Resourceful utilization of methylene blue contaminated water for fabrication of ultra stable supercapacitor device

Sourav Acharya^a, Subhodip Bag^a, Shrabani De^a, Chandan Kumar Maity^a G. C. Nayak,*,^a

^aDepartment of Chemistry & Chemical Biology, Indian Institute of Technology (ISM), Dhanbad-826004 Jharkhand, India

* E-mail Id of Corresponding author: gcnayak@iitism.ac.in





Methylene Blue

Figure S1. Outline of synthesis of C@MB

S1. Preparation of SnS₂-MB-H:

For find out whether carbon is actually deposited on surface of SnS₂, SnS₂-MB-H was synthesized and characterized. The synthesis process is as follows. SnS₂ was prepared as discussed in section 2.4. SnS₂ as prepared was then saturated with MB through adsorption using the optimized conditions obtained for C-SnS₂ in the adsorption study. The sample thus obtained was heat treated using the same conditions as used for the preparation of C-SnS₂-MB-H as discussed in section 2.6 that is, heating at 300 °C in Ar atmosphere through a heating rate of 8 °C min⁻¹. Thus the sample thus obtained was named **SnS₂-MB-H**.



Figure S2. (a) PXRD of SnS_2 -MB-H (b) FESEM image of SnS_2 (c) FESEM images of SnS_2 -MB-H (d) FESEM images of SnS_2 -MB-H where EDX analysis was performed (e) FESEM EDX spectrum of SnS_2 -MB-H with inset table showing the respective elemental percentages (f) Magnified FESEM images of SnS_2 -MB-H showing the carbon deposition.

Table S1.	Raman	data	of	composites
-----------	-------	------	----	------------

Synthesized material	D band position (cm ⁻¹)	G band position (cm ⁻¹)	I _D /I _G
C@grass	1334.82	1573.73	0.944
C@MB	1323.67	1556.17	0.992
C-SnS ₂	1330.04	1577.81	0.959
C-SnS ₂ -MB-H	1330.04	1577.81	0.995



Figure S2. (a) UV-Vis analysis of the synthesized composites (b) Tauc plot of $C-SnS_2$ and $C-SnS_2-MB-H$ (c) UV-Vis spectra of dispersions of same amount of $C-SnS_2-MB$ and $C-SnS_2-MB-H$ in water (d) BET analysis of the samples (e) Pore size distribution analysis



Figure S3. XPS analysis of C@Grass (a) Surface survey plot and core level plots of (b) C1s and (c) O1s



Figure S4. (a) % Removal of MB with pH variation (b) P_{zc} study of C-SnS₂ (c) % Removal of MB with dose variation (d) Effect of contact time on adsorption (e) Fit of the time variation data using pseudo-second-order model (f) Fit of concentration variation data to Langmuir isotherm (g) Plot of ln (K_c) vs 1/T for calculating thermodynamic parameters

Composites	R _s (Ω)	C _{dl} (mF)	R _{CT} (mΩ)	Ν
C@Grass	4.7	128	1060	0.678
C-SnS ₂	3.02	22.7	324	0.541
C-SnS ₂ -MB-H	3.25	17.0	844	0.546

Table S2. Fitted data values of Nyquist plot.



Figure S5. Different stages of fabrication of the device. Digital images of (a) Uncoated current collectors (b) Coated electrodes with 3 cmX 3cm coating (c) essential components of the asymmetric supercapacitor assembly (d) Fabricated device (e) Device as used for testing and 2-electrode analysis.



Figure S6. (a) CV of the device fabricated at 5 mV s⁻¹ (b) IMP of the device before and after cyclic stability (c) Zoomed version of the IMP data

Voltage Window	Specific Capacitance	Energy Density	Power Density
(V)	(Fg ⁻¹)	(Wh kg ⁻¹)	(kW kg ⁻¹)
0.8	46.0	4.1	0.8
1.0	52.9	7.4	1.0
1.2	62.3	12.5	1.2
1.4	71.1	19.4	1.4
1.6	81.4	29	1.6
1.8	98.3	44.3	1.8

Table S3. Specific Capacitance, ED and PD of the asymmetric supercapacitor at increasing voltage window



Figure S7. Digital images of the 3 devices combined in series with viewing from (a) Top side (b) Side View (c) Diagonal view (d) Charging setup for operation of DC fan (e) Charging setup for the glowing of LED strip

Sl	Device	Electro	Specific	Current	Energy	Power	%	Voltage	Ref
No		lyte	Capacitance	Density	Density	Density	Retention	Window	
			(F g ⁻¹)	(A g ⁻¹)	(Wh	(W kg-		(V)	
					kg-1)	1)			
1	Ni-	2 M	99.3	0.2	33.3	160	106.6	1.6	1
	SnS ₂ @Ni(OH) ₂ -	КОН					after 1000		
	CC//AC						cycles		
2	SnS ₂ -G//SnS ₂ -G		262.5	1	23.5	880	-	0.8	2
3	SnS ₂ -SnO ₂ //SnS ₂ -		31.5	2	6.2	1828	92 after	0.8	3
	SnO ₂						3000		
							cycles		
4	SnS ₂ //RGO		92.4	1	32.8	3600	93 after	1.6	4
							4000		
							cycles		
5	MoS ₂ -SnS ₂ //MoS ₂ -		422.2	0.5	20.17	3634.5	65 after	1	5
	SnS_2						1000		
							cycles		
6	PANI/SnS ₂ @CNTs		368.3	1	38.7	1000	82.6 after	1.4	6
	/CFs symmetric						2000		
	device						cyles		
7	C-SnS ₂ -MB-		98.3	1	44.2	1800	97 after	1.8	This
	H//C@Grass						10000		wor
							cycles		k

Table S4. Comparison of the fabricated device with other reported devices.

References

- M. Liang, X. Li, Y. Kang, N. ur RehmanLashari, X. Zhang, Y. Zhao, H. Wang, Z. Miao and C. Fu, *Journal of Power Sources*, 2022, 535, 231486.
- 2. S. P. Lonkar, V. V. Pillai, S. P. Patole and S. M. Alhassan, ACS Applied Energy Materials, 2020, **3**, 4995-5005.
- 3. P. Asen, M. Haghighi, S. Shahrokhian and N. Taghavinia, *Journal of Alloys and Compounds*, 2019, **782**, 38-50.
- 4. M. Sajjad, Y. Khan and W. Lu, *Journal of Energy Storage*, 2021, **35**, 102336.

- 5. P. K. Enaganti, V. Selamneni, P. Sahatiya and S. Goel, *New Journal of Chemistry*, 2021, **45**, 8516-8526.
- 6. Z. Zhang, L. Feng, P. Jing, X. Hou, G. Suo, X. Ye, L. Zhang, Y. Yang and C. Zhai, *Journal of Colloid and Interface Science*, 2021, **588**, 84-93.