

## Mesoporous $\beta$ - $\text{Ag}_2\text{MoO}_4$ Nanopotatoes as Supercapacitor Electrodes

J. Johnson William,<sup>a</sup> B. Saravanakumar,<sup>a,c</sup> M. Mariyappan,<sup>a</sup> G. Muralidharan,<sup>b</sup> Allen J.

Britten<sup>c</sup> and Martin Mkandawire<sup>c,\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Department of Physics, Dr. Mahalingam College of Engineering and Technology, Pollachi, India 642003.

<sup>b</sup>Department of Physics, The Gandhigram Rural Institute (DTBU), Gandhigram, India 624302.

<sup>c</sup>Department of Chemistry, Cape Breton University, 1250 Grand Lake Rd. Sydney, Nova Scotia, Canada, B1P 6L2.

\* Corresponding Author: martin\_mkandawire@cbu.ca

### S1 Illustration of low IR drop

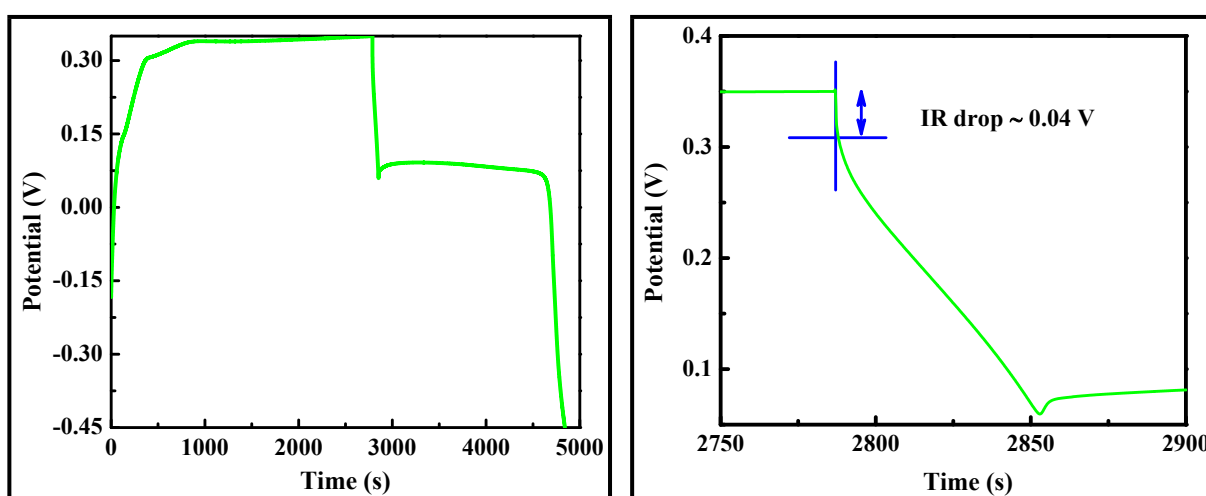


Figure S1 . a) GCD curve at  $2 \text{ A g}^{-1}$  of  $\beta$ - $\text{Ag}_2\text{MoO}_4$  nanostructures (b) enlarged view .

### S1 Morphological studies after stability analysis

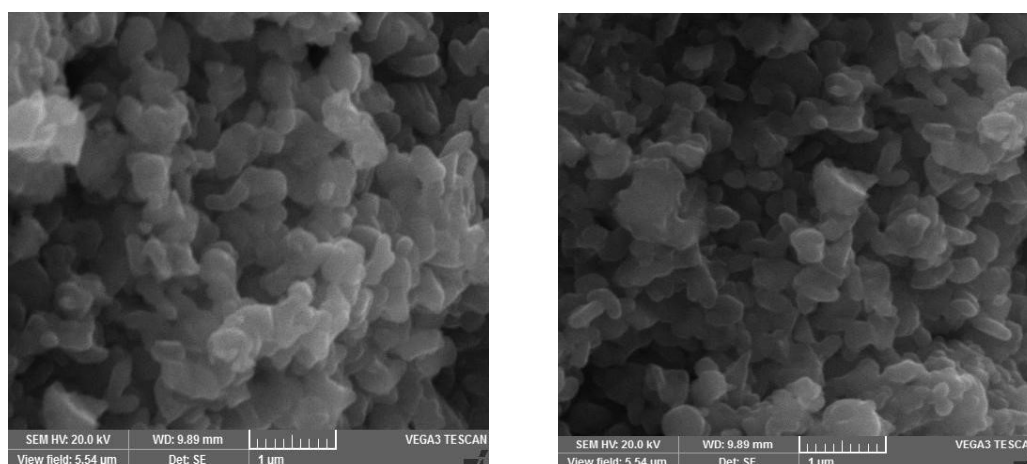


Figure S2 . SEM images after stability test.

### **S3 Fabrication of working electrode**

In all the electrochemical studies, a nickel foam has been used as the current collector. The preparation of electroactive slurry is as follows: firstly, the electroactive material was prepared by grinding a mixture of 85% of prepared materials, 10% of carbon black and 5% of PTFE as binder using a pestle and mortar. 1.5 mg of the active material was weighed and was transferred into glass vial containing 10  $\mu$ L of ethanol. The ultrasonication process was carried for 30 seconds to make an electroactive slurry. Afterward, the slurry was coated on to a nickel foam of area 1 cm<sup>2</sup>. Further, the prepared electrodes were dried at 80 °C in an atmosphere of air for 8 hours to remove traces of ethanol.