

## Supporting Information

### Flexible Energy Storage Devices Based on Graphene Paper

Hyeokjo Gwon,<sup>a</sup> Hyun-Suk Kim,<sup>§a</sup> Kye Ung Lee,<sup>a</sup> Dong-Hwa Seo,<sup>a</sup> Yun Chang Park,<sup>b</sup> Yun-Sung Lee<sup>c</sup>,  
Byung Tae Ahn,<sup>a</sup> and Kisuk Kang<sup>\*,a,d</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Department of Materials Science and Engineering, KAIST, 291 Daehak-ro, Yuseong-gu, Daejeon, 305-701, Republic of Korea. Fax: +82 42 350 3310; Tel: +82 42 350 3381; E-mail: [matlgen1@kaist.ac.kr](mailto:matlgen1@kaist.ac.kr) or [matlgen1@gmail.com](mailto:matlgen1@gmail.com)

<sup>§</sup>Present Address: Display Laboratory, Samsung Advanced Institute of Technology, Mt. 14-1, Nongseo-Dong, Giheung-Gu, Yongin-si, Gyeonggi-Do 446-712, Republic of Korea

<sup>b</sup> National Nano Fab Center, 291 Daehak-ro, Yuseong-gu, Daejeon, 305-806, Republic of Korea.

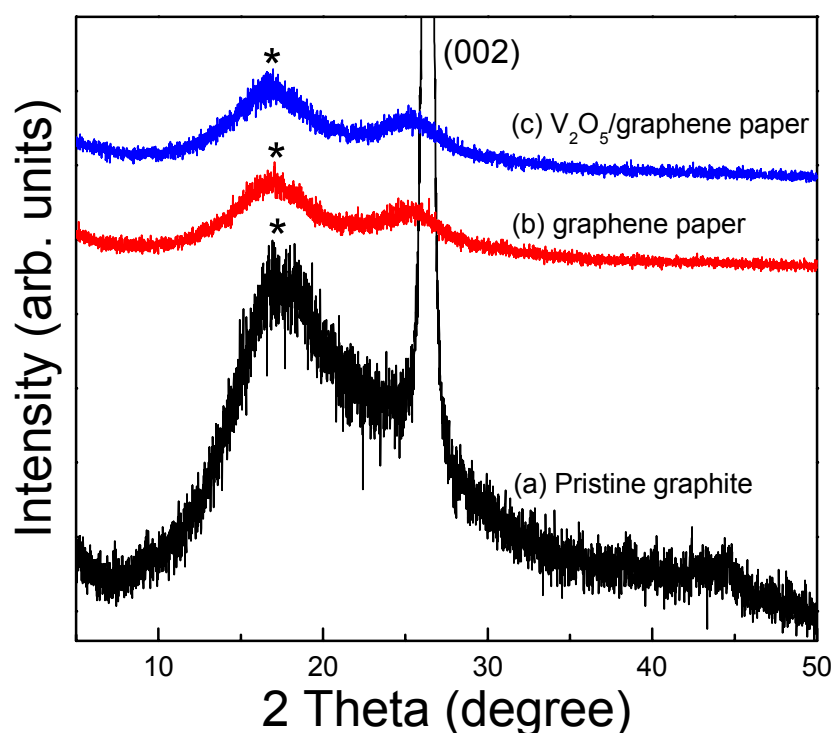
<sup>c</sup> Faculty of Applied Chemical Engineering, Chonnam National University, Gwang-ju, 500-757, Republic of Korea

<sup>d</sup> Department of Materials Science and Engineering, Seoul National University, Gwanak-gu, Seoul, 151-742, Republic of Korea

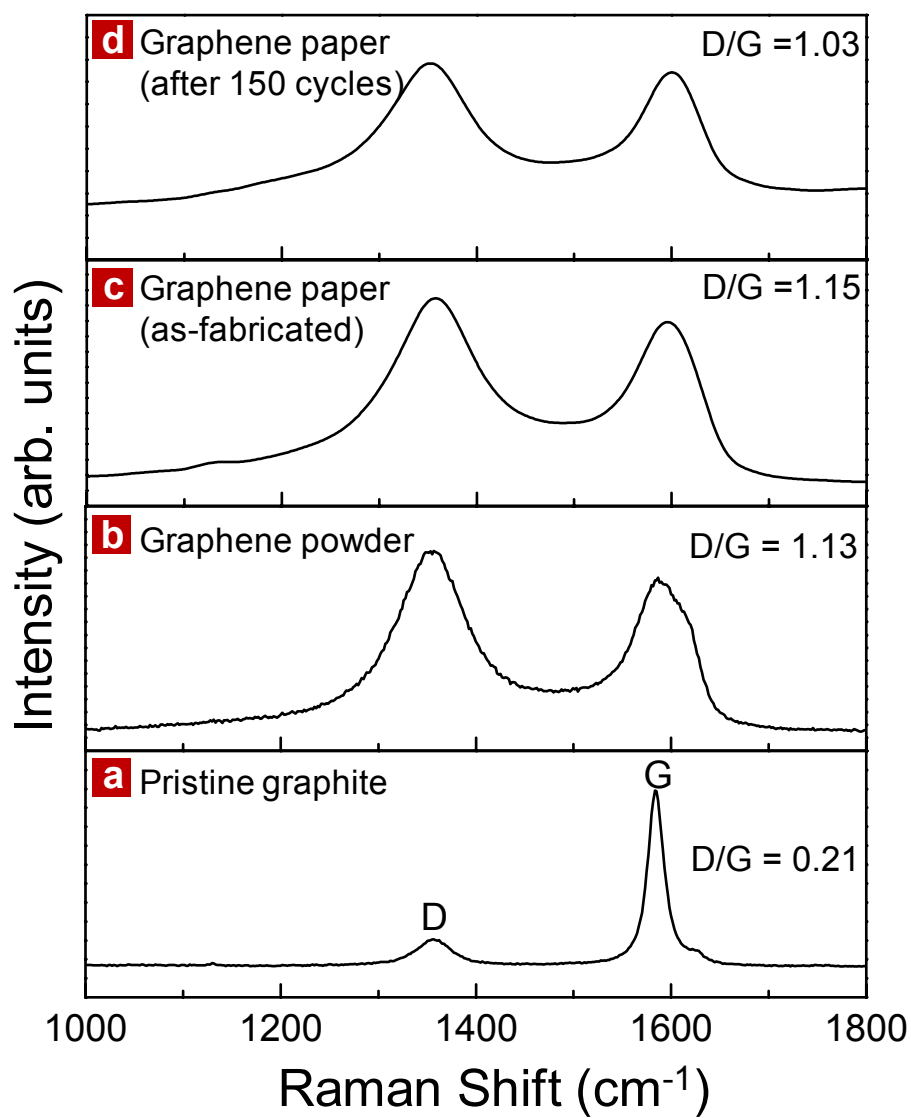
#### Supporting figures

**Figure S1.** The XRD spectra of (a) pristine graphite, (b) graphene paper, and (c) V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>/graphene paper.

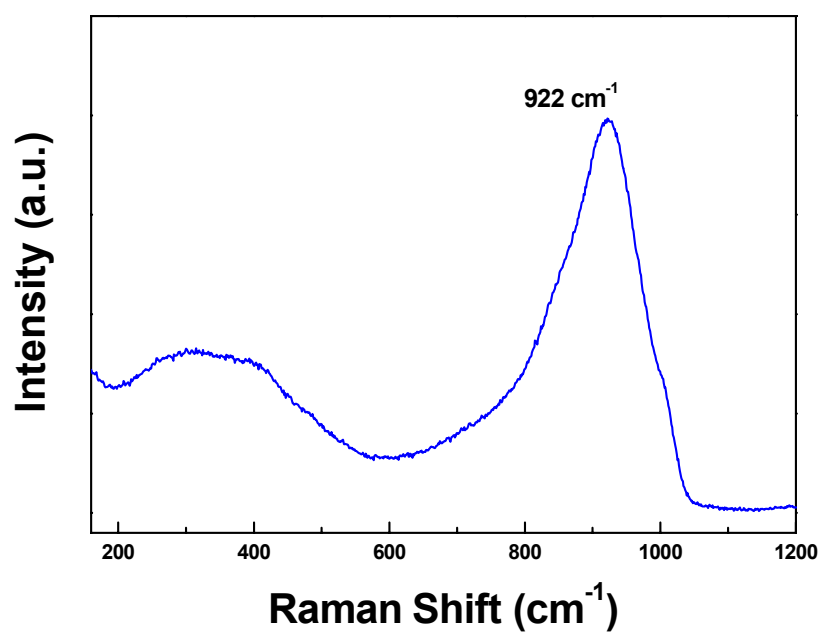
The broad peak labeled with an asterisk (\*) comes from the sample holder tape.



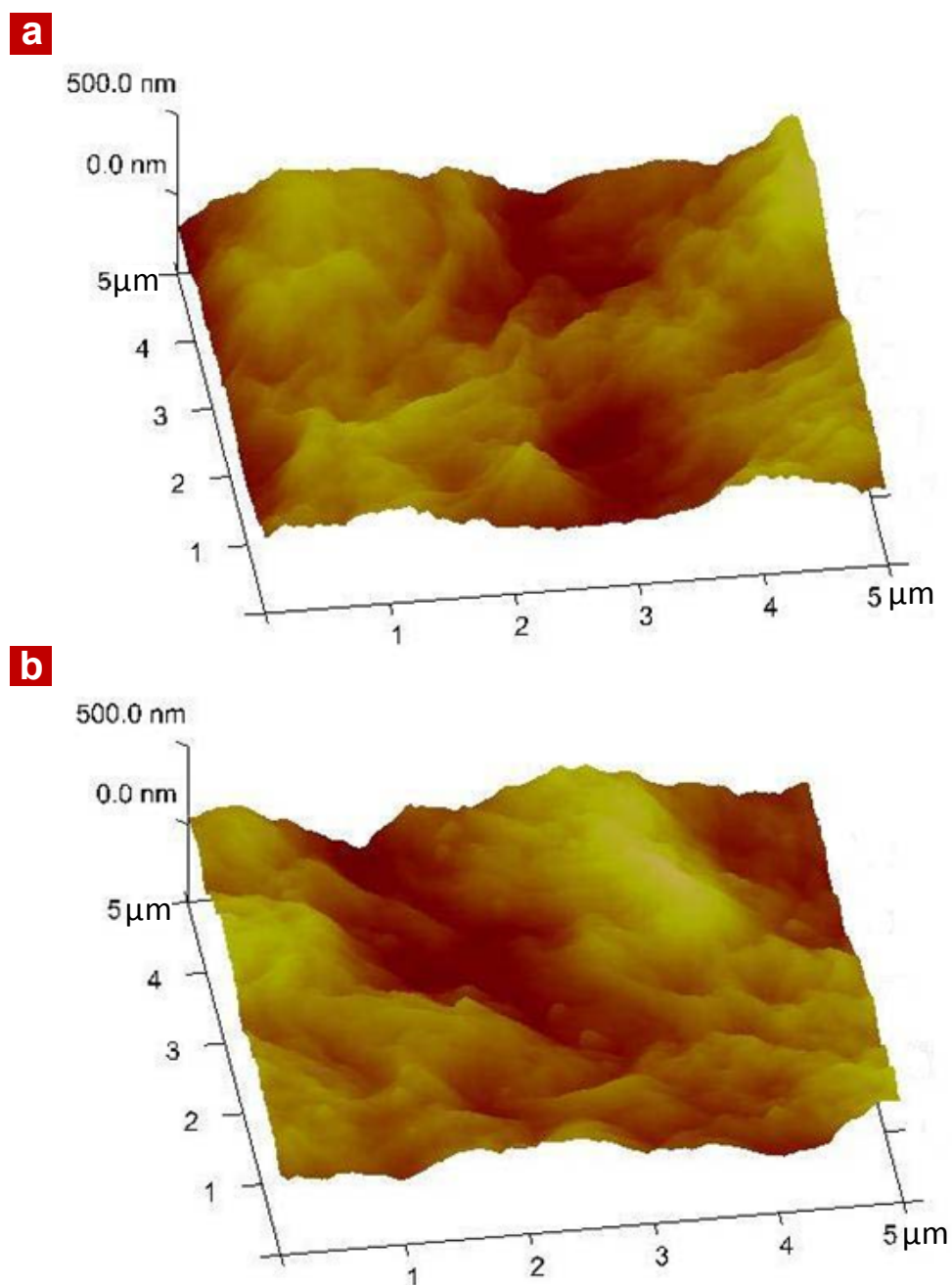
**Figure S2-1.** The Raman spectra of (a) pristine graphite, (b) graphene powder, (c) graphene paper (as-fabricated), and (d) graphene paper (after 150 cycles).



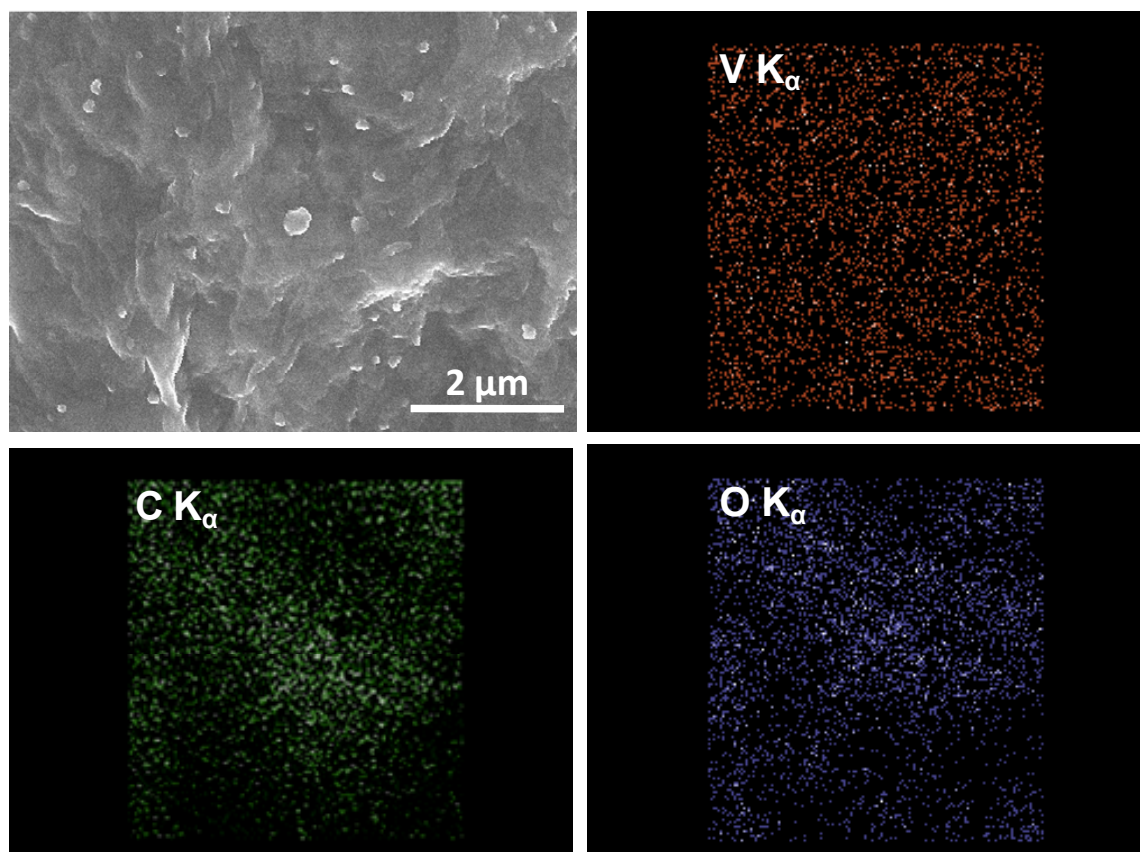
**Figure S2-2.** The Raman spectroscopy of V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>/graphene paper.



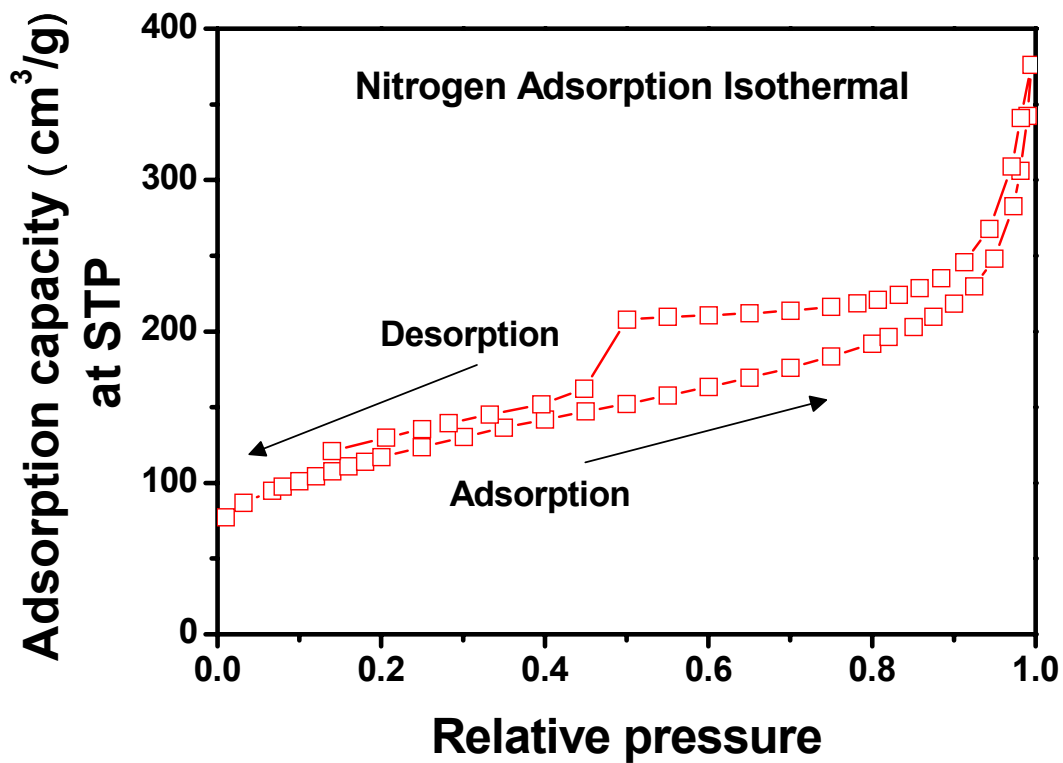
**Figure S3.** AFM images of (a) graphene paper and (b)  $V_2O_5$  film grown on graphene paper.



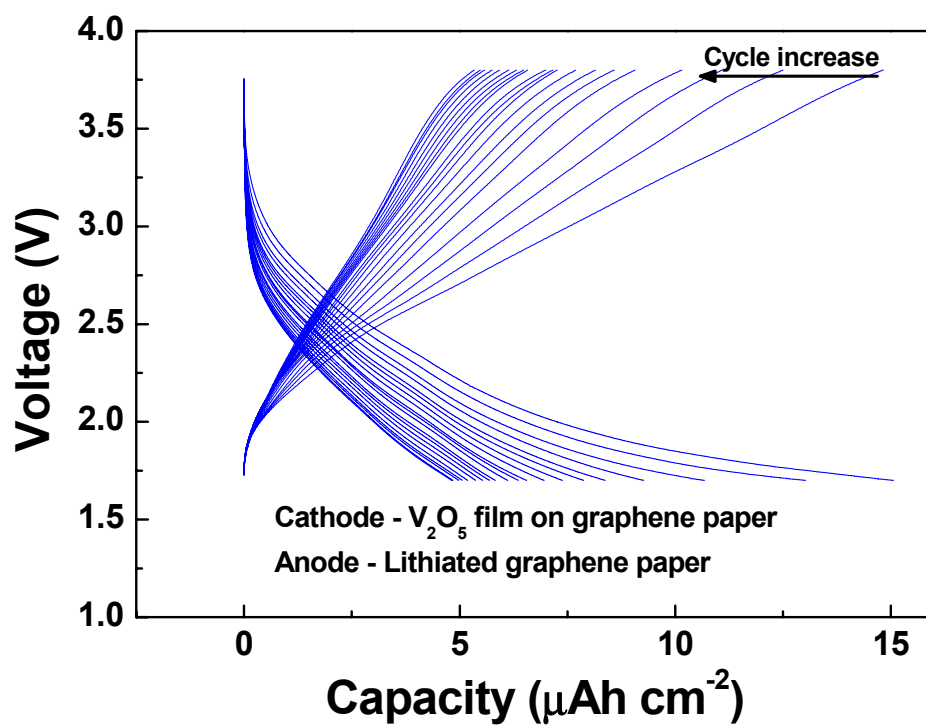
**Figure S4.** The top left panel represents the plan-view SEM image of  $V_2O_5$  film, grown on graphene paper. Other panels show the elemental mapping for vanadium, oxygen, and carbon in the scanned region.



**Figure S5.** Nitrogen adsorption and desorption isotherms for reduced graphene powder. The shape of the isotherms shows that the reduced graphene has both micro and mesoporous structures.



**Figure S6.** Specific capacity of the battery device cycled between 3.8 and 1.7 V at a constant current of  $10 \mu\text{A}/\text{cm}^2$ .



## Supporting Information

### The percentage of $V_2O_5$ in the $V_2O_5$ /graphene composite

The weight of  $V_2O_5$ /graphene paper before and after deposition was measured. (Sartorius, Model ME5; resolution 1  $\mu\text{g}$ ). The mass of graphene paper substrate (0.6 mm by 0.6 mm) was  $\sim 100 \mu\text{g}$  and that of  $V_2O_5$ /graphene paper was  $\sim 120 \mu\text{g}$ . From these two values, we could confirm the percentage of  $V_2O_5$  in the  $V_2O_5$ -graphene composite. ( $\sim 20\%$ )