

Supporting Information

Synthesis of morphology-tunable electroactive biomass/graphene composites by metal ions for supercapacitors

Changlun Xiong,^a Yubo Zou,^a Zhiyuan Peng, Wenbin Zhong*

College of Materials Science and Engineering, Hunan University, Changsha, China.

^a These authors contributed equally to this work.

* Corresponding author, Email: wbzhong@hnu.edu.cn

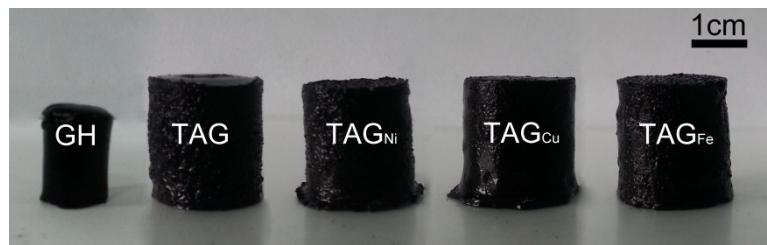


Fig. S1 Photograph of the as-prepared GH, TAG, TAG_{Ni}, TAG_{Cu} and TAG_{Fe} by hydrothermal assembled processes.

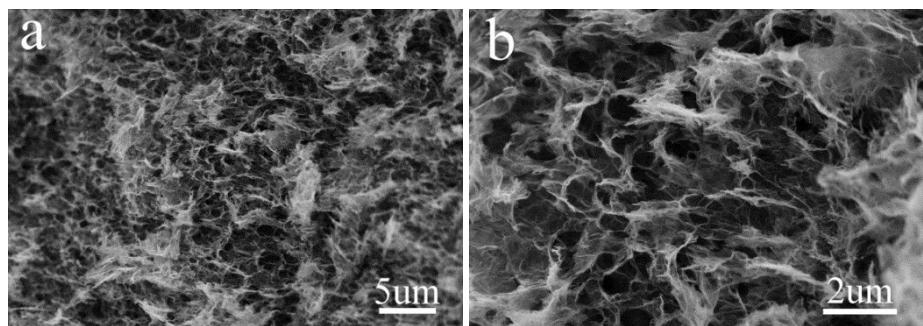


Fig. S2 SEM images of GH.

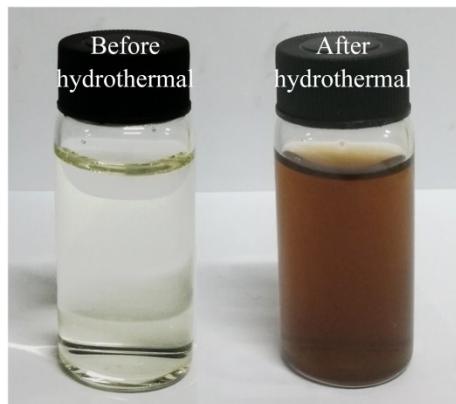


Fig. S3 The photographs of TA before (left) and after (right) hydrothermal process.

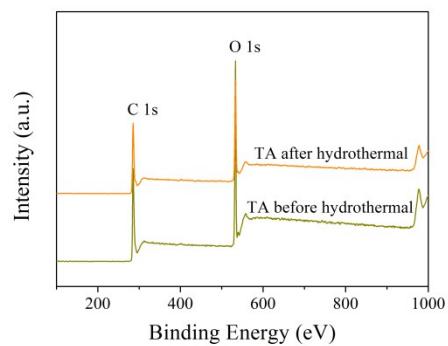


Fig. S4 The XPS spectra of TA before and after hydrothermal process.

Table S1 Parameters of porous structures calculated from nitrogen adsorption/desorption isotherms (SSA: Specific Surface Area).

Sample	SSA _{total} (m ² g ⁻¹)	SSA _{mesopores} (m ² g ⁻¹)	SSA _{micropores} (m ² g ⁻¹)	Pore volume (cm ³ g ⁻¹)
GH	152	135.8	16.2	0.50
TAG	127	127	0	0.52
TAG _{Ni}	159	159	0	0.49
TAG _{Cu}	125	114	11	0.24
TAG _{Fe}	127	127	0	0.57

Table S2 The element contents of GO, TA, TA after hydrothermal, GH, TAG, TAG_{Ni}, TAG_{Cu} and TAG_{Fe}.

Samples	GO	TA	TA after hydrothermal	GH	TAG	TAG _N i	TAG _C u	TAG _F e
C (at.%)	66.01	63.29	67.72		86.66	78.84	80.89	84.38
O (at.%)	33.99	36.71	32.28		13.34	21.16	19.11	15.62

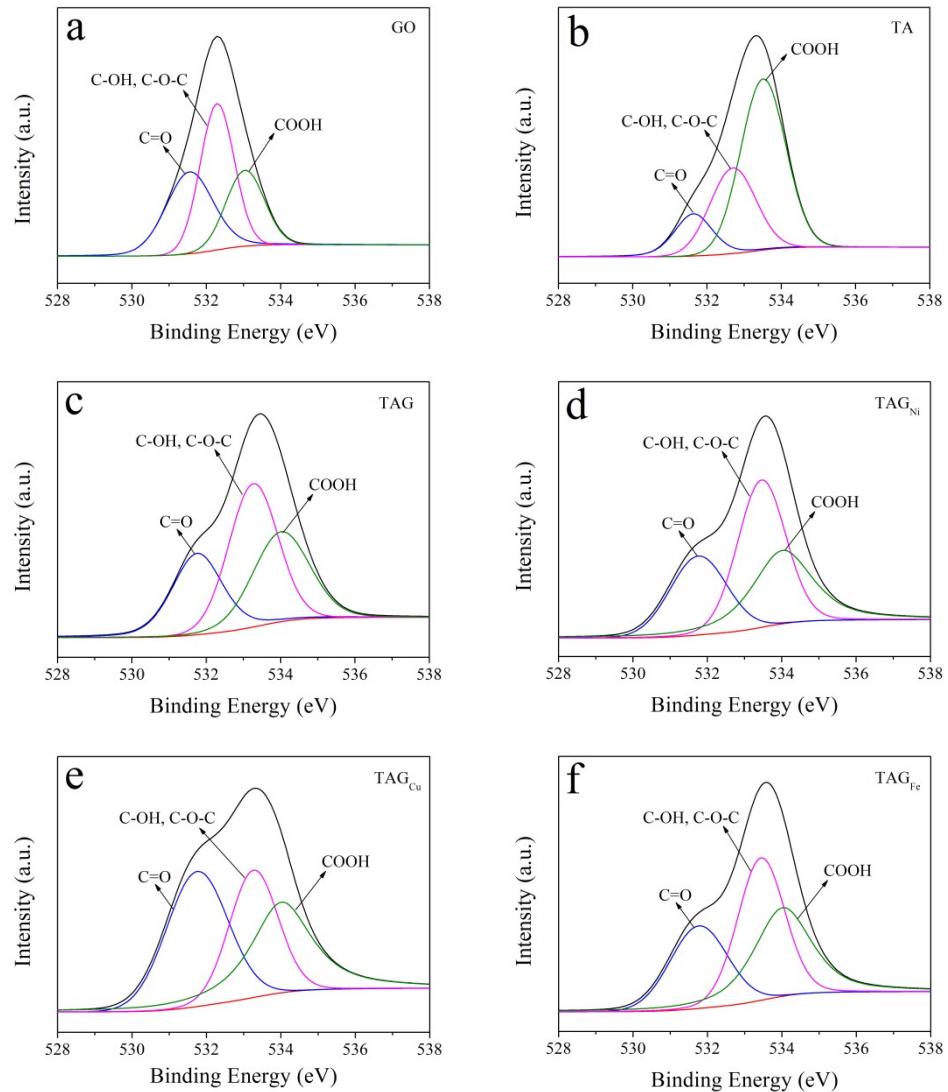


Fig. S5 The O 1s spectra of (a) GO, (b) TA, (c) TAG, (d) TAG_{Ni}, (e) TAG_{Cu} and (f) TAG_{Fe}.

The O 1s spectrum of GO, TA, TAG, TAG_{Ni}, TAG_{Cu} and TAG_{Fe} can be curve-fitted into three peaks: C=O (~531.6 eV), C-OH, C-O-C (~532.7 eV) and COOH (~534 eV).

Table S3 Relative ratio (at.%) of different oxygen components in GO, TA, TAG, TAG_{Ni}, TAG_{Cu} and TAG_{Fe} from O 1s XPS spectra.

Samples	C=O	C-OH, C-O-C	COOH
GO	34.2	41.6	24.2
TA	13.4	29.2	57.4
TAG	26.7	42.0	31.3
TAG _{Ni}	25.6	41.9	32.5
TAG _{Cu}	37.4	28.6	34.0
TAG _{Fe}	26.1	38.4	35.5

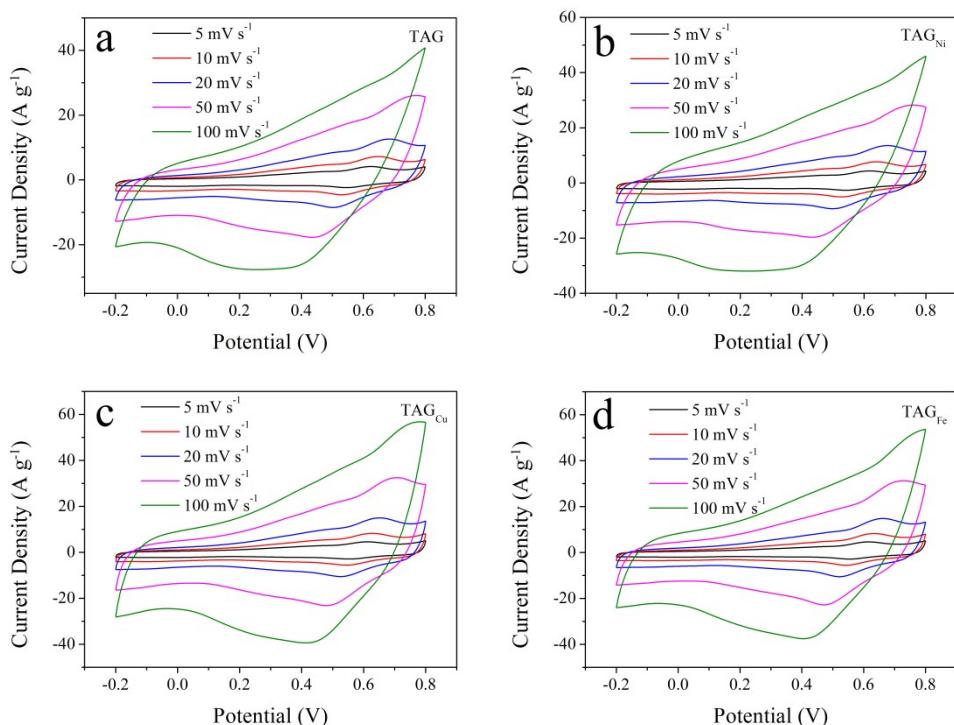


Fig. S6 CV curves of (a) TAG, (b) TAG_{Ni}, (c) TAG_{Cu} and (d) TAG_{Fe} at various scan rates.

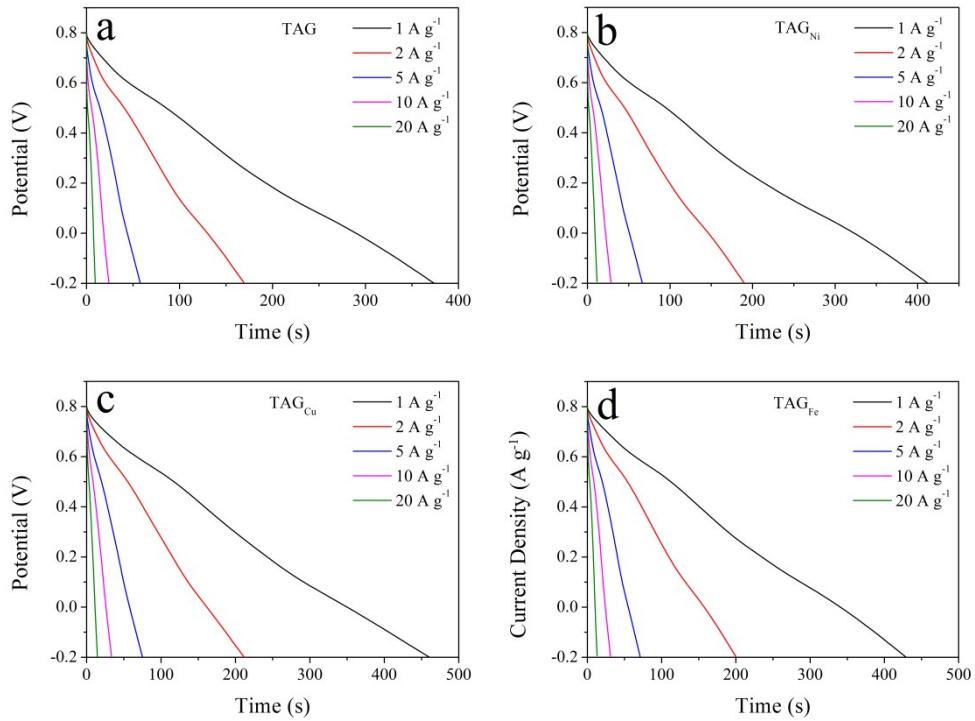


Fig. S7 Discharge curves of (a) TAG, (b) TAG_{Ni}, (c) TAG_{Cu} and (d) TAG_{Fe} at different current densities.

Table S4 Comparison of specific capacitance of TAG_{Ni}, TAG_{Cu} and TAG_{Fe} with reported conducting polymer hydrogels, conducting polymer/garphene hydrogels or aerogels, biomass based composites and graphene/carbon materials based on a three-electrode system and two-electrode system.

Materials	Current density / Scan rate	C _s (F g ⁻¹)	Reference
conductive polypyrrole hydrogels	0.2 A g ⁻¹	380	[S1]
conducting polyaniline hydrogels	5 mV s ⁻¹	430	[S2]
graphene/PANI hybrid aerogel	0.25-2 A g ⁻¹	520.3-333	[S3]
rGO/polyaniline nanofiber hybrids	1 A g ⁻¹	475	[S4]
3D graphene/polyaniline hydrogel	2 A g ⁻¹	334	[S5]

polypyrrole-mediated graphene foam	1.5 A g^{-1}	350	[S6]
graphene/polypyrrole aerogels	0.5 A g^{-1}	304	[S7]
rGO/polypyrrole hydrogels	1 A g^{-1}	473	[S8]
cellulose nanofiber/RGO aerogel	5 mV s^{-1}	207	[S9]
CNF/RGO/CNT aerogels	0.5 A g^{-1}	252	[S10]
polyaniline/lignosulfonate composites	10 A g^{-1}	377.2	[S11]
rGO/lignosulfonate composites	10 mV s^{-1}	432	[S12]
PPy/LGS-coated fabric	0.1 A g^{-1}	304	[S13]
graphene/N-doped carbon	0.2 A g^{-1}	377	[S14]
Graphene/N-doped carbon	1 A g^{-1}	290.2	[S15]
activated carbon xerogels	2 mV s^{-1}	239	[S16]
TAG_{Ni}	$1\text{-}20 \text{ A g}^{-1}$	412.4-228	This work
TAG_{Cu}	$1\text{-}20 \text{ A g}^{-1}$	460.4-286	This work
TAG_{Fe}	$1\text{-}20 \text{ A g}^{-1}$	429.4-258	This work

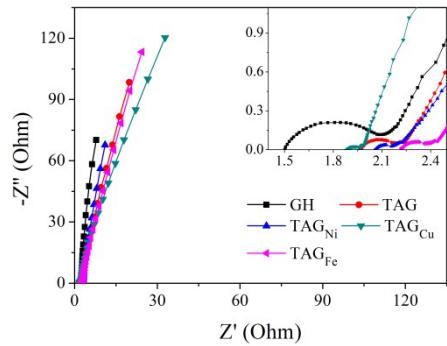


Fig. S8 Nyquist plots of GH, TAG, TAG_{Ni}, TAG_{Cu} and TAG_{Fe} (the inset shows the magnified high-frequency regions).

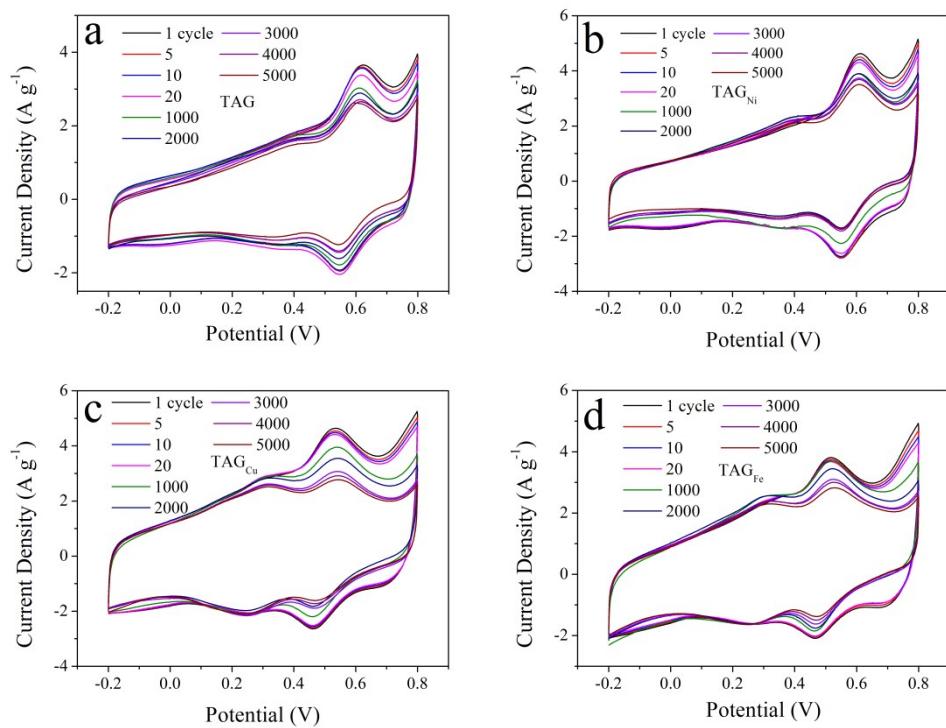


Fig. S9 The CV curves of TAG, TAG_{Ni}, TAG_{Cu} and TAG_{Fe} electrodes at 5 mV s⁻¹ after different cycles.

Table S5 The cycling stability of TAG_{Ni}, TAG_{Cu} and TAG_{Fe} compared to reported conducting polymer/graphene hydrogels, biomass based composites and carbon materials based on a three-electrode system.

Materials	Current density / Scan rate	Cycling stability	Reference
rGO/polyaniline hybrids	1 A g ⁻¹	1000 (86%)	[S4]
3D graphene/polyaniline hydrogel	2 A g ⁻¹	1000 (77%)	[S5]
PANI/rGO hydrogel	8 A g ⁻¹	1000 (77%)	[S17]
Polypyrrole/graphene hydrogels	5 A g ⁻¹	4000 (87%)	[S18]
rGO/polypyrrole hydrogels	5 A g ⁻¹	1000 (82%)	[S8]
graphene/polypyrrole hydrogels	10 A g ⁻¹	1000 (80%)	[S19]
3D rGO/cellulose composites	0.15 A g ⁻¹	100 (90%)	[S20]
CNFs/MWCNTs/PANI	2 A g ⁻¹	1000 (82.4%)	[S21]
polyaniline/lignosulfonate composites	1 A g ⁻¹	1000 (74.3%)	[S11]
PPy/LGS-coated fabric	0.2 A g ⁻¹	300 (76%)	[S13]
PPY/HMA/lignin composites	1 A g ⁻¹	1000 (74%)	[S22]
PEDOT/Lignin biopolymer composites	8 A g ⁻¹	1000 (83%)	[S23]
N-doped porous carbon/graphene	2 A g ⁻¹	2000 (90%)	[S24]
RCG	50 mV s ⁻¹	2000 (93.3%)	[S25]
activated carbons	1 A g ⁻¹	1000 (90%)	[S26]
TAG_{Ni}	20 A g⁻¹	1000 (92.1%)	This work
		5000 (78.0%)	
TAG_{Cu}	20 A g⁻¹	1000 (90.5%)	This work

TAG_{Fe}	20 A g⁻¹	5000 (76.0%)
		1000 (93.5%)
		This work
		5000 (79.9%)

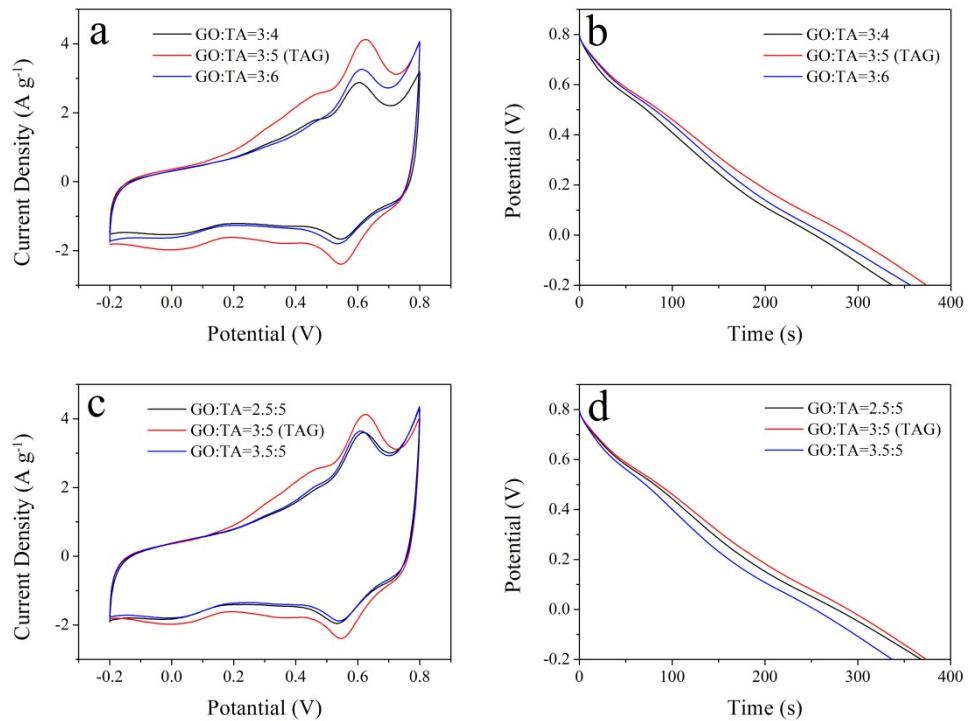


Fig. S10 The electrochemical properties of TAG at different mass ratio (a, b) R_m (GO:TA) = 3:4, 3:5 and 3:6, (c, d) R_m (GO:TA) = 2.5:5, 3:5 and 3.5:5, ((a, c) CV curves at 5 mV s⁻¹ and (b, d) discharge curves at 1 A g⁻¹).

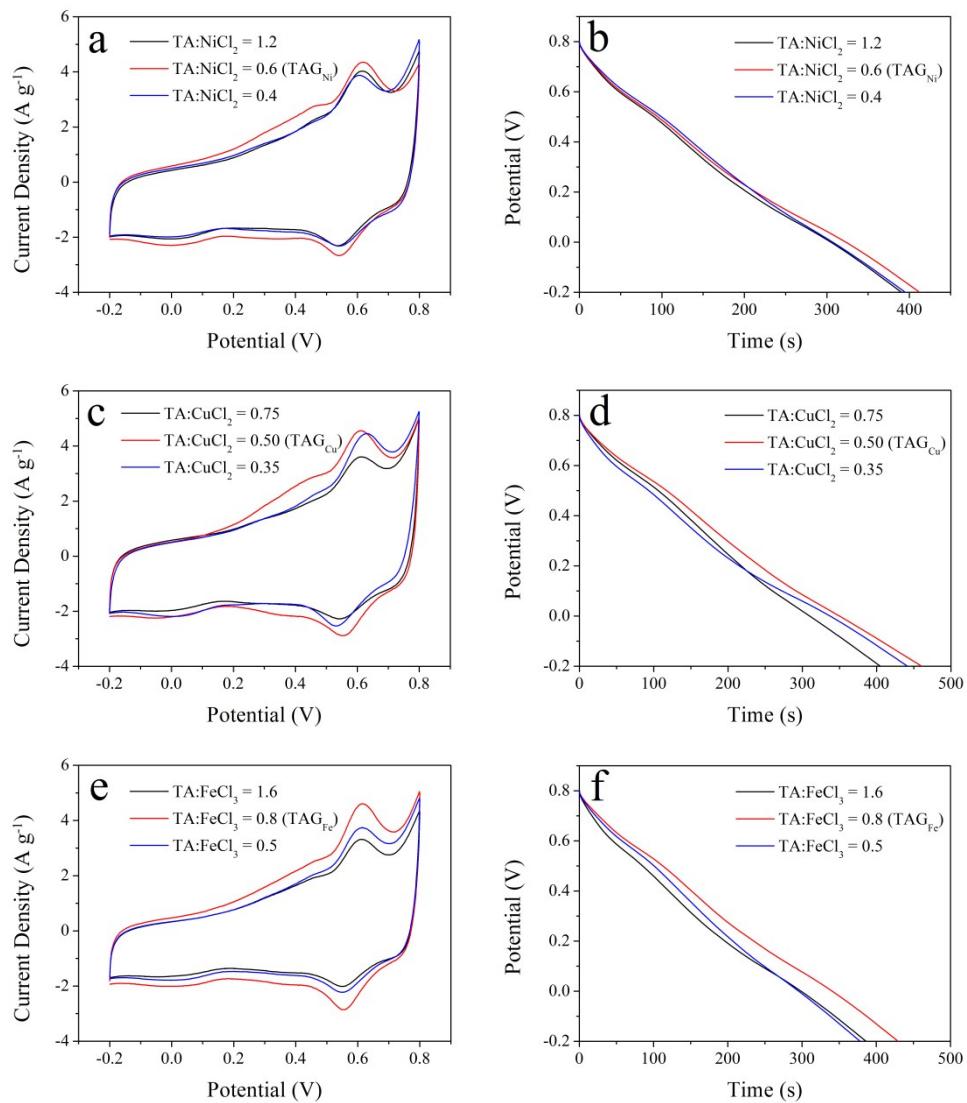


Fig. S11 The electrochemical properties of TA/graphene composites based on R_m ($\text{GO:TA} = 3:5$) and different molar ratio of TA to metal chlorides (NiCl_2 , CuCl_2 and FeCl_3): (a, b) $n(\text{TA}) : n(\text{NiCl}_2) = 1.2, 0.6$ and 0.4 , (c, d) $n(\text{TA}) : n(\text{CuCl}_2) = 0.75, 0.50$ and 0.35 , (e, f) $n(\text{TA}) : n(\text{FeCl}_3) = 1.6, 0.8$ and 0.5 . (a, c, e) CV curves at 5 mV s^{-1} and (b, d, f) discharge curves at 1 A g^{-1} .

Table S6 Comparison of specific capacitance of TAG_{Ni}, TAG_{Cu} and TAG_{Fe} with reported conducting polymer/garphene composites and biomass based composites based on a two-electrode system.

Materials	Current density / Scan rate	C _s (F g ⁻¹)	Reference
IPCN850@dopa@Fe-TA	5 mV s ⁻¹	~244	[S27]
RL-60	1 A g ⁻¹	203	[S12]
AQDS-GPy	1 A g ⁻¹	237	[S28]
PPy-RGO composites	0.2 A g ⁻¹	255.7	[S29]
GP2-S	1 A g ⁻¹	302	[S30]
PANI/GMS	0.5 A g ⁻¹	261	[S31]
G-PNF ₃₀ film	0.3 A g ⁻¹	210	[S32]
PANI-GNRs-40	0.25 A g ⁻¹	340	[S33]
PANI/graphene hydrogel	0.4 A g ⁻¹	223.8	[S34]
graphene platelet/PANI film	20 mV s ⁻¹	269	[S35]
TAG_{Ni}	0.5 A g⁻¹	335.2	This work
TAG_{Cu}	0.5 A g⁻¹	382.5	This work
TAG_{Fe}	0.5 A g⁻¹	351.9	This work

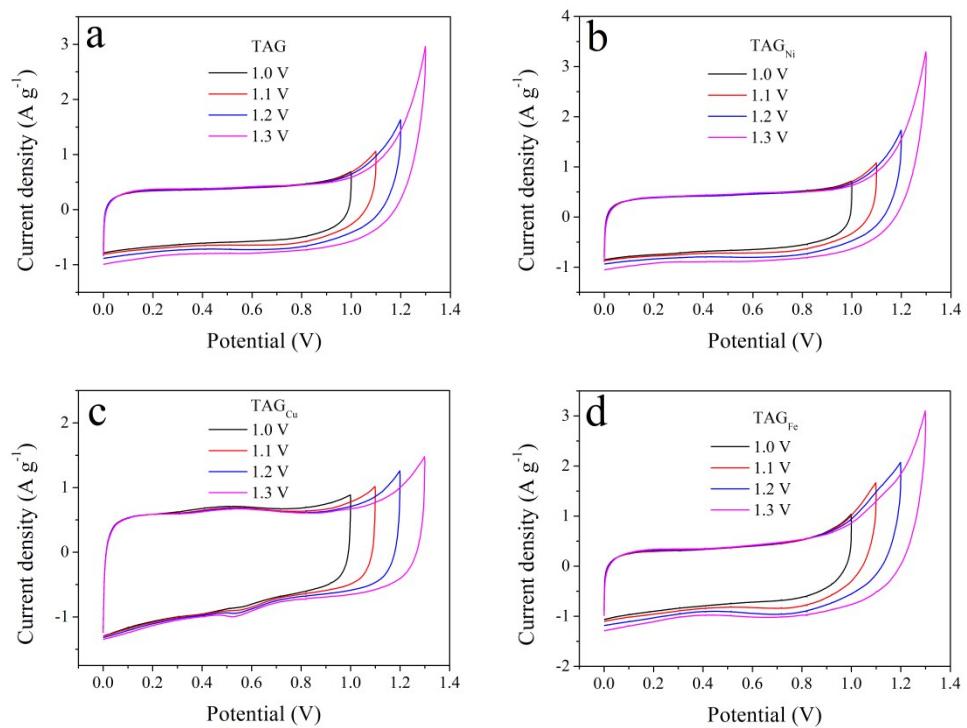


Fig. S12 The CV curves of TAG, TAG_{Ni} , TAG_{Cu} and TAG_{Fe} under different potential range at 10 mV s^{-1} .

Table S7 Comparison of energy density of TAG_{Ni}, TAG_{Cu} and TAG_{Fe} with reported conducting polymer, conducting polymer/carbon composites and biomass based composites.

Materials	E (Wh kg ⁻¹)	P (W kg ⁻¹)	Reference
graphene/PANI@cc	11.38	199.8	[S36]
PPy/RGO-10	7.02	89	[S29]
GP2-S	10.2	250	[S30]
BC/GE/PANI	14.2	200	[S37]
PANI-GNRs-40	7.56	3149	[S33]
graphene/PANI films	18.7	125	[S32]
PPH-5	18.7	125	[S38]
PANI/graphene hydrogel	12.1	40	[S39]
PANI/CNT film	7.1	2189	[S40]
graphene platelet/PANI film	9.3	454	[S35]
3D-G/PANI film	15.1	400	[S41]
CNF/RGO/CNT	8.1	2700	[S10]
TAG_{Ni}	16.76	300	This work
TAG_{Cu}	19.13	300	This work
TAG_{Fe}	17.6	300	This work

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