

Supporting Information

Solid-state supercapacitors with rationally designed heterogeneous electrodes fabricated by large area spray processing for wearable energy storage applications

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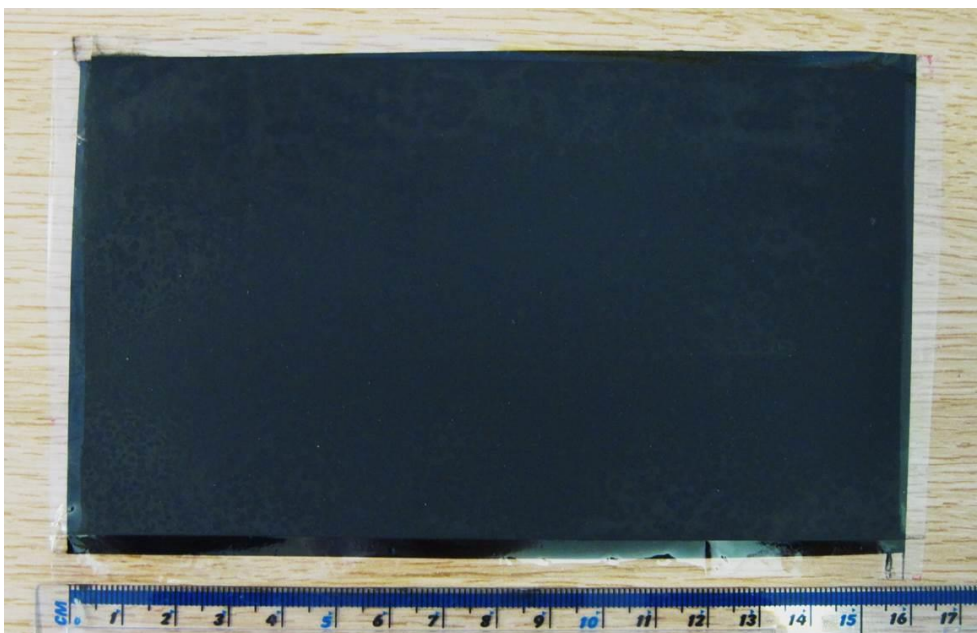


Figure S1: A digital camera image of a 16 cm x 9.5 cm solid-state supercapacitor with three-layer electrodes E3 to demonstrate scalability of the spray fabrication technique.

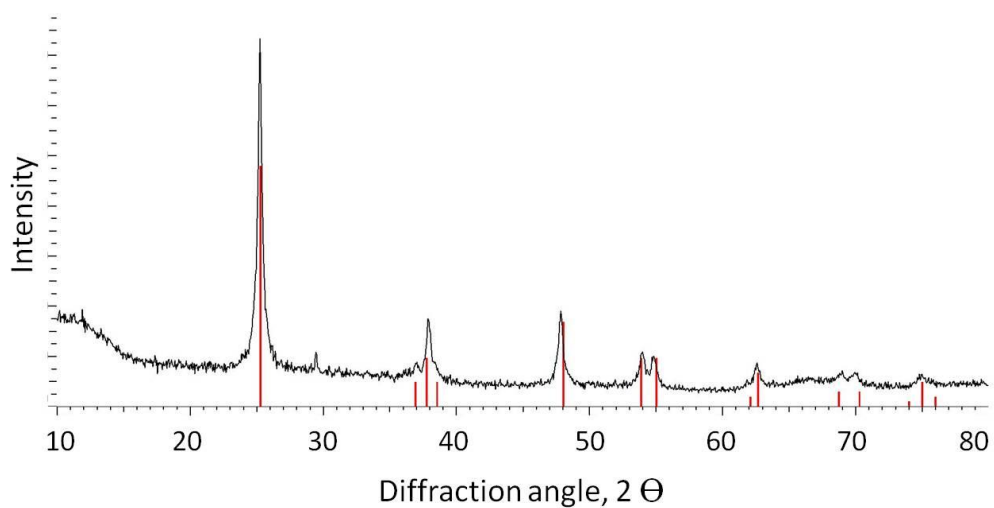


Figure S2: X-ray diffraction pattern of p-TiO₂ crystals, showing high crystallinity of an anatase phase.

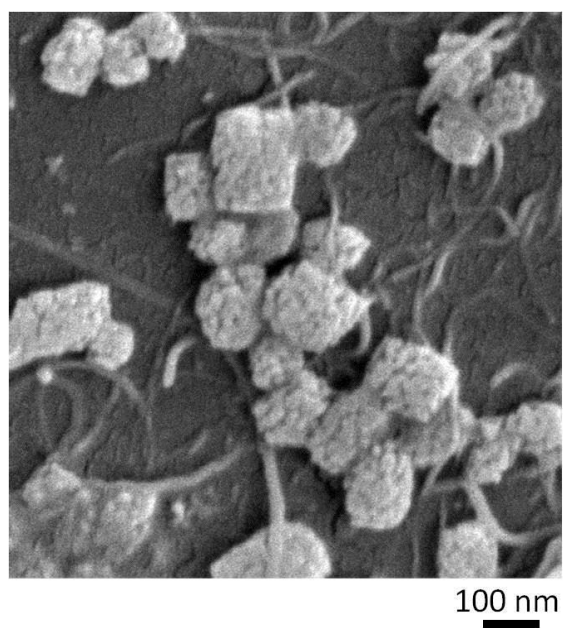


Figure S3: Top view scanning electron microscopy (SEM) image of the sprayed p-TiO₂ + MWNT.

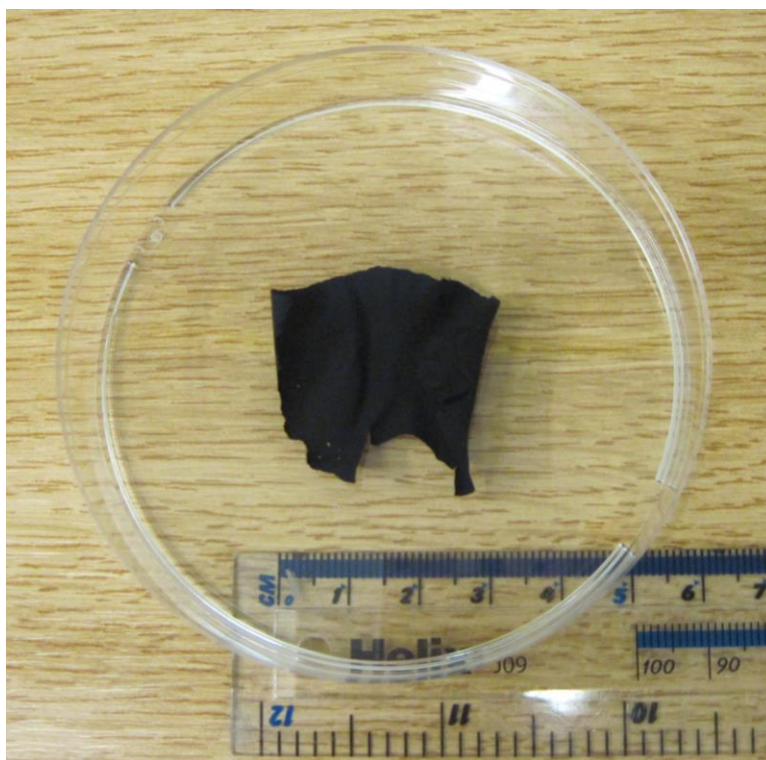


Figure S4: A digital camera image of a free standing film (2.8 cm x 2.3 cm) of [c-TiO₂ + MWNT] for the BET surface area measurement.

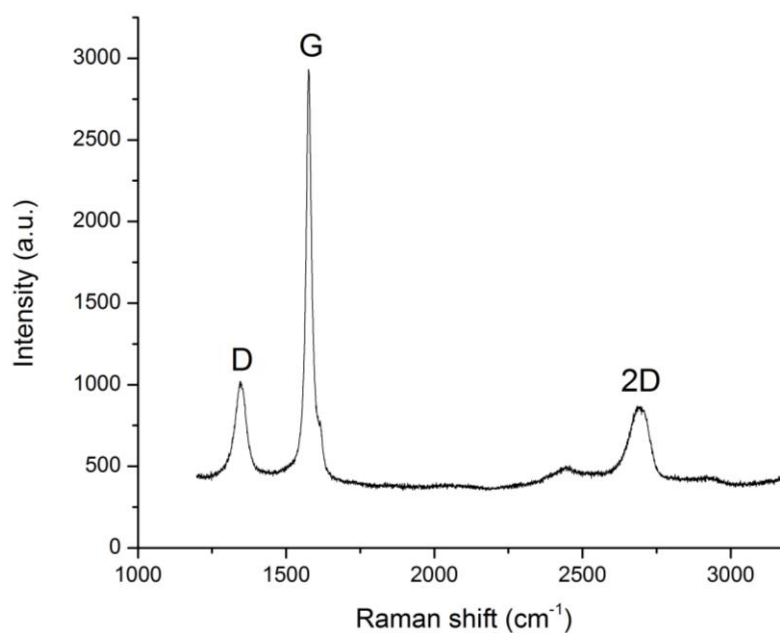


Figure S5: Raman spectrum of a drop of aqueous suspension of exfoliated graphene sheets.

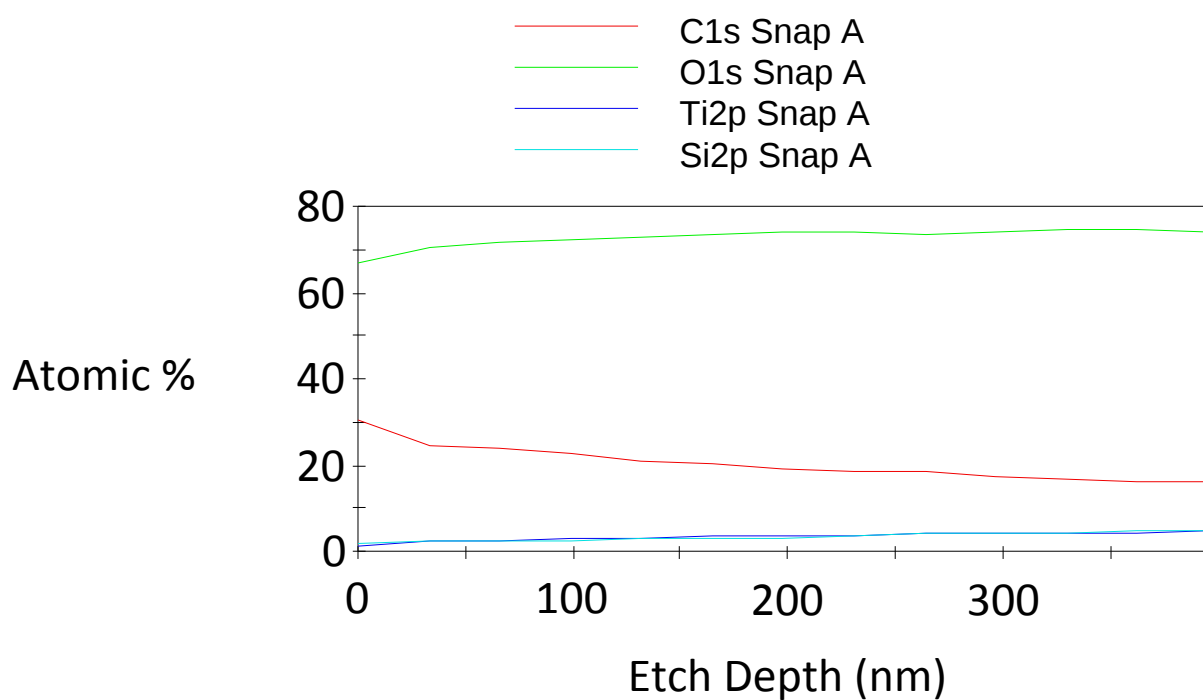
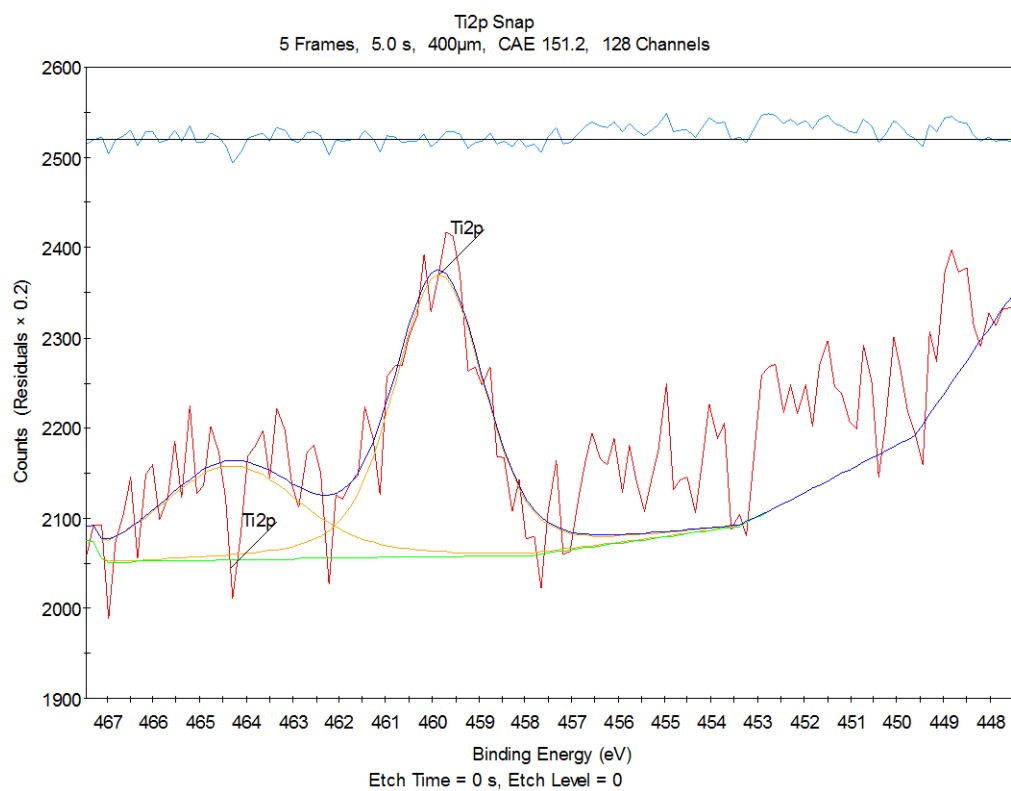
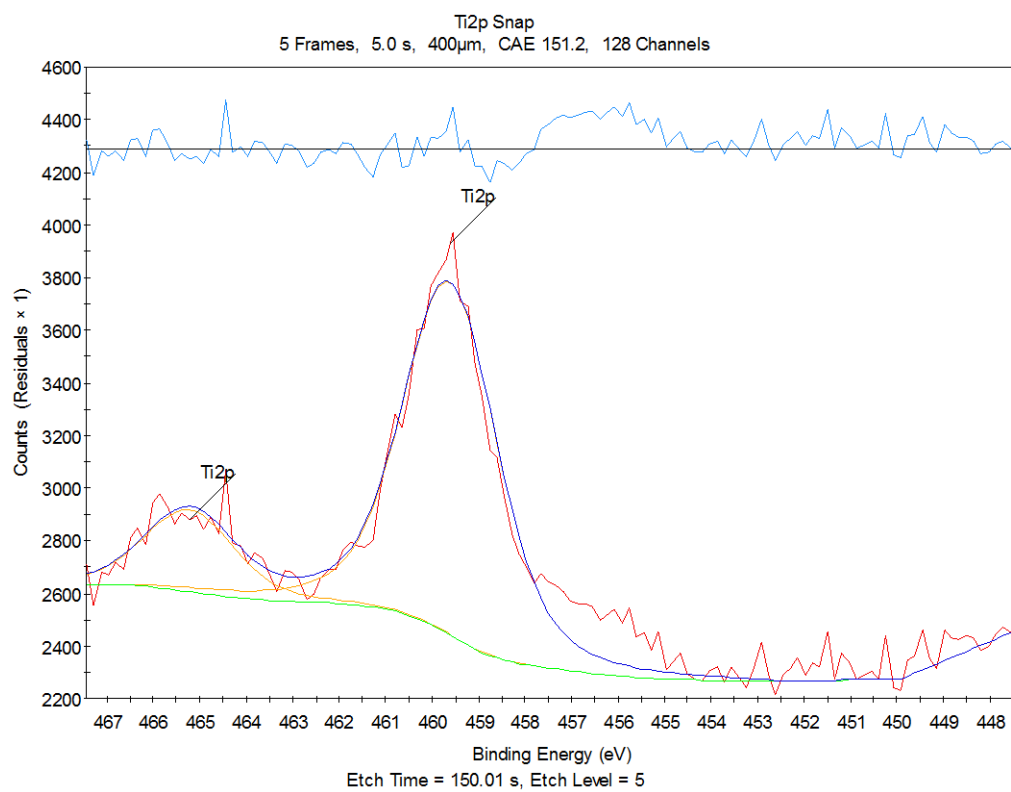


Figure S6: X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) depth profiling of atomic % profile of the main elements against etch depth as Ar^+ sputtered away from the top graphene Layer 3 to reveal the Layer 2 [c-TiO_2 + MWNT]. Si wafer was the substrate of the layered electrode for the XPS characterisation.

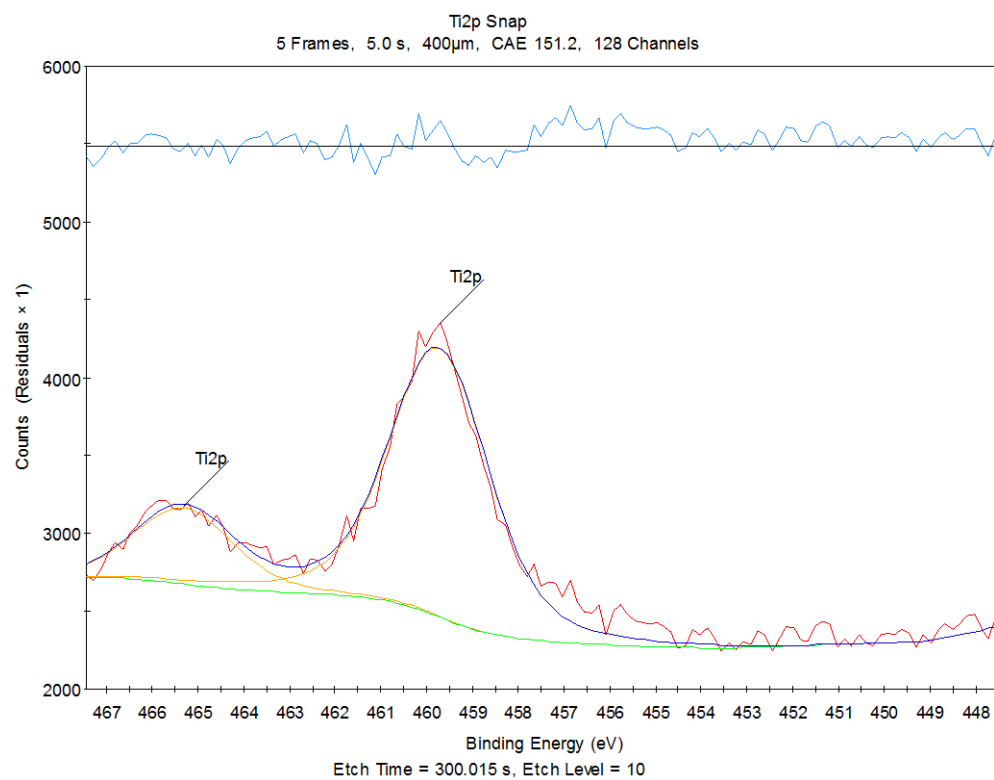
(a)



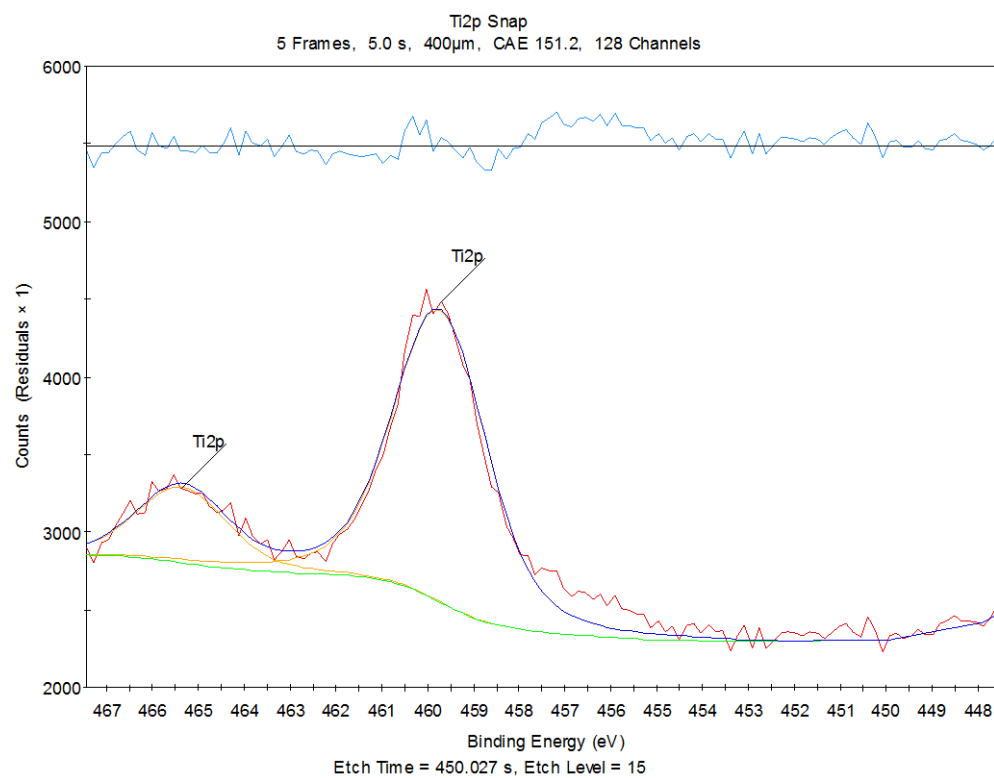
(b)



(c)



(d)



(e)

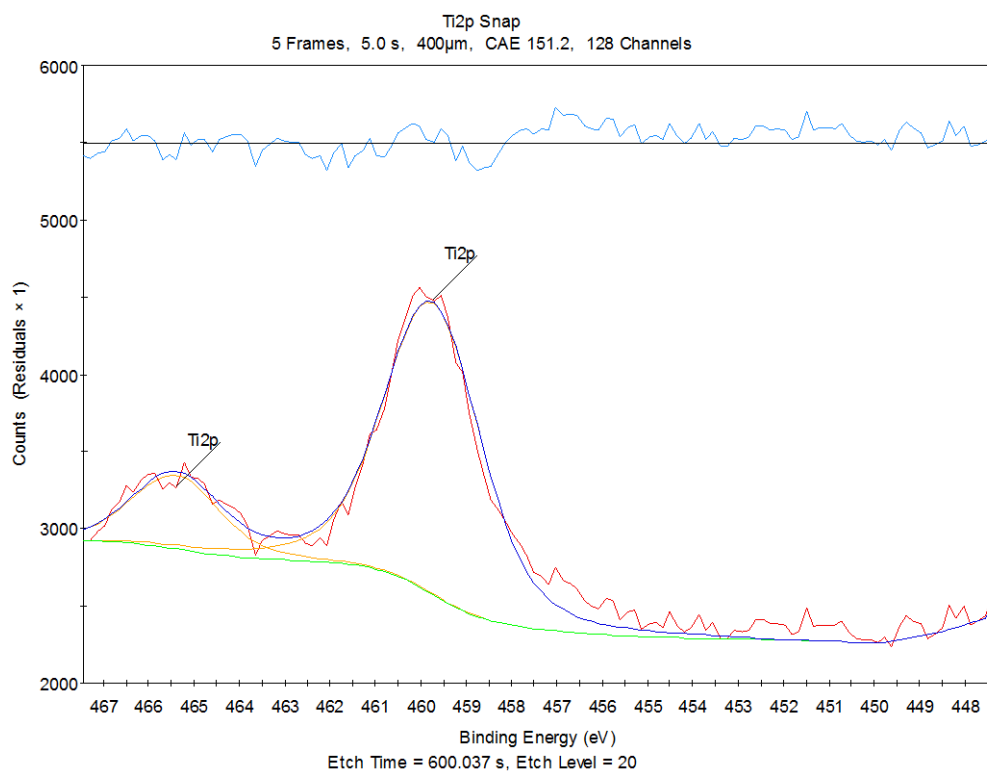


Fig. S7: XPS Ti 2p spectra (a) – (e) of the three-layer electrode E3, acquired after sputtering times of 0, 150, 300, 450 and 600 s, where the etch speed was approximately 1.1 nm s^{-1} . The spectra showed an increase in Ti 2p peak intensities as the etch depth increased.

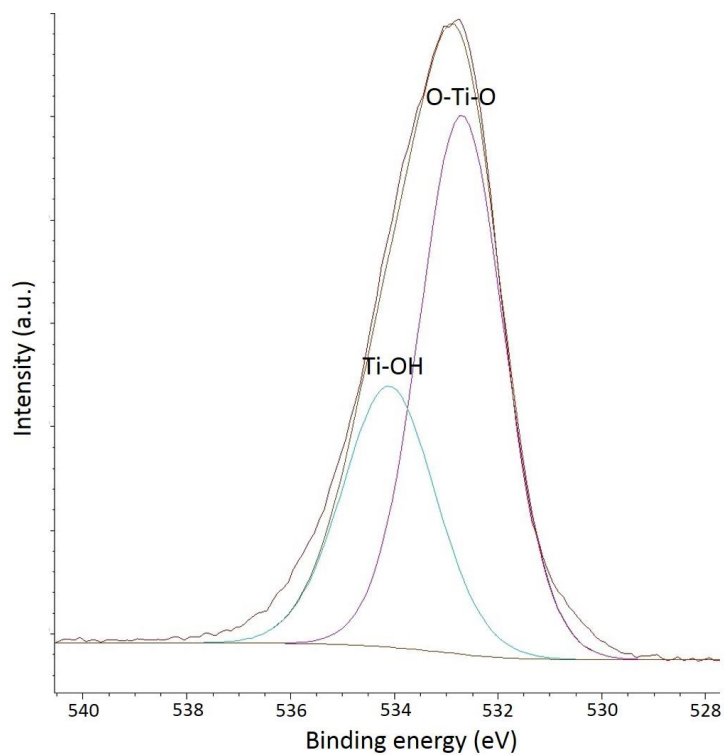


Fig. S8: XPS detailed O_{1s} scan for the three-layer electrode E3 after the CV cycle.

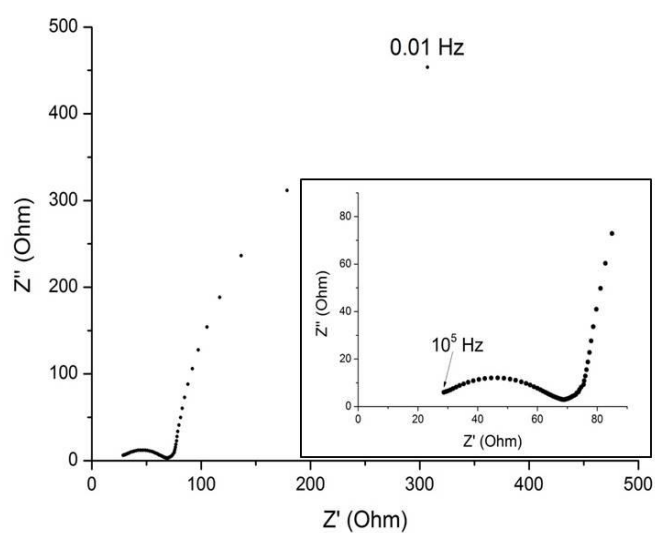


Figure S9: A Nyquist plot of a solid-state supercapacitor based on two-layer electrodes E2.