

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Extremely high electrical conductance of microporous 3D graphene-like zeolite-templated carbon framework

Hyunsoo Lee,^{1†} Kyoungsoo Kim,^{1,6†} Seoung-Hun Kang,^{2,3} Yonghyun Kwon,^{1,4} Jong Hoon Kim,¹ Young-Kyun Kwon,^{2,3} Ryong Ryoo,^{1,4} and Jeong Young Park,^{1,5}

¹Center for Nanomaterials and Chemical Reactions, Institute for Basic Science (IBS), Daejeon 34141, South Korea.

²Department of Physics and Research Institute for Basic Sciences, Kyung Hee University, Seoul, 02447, South Korea.

³Korea Institute for Advanced Study, Seoul 02455, South Korea.

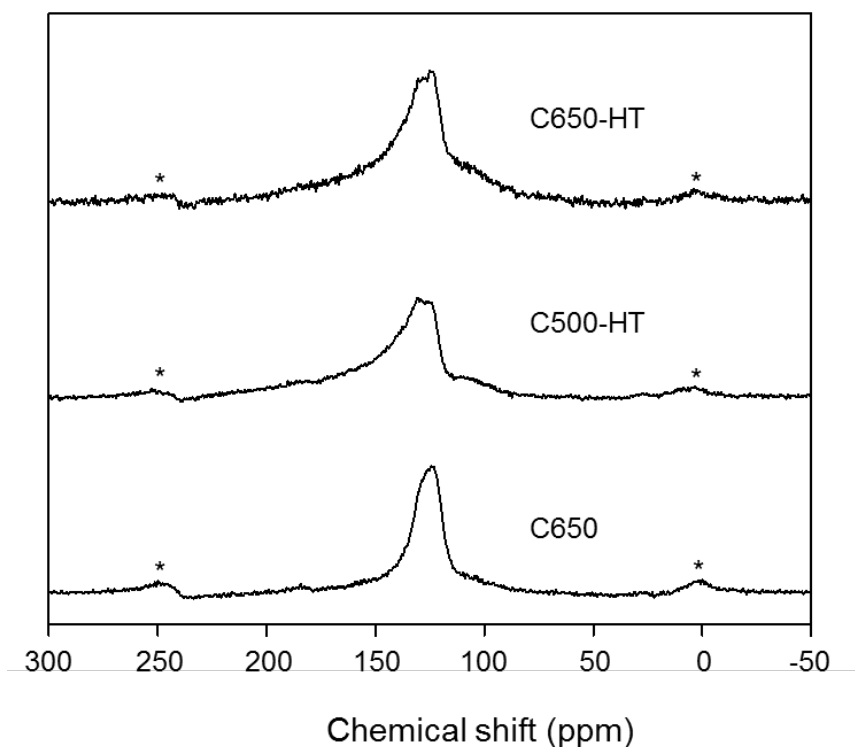
⁴Department of Chemistry, Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST), Daejeon 34141, South Korea.

⁵Graduate School of EEWS, Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST), Daejeon 34141, South Korea.

⁶Current address: Department of Chemistry, Chonbuk National University, Jeonju, Jeollabuk-do, 54896, South Korea.

† Authors contributed equally to this work. Correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed to Y.-K.K. (email: ykkwon@khu.ac.kr) or to R.R. (email: rryoo@kaist.ac.kr) or to J.Y.P. (email: jeongypark@kaist.ac.kr).

1.NMR spectra and elemental analysis of carbon samples

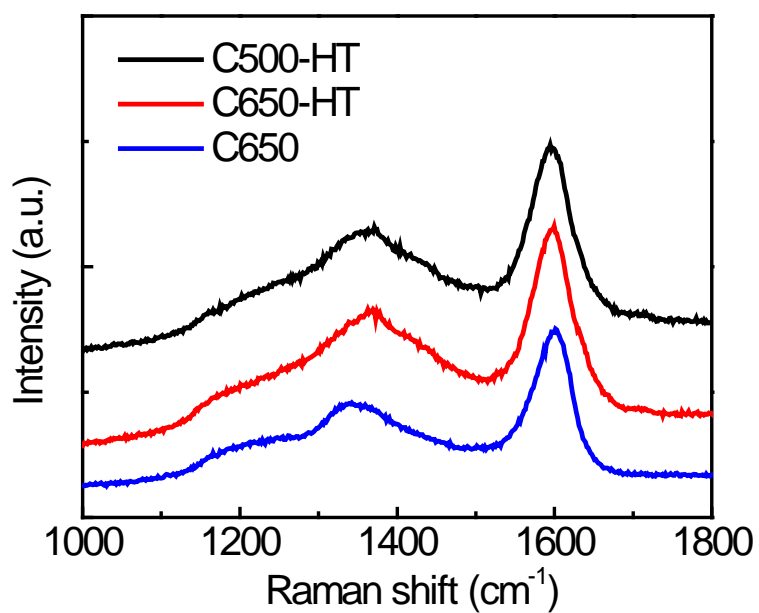


Supplementary Figure 1. Magic-angle spinning solid-state ¹³C NMR spectra of carbon samples obtained using LaY zeolite as the template. The peak at 123 ppm can be assigned to a six-membered ring of sp^2 carbon; the peak at 129 ppm can be attributed to a five- or seven-membered ring that has smaller C–C–C angles in the conjugated sp^2 carbon system. The negligible peak at 183 ppm can be attributed to oxygen functional groups.

Supplementary Table 1. Elemental composition of the carbon samples

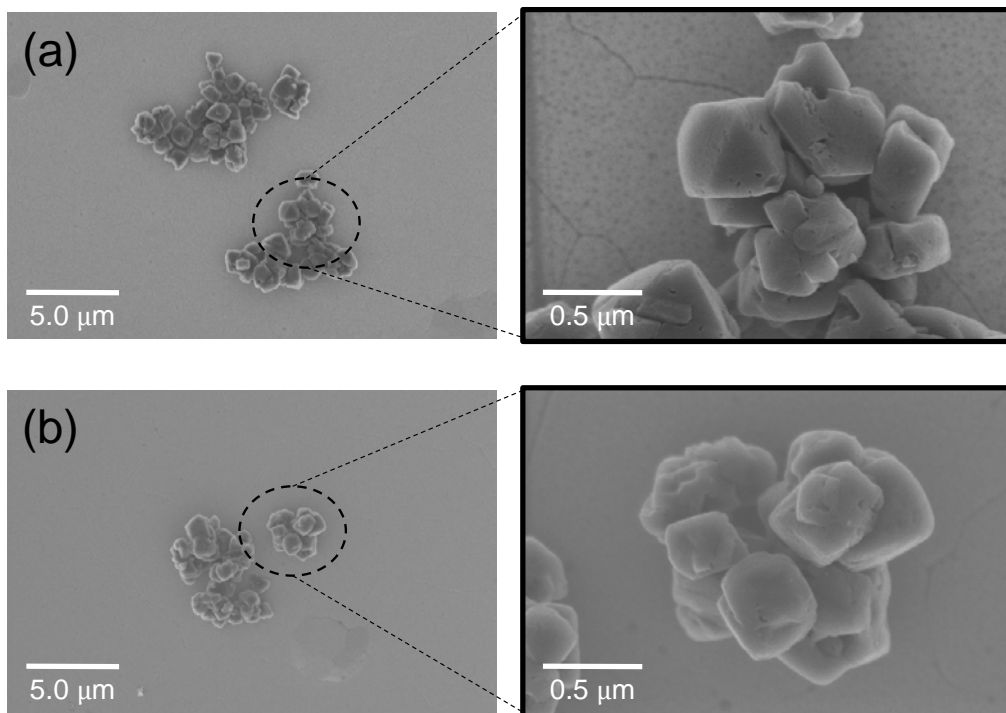
Sample	Elemental composition		
	C	H	O
C650-HT	96.4	0.9	2.7
C500-HT	95.8	1.4	2.6
C650	95.3	2.5	2.2

2.Raman spectra of carbon samples



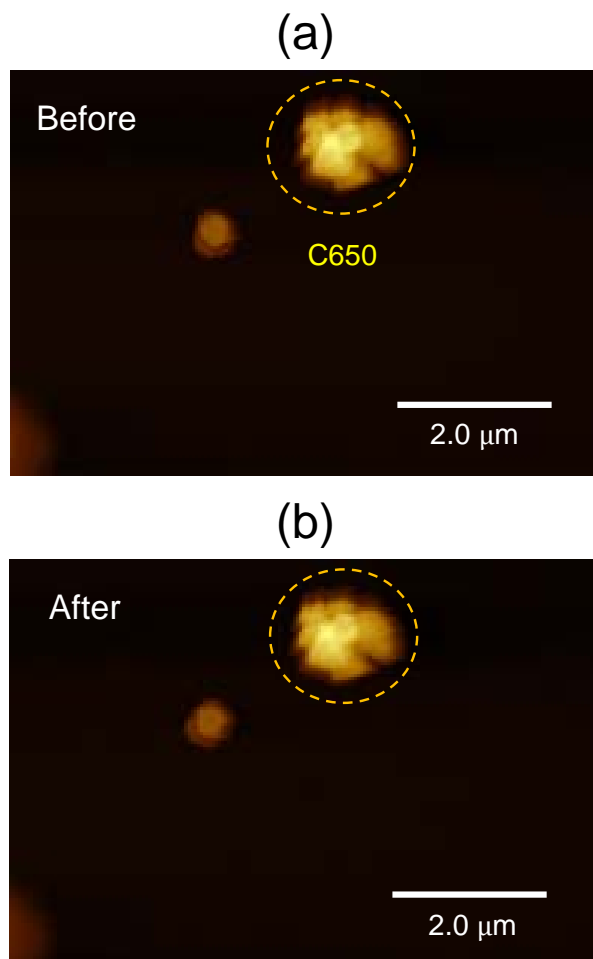
Supplementary Figure 2. Raman spectra of C500-HT, C650-HT, and C650 samples.

3. Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) images



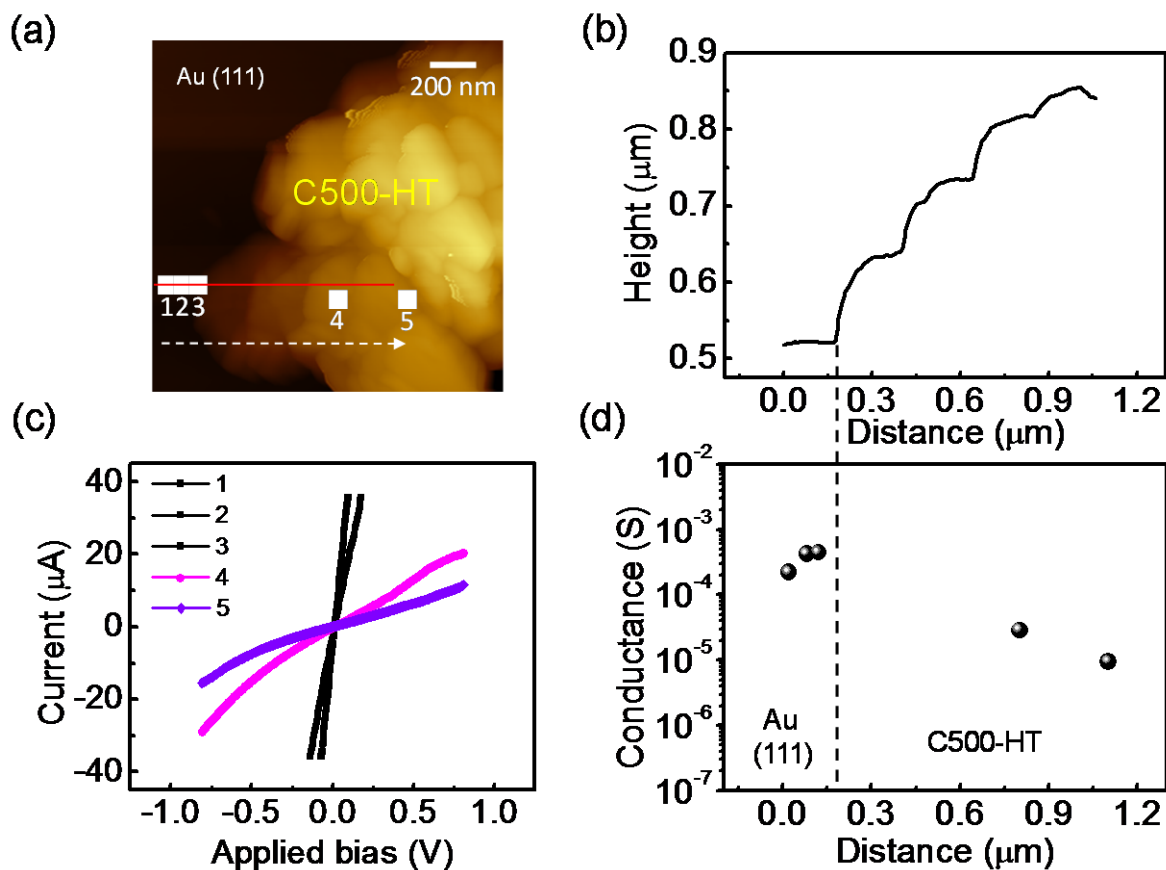
Supplementary Figure 3. SEM images at (left) 10000 \times and (right) 50000 \times magnification of the LaY-templated carbon on a Au (111) substrate for (a) C650-HT and (b) C650.

4. Morphology of carbon before and after I–V measurements



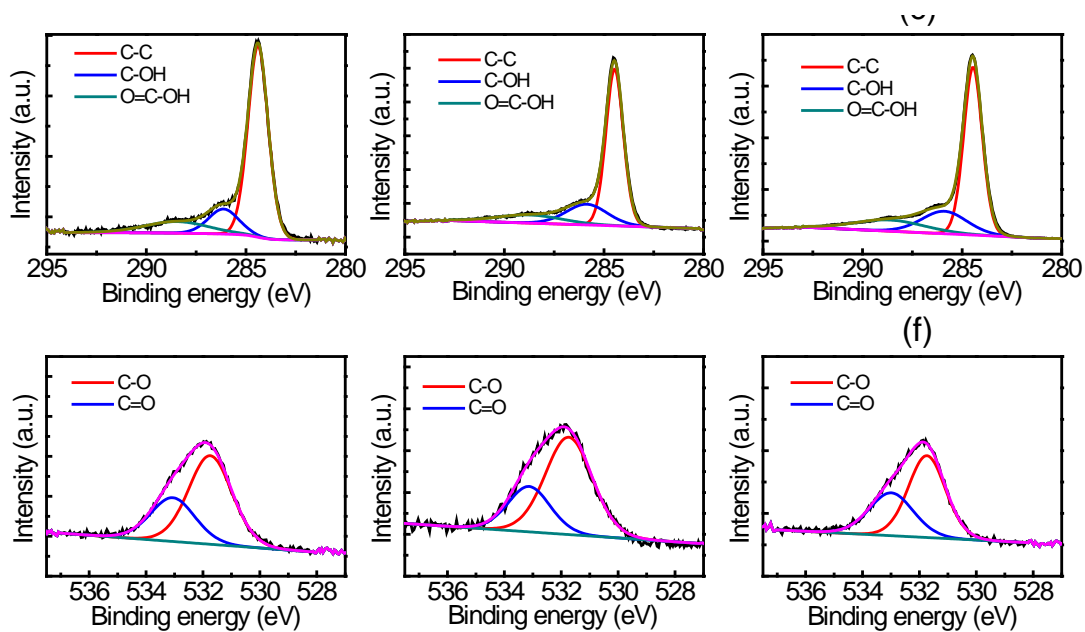
Supplementary Figure 4. Topographical images ($2.6 \times 10.0 \mu\text{m}^2$) of C650 on Au (111) (a) before and (b) after I–V measurements. The yellow dotted circles show the I–V curve measured on C650 in Figure 3.

5. Conductive-AFM results of the LaY-templated carbon synthesized at low temperature (C500-HT)



Supplementary Figure 5. (a) Topography ($1.5 \times 1.5 \mu\text{m}^2$) of C500-HT on Au (111). (b) Height line profile along the solid red line in (a). (c) I-V curves measured on C500-HT and Au (111) with a tip sweep bias of ± 1 V in air. (d) Local electrical conductance of C500-HT and the Au (111) surface measured in (a). The white dotted arrow with numbers in (a) indicates the direction and sequence of the I-V measurements.

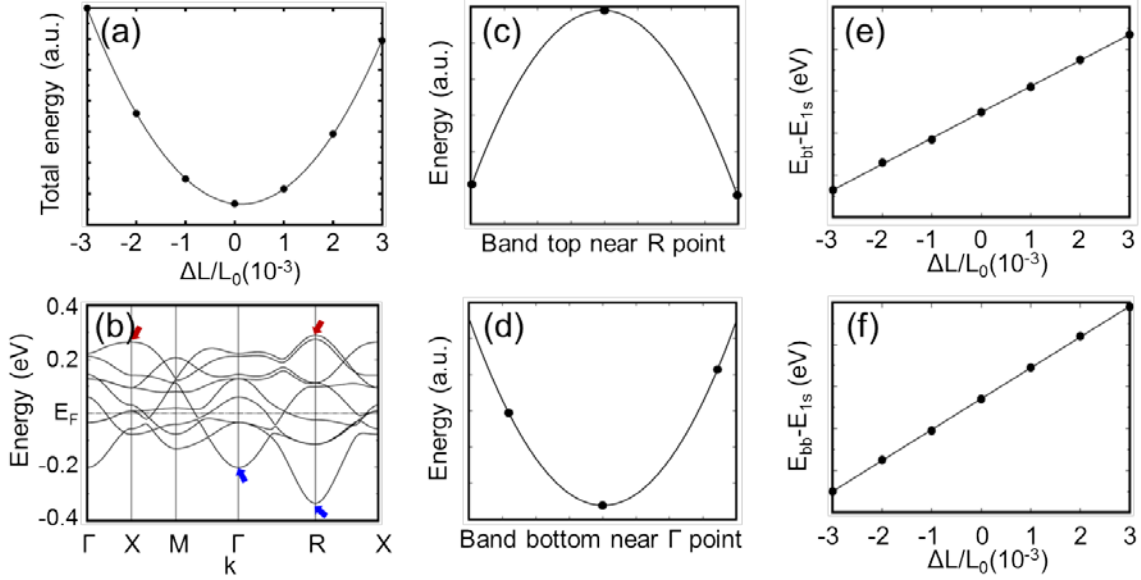
6.X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) measurements



		0	C500-HT
		63.23	
		20.76	
		16.02	

Supplementary Figure 6. XPS spectra: C 1s spectra of the LaY-templated carbon on (a) C650-HT, (b) C650, and (c) C500-HT. O 1s spectra of the LaY-templated carbon on (d) C650-HT, (e) C650, and (f) C500-HT. The table shows the portion (%) of each group in the C 1s spectra.

7. Elastic constant, effective mass, and deformation potential energy

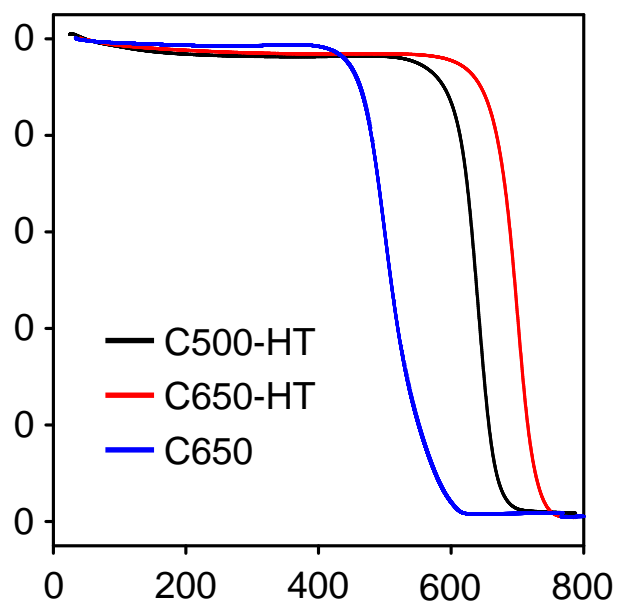


Doping level	Elastic constant C (10^9N/m^2)	Effective mass m^* (in m_0)	Deformation energy E_{DP} (eV)	Mobility μ (cm^2/Vs)	Relaxation time τ (ps)
Negative	979.81	1.21 (X)	12.32	243.14	0.17
		0.52 (R)	7.36	1291.46	0.38
Positive		0.47 (Γ)	14.71	1781.29	0.48
		0.24 (R)	14.39	10699.28	1.42

Supplementary Figure 7. (a) Calculated total energy of the schwarzite structure, a model of the well-ordered pore 3D graphene-like zeolite-templated carbon framework as a function of strain. The elastic constant C was obtained by taking the second derivative of the fitting function of the total with respect to the strain $\Delta L/L_0$ along the transport direction. (b) Band structure near the Fermi level E_F . The red and blue arrows indicate band edges to which the Fermi level can be shifted by negative and positive doping processes. DP theory and effective mass approximation were applied to these edge levels. For instance, (c) and (d) show the band edge top near the R point and the band edge bottom near the Γ point. These bands were

fitted to harmonic functions to evaluate their corresponding effective masses. (e) and (f) display the strain($\Delta L/L_0$)-induced energy level shifts $\Delta\mathcal{E} = E_{bt} - E_{1s}$ and $\Delta\mathcal{E} = E_{bb} - E_{1s}$, where E_{bt} , E_{bb} , and E_{1s} are the band edge top, bottom, and 1s core level energies, respectively. The DP energy values E_{DP} were obtained from the slopes of their linear fitting functions. The table shows not only the evaluated values of the three quantities mentioned above, but also the values of the mobility μ and relaxation time τ obtained using eq 1 in the main text.

8. Thermogravimetric analysis of carbon samples



Supplementary Figure 8. Weight loss curves of carbon samples measured using thermogravimetric analysis under air flow. The curves exhibit a negligible amount of sample residue after heating to 800 °C.