

Supporting Information

Nanocellulose supported hierarchical structured polyaniline/nanocarbon nanocomposite electrode via layer-by-layer assembly for green flexible supercapacitors

Shaoyi Lyu,^{a*} Yanping Chen,^{ab} Longfei Zhang,^{ac} Shenjie Han,^a Yun Lu,^a Yuan Chen,^a Na
Yang,^a Zhilin Chen,^a and Siqun Wang^{ca*}

^a Research Institute of Wood Industry, Chinese Academy of Forestry, Hunan Collaborative Innovation
Center for Effective Utilizing of Wood & Bamboo Resources, Beijing 100091, China.

^b Beijing Engineering Research Center of Cellulose and Its Derivatives, School of Materials Science and
Engineering, Beijing Institute of Technology, Beijing 100081, China.

^c Center for Renewable Carbon, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee, 37996, USA.

*Author for correspondence. Email: lvsy@caf.ac.cn (S. Lyu), swang@utk.edu (S. Wang).

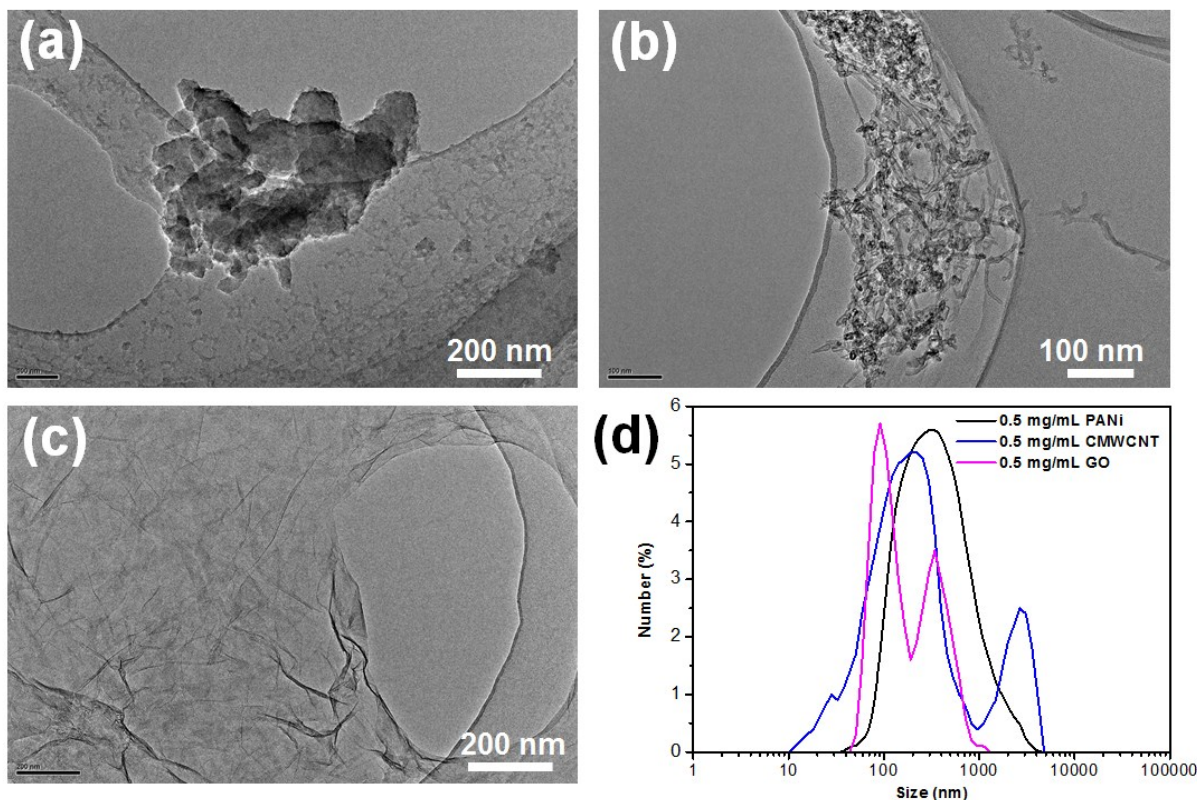


Figure S1. TEM images of (a) PANi, (b) CMWCNT, and (c) GO. (d) Particle-size distributions of PANi, CMWCNT, and GO.

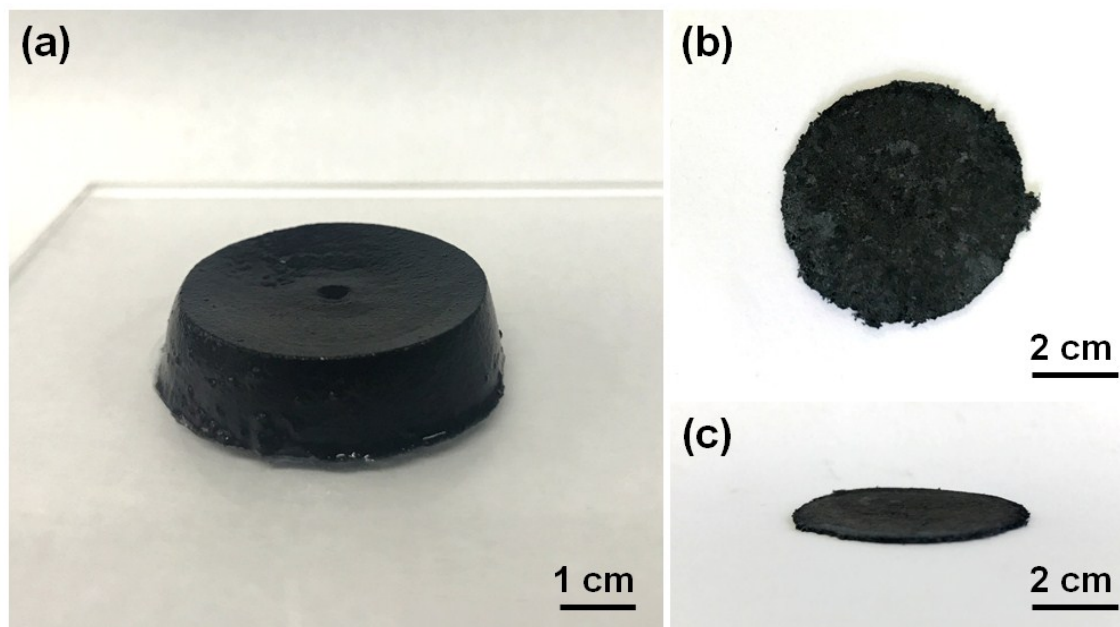


Figure S2. Representative photographic image of (a) hydrogels in wet state after assembly and (b, c) the compressed aerogel film.

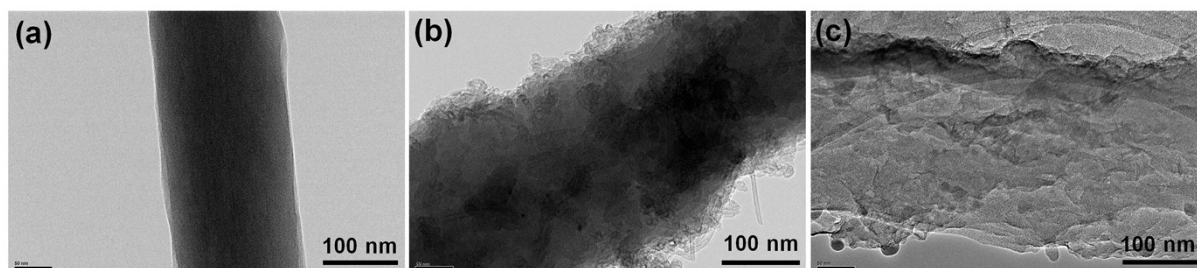


Figure S3. TEM images of (a) pure CNF nanofibril, (b) PC₁₀ and (c) PG₁₀ assembled on CNF nanofibril.

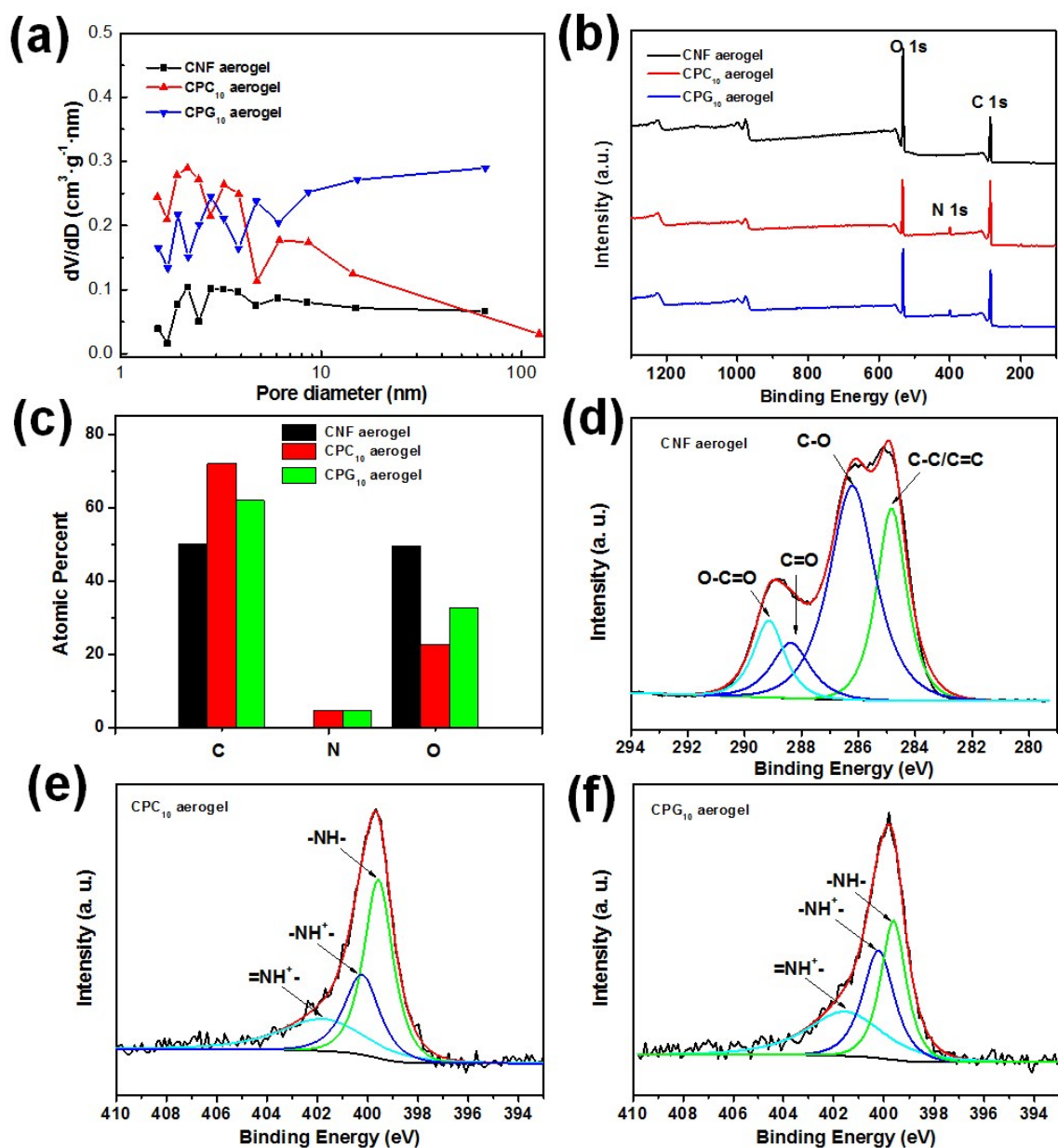


Figure S4. (a) Pore size distributions of the CNF, CPC₁₀, and CPG₁₀ aerogels. (b) XPS spectra of the CNF, CPC₁₀, and CPG₁₀ aerogels. (c) Atomic percentages in the CNF, CPC₁₀, and CPG₁₀ aerogels. (d) High-resolution XPS C1s spectrum of the CNF aerogel, and its deconvolution. High-resolution XPS N1s spectra of the (e) CPC₁₀ aerogel and (f) CPG₁₀ aerogel, and their deconvolutions.

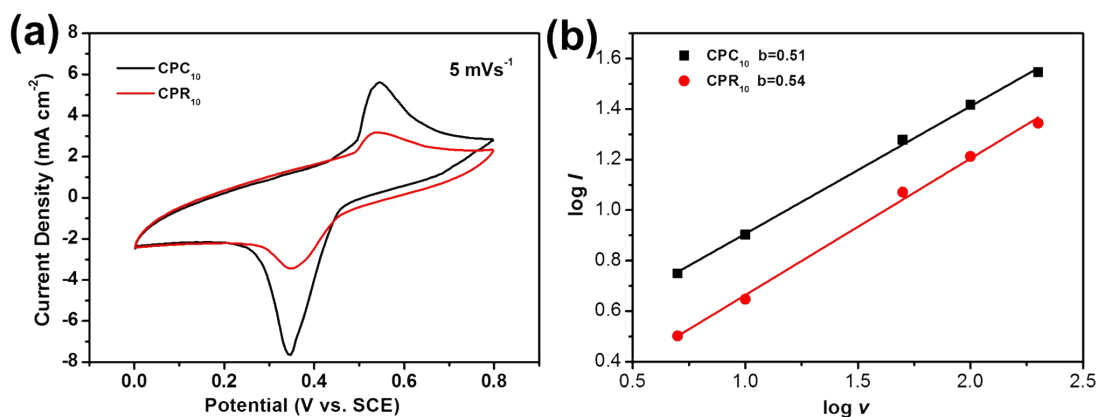


Figure S5. (a) CV curves for the CPC₁₀ and CPR₁₀ electrodes at a scan rate of 5 mV s⁻¹ under three-electrode testing conditions in 1 M H₂SO₄. (b) Graphs of log *I* vs. log *ν* for the CPC₁₀ and CPR₁₀ electrodes used to obtain *b* values.

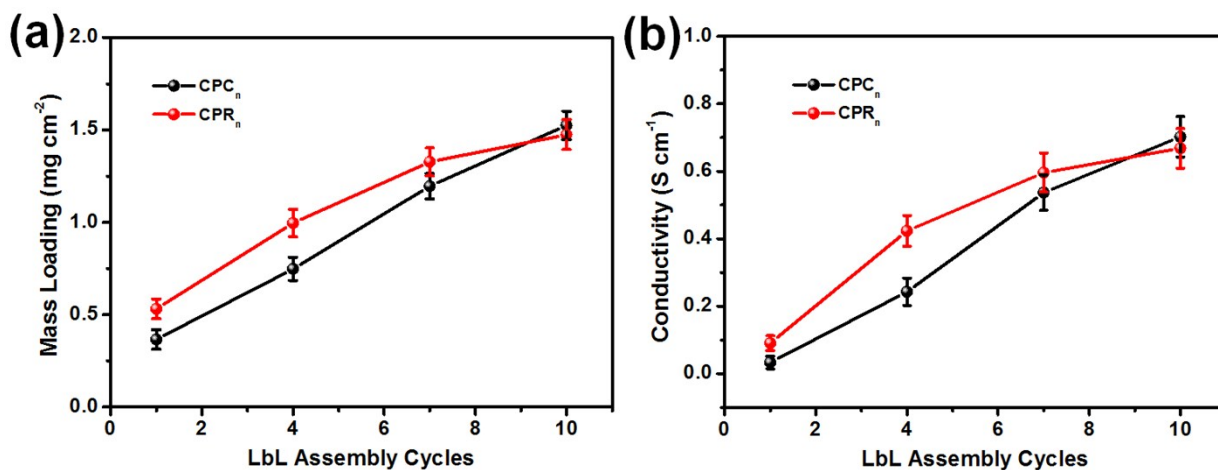


Figure S6. (a) Mass loadings and (b) conductivities of the CPC_n and CPR_n electrodes as functions of LbL assembly cycles.

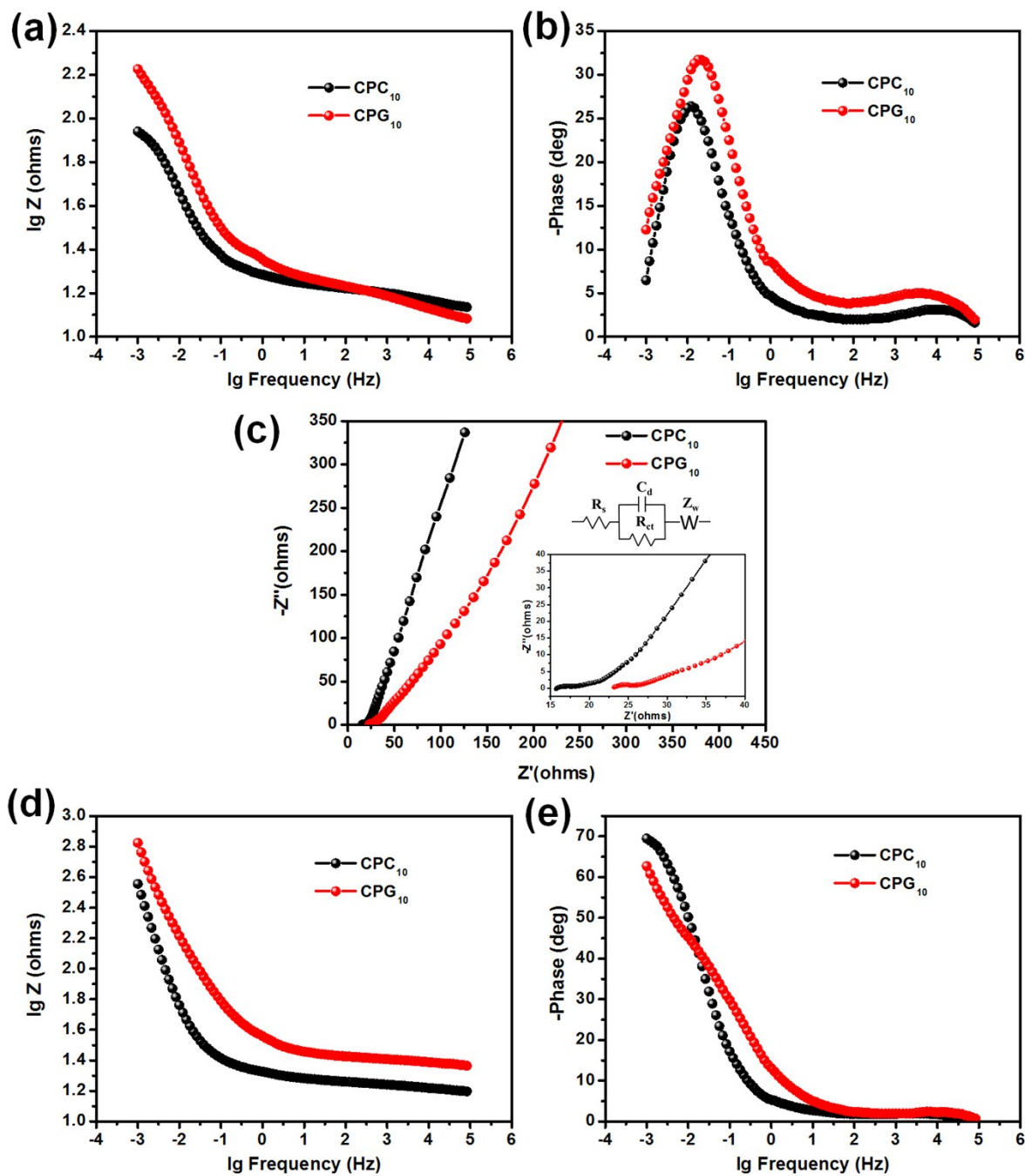


Figure S7. Bode plots of the (a) $\lg Z$ and (b) phase angle versus frequency in the three-electrode test in 1 M H_2SO_4 . (c) Nyquist plots for the CPC₁₀ and CPR₁₀ electrodes under two-electrode test with PVA/ H_3PO_4 gel electrolyte. Bode plots of the (d) $\lg Z$ and (e) phase angle versus frequency in the two-electrode test with PVA/ H_3PO_4 gel electrolyte.

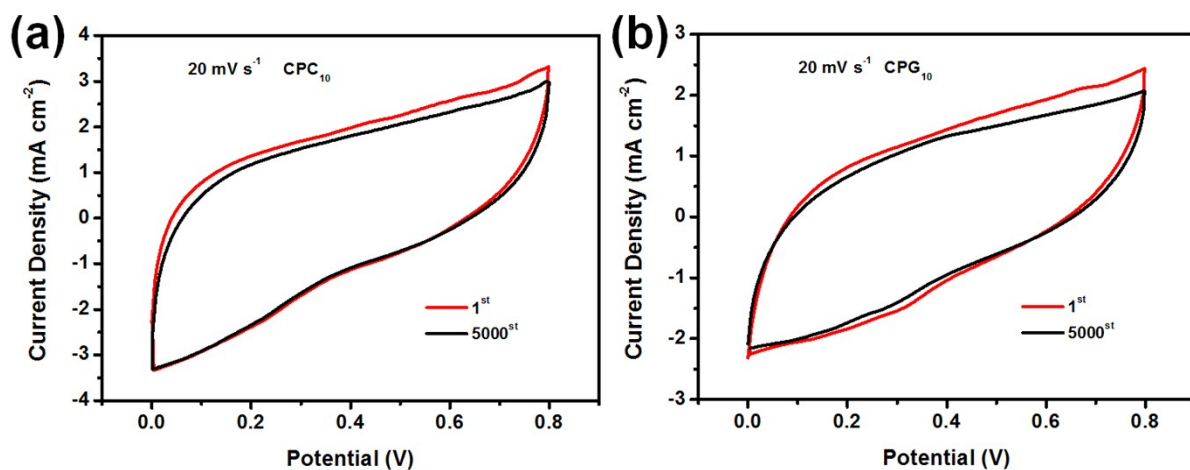


Figure S8. CV curves for (a) CPC₁₀ and (b) CPR₁₀ electrodes during cycle-stability testing. All data were obtained under two-electrode testing conditions with PVA/H₃PO₄ gel electrolyte.

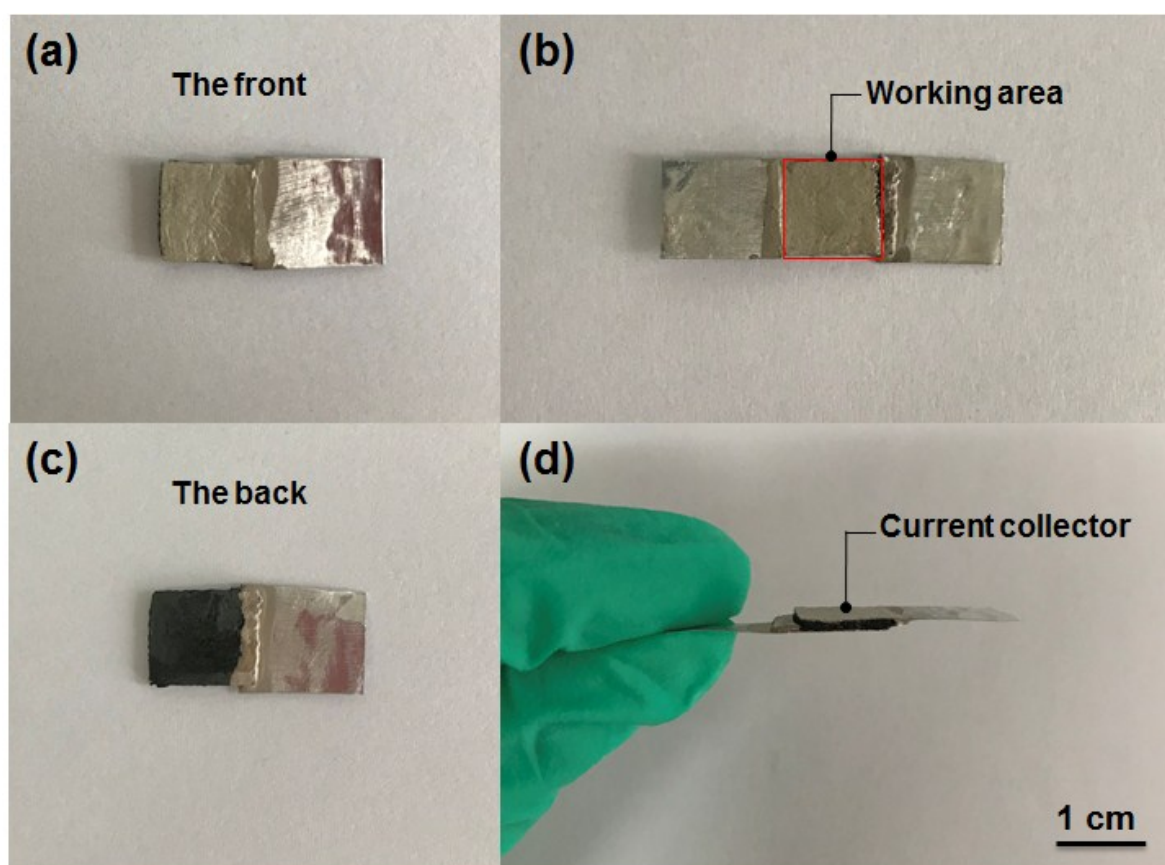


Figure S9. Optical images of the (a) front and the (c) back sides of electrodes. Optical images of supercapacitor device showing (b) working area and (d) current collector

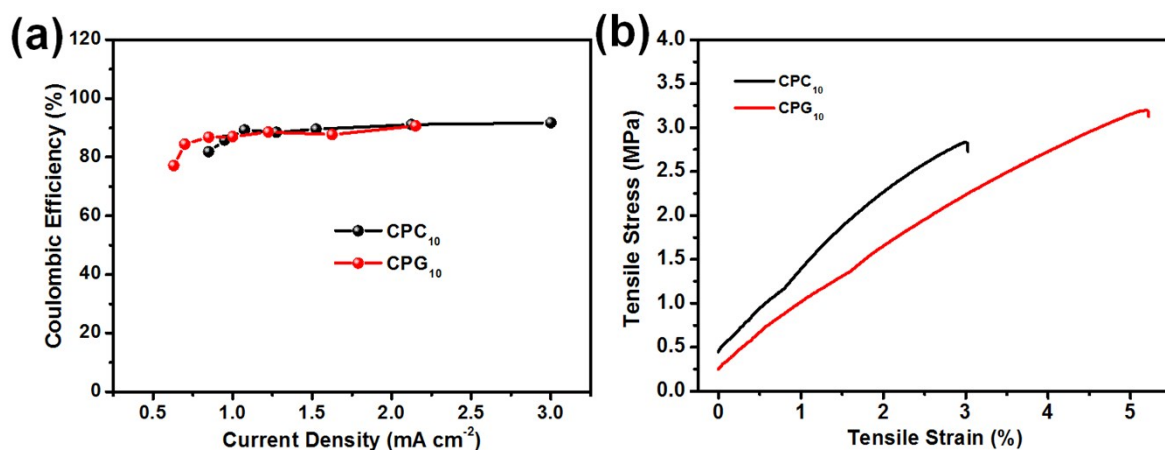


Figure S10. (a) Coulombic efficiency of the two assembled supercapacitors. All data were obtained under two-electrode testing conditions with PVA/ H_3PO_4 gel electrolyte. (b) Stress-strain curves of the CPC₁₀ and CPR₁₀ electrodes.

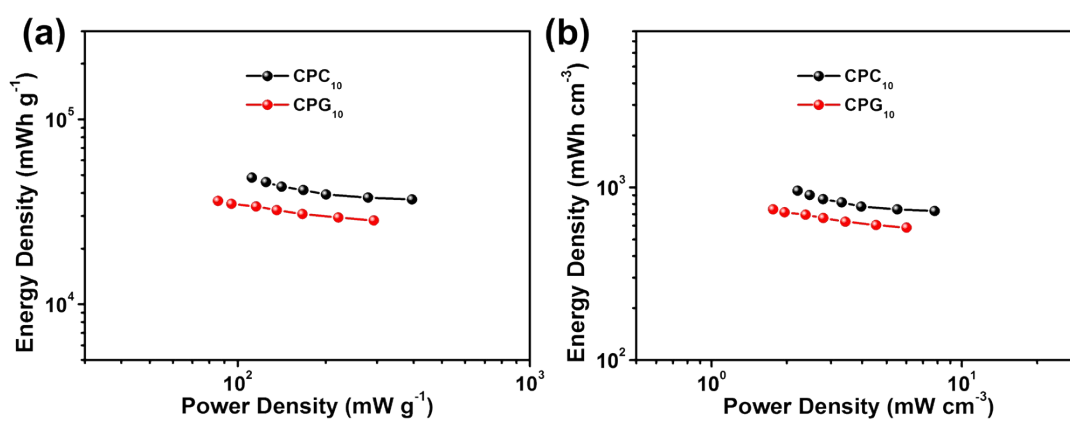


Figure S11. Ragone plots of power density vs. energy density for the two assembled supercapacitors calculated by the mass (a) or volume (b) of the device.