

Supplementary information

- **Name of LIC fabricated:** AC/RG LIC
- ✓ **Anode:** Prelithiated RG electrode (80:10:10)

Slurry coated (80% RG+10% conductive carbon+10% PVdF binder) on Cu foil

- ✓ **Cathode:** AC electrode (80:10:10)

80% AC +10% conductive carbon +10% TAB 2 binder, ethanol solvent

- ✓ **Electrolyte:** 1M LiPF₆ in EC: DMC (1:1)
- ✓ **Separator:** whatman filter paper

LIC fabricated	Mass of RG active material (mg)	Mass of AC active material (mg)	Total mass of active material in both electrodes (mg)	Mass loading ratio
LIC 1	2.54	9.769	12.31	3.85
LIC 2	2.56	8.86	11.42	3.46
LIC 3	2.232	8.29	10.522	3.714
LIC 4	2.232	9.026	11.258	4.043

- **Preparation of the AC electrode:**
 - According to Mass loading formula
- $$Q = q_{\text{positive}} * m_{\text{positive}} = q_{\text{negative}} * m_{\text{negative}}$$

Where Q=Discharge (mAh)

q=Specific capacity in second discharge cycle (mAh g⁻¹)

m=mass of active material in the electrode

for the negative electrode, (prelithiated RG) 3rd discharge capacity is considered with which swage lok cell is dismantled)

- **Energy and Power Density calculation**
 - Charge Q, (mAh) = Current (mA) * time (h)
 - Capacity C, (mAh g⁻¹) = Q/m
 - m= total mass of active material in both the electrodes
 - Energy density (Wh kg⁻¹) = C*V
 - V= Intersecting voltage of the second charge-discharge curve.
 - Ohmic drop calculated from galvanostatic charge-discharge data
 - Power Density= Energy density/time (h)

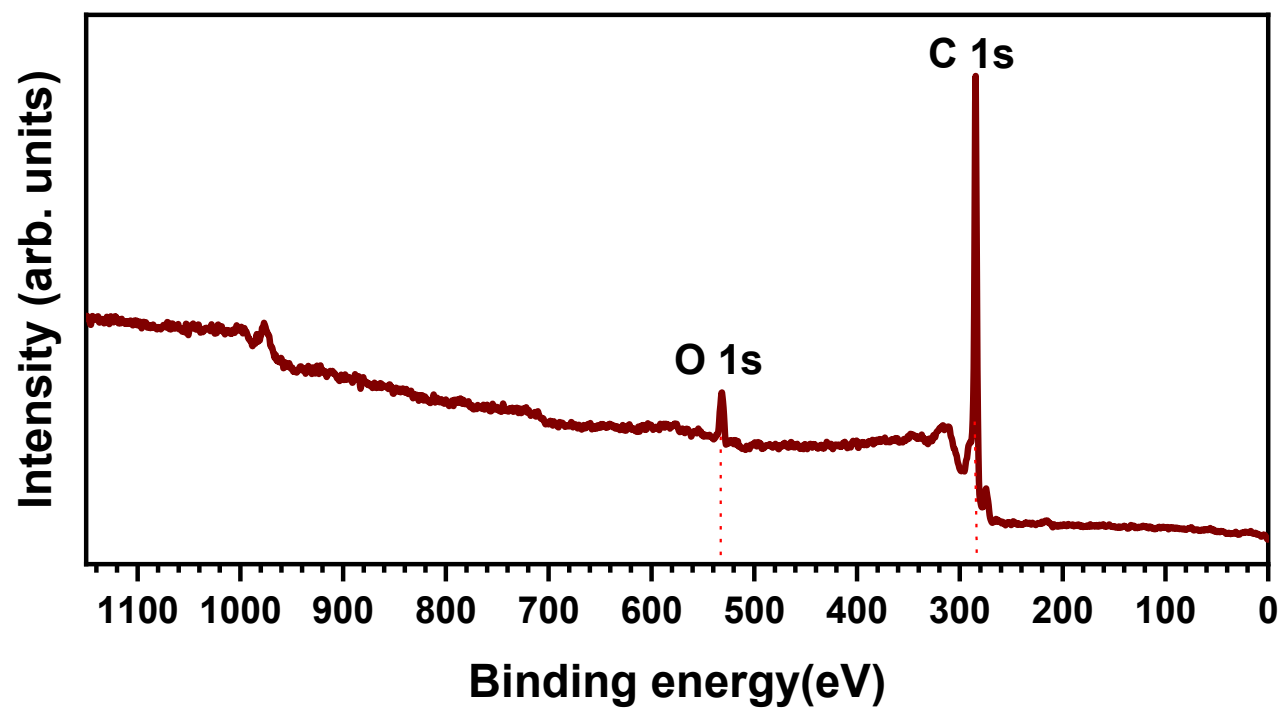


Figure S₁: Raw XPS spectra of RG.

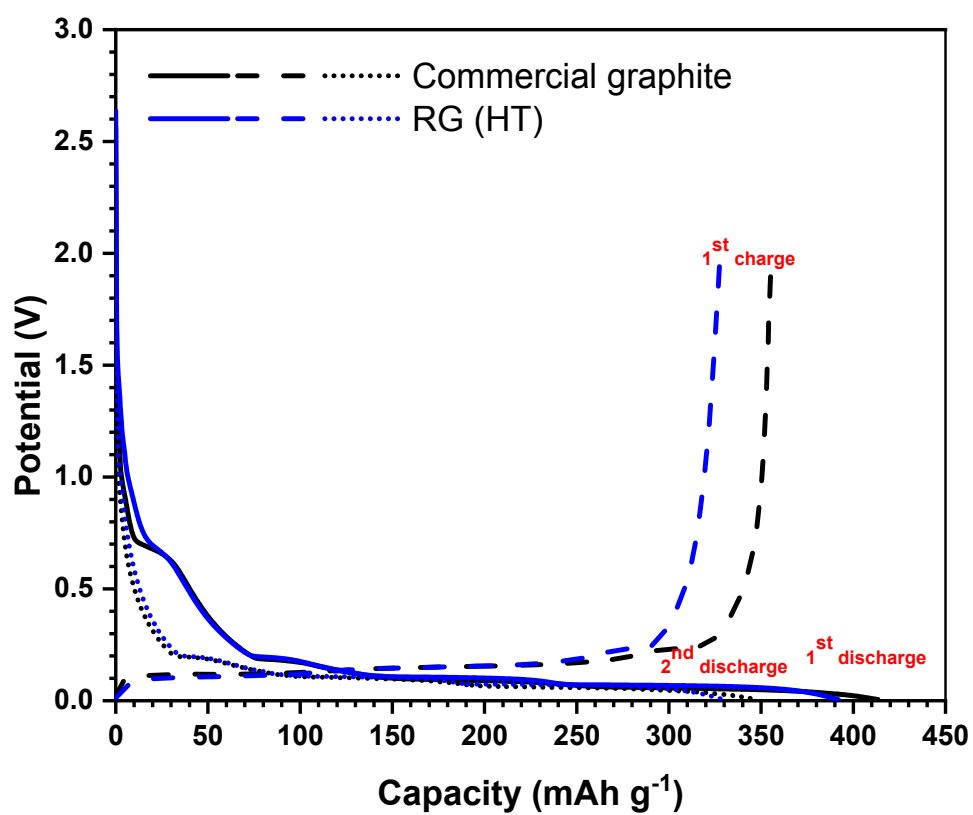


Figure S₂: Performance comparison of Recovered graphite sample with commercial graphite at the current density of 100 mA g⁻¹ (Sigma-Aldrich).

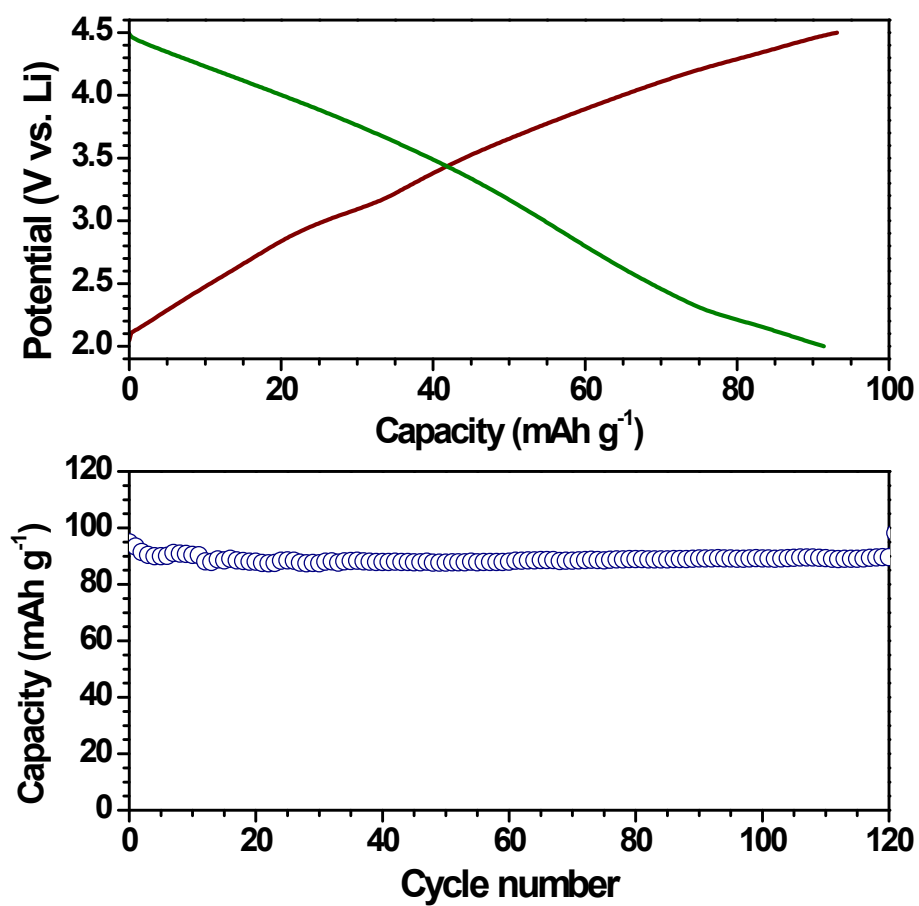


Figure S3: Half-cell performance of Li/AC, (a) Typical galvanostatic charge-discharge profile at a current density of 0.1 A g^{-1} , and (b) Cyclic stability performance.

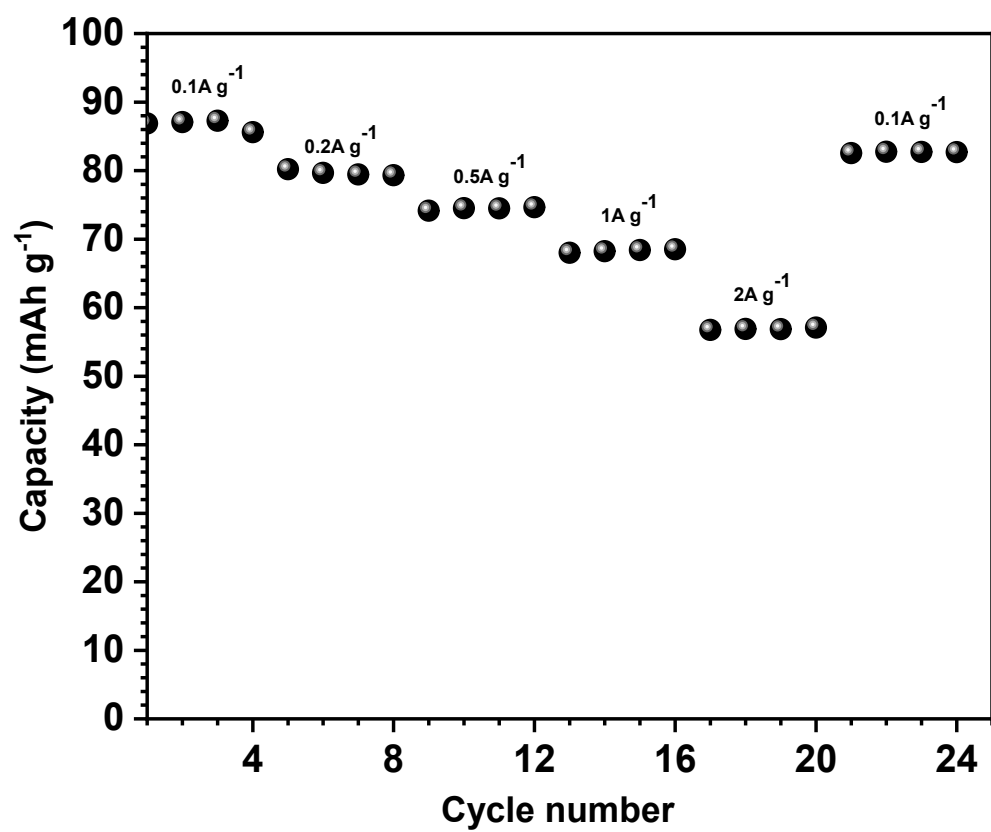


Figure S₄: Rate performance study of Li/AC half-cell.

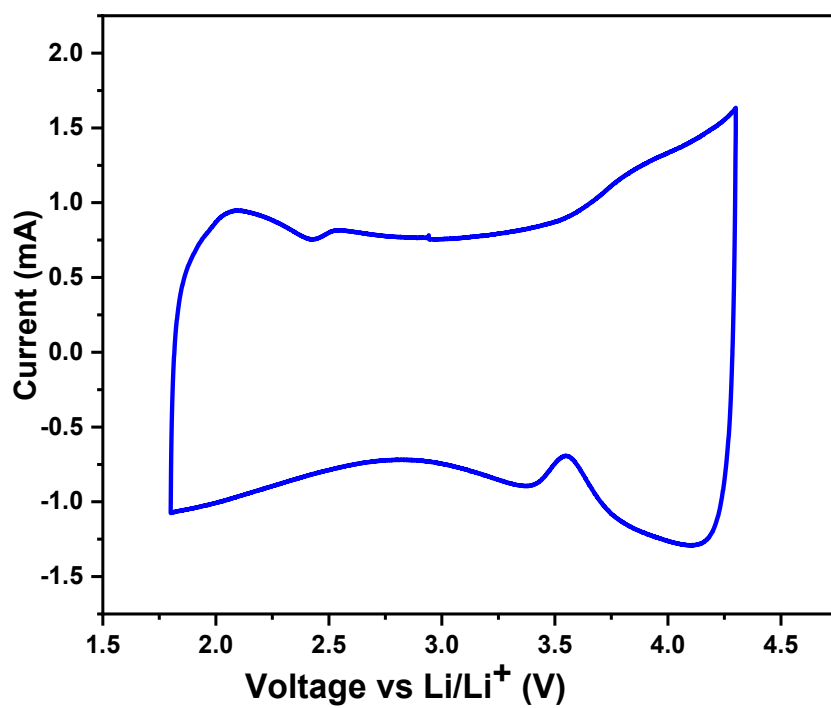


Figure S₅: Typical CV profile of fabricated DC-LIC at 1 mV s⁻¹

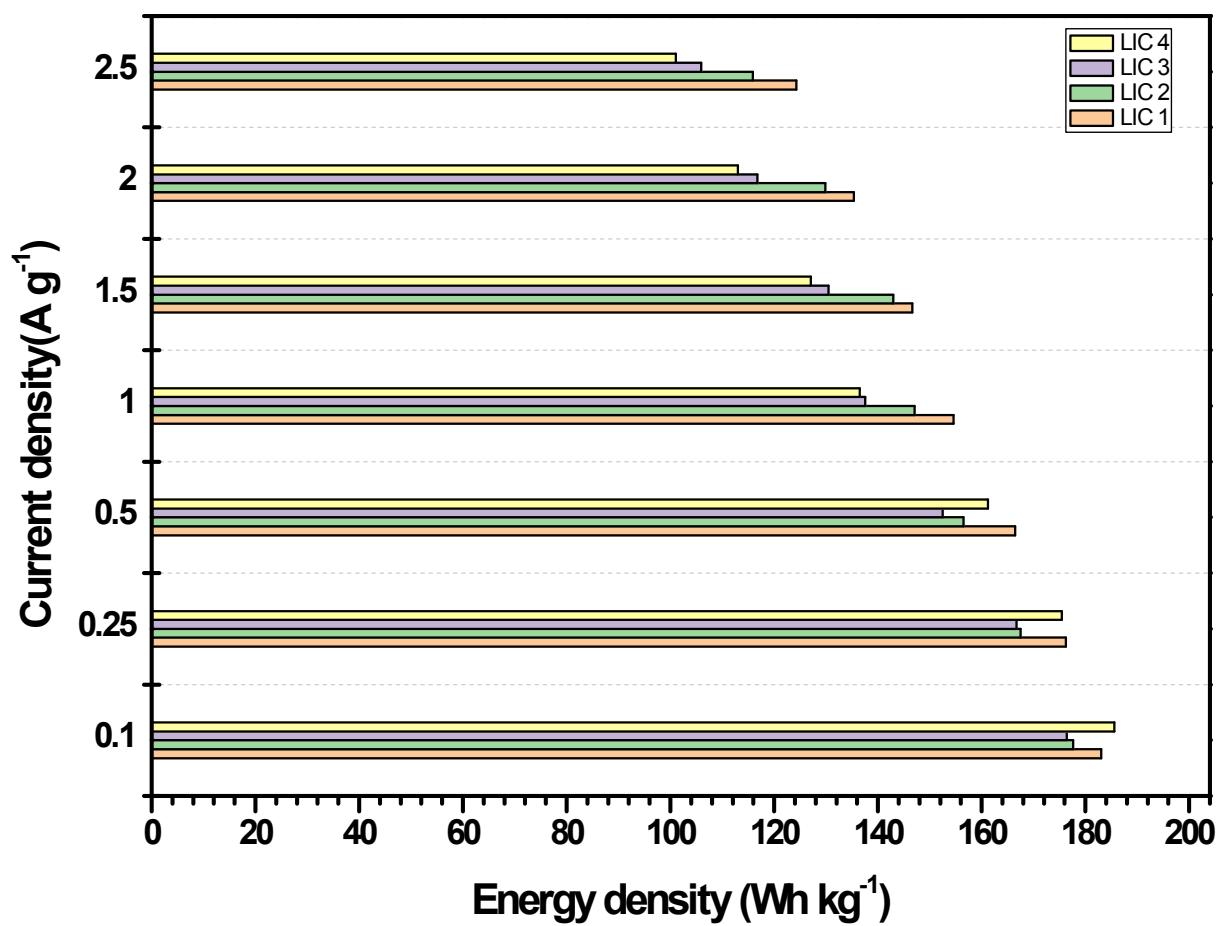


Figure S₆: Comparison graph of the energy storage capacity of four different DC-LICs assembled and tested at 25 °C.

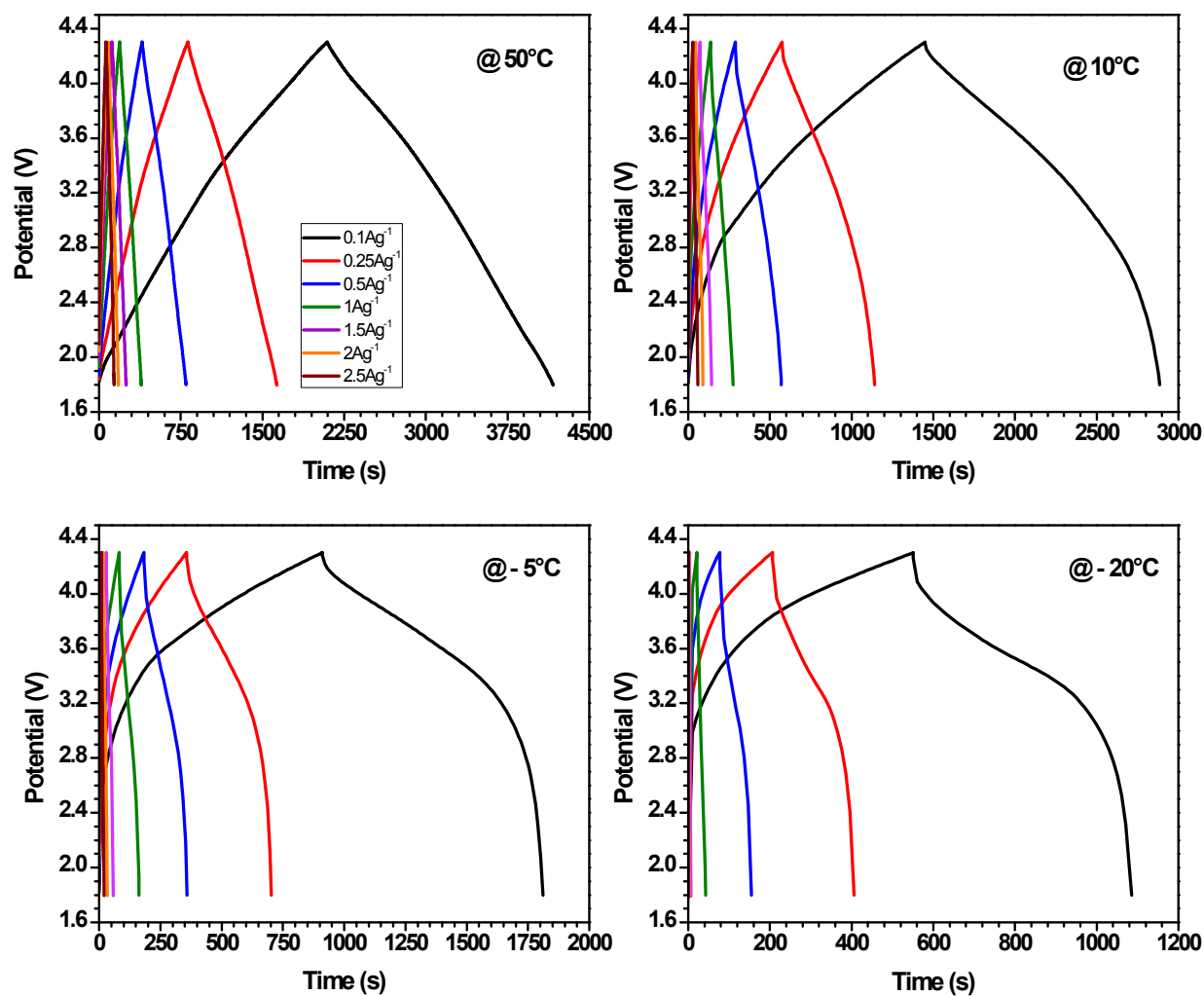


Figure S7: Potential vs. time profile of the assembled DC-LIC @ different temperatures.

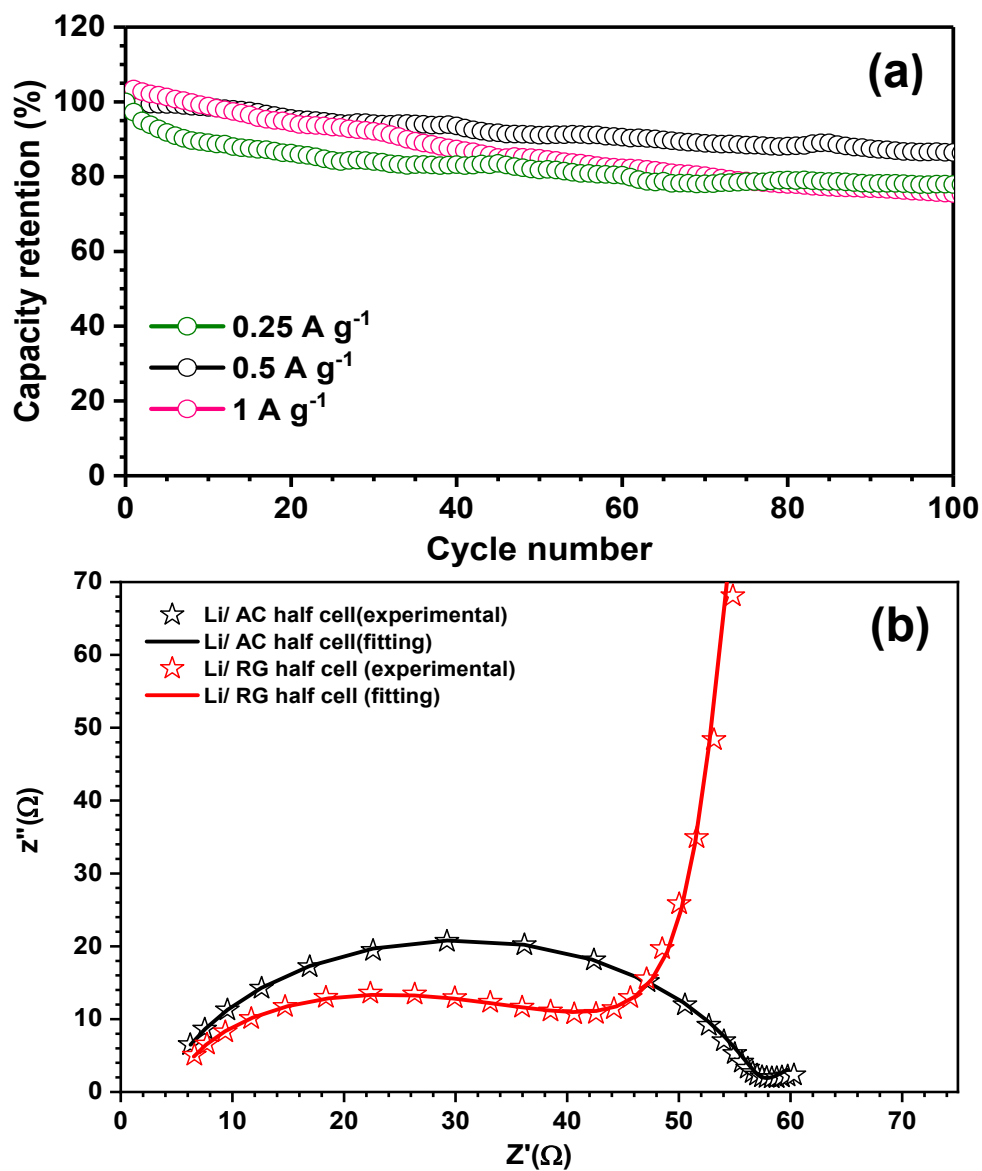


Figure S8: (a) Comparison of cyclic performance of the DC-LIC at different current densities, and (b) Nyquist plots for the EIS analysis for the AC and RG half-cells.

Table S1. Comparison of DC-LIC

Negative electrode	Positive electrode	Electrolyte	Potential window (V)	Maximum Energy Density (Wh kg ⁻¹)	Maximum Power density (kW kg ⁻¹)	Ref.
Commercial Graphite(SLC 1025)	Activated carbon (Super P)	1M LiPF ₆ in 1:1 EC/DMC	1.5-5	145.8	10	1
Pre-lithiated MWCNTs/Graphite composite electrode	Activated carbon	1M LiPF ₆ in 1:1 EC/DMC	2.2-3.8	96	10.1	2
Pre-lithiated Graphite	B and N dual doped carbon	1M LiPF ₆ in 1:1 EC/DMC	1-4	115.5	10	3
Pre-lithiated graphitized carbon from vegetable cooking oil	Activated carbon	1M LiPF ₆ in 1:1 EC/DMC	2-4.3	108	9	4
Pre-lithiated Graphite	Activated carbon	1M LiPF ₆ in 1:1:1 EC/EMC/DMC (1:1:1 v/ v)	2-3.9	106.1	6	5
Pre-lithiated Graphite	Activated carbon	1M LiPF ₆ in 1:1 EC/DMC	2-4.1	100	-	6
Pre-lithiated Graphite	Activated carbon	1M LiPF ₆ in 1:1 EC/DMC	2-4	162.3	5	7
Pre-lithiated Graphite (Recovered from spent LIB)	Activated carbon	1M LiPF ₆ in 1:1 EC/DMC	1.8-4.3	185.54 (25 °C) 187.75 (50 °C)	8	Present study

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2. Cai, M.; Sun, X.; Chen, W.; Qiu, Z.; Chen, L.; Li, X.; Wang, J.; Liu, Z.; Nie, Y., Performance of lithium-ion capacitors using pre-lithiated multiwalled carbon nanotubes/graphite composite as negative electrode. *Journal of materials science* **2018**, 53 (1), 749-758.
3. Jiangmin, J.; Nie, P.; Fang, S.; Yadi, Z.; An, Y.; Fu, R.; Dou, H.; Zhang, X., Boron and nitrogen dual-doped carbon as a novel cathode for high performance hybrid ion capacitors. *Chinese Chemical Letters* **2018**, 29.

4. Jayaraman, S.; Madhavi, S.; Aravindan, V., High energy Li-ion capacitor and battery using graphitic carbon spheres as an insertion host from cooking oil. *Journal of Materials Chemistry A* **2018**, 6 (7), 3242-3248.
5. Maharjan, M.; Ulaganathan, M.; Aravindan, V.; Sreejith, S.; Yan, Q.; Madhavi, S.; Wang, J.-Y.; Lim, T. M., Fabrication of High Energy Li-Ion Capacitors from Orange Peel Derived Porous Carbon. *ChemistrySelect* **2017**, 2 (18), 5051-5058.
6. Sivakkumar, S. R.; Pandolfo, A. G., Evaluation of lithium-ion capacitors assembled with pre-lithiated graphite anode and activated carbon cathode. *Electrochimica Acta* **2012**, 65, 280-287.
7. Sennu, P.; Aravindan, V.; Ganesan, M.; Lee, Y. G.; Lee, Y. S., Biomass-derived electrode for next generation lithium-Ion Capacitors. *ChemSusChem* **2016**, 9 (8), 849-854.