Supporting Information

Surface Engineering of Carbon Fiber Paper for Efficient Capacitive Energy Storage

Haozhe Zhang,†a Wenda Qiu,†b Yifeng Zhang,ª Yi Han,ª Minghao Yu,ª Zifan Wang,ª Xihong Lu*ac and Yexiang Tonga

‡ Dual contributors

MOE of the Key Laboratory of Bioinorganic and Synthetic Chemistry, KLGHEI of Environment and Energy Chemistry, School of Chemistry, Sun Yat-Sen University, Guangzhou 510275, China.

*E-mail: luxh6@mail.sysu.edu.cn

bDepartment of Environmental Engineering, Guangdong Industry Technological College, Guangzhou 510300, China

cJiangsu Key Laboratory of Materials and Technology for Energy Conversion, Nanjing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Nanjing 210016, China

Calculations:

1. Single Electrode:

Areal capacitances of the single electrodes were calculated from their CVs according to the following equation:

\[
C_a = \frac{Q}{\Delta V \cdot S}
\]

where \(C_a \) (F cm\(^{-2}\)) is the areal capacitance, \(Q \) (C) is the average charge during the charging and discharging process, \(\Delta V \) (V) is the potential window and \(S \) (cm\(^2\)) is the area of OCFP electrode.

Alternatively, using the galvanostatic charge/discharge method, we can determine the areal capacitances of electrodes by the following equation:

\[
C_a = \frac{I \times \Delta t}{\Delta V \cdot S}
\]

Where \(C_a \) (F cm\(^{-2}\)) is the areal capacitance, \(I \) (A) is the constant discharging current, \(\Delta t \) (s) is the discharging time, \(\Delta V \) (V) is the potential window, and \(S \) (cm\(^2\)) is the surface area of electrode.

2. NiCo\(_2\)O\(_4\)/OCFP-ASC Devices:
The cell (device) capacitance ($C_{\text{cell}}$) and volumetric capacitance of the as-fabricated NiCo$_2$O$_4$/OCFP-ASC devices were calculated from their CVs according to the following equation:

$$C_{\text{cell}} = \frac{Q}{\Delta V}$$  \hspace{1cm} (3)

$$C_V = \frac{C_{\text{cell}}}{V} = \frac{Q}{V \times \Delta V}$$  \hspace{1cm} (4)

where $Q$(C) is the average charge during the charging and discharging process is the applied current, $V$ represents the volume (cm$^3$) of the whole device (The area and thickness of our NiCo$_2$O$_4$/OCFP-ASC device is about 1 cm$^2$ and 0.08 cm. Hence, the whole volume of our NiCo$_2$O$_4$/OCFP-ASC device are about 0.08 cm$^3$), while $\Delta V$(V) indicates the operation voltage window. It is worth mentioning that the volumetric capacitances were calculated taking into account the volume of the device stack, which includes the active material, the flexible substrate and the separator with electrolyte.

Alternatively, the cell (device) capacitance ($C_{\text{cell}}$) and volumetric capacitance of the electrode ($C_V$) was estimated from the slope of the discharge curve using the following equations:

$$C_{\text{cell}} = \frac{l \times \Delta t}{\Delta V}$$  \hspace{1cm} (5)

$$C_V = \frac{C_{\text{cell}}}{V} = \frac{l \times \Delta t}{V \times \Delta V}$$  \hspace{1cm} (6)

where $l$ is the applied current, $V$ indicates the volume (cm$^3$) of the whole device (the whole volume of our NiCo$_2$O$_4$/OCFP-ASC device is about 0.08 cm$^3$), $\Delta t$ represents the discharging time, $\Delta V$(V) stand for the operation voltage window.

Volumetric energy density ($E$), equivalent series resistance ($ESR$) and power density ($P$) of the as-fabricated devices were obtained from the following equations:

$$E = \frac{1}{2 \times 3600} C_V \Delta V^2$$  \hspace{1cm} (7)

$$ESR = \frac{2 \times l}{iR_{\text{drop}} \Delta V^2}$$  \hspace{1cm} (8)

$$P = \frac{4 \times ESR \times V}{\Delta V}$$  \hspace{1cm} (9)

where $E$ (Wh/cm$^3$) is the energy density, $C_V$ represents the volumetric capacitance obtained from Equation (5) and $\Delta V$(V) indicates the voltage operation window. $ESR$ ($\Omega$) is the internal resistance of the device. $P$ (W/cm$^3$) is the power density. $iR_{\text{drop}}$ is the voltage drop between first and second points from its cut-off of discharge curve. $V$ is the volume of the device.
3. Balance the charge of electrodes in ASC device:

As for a SC, the charge balance will follow the relationship $q^+ = q^-$. The charge stored by each electrode depends on the capacitance ($C$), the potential range for the charge/discharge process ($\Delta E$) and the area of the electrode ($A$) following the Equation 10:

$$q = C \times \Delta E \times A$$

(10)

To obtain $q^+ = q^-$ at 100 mV s$^{-1}$, the area balancing between NiCo$_2$O$_4$ and OCFP will be calculated as follow:

$$\frac{A_{NiCo_2O_4}}{A_{OCFP}} = \frac{C_{(OCFP)} \times \Delta E_{OCFP}}{C_{NiCo_2O_4} \times \Delta E_{NiCo_2O_4}} \approx 1$$

Therefore, the calculated areal ratio between the NiCo$_2$O$_4$ electrode and OCFP electrode was about 1:1.

**Figure S1.** SEM images of the a) CFP and b) OCFP.
**Figure S2.** Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectra of the CFP and OCFP samples.

**Figure S3.** Nitrogen adsorption isotherms of CFP and OCFP at 77 K.
Figure S4. a) CV curves of the OCFP electrode collected at various scan rates, b) Galvanostatic charge–discharge curves of the OCFP electrode at various current densities.

Figure S5. SEM images of 300 °C (a), 400 °C (b), and 500 °C (b) OCFP samples. As processing temperature increased, the surface of carbon fiber became rougher.

Figure S6. Raman spectra (a), and XPS spectra (b) for varies OCFP. As processing temperature increased, the broader shoulder enhanced, indicating more oxygen functional groups on the surface.
**Figure S7.** a) SEM images of 3D NiCo$_2$O$_4$ electrode, b) CV curves for the 3D NiCo$_2$O$_4$ electrode collected at different scan rate, c) Galvanostatic charge/discharge curve collected at different current density.

**Figure S8.** Nyquist plots of the as-fabricated the NiCo$_2$O$_4$/OCFP ASC device.