Electronic Supporting Information

Pre-crosslinking enables a promising cyclodextrin-derived carbon anode with large plateau capacity for sodium ion batteries

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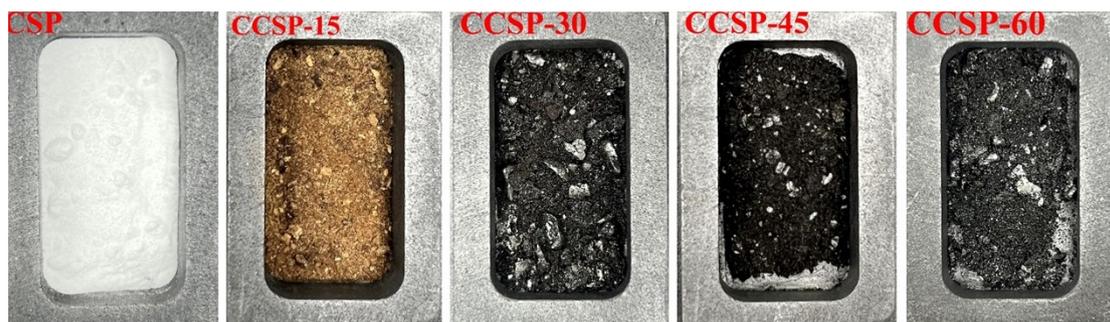
Fig. S1. Optical imaging of these precursors.
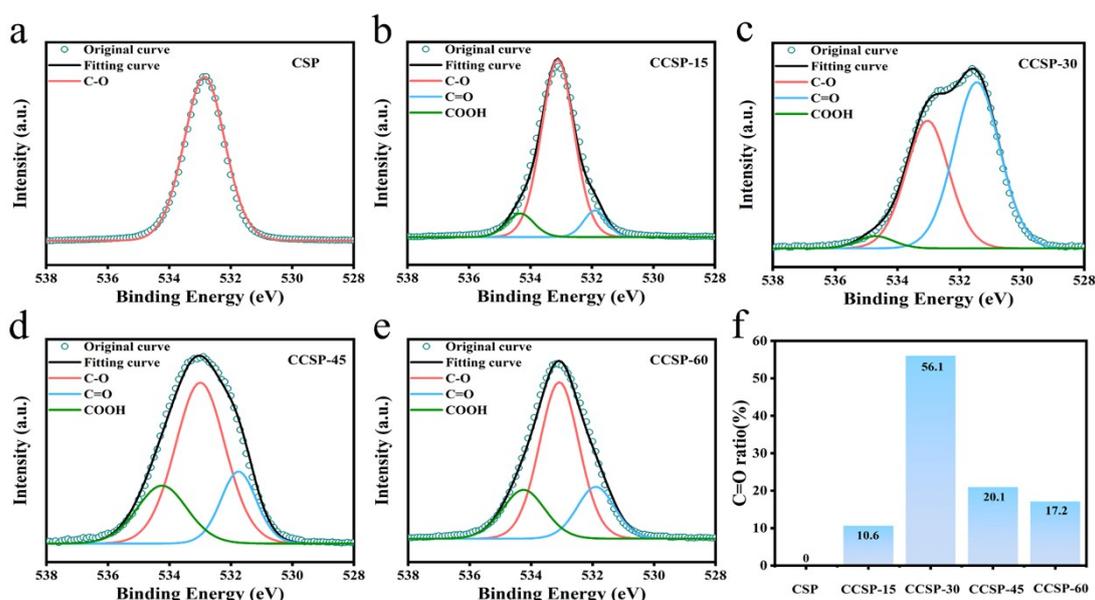
Fig. S2. High-resolution O 1s XPS spectra of these precursors. (a) CSP, (b) CCSP-15, (c)

CCSP-30, (d) CCSP-45 and (e) CCSP-60, respectively; (f) Variation of C=O contents in these precursors.
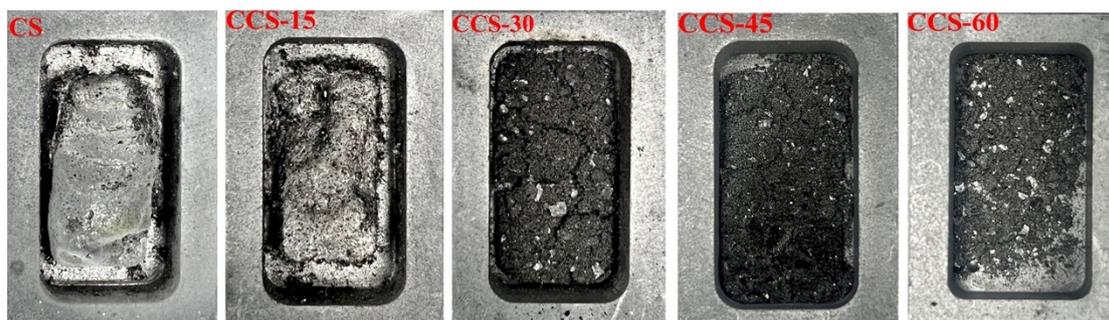
Fig. S3. Optical imaging of these as-obtained hard carbon samples.
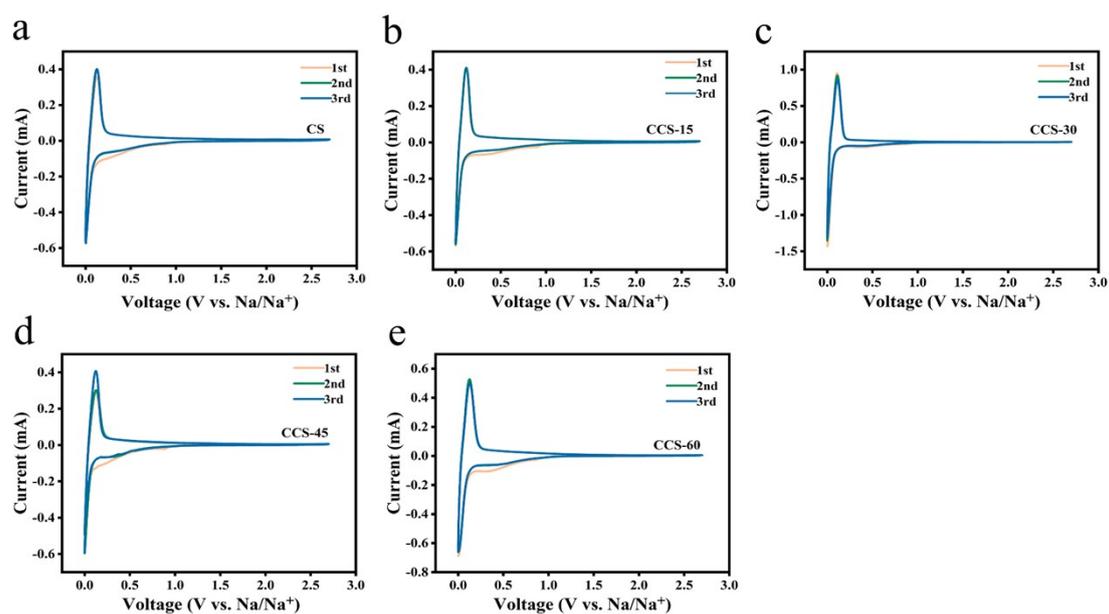

Fig. S4. CV curves of these samples at 0.1 mV s^{-1}

Table 1 Structural parameters calculated from XRD, Raman, Nitrogen adsorption-desorption and SAXS results.

Sample	XRD		Raman		Nitrogen adsorption		SAXS	Percentage of closed pores
	d_{002} (Å)	L_c (nm)	I_D/I_G	L_a (nm)	S_{BET} (m^2 g^{-1})	V_{pore} (cm^3 g^{-1})	Intensity	$P(c) = 1 - \dfrac{V(op)}{I(wp)}$
CS	4.12	3.05	1.53	12.56	518.02	0.3316	0.6122	45.84%
CCS-15	4.18	3.20	1.48	12.98	3.63	0.0063	0.5030	98.75%
CCS-30	4.20	2.98	1.74	11.04	1.47	0.0051	0.4663	98.91%
CCS-45	4.19	3.12	1.43	13.44	2.93	0.0055	0.4310	98.73%
CCS-60	4.17	3.17	1.40	13.73	4.34	0.0078	0.3780	97.92%