Supporting Information

Triethanolamine Functionalized Graphene-Based Composite for High Performance Supercapacitors

Bo Song, Chelsea Sizemore, Liyi Li, Xiaogu Huang, Ziyin Lin, Kyoung-sik Moon and Ching-Ping Wong

School of Materials Science and Engineering, Georgia Institute of Technology, 771 Ferst Drive, Atlanta, GA 30332, United States,
School of Chemistry and Biochemistry, Georgia Institute of Technology, 901 Atlantic Drive, Atlanta, GA 30332, United States,
School of Physics and Optoelectronic Engineering, Nanjing University of Information Science & Technology, Nanjing, 210044, China,
Department of Electronic Engineering, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shanti, Hong Kong

*E-mail: cpwong@cuhk.edu.hk; ks.moon@mse.gatech.edu

Figure S1. Digital image of the TEA/GO aqueous dispersion (same concentration as the reaction condition).
Figure S2. (a) AFM image of a single-layer GO flake with (b) average thickness of the corresponding GO flake.

Figure S3. FTIR spectrum of TEA.

Figure S4. XPS survey spectrum of rGO control sample.
Figure S5. Contact angle measurement of the (a) TEA/rGO film and (b) rGO film.

Figure S6. TGA curves of TEA and TEA-rGO mixture in air at a heating rate of 10 °C/min.

Figure S7. Nitrogen adsorption/desorption isotherm of rGO control sample.
Figure S8 (a) Rate-dependent plot of the capacitance values, (b) capacitance retention after 10,000 cycles, and (c) Nyquist plot of TEA/rGO electrode in 1 M TEABF₄/AN electrolyte.

Figure S9 CV curves of rGO film in (a) 1 M H₂SO₄ and (c) 1 M TEABF₄/AN electrolytes; rate-dependent plots of capacitance values in (b) 1 M H₂SO₄ and (d) 1 M TEABF₄/AN electrolytes.
Figure S10. (a) Galvanostatic CD curves at current densities of 0.1, 0.2, and 0.5 A/g and (b) specific capacitance values calculated from both CV and CD profiles as at various discharge time in 1 M H₂SO₄.