

Supporting Information

Lotus Root Type Nickel Oxide-Carbon Nanofibers: A Hybrid Supercapacitor Electrode Material

Juhyeong Kim ^{1,†}, Junho Lee ^{1,†}, Hwajeong Ryu ¹, Yoon Hwa ², Aneel Pervez ¹, Taeyong Choi ¹,
Suyong Nam ³ and Yoonkook Son ^{1,*}

¹ Department of Electrical Engineering, Chosun University, 309, Pilmun-daero, Dong-gu, Gwangju 61452, Republic of Korea; juhyeong@chosun.kr (J.K.); kodume@hanmail.net (J.L.); ghkwjdfb7620@chosun.kr (H.R.); aneelpervez@chosun.ac.kr (A.P.); o304@chosun.ac.kr (T.C.)

² School of Electrical, Computer and Energy Engineering, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287, USA; yoon.hwa@asu.edu

³ Department of Nanotechnology Engineering, Pukyong National University, 45, Yongso-ro, Nam-gu, Busan 48547, Republic of Korea; suynam@pknu.ac.kr

* Correspondence: y_son@chosun.ac.kr

† These authors contributed equally to this work.

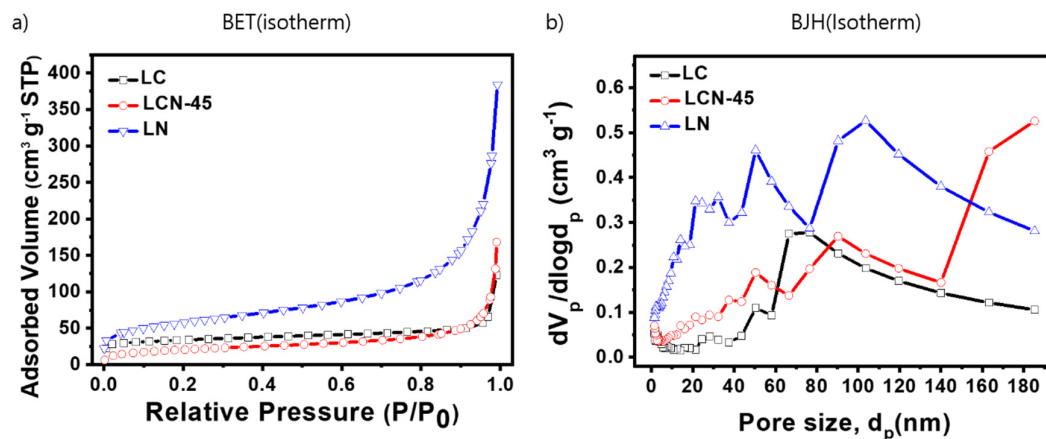


Figure S1. (a) Adsorption isotherms and (b) Pore size distribution graphs of LC, LCN-45, and LN.

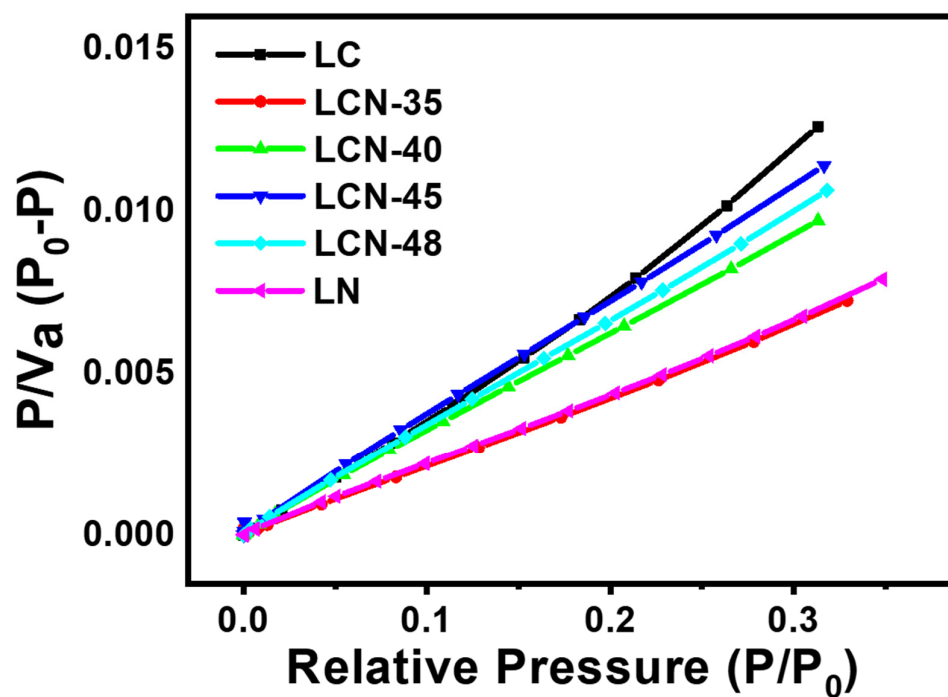


Figure S2. BET plots of LC, LCN series, and LN samples.

Table S1. Adsorption characteristics of LC, LCN series, and LN.

Sample	BET Surface Area ($\text{m}^2 \text{g}^{-1}$)	Total pore Volume ($\text{cm}^3 \text{g}^{-1}$)
LC	124.71	0.19
LCN-35	209.89	0.11
LCN-40	142.98	0.07
LCN-45	122.91	0.06
LCN-48	133.34	0.07
LN	205.68	0.57

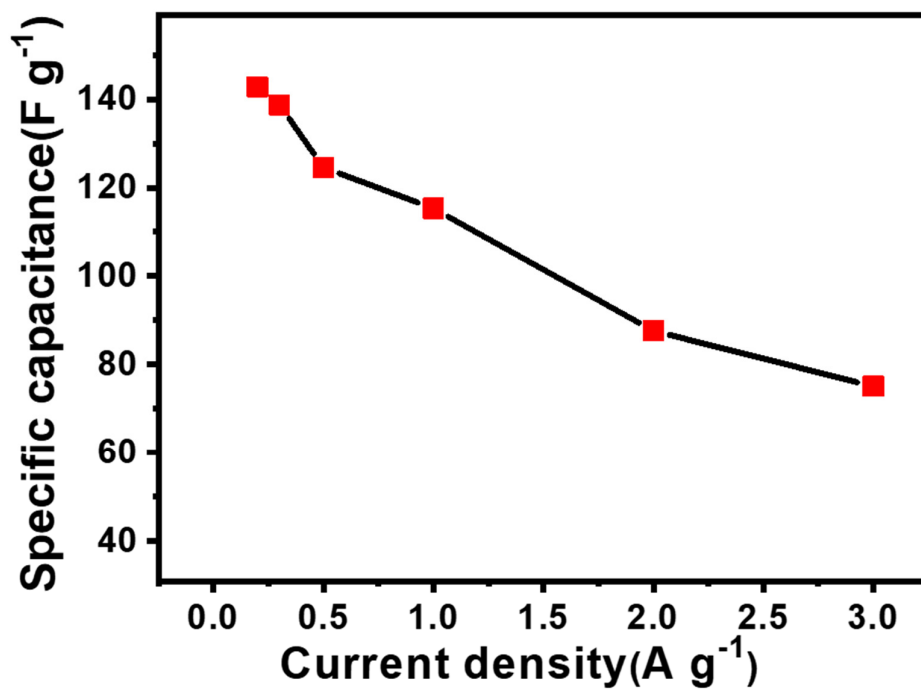


Figure S3. Specific capacitances of LCN-45 electrode calculated from Figure 6b.

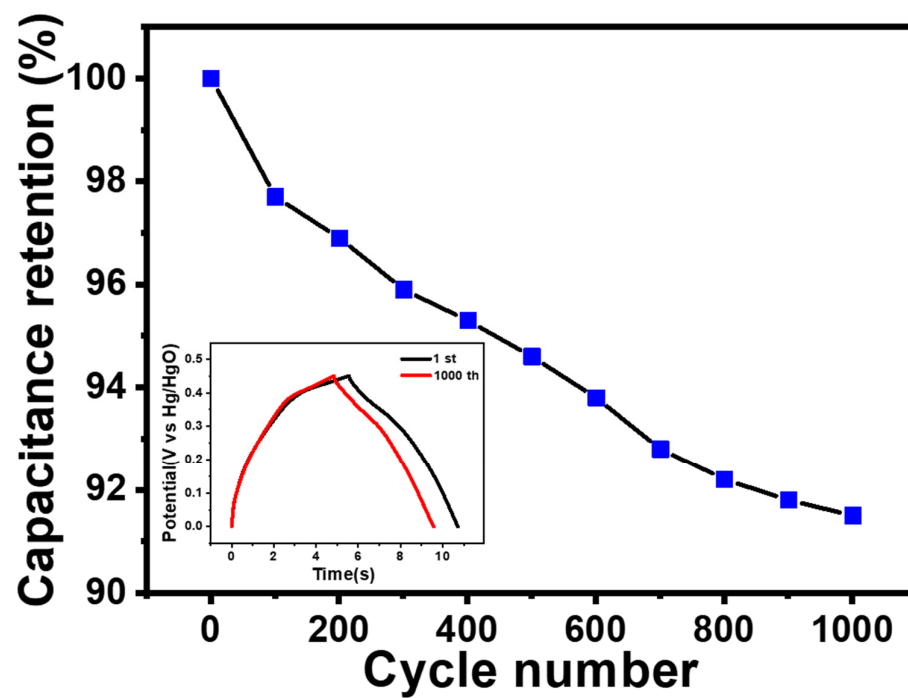


Figure S4. Cycle stability of LN electrode at 1.0 A g⁻¹ (Inset shows the GCD curves of the 1st and 1000th cycles).