Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for RSC Advances.

Pseudocapacitance electrode and asymmetric supercapacitor based on biomass Juglone/activated carbon composites

Xin He^a, Qian Chen^a, Xiling Mao^a, DWeichen Liu^a, Yujiu Zhou^a, Wenyao Yang^b, YajieYang^a, Dianhua Xu^{*a}

a State Key Laboratory of Electronic Thin Films and Integrated Devices School of Optoelectronic Science and Engineering, University of Electronic Science and Technology of China, No.4, Section 2, North Jianshe Road, Chengdu 610054, P. R. China. Email: jianhuaxu8023@126.com

b Engineering Research Center of Electronic Information Technology and Application School of Electrical and Electronic Engineering, Chongqing University of Arts and Sciences, Chongqing 402160, P.R. China

1. Supporting figures



Figure s1. SEM images of pure AC electrodes (a), 1:9 group(b), 1:3 group (c),1:1 group (d), 3:1 group (e)and pure juglone electrodes(f)



Figure s2. The Nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherms (a) and the pore size distribution curves (b) and the XRD patterns (c) of AC, 1:9, 1:3, 1:1, 3:1, Juglone samples.

Table s1.

Comparison o	f values in our	[.] work with tha	at reported su	percapacitors	electrodes	materials.

Materials	Test condition	Specific capacitance	Cycle stability(cycle number)	energy density	power density	Ref.
Juglone/AC	0.25 A g ⁻¹	265 F g ⁻¹ 1300 mF cm ⁻²	75%(3000)	9 Wh kg ⁻¹ 12 Wh kg ⁻¹	2 kW kg ⁻¹ 0.18 kW kg ⁻¹	this work
bacteria doped ZnO/sponge	0.2 A g ⁻¹	133 F g ⁻¹	89%(5000)	18 Wh kg ⁻¹	0.096 kW kg ⁻ 1	[38]
MnO_2 on the carbon fiber	5 mV s ⁻¹	130 F g ⁻¹ 790 mF cm ⁻²		-	-	[39]
Juglone/PPY	5 μA cm ⁻¹	1.78 mF cm ⁻¹	95%(1000)	-	-	[22]
Porous carbon	1 A g ⁻¹	279 F g ⁻¹	97%(10000)	16.9 Wh kg ⁻¹	0.08 kW kg ⁻¹	[40]