

Supplementary information

Synthesis of heteroatom-carbon nanosheets by solution plasma processing using *N*-methyl-2-pyrrolidone as precursor

Koangyong Hyun,^a Tomonaga Ueno,^{ac} Oi Lun Li^{ac} and Nagahiro Saito^{*abcd}

^a Department of Materials, Physics and Energy Engineering, Graduate School of Engineering, Nagoya University, Nagoya 464-8603, Japan.

^b Social Innovation Design Center (SIDC), Institute of Innovation for Future Society, Nagoya University, Nagoya 464-8603, Japan.

^c Green Mobility Collaborative Research Center, Nagoya University, Nagoya 464-8603, Japan.

^d Core Research for Evolutional Science and Technology (CREST), Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST), Kawaguchi, Saitama 332-0012, Japan.
E-mail: hiro@rd.numse.nagoya-u.ac.jp

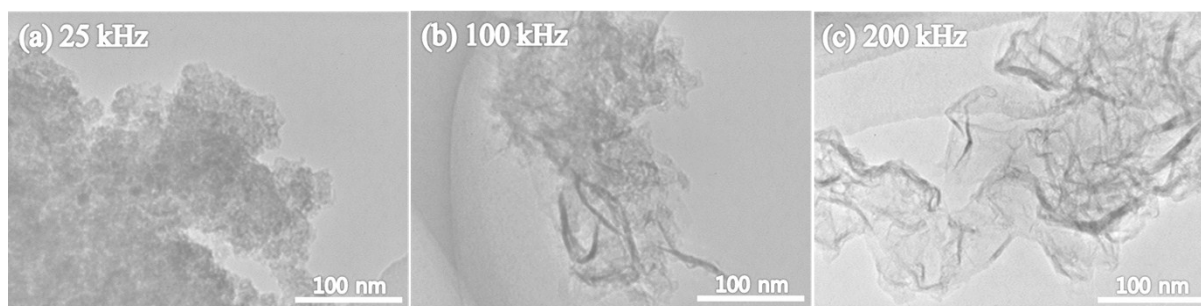


Fig. S1 TEM images of the transition from carbon nanoparticles to carbon nanosheets by increasing the repetition frequency rate: (a) 25 kHz, (b) 100 kHz and (c) 200 kHz.

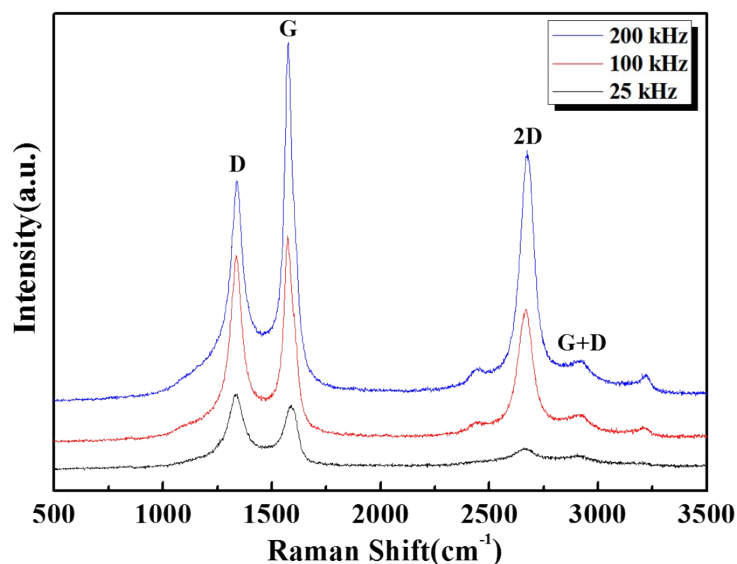


Fig. S2 Raman spectra of the samples prepared at 25, 100 and 200 kHz.

Table S1 Comparison the NCNS with N-doped graphene reported in several previous works.

Carbon material	Onset potential (V vs. Ag/AgCl)	Nitrogen content (at%)	Surface area (m ² g ⁻¹)	Ref.
N-doped double-layer templated graphene	-0.130	3.02	1318	[61]
N-doped graphene	-0.135	20.50	748	[62]
N-doped graphene nanoplatelets	-0.170	3.27	-	[63]
NCNS	-0.170	1.30	277	Present work