Supporting Information

Achieving Enhanced EMI Shielding and Microwave Absorption Capacity of Cellulose-derived Carbon Aerogel via Tuning Carbonization Temperature

Tiantian Bai,¹ Yan Guo,¹ Hu Liu,¹* Gang Song,¹ Dianbo Zhang,¹ Yaming Wang,¹*
Liwei Mi,² Zhanhu Guo,³ Chuntai Liu¹,⁴ and Changyu Shen¹

¹Key Laboratory of Materials Processing and Mold (Zhengzhou University), Ministry of Education; National Engineering Research Center for Advanced Polymer Processing Technology, Zhengzhou University, Zhengzhou 450002, China

²Center for Advanced Materials Research, Zhongyuan University of Technology, Zhengzhou 450007, China

³Integrated Composites Laboratory (ICL), Department of Chemical & Biomolecular Engineering, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37996 USA

⁴Technology Development Center for Polymer Processing Engineering, Guangdong Colleges and Universities, Guangdong Industry Technical College, Guangzhou 510641, China

*: Correspondence authors
E-mail addresses: liuhu@zzu.edu.cn (H. L.), wangyaming@zzu.edu.cn (Y. W.)

Calculation of density and porosity
The density was calculated using the following equation:

$$\rho = \frac{m}{V}$$

Where $m$ and $V$ are the mass and bulk volume of CA or CCA, respectively.

In addition, the porosity of samples was calculated using the following equation:

$$Porosity(\%) = 1 - \frac{\rho}{\rho_s}$$

Where $\rho$ is the density of CA or CCA, $\rho_s$ is the skeleton density of cellulose (1.5 g/cm$^3$) or carbon (2.1 g/cm$^3$).

![Fig. S1](image)

**Fig. S1** The cell diameter distribution of (a) CA and (b) CCA640.
**Fig. S2** TG and DTG curves of the cellulose aerogels graphitized under nitrogen atmosphere.

**Fig. S3** The absorption (A), reflection (R) and transmission (T) coefficient of (a) CCA600, (b) CCA620, (c) CCA640, (d) CCA660, (e) CCA680, (f) CCA700.
Fig. S4 (a, b) complex permittivity and (c) dielectric loss tangent of CCA700.

Fig. S5 Comparison of (a, b) complex permittivity and (c) dielectric loss tangent for CCA640 and CCP640.