

A biomimetic *Setaria viridis*-inspired electrode with polyaniline nanowire arrays aligned on MoO₃@polypyrrole core-shell nanobelts

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Electronic Supplementary Information

Figure captions:

Fig. S1 SEM images of the MoO₃ powder after grinding at (a) low and (b) high magnifications, respectively.

Fig. S2 SEM images of (a) MoO₃/PPy-1 and (b) MoO₃/PPy-3.

Fig. S3 SEM images of neat PPy.

Fig. S4 SEM images of neat PANI.

Fig. S5 Schematic illustration of the formation of MoO₃/PANI/PPy composites.

Fig. S6 SEM images of (a) MoO₃/PANI-1, (b) MoO₃/PANI-2 and (c) MoO₃/PANI-3.

Fig. S7 TEM images of (a, b) MoO₃/PANI-2 and (c, d) MoO₃/PANI/PPy composites at low and high magnifications, respectively.

Fig. S8 SEM images of MoO₃/PANI/PPy composites at (a) low and (b) high magnifications, respectively.

Fig. S9 (a) Comparison of CV curves of MoO₃/PPy-1, MoO₃/PPy-2 and MoO₃/PPy-3 at a scan rate of 10 mV s⁻¹. (b) Specific capacitances of MoO₃/PPy-1, MoO₃/PPy-2 and MoO₃/PPy-3 at various current densities.

Fig. S10 (a) Comparison of CV curves of MoO₃/PANI-1, MoO₃/PANI-2 and MoO₃/PANI-3 at a scan rate of 10 mV s⁻¹. (b) Specific capacitances of MoO₃/PANI-1, MoO₃/PANI-2 and MoO₃/PANI-3 at various current densities.

Fig. S11 CV curves of MoO₃/PANI/PPy electrode at various scan rates of 5, 20, 50, 100 and 200 mV s⁻¹, respectively.

Fig. S12 TGA curves of MoO₃, MoO₃/PPy and MoO₃/PPy/PANI in air.

Fig. S13 Specific capacitances of MoO₃/PANI/PPy at various current densities.

Fig. S14 Self-discharge measurement of the supercapacitor based on the two-electrode MoO₃/PPy/PANI electrodes

Fig. S15 Galvanostatic charge/discharge curves of MoO₃, PANI, PPy, MoO₃/PANI, MoO₃/PPy, MoO₃/PPy/PANI electrodes for 3000 charge/discharge cycles at a current density of 2 A g⁻¹.

Fig. S16 (a) Cycling stability of the MoO₃/PPy/PANI electrode after 20000 charge/discharge cycles at 10 A g⁻¹. The corresponding galvanostatic charge/discharge curves of the MoO₃/PPy/PANI electrodes for (b) 101~110 and (c) 19991~20000 charge/discharge cycles at a current density of 10 A g⁻¹.

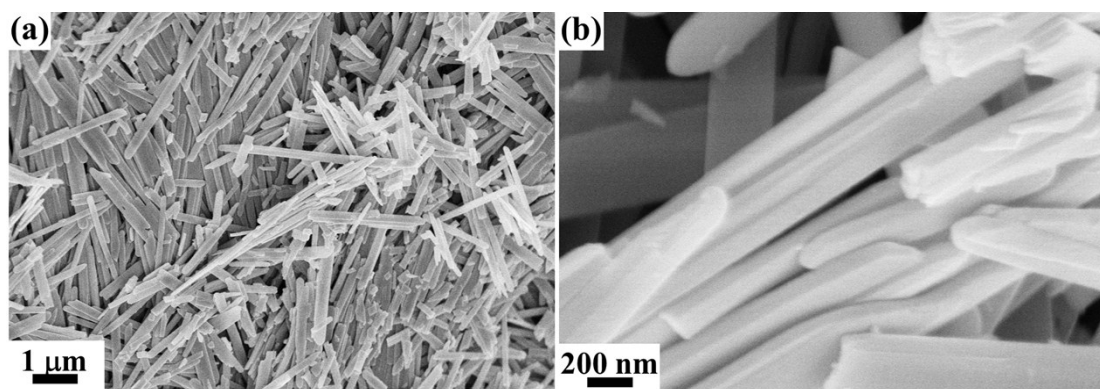


Fig. S1 SEM images of the MoO_3 powder after grinding at (a) low and (b) high magnifications, respectively.

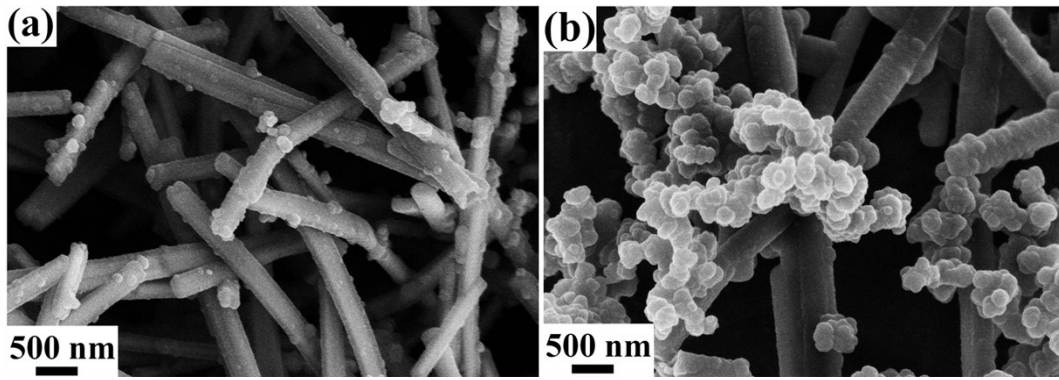


Fig. S2 SEM images of (a) MoO₃/PPy-1 and (b) MoO₃/PPy-3.

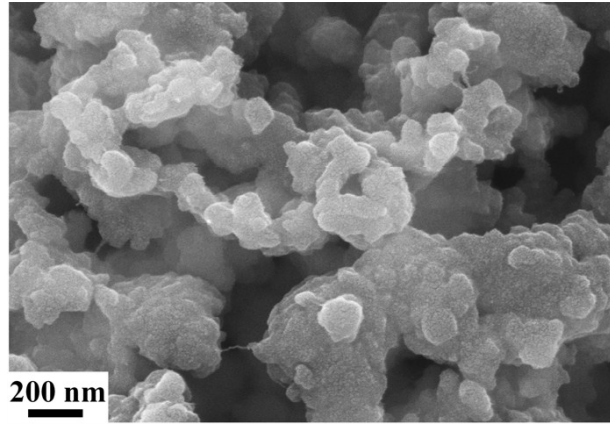


Fig. S3 SEM images of neat PPy.

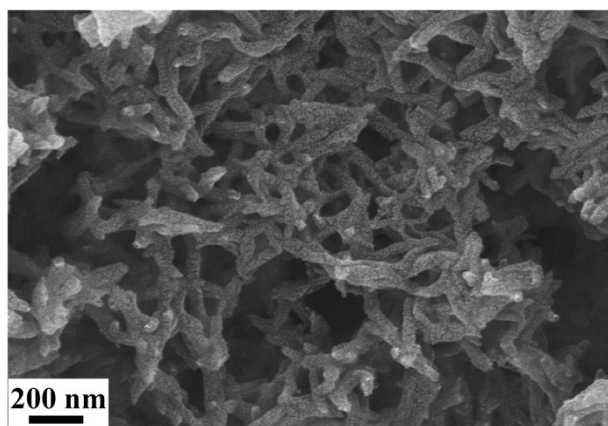


Fig. S4 SEM images of neat PANI.

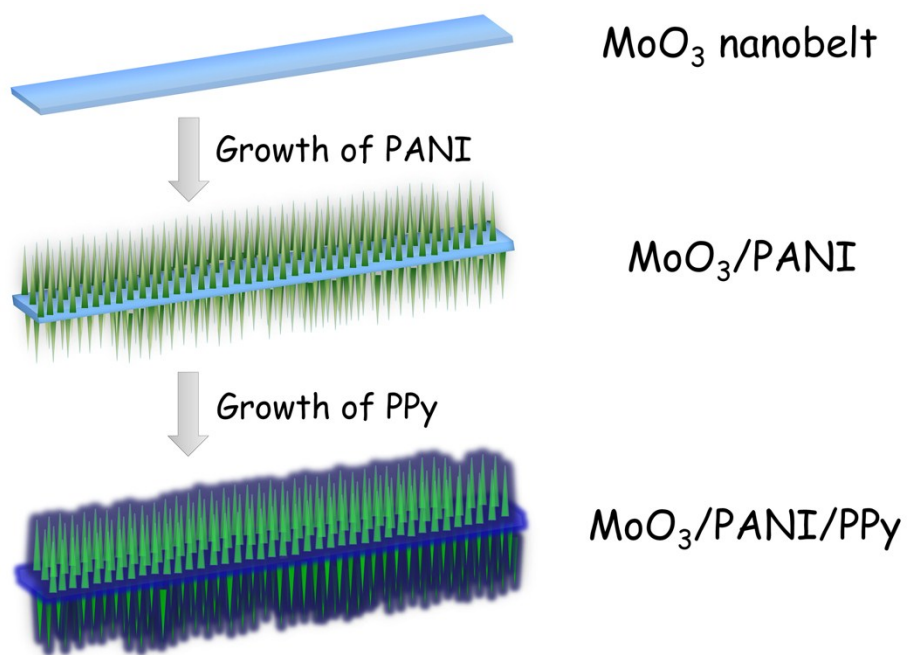


Fig. S5 Schematic illustration of the formation of $\text{MoO}_3/\text{PANI}/\text{PPy}$ composites.

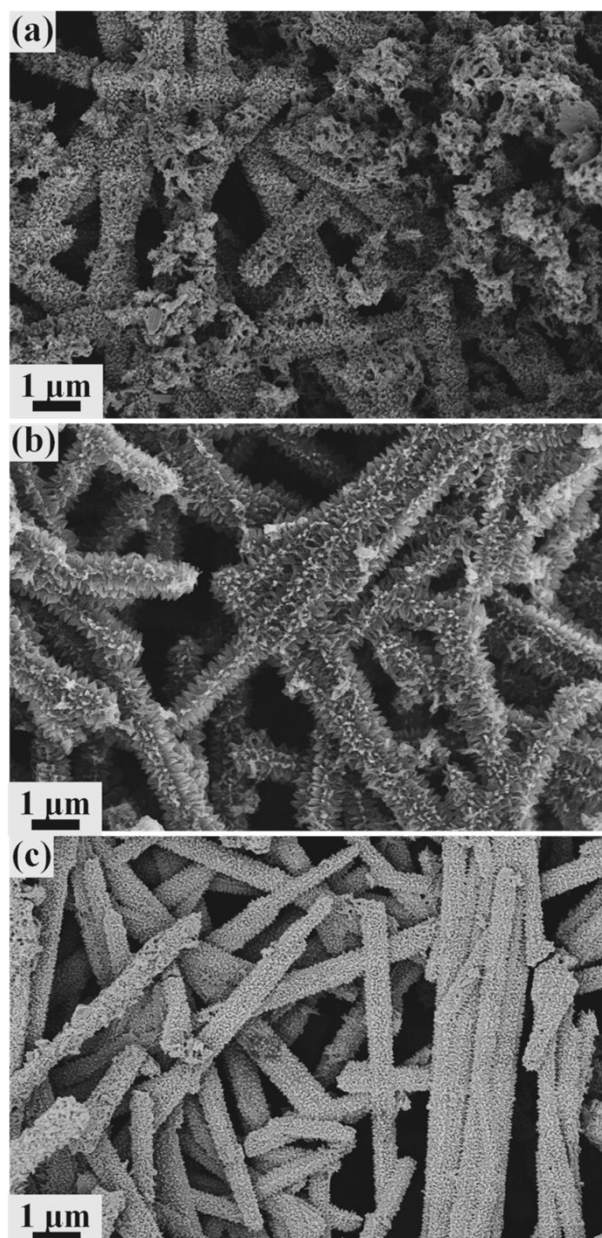


Fig. S6 SEM images of (a) MoO₃/PANI-1, (b) MoO₃/PANI-2 and (c) MoO₃/PANI-3.

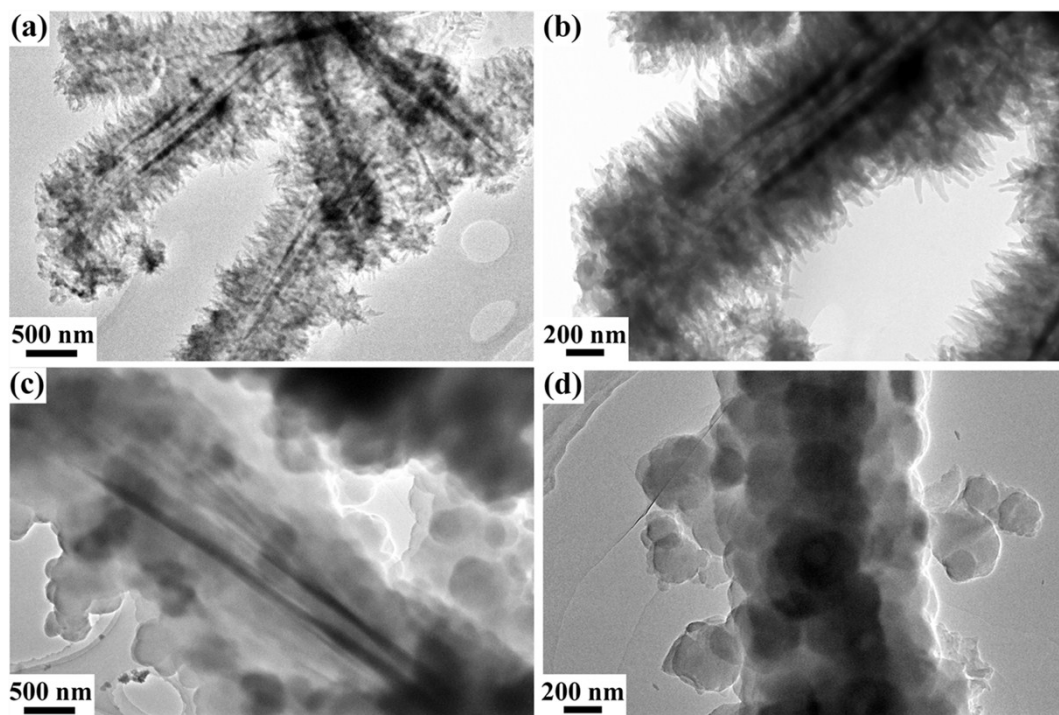


Fig. S7 TEM images of (a, b) MoO₃/PANI-2 and (c, d) MoO₃/PANI/PPy composites at low and high magnifications, respectively.

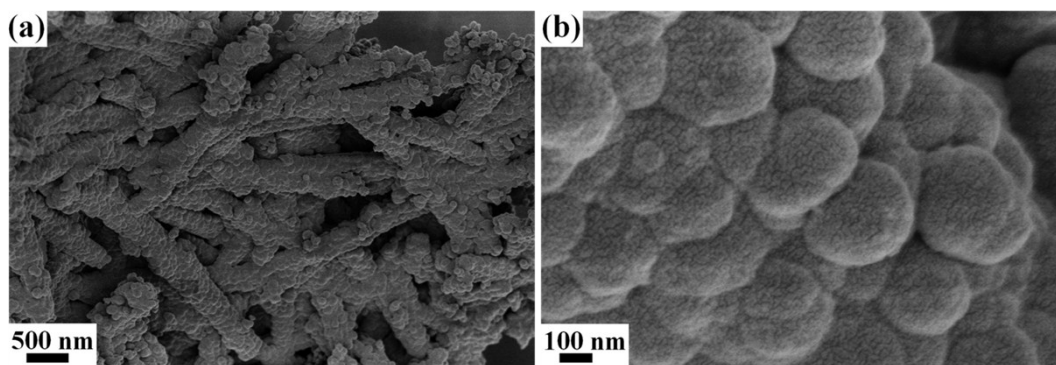


Fig. S8 SEM images of MoO₃/PANI/PPy composites at (a) low and (b) high magnifications, respectively.

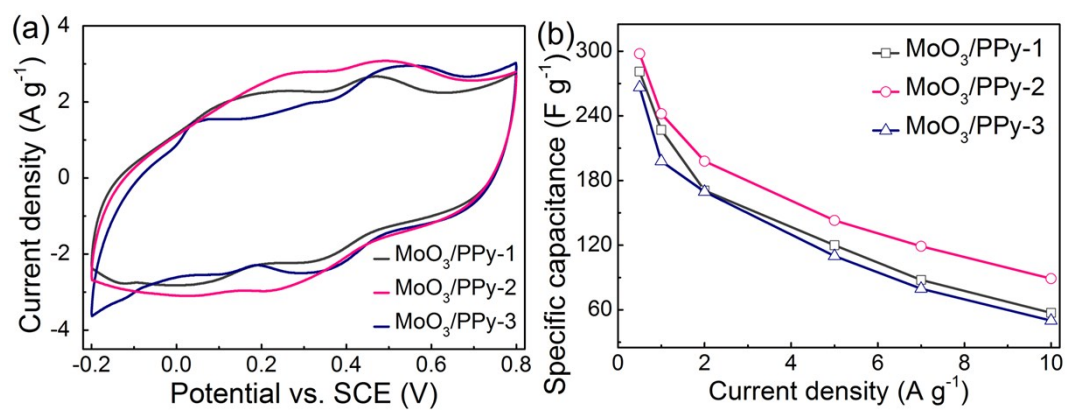


Fig. S9 (a) Comparison of CV curves of MoO₃/PPy-1, MoO₃/PPy-2 and MoO₃/PPy-3 at a scan rate of 10 mV s⁻¹. (b) Specific capacitances of MoO₃/PPy-1, MoO₃/PPy-2 and MoO₃/PPy-3 at various current densities.

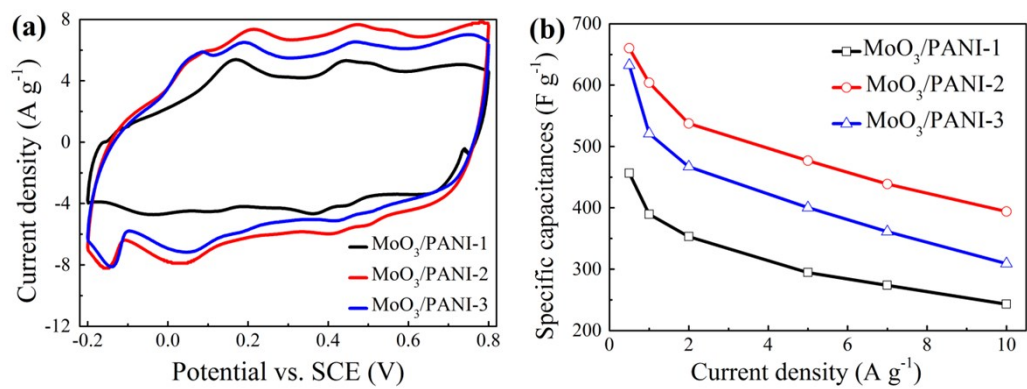


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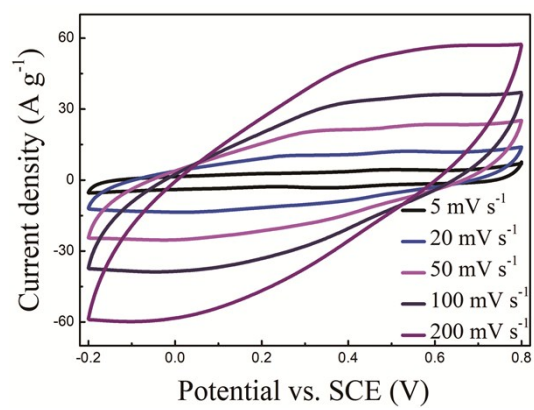


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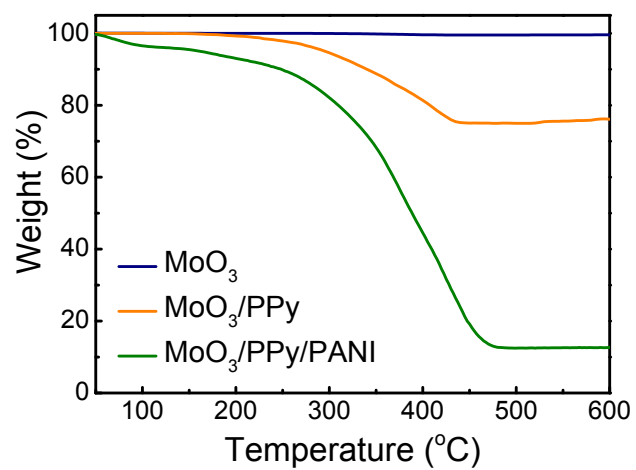


Fig. S12 TGA curves of MoO₃, MoO₃/PPy and MoO₃/PPy/PANI in air.

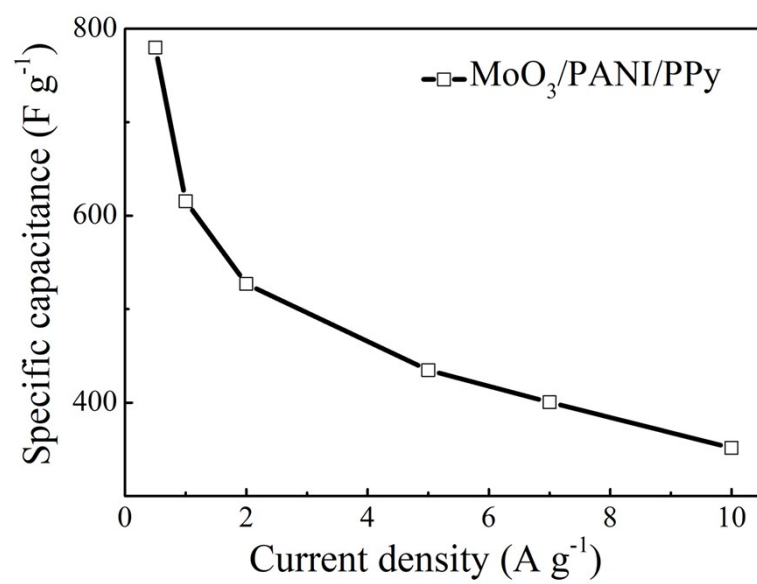


Fig. S13 Specific capacitances of MoO₃/PANI/PPy at various current densities.

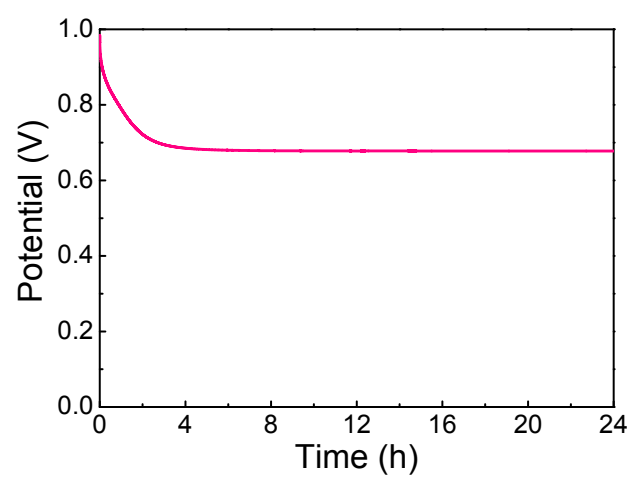


Fig. S14 Self-discharge measurement of the supercapacitor based on the two-electrode MoO₃/PPy/PANI electrodes

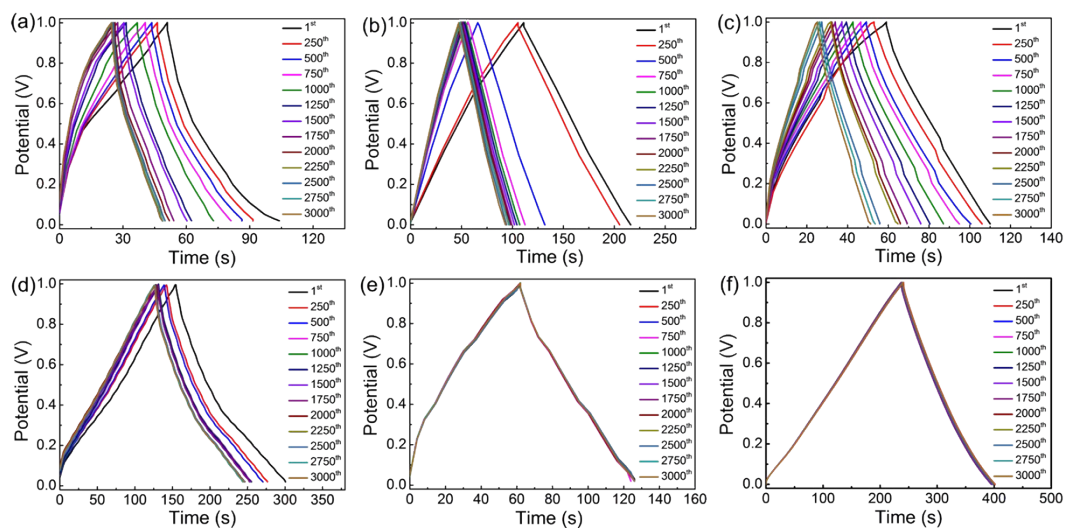


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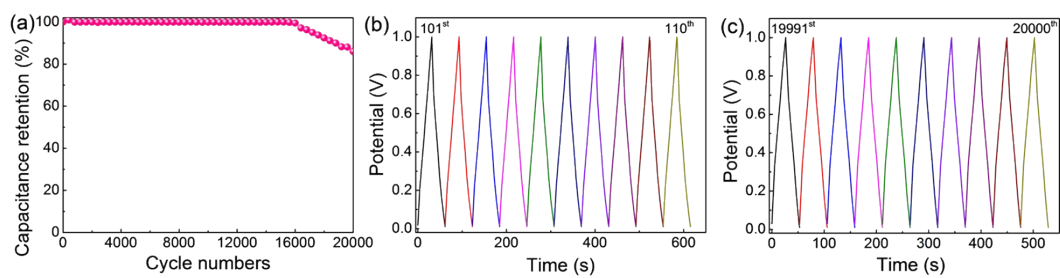


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