Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for New Journal of Chemistry.

Electronic Supporting Information

One-pot synthesize high stable carbon-MoS_2 nano-sphere electrodes by co-growth mechanism for supercapacitors

Wenhao Luo[a], Guofeng Zhang[a], Yingxue Cui[a],Yanxia Liu[a], Cen Jin[a], Jing Hao[a], Jing Zhang[a] and Wenjun Zheng*[a,b]

a. Department of Chemistry, and Key Laboratory of Advanced Energy Materials Chemistry (MOE), TKL of Metal and Molecule-based Material Chemistry, College of Chemistry, Nankai University, Tianjin, 300071, P. R. China.

b. Collaborative Innovation Center of Chemical Science and Engineering, Nankai University, Tianjin, 300071, P. R. China.

*E-mail: zhwj@nankai.edu.cn. Tel.: +86 22 23507951. Fax: +86 22 23502458.

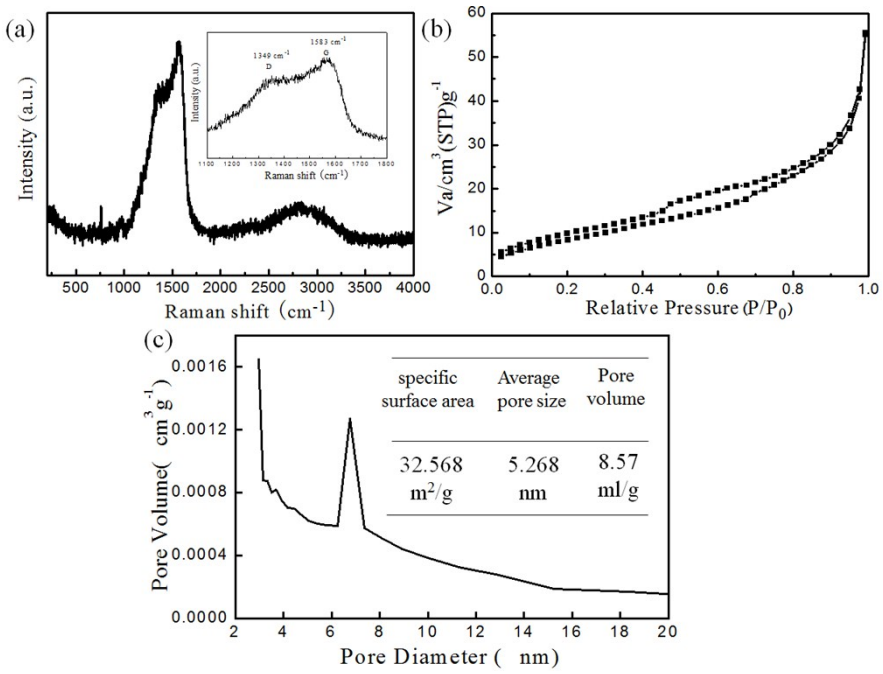

Figure S1. (a) Reman, (b) N_2 adsorption/desorption isotherms and (c) corresponding pore size distribution of the carbon-MoS_2 nano-sphere

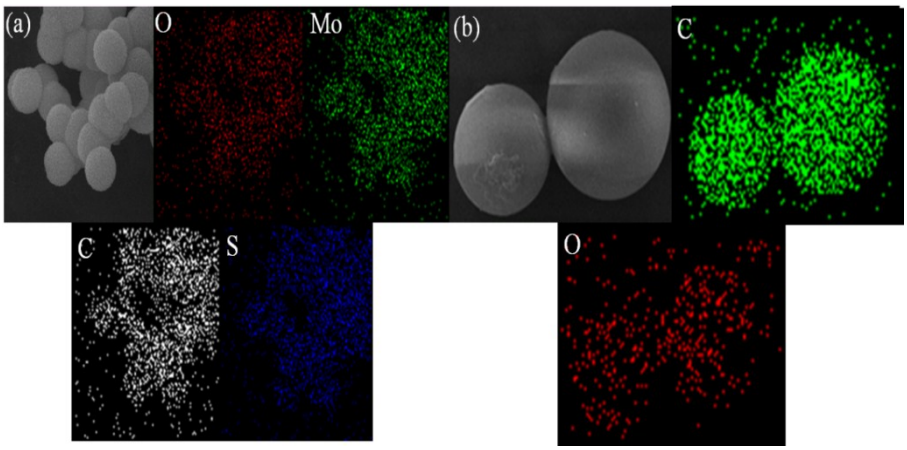

Figure S2. EDS-mapping images of (a) carbon-MoS_2 nano-sphere and (b) carbon nano-sphere

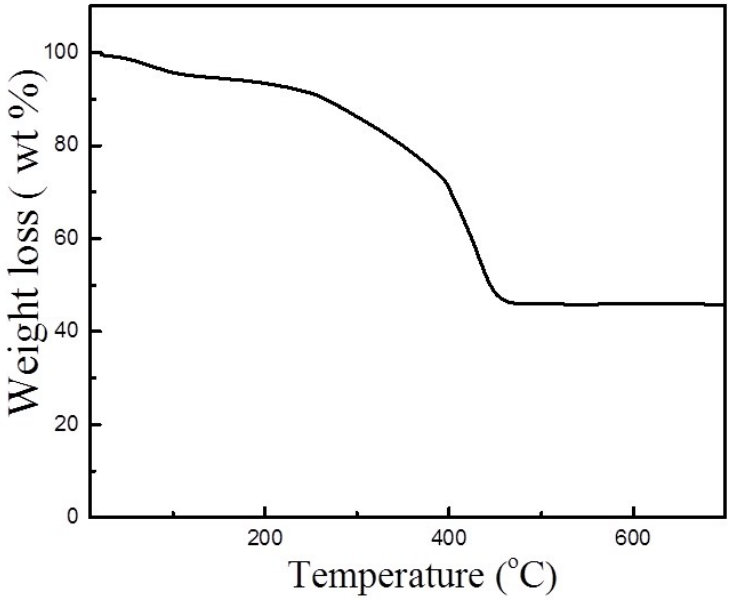

Figure S3. The TG curves of carbon-MoS_2 nano-sphere.

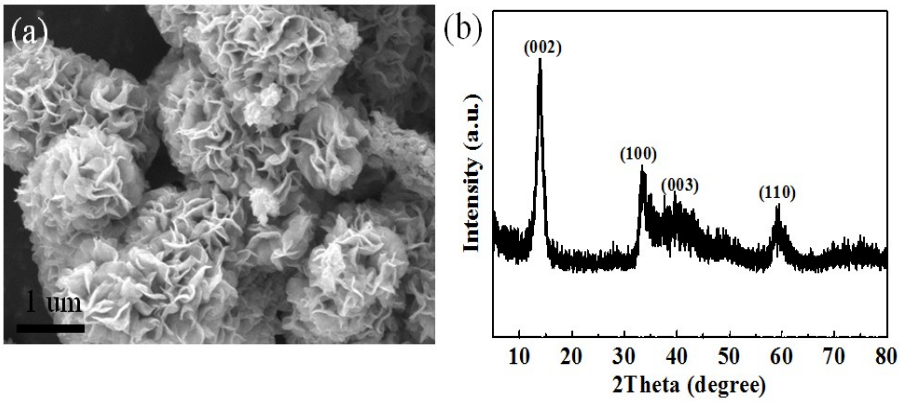

Figure S4. (a) SEM, (b) XRD of MoS_2 nano-flower for comparison.

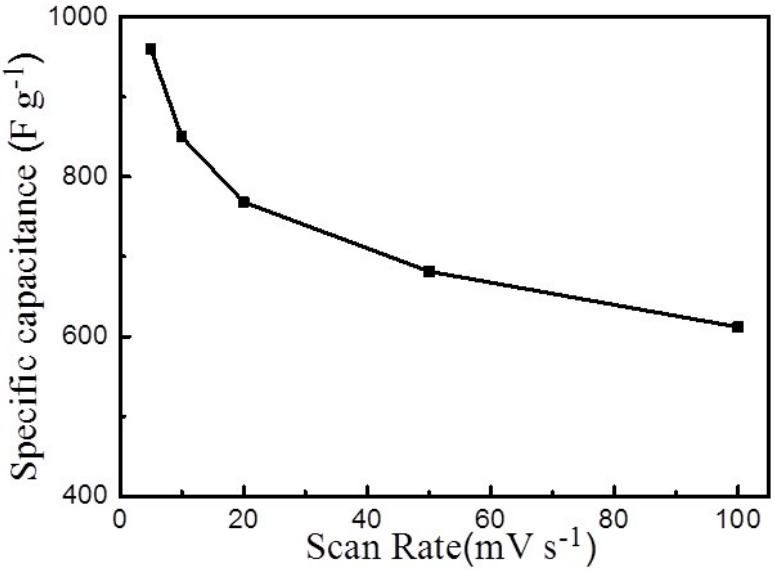

Figure.S5. Variation of specific capacitance versus scan rate for carbon-MoS_2 nano-sphere

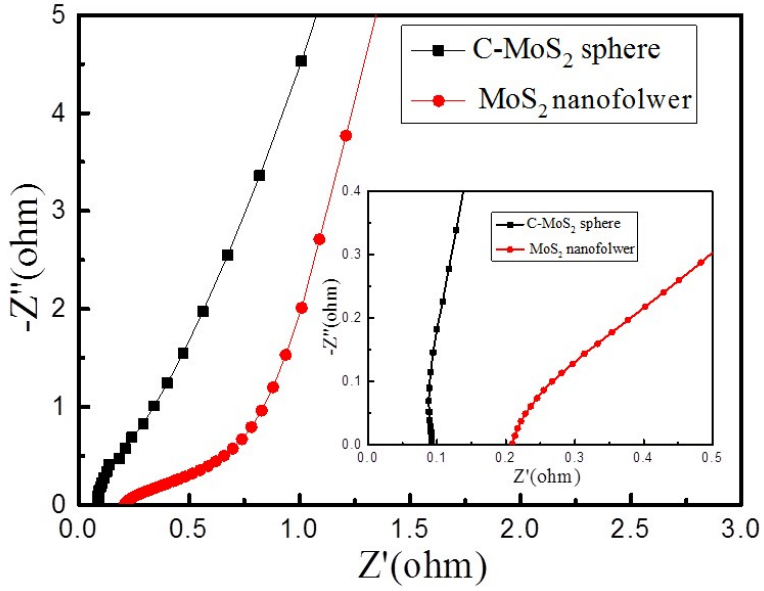

Figure.S6 Impedance Nyquist plots of MoS_2 nano-flower and carbon-MoS_2 nano-sphere at open circuit potential

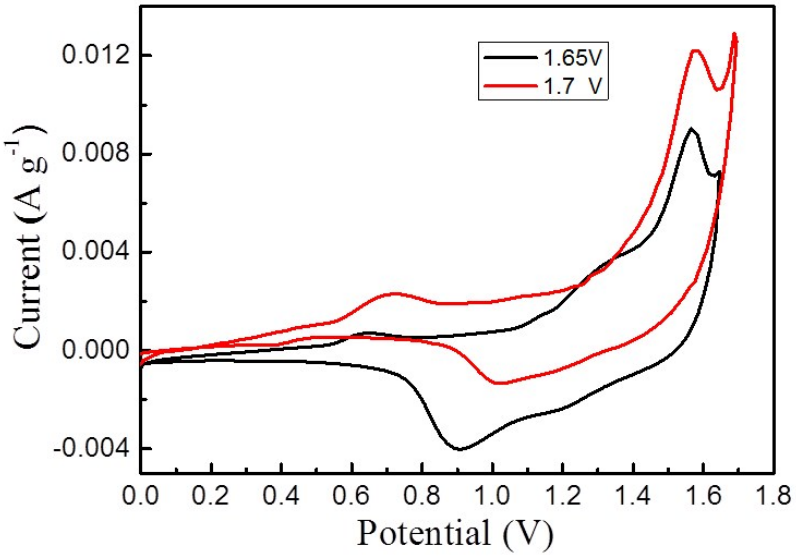

Figure S7. CV curves of the carbon-MoS_2 nano-sphere//AC asymmetric supercapacitor at potential windows of 1.65 V and 1.7 V at a scan rate of 20 mV s^{-1} in a two-electrode system.