

Supplementary materials

Biomass carbon derived from pine nut shells decorated with NiO nanoflakes for enhanced microwave absorption properties

Huiya Wang^a, Yanlin Zhang^a, Qiuyue Wang^a, Chaowei Jia^a, Pan Cai^a, Gang Chen^{a,b},
Chengjun Dong^{*a,b}, Hongtao Guan^{*a,b}

^a School of Materials Science and Engineering, Yunnan University, Kunming 650091, P. R. China.

^b Yunnan Province Key Lab of Micro-Nano Materials and Technology, Yunnan University, Kunming 650091, P. R. China.

* Corresponding author: dongchjun@hotmail.com (CJ Dong), htguan06@ynu.edu.cn (HT Guan)

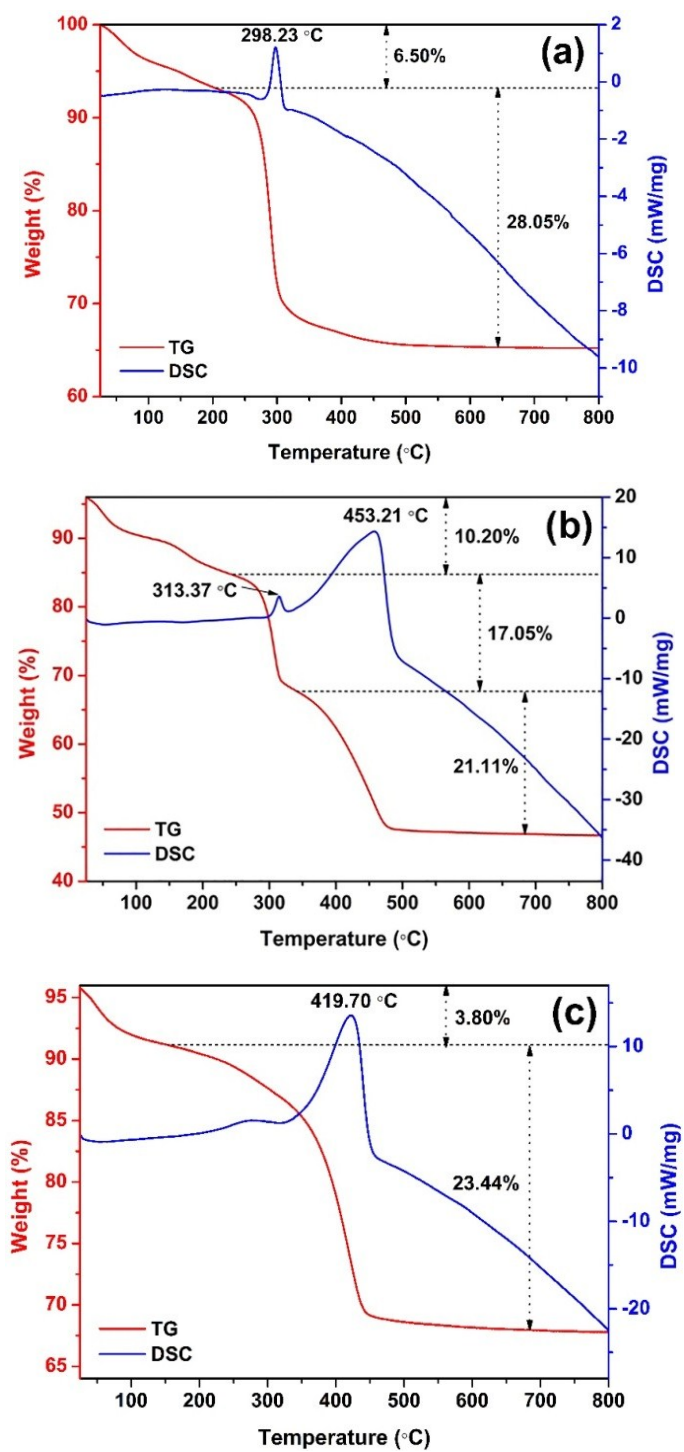


Fig. S1. TG-DSC curves of pure Ni(OH)_2 (a), $\text{Ni(OH)}_2/\text{BPC}$ (b) and NiO/BPC (c) composites at a heating rate of 5 $^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{min}$ from room temperature to 800 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ in air.

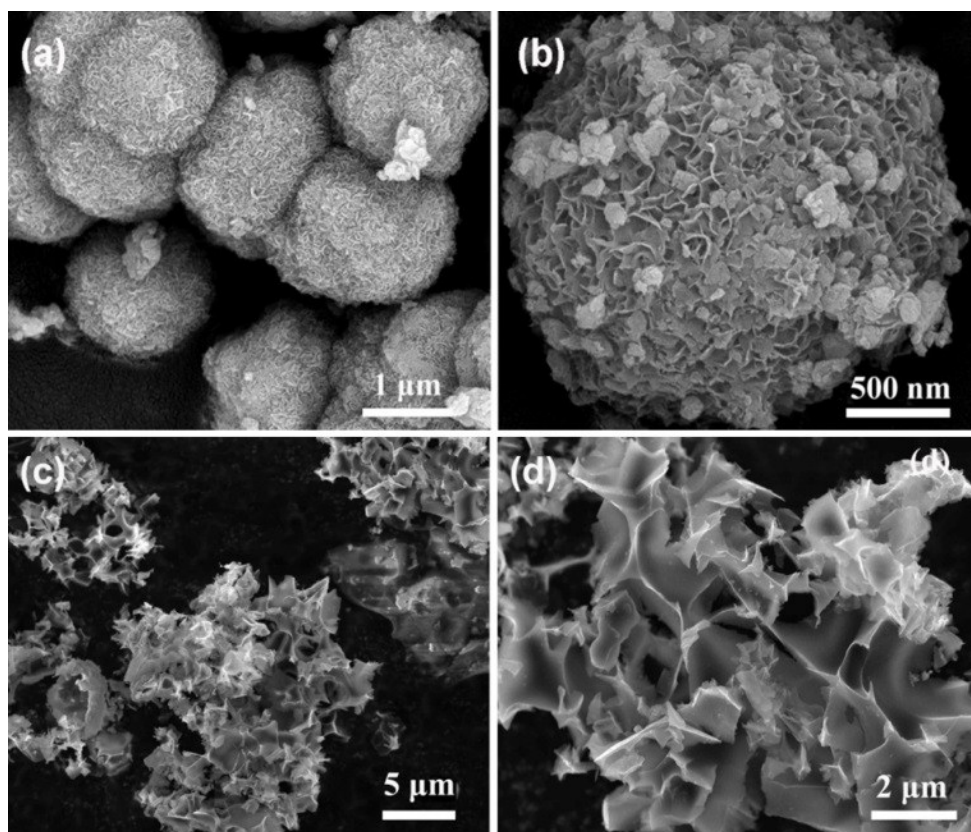


Fig. S2. SEM images of pure $\text{Ni}(\text{OH})_2$ nanostructures (a, b) and biomass activated carbon (c, d).

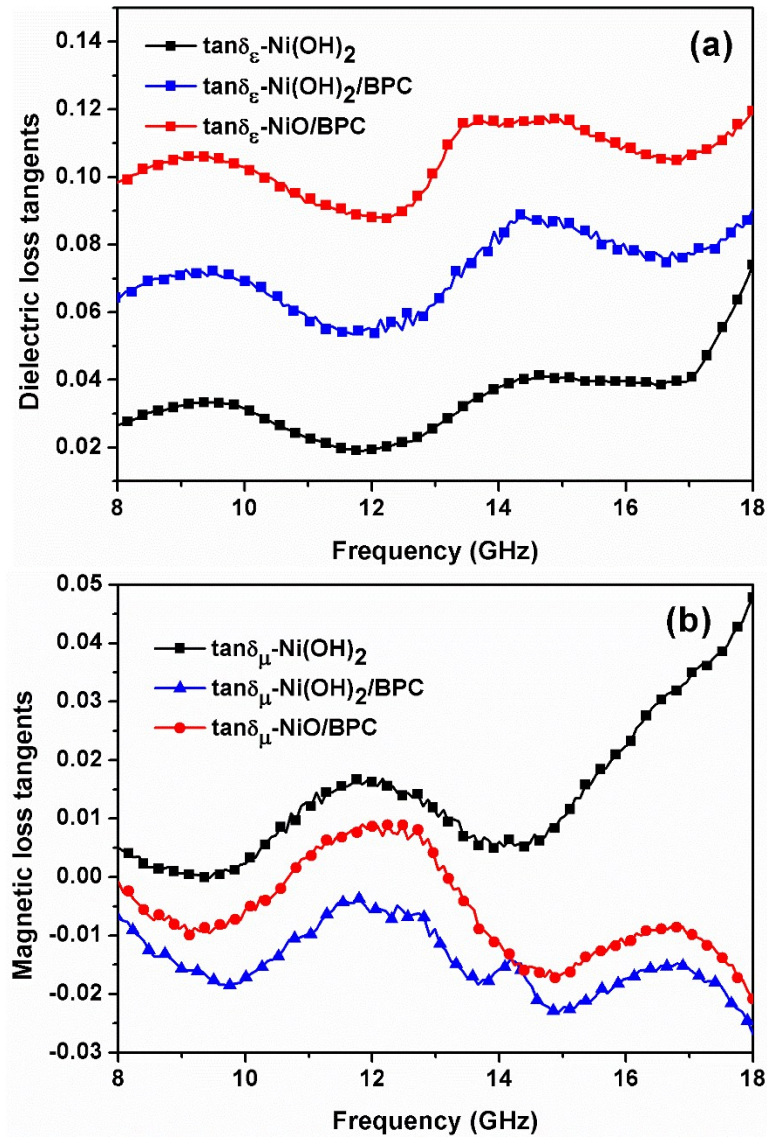


Fig. S3. Dielectric (a) and magnetic (b) dissipation factors of the Ni(OH)_2 , $\text{Ni(OH)}_2/\text{BPC}$ and NiO/BPC compositions.

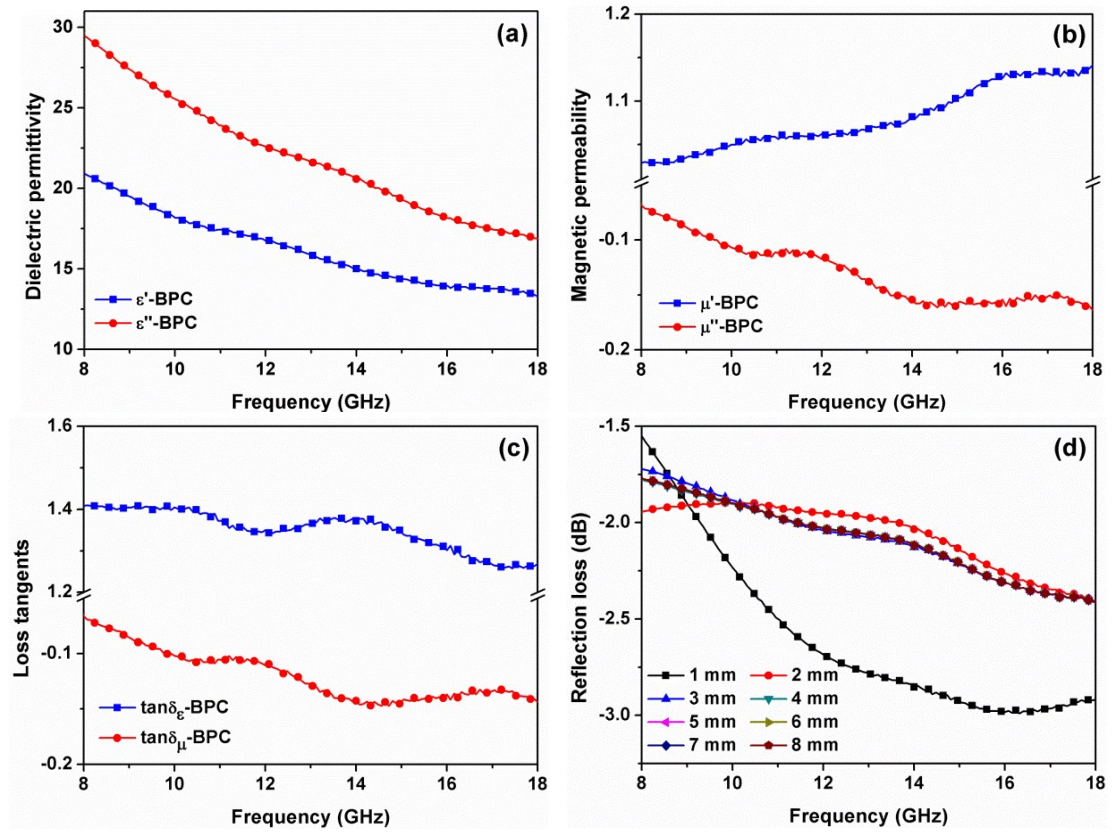


Fig. S4. Dielectric permittivity (a), magnetic permeability (b), dissipation factors (c) and reflection loss (d) of the BPC sample.

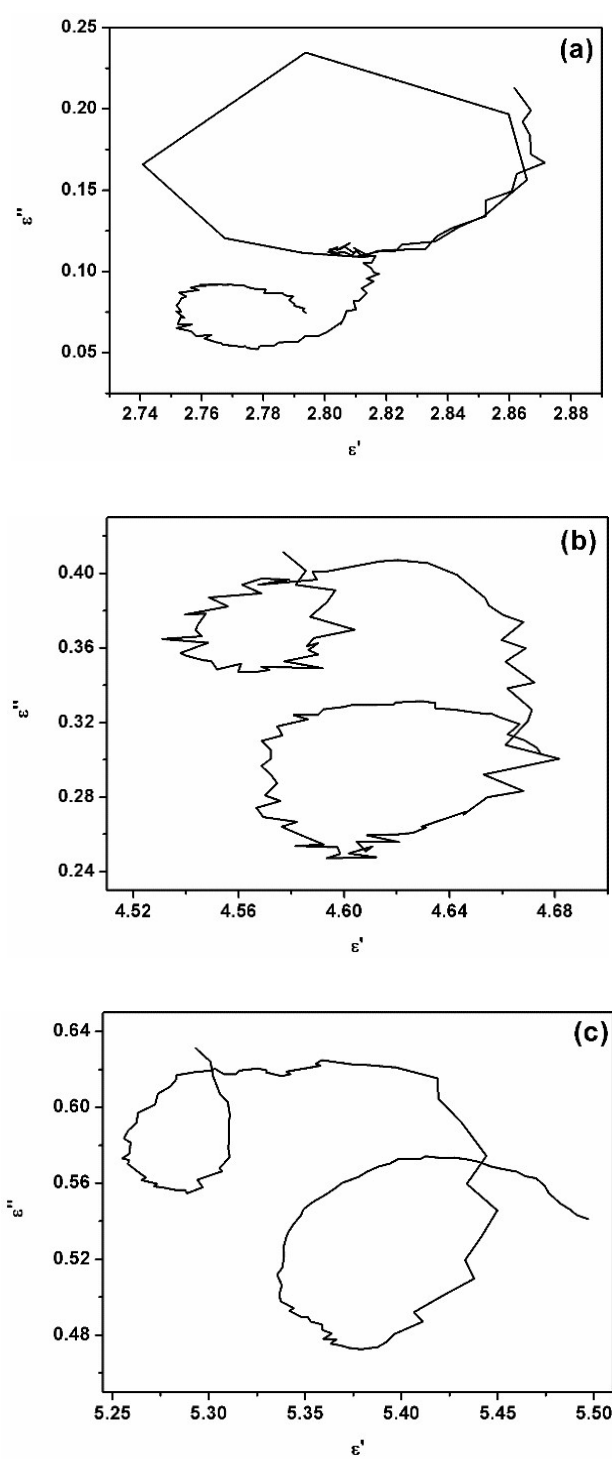


Fig. S5. Cole-cole plots of the Ni(OH)_2 (a), $\text{Ni(OH)}_2/\text{BPC}$ (b) and NiO/BPC (c) composites.