

# Supporting information

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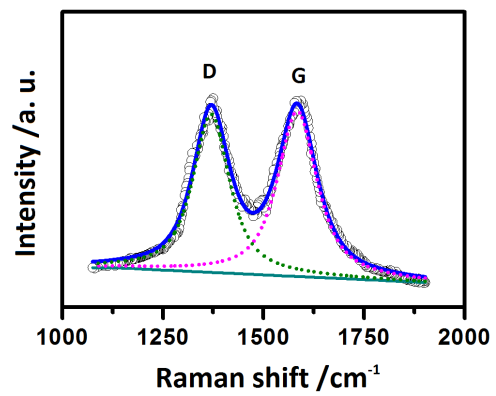
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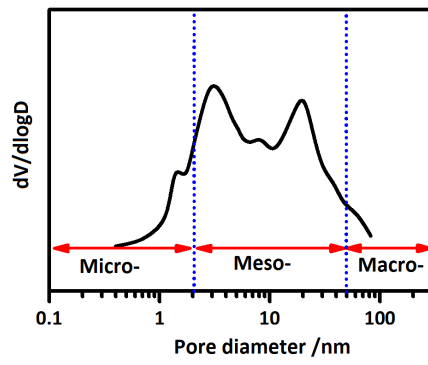
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## Section I. Supporting Figures

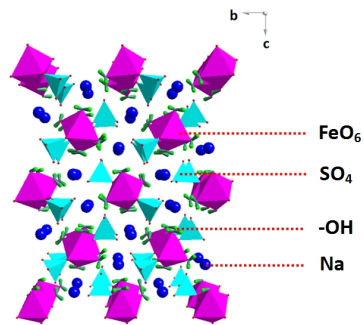
**Figure S1** Raman spectroscopy of as-prepared porous carbon nanofiber (PCNF). The low ratio of *D/G* band intensity ( $\sim 1.12$ ) demonstrates the partial graphitization of as-prepared carbon nanofibers.



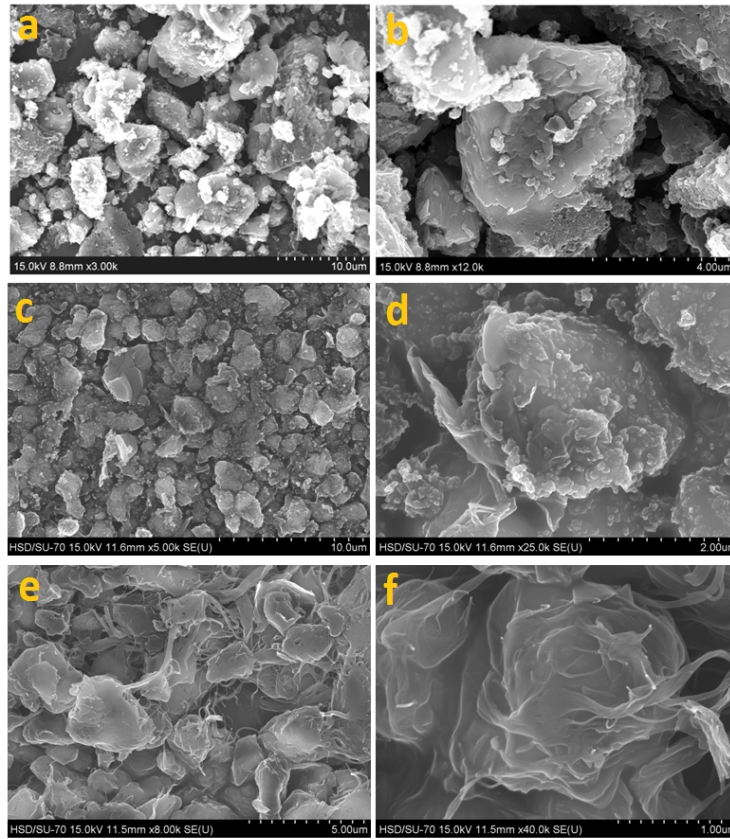
**Figure S2** Pore size analysis of the as-prepared hybrid nanofiber. The multiple peaks demonstrate the hierarchical porous architecture of the hybrid nanofiber.



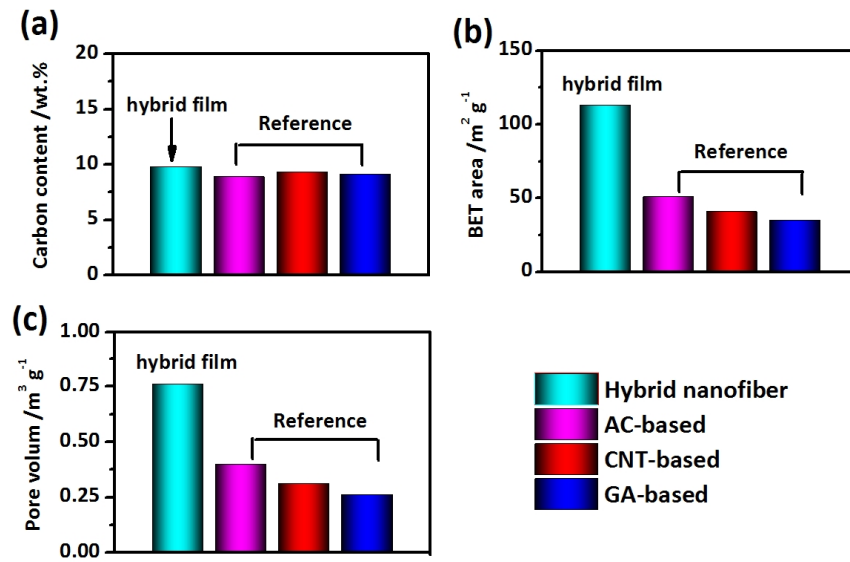
**Figure S3** Schema of the crystal structure of bloedite-type hydrated sulfate (*i.e.*  $\text{Na}_2\text{Fe}(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ). It has the basic unit of  $\text{Fe}(\text{SO}_4)_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4$ , which is constructed by one  $\text{FeO}_2(\text{OH})_4$  octahedron and two  $\text{SO}_4$  tetrahedra. Sodium ions located at large channels are coordinated by six oxygen atoms.



**Figure S4** Morphology of the reference samples with (a,b) activated carbon, (c,d) carbon nanotube and (e,f) graphene supports. The irregular agglomeration are observed for the reference samples.



**Figure S5** Physical characteristics, including carbon content (a), BET area (b) and pore volume (c) of the hybrid film and the CA-, GA- and CNT-based reference samples.



## Section II. Calculation Process

### *Calculation process for sodium intercalation coefficients based on the GITT results*

The sodium ion intercalation kinetics of the composites is investigated by GITT measurements. According to the simplified equation of Fick's second diffusion law,  $D_{Na}$  can be calculated from the following equation:<sup>s1,s2</sup>

$$D_{Na} = \frac{4}{\rho t} \left( \frac{m_B V_m}{M_B A} \right)^2 \left( \frac{\Delta E_s}{\Delta E_t} \right)^2 \quad (t \ll L^2 / D_{Na}) \quad (1)$$

where  $D_{Na}$  ( $\text{cm}^2\text{s}^{-1}$ ) is the sodium diffusion coefficient;  $m_B$ ,  $M_B$  and  $V_m$  are the mass, molecular weight and molar volume of the electrode material, respectively;  $A$  is the interfacial area between electrode and electrolyte;  $\tau$  is duration of the current pulse.

### References:

[S1] W. Weppner, R. A. Huggins, *J. Electrochem. Soc.* **1977**, *124*, 1569.

[S2] E. Deiss, *Electrochimica Acta* **2005**, *50*, 2927.