

**Electronic Supplementary Information for:**

**Sustainable Electrode Material for High-Energy Supercapacitor: Biomass-Derived  
Graphene-Like Porous Carbon with Three Dimensional Hierarchically Ordered Ion  
Highways**

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## Assessment of Electrochemical Performance

The specific capacitance,  $C_{cv}$  (F.g<sup>-1</sup>) value for samples from CV curves was calculated by using the Eq. 1:

$$C_{cv} = \frac{q_a + |q_c|}{m \cdot \Delta V} \quad (1)$$

where,  $q_a$ ,  $q_c$ ,  $m$  and  $\Delta V$  are the anodic and cathodic voltammetric charges on positive and negative sweeps, the weight of active material and the potential range of cyclic voltammetry, respectively <sup>1</sup>.

The specific capacitance  $C_{GCD}$  (F.g<sup>-1</sup>) of the symmetrical supercapacitor cell was calculated from GCD curve by Eq.2:

$$C_{GCD} = \frac{I t_d}{m \Delta V} \quad (2)$$

where  $I$  is the constant current (A),  $m$  is the total mass of active material (g),  $t_d$  is the discharge time and  $\Delta V$  is the potential range excluding the voltage drop ( $V_{drop}$ ) at the beginning of the discharge <sup>1</sup>.

Coloumbic efficiency ( $\eta$ ) was calculated from GCD curve by Eq.3:

$$\eta = \frac{t_d}{t_c} \times 100 \quad (3)$$

where  $t_d$  and  $t_c$  are the discharge and charge time (s), respectively.

The energy density,  $E$  (W.h.kg<sup>-1</sup>), was calculated using the Eq. (4);

$$E = \frac{1}{7.2} C_{GCD} \Delta V^2 \quad (4)$$

The power density,  $P(\text{W.kg}^{-1})$ , was estimated using the Eq. (5);

$$P = \frac{E}{t_d} \quad (5)$$

where  $t_d$  (h) is the discharge time at a constant current density.

The capacitance retention was calculated according to Eq. (6);

$$\text{Capacitance Retention (\%)} = \frac{C_i}{C_1} \times 100 \quad (6)$$

where  $C_i$  and  $C_1$  are the specific capacitances of the  $i^{\text{th}}$  and 1<sup>st</sup> GCD cycles, respectively <sup>1,2</sup>.

## Supplementary Tables

**Table S1.** Elemental analysis results of DOP sample

<i>Sample</i>	<i>C</i> (%)	<i>H</i> (%)	<i>N</i> (%)	<i>S</i> (%)	<i>(O +ash)*</i> (%)
<b>DOP</b>	50.40	6.88	0.08	0.02	40.64

\* The oxygen content is calculated by difference

**Table S2.** The performance parameters of GPC-3.0 based symmetric supercapacitor cell in SIW and WIS electrolytes

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Current Density (A/g)</b>	<b>Specific Capacitance (F/g)</b>	<b>E (W.h/kg)</b>	<b>P (W/kg)</b>	<b>Coulombic Efficiency</b>
12.0 m NaNO <sub>3</sub>	0.5	70.0	51.43	575.00	99.39
	1.0	64.0	47.02	1150.00	93.75
	2.0	59.0	43.35	1776.38	88.24
	5.0	54.0	39.68	5750.00	82.50
	10.0	49.9	36.66	11507.02	81.17
1.0 M Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	0.5	59.0	36.14	445.06	97.49
	1.0	49.0	30.01	899.91	91.53
	2.0	44.0	26.95	1796.87	88.89
	5.0	41.0	25.11	4677.25	82.86
	10.0	38.0	23.28	9146.56	80.00

## Supplementary Figures and Captions

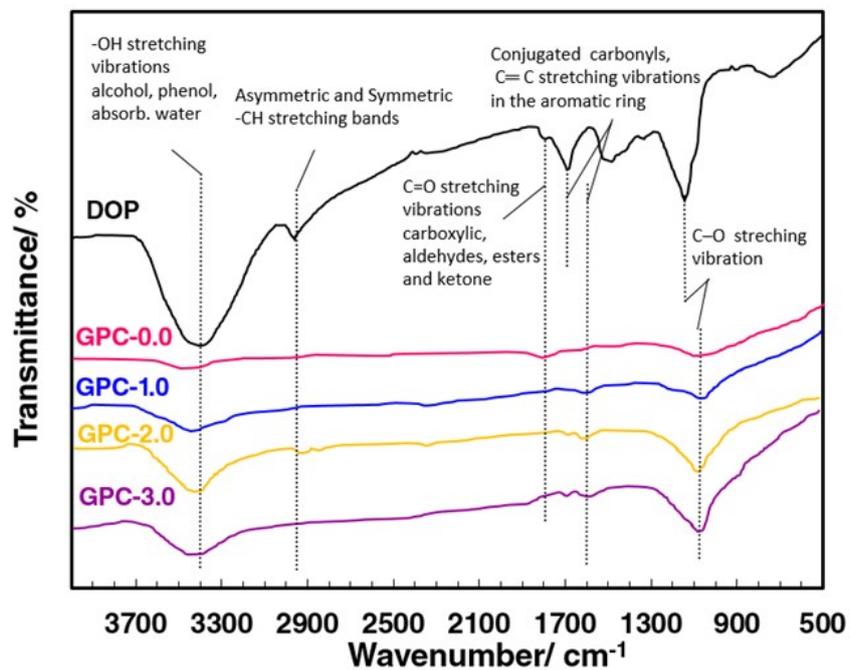
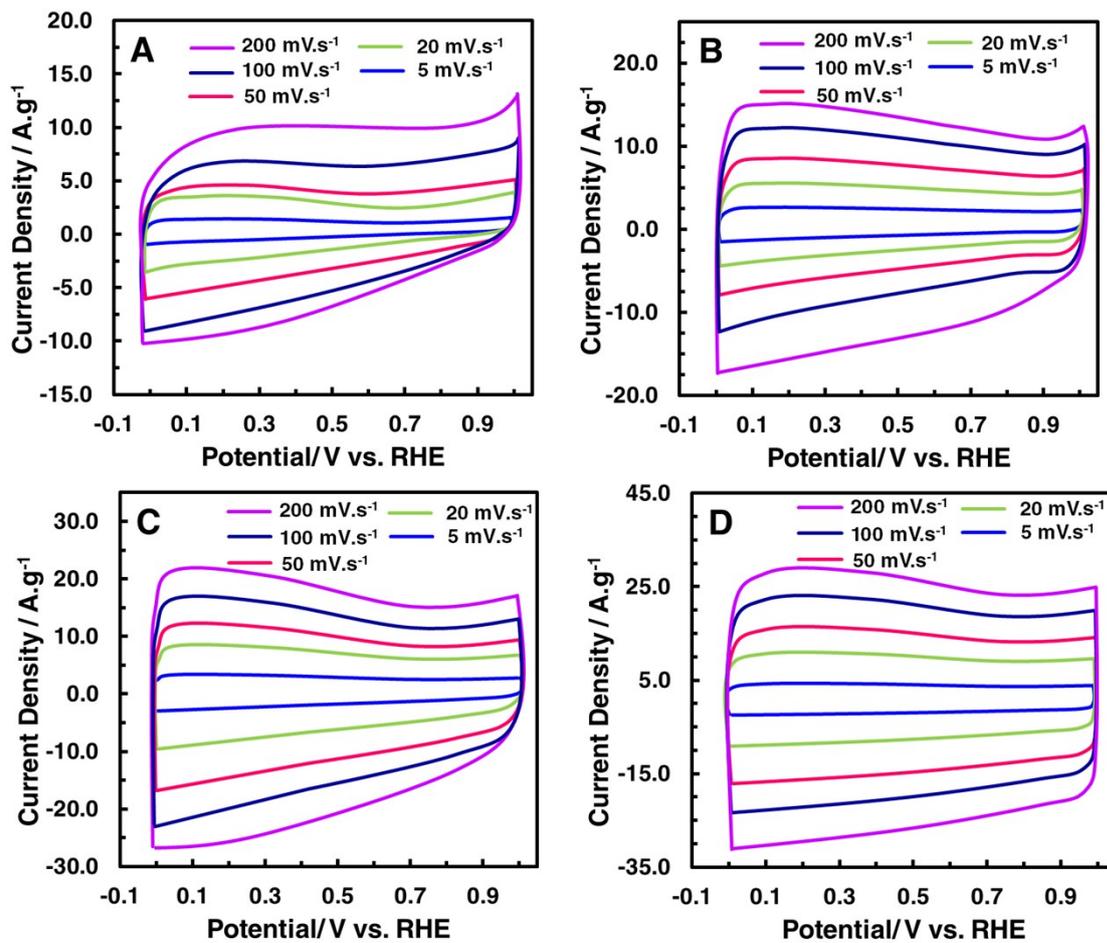
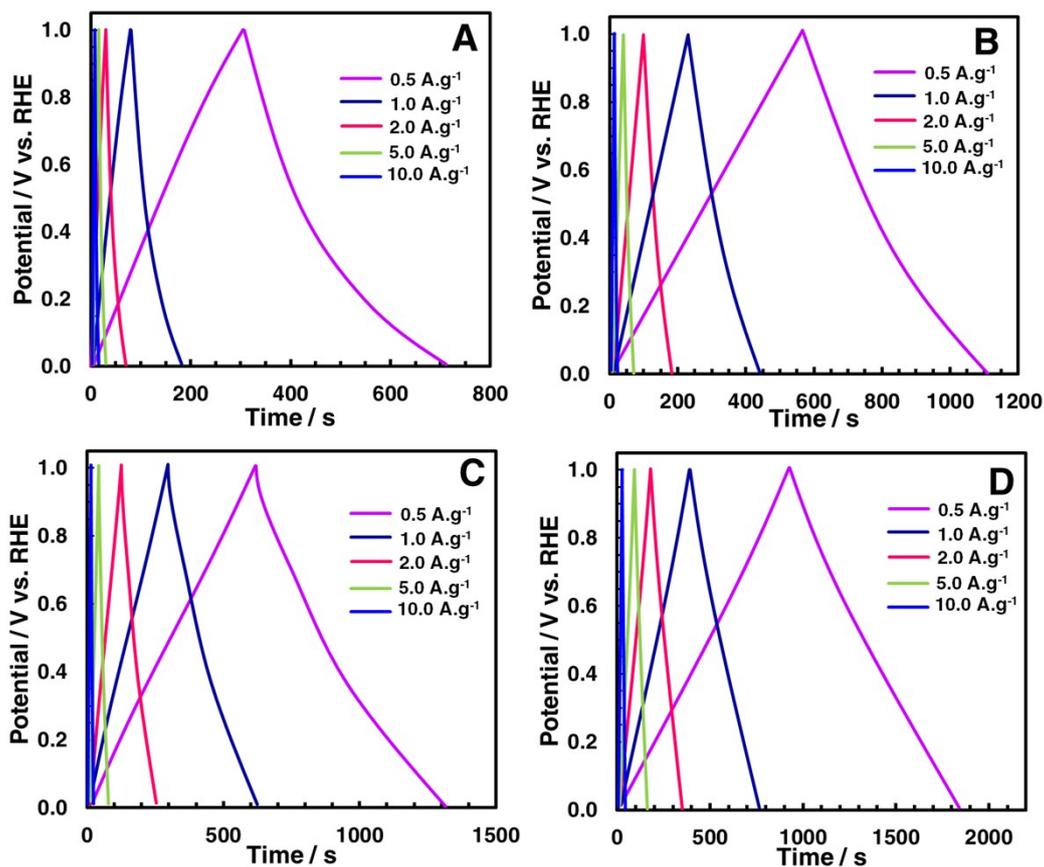


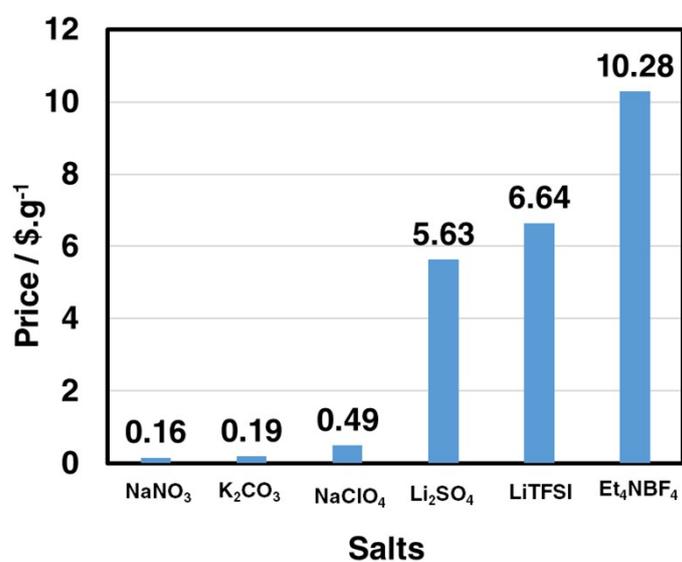
Fig S1. FTIR spectra of DOP and GPC-x samples



**Fig. S2** Cyclic voltammograms of (A) GPC-0.0, (B) GPC-1.0, (C) GPC-2.0, and (D) GPC-3.0 at various potential scan rates in 6.0 M KOH electrolyte performed in a three-electrode electrochemical cell



**Fig. S3** Galvanostatic charge/discharge curves of (A) GPC-0.0, (B) GPC-1.0, (C) GPC-2.0, and (D) GPC-3.0 at various current densities in 6.0 M KOH electrolyte performed in a three-electrode electrochemical cell



**Fig S4.** The prices of salts and solvents to prepare various water-in-salt electrolytes <sup>3</sup>

## References

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