## **Supplementary Information for**

## Full Pseudocapacitive Behavior Hypoxic Graphene for Ultrafast and Ultrastable Sodium Storage

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Fig. S1 The XPS spectra survey of GO, HG-400, HG-700, HG-1000, HG-1300, and HG-1600 materials.



**Fig. S2** The change of functional group content in materials of GO, HG-400, HG-700, HG-1000, HG-1300, and HG-1600 materials.



**Fig. S3** (a and b) SEM images under different magnifications and (c) the elemental mapping images of the as-prepared HG-1300.



Fig. S4 (a and b) SEM images of GO under different magnifications.



Fig. S5 (a and b) SEM images of HG-400 under different magnifications.



Fig. S6 (a and b) SEM images of HG-700 under different magnifications.



Fig. S7 (a and b) SEM images of HG-1000 under different magnifications.



Fig. S8 (a and b) SEM images of HG-1600 under different magnifications.



Fig. S9 CV curves of the initial 5 cycles for the HG-400, HG-700, HG-1000, HG-1300, and HG-1600 electrodes in the potential range of 0.01-2.8 V at a scan rate of 0.1 mV  $s^{-1}$ .



Fig. S10 CV curves of the first 3 cycles for the acetylene black.



**Fig. S11** Galvanostatic charge/discharge curves of the initial 5 cycles for the HG-400, HG-700, HG-1000, HG-1300, and HG-1600 electrodes in the potential range of 0.01-2.8 V at 0.05 A g<sup>-1</sup>.



**Fig. S12** Rate capability of the HG-400, HG-700, HG-1000, HG-1300, and HG-1600 electrodes at different current densities (Range: from 0.05 to 200 A  $g^{-1}$ , then return to 0.05 A  $g^{-1}$  in turn).

As shown in Fig. S12, the initial specific capacities of HG-400, HG-700, HG-1000 and HG-1300 are 370.3 mA h g<sup>-1</sup>, 243.6 mA h g<sup>-1</sup>, 186.6 mA h g<sup>-1</sup> and 201.7 mA h g<sup>-1</sup>, respectively. The reversible specific capacity of the HG-1300 is significantly lower than that of the HG-400 and HG-700. This is mainly due to the fact that the HG-1300 material prepared by high-temperature calcination contains a smaller amount of oxygen-containing functional groups. We know that, during charging/discharging, the oxygen-containing functional groups on graphene can store a part of sodium ions. The reaction contributes a portion of the specific capacity, but this portion of the capacity is not very stable; it will significantly diminish as the current density increases.



Fig. S13 Cycle performance of the HG-1300 electrode at 100 A  $g^{-1}$  and 10 A  $g^{-1}$ .

Materials	<i>j</i> (A g <sup>-1</sup> )	Cycles (r)	Reversible capacity (mA h g <sup>-1</sup> )	Retention (%)	Decay rate per cycle (%)
	20	100 000	121.1	90.7	0.000093
HG-1300	10	14 000	158.8	98.5	0.000107
	100	70 000	113.2	95.6	0.000063
S-MCN-700 <sup>1</sup>	0.1	100	304.2	35.2	0.35
$HC^2$	1.0	2 000	196	90	0.005
HC <sup>3</sup>	0.2	1 500	72.3	84	0.0107
C-600 <sup>4</sup>	10	15 000	115	~100	
CPP <sup>5</sup>	0.2	200	203.3	98	0.01
3D PCFs <sup>6</sup>	5	10 000	99.8	95.9	0.00041
3D N-GF <sup>7</sup>	0.5	150	594	69.7	0.202
S-N/C <sup>8</sup>	1	1 000	211	86	0.014
FP-MP 5:2 1000 <sup>9</sup>	0.15	100	191	74	0.26
N-FLG-800 <sup>10</sup>	0.5	2 000	210	98.6	0.0007
LPHC <sup>11</sup>	1	1 000	150	85	0.015
COAT-10- 1400 <sup>12</sup>	0.1	100	286	97	0.03
HCSs-CNTs <sup>13</sup>	1.0	500	95.1	60	0.08
RHHC-130014	0.025	100	346	93	0.07
NCL@GF <sup>15</sup>	0.5	2 500	279	70	0.012
NC-550 <sup>16</sup>	0.1	200	212	76.1	0.1195
NNCS <sup>17</sup>	0.03	200	243.1	85	0.075
CF <sup>18</sup>	0.2	200	169	97.7	0.0115
CNS <sup>19</sup>	1	500	190	71.9	0.0562

**Table S1.** Comparisons of cycling performances in this study with the previously reported carbon-based materials for Na storage. As shown, the present HG-1300 exhibits excellent cycle stability.

HPNSC <sup>20</sup>	0.2	3 350	160.5	76	0.0072
without H <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> treatment <sup>21</sup>	0.2	220	181	84.6	0.07
AC111400 <sup>22</sup>	0.03	150	226	89	0.073
NMC600 <sup>23</sup>	0.05	300	268.9	71.46	0.095
SN-HCS <sup>24</sup>	0.5	2 000	169	81.25	0.0094
CPs <sup>25</sup>	0.02	100	298.1	99.3	0.007
LS1400 <sup>26</sup>	0.1	450	330	94	0.013
CC700 <sup>27</sup>	1	8 000	105	85	0.001875
N-HC <sup>28</sup>	5	10 000	101.4	97.3 <sup>1000th</sup>	0.0003
carbonized CNC <sup>29</sup>	0.1	400	300	88.2	0.0295
SGCN <sup>30</sup>	5	5 000	161.8	73.6	0.00528
HCP <sup>31</sup>	2	1 000	176.8	75	0.025



Fig. S14 Galvanostatic charge/discharge curves at different current densities.



Fig. S15 (a and b) the SEM images of the HG-1300 electrode after 6000 cycles at the state of 5 A  $g^{-1}$  discharge and 1 A  $g^{-1}$  charge.



**Fig. S16** Rate capability comparison for CSC electrode in 1 M NaPF<sub>6</sub>/DME and 1 M NaPF<sub>6</sub>/EC-PC electrolytes.



**Fig. S17** Rate capability comparison for LSC electrode in 1 M NaPF<sub>6</sub>/DME and 1 M NaPF<sub>6</sub>/EC-PC electrolytes.

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