

Supporting Information

Fundamental Understanding on Electrochemical Catalytic Performance of Carbonized Natural Wood: Wood Species and Carbonization Temperature

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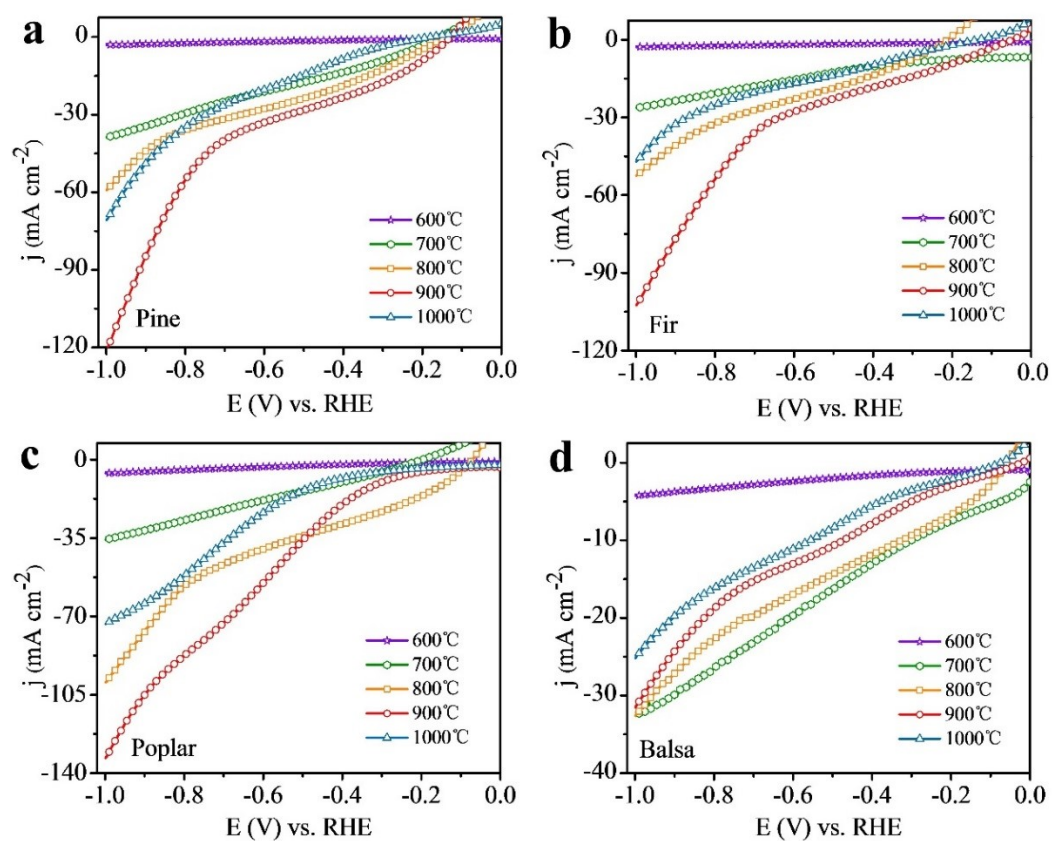


Fig. S1 Electrocatalytic hydrogen evolution reaction. (a-d) LSV curves of the pine, fir, poplar, and balsa carbons in 1 M KOH solution.

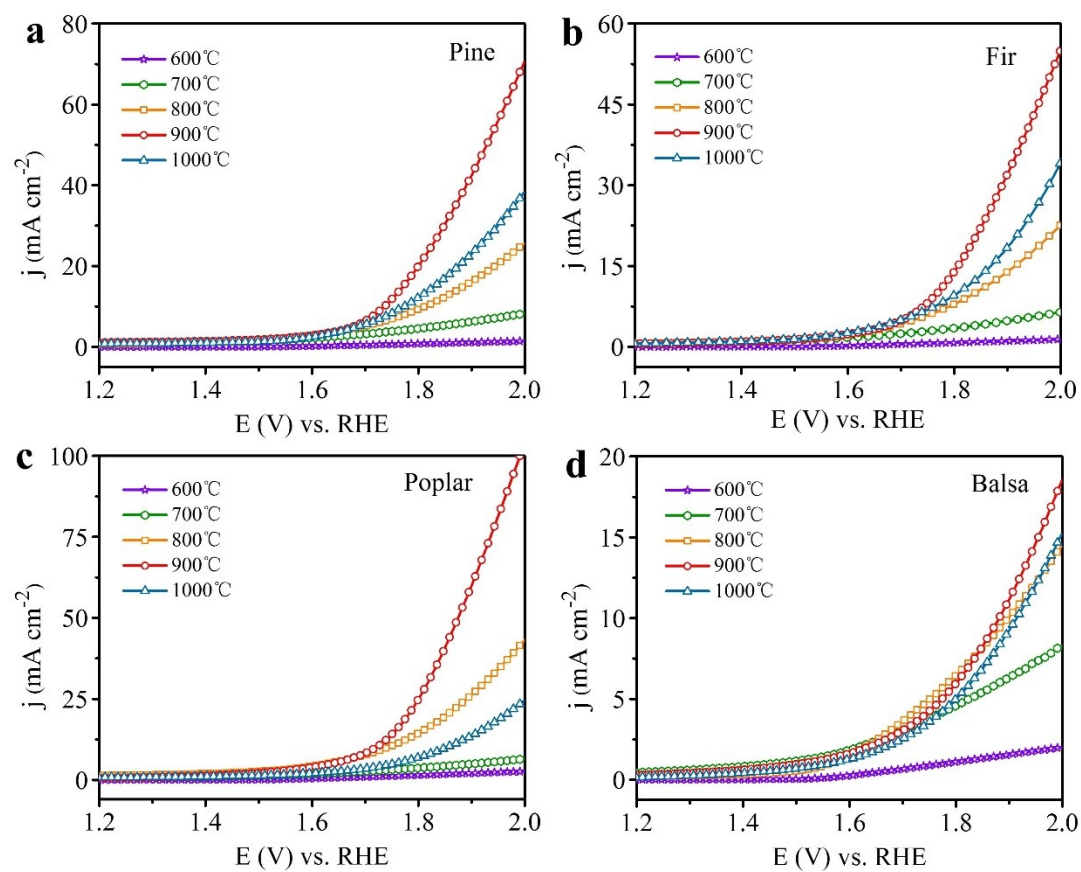


Fig. S2 Electrocatalytic oxygen evolution reaction. (a-d) LSV curves of the pine, fir, poplar, and balsa carbons in 1 M KOH solution.

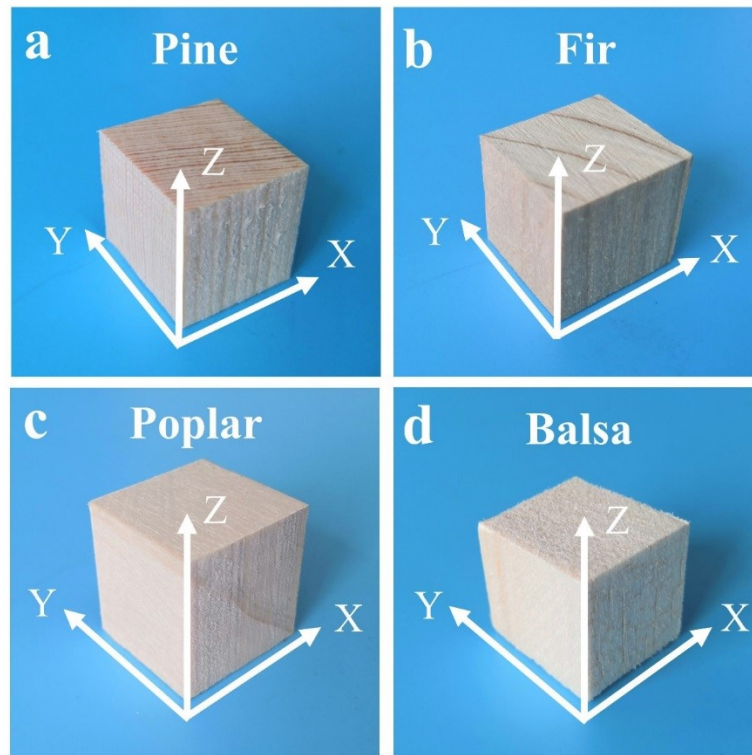


Fig. S3 (a-d) The digital photos for pine, fir, poplar, and balsa woods, respectively.

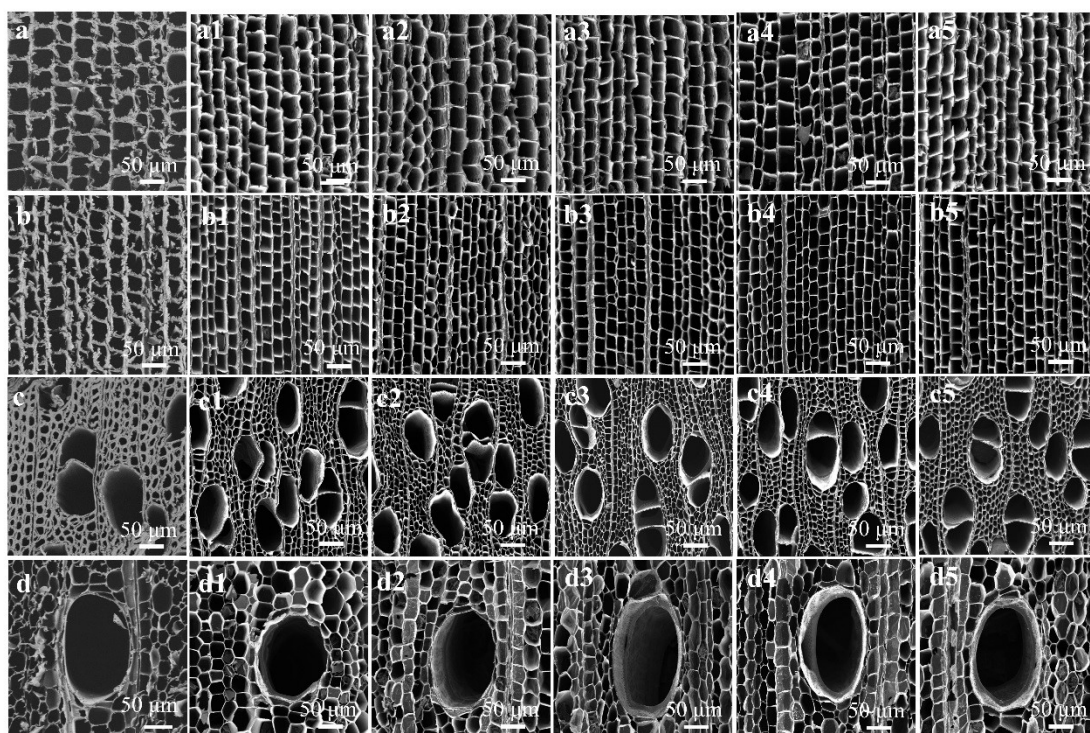


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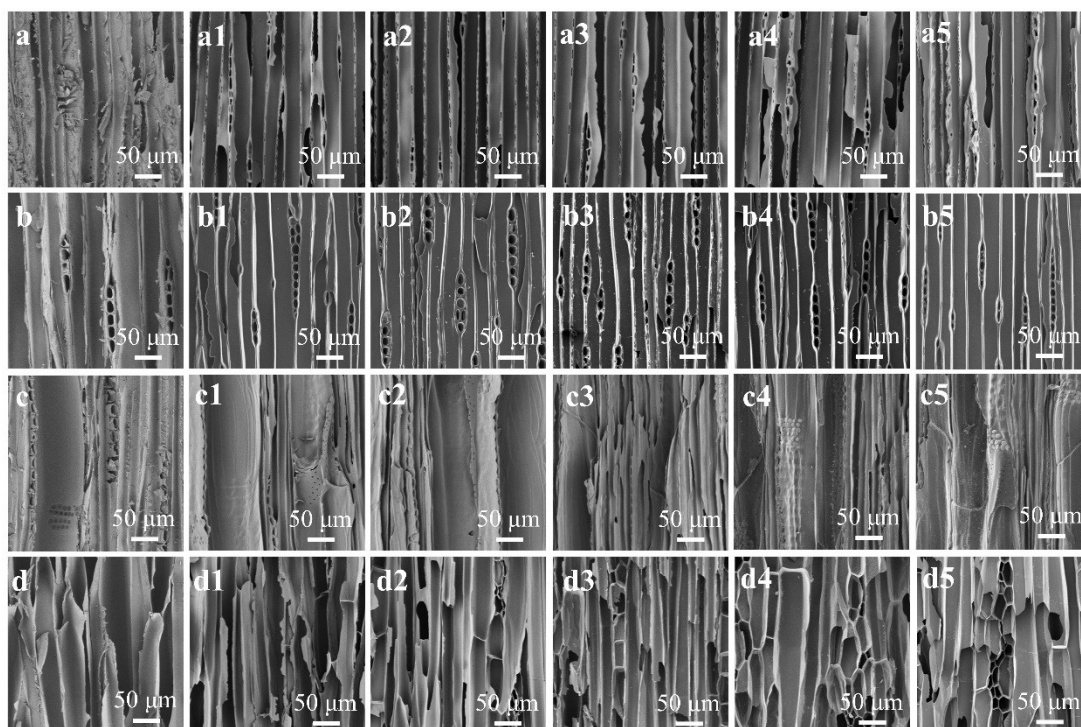


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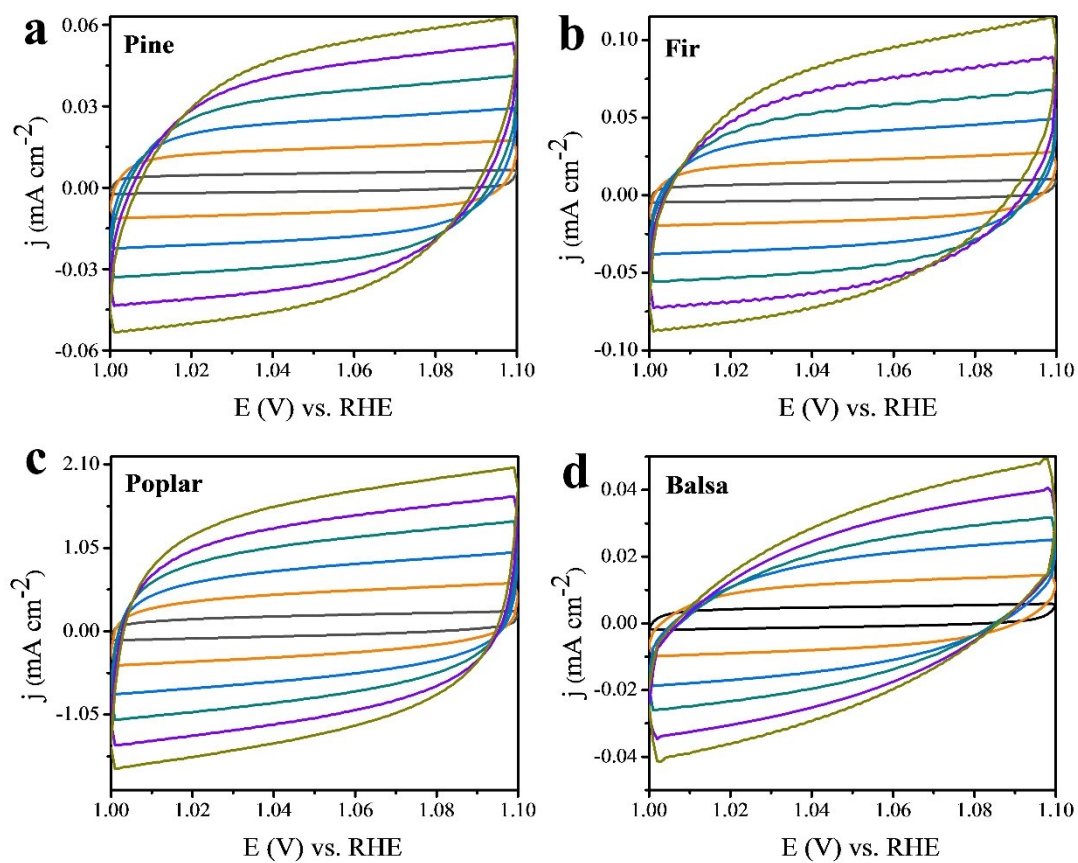


Fig. S6 CV curves of wood carbon in 1.0 M KOH solution at different scan rates.

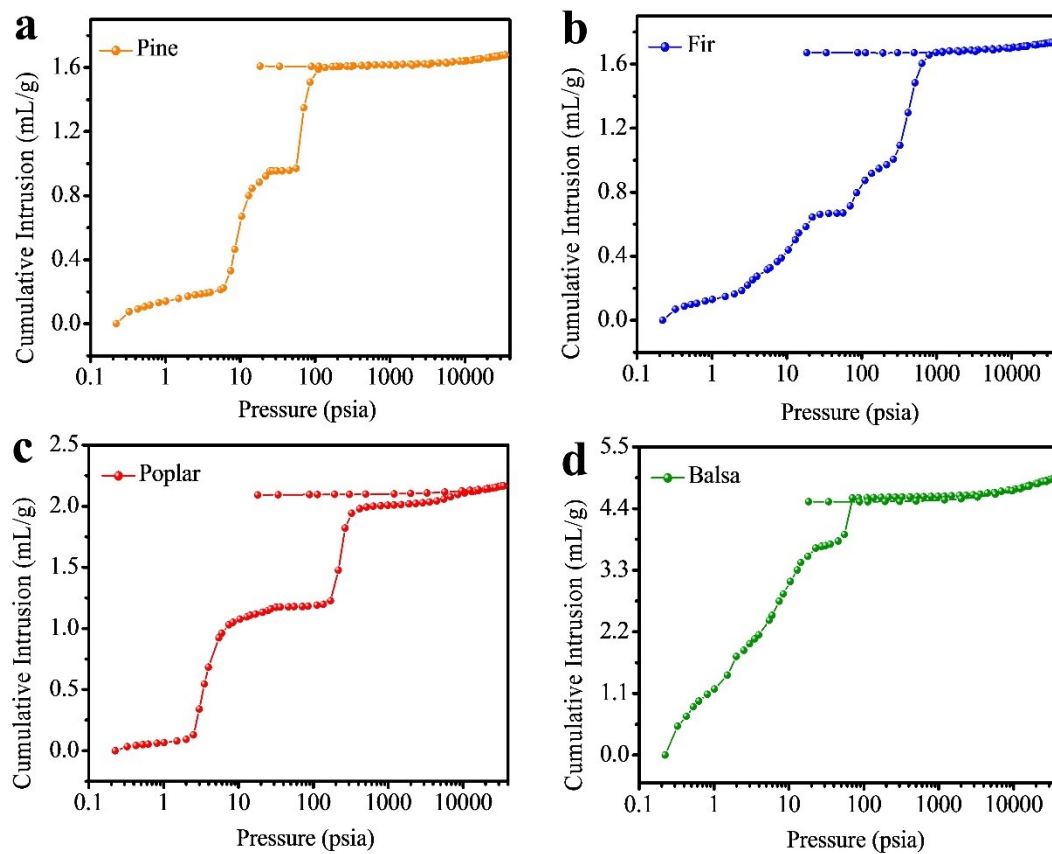


Fig. S7 Adsorption-desorption isotherm of wood carbons.

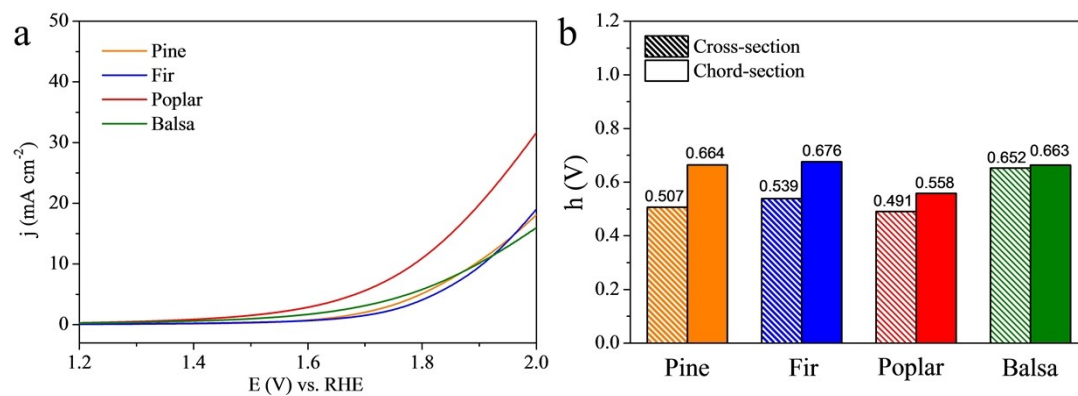


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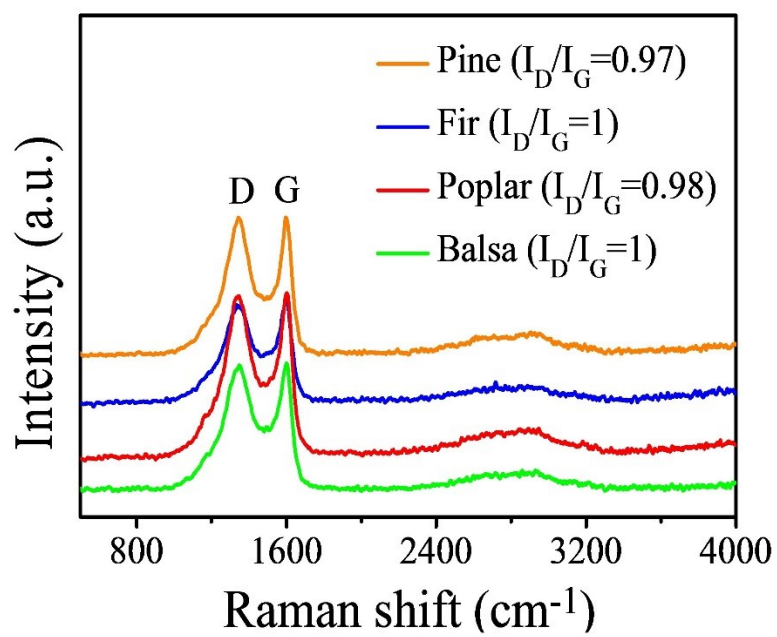


Fig. S9 (a-d) Raman spectra of the wood carbons obtained by calcination at 900°C.

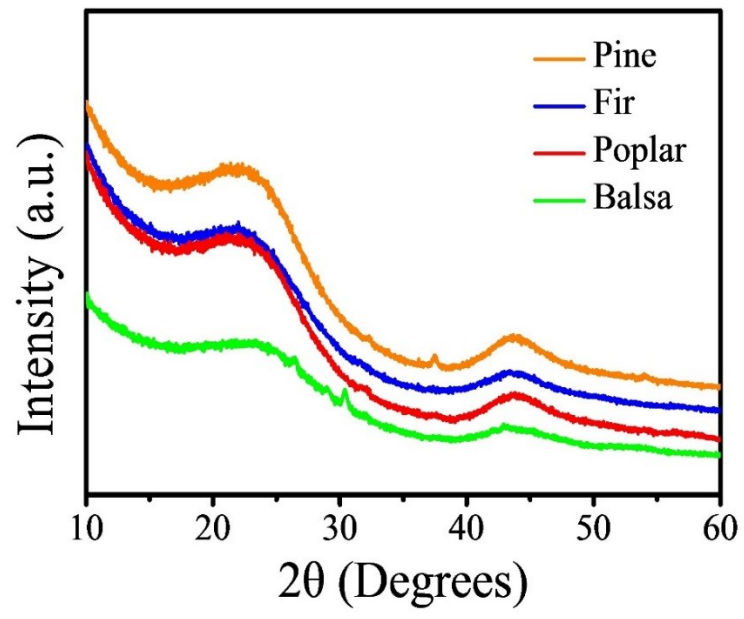


Fig. S10 XRD pattern of the wood carbons obtained by calcination at 900°C.

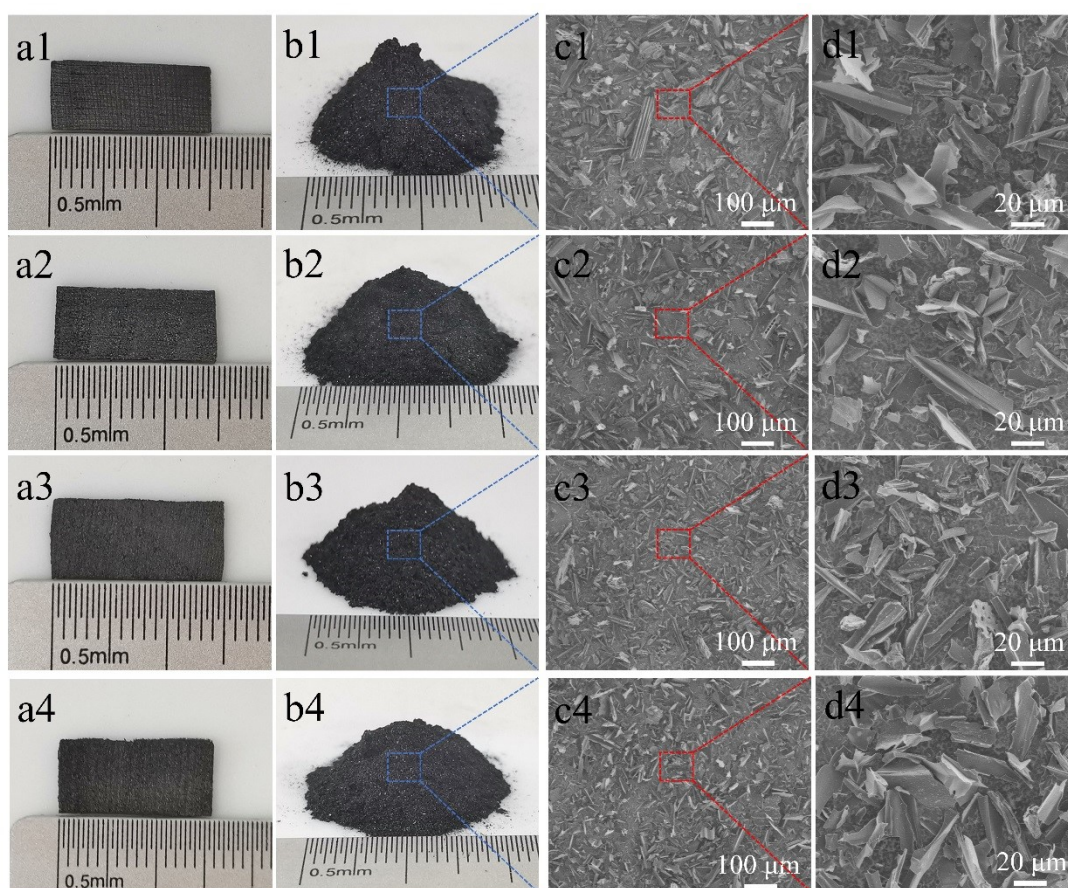


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Table S1 Pore size distribution and specific surface area of wood carbons.

Wood carbon	the pore size of macropores (μm)	Porosity	the pore size of micropores (nm)	Specific surface area ($\text{m}^2 \text{g}^{-1}$)
Pine	3.03, 25.45	43%	0.73, 1.12	396.26
Fir	0.52, 2.52, 13.91	44%	0.93, 1.27	376.12
Poplar	0.10, 71.95	68%	0.80, 1.27	386.38
Balsa	3.89, 13.91, 28.85, 143.22	22%	0.68, 1.27	482.52

Table S2 Mechanical strength of wood carbons.

Wood carbon	Pine	Fir	Poplar	Balsa
Compressive strength (MPa)	13	19	22	18
Maximum compression force (KN)	2.61	3.82	4.41	3.61