## **Supporting information**

# Melamine foam-induced isotropic graphite foam for effective thermal management and electromagnetic interference shielding

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Properties	Units	AR MP
Softening point	°C	282
Toluene soluble content	wt.%	45.0
Pyridine soluble content	wt.%	48.5
N-methyl-pyrrolidone soluble content	wt.%	79.5
Ash content	wt.%	0.03
Volatile content	wt.%	28.4
Mesophase content	wt.%	100

 Table S1. Properties of AR MP.

## Equations

### **1** Scherrer equation

$$L = \frac{k\lambda}{\beta \cos\theta} \tag{S1}$$

where *L* indicates crystallite size  $({}^{L}a)$  and stack height  $({}^{L}c)$  in the sample,  $\lambda$  is the X-ray wavelength (0.15406 nm), d<sub>002</sub> is the graphite interlayer spacing,  $\beta$  and  $\theta$  are the full-width half maximum of the diffraction peak and Bragg diffractive angle respectively

## 1 Bragg equation

$$d_{002} = \frac{\lambda}{2sin\theta} \tag{S2}$$

 $d_{002}$  is the graphite interlayer spacing

 $\lambda$  is the X-ray wavelength (0.15406 nm)

#### 2 Mering-Maire formula

$$G(\%) = \frac{0.3440 - d_{(002)}}{0.3440 - 0.3354} \times 100$$
(S3)

0.3440: the interlayer spacing of the fully non-graphitized carbon (nm)

0.3354: the interlayer spacing of the ideal graphite crystallite

 $d_{(002)}$ : the interlayer spacing derived from XRD (nm)



Fig. S1. Polarizing microscope images of ARMP



**Fig. S2.** (a)-(b) MF template before NaOH treatment (c)-(d) MF template after NaOH treatment



Fig.S3. The digital photos of GF taken from a camera



Fig.S4. Comparison of  $SE_T$  (a),  $SE_A$  (b), and  $SE_R$  (c) at X-band of GF-40 in different thicknesses.