

Electronic Supplementary Information

Waste Coffee Management: Deriving High-Performance Supercapacitors using Nitrogen-Doped Coffee Derived Carbon

Jonghyun Choi¹, Camila Zequine¹, Sanket Bhojate¹, Wang Lin¹, Xianglin Li², P. K. Kahol³, Ram K. Gupta^{1,4*}

¹Department of Chemistry, Pittsburg State University, Pittsburg, KS 66762, USA

²Department of Mechanical Engineering, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66046, USA

³Department of Physics, Pittsburg State University, Pittsburg, KS 66762, USA

⁴Kansas Polymer Research Center, Pittsburg State University, Pittsburg, KS 66762, USA

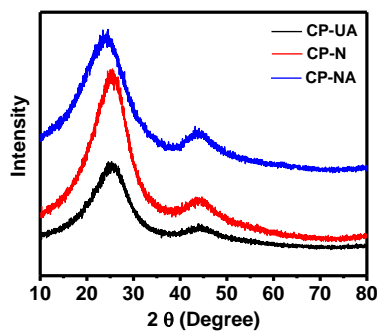


Fig. S1: XRD patterns of carbonized coffee powders.

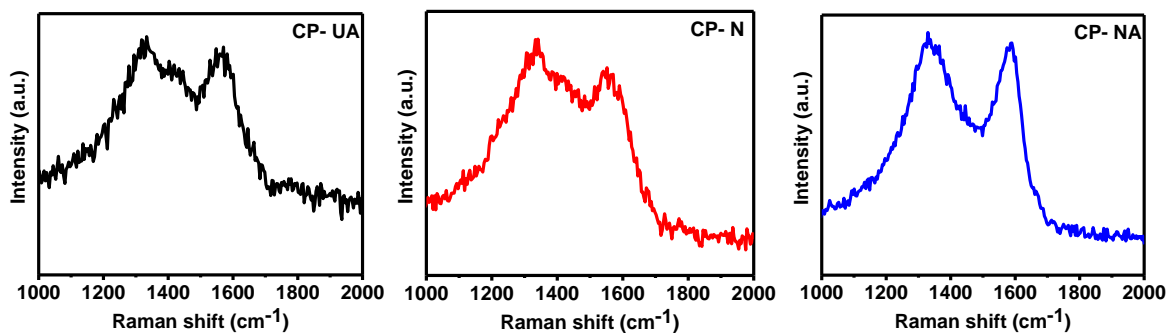


Fig. S2: Raman spectra of the carbonized coffee powders (CP-UA, CP-N, and CP-NA).

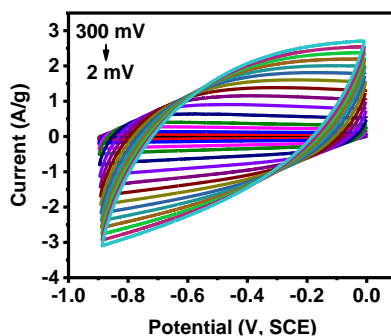


Fig. S3: (a) CV curves of CP-NA at various scan rates.

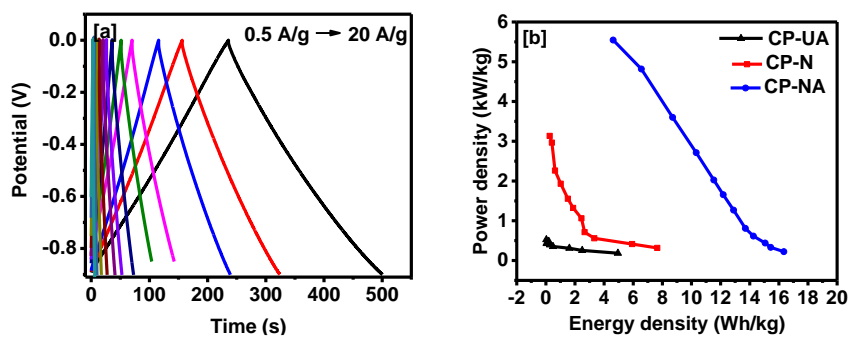


Fig. S4: (a) Charge-discharge characteristics of CP-NA at various current densities, and b) Ragone plot for all the samples.

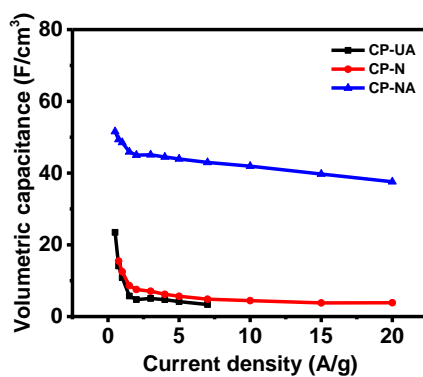


Fig. S5: Volumetric capacitance versus applied current for all the samples.

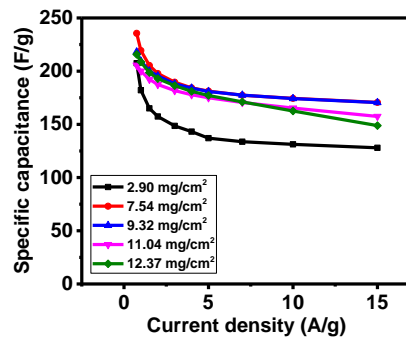


Fig. S6: Variation of specific capacitance as a function of mass loading and current density.

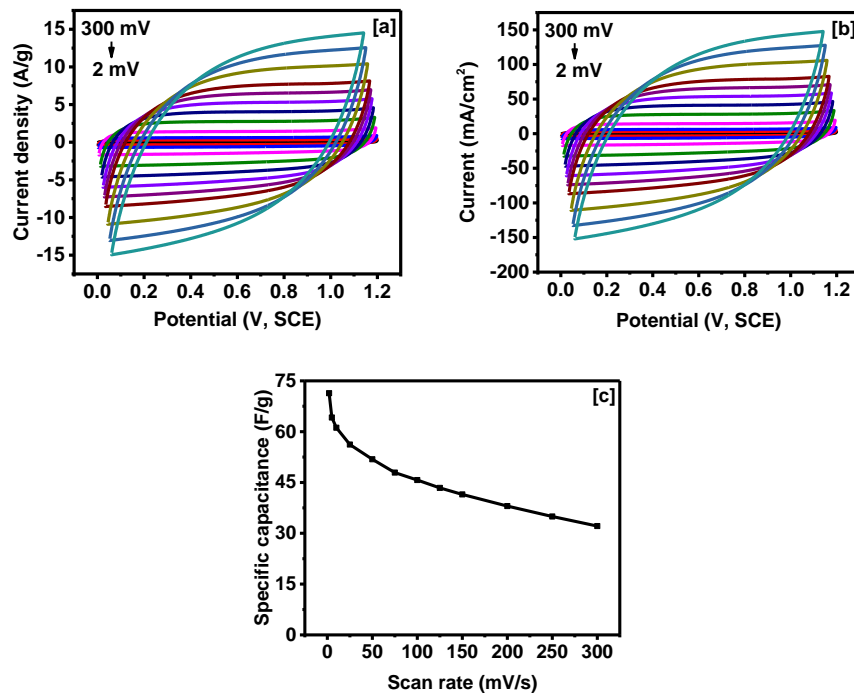


Fig. S7: CV curves of CP-NA at various scan rates based on (a) weight and (b) area, and (c) variation of specific capacitance versus scan rate.

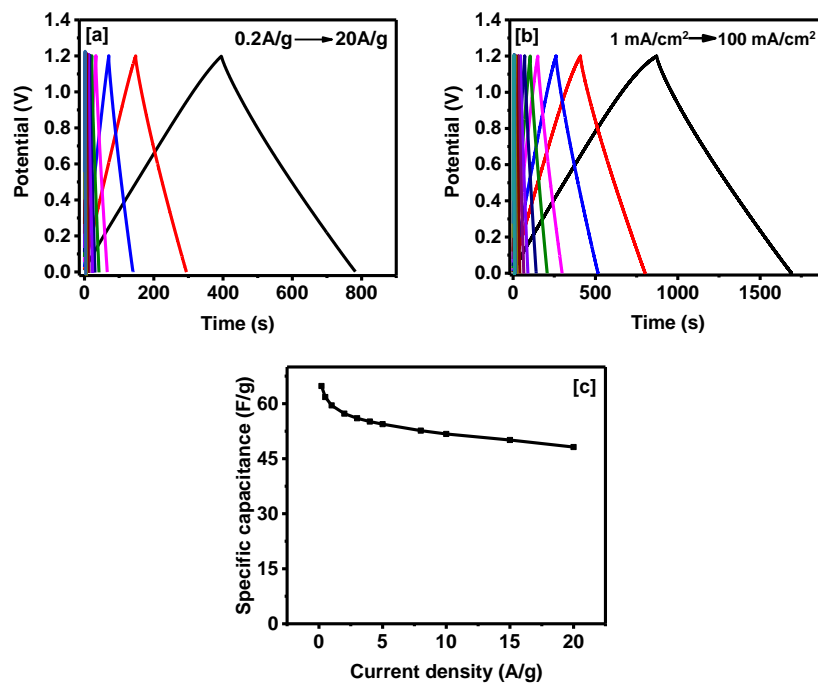


Fig. S8: Galvanostatic charge-discharge curves of CP-NA at various current densities based on (a) weight and (b) area, and (c) variation of specific capacitance versus applied current.

Table S1: Atomic content of coffee derived carbons.

Sample	Content (%)			Content of N Species (%)			
	C (%)	N (%)	O (%)	Pyridinic	Pyrrolic	Graphitic	Oxidized
CP-UA	72.07	1.73	26.2	0.55	0.47	0.42	0.29
CP-N	77.37	10.18	12.45	3.82	2.13	3.87	0.36
CP-NA	86.05	2.80	11.15	0.52	1.62	0.11	0.55

Table S2: Comparison of Energy and power density with previous carbon-based supercapacitor devices.

Device	Energy density (Wh/kg)	Power density (W/kg)	Reference
Waste Coffee derived carbon	12.8	6,643	This work
Cherry stone derived carbon	5	~2,000	1
Sisal leaves carbon	~11.5	~11,000	2
Lignin derived nanoporous carbon	12.8	~10,500	3
Bio-oil derived hierarchical porous carbon	8.1	4,702	4
Coal tar pitch carbon	6	~2,500	4
Carbon from sugarcane bagasse	7	3,600	5
Fruit stone carbon	~11	~3,100	6
Commercial microporous carbon Norit	5	~3,000	6
Sago bark derived carbon	5	400	6

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