Supplementary Information

Selenium/interconnected porous hollow carbon bubbles Composites as the cathodes of Li-Se batteries with high performance

Jingjing Zhang,^a Long Fan,^a Yongchun Zhu,^{*a} Yanhua Xu,^a Jianwen Liang,^a Denghu Wei^a and Yitai Qian,^{*a,b}

^a Hefei National Laboratory for Physical Science at Microscale and Department of Chemistry, University of Science and Technology of China, Hefei, 230026, P.R. China. Tel: +86-551-63601589; E-mail: ychzhu@ustc.edu.cn

^b School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Shandong University, Jinan, 250100, PR China. Tel: +86-551-63607234; E-mail: ytqian@ustc.edu.cn



Figure S1 Thermogravimetric (TGA) curve of (a) Se₄₀/PHCBs, (b) Se₅₀/PHCBs (c), Se₆₀/PHCBs and (d) PHCBs in argon.

Material	BET surface area (m² g⁻¹)	Pore volume (cm ³ g ⁻¹)	Pore Size (nm)
PHCBs	253.3	0.76	5.4
Se:C = 2:3	204.0	0.37	6.1
Se:C = 1:1	53.6	0.36	7.1
Se:C = 3:2	39.9	0.17	11.2

Table 1 Textural parameters of PHCBs and carbon-selenium composites.

Figure S2 SEM and TEM images of Se_{40} /PHCBs (a and c) and Se_{60} /PHCBs (b and d).

Figure S3 EDX spectrum of Se₅₀/PHCBs.



Figure S4 EDS elemental mapping images of selenium and carbon in Se₅₀/PHCBs composite.

а

b

Figure S5 Coulombic efficiency of (a) Se_{40} /PHCBs and (b) Se_{60} /PHCBs.

Figure S6 SEM image of Se/PHCBs composite with ~50 wt.% selenium after 100 cycles at 0.1 C.