## **Supporting Information**

## Large-surface-area porous monolith of graphene for

## electrochemical capacitive deionization

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Fig. S1. EDX mapping of ZnG-N1100.



Fig. S2. (a) XPS survey spectrum, (b) Zn 2p spectrum of ZnG-N1100, and (c) Schematic

of possible configuration of nitrogen doping in ZnG-N1100.



Fig. S3. CV of symmetric electrodes of (a) ZnG-1000, (b) ZnG-1200, and (c) ZnG-Ar; GCD

curves of (d) ZnG-1000, (e) ZnG-1200, and (f) ZnG-Ar.



**Fig. S4.** (a) CV of symmetric electrodes of ZnG-N1100, ZnG-N1000, ZnG-N1200, and ZnG-Ar at a scan rate of 100 mV s<sup>-1</sup>. (b) Specific capacitance of ZnG-N1100, ZnG-N1000, ZnG-N1200, and ZnG-Ar with a series of scan rates.



Fig. S5. CV of symmetric electrodes of (a) ZnG-Milled, (b) RGO, and (c) AC; GCD curves

of (d) ZnG-Milled, (e) RGO, and (f) AC.



Fig. S6. (a) EIS of ZnG-N1100, ZnG-N1000, ZnG-N1200, and ZnG-Ar. (b) EIS of ZnG-

N1100, ZnG-Milled, RGO, and AC.



Fig. S7. Electrical conductivity of ZnG-N1100, ZnG-Ar, RGO, and AC.



Fig. S8. Calibration curves of (a) NaCl and (b) KCl aqueous solution.



Fig. S9. The SAC and SAR of ZnG-N1100 electrode in 0.5, 0.25, and 0.1 g  $L^{-1}$  NaCl solutions.



Fig. S10. The influence of electrode thickness on the SAR versus SAC of ZnG-N1100.



Fig. S11. Desalination capacity and efficiency of ZnG-N1100 during repeated cycles.



**Fig. S12.** (a) SAC and (b) SAR of ZnG-Ar in 0.5 g  $L^{-1}$  NaCl solution.

Samples	Warburg factor (Ω cm <sup>2</sup> s <sup>-1/2</sup> )	lon diffusion coefficient (cm <sup>2</sup> s <sup>-1</sup> )
ZnG-N1100	8.1	2.1×10 <sup>-8</sup>
ZnG-N1000	11.3	1.1×10 <sup>-8</sup>
ZnG-N1200	8.7	1.8×10 <sup>-8</sup>
ZnG-Ar	24.7	2.3×10 <sup>-9</sup>
ZnG-Milled	54.8	2.8×10 <sup>-10</sup>
RGO	13.7	7.4×10 <sup>-9</sup>
AC	83.4	1.2×10 <sup>-10</sup>

 Table S1.
 Warburg factor and ion diffusion ability of samples.