

## Electronic Supplementary Information

# Scalable synthesis of N, S co-doped honeycomb-like porous carbon with a micropore-dominant for ultrahigh volumetric performance supercapacitors

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## Materials characterizations

The morphology and microstructure were characterized by scanning electron microscopy (SEM, Hitachi SU8100) and transmission electron microscopy (TEM, Jem-2100F Jeol). Structure of MHDHPC were analyzed by X-ray diffraction (XRD, SmartLab3KW) and Raman spectrometer (Thermofisher Dxr2xi). The chemical composition and states of MHDHPC were analyzed by X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS, Thermo Escalab 250Xi). Nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherms of MHDHPC were tested by an ASAP-2020 at 77 K. The pore size distribution plots calculated by density functional theory. The thermogravimetric analyser were measured on Mettler DSC3 under the protection of Ar gas with a ramping rate of 10 °C min<sup>-1</sup>.

## Electrochemical measurements

The electrochemical performances of MHDHPC were evaluated by using electrochemical workstation (ChenHua, CHI760D) in 6 M KOH via cyclic voltammetry (CV), galvanostatic charge-discharge (GCD) and electrochemical impedance spectra (EIS) measurements. To prepare the MHDHPC electrodes, active materials (80 wt%), acetylene black (15 wt%) and polytetrafluoroethylene binder (5 wt%) were mixed together using ethanol to make a slurry, which was coated onto nickel foam sheets with uniform thickness (1.0 cm × 1.0 cm) followed by drying at 100 °C for 12 h. The loading weight of the active materials in MHDHPC electrode was about 1.5 mg cm<sup>-2</sup>. The three-electrode systems were composed of working electrode, Pt foil counter electrode and Hg/HgO reference electrode. For the two-electrode system, the symmetric supercapacitor was assembled by two identical MHDHPC electrodes as a 2025 stainless steel coin cell, using glass fiber as the separator.

The gravimetric specific capacitances  $C_g$  (F g<sup>-1</sup>) respective in the three-electrode systems (equation 1) and in the two-electrode systems (equation 2) were calculated from GCD curves according to the follow equation :

$$C_g = \frac{I\Delta t}{m\Delta V} \quad (1)$$

$$C_g = \frac{4I\Delta t}{m\Delta V} \quad (2)$$

where  $I$  (A) is the discharge current;  $\Delta t$  (s) is the discharge time;  $\Delta V$  (V) is the potential window; and  $m$  (g) is the mass of MHDHPC.

The volumetric specific capacitances  $C_v$  (F cm<sup>-3</sup>) both in the three-electrode systems and in the two-electrode systems were calculated based on the following equation:

$$C_v = C_g \times \rho \quad (3)$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{V_{total} + \frac{1}{\rho_{carbon}}} \quad (4)$$

where  $\rho$  (g cm<sup>-3</sup>) is the density of MHDHPC materials;  $V_{total}$  (cm<sup>3</sup> g<sup>-1</sup>) is the total pore volume of MHDHPC; and  $\rho_{carbon}$  is the true density of carbon (2 g cm<sup>-3</sup>).

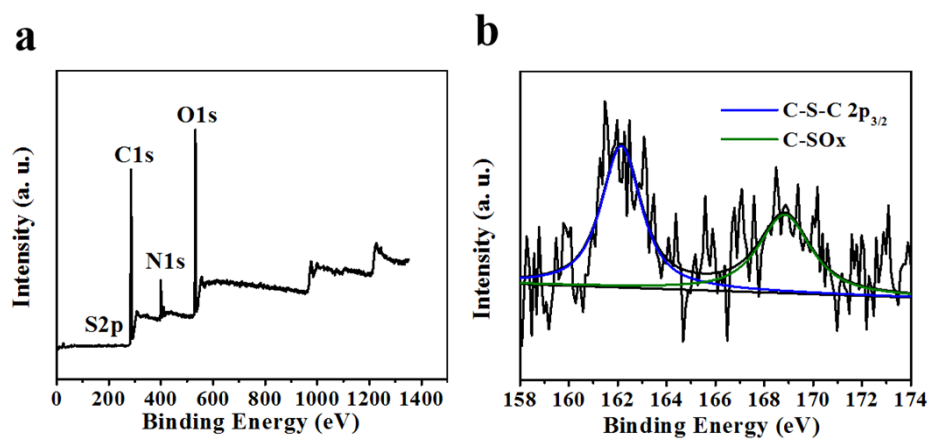
Energy density  $E_g$  (Wh kg<sup>-1</sup>) /  $E_v$  (Wh L<sup>-1</sup>) and power density  $P_g$  (W kg<sup>-1</sup>) /  $P_v$  (W L<sup>-1</sup>) of the symmetric supercapacitors were calculated from the equations:

$$E_g = \frac{1}{8} C_g \Delta V^2 \quad (5)$$

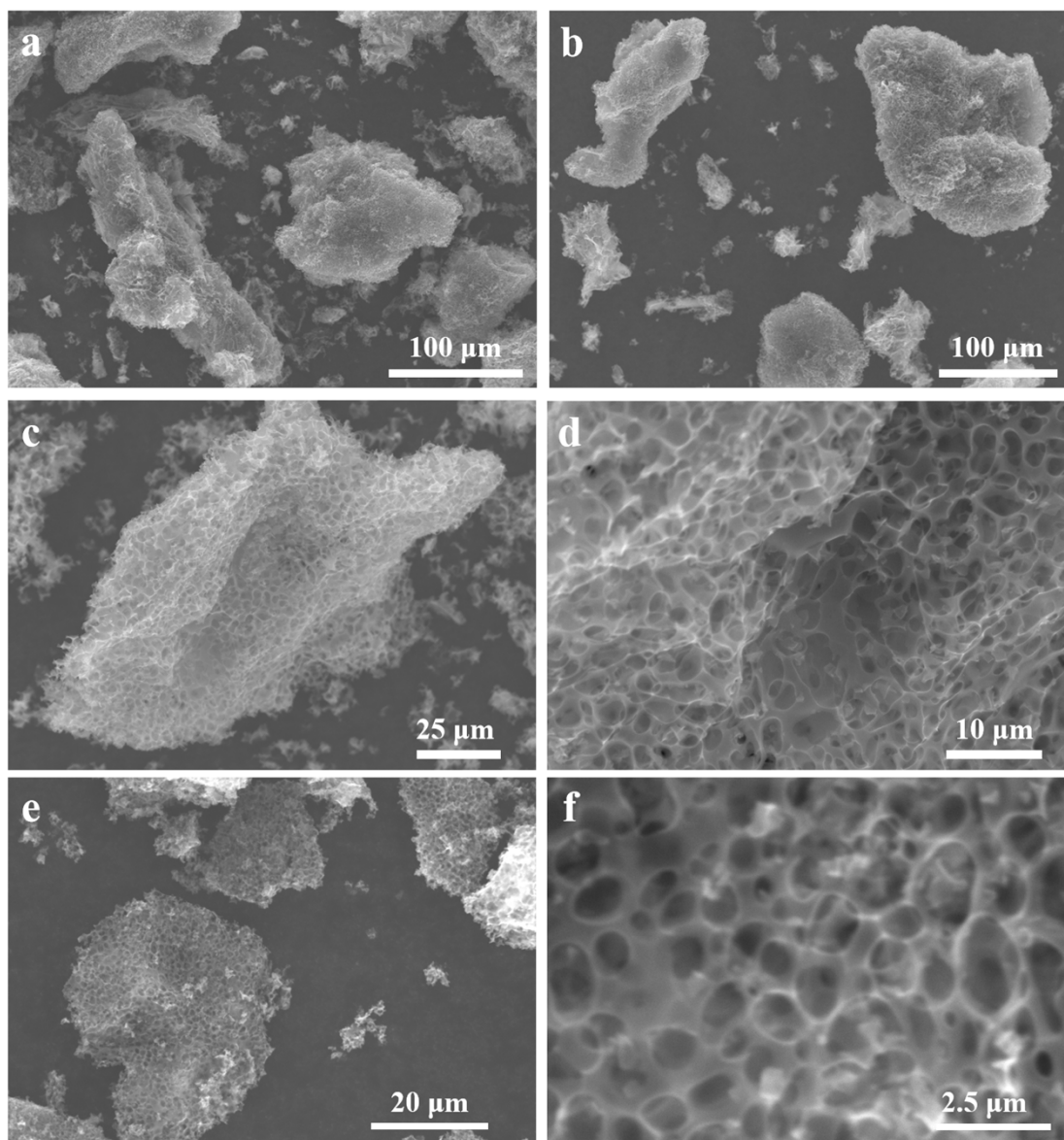
$$P_g = \frac{E_g}{\Delta t} \quad (6)$$

$$E_v = \frac{1}{8} C_v \Delta V^2 \quad (7)$$

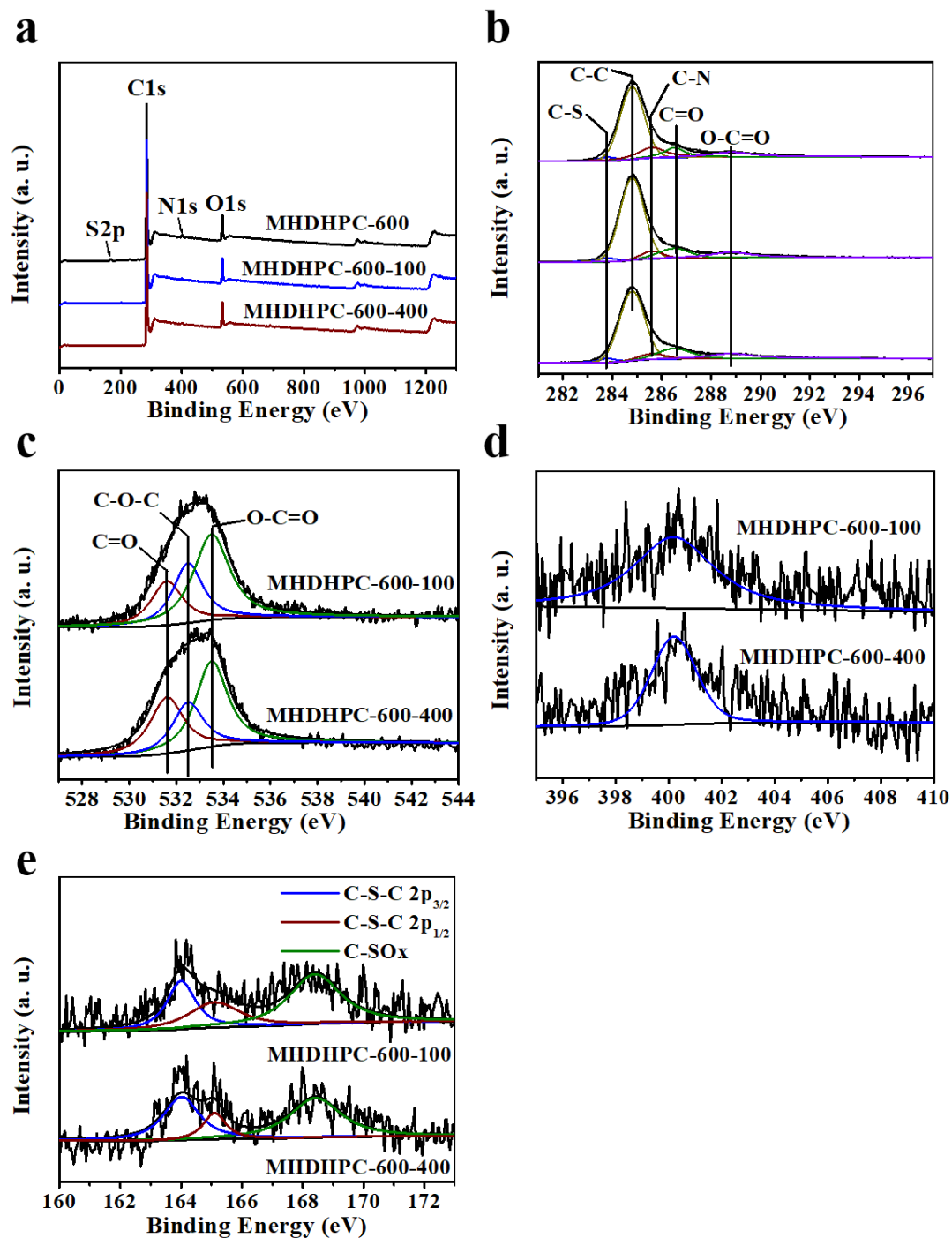
$$P_v = \frac{E_v}{\Delta t} \quad (8)$$



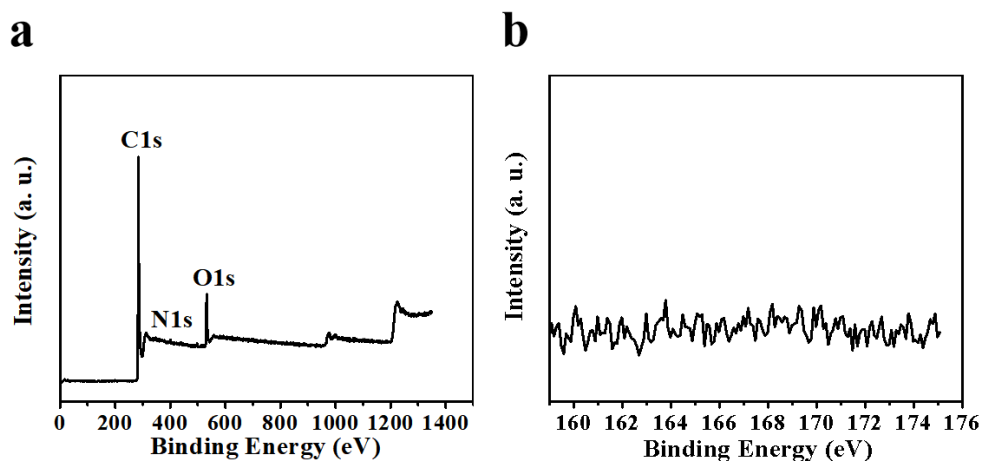
**Fig. S1** (a) XPS survey and (b) S2p spectra of cotton pulp board.



**Fig. S2** Low-magnification SEM images of (a) MHDHPC-600-100 and (b) MHDHPC-600-400; (c) Low-magnification and (d) high-magnification SEM images of MHDHPC-500; (e) Low-magnification and (f) high-magnification SEM images of MHDHPC-700.



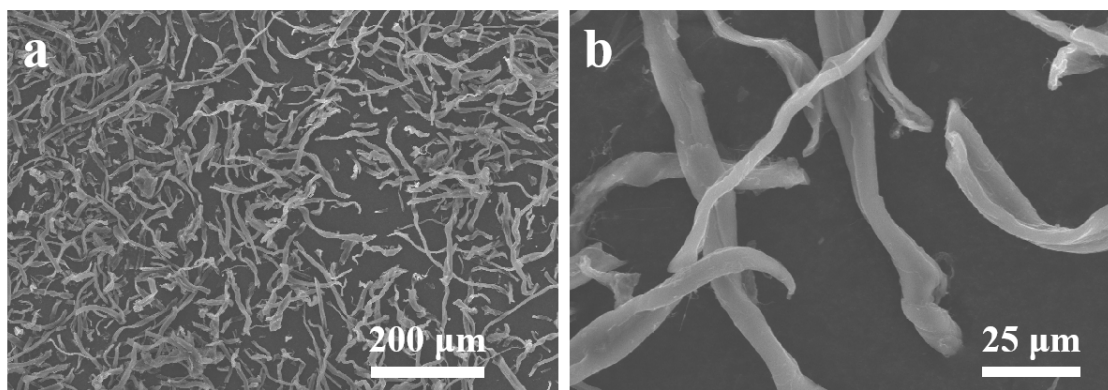
**Fig. S3** (a) XPS surveys of and MHDHPC-600, MHDHPC-600-100 and MHDHPC-600-400; (b) C1s, (c) O1s, (d) N1s and (e) S2p spectra of MHDHPC-600-100 and MHDHPC-600-400.



**Fig. S4** (a) XPS surveys and (b) S2p spectra of MHDHPC-700.

**Table S1** XPS results of MHDHPC-600, MHDHPC-600-100, MHDHPC-600-400, MHDHPC-700 and cotton pulp.

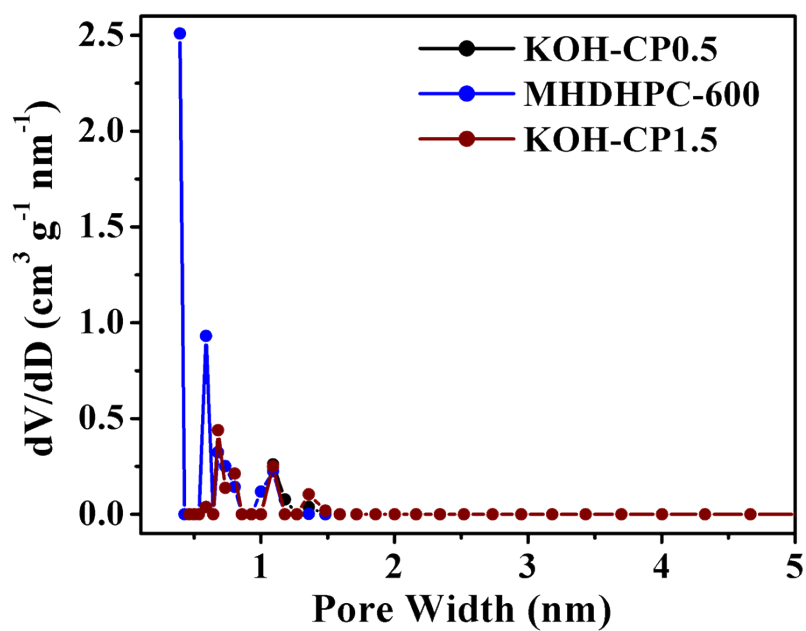
Sample	C (at.%)	N (at.%)	O (at.%)	S (at.%)
MHDHPC-600	87.8	2.1	8.8	1.3
MHDHPC-600-100	89.7	1.1	8.8	0.4
MHDHPC-600-400	88.8	1.7	9.1	0.4
MHDHPC-700	88.6	1.3	10.4	-
cotton pulp	67.0	8.8	23.6	0.6



**Fig. S5** SEM images of KOH-CP0.

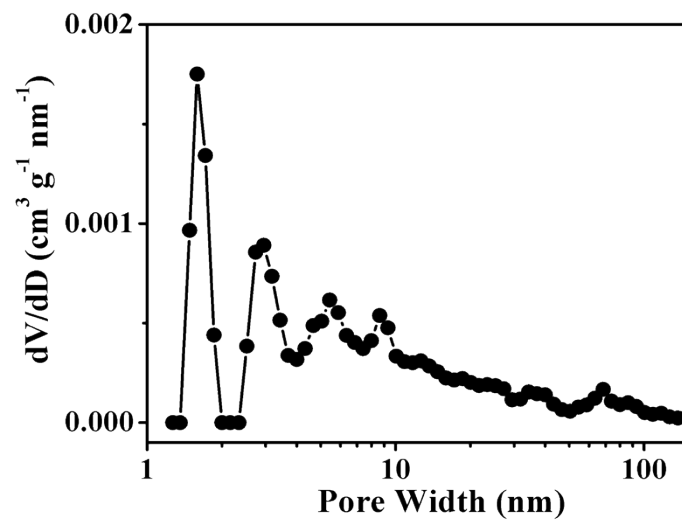
**Table S2** Pore structural parameters of KOH-CP0.5, MHDHPC-600 and KOH-CP1.5.

Sample	$S_{\text{BET}}$ ( $\text{m}^2 \text{g}^{-1}$ )	$S_{\text{micro}}$ ( $\text{m}^2 \text{g}^{-1}$ )	$V_{\text{total}}$ ( $\text{cm}^3 \text{g}^{-1}$ )	$V_{\text{micro}}$ ( $\text{cm}^3 \text{g}^{-1}$ )	$\rho$ ( $\text{g cm}^{-3}$ )
KOH-CP0.5	392	350	0.20	0.19	1.44
MHDHPC-600	501	448	0.25	0.24	1.33
KOH-CP1.5	434	381	0.223	0.200	1.38



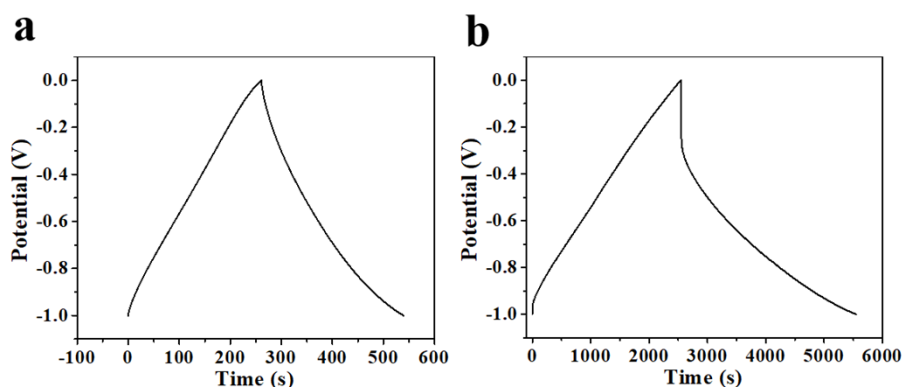
**Fig. S6** Pore size distribution plots of KOH-CP0.5, MHDHPC-600 and KOH-CP1.5.



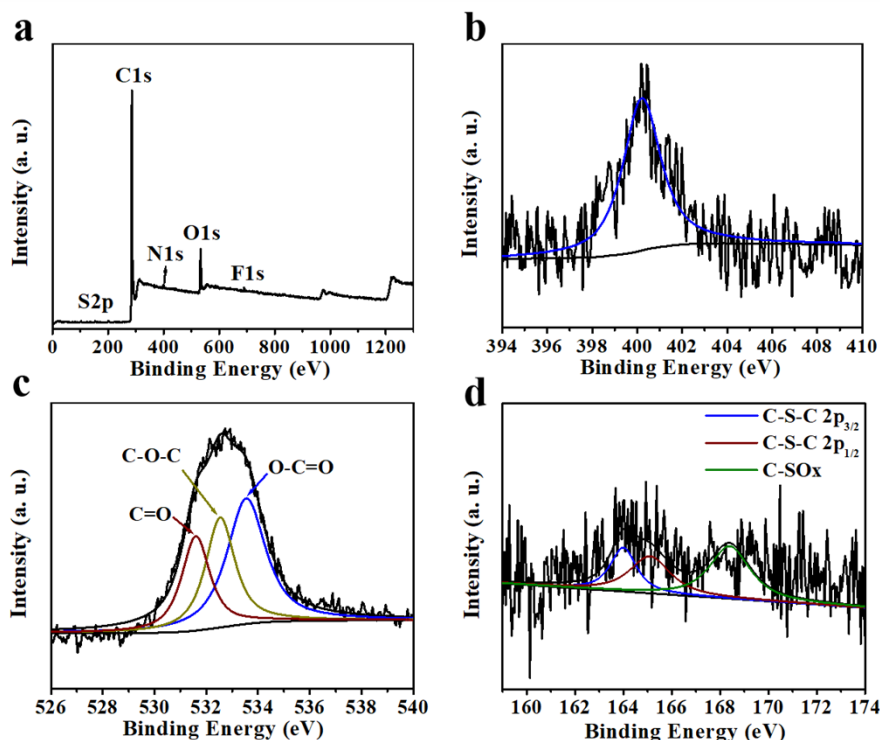


**Fig. S7** Pore-size distribution of MHDHPC-500.

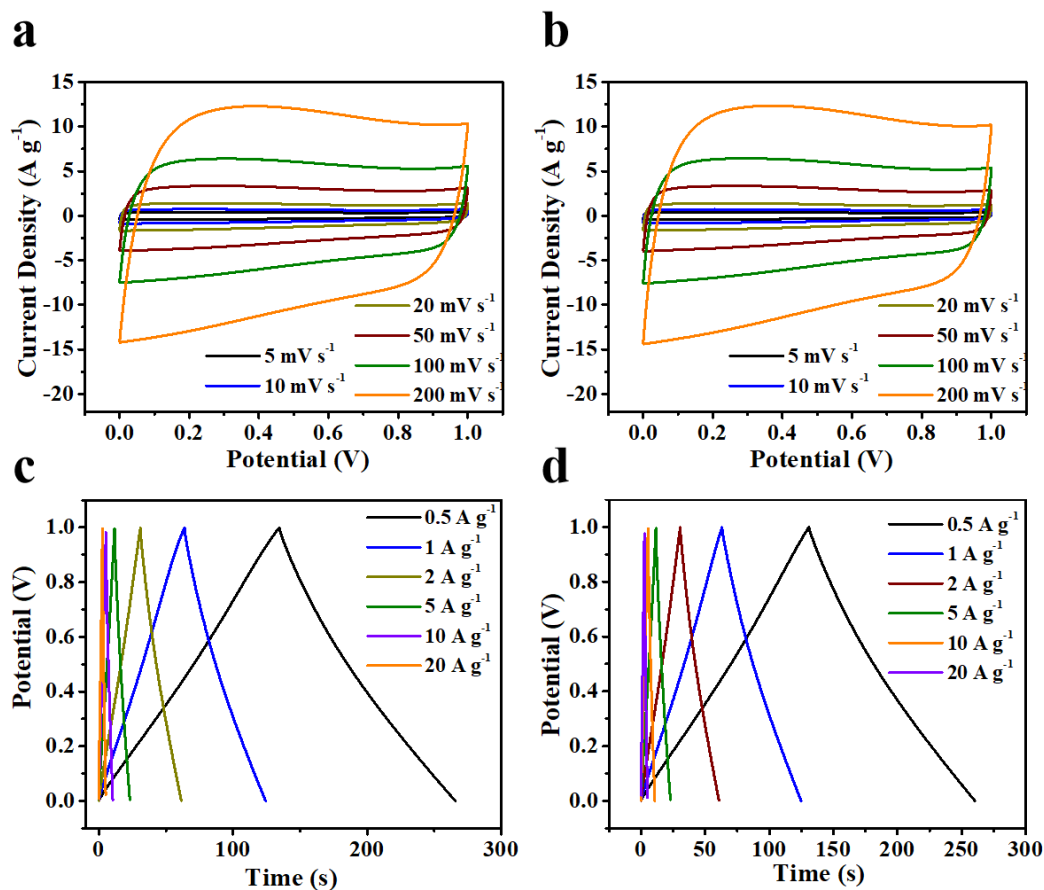
**Fig. S8** CV curves of MHDHPC-600 in a three electrode system in 6M KOH.



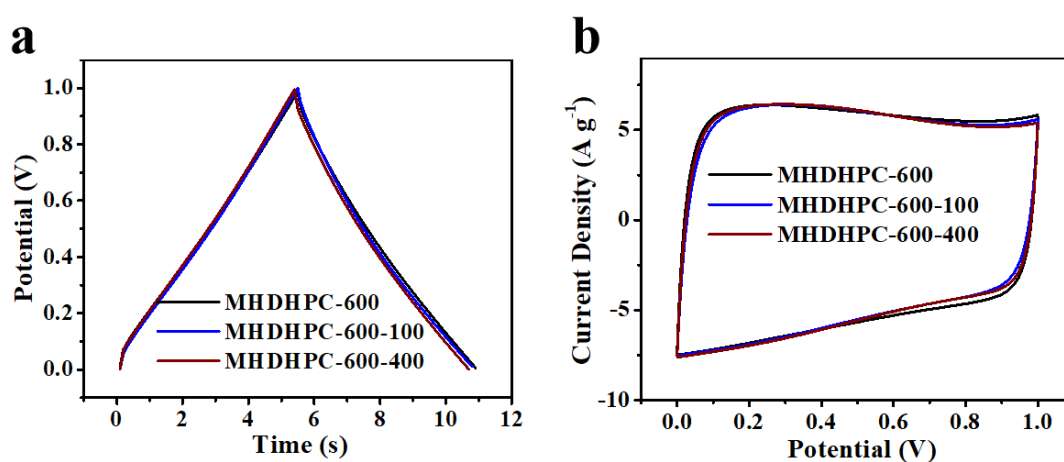
**Fig. S9** (a) GCD curve of commercial activated carbon at 1 A g<sup>-1</sup> in a three electrode system in 6M KOH with an active material loading of 1.5 mg cm<sup>-2</sup> per electrode; (b) GCD curve of MHDHPC-600 at 0.1 A g<sup>-1</sup> in a three electrode system in 6M KOH with an active material loading of 10 mg cm<sup>-2</sup> per electrode.



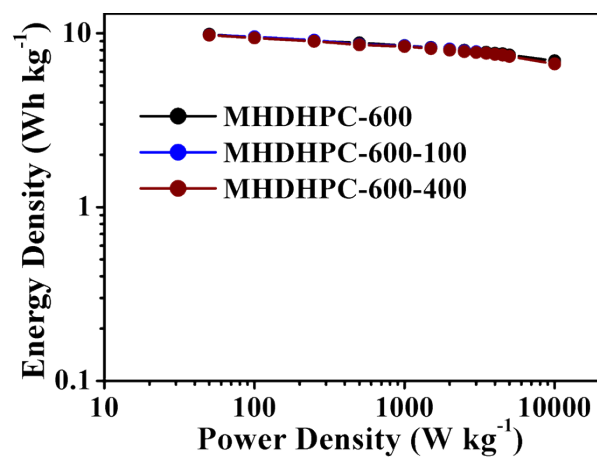
**Fig. S10** After 20,000 GCD cycles at 20 A g<sup>-1</sup> in a three electrode system in 6 M KOH, the MHDHPC-600 electrode was washed by 1 M HCl solution and was followed by filtration with distilled water, which was then dried at 100 °C for 12 h. (a) XPS survey; (b) N1s; (c) O1s and (d) S2p spectra MHDHPC-600 electrode after 20,000 cycles.



**Fig. S11** CV curves of (a) MHDHPC-600-100 and (b) MHDHPC-600-400; GCD curves of (c) MHDHPC-600-100 and (d) MHDHPC-600-400.



**Fig. S12** (a) GCD curves at 10  $\text{A g}^{-1}$  and (b) CV curves at 100  $\text{mV s}^{-1}$  of MHDHPC-600, MHDHPC-600-100 and (d) MHDHPC-600-400.



**Fig. S13** Ragone plots of MHDHPC-600, MHDHPC-600-100 and MHDHPC-600-400.