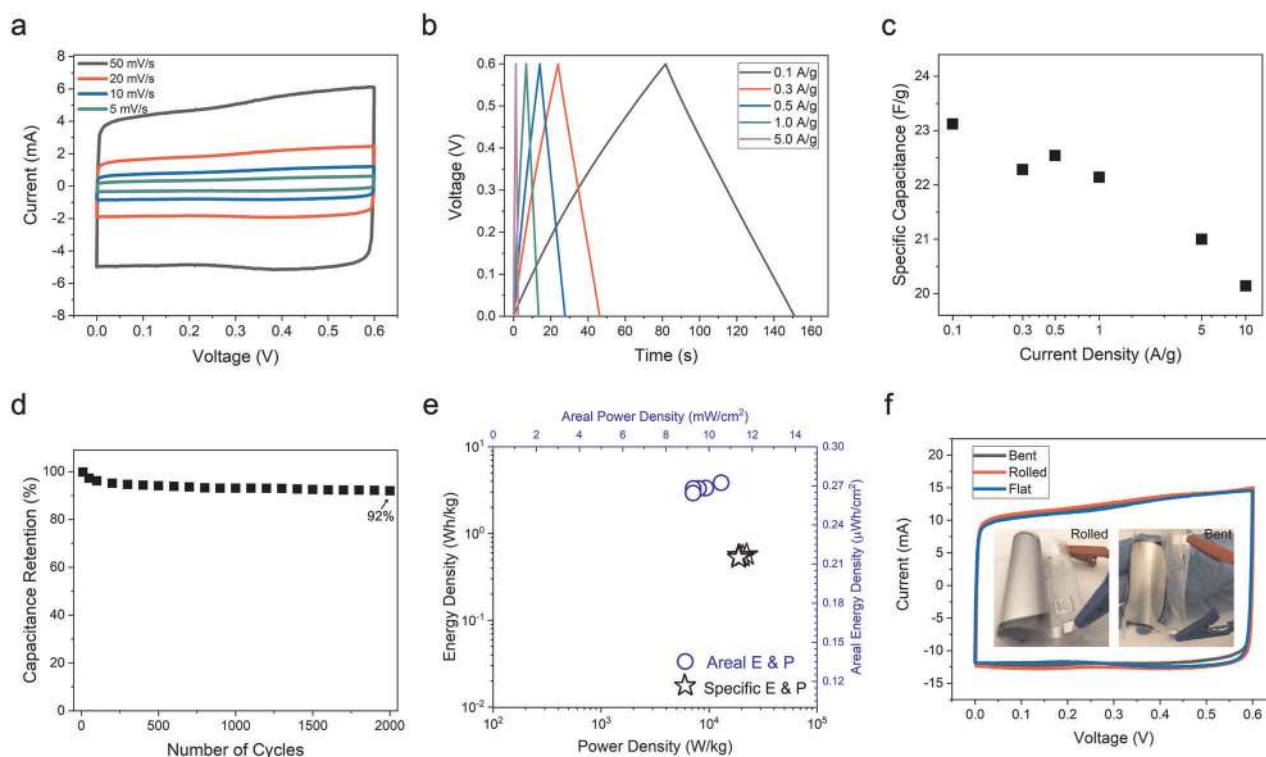
area of  $19.6\ \text{cm}^2$ ) when the electrode thickness increases from  $2.5$  to  $7.6\ \mu\text{m}$ . Since the device capacitance increases in proportion to electrode thickness, we can conclude that the volumetric capacitance remains constant, indicating that charge storage through ion inclusion benefits fully from higher electrode volumes, in other words, higher mass of active material<sup>21,37</sup>.

#### Supercapacitor performance

The electrochemical performance of a printed supercapacitor, with a total device thickness of  $\sim 140\ \mu\text{m}$  (photo and thickness measurement in Supplementary Fig. 6) and that is based on two separated power paper electrodes of  $7.6\ \mu\text{m}$  ( $15\ \text{ml}$  sprayed ink volume), is shown in Fig. 3. The CV curves of the supercapacitor were measured for scan rates ranging from  $5$  to  $50\ \text{mV/s}$  and shows almost perfect rectangular shape at each rate, indicating that electrical double layers are formed within the bulk with a low resistive component (Fig. 3a). Galvanostatic charge–discharge (GCD) curves are given in Fig. 3b and the resulting capacitance value was calculated and reached  $\sim 0.1\ \text{F}$  ( $5.2\ \text{mF/cm}^2$ ,  $6.52\ \text{F/cm}^3$ ) at a current density of  $1.0\ \text{A/g}$ . Specific capacitance values, plotted in Fig. 3c, show also quite stable values ranging from  $23.1$  to  $20.1\ \text{F/g}$  even at very high current densities ( $10\ \text{A/g}$ ). Additionally, ESR values were calculated from the voltage drop recorded from the GCD analysis. The ESR values are found to reside between  $0.22$  and  $0.27\ \Omega$  for  $0.1$ – $5.0\ \text{A/g}$  current densities, suggesting that the

device exhibits a rather low internal resistance. These values are quite low while comparing to previous studies of printed supercapacitors<sup>38–41</sup>, typically exhibiting ESR values ranging from  $0.55$  to  $4.0\ \Omega$ . We tentatively ascribe our low values to a good interfacial contact between the Al/C current collector and the spray-coated electrode, thus minimizing interfacial resistance. Additionally, we further investigated our device with electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS) between the frequencies  $10\ \text{mHz}$  to  $100\ \text{kHz}$  (Supplementary Fig. 7). The device is limited by mass transport as indicated by the  $45^\circ$  angle of the Nyquist plot. At low frequency region we see an almost  $90^\circ$  angle<sup>23,24,42–44</sup>. These two regimes are indicative of finite space diffusion and is often modeled using a so called “open Warburg” element. This behavior is typically observed for mass transport in porous electrodes with a blocking boundary and in energy storage devices<sup>45</sup>.

The printed supercapacitor also showed excellent yield and statistics in terms of the specific capacitance and ESR values recorded from different samples. To further analyze the stability of the devices, we performed GCD cycling tests at  $1.0\ \text{A/g}$ . As shown in Fig. 3d, the tested device preserved about  $92\%$  of its capacitance value after  $2000$  cycles. As shown in the Ragone plot (Fig. 3e), the  $140\ \mu\text{m}$  thick printed supercapacitor delivers  $0.57\ \text{Wh/kg}$  ( $0.27\ \mu\text{Wh/cm}^2$  areal,  $0.34\ \text{mWh/cm}^3$  volumetric) energy and  $22.3\ \text{kW/kg}$  ( $10.5\ \text{mW/cm}^2$  areal,  $13.4\ \text{W/cm}^3$  volumetric) power



**Fig. 3 Electrochemical performance of a 0.1 F printed supercapacitor.** **a** CV curves of paper supercapacitors with different scan rates. **b** Galvanostatic charge-discharge curves at different current densities. **c** Specific capacitance, **(d)** cyclic performance, **(e)** Ragone plot: specific energy and power density performance of an individual supercapacitor, areal (blue circles), specific energy and power density performance (stars) of an individual supercapacitor is displayed in the Ragone plot. **f** CV curve of the device under different mechanical conditions with the inset showing photos of the device during rolling and bending.

density. These metrics are comparable or even higher (power density) than the previous conductive polymer-paper-based supercapacitors (Supplementary Fig. 8). Although, there are few studies that outperform our devices in terms of energy density, these techniques include polymerization techniques, which limit large scale production and makes it difficult to integrate these electrodes into a flexible cell designs<sup>42,43</sup>. Our solution processed ink approach and implementing sequential printing methods bring mechanical integrity with high power density. In order to demonstrate the performance under mechanical stress, CV curves were also recorded after that the device was rolled and bended, see Fig. 3f. We record more or less identical CV curves at 100 mV/s regardless if the device is flat, rolled or bent 90°, proving that our printed supercapacitor is functional in application, for which mechanical flexibility and compatibility are important.

#### Application

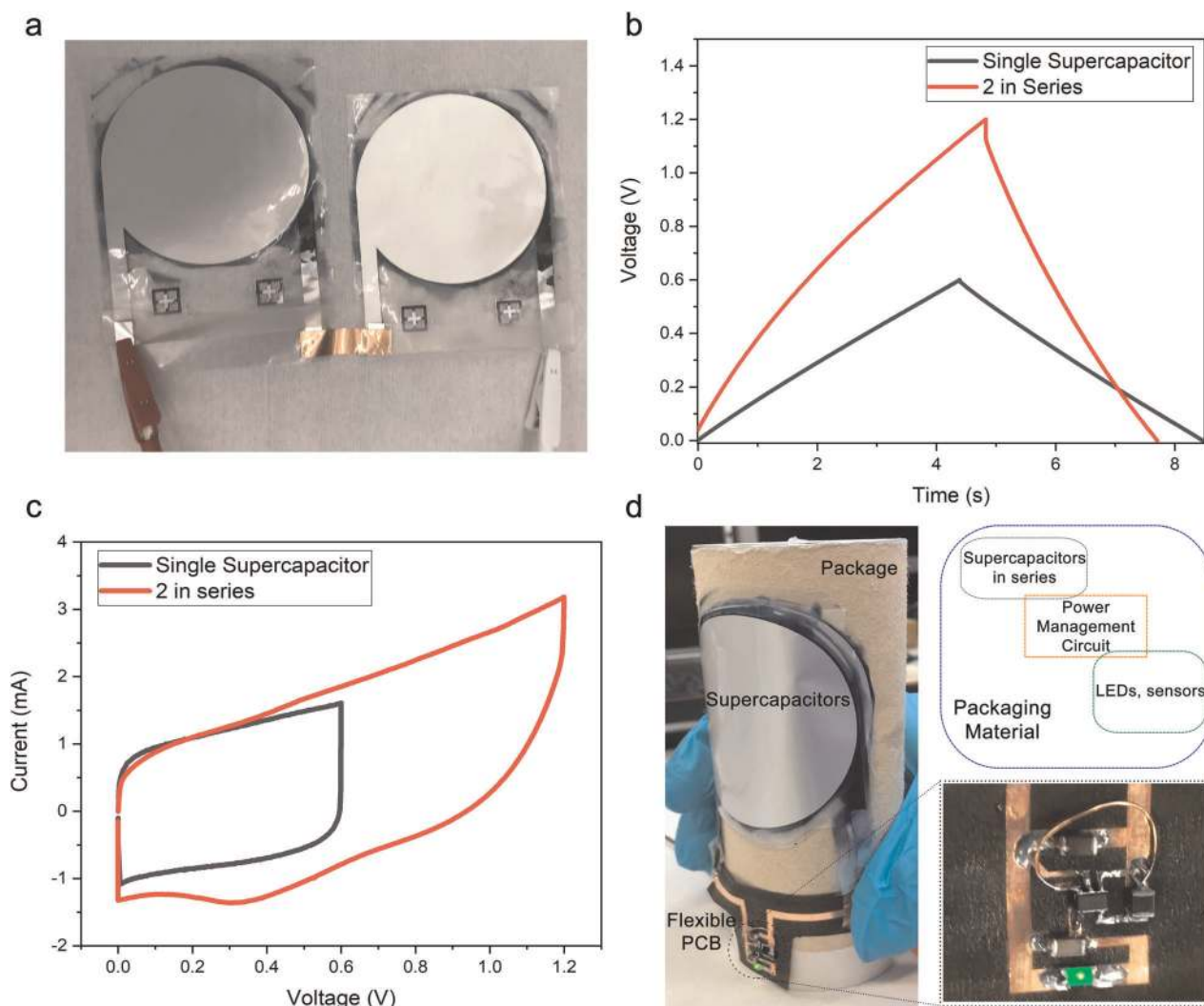
Multiple supercapacitors can be packed together and combined in a small container volume (Supplementary Fig. 9); supercapacitors can also be easily connected in series to increase or set a specific operation voltage. Figure 4a shows two supercapacitors connected in series. GCD and CV of a single supercapacitor and two connected in series are here reported, Fig. 4b, c. The doubled voltage is here sufficient to power a dc-dc converter with an output of 3.0 V, which in turn is sufficient for most internet of things and low power electronics applications.

To demonstrate the performance and applicability of coupling supercapacitors with integrated power ICs for smart packaging applications, we designed a dc-dc converter circuitry that was connected to an LED, at the output, then being powered by two serially connected supercapacitors, all residing on a curved substrate (Fig. 4d). Details regarding the circuitry and calculations

are presented in SI, see Supplementary Figs. 10–12. Supercapacitors were charged up to 1.6 V at 5 mA in 12 s and was thereafter able to deliver a sufficient amount of energy for to turn on the LED via the boost converter. The operation of the LED lasts for 3 s and here demonstrates a successful hybridization of the printed power paper supercapacitor with different technologies for IoT applications in general, here specifically targeting smart packaging application demonstrators. Additionally, our devices with these form factors can be used to store excess energy from wearable energy harvesting technologies to smoothen power fluctuations, power electrochromic emergency indicators or powering an OECT (Organic Electrochemical Transistor) for disposable diagnostic systems.

#### DISCUSSION

In this work, we have shown that a conducting polymer-cellulose nanofibril material system perform well when spray-coated to form the two electrodes of a supercapacitor, all produced on a flexible substrate. The complete supercapacitor device was manufactured using a combination of spray coating, screen-printing and bar coating. The resulting fast-production protocol enables us to produce thin, lightweight and fully flexible 0.1 F supercapacitors on desired areas and planar items. The printed/spray-coated paper supercapacitors demonstrate a very low series resistance, in fact as low as 0.27  $\Omega$  at current density of 5.0 A/g, a very high power density and overall good stability while experiencing moderate mechanical and bending stress. These combined characteristics make the demonstrated supercapacitors specifically interesting for IoT applications in general and for smart packaging in particular, and also for RFID tags, smart wearables and low power sensor systems.



**Fig. 4 Applications of the all printed-paper supercapacitors.** **a** Image of two supercapacitors connected in series. **b** GCD measurement of two supercapacitor devices connected in series at 1.0 A/g current density. **c** CV measurement of two series connected devices at a scan rate of 10 mV/s. **d** Integrated system. LED is connected to boost converter circuit, which is powered by two serially connected supercapacitors on curved packaging material.

## METHODS

### Materials

Poly(3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene):poly(styrenesulfonate) (PEDOT:PSS, in the form of the printable ink Clevios PH1000) was purchased from Heraeus Clevios GmbH. Glycerol, Ethylene glycol (EG), 1-ethyl-3-methylimidazolium ethyl sulfate >95% (EMIM-ES), and Hydroxyethyl cellulose (HEC) were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich. 0.52 wt% cellulose nanofibrils in water was provided by RISE Bioeconomy. Carbon microcircuit materials 7102 conductive paste ink was purchased from Dupont.

### Ink formulation

Power paper ink containing CNF and PEDOT:PSS was used to form the paper electrode. The 0.52 wt% cellulose nanofibril dispersion was diluted down to 0.1 wt% with DI water, and then mixed with PEDOT:PSS, EG and glycerol. The mixture was homogenized with an Ultra-Turrax shear force mixer for 5 min, forming a well dispersed solution with a CNF/PEDOT: PSS/EG/glycerol ratio of 4.4/11.7/49.4/34.5 (wt%).

To prepare a bar coating compatible gel electrolyte, EMIM-ES and DI water in a ratio of 1:3.4 were mixed together using magnetic stirring and then placed on a hotplate at 100 °C. 6.2 wt% HEC was slowly added. The solution was mixed at 100 °C for 1 h to become a gel. Prior to printing, the HEC: EMIM-ES based gel was cooled down to room temperature.

### Printing procedures

Prior to spray coating of the power paper ink, a carbon adhesion layer was printed onto 5 cm diameter dry-phase patterned circular PET/aluminum electrodes (supplied by DPP AB) using a type E2 EKRA screen printing machine. Details regarding this process are given in ref. <sup>21</sup>. The resulting substrate PET/Al/C was placed on a hotplate at 90 °C for the spraying step. Next, the conducting ink was sprayed in repeated cycles with a commercially available airbrush (Iwata Eclipse, HP-BS, Japan) using nitrogen gas at a pressure of 2.5 bar (Supplementary Fig. 1). The airbrush was positioned 15 cm above, normal to the substrate and after each spraying cycle (lasting 0.5 s), a short pause of 8 s was added to allow the paper electrode to dry. After the desired number of cycles were completed, the substrate was removed from the hotplate. The gel electrolyte was then deposited directly on the electrode by bar coating using a 100  $\mu$ m diameter rod at a speed of 20 mm/s (Supplementary Fig. 2). After drying in air (ambient) to achieve solidification of the gel electrolyte, two identical electrodes were sandwiched together by lamination.

### Sheet resistance and conductivity

In-plane sheet resistance was measured using the four-probe method with a Keithley 2400 Sourcemeter. For this purpose, power paper ink was sprayed on area of 5  $\times$  20 mm evenly spaced (1.2 mm) gold contacts previously evaporated on glass substrates. Several spray cycles at 90 °C were applied to get the desired film thickness. Sheet resistance values

were calculated according to the formula:

$$\sigma = \frac{1}{R_s \times t}, \quad (1)$$

where  $\sigma$  is the conductivity,  $R_s$  is the sheet resistance, and  $t$  is the thickness.

### Thickness

The thickness of sprayed power paper on glass substrates was measured using a Veeco Dektak 3ST surface profile and taking advantage of 10 measurements.

### Electrochemical characterization

Cyclic voltammetry (CV) was performed at scan rates of 5–50 mV/s, galvanostatic charge/discharge measurements (GCD) were performed using 0.1, 0.3, 0.5, 1.0, and 5.0 A/g current density values using a Biologic SP-200 potentiostat in a two-electrode setup.

The capacitance and ESR were calculated from the discharge curves of the galvanostatic measurements using Eq. (2) and Eq. (3), respectively,

$$\text{Capacitance (C)} = \frac{\Delta t \times I}{V}, \quad (2)$$

$$\text{ESR (R)} = \frac{V_d}{2I}, \quad (3)$$

where  $\Delta t$  is the discharge time,  $I$  is the discharge current,  $V_d$  is the voltage drop at the beginning of the discharging, and  $V$  is the difference between operation voltage and  $V_d$ . Energy density and power density were calculated using Eq. (4) and Eq. (5), respectively.

$$\text{Energy Density} = \frac{1}{2m} CV^2, \quad (4)$$

$$\text{Power Density} = \frac{V^2}{4mR}, \quad (5)$$

where  $C$  is the capacitance,  $V$  is the operating voltage,  $R$  is the ESR, and  $m$  is the mass of the electroactive material in one electrode. For areal and volumetric energy and power densities, instead of  $m$ , electrode area ( $\text{cm}^2$ ) and volume ( $\text{cm}^3$ ) is used, respectively.

### DATA AVAILABILITY

The experimental data referenced in this text is available from the authors upon request.

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## AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

I.E. and M.B. designed and planned the project. M.G.S. designed the experiments and carried out the fabrication and characterization of the devices. R.B., J.E., A.G., and D.B. assisted with the experimental procedures, carried out experimental analysis and validation of data. All authors contributed to writing the manuscript.

## COMPETING INTERESTS

The authors declare no competing interests.

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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