

Supplementary Information

One-dimensional N-doped carbon nanofibers produced by pre-oxidized
treatment for effective lithium storage

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Experimental Section

Preparation Procedure

0.5 g polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP) was dissolved into 10 mL absolute ethanol and stirred for 12 h. Then the pre-spinning solution was transferred to a syringe with a 20# stainless steel needle. The advancing speed of 0.1 mm min^{-1} , positive and negative pressures of 15 kV and -2 kV, and a needle-to-receiver distance of 11 cm were utilized for electrospinning. After that the spinning film was peeled off, dried at $60 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ overnight, and calcinated at 250, 300, $350 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ in an air atmosphere for 2 h with a heating rate of $1 \text{ }^\circ\text{C min}^{-1}$ and cooling rate of $2 \text{ }^\circ\text{C min}^{-1}$. The as-obtained samples were labeled as NCNF-250, NCNF-300, and NCNF-350. The NCNF-300 was carbonized at $500 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ for 2 h under an N_2 atmosphere, and the as-obtained sample was named as NCNF-300-500.

Characterization Techniques

X-ray diffraction (XRD, Rigaku D/max 2500, Cu $\text{K}\alpha$ radiation), and scanning electron microscopy (SEM, MAIA3 TESCAN) were performed to examine the structures and morphologies of the samples. N_2 adsorption-desorption measurements were used to evaluate the porosity of the samples with a 3H-2000PS2 analyzer (BeiShiDe Instruments S&T. Co., Beijing). The composition and functional groups of the samples were examined using Fourier-transform infrared spectroscopy (FT-IR, Nicolet IS50, USA) and X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS, Thermo Escalab 250Xi).

Electrochemical Measurements

The CR2025-type half cells were assembled in an Ar-filled glovebox utilizing the as-synthesized anode materials, PVDF binder, and conductive agent (Super P) coated on Cu foil in a mass ratio of 7:2:1 as the anode, PP membrane (Celgard 2400) as the separator, Li foil as the counter and reference electrodes, and 1.0 M LiPF_6 [$V_{\text{EC}}: V_{\text{DMC}} = 1:1$, 5 wt% FEC] as the electrolyte. The loading mass of active material was $2.0 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}$ for all of as-prepared samples. The voltage window for the electrochemical performance test was set between 0.01 and 3.0 V. The galvanostatic charge/discharge

tests were measured on a LAND battery tester (CT3001A). Cyclic voltammetry (CV) curves and electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS) were recorded by an electrochemical workstation (CHI660E).

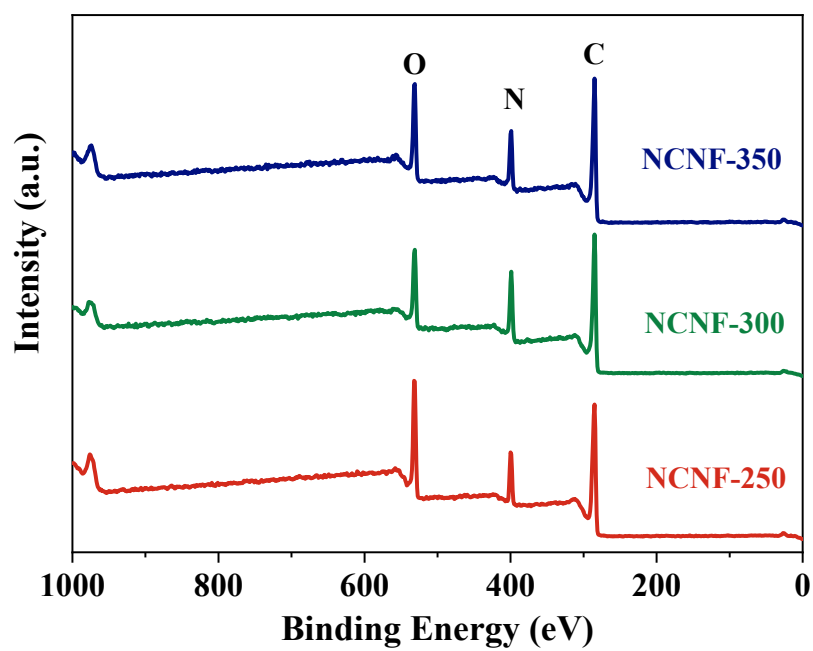


Figure S1. XPS full survey spectra of NCNF-250, NCNF-300, and NCNF-350

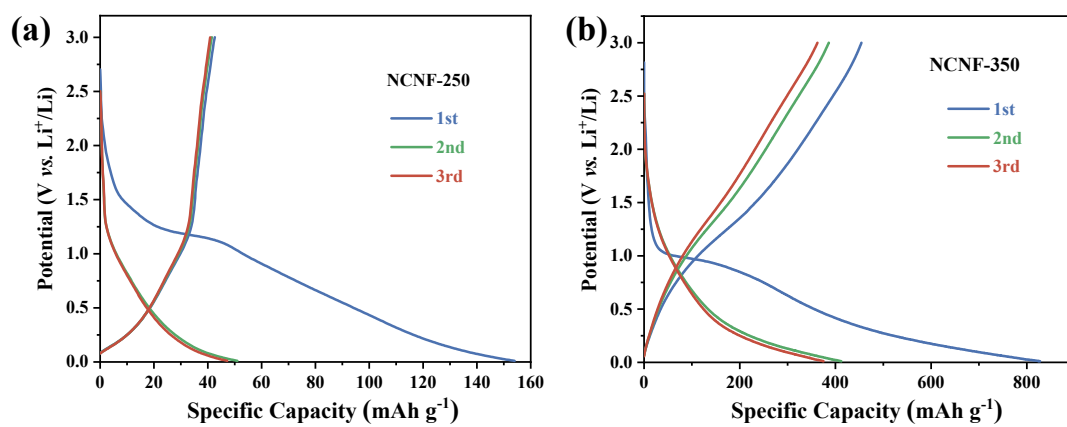


Figure S2. Galvanostatic charge/discharge profiles of NCNF-250 and NCNF-350 electrodes

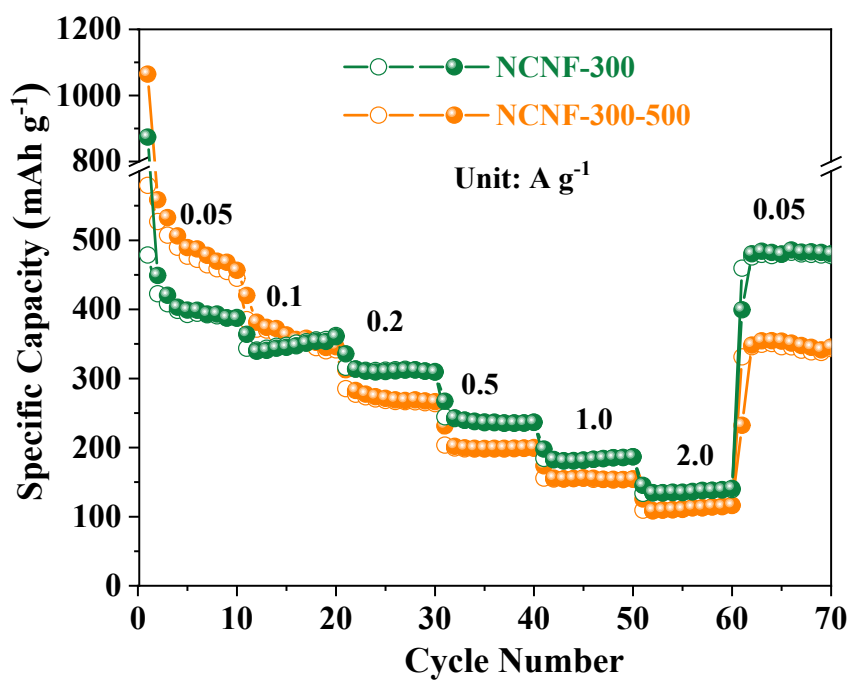


Figure S3. Rate performance comparison of NCNF-300 and NCNF-300-500 electrodes

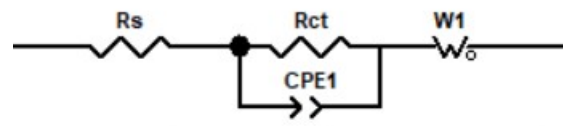


Figure S4. Fitted circuit of EIS analysis

Table S1. Porous structure parameters of NCNF-250, NCNF-300, and NCNF-350

Sample	BET surface area ($\text{m}^2\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)	Pore volume ($\text{cm}^3\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)	Average pore size (nm)
NCNF-250	10.5	0.013	7.1
NCNF-300	12.6	0.021	10.1
NCNF-350	19.5	0.027	6.0