

**Solid-state integrated micro-supercapacitor arrays construction with low cost porous biochar**

*Yuan Liang<sup>a,l</sup>, Shuyi Wang<sup>a,l</sup>, Yinzhang Wang<sup>a</sup>, Shimian He<sup>a</sup>, Zhiwei Liu<sup>a</sup>, Yulei Fu<sup>a</sup>, Ze Sun<sup>a</sup>, Mingye Li<sup>a</sup>, Zhong-Shuai Wu<sup>b</sup>, Haijun Yu<sup>a,\*</sup>*

a. Faculty of Materials and Manufacturing, Key Laboratory of Advanced Functional Materials, Education Ministry of China, Beijing University of Technology, Beijing 100124, P.R. China.

b. Dalian National Laboratory for Clean Energy, Dalian Institute of Chemical Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, 457 Zhongshan Road, Dalian 116023, China.

\* Corresponding author. Prof. H. Yu

E-mail address: hj-yu@bjut.edu.cn (H. Yu).

*l.* These authors contributed equally to this work.

## Formula for electrochemical characterization

The specific areal capacitance can be calculated from CV or GCD curve by the following equations:

$$C_{sp} = \frac{1000 \times Q}{2 \times A \times v \times V}$$

$$C_{sp} = \frac{I}{A \times \frac{dV}{dt}} = 0.1 \text{ mA} / \text{cm}^2 \times \frac{928 \text{ s}}{0.8 \text{ V}} = 116 \text{ mF/cm}^2$$

Where  $C_{sp}$  is the specific areal capacitance ( $\text{mF cm}^{-2}$ );  $Q$  is the integrated area of CV curve ( $\text{A V}$ );  $A$  is the electrode area ( $\text{cm}^2$ );  $v$  is the scan rate ( $\text{V s}^{-1}$ );  $V$  is the potential

window ( $\text{V}$ );  $\frac{dV}{dt}$  is the discharge slope after the  $IR$  drop ( $\text{V s}^{-1}$ );  $I$  is the discharge current (mA).

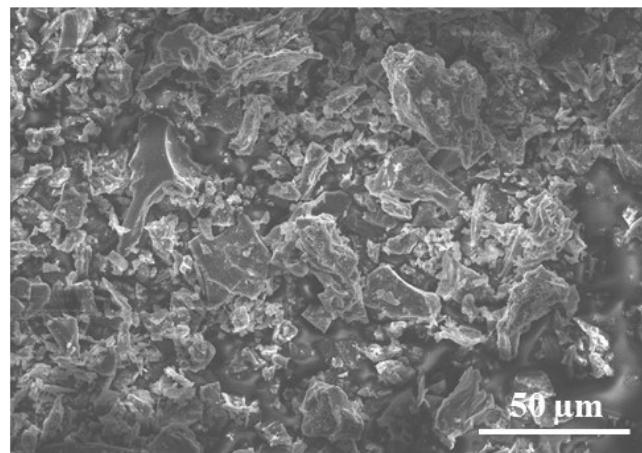
The energy density and power

density can be calculated using the equation below:

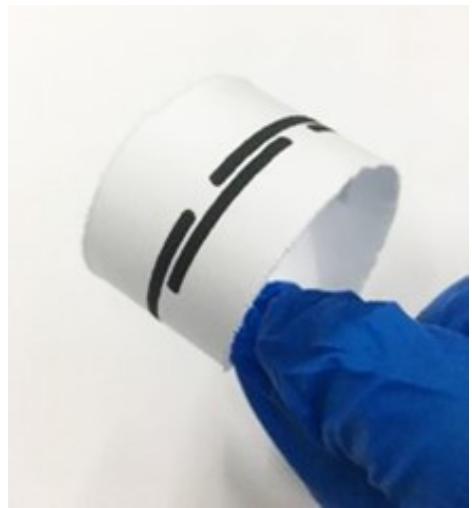
$$E_{areal} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{C_{sp} (\Delta V)^2}{3.6}$$

$$P_{areal} = \frac{E_{areal}}{\Delta t}$$

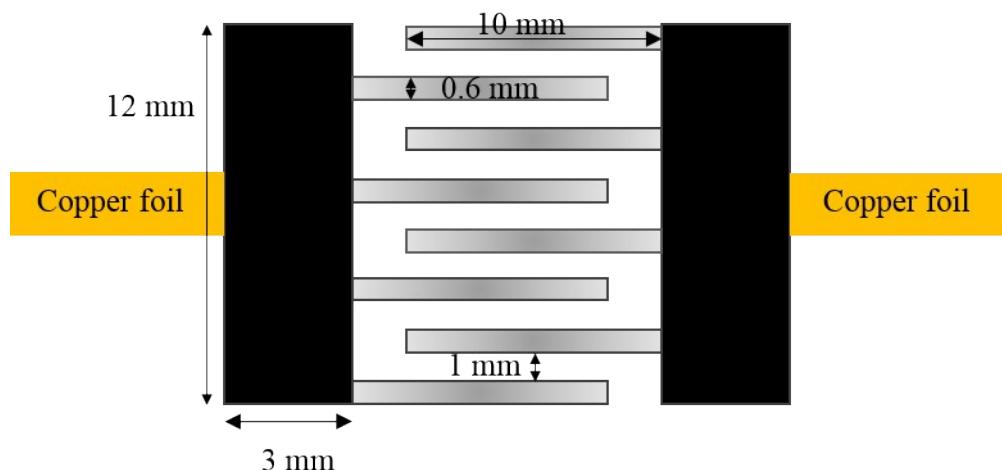
Where  $C_{sp}$  is the specific areal capacitance ( $\text{mF cm}^{-2}$ );  $E_{areal}$  is the areal energy density ( $\text{mWh cm}^{-2}$ );  $\Delta V$  is the potential window ( $\Delta V = V_{max} - V_{drop}$ ) ( $\text{V}$ );  $\Delta t$  is the discharge time;  $P_{areal}$  is the areal power density ( $\text{kW cm}^{-2}$ ).



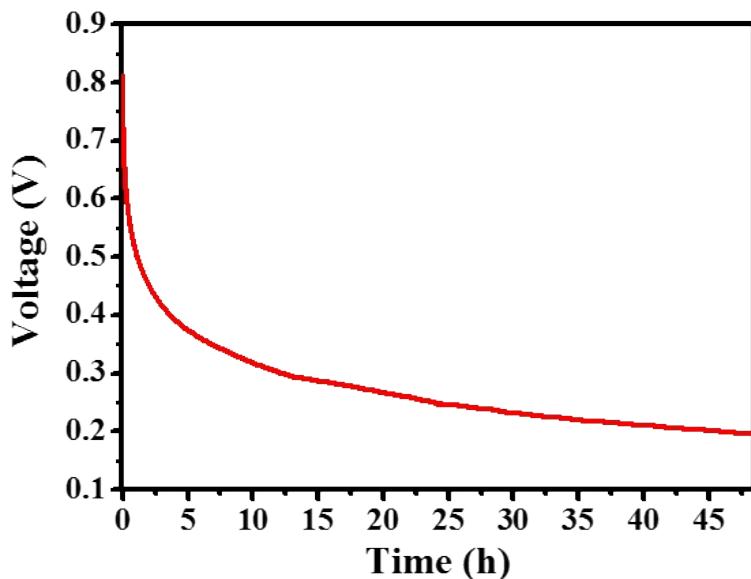
**Figure S1** SEM images of OC



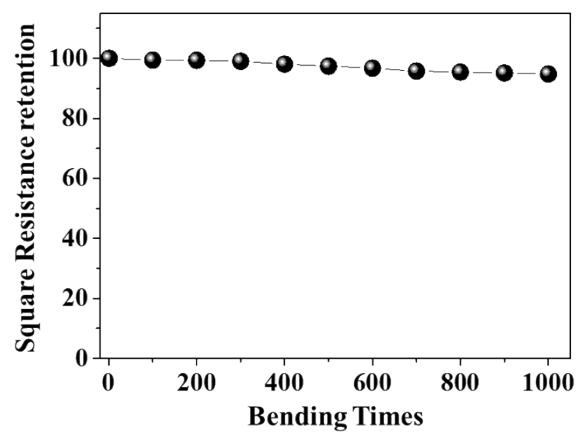
**Figure S2** The flexibility of obtained MSCs.



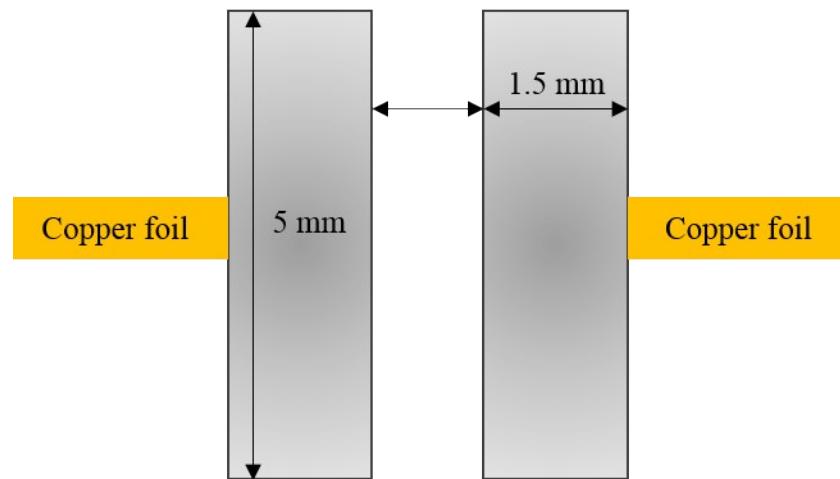
**Figure S3** Size parameters for the effective area of screen printing MSCs with the thickness of 0.04 mm.



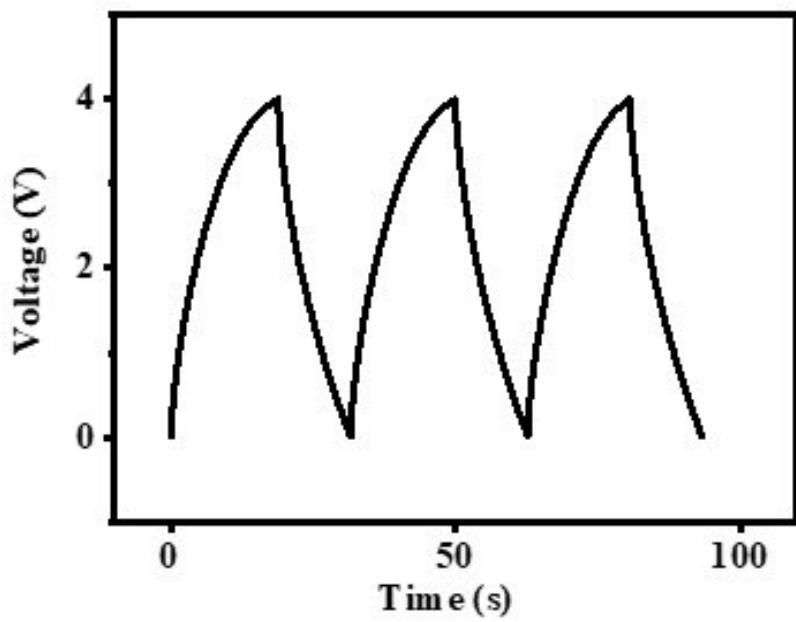
**Figure S4** Time dependence of the voltage decay of MSC.



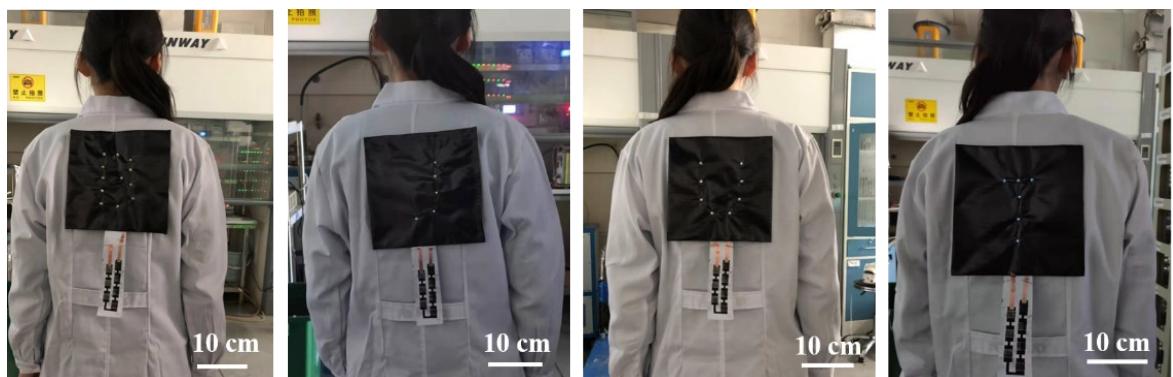
**Figure S5** The square resistance retention of MSC after bending  $180^\circ$  for 1000 cycles.



**Figure S6** Size parameters for the effective area of programming controlled writing MSCs.



**Figure S7** GCD curve of programing controlled writing MSCs consisting 5 series-connected MSC.



**Figure S8** Photographs of the integrated MSCs arrays lighting up four soft LED displays.

**Table S1 Comparisons of the major flexible MSCs**

NO.	Electrode Material	Electrolyte	Potential Window	Capacitance	Energy Density	Ref.
1	Graphene	PVA/H <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>4</sub>	0.8 V	1.0 mF cm <sup>-2</sup>		[S1]
2	Laser-irradiated graphene	PVA/H <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>4</sub>	1.2 V	2.32 mF cm <sup>-2</sup> 3.3 F cm <sup>-3</sup>	459 µWh cm <sup>-2</sup> 655 µWh cm <sup>-3</sup>	[S2]
3	all-MXene-N printed MSC	PVA/H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	0.6 V	70.1 mF cm <sup>-2</sup>	-	[S3]
4	extrusion-printed all-MXene MSC	PVA/H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	0.5 V	43 mF cm <sup>-2</sup>	0.32 µWh cm <sup>-2</sup>	[S4]
5	inkjet-printed all-MXene MSC	PVA/H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	0.5 V	562 F cm <sup>-3</sup> 12 mF cm <sup>-2</sup>	-	[S4]
6	MXene	PVA/H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	0.6 V	5 mF cm <sup>-2</sup>	-	[S5]
7	Stamping MXene MSC	PVA/H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	0.6 V	61 mF cm <sup>-2</sup>	0.76 µWh cm <sup>-2</sup>	[S6]
8	Graphene	PVA/H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	1.0 V	5.4 mF cm <sup>-2</sup> 27 F cm <sup>-3</sup>	-	[S7]
9	GF@3D-G SC	PVA/H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	0.8 V	1.7 mF cm <sup>-2</sup>	0.17 µWh cm <sup>-2</sup>	[S8]
10	HCF fiber SC	PVA/H <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>4</sub>	0.8 V	304.5 mF cm <sup>-2</sup>	27.1 µWh cm <sup>-2</sup>	[S9]
11	Graphene Films SC	H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> (1 M)	1.0 V	71.0 mF cm <sup>-2</sup>	8.4 µWh cm <sup>-2</sup>	[S10]
12	RGO+CNT @CMC YSCs	PVA/H <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>4</sub>	0.8 V	177 mF cm <sup>-2</sup>	3.84 µWh cm <sup>-2</sup>	[S11]
13	Biochar	PVA/H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	0.8 V	116.04 mF cm <sup>-2</sup>	9.26 µWh cm <sup>-2</sup>	This work

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