

Preparation of hierarchically porous graphitic carbon spheres and their applications in supercapacitors and dye adsorption

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Abstract: Hierarchical micro-/mesoporous graphitic carbon spheres (HGCS) with a uniform diameter of $\sim 0.35 \mu\text{m}$ were synthesized by Fe-catalyzed graphitization of amorphous carbon spheres resultant from hydrothermal carbonization. The HGCS resultant from 3 h at 900°C with 1.0 wt% Fe catalyst had high graphitization degree and surface area as high as $564 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$. They also exhibited high specific capacitance of 140 F/g at 0.2 A/g , good electrochemical stability with 94% capacitance retention after consecutive 2500 cycles. The graphitization degree of the HGCS contributed about 60% of their specific capacitance, and their specific capacitance per unit surface area was as high as 0.2 F/m^2 which was much higher than in the most cases of porous amorphous carbon materials reported before. In addition, the HGCS showed a high adsorption capacity of 182.8 mg/g for methylene blue (MB), which was 12 times as high as that in the case of carbon spheres before graphitization.

Keywords: Graphitic carbon spheres; Catalytic graphitization; Hierarchical pores; Supercapacitors; Dye adsorption

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1. Introduction

As an important electrochemical energy storage device, supercapacitors are attracting more and more research attention [1, 2]. Their electrode materials play a significant role in their performance [3-5]. Porous carbon materials are one of the most commonly-used supercapacitor electrode materials because of their large surface area ($S_{\text{BET}} > 1000 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$) which can improve the accumulation of ions at the electrode and electrolyte interface via forming electrical double-layers [6]. Generally, the specific capacitance increases with increasing the surface area. Pang *et al.* prepared hierarchical nitrogen-doped carbon spheres with specific surface area of $1939 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$, which showed a superior specific capacitance as high as 165 F/g at 1 A/g [1]. Zhang *et al.* synthesized activated porous carbon using KOH as a deoxidant and activation agent. The material had specific surface area of $1672 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$ and exhibited a maximum specific capacitance of 226 F/g at 1 A/g [7]. Despite these promising results, the strategy to increase the capacitance by increasing electrode material's specific surface area is approaching its limit. Therefore, other alternative strategies need to be developed to further improve specific capacitance of porous carbon materials.

In response to this, an alternative strategy to increasing the capacitance via enhancing graphitization degree of porous carbon materials was proposed, and several types of hierarchical graphitic carbons with well-controlled crystalline structure, large surface area, high porosity, high electric conductivity, and good chemical and electrochemical stability were developed [8-14]. For instance, Xie *et al.* synthesized porous graphitic carbon materials with enhanced electrochemical performances by improving graphitization degree using Fe and Ni catalysts [15]. Estevez *et al.* prepared hierarchically porous graphitic carbon using colloidal silica and ice as templates, along with graphitization and physical activation at $1000 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ and $900 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, respectively. The materials exhibited stable performance when it was used to build a supercapacitor electrode [10].

Nevertheless, the developed preparation processes for hierarchical graphitic porous carbon materials were very complex, involving multiple steps and requiring pre-formed templates, such as porous polymer or silica monoliths [16-18].

To address the issue, in this work, hierarchical graphitic carbon spheres (HGCS) were prepared via combined hydrothermal carbonization and catalytic graphitization using glucose and $\text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$ as the carbon source and catalytic precursor, respectively. Their multifunctional application potentials were demonstrated by examining their electrochemical performance and adsorption capacity for toxic dye.

2. Experimental

2.1 Preparation of HGCS

The main starting materials used included glucose ($\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$, AR; Bodi chem. Co. Ltd. Tianjin, China), commercial ferric nitrate ($\text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$, 99.0%, Lia Chemical Co., Ltd. Wuhan, China), sodium polyacrylate (PAA Na, $(\text{C}_3\text{H}_3\text{O}_2\text{Na})_n$, AR; Damao chem. Co. Ltd. Tianjin, China), methylene bluetrihydrate (MB, $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{18}\text{ClN}_3\text{S} \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$, Sinopharm chem. Co., Lth. Shanghai, China) and potassium hydroxide (KOH, AR; Sinopharm Co., Ltd. Shanghai, China).

The preparation process of HGCS typically involved the following two steps: 1) low temperature hydrothermal carbonization to prepare carbon spheres and 2) high temperature catalytic graphitization of pre-synthesized carbon nanospheres to synthesize HGCS. In the first step, an aqueous solution of glucose (0.7 mol/L) was combined with PAA Na (1.0 wt% with respect to carbon) forming a transparent solution. Since PAA anions can reduce the surface energy of carbon spheres [19], PAA Na was chosen as the dispersant in the present case. 70 ml of the resultant solution (70 mL) were introduced into a stainless-steel autoclave and subjected to hydrothermal carbonization at 180 °C/12 h. The reaction product was washed repeatedly with ethanol and deionized water, collected via filtration and dried at 80 °C/12 h. The carbon spheres so made had an

average size of 0.48 μm and a specific surface area of 12 m^2/g (Figs. S1~S2). To prepare HGCS, various amounts of $\text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.5~2.0 wt% Fe with respect to carbon spheres) were dissolved in 50 ml alcohol under 25 $^\circ\text{C}$, forming a homogeneous solution to which the pre-synthesized carbon spheres were carefully added to form a uniform gel. The gel was dried at 80 $^\circ\text{C}/12$ h, and then fired at 5 $^\circ\text{C}/\text{min}$ to a given temperature (800~1100 $^\circ\text{C}$) and held for 1~5 h in an alumina tube furnace protected by flowing Ar (99.999 vol% pure).

2.2 Sample Characterization

Crystalline phases in samples were identified by powder X-ray diffraction (XRD) analysis using a Philips X'Pert PRO diffractometer (Xpertpro, PHILIPS, Hillsboro, Netherlands). The morphologies of the samples were observed by means of a field-emission scanning electron microscope (FE-SEM; Nova400NanoSEM, 15 kV, Philips, Amsterdam, The Netherlands) and transmission electron microscope (TEM; JEM-2100UHRSTEM, 200 kV, JEOL, Japan) equipped with an energy dispersive spectrometer (EDS, Penta FET X-3 Si (Li)). Raman spectra were recorded once per sample using a Horiba Jobin-Yvon Labram-HR800 Raman spectrometer (Raman, Paris, FRA); a 532 nm diode laser was used with an integration time of 30 s, a spectral resolution of 1 nm, and an approximate power level of 2 mW. To calculate the mean diameter and determine the size distribution, at least 200 carbonaceous spheres were examined in each case. Nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherms were determined (Autosorb-1-MP/LP, Quantachrome, Florida, USA) to calculate the specific surface area and pore size distribution. The specific surface area was calculated according to the Brunauer Emmette Teller (BET) model and the pore size distribution was determined using the Barret–Joner–Halenda (BJH) method. The MB adsorption was evaluated using an ultraviolet-visible spectrophotometer (UV-vis, UV-2550, Shimadzu Corporation, Kyoto, Japan).

2.3 Electrochemical measurement

Electrochemical behavior of as-prepared HGCS was investigated in a three electrode configuration at 25 °C using Hg/HgO, Pt foil and 6M KOH aqueous solution respectively as the reference electrode, the counter electrode and the electrolyte. The working electrode was prepared by coating carbon spheres and HGCS with nickel foam. Cyclic voltammetry (CV) and galvanostatic charge/discharge (GCD) curves were used to evaluate electrochemical performances of samples. The former was determined between -1.0 and 0 V potential window at scan rates of 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 and 200 mV/s, and the latter determined between -1.0 and 0 V at current densities of 0.1, 0.2, 0.5, 1, 2, 5 and 10 A/g.

Based on the CV and GCD curves, the specific capacitance values were calculated by the following equations:

$$C = \frac{\int IdV}{vmV} \quad (1)$$

$$C = \frac{I\Delta t}{mV} \quad (2)$$

where C (F/g) is the specific capacitance, I (A) the instant current shown in CV curve, m (g) the sample mass in the working electrode, v (V/s) the scan rate, Δt (s) the discharge time and V (V) the voltage upon discharging.

The cycling stability was evaluated based on the capacitance retention after 2500 consecutive galvanostatical charge and discharge cycles at 5 A/g.

2.4 Adsorption test

The adsorption tests were carried out using MB as an adsorbate. Typically, 20 mg of as-prepared samples were added into an MB solution with different concentrations (0 ~ 50 mg/L), and stirred at 25 °C for 30 min. After centrifugation, the concentration of supernatant solution was measured using a UV-visible spectrophotometer. The adsorption kinetics was also investigated and adsorption isotherms were determined following the procedures reported in our earlier publication

[20].

3. Results and discussion

3.1 Effect of heating temperature on graphitization

The carbon spheres pre-synthesized via hydrothermal carbonization (Fig. S1) were heated/graphitized at different temperatures for 3 h, with and without the Fe catalyst. In the cases of without catalyst, two broad peaks (centered at about $2\theta=26$ and 43° (2θ)) corresponding to low crystallinity graphite appeared in the XRD pattern, and they almost did not change with increasing heating temperature from 800 to 1100 °C (Fig. S3), indicating little effect of heating temperature on the graphitization of carbon spheres. In contrast, in the cases of using 1.0 wt% Fe catalyst, the two diffraction peaks became much sharper and higher, upon increasing the heating temperature from 800 to 900 °C (Fig. 1), indicating the great effect of heating temperature (along with the catalyst) on the graphitization of carbon spheres (HGCS). Nevertheless, further increasing the temperature to above 900 °C did not result in any obvious changes in the shape and height of the two peaks, i.e., almost no further improvement in the graphitization degree at >900 °C. In addition to graphitic carbon, Fe_3O_4 was detected in the CS fired at 800 °C, but it was replaced by Fe at a higher heating temperature (>800 °C), suggesting that $\text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$ had initially decomposed at a low temperature (800 °C) to Fe_3O_4 which was further reduced at a higher temperature to Fe catalyst.

Raman spectra of HGCS resultant from graphitization of carbon spheres revealed D and G bands at around 1350 and 1590 cm^{-1} , respectively (Fig. 2). The former arose from the disorder-induced defects of graphitic carbon while the latter from the sp^2 -hybridized carbon in HGCS, and the intensity ratio of the former (I_G) to the latter (I_D) (I_G/I_D) indicated the graphitization degree of HGCS [21]. According to Fig. 2, the I_G/I_D values of HGCS resultant from 3 h firing at 800, 900, 1000 and 1100 °C were determined as respectively 0.93, 0.97, 0.96 and 0.97, indicating

that the graphitization degree of the samples increased initially with increasing the temperature from 800 to 900 °C, but almost did not change upon further increasing the temperature above 900 °C, which, along with the XRD results (Fig. 1) described and discussed above, suggested that the optimal graphitization temperature for HGCS preparation was 900 °C in this work.

3.2 Effect of catalyst content on graphitization

Fig. 3 shows XRD patterns of HGCS resultant from 3 h firing at 900 °C with various amounts of Fe catalyst. It can be seen that the peak heights of graphite increased with increasing the Fe catalyst from 0 to 1.0 wt%, indicating the gradually enhanced graphitization degree of HGCS. However, they adversely decreased upon further increasing the Fe catalyst to 1.5~2.0 wt%, which might be caused by the aggregation and deactivation of the Fe nanoparticles due to their excessive amount. Raman spectra of the samples (Fig. 4) further revealed that the maximal I_G/I_D ratio (0.99) was reached upon using 1.0 wt% Fe catalyst. These results (Figs.3&4) indicated that the optimal amount of Fe catalyst for preparation of HGCS was 1.0 wt%.

3.3 Effect of soaking time on graphitization

Given in Fig. 5 are XRD patterns of HGCS fired with 1.0 wt% Fe catalyst at 900 °C for different time periods, showing that graphite was the main product in all the samples. After 1 h at 900 °C, some Fe_3O_4 still remained in the fired sample. It was reduced to Fe with extending the time further to 3 and 5 h, associated with which the peak heights of graphite, i.e., graphitization degree, also increased. The corresponding Raman spectra of HGCS samples (Fig. 6) also indicated that the I_G/I_D ratio increased from 0.88 to 0.98 and then decreased to 0.97 with extending the soaking time from 1 to 3h, and to 5 h. The above results suggested that 3 h was the optimal soaking time in the present case.

Based on the results shown in Figs. 1-6 and discussed above, it could be considered that the

optimal graphitization condition in the present work was: 3 h firing at 900 °C with 1.0 wt% Fe catalyst.

3.4 Microstructural characterization of as-prepared HGCS

Presented in Fig. 7 is an SEM image of the HGCS resultant from 3 h firing at 900 °C with 1.0 wt% Fe catalyst, revealing the formation of uniform spheres with an average diameter of about 0.35 μm , which was slightly smaller than that of the pre-synthesized carbon spheres (0.48 μm). Their specific surface area and pore size distribution were determined by nitrogen adsorption–desorption tests. As seen from Fig. 8a, the N_2 sorption isotherms showed that both micropores (the sharply increased adsorption at relative pressures close to 0) and mesopores (the adsorption in the relative pressure range of 0.1–0.8) were present in the HGCS. Given in Fig. 8 are pore size distribution curves determined from desorption isotherms using the BJH method, showing that the sizes of micropores were centered at about 1 nm and those of the mesopores were mainly around 7.5 nm, which further demonstrated the formation of a hierarchical micro-/mesoporous structure in the present HGCS. Moreover, the specific surface area of the HGCS was determined from a multipoint BET plot as about 564 m^2/g . Table S1 compares graphitic carbon materials prepared previously by the template method and the present catalytic method, indicating that the HGCS prepared in this work possessed reasonably large surface area. Although the graphitic carbon materials prepared by the template method had relatively larger specific surface area, their preparation processes were complex and had to use strong acids or alkalis to remove the template. Also, they hardly exhibited regular shape and homogeneous size distribution.

In order to better understand the morphology and structure of the HGCS sample, TEM analysis was carried out. As shown in Fig. 9a, graphitic carbon spheres in the sample were about 0.4 μm in size. Also, numerous bright contrast spots of several nanometers were observed, demonstrating the

existence of micropores and mesopores in the HGCS (Fig. 9b). These results can be correlated with the BET results shown in Fig. 8. Moreover, many black contrast spots of ~20 nm were present in the HGCS. EDS results (Fig. 9c insert) indicated that they were Fe nanoparticles. The HRTEM image in Fig. 9c demonstrated the high degree of crystallinity of HGCS. The well resolved lattice fringes surrounding the Fe nanoparticle showed an interplanar spacing of 0.34 nm, which corresponded to the d-spacing of {002} plane of graphite. Furthermore, the selected-area electron diffraction (SAED) pattern (Fig. 9d) showed well-defined diffraction rings; the centric one corresponded to the {002} plane, and the other ones corresponded to {100}, {004} and {110} planes of graphite, indicating the polycrystal nature of the HGCS.

As stated above, compared to the pre-synthesized carbon spheres, the HGCS showed sharply increased specific surface area (from 12 to 564 m²/g), which could be explained as follows: 1) after catalytic graphitization, the average size of the HGCS was decreased (from 0.48 to 0.35 μ m) (Fig. 7 and Fig. S1)), and correspondingly about 50% weight was lost with respect to the pre-synthesized carbon spheres, indicating that lots of the original oxygen containing groups were lost during the graphitization process, creating lots of new pores in the HGCS [20, 22]; 2) the Fe(NO₃)₃·9H₂O precursor not only acted as a catalyst, but also as an oxidizing agent during the graphitization process. It reacted with carbon spheres, releasing some gaseous phases such as NO_x, CO and CO₂, which was beneficial to the physical activation formation of micro-/meso pores [10]; and 3) comparison of Fig. S4 and Fig. 9a revealed that, after catalyzed graphitization, the disordered carbon atoms in the original pre-synthesized amorphous carbon spheres were rearranged into regular graphite layers, which believed to have left some tiny gaps between the amorphous carbon layer and the regular graphite layer, and thus increased the specific surface area of the HGCS. Based on above results and discussion, a possible pore formation mechanism in the present work is

proposed and schematically illustrated in Figure 10.

3.5 Electrochemical performance of as prepared HGCS

The capacitive properties of the starting carbon spheres (180 °C/12 h) and as-prepared HGCS (900 °C, 3 h and 1.0 wt% Fe) were respectively studied by cyclic voltammetry (CV) at various scan rates from 5 to 200 mV·s⁻¹ in the potential window from -1.0 to 0 V and galvanostatic charge-discharge (GCD) measurements at various current densities from 0.1 to 10 A/g. The distorted quasi-rectangular CV and asymmetric triangular GCD curves in the case of pre-synthesized carbon spheres (Fig. S5(a-b) and Fig. 11(a-b)) were mainly due to the oxygen-containing functional groups on the carbon spheres, which might change the potential of positive electrode during the charge/discharge cycles of supercapacitors [23, 24]. As for the sharply decreased specific capacitance (all less than 75 F/g (Fig. S5(c-d))), it can be explained as follows: 1) the electrostatic repulsion and steric hindrance inhibited the transportation contacting of OH⁻ and the electrodes; and 2) the pre-synthesized carbon spheres were solid and their specific surface area was low (Fig. S2 and Fig. S4), which affected negatively the storage of electrolytes in the electrodes.

On the other hand, in the case of the HGCS, the quasi-rectangular and symmetric CV curves (Fig. 11a~11b) without any redox peaks indicated that their capacitive properties were determined by the electrical double-layer capacitors. As shown in Fig. 11c, the specific capacitance of the HGCS decreased from 226 to 76 F/g with increasing the scan rate from 5 to 200 mV/s, which were 2~3 times higher than in the case of pre-synthesized carbon spheres. Moreover, the specific capacitance at 5 mV/s was also slightly higher than that of activated carbon reported previously (200 F/g at 5 mV/s, BET=3263 m²/g) [25], although the specific surface area in the case of the

former was far lower than in the case of the latter. The higher specific capacitance of as-prepared HGCS was attributed to their higher graphitization degree and better conductivity, implying that the graphitization degree of a carbon material played an important role in improving its specific capacitive performance. Moreover, the specific capacitance values at different current densities were also calculated (150 F/g at 0.1 A/g, 140 F/g at 0.2 A/g, 125 F/g at 0.5 A/g, 113 F/g at 1 A/g, 100 F/g at 2 A/g, 80 F/g at 5 A/g and 53 F/g at 10 A/g). The value at 0.2 A/g was higher than that of the porous graphitic carbon material reported previously (120 F/g at 0.2 A/g, $S_{\text{BET}}=329 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$) [15], even though the graphitization degree was higher in the case of the latter. This result suggested that the hierarchically porous structure and high specific surface area of the HGCS, which led to the intimate contact between the electrolyte and the electrode, were also important to their specific capacitance performance. Based on above results, it can be concluded that graphitization degree, as well as hierarchically porous structure and specific surface area, is of fundamental importance to the electrical capacitive performances of carbon materials.

To evaluate the effect of graphitization degree of HGCS on their electrochemical performance, the specific capacitance values of amorphous mesoporous carbon spheres and as-prepared HGCS with similar specific surface area were compared ($S_{\text{BET}}=666 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$ [26] for the former, and $S_{\text{BET}}=564 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$ for the latter). The former showed a low specific capacitance of 59 F/g at 0.2 A/g which was similar to that of the pre-synthesized carbon spheres (prepared at 180 °C for 12 h). Since the specific capacitance of the HGCS at 0.2 A/g was 140 F/g, it can be reasonably estimated that the graphitization degree contributed about 60% of their specific capacitance. Moreover, the surface area normalized specific capacitance (C_s , F/m^2) was calculated according to the equation of $C_s = C/S_{\text{BET}}$, where C and S_{BET} are respectively the specific capacitance and the BET surface area. As demonstrated in Table S2, C_s of the HGCS was as high as $0.2 \text{ F}/\text{m}^2$, which was much higher than in

the cases of most documented porous amorphous carbon materials, such as activated porous carbon (0.13 F/m^2) [7] and hierarchically porous nitrogen-containing carbon sphere (0.14 F/m^2) [1], although the surface area of the HGCS was smaller.

The cycling stability was evaluated based on the capacitance retention after 2500 consecutive charge-discharge cycles between -1.0 to 0 V at a current density of 5 A/g (Fig. 11e). The HGCS retained 94% of the initial capacitance after consecutive 2500 cycles, indicating their excellent electrochemical stability.

3.6 Adsorption capacity of as-prepared HGCS for MB

Adsorption behaviors of pre-synthesized carbon spheres and HGCS prepared at $900 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}/3 \text{ h}$ with 1.0% Fe catalyst were also examined and compared using MB as an adsorbate. The adsorption isotherms (Fig. S6 and Fig. 12) of the samples were simulated using the Langmuir and Freundlich models expressed as follows:

$$\text{Langmuir isotherm: } q_e = \frac{Q_0 b c_e}{1 + b c_e} \quad (3)$$

$$\text{Freundlich isotherm: } q_e = k_F c_e^{1/n} \quad (4)$$

where q_e (mg/g) is the equilibrium adsorption amount, Q_0 (mg/g) the maximum adsorption amount, b (L/mg) the constant term related to the energy of adsorption, c_e (mg/L) the equilibrium concentration of dye solution, and k_F and n are the Freundlich constants.

The calculated adsorption parameters and correlation coefficients (R^2) (Table 1) suggest that the Langmuir model fits better than the Freundlich model. And the maximum monolayer adsorption capacity (Q_0) of the as-prepared HGCS was calculated to be 182.8 mg/g , which is about 12 times as high as that (15.4 mg/g) in the case of the pre-synthesized carbon spheres. This can be mainly attributed to the much larger specific surface area and hierarchically porous structure of the former.

The following pseudo-first-order and pseudo-second-order kinetic models were also used to investigate the adsorption mechanism of the pre-synthesized carbon spheres and as-prepared HGCS (Fig. S6d and Fig. 12b);

Pseudo-first-order model:
$$q_t = q_e (1 - e^{-k_1 t}) \quad (5)$$

Pseudo-second-order model:
$$\frac{t}{q_t} = \frac{1}{\kappa_2 q_e^2} + \frac{t}{q_e} \quad (6)$$

where q_t (mg/g) is the adsorption amount at time t , k_1 and k_2 ($\text{g} \cdot \text{mg}^{-1} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$) are respectively the pseudo-first-order and pseudo-second-order rate constants. As indicated by Table 1, the pseudo-second-order model shows a good linearity, with correlation coefficients (R^2) above 0.99, suggesting that the adsorption kinetics of the pre-synthesized carbon spheres and as-prepared HGCS both followed this model.

4. Conclusions

Hierarchical micro-/mesoporous graphitic carbon spheres with an average size of 0.35 μm and specific surface area of 564 m^2/g were synthesized by a facile combined hydrothermal carbonization and catalytic graphitization method using glucose as the carbon source and ferric nitrate as the catalyst precursor. The optimal weight ratio of Fe catalyst for graphitization of pre-synthesized amorphous carbon spheres was 1.0 wt%, and the optimal temperature and dwelling time were respectively 900 $^\circ\text{C}$ and 3 h. The as-prepared HGCS exhibited a high specific capacitance of 140 F/g at 0.2 A/g, and good electrochemical stability with 94% capacitance retention after consecutive 2500 cycles. Moreover, the degree of graphitization contributed about 60% of the specific capacitance of the HGCS, this fundamental understanding provided an important clue for the development of high performance supercapacitor electrode materials. Moreover, the HGCS showed a good adsorption capacity of 182.8 mg/g for MB, which was 12 times as high as that of the

pre-synthesized carbon spheres before graphitization.

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Figure captions

Fig. 1 XRD patterns of HGCS resultant from 3 h firing of pre-synthesized carbon spheres with 1.0 wt% Fe at different temperatures (ICDD: 01-075-1621 (Graphite), 01-089-7194 (Fe) and 01-089-0688 (Fe₃O₄)).

Fig. 2 Raman spectra of HGCS whose XRD patterns are given in Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 XRD patterns of HGCS resultant from 3 h firing at 900 °C with various amounts of Fe catalyst (ICDD: 01-075-1621 (Graphite) and 01-089-7194 (Fe)).

Fig. 4 Raman spectra of HGCS whose XRD patterns are given in Fig. 3.

Fig. 5 XRD patterns of HGCS resultant from heat treatment of pre-synthesized carbon spheres with 1.0 wt% Fe at 900 °C for different times (ICDD: 01-075-1621 (Graphite), 01-089-7194 (Fe) and 01-089-0688 (Fe₃O₄)).

Fig. 6 Raman spectra of HGCS whose XRD patterns are given in Fig. 5.

Fig. 7 SEM images and particle size distribution of HGCS prepared at 900 °C for 3 h with 1.0 wt% Fe catalyst.

Fig. 8 N₂ adsorption-desorption isotherm (a) and pore size distribution curves (b) of HGCS prepared at 900 °C for 3 h with 1.0 wt% Fe catalyst.

Fig. 9 TEM, HRTEM images, SAED and EDS of HGCS prepared at 900 °C for 3 h with 1.0 wt% Fe catalyst.

Fig. 10 Formation mechanism of HGCS in the case of using Fe catalyst.

Fig. 11 CV curves (a), galvanostatic charge/discharge curves (b), specific capacitance versus scan rate (c), specific capacitance versus current density (d), and cycling performance at current density of 5A/g of as-prepared HGCS (e).

Fig. 12 Adsorption isotherms (a) and adsorption kinetics (b) of HGCS prepared at 900 °C for 3 h

with 1.0% Fe catalyst.

Figure 1

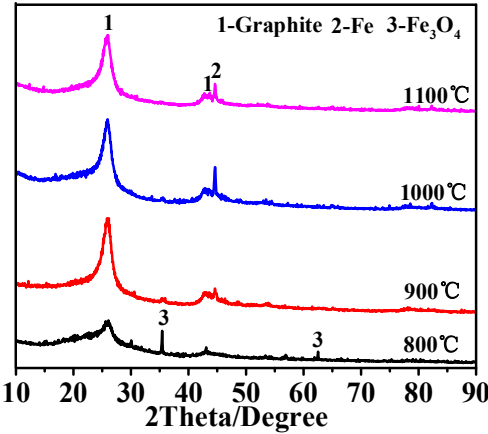


Figure 2

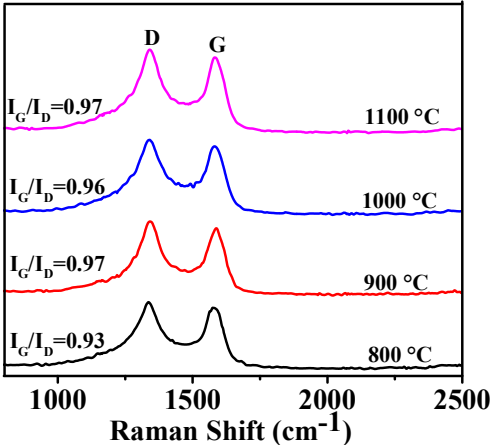


Figure 3

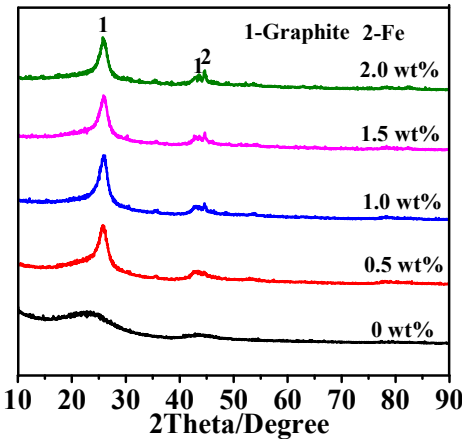


Figure 4

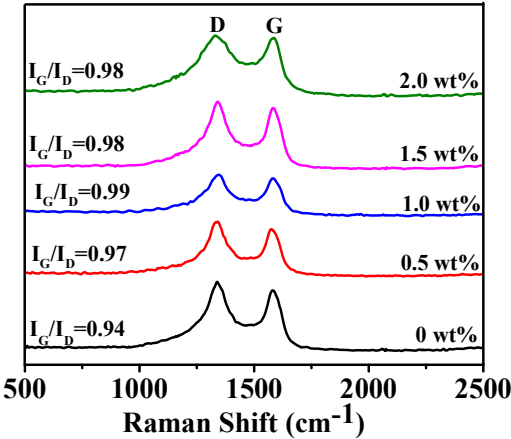


Figure 5

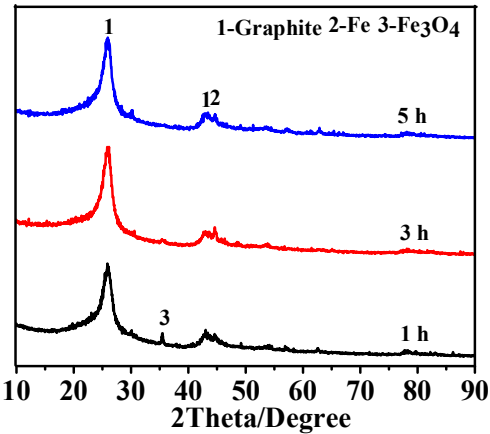


Figure 6

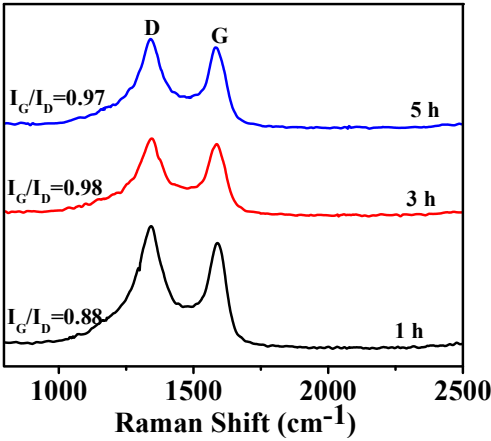


Figure 7

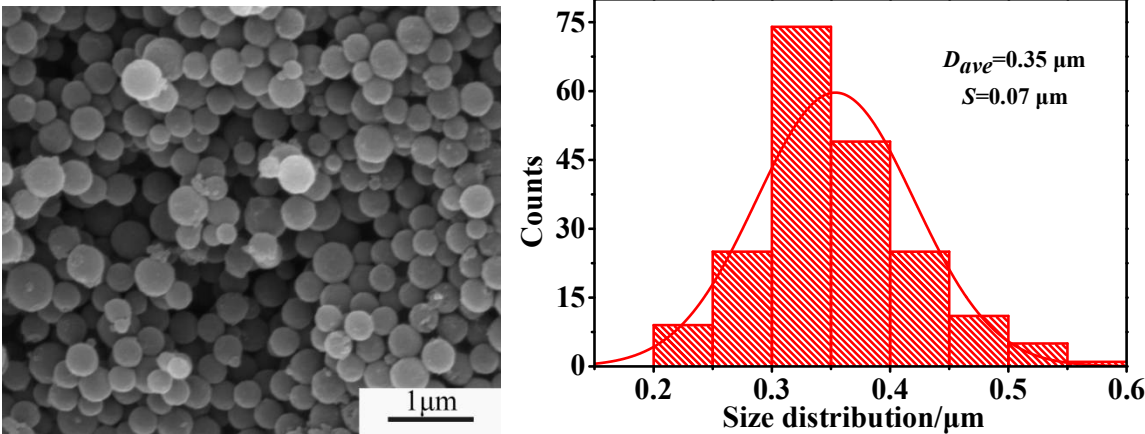


Figure 8

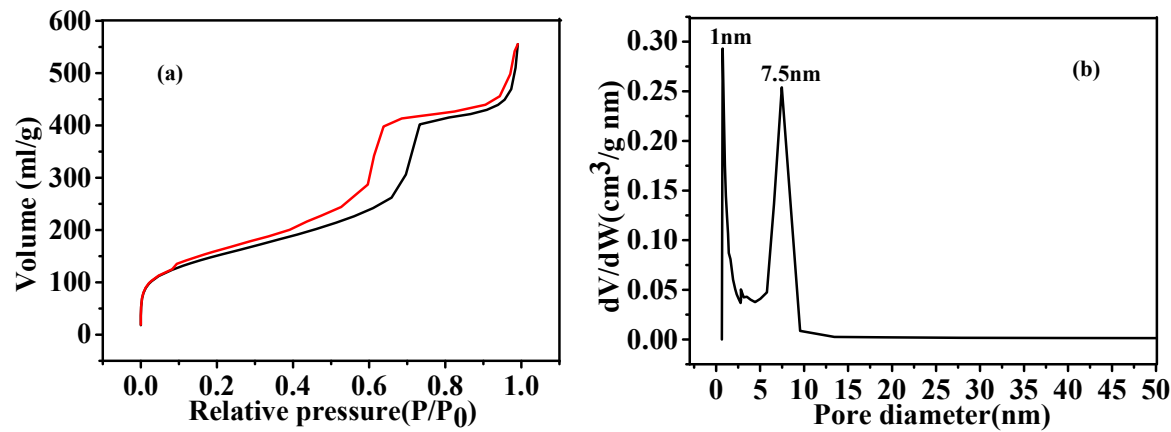


Figure 9

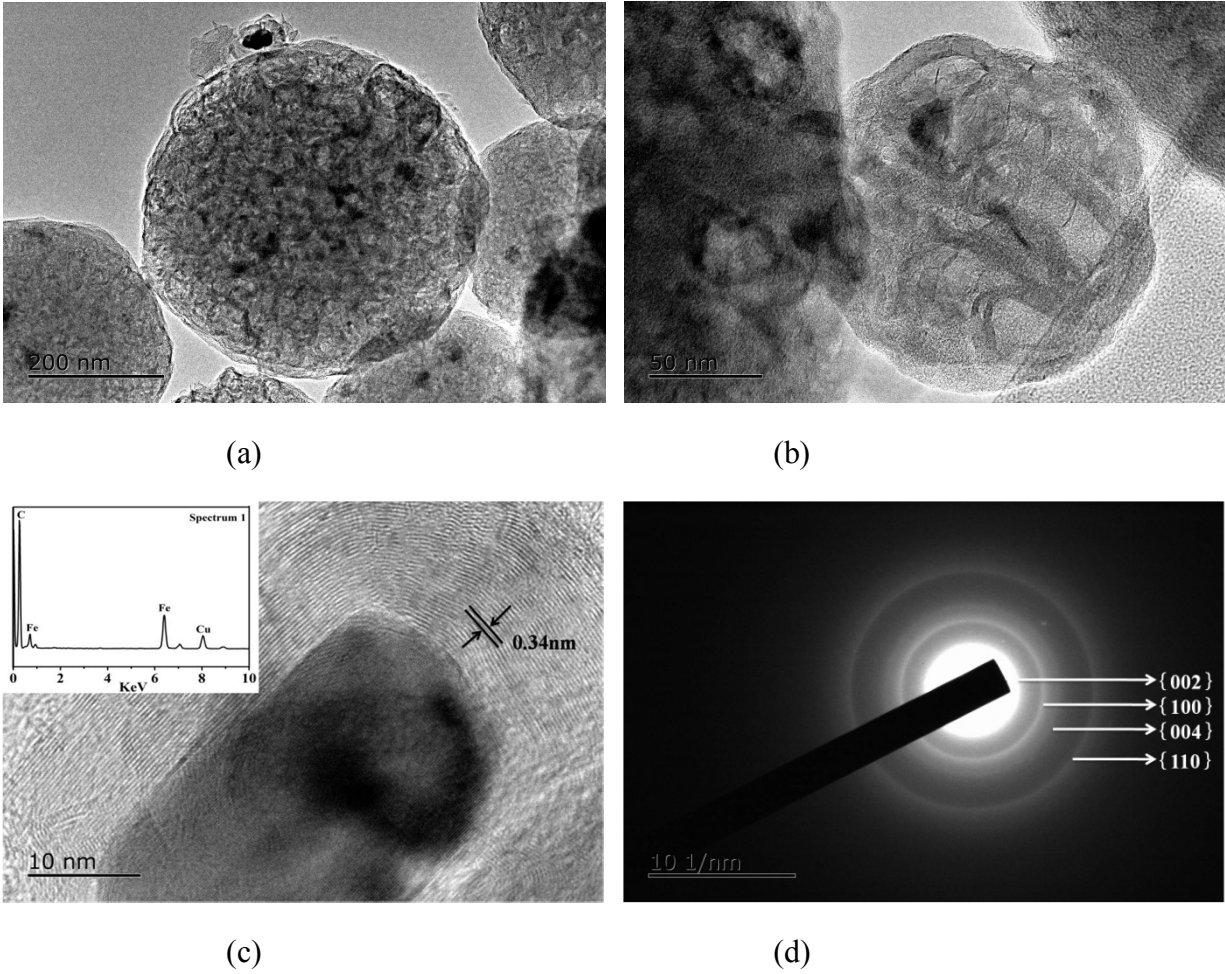


Figure 10

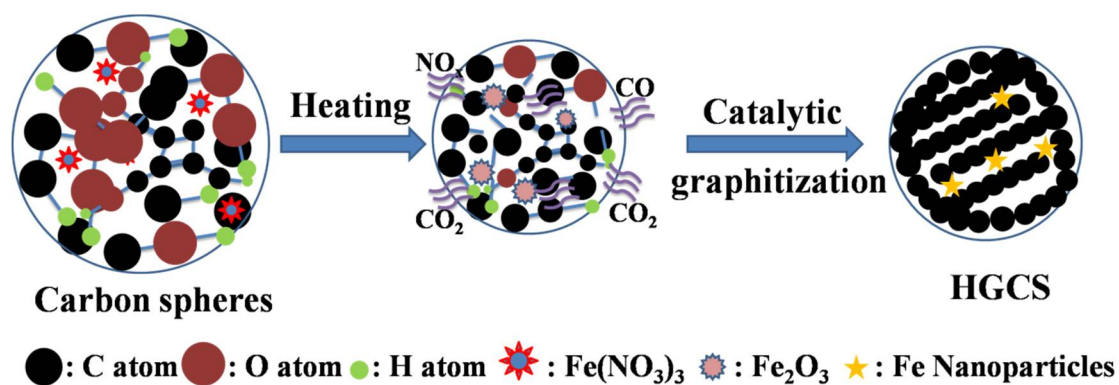


Figure 11

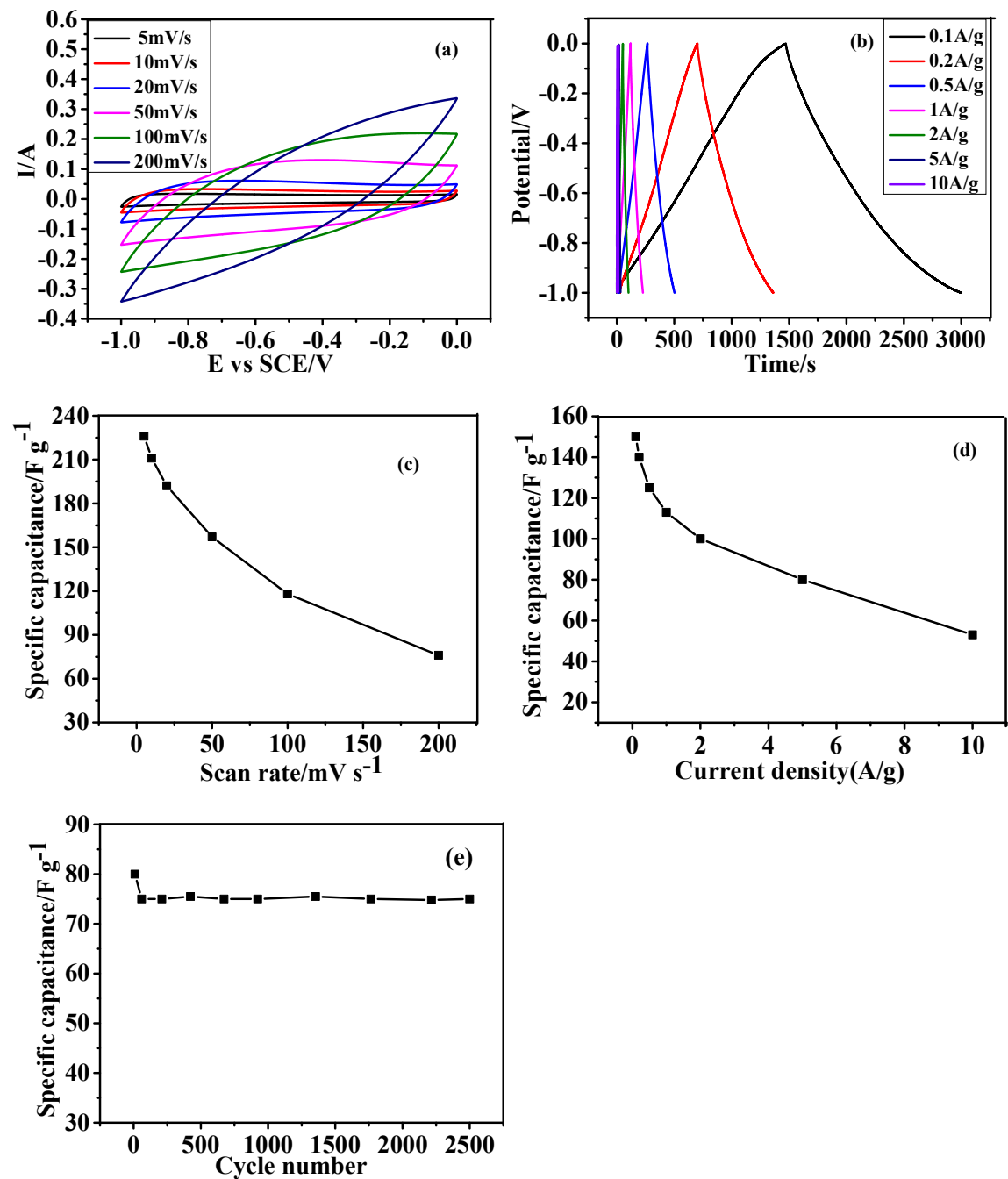


Figure 12

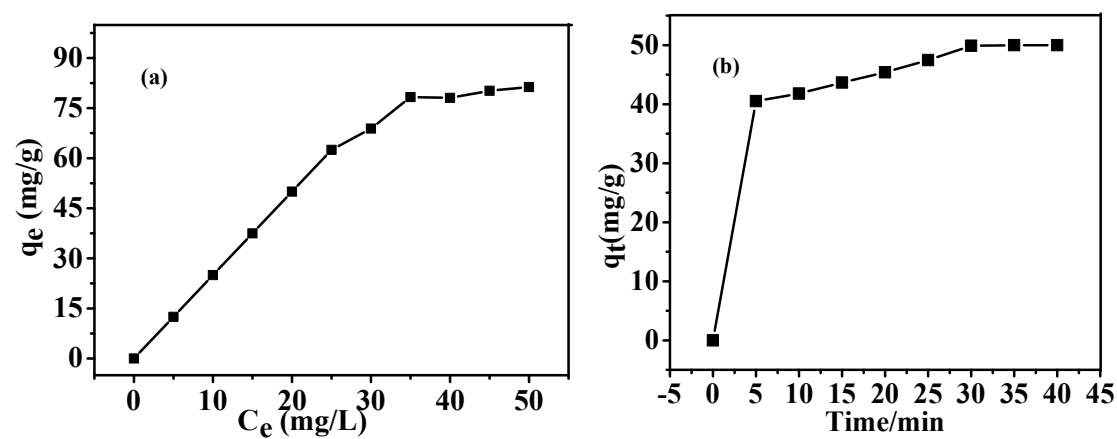


Table captions

Table 1 Kinetics parameters of Langmuir and Freundlich models in the case of MB adsorption

Table 1

samples	Langmuir			Freundlich			Pseudo-first-order			Pseudo-second-order		
	Q_0	b	R^2	k_F	n	R^2	q_e	k_1	R^2	q_e	k_2	R^2
CS	15.4	0.024	0.95	0.38	1.21	0.95	47.4	0.336	0.969	5.05	0.283	0.999
HGCS	182.8	0.019	0.98	3.6	1.19	0.97	47.4	0.337	0.968	51.6	0.0125	0.995