



PENDING

(IN202311071301)

Na⁺ ion all-solid-state supercapacitor with solvent layer and methods of preparation thereof

NEED

Solid-state supercapacitors in electronics and EVs lose up to 40% energy due to poor ion flow at solid interfaces, leading to frequent failures and shorter lifespan. What if this inefficiency could be fixed—without altering the device structure?

TECHNOLOGY OVERVIEW

A sodium-ion all-solid-state supercapacitor integrates a high boiling point organic solvent layer (2–5 $\mu\text{L}/\text{cm}^2$) at the electrode–electrolyte junction. Combined with sodium-based ionic polymers and a stable graphite-based electrode, this enhances ionic conductivity and device durability—without disrupting solid-state architecture.

TECHNOLOGY KEY FEATURES

Na⁺ solid-state; 2–5 $\mu\text{L}/\text{cm}^2$ organic solvent at interfaces; 65–75% activated carbon; 15–25% ionic polymer; graphite-coated electrode; sodium superionic conductor (NZSP/NTP)

[Read more here](#)

MARKET ANALYSIS

Global supercapacitor market CAGR: 19.1% (USD 6.41B to 31.07B by 2033); India CAGR: 13.3% (USD 237M to 792M). Growth driven by EV demand, hybrid power systems, and industrial energy resilience. [Source: IMARC]

Target Industries

Target Industries: capacitor material developers, energy storage OEMs, EV/powertrain integrators and/or grid tech developers, aerospace/defense R&D labs, IoT energy systems firms and/or microgrid enablers, sustainable transport innovators, and industrial decarbonization programs.

AT A GLANCE

SDGs: 7 (Affordable & Clean Energy), 9 (Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure), 12 (Responsible Consumption & Production)

Technology is available for licensing/ co-development.

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