

Supporting Information

CrSe₂/Ti₃C₂ MXene 2D/2D Hybrids as a Promising Candidate for Energy Storage Applications

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S1. Calculations

Three electrode configuration-

Areal capacitance (C_{Areal}) from cyclic voltammetry;

$$C_{Areal} = \frac{\text{Area of CV curve}}{2 * s * v * \Delta V} \quad (\text{S1})$$

Where, s is the active area of the electrode, v is the scan rate and ΔV is the potential window.

Areal capacitance (C_{Areal}) from galvanostatic charge discharge;

$$C_{Areal} = \frac{i * \Delta t}{s * \Delta V} \quad (\text{S2})$$

Where, i is the applied current, Δt is the discharge time.

Areal capacitance (C_{Areal}) of ASSS from galvanostatic charge discharge;

$$C_{Areal} = \frac{i * \Delta t}{s * \Delta V} \quad (\text{S3})$$

Energy density of ASSS;

$$E_D = \frac{1}{2} C V^2 \quad (\text{S4})$$

Where, C is areal capacitance of ASC, V is the working window of ASC.

Power density of ASSS;

$$P_D = \frac{E_D}{\Delta t} \quad (\text{S5})$$

S2. Supporting Figures

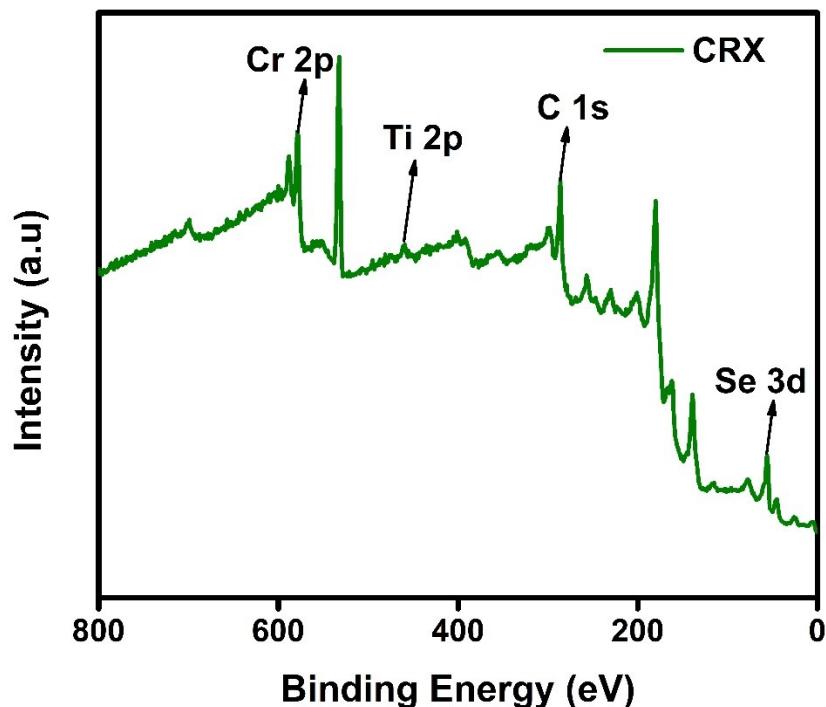


Figure S1: XPS survey spectra of CRX.

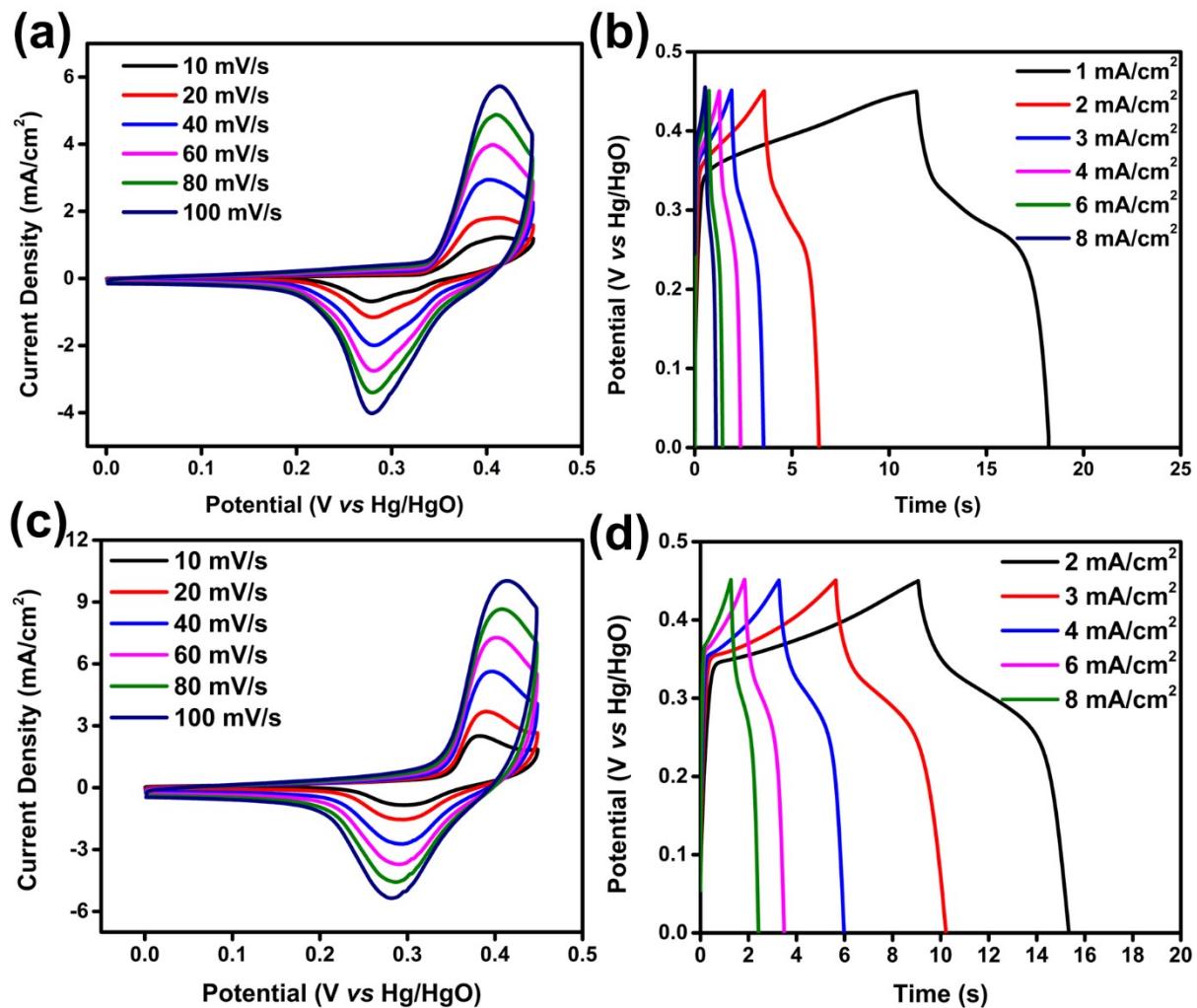


Figure S2: Three electrode analysis of CrSe₂ and MXene electrodes in 3M KOH. (a) CV profile and (b) GCD profile of CrSe₂ electrode, (c) CV profile and GCD profile of MXene electrode.

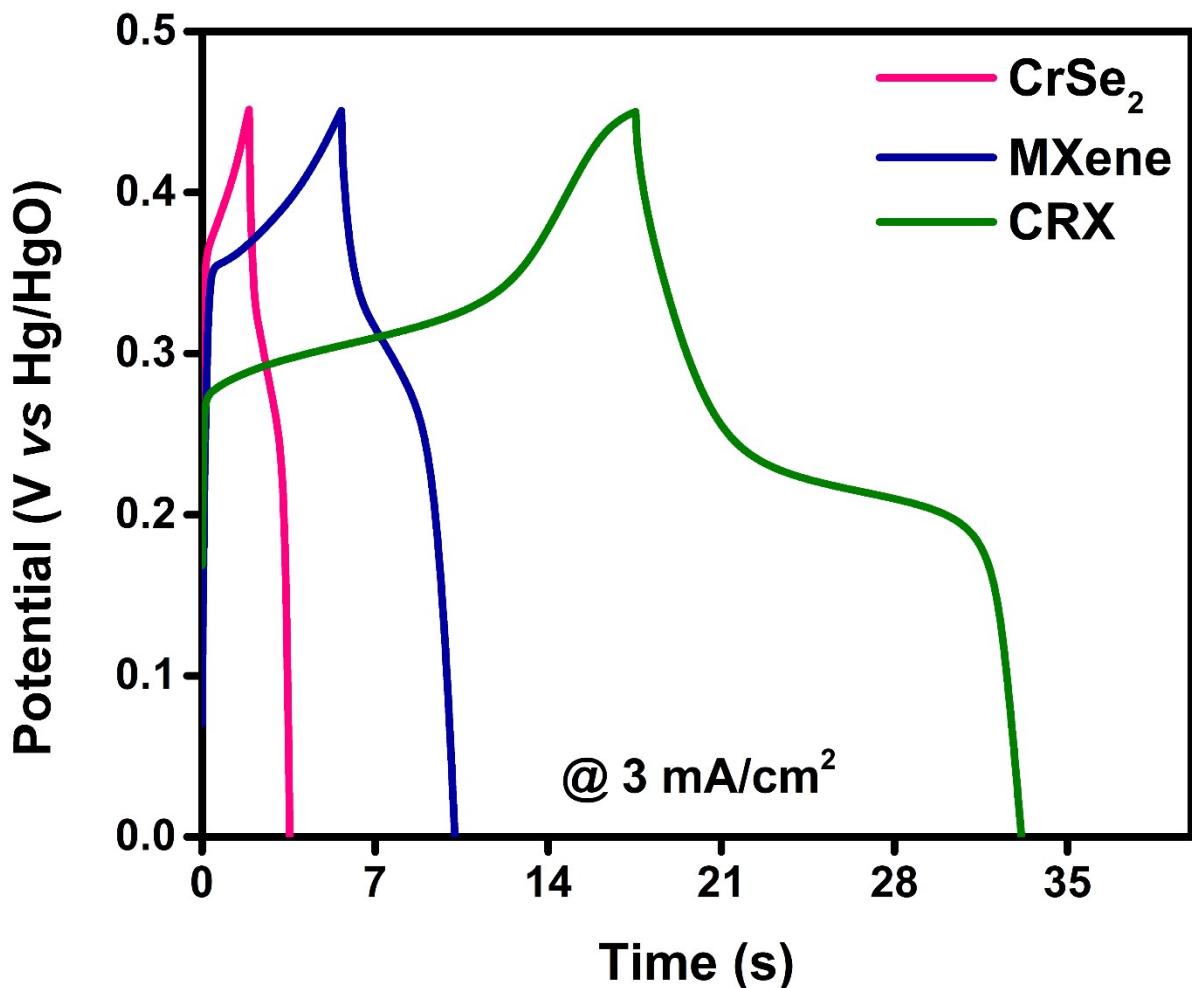


Figure S3: Comparative GCD performance of CrSe₂, MXene and CRX electrodes at current density of 3 mA/cm².

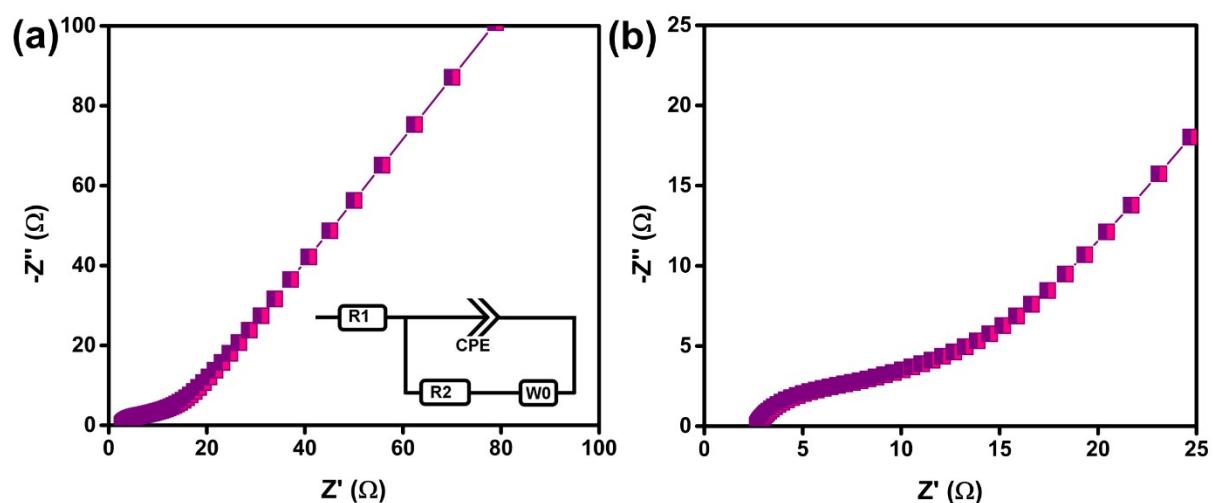


Figure S4: (a, b) Nyquist plot of the ASSS.

Table S1

Electrode	Electrolyte	Energy Density and Power Density	Cyclic Stability	Ref
PEDOT-GO/U-C	PVA/H ₃ PO ₄	2.2 µWh/cm ² at 200 µW/cm ²	89% (1000 cycles)	¹
Ti@MnO ₂ PDWS	PVA/LiCl	1.4 µWh/cm ² at 580 µW/cm ²	88% (3500 cycles)	²
CF/MnO ₂ //CF/MoO ₃ (asymmetric)	PVA/KOH	2.7 µWh/cm ² at 530 µW/cm ²	89% (3000 cycles)	³
rGO-Ni-yarn	PVA/H ₃ PO ₄	1.6 µWh/cm ²	96% (10000 cycles)	⁴
3D graphene	PVA/H ₂ SO ₄	2.4 µWh/cm ² at 25 µW/cm ²		⁵
Ti ₃ C ₂ MXene	PVA/KOH	1.25 µWh/cm ²	92% (10000 cycles)	⁶
Graphene Film	PVA/H ₂ SO ₄	0.0028 µWh/cm ² and 2 µW/cm ²	98% (10000 cycles)	⁷
PANI-ZIF-67-CC	PVA/H ₃ PO ₄	4.4 µWh/cm ²	80% (2000 cycles)	⁸
MoS ₂ @Ni-mesh//MnO ₂ @Ni-mesh (Asymmetric)	PVA-LiCl	0.86 µWh/cm ² at 16 µW/cm ²	88% (10000 cycles)	⁹
Cu@Ni@NiCoS	PVA-KOH	0.48 µWh/cm ² at 11.15 µW/cm ²	92% (10000 cycles)	¹⁰
CrSe₂/Ti₃C₂	PVA/KOH	7.11 µWh/cm² at 355	82% (5000	This

MXene		$\mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$	(cycles)	Work
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Supporting References

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