## Supplementary data

## A reduced graphene oxide-NiO composite electrode with a

## high and stable capacitance

Xiaoming Sun, Hao Lu, Peng Liu, Thomas E. Rufford, Rohit Ranganathan Gaddam, Xin Fan, X. S. Zhao*
School of Chemical Engineering, The University of Queensland, St Lucia, Brisbane, QLD 4072, Australia.
Correspondence to george.zhao@uq.edu.au.


Figure S1 XRD pattern of T-GO.


Figure S2 (a) AFM image of nickel oxide nanoparticles on RGO from EGO-NiO and (b)


Figure S3 (a) XRD patterns of GO-solNiO and phGO-NiO and (b) small-angle XRD patterns of GO-solNiO and phGO-NiO.


Figure $\boldsymbol{S} 4 \mathrm{~N}_{2}$ adsorption-desorption isotherm of EGO-NiO.


Figure S5 SEM images in low and high magnifications of GO-solNiO ( $a, b$ ) and phGO-NiO ( $c, d$ ).


Figure S6 SEM-EDS data of (a) EGO-NiO, (b) GO-solNiO and (c) phGO-NiO.


Figure $\boldsymbol{S} 7$ GCD curves at different current densities of pristine $G O$ (a) and EGO-NiO (b),
Nyquist plots of GO (c) and EGO-NiO (d). The insets in Figures S6 c and d show high-
frequency Nyquist plots.


Figure S8 Cycling performance of EGO-NiO for 5000 cycles at $20 \mathrm{~A} \mathrm{~g}^{-1}$

Table S1 Comparison of NiO-based pseudocapacitive electrode materials

| Materials | Preparation method | Specific capacitance $\mathbf{C}_{\mathrm{s}}\left(\mathrm{F} \cdot \mathrm{g}^{-1}\right)$ | Cycle stability (\%, cycle numbers) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NiO-reduced graphene oxide (this work) | Vacuum-thermal treatment | 880 at $1 \mathrm{~A} \mathrm{~g}^{-1}$ | $\begin{gathered} 84 \%,(1000) \\ \text { at } 20 \mathrm{~A} \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{~g}^{-1} \end{gathered}$ |
| NiO film ${ }^{54}$ | Chemical bath deposition + template removal | 309 at $1 \mathrm{~A} \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{~g}^{-1}$ | $\begin{gathered} 89 \%,(4000) \\ \text { at } 1 \mathrm{Ag}^{-1} \end{gathered}$ |
| NiO/Graphene ${ }^{55}$ | Vacuum promoted lowtemperature heat treatment | 220 at $0.1 \mathrm{~A} \mathrm{~g}^{-1}$ | $\begin{gathered} 100 \%,(1000) \\ \text { at } 2 \mathrm{Ag} \mathrm{~g}^{-1} \end{gathered}$ |
| $\mathrm{NiO} /$ ultrathin derived graphene ${ }^{56}$ | Nanocasting + chemical bath deposition | 425 at $2 \mathrm{~A} \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{~g}^{-1}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 79 \%,(2000) \\ & \text { at } 10 \mathrm{Ag} \mathrm{~g}^{-1} \end{aligned}$ |
| $\mathrm{NiO} /$ nanoporous graphene ${ }^{57}$ | Atomic layer deposition | 1005.8 at $1 \mathrm{Ag} \mathrm{g}^{-1}$ | $\begin{gathered} 94 \%,(1500) \\ \text { at } 2 \mathrm{Ag}^{-1} \end{gathered}$ |
| NiO/3D graphene ${ }^{58}$ | CVD + electrochemical deposition | 745 at $1.4 \mathrm{~A} \mathrm{~g}^{-1}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \%,(2000) \\ & \text { at } 80 \mathrm{mV} \mathrm{~s}^{-1} \end{aligned}$ |

