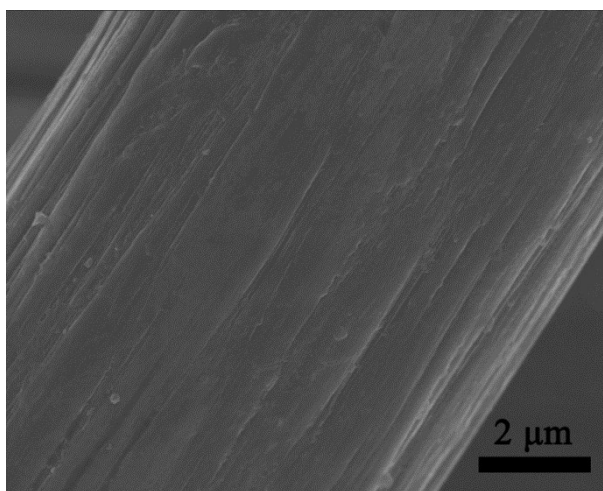


# Supporting Information

## Lithiated carbon cloth as dendrite-free anode for high-performance lithium battery

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**Fig. S1.** SEM image of a single carbon fiber in carbon cloth.

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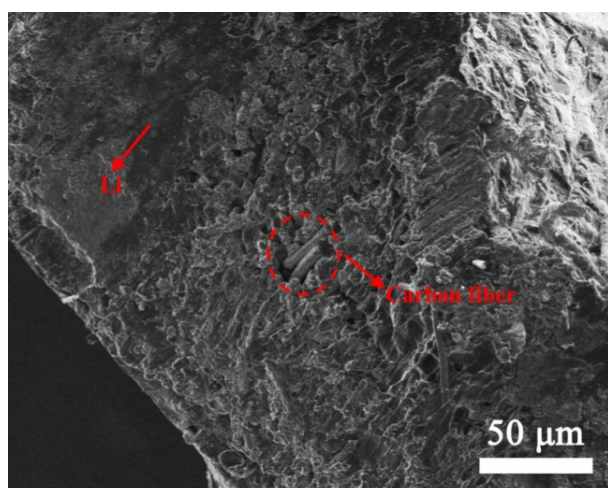
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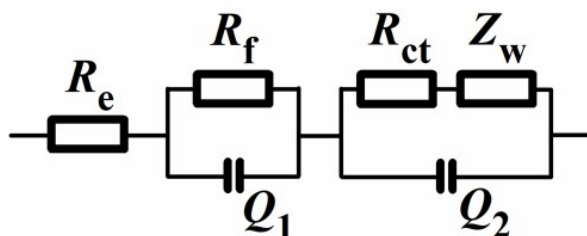
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**Fig. S2.** Cross-section SEM image of the LCC electrodes.



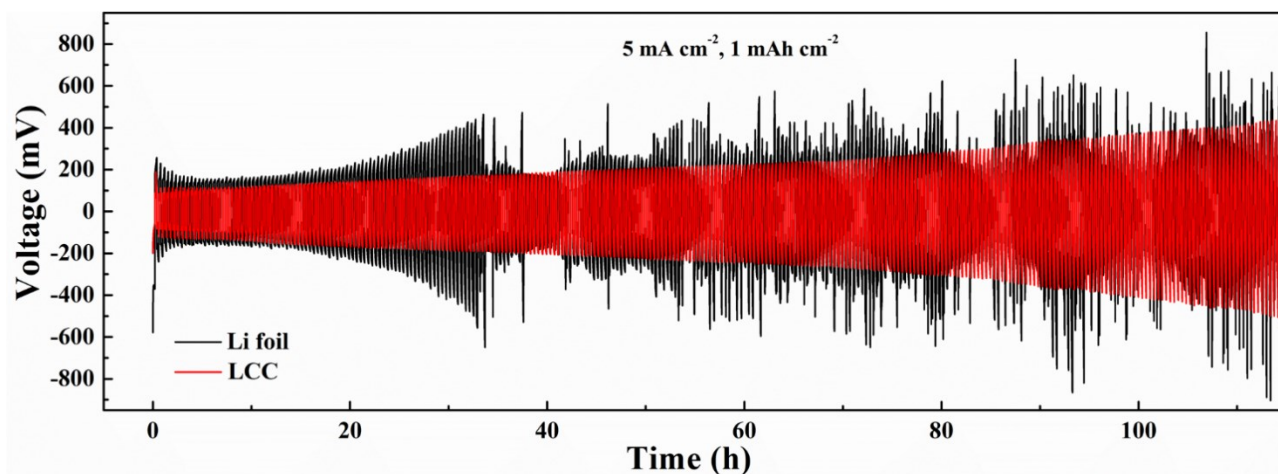
**Fig. S3.** Equivalent circuit for the fitting of the electrochemical impedance, where  $R_e$  represents ohm resistance of cell components,  $R_f$  and  $Q_1$  correspond to the surface film resistance and relaxation capacitance,  $R_{ct}$  and  $Q_2$  correspond to the charge transfer resistance and double-layer capacitance, and  $Z_w$  is related to the bulk diffusion of Li ions.

**Table S1** Fitting results of the Nyquist plots in Fig. 2 using the equivalent circuit in Fig. S3.

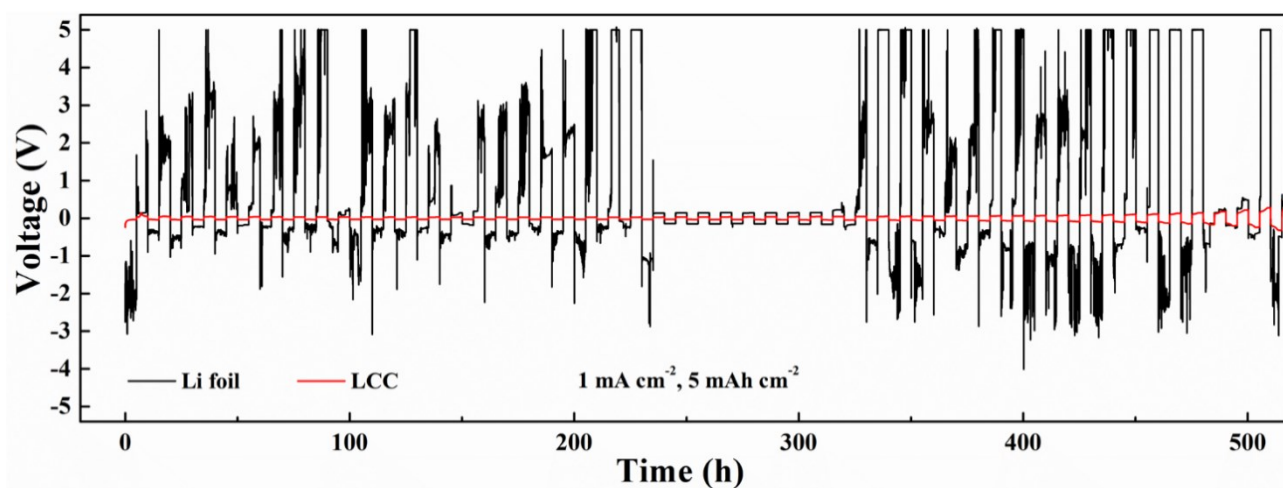
Sample	$R_e(\Omega)$	$R_f(\Omega)$	$R_{ct}(\Omega)$
LCC, 0 h	9.7	134.6	121.0
LCC, 50 h	3.5	370.6	259.1
LCC, 100 h	3.0	352.1	325.2
LCC, 1st cycle	12.2	38.5	7.3
LCC, 100th cycle	6.5	87.0	8.6
Li, 0 h	3.0	198.1	104.6
Li, 50 h	3.2	395.4	179.3
Li, 100 h	5.5	554.7	335.8
Li, 1st cycle	3.5	82.6	23.8
Li, 100th cycle	4.9	169.4	37.2

**Table S2** Comparison of load mass fraction of Li in different carbon-based Li composite anodes.

Sample	Mass fraction of Li	References
CF/Ag-Li	40.7%	1
Li-CF	37%	2
Graphene-Li	67.9%	3
<b>LCC</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>This work</b>



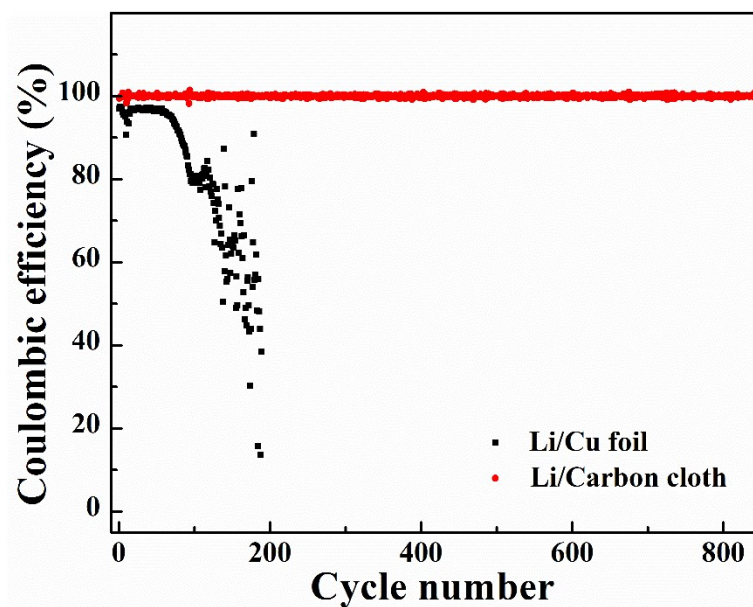
**Fig. S4.** Galvanostatic discharge/charge profiles of Li and LCC electrodes in symmetric cells at  $5 \text{ mA cm}^{-2}$  with a capacity of  $1 \text{ mAh cm}^{-2}$ .



**Fig. S5.** Galvanostatic discharge/charge profiles of Li and LCC electrodes in symmetric cells at  $1 \text{ mA cm}^{-2}$  with a capacity of  $5 \text{ mAh cm}^{-2}$ .

**Table S3** Performance comparison of different 3-D carbon hosts for Li metal anodes.

Sample	Current density (mA cm <sup>-2</sup> )	Capacity (mAh cm <sup>-2</sup> )	Cycling time (h)	References
CF/Ag-Li	1	1	400	1
Li-CF	3	1	120	2
Graphene-Li	1	1	330	3
rGO-Li	1	1	500	4
Li-CNTs	3	1	70	5
LiCNE	1	1	100	6
Li-CMN	1	1	200	7
<b>LCC</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>This work</b>
	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>300</b>	



**Fig. S6.** Coulombic efficiency comparison of the Li/Cu cell and Li/carbon cloth cell.

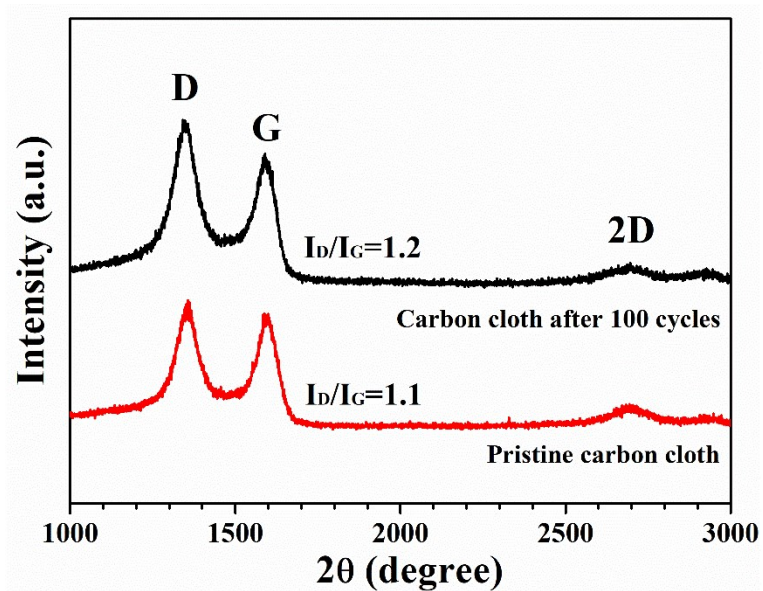


Fig. S7. Raman spectra of the pristine carbon cloth and the carbon cloth after 100 cycles.

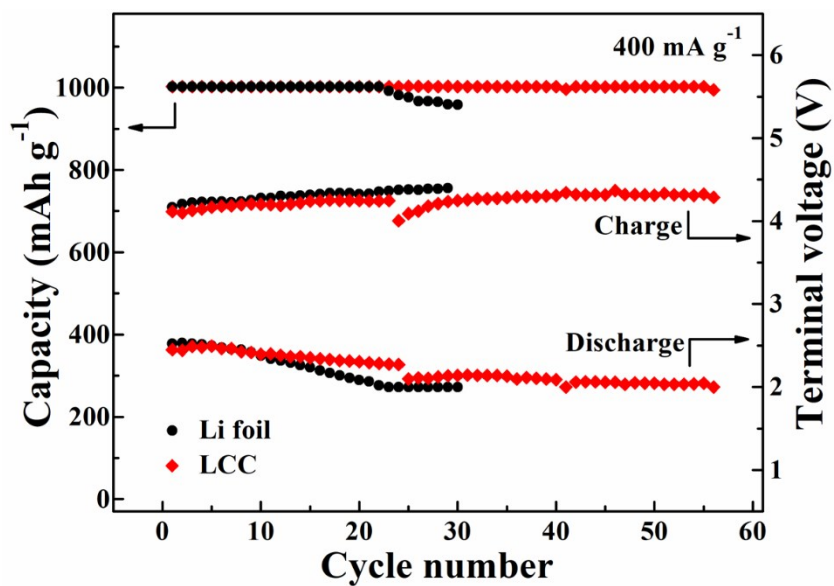
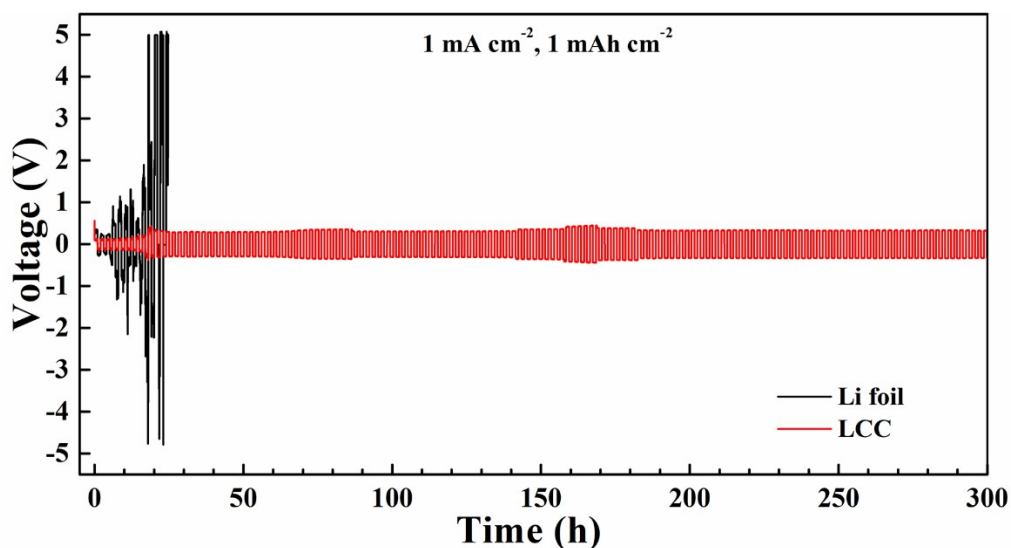


Fig. S8. Cycling performance the Li-O<sub>2</sub> cells using Li or LCC anodes at 400 mA g<sup>-1</sup> with a limited capacity of 1000 mAh g<sup>-1</sup>.



**Fig. S9.** Galvanostatic discharge/charge profiles of Li and LCC electrodes in symmetric cells with 1 M LiClO<sub>4</sub>/TEGDME electrolyte tested in O<sub>2</sub> atmosphere at 1 mA cm<sup>-2</sup> with a capacity of 1 mAh cm<sup>-2</sup>.

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## **Information for videos**

**Video S1** Fabrication process of the LCC electrode.

**Video S2** Dynamic changes of the Li electrode at  $1 \text{ mA cm}^{-2}$  at 100 times speed.

**Video S3** Dynamic changes of the LCC electrode at  $1 \text{ mA cm}^{-2}$  at 100 times speed.