High energy flexible symmetric supercapacitor fabricated using N-doped activated carbon derived from palm flower

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Table S1 Surface areas of carbons extracted from palm flower residue using KOH solution and calcination at different temperatures.

Activation conditions of carbon	BET surface area (m ² g ⁻¹)
[KOH] / calcination temperature	
2 M / 700 °C	786
2 M / 800 °C	796
2 M / 900 °C	610
1 M / 800 °C	625
2 M / 800 °C	796
3 M / 800 °C	492

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Fig. S1 (a) PXRD patterns and (b) BET isotherms of activated carbons obtained by activation of palm flower using 2 M KOH under autoclave conditions at 160 °C and calcined at different furnace temperatures in nitrogen flow.



Fig. S2 (a) PXRD patterns and (b) BET isotherms of activated carbons obtained by activation of palm flower using 1, 2, and 3 M KOH under autoclave conditions at 160 °C and calcined at 800 °C fixed furnace temperature in nitrogen flow.



Fig. S3 TGA curves of nitrogen doped activated carbons recorded in air atmosphere.



Fig. S4 CV profiles of (a) NAC-0 and (b) NAC-4 electrodes at different scan rates. GCD profiles of (c) NAC-0 and (d) NAC-4 electrodes at different current densities.



Fig. S5 Charge-discharge curves of NAC-2 electrode before and after 2000 galvanostatic charge-discharge (GCD) cycles at 0.8 A g^{-1} .



Fig. S6 Nyquist plot of NAC-2 electrode at -0.4 V and inset shows the equivalent circuit fit.



Fig. S7 Charge-discharge curves of the fabricated symmetric device at different intervals of cyclic tests.



Fig. S8 Nyquist plot of NAC-2 electrode at -0.4 V in 0.1 M H_2SO_4 /PVA solid electrolyte.