

## Supporting Information for

### **Mesoporous soft carbon as an anode material for sodium ion batteries with superior rate and cycling performance**

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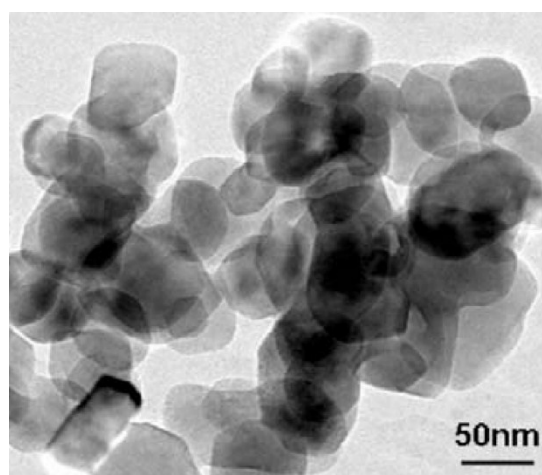


Figure S1. TEM image of nano-CaCO<sub>3</sub>.

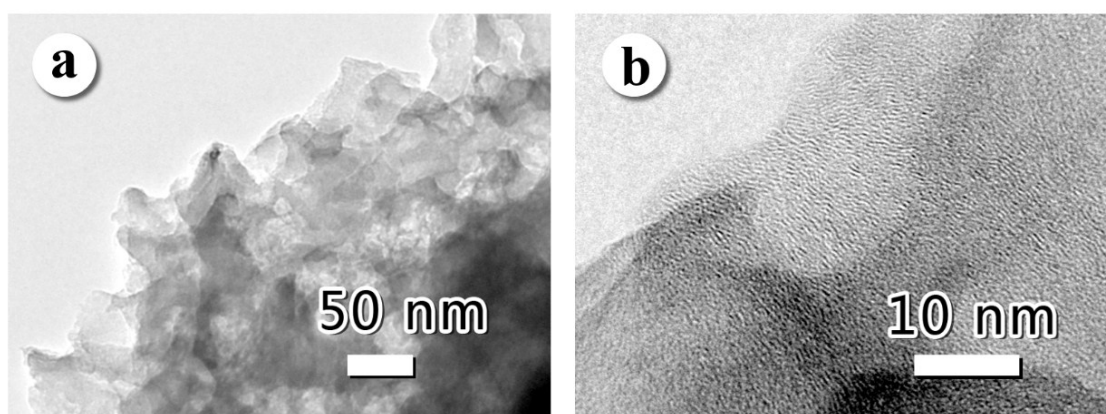


Figure S2 TEM image (a) and HR-TEM image (b) of MSC after 3000 cycles at 500 mA g<sup>-1</sup>.

The Na<sup>+</sup> diffusion properties were evaluated by calculating the sodium-ion diffusion coefficient with following equation:<sup>[1,2]</sup>

$$D = \frac{R^2 T^2}{2A^2 n^4 F^4 C^2 \sigma^2} \quad (S1)$$

where R is the gas constant, T is the absolute temperature, A is the electrode surface area, n is the number of electrons involved in the electrochemical reaction, F is Faraday's constant, C is the concentration of Na<sup>+</sup> and  $\sigma$  is the Warburg coefficient that is associated with Z' at low frequency.

$$Z' = R_s + R_{ct} + \sigma \omega^{-1/2} \quad (S2)$$

Herein, Z' is the real part of Nyquist plot (Figure S3a) at low-frequency region. R<sub>s</sub> is bulk resistance of the cell, which reflects a combined resistance of the electrolyte, separator and electrodes. R<sub>ct</sub> is the charge transfer resistance and  $\omega$  is angular frequency.  $\sigma$  can be obtained from the slope of Randles plot, a plot of the real part of impedance against  $\omega^{-1/2}$  as shown in Figure S3b.

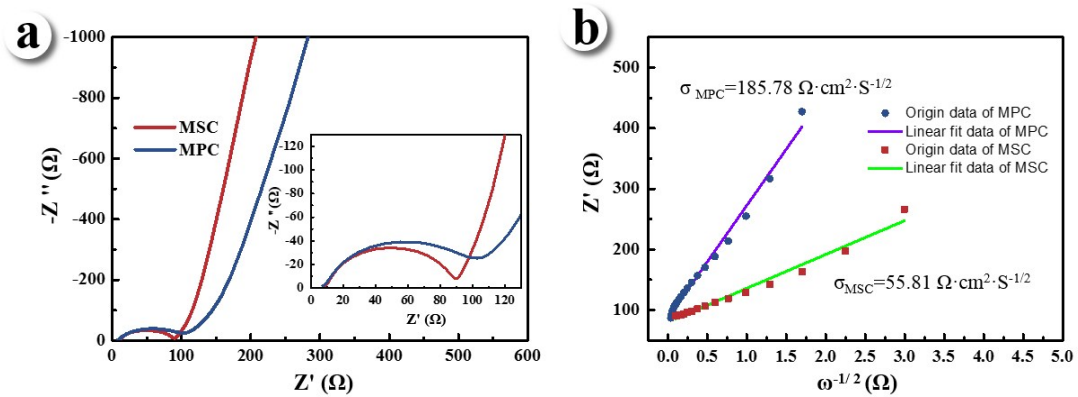


Figure S3 (a) Nyquist plots of MSC and MPC for the fresh cells. (b) The relationship plot between Z' and  $\omega^{-1/2}$  at low-frequency region.

The D (sodium-ion diffusion coefficient) of MSC and MPC were calculated by equation (S1), and are  $1.85 \times 10^{-11}$  and  $1.67 \times 10^{-12}$  cm<sup>2</sup>/S, respectively.

#### References:

- 1 B. Jin, E. M. Jin, K. Park and H. Gu, *Electrochem. Commun.*, 2008, **10**, 1537.
- 2 M. Shi, Z. Chen and J. Sun, *Cement Concrete Res.*, 1999, **29**, 1111.