

Supplementary Information

Asymmetric metal oxide pseudocapacitors advanced by three-dimensional nanoporous metal electrodes

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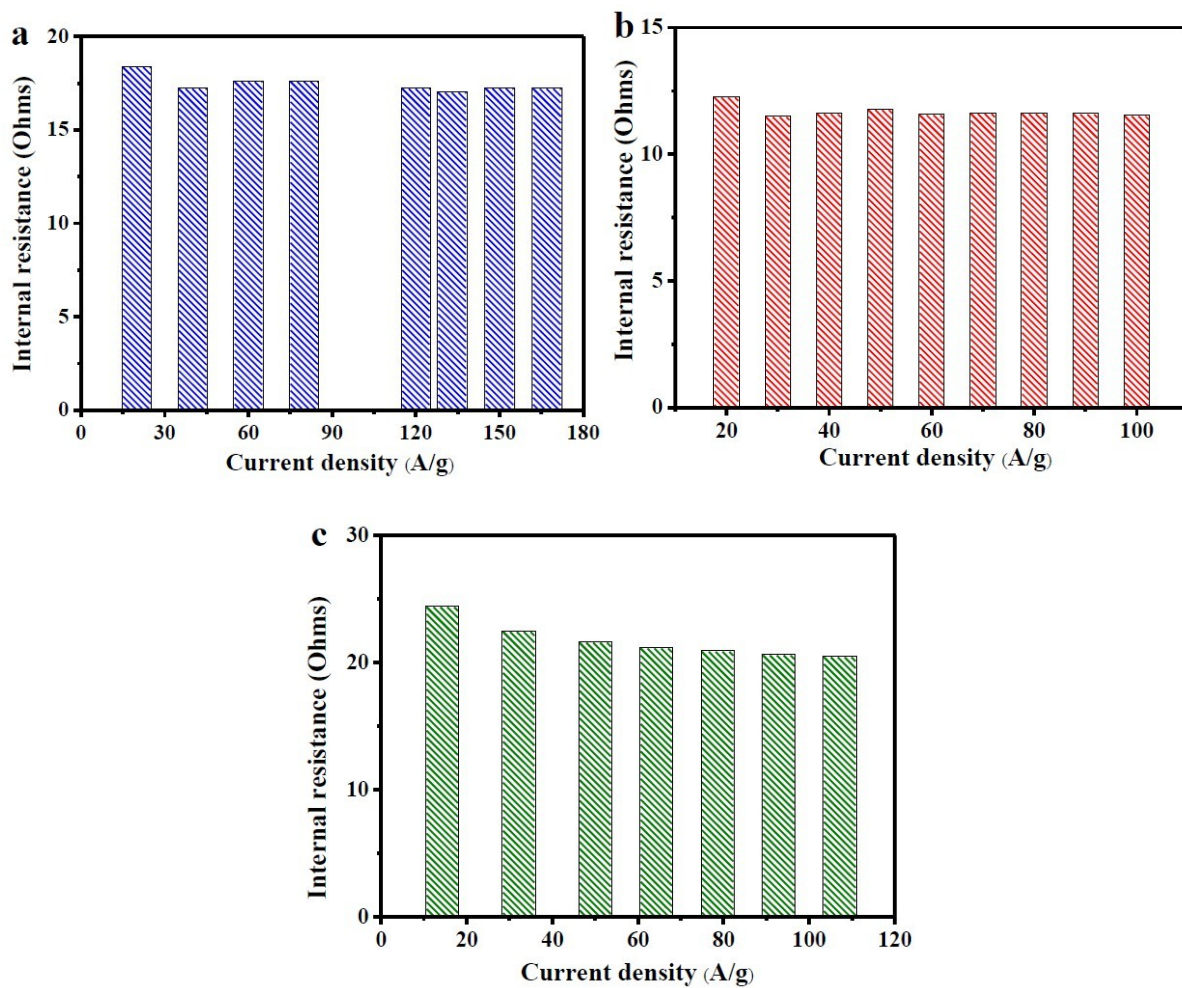


Fig. S1 Internal resistances of (a) the RuO₂-NPG electrode; (b) the Co(OH)₂-NPG electrode; and (c) RuO₂-NPG//Co(OH)₂-NPG supercapacitor in 1 M NaOH electrolyte.

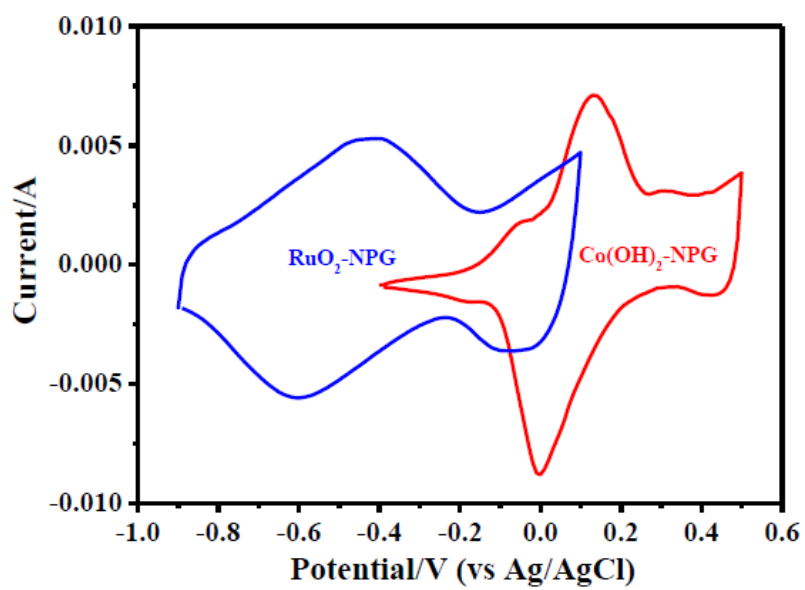


Fig. S2 Combined CV curves of the RuO₂-NPG and Co(OH)₂-NPG electrodes in the three-electrode system.

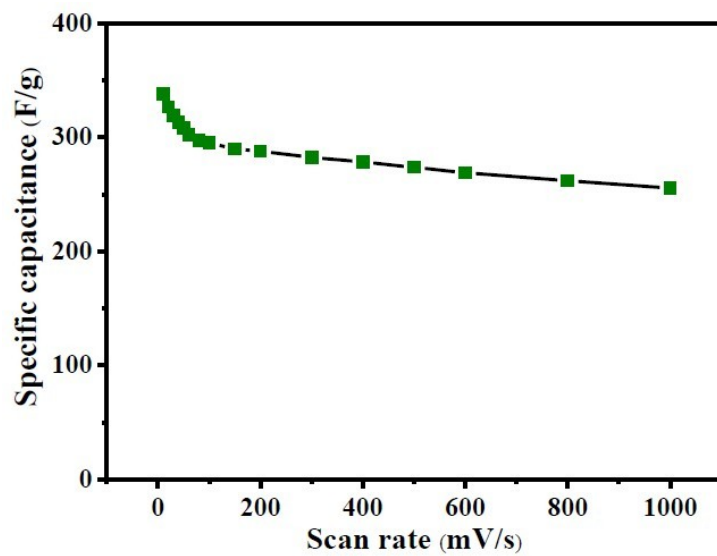


Fig. S3 Specific capacitance of the RuO₂-NPG//Co(OH)₂-NPG supercapacitor at different scan rates in 1 M NaOH electrolyte.

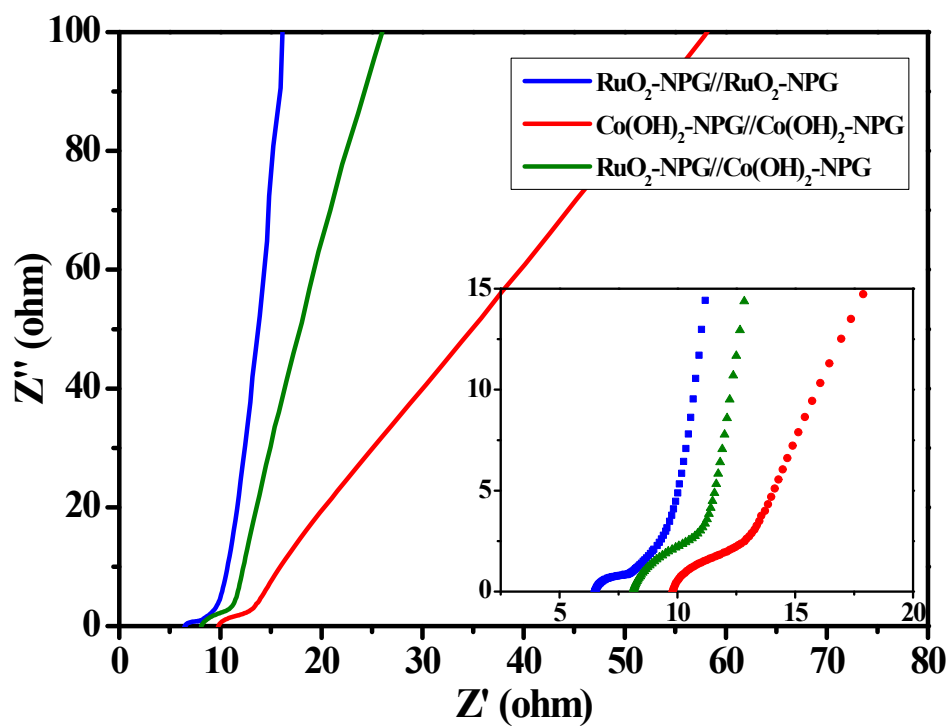


Fig. S4 EIS spectra of the RuO₂-NPG//Co(OH)₂-NPG supercapacitor and relevant symmetric supercapacitors in 1 M NaOH electrolyte.

Table S1. Comparison of specific capacitance, energy density, and power density for different asymmetric supercapacitors.

Electrodes	Specific capacitance (F/g)	Energy density (Wh/kg)	Power density (kW/kg)	Ref.
RuO ₂ -NPG//Co(OH) ₂ -NPG	350	120	70	This work
Transition-metal-oxide nanowire//SWCNT	184	25.5	50.3	[1]
MnO ₂ nanowire//Graphene	31	30.4	5	[2]
RGO–RuO ₂ //RGO–PANI	----	26.3	49.8	[3]
Ni(OH) ₂ //CNT	112	50.6	2	[4]
Graphene MnO ₂ //Graphene	---	10.03	2.53	[5]

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Equation S1. Calculating the theoretical specific capacitance of asymmetric supercapacitor from the experimental specific capacitance of electrode material measured by three-electrode method.

$$\frac{1}{C_{sc}} = \frac{1}{C_+} + \frac{1}{C_-}$$
$$C_{sc}^s = \frac{C_{sc}}{M_+ + M_-} \quad (S1)$$

C_{sc} : Capacitance of supercapacitor (measured by 2-electrode method)

C_+ : Capacitance of positive electrode (measured by 3-electrode method)

C_- : Capacitance of negative electrode (measured by 3-electrode method)

C_{sc}^s : Specific capacitance of supercapacitor (normalized by weight $M_+ + M_-$)

C_+^s : Specific capacitance of positive electrode (normalized by weight M_+)

C_-^s : Specific capacitance of negative electrode (normalized by weight M_-)

From the Equation S1, the theoretical specific capacitance of asymmetric supercapacitor can be calculated about ~ 375 F/g, which is close to the experimental value (350 F/g) and evidently lower than the specific capacitance of the electrode material.