Supporting Information

Carbon Coated NASICON Structure Material Embedded in Porous Carbon Enabling Superior Sodium Storage Performance: $NaTi_2(PO_4)_3$ as An Example

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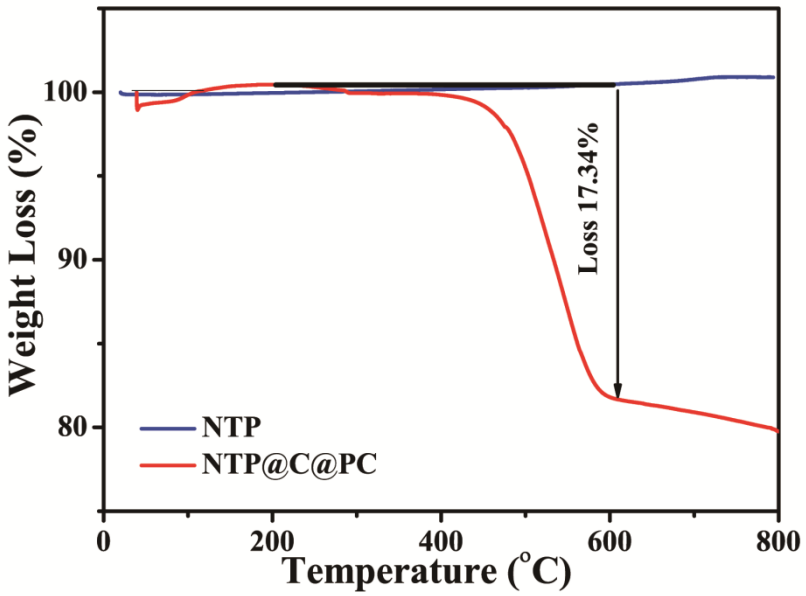

Figure S1. Thermogravimetry patterns of NTP and NTP@C@PC.

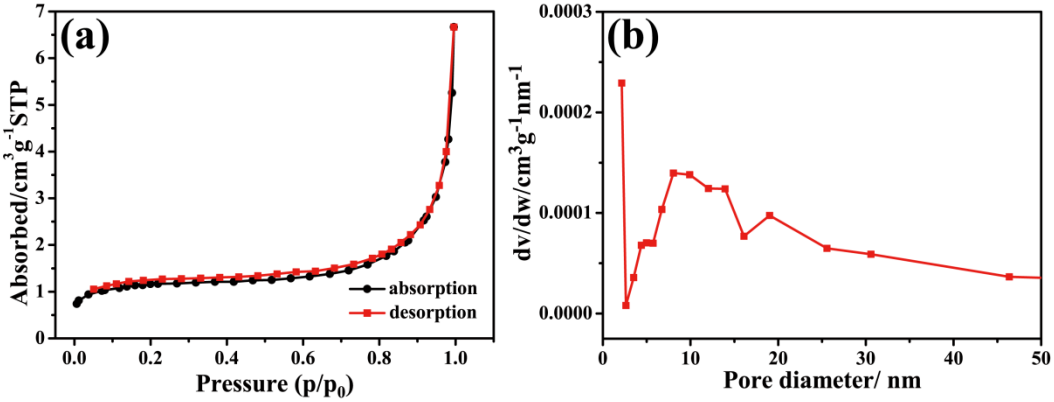

Figure S2. (a) N_2 absorption-desorption isotherm of NTP nanocomposites and (b) the pore-size distribution curves of the NTP nanocomposites.

Table S1. The surface parameters of both NTP and NTP@C@PC nanocomposites samples.

samples	BET surface Area (m^2g^{-1})	BJH pore volume (cm^3g^{-1})	Pore size (nm)
NTP	4	0.009	5.9
NTP@C@PC	133	0.27	5.2

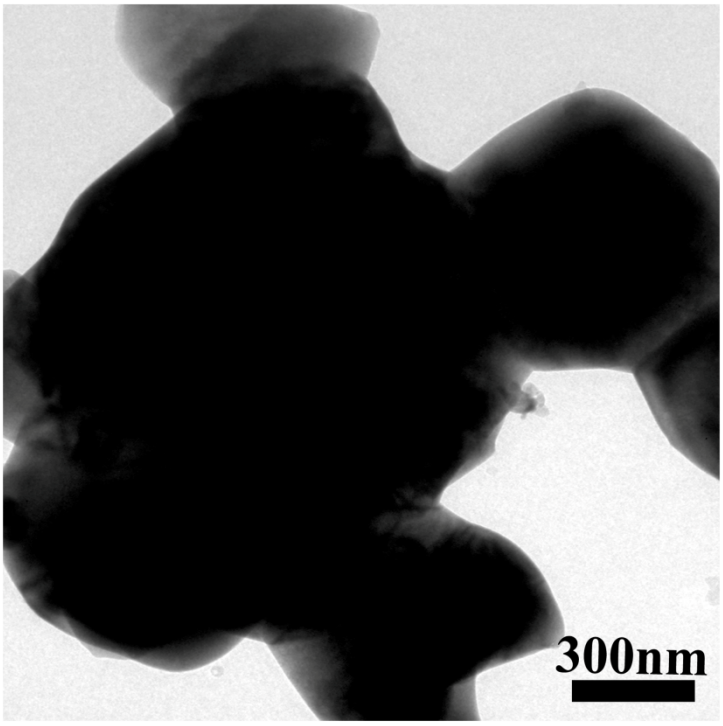

Figure S3. The TEM image of the pure NTP.

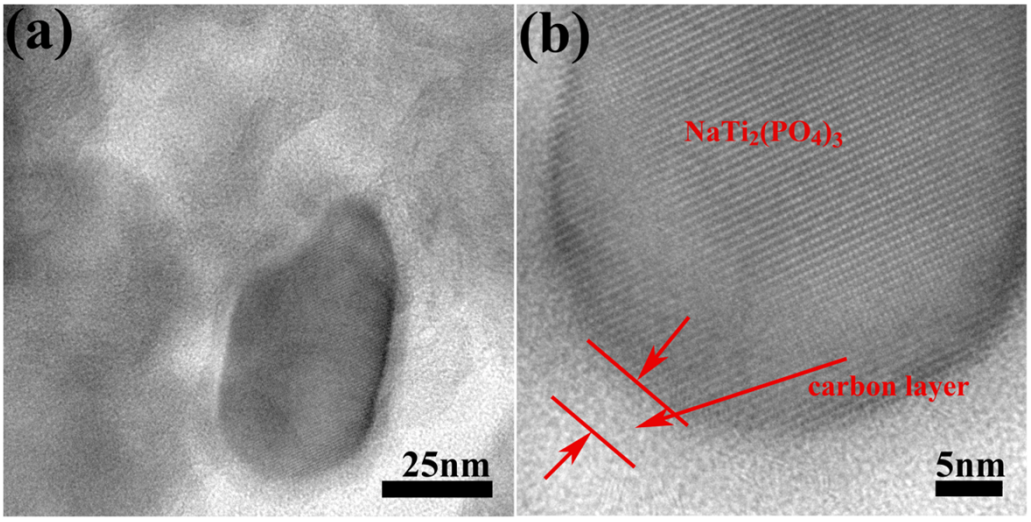

Figure S4. The TEM (a) and HRTEM (b) images of NTP@C@PC anode electrode after 1000 cycles at the rate of 5 C.

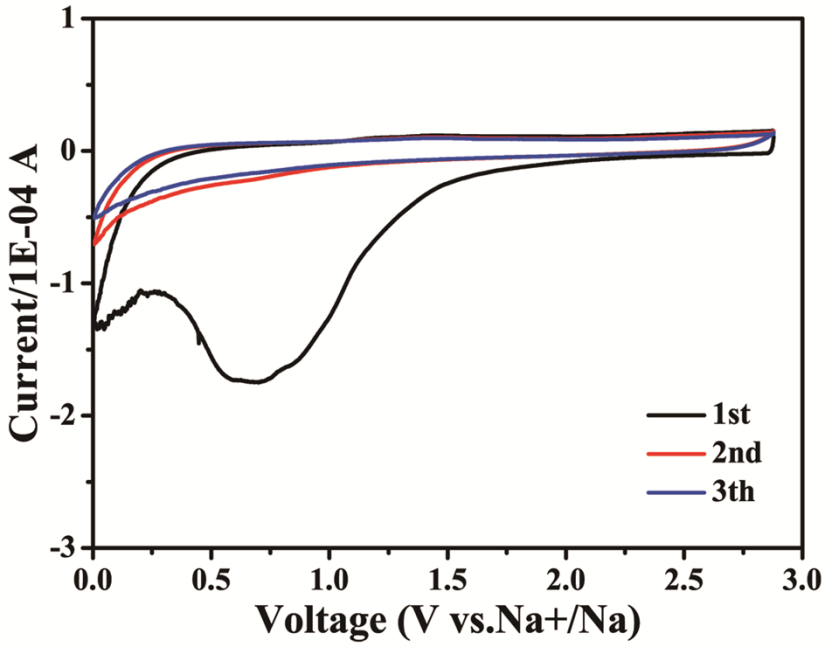

Figure S5. The CV curves of the pure carbon matrix in the potential window of 0.005-2.8 V (vs. Na^+/Na) at a scan rate of 0.2 mV s^{-1} for the first three cycles.

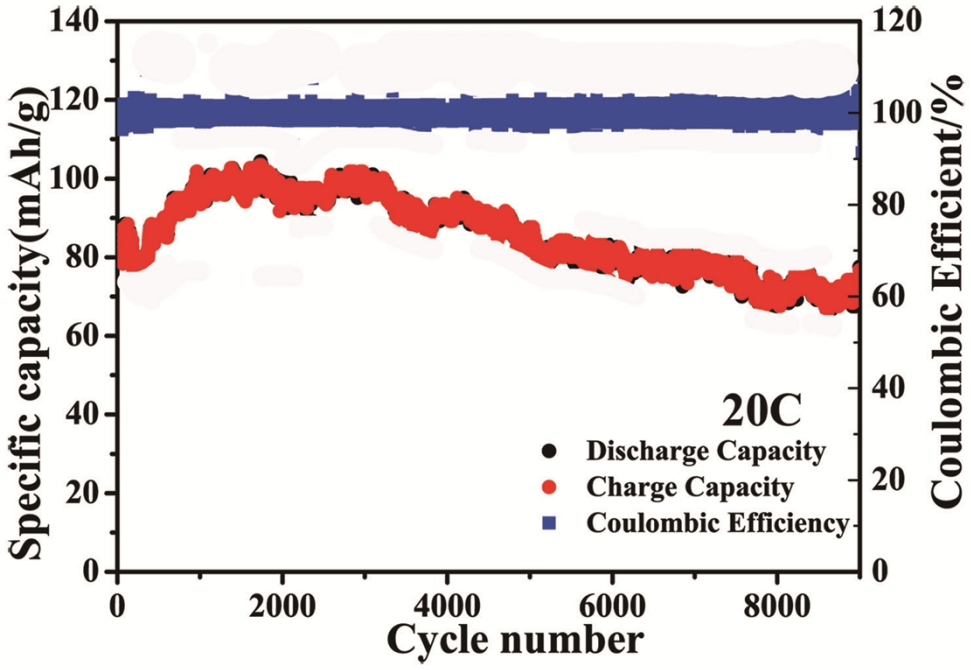

Figure S6. Specific capacity and the Coulombic efficiency of the NTP@C@PC electrode for 9000 cycles at 20 C. (The first 10 cycles are activation process at 1C).