

Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI)

Surfactant-free synthesis of nanoperforated graphene/nitrogen-doped carbon nanotube composite for supercapacitors

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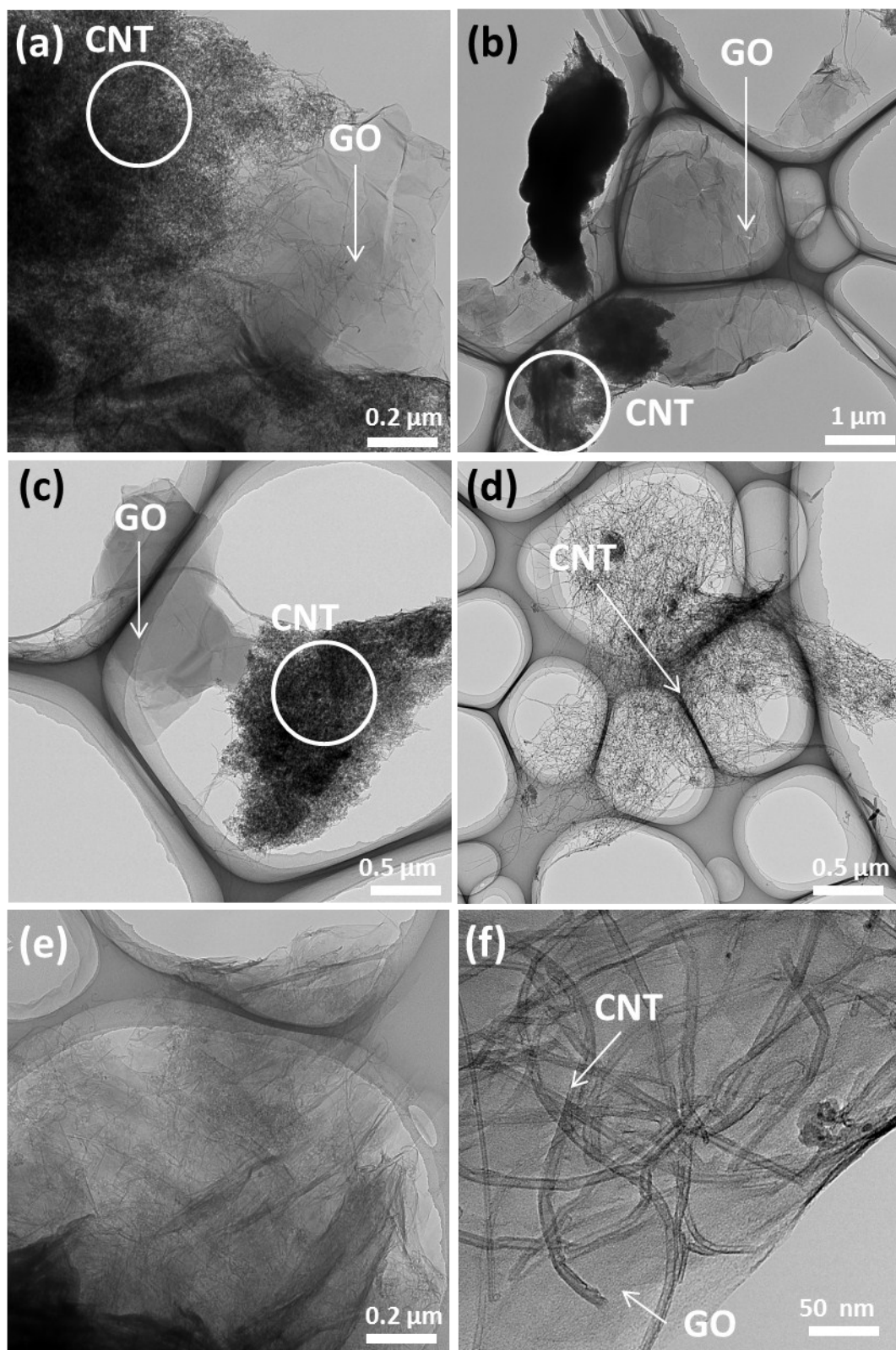


Fig. S1 (a,b) TEM images of GO/pristine CNT, (c,d) GO/ACNT, and (e,f) GO/N-CNT.

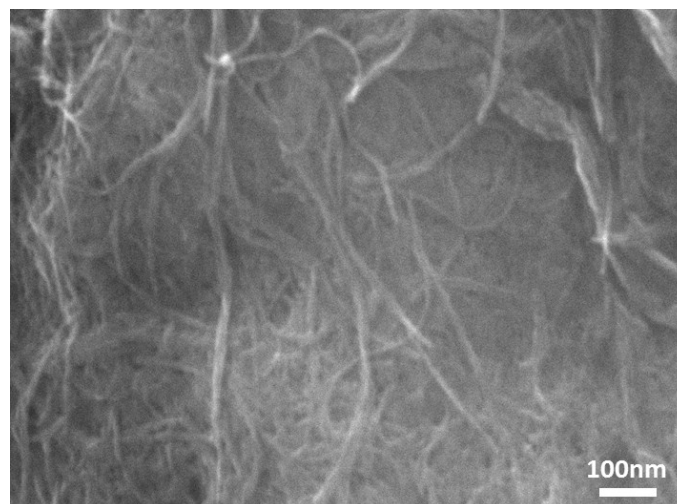


Fig. S2 SEM image of PG/N-CNT.

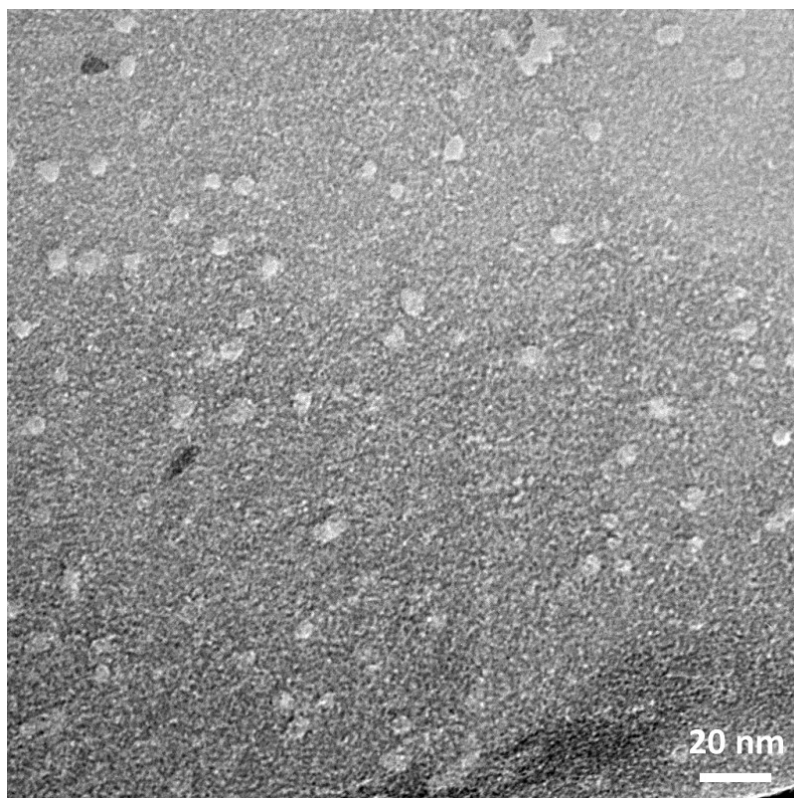


Fig. S3 TEM image of PG after HI acid treatment.

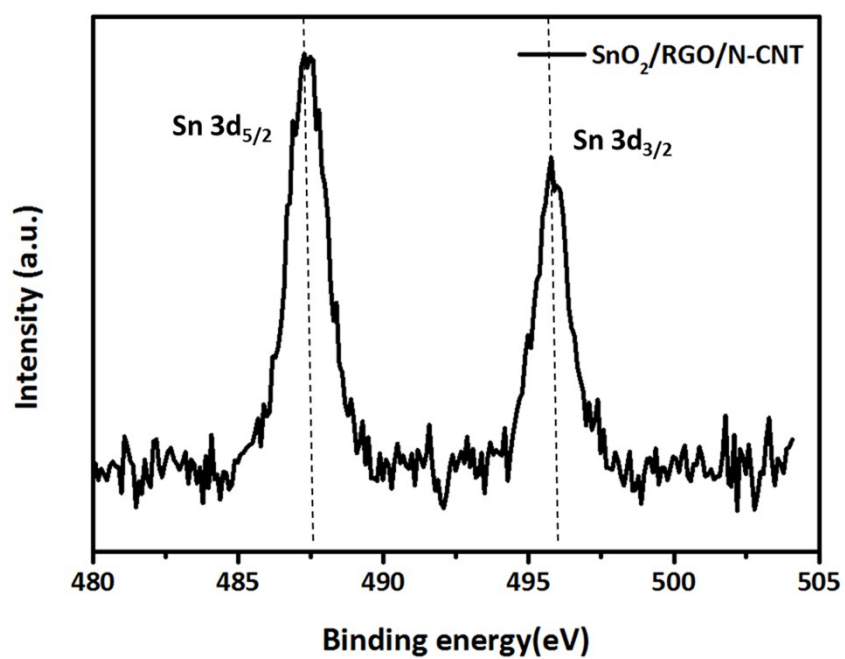


Fig. S4 Sn 3d peak of SnO₂/RGO/N-CNT. The Sn 3d XPS spectra of SnO₂/RGO/N-CNT show the Sn 3d_{5/2} and Sn 3d_{3/2} peaks associated with the SnO₂ nanocatalysts at 487.5 and 495.9 eV

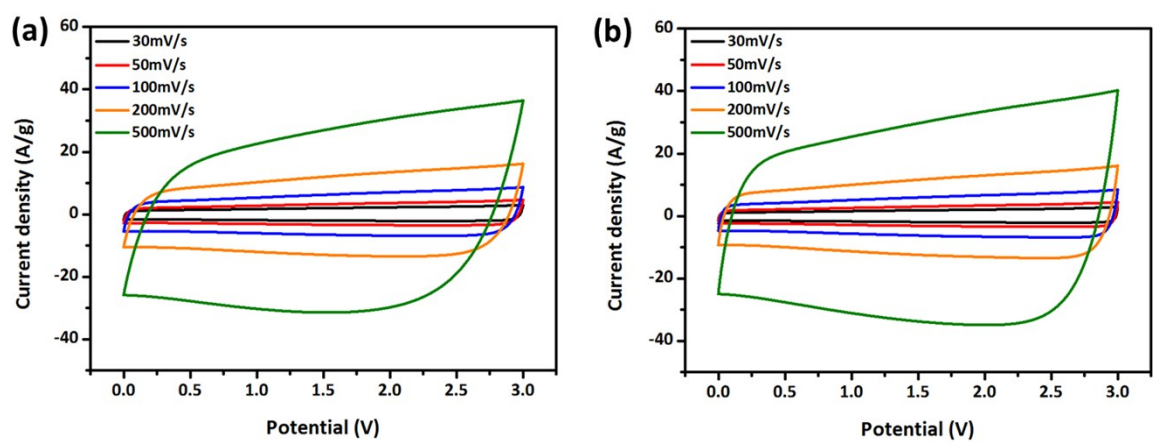


Fig. S5 Cyclic voltammograms of (a) PG and (b) PG/N-CNT-1 at scan rates of 30–500 mV/s.

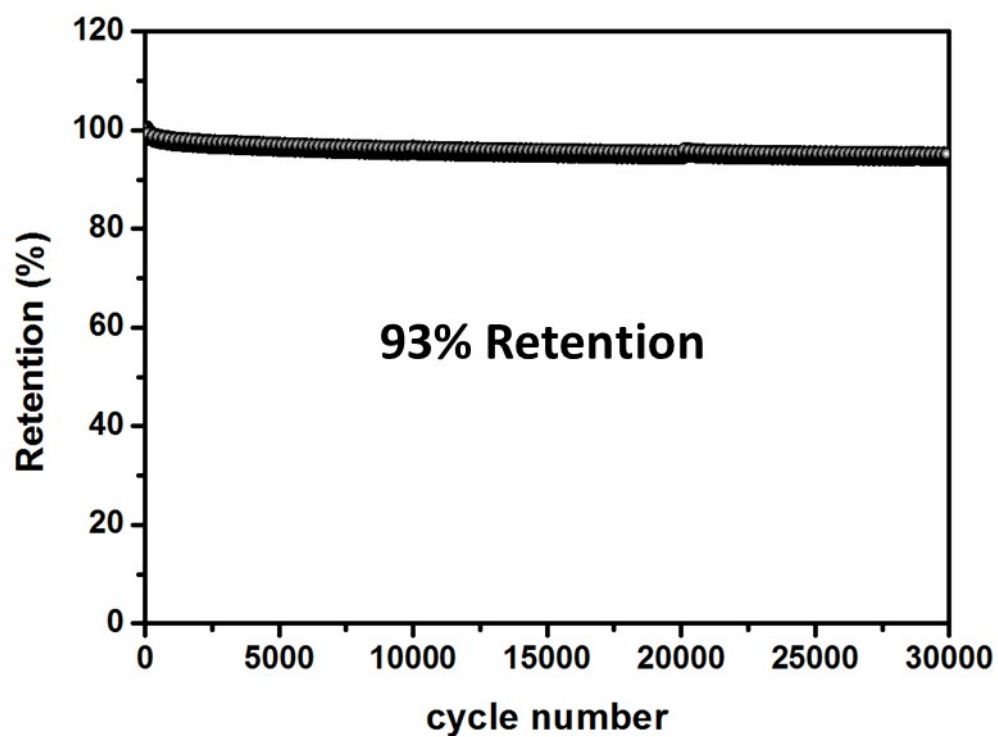


Fig. S6 Cycling stability of PG electrode at current density of 10 A/g.

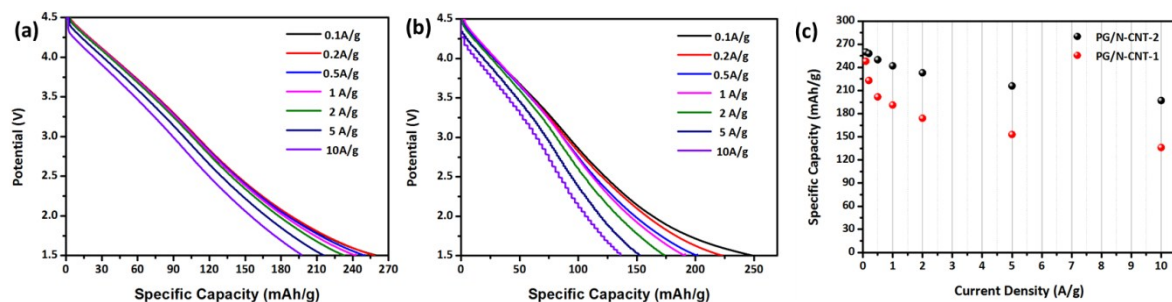


Fig. S7 Electrochemical properties of (a) PG/N-CNT-2 and (b) PG/N-CNT-1 as determined through half-cell tests in 1 M LiPF₆ in EC/DMC (1:1, v/v) electrolyte. (c) Specific capacities of PG/N-CNT-2 and PG/N-CNT-1 as functions of current densities.

Sample	Carbon (at. %)	Oxygen (at. %)	Nitrogen (at. %)
N-CNT	92.05	4.68	3.28

Table S1. Elemental contents data of N-CNT sample.

Table S2. Comparison of the specific capacitances of carbon-based electrodes.

Materials	C_g (F/g)	Electrolyte	Ref.
Pillared graphene/CNT	144 (3.6 A/g)	1 M TEABF ₄ /PC	[1]
Graphene/CNT composite film	110 (1 A/g)	1 M TEABF ₄ /PC	[2]
Plasma reduced RGO paper	181 (10 mV/s)	1 M TEABF ₄ /ACN	[3]
Porous graphene	140 (0.1 A/g)	1 M TEABF ₄ /ACN	[4]
Activated graphene hydrogel	184 (0.2 A/g)	BMIM BF ₄ ionic liquid electrolyte	[5]
hierarchically porous nanocarbon/graphene	185 (0.5 A/g)	EMIM BF ₄ ionic liquid electrolyte	[6]
Activated graphene/CNT film	200 (0.5 A/g)	EMIM BF ₄ ionic liquid electrolyte	[7]
Nitrogen-doped porous carbon/graphene	188 (5 A/g)	1 M TEABF ₄ /ACN	[8]
Sponge-templated activated graphene	207 (0.5 A/g)	1 M TEABF ₄ /ACN	[9]
Nanoperforated graphene/nitrogen-doped CNT	288 (0.5 A/g)	1 M TEABF₄/ACN	This work

References

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