

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Superior high-voltage aqueous carbon/carbon supercapacitors operate with in-situ electrodeposited polyvinyl alcohol borate gel polymer electrolytes

Mengjin Jiang,^{*ab} Jiadeng Zhu,^b Chen Chen,^b Yao Lu,^b Esra Serife Pampal,^b Lei Luo,^b Pei Zhu^b and Xiangwu Zhang^{*b}

^a College of Polymer Science and Engineering, Sichuan University, Chengdu, 610065, China

^b Fiber and Polymer Science Program, Department of Textile Engineering, Chemistry and Science, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC 27695-8301, USA

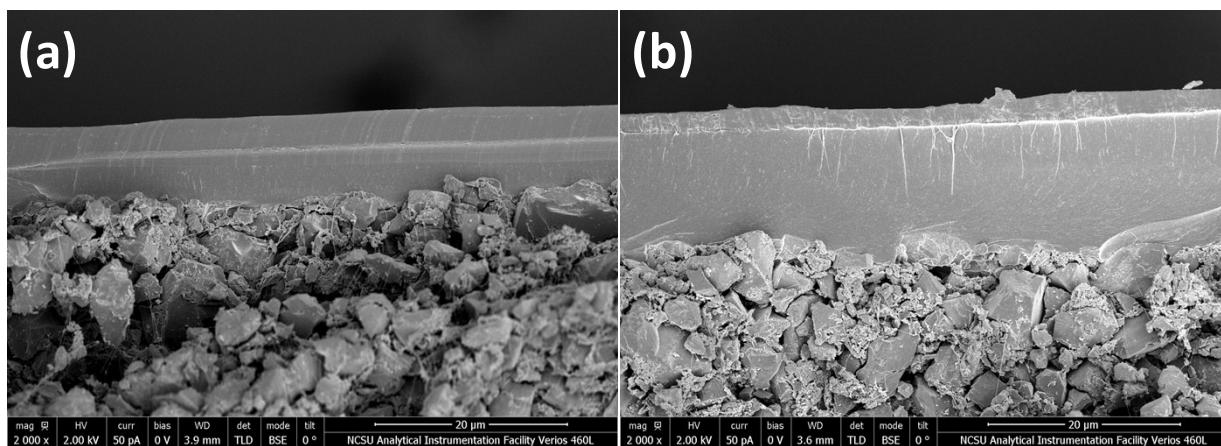


Fig. S1. Cross-sectional SEM images of activated carbon electrodes electrodeposited with PVASB gel (a) and PVALB gel (b), respectively.

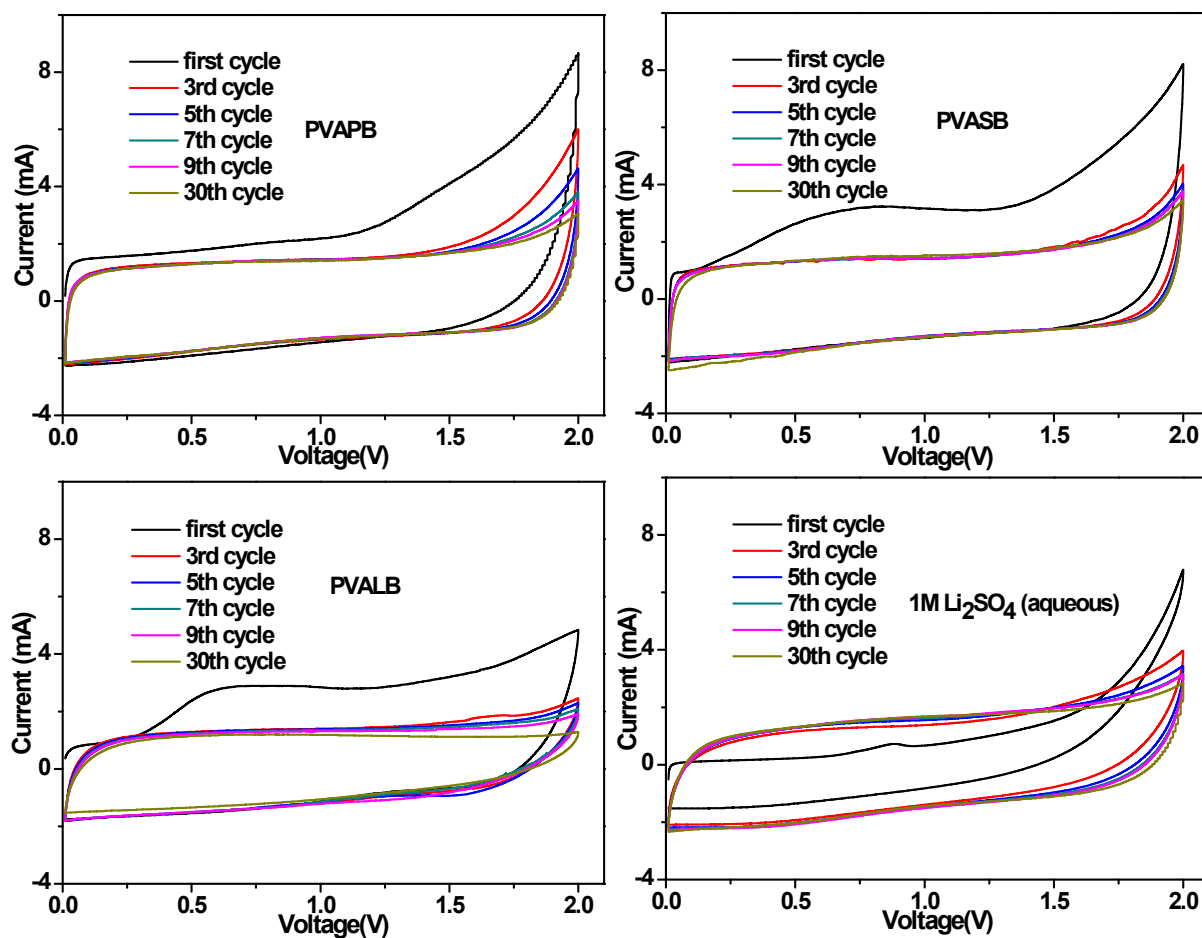


Fig. S2. The CV curves of supercapacitors using PVAB GPEs and 1M Li_2SO_4 aqueous electrolyte at 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th and 30th cycles with a scanning rate of 1 mV S^{-1} .

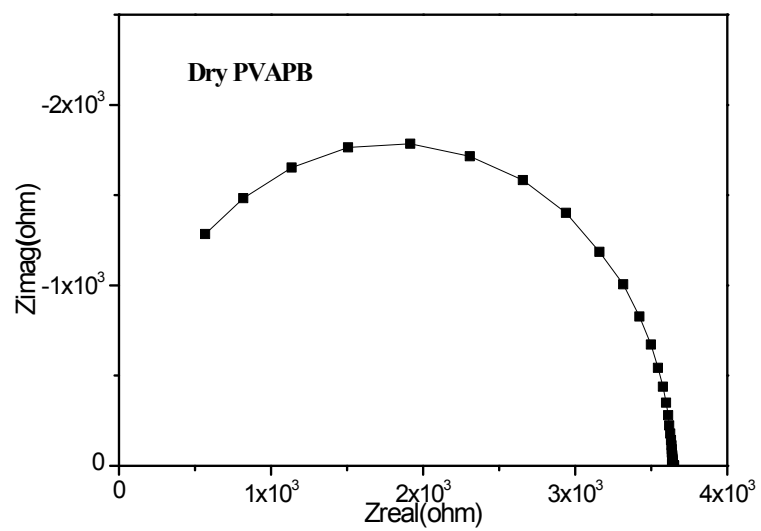


Fig. S3. Nyquist plot of carbon supercapacitor using dried PVAPB GPE.

Table S1.Electrochemical performances of reported aqueous carbon supercapacitors

Ref.	Electrode	Electrolyte	Operation voltage(V)	Specific capacitance (F g ⁻¹) / Test current density (A g ⁻¹)	Capacitance retention (%) / Cycle numbers	Energy density(Wh kg ⁻¹)/ Test current density (A g ⁻¹)
4.	activated carbon	2M Li ₂ SO ₄	1.9	130/1	83/10000	16.3/1
5.	Carbon	1M Li ₂ SO ₄	2.2	140/1	85.7/15000	23.5/1
27.	activated carbon	0.5M Na ₂ SO ₄	1.6	135/0.2	93/2000	10.0/1
28.	ball-Milled graphite	1M Na ₂ SO ₄	1.6	81/0.2	87/8000	7.2/0.2
29.	seaweed carbon	0.5M Na ₂ SO ₄	1.6	125/0.2	92/10000	10.7/0.2
Our work	activated carbon	PVAPB GPE	2	91.8/0.2	85.8/5000	9.2/1