Figure S1. XRD patterns of Nb₂C nanosheets and Nb₂AlC powder.
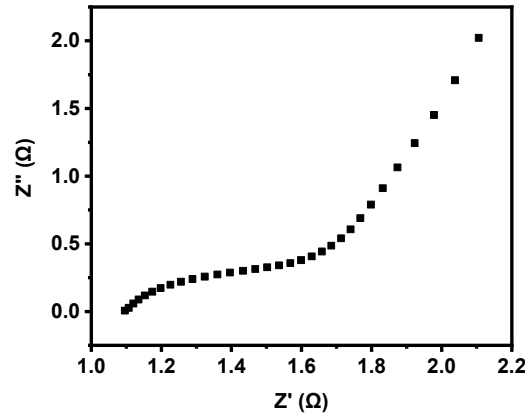

Figure S2. Nyquist plots of the Nb₂C–AQS nanocomposite-modified electrode in 10 mmol·L⁻¹ K₄Fe(CN)₆ and K₄Fe(CN)₆ (molar ratio 1:1) from 1–10 mHz at 10 mV sinusoidal signal.

The areal specific capacitance (C_s) of the electrodes were obtained from the CV curves [1]:

$$C_A = \left(\frac{1}{2} \int i\, dV \right) / \left(A \times \Delta V \times v \right)$$

,

where C_A represents the specific capacitance (F·cm⁻²), $\int i\, dV$ is the integrated area of the CV curve, ΔV is the scanning potential window (V), and v is the scan rate (V·s⁻¹). The CV curves consist of oxidation and reduction curves corresponding to charge/discharge processes. Thus, the integrated area of the nearly symmetrical CV curves (multiplied by ½) was used to calculate the specific capacitance.
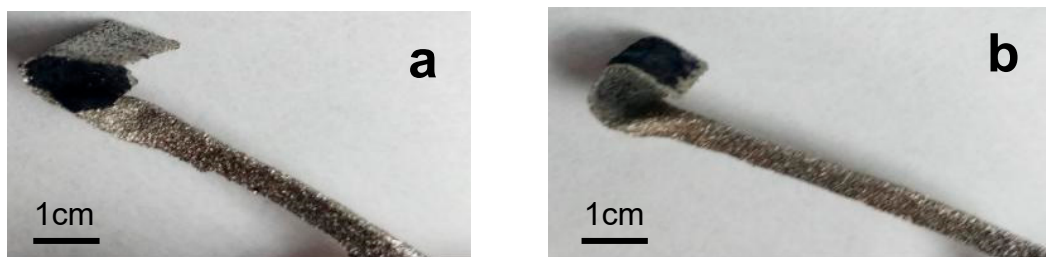
Figure S3. Two bending modes of the Nb$_2$C–AQS based SC: (a) concavely bent, and (b) convexly bent.

The specific capacitance of the resulting SCs was also derived from the GCD curves of the Nb$_2$C–AQS composite:

$$C_A = T / (\Delta V \times i \times 2),$$

where C_A represents the specific capacitance (F·cm^{-2}), T represents the discharge time of a cycle of constant current charge and discharge, ΔV is the scanning potential window (V), and i is the current density (Å·cm^{-2}).
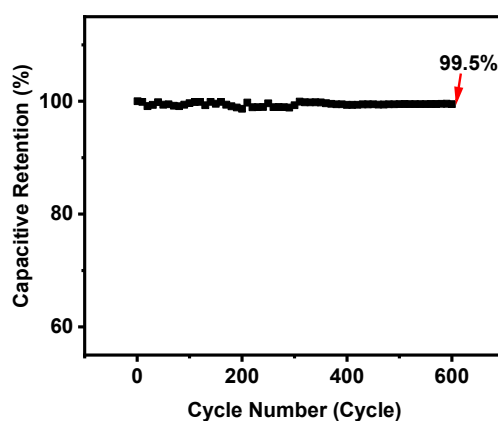

Figure S4. Capacitance retention at a current density of 15 mA cm^{-2} for the Nb$_2$C–AQS based micro-SC in 0.1 mol L^{-1} Na$_2$SO$_4$.

Reference:

1   Wang, G.X.; Babaahmadi, V.; He, N.; Liu, Y.; Pan, Q.; Montazer, M.; Gao, W. Wearable supercapacitors on polyethylene terephthalate fabrics with good wash fastness and high flexibility. Journal of Power Sources, 2017; 367(nov.1):34-41.