Supplementary information

Ultralight Lithiophilic Framework with Faraday-Shielded Cage for

Stable Lithium Metal Anodes

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Fig. S1. The SEM image of GF.



Fig. S2. The SEM images of NCG.



Fig. S3. The XRD spectrum of NCG and corresponding standard PDF card.



Fig. S4. The elemental mappings images of NCG nanoflake arrays.



Fig. S5. The XPS spectra of (a) Co2p, (b) Ni2p, (c) O1s and (d) survey for NCG.



Fig. S6. The corresponding enlarged figures of symmetrical cells (Li foil, Li/GF and Li/NCG) at current density of 1 mA cm⁻² with a stripping/plating capacity of 0.5 mAh cm⁻².



Fig. S7. The SEM images of Li/NCG anode before cycling.



Fig. S8. (a) The SEM images of Li foil before cycling and after 100th cycle. (b) The SEM images of GF before cycling and after 100th cycle at current density of 1 mA cm⁻² with a stripping/plating capacity of 0.5 mAh cm⁻².



Fig. S9. The electrochemical impedance spectra (EIS) of symmetric cells of GF electrode and NCG electrode after 1st, 10th and 100th cycle at a current density of 1 mA cm⁻² and a charge/discharge capacity of 0.5 mAh cm⁻².



Fig. S10. The voltage profiles for Li metal plating/stripping cycles of the (a) Cu foil electrode and (b) NCG electrode at a current density of 1 mA cm⁻² with an areal capacity of 0.5 mAh cm⁻².



Fig. S11. The CE of the symmetrical cells (Li/Cu and Li/NCG) measured at different current density (1, 2, 3 and 5 mA cm⁻²) with fixed capacity of 5 mAh cm⁻².



Fig. S12. The corresponding enlarged figure of Li/foil electrode at current density of 5 mA cm⁻² with a stripping/plating capacity of 2.5 mAh cm⁻².



Fig. S13. The cycling performance of symmetrical cells (Li/NCG) at current density of 15 mA cm⁻² with a stripping/plating capacity of 7.5 mAh cm⁻².



Fig. S14. Long-term cycling performances of LFP||Li foil and LFP||Li/NCG at 1 C, LFP loading was 12.3 mg cm⁻².



Fig. S15. The corresponding charge/discharge voltage–capacity profiles of full cells based on LFP ||Li foil (a) and LFP ||Li/NCG (b) after 1st, 10th, 100th and 200th cycle.



Fig. S16. The corresponding charge/discharge voltage-capacity profiles of full cells based on S||Li foil after 1st,

 10^{th} , 100^{th} and 200^{th} cycle.

Туре	Density (g cm ⁻³)	calculated theoretical specific capacity (mAh $\mathrm{g}^{ ext{-1}}$)		
Bare Li	0.53	3860		
Fe foam	0.74	1615		
Cu foam	0.34	2354		
Ni foam	0.27	2528		
Carbon paper	0.4	2206		
Carbon felt	0.12	3151		
NCG	5.27×10^{-3}	3816		

Table S1. The calculated theoretical specific capacity with different current collector.

Symmetric battery	cycle	Re	R _{SEI}	R _{ct}	equivalent circuit	
	1	2.94	43.19	46.29		
GF	10	8.44	25.32	20.91		
	100	8.43	40.67	31.35		
		Re	R _{SEI}	R _{ct}		
NCG	1	2.05	13.63	10.13		
	10	2.64	7.58	6.95		
	100	3.12	8.96	6.53		

Table S2. The equivalent circuit and fitting resistance of symmetric batteries.

Composite anode	Current density (mA cm ⁻²)	Areal capacity (mAh cm ⁻²)	Cycling time (h)	Reference
	1	0.5	2000	
Li/NCG	5	2.5	800	This work
	15	7.5	100	
NPCC-Li	3	1	600	1
Ti/C/Li	1	1	200	2
CNT/NiO@Li	1	1	500	3
NCNT/NF/Li	3	3	400	4
Li@MIECS	1	1	1000	5
Co-CS/Li	1	1	800	6
CFC/Co-NC@Li	5	1	100	7
3D Cu/Li	1	1	1600	8
Ti ₃ C ₂ T _x	1	1	450	9
GCF/Cu/Cu ₂ O	2	1	500	10
GCNT	1	1	430	11
Li-Mn/G	1	1	1600	12
Li-NCH@CF	3	3	500	13
Li@NRA-CC	2	4	1000	14

Table S3. Comparison of symmetric cell performances based on different reported composite LMAs.

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