

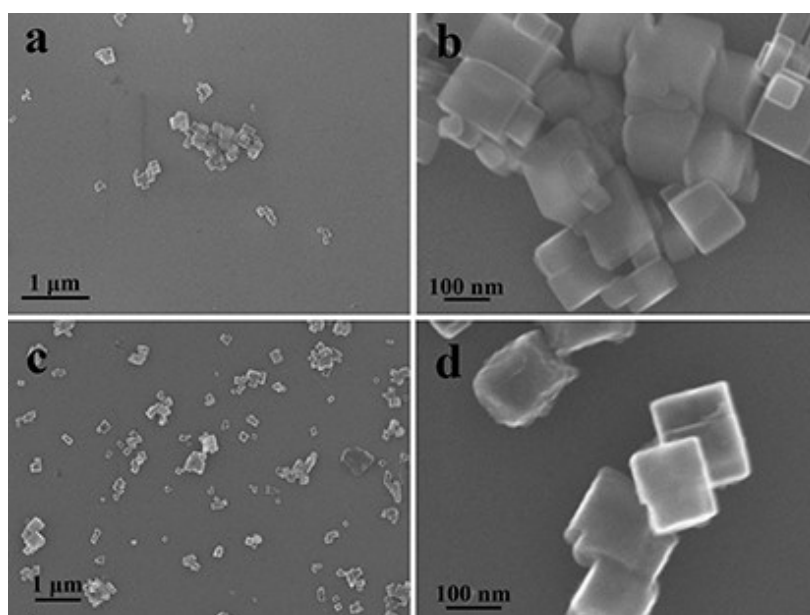
## Rapid Electron/Ion Transport in CNT/LiTi<sub>2</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub>@C-N Electrodes for Aqueous Lithium-ion Batteries with High Stability, Flexibility and Safety

Jun Lin,<sup>a</sup> Zhigang Zhang,<sup>a</sup> Fangfang Xue,<sup>a</sup> Deng Long,<sup>a</sup> Qihong Li<sup>\*a</sup>

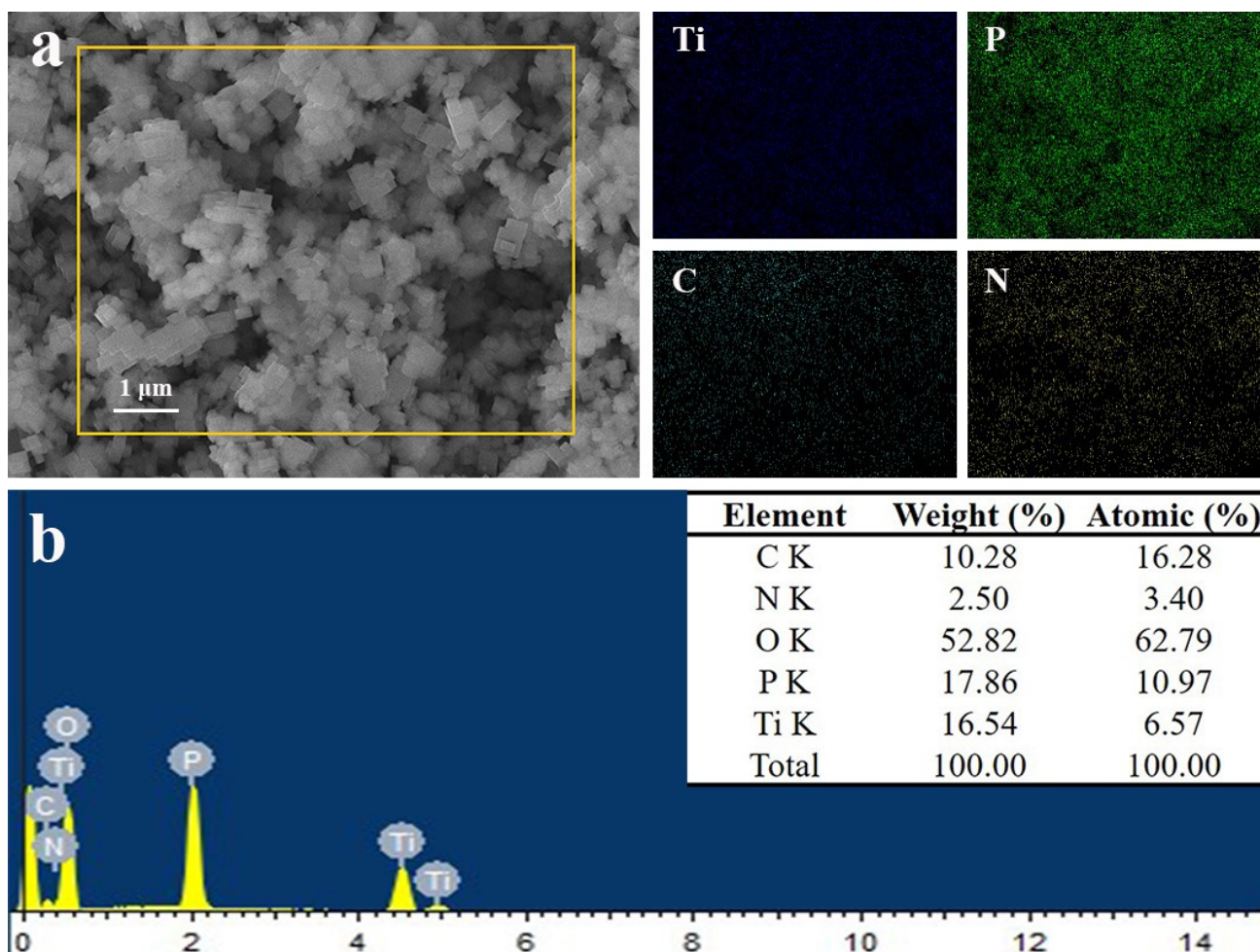
<sup>a</sup> Pen-Tung Sah Institute of Micro-Nano Science and Technology, Xiamen University, Xiamen, 361005, PR China.

\* Corresponding authors.

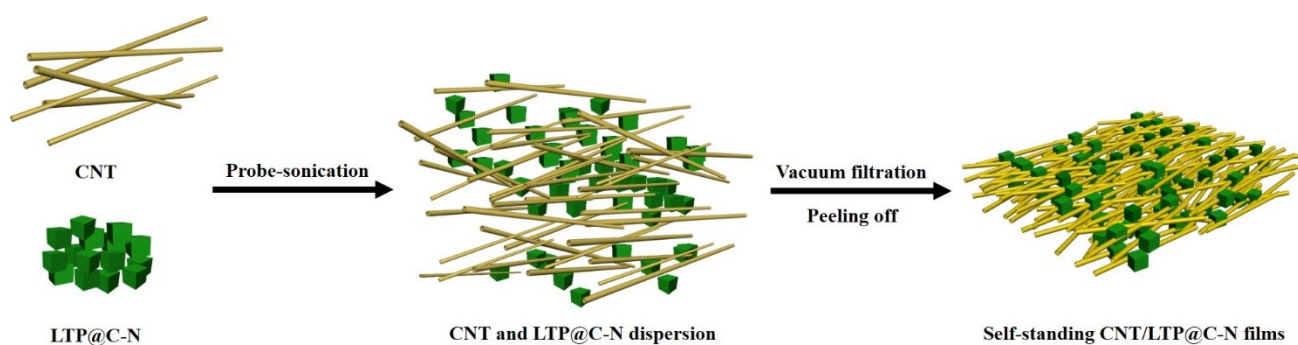
*E-mail addresses:* [liqihong@xmu.edu.cn](mailto:liqihong@xmu.edu.cn)



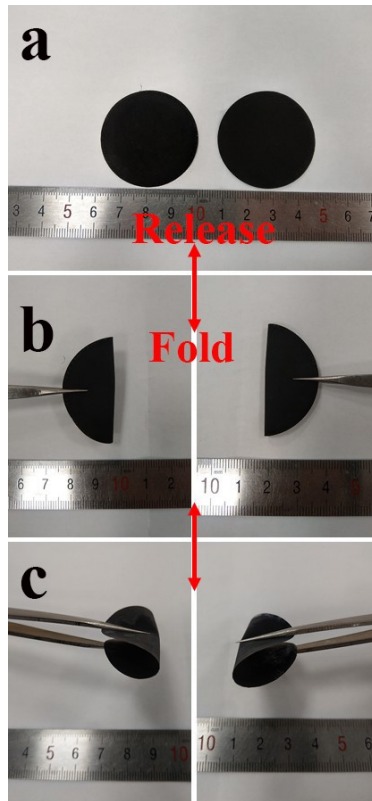
**Fig. S1** SEM images of LTP (a, b) and LTP@C-N nanoparticles (c, d).



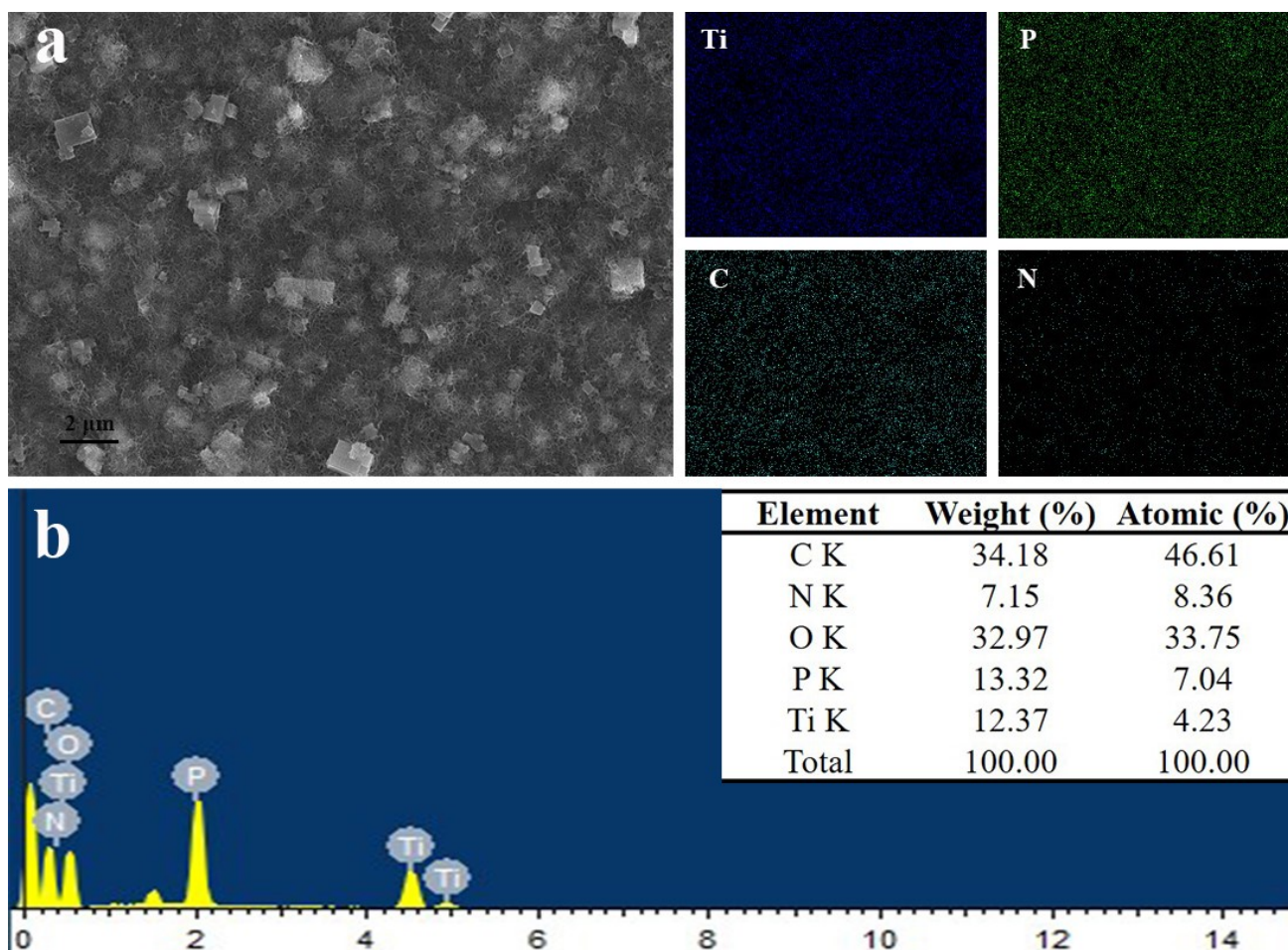
**Fig. S2** (a) SEM image and corresponding element mapping images of Ti, P, C and N. (b) EDS spectrum of the LTP@C-N nanoparticles.



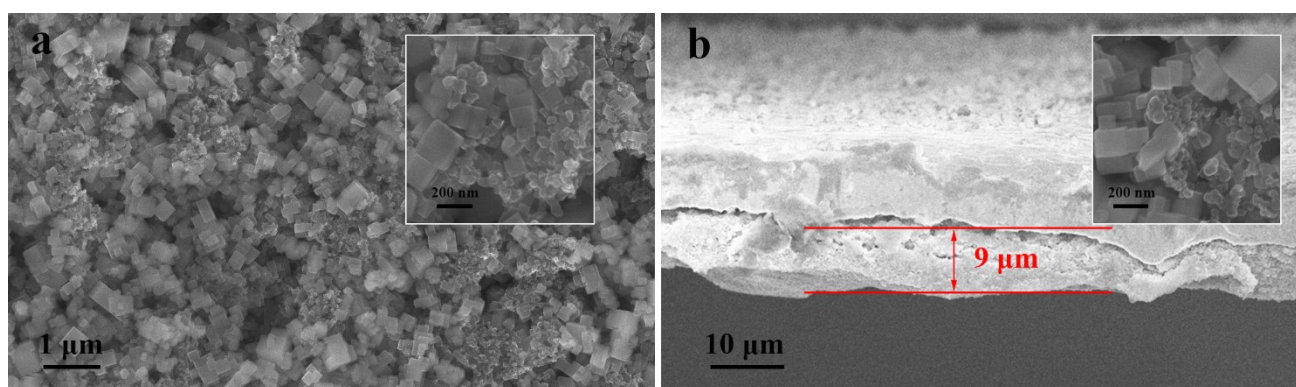
**Fig. S3** Schematic illustration of the self-standing CNT/LTP@C-N films' preparation process.



**Fig. S4** Images of the CNT/LTP@C-N films before and after bending and folding.

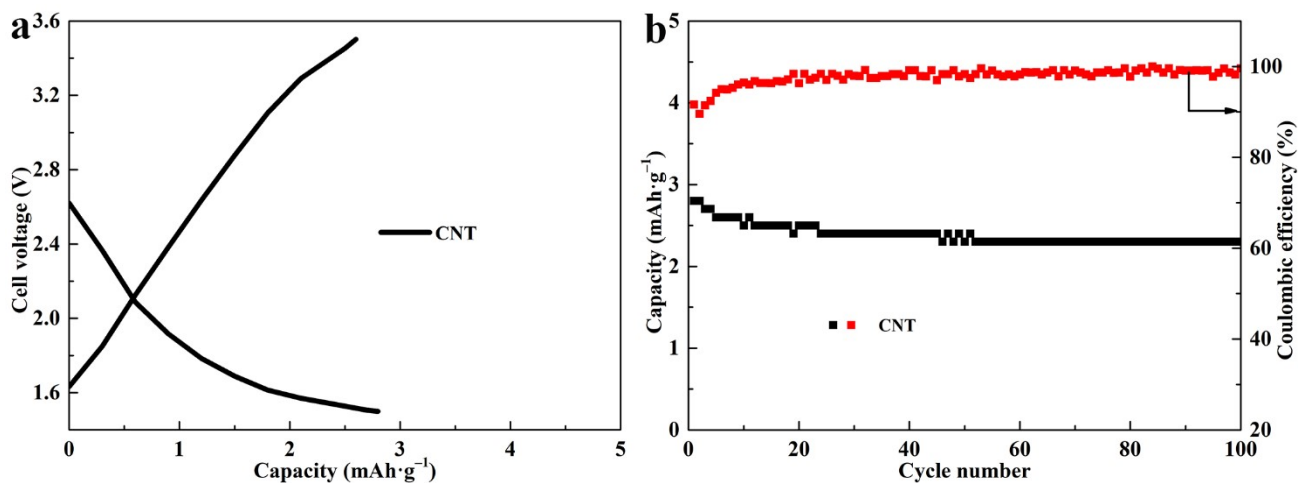


**Fig. S5** (a) SEM image and corresponding element mapping images of CNT/LTP@C-N film from a sectional view. (b) EDS spectrum of CNT/LTP@C-N sample. The LTP@C-N particles uniformly distribute across the conductive and intertwined CNT network. Across the CNT/LTP@C-N film, Ti, P, C and N elements distribute evenly.

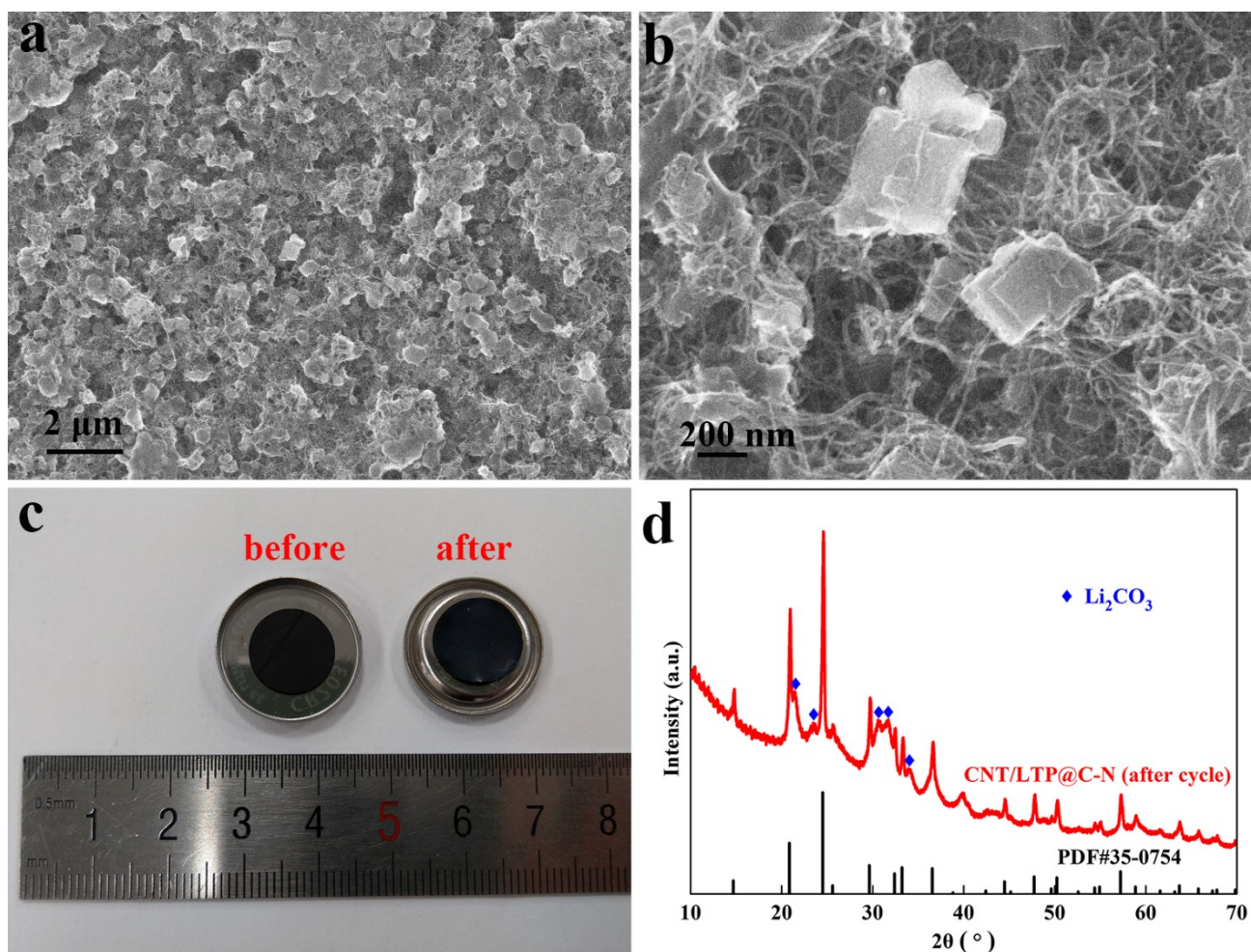


**Fig. S6** (a) Top-view and (b) side-view FESEM images of the LTP electrode prepared by a conventional slurry coating method onto Cu foil. The insets in (a, b) are the enlarged region of the corresponding areas.

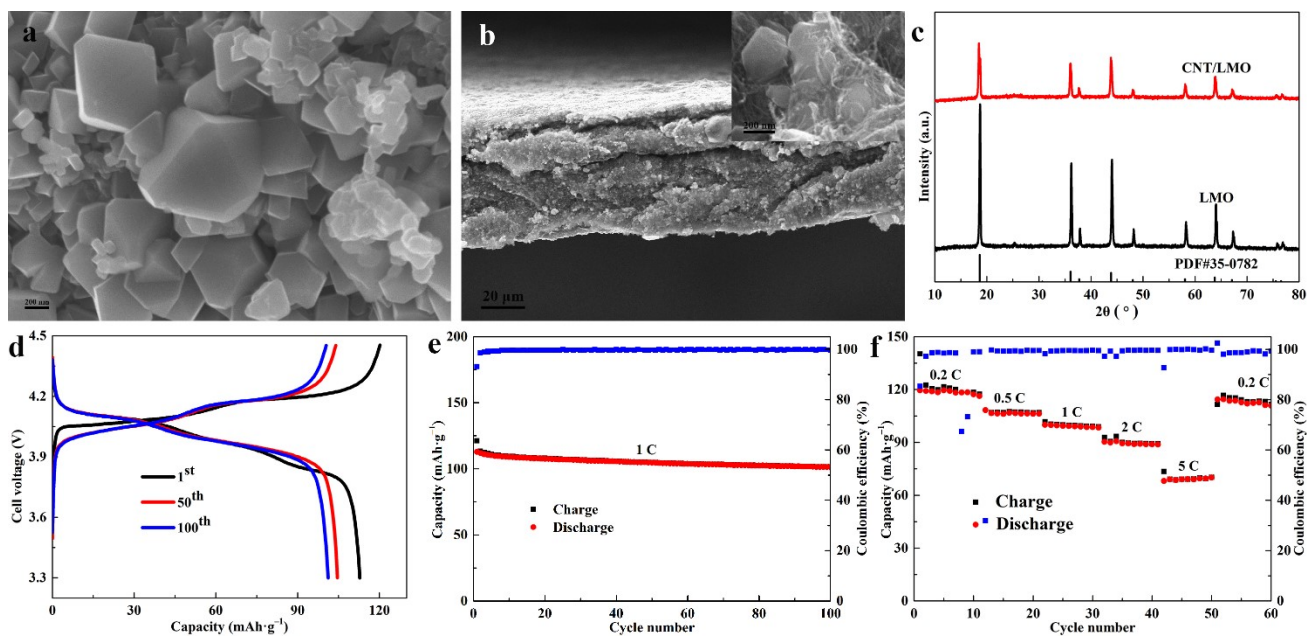




**Fig. S7** (a) Charge/discharge profiles of CNT at 1 C ( $1\text{ C}=140\text{ mA g}^{-1}$ ). (b) The cycle performance of CNT at 1 C in organic electrolyte.



**Fig. S8** The morphology and phase of the CNT/LTP@C-N free-standing electrode after cycles: (a) low-magnification and (b) high-magnification SEM images. (c) Photograph, showing good structural integrity. (d) XRD pattern.



**Fig. S9** (a, b) SEM images of the as-prepared LMO and CNT/LMO samples. (c) XRD pattern. (d) Charge/discharge profiles of CNT/LMO cathode at 1 C (1 C=148  $\text{mA}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ ). (e) The cycle performance of CNT/LMO at 1 C. (f) Rate performance in organic electrolyte.

**Table S1.** The data of LTP, LTP@C-N and CNT/LTP@C-N based on the equivalent circuit.

sample	$R_s(\Omega)$	$R_{ct}(\Omega)$	$R_{SEI}(\Omega)$
LTP	4.922	286.6	86.89
LTP@C-N	6.004	119.1	24.43
CNT/LTP@C-N	3.95	32.32	/

**Table S2.** Comparison of the electrochemical performance of LTP-based anode materials for LIBs.

LTP anode materials	Rate Capability		Cycle performance	
	C-rates	Specific Capacity (mAh/g)	Cycle life at different C-rate	Capacity retention
rGO-LTP hybrid <sup>[1]</sup>	1 C	123	100 cycles @10 C	92 %
	50 C	83		
Sn-doped $\text{LiTi}_2(\text{PO}_4)_3/\text{C}$ nanofibers <sup>[2]</sup>	100 mA g <sup>-1</sup>	111	/	/
	2 A g <sup>-1</sup>	102		
$\text{LiTi}_2(\text{PO}_4)_3@\text{N-C}$ Composite <sup>[3]</sup>	20 C	120	1000 cycles@10 C	89.5 %
	50 C	87		
$\text{LiTi}_2(\text{PO}_4)_3/\text{C}$ <sup>[4]</sup>	1 C	125.6	1000 cycles@5 C	94.4 %
	10 C	92.5	1000 cycles@20 C	80.4 %
$\text{LiTi}_2(\text{PO}_4)_3/\text{C}$ <sup>[5]</sup>	0.1 C	133.8	500 cycles@5 C	97.7 %
	100 C	20		
$\text{LiTi}_2(\text{PO}_4)_{2.88}\text{F}_{0.12}$ <sup>[6]</sup>	10 C	107	1000 cycles@10 C	87.8 %
	40 C	90		
$\text{LiTi}_2(\text{PO}_4)_3/\text{C}$ <sup>[7]</sup>	1 C	114	1000 cycles@10 C	90 %
	20 C	84		
$\text{LiTi}_2(\text{PO}_4)_3/\text{C}$ <sup>[8]</sup>	0.5 C	109.8	2000 cycles@10 C	85 %
	20 C	84.4		
$\text{LiTi}_2(\text{PO}_4)_3/\text{CNT}$ <sup>[9]</sup>	0.05 C	133.8	200 cycles@0.1 C	96.2 %
CNT/LTP@C-N (This work)	1 C	143	200 cycles@1 C	93.4 %
	30 C	85	1500 cycles@5 C	87.3 %

**Table S3.** Comparison of the electrochemical performance of the state-of-the-art aqueous lithium-ion batteries.

LTP anode materials	Rate Capability		Cycle performance	
	C-rates	Specific Capacity (mAh/g)	Cycle life at different C-rate	Capacity retention
VO <sub>2</sub> (B)/C//LiMn <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> <sup>[10]</sup>	/	/	25 cycles @0.69 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	Failed
LiTi <sub>2</sub> (PO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> //LiFePO <sub>4</sub> <sup>[11]</sup>	1 C	55	1000 cycles @1 C	90 %
Mo <sub>6</sub> S <sub>8</sub> //LiMn <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> <sup>[12]</sup>	0.15 C	40	1000 cycles @4.5 C	72 %
	4.5 C	30		
Mo <sub>6</sub> S <sub>8</sub> //LiNi <sub>0.5</sub> Mn <sub>1.5</sub> O <sub>4</sub> <sup>[13]</sup>	0.15 C	30	400 cycles @5 C	70 %
	4.5 C	17		
Mo <sub>6</sub> S <sub>8</sub> //LiCoO <sub>2</sub> <sup>[14]</sup>	0.5 C	60	1000 cycles @2.5 C	87 %
	2.5 C	38		
LiFePO <sub>4</sub> //LiFePO <sub>4</sub> <sup>[15]</sup>	0.5 C	116	500 cycles @1.1 C	80 %
	5 C	50		
LiV <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> //LiMn <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> <sup>[16]</sup>	0.1 A g <sup>-1</sup>	32	500 cycles @0.5 A g <sup>-1</sup>	80 %
LiVPO <sub>4</sub> F//LiVPO <sub>4</sub> F <sup>[17]</sup>	2 C	58.1	4000 cycles @20 C	87 %
	60 C	40.8		
LiTi <sub>2</sub> (PO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> //LiCoO <sub>2</sub> <sup>[18]</sup>	1 C	130.3	2000 cycles @1 C	86 %
	50 C	112.1		
LiTi <sub>2</sub> (PO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> //LiMn <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> <sup>[19]</sup>	1 C	105	120 cycles @1 C	80.6 %
	10 C	89	120 cycles @10 C	97 %
LiTi <sub>2</sub> (PO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> //LiMn <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> <sup>[3]</sup>	1 C	123	100 cycles @0.22 C	91.2 %
	10 C	103	400 cycles @1.08 C	90.4 %
CNT/LTP@C-N//LiMn <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	1 C	126.5	200 cycles @1 C	96.3 %
(This work)	15 C	57	1000 cycles @3 C	70.2 %



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