

## Supporting Information

### A Polyimide-MWCNTs composite as high performance anode for aqueous Na-ion batteries

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#### 1. Nitrogen adsorption/desorption isotherms of the polymer

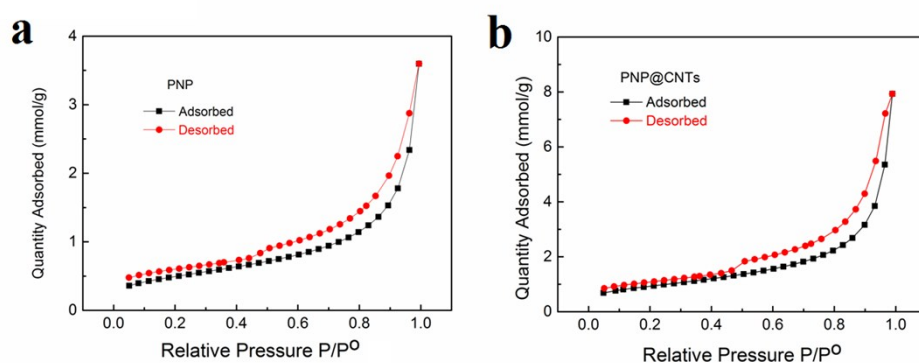


Figure S1. Nitrogen adsorption/desorption isotherms of as-prepared PNP (a) and PNP@CNTs (b)

The specific surface area of PNP and PNP@CNTs is calculated to be 8.7546, 24.8775m<sup>2</sup>g<sup>-1</sup>, respectively.

#### 2. Charge-discharge curves of the PNP@CNTs at various current densities.

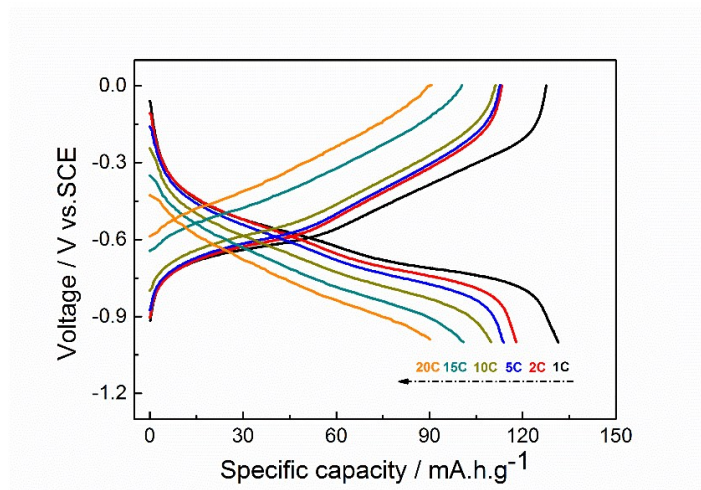


Figure S2. Charge-discharge curves of PNP@CNTs at various current densities from 1 C to 20 C (1 C=100 mA g<sup>-1</sup>).

### 3. Electrochemical performances of the Na<sub>0.44</sub>MnO<sub>2</sub> electrode.

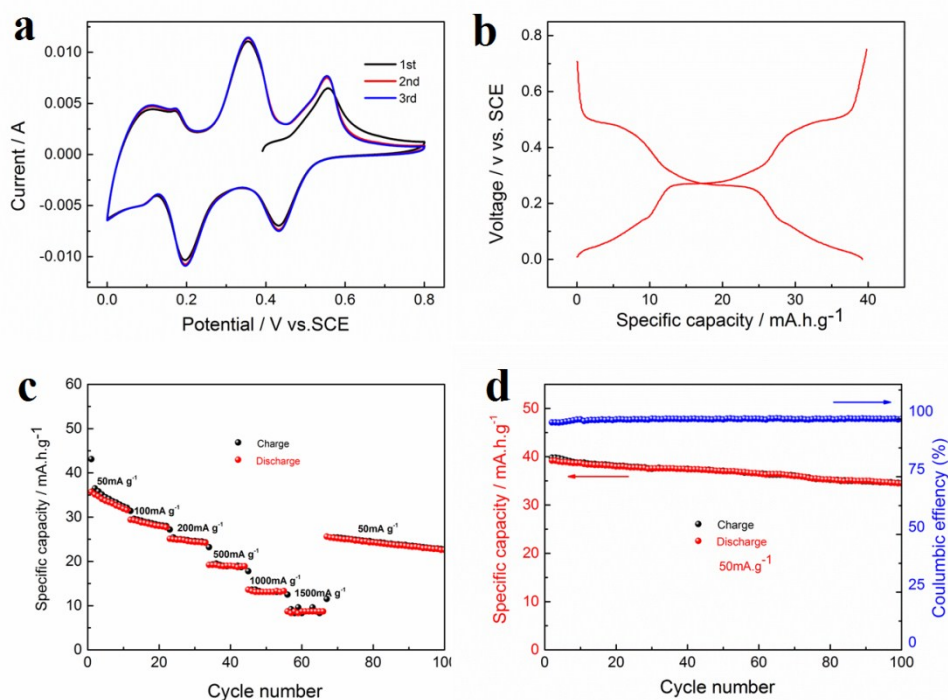


Figure S3 (a) CV curves measured at a scan rate of 2 mV s<sup>-1</sup>; (b) charge-discharge profiles at 50 mA g<sup>-1</sup>. (c) reversible capacities at various current densities and (d) cycling stability at 50 mA g<sup>-1</sup>.

The Na<sub>0.44</sub>MnO<sub>2</sub> electrode were made in the same way with the PNP@CNTs electrode. The full aqueous cell was assembled in an argon-filled glove box (water/oxygen content lower than 1 ppm) with 2032 type coin cells, using 1 M Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> solution (pH = 7) as the electrolyte, Na<sub>0.44</sub>MnO<sub>2</sub> and PNP@CNTs as the cathode and anode, respectively. The anode and cathode was separated by a

glass fiber separator (whatman, GF/B). The mass ratio of the cathode ( $\text{Na}_{0.44}\text{MnO}_2$ ) and anode (PNP@CNTs) is 2.5:1.