

Article

Lactic Acid-Based Solvents for Sustainable EDLC Electrolytes

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Supplementary Materials

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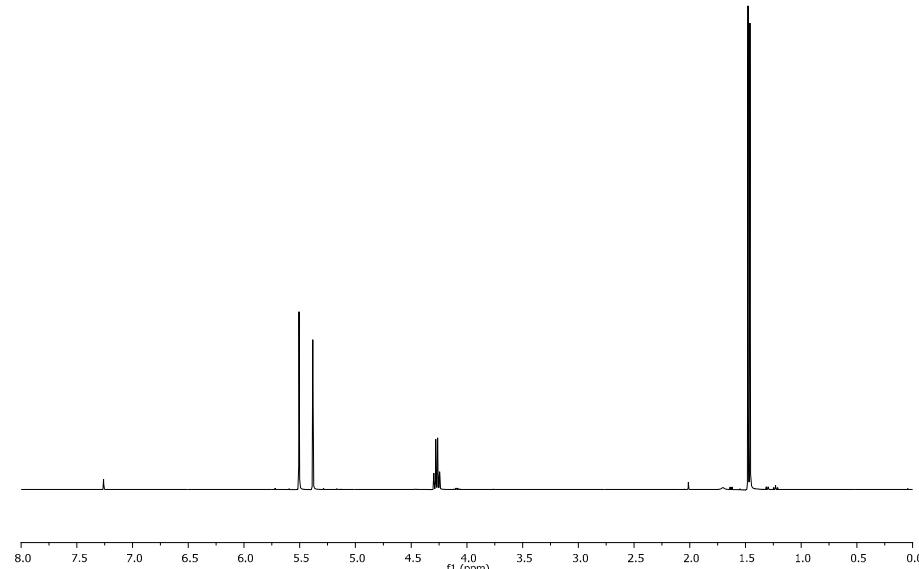


Figure S1. 5-methyl-1,3-dioxolan-4-one (LA-H,H) characterization. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 5.51 (s, 1H), 5.38 (s, 1H), 4.27 (q, J = 6.8, 1H), 1.47 (d, J = 6.8, 3H).

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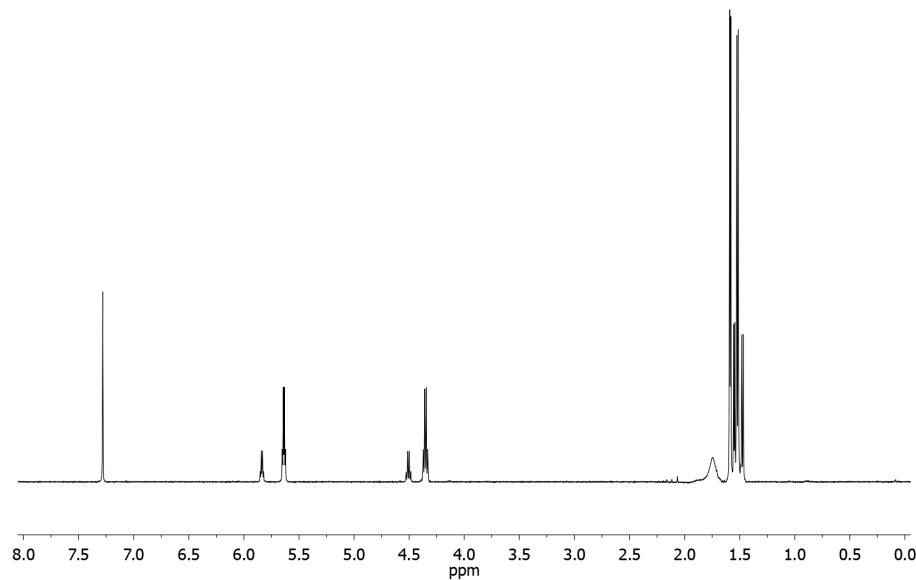


Figure S2. 5,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolan-4-one (LA-H,Me) characterization. Major stereoisomer: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.64 (q, 1H, $J = 5.0$ Hz), 4.35 (q, 1H, $J = 7.0$ Hz), 1.59 (d, 3H, $J = 5.0$ Hz), 1.52 (d, 3H, $J = 7.0$ Hz). Minor stereoisomer: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.84 (q, 1H, $J = 5.0$ Hz), 4.50 (q, 1H, $J = 7.0$ Hz), 1.55 (d, 3H, $J = 5.0$ Hz), 1.48 (d, 3H, $J = 7.0$ Hz).

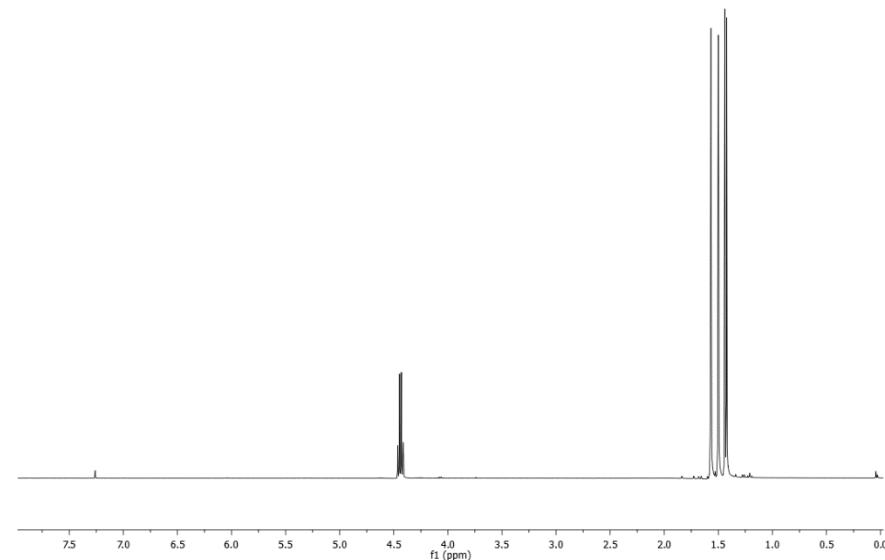


Figure S3. 5,2,3-trimethyl-1,3-dioxolan-4-one (LA-Me,Me) characterization. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 4.46 (q, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 1H), 1.59 (s, 3H), 1.52 (s, 3H), 1.46 (d, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 3H).

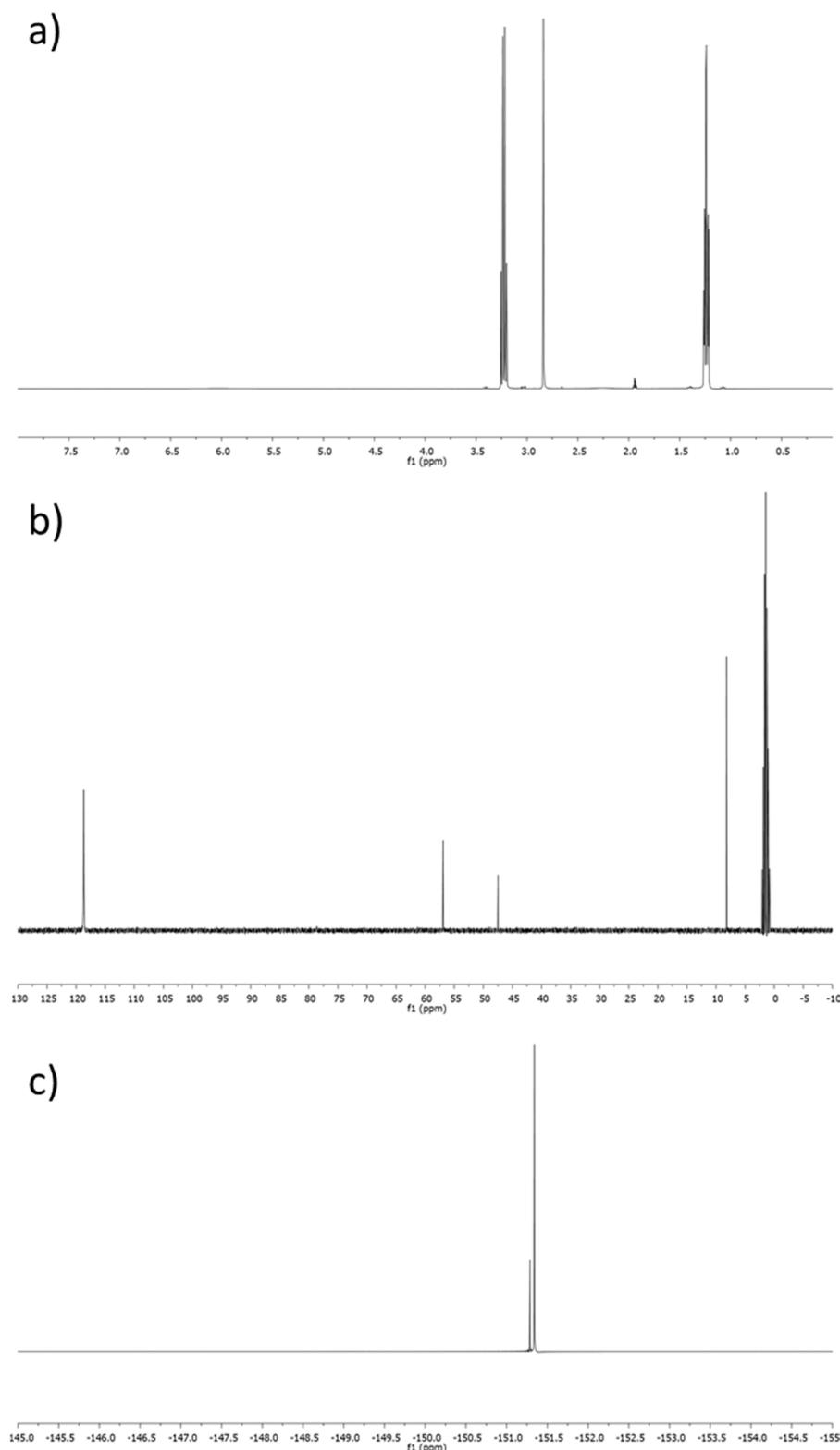


Figure S4. Triethylmethylammonium tetrafluoroborate (TEMABF₄) characterization. (a) ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CD_3CN) δ 3.23 (q, $J = 7.3 \text{ Hz}$, 6H), 2.84 (s, 3H), 1.30 – 1.18 (t, $J^{14\text{N}} = 2 \text{ Hz}$, 9H). (b) ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CD_3CN) δ 56.91 (t, $J^{14\text{N}} = 3 \text{ Hz}$), 47.48 (t, $J^{14\text{N}} = 4 \text{ Hz}$), 8.19. (c) ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, CD_3CN) δ -151.29 (^{10}B), -151.34 (^{11}B).

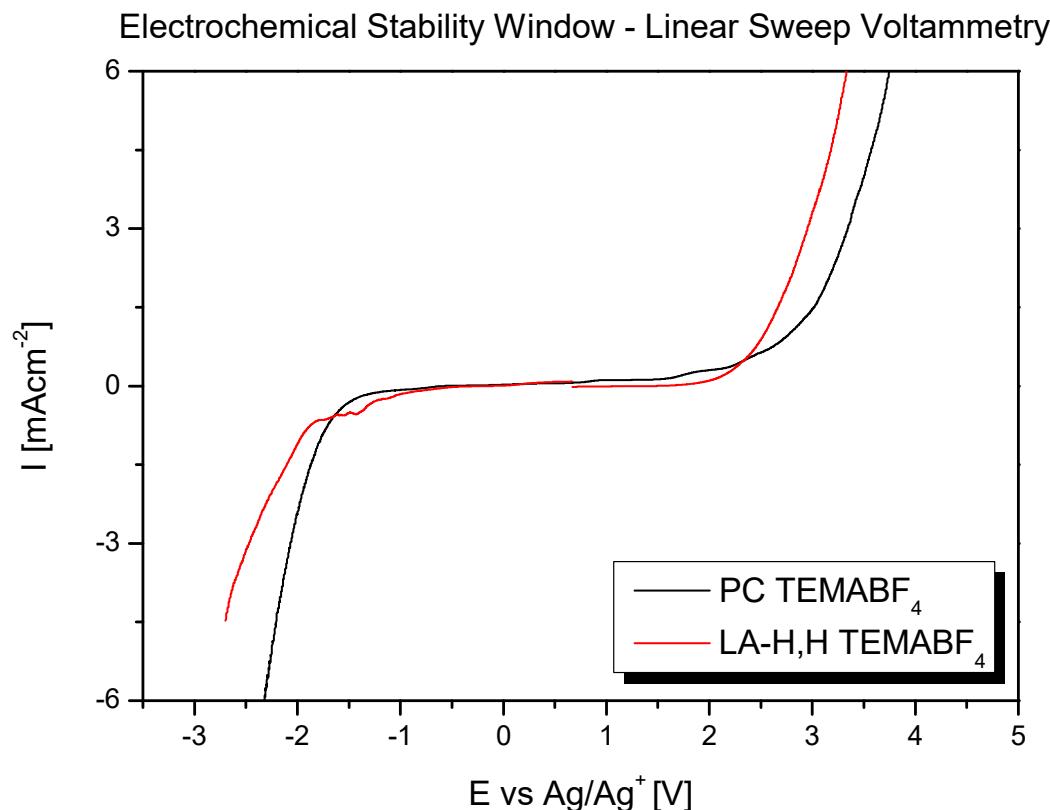


Figure S5. Electrochemical stability window analysis.

Table S1. ESW data at different current densities cut-off.

Electrolyte	0.5 mA cm ⁻²			1.0 mA cm ⁻²			1.5 mA cm ⁻²		
	E_{rid} (V)	E_{ox} (V)	ΔV	E_{rid} (V)	E_{ox} (V)	ΔV	E_{rid} (V)	E_{ox} (V)	ΔV
PC	-1.60	2.35	3.95	-1.75	2.80	4.55	-1.85	3.00	4.85
LA-H,H	-1.50	2.35	3.85	-1.95	2.55	4.50	-2.10	2.70	4.80

Table S2. Relevant performance from cited literature.

Entry [Ref]	Electrode	Electrolyte	Operativ e Voltage	Specific Energy*	Specific Power*	Stability
[1]	Active Carbon EDLC asymmetric	Non-aqueous CPAME ^d [Pyr ₁₄][BF ₄]	3.0 V	Not reported	Not reported	Float test 500 h at 3.0V Cap Ret 52.5%
[2]	Active Carbon EDLC	Organic CPAME [Et ₄ N][BF ₄]	3.5 V	Not reported	Not reported	Float test 500 h at 3.2V Cap Ret 78%
[3]	Active Carbon EDLC Monolithic 3D-CMF-EDA ^a	WiS LiTFSI 5 M	2.4 V	24 Wh kg ⁻¹ 10 Wh kg ⁻¹	0.48 kW kg ⁻¹ 7.6 kW kg ⁻¹	10,000 at 5 Ag ⁻¹ Cap Ret 81%
[4]	Pseudocapacitor or 3D-CMF-EDA ^a	WiS NaTFSI 8.1 m	2.2 V	48.5 Wh kg ⁻¹	4.9 kW kg ⁻¹	3000 at 5 Ag ⁻¹ Cap Ret 90%
[5]	PD CNRs ^b EDLC	WiS LiTFSI 21 m	2.2 V	29.6 Wh kg ⁻¹ 21.5 Wh kg ⁻¹	1.1 kW kg ⁻¹ 10.9 kW kg ⁻¹	6000 at 5 Ag ⁻¹ Cap Ret 99%

[6]	Active Carbon EDLC Coin cell	WiS NaClO ₄ 17 m	2.3 V	23.7 Wh kg ⁻¹ 16.7 Wh kg ⁻¹	1.1 kW kg ⁻¹ 20.7 kW kg ⁻¹	20,000 at 5 Ag ⁻¹ Cap Ret 85%
[7]	AC EDLC	Microemulsion ^c	2.7 V	Not reported	1.35 kW kg ⁻¹ 5.4 kW kg ⁻¹	10,000 at 0.5 Ag ⁻¹ Cap Ret 99%
[8]	AC EDLC asymmetric	WiS NH ₄ OAc 26.4 m	1.2 V	9.2 Wh kg ⁻¹	0.45 kW kg ⁻¹	1000 at 1.0 Ag ⁻¹ Cap Ret < 95%

^a3D-CMF-EtOH: 3-dimensional-carbonized melamine foam-ethylendiamine as liquid component; ^bPolyaniline derived carbon nanoroads, ^cmicroemulsion 84% wt distilled water, 4% wt sodium dodecyl sulfate, 9% wt n-butanol, 3%wt cyclohexane; *data report at low and high current densities.

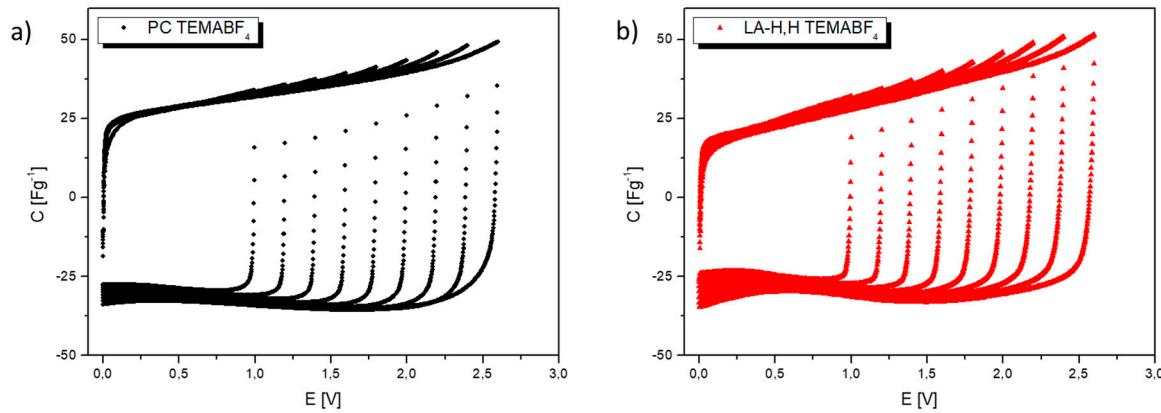


Figure S6. Operative voltage investigation.

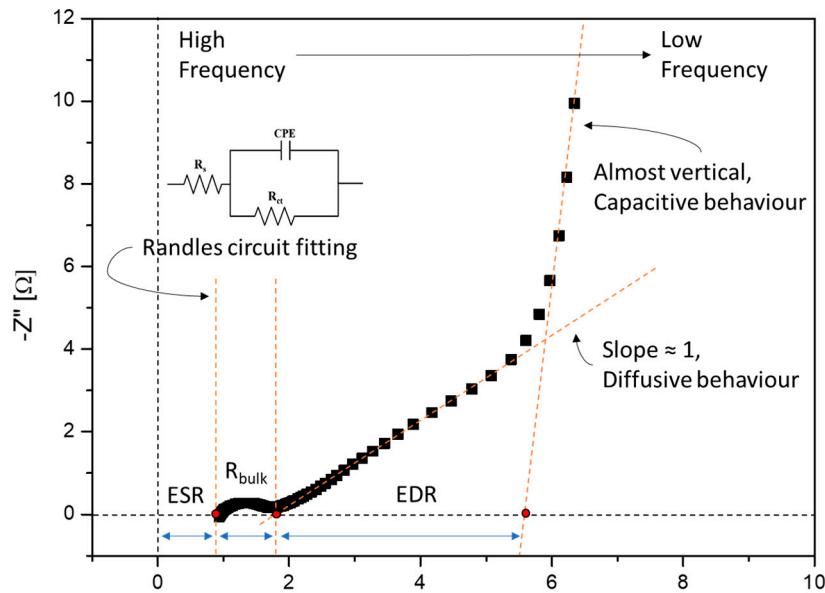


Figure S7. Nyquist plot analysis and resistances evaluations.

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