Supporting Information

for

Decoration of mesoporous carbon electrodes with tin oxide to boost their supercapacitive performance

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Materials	Highest capacitance	Cycling stability (Retention)	Electrolyte	Synthesis approach	References
15-SNC/300	344 F g ⁻¹ at 5 mV s ⁻¹	92.4%/5000 cycles/50 mVs ⁻¹	1M K ₂ SO ₄	Incipient wetness technique and redox reaction	This work
Mosaic-structured SnO ₂ @C porous microspheres	420 F g ⁻¹ at 1 A g ⁻¹	91% /2000 cycles/1 A g ⁻¹	1M Na ₂ SO ₄	Ethanol-thermal carbonization and simple steam activation	1
Carbon-coated hollow SnO ₂ microspheres	43.3 F g ⁻¹ at 10 mV s ⁻¹	-	1M KOH	Template assisted method and calcination treatment	2
SnO ₂ nanoclusters wrapped functionalized carbonized cotton cloth	197.7 F g ⁻¹ at 1 A g ⁻¹	95.5%/5000 cycles/15 A g ⁻¹	1M Na ₂ SO ₄	Solvothermal reaction and calcination process	3
SnO ₂ dots decorated porous carbon nanofibers	225.4 F g ⁻¹ at 1 A g ⁻¹	~119.8%/ 2500 cycles	3 М КОН	Mild redox reaction	4
SnO ₂ /graphene nanocomposites	363.3 F g ⁻¹ at 10 mV s ⁻¹	-	1M Na ₂ SO ₄	Solvothermal method	5
SnO ₂ @CNT nanocomposites	188.42 F g ⁻¹ at 2 mV s ⁻¹	~75% /1000 cycles/200 mV s ⁻¹	2 M KCl	Screen-printing and sintering	6
SnO ₂ nanosheets on carbon cloth	247 F g ⁻¹ at 1 A g ⁻¹	76.9% /10000 cycles/3 A g ⁻¹	0.5 M LiNO ₃	Hydrothermal reactions and subsequent thermal treatments	7
Nitrogen doped graphene oxide@SnO ₂	~378 F g ⁻¹ at 4 A g ⁻¹	89%/5000 cycles/4 A g ⁻¹	6 М КОН	Thermal reduction	8
Carbon coated-SnO ₂ nanospheres	195 F g ⁻¹ at 1 A g ⁻¹	90%/ 2000 cycles/2 A g ⁻¹	4.5 M H ₂ SO ₄	Sintering	9
SnO ₂ /MWCNT	133.33 F g ⁻¹ at 0.5 mA cm ⁻²	-	1M Na ₂ SO ₄	Sonochemical synthesis	10
Nitrogen-doped reduced graphene oxide/SnO ₂ composite	437 F g ⁻¹ at 5 mV s ⁻¹	$90\% / 1000 \text{ cycles}/2 \text{ A g}^{-1}$	1M Na ₂ SO ₄	One-step hydrothermal method	11
SnO ₂ /carbon aerogel composite	119.2 F g ⁻¹ at 1 mV s ⁻¹	-	1 M H ₂ SO ₄	Impregnation method	12
Gasified rice husk porous carbon/S-doped SnO ₂ composite	215 F g^{-1} at 1.5 A g^{-1}	78.5%/5000 cycles/0.4 A g ⁻¹	6 М КОН	Hydrothermal reaction	13
Hexagonal- shaped SnO ₂ @C nano	37.8 F g ⁻¹ at 5 mV s ⁻¹	-	1 M H ₂ SO ₄	Reaction under autogenic pressure at elevated temperature	14

 Table S1. Comparison of electrochemical performance of SnO₂-carbon composite electrodes for supercapacitors



Fig. S1. SEM images of (a, b) SBA-15, and (c, d) N-CMK3.



Fig. S2. TGA plots of SNC composites in air at a heating rate of 10 °C min⁻¹.



Fig. S3. (a) Low- and (b) high-resolution TEM images of N-CMK3.



Fig. S4. Droplet contact angles for water droplets as a function of SnO₂ content loading of SNC composites.



Fig. S5. (a) SEM image and (b) CV plot of the SnO_2 electrode in 1 M Na_2SO_4 at a scan rate of 5 mV s⁻¹.



Fig. S6. Impedance spectra of the (a) 15-SNC composite after exposure to heat at temperatures ranging from 100 °C to 400 °C and (b) 15-SNC/300 in aqueous electrolytes of sulfate salts.



Fig. S7. Low- and high-resolution SEM images of 15-SNC annealed at different temperatures: (a, b) 100 °C, (c, d) 200 °C, (e, f) 300 °C, (g, h) 400 °C.



Fig. S8. Cyclic performance of the N-CMK3 electrode in 1 M K_2SO_4 electrolyte: (a) CV plot at different scan rates, (b) dependence of the specific capacitance on the scan rate.



Fig. S9. Capacitance retention of different SNC composite electrodes in $1 \text{ M K}_2\text{SO}_4$ electrolyte for 5000 cycles at a scan rate of 50 mV s⁻¹.

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