Supporting Information

High-mass loading hierarchically porous activated carbon electrode for pouchtype supercapacitors with propylene carbonate-based electrolyte

Tai-Feng Hung ^{1,*}, Tzu-Hsien Hsieh ², Feng-Shun Tseng ³, Lu-Yu Wang ³,

Chang-Chung Yang³, Chun-Chen Yang^{1,4,5,*}

¹Battery Research Center of Green Energy, Ming Chi University of Technology, 84 Gungjuan Rd., Taishan Dist., New Taipei City 24301, Taiwan

²Green Technology Research Institute, CPC Corporation, Taiwan, 2 Zuonan Rd., Nan-Tsu Dist., Kaohsiung 81126, Taiwan

³Energy Storage Technology Division, Green Energy & Environment Research

Laboratories, Industrial Technology Research Institute, 301 Gaofa 3rd Rd., Guiren

Dist., Tainan 71150, Taiwan

⁴Department of Chemical Engineering, Ming Chi University of Technology, 84 Gungjuan Rd., Taishan Dist., New Taipei City 24301, Taiwan

⁵Department of Chemical and Materials Engineering, Chang Gung University, 259 Wenhua 1st Rd., Guishan Dist., Taoyuan 33302, Taiwan

* Corresponding author. *E-mail addresses*: taifeng@mail.mcut.edu.tw (T.F. Hung) ccyang@mail.mcut.edu.tw (C.C. Yang)



Figure S1. Digital photograph of the pouch-type symmetric device (5 cells), electrode area: 3.5 cm* 7 cm (W*L).



Figure S2. DI water contact angle test on the HPAC flake.



Figure S3. Digital image of the HPAC electrode after winding.



Figure S4. Cyclic voltammogram of the HPAC electrode recorded in the voltage range of 0 to 2.7 V at a scanning rate of 1 mV/sec.



Figure S5. (a) Galvanostatic charge-discharge profiles and (b) Ragone plot of a pouchtype symmetric cell with high-mass loading hierarchically porous activated carbon electrodes measured in the voltage range of 0 to 2.7 V. The current densities used in (a) are 1 mA/cm² (0.12 A/g) to 10 mA/cm² (1.2 A/g).