



Supplementary Materials: 1.8 V Aqueous Symmetric Carbon-Based Supercapacitors with Agarose-Bound Activated Carbons in an Acidic Electrolyte

Chih-Chung Lai ^{1,†}, Feng-Hao Hsu ^{1,†}, Su-Yang Hsu ^{1,†}, Ming-Jay Deng ^{2,*}, Kueih-Tzu Lu ^{1,*} and Jin-Ming Chen ^{1,*}

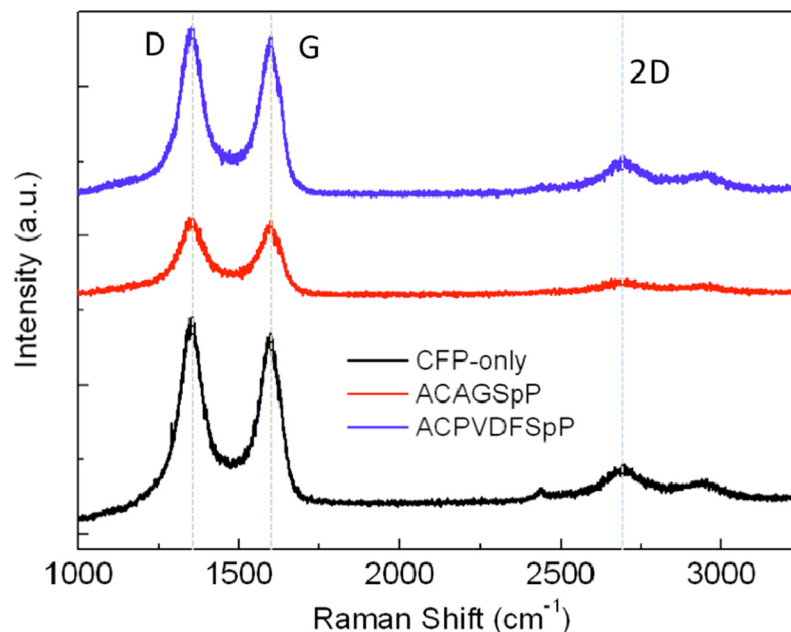


Figure S1. Raman spectra of as-prepared electrodes of CFP-only (black), ACAGSpP (red), and ACPVDFSpP (blue) (Probed by 532 nm laser).

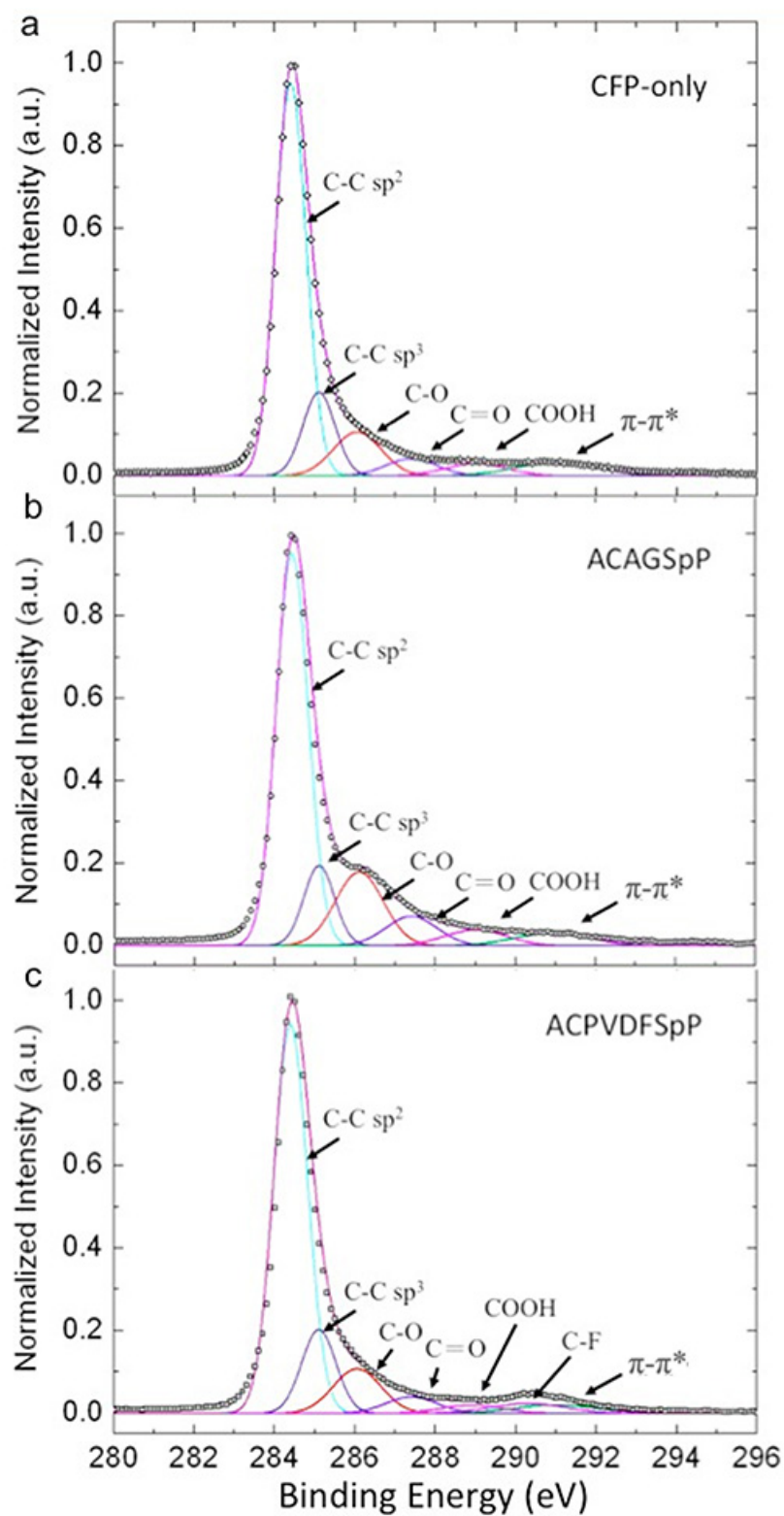


Figure S2. Fitted XPS spectra in C1s of (a) CFP-only, (b) ACAGSpP and (c) ACPVDFSpP electrodes. The peaks' intensities are normalized according to that of C-C sp^2 (284.4 eV) in each sample.

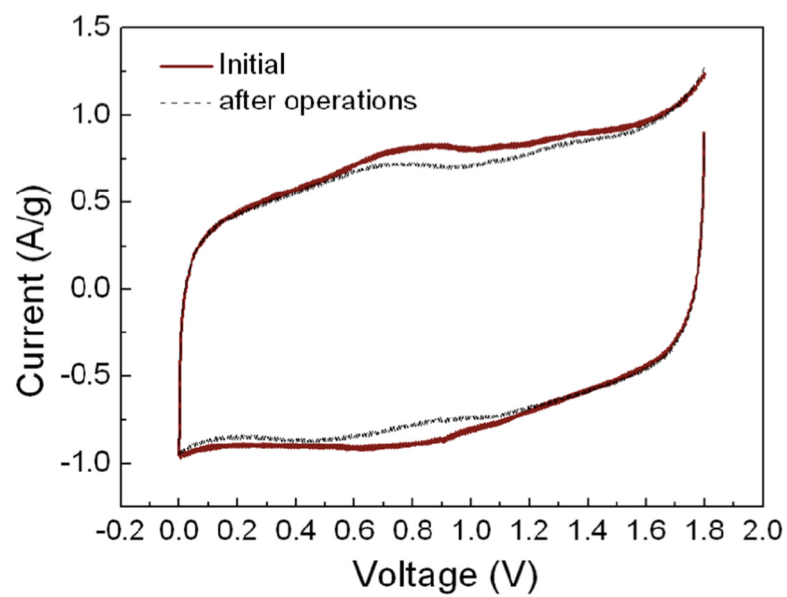


Figure S3. CV curves of ACPVDFSpP-decorated CFCs at initial (brown line) and after operation for several cycles (black dashed line). [Scan rate is 50 mV/sec].

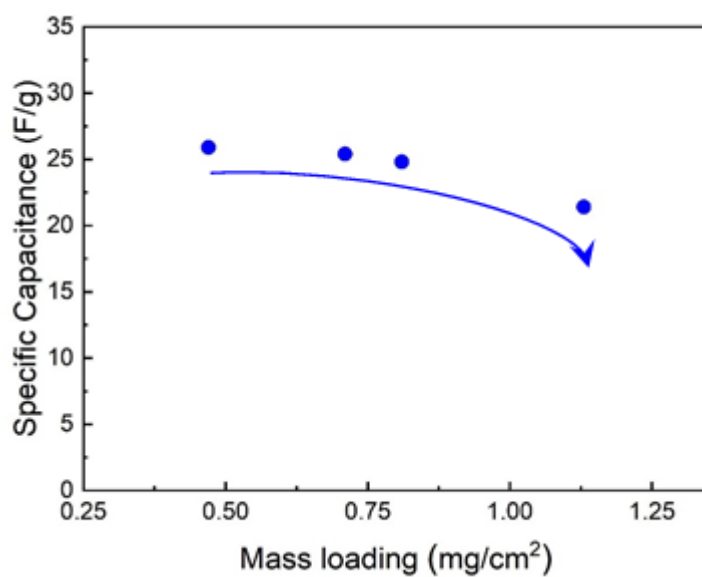


Figure S4. Specific capacitance of the ACAGSpP electrodes at various mass loading on CFCs. The active area is fixed to be 1 × 1.5 cm² for all the cases.

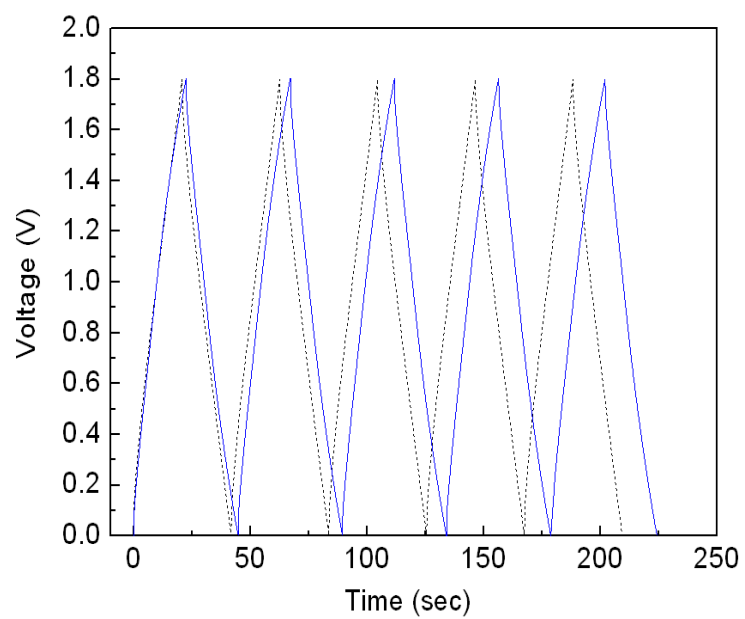


Figure S5. The first five (blue solid line) and last five (black dashed line) galvanostatic charge/discharge curves of symmetric aqueous SCs employing ACAGSpP electrodes at 2 A/g for 10,000 cycles.