

Micropores within N, S co-doped mesoporous 3D graphene-aerogel enhances supercapacitive performance

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S1: Synthesis

S1.1: Synthesis of GO nanoflex:

GO nanoflex has synthesized by the improved hummer method, a 9:1 mixture of concentrated $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4/\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$ (60:6.67 mL) was added to a mixture of graphene nanoplatelets flakes (500.0 mg, 1 wt equiv) and then KMnO_4 (3.0 g, 6 wt equiv.) was added slowly. The reaction was then heated to 50 °C and stirred for 6 h. The reaction was cooled to room temperature and poured onto ice cold water (60-70 mL) with 30% H_2O_2 (0.5 mL). Then the mixture was centrifuged (4000 rpm for 20 min) and the supernatant was decanted away. The remaining solid material was then washed in succession with 200 mL of water (2 times), 200 mL of 30% HCl, and 200 mL of ethanol (2 times) and the supernatant decanted away. The solid obtained on the filter was vacuum-dried overnight at room temperature to obtaining solid product.



S1.2: pictures showing NS-rGO3 hydrogel , NS-rGO3 aerogel after freeze drying

Figure ESI S1: NS-rGO3 hydrogel before freeze-drying (Left) , NS-rGO3 after freeze-drying(Right).

S.2: XRD measurements: NS-rGOA3 in comparison with GO and RGO

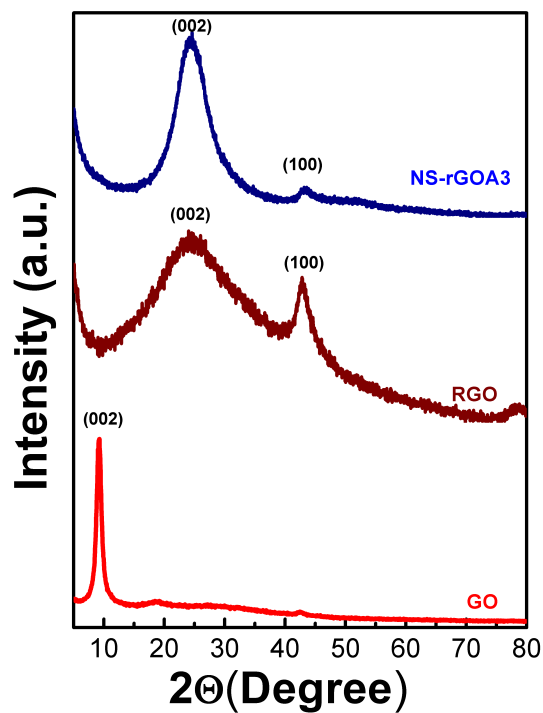


Figure ESI S2: PXRD patterns of GO, RGO and NS-rGOA3 showing various planes in materials

S3: BET analysis

S3.1: BET analysis of NS-rGOA3

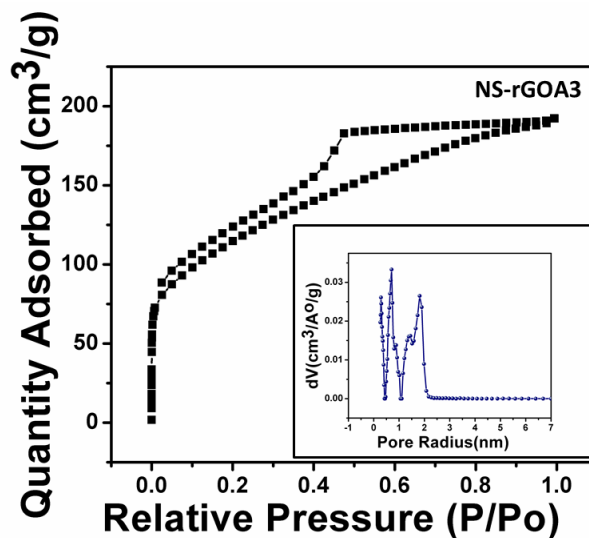


Figure ESI S3: Nitrogen adsorption isotherms at 77.3 K which presents a mixture of type I/IV (H4) hysteresis loop and the BET surface area is 412 m² g⁻¹ and inset showing pore size distribution of NS-rGOA3 using NLDFT Model.

S3.2: t-plot of all three NS-rGOAs (gives the extent of micro pores in the material).

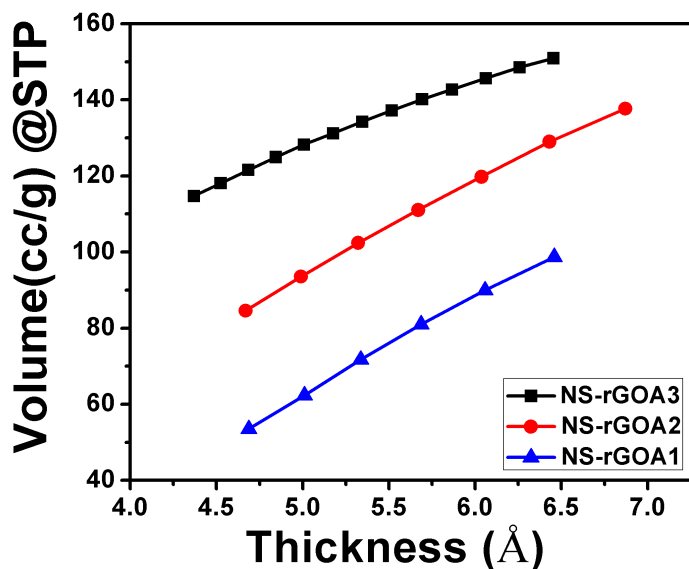


Figure ESI S4: v-t plot (t-plot) for three aerogels NS-rGOA(1-3) giving microporous and mesoporous surface area.

S3.3: BET adsorption isotherm of all three NS-rGOAs.

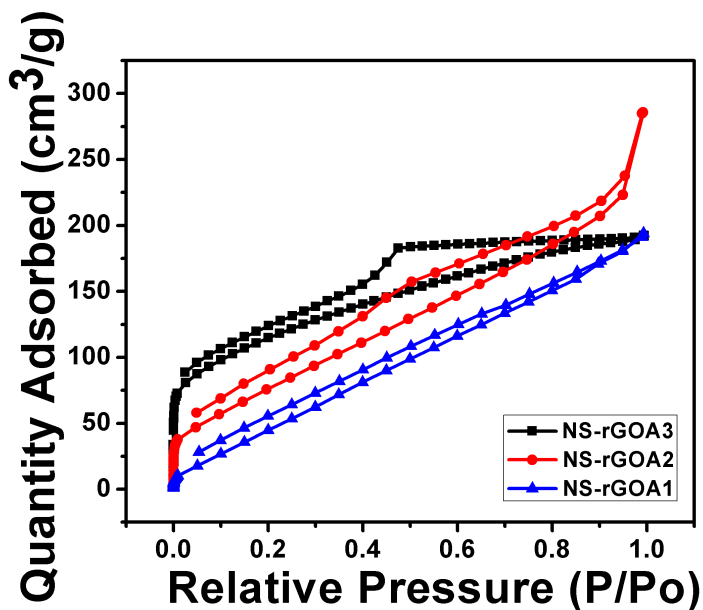
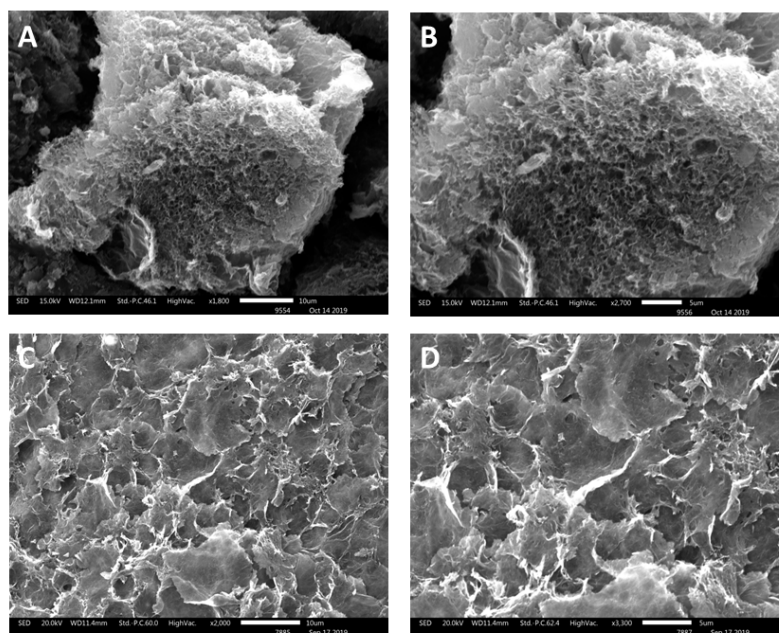


Figure ESI S5: Nitrogen adsorption isotherms at 77.3 K for three aerogels NS-rGOA(1-3).

Parameters	NS-rGOA1	NS-rGOA2	NS-rGOA3
Micropore Area	0.00 m ² /g	0.00 m ² /g	143 m ² /g
Mesoporous (External) area	265.9 m ² /g	317 m ² /g	269 m ² /g
BET Surface Area	265.9 m ² /g	317 m ² /g	412m ² /g
Pore Width	2.76 nm	3.16 nm	1.4 nm
Micropore Volume	0.00 cc/g	0.00 cc/g	0.062 cc/g

Table. S1 BET results of NS-rGOA1 to NS-rGOAs

S4: SEM images NS-rGOAs (1&2)



ESI S6: SEM images of NS-rGOA2(A,B) and NS-rGOA1(C,D) showing their morphology.

S5: Raman Spectrum of NS-rGOAs(1-3)

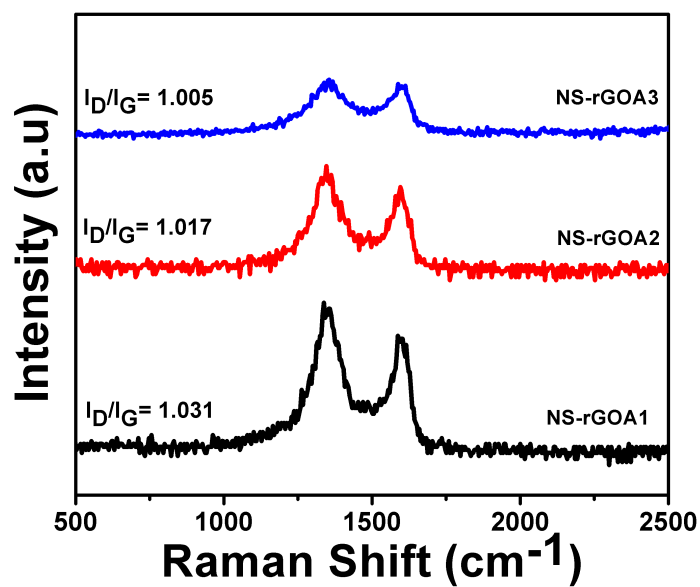


Figure ESI S7: RAMAN spectrum of NS-rGOA3 showing difference in I_D and I_G

S6: Electrochemical measurements: Cyclic voltammeteric analysis different materials

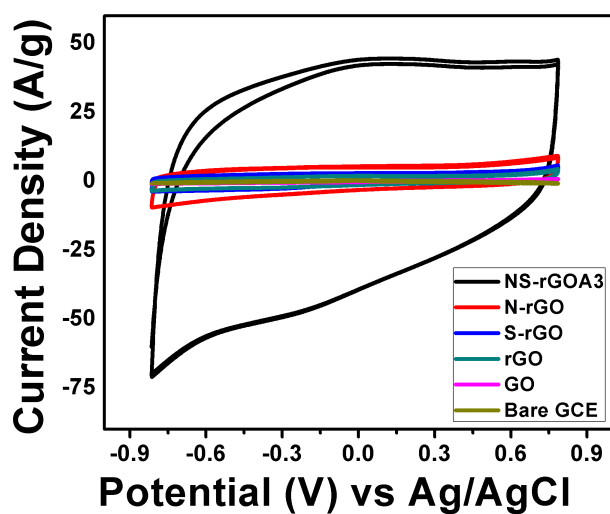


Figure ESI S8: Cyclic voltammeteric analysis of NS-rGOA3, N-rGO, S-rGO, rGO, GO and bare GC electrode

S7: Device setup

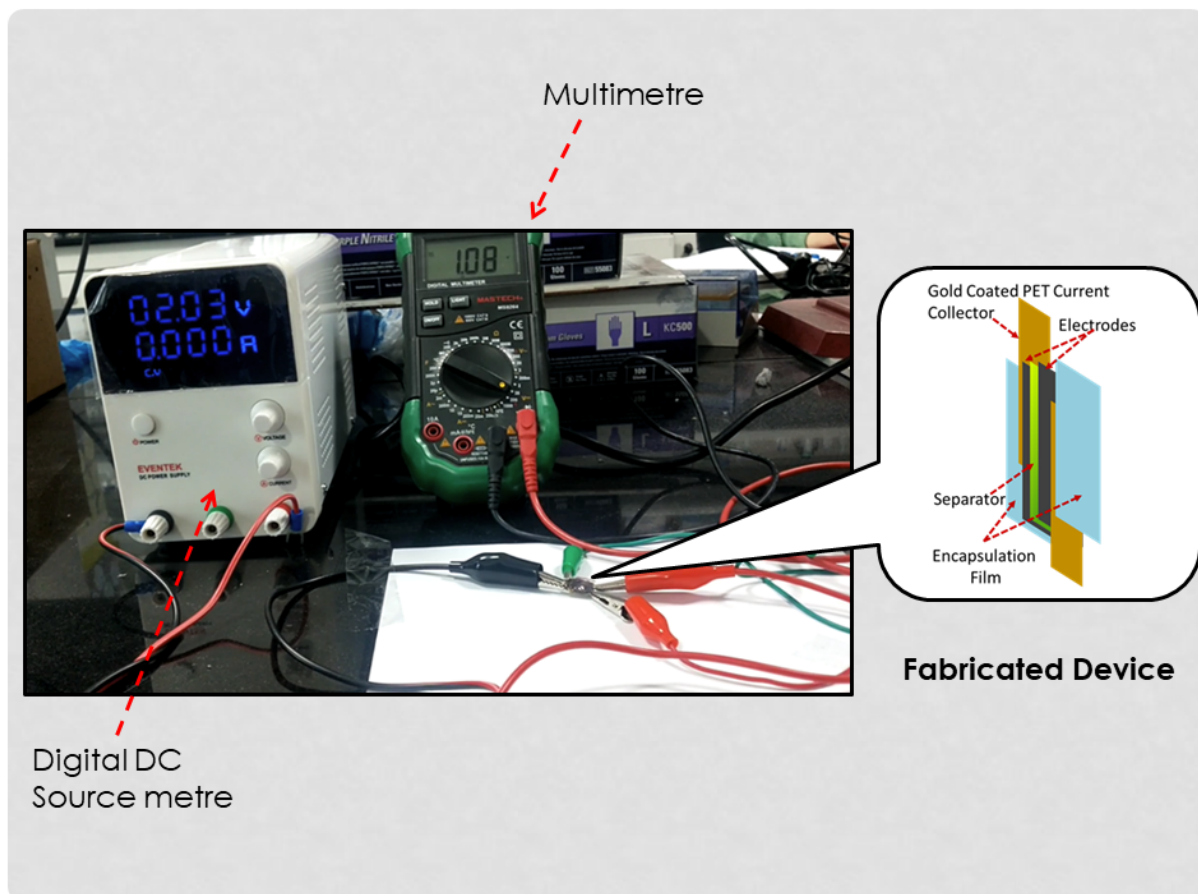


Figure ESI S9: Picture showing the fabricated device and its schematic diagram.

S8. XPS analysis

The X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy was carried out by Esca Lab: 220-IXL with Mg-K α non-monochromated X-ray beam having photon energy 1253.6 eV. The percentage of all the elements present

in samples was found by calculating the area under curve by using CasaXPS software for fitting the curves. The XPS data showing that doping of nitrogen and sulphur has done successfully in the materials whereas the doping ratio is different in three aerogels.

Sample	Binding Energy(eV)				XPS (Wt%)				N/S
	C 1s	O 1s	N 1s	S 2p	C	O	N	S	Ratios
NS-rGOA1	282.30	531.05	399.35	166.96	90.35	7.04	2.26	0.35	6.45
NS-rGOA2	282.31	531.05	398.82	165.76	88.70	6.78	4.08	0.42	9.72
NS-rGOA3	283.64	529.73	398.83	167.02	82.61	11.34	5.34	0.69	7.74

Table S2. XPS results and N/S ratios of NS-rGOA1 to NS-rGOA3.