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Theoretical Models, Simulation Software, and Mathematical Optimization for Asymmetrical Supercapacitors: A Comprehensive Review and Analysis

Kavitha Hariraman
Department of Applied Science
Lincoln University College
Selangor, Malaysia.
kavitha@lincoln.edu.my,
kavithahariraman@gmail.com

Dr.Mukil Alagirisamy
Department of Applied Science
Lincoln University College
Selangor, Malaysia.
Mukil.a@lincoln.edu.my

Dr.Janani Selvam
Department of Applied Science
Lincoln University College
Selangor, Malaysia
janani@lincoln.edu.my

Abstract— **Asymmetric supercapacitors are promising energy storage devices that can provide high power and fast on / off rates. However, their design and optimization require a deep understanding of their behavior and performance. In this review, we present a comprehensive review of theoretical models, simulation software, and mathematical optimization for the asymmetric supercapacitor. We discuss different types of simulation software, including finite element analysis, fluid flow calculations, multivariate simulation, and circuit simulation software, and demonstrate their potential to improve the performance of supercapacitors in a variety of applications. In addition, we will review different optimization techniques, including adaptive optimization, adaptive optimization, and machine learning techniques, and discuss their applications which can be used in supercapacitor design and optimization. Overall, this review is a comprehensive review of the state-of-the-art in the design and optimization of asymmetric supercapacitors and may be useful to researchers, investigators, and experts in the field.**

Keywords— Mathematical method, Theorital method and simulation of ASC.

I. INTRODUCTION

Supercapacitors are a type of energy storage device that have attracted attention in recent years due to their high energy density, fast charging and discharging capabilities, and long lifespan. Asymmetric supercapacitors, using two different electrode materials with different capacitances, have shown great promise in terms of improving the performance of supercapacitors for different applications. Supercapacitors are a promising energy storage technology due to their high energy density, fast charging and discharging, and long lifespan. Conductive polymer/active carbon asymmetric supercapacitors are of particular interest due to their high energy density and specific capacitance .In this study, we propose a mathematical model to optimize the design of asymmetrically supercapacitors. Supercapacitors are promising energy storage devices due to their fast charging and discharging capabilities as well as their longer life compared to traditional batteries. Therefore, theoretical models and simulation software are essential tools for the design and optimization of supercapacitors. This article discusses theoretical models of asymmetric supercapacitors and recent advances in their understanding. The paper describes the optimization of asymmetric supercapacitors by mathematical method, which can help improve the performance and efficiency of supercapacitors.

II. Theoretical Models:

The behavior of asymmetrical supercapacitors can be described by various theoretical models. The Helmholtz theory, which is based on the assumption of a tightly packed layer of ions at the electrode-electrolyte interface, describes the capacitance of an ideal capacitor. The Gouy-Chapman model, which considers the electrical double layer (EDL) at the electrode-electrolyte interface, explains the effects of ionic concentration and surface charge on the capacitance of supercapacitors. The Gouy-Chapman-Stern theory extends the Gouy-Chapman model to account for the presence of a second layer of ions at the interface, and the Grahame theory includes the effects of ion size and valency on the EDL. Recent advancements in theoretical models have led to a better understanding of the behavior of asymmetrical supercapacitors and their design parameters.

i. Understanding the Behavior and Recent Advances in Theoretical Models for Asymmetrical Supercapacitors.

Energy is stored in an electric field between two electrodes using supercapacitors, often referred to as ultracapacitors or electrochemical capacitors. Supercapacitors, as opposed to batteries, have a longer cycle life and may be charged and discharged quickly. Supercapacitors that employ two distinct electrode materials with various capacitances are known as asymmetrical supercapacitors. An asymmetrical design is

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produced because the positive electrode has a larger capacitance than the negative electrode. Asymmetrical supercapacitors are one of the theoretical models that have been put up to describe the behavior of supercapacitors. These consist of:

a) **Helmholtz theory**:

This model supposes that the electrode-electrolyte contact has an ion layer and that the electrolyte is made of a dielectric substance. The area of the electrode-electrolyte interface and the thickness of the ion layer affect the supercapacitor's capacitance.

b) **Gouy-Chapman model**:

The electrical double layer (EDL) that occurs at the electrode-electrolyte interface is taken into account in this model. The EDL is made up of a layer of ions with a net charge that is the antithesis of the electrode's charge. The EDL's thickness and the space between the electrodes affect the supercapacitor's capacitance.

c) **Gouy-Chapman-Stern theory**:

By applying the influence of the solvent molecules in the electrolyte with it, this model expands on the Gouy-Chapman model. The solvent molecules interact with the ions in the EDL to provide a screening action that lowers the EDL's thickness and boosts the supercapacitor's capacitance.

d) **Grahame theory**:

This model takes into account the impact of the electrolyte's non-EDL ions. The electric field draws these ions to the electrodes, causing an extra capacitance that is inversely proportional to the ion concentration.

The development of more precise models that can take into account the intricate interactions between the electrodes, electrolyte, and ions has been the focus of recent developments in the theoretical understanding of asymmetrical supercapacitors. The design of supercapacitors may be optimised using these models for a variety of uses, including energy storage in electric cars and renewable energy systems.

III. Mathematical Optimization:

Asymmetrical supercapacitors may be designed with the use of mathematical optimisation techniques, which can help by figuring out the best values for different design parameters to meet desired performance metrics. This paper emphasises the significance of mathematical functions in design optimisation and offers insightful information on the functionality of these energy storage devices. Based on the Butler-Volmer equation and the porous electrode theory, a mathematical model that describes the behaviour of the supercapacitor and optimises the design parameters was created. By contrasting simulated findings with experimental data, the model was found to be accurate.

The equation for the mathematical model developed to describe the behavior of the supercapacitor and optimize the design parameters is:

$$I = C\,(dV/dt) + (1/R)\,V + I0\,(\exp[(\alpha F/RT)(\eta - E0)] - \exp[(-\alpha F/RT)(\eta - E0)]) \quad (1)$$

where:

I is the current, C is the capacitance, V is the voltage, R is the equivalent series resistance, I0 is the exchange current density, α is the transfer coefficient, F is the Faraday constant, R is the gas constant, T is the temperature, η is the overpotential, E0 is the formal potential.

The diffusion coefficient of ions and the electrode surface area are incorporated into the model to account for the porous electrode hypothesis. The Butler-Volmer equation, which is frequently used to explain the electrochemical processes in supercapacitors, is modified in the aforementioned equation. The model's correctness and dependability for optimising the design parameters of supercapacitors were confirmed by comparing the simulated results with the experimental data.

a) OPTIMIZATION OF METHEMATICAL METHODS FOR ASYMMETRICAL SUPERCAPACITORS

Due to their high energy density, high power density, and long cycle life, asymmetric supercapacitors have been receiving a lot of attention. However, there are a number of important factors that must be taken into account in order to optimise the mathematical methods for designing and modelling asymmetric supercapacitors for a given energy. We need to take into account a number of variables, including the materials utilised, electrode design, electrolyte composition, and operating circumstances, in order to optimise the mathematical approaches for an asymmetrical supercapacitor. The following formulas can be used to raise an asymmetrical supercapacitor's performance:

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1. **Specific capacitance (Csp)**: This evaluates the supercapacitor's ability to store charge per unit mass or volume of the electrode material. The following formula may be used to compute it:

Csp = C/m (2)

where C is the capacitance of the supercapacitor, and m is the mass of the electrode material.

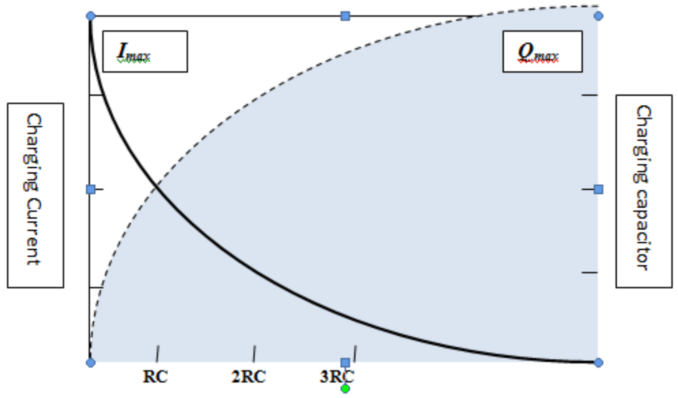

Figure 1: Specific capacitane for supercapacitors

2. **Energy density (E)**: This is the volumetric or mass-based supercapacitor energy storage capacity. The following formula may be used in the equation:

E = (1/2) * C * V^2 (3)

where C is the capacitance of the supercapacitor, and V is the voltage.

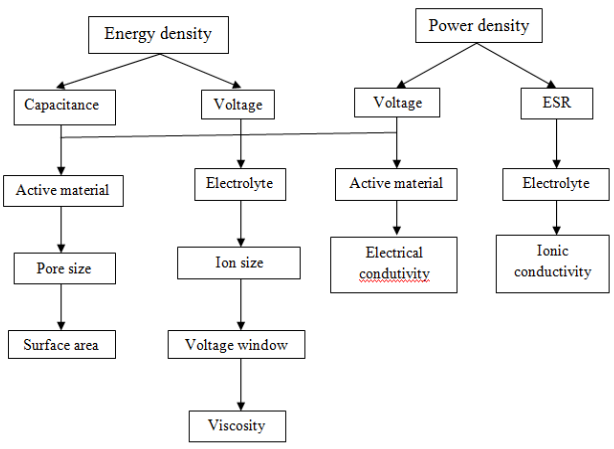

Figure 2: Flow chart for Energy density and Power density

3. **Power density (P)**: This is the pace at which the supercapacitor can either provide or absorb energy. The following formula may be used to compute it:

P = E/t (4)

where E is the energy density, and t is the time.

4. **Equivalent series resistance (ESR)**: This is a measurement of the supercapacitor's internal resistance, which has an impact on both its efficiency and rate of charge/discharge. The following formula may be used it for calculation:

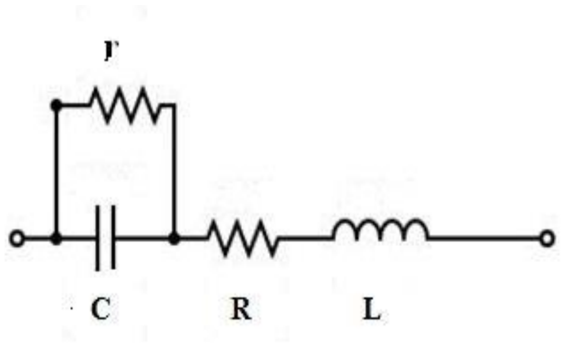

Figure 3: Equivalent circuit for Supercapacitors

C: canpacitance; r: equivalent series resistance of anodic oxidation coatings; R: equivalent series resistance; L:equivalent series inductance

ESR = ΔV/ΔI (5)

where ΔV is the change in voltage and ΔI is the change in current during a discharge cycle.

5.**Ragone plot**: This graph illustrates how different supercapacitor designs trade off power density and energy density. It may be applied to optimise the design parameters and evaluate the performance of various designs.

By using these formulas and optimizing the design parameters such as the electrode material, electrolyte composition, and operating conditions, we can improve the performance of asymmetrical supercapacitors and make them more efficient and reliable for various applications.

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There are numerous crucial processes involved in the experimental phase of the research on mathematical functions for optimising conducting polymer/activated carbon asymmetric supercapacitors. The conducting polymer/activated carbon electrodes are first prepared by the researchers according to an appropriate technique. Activated carbon and a conducting polymer solution are combined in this process, and the resulting mixture is then applied to a current collector. The electrodes are then dried , moulded and sized as needed. By sandwiching a separator between the two electrodes, the researchers then create the asymmetric supercapacitor. They further insert the completed gadget into an electrolyte solution-filled testing cell. The device is then put through a series of electrochemical tests. These tests include of impedance spectroscopy, galvanostatic charge-discharge cycling, and cyclic voltammetry. The device's capacitance, energy density, power density, and charge-discharge efficiency are all shown by these tests. The study then analyse the device's performance using the data collected from these tests, using mathematical operations to optimise its characteristics. Equations for figuring out the ideal operating voltage range, activated carbon to conducting polymer ratio, and electrode thickness may be included in these functions. Overall, this study's experimental component is extremely important for comprehending the behaviour of asymmetric supercapacitors as well as developing mathematical models that would improve their efficiency.

IV. Simulation Software:

Simulation software is essential for the design and optimisation of supercapacitors since it allows users to test and examine various design parameters without actually using prototypes. Two well-liked simulation software programmes for supercapacitor design and optimisation are MATLAB and Simulink. In contrast to Simulink, which uses mathematical components and only transfers signal values through wires, MATLAB allows for the analysis and optimisation of supercapacitor performance using a number of tools. The capabilities, advantages, and limitations of various software tools for supercapacitor design and optimisation are covered in this study. Most of the time when designing a model, wires are used to connect the different supercapacitor parts via a graphical interface.

1. Simulation Software for Supercapacitor Design and Optimization.

There are various types of simulation software that are used in the development of asymmetrical supercapacitors, including:

a. Finite element analysis (FEA) software
b. Computational fluid dynamics (CFD) software
c. Multi-physics simulation software
d. Circuit simulation software

Each type of software has its own strengths and weaknesses and is used for different purposes.

a. **Finite Element Analysis (FEA)** software is a method for solving complex physical problems. It is often used to model and analyze the behavior of systems and processes, including supercapacitors. FEA software works by dividing complex geometry into smaller, simpler elements and then using numerical equations to solve the behavior of each element. FEA software can provide information about stress, deformation, and other physical properties. This can help designers optimize their supercapacitor designs and identify potential problems before device manufacturing.FEA software can also be used to study the behavior of materials under different operating conditions such as temperature changes. One of the advantages of FEA software is that it can provide detailed behavior without the costly and time-consuming physical effort. However, the FEA software has some limitations. Running a simulation requires a lot of computing power, and the accuracy of the results depends on the accuracy of the input and the requirements in the simulation. However, FEA software is a powerful tool for supercapacitor design and optimization and is widely used in industry and research.
b. **Computational fluid dynamics (CFD)** software is simulation software used to analyze fluid flow and heat transfer in complex geometries. In the context of an asymmetrical supercapacitor, CFD software can be used to model and simulate electrolyte flow in the device. CFD software works by breaking complex geometry into smaller, simpler elements and then using numerical equations to solve for the behavior of each element. This can help designers examine electrolyte flow patterns in the device and identify potential problems such as stagnation areas or high resistance areas. One of the strengths of CFD software is that it can provide detailed information on the behavior of electrolytes without the cost and time-consuming physical testing. CFD software can also be used to examine the effects of different operating conditions, such as changes in temperature, on the performance of equipment. However, CFD software has some limitations. Running a simulation requires a lot of computing power, and the accuracy of the results depends on the accuracy of the inputs and

assumptions in the simulation. However, CFD software is a powerful tool for supercapacitor design and optimization and is widely used in industry and research.

c. **Multiphysics simulation software** is a type of simulation software that provides different physical models to simulate complex processes. In the context of the asymmetric supercapacitor, multiphysics software can be used to simulate the behavior of the device under different operating conditions such as electrical, thermal and mechanical effects. Multiphysics software works by combining various physical models such as fluid dynamics, heat transfer and electromagnetism into a single simulation. This provides greater accuracy on how the device will behave in different situations, rather than using separate tests for each physical effect. One of the advantages of multiphysics software is that it provides a better understanding of how the device will behave in different operating conditions.For example, it can simulate the effect of temperature on the behavior of the device and how these effects interact with the electrical device. This can help designers optimize their supercapacitor designs and identify potential problems before device manufacturing. However, multiphysics software has some limitations. Running a simulation requires a lot of computing power, and the accuracy of the results depends on the accuracy of the inputs and assumptions in the simulation. However, multiphysics software is a powerful tool for supercapacitor design and optimization and is widely used in industry and research.

d. **Circuit simulation software** is a type of simulation software used to simulate the behavior of electronic circuits, including supercapacitors. In the context of the asymmetric supercapacitor, circuit simulation software can be used to model and simulate the behavior of the device under different operating conditions, such as changes in voltage or now. Circuit simulation software works by modeling circuits as combinations of components such as resistors, capacitors, and inductors. The software then uses numerical equations to simulate the behavior of the circuit and provides information about the device's voltages, currents, and other characteristics.

e. One of the strengths of circuit simulation software is that it can provide detailed information about the electrical behavior of the supercapacitor, including the influence of different components on the output and circuit configuration. This can help designers refine their supercapacitor designs and identify potential problems before device manufacturing. Circuit simulation software can also be used to examine the behavior of components under different operating conditions, such as changes in temperature or voltage. However, circuit simulation software has some limitations. Running a simulation requires a lot of computing power, and the accuracy of the results depends on the accuracy of the input and the requirements in the simulation. However, circuit simulation software is a powerful tool for supercapacitor design and optimization and is widely used in industry and research.

f. SIMULINK/MATLAB

Simulink is an extensively used software package that constitutes a vital component of MATLAB. It has been developed to enable the facile analysis and modeling of dynamic systems. The current practice is regarded as a widely accepted norm for executing simulations within the academic and professional communities. Simulink can be utilized as a platform in conjunction with several programs to facilitate co-simulation. A restricted number of individuals possess the capability to solely engage in the transfer of information to or from Simulink via designated interfaces. The likelihood of amalgamation of Simulink renders this software extensively employed. Simulink models implement advanced calculations using MATLAB's script language. Simulink predominantly comprises mathematical and signal processing blocks. The measurement of the building blocks may be facilitated by the inclusion of additional tool boxes, such as simpower systems, sim drive lines, and sim hydraulics, among others. Simulink's signal flow modelling proves beneficial when dealing with systems that are expressible via state space equations. This modelling technique exhibits applicability across various domains for the analysis of such systems. Mathematical modelling is a distinctive aspect that differentiates it from other programs that center on electrical modelling; however, it also bears certain limitations.

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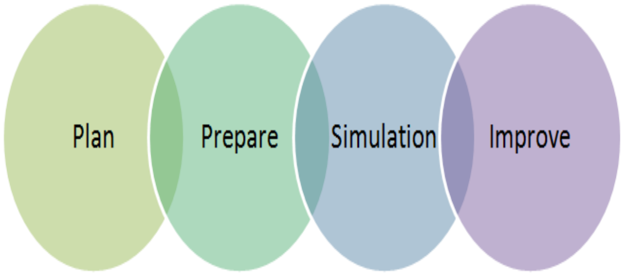

Figure 4: General diagram of simulation for supercapacitor

In order to examine diverse input categories, the development of distinct models is indispensable, thereby contributing to an extension of the modelling phase. Simulink has the capability of incorporating a parameter estimation tool. Various results are assigned distinct weightings in order to increase the accuracy of their predictions by prioritizing the weightings of the most significant outputs. Graphical representations such as cost functions and parameter sensitivity plots are commonly used in research efforts. Predefined parameters have been established for the purpose of analyzing the results.

V. Conclusion:

The use of theoretical models, simulation tools, and mathematical optimisation techniques can be advantageous in the design and optimisation of asymmetrical supercapacitors for energy storage applications. These instruments can assist supercapacitors operate better in a variety of applications and give important behavioural insights. Supercapacitors for energy storage may eventually become more dependable and efficient as a result of additional study in this field.A thorough comprehension of their behaviour as well as the optimisation of their design parameters are necessary for the development of asymmetrical supercapacitors for energy storage applications. The design and optimisation of these devices can benefit from the use of theoretical models, simulation tools, and mathematical optimisation techniques. The potential of theoretical models, simulation tools, and mathematical optimisation for asymmetrical supercapacitors to improve the performance of supercapacitors in various applications is highlighted in this paper.

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