

Supporting Information

Targeted synthesis and reaction mechanism discussion of Mo₂C based insertion-type electrodes for advanced pseudocapacitors

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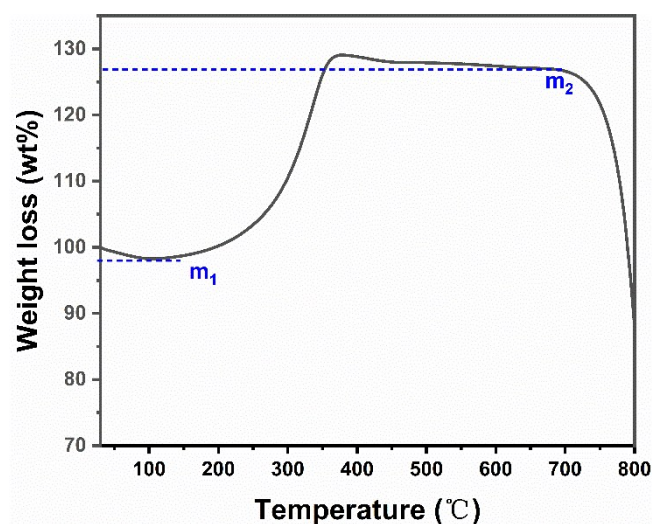


Fig. S1 TGA curve of the as-prepared N-Mo₂C/C sample.

To determine the carbon content of the N-Mo₂C/C composite, thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) was performed in air flow from 30 to 700 °C. Two weight loss districts can be observed in **Fig. S1**, the weight loss (m₁, 98 wt%) originate from the evaporation of adsorbed water below 200 °C; the following stage (m₂, 126 wt%) from 300 to 700 °C corresponds to the combustion of surface carbon and the phase transition of MoO₂ to MoO₃. Thus, the content for Mo₂C is $(m_2 - m_1) \times \frac{M(\text{MoO}_3)}{2 \times M(\text{Mo}_2\text{C})} \times 100 \text{ wt\%} = 91 \text{ wt\%}$. Therefore, the carbon content in the N-Mo₂C/C composite was 9%.

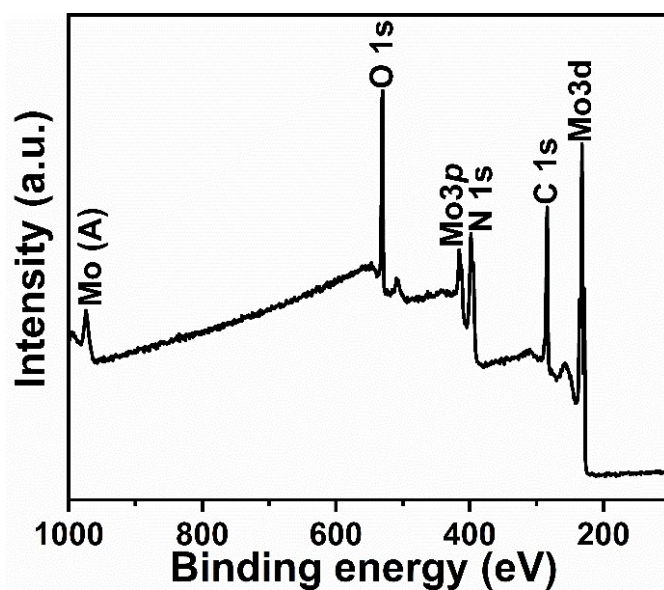


Fig. S2 XPS survey spectrum of N-Mo₂C/C sample consists of Mo 3d, C 1s, N 1s, Mo 3p_{1/2}, and O 1s species.

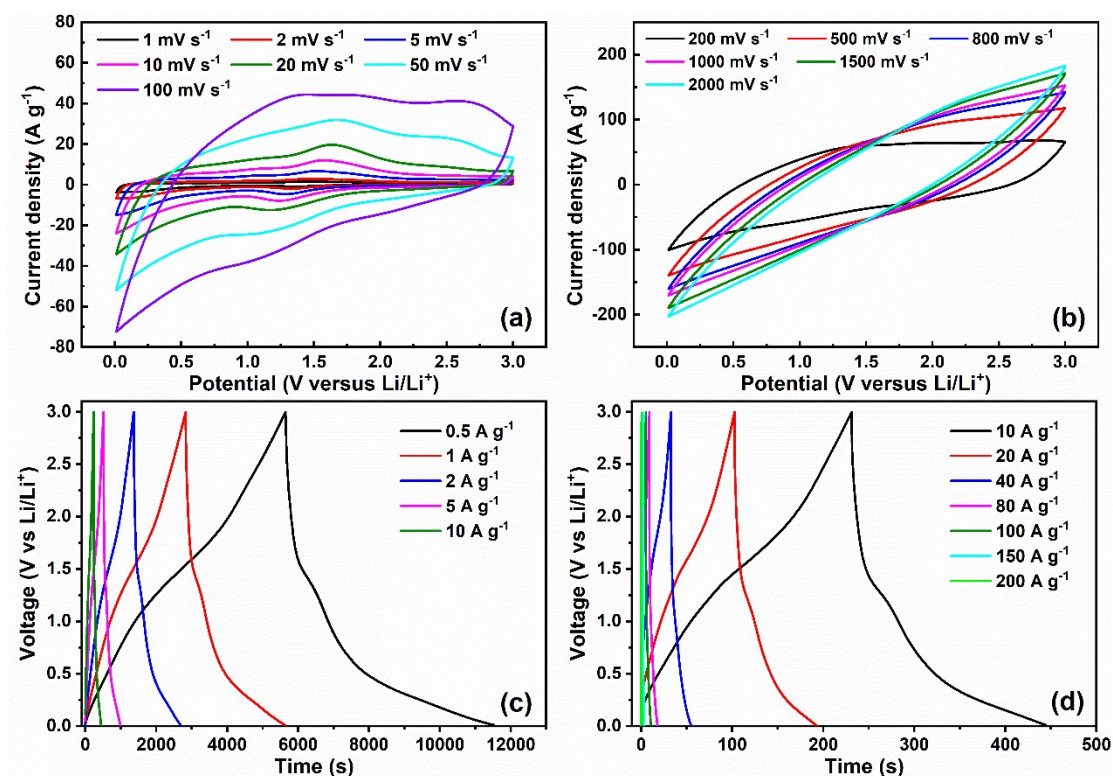


Fig. S3 CV and GCD curves after long-term cycling: (a) and (b) CV curves at different scan rates from 1 to 2000 mV s⁻¹; (c) and (d) GCD curves at different current densities from 0.5 to 200 A g⁻¹.

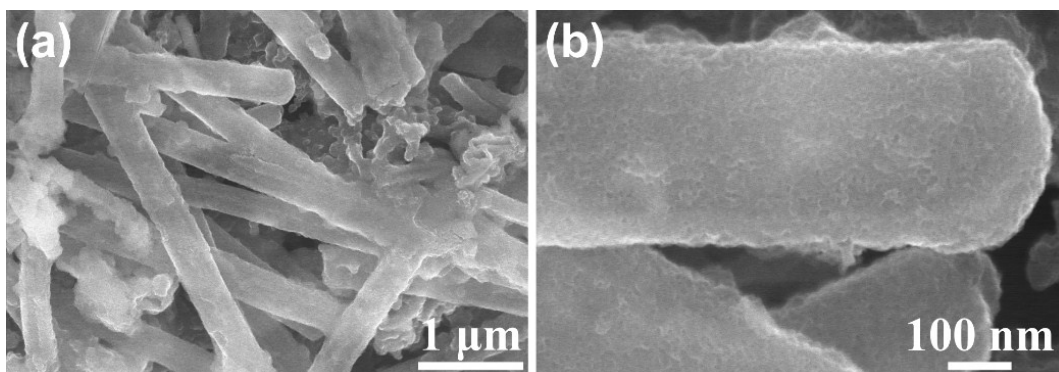


Fig. S4 (a,b) SEM morphology of N-Mo₂C/C nanobelts electrodes after long-term cycling.

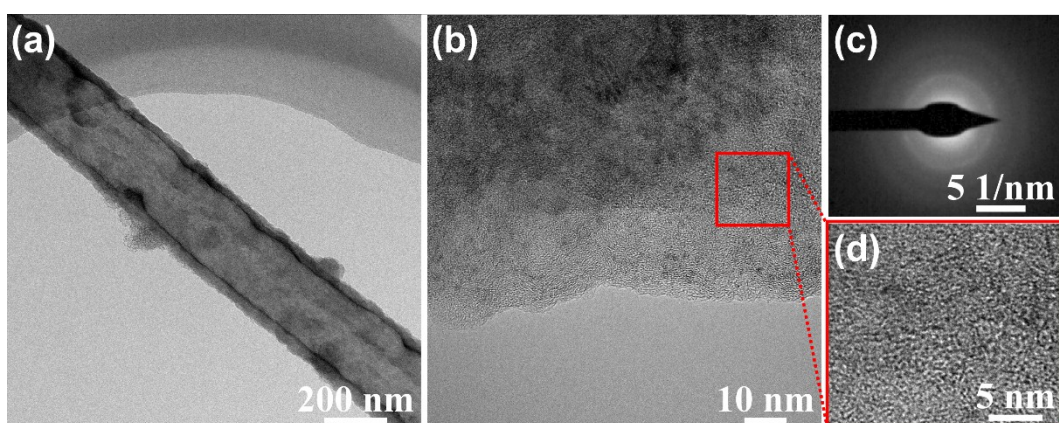


Fig. S5 (a-d) TEM images of N-Mo₂C/C nanobelts electrode after long-term cycling.

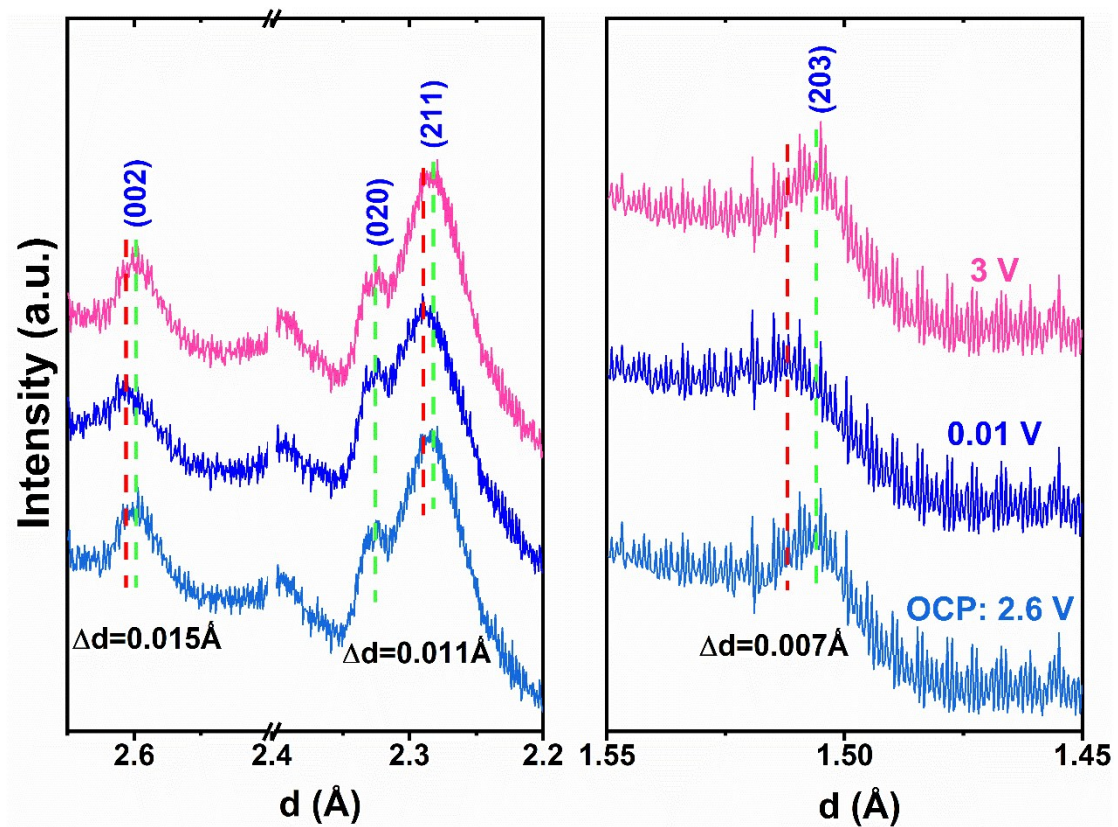


Fig. S6 *Operando* synchrotron XRD patterns of N-Mo₂C/C nanobelts electrode under open circuit voltage, full discharge and charge.

Table S1. Comparison of the electrochemical performances of N-Mo₂C/C with previously reported Mo-based electrodes.

| Electrodes | Electrolyte | Capacitance | Current Density / Scan rate | Cycling performance | Ref. |
|---|---------------------------------|---|---|---------------------|------------------|
| R-MoO _{3-x} | LiClO ₄ | 550 C g ⁻¹ | 100 mV s ⁻¹ | 10000 (~76%) | 1 |
| GC/MoO _{3-x} | Na ₂ SO ₄ | 307 C g ⁻¹ | 1 A g ⁻¹ | - | 2 |
| MoO ₂ /GO | LiClO ₄ | 1097 C g ⁻¹ 390 C g ⁻¹ | 2 mV s ⁻¹ 1000 mV s ⁻¹ | 10000 (~80%) | 3 |
| MoO ₂ | LiClO ₄ | 70 F g ⁻¹ (63 C g ⁻¹) | 4 A g ⁻¹ | 5000 (~72%) | 4 |
| MoS ₂ @BPC | NaClO ₄ | 179.8 mAh g ⁻¹ (647 C g ⁻¹) | 15 A g ⁻¹ | 5000 (73%) | 5 |
| Mo ₂ C (52.6%)/GR | LiPF ₆ | 310 mAh g ⁻¹ (1116 C g ⁻¹) | 1.6 A g ⁻¹ | 100 (~89%) | 6 |
| Mo _{0.654} C@CNS | LiPF ₆ | 495 mAh g ⁻¹ (1782 C g ⁻¹) | 5 A g ⁻¹ | 680 (<100%) | 7 |
| Mo ₂ C nanosheets | Na PF ₆ | 85.2 mAh g ⁻¹ (306.7 C g ⁻¹) | 2 A g ⁻¹ | 1200 (<100%) | 8 |
| MnO ₂ -Mo ₂ C NFs | Na ₂ SO ₄ | 302 F g ⁻¹ (302 C g ⁻¹) | 1 A g ⁻¹ | 5000 (92.6%) | 9 |
| Mo ₂ C/NCF | KOH | 1250 F g ⁻¹ (750 C g ⁻¹) | 1 A g ⁻¹ | 5000 (<100%) | 10 |
| MoSe ₂ -Mo ₂ C | KOH | 285 F g ⁻¹ (285 C g ⁻¹) | 15 A g ⁻¹ | 10000 (98%) | 11 |
| N-Mo ₂ C/C | LiClO ₄ | 1139 C g ⁻¹ 151 C g ⁻¹ 1166 C g ⁻¹ | 1 mV s ⁻¹ 2000mV s ⁻¹ 1 A g ⁻¹ | 15000 (>100%) | This work |

References

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