Supplementary Information (SI)

Assessment of Ecologically Prepared Carbon-Nano-Sphere for Fabrication of Flexible and Durable Supercell Device

Sushant A. Haladkar,^a Mangesh A. Desai,^b Shrikrishna. D Sartale,^b Prashant S. Alegaonkar^{a,†*}

^aDepartment of Applied Physics, Defence Institute of Advance Technology, Girinagar, Pune 411025, MS, India

^bDepartment of Physics, University of Pune, Ganesh khind, Pune-411007, MS, India

^{a,†} Corresponding author: Prashant S. Alegaonkar (Tel.: +91-20-2430 4592, e-mail: <u>prashantalegaonkar@diat.ac.in</u>)

XPS analysis of O-1s: The presence of oxygen-contain functional groups in Carbon-Nano-Sphere (CNS) is confirmed by the O-1s spectrum shown in Fig. S1. The peaks at 531.0, 532.4, 533.9 and 547.9 eV are ascribed to the carbonyl (10 %), hydroxyl (33 %), etheric oxygen (25 %) and carboxyl (37 %), respectively. Among them the presence of carbonyl oxygen is relatively low compared to others. It may be possible that, carboxyl and hydroxyl moieties may participate in charge and discharge process, readily over other oxygen impurities in CNS.^[1]



Fig. S1 Recorded O-1s spectrum for CNS.



Fig. S2 Two electrode cyclic voltammetry (CV) curves, at 10 mVs⁻¹ for different electrolytes.



Fig. S3 Two electrode CV curves, at different scan rates, for 1 M HCl.



Fig. S4 Specific Capacitance (C_{SP}) vs scan rate for both electrode systems, in 1 M HCl.



Fig. S5 Stability curve for both electrode systems, @ 10 mVs⁻¹, in 1 M HCl.



Fig. S6 Bode phase angle with frequency, recorded after 1 and 1000 cycles, over 1 kHz to 100 mHz.

Table S1: The glancing view of the surveyed literature providing electrochemical parameters including E_D and P_D .

Additives and	SA	C _{sp}	ED	PD	Cyclic	Measurements	Electrolyte	Ref
treatments	(m^2g^{-1})	(Fg ⁻¹)	(Whkg ⁻¹)	(kWkg ⁻¹)	stability	done at		no.
Graphene nano	169.2	274.0	86.4	0.7	93%	1 A g ⁻¹	1 M Et4NBF4	[2]
sheet/MWCNTs					(10000)			
Activated with KOH	79.6	77.0	1.4	0.6	100,000	1 mAcm ⁻²	0.1 M H2SO4	[3]
Methanol, NiO	106.0	1950.0	83.0	75.0	85–90 %	100 mVs ⁻¹	1m NaOH	[4]

nanowires					(2000)			
MnO ₂ powder,	40.0	450.0	26.0	6.0	88%	0.5 mA	0.1 M KOH	[5]
Methanol					(1000)			
MnO ₂ nanowires,	50.0	483.0	96.0	32.0	10000	1 mA	0.1 M KOH	[6]
titanium foils								
Methanol, lithium		200.0	0.3	2.8	4000	0.5 mA	1 M LiPF6	[7]
titanate spinel								
(LTO)								
Current work	790.0	560.0	100.0	0.1	86%	10mVs ⁻¹	1 M HCl	
					(20000)			

Table S2: Elemental composition of CNS.

Orbital	Binding Energy (eV)	Peak Area	Sensitivity	Atomic
		(Counts-eV/sec)	Factor	Concentration
				(Atomic %)
C-1s	284.4	15562.0		88.0
sp ²	282.9	04248.0		~ 27.3*
sp ³	284.6	07146.0	0.296	~ 45.9*
Oxidized Carbon (C=O)	287.1	02111.0	-	~ 13.6*
Oxidized Carbon (C(O)O)	289.6	01184.0		~ 07.6*
π - π * transition	292.5	00873.0	-	~ 05.6*
O-1s	532.3	05055.0		12.0
Carbonyl	531.0	00513.0		~ 10*
Hydroxyl	532.4	01670.0	0.711	~ 33*
Etheric Oxygen	533.9	01277.0		~ 25*
Carboxyl	547.9	01595.0	1	~ 37*

* Indicate estimated % of sub-components in intensity weighted fractions.

Table S3: Performance characteristic of CNS in aqueous and non-aqueous electrolytes, estimated from CV curves.

Electrolyte (1 M)	C _{SP} Fg ⁻¹ @ 10 mVs ⁻¹			
	Two electrode	Three electrode		
C ₃ H ₄ O ₂ *	772.0	400.0		
H ₂ SO ₄	338.0	178.0		
КОН	832.0	437.0		
HCl	1080.0	570.0		

*Acrylic acid is reported for the first time in camphoric-nano-carbon electrodes

References

- S. Xu, C. Liu, and J. Wiezorek, "20 Renewable Biowastes Derived Carbon Materials As Green Counter Electrodes for Dye-Sensitized Solar Cells," *Mater. Chem. Phys.*, vol. 204, pp. 294–304, 2018.
- [2] H. Wang *et al.*, "Multifunctional TiO2 nanowires-modified nanoparticles bilayer film for 3D dye-sensitized solar cells," *Optoelectron. Adv. Mater. Rapid Commun.*, vol. 4, no. 8, pp. 1166–1169, 2010.
- [3] D. Kalpana, K. Karthikeyan, N. G. Renganathan, and Y. S. Lee, "Camphoric carbon nanobeads - A new electrode material for supercapacitors," Electrochem. commun., vol. 10, no. 7, pp. 977–979, 2008.
- [4] A. Paravannoor et al., "Camphoric carbon-grafted Ni/NiO nanowire electrodes for high-performance energy-storage systems," Chempluschem, vol. 78, no. 10, pp. 1258–1265, 2013.
- [5] R. Ranjusha et al., "Conductive blends of camphoric carbon nanobeads anchored with MnO 2 for high-performance rechargeable electrodes in battery / supercapacitor applications q," Scr. Mater., vol. 68, no. 11, pp. 881–884, 2013.
- [6] R. Ranjusha et al., "Fabrication and performance evaluation of button cell supercapacitors based on MnO2 nanowire/carbon nanobead electrodes," Rsc Adv., vol. 3, no. 38, pp. 17492–17499, 2013.
- [7] A. Vijayakumar, R. Rajagopalan, A. S. Sushamakumariamma, D. K. M. S, and A. Balakrishnan, "Synergetic influence of ex-situ camphoric carbon nano-grafting on lithium titanates for lithium ion capacitors," J. Energy Chem., vol. 24, no. 3, pp. 337–345, 2015.