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Supplementary Materials

In situ transformation of ZIF-67 into hollow Co₂V₂O₇ nanocages on graphene as high-performance

cathode for aqueous asymmetric supercapacitors

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Calculation

The specific capacity (Q) of single electrode can be determined from GCD curves through formula:¹

$$Q = \frac{I \times \Delta t}{m} \tag{S1}$$

where Δt , and I are the discharge time, the charge-discharge current, and the potential range excluding IR drop in charge-discharge curves, and m represents the mass loading of the working electrode.

For the ASC device, the mass ration of cathode and anode was determined by equation:²

$$\frac{m_{+}}{m_{-}} = \frac{Q_{-}}{Q_{+}}$$
(S2)

where *m* and *Q* represents the mass loading and capacity of cathode (+) and anode (-), respectively. The specific capacitance, energy density, and power density of ASC device were calculated by formulas:³

$$C_{cell} = \frac{I \times \Delta t}{m \times \Delta V} \tag{S3}$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} C_{cell} \Delta V^2 \tag{S4}$$

$$P = \frac{E}{\Delta t} \tag{S5}$$

where C_{cell} , ΔV , and Δt are the corresponding parameters in discharge curves, and *m* represents the total mass loading of two electrodes in ASC device.

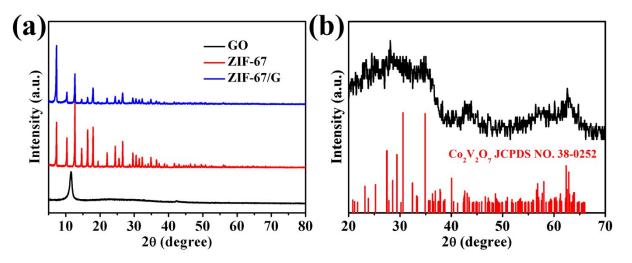


Fig. S1 (a) XRD patterns of GO, ZIF-67, and ZIF-67/G; (b) XRD patterns of $Co_2V_2O_7/G$.

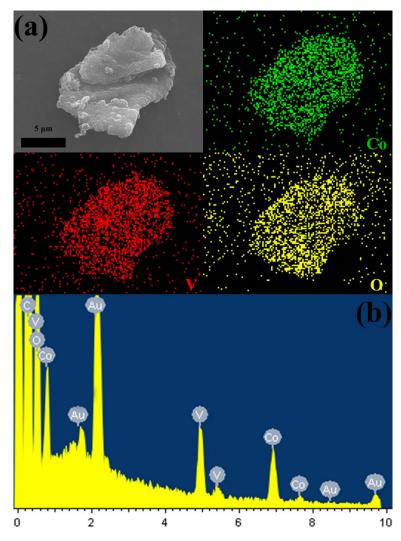


Fig. S2 (a) elemental mapping image and (b) EDX spectrum $Co_2V_2O_7/G$.

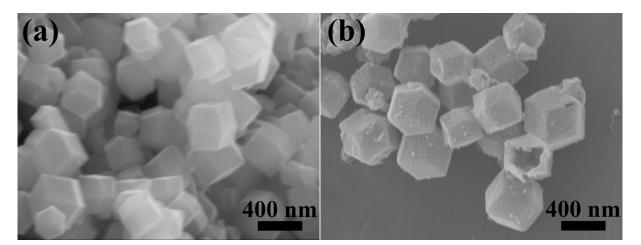


Fig. S3 SEM of (a) ZIF-67 and (b) $Co_2V_2O_7$.

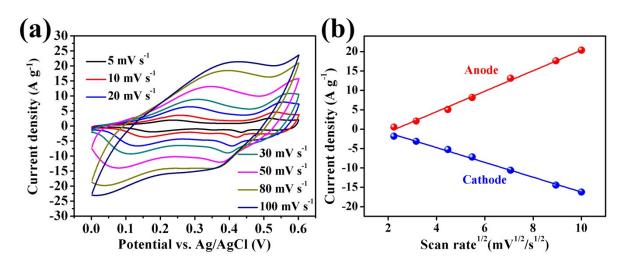


Fig. S4 (a) CV curves of the $Co_2V_2O_7$ electrode at different scan rates; (b) linear relationship between the

anodic/cathodic peak currents at the square root of the scan rates.

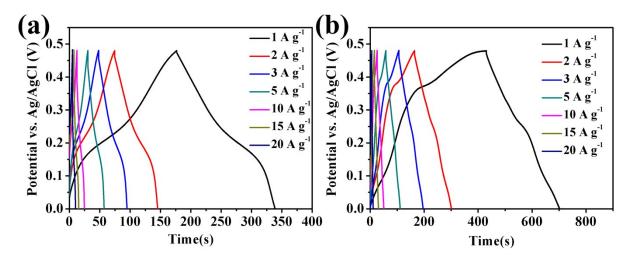


Fig. S5 GCD curves of (a) $Co_2V_2O_7$ and (b) $Co_2V_2O_7/G$ electrodes at different current densities.

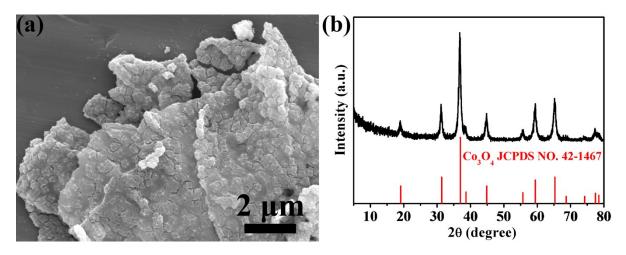


Fig.S6 (a) SEM and (b) XRD pattern of Co₃O₄/G composites.

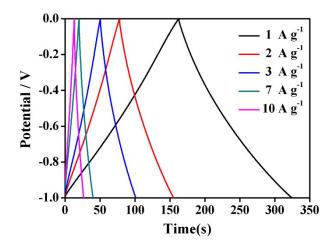


Fig. S7 GCD curves of rGO electrode at different current densities.

Reference

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