

Recent Advances in Transition-Metal Doped MoS₂ Nanostructures for Flexible Supercapacitor Electrodes

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Abstract

Transition metal chalcogenides (TMCs) are promising materials for flexible supercapacitors (FsCs) as an energy storage device for next-generation flexible and wearable electronics. Because of their large theoretical capacitance and faradic charge-storage mechanism, TMCs can provide excellent capacitance and energy density when utilized as a pseudocapacitive or battery-like electrode. Among this, molybdenum disulfide (MoS₂) emerged as a promising

material due to its high surface area, tunable bandgap, and layered structure. This review provides a comprehensive analysis of MoS₂ as a key material in FsCs technology, focusing on its fundamental properties, mechanism, morphology, and structural design. Furthermore, this review explores recent advancements in MoS₂-based hybrid materials and their integration with conductive substrates or other nanomaterials to improve overall device performance. The review also explores the challenges, such as low electrical conductivity and restacking issues, and addresses the ways to overcome. After all, the role of MoS₂ in sustainable electrode materials, its contributions, and its development are underscored in this review.

Keywords

Transition metal chalcogenides (TMCs), Flexible supercapacitors (FsCs), Molybdenum disulfide (MoS₂), Nanomaterials, Restacking.