

## Electronic Supplementary Information

# $C_{10}H_4O_2S_2$ /graphene composite as cathode material for sodium-ion batteries

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### Experimental Details

#### *Preparation of Graphene*

All the experimental chemicals were analytical grade and used without any further purification. Graphene was reduced from graphene oxide (GO) by heat-treatment. The GO was exfoliated from the graphite oxide according to the Hummers method with further modification. The details are as follows: firstly, in a three-necked flask in ice-water bath under stirring, 30 mL of 98%  $H_2SO_4$  was added slowly into a mixture of 0.4 g of natural graphite powder and 0.35 g of  $NaNO_3$ . After stirring for 1 h, 1.8 g of  $KMnO_4$  (purity 99%) was added gradually under slow stirring for about 3 h. The as-formed mixture was reacted for seven days at room temperature. Afterwards, 40 mL of 5wt%  $H_2SO_4$  aqueous solution was added dropwise and stirred for 1 h. After that, 1.2 mL of 30wt%  $H_2O_2$  aqueous solution was added, and the solution was stirred for another 1 h. Then, this solution was washed thoroughly several times with a mixed aqueous solution of 3wt%  $H_2SO_4$ /0.5wt%  $H_2O_2$  and deionized (DI) water several times, respectively. After centrifuging, a brown-black graphite oxide dispersion was obtained. The graphite oxide dispersion was sonicated for 5 h at 50 °C to form a stable GO dispersion. Finally, the GO was put into a quartz boat in the center of a tube furnace. After introducing flowing 25%  $H_2$ -75% Ar combination gas for about 10 min

and setting the temperature ramp rate for the furnace at  $50^{\circ}\text{C min}^{-1}$ , the furnace was heated up to  $900^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 2 h. Graphene was obtained after furnace cooling below  $50^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

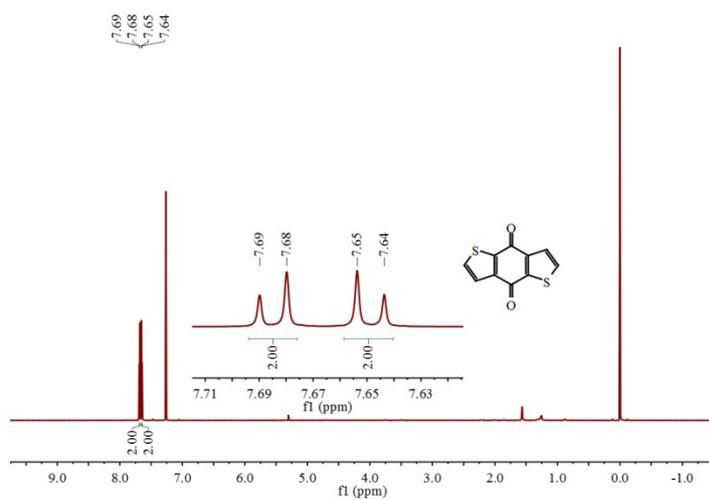


Fig. S1  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of BDT.

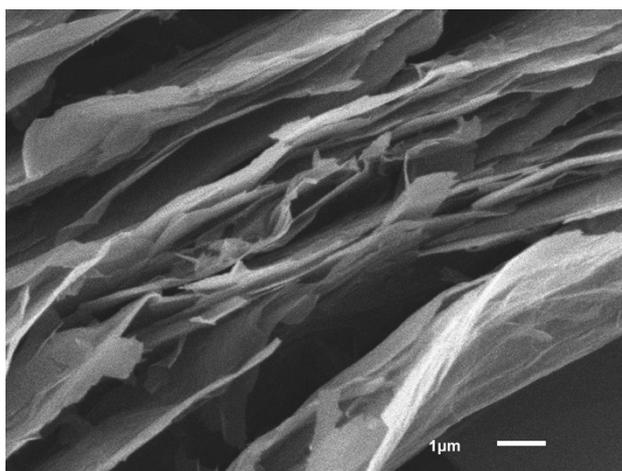


Fig. S2 SEM images of the as-prepared graphene (G).

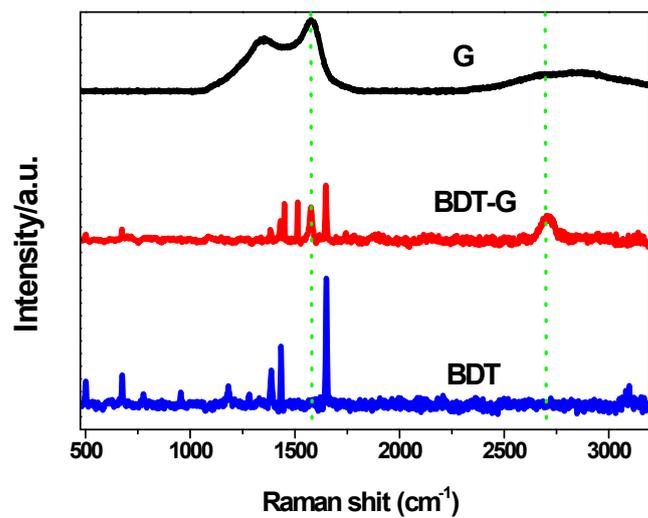


Fig.S3 Raman spectra of G, BDT-G and BDT.

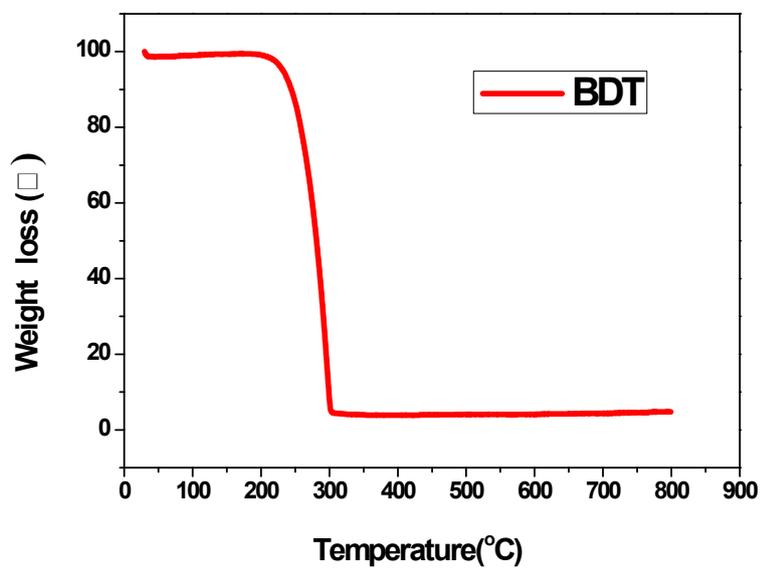


Fig. S4 TGA curve of BDT.

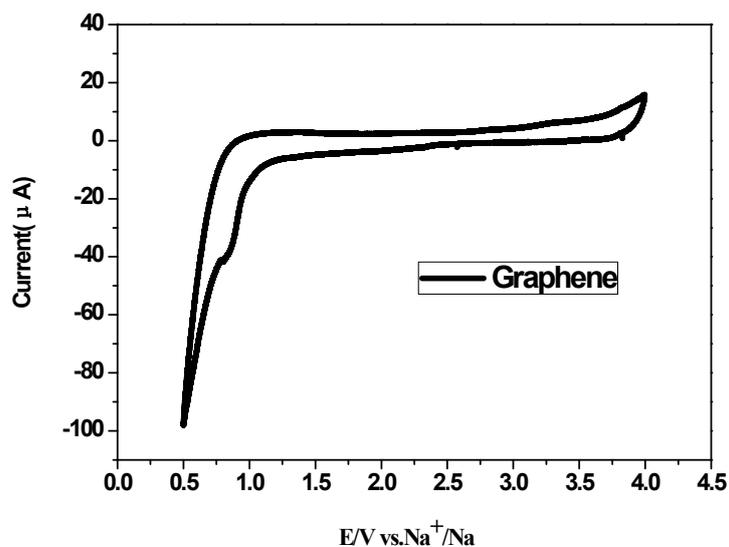


Fig. S5 The first cyclic voltammograms for graphene (G), scan rate: 0.1 mV/s

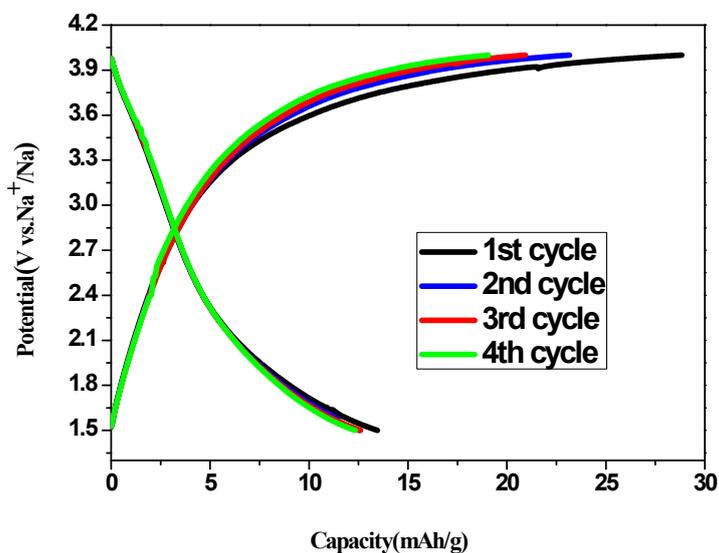


Fig. S6 The initial four charge/discharge curves of graphene electrode (G) at the current density of 0.1C

**Table S1.** Electrochemical impedance parameters by fitted for BDT and BDT-G electrodes after 5,10,70 cycles.

	BDT	BDT-G (after 5 cycle)	BDT-G (after 10cycle)	BDT-G (after 70 cycle)
$R_s$ ( $\Omega$ )	1.45	3.15	9.313	5.764
$R_{ct}$ ( $\Omega$ )	1192	374.3	659.5	1193
$W_{O1-R}$ ( $\Omega$ )	315.3	404.7	52.3	151.3

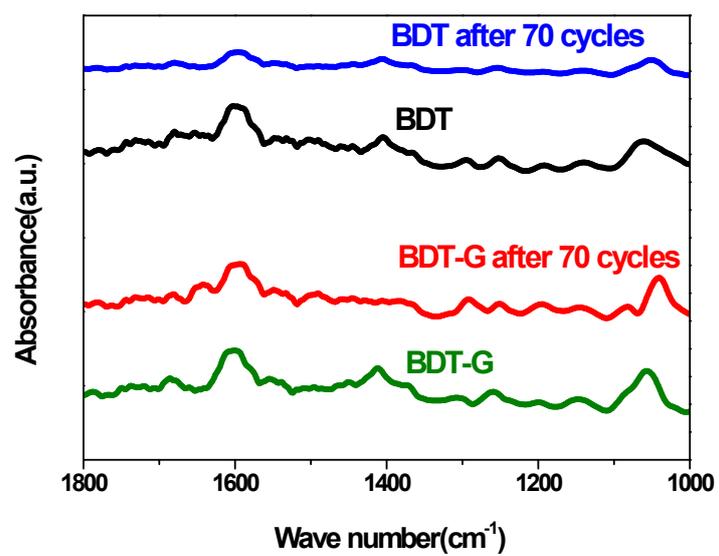


Fig. S7 The FT-IR spectras of BDT and BDT-G electrodes before and after cycles

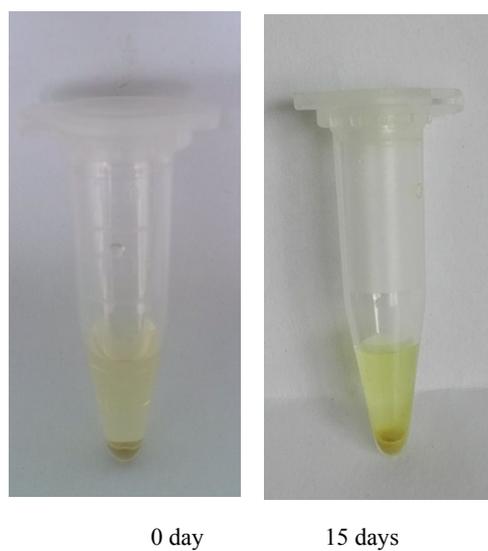


Fig. S8 The photos of solution experiment of BDT in electrolyte

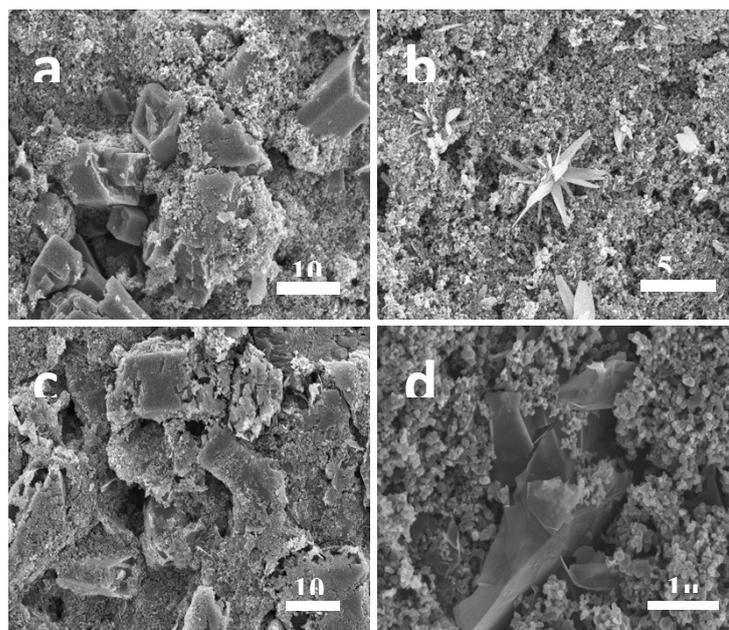


Fig. S9 The SEM images of BDT before and after cycling (a, before; b, after), and the SEM images of BDT-G before and after cycling (c, before; d, after).