

## Supporting Information

### Hierarchically Porous Carbon Nanosheets from One-step Carbonization of Zinc Gluconate for High-Performance Supercapacitors

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The kinetics of the charge storage process can be evaluated by the CV curves, where the total charge storage can be separated as the capacitive effects and diffusion-controlled charge storage, which can be expressed by the following eq (S1) and eq (S2), where the  $i$  is the peak current,  $v$  is the scan rate,  $a$  and  $b$  are the fitting parameters:

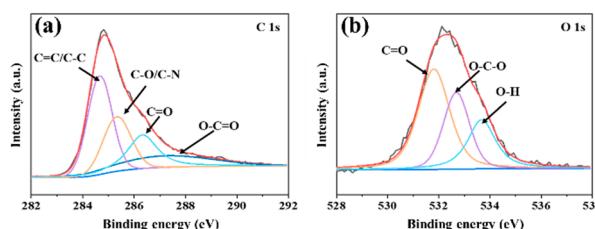
$$i_{total} = i_{cap} + i_{diff} = av^b \quad (S1)$$

$$\log i = \log a + b \log v \quad (S2)$$

The capacitance contributions from the surface capacitive effects and the diffusion-controlled intercalation process can be quantitatively distinguished by eq (S3) and eq (S4). Where  $k_1v$  and  $k_2v^{1/2}$  are the capacitive effects and diffusion-controlled intercalation process contributions, respectively:

$$I(V) = k_1v + k_2v^{1/2} \quad (S3)$$

$$i(V)/v^{1/2} = k_1v^{1/2} + k_2 \quad (S4)$$



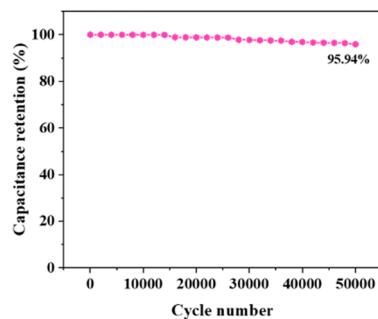
**Figure S1** High-resolution of C 1s(a) and O 1s(b) of ZnPCN-1.

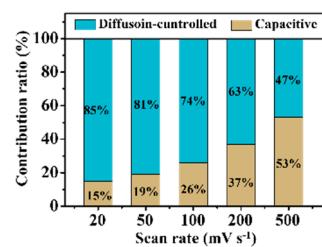
**Table S1** Textural parameters of all samples.

Samples	$S_{\text{BET}}$ ( $\text{m}^2 \text{ g}^{-1}$ ) <sup>a</sup>	$V_t$ ( $\text{cm}^3 \text{ g}^{-1}$ ) <sup>b</sup>	$D_p$ (nm) <sup>c</sup>	N content (at %)
ZnPCN-0.5	1135	0.47	3.32	2.95
ZnPCN-1	1162	0.49	3.33	4.57
ZnPCN-2	1146	0.48	3.38	4.40

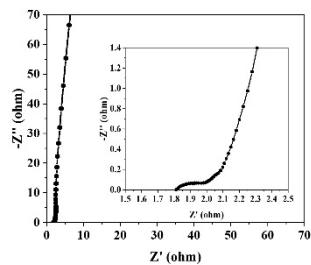
<sup>a</sup> BET surface area.<sup>b</sup> Total pore volume.<sup>c</sup> Desorption average pore diameter by BET method.**Table S2** Comparison of ZnPCN-1 with the reported work.

Samples	Current density	Specific capacitance	Electrolyte	Ref.
ZnPCN-1	1 A g <sup>-1</sup>	221 F g <sup>-1</sup>	6 M KOH	This work
C9-250k-12	0.5 A g <sup>-1</sup>	197 F g <sup>-1</sup>	1 M Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	[1]
MA6	0.5 A g <sup>-1</sup>	182 F g <sup>-1</sup>	3 M KOH	[2]
SAK	2 mVs <sup>-1</sup>	129 F g <sup>-1</sup>	PVA/LiCl	[3]
SSP-900	1 A g <sup>-1</sup>	199 F g <sup>-1</sup>	3 M KOH	[4]
Gna-CA	1 A g <sup>-1</sup>	140 F g <sup>-1</sup>	1 M Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	[5]

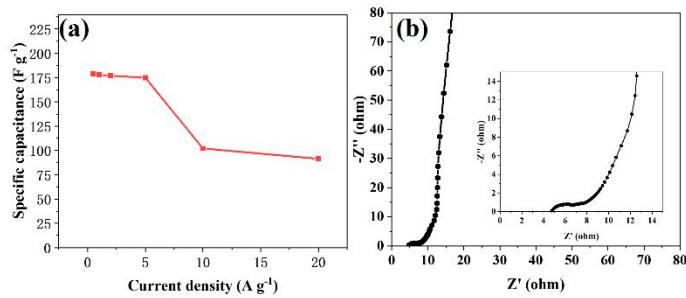
**Figure S2** Cycling performance of ZnPCN-1 at a current density of 50 A g<sup>-1</sup> in 6 M KOH.



**Figure S3** Capacitance contribution ratios of ZnPCN-1 at different sweep rates.



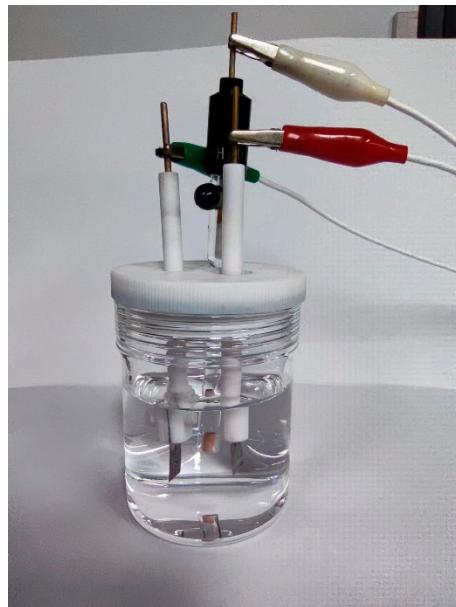
**Figure S4** EIS plots of ZnPCN-1//ZnPCN-1 in 6 M KOH.



**Figure S5** Rate performance (a), EIS plots (b) of ZnPCN-1//ZnPCN-1 in Et<sub>4</sub>NBF<sub>4</sub>.

**Table S3** Comparison of ZnPCN-1//ZnPCN-1 with the reported work.

Samples	Energy density (Wh Kg <sup>-1</sup> )	Power den- sity (W Kg <sup>-1</sup> )	Electrolyte	Ref.
ZnPCN-1//ZnPCN-1	17.2	499	6 M KOH	This work
ZnPCN-1//ZnPCN-1	153.4	1242	1 M Et <sub>4</sub> NBF <sub>4</sub>	This work
WC-E-100-48//WC-E- 100-48	11.0	26.3	6 M KOH	[6]
WBMs-800//WBMs-800	9.4	227	6 M KOH	[7]
Co(OH) <sub>2</sub> @CW//CW	6.5	236	2 M KOH	[8]
NiCo-P//CW	12.1	395	2 M KOH	[9]
N-M-O//Carbon	20.1	226	1 M Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	[10]
MnO <sub>x</sub> /PANI//Carbon	37.0	800	H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> /PVA	[11]



**Figure S6** Photograph of the three-electrode system.

## References

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