Supplementary Information

Multifunctional nanoporous biocarbon derived from ginger: a promising material for CO₂ capture and supercapacitor

Jefrin M. Davidraj¹, CI Sathish^{1,*}, Vibin Perumalsamy¹, Vishnumaya Narayanan¹, Binodhya Wijerathne², Xiaojiang Yu³, Mark BH Breese³, Muhammad Ibrar Ahmed¹, Jiabao Yi^{1,*}, Ajayan Vinu^{1,*}

¹Global Innovative Centre for Advanced Nanomaterials (GICAN), College of Engineering, Science, and Environment, University Drive, The University of Newcastle, Callaghan, New South Wales 2308, Australia.

²School of Chemistry and Physics, Faculty of Science, Queensland University of Technology, Brisbane, QLD 4000, Australia.

³Singapore Synchrotron Light Source, National University of Singapore, Singapore 119260, Singapore.

Correspondence to: Dr. CI Sathish, Global Innovative Centre for Advanced Nanomaterials (GICAN), College of Engineering, Science, and Environment, University Drive, The University of Newcastle, Callaghan, New South Wales 2308, Australia. E-mail: <u>sathish.ci@newcastle.edu.au;</u> Prof. Jiabao Yi, Global Innovative Centre for Advanced Nanomaterials (GICAN), College of Engineering, Science, and Environment, University Drive, The University of Newcastle, Callaghan, New South Wales 2308, Australia. E-mail: <u>jiabao.yi@newcastle.edu.au;</u> Prof. Ajayan Vinu, Global Innovative Centre for Advanced Nanomaterials (GICAN), College of Engineering, Science, and Environment, University Drive, The University of Newcastle, Callaghan, New South Wales 2308, Australia. E-mail: <u>jiabao.yi@newcastle.edu.au;</u> Prof. Ajayan Vinu, Global Innovative Centre for Advanced Nanomaterials (GICAN), College of Engineering, Science, and Environment, University Drive, The University of Newcastle, Callaghan, New South Wales 2308, Australia. E-mail: <u>jiabao.yi@newcastle.edu.au;</u> Prof. Ajayan Vinu, Global Innovative Centre for Advanced Nanomaterials (GICAN), College of Engineering, Science, and Environment, University Drive, The University of Newcastle, Callaghan, New South Wales 2308, Australia. E-mail: ajayan.vinu@newcastle.edu.au

| S.No | Sample | Porous carbo | n synthesis | Sample | Activated carb | Activation | | |
|------|--------|--------------|-------------|--------|----------------|------------|---------|--|
| | Name | Temperature | Ramp/time | Name | Temperature | Ramp/time | GPC:KOH | |
| | | (°C) | | | (°C) | | (g) | |
| 1 | GPC2 | 200 | 5 °C/2 h | GNBC2 | 800 | 5 °C/2 h | 1:3 | |
| 2 | GPC3 | 300 | 5 °C/2 h | GNBC3 | 800 | 5 °C/2 h | 1:3 | |
| 3 | GPC4 | 400 | 5 °C/2 h | GNBC4 | 800 | 5 °C/2 h | 1:3 | |
| 4 | GPC5 | 500 | 5 °C/2 h | GNBC5 | 800 | 5 °C/2 h | 1:3 | |
| 5 | GPC6 | 600 | 5 °C/2 h | GNBC6 | 800 | 5 °C/2 h | 1:3 | |

Table S1: Synthesis conditions of non-porous carbon and porous activated carbon

Table S2: Textural parameters and X-ray diffraction data of ginger-activated carbon.

| S.No | Sample Name | SABET (m ² /g) | t-plot micropore area (m²/g) | Pore volume (cm ³ /g) | Micropore volume (cm ³ /g) | Pore size HK method (nm) | XRD (002) peak position (20) | <i>d-</i> spacing (nm) |
|------|----------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|---|-----------------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| 1 | GNBC2 | 1426.1 | 1344.6 | 0.6638 | 0.5606 | 1.33 | 24.05 | 0.369 |
| 2 | GNBC3 | 1328.5 | 1245.9 | 0.6215 | 0.5255 | 1.39 | 24.56 | 0.362 |
| 3 | GNBC4 | 1915.9 | 1702.5 | 0.9723 | 0.7832 | 1.73 | 24.69 | 0.359 |
| 4 | GNBC5 | 2140.4 | 1956.8 | 1.0438 | 0.8794 | 1.61 | 24.73 | 0.359 |
| 5 | GNBC6 | 2330.6 | 2224.6 | 1.1017 | 0.9953 | 1.55 | 23.4 | 0.381 |

Table S3: Summary of XPS deconvolution

| S.No | Sample Name | | C 1s spectra | Composi XPS (| tion from At.%) | Composition from EDS (At.%) | | |
|------|----------------|-------------|--------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|-------|--------|
| | | С-С С-ОН, | | COOH | Carbon | Carbon Oxygen | | Oxygen |
| | | | C-O-C | | (C 1s) | (O 1s) | (C K) | (O K) |
| 1 | GNBC4 | 284.3/51.31 | 285.5/18.54 | 288.6/30.15 | 94.38 | 5.62 | 96.95 | 3.05 |
| 2 | GNBC5 | 284.3/45.38 | 285.2/23.01 | 288.3/31.61 | 94.29 | 5.71 | 96.44 | 3.56 |
| 3 | GNBC6 | 284.2/52.57 | 285.2/24.02 | 288.2/23.41 | 93.24 | 6.76 | 95.93 | 4.07 |

Table S4: Comparison of specific capacitance of various waste-derived biomass carbon

 samples with GNBC

| S.No | Biomass | Surface area (m²/g) | Pore volume (cm ³ /g) | Electrolyte | Specific capacitance (F/g) | Reference |
|------|---|------------------------|--|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | N-BPPCF | 1357.6 | 0.765 | 6M KOH | 210.6/0.5 A/g | [1] |
| 2 | P-AC | 1535.9 | - | 6M KOH | 155/0.5 A/g | [2] |
| 3 | Banana Fibers (10% ZnCl ₂) | 1097 | - | 1M Na ₂ SO ₄ | 74/0.5 A/g | [3] |
| 4 | N-APSB | 1447.65 | 0.994 | $1 M H_2 SO_4$ | 200/1 A/g | [4] |
| 5 | KOH-CG-700 | 1622.7 | 0.83 | 6M KOH | 175/ 1 A/g | [5] |
| 6 | DSAC _{1/2} | 180 | 0.093 | 1M KOH | 178/1 A/g | [6] |
| 7 | EGS-900 | 2388.38 | - | 1 M KOH | 150/1A.g | [7] |
| 8 | CSC-700 | 2349.37 | - | 3M KOH | 140 / 1A/g | [8] |
| 9 | HDPC | 1582 | | 6M KOH | 180/ 0.5 A/g | [9] |
| 10 | GNBC6 | 2330.6 | 1.1017 | 3M KOH | 244/0.5 A/g | This work |

N-BPPCF-nitrogen-doped banana peel derived porous carbon, P-AC- peanut shell-derived porous activated carbon, N-APSB – nitrogen-doped peanut shell derived biochar, KOH-CG-700 – KOH activated waste coffee grounds, DSAC_{1/2} – durian shell activated carbon, EGS-900- Eucalyptus globulus seeds derived activated carbon, CSC-700 – corn stalk core derived activated carbon, HDPC – pomelo peel-derived porous carbon.

| Sampla | Surface area (m ² /g) | Temperature (°C) | CO2 adsorption (mmol/g) | | | | | | | |
|--------|--|---------------------|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--|
| Sample | | | 1 bar | 2 bar | 3 bar | 4 bar | 5 bar | 10 bar | 30 bar | |
| GNBC4 | 1915.9 | 0 | 2.65 | 4.39 | 5.83 | 7.02 | 8.04 | 11.92 | 20.1 | |
| GNBC5 | 2140.4 | 0 | 3.82 | 6.38 | 8.4 | 10.2 | 11.6 | 17.3 | 25.8 | |
| | | 10 | 2.98 | 5.13 | 6.9 | 8.39 | 9.67 | 14.5 | 24.1 | |
| | | 25 | 2.07 | 3.66 | 5.03 | 6.22 | 7.28 | 11.31 | 20.21 | |
| GNBC6 | 2330.6 | 0 | 4.87 | 7.52 | 9.37 | 10.79 | 11.9 | 15.73 | 21.7 | |
| | | 10 | 3.88 | 6.2 | 7.88 | 9.22 | 10.28 | 13.8 | 20.2 | |
| | | 25 | 2.65 | 4.46 | 4.46 | 5.9 | 8.01 | 11.435 | 17.74 | |

Table S5 Summary of CO_2 adsorption



Figure S1: X-ray diffraction patterns of GNBC2 and GNBC3 samples.



Figure S2: N₂ adsorption-desorption isotherms of GNBC2 and GNBC3 samples.



Figure S3: Pore size distribution using Horvath-Kawazoe (HK) method.



Figure S4: SEM images of (a & b) GNBC4, (c & d) GNBC5, and (e & f) GNBC6 samples.



Figure S5: Low and high magnification TEM images of GNBC6 sample.



Figure S6: EDS mapping of (a & b) GNBC4, and (c & d) GNBC5 samples.



Figure S7: XPS C 1s spectral deconvolutions of (a) GNBC4, and (b) GNBC5 samples.



Figure S8: XPS O 1s spectral deconvolutions of (a) GNBC4, (b) GNBC5, & (c) GNBC6 and (d) C K-edge NEXAFS spectra of GNBC samples.



Figure S9: Cyclic voltammetry curves of GNBC samples measured at different current densities (a) GNBC4, (b) GNBC5 and (c) GNBC6.



Figure S10: Charge-discharge profile of GNBC samples at different current densities of 0.5 to 10 A/g (a) GNBC4, (b) GNBC5 and (c) GNBC6.



Figure S11: Three-electrode EIS of GNBC samples.



Figure S12: SEM images of GNBC6 sample (a & b) before and (c & d) after preparing electrode. Table insets on (b) and (d) are the EDS chemical compositions before and after preparing electrodes.

References:

- 1. Liu, B., et al., *Nitrogen-Doped Banana Peel-Derived Porous Carbon Foam as Binder-Free Electrode for Supercapacitors.* Nanomaterials (Basel), 2016. **6**(1).
- 2. Zhang, Y., et al., *Facile synthesis, microstructure and electrochemical performance of peanut shell derived porous activated carbon/Co3O4 composite for hybrid supercapacitors.* Ceramics International, 2022. **48**(23, Part A): p. 34576-34583.
- 3. Subramanian, V., et al., *Supercapacitors from Activated Carbon Derived from Banana Fibers.* The Journal of Physical Chemistry C, 2007. **111**(20): p. 7527-7531.
- 4. Makinde, W.O., et al., *Sulfur and nitrogen co-doping of peanut shell-derived biochar for sustainable supercapacitor applications.* Journal of Alloys and Compounds, 2024. **991**: p. 174452.
- Wang, C.-H., et al., *High-capacitance KOH-activated nitrogen-containing porous carbon* material from waste coffee grounds in supercapacitor. Advanced Powder Technology, 2016.
 27(4): p. 1387-1395.
- 6. Kanjana, K., et al., *Biomass-derived activated carbons with extremely narrow pore size distribution via eco-friendly synthesis for supercapacitor application.* Biomass and Bioenergy, 2021. **153**: p. 106206.
- 7. Rajasekaran, S.J. and V. Raghavan, *Facile synthesis of activated carbon derived from Eucalyptus globulus seed as efficient electrode material for supercapacitors.* Diamond and Related Materials, 2020. **109**: p. 108038.
- 8. Yu, K., et al., *High surface area carbon materials derived from corn stalk core as electrode for supercapacitor.* Diamond and Related Materials, 2018. **88**: p. 18-22.
- 9. Li, J., et al., *Pomelo peel-based N, O-codoped hierarchical porous carbon material for supercapacitor application*. Chemical Physics Letters, 2020. **753**: p. 137597.