

Carbon Quantum Dots–Anchored Polyaniline on Electrospun Carbon Nanofibers as Freestanding Electrodes for Symmetric Solid-state Supercapacitor

Yunwei Zou, Yan Bu, Xuejiao Zhou*, Mingqi Hu and Mingyi Zhang*

*Key Laboratory for Photonic and Electronic Bandgap Materials, Ministry of Education,
School of Physics and Electronic Engineering, Harbin Normal University, Harbin 150025,
People's Republic of China*

Corresponding Authors

*E-mail: zhangmingyi@hrbnu.edu.cn (M. Y. Zhang)

*E-mail: zhouxj@hrbnu.edu.cn (X. J. Zhou)

Tel: +86 45188060349

Characterization

The instruments and ancillary information used for the basic characterization of the microstructure of electrode materials are as follows: Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM, Hitachi SU70), Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM, Philips TECNAI-20), X-ray Diffraction (XRD, Rigaku D/max2600), Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR, Alpha-Centauri), and X-ray Photoelectron Spectroscopy (XPS, Shimadzu AXIS SUPRA+). A 5 mV disturbance voltage was used to conduct electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS) employing VMP3 electrochemical analyzer.

Figure Captions:

Fig. S1 The diameter histogram of (a) CNFs, (b) CNFs/PANI, and (c) CNFs/PANI/CQDs NFs.

Fig. S2 (a) CV and (b) GCD curves of PANI, and (c) CV and (d) GCD curves of PANI/CQDs hybrid electrode at various scan rates and current densities.

Fig. S3 The inverse of the stored charge versus the square root of the scan rate.

Fig. S4 Equivalent circuit of CNFs/PANI/CQDs electrode.

Fig. S5 SEM image of CNFs/PANI/CQDs free-standing electrode after electrochemical tests.

Fig. S6 (a-d) CV curves of CNFs/PANI/CQDs electrode and the corresponding capacitive contributions at scan rates of 10, 20, 30 and 50 mV s⁻¹.

Fig. S7 (a) CV curves, (b) GCD data, and (c) image of the symmetric SSC after mechanical bending, (g) along with its application in red LED lighting.

Fig. S8 The Nyquist curves of the symmetric SSC.

Table S1 Capacitance values of the CNFs/PANI/CQDs electrode and cycling ability of symmetric SSC contrast of relevant reports.

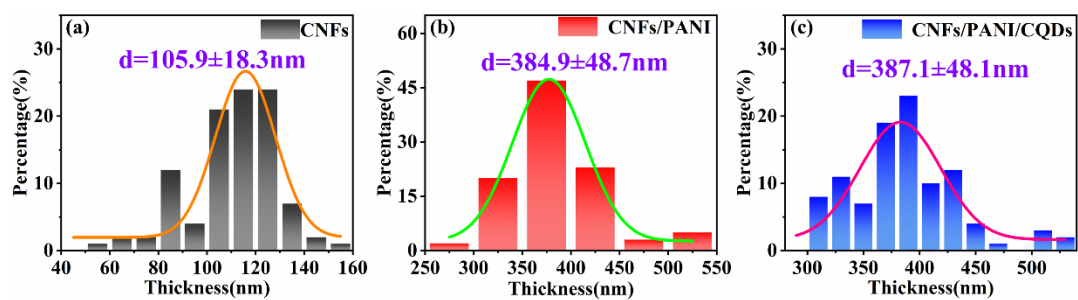


Fig. S1 The diameter histogram of (a) CNFs, (b) CNFs/PANI, and (c) CNFs/PANI/CQDs NFs.

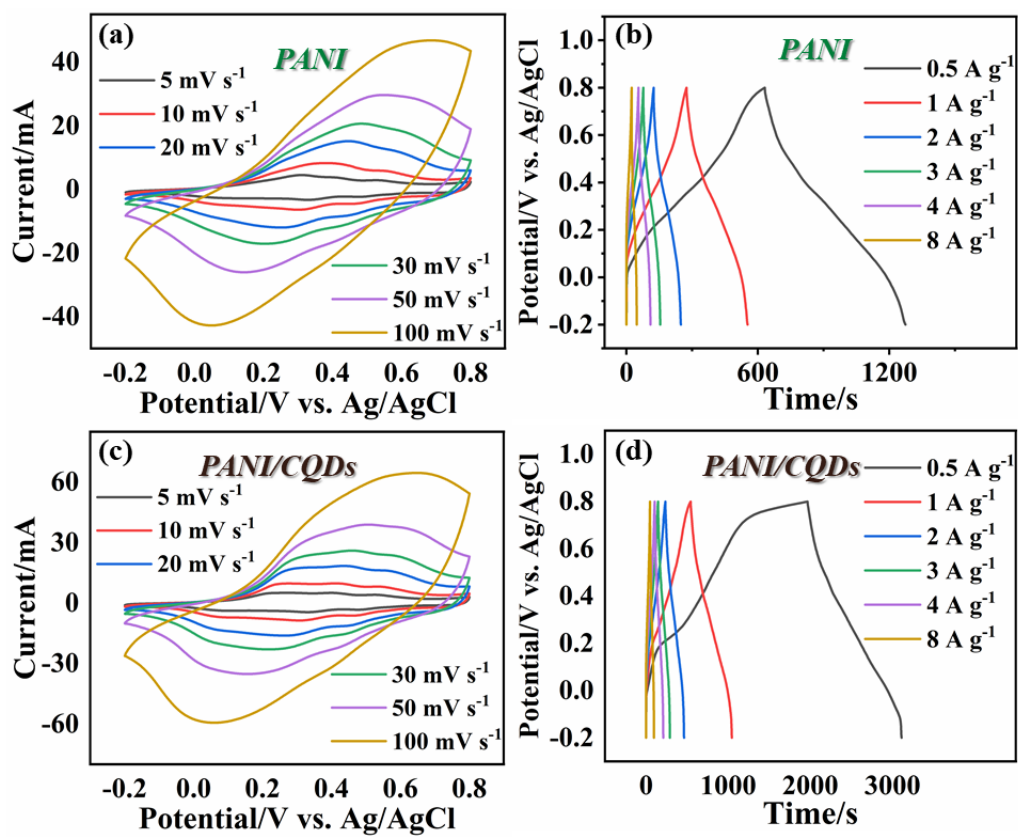


Fig. S2 (a) CV and (b) GCD curves of PANI, and (c) CV and (d) GCD curves of PANI/CQDs hybrid electrode at various scan rates and current densities.

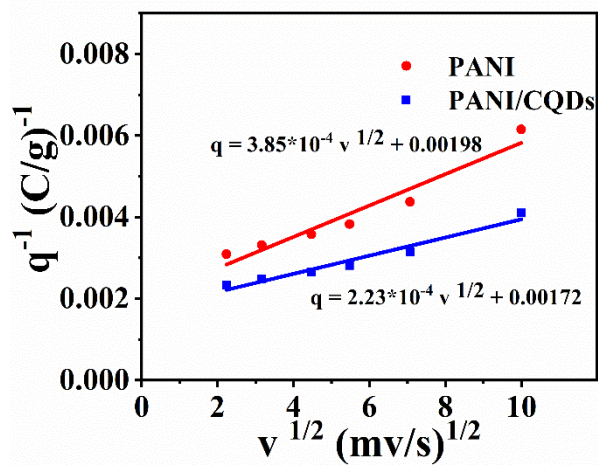


Fig. S3 The inverse of the stored charge versus the square root of the scan rate.

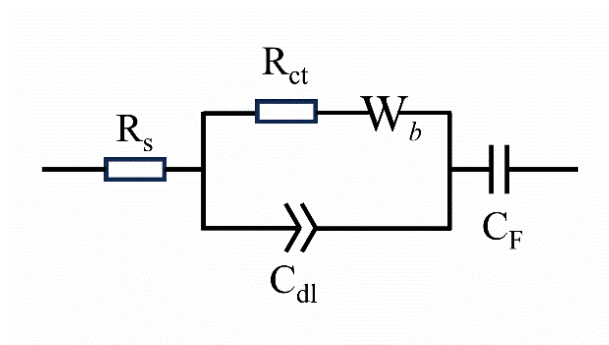


Fig. S4 Equivalent circuit of CNFs/PANI/CQDs electrode.

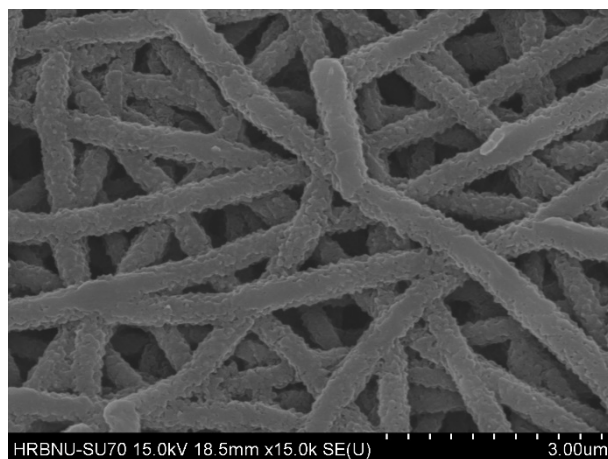


Fig. S5 SEM image of CNFs/PANI/CQDs free-standing electrode after electrochemical tests.

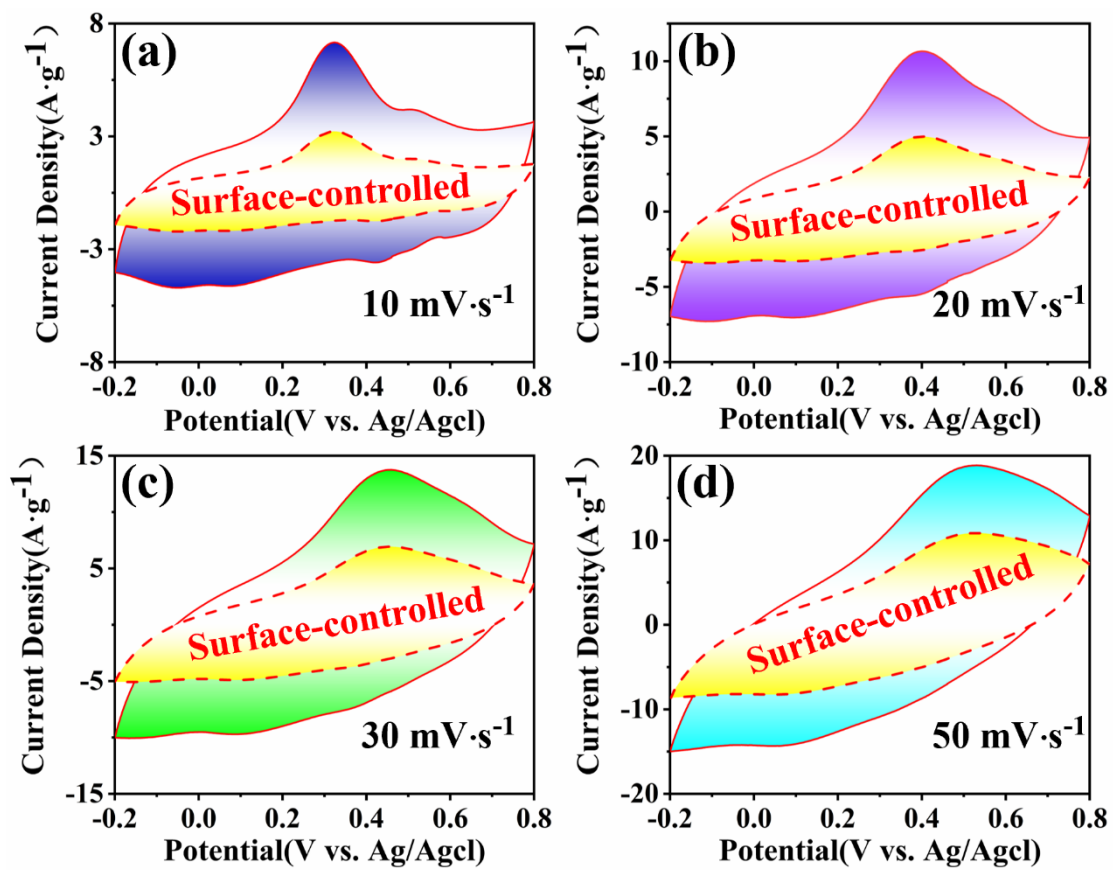


Fig. S6 (a-d) CV curves of CNFs/PANI/CQDs electrode and the corresponding capacitive contributions at scan rates of 10, 20, 30 and 50 $\text{mV}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$.

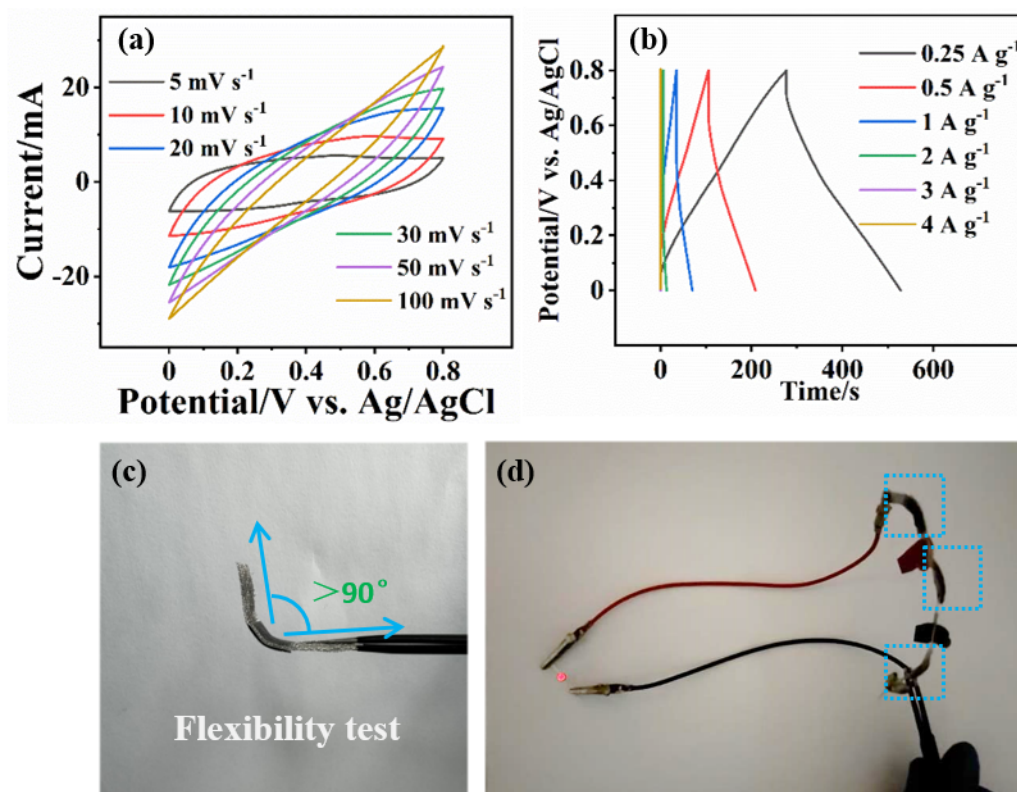


Fig. S7 (a) CV curves, (b) GCD data, and (c) image of the symmetric SSC after mechanical bending, (g) along with its application in red LED lighting.

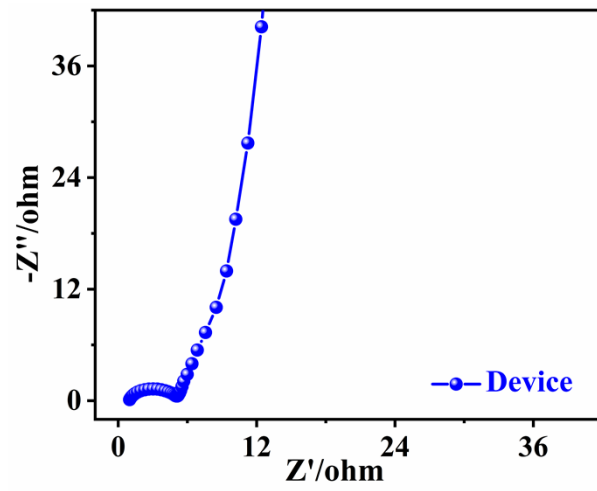


Fig. S8 The Nyquist curves of the symmetric SSC.

Table S1 Capacitance values of the CNFs/PANI/CQDs electrode and cycling ability of symmetric SSC contrast of relevant reports.

Electrodes	Electrolyte	Specific capacitance	Cycle life (symmetric SSC)	Ref.
PANI-CQDs-2	1 M H ₂ SO ₄	871 F g ⁻¹ (at 0.4 A g ⁻¹)	85.0 % (5000 th at 3 mA cm ²)	[9]
CQD@PANI	1 M H ₂ SO ₄	222.7 F g ⁻¹ (at 1 A g ⁻¹)	87.7 % (500 th at 1 A g ⁻¹)	[16]
FMWCNTs@CQDs@PANI	1 M H ₂ SO ₄	534 F g ⁻¹ (at 0.5 A g ⁻¹)	—	[18]
N-CDs@PANI	1 M H ₂ SO ₄	785 F g ⁻¹ (at 0.5 A g ⁻¹)	—	[19]
C-dots/PANI	1 M H ₂ SO ₄	264.6 F g ⁻¹ (at 2.5 A g ⁻¹)	—	[20]
PANI@CNFs	1 M H ₂ SO ₄	285 C g ⁻¹ (at 0.5 A g ⁻¹)	81.0 % (1000 th at 10 A g ⁻¹)	[29]
PANI/CNF/GNP	1 M H ₂ SO ₄	421.5 F g ⁻¹ (at 1 A g ⁻¹)	78.3 % (1000 th at 8 A g ⁻¹)	[31]
CNFs/PANI	1 M H ₂ SO ₄	325 F g ⁻¹ (at 0.5 A g ⁻¹)	80.0 % (6000 th at 1 A g ⁻¹)	[35]
CD@PANI-0.5	0.5 M Na ₂ SO ₄	609 F g ⁻¹ (at 0.5 A g ⁻¹)	—	[38]
CQDs-PANI/CFs	1 M H ₂ SO ₄	738.3 F g ⁻¹ (at 1 A g ⁻¹)	—	[41]
PANI-C	1 M H ₂ SO ₄	455.7 F g ⁻¹ (at 0.5 A g ⁻¹)	86.0 % (2500 th at 5 A g ⁻¹)	[45]
CNFs/PANI/CQDs	1 M H₂SO₄	756.5 F g⁻¹ (at 0.5 A g⁻¹)	81.25 % (10000th at 1 A g⁻¹)	this work