Electronic Supplementary Information

A high-energy-density supercapacitor with graphene-CMK-5 as electrode and ionic liquid as electrolyte

Zhibin Lei,*a Zonghuai Liu,a Huanjing Wang,a Xiuxia Sun,a Li Lu* b and X. S. Zhao*,c

a School of Materials Science and Engineering, Shaanxi Normal University, 199 South Chang’an Road, Xi'an, Shaanxi, 710062, China, Email: zblei@snnu.edu.cn; Tel: 86-29-81530810; Fax: 86-29-81530702

b Department of Mechanical Engineering, National University of Singapore, 9 Engineering Drive 1, 117576, Singapore

c School of Chemical Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Architecture and Information Technology, The University of Queensland, St Lucia, Brisbane, QLD, 4072, Australia. E-mail: george.zhao@uq.edu.au; Tel: +61-7-33469997; Fax: +61-7-33654199

*Corresponding Authors:
Prof. Zhibin Lei, School of Materials Science and Engineering, Shaanxi Normal University, 199 South Chang’an Road, Xi’an, Shaanxi, 710062, China. Email: zblei@snnu.edu.cn; Tel: 86-29-81530810; Fax: 86-29-81530702

Prof. X. S. Zhao (George), School of Chemical Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Architecture and Information Technology, The University of Queensland, St Lucia, Brisbane, QLD, 4072, Australia. E-mail: george.zhao@uq.edu.au; Fax: +61-7-33654199; Tel: +61-7-33469997
Fig. S1. Low-angle XRD patterns of SBA-15 and CMK-5.
**Fig. S2.** TEM images of CMK-5 platelet with different magnifications.
**Fig. S3.** Raman spectra of GO-CMK-5 (before thermal annealing) and RGO-CMK-5 composite (after thermal annealing).
Fig. S4. Representative TEM image of thermally annealed RGO-800 without the incorporation of mesoporous carbon CMK-5 spacer.
**Fig. S5.** CV (a, c) and charge-discharge (b, d) curves of RGO-CMK-5 electrode measured in 6.0 mol L\(^{-1}\) aqueous KOH (a, b) and 1.0 mol L\(^{-1}\) LiPF\(_6\) in EC/DMC electrolyte (c, d).