

## Supplementary Information

### **Title Edge-enriched, Porous Graphene Nanoribbons for Supercapacitors with High Energy Density**

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#### **Experiment of synthesizing activated graphene**

The precursor graphite oxide (GO) powders were prepared from the modified Hummer' method as described in Ref. 1. The synthesis of activated graphene followed the method described in Ref. 2 (as shown in **Figure S2a**). Briefly, brown GO powders were thermal annealed at 600 °C for 30 s. During the instant thermal treatment, a large volume expansion for GO powder occurred and the color became black. The chemical activation was carried out as following: the as-prepared reduced-GO (1.0 g) was mixed with KOH with a weight ratio of 1:8 and was chemically activated at 850 °C for 2 h in Ar atmosphere. The obtained sample was washed with 15 wt.% HCl solution and then washed to neutral with deionized water, finally, the sample was dried at 120 °C for 12 h. As a result, 0.40 g product obtained.

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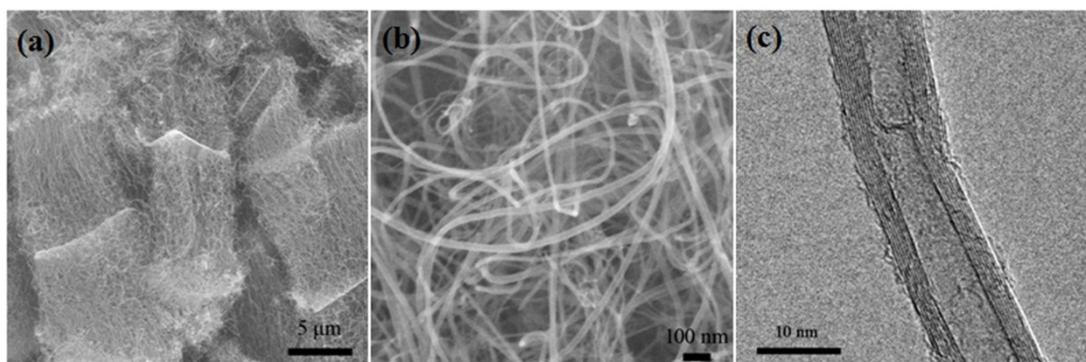
## Structural Characterizations

The as-prepared samples were characterized by a Hitachi S-4800 field emission scanning-electron microscopy (SEM) and a FEI Tecnai G<sup>2</sup> F20 transmission electron microscopy (TEM). The nitrogen sorption isotherm (BET) was recorded by a Micromeritics ASAP-2020 M nitrogen adsorption apparatus. Pore size distribution plot was obtained by the Barrett-Joyner-Halenda (BJH) method.

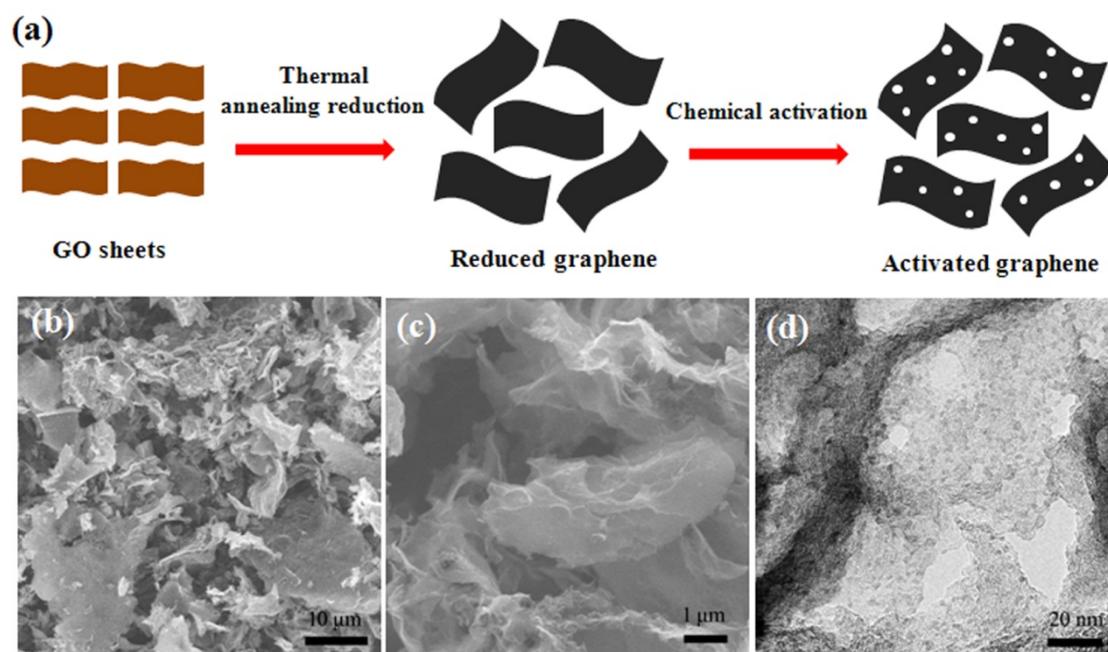
## Electrochemical Tests

The electrochemical performances of as-prepared activated graphene were carried with the same method as mentioned in experimental section.

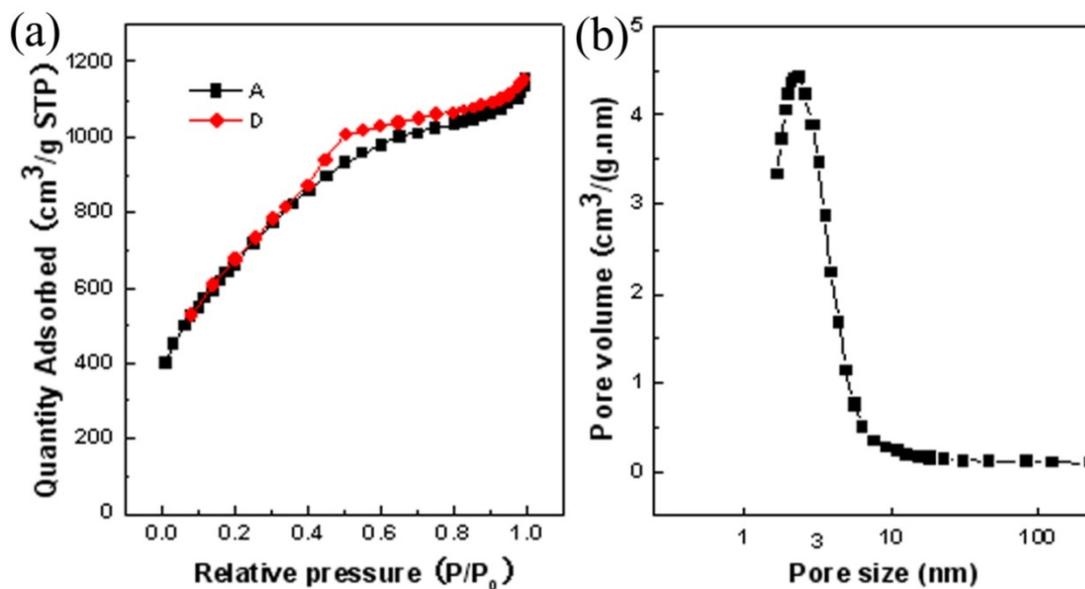
**Figure S1.** (a) Low magnification and (b) high-resolution SEM images of the pristine CNTs, (c) high-resolution TEM image of CNTs.



**Figure S2.** (a) Schematic illustration showing the process of synthesizing activated graphene. (b) Low magnification and (c) high magnification SEM images of activated graphene. (d) TEM image of activated graphene



**Figure S3.** (a) Nitrogen adsorption/desorption isotherms of activated graphene, and (b) pore size distribution of activated graphene



## References

- 1 X. F. Zhou and Z. P. Liu, *Chem. Commun*, 2010, **46**, 2611.
- 2 Y. W. Zhu, S. Murali, M. D. Stoller, K. J. Ganesh, W. W. Cai, P. J. Ferreira, A. Pirkle, R. M. Wallace, K. A. Cychoz, M. Thommes, D. Su, E. A. Stach, and R. S. Ruoff, *Science*, **332**, 1537.

