Supporting Information

Nanographene Aerogels: Size Effect of the Precursor Graphene Oxide on Gelation Process and Electrochemical Properties

Akira Kudo[1*], Patrick G. Campbell[2], Juergen Biener[2]

[1] Department of Materials Science and Engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA, 02139, USA

[2] Physical and Life Science Directorate, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, 7000 East Avenue, California, 94550, USA

*Corresponding author

Email: akudo@caltech.edu

Scan rate (mV/sec)	C_G (F/g)		C_{SA} (μF/cm^2)	
	nG-AG	stdG-AG	nG-AG	stdG-AG
1	133.2	104.2	12.20	8.69
10	101.5	96.4	9.29	8.04
100	74.7	78.5	6.84	6.55

Table S1: Gravimetric and surface-area-normalized capacitance for nG-AG and stdG-AG calculated from CV curves taken from different scan rates.

Scan rate (mV/sec)	$C_{diff,G}$ (F/g)		$C_{diff,SA}$ (μF/cm^2)	
	nG-AG	stdG-AG	nG-AG	stdG-AG
1	121.0	101.2	11.08	8.44
10	102.3	95.2	9.37	7.94
100	86.5	85.3	7.92	7.12

Table S2: Gravimetric and surface-area-normalized differential capacitance for nG-AG and stdG-AG calculated from CV curves taken from different scan rates.

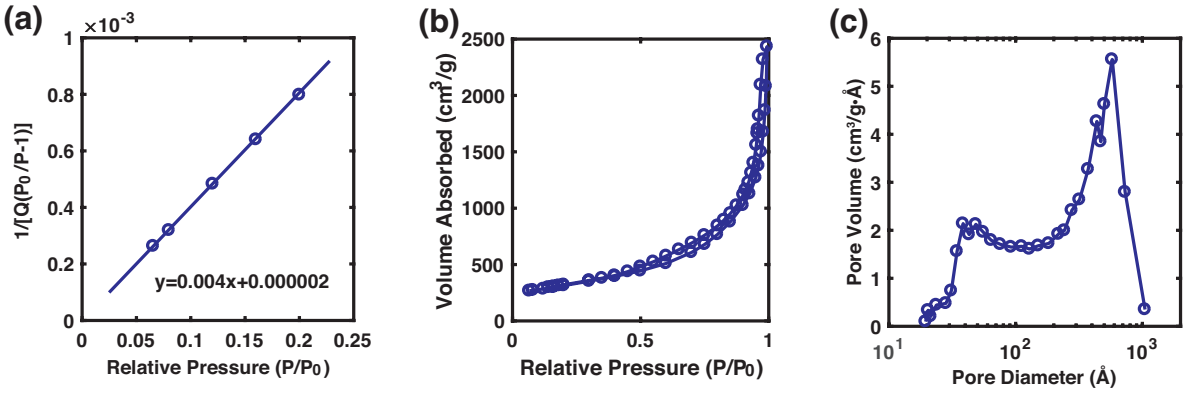

Figure S1: Surface area and pore size analysis on nG-AG. (a)BET plot with the linear regression shown as the dotted line. (b)Nitrogen adsorption desorption isotherm. (c)Pore size distribution.

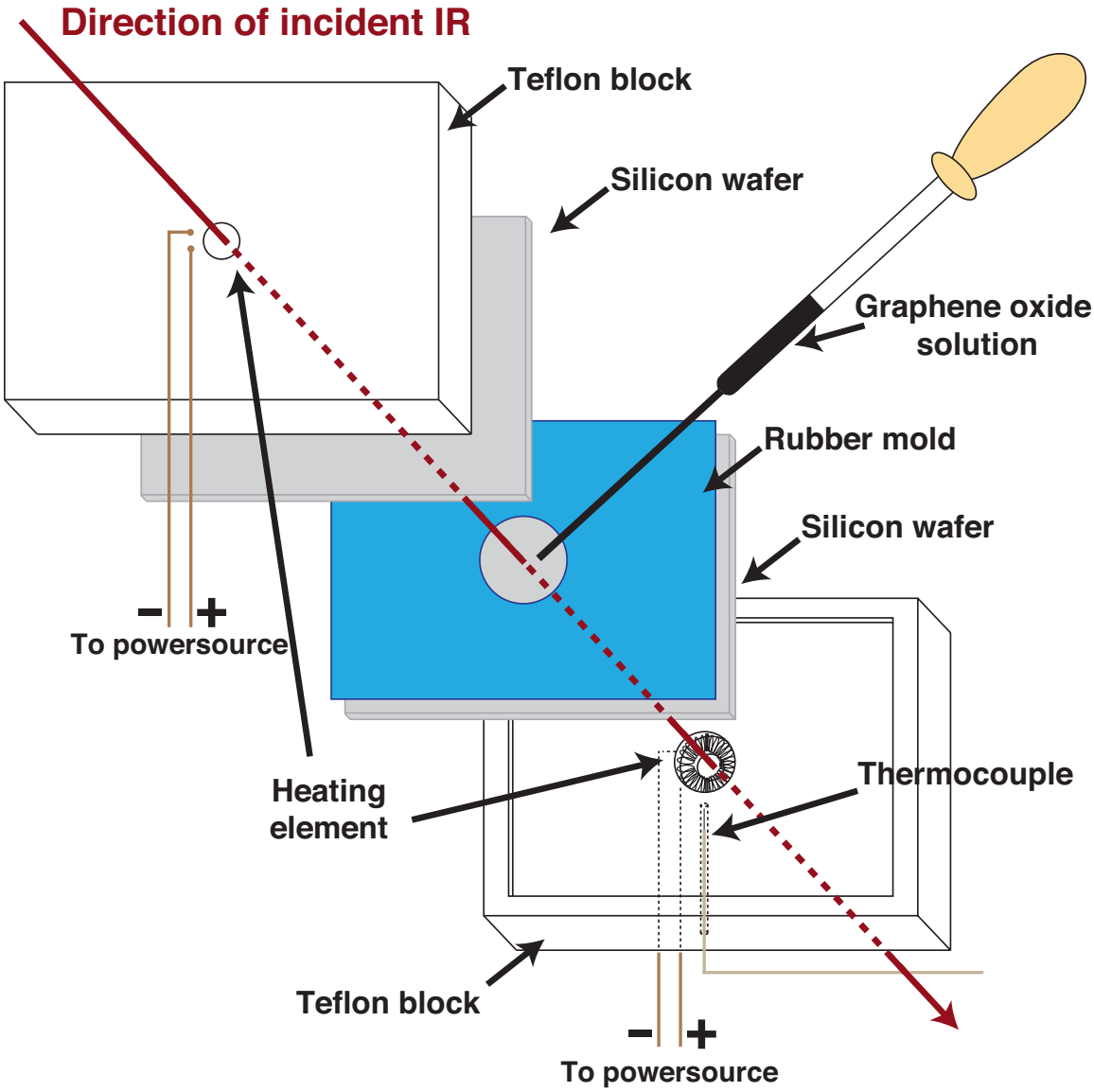

Figure S2: A schematic illustration of the custom made *in-situ* FTIR heating cell.

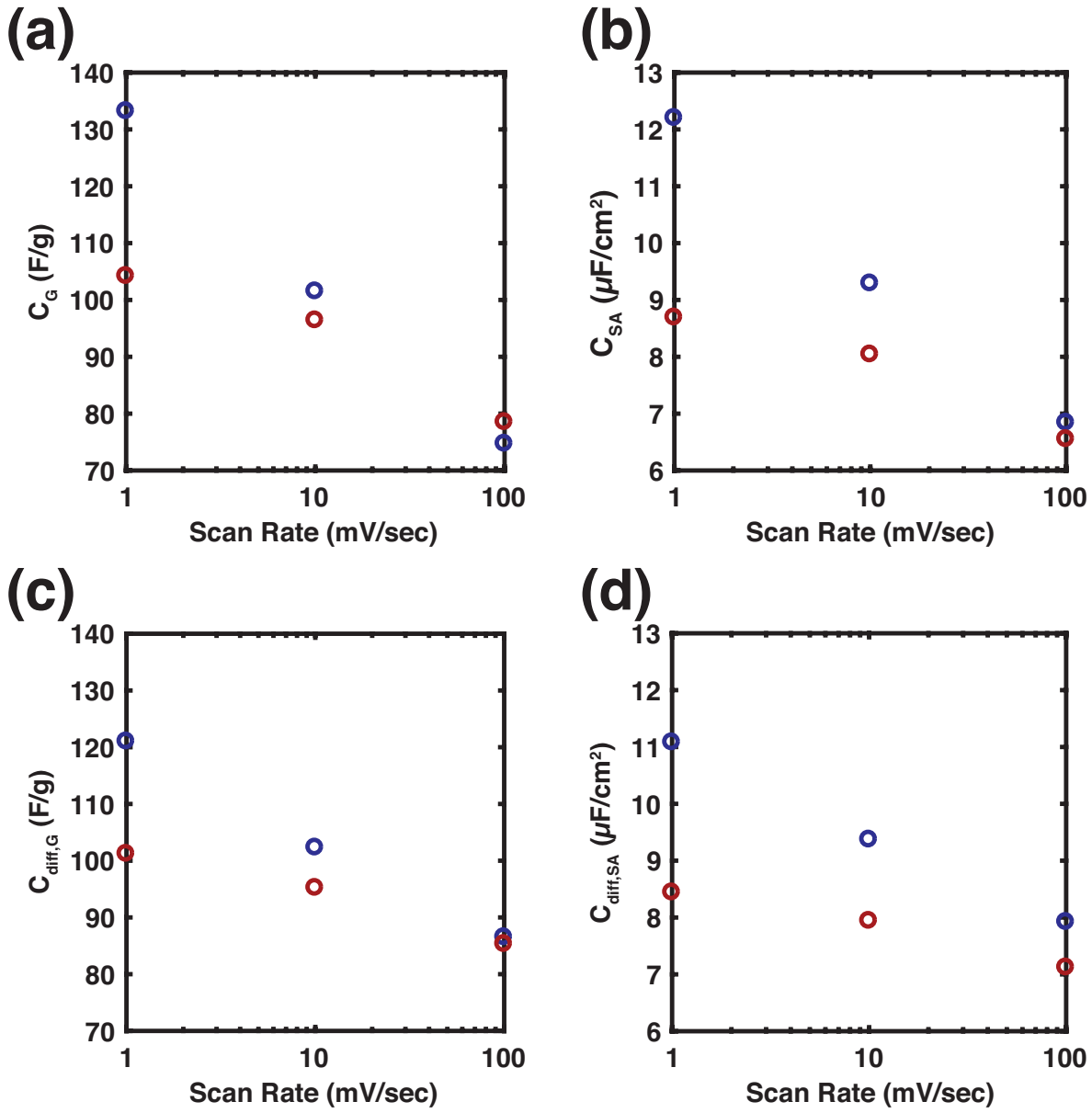

Figure S3: Plots of data in Tables S1 and S2. (a)Gravimetric capacitance, (b)Surface-area-normalized capacitance, (c)Gravimetric differential capacitance, and (d)Surface-area-normalized differential capacitance of nG-AG (blue) and stdG-AG (red).