Supporting Information for

Honeycomb in honeycomb carbon bubbles: excellent Li- and Na-storage performances

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Figure S1. XRD patterns of the HHCBs.
Figure S2. SEM images of the Zn microspheres.
Figure S3. A representative TEM image shows the localized graphitization that probed distributing almost anywhere on the shells of hollow carbon bubbles.
Table S1. BET surface area ($S_{BET}$), total ($V_{total}$), micropore ($V_{micro}$) and mesopore ($V_{meso}$) pore volumes of the HHCBs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample</th>
<th>$S_{BET}^a$ (m²/g)</th>
<th>$V_{total}^b$ (cm³/g)</th>
<th>$V_{micro}^c$ (cm³/g)</th>
<th>$V_{meso}^d$ (cm³/g)</th>
<th>$D_{BJH}^e$ (nm)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HHCBs</td>
<td>780</td>
<td>1.53</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>1.08</td>
<td>8.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$^a$ $S_{BET}$: surface area calculated by the BET method.

$^b$ $V_{total}$: total pore volume of pores.

$^c$ $V_{micro}$: pore volume of micropores calculated by the HK method.

$^d$ $V_{meso}$: pore volume of mesopores calculated by the BJH method.

$^e$ $D_{BJH}$: mesopore diameter calculated from adsorption branch of nitrogen isotherms using BJH method.
Figure S4. Low-magnification (A) and high resolution (B) TEM images of a broken hollow carbon bubble, in which one can clearly see the gaps, meso-, and micropores.