Supporting Information for

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

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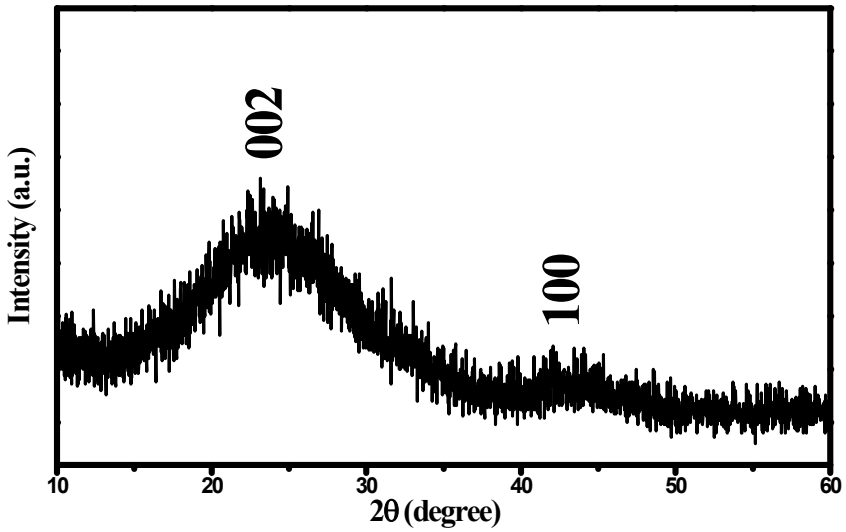

Figure S1. XRD patterns of the HHCBs.

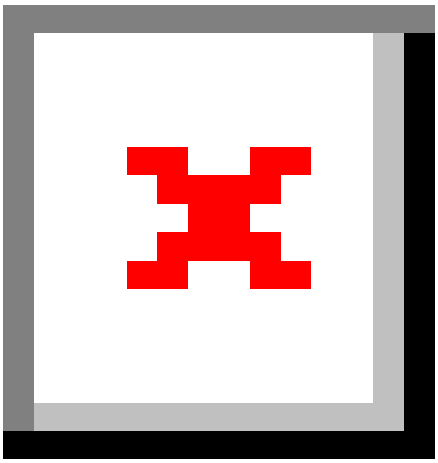

Figure S2. SEM images of the Zn microspheres.

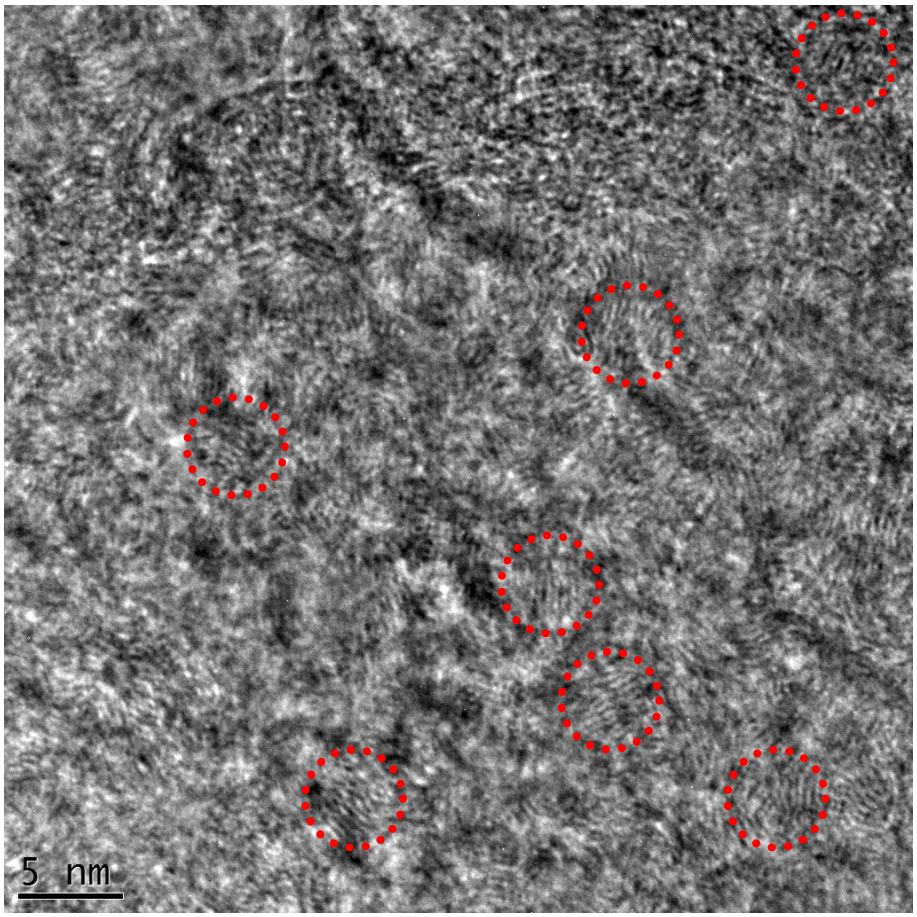

Figure S3. A representative TEM image shows the localized graphitization that probed distributing almost anywhere on the shells of hollow carbon bubbles.

Table S1. BET surface area (S_{BET}), total (V_{total}), micropore (V_{micro}) and mesopore (V_{meso}) pore volumes of the HHCBs.

Sample	S_{BET}[a] (m^2/g)	V_{total}[b] (cm^3/g)	V_{micro}[c] (cm^3/g)	V_{meso}[d] (cm^3/g)	D_{BJH}[e] (nm)
HHCBs	780	1.53	0.32	1.08	8.7

[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.**

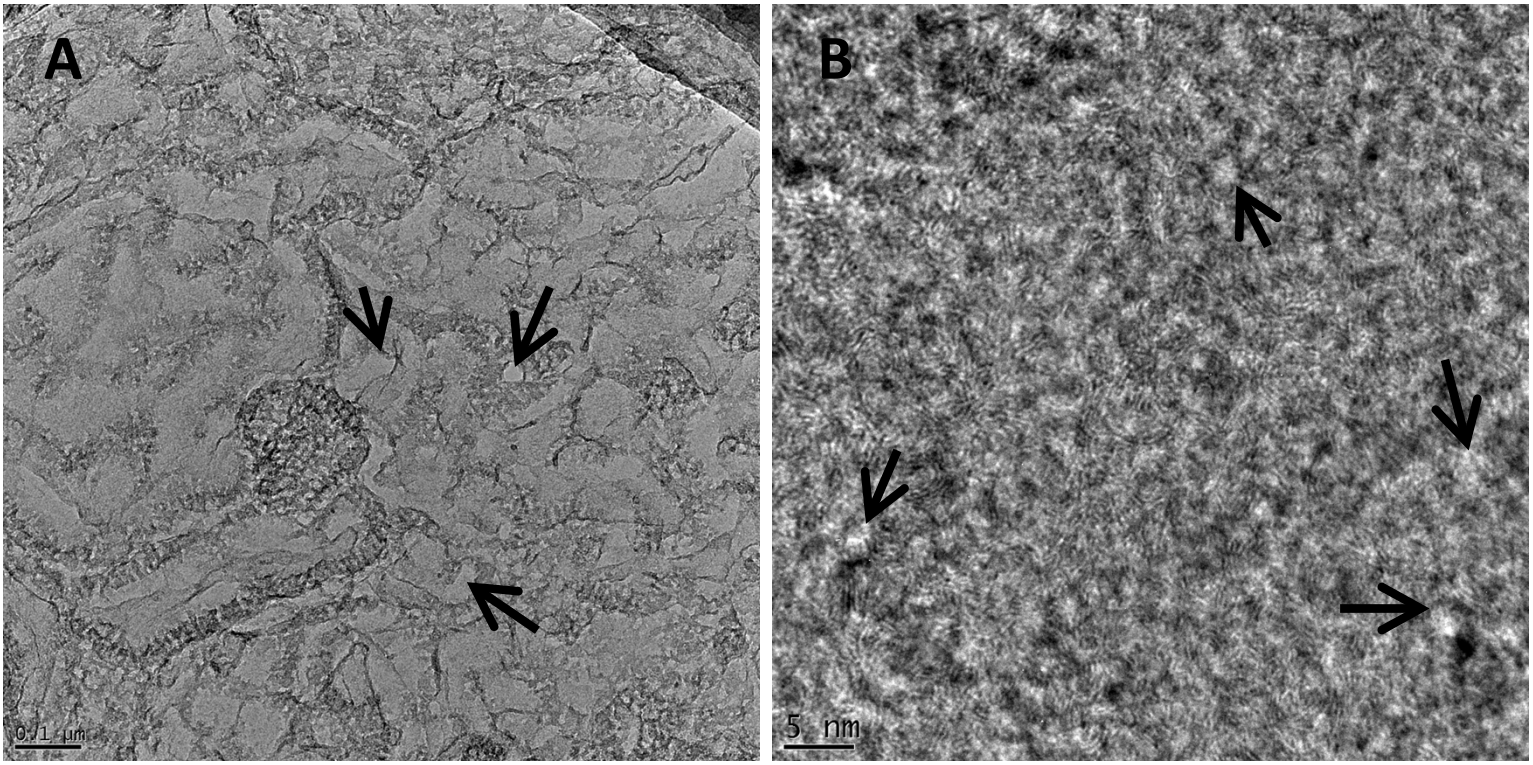

Figure S4. Low-magnification (A) and high resolution (B) TEM images of a broken hollow carbon bubble, in which one can clearly see the gaps, meso-, and micropores.