

## Supporting Information

### **Carbons derived from resole-type phenolic resins for use in Lithium-Sulfur batteries: Templating the resins with Sulfur leads to substantially enhanced cell performance**

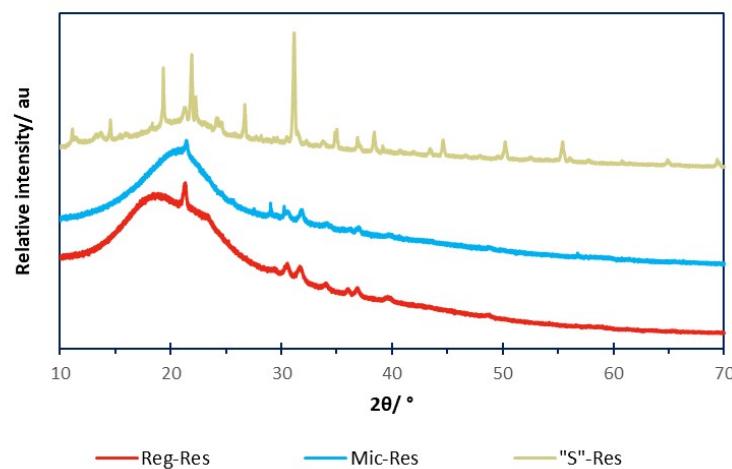
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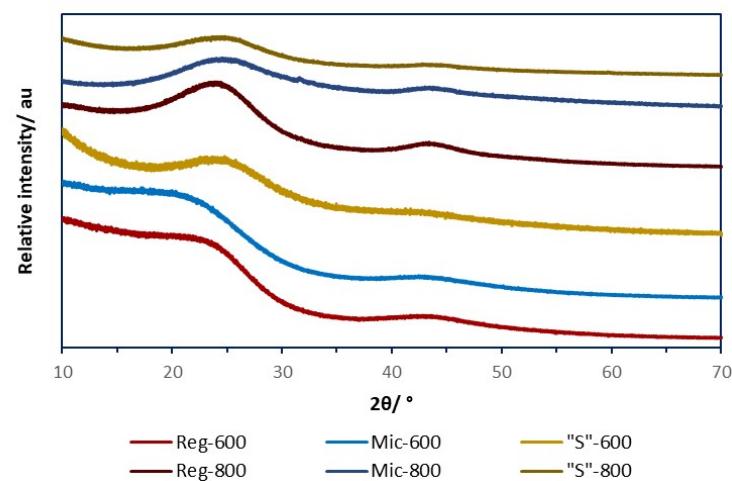
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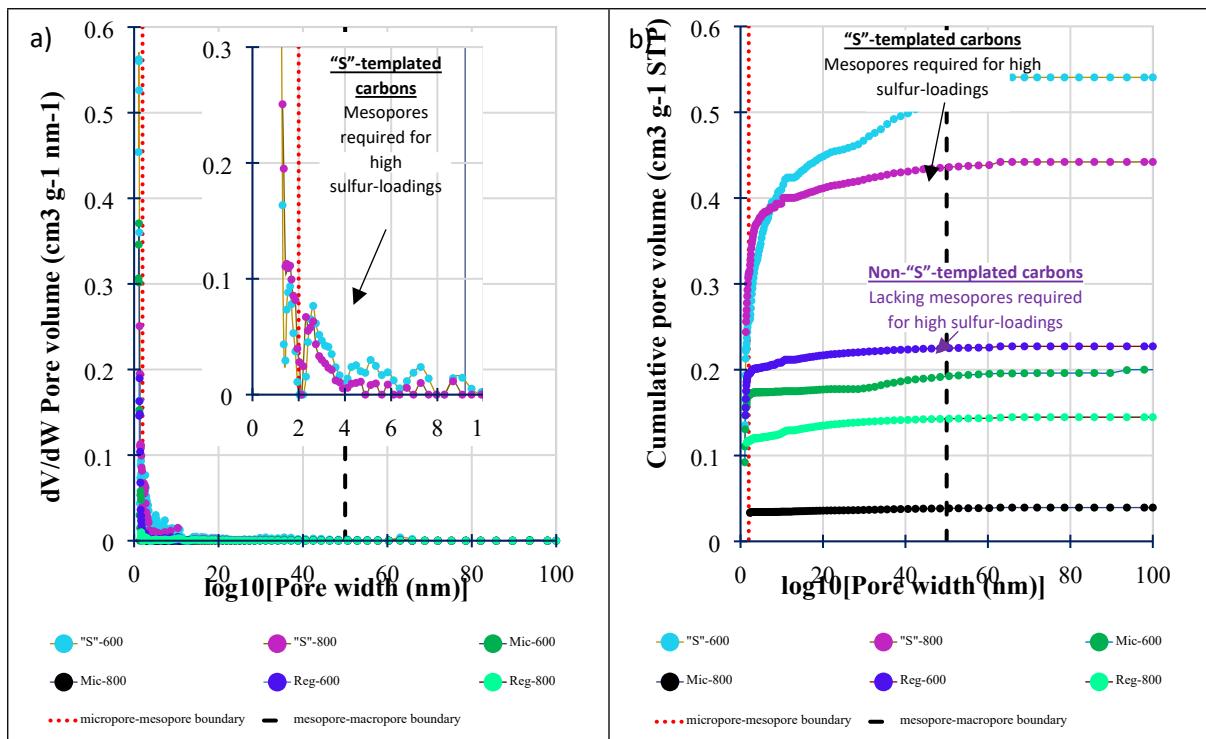
a)



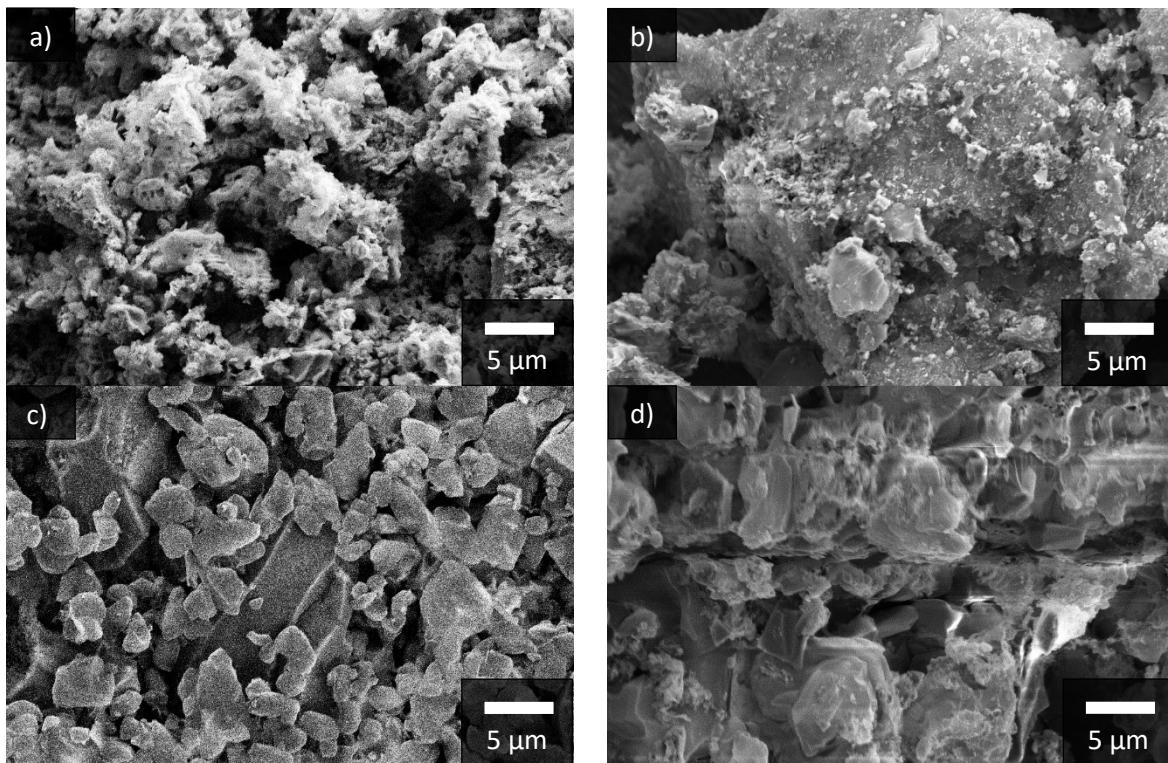
b)



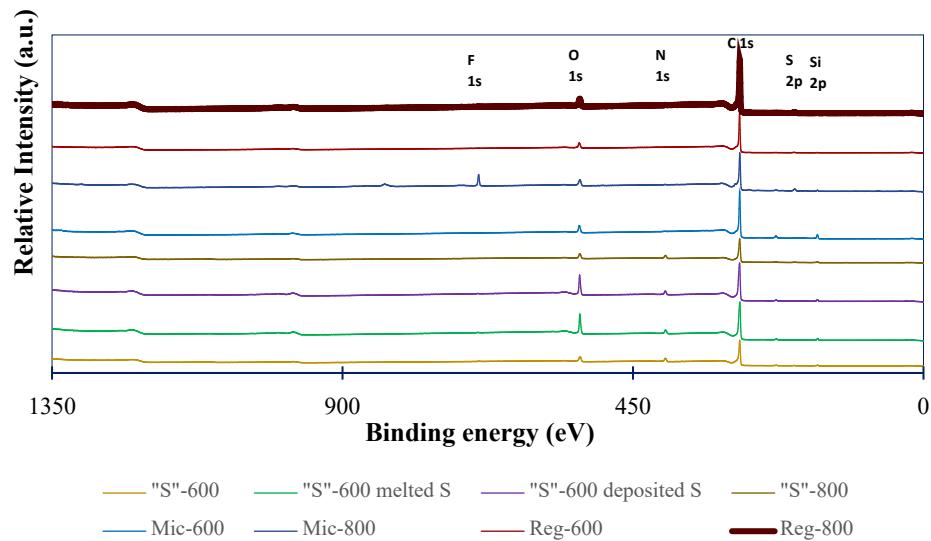
**Fig. S1** XRD profiles for (a) the resole resins and (b) the various derived carbons.



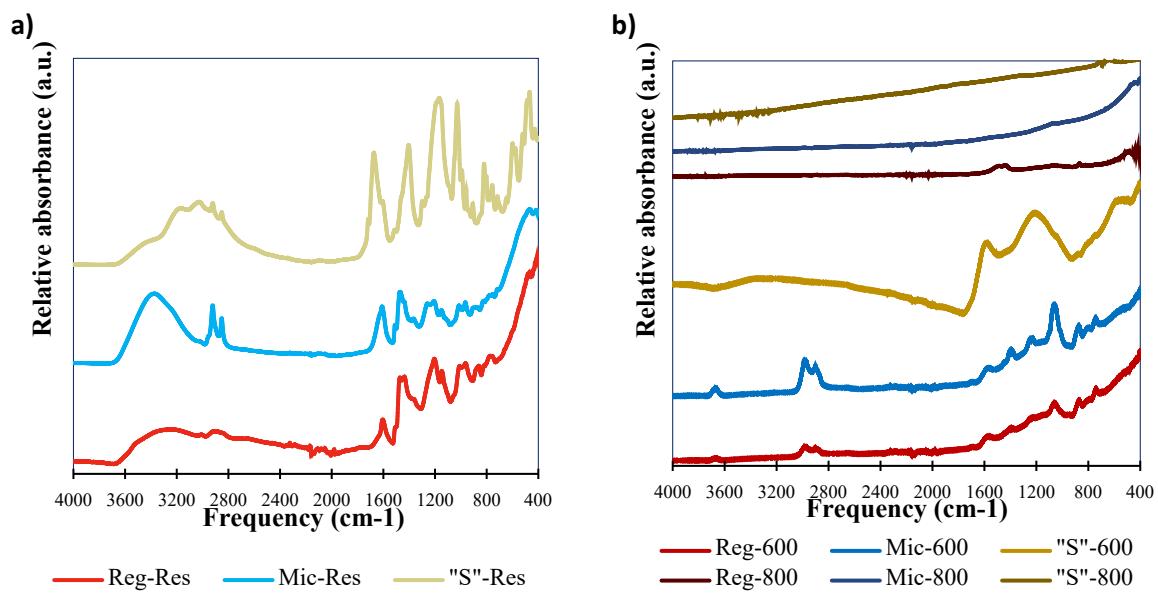
**Fig. S2** The non-localised density functional theory pore modelled data of carbons with slit-shaped pores. The pore size distributions (a) and cumulative pore volume plots (b) were based on the sorption data presented in Fig. 2.



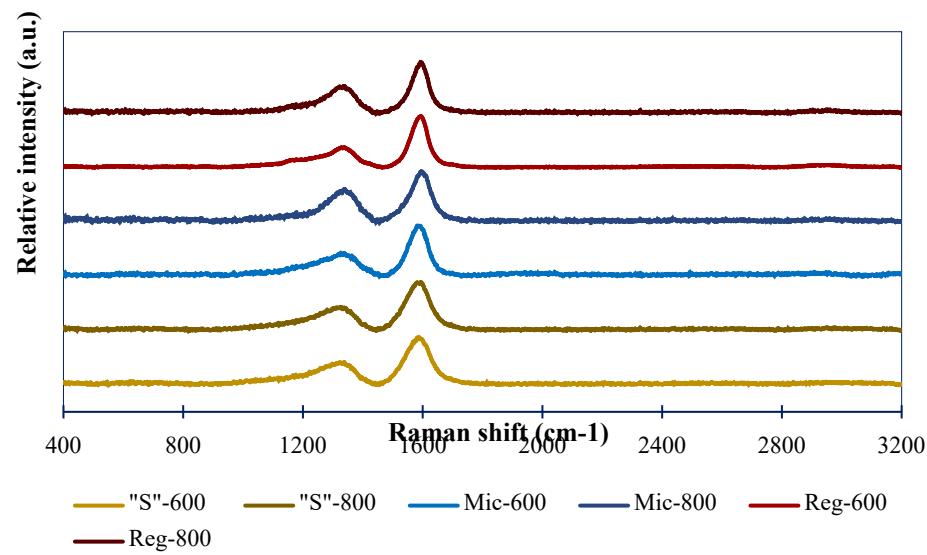
**Fig. S3** Scanning electron micrographs of carbon/sulfur composites made with S''-600, by either deposit (a) or melt-loading (b) with elemental sulfur, or Reg-600, by either deposition-loading (c) or melt-loading (d) with elemental sulfur.



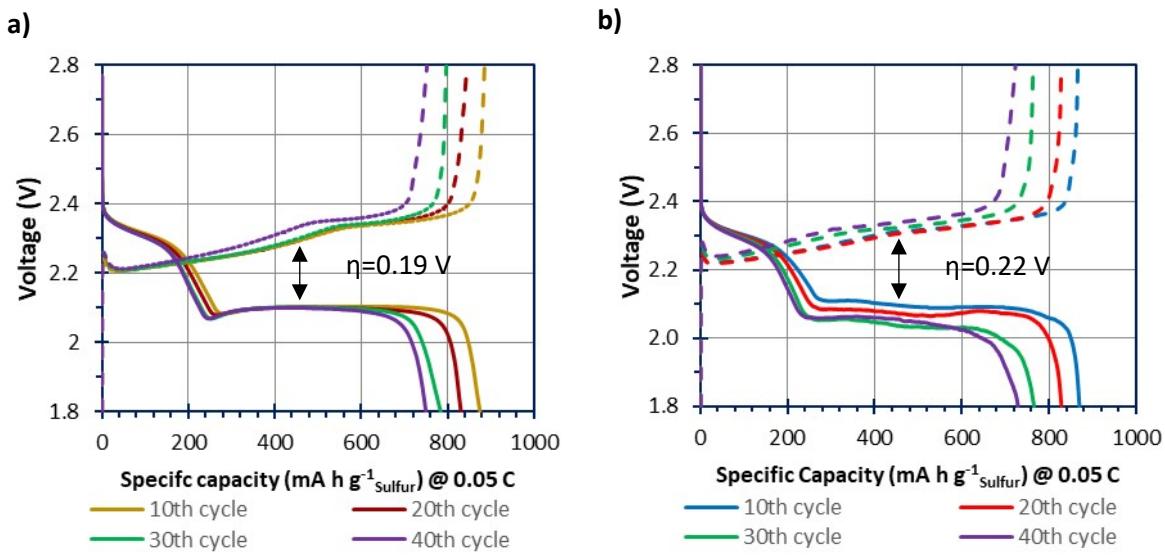
**Fig. S4** The XPS spectra of the carbons and carbon/sulfur composites of "S''-600



**Fig. S5** The UATR-FTIR spectra of the unpyrolysed resoles (a) and XRD profiles for the various derived carbons (b).



**Fig. S6** The Raman spectra of the resole-derived carbons.



**Fig. S7** Discharge and charge profiles at ten cycle intervals for cells made with deposition-loaded “S”-600 (a) and Mic-600 (b). The test involved 40 cycles at 0.05 C.

**Table S1** Component values for the model equivalent circuits used in fitting the impedance data for cells with deposition-loaded “S”-600 and Mic-600. Cells were rested at OCV for > 2h both before and after 40 cycles at 0.05 C.

	“S”-600 before cycling	“S”-600 after cycling	Mic-600 before cycling	Mic-600 after cycling
R <sub>s</sub> (Ohm)	1.5	2.0	3.0	6.5
R <sub>Cpbc</sub> (Ohm)	4.5	-	5.0	-
CPE <sub>Cpbc</sub> (F s <sup>[α-1]</sup> )	6.0 × 10 <sup>-8</sup> [α = 0.85]	-	4.0 × 10 <sup>-7</sup> [α = 0.80]	-
R <sub>SEI</sub> (Ohm)	-	11.0	-	6.5
CPE <sub>SEI</sub> (F s <sup>[α-1]</sup> )	-	5.0 × 10 <sup>-9</sup> [α = 0.60]	-	1.8 × 10 <sup>-7</sup> [α = 0.75]
R <sub>CT</sub> (Ohm)	34.0	4.0	169.0	15.0
CPE <sub>CT</sub> (F s <sup>[α-1]</sup> )	8.0 × 10 <sup>-7</sup> [α = 0.82]	1.0 × 10 <sup>-5</sup> [α = 0.80]	5.0 × 10 <sup>-7</sup> [α = 0.82]	4.5 × 10 <sup>-6</sup> [α = 0.80]
R <sub>Film</sub> (Ohm)	4.0			2.0
CPE <sub>Film</sub> (F s <sup>[α-1]</sup> )	2.0 × 10 <sup>-4</sup> [α = 0.60]			6.0 × 10 <sup>-4</sup> [α = 0.80]
R <sub>Polyulfide solid/liquid</sub> (Ohm)				3.0
CPE <sub>Polyulfide solid/liquid</sub> (F s <sup>[α-1]</sup> )				3.0 × 10 <sup>-3</sup> [α = 0.50]
W <sub>s</sub> (Ohm s <sup>-0.5</sup> )	2.6	1.0	5.8	0.9

R <sub>s</sub>			Series resistance
R	CPE	Cpbc	Carbon host positive bulk contribution
R	CPE	SEI	Solid-electrolyte interface
R	CPE	CT	Charge transfer
R	CPE	Film	Li <sub>2</sub> S/Li <sub>2</sub> S <sub>2</sub> film formation
W <sub>s</sub>			Warburg element
CPE <sub>low</sub>			Low frequency CPE
frequency			