

Supporting information

Ultra-Thin Wrinkled Carbon Sheet as an Anode Material of High-Power-Density Potassium-Ion Batteries

Boshi Cheng ^{1,2}, Xing Li ^{1,2,*}, Linhai Pan ², Hongqiang Xu ², Haojie Duan ², Qian Wu ², Bo Yin ^{2,*} and Haiyong He ²

¹ School of Materials Science and Chemical Engineering, Ningbo University, Ningbo 315211, China; chengboshi@nimte.ac.cn

² Ningbo Institute of Materials Technology and Engineering, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Ningbo 315201, China; panlinhai@nimte.ac.cn (L.P.); xuhongqiang@nimte.ac.cn (H.X.); duanhaojie@nimte.ac.cn (H.D.); wuqian20@nimte.ac.cn (Q.W.); hehaiyong@nimte.ac.cn (H.H.)

* Correspondence: lixing@nbu.edu.cn (X.L.); yinbo@nimte.ac.cn (B.Y.)

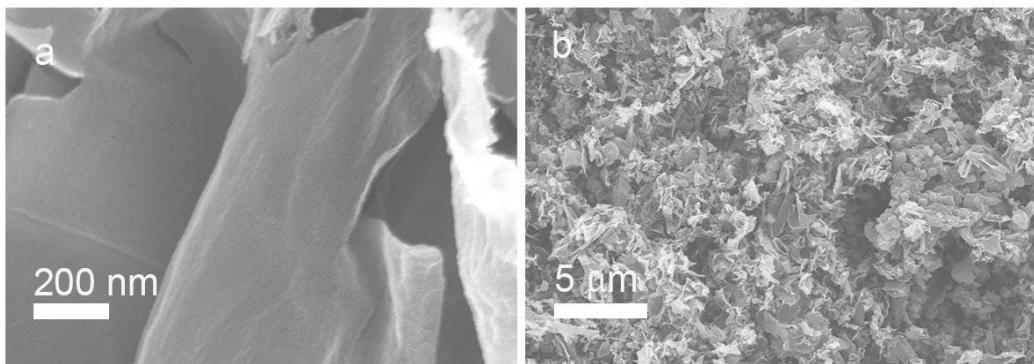


Figure S1. SEM images of USC₁₀₋₁.

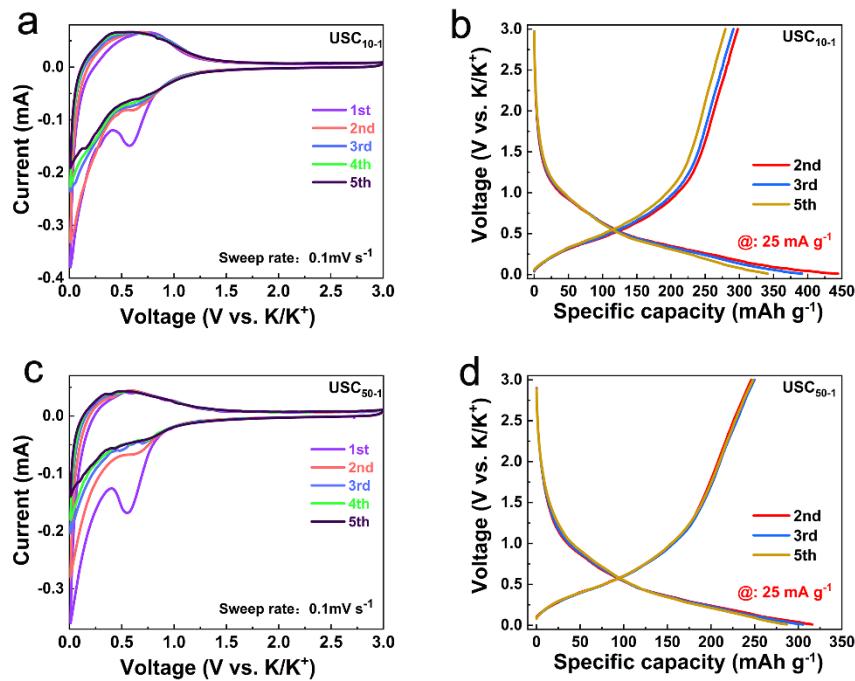


Figure S2. The CV curves at 0.1 mV s^{-1} scanning speed and charge-discharge curves at 25 mA g^{-1} : (a,b) USC₁₀₋₁, (c,d) USC₅₀₋₁.

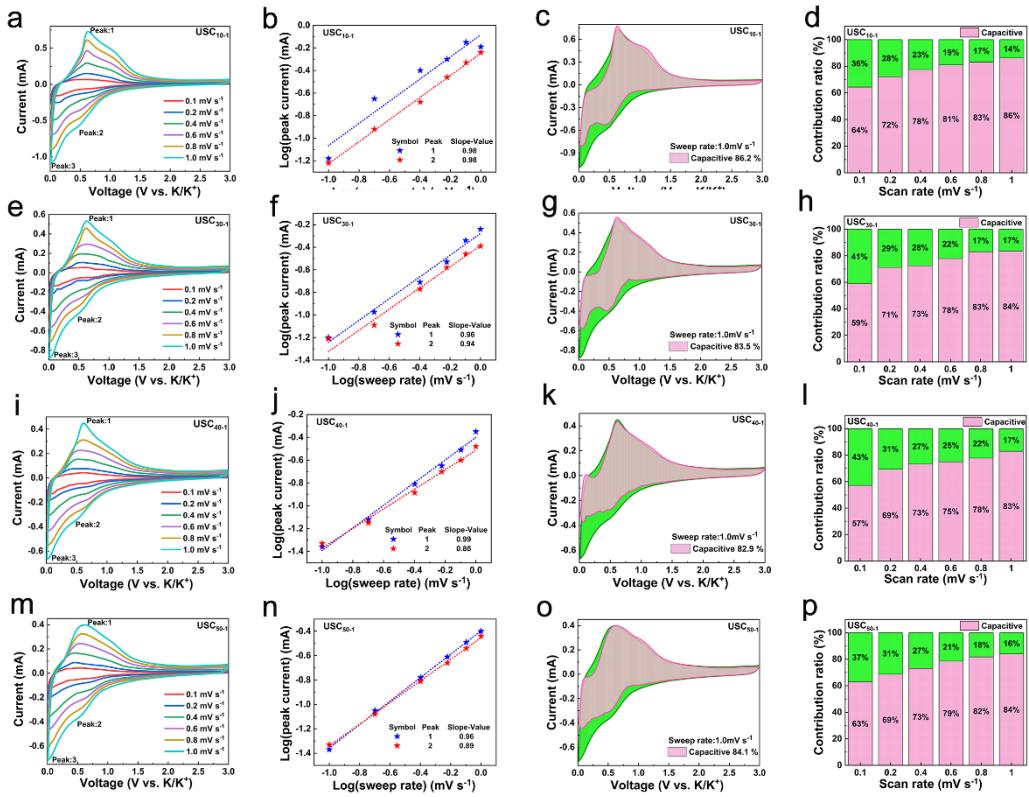


Figure S3. (a, e, i, m) CV curves at different scan rates, (b, f, j, n) linear fitting relationship between log *i* and log *v* at different redox peaks, (c, g, k, o) CV curves of electrode capacitance contributions at a scan rate of 1.0 mV s⁻¹, (d, h, l, p) contribution ratio of pseudocapacitive response at different scan rates.