

Supporting information

Controllable fabrication of superhierarchical carbon nanonetworks from 2D molecular brushes and their use in electrodes of flexible supercapacitors

Yuheng Lu¹, Youchen Tang^{2,*}, Kehan Tang¹, Dingcai Wu^{1,*}, Qian Ma^{3,*}

(1. PCFM Laboratory, School of Chemistry, Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou, 510006, China

2. Department of Orthopedics, The Eighth Affiliated Hospital, Sun Yat-sen University, Shenzhen, 518000, China

3. Research Center of Medical Sciences, Guangdong Provincial People's Hospital, Guangdong Academy of Medical Sciences, Guangzhou, 510080, China)

* Corresponding author: Youchen Tang, tangych7@mail.sysu.edu.cn; Dingcai Wu, wudc@mail.sysu.edu.cn; Qian Ma, E-mail: maqian@gdph.org.cn.

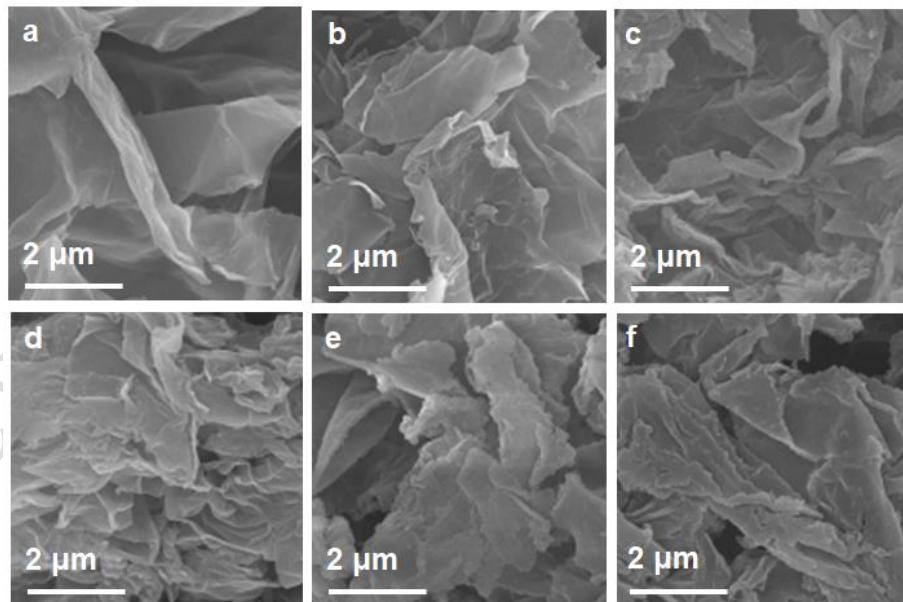


Fig. S1 SEM images of a) GO, b) GO-g-PA, and MBNN with different molar ratios of -NH_2 to -CHO : c) 0.22, d) 0.45, e) 0.89, and f) 1.78.

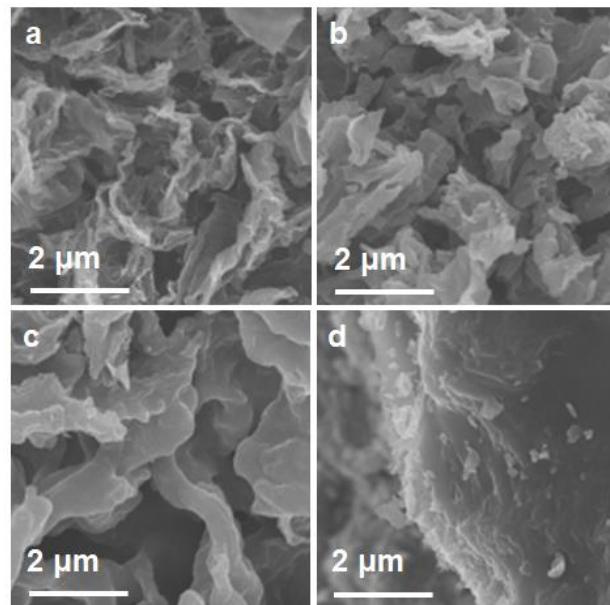


Fig. S2 SEM images of SCHNN obtained from MBNN with different molar ratios of $-\text{NH}_2$ to $-\text{CHO}$: a) 0.22, b) 0.45, c) 0.89, and d) 1.78. The carbonization condition is 900 °C for 3 hours in N₂ flow.

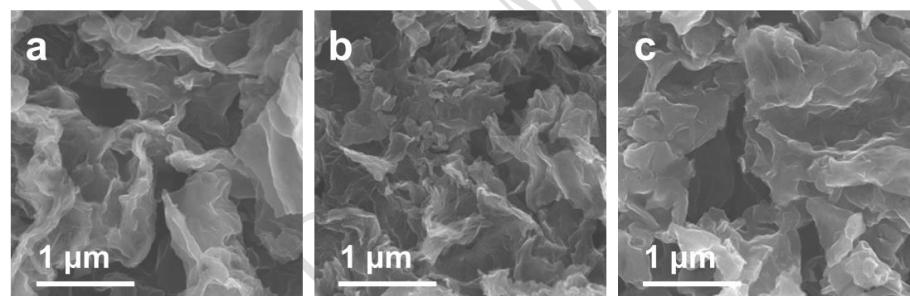


Fig. S3 SEM images of SHCNN obtained under different carbonization time: a) 3 hours, b) 10 hours, and c) 20 hours. The molar ratio of $-\text{NH}_2$ to $-\text{CHO}$ in MBNN is 0.22.

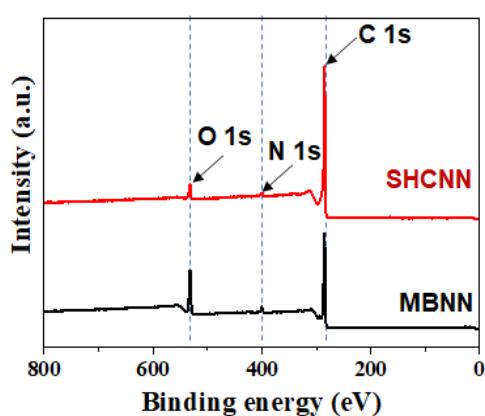


Fig. S4 XPS surveys of MBNN and SHCNN.

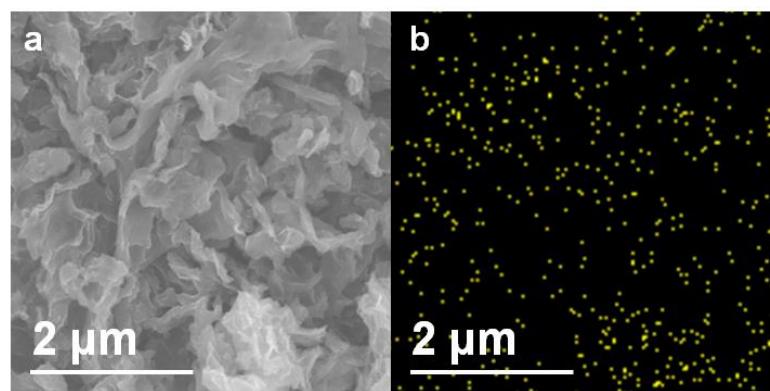


Fig. S5 Elemental mapping of SHCNN, showing uniform distribution of the N element.

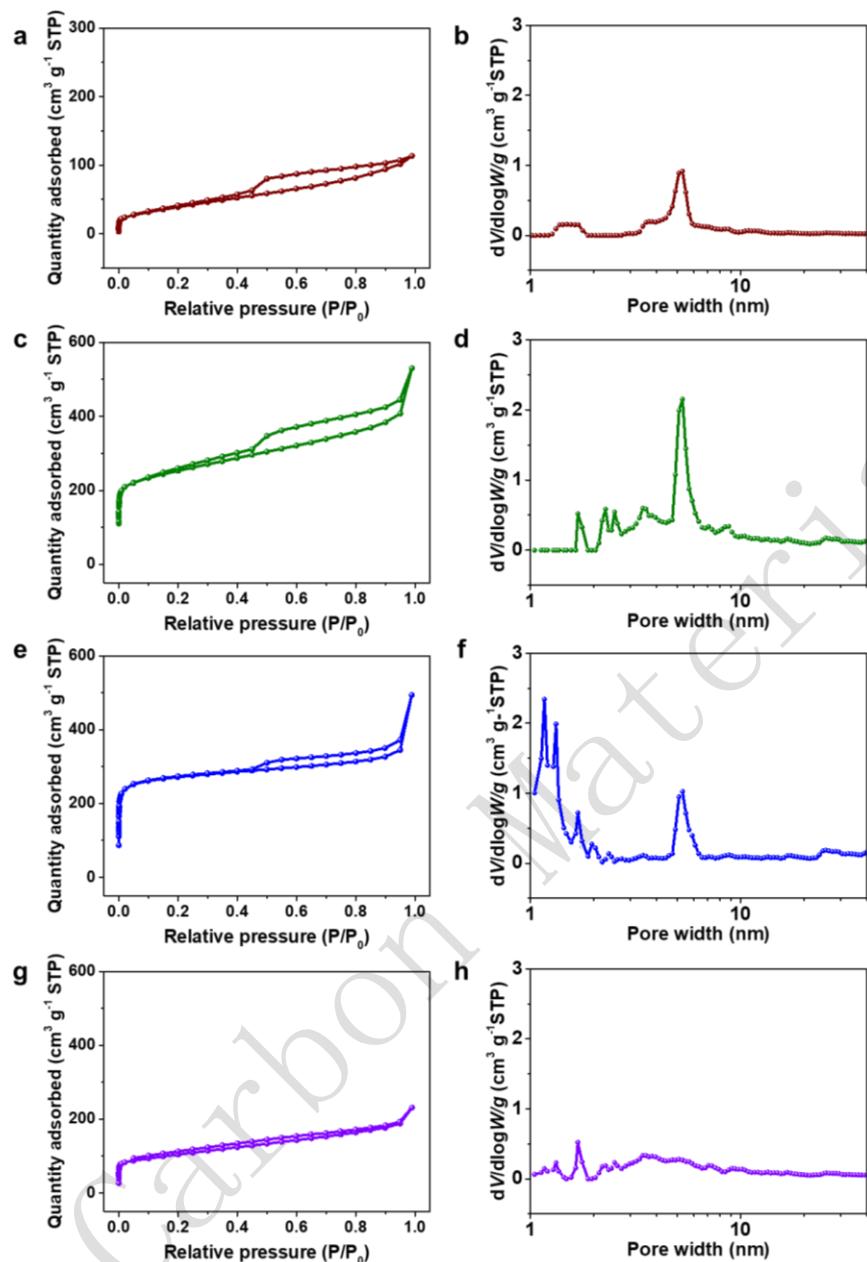


Fig. S6 N₂ adsorption-desorption isotherms and the DFT pore size distributions of a, b) GO-C-900-3, and SHCNN obtained under different carbonization conditions: c, d) 900 °C for 3 hours, e, f) 900 °C for 10 hours, and g, h) 700 °C for 20 hours.

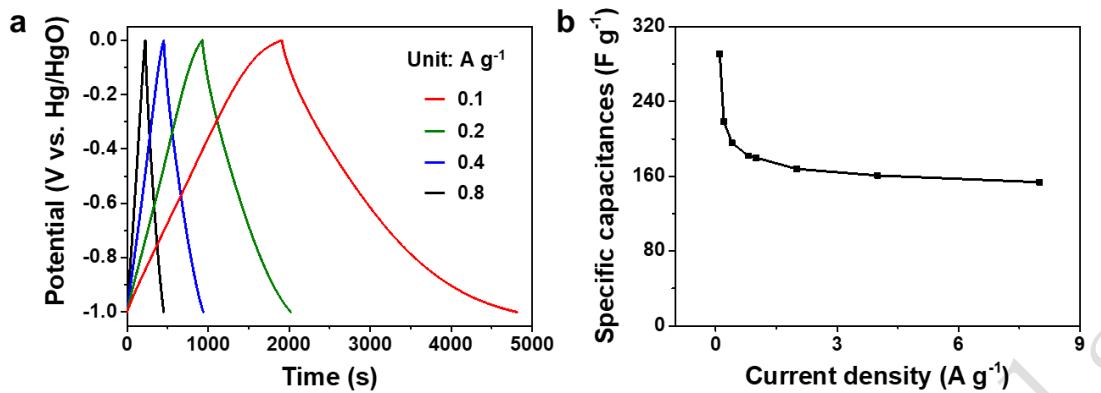


Fig. S7 a) GCD curves of SHCNN/CC at different low current densities. b) Specific capacitances of SHCNN/CC at different current densities.

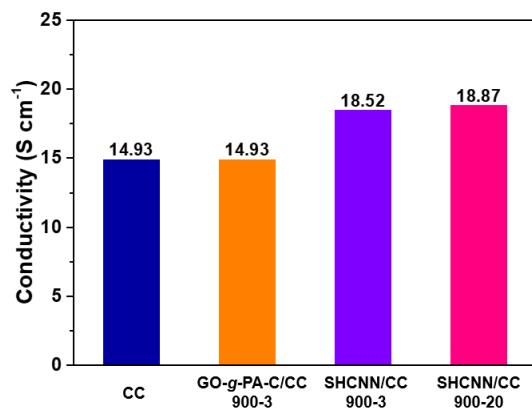


Fig. S8 Electrical conductivity of carbon cloth (CC), GO-g-PA-C/CC-900-3 electrode, SHCNN/CC-900-3 electrode, and SHCNN/CC-900-20 electrode.

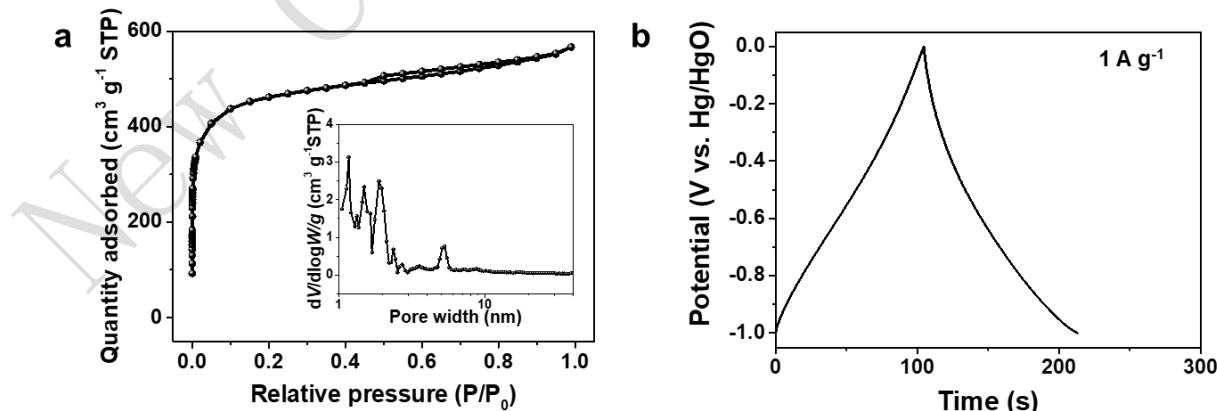


Fig. S9 a) N₂ adsorption-desorption isotherm and DFT pore size distribution (inset) of YP50. b) GCD curve of YP50/CC at 1 A g⁻¹.

Table S1. Carbonization yields of different samples.

Precursor	Molar ratio of		Carbonization		
	-NH ₂ to -CHO		Temperature (°C)	Time (hours)	Yield (%)
MBNN	0.22		900	20	10.3
MBNN	0.22		900	10	11.7
MBNN	0.22		900	3	14.2
MBNN	0.44		900	3	17.9
MBNN	0.88		900	3	23.1
MBNN	1.76		900	3	24.7
MBNN	0.22		700	20	24.5
Pure TAPM	/		900	3	3.3
Pure GO-g-PA	/		900	3	9.3
Pure PA	/		900	3	0

Table S2. Pore structure parameters of SHCNN, GO-C, and YP50.

Sample	S _{BET} (m ² g ⁻¹)	S _{mic} (m ² g ⁻¹)	S _{ext} (m ² g ⁻¹)	V _t (cm ³ g ⁻¹)	V _{mic} (cm ³ g ⁻¹)
SHCNN-900-20	1187	985	202	0.89	0.40
SHCNN-900-10	1056	903	153	0.77	0.36
SHCNN-900-3	926	543	383	0.82	0.23
SHCNN-700-20	368	151	217	0.36	0.07
GO-C-900-3	143	--	143	0.18	--
YP50	1740	1487	253	0.88	0.61

Note: (1) SHCNN-x-y and GO-C-x-y are the products obtained by various carbonization conditions, where x and y represent carbonization temperature and carbonization time, respectively. (2) S_{BET}, S_{mic}, S_{ext}, V_t, and V_{mic}, denote BET surface area, micropore surface area, t-plot external surface area, total pore volume, and micropore volume, respectively.