

## Supplementary information

### Combination of solid state NMR and DFT calculation to elucidate the state of sodium in hard carbon electrodes

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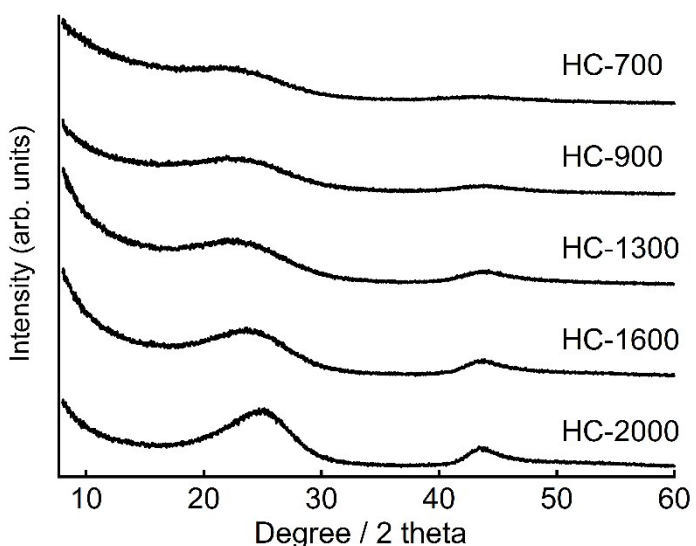


Fig S1. Powder XRD patterns of HC-700, HC-900, HC-1300, HC-1600, and HC-2000.

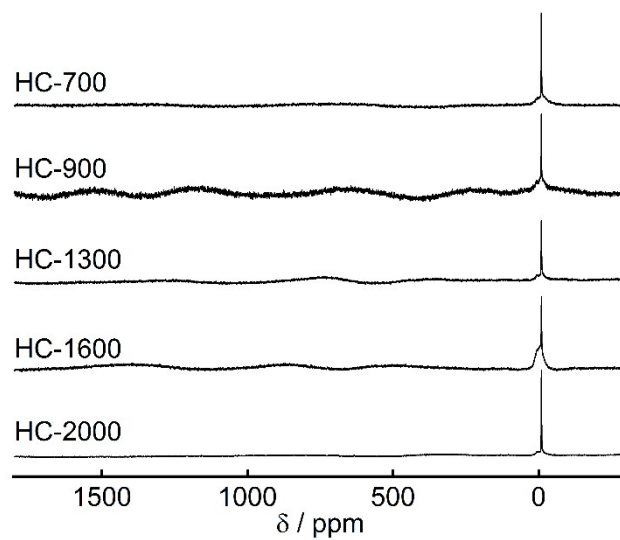


Fig. S2  $^{23}\text{Na}$  MAS NMR spectra (from 1800 to -300 ppm) of sodiated HC-700, HC-900, HC-1300, HC-1600 and HC-2000 samples. No quasi-metallic sodium peak was observed in each spectrum.

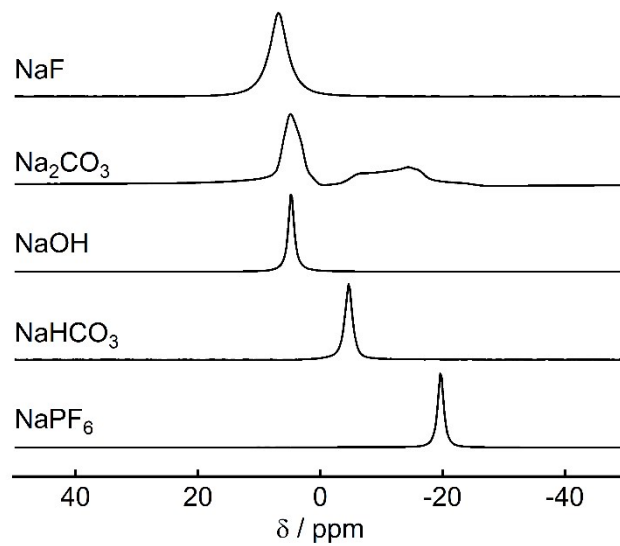


Fig. S3  $^{23}\text{Na}$  MAS NMR spectra of some inorganic sodium compounds.

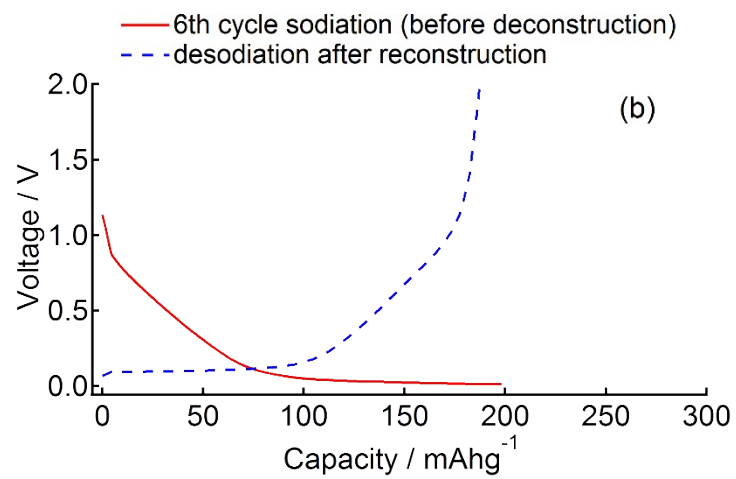
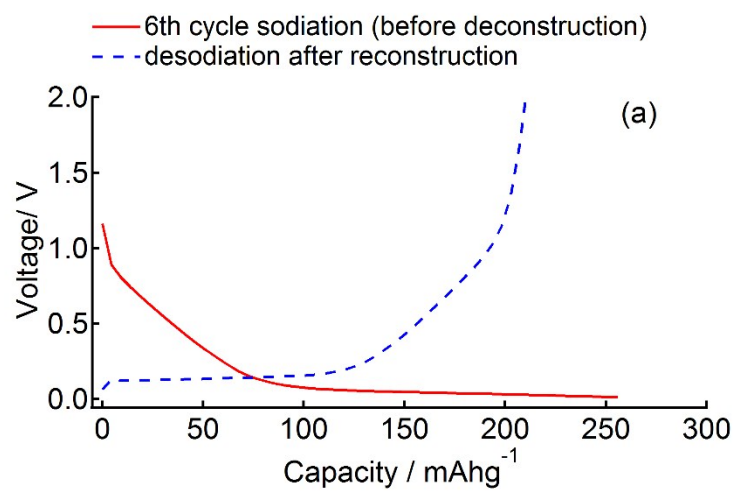


Fig. S4 Charge/discharge curves of two reassembled HC-1300 cells.

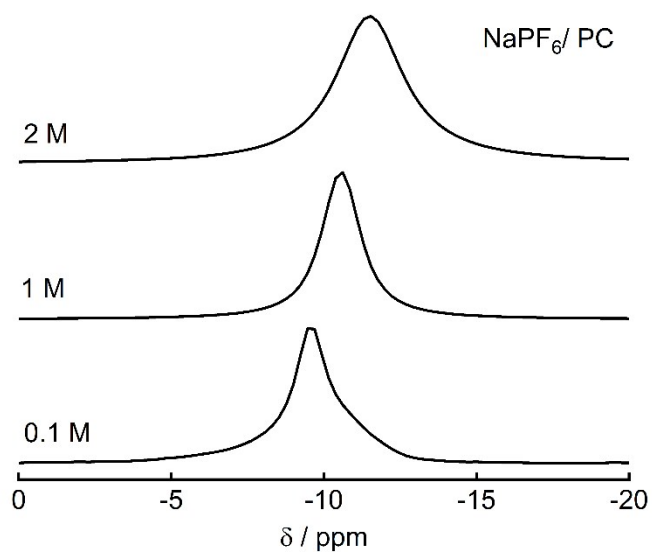


Fig. S5 <sup>23</sup>Na NMR spectra of NaPF<sub>6</sub> / PC solution taken by a solid NMR probe. Each solution was prepared using NaPF<sub>6</sub> powder (Stella Chemifa) and PC (Kishida Chemical).

Single alkali atom on C<sub>150</sub>H<sub>30</sub>

(i) initial configuration

(ii) optimized geometry (Li case)

(iii) optimized geometry (Na case)

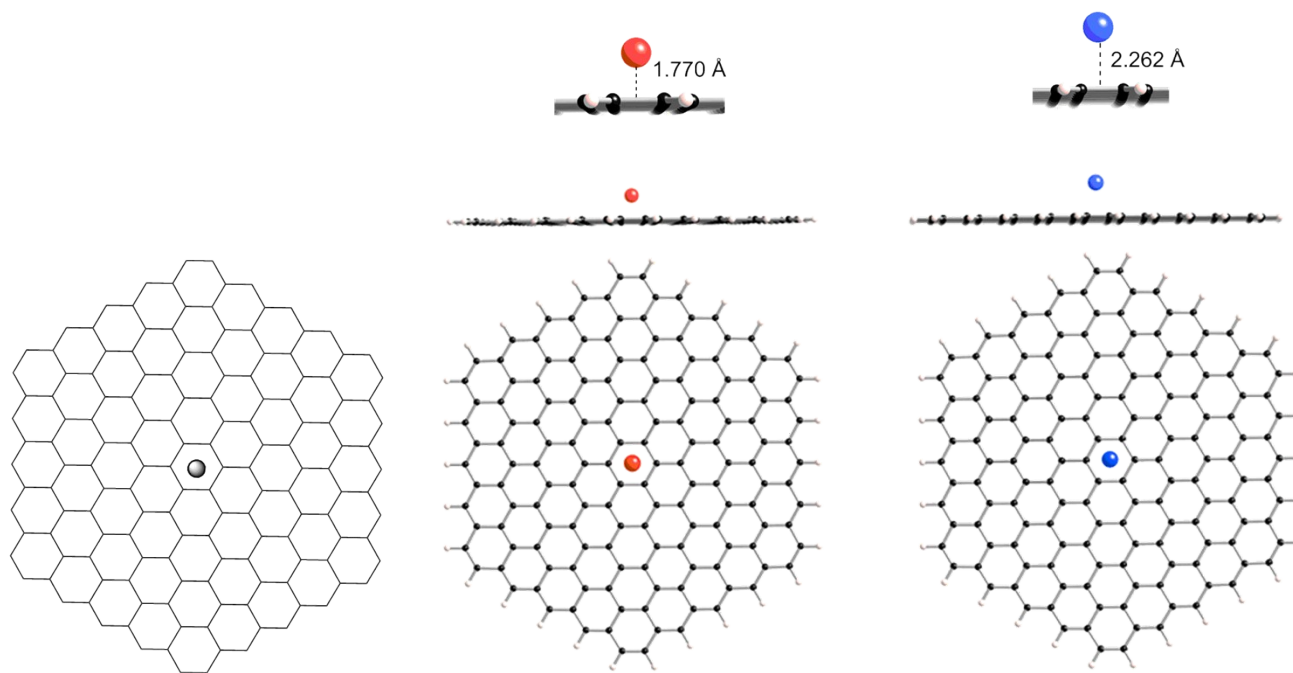


Fig. S6 DFT optimizations of an alkali atom (Li or Na) set at the centre of C<sub>150</sub>H<sub>30</sub>. The single Li (Na) atom is placed separating from the centre by 1.77 (2.26) Å

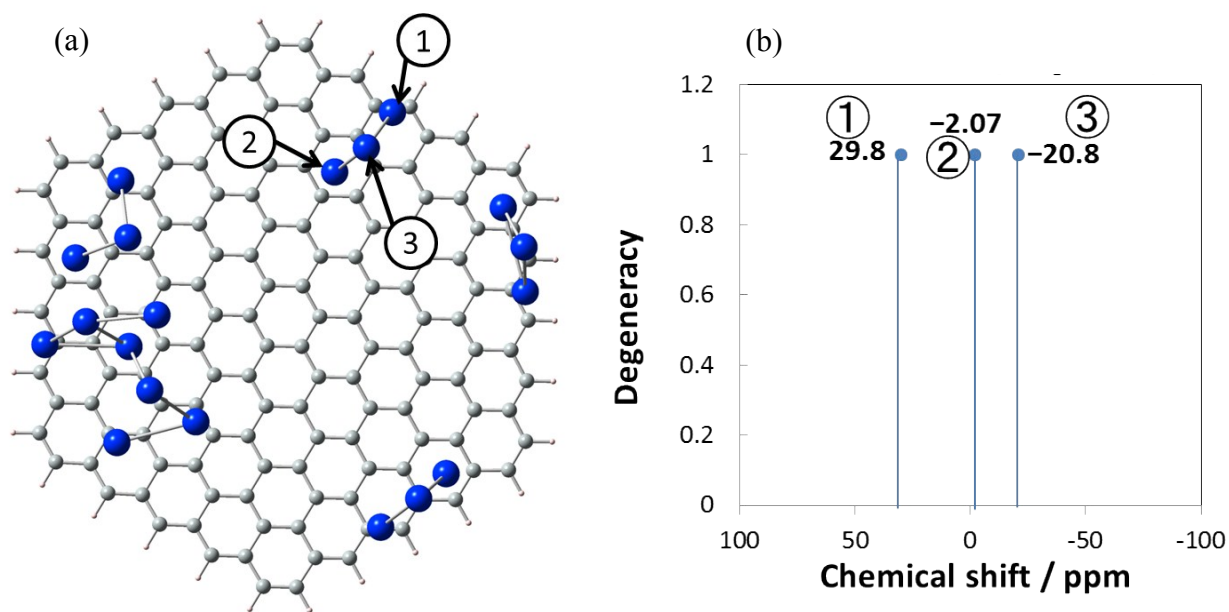


Fig. S7 Chemical shift estimation of one of the Na<sub>3</sub> triangle clusters on a carbon plane using B3LYP/6-31G\*\* function; (a) calculated Na<sub>3</sub> triangle, (b) the estimated chemical shifts values of ①, ②, and ③ atoms. To perform the NMR calculations based on gauge-independent atomic orbital (GIAO) method, we constructed a structure for a Na<sub>3</sub> cluster on C<sub>150</sub>H<sub>30</sub> by removing 16 Na atoms (without labels in (a)) from the optimized structure for 19-Na atoms on C<sub>150</sub>H<sub>30</sub> ((iii) in Fig. 11).