Electronic supplementary information

Electrochemical, top-down nanostructured pseudocapacitive electrode for

enhanced specific capacitance and cycling efficiency

Vishwanath Kalyani, ^{#a} Sudeshna Mondal, ^{#a} Jayeeta Saha ^{#a} and Chandramouli Subramaniam^{*a}

^aDepartment of Chemistry, Indian Institute of Technology Bombay, Powai 400076, India.

*E.mail for correspondence: csubbu@chem.iitb.ac.in



Fig S2. Cycling voltamograms of the CNT bucky paper at different scan rate indicating no pseudocapacitive component.





Binding energy (eV)

Fig S4. Survey spectrum of CNT/MnMoO₄ electrode at different stages of electrochemical cycling.



Fig S5. Nitrogen adsorption isotherm for CNT bucky paper.

Table T1: Comparison of surface area parameters for CNT bucky paper and CNT/MnMoO₄ electrode at different cycles.

Materials	BET Specific surface area (m ² /g)	Pore volume (cc/g)	% change in SSA	External surface area from <i>V-t</i> plots (cc/g.A)
CNT- bucky paper	714	0.33	+ 0 %	3.5
CNT/MnMoO ₄ (0 cycles)	1086	10.37	+ 52%	2.2
CNT/MnMoO ₄ (100 cycles)	1337	13.62	+ 87%	1.8
CNT/MnMoO ₄ (500 cycles)	1726	13.74	+ 142%	2.9



Fig S6. Bode plot indicating the dependence of phase angle on frequency of $CNT/MnMoO_4$ electrode.



Fig S7. Evidence of mass diffusion during electrochemical cycling of CNT/ MnMoO₄ electrode.



Fig S8. Ragone plot for the comparison of energy and power density with other reports based on MnO_2 -CNT hybrid electrode.

References:

- 1. Y. Zhao, M. P. Li, S. Liu, and M. F. Islam, ACS Applied Materials & Interfaces, 2017, 9, 28, 23810.
- 2. E. M. Jin, J. G. Lim, and S. M. Jeong, *Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*, 2017, **54**, 421.
- 3. D. Gueon and J. H. Moon, ACS Sustainable Chemistry & Engineering, 2017, 5, 3, 2445.
- 4. L. Li, Z. A. Hu, N. An, Y. Y. Yang, Z. M. Li and H. Y. Wu, *J. Phys. Chem. C*, 2014, **118**, 40, 22865.