Supplementary Information for

Eco-friendly synthesis of hierarchical ginkgo-derived carbon nanoparticles / NiAl-layered double hydroxide hybrid electrodes toward high-performance supercapacitors

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Energy density (E) and power density (P) have been calculated based on the galvanostatic charge-discharge curves, according to the following equations:

$$E = C_{SP}V^2 / 2$$

$$P = \frac{V^2}{4R_{ESR}m}$$

Where C_{SP}, V, R_{ESR}, and m are the specific capacitance, potential window of discharge, and the mass of the active electrode material.

Table S1. ICP results of metal ions contents in the NiAl-LDHs.

Metal ions	Content (mg L^{-1})
Ni	53.5
Al	19.8

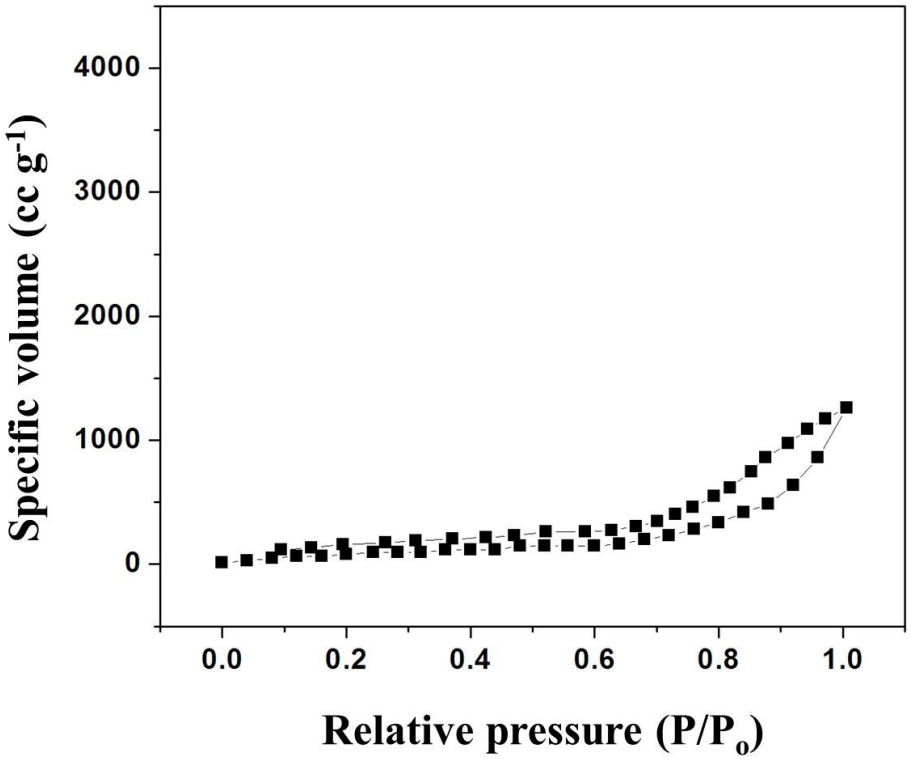

Fig. S1 Nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherm of pure CP materials without activation of KOH.

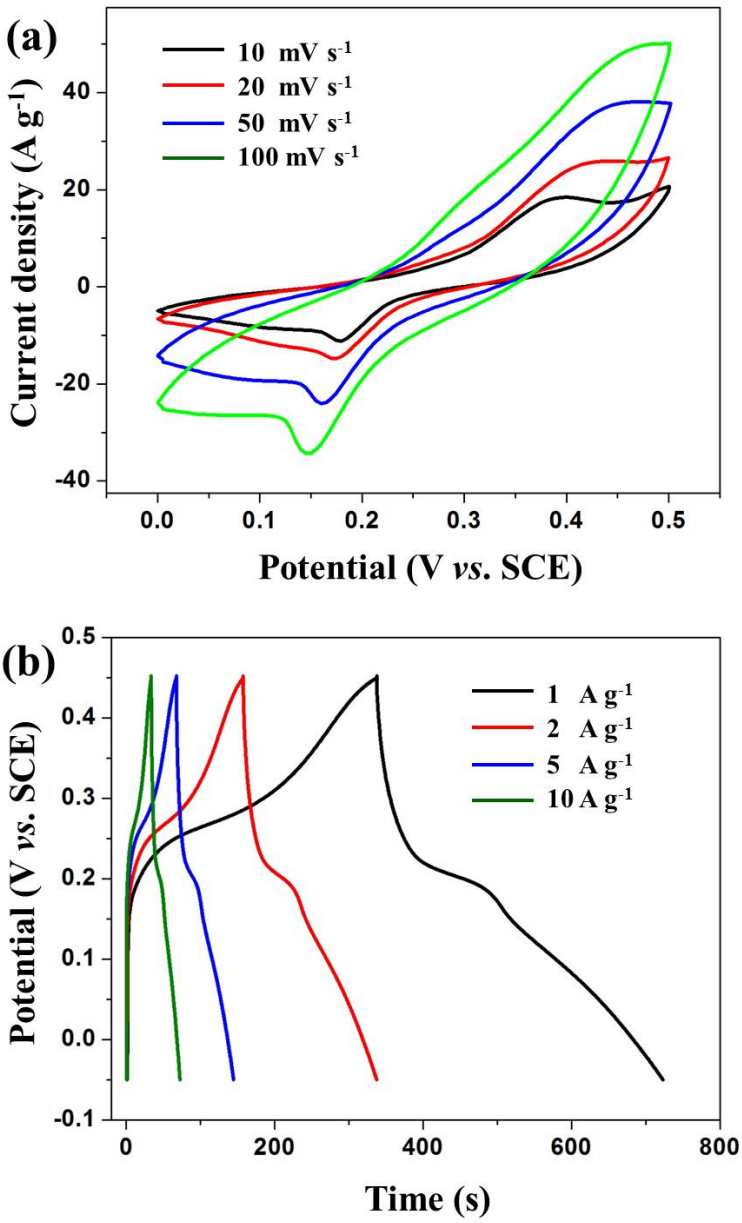

Fig. S2 CV curves at various scan rates from 10 to 100 mV s^{-1} (a) and galvanostatic charge-discharge curves at current densities of 1, 2, 5, 10 A g^{-1} for sample of non-activated CP materials loaded with same content of NiAl-LDHs as that of sample CP/LDH-5.

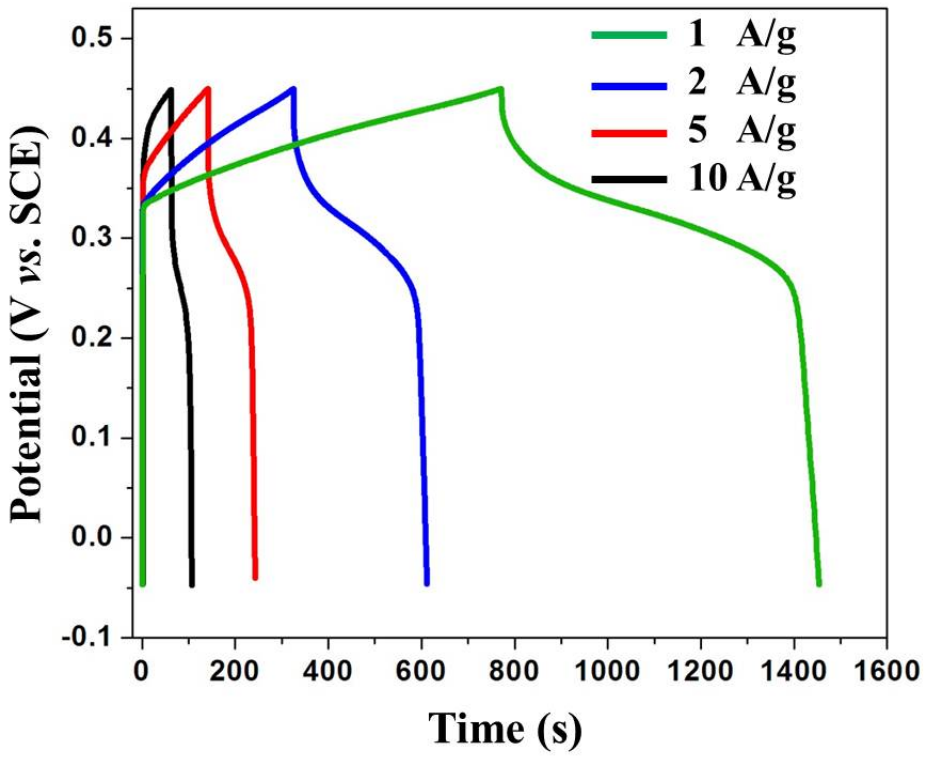

Fig. S3 Galvanostatic charge-discharge curves at current densities of 1, 2, 5, 10 A/g for sample CP/LDH-5.

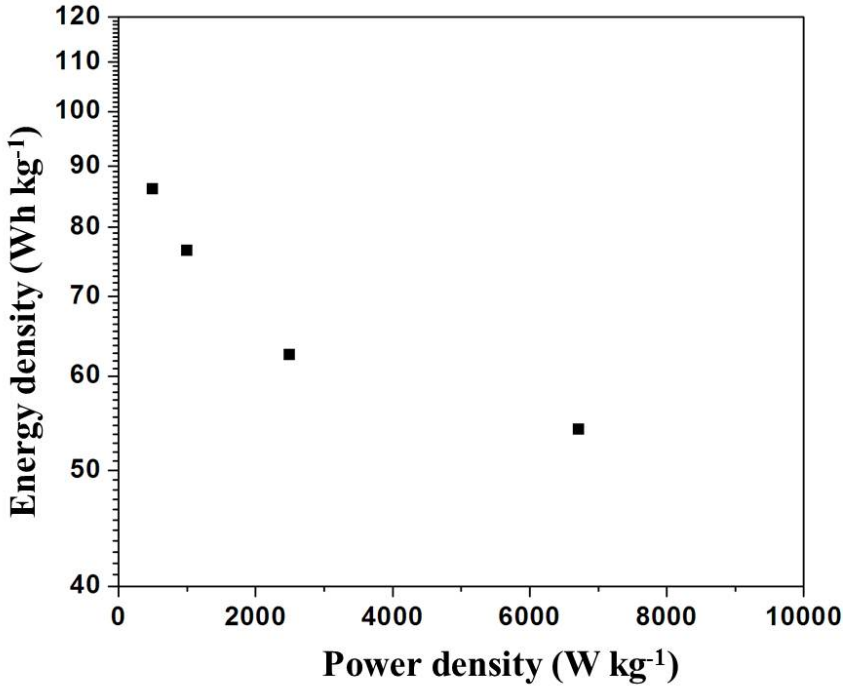

Fig. S4 Ragone plots of energy density *versus* power density for the CP/LDH-5 sample acting as active electrode material.