

Supplementary Material

Carbon-coated MoO₂ Nanoclusters Anchored on RGO Sheets as High Performance Electrodes for Symmetric Supercapacitors

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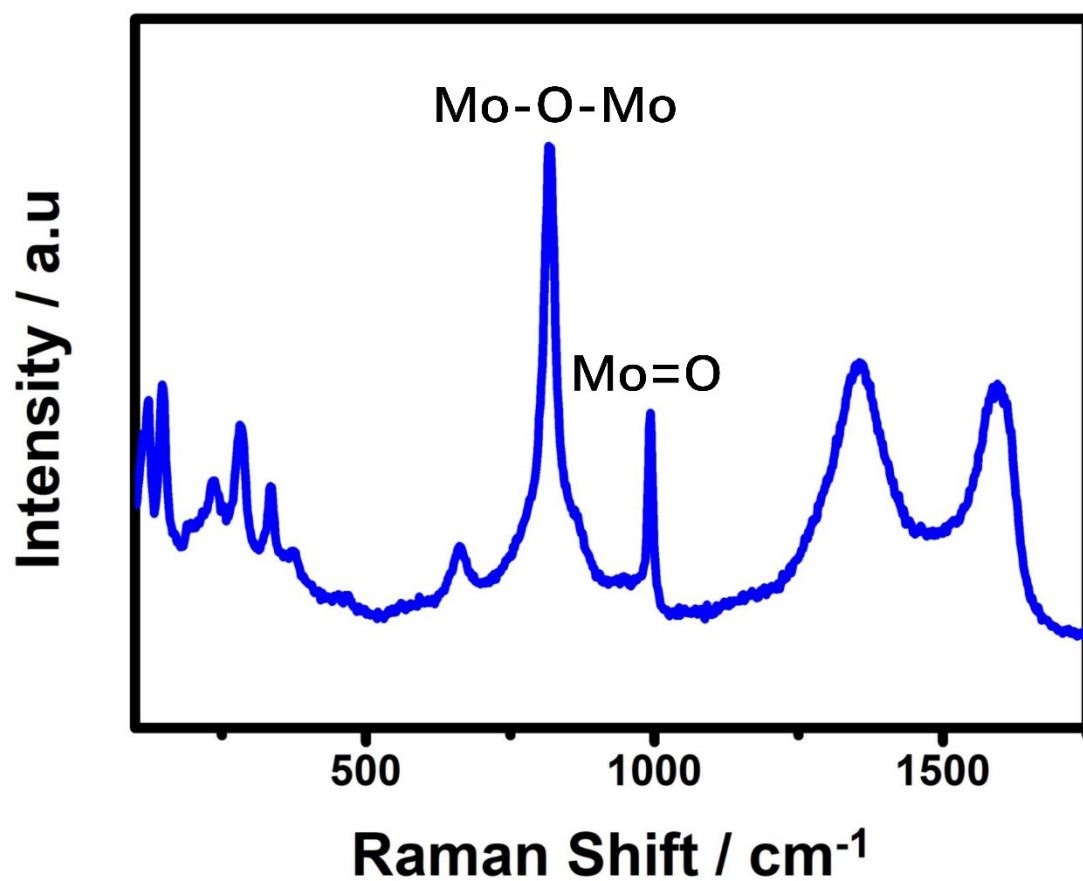


Figure S1. Raman spectrum of RGO@MoO₂/C.

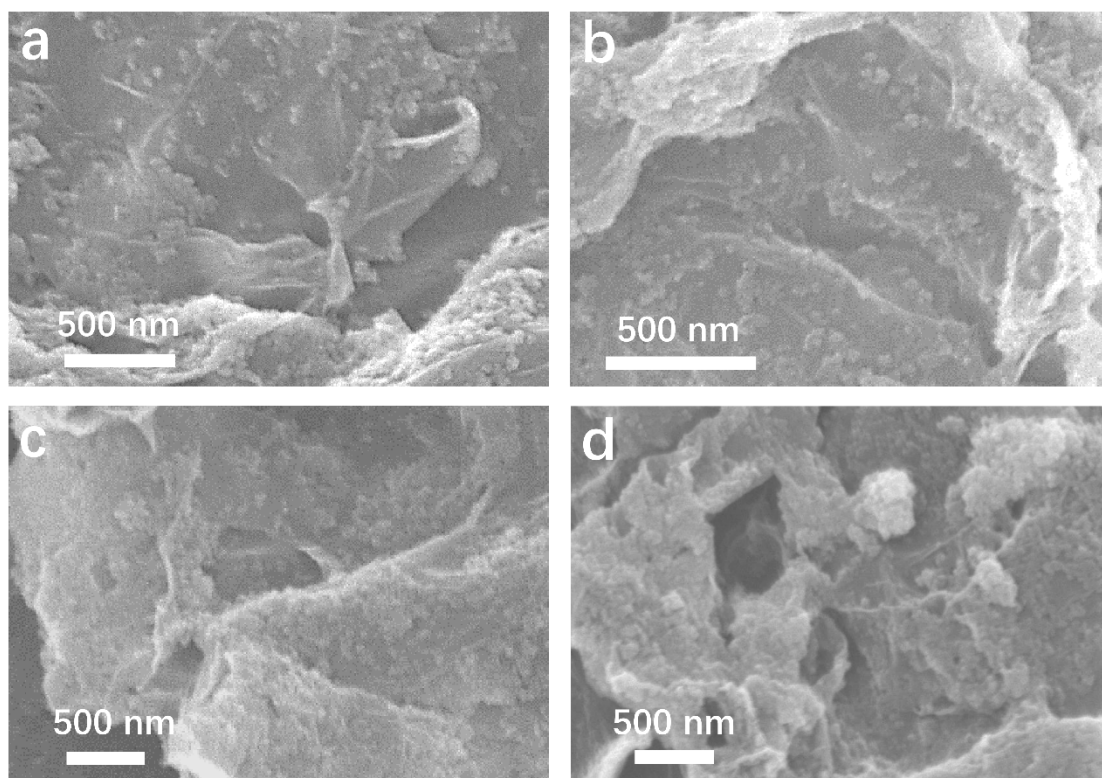


Figure S2. SEM images of RGO@MoO₂/C composites with different GO mass ratios: (a) 15 wt% GO, (b) 10 wt% GO, (c) 5 wt% GO and (d) 2.5 wt% GO.

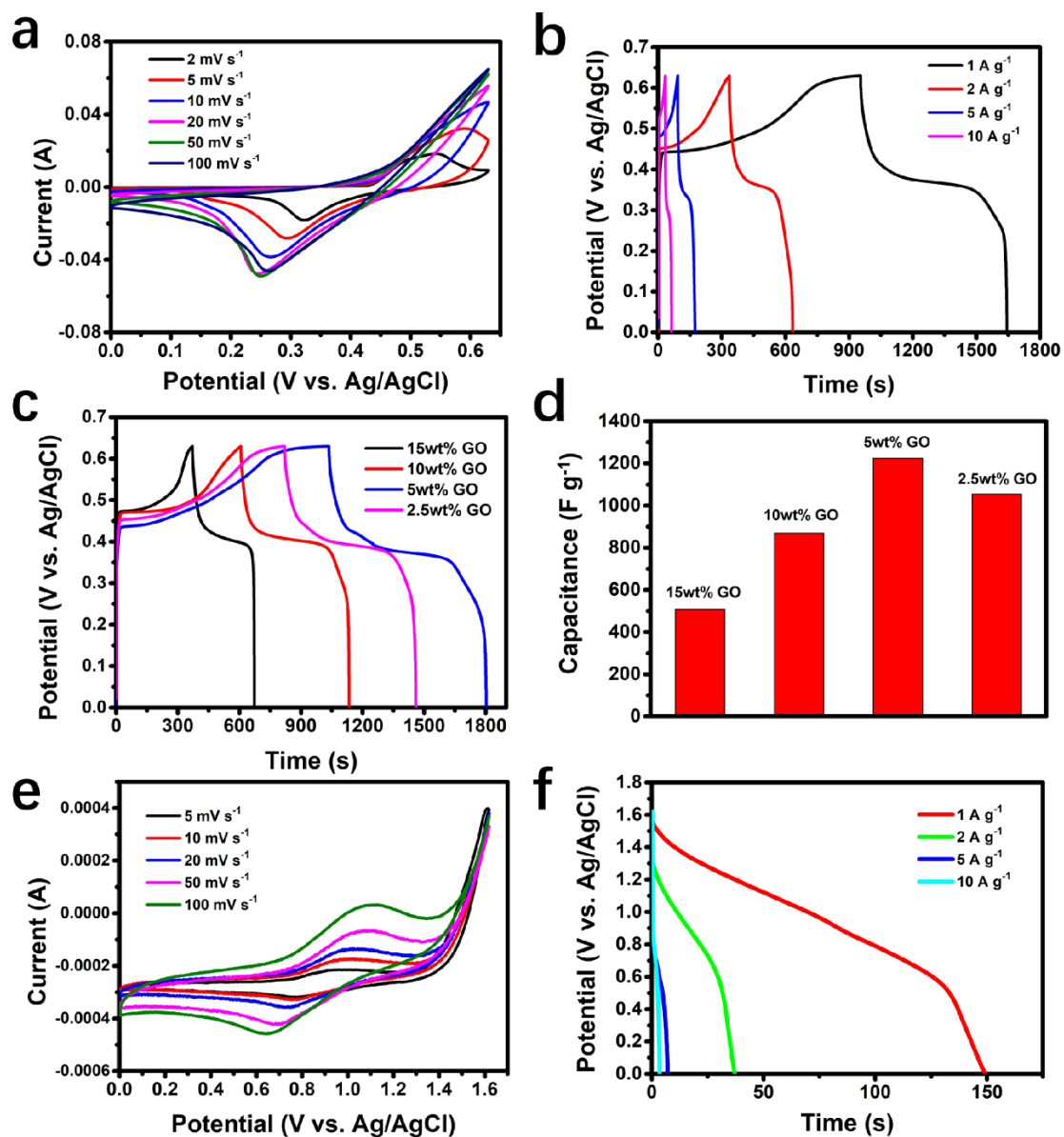


Figure S3. (a) CV curves and (b) CD curves of MoO_2/C . (c) CD curves (1 A g^{-1}) of $\text{RGO}@\text{MoO}_2/\text{C}$ composites with different mass ratio and their (d) calculated specific capacitance. (e) CV curves and (f) discharging curves of the ASC.

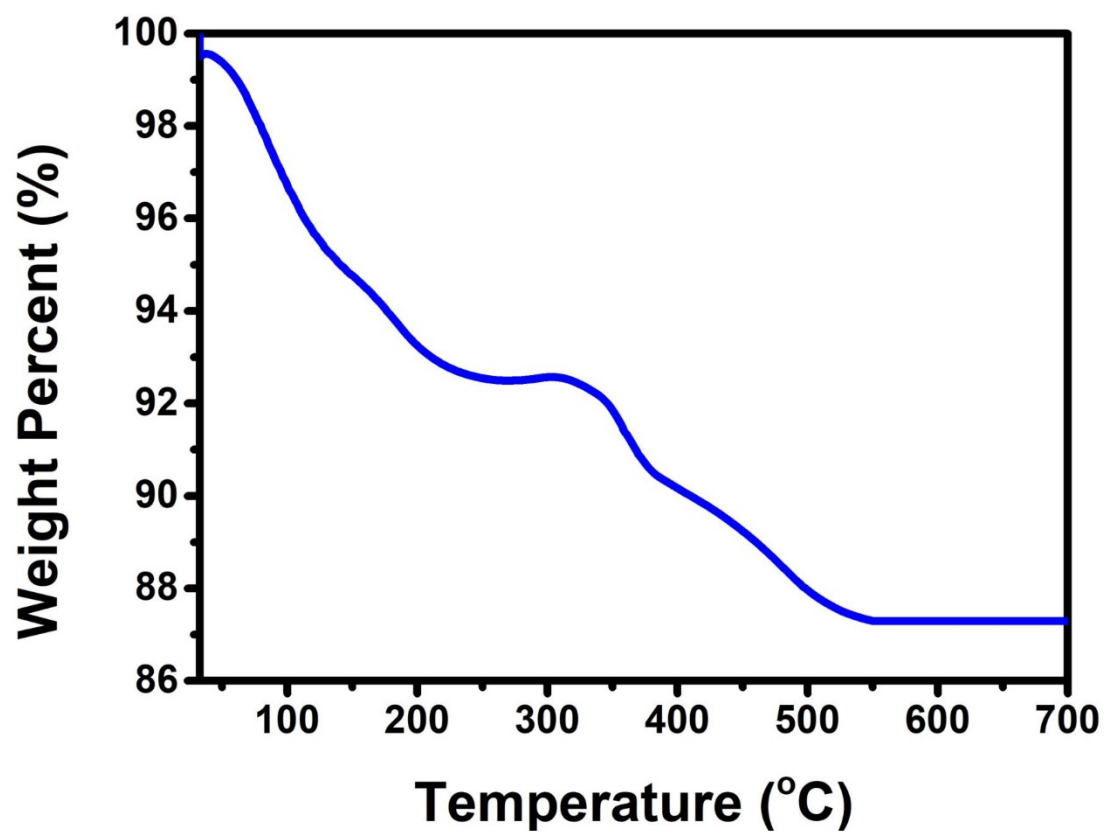


Figure S4. TGA curve of RGO@MoO₂/C.

Table S1. Comparison of the electrochemical performance in previously reported MoO₂ electrodes for supercapacitors.

Electrode materials	Electrolyte	Initial capacitance	Capacitance retention	Reference
RGO@MoO ₂ /C	3M KOH	1224.45 F g ⁻¹ (1 A g ⁻¹)	92% after 3000 cycles (5 A g ⁻¹)	This work
MoO ₂ nanoparticles	3M KOH	621 F g ⁻¹ (1 A g ⁻¹)	90% after 1000 cycles (1 A g ⁻¹)	22
One-dimensional MoO ₂ nanorods	1M H ₂ SO ₄	140 F g ⁻¹ (1 A g ⁻¹)	—	25
MoO ₂ /CNTs	3M KOH	424.7 F g ⁻¹ (1 A g ⁻¹)	92.8% after 3000 cycles (5 A g ⁻¹)	35
Ordered Mesoporous Carbon/MoO ₂	1M H ₂ SO ₄	395 F g ⁻¹ (1 A g ⁻¹)	90% after 3000 cycles (5 A g ⁻¹)	38
MoO ₂ /RGO	1M H ₂ SO ₄	434 F g ⁻¹ (1 A g ⁻¹)	90% after 1000 cycles (20A g ⁻¹)	39