Supporting Information

N, S co-doped porous carbon microtubes with high charge/discharge

rate for sodium-ion batteries

Junfeng Li,^a Lu Han,^a Dafeng Zhang,^b Jinliang Li,^c Ting Lu,^a Xianghui Wang,^{*a} Likun Pan^{*a}

^aShanghai Key Laboratory of Magnetic Resonance, School of Physics and Materials, East China Normal University, 3663 N. Zhongshan Rd., Shanghai 200062, P.R. China ^{*}Corresponding author: Tel: 86 21 62234132

E-mail: <u>Ikpan@phy.ecnu.edu.cn</u> (Likun Pan); <u>xhwang@phy.ecnu.edu.cn</u> (Xianghui Wang) ^bSchool of Materials Science and Engineering, Liaocheng University, Liaocheng, Shandong 252000, P.R. China

^cSiyuan Laboratory, Guangdong Provincial Engineering Technology Research center of Vacuum coating Technologies and New Energy Materials, Department of Physics, Jinan University, Guangzhou 510632, P.R. China Table S1 Specific surface areas, pore volumes and mean pore diameters of SNCT-1 and SNCT-2 and SNCT-3

Sample	Specific surface area	Pore volume	Mean pore diameter	
	(m²g⁻¹)	(cm³g ⁻¹)	(nm)	
SNCT-1	219.3	0.382	3.408	
SNCT-2	504.8	0.59	3.827	
SNCT-3	338.4	0.25	3.822	

measured by BET method.



Fig. S1 XPS (a) C 1s, (b) N 1s and (c) S 2p spectra of SNCT-1. XPS (d) C 1s, (e) N 1s and (f) S 2p spectra of SNCT-3.



Fig. S2 TGA curves (a) NCT, (b) SNCT-1, (c) SNCT-2 and (d) SNCT-3 under nitrogen atmosphere at a heating rate of

10 ° C min⁻¹.

Sample	Elemental content (wt.%)			
	С	Ν	S	Н
SNCT-1	67.31	14.97	3.08	2.26
SNCT-2	65.78	12.39	4.69	1.54
SNCT-3	72.05	10.20	4.80	1.55

Table S2 Elemental contents (wt.%) in SNCT determined by EA measurement.



Fig. S3 FESEM images of (a, b) PPy precursor at different magnifications.



Fig.S4 FESEM images of (a, b) SNCT-1 and (c, d) SNCT-3 at different magnifications.



Fig. S5 FESEM images of (a, b) SNCT-2 electrode after the first cycle at different magnifications.



Fig. S6 Photo of white LED bulb lighted up by $Na_3V_2(PO_4)_3//SNCT-2$ full cell SIB.