

Electronic Supplementary Material

High-performance supercapacitors based on Ni₂P@CNT nanocomposites prepared using an ultrafast microwave approach

Yunrui Tian¹, Haishun Du², Shatila, Sarwar², Wenjie Dong¹, Yayun Zheng¹, Shumin Wang¹, Qingping Guo¹, Jujie Luo (✉)¹, Xinyu Zhang (✉)²

¹ College of Materials Science and Engineering, Taiyuan University of Technology, Taiyuan 030024, China

² Department of Chemical Engineering, Auburn University, Auburn, AL 36849, USA

E-mails: luojujie@126.com (Luo J); xzz0004@auburn.edu (Zhang X)

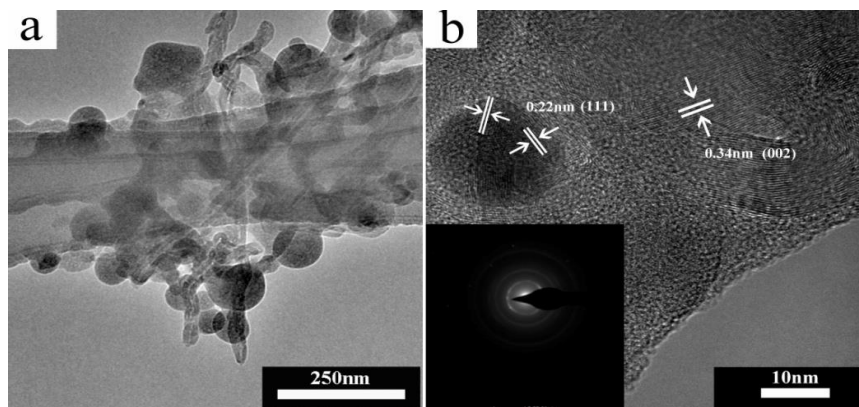


Fig. S1. a) Low- and b) high-resolution HRTEM images of the Ni₂P@CNT. The inset of (b) is the corresponding SAED pattern.

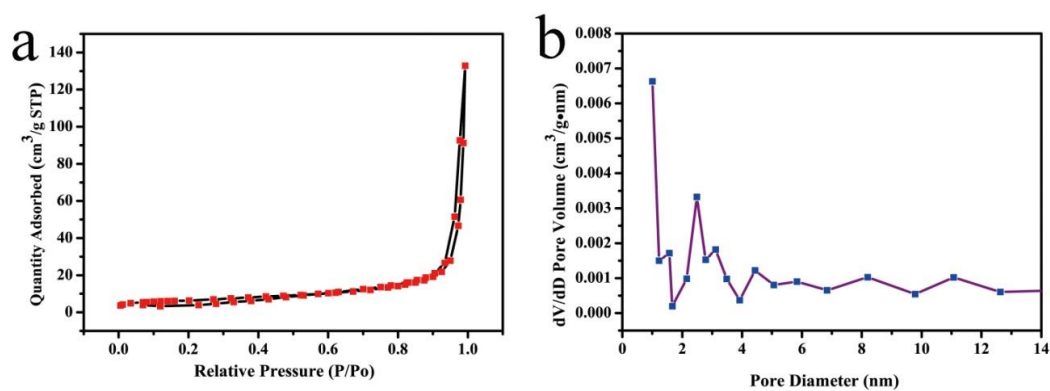


Fig. S2. a) Nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherm of sample, b) pore size distribution of sample

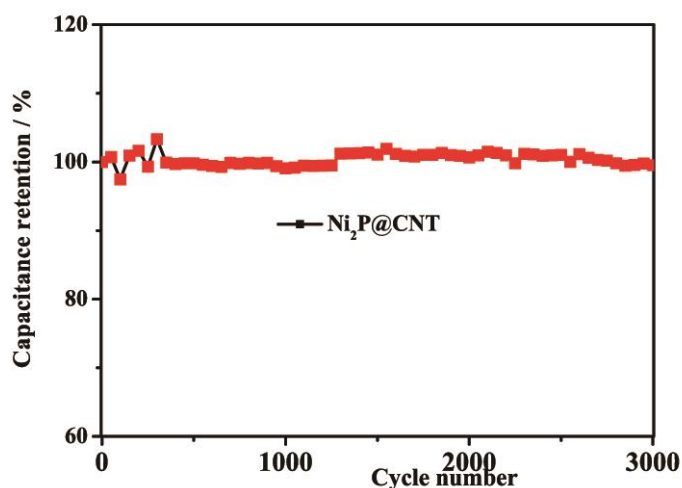


Fig. S3. Cycling performances of the ASCs

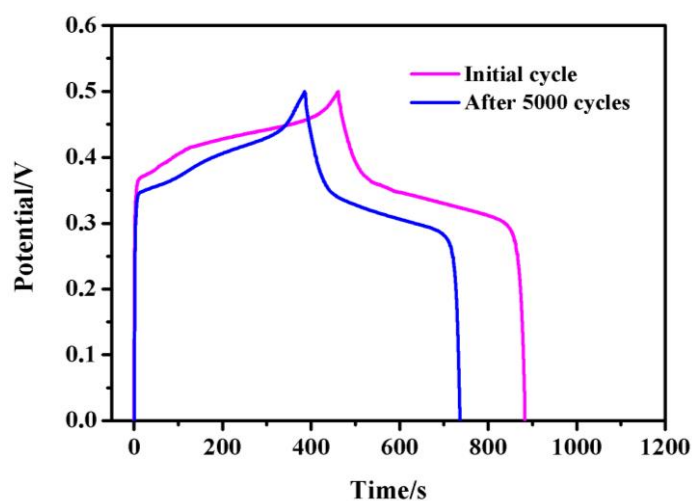


Fig. S4. The $\text{Ni}_2\text{P@CNT}$ nanocomposites comparison of GCD curves before and after cyclic test at 1 A g^{-1} .

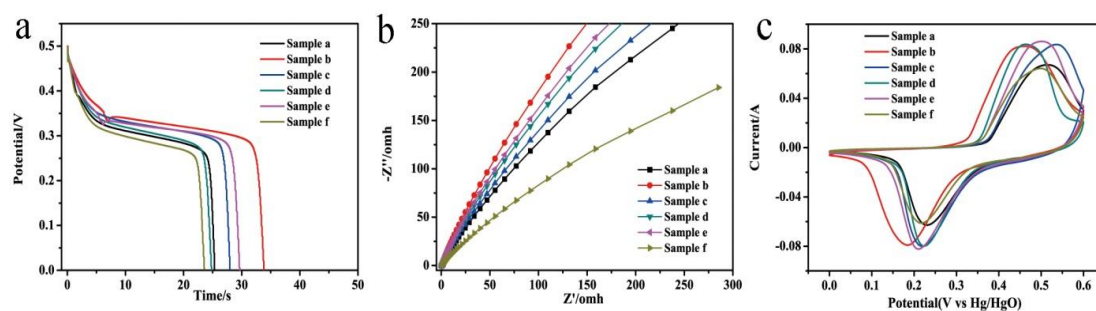


Fig. S5. (a) GCD curves of $\text{Ni}_2\text{P@CNT}$ electrode materials with different preparation conditions at a current density of 10 A g^{-1} ; (b) Nyquist $\text{Ni}_2\text{P@CNT}$ electrode materials with different preparation conditions; (c) CV curves of $\text{Ni}_2\text{P@CNT}$ electrode materials with different preparation conditions at a scan rate of 50 mV s^{-1} .

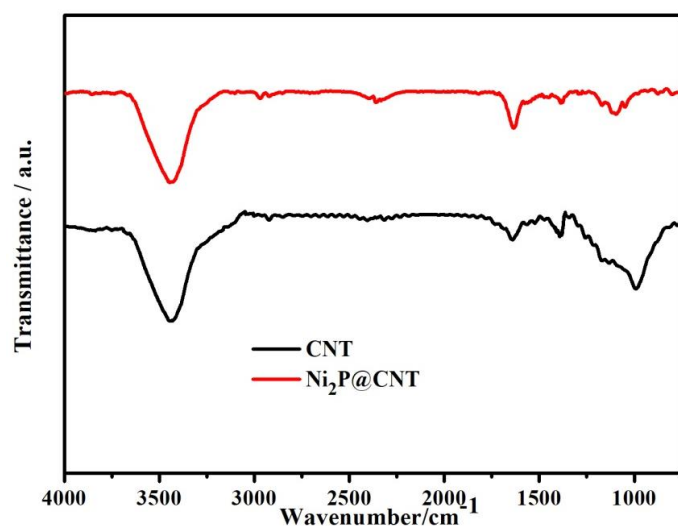


Fig. S6. Comparison of FT-IR spectra of Ni₂P@CNT and CNT

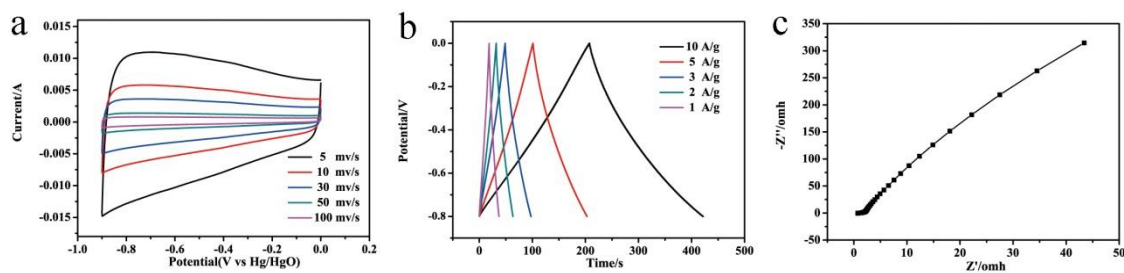


Fig. S7. (a) CV curves of AC electrode materials with different scan rate; (b) GCD curves of AC electrode materials with different current density; (c) Nyquist curves of AC electrode materials.

Table S1. The percentage of elements in a sample

Characterization	Atomic %(Ni)	Atomic %(C)	Atomic %(P)	Atomic %(O)
XPS	7.68	75.89	8.26	8.17
EDS	3.5	88.7	4.7	3.1