

## Reduced graphene oxide - silsesquioxane hybrid as novel supercapacitor electrode

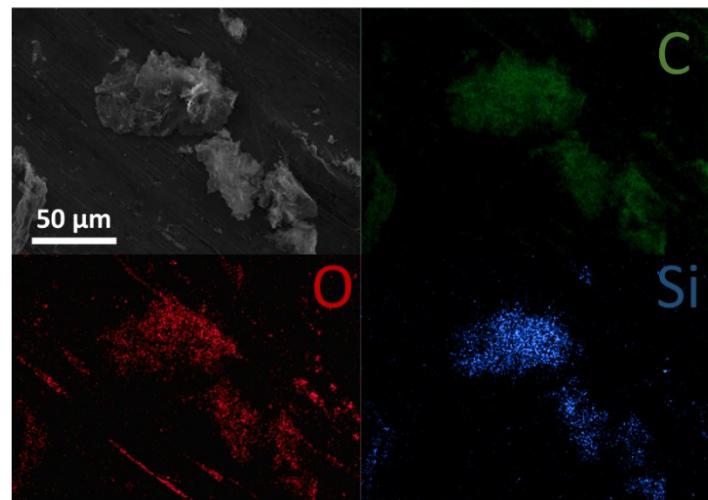
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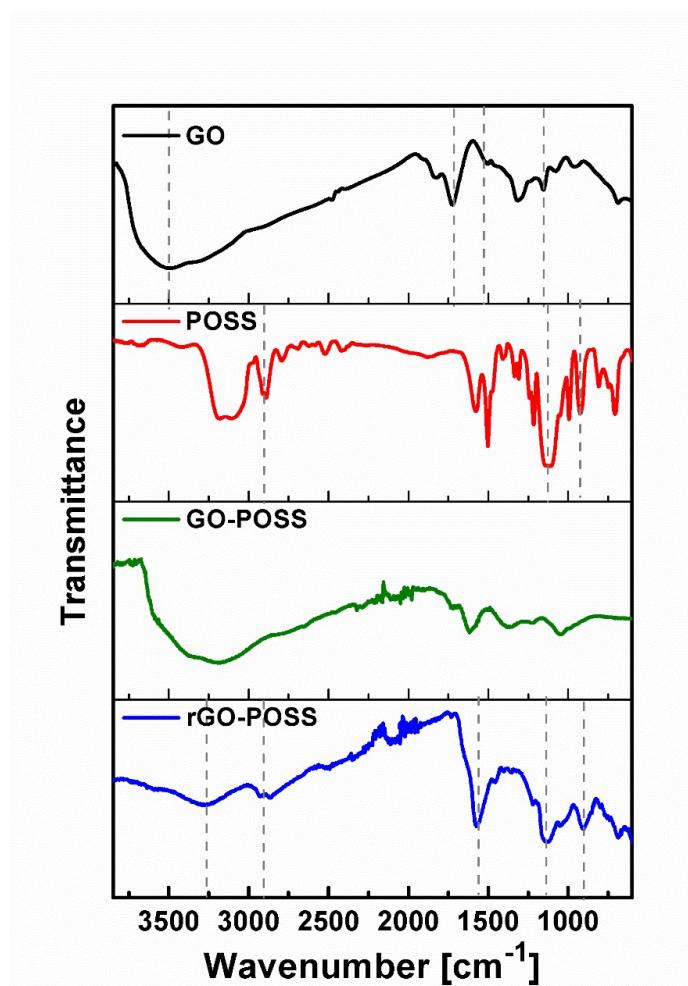
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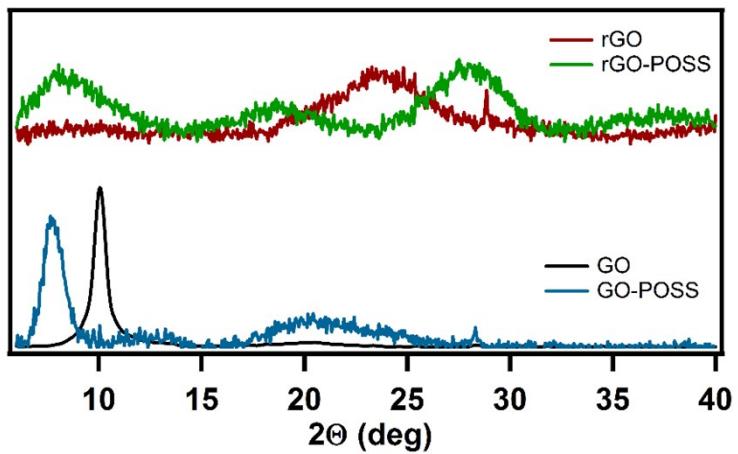
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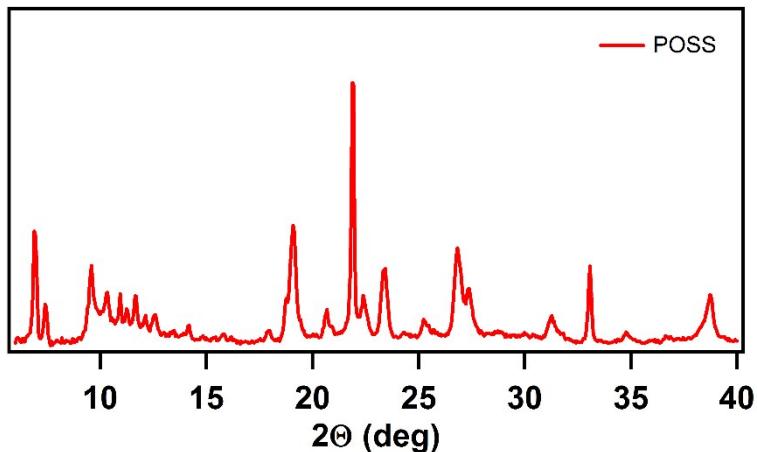
**Fig. S1** Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) pictures of rGO-POSS.



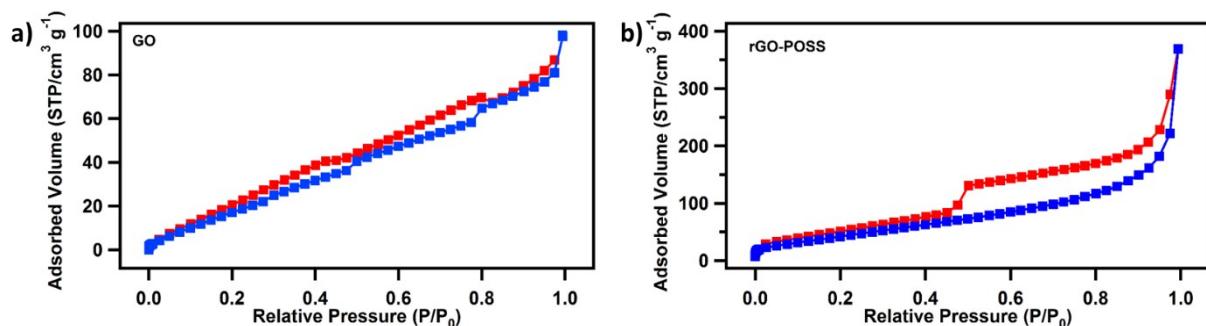
**Fig. S2** FT-IR spectra of graphene oxide (black curve), POSS (red), GO-POSS (green) rGO-POSS composite (blue).



**Fig. S3** X-ray diffraction spectra of graphene oxide (GO), chemically reduced graphene oxide (rGO), and its composites with silsesquioxane (GO-POSS, rGO-POSS).



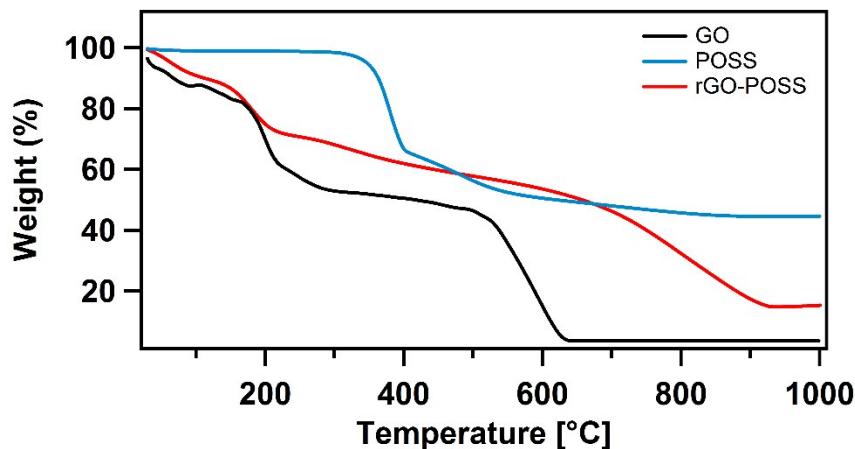
**Fig. S4** X-ray diffraction spectra of POSS.



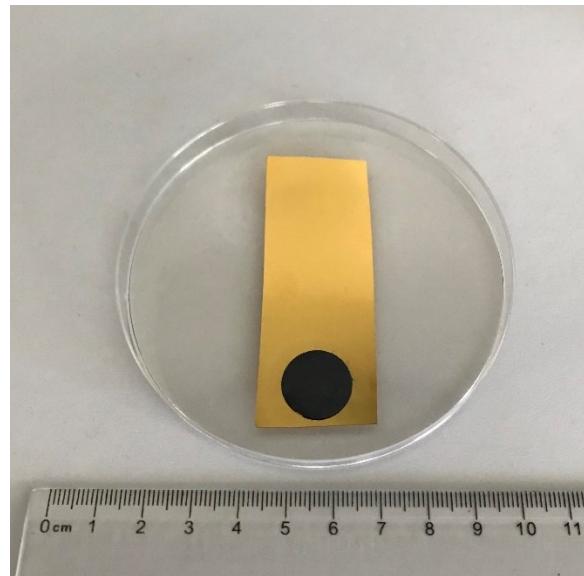
**Fig. S5** Adsorption-desorption N<sub>2</sub> isotherm for a) graphene oxide (GO) b) rGO-POSS composite.

**Tab. S1** BET surface area analysis of GO, POSS, rGO and rGO-POSS.

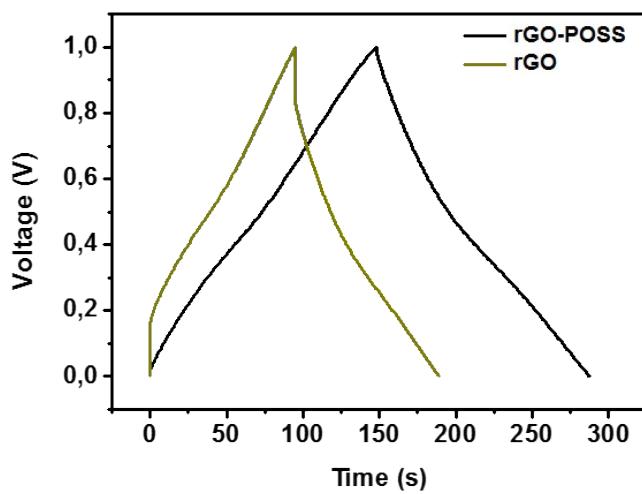
	BET Surface area ( $\text{m}^2\text{g}^{-1}$ )	Pore volume ( $\text{cm}^3 \text{g}^{-1}$ )	Average pore size (nm)
<b>GO</b>	108	0.15	5.6
<b>POSS</b>	13	0.025	3.3
<b>rGO</b>	9	0.018	1.5
<b>rGO-POSS</b>	180	0.54	4



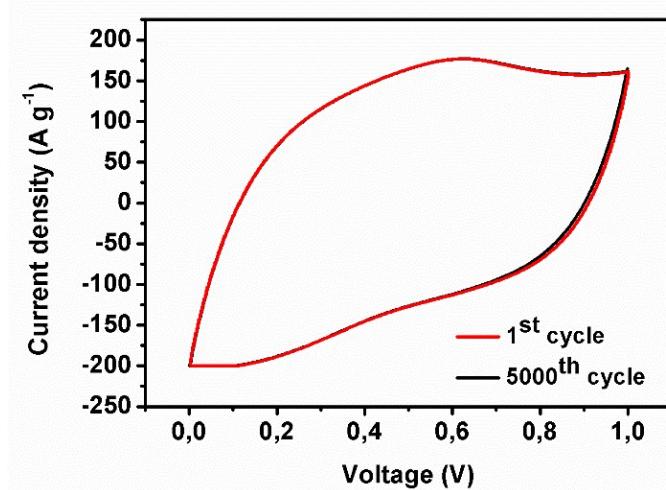
**Fig. S6** Thermogravimetric analysis of GO, POSS and rGO-POSS.



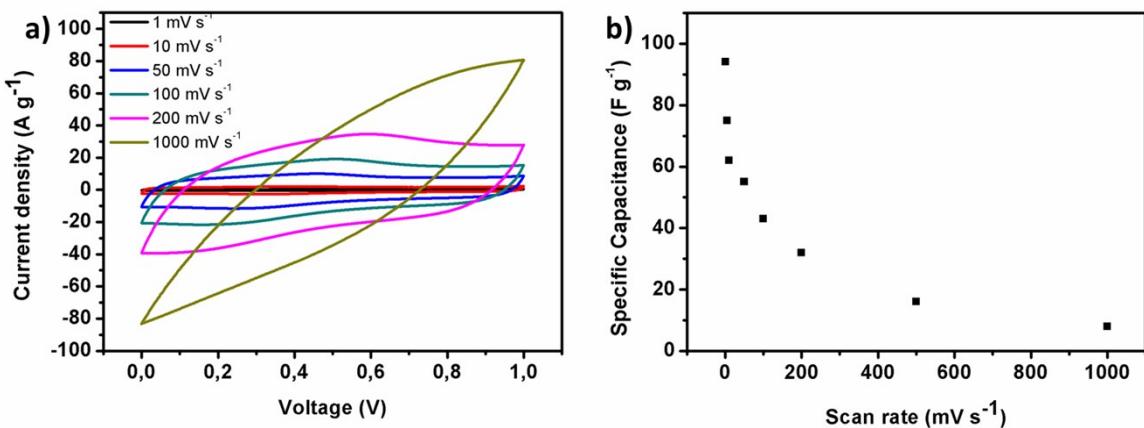
**Fig. S7** rGO-POSS electrode deposited on Au-covered polyethylene terephthalate (PET).



**Fig. S8** Charge-discharge curves for rGO-POSS and rGO at current density of  $1 \text{ A g}^{-1}$ .



**Fig. S9** CV curves showing cyclability of rGO-POSS electrode after 5000 cycles at scan rate of  $100 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$ .



**Fig. S10** Electrochemical measurements for hydrazine-reduced graphene oxide used as reference material a) circular voltammetry curves in the range of 1-1000  $\text{mV s}^{-1}$  b) specific capacitance at different scan rates for hydrazine-reduced graphene oxide.

**Tab. S2** Comparison of most common characteristics of reduced graphene-based electrodes.

Material	Electrolyte	Scan Rate/ current density	Specific Capacitance	Cycle no. (retention)	Ref.
rGO	2M KOH	2 $\text{mV s}^{-1}$	44 $\text{F g}^{-1}$	-	1
rGO	1M $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$	1 $\text{mA cm}^{-2}$	areal: 33.8 $\text{mF cm}^{-2}$	-	2
rGO	2M $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$	0.2 $\text{A g}^{-1}$	141 $\text{F g}^{-1}$	-	3
rGO	PVA- $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$	1.1 $\text{A g}^{-1}$	171 $\text{F g}^{-1}$	100000(80%)	4
rGO-powder	6M KOH	0.5 $\text{A g}^{-1}$	255 $\text{F g}^{-1}$	1200 (~93%)	5
rGO-paper			196 $\text{F g}^{-1}$	1200 (~94%)	
rGO	1M $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$	50 $\text{mA g}^{-1}$	67 $\text{F g}^{-1}$	-	6
rGO-MnO <sub>2</sub>	1M $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$	50 $\text{mA g}^{-1}$	897 $\text{mF cm}^{-2}$	6450 (83%)	6
rGO-biochar	0.5 M $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$	0.5 $\text{A g}^{-1}$	167 $\text{F g}^{-1}$	10000 (90%)	7
Ap-rGO	6M KOH	5 $\text{mV s}^{-1}$	160 $\text{F g}^{-1}$	5000 (80%)	8
TiO <sub>2</sub> -rGO	1M LiPF <sub>6</sub>	0.4 $\text{A g}^{-1}$	150 $\text{F g}^{-1}$	100 (80%)	9
rGO-PVA		1 $\text{A g}^{-1}$	122.7 $\text{F g}^{-1}$	1000 (87.4%)	10
rGO-melamine		1 $\text{A g}^{-1}$	101 $\text{F g}^{-1}$	-	10
rGO-PU		1 $\text{A g}^{-1}$	55.56 $\text{F g}^{-1}$	-	10
rGO-POSS	1M $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$	1 $\text{mV s}^{-1}$	174 $\text{F g}^{-1}$ 350 $\text{mF cm}^{-2}$ 115 $\text{F cm}^{-3}$	5000 (>98%)	This work

Ap- aminopyrole, PVA- polyvinyl alcohol; PU- polyurethane

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