

**Nitrogen and sulfur self-doped porous carbon from brussel sprouts as electrode material for high stable supercapacitors**

Jiangfeng Li <sup>a</sup>, Guangtao Zan <sup>a, b</sup>, Qingsheng Wu <sup>\*a, b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Department of Chemistry, Tongji University, Shanghai 200092, PR China.

<sup>b</sup> School of Materials Science and Engineering, Tongji University, Shanghai 200092, PR China

\* Corresponding author. Tel: +86 21 65982620, Fax: +86 21 65981097. *E-mail address:* qswu@tongji.edu.cn (Q. Wu).

Table S1 Elements of the freeze dried brussel sprouts determined by EDS (wt %).

Element	C	N	O	S	Mg	Al	P	K
Sample (%)	44.83	10.19	43.28	0.38	0.14	0.37	0.21	0.6

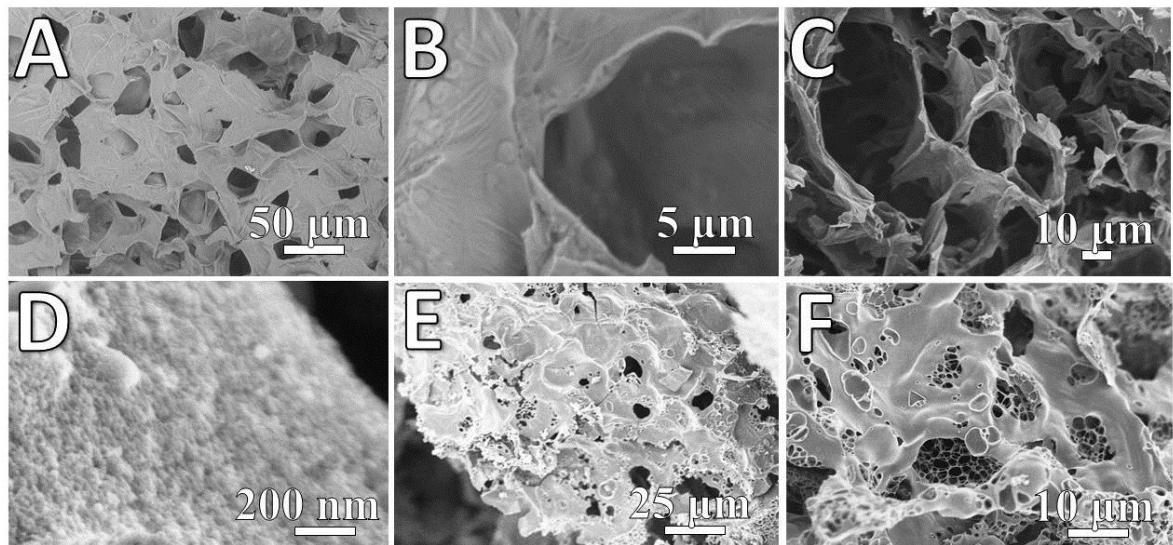


Fig. S1 (A, B) SEM images of the surface morphology and structure of freeze-dried brussel sprouts; (C, D) FESEM images of carbon material derived from brussel sprouts carbonized at 800 °C for 2 h without KOH-pretreated; (E, F) FESEM images of carbon material derived from brussel sprouts carbonized and KOH activation at 700 °C and 900 °C, respectively.

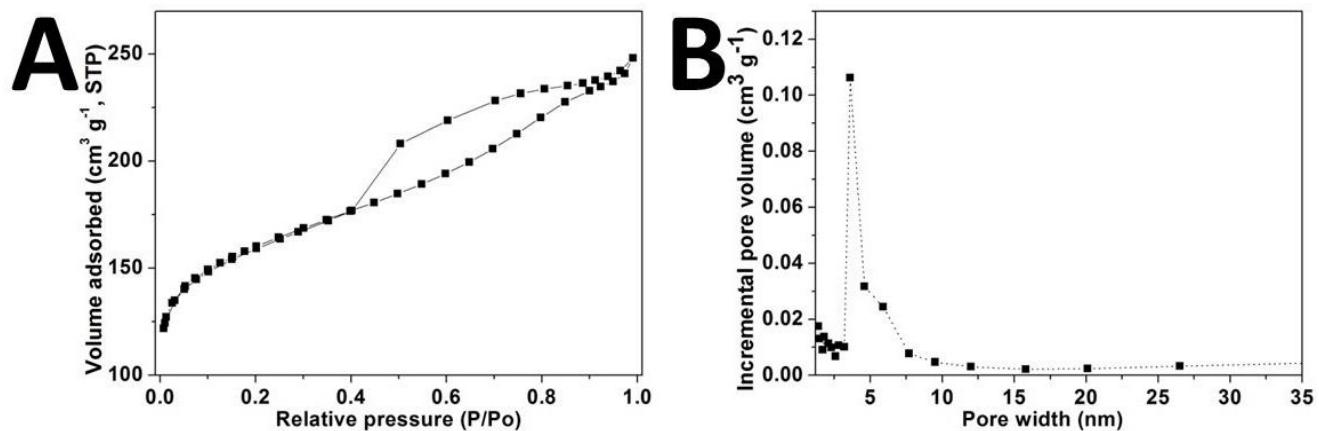


Fig. S2 (A) Nitrogen sorption isotherms and (B) pore size distribution of BSC.

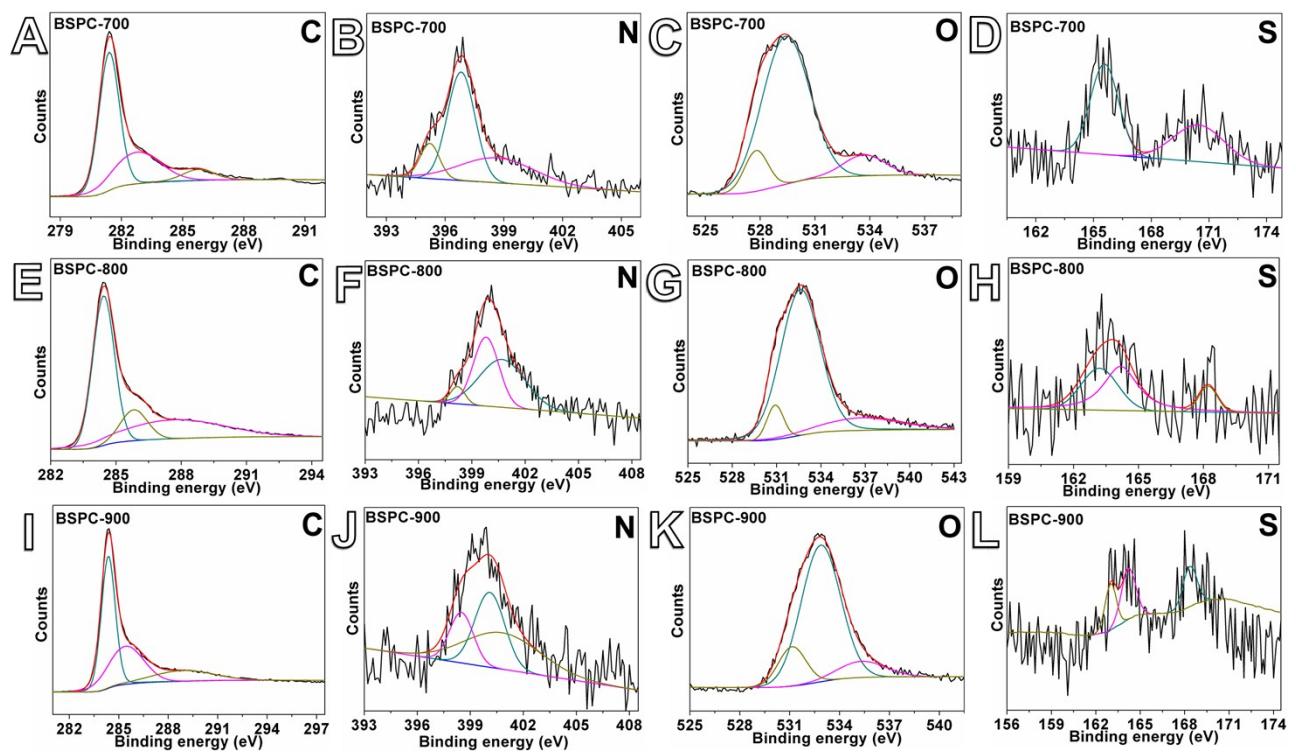


Fig. S3 XPS scans for C1s, N1s, O1s, and S2p orbitals of BSPCs.