

Supporting Information

Carbon Black Structural Effect within Kraft Black Liquors-based Poly(HIPE): Enhanced Hydrogen Storage and Electro-Capacitive Properties

Romain Poupart^{1, 2, 3}, Ronan Invernizzi^{2, 3}, Hervé Deleuze^{1}, Liliane Guerlou-Demourgues^{2, 4}, Jacob Olchowka^{2, 4*}, L. David Talaga¹, Laurent Servant¹, Nicolas Penin², Jean-Louis Bobet² and Rénal Backov³*

¹ Univ. Bordeaux, CNRS, Bordeaux INP, ISM, UMR 5255, F-33400 Talence, France

² Univ. Bordeaux, CNRS, Bordeaux INP, ICMCB, UMR 5026, F-33600 Pessac, France

³ Univ. Bordeaux, CNRS, CRPP, UMR 5031, F-33600 Pessac, France

⁴ RS2E, Réseau Français sur le Stockage Electrochimique de l'Energie, FR CNRS 3459, France

*corresponding authors: herve.deleuze@u-bordeaux.fr ; jacob.olchowka@icmcb.cnrs.fr

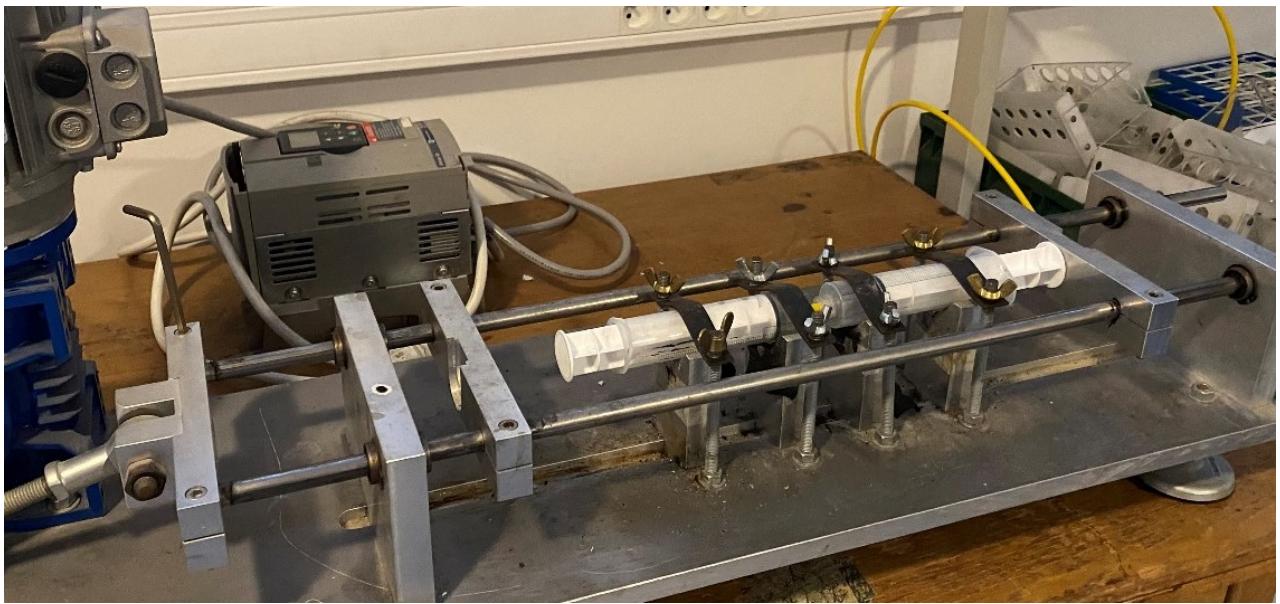


Figure S1: Photography of the home made double syringe pump used for emulsification. For size comparison, each syringe is about 14.5 cm length.

Table S1: Physical-Chemistry characteristics of the three carbon blacks in use

Nomenclature	CB commercial reference	ζ Potential (mV)	Specific area (m ² .g-1)
CBA	PBX55	-34.9	75
CBB	Vulcan XC 72	-9.6	250
CBC	PBX51	-21.7	1500

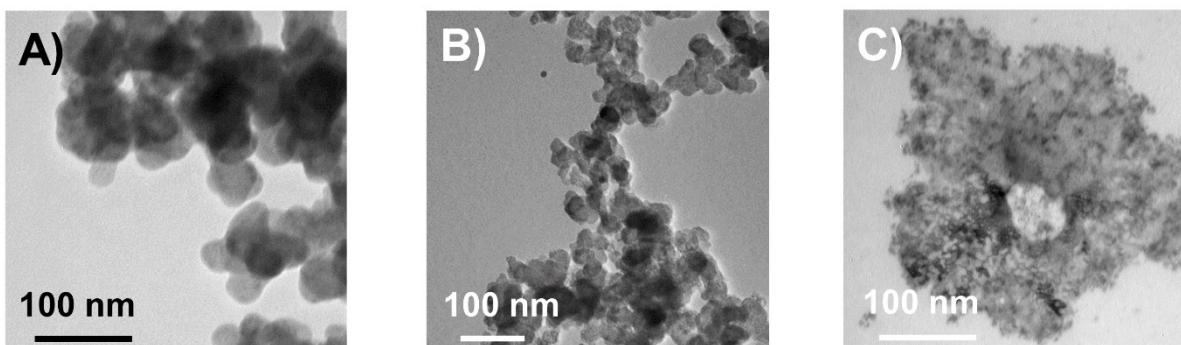


Figure S2: Transmission electron micrographs of the three different carbon black types used, with A) CBA; B) CBB and C) CBC. The CBA, CBB and CBC carbon black powers are exhibiting specific surface areas of 75; 250 and 1500 m².g⁻¹, respectively.

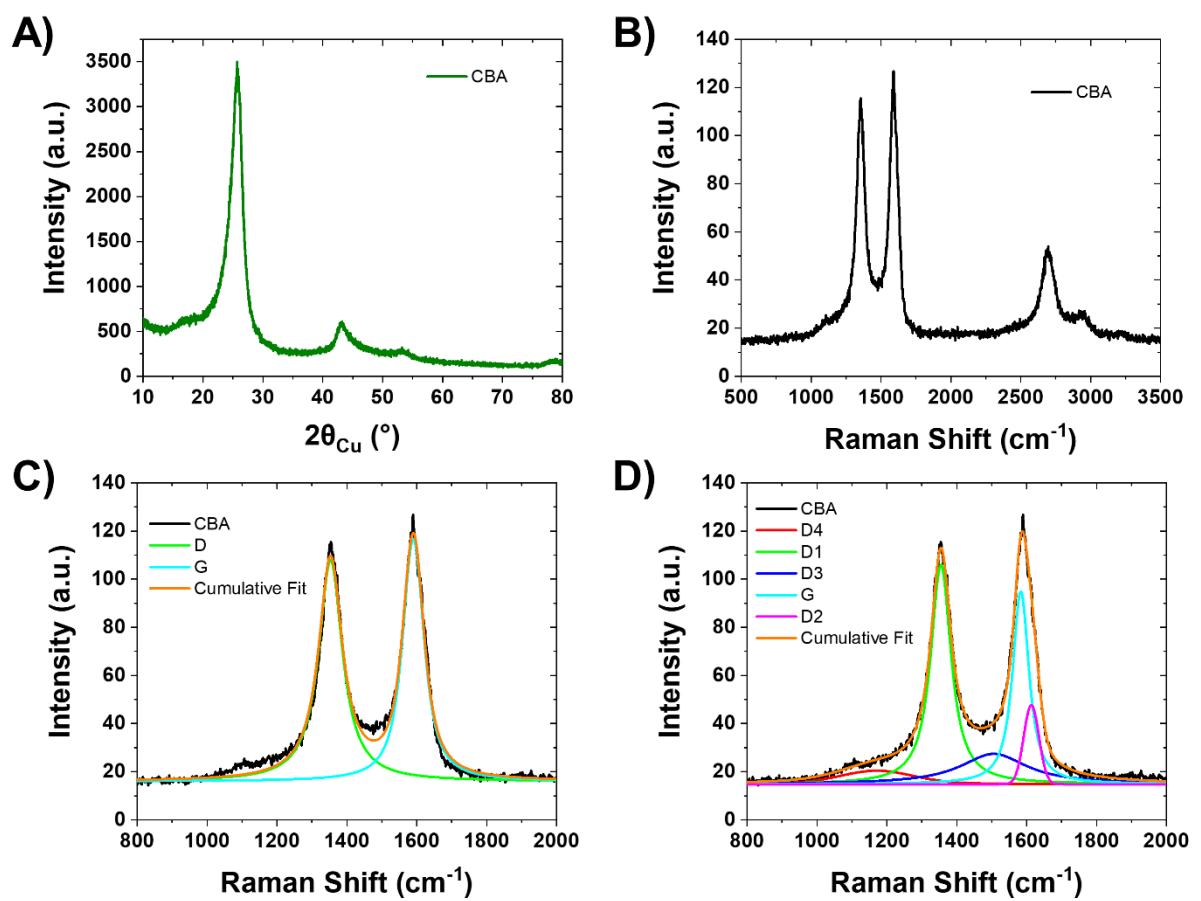


Figure S3: A) XRD diffractogram; B) Raman spectra with C) a 2-peaks fitting and D) a 5-peaks fitting of CBA.

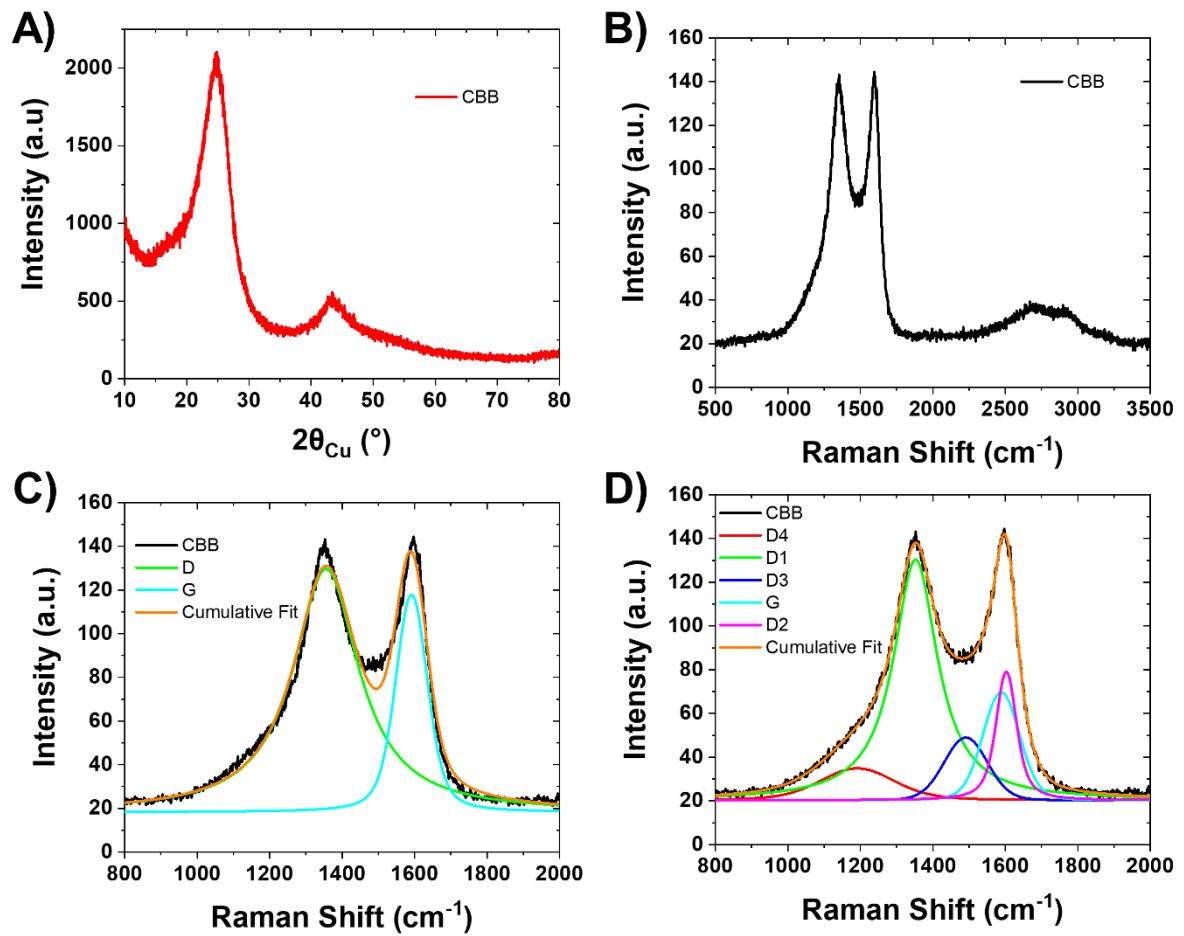


Figure S4: A) XRD diffractogram; B) Raman spectra with C) a 2-peaks fitting and D) a 5-peaks fitting of CBB.

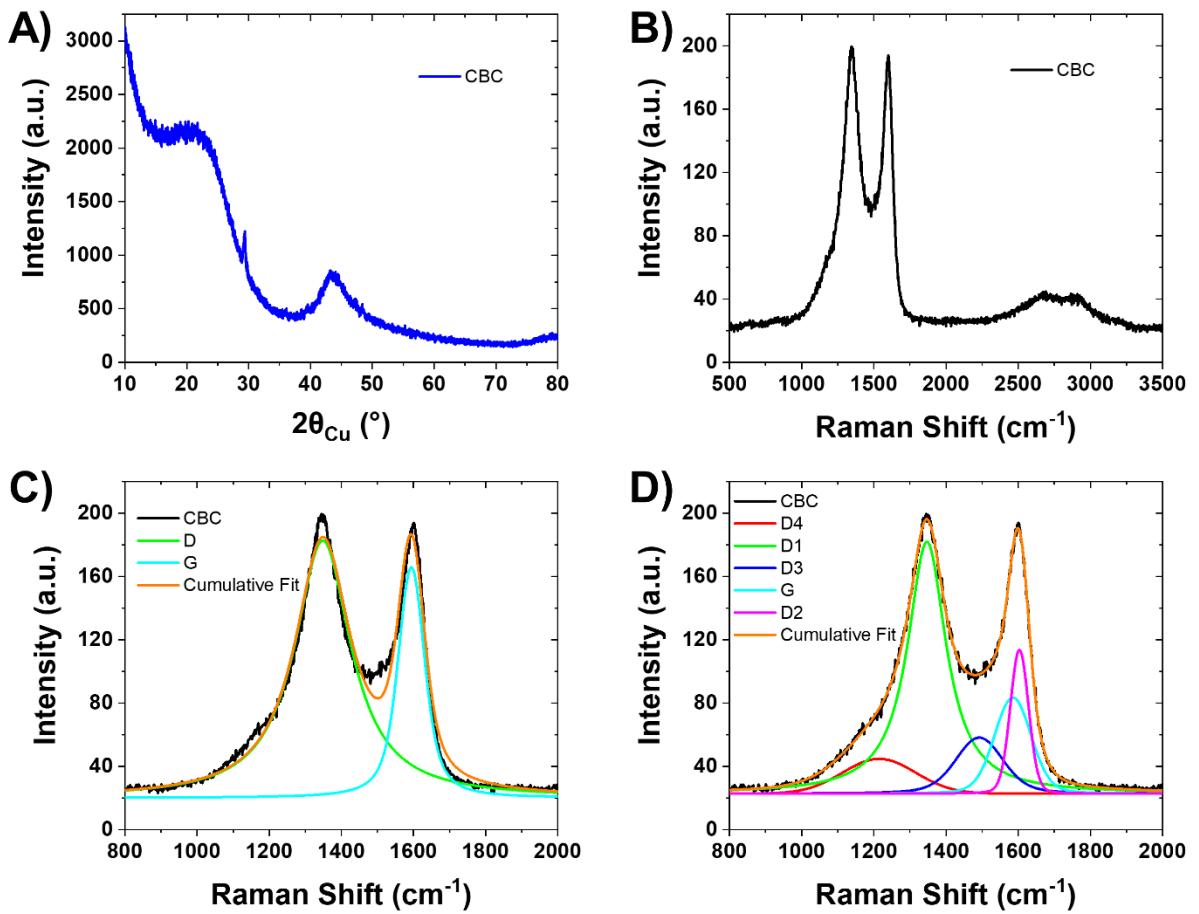


Figure S5: A) XRD diffractogram; B) Raman spectra with C) a 2-peaks fitting and D) a 5-peaks fitting of CBC.

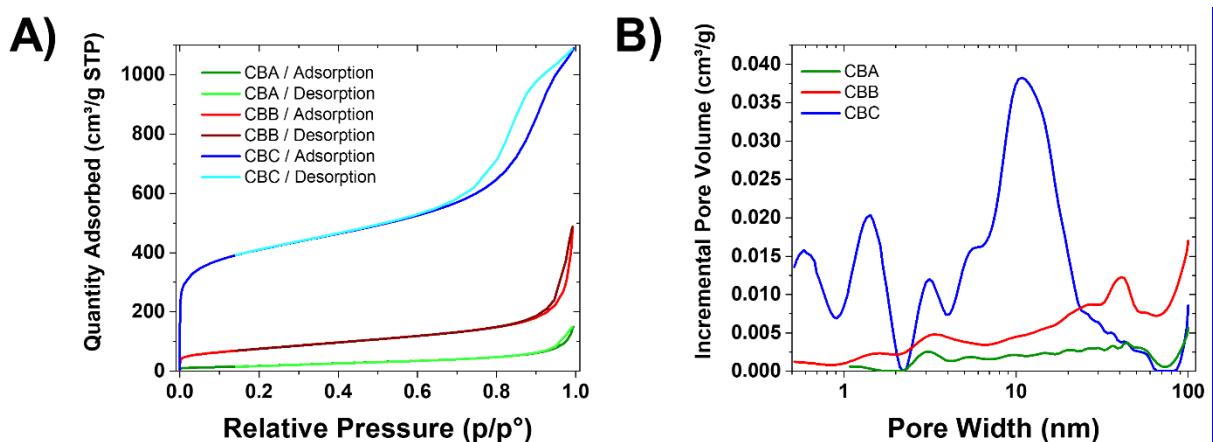


Figure S6: A) Nitrogen adsorption curves for the different pure carbon blacks as well as B) porosimetry obtained from NLDFT treatment of the nitrogen adsorption curves (NLDFT model from the Micromeritics software)

Table S2: Main data extracted from the mercury intrusion porosimetry of all the samples elaborated in this study. Namely porosity as well as skeletal and bulk densities.

	CBA – 0.5%	CBA – 1%	CBA – 3%	CBA – 5%
Porosity (%)	55	56	59	52
Skeletal density (g.mL ⁻¹)	1.46	1.48	1.39	1.35
Bulk density (g.mL ⁻¹)	0.66	0.65	0.57	0.65
	CBB – 0.5%	CBB – 1%	CBB – 3%	CBB – 5%
Porosity (%)	56	61	64	63
Skeletal density (g.mL ⁻¹)	1.36	1.40	1.40	1.32
Bulk density (g.mL ⁻¹)	0.60	0.54	0.51	0.49
	CBC – 0.5%	CBC – 1%	CBC – 3%	CBC – 5%
Porosity (%)	52	60	60	61
Skeletal density (g.mL ⁻¹)	1.40	1.36	1.29	1.44
Bulk density (g.mL ⁻¹)	0.67	0.55	0.52	0.56

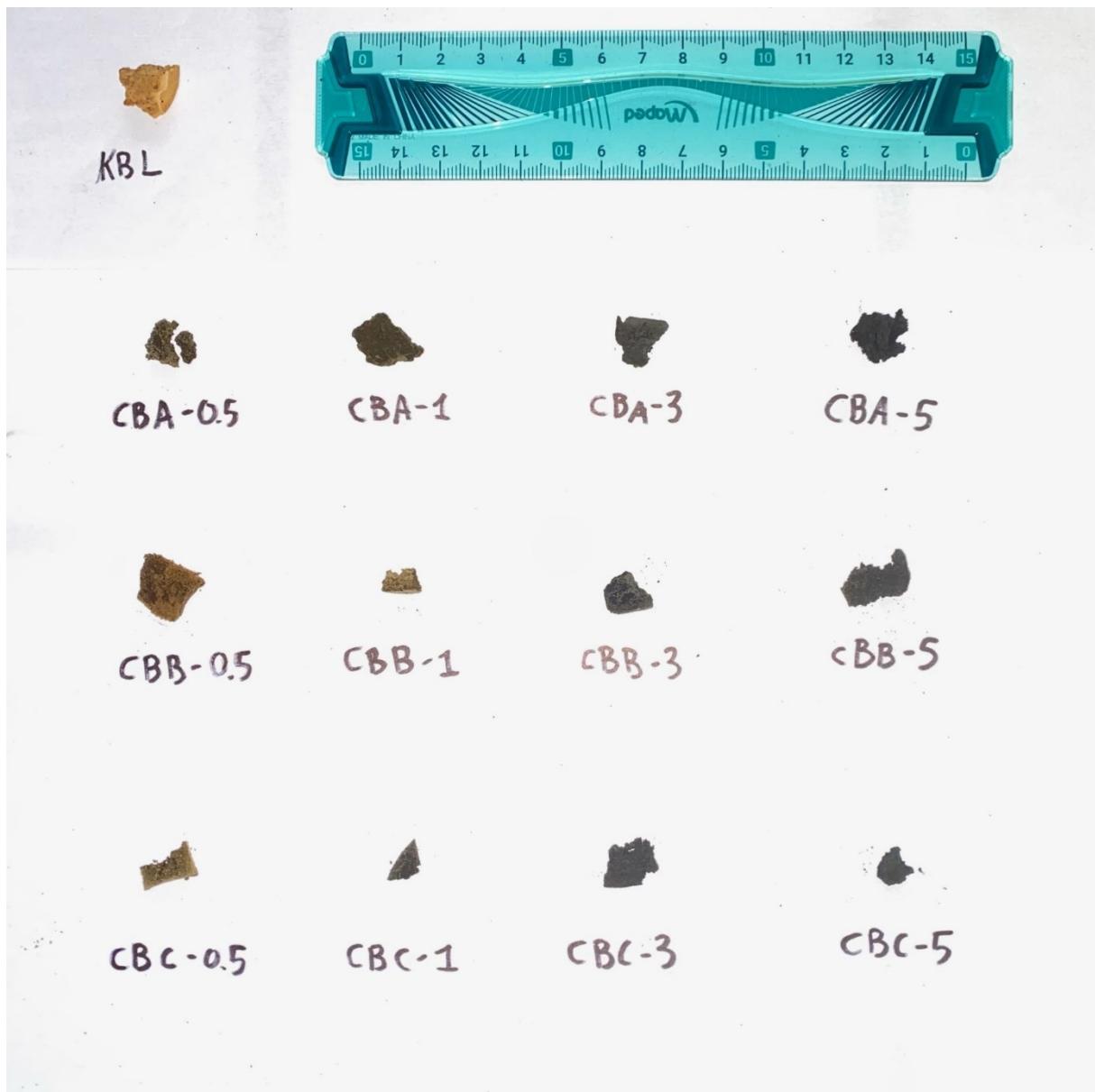


Figure S7: Photography of obtained monolith blocks of the different synthesized samples synthetized. The blocks presented here are cut from their respective samples after the drying step. Ruler in centimetre for scale.

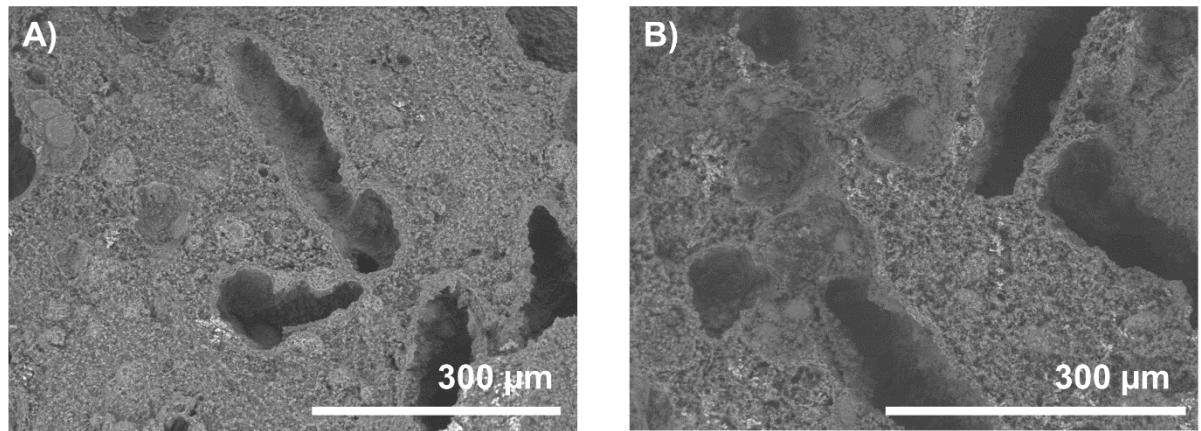


Figure S8: SEM pictures of A) CBC-1 and B) CBB-5 depicting emulsion dephasing steps.

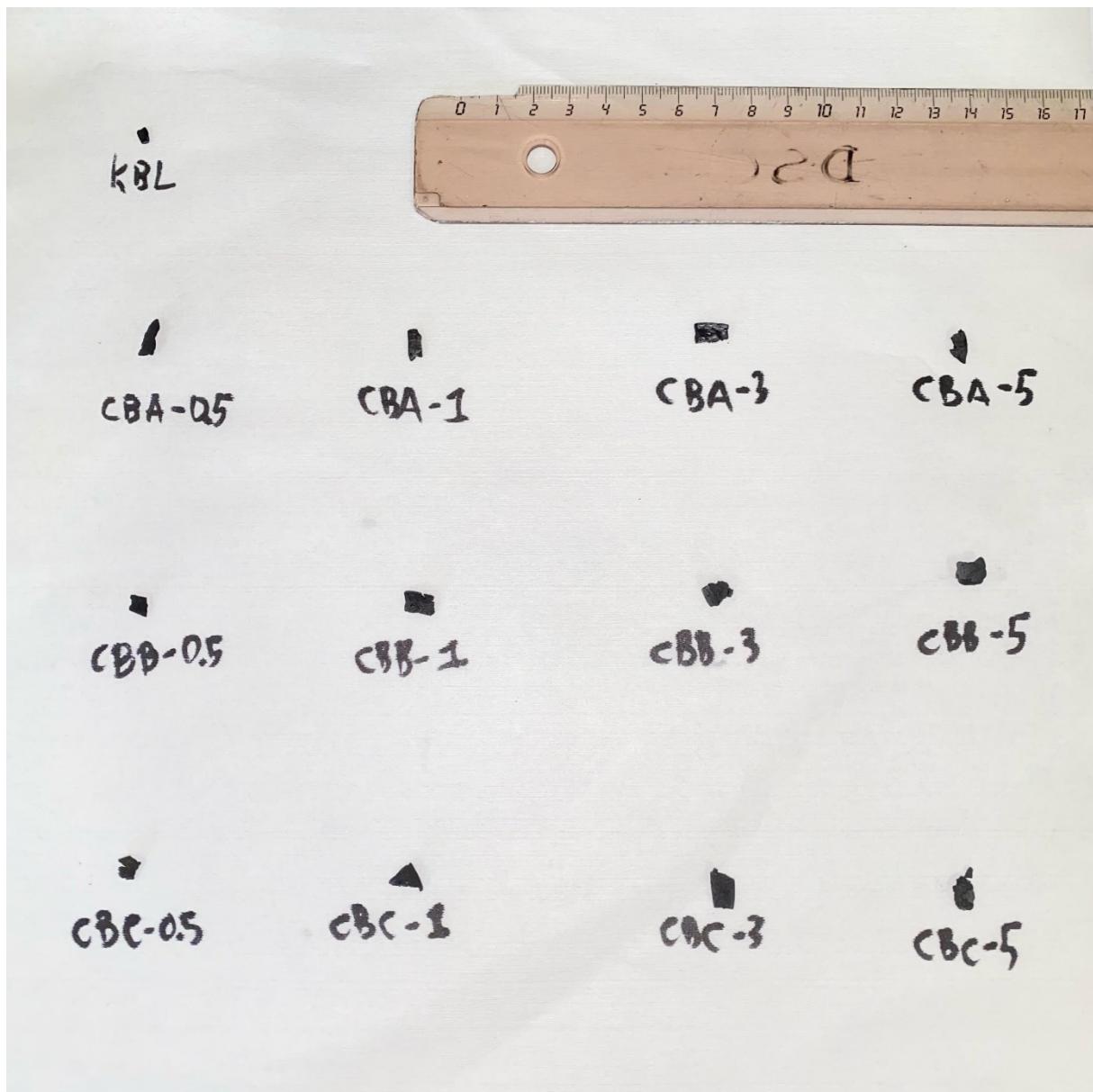


Figure S9: Photography of obtained carboHIPE blocks of the different synthesized samples. The samples presented here are obtained after carbonization step. Ruler in centimetre for scale.

Table S3: R1 and R2 parameters obtained through the 2-parameters fitting of the Raman spectra of each samples

Parameter	KBLc	Pure CBA	CBA – 0.5%	CBA – 1%	CBA – 3%	CBA – 5%
R1	4.19	1.12	3.37	2.90	3.81	3.77
R2	0.81	0.53	0.76	0.74	0.79	0.78
Parameter	KBLc	Pure CBB	CBB – 0.5%	CBB – 1%	CBB – 3%	CBB – 5%
R1	4.19	3.15	2.46	3.58	3.55	4.07
R2	0.81	0.77	0.70	0.77	0.77	0.80
Parameter	KBLc	Pure CBC	CBC – 0.5%	CBC – 1%	CBC – 3%	CBC – 5%
R1	4.19	2.83	2.63	2.90	3.53	4.04
R2	0.81	0.74	0.72	0.73	0.78	0.80

Table S4: I_{Dx}/I_G and I_G/I_{all} ratios as given by the 5-peaks fitting of the different Raman spectra

Parameter	KBLc	Pure CBA	CBA – 0.5%	CBA – 1%	CBA – 3%	CBA – 5%
I_{D1}/I_G	4.14	1.39	2.60	2.86	3.29	3.62
I_{D2}/I_G	0.67	0.29	0.62	0.52	0.69	0.53
I_{D3}/I_G	0.65	0.67	0.35	0.33	0.40	0.51
I_{D4}/I_G	0.54	0.34	0.48	0.40	0.61	0.59
I_G/I_{all}	0.14	0.27	0.21	0.21	0.17	0.17
Parameter	KBLc	Pure CBB	CBB – 0.5%	CBB – 1%	CBB – 3%	CBB – 5%
I_{D1}/I_G	4.14	3.59	2.97	2.92	3.57	3.79
I_{D2}/I_G	0.67	0.77	0.56	0.50	0.60	0.62
I_{D3}/I_G	0.65	0.54	0.37	0.39	0.55	0.46
I_{D4}/I_G	0.54	0.61	0.33	0.58	0.77	0.46
I_G/I_{all}	0.14	0.15	0.20	0.20	0.16	0.16
Parameter	KBLc	Pure CBC	CBC – 0.5%	CBC – 1%	CBC – 3%	CBC – 5%
I_{D1}/I_G	4.14	3.59	2.25	2.82	3.50	3.84
I_{D2}/I_G	0.67	0.71	0.74	0.71	0.68	0.66
I_{D3}/I_G	0.65	0.68	0.38	1.04	0.32	0.75
I_{D4}/I_G	0.54	0.76	0.70	0.72	0.42	0.59
I_G/I_{all}	0.14	0.15	0.20	0.16	0.17	0.15

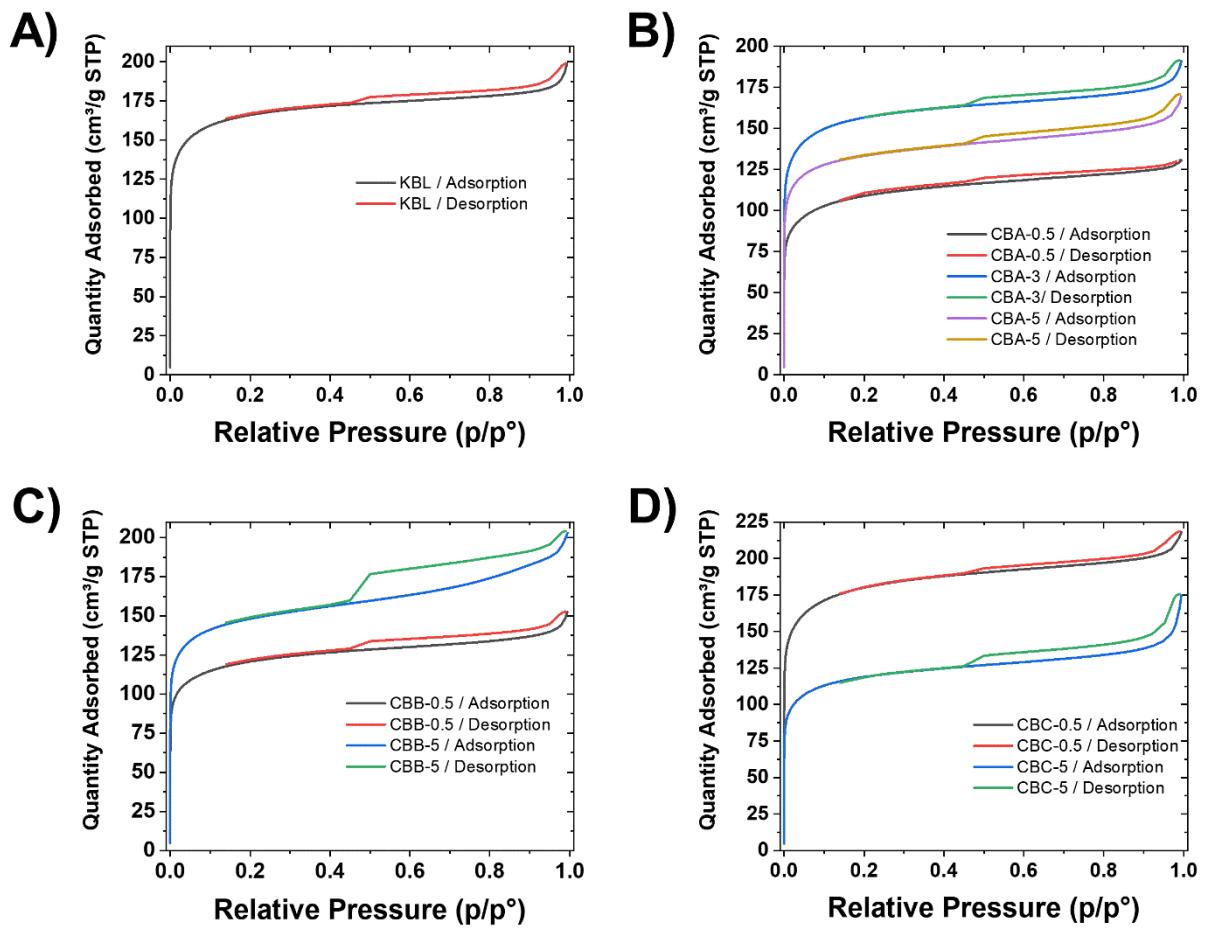


Figure S10: Nitrogen Adsorption curves for A) the KBLc monolith sample, B) the CBA-loaded samples, C) CBB-loaded samples and D) CBC-loaded samples.

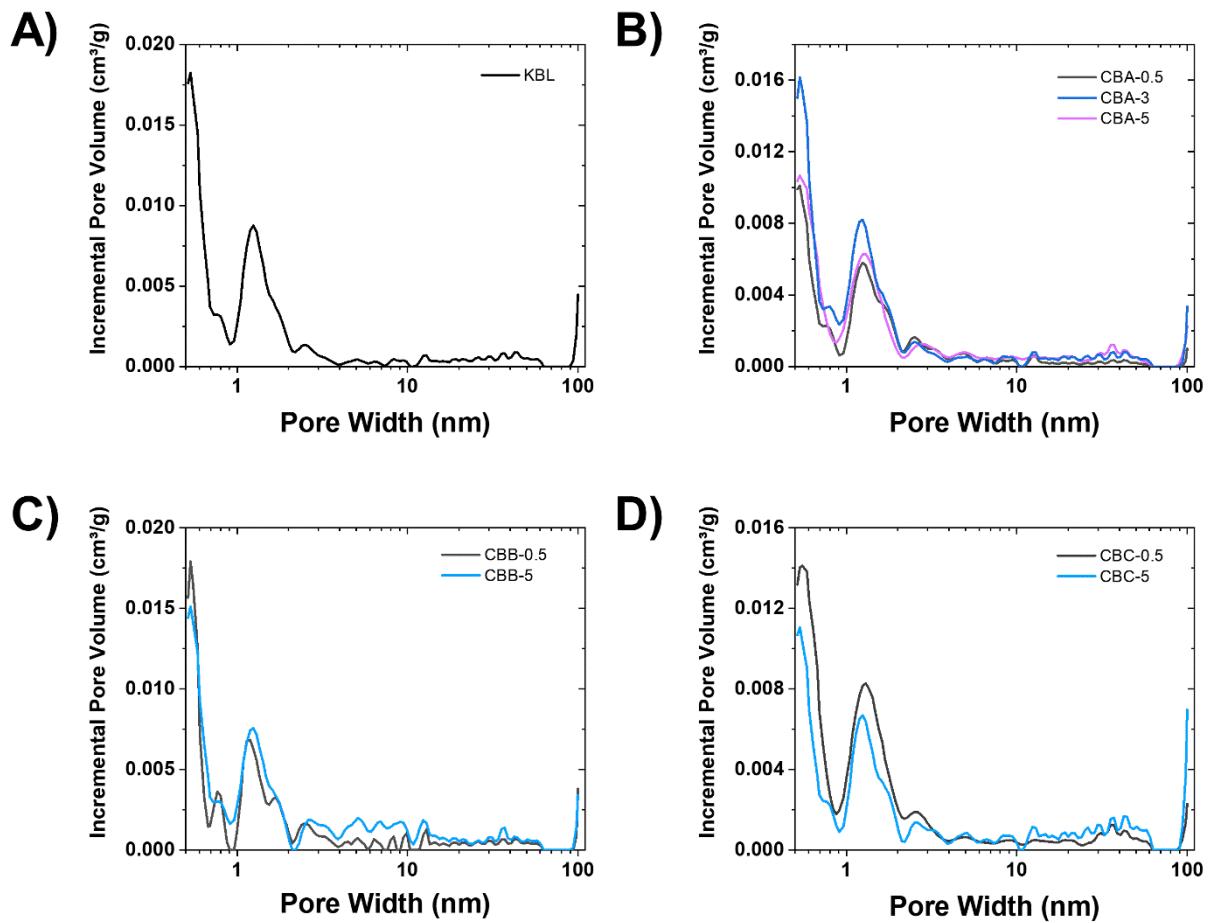


Figure S11: Porosimetry curves obtained from the NLDFT treatment of the nitrogen adsorption curves for A) the KBLc monolith sample, B) the CBA-loaded samples, C) CBB-loaded samples and D) CBC-loaded samples. NLDFT model from the Micromeritics software.