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## Supporting Information

### **Ultrastable Sodium-Sulfur Batteries without Polysulfides Formation Using Slit Ultramicropore Carbon Carrier**

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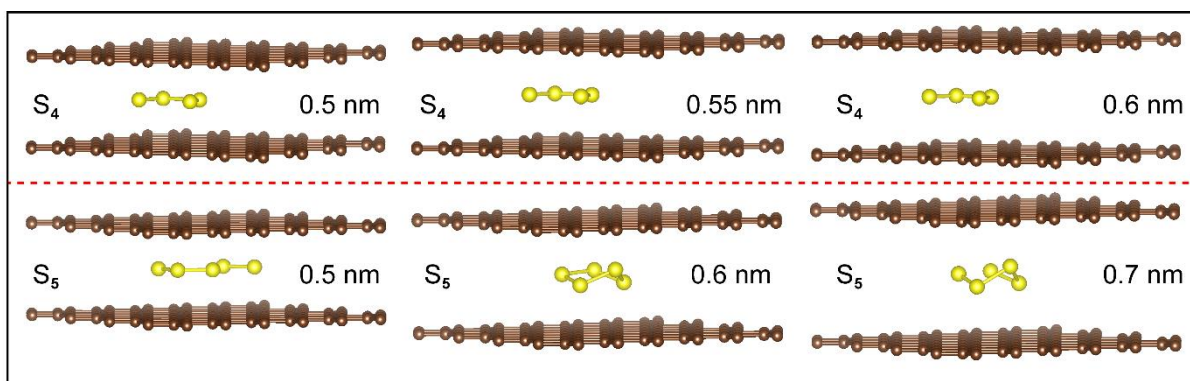
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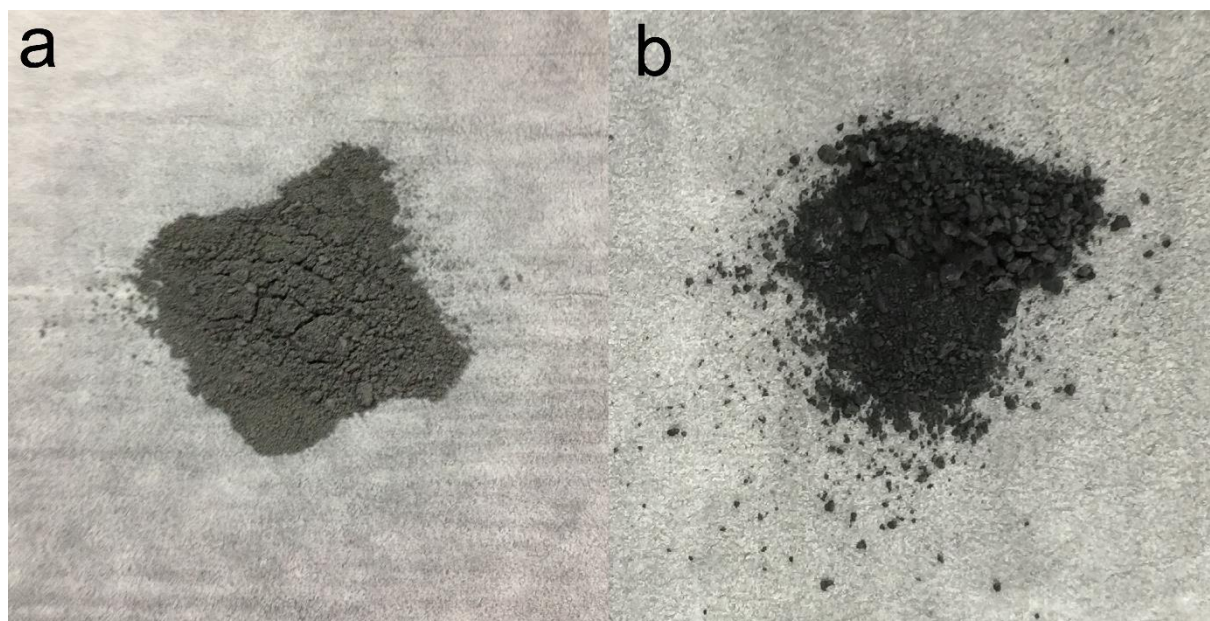
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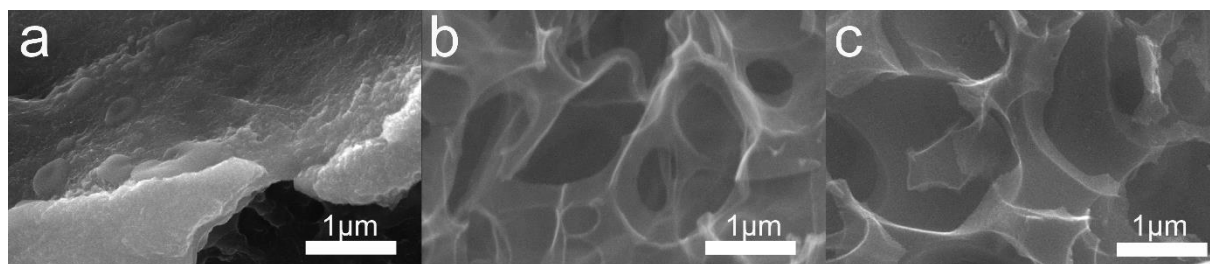
E-mail: E-mail: c.yan@suda.edu.cn; xiahui@njjust.edu.cn



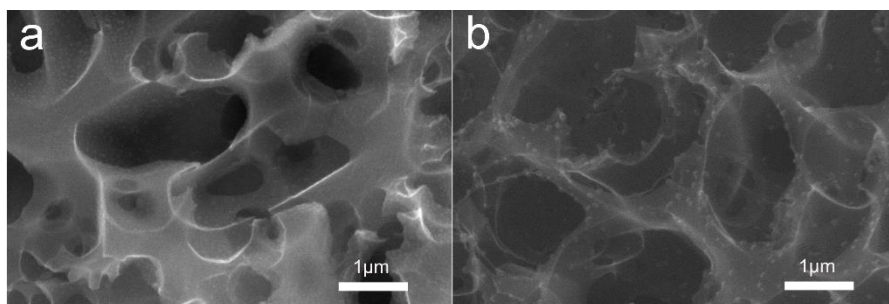
**Figure S1.** Optimized molecule structures of S<sub>4</sub> and S<sub>5</sub> confined into the bilayer graphene with different interlayer spacings.



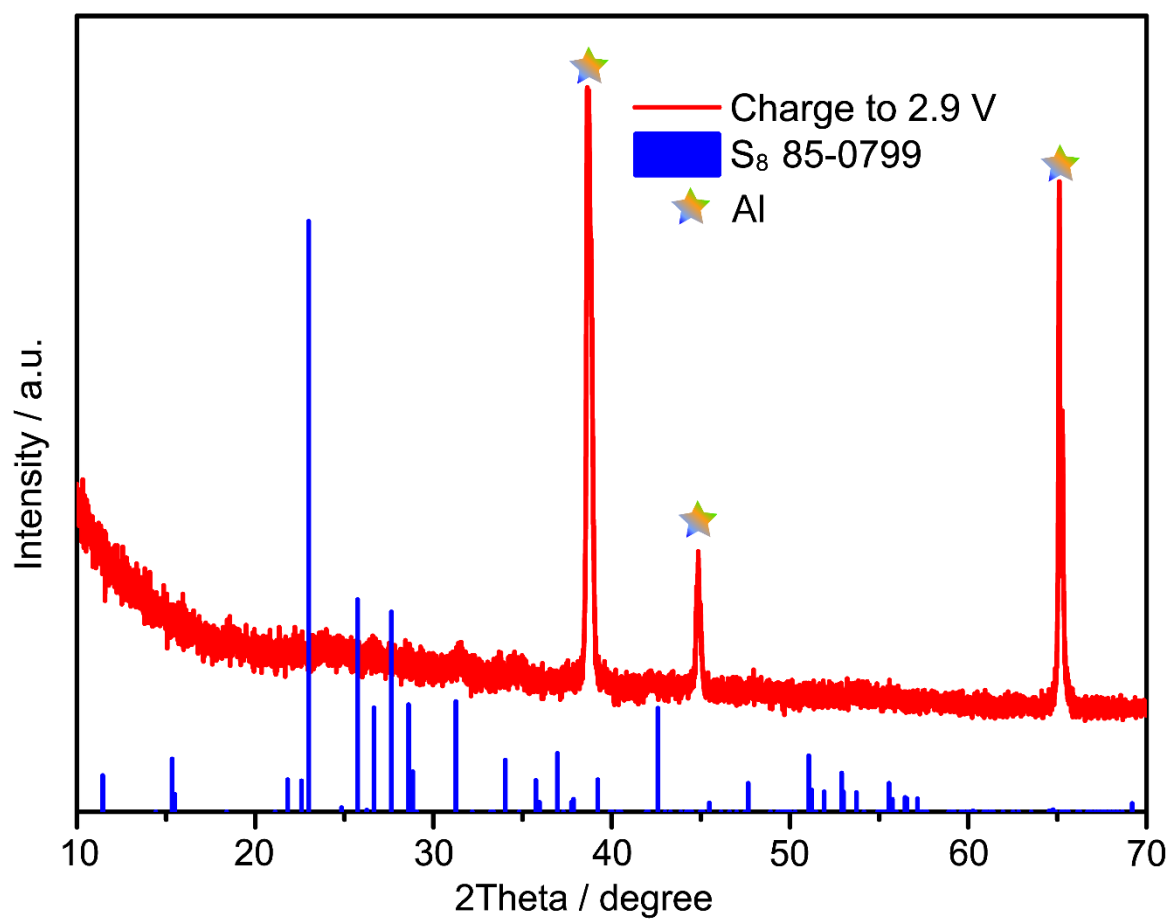
**Figure S2.** The photo images of ACC-40S before (a) and after (b) heating at 155 °C.



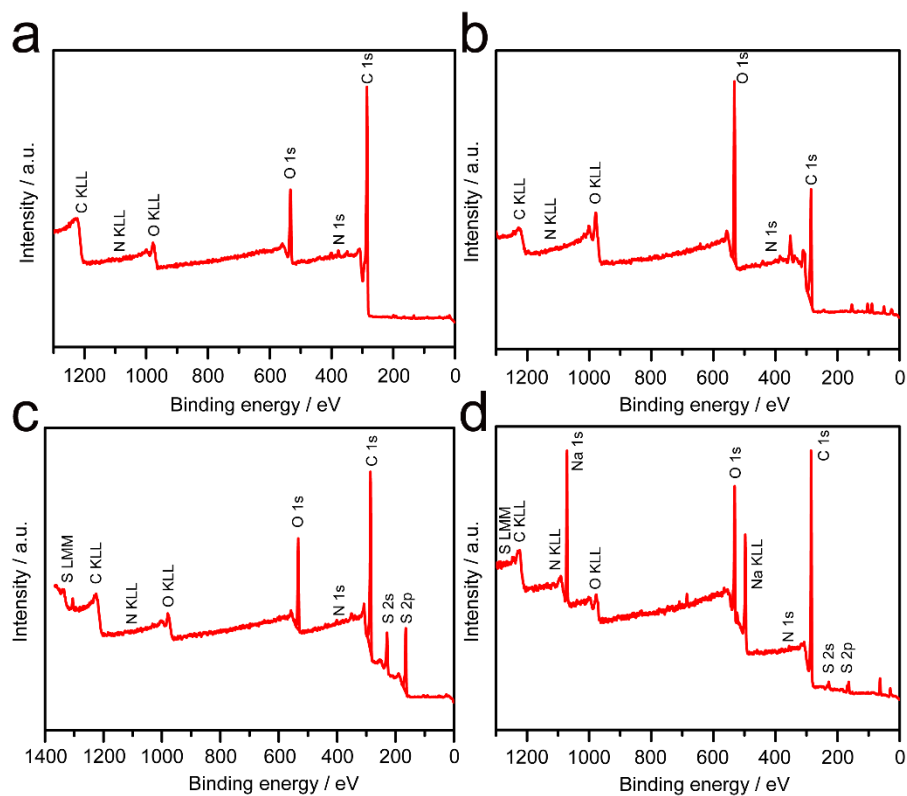
**Figure S3.** (a-c) FESEM images of the CC, ACC and ACC-40S.



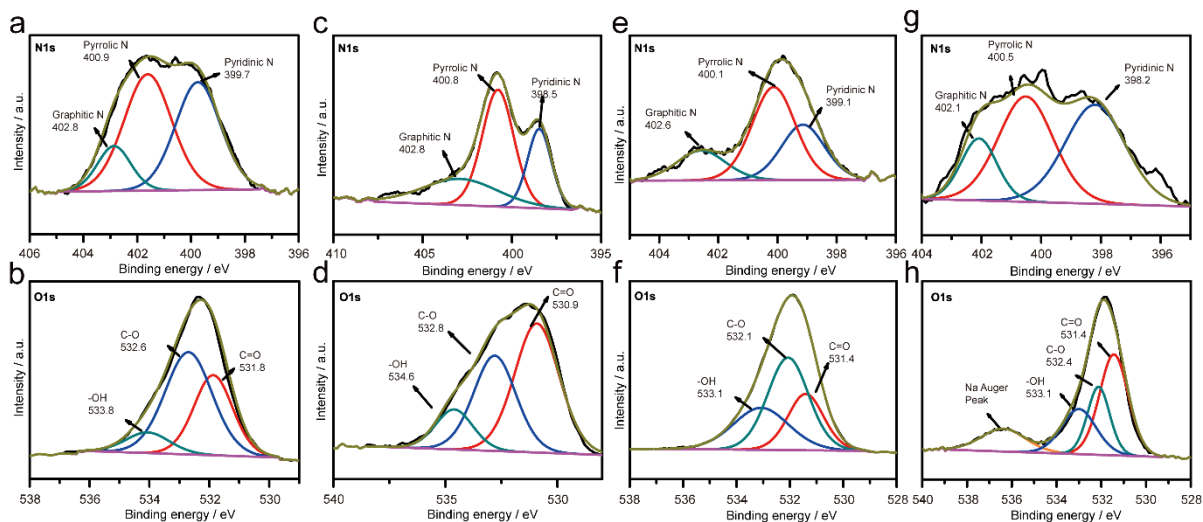
**Figure S4.** FESEM images of the (a) ACC-50S and (b) ACC-60S.



**Figure S5.** XRD pattern of the ACC-40S sample at the fully charged state after several charge/discharge cycles.

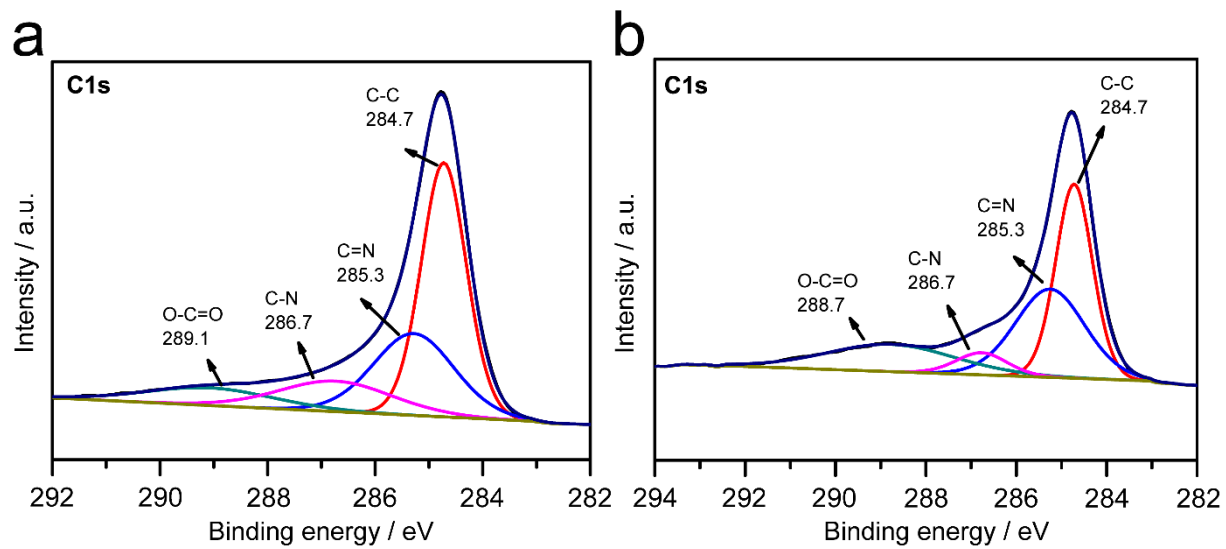


**Figure S6.** XPS survey scan spectra of the CC, ACC, ACC-40S samples and the ACC-40S at the fully discharged state.



**Figure S7.** (a, c, e, g) XPS N 1s core-level spectrums and (b, d, f, h) O 1s core-level spectrums of the ACC-40S, CC, ACC and the ACC-40S at fully discharged state.





**Figure S8.** XPS C 1s core-level spectrums of the CC (a) and ACC (b).

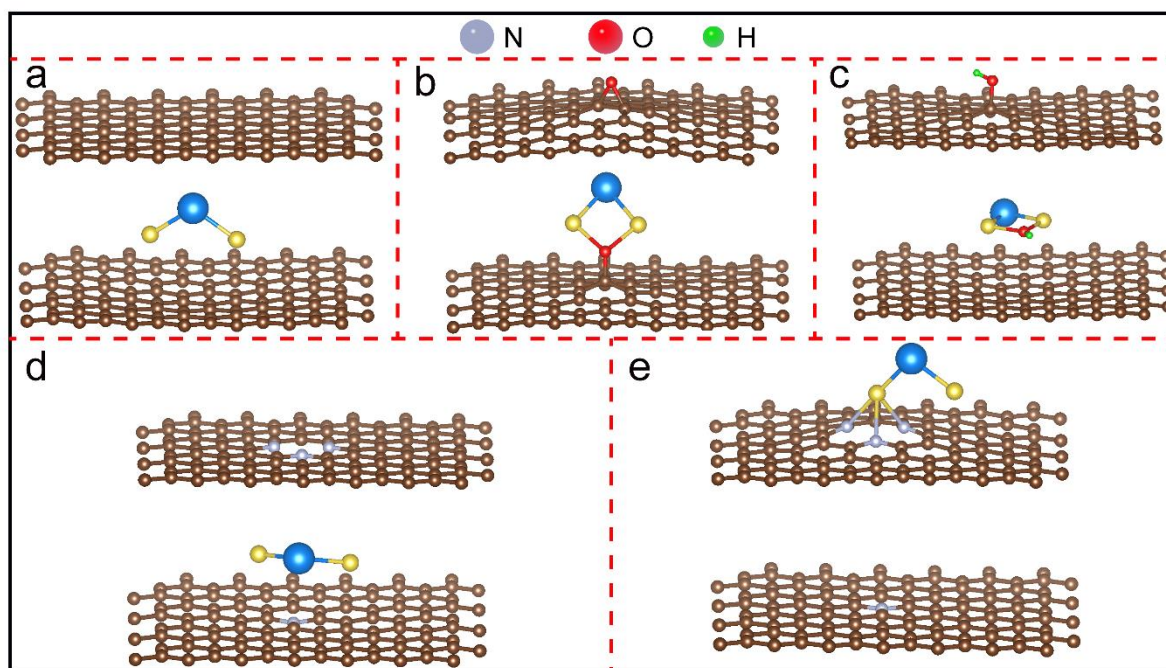
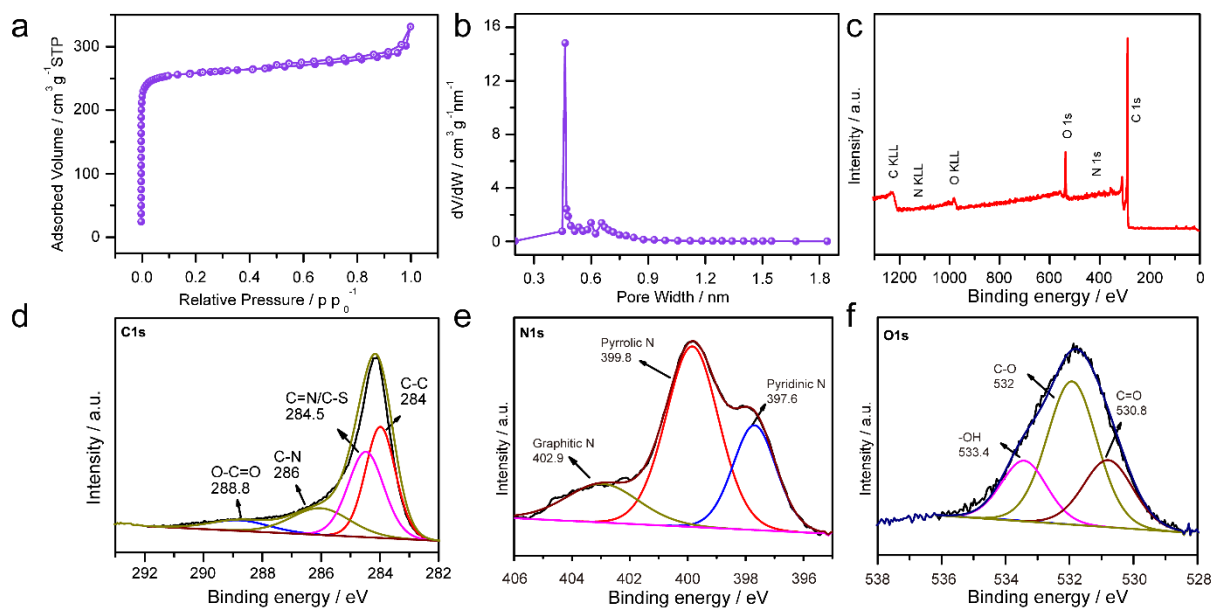
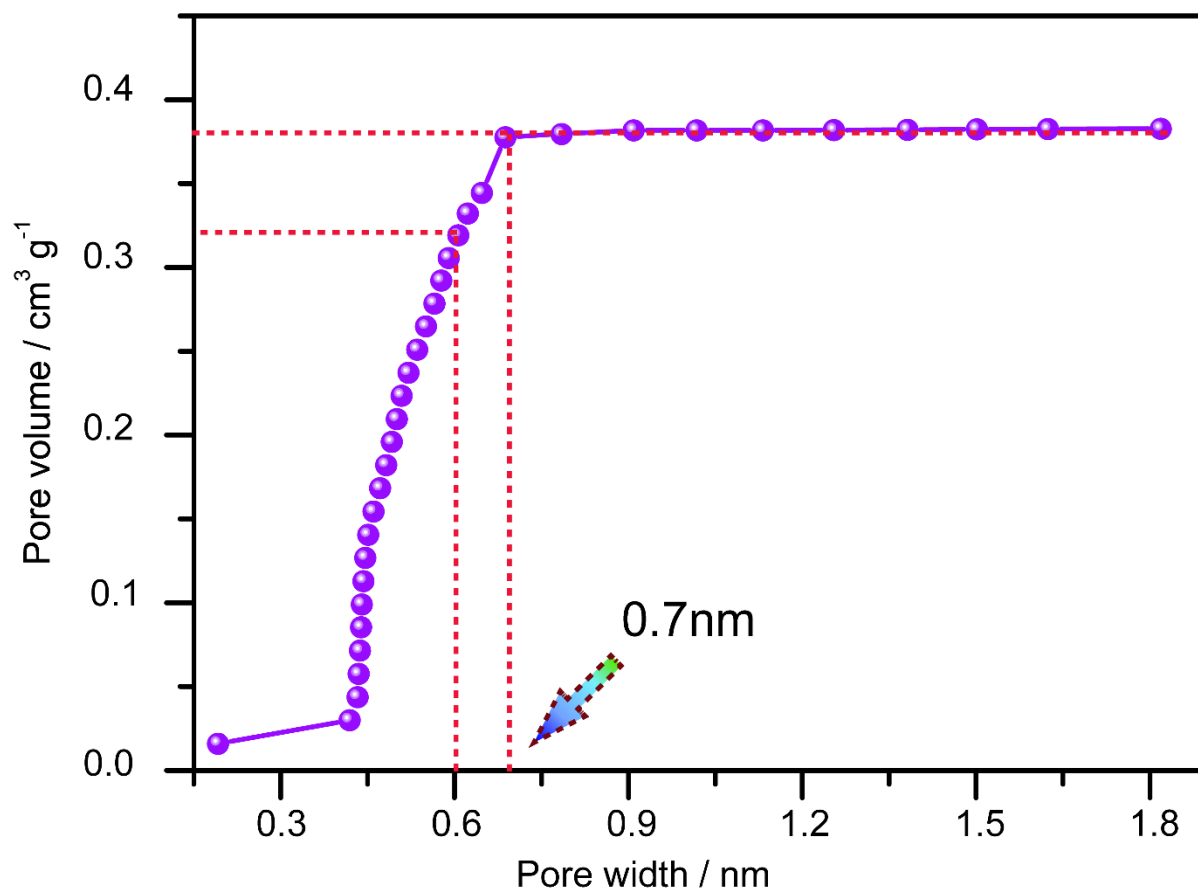


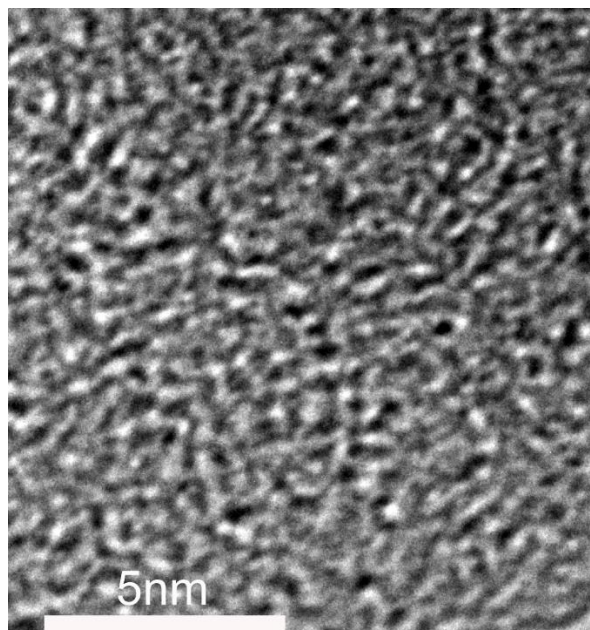
Figure S9. Most stable adsorption configuration of  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}$  on pristine graphene (p-G) and oxygen (O-G), hydroxyl (OH-G), nitrogen (N-G and 3N-G) functionalized graphene obtained from DFT calculations.



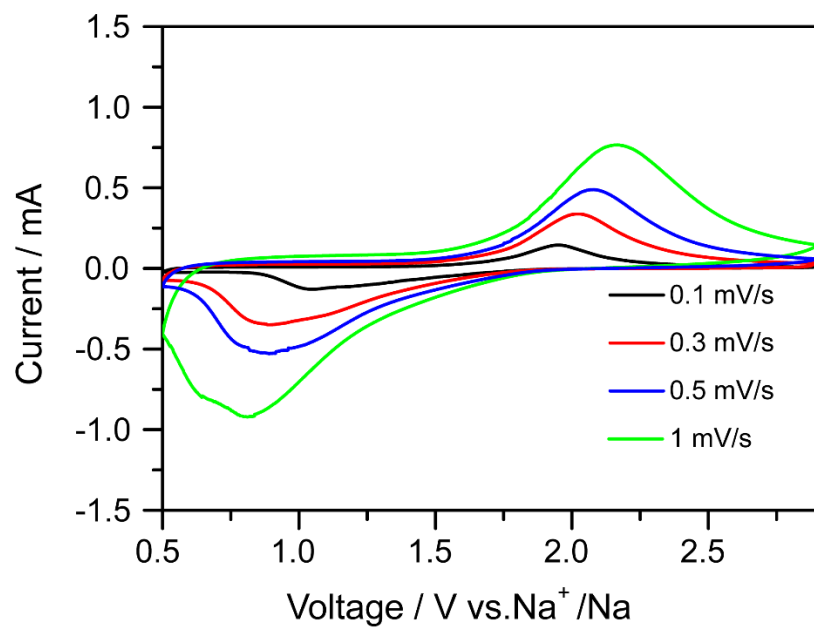
**Figure S10.** (a, b) Nitrogen adsorption/desorption isotherms and relative pore size distribution of ACC obtained from USA coffee residue. (c) XPS survey scan spectra of the ACC obtained from USA coffee residue. (d) XPS C 1s core-level spectrum, (e) N 1s core-level spectrum, and (f) O 1s core-level spectrum of the ACC obtained from USA coffee residue.



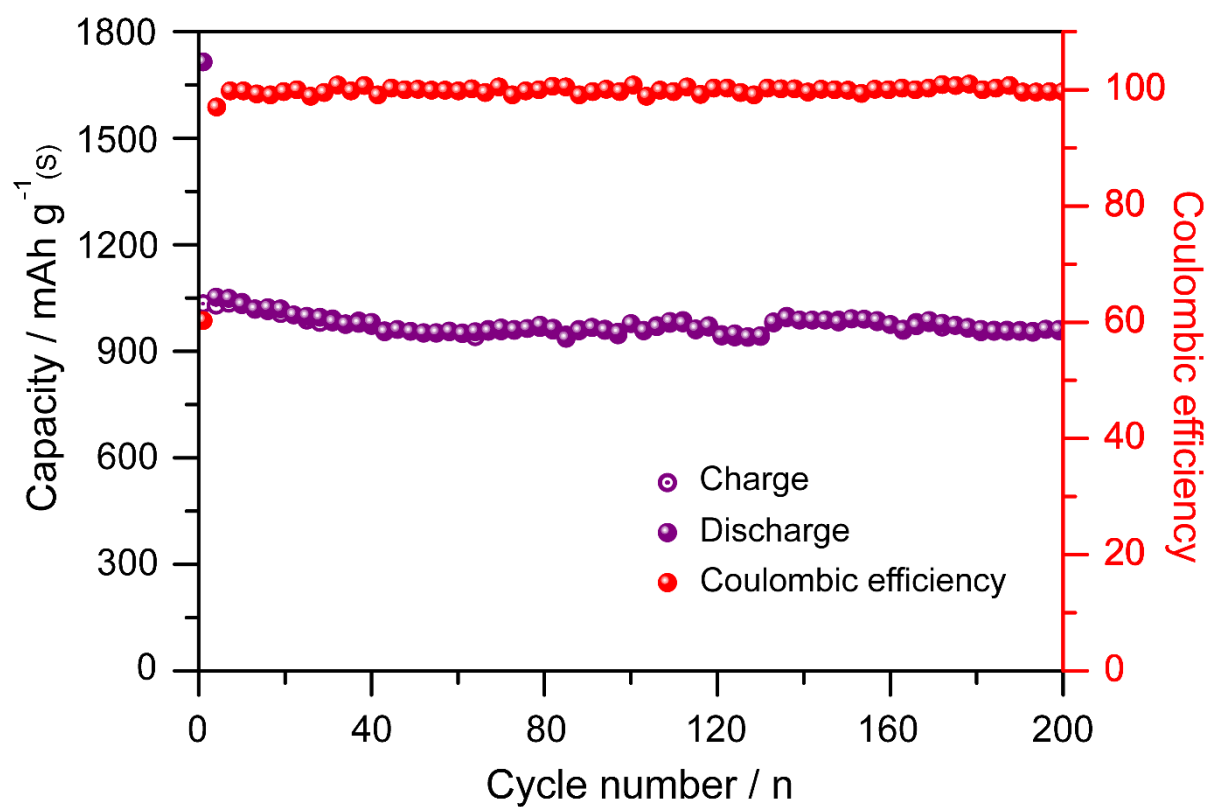
**Figure S11.** Cumulative pore volume calculated by Horvath-Kawazoe (HK) model of ACC.



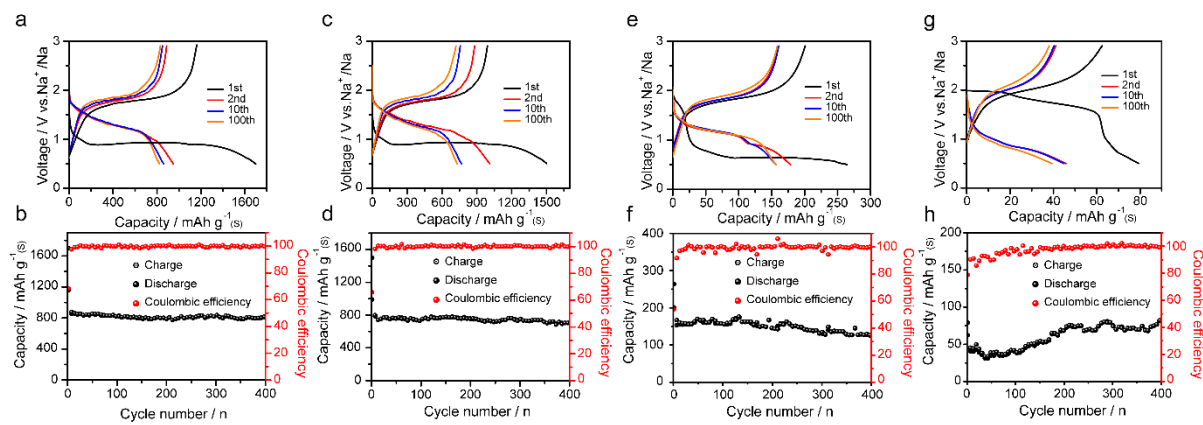
**Figure S12.** HRTEM images of an amorphous carbon nanosheet sample, which has the similar surface area with ACC sample.



**Figure S13.** CV curves of the ACC-40S electrode at different scan rates.

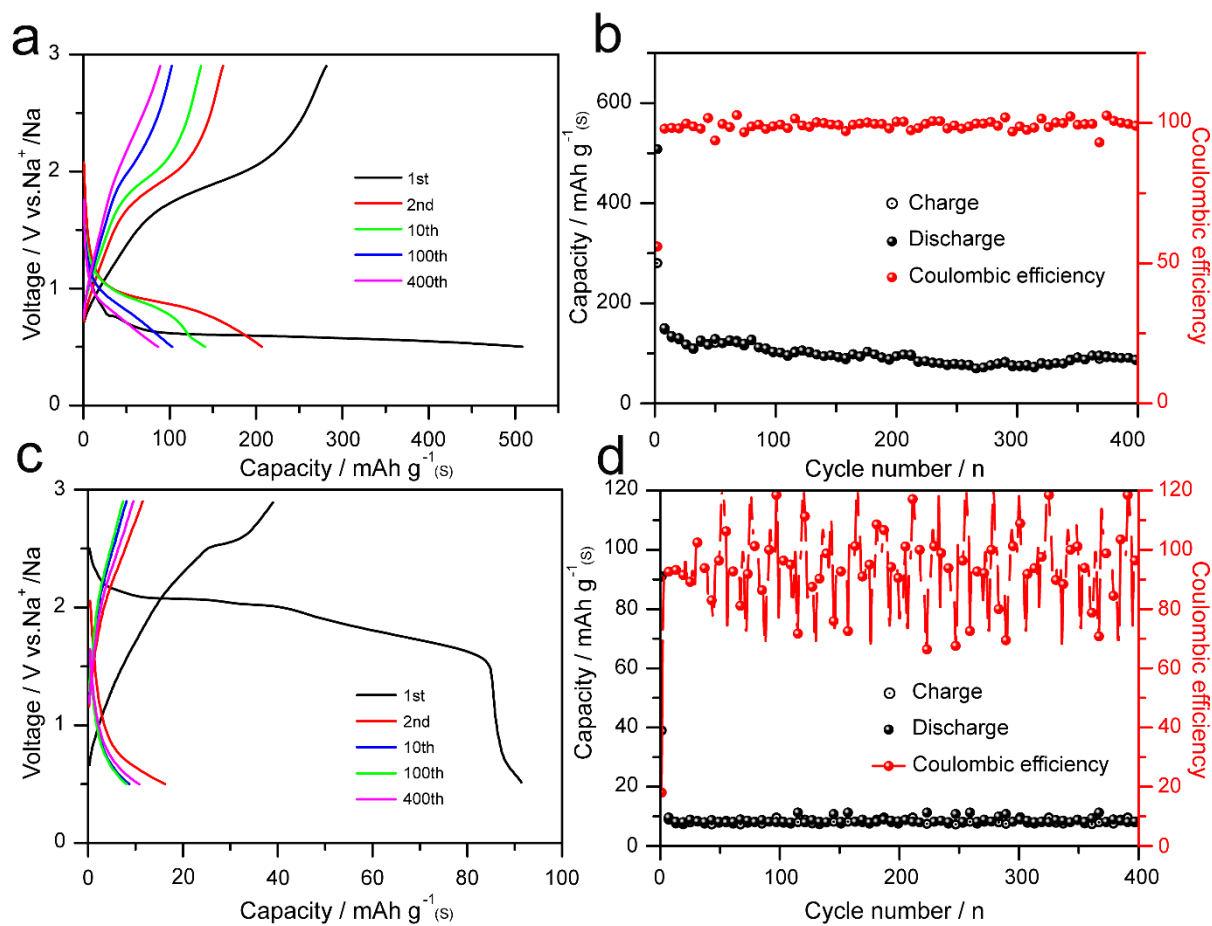


**Figure S14.** Cyclic performance of the ACC-40S electrode at 0.1C with a mass loading of 3 mg cm<sup>-2</sup>.

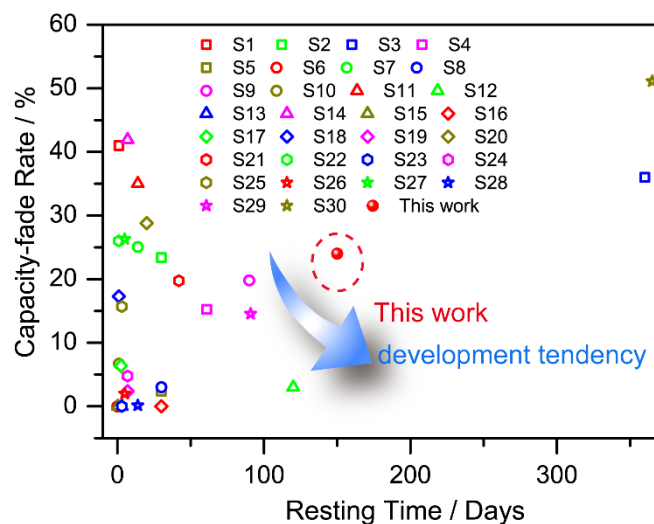


**Figure S15.** (a, c, e, g) Discharge/charge curves of the ACC-50S, ACC-60S, ACC-70S and ACC-80S electrodes at 0.1 C. (b, d, f, h) Cycle performances of the ACC-50S, ACC-60S, ACC-70S, and ACC-80S electrodes at 0.1 C.

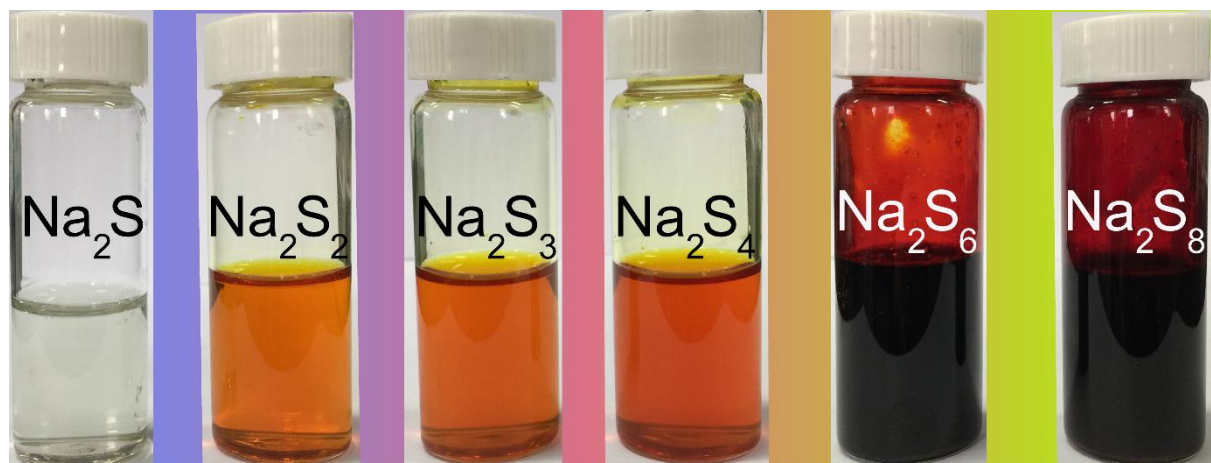




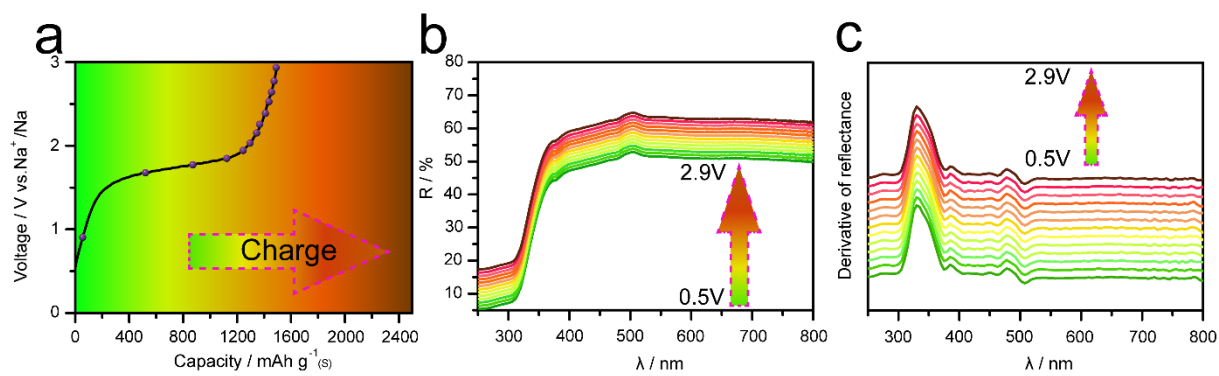
**Figure S16.** (a, c) Discharge/charge curves of the CC-40S and CAC-40S electrodes at 0.1 C. (b, d) Cycle performance of the CC-40S and CAC-40S electrodes at 0.1 C for 400 cycles.



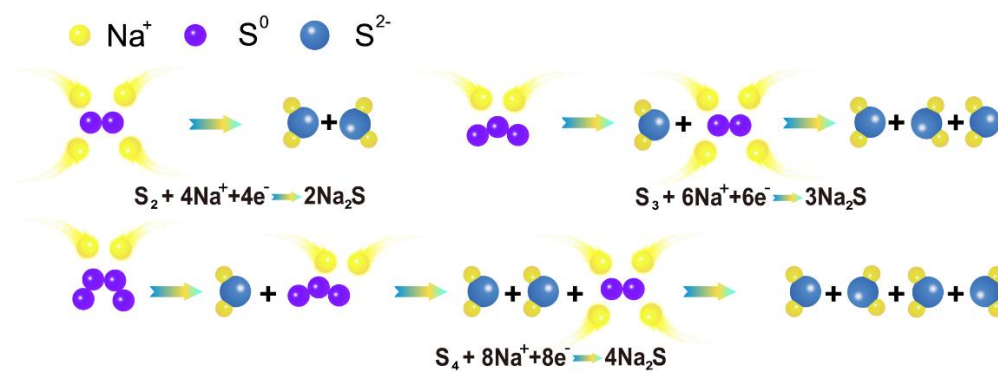
**Figure S17.** Static electrochemical analysis: time-dependent capacity-fade rate as a function of resting time. The references S1 – S30 refer to the research articles involving the development of low self-discharge.



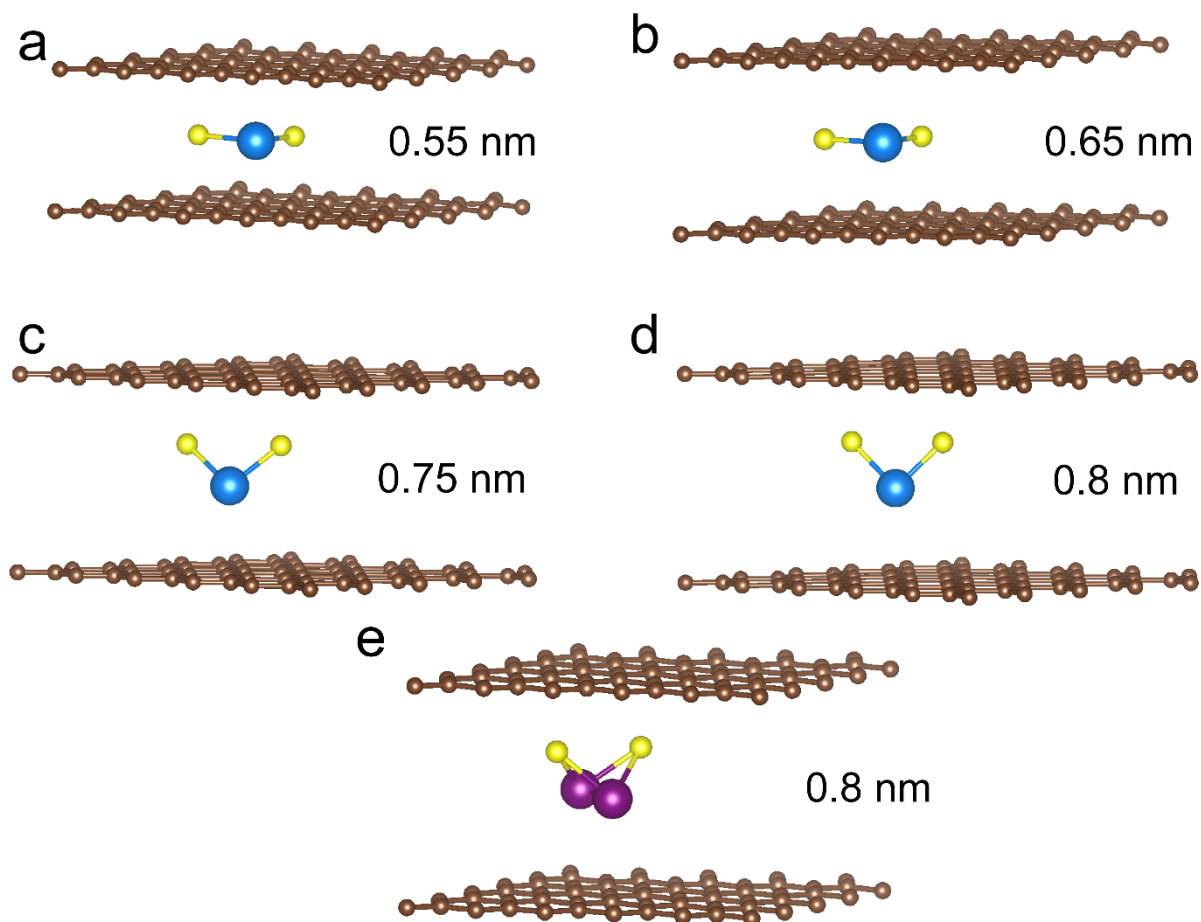
**Figure S18.** The photo images of  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_x$  solutions.



**Figure S19.** (a) Charge profile of the ACC-40S electrode at 0.1 C. (b) In situ UV/vis spectra and (c) homologous first-order derivative curves of the ACC-40S electrode.



**Figure S20.** Schematic illustration of the reaction mechanism for converting  $S_2$ ,  $S_3$ , and  $S_4$  into  $Na_2S$ .



**Figure S21.** Optimized molecule structures of  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}$  and  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2$  confined into the interlayers of the bilayer graphene with different interlayer spacings.

**Table S1.** To help visualize what kind of S-molecules could exist in the narrow slit micropores, we calculated the adsorption energies of S<sub>2</sub>, S<sub>3</sub>, S<sub>4</sub>, S<sub>5</sub> and S<sub>8</sub> in slits from 5 to 7 Å. The adsorption energy is defined as  $E_{\text{ad}} = E_{\text{tot}} - E_{\text{bilayer}} - E_{\text{S-molecule}}$ , where  $E_{\text{tot}}$  is the total energy of the system,  $E_{\text{bilayer}}$  denotes total energy of bilayer graphene, and  $E_{\text{S-molecule}}$  is the free energy of sulfur molecule. The negative energy means insertion of S-molecule is an exothermal reaction.

Interlayer spacing	S <sub>2</sub>	S <sub>3</sub>	S <sub>4</sub>	S <sub>5</sub>	S <sub>8</sub>
5.0 Å	2.34	3.69	5.09	5.15	8.14
5.5 Å	-0.06	0.48	1.54	1.77	3.57
6.0 Å	-0.91	-0.91	-0.28	1.63	3.64
7.0 Å	-1.16	-1.34	-1.28	-1.07	-1.24

Table S2 The adsorption energies of Na<sub>2</sub>S on pristine graphene (p-G) and oxygen (O-G), hydroxyl (OH-G), nitrogen (N-G and 3N-G) functionalized graphene by using PBE+D3 method. The adsorption energy is defined as  $E_{ad} = E_{tot} - E_{sub} - E_{Na_2S}$ , where  $E_{tot}$  is the total energy of the system,  $E_{sub}$  denotes total energy of pristine graphene or functionalize graphene, and  $E_{Na_2S}$  is the free energy of isolated Na<sub>2</sub>S molecular.

Na <sub>2</sub> S	p-G	O-G	OH-G	N-G	3N-G
$E_{ad}$	-0.81	-1.54	-2.78	-.077	-2.17



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