

Supporting Information

Synthesis of High Surface Area Porous Carbon from Anaerobic Digestate and its Electrochemical Study as an Electrode Material for Ultracapacitor

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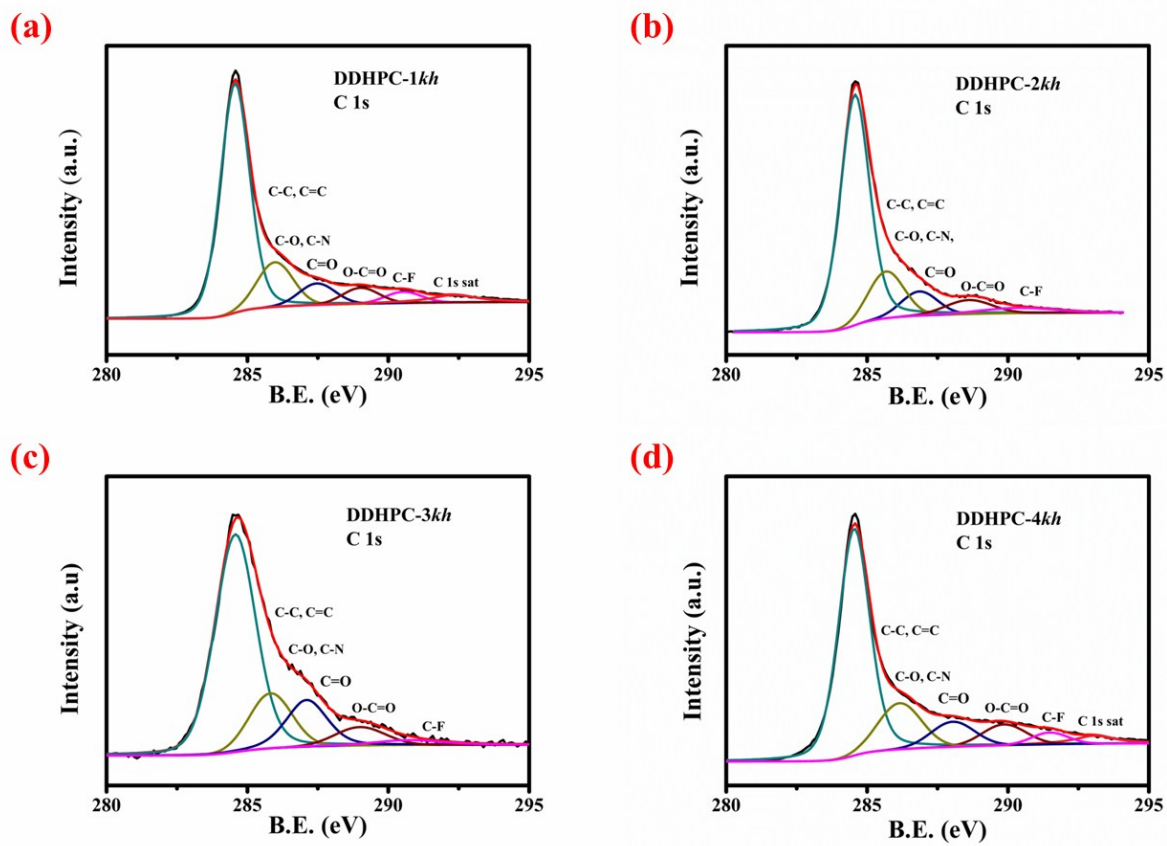
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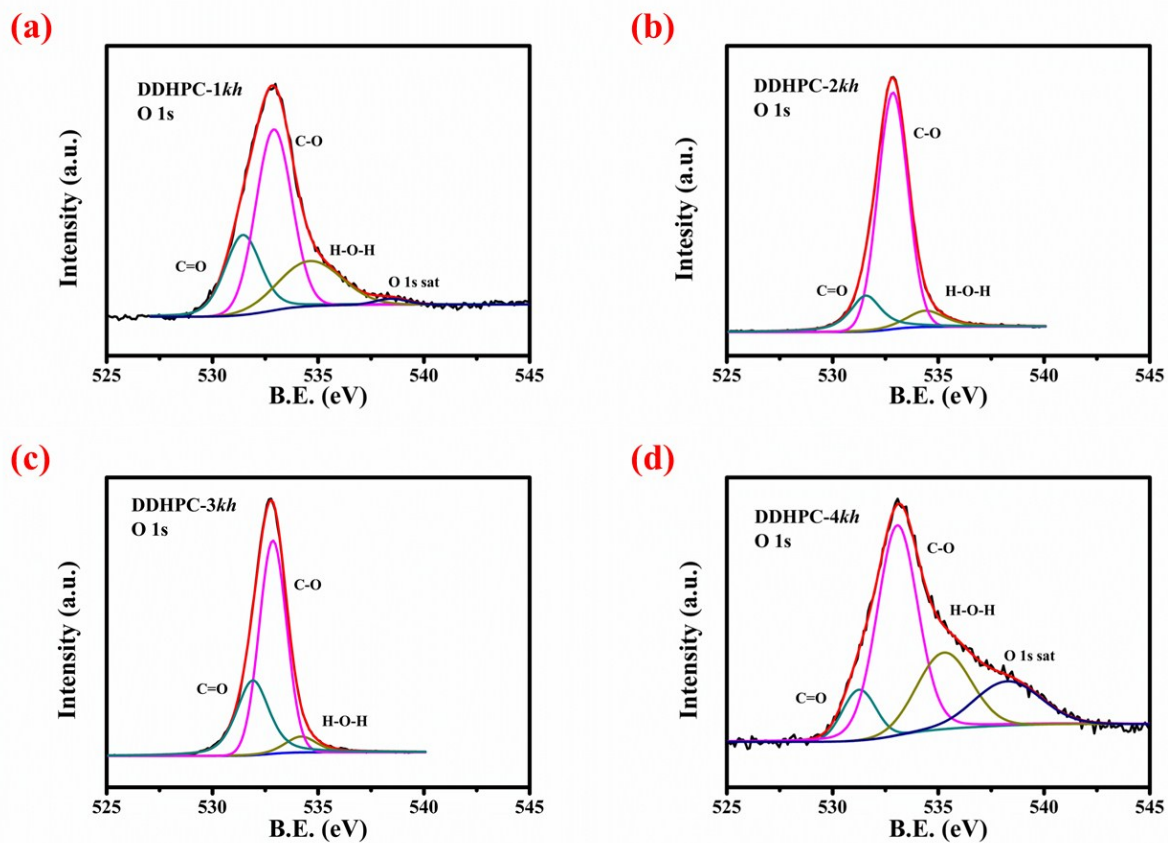
SI Table S1. Comparison chart for various bio-waste derived carbons on multiple parameters like specific capacitance at the particular current density, specific surface area achieved, the electrolyte used and activation method employed.

Sr.No.	Carbon source	Specific capacitance (F/g)	Current density/ Scan rate	Specific surface area (m ² /g)	Electrolyte	Activation method	References
1	Coffee shell	150	1 mV/s	842	KOH	ZnCl ₂	[1]

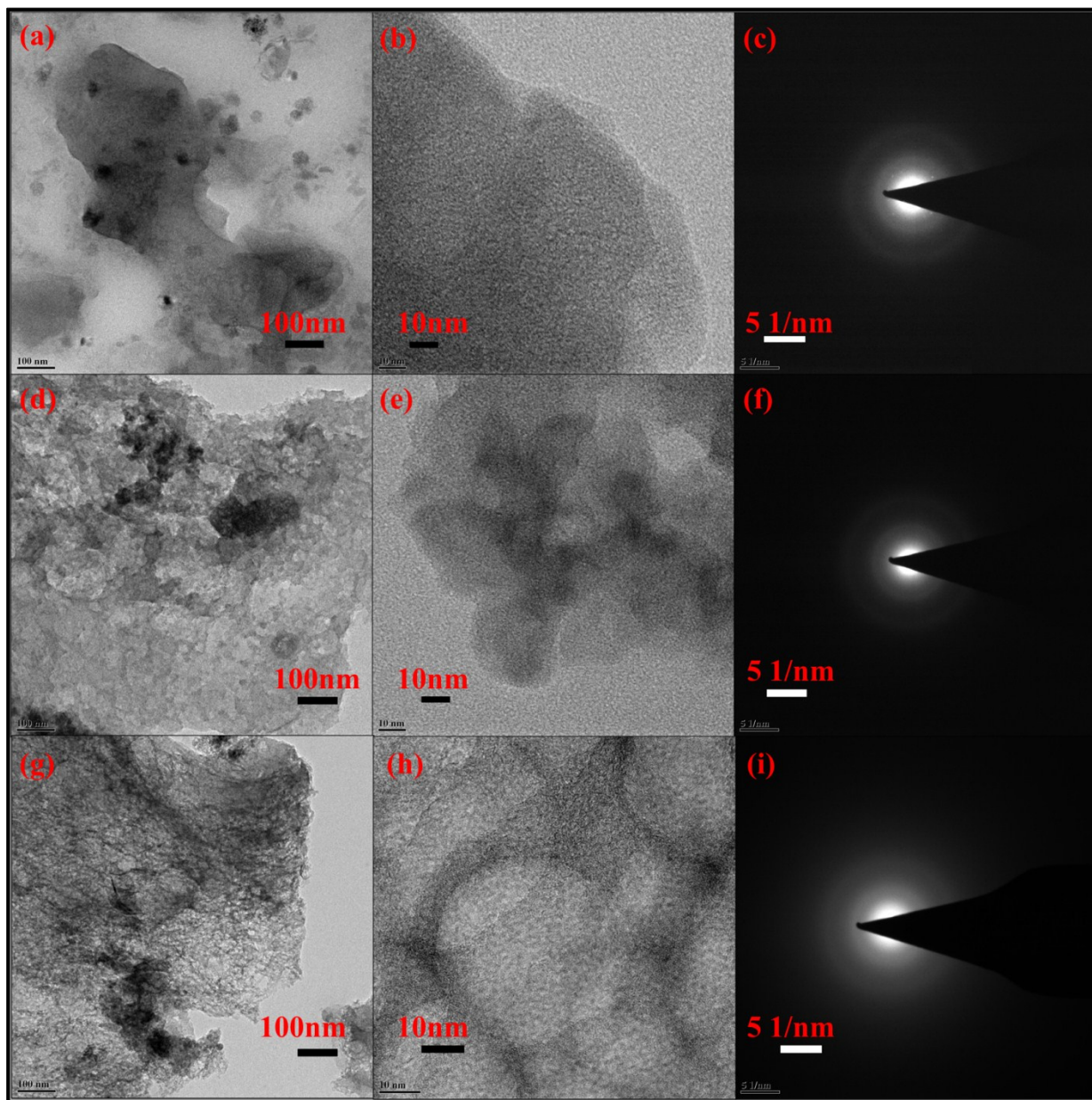
2	Rice Husk	210	0.2 mA/g	1886	KCl	NaOH	[2]
3	Banana fibers	74	20 mA/g	686	Na ₂ SO ₄	ZnCl ₂	[3]
4	Corn grains	257	1 mA/cm ²	2936- 3420	KOH	KOH	[4]
5	Coconut shell (melamin e)	368	Vs Freequen cy	3000	KOH	KOH	[5]
6	Dead neem leaves	400	0.5 A/g	1230	H ₂ SO ₄	None	[6]
7	Dead ashoka leaves	250	0.5 A/g	705	H ₂ SO ₄	None	[6]
8	Sugarcane bagasse	280	1 A/g	1260	KOH	KOH	[7]



SI Fig S1. Deconvoluted XPS spectra of Carbon C1s for all DDHPC-*kh* samples.



SI Fig S2. Deconvoluted XPS spectra of Oxygen O 1s for all DDHPC-*kh* samples.



SI Fig S3. TEM Images for DDHPC-4 (a, b, c), DDHPC-4k (d, e, f), and DDHPC-4kh (g, h, i)

References

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