Layer-by-layer assembling redox wood electrodes for efficient energy storage

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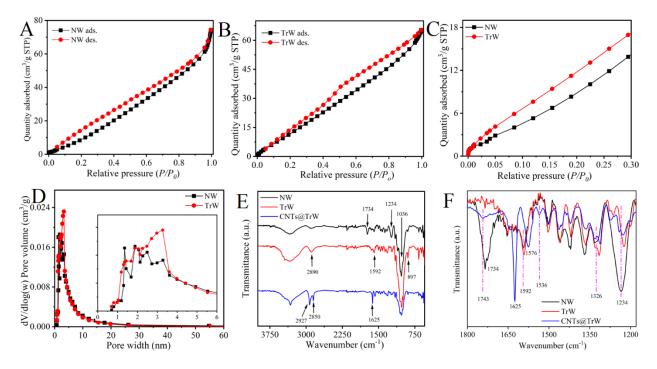


Figure S1. A and B) CO_2 adsorption-desorption isotherms of NW and TrW. C) CO_2 adsorption isotherm by ultra-micropores of NW and TrW. D) DFT micropores size distribution of TrW over the range of 0-60 and 0-6 nm diameter. E and F) full scale and detailed FTIR plots in the region of 1200-1800 cm⁻¹ wavenumber of NW, TrW, and CNTs@TrW.

Table 1. Comparison of BET surface area and average pore diameter of NW and TrW.

Sample	BET surface area (m ² /g)	Average pore diameter by BET (nm)
NW	44.65	7.97
TrW	54.83	6.08

Table 2. Atomic concentrations and surface lignin percentages in NW and TrW samples were analyzed through XPS.

Sample	Atomic Conc. (%)		O/C	Atomic Concentration (%)					C1/C2	Surface			
1	C	0	N		C1	C2	C3	C4	01	O2	03		lignin (%)
NW	74.9	23.8	0.89	0.318	62.6	27.7	9.6	0.05	51.5	48.5	0	2.26	100
TrW	73.7	23.4	1.09	0.317	64.6	27.2	6.4	1.8	46.0	34.4	19.6	2.37	100

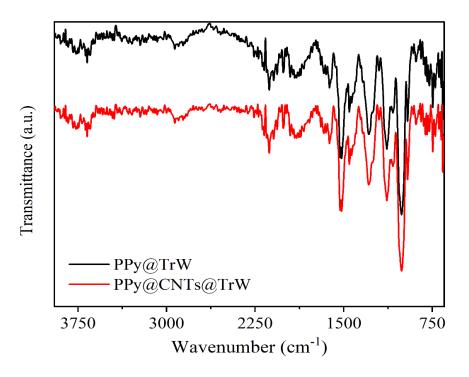


Figure S2. FTIR of PPy@TrW and PPy@CNTs@TrW.

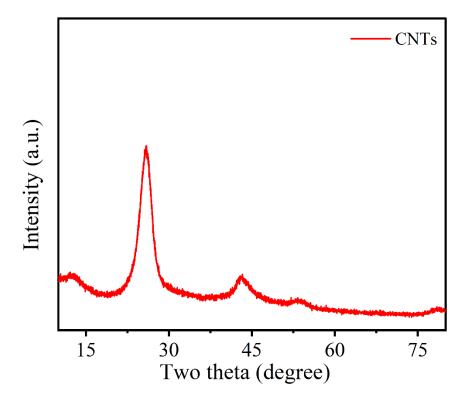


Figure S3. XRD graph of carboxylated CNTs.

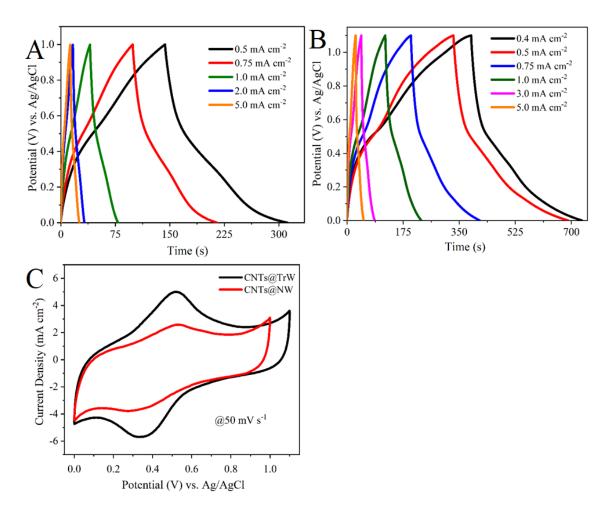


Figure S4. GCD profile of CNTs@NW and CNTs@TrW, followed by CV comparison of CNTs@NW and CNTs@TrW.

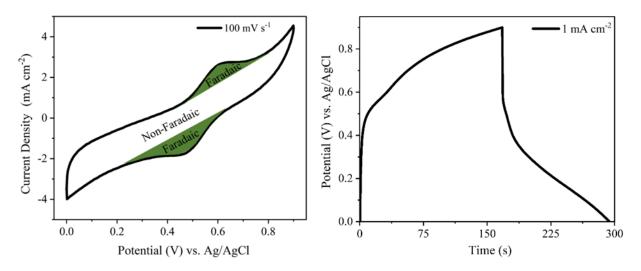


Figure S5. CV and GCD profile of PPy@TrW showing distinct redox peaks.