

## Supporting Information

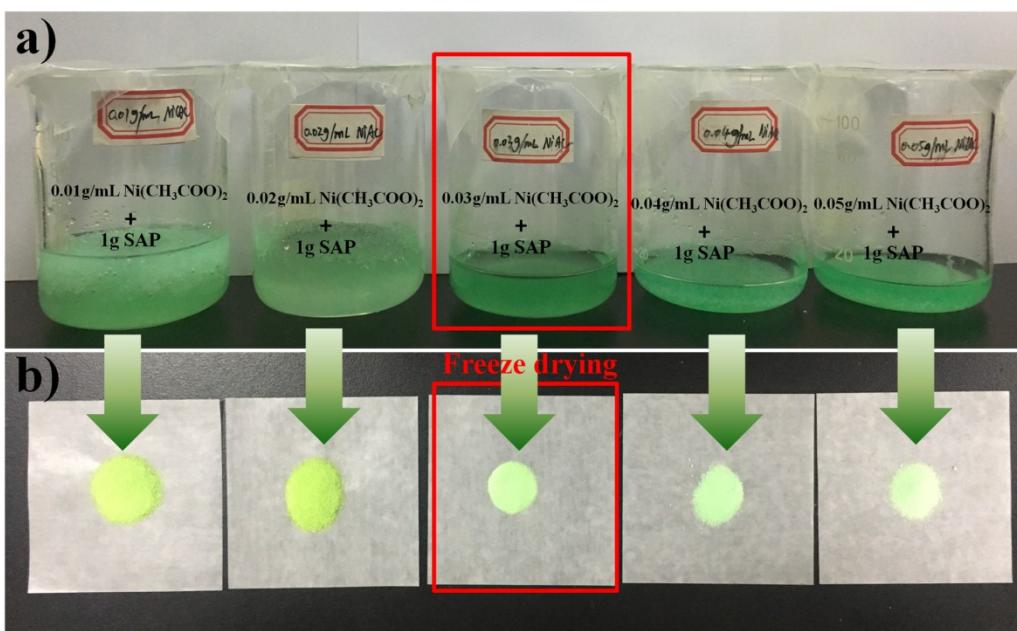
### Micropores of Pure Nanographite Spheres for Long-Cycle and High-Rate Lithium-sulfur Batteries

Kexuan Liao, Shuting Chen, Huanhuan Wei, Jinchen Fan<sup>a,b\*</sup>, Qunjie Xu<sup>a,b\*</sup>, Yulin Min<sup>a,b\*</sup>

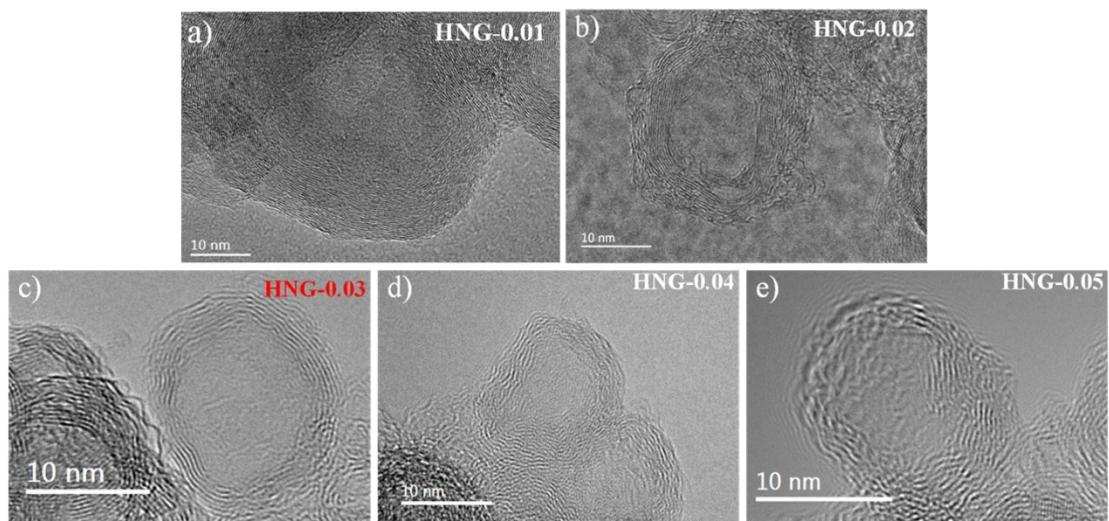
<sup>a</sup>*Shanghai Key Laboratory of Materials Protection and Advanced Materials in Electric Power,  
Shanghai University of Electric Power, Shanghai 200090, P. R. China*

<sup>b</sup>*Shanghai Institute of Pollution Control and Ecological Security, Shanghai 200092, P.R. China*

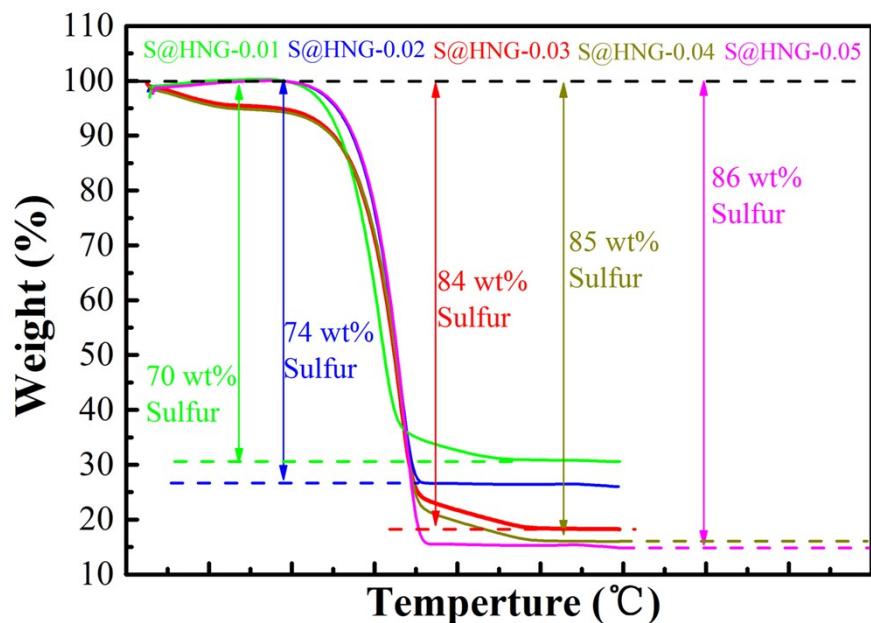
E-mail: [Jinchen.fan@shiep.edu.cn](mailto:Jinchen.fan@shiep.edu.cn); [xuqunjie@shiep.edu.cn](mailto:xuqunjie@shiep.edu.cn); [ahaqmylin@126.com](mailto:ahaqmylin@126.com);



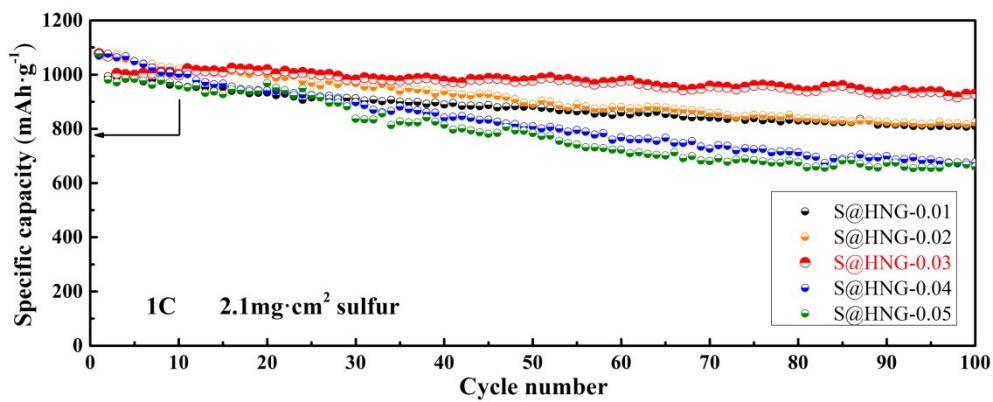
**Figure S1.** a) Photos of the hydrogels formed by adding nickel acetate solution of different concentration to SAP, b) photos of the freeze drying hydrogels before pyrolysis.



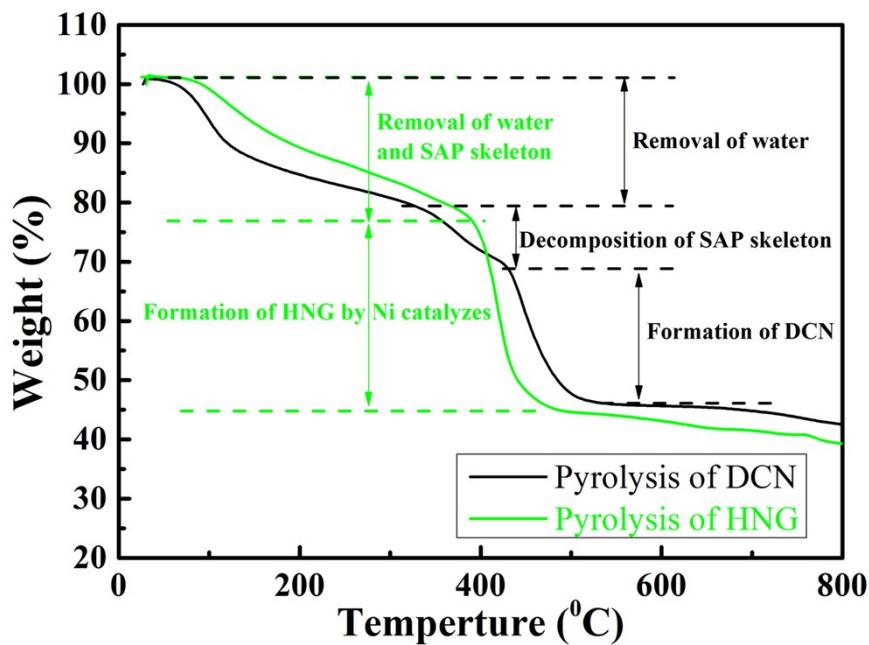
**Figure S2.** TEM images of HNG with different number of micropore. According to concentration of Ni in the precursor, a) HNG-0.01, HNG-0.02, HNG-0.03, HNG-0.04 and HNG-0.05.



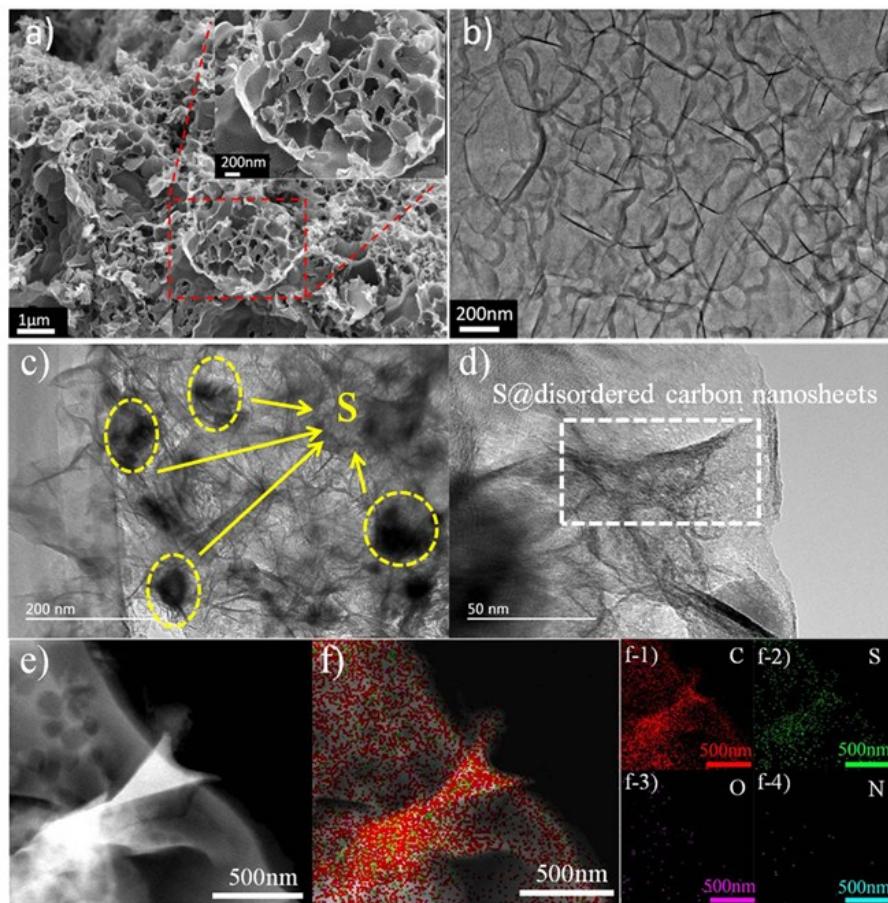
**Figure S3.** TG curves of S@HNG-0.01, S@HNG-0.02, S@HNG-0.03, S@HNG-0.04 and S@HNG-0.05



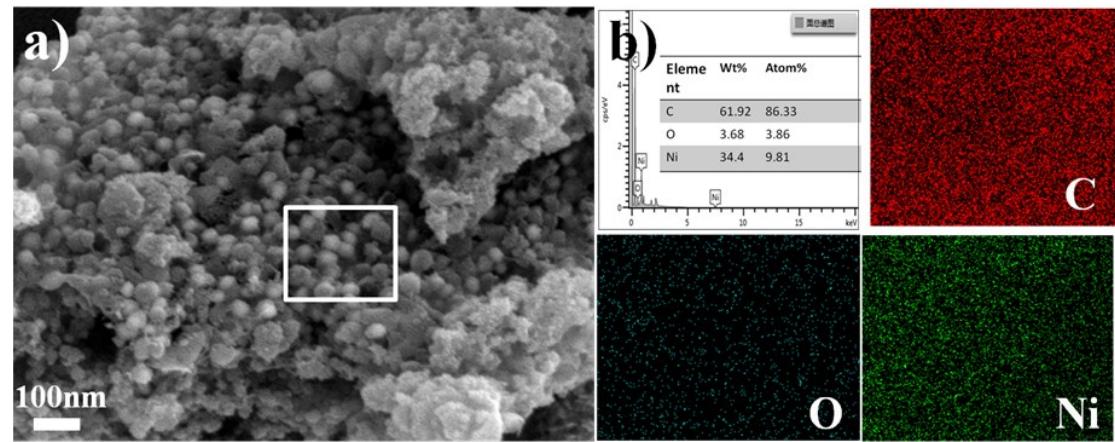
**Figure S4.** Cycling performance of S@HNG-0.01, S@HNG-0.02, S@HNG-0.03, S@HNG-0.04 and S@HNG-0.05 electrode at 1C over 100 cycles with  $2.1\text{mg cm}^{-2}$  sulfur loading.



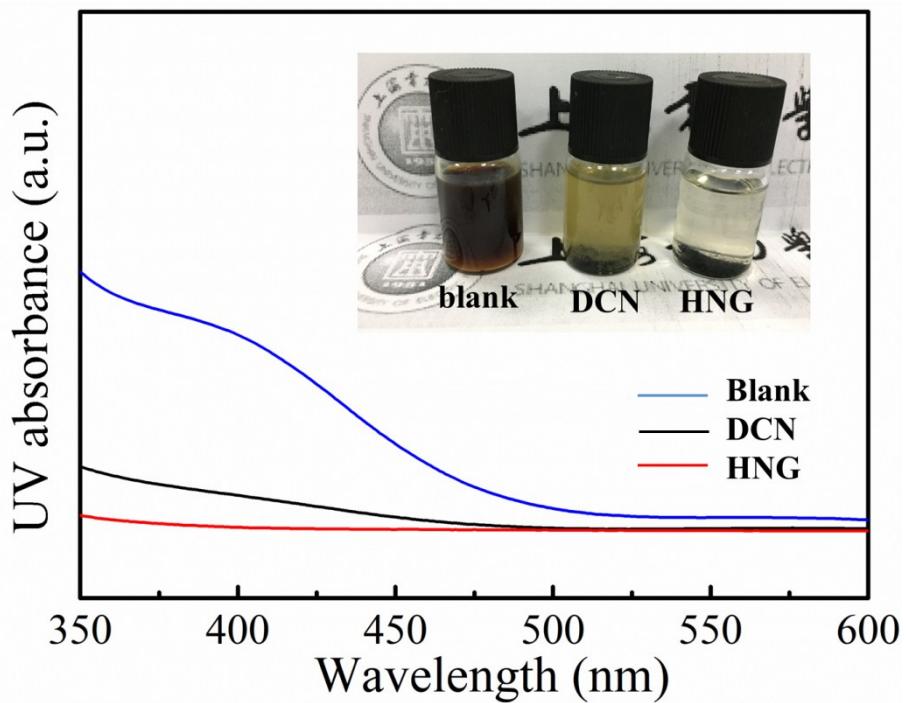
**Figure S5.** TG curves of the pyrolysis of DCN and HNG.



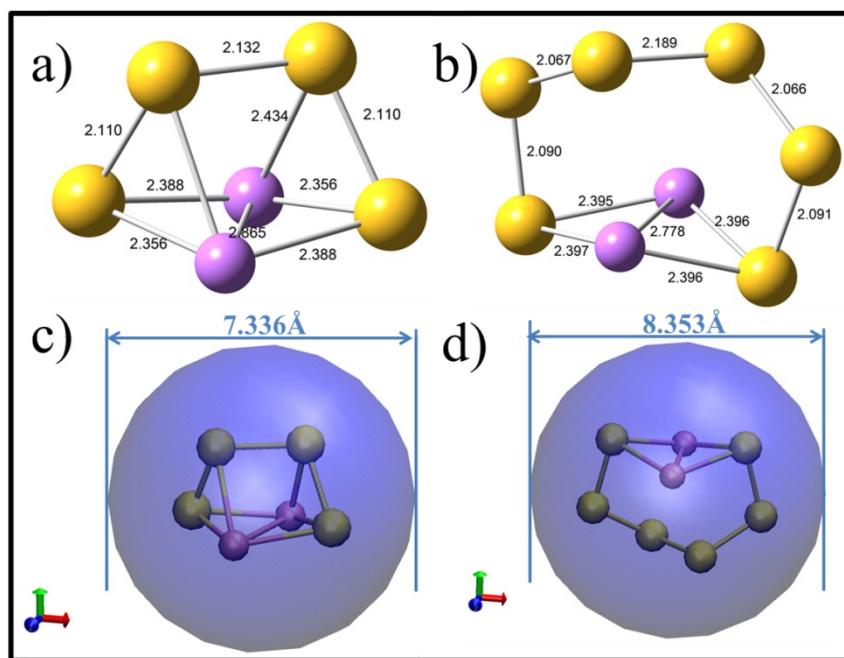
**Figure S6.** a) SEM image of DCN, b) TEM image of DCN, c) and d) TEM images of S@DCN, e) STEM image of S@DCN and f) corresponding EDS elemental mapping images of C, S, O and N.



**Figure S7.** SEM images of Ni@HNG and the energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDS) corresponding the proportion of elements as well as elemental mapping images for C, O and Ni



**Figure S8.** UV-vis absorption spectra of Li<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub> solution before and after adding DCN or HNG and inset is polysulfide entrapment by the DCN and HNG.



**Figure S9.** a) and b) the bond length of molecules of Li<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub> and Li<sub>2</sub>S<sub>6</sub>, c) and d) the vander waals radius of molecules of Li<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub> and Li<sub>2</sub>S<sub>6</sub>

Table S1. Molar volume, farthest distance and diameter of  $\text{Li}_2\text{S}_4$  and  $\text{Li}_2\text{S}_6$ .

Molecule	$\text{Li}_2\text{S}_4$	$\text{Li}_2\text{S}_6$
<b>Molar volume (<math>\text{\AA}/\text{mol}</math>)</b>	111.9	221.0
<b>Farthest distance (<math>\text{\AA}</math>)</b>	3.736	4.753
<b>Diameter of system (<math>\text{\AA}</math>)</b>	7.336	8.353

Table S2, Electrochemical performance comparison of S@HNG with the representative pure carbon sulfur host in literatures

Sulfur hosts	Sulfur content / wt%	Sulfur loading /mg cm <sup>-2</sup>	Rate performance		Cycling performance		Ref.
			Rate /C	Capacity /mAh g <sup>-1</sup>	Cycle No.	Capacity /mAh g <sup>-1</sup>	
<b>HNG</b>	<b>84.2</b>	<b>2.1~5.0</b>	<b>10C 5C</b>	<b>450 626</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>This work</b>
N-doped carbon sheets with additional cathodic coating	60	2.0	3	615	1000	472	S1
Microporous carbon sheets	70	0.7~1.0	4	652	500	612	S2
Honeycomb-like carbon sheets	70	0.7~0.84	2	580	500	505	S3
Graphene-backboned carbon sheets	64	0.4~0.6	4	430	400	650	S4
Amino-functionalized rGO	60	-	4	480	350	650	S5
Carbon nanocages	79.8	1.0~1.5	-	-	300	810	S6
N-doped hollow carbon nanospheres	85	0.5~0.7	2	250	-	-	S7
3D grapheme nanosheet@carbon nanotube	70	1.1~1.5	2	458	500	364	S8
MWNTs into hollow porous carbon nanotubes	71	-	3	550	200	647	S9
Activated porous carbon nanotube	75	2.2	5	857	-	-	S10

## Supporting Reference

- [1] S. Z. Niu, W. Lv, G. M. Zhou, H. F. Shi, X. Y. Qin, C. Zheng, T. H. Zhou, C. Luo, Y. Q. Deng, B. H. Li, F. Y. Kang, Q. H. Yang, *Nano Energy* **2016**, *30*, 138.
- [2] B. He, W. C. Li, C. Yang, S. Q. Wang, A. H. Lu, *ACS Nano* **2016**, *10*, 1633.
- [3] S. K. Park, J. Lee, T. Hwang, B. Jang, Y. Piao, *ACS Appl. Mater. Inter.* **2017**, *9*, 2430.
- [4] Y. Dong, S. Liu, Z. Wang, Y. Liu, Z. Zhao, J. Qiu, *Nanoscale* **2015**, *7*, 7569.
- [5] Z. Wang, Y. Dong, H. Li, Z. Zhao, H. B. Wu, C. Hao, S. Liu, J. Qiu, X. W. Lou, *Nat. Commun.* **2014**, *5*, 5002.
- [6] Z. Y. Lyu, D. Xu, L. J. Yang, R. C. Che, R. Feng, J. Zhao, Y. Li, Q. Wu, X. Z. Wang, Z. Hu, *Nano Energy* **2015**, *12*, 657–665.
- [7] W. D. Zhou, C. M. Wang, Q. L. Zhang, H. D. Abruna, Y. He, J. W. Wang, S. X. Mao, X. C. Xiao, *Adv. Energy Mater.* **2015**, *5*, 1401752.
- [8] Z. Li, L. Yuan, Z. Yi, Y. Sun, Y. Liu, Y. Jiang, Y. Shen, Y. Xin, Z. Zhang, Y. Huang, *Adv. Energy Mater.* **2014**, *4*, 1301473.
- [9] Y. Zhao, W. L. Wu, J. X. Li, Z. C. Xu, L. H. Guan, *Adv. Mater.* **2014**, *26*, 5113–5118.
- [10] J. S. Lee, J. Jun, J. Jang, A. Manthiram, *Small* **2017**, *13*, 1602984.