

## **The Expanded Graphite with Boron-doping for Cathode Material of High-capacity and Stable Aluminum Ion Batteries**

*Ying Yang,<sup>a,b\*</sup> Ruirui Zhao,<sup>b</sup> Yong P. Chen<sup>a,c,d,e</sup>*

<sup>a</sup>. Department of Engineering Science, Faculty of Innovation Engineering, Macau University of Science and Technology, Av. Wai Long, Macao SAR, 999078, China.

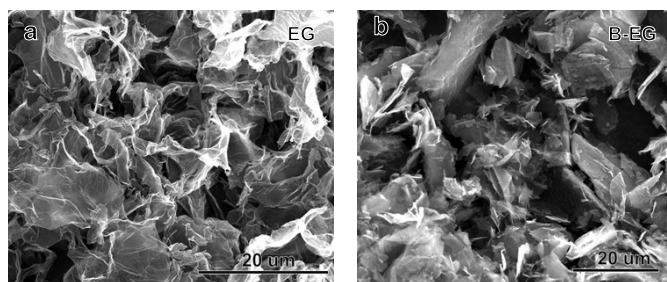
<sup>b</sup>. Institute of New Energy for Vehicles, School of Materials Science and Engineering, Tongji University, Shanghai, 201804, China.

<sup>c</sup>. Advanced Institute for Materials Research (WPI-AIMR), Tohoku University, Sendai 980-8577, Japan.

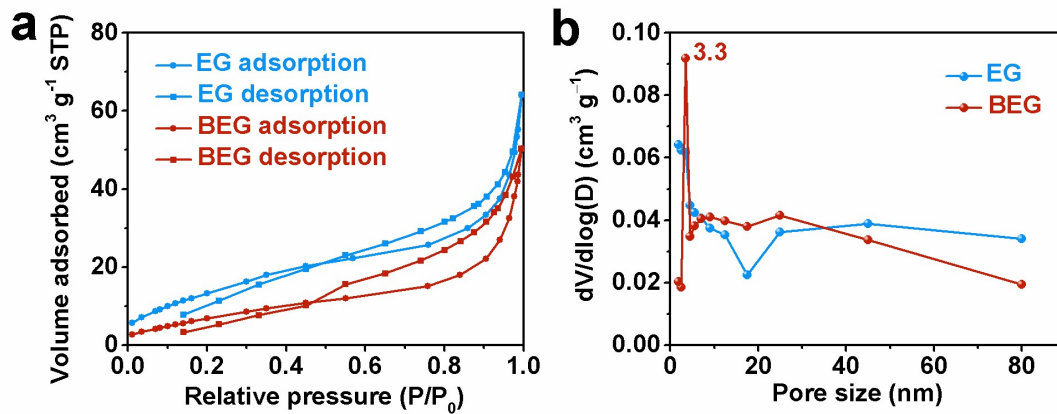
<sup>d</sup>. Department of Physics and Astronomy and Elmore Family School of Electrical and Computer Engineering and Birck Nanotechnology Center and Purdue Quantum Science and Engineering Institute, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN 47907, USA.

<sup>e</sup>. Institute of Physics and Astronomy and Villum Center for Hybrid, Quantum Materials and Devices Aarhus University, Aarhus-C 8000, Denmark.

\*Corresponding authors: yangying632882@126.com



**Fig. S1** The SEM images of (a) EG and (b) B-EG. The scale bar in the images is 20 μm.



**Fig. S2.** The pore structure and thermal stability of EG and B-EG: (a)  $\text{N}_2$  adsorption and desorption isotherm curves; (b) BJH pore size distribution curve.

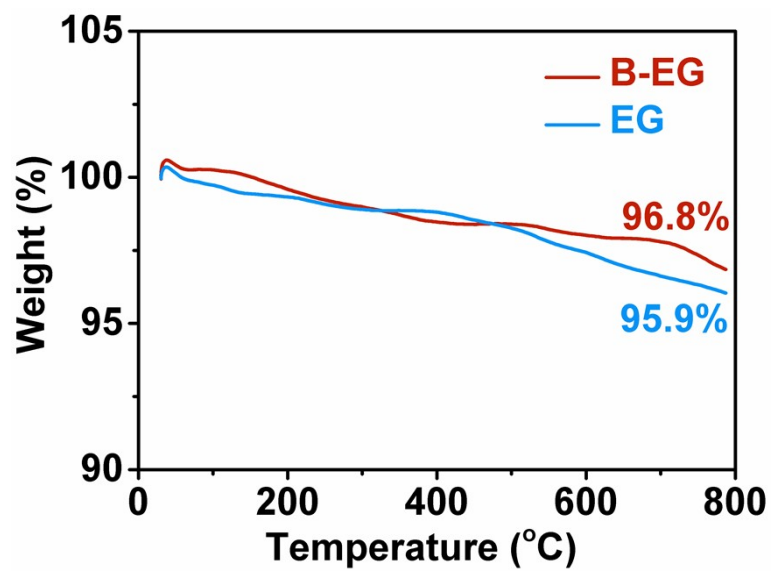
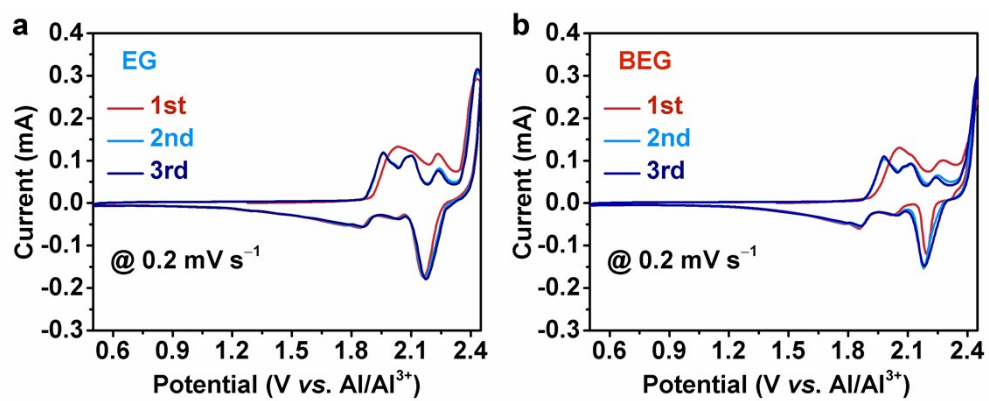
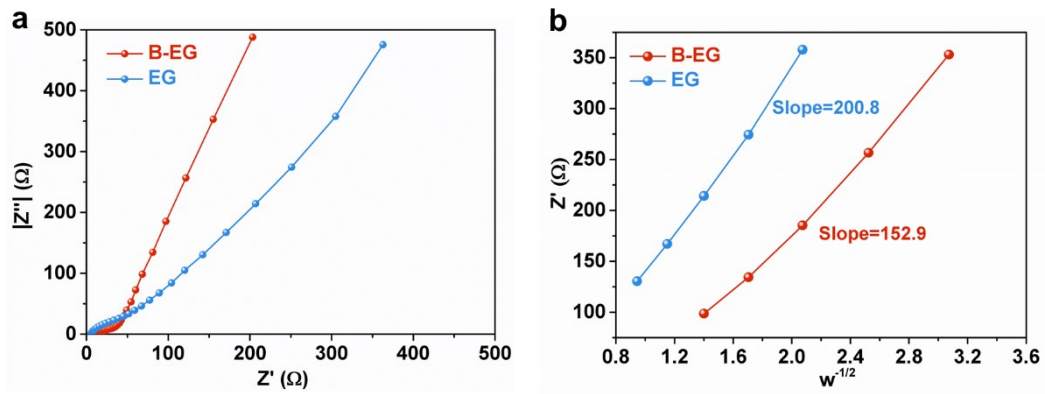


Fig. S3. Thermal gravity analysis curve at N<sub>2</sub> atmosphere.



**Fig. S4.** The first three CV curves of (a) EG and (b) B-EG at a scan rate of 0.2 mV s<sup>-1</sup>.



**Fig. S5.** (a) The EIS spectra of the EG and B-EG electrodes after cycling at a current density of  $500 \text{ mA g}^{-1}$ . (b)  $Z'$  as a function of the  $\omega^{-1/2}$  plot in the low-frequency range (the slope of fitting curves is the Warburg factor,  $\sigma_\omega$ ).