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Supporting information for

Boosting Sodium Ion Storage by Anchoring MoO₂ on Vertical Graphene

Arrays

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Fig. S1 (a, b) SEM images of CFC/MoO₂ film.

Electrode		Rs (Ω)	Rct (Ω)	Rw (Ω)	Qc (F)
VG/MoO ₂	1 st cycle	6.25	96.2	0.068	0.56
	500 th cycle	2.86	48.9	0.065	0.69
CFC/MoO ₂	1 st cycle	8.79	289.3	0.72	0.045
	500 th cycle	5.80	162.5	0.57	0.089

 Table S1. Parameter values of CFC/MoO2 and VG/MoO2 electrodes from the Equivalent circuit diagram at different cycle

 R_S and Q_C designate the total ohmic resistance of solution and electrodes and the capacitance of the double layer. Rct and Rw are designated as charge transfer resistance and Warburg resistance, reflecting the electrochemical reaction impedance related to the diameter of semicircle and the diffusion of electroactive species associated with the line slope, respectively. These parameters are calculated through the plots with ZView software and listed in Table S1.



Fig. S2 Charge/discharge curves of VG/MoO₂ and CFC/MoO₂ electrodes at the second cycle

at 100 mA g⁻¹.

Electrode	Capacity	Cycle (Decay rate)	
MoO ₂ /GO powder	483 mAh g ⁻¹ at 100 mA g ⁻¹	1.9 % per cycle ¹	
MoO ₂ /C nanosheet powder	367 mAh g ⁻¹ at 100 mA g ⁻¹	2.3% per cycle ²	
TiO ₂ @MoO ₂ -C	297 mAh g ⁻¹ at 100 mA g ⁻¹	0.17% per cycle ³	
MoO ₂ /C nanoflower powder	172 mAh g ⁻¹ at 100 mA g ⁻¹	0.06% per cycle ⁴	
MoO ₂ /GO nanocomposite	557 mAh g ⁻¹ at 100 mA g ⁻¹	5.0 % per cycle ⁵	
This work	678 mAh g ⁻¹ at 100 mA g ⁻¹	0.036% per cycle	

Table S2. Cycling comparison of different MoO₂-based electrodes

References

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Fig. S3 Nyquist plots of CFC/MoO₂ and VG/MoO₂ electrodes tested at discharge state at the 500th cycle at 100 mA g⁻¹. (Equivalent circuit diagram in inset).



Fig. S4 SEM images of (a) VG/MoO₂ and (b) CFC/MoO₂ electrodes after 500 cycles at 100

mA g⁻¹.