

Electronic Supplementary Information for:

**Design and fabrication of carbonized rGO/CMOF-5 hybrid for
supercapacitor applications**

Ping Wen^{a,b}, Zhangpeng Li^{a*}, Peiwei Gong^c, Jinfeng Sun^c, Jinqing Wang^{a*} and
Shengrong Yang^a

^a State Key Laboratory of Solid Lubrication, Lanzhou Institute of Chemical Physics,
Chinese Academy of Sciences, Lanzhou, 730000, P. R. China.

^b Department of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, BaoJi University of Arts and
Sciences, Baoji, Shaanxi 721013, P. R. China.

^c University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100080, P. R. China.

* Corresponding authors, zhangpengli@licp.cas.cn and jqwang@licp.cas.cn

Fax: +86 931 8277088

Tel.: +86 931 4968076

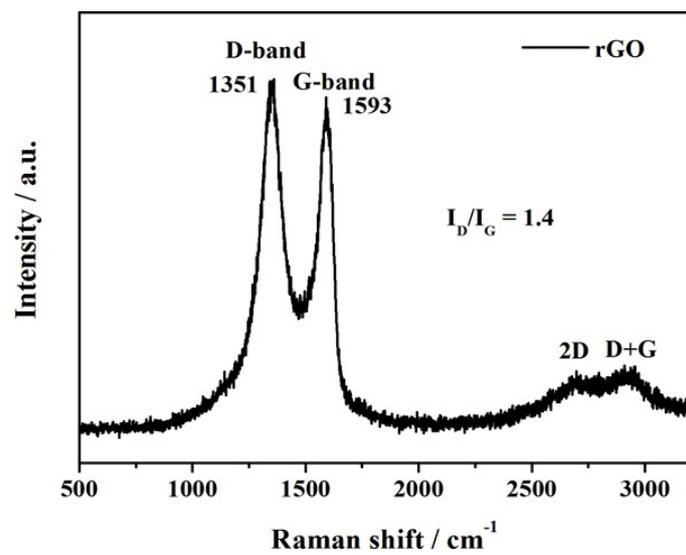


Figure S1. Raman spectrum of rGO.

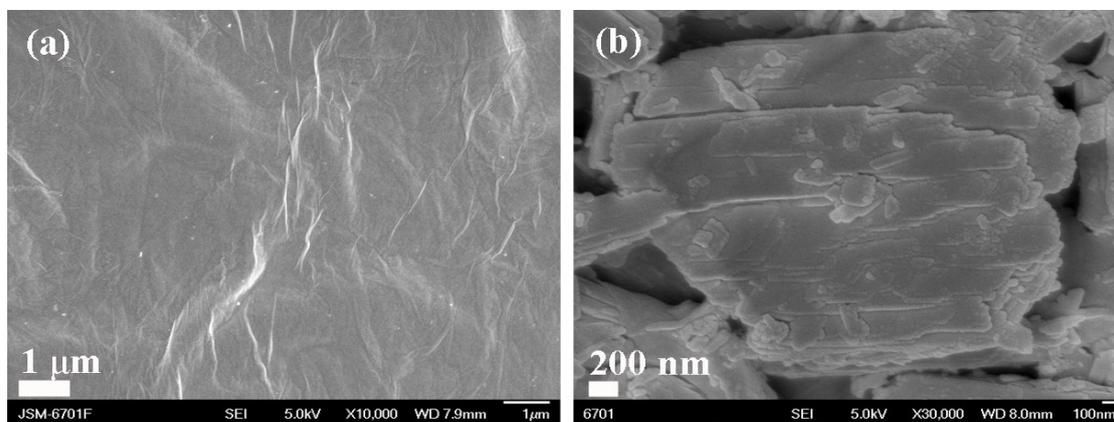


Figure S2. SEM images of (a) GO and (b) MOF-5.

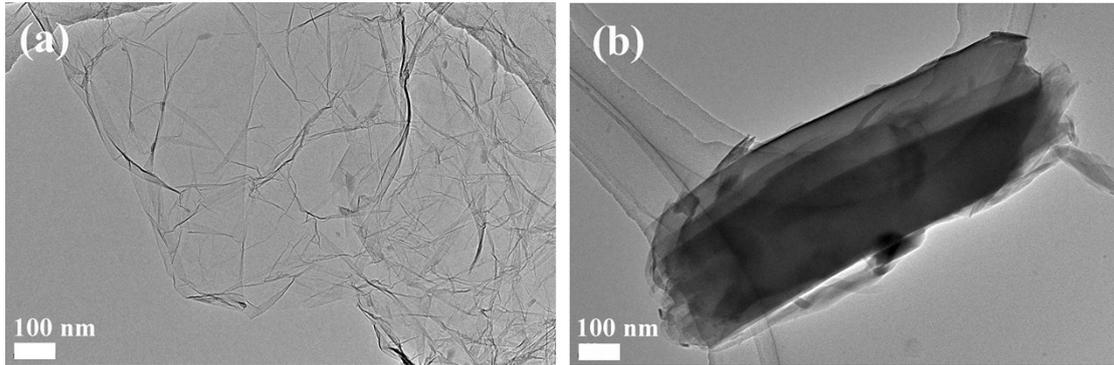


Figure S3. TEM images of (a) GO and (b) MOF-5.

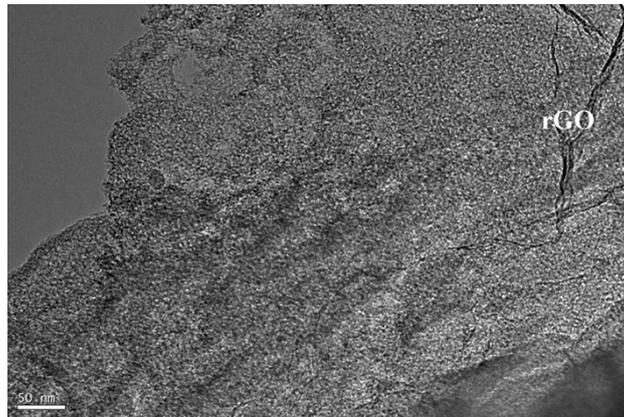


Figure S4. TEM image of rGO/CMOF-5.

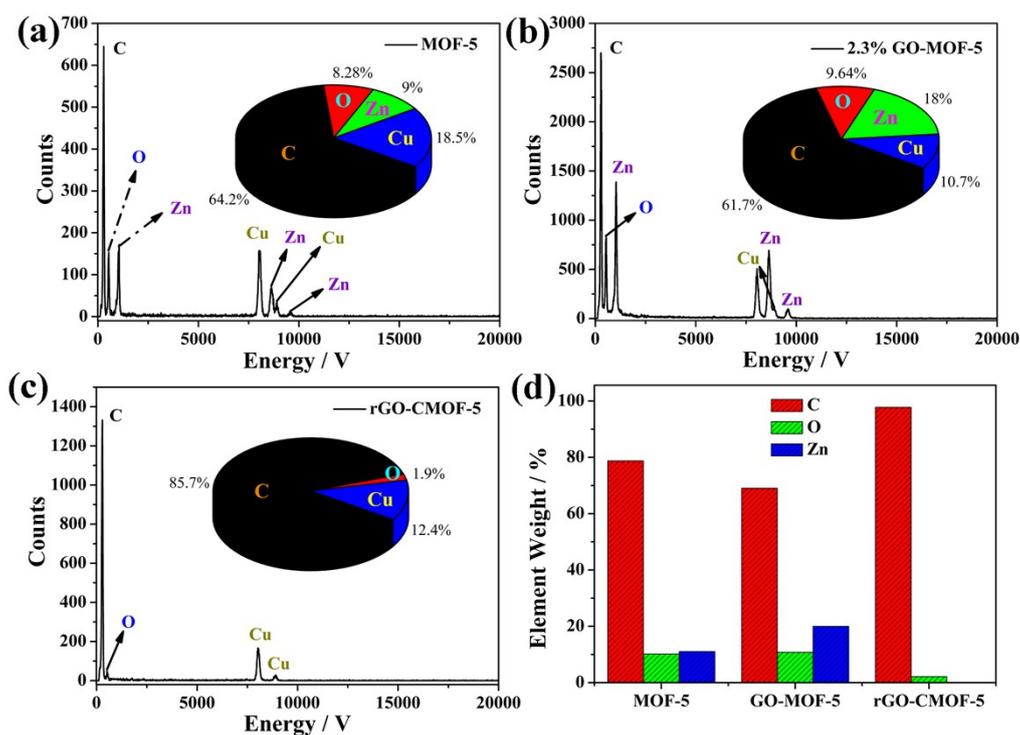


Figure S5. EDX patterns of (a) MOF-5, (b) GO/MOF-5, (c) rGO/CMOF-5; insets show weight percents of carbon, oxygen, zinc and copper derived from micro grid, respectively; (d) histograms of weight percents of carbon, oxygen and zinc in MOF-5, GO/MOF-5 and rGO/CMOF-5.

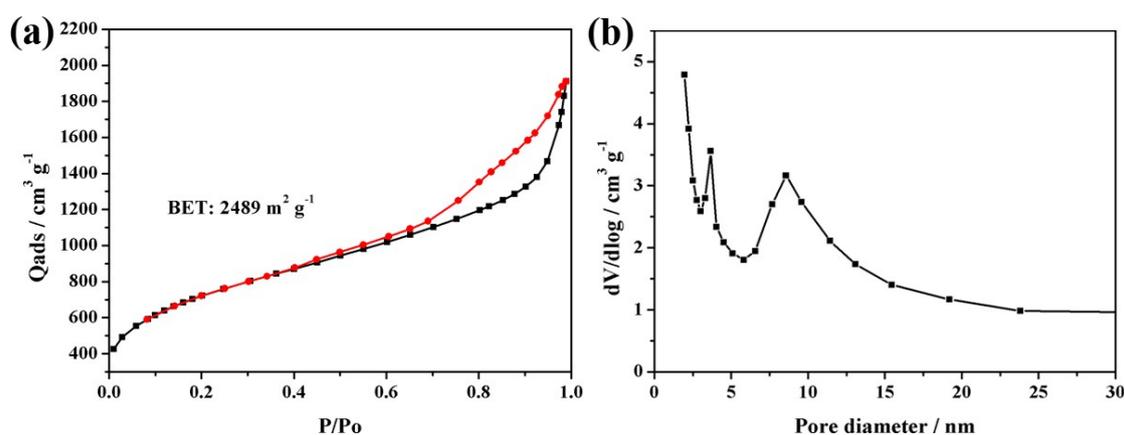


Figure S6. (a) Nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherm of CMOF-5 at 77.3 K; (b) the pore-size distribution curve calculated from adsorption isotherm.