Supplementary data

A reduced graphene oxide-NiO composite electrode with a

high and stable capacitance

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Figure S1 XRD pattern of T-GO.



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

cross-section thickness contour.



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



Figure S4 N₂ 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 S7 GCD curves at different current densities of pristine GO (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 A g⁻¹

| Materials | Preparation method | Specific capacitance C _s (F·g ⁻¹) | Cycle stability (%, cycle numbers) |
|---|--|--|--|
| NiO-reduced graphene oxide (this work) | Vacuum-thermal treatment | 880 at 1 A g ⁻¹ | 84%, (1000) at 20 A g ⁻¹ |
| NiO film ⁵⁴ | Chemical bath deposition + template removal | 309 at 1 A g ⁻¹ | 89%, (4000) at 1 A g ⁻¹ |
| NiO/Graphene ⁵⁵ | Vacuum promoted low- temperature heat treatment | 220 at 0.1 A g ⁻¹ | 100%, (1000) at 2 A g ⁻¹ |
| NiO/ultrathin derived graphene ⁵⁶ | Nanocasting + chemical bath deposition | 425 at 2 A g ⁻¹ | 79%, (2000) at 10 A g ⁻¹ |
| NiO/nanoporous graphene ⁵⁷ | Atomic layer deposition | 1005.8 at 1 A g ⁻¹ | 94%, (1500) at 2 A g ⁻¹ |
| NiO/3D graphene ⁵⁸ | CVD + electrochemical deposition | 745 at 1.4 A g ⁻¹ | 100%, (2000) at 80 mV s ⁻¹ |

Table S1 Comparison of NiO-based pseudocapacitive electrode materials