Supporting Information

Mesoporous Graphene-like Carbon Sheet: High-Power Supercapacitor and Outstanding Catalyst Support

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Supporting Figures and Tables

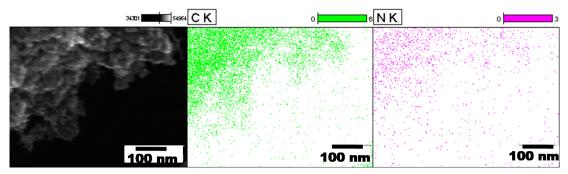


Figure S1. Elemental mapping pictures of MCS-1@800 sample (molten salt/carbon precursor = 5 by weight, activation time: 5 hours). Nitrogen atoms were evenly distributed throughout the carbon sheet material.

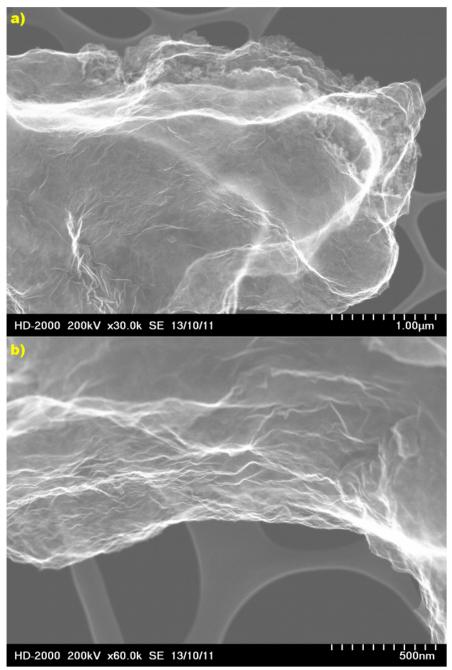


Figure S2. SEM image of MCS-1@600 sample.

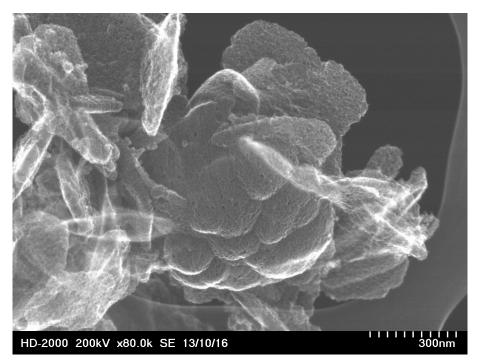


Figure S3. SEM image of MCS-2@800 sample.

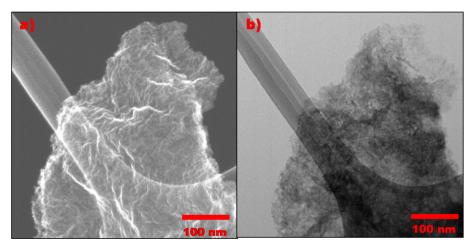


Figure S4. SEM and TEM images of MCS-3@800 sample.

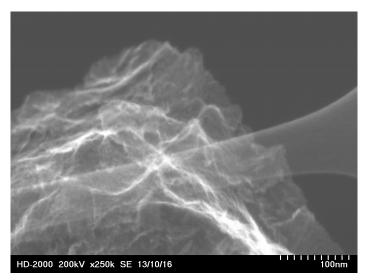


Figure S5. SEM image of MCS-1@800 sample produced by recovered salts.

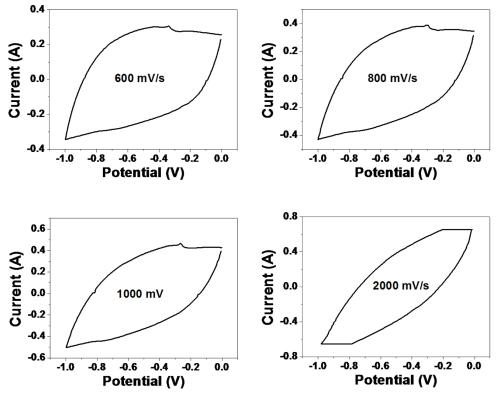


Figure S6. CV curves of activated carbon at different scan rates.

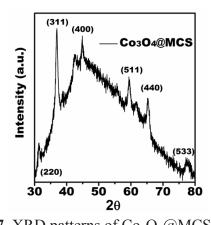


Figure S7. XRD patterns of Co₃O₄@MCS-1 sample.

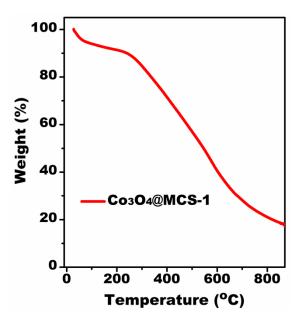


Figure S8. TGA analysis of Co₃O₄@MCS-1 sample in air.

Carbon Precursor	Molten Salts	Temperature	S _{BET} (m²/g)
PMDA+BDI	KCl-ZnCl ₂	425	293
PMDA+BDI	KCl-LiCl	425	87
PMDA+BDI	KCl-ZnCl ₂	800	2174
PMDA+BDI	KCl-LiCl	800	No Product

Table S1. Summary of BET surface areas for carbon samples from different reaction conditions.

^a PMDA: pyromellitic dianhydride; BDI: benzidine; carbon precursor/molten salts = 1/9 by weight.

Supplement Note 1

In the synthesis of polyimide, it was observed that an MCS-1@180 sample prepared with ionic liquids as solvent (S_{BET} : 118 m²/g) possessed higher BET surface area than the corresponding sample (S_{BET} : 37 m²/g) from neutral organic solvent (*m*-cresol). The organic molten salts, ionic liquids, could promote the formation of porosity in polyimide