

1 **Supporting Information**

2 **KOH self-templating synthesis of three-dimensional hierarchical porous**
3 **carbon materials for high performance supercapacitors**

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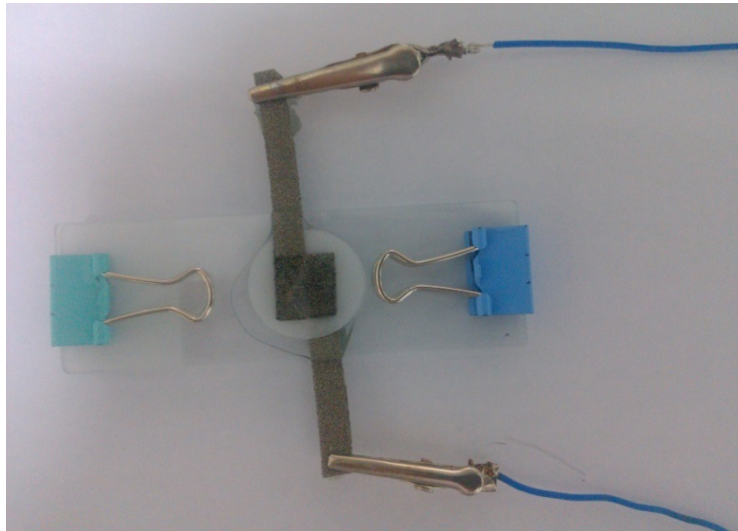
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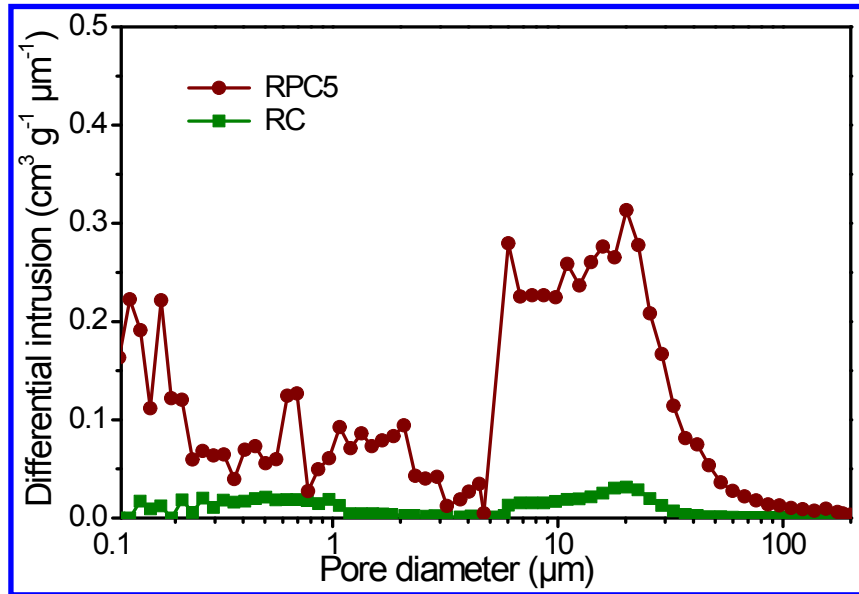
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Fig. S1 – Optical image of the setup used for the two-electrode test.

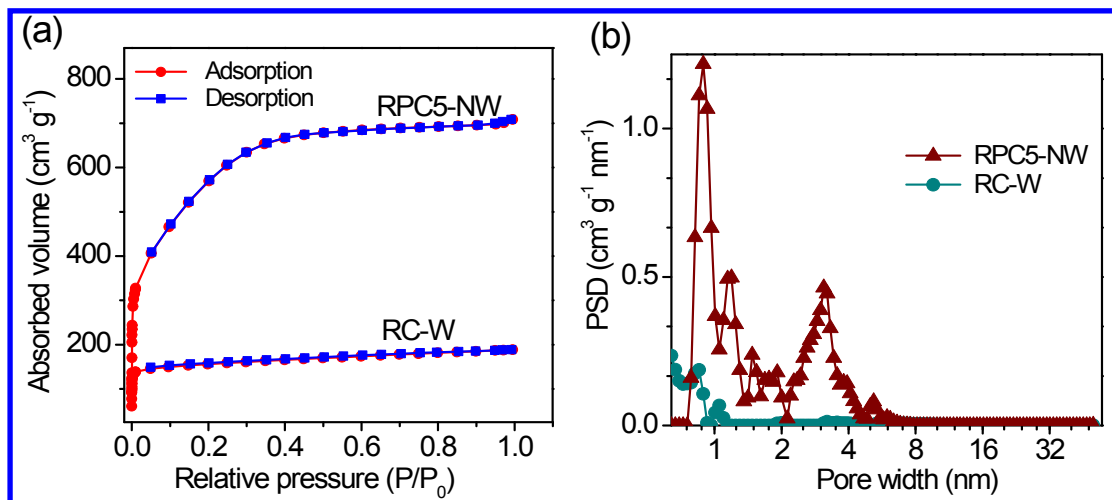
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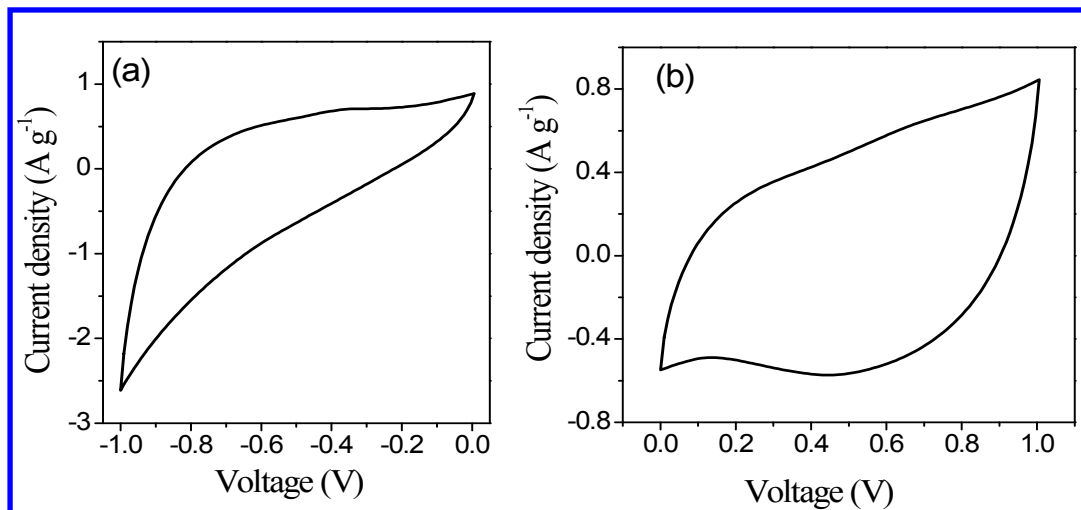
The size distribution of macropores was also measured by a mercury porosimeter (AutoPore VI 9510, Micromeritics Co., USA). Mercury porosimetry (MP) technique is widely used to determine porosity and the pore size distribution (PSD) in porous materials because it can analyze pores even to the ones of several hundred micrometers. Here, macroporosity of the samples were evaluated by MP. PSDs extracted from MP experiments are shown in Fig. S1. RPC5 exhibits a broad peak from about 5 to 20 μm , clearly highlighting the results observed by SEM. It is important to notice that a set of peaks can be observed having diameters from 0.1 to above 2 μm . Such results certainly demonstrate a large array of macropores combined in the 3D architectures of RPC5. In PSD curve of RC, no distinct peaks are observed, which is in good harmony with SEM analysis.



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37 **Fig. S2 – PSD of RPC5 and RC samples determined by mercury**
38 **porosimetry.**
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41 **Fig. S3 – N₂ adsorption isotherms and PSD curves for RPC5-NW and RC-W.**



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43 **Fig. S4 – (a) CV of RC electrode measured in a three-electrode system in 6 M**
 44 **KOH within the potential range: –1.0 to 0 V (Hg/HgO) at 50 mV s⁻¹. (b) CV of**
 45 **RC electrode measured in a two-electrode system in 6 M KOH within the**
 46 **potential range: 0 to 1.0 V at 50 mV s⁻¹.**

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49 **Table S1 – The EIS fitting results of RPC5 electrode after different**
 50 **charge/discharge cycles.**

Cycles	1st	5000th
R_s (ohm)	0.455	0.237
R_{ct} (ohm)	0.149	0.118
W (ohm)	0.430	0.435
OCP1- Y_0	0.000579	0.000645
OCP1- n	0.999	0.993
OCP2- Y_0	0.0422	0.0415
OCP2- n	0.998	0.981

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