



An Amazingly Simple, Fast and Green Synthesis Route to Polyaniline Nanofibers for Efficient Energy Storage

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1. PANI-Synthesis



Figure S1: Synthesis of sodium phytate doped PANI.

Table S1. Comparison of selected synthesis methods for polyaniline nanofibers with sodium phytateas dopant.

Method	Solvent	Route	Equipment	Time for final product
Electrochemical ^[1]	Organic/ Inorganic	Toxic (aqueous or non- aqueous electrolytes such as H2SO4, HCl, acetonitrile etc. are employed)	Cell development Electrodes, Potentiostate, electrical energy	More than 50 hours
Chemical ^[2]	Organic/ Inorganic	Toxic (chloroform, toluene, acetone, acids, etc are largely consumed)	Magnetic stirrer, extensive glass wares, electrical energy	More than 120 hours
Present	Water	Green (no electrolyte or organic solvents required)	Eppendorf's tubes only	5-10 minutes

2. Results of the BET and BJH-Experiments



Figure S2. Nitrogen adsorption Curve of PANI-S1 while the inset curve shows pore size distribution and pore volume.



Figure S3. Nitrogen adsorption Curve of PANI-S4 while the inset curve shows pore size distribution and pore volume.



Figure S4. Nitrogen adsorption Curve of PANI-S6 while the inset curve shows pore size distribution and pore volume.

3. Results of the EDX-Mapping



Figure S5: EDX and EDX-mapping of a) P-0.5PA and b) P-1PA



Figure S6: EDX and EDX-mapping of c) P-3PA and b) P-5PA



Figure S7: EDX and EDX-mapping of e) P-7PA and f) P-10PA

Materials	Current Density	Capacitance	Electrolyte	Year	Reference
PANI	0.5Ag ⁻¹	712 Fg ⁻¹	1 M H ₂ SO ₄	2019	[15]
Cl-PANI NFs	30 Ag-1	105 Fg ⁻¹	0.1 M HCl	2019	[54]
PhA-PANI NFs	30 Ag-1	227 Fg ⁻¹	0.1 M HCl	2019	[54]
Carbon coated PANI	1 Ag-1	783 Fg ⁻¹	1 M H2SO4	2019	[62]
Honeycomb like PANI	1 Ag-1	480 Fg ⁻¹	1 M H2SO4		
PANI nanocomposite	1 Ag-1	626 Fg ⁻¹	0.5 M H2SO4		
PANI nanocomposite	10 Ag-1	475 Fg ⁻¹	0.5 M H2SO4		
Sodium phytate doped PANI	1 Ag-1	832.5 Fg ⁻¹			

Table S2: Comparison of the Specific Capacitance of PANI and PANI based materials in three electrode system.



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