

Supporting Information

Polypyrrole-coated low-crystallinity iron oxide grown on carbon cloth enabling enhanced electrochemical supercapacitor performance

Chunhui Wu, Zifan Pei, Menglin Lv, Duchen Huang, Yuan Wang,* Shaojun Yuan*

Low-carbon Technology & Chemical Reaction Engineering Lab, College of Chemical Engineering, Sichuan University, Chengdu 610065, China.

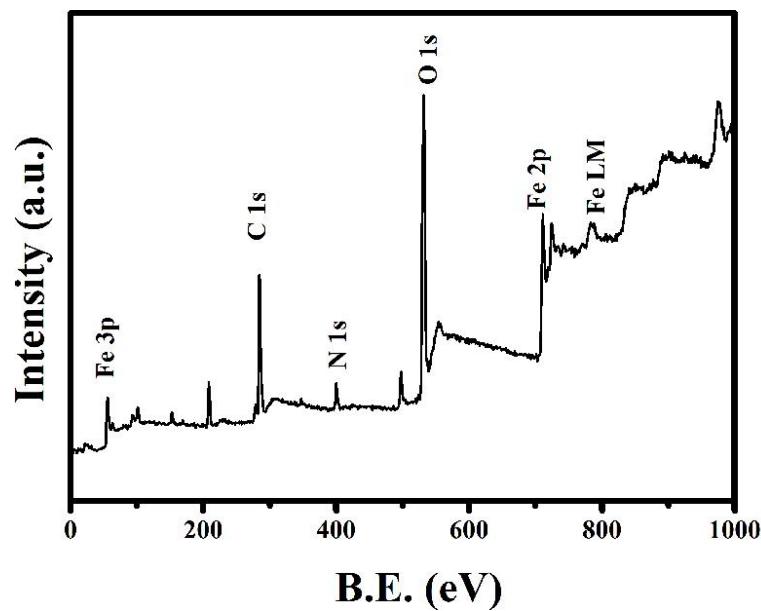


Figure S1. Wide scan XPS spectrum of D- Fe_2O_3 @PPy/CC electrode.

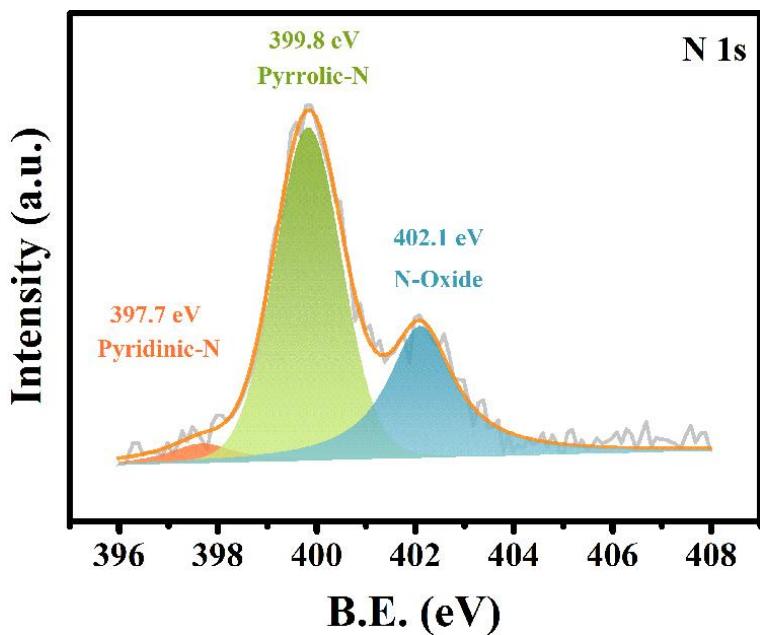


Figure S2. N 1s XPS spectrum of D-Fe₂O₃@PPy/CC electrode.

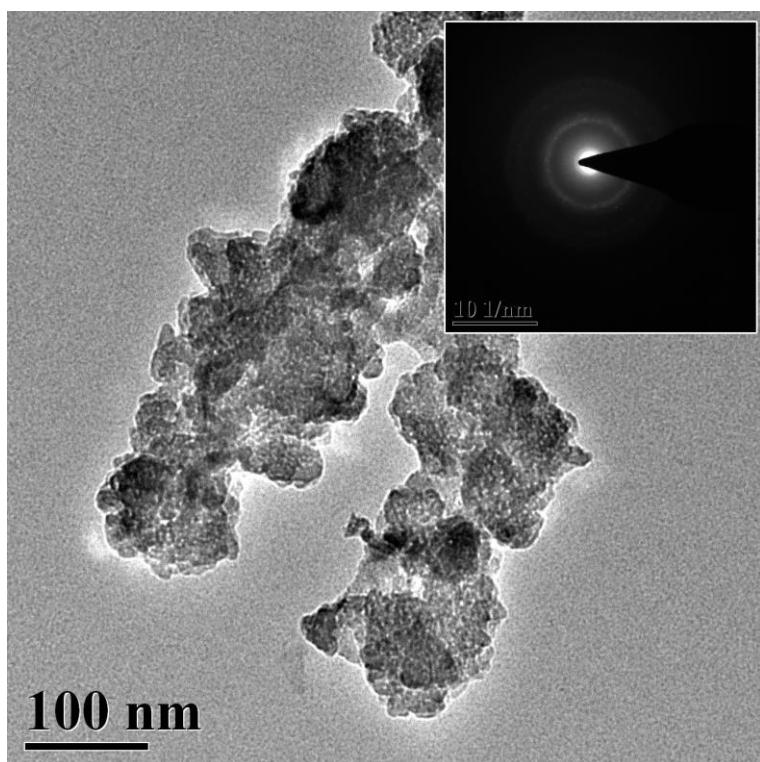


Figure S3. The TEM image of D-Fe₂O₃@PPy and the related SAED pattern.

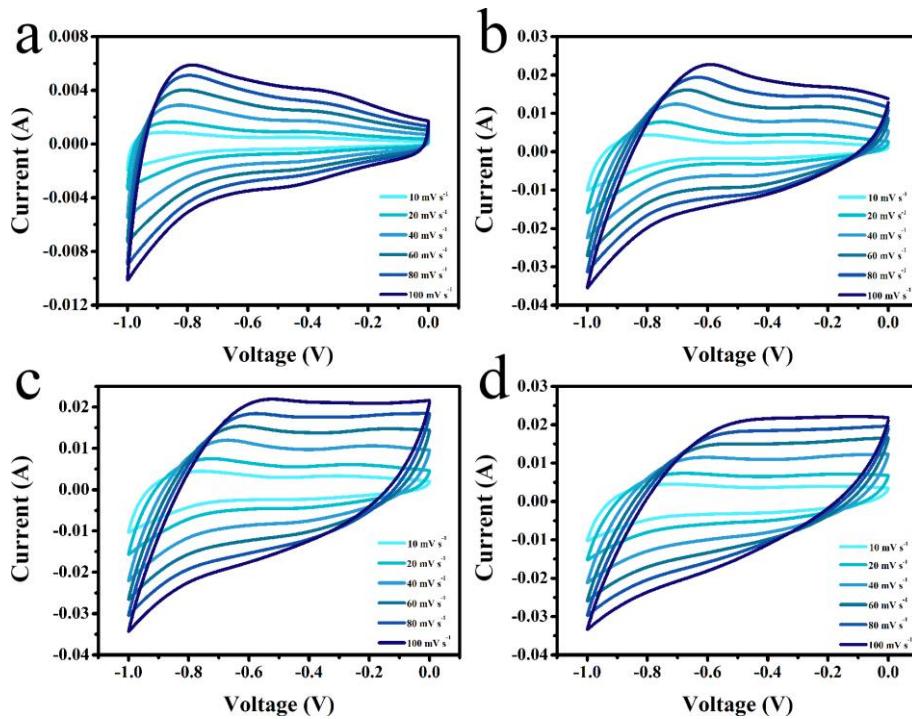


Figure S4. CV curves of D-Fe₂O₃/CC electrodes. (a) pristine Fe₂O₃, (b) D- Fe₂O₃-0.5h, (c) D- Fe₂O₃-1h, and (d) D- Fe₂O₃-4h.

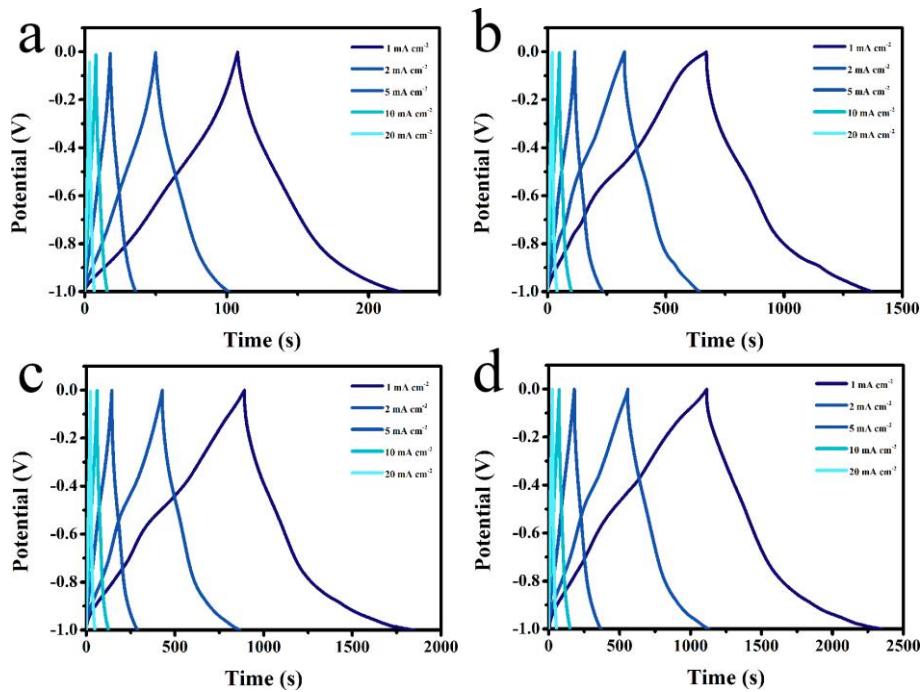


Figure S5. GCD curves of D-Fe₂O₃/CC electrodes. (a) pristine Fe₂O₃, (b) D- Fe₂O₃-0.5h, (c) D- Fe₂O₃-1h, and (d) D- Fe₂O₃-4h.

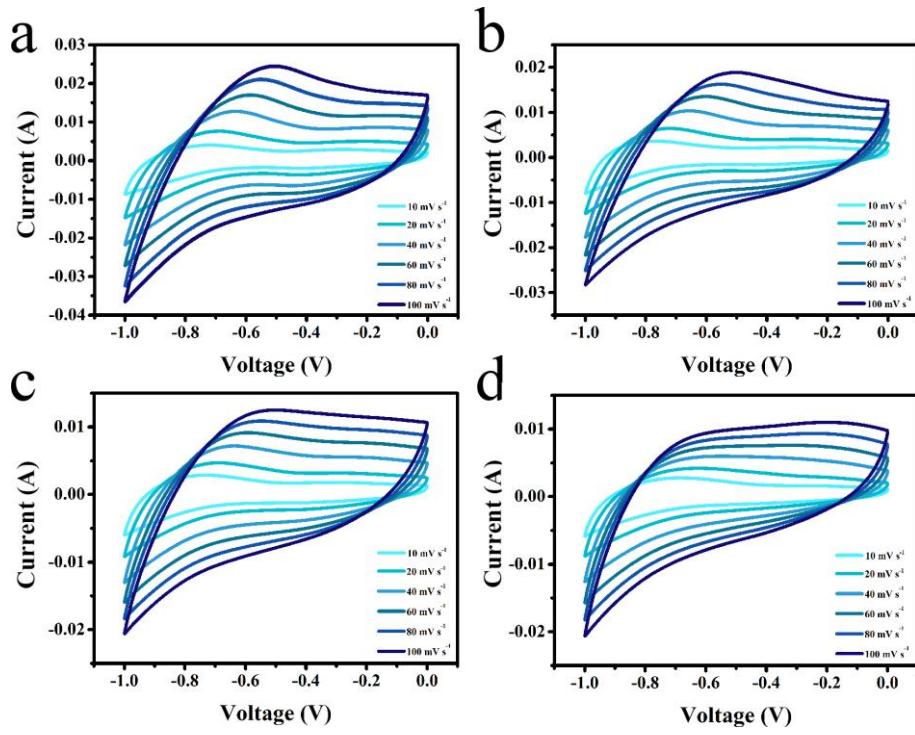


Figure S6. CV curves of D- Fe_2O_3 @PPy/CC electrodes. (a) D- Fe_2O_3 @PPy-30s, (b) D- Fe_2O_3 @PPy-60s, (c) D- Fe_2O_3 @PPy-120s, and (d) D- Fe_2O_3 @PPy-180s.

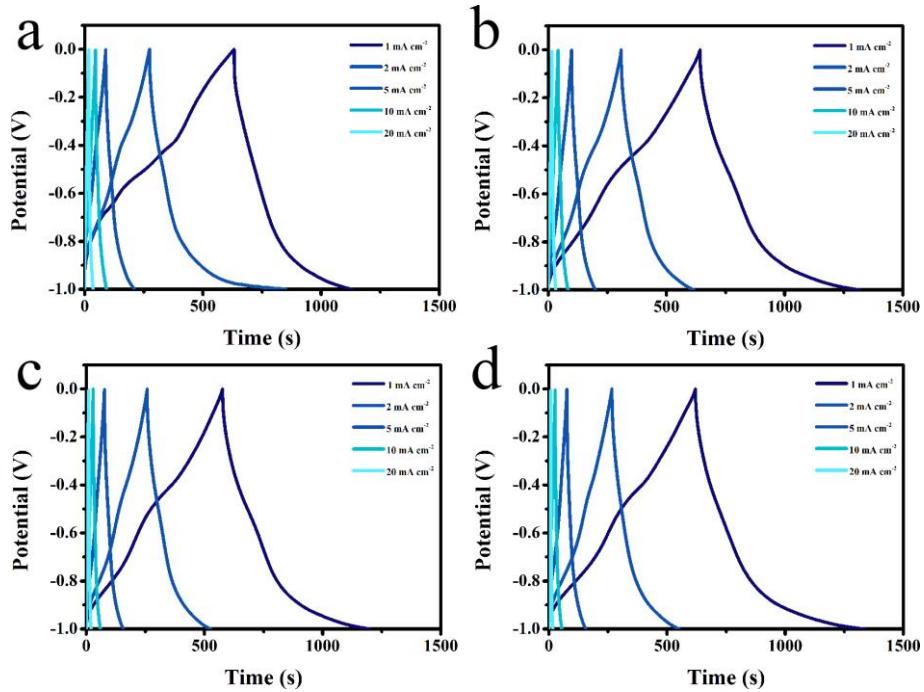


Figure S7. GCD curves of D- Fe_2O_3 @PPy/CC electrodes. (a) D- Fe_2O_3 @PPy-30s, (b) D- Fe_2O_3 @PPy-60s, (c) D- Fe_2O_3 @PPy-120s, and (d) D- Fe_2O_3 @PPy-180s.

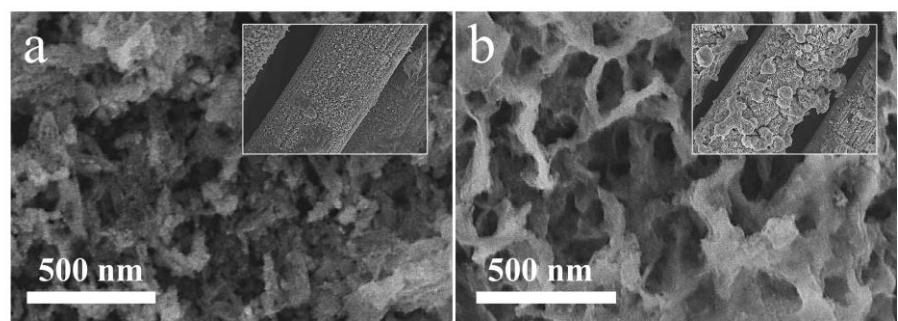


Figure S8. SEM images of (a) Fe₂O₃/CC and (b) D-Fe₂O₃@PPy/CC electrode after long cycling test.

Table S1. Electrochemical performance of Fe₂O₃-based and D-Fe₂O₃@PPy/CC anodes for supercapacitors.

Electrodes	Electrolyte	Potential (V)	Specific capacitance	Ref.
			Rate capability	
D-Fe ₂ O ₃ @PPy/CC	1 M Na ₂ SO ₄	-1-0	615 mF cm ⁻² at 1 mA cm ⁻² 208 mF cm ⁻² at 20 mA cm ⁻²	This work
FeO-CNT-20/CC	1 M Na ₂ SO ₄	-1-0	483.4 mF cm ⁻² at 1 mA cm ⁻²	<i>ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces</i> 2021 , 13, 45670.
Fe ₂ O ₃ NTRs@PPy/CC	1 M Na ₂ SO ₄	-1-0	237 mF cm ⁻² at 1 mA cm ⁻² 102 mF cm ⁻² at 20 mA cm ⁻²	<i>Electrochimica Acta</i> 2021 , 386, 138486
CC/Fe ₂ O ₃ @b- C/CC	6 M KOH	-1.2-0	246.2 mC cm ⁻² at 5 mV s ⁻¹	<i>J. Power Sources</i> 2021 , 489, 229501
Fe ₂ O ₃ @N-C/CC	4 M KOH	-1.0-0	183.3 mF cm ⁻² at 3 mA cm ⁻²	<i>ACS Appl. Energy Mater.</i> 2020 , 3, 12162–12171
Fe ₂ O ₃₋₆ nanorod arrays/CC	1 M LiOH	-0.9-0	350 mF cm ⁻² at 1 mA cm ⁻²	<i>Nano Energy</i> 2018 , 45, 390–397
Fe ₂ O ₃ nanoflakes	1M KOH	-1.2–0.2	169.2 mF cm ⁻² at 1 mA cm ⁻² 61 mF cm ⁻² at 5 mA cm ⁻²	<i>Ceram. Int.</i> 2018 , 44, 10635–10645
Fe ₂ O ₃ -P nanorods/CC	1M Na ₂ SO ₄	-0.8-0	340 mF cm ⁻² at 1 mA cm ⁻² 112 mF cm ⁻² at 20 mA cm ⁻²	<i>Nano Energy</i> 2018 , 49, 155–162
α -Fe ₂ O ₃ nanoarrays/CC	1M Na ₂ SO ₄	-0.8-0	207 mF cm ⁻² at 1 mA cm ⁻² 120.8 mF cm ⁻² at 6 mA cm ⁻²	<i>Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.</i> 2017 , 56, 1105 –1110
C@Fe ₃ O ₄ nanosheets	1M LiCl	-1-0	127 mF cm ⁻² at 1 mA cm ⁻² 60.74 mF cm ⁻² at 8 mA cm ⁻²	<i>J. Mater. Chem. A</i> 2016 4, 14877–14883
α -Fe ₂ O ₃ nanowires	1 M Na ₂ SO ₄	-0.8-0	103 mF cm ⁻² at 0.5 mA cm ⁻² 26.5 mF cm ⁻² at 5.7 mA cm ⁻²	<i>ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces</i> 2015 , 7, 14843–14850
Fe ₂ O ₃ nanotubes	5 M LiCl	-0.8-0	180.4 mF cm ⁻² at 1 mA cm ⁻² 119.9 mF cm ⁻² at 10 mA cm ⁻²	<i>Nano Lett.</i> 2014 , 14, 731– 736