

Supporting Information

Ruthenium nanoparticles decorated curl-like porous carbons for high performance supercapacitors

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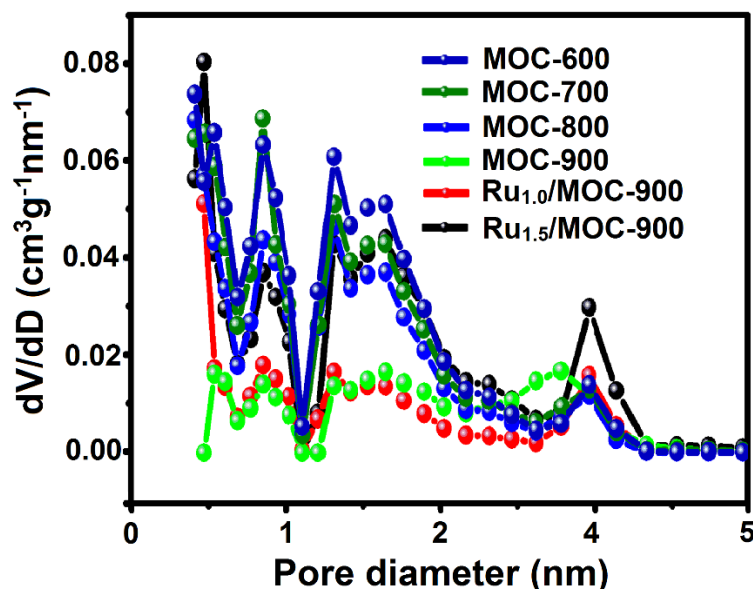


Figure S1. DFT pore size distributions of various as-synthesized MOCs and Ru/MOC-900 nanocomposites.

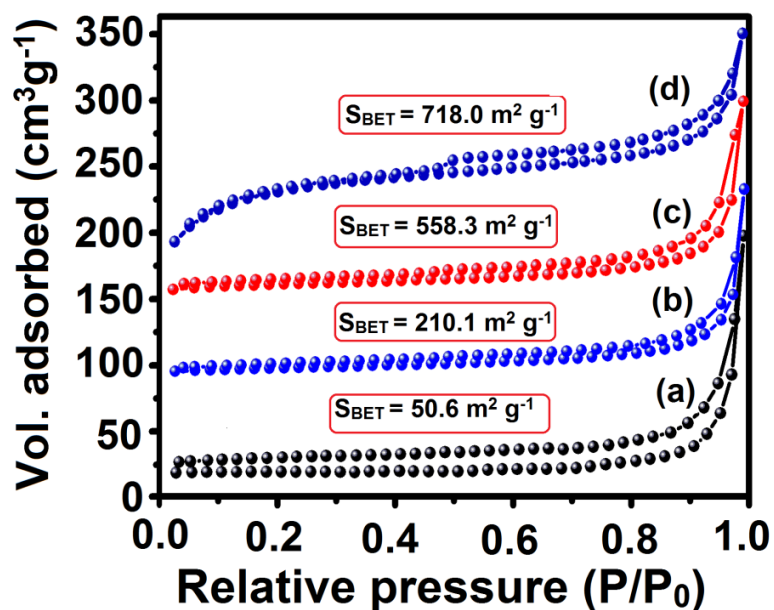


Figure S2. N₂ adsorption/desorption isotherms of the porous activated carbons prepared from biomass precursor (*Moringa Oleifera* fruit shells) carbonized at 600 °C under N₂ atmosphere (a) without, and (b–d) with the presence different amounts of ZnCl₂ activating agent: (b) 0.5 g, (c) 1.0 g, and (d) 2.0 g.

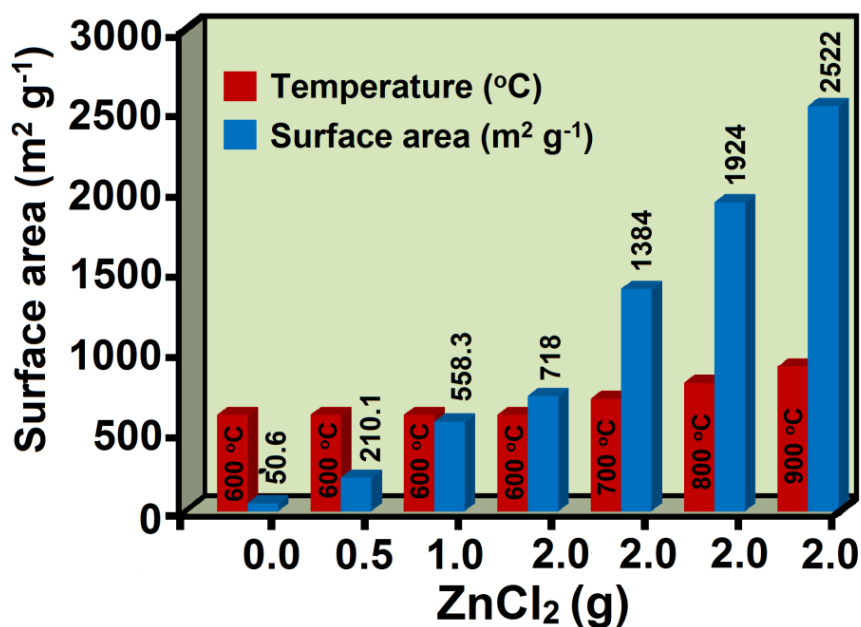


Figure S3. Effects of ZnCl₂ and carbonization temperature on surface areas of the resultant MOCs.

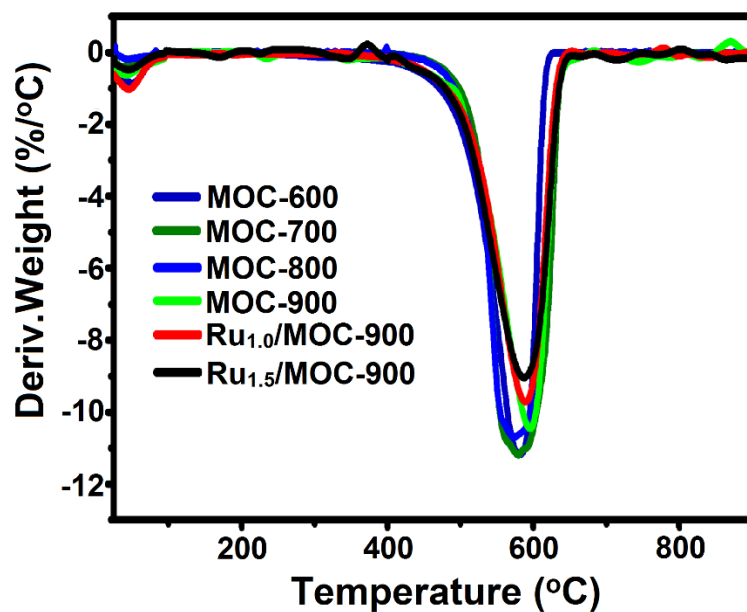


Figure S4. DTA curves of various as-synthesized MOCs and Ru/MOC-900 nanocomposites.

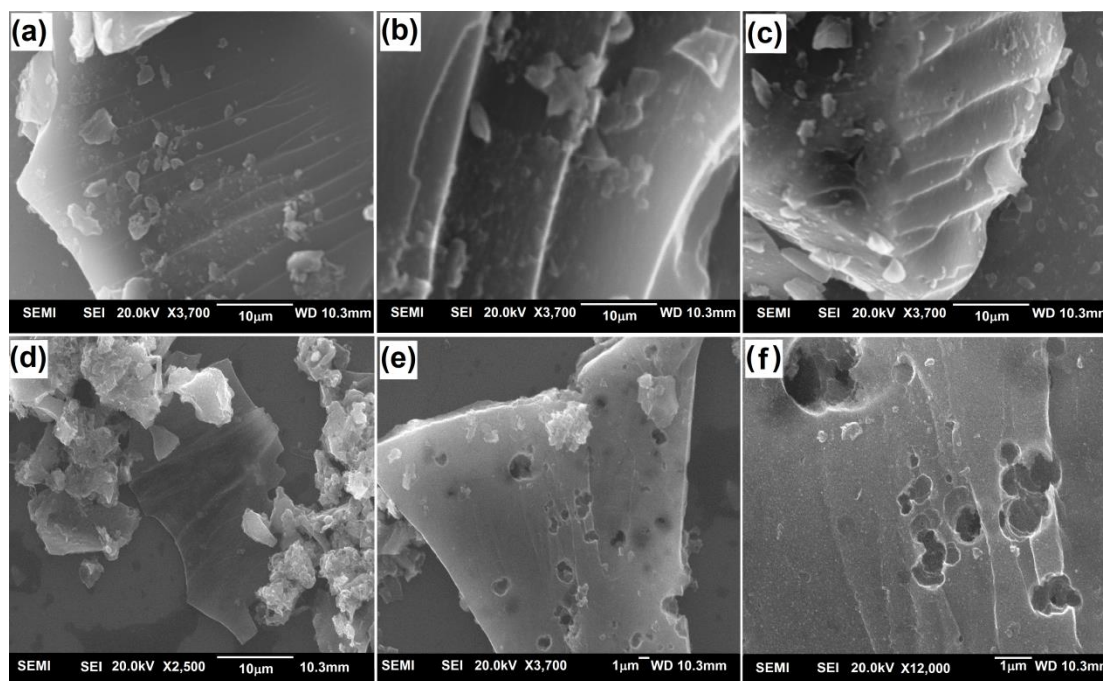


Figure S5. FE-SEM images of the as-synthesized (a) MOC-600, (b) MOC-700, (c) MOC-800, and (d–f) MOC-900 samples at various magnifications.

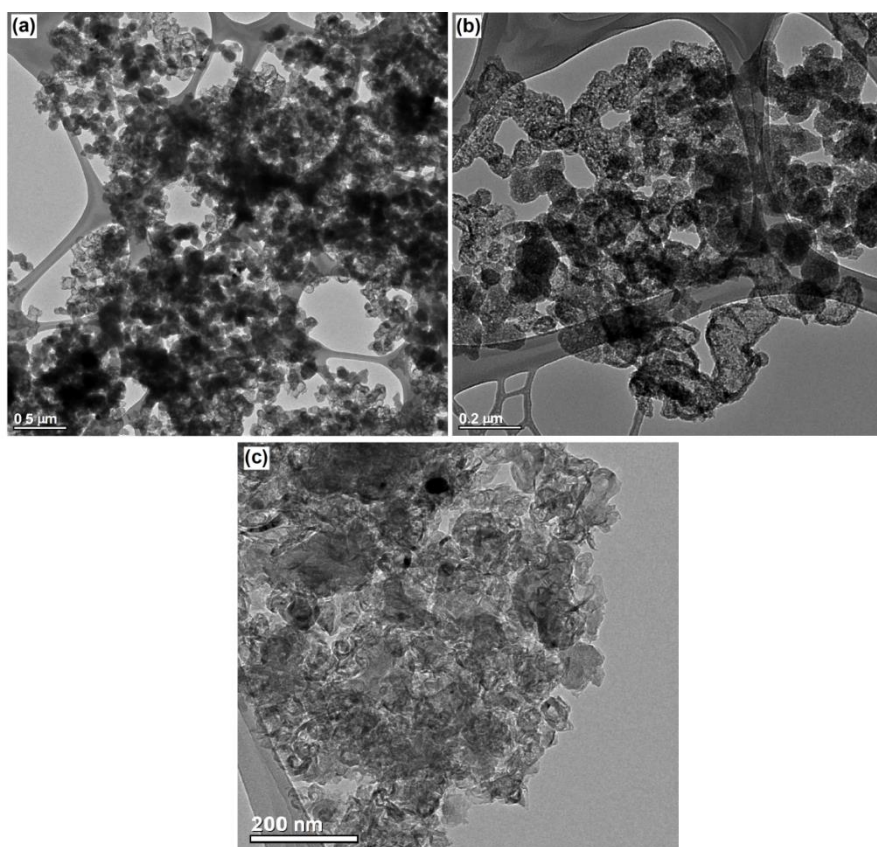


Figure S6. FE-TEM images of the as-synthesized (a) MOC-600, (b) MOC-700, and (c) MOC-800 samples.

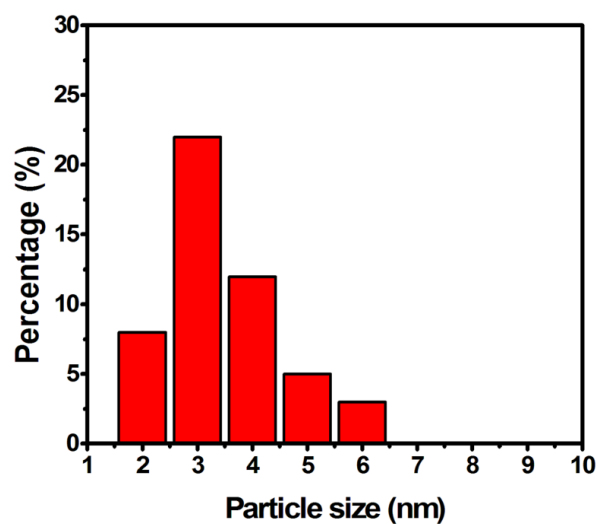


Figure S7. Particle size distribution of RuNPs for the Ru_{1.0}/MOC-900 nanocomposite.