## **Electronic Supplementary Information**

Porous high specific surface area activated carbon with co-doping N, S, P for high-performance supercapacitors



Fig.S1 FTIR spectra for PAC and NAC.



Fig.S2 XPS spectra of PAC and NAC.



**Fig.S3** SEM images of (a) NAC and (b) PAC prepared from PKS carbonized material; (c) PKS carbonized material obtained after carbonization at 500 °C and (d) PAC after increasing the magnification.



Fig.S4 EDX spectra of PAC. And the inset in Fig.S4 shows detailed EDXelementsanalysisofthePACsamples.



**Fig.S5** Raman spectroscopy showing prominent D and G peaks of PAC and NAC.



Fig.S6 TGA curve of the PAC.

	BET SSA (m <sup>2</sup> g <sup>-1</sup> )				Pore volume (cm <sup>3</sup> g <sup>-1</sup> )				
Samples	Tota	Micr	Masa	Ratio	Tota	Micr	Masa	Ratio	$(\Gamma, \sigma^{-1})$
	Ι	0	Meso	а	Ι	0	weso	b	(「g゚)
PAC-800	1964	698	1266	0.55	0.48	0.21	0.27	0.77	235
PAC-900	2760	886	1874	0.47	1.61	0.47	1.14	0.41	380
PAC-	4007	<b>F</b> 4 <b>7</b>	010	0.64	0 5 4	0.44	0.40	245	100
1000	1327	517	810	0.64	0.54	0.41	0.13	3.15	108

**Table.S1** Textural and electrochemical properties of PKS derivedactivated carbons.

<sup>a</sup> The micropore area to mesopore area ratio.

<sup>b</sup> The micropore volume to mesopore volume ratio.

 $^{\rm c}$  The Cs values calculated from GC curves at a current density of 1 A g-1,

see Fig.S7.



**Fig.S7** Comparison of (a) CV curves recorded at a scan rate of 10 mV s<sup>-1</sup> in a 3 M KOH solution and (b) galvanostatic charge-discharge curves at a current density of 1 A g<sup>-1</sup> in a 3 M KOH solution with different calcination temperatures (800 °C, 900 °C, 1000 °C).