#### Supporting Information for

# Intercalating Ultrathin MoO3 Nanobelts into MXene Film with

## Ultrahigh Volumetric Capacitance and Excellent Deformation for

## **High-Energy-Density Devices**

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### **Supplementary Figures**



**Fig. S1** SEM images of (**a**) MXene nanosheets, (**b**) MoO<sub>3</sub> nanobelts. (**c**) The mixture solution including MXene nanosheets and MoO<sub>3</sub> nanobelts without any precipitate after standing for several hours



Fig. S2 Top-view SEM images of (a)  $M/MoO_3$ -10% and (b)  $M/MoO_3$ -30% hybrid films



**Fig. S3** Cross-section images of (**a**) pure MXene film and (**b**) M/MoO<sub>3</sub>-30% hybrid films



Fig. S4 Stress-strain curve of pure MXene film and hybrid films



**Fig. S5** (a) CV curves of the pure MXene electrode at various scan rates. (b) GCD profiles of pure MXene electrode at various current densities



**Fig. S6 (a)** CV curves of the  $M/MoO_3$ -10% electrode at various scan rates. **(b)** GCD profiles of  $M/MoO_3$ -10% electrode at various current densities. **(c)** CV curves of the  $M/MoO_3$ -30% electrode at various scan rates. **(d)** GCD profiles of  $M/MoO_3$ -30% electrode at various scan rates.

 Table S1 Comparison of the electrochemical performance of M/MoO<sub>3</sub>-20% electrode with other MXene-based state-of-the-art electrodes

Materials	Electrolyte (mol L <sup>-1</sup> )	Potential (V)	Test condition	Cg (F g <sup>-1</sup> )	<i>C</i> v (F cm <sup>-3</sup> )	Refs.
MXene hydrogel	$3M H_2 SO_4$	-1.10.1	2 mV s <sup>-1</sup>	380	1500	[S1]
$Ti_3C_2T_x$ clay	1MH2 <b>SICH</b> 2SO4	-0.35-00235-0.2	$2 \text{ mV} 2 \text{sm} \text{v} \text{ s}^{-1}$	224455	9 <b>90</b> 0	<b>[\$</b> 2]
MXene/Graphene	$3M H_2 SO_4$	-0.7-0.3	2 mV s <sup>-1</sup>	335.4	1040	[S3]
$Ti_3C_2T_x/MnO_2$	PVA/LiCl	0.8	1 A cm <sup>-3</sup>		1025	[S4]
PPy/Ti <sub>3</sub> C <sub>2</sub> T <sub>x</sub>	$1M H_2SO_4$	-0.2-0.35	5 mV s <sup>-1</sup>	416	1000	[S5]
MXene/CNTs	3M H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	-0.55-0.1	$2 \text{ mA cm}^{-2}$	523	1083	[S6]
Ultracompact d- Ti <sub>3</sub> C <sub>2</sub>	1M Li <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	1V	2 mV s <sup>-1</sup>		633	[S7]
Ti <sub>3</sub> C <sub>2</sub> T <sub>x</sub> /SWCNT	1M MgSO <sub>4</sub>	-0.8-0.1	2 mV s <sup>-1</sup>	150	390	[S8]
M <sub>X</sub> P <sub>X</sub> fiber	PVA/ H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	-0.65-0.2	5 mV s <sup>-1</sup>		614.5	[S9]
MXene/MPFs	0.5M H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	-0.3-0.3	1 A cm <sup>-3</sup>		694.2	[S10]
M/MoO <sub>3</sub> -20%	1M H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	-0.6-0.3	3 mV s <sup>-1</sup>	545	1817	This work

Materials	Electrolyte (mol L <sup>-1</sup> )	$C_{\rm V}$ (F cm <sup>-3</sup> )	$E_{\rm v}$ (Wh L <sup>-1</sup> )	$p_{v}$ (W L <sup>-1</sup> )	Refs.
$Ti_3C_2T_x/rGO-5$ wt%	3 M H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>		32.6	74400	[\$3]
d-Ti <sub>3</sub> C <sub>2</sub>	Organic electrolyte		41		[87]
Mo <sub>1.33</sub> C MXene /PEDOT:PSS	PVA/H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> gel	568	33.2	19470	[S11]
$N-Ti_3C_2T_x$ -300	3 M H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>		21	18300	[S12]
R@M-A <sub>0.75:1</sub> MSC	PVA-KOH	267.9	13.5	48500	[\$13]
MXene/rGO	PVA/ H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	80	8.6		[S14]
(MXene/TAEA) <sub>n</sub>	PVA/ H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>		5.1	4400	[815]
PPy/l-Ti <sub>3</sub> C <sub>2</sub>	PVA-H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>		10	4000	[ <b>S</b> 16]
EG/MXene 1:3	PVA/H <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>4</sub>	216	3.4	1600	[S17]
$MnO_x$ -Ti $_3C_2$ film	1 M Li <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>		13.64	3755.61	[S18]
MXene/rGO fiber	PVA/H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	256	5.1	1700	[S19]
MXene-MoS <sub>2</sub>	PVA/LiCl gel	173.6	15.5	970	[S20]
M/MoO <sub>3</sub> -20%	1 M H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	396	44.6	25080	This work

Table S2 Comparison of the electrochemical performance of M/MoO3 hybrid electrodewith other reported electrode materials for symmetric supercapacitors

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