

# Electronic Supplementary Information

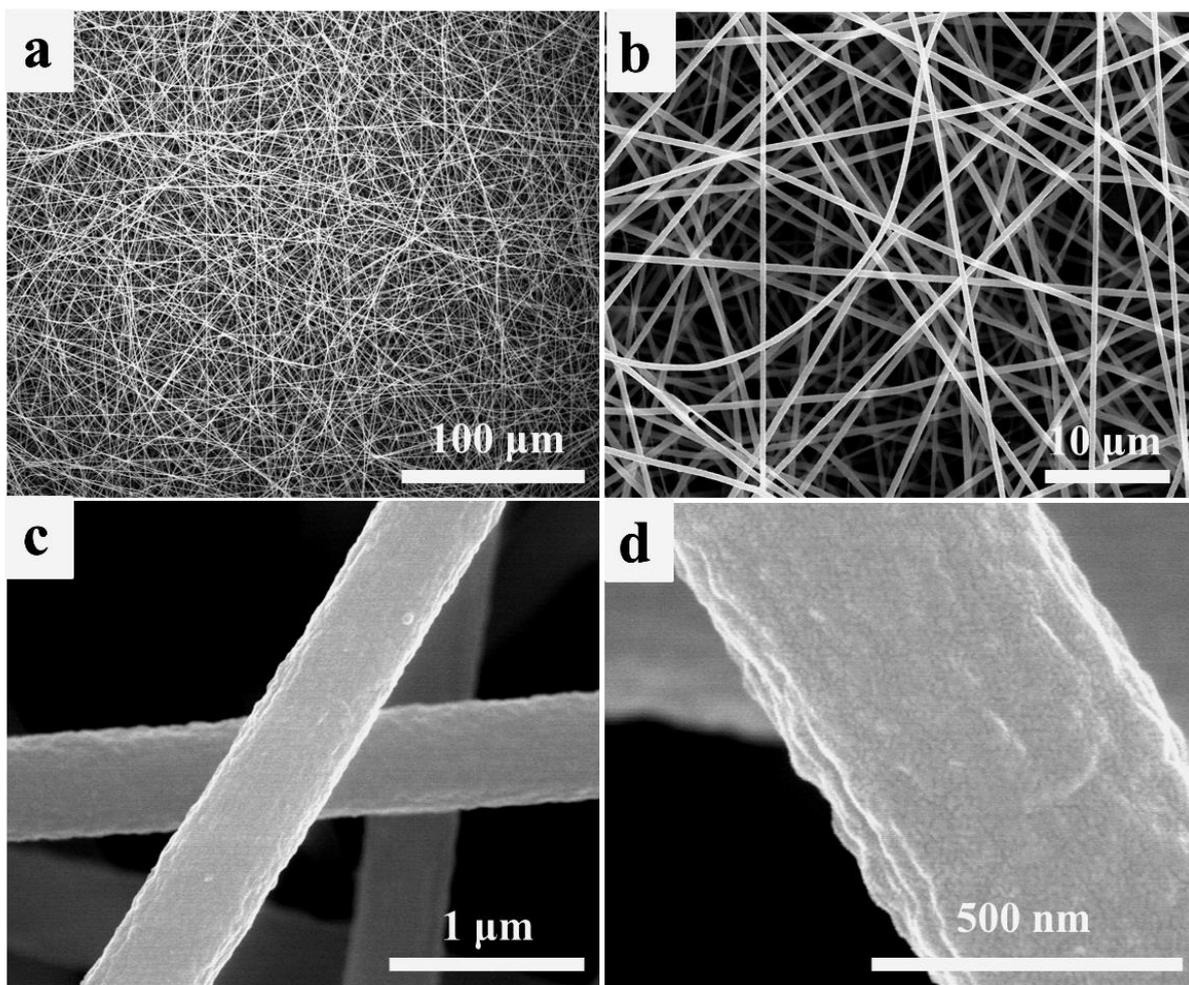
## Porous Nitrogen-Doped Carbon Nanofibers Assembled with Nickel nanoparticles for Lithium-Sulfur Battery

Qi Li<sup>a</sup>, Jiangna Guo<sup>a</sup>, Jun Zhao<sup>b</sup>, Cancan Wang<sup>a</sup> and Feng Yan<sup>a,\*</sup>

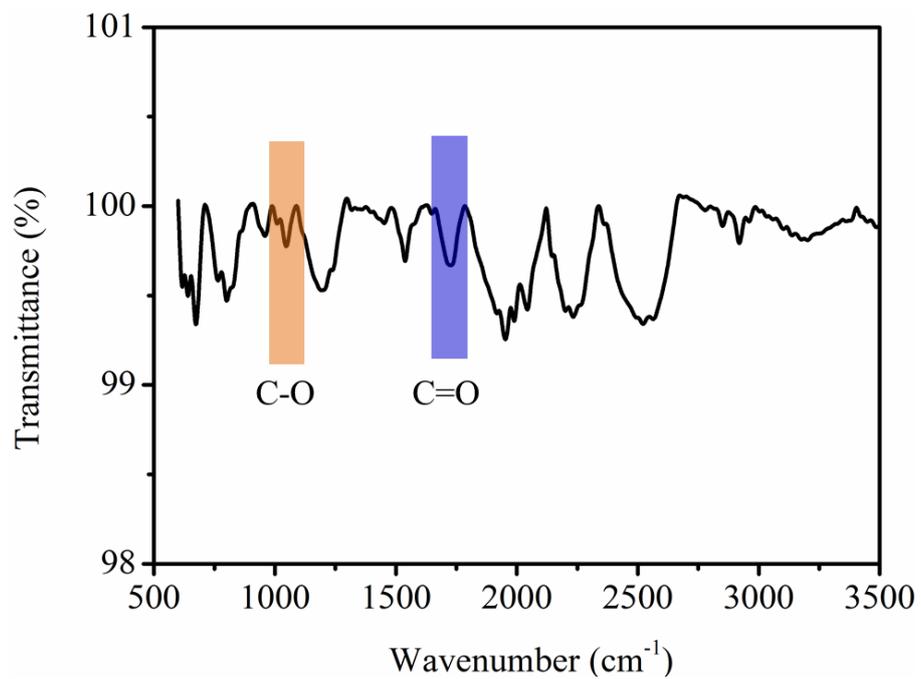
<sup>a</sup>Jiangsu Key Laboratory of Advanced Functional Polymer Design and Application,  
Department of Polymer Science and Engineering, College of Chemistry, Chemical  
Engineering and Materials Science, Soochow University, Suzhou, 215123, China.

<sup>b</sup>Sichuan College of Architectural Technology, Deyang 618000, China.

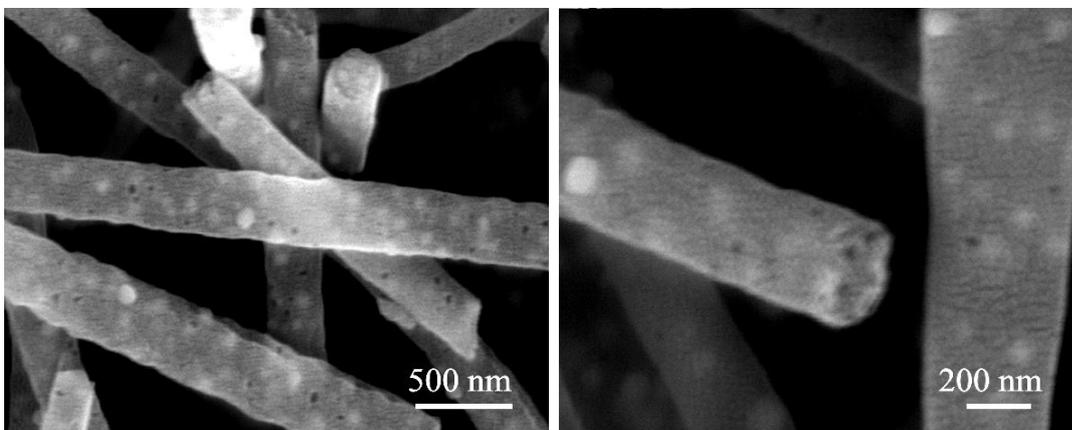
E-mail: [fyan@suda.edu.cn](mailto:fyan@suda.edu.cn)



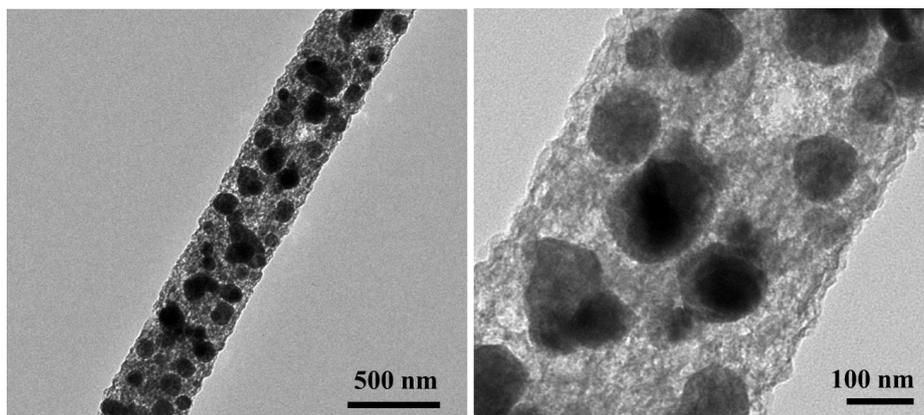
**Figure S1.** SEM images of Ni-precursor film with different scales.



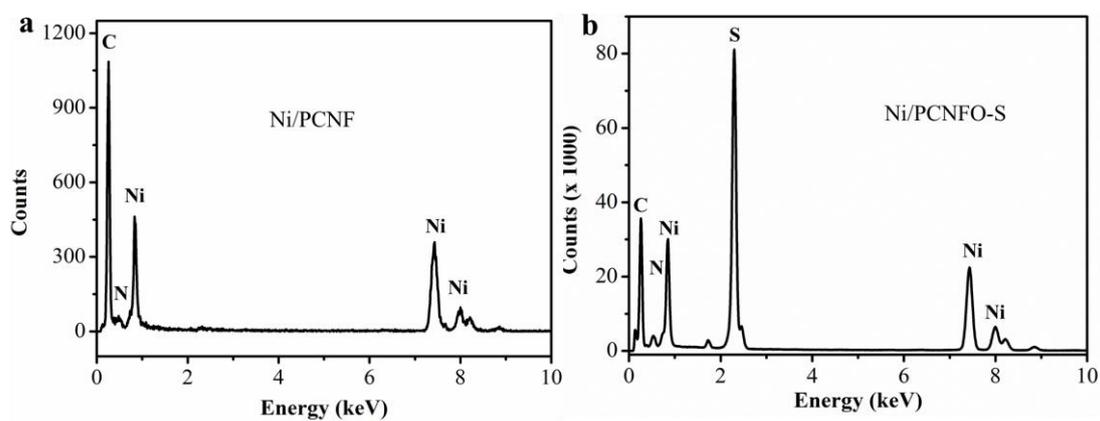
**Figure S2.** FTIR spectrum of Ni/PCNFO.



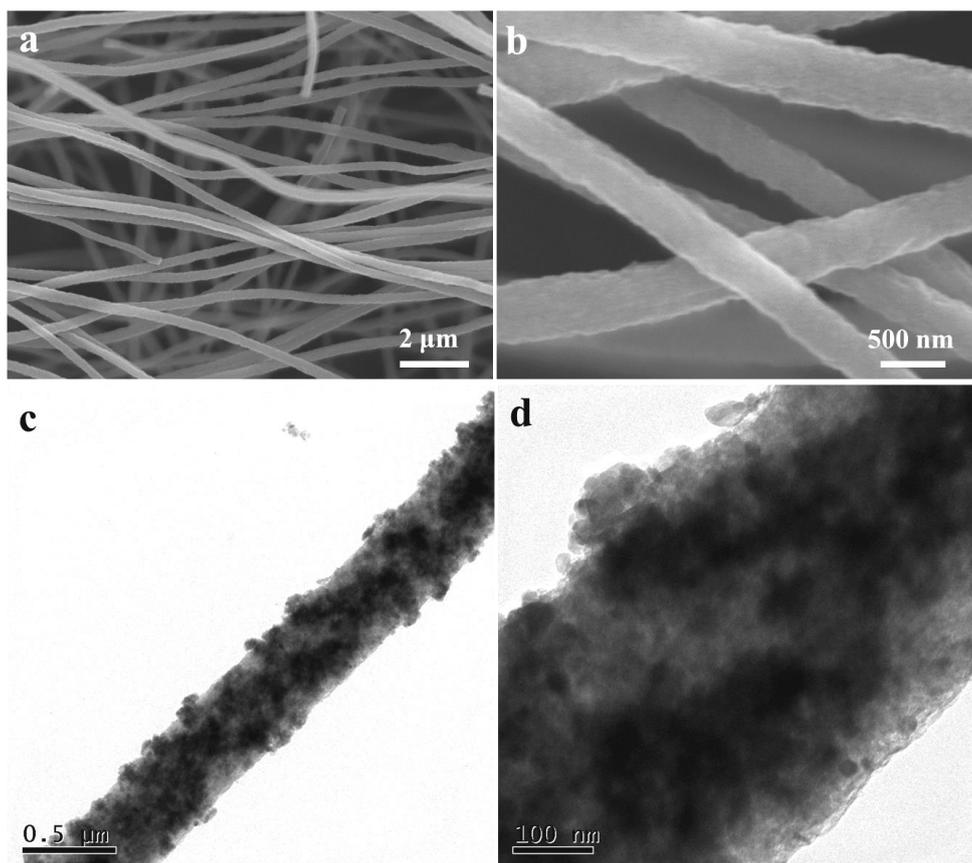
**Figure S3.** Higher magnification SEM images of Ni/PCNFO.



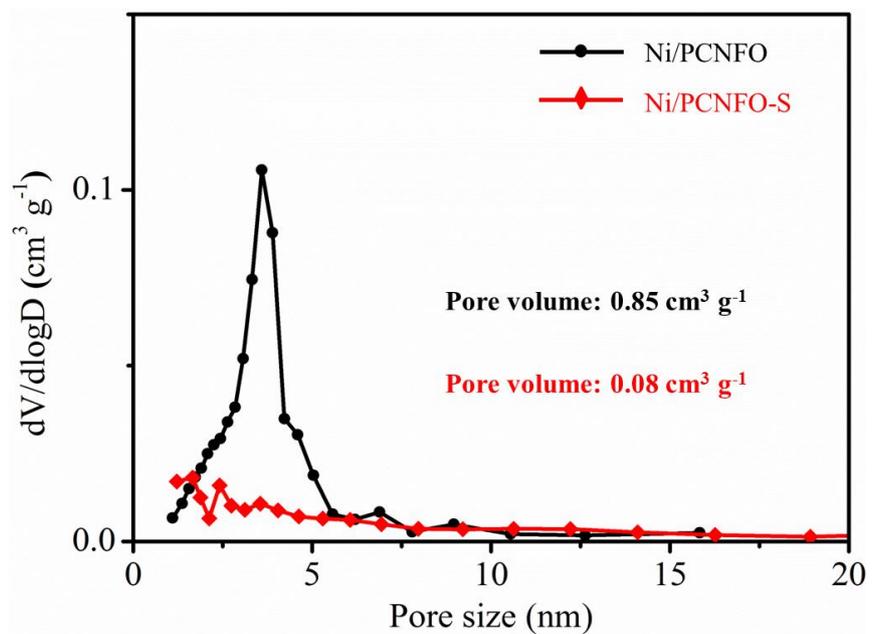
**Figure S4.** TEM images of Ni/PCNF with different scales.



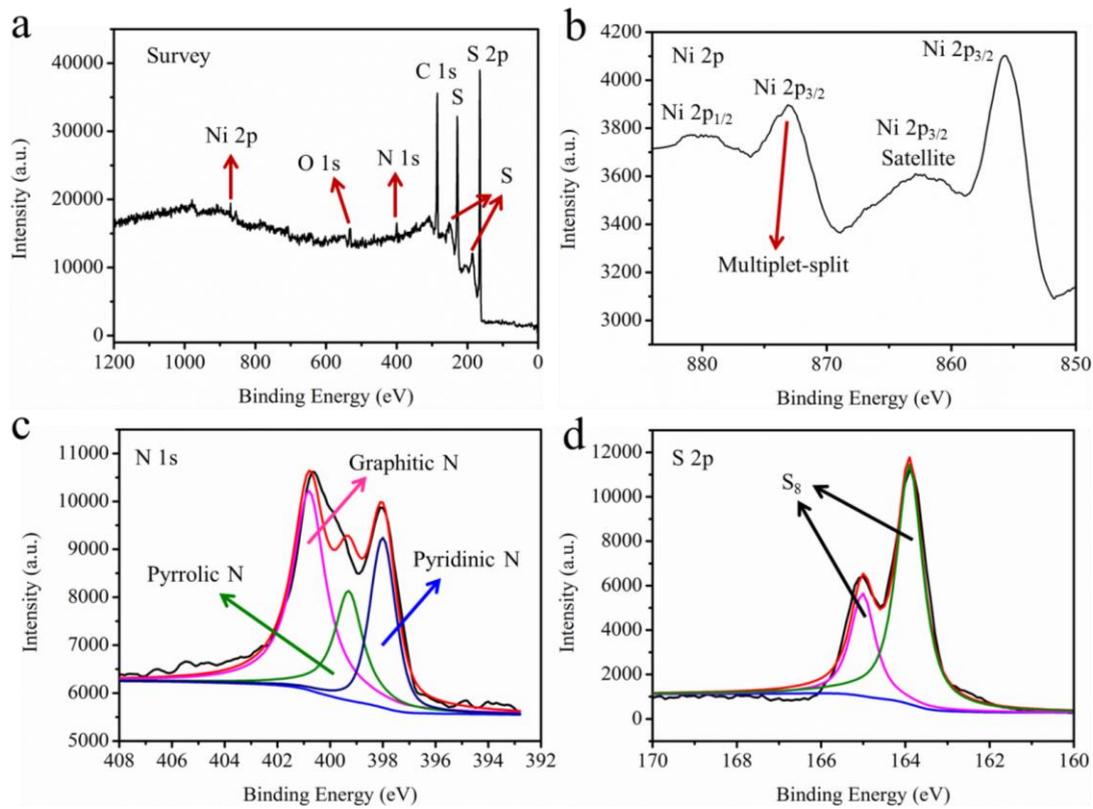
**Figure S5.** The EDS pattern of (a) Ni/PCNF and (b) Ni/PCNFO-S composite.



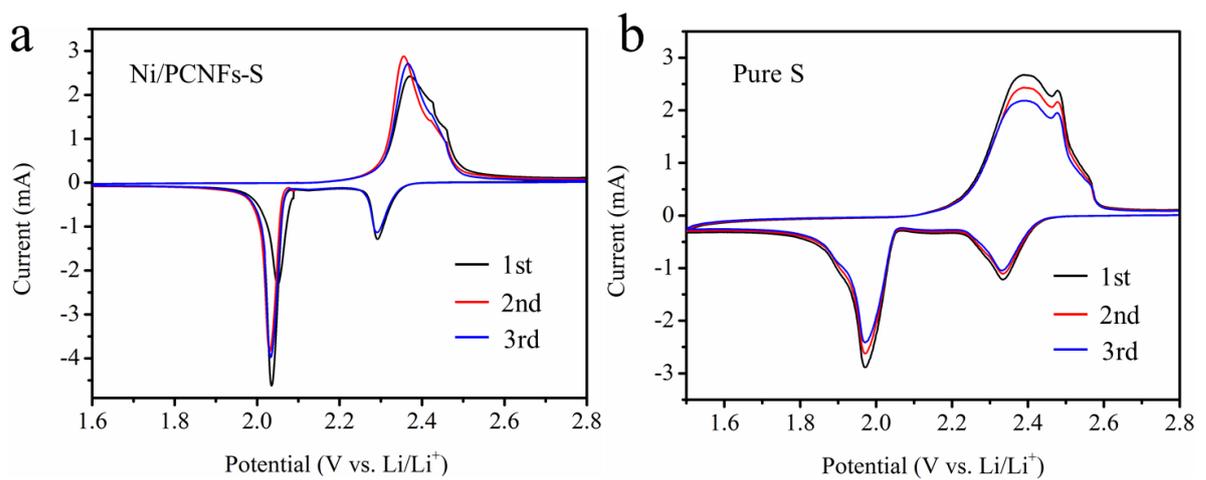
**Figure S6.** SEM images of Ni/PCNFO-S.



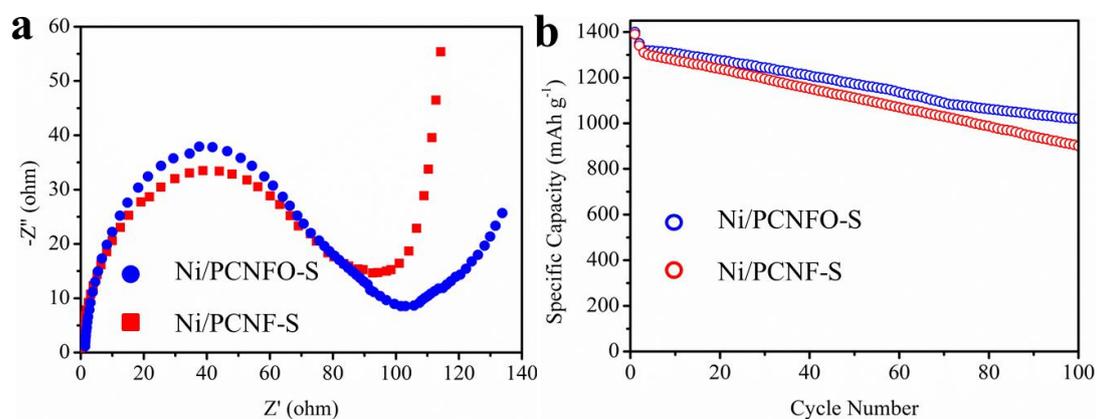
**Figure S7.** Pore size distribution curves of Ni/PCNFO and Ni/PCNFO-S.



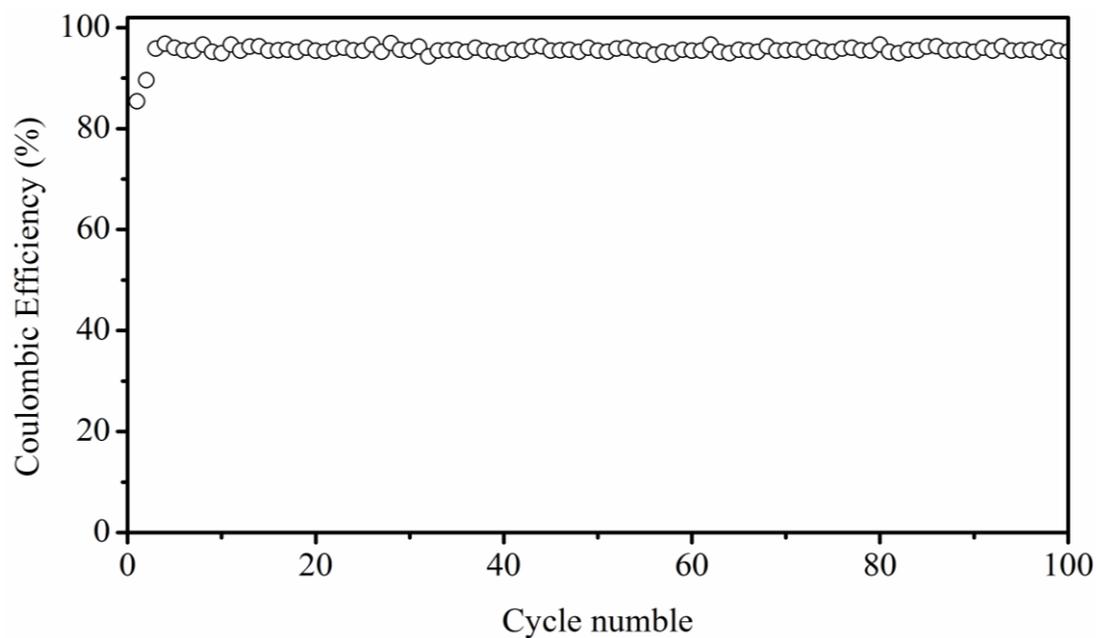
**Figure S8.** (a) Survey XPS spectrum of Ni/PCNFO-S. High-resolution XPS spectrum at Ni 2p, (c) N 1s, and (d) S 2p region of Ni/PCNFO-S.



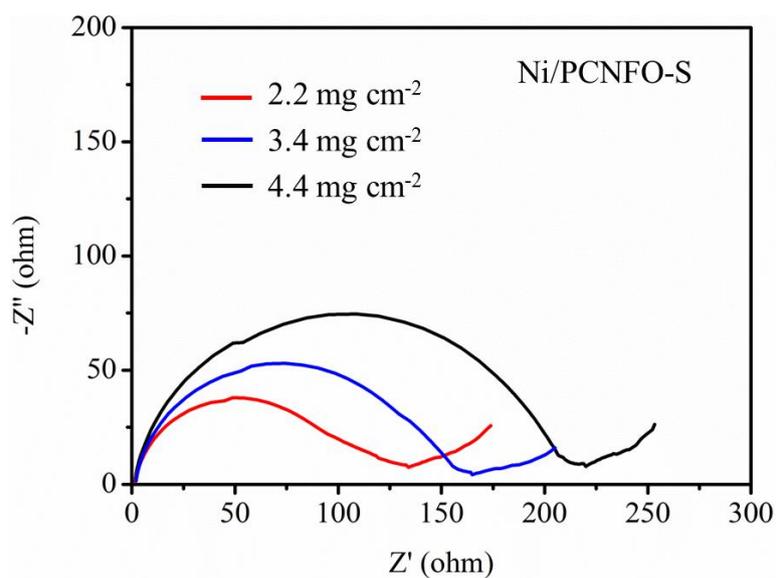
**Figure S9.** CV curves of (a) PCNF-S and (b) pure S cathodes at a scan rate of  $0.1 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$  at the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd cycles between 1.6 and 2.8 V with a sulfur loading of  $2.4 \text{ mg cm}^{-2}$ .



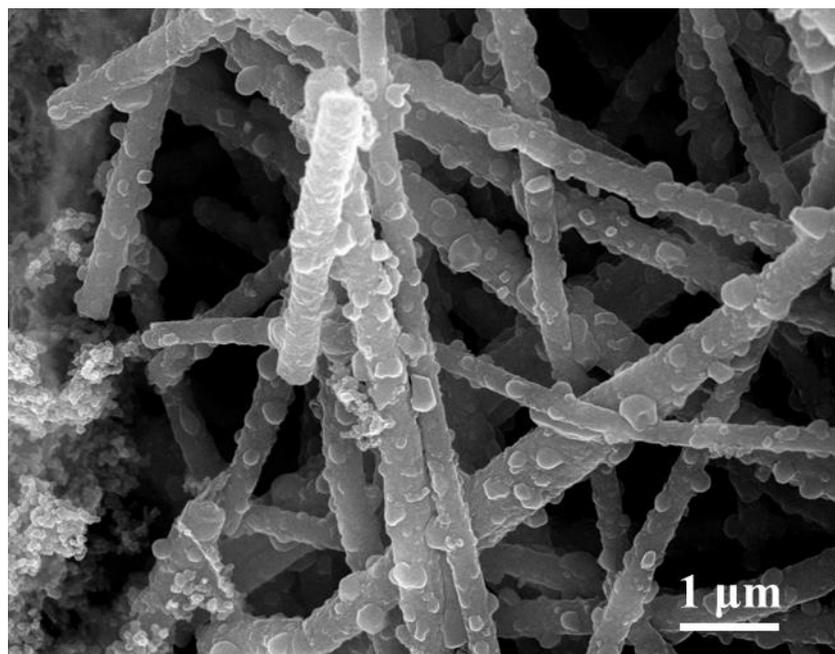
**Figure S10.** (a) EIS spectra and (b) cycling performance of Ni/PCNFO-S and Ni/PCNF-S cathodes with a sulfur areal loading of  $1.8 \text{ mg cm}^{-2}$ , respectively.



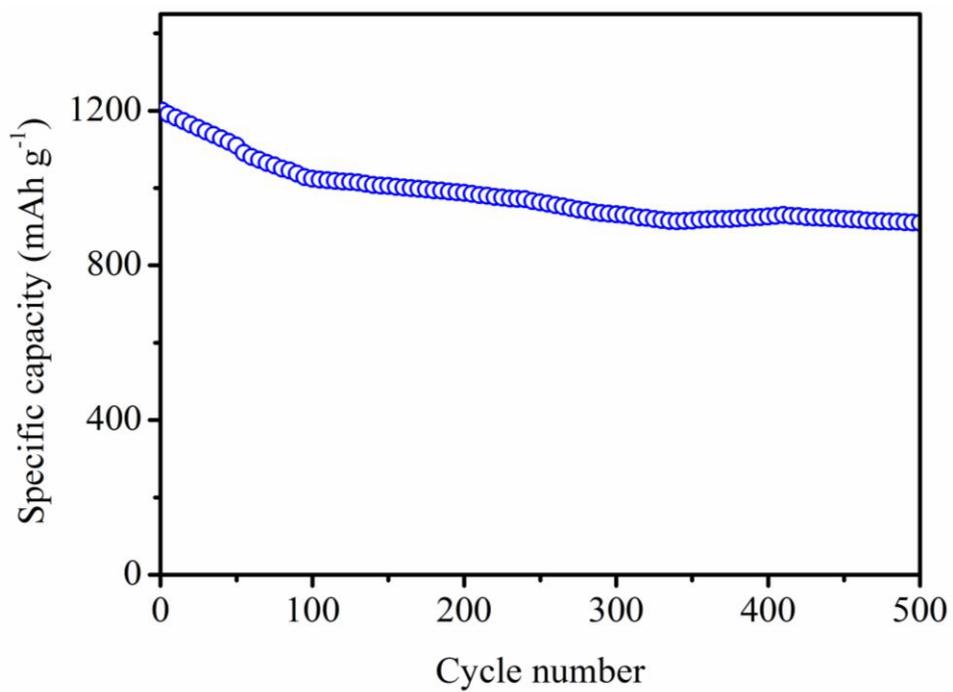
**Figure S11.** Coulombic efficiency of pure S cathode at 0.2 C with the sulfur loading of  $1.8 \text{ mg cm}^{-2}$ .



**Figure S12.** EIS spectra of Ni/PCNFO-S cathodes with different areal sulfur loadings.



**Figure S13.** SEM image of Ni/PCNFO-S cathode after 500 discharge-charge cycles.



**Figure S14.** Long-term cycling performances of Ni/PCNFO-S cathode under 0.2 C with the sulfur loading of 2.2 mg cm<sup>-2</sup>.

**Table S1.** Electrochemical performances of the representative carbon-based sulfur composite cathodes.

Sulfur hosts structure	Sulfur content (wt. %)	Sulfur loading ( $\text{mg cm}^{-2}$ )	Current rate (C)	Initial capacity ( $\text{mAh g}^{-1}$ )	Cycle number	Capacity Retention ( $\text{mAh g}^{-1}$ )	Rate capacity ( $\text{mAh g}^{-1} / \text{C}$ )
PRC/S	66.4	2.0	0.2	923	500	325	153 /5C
PRC/Ni/S <sup>47</sup>	75.1	2.0	0.2	993	500	813	573 /5C
Highly ordered nitrogen-rich mesoporous carbon <sup>55</sup>	53.3	0.7-1.0	1.0	1209	200	600	595 /3C
Acetylene black <sup>56</sup>	36.0	1.5	0.1	935	50	500	-
Carbon black nanoparticles <sup>57</sup>	84.0	2.0	0.1	1250	100	865	850 /1C
Graphitized porous carbon <sup>58</sup>	90.0	0.8-1.0	0.1	908	100	739	-
Single-wall carbon nanotube network <sup>38</sup>	95.0	4.8	-	1212	140	842	-
Porphyrin-derived graphene-based nanosheets <sup>16</sup>	-	~ 0.1	0.2	1212	300	798	988 /2C
Graphene oxide-carbon nanotube <sup>59</sup>	75.0	2.3	-	-	300	-	-
N,O dual-doped porous carbon microrods <sup>60</sup>	79.0-90.0	-	0.2	1327	160	1071	558 /4C
BCF/S	60.0	-	0.2	1019	200	447	188 /5C
PCGF/Ni/S <sup>61</sup>	68.0	-	0.2	1198	200	1030	746 /5C

MOFs-derived N-doped porous carbon/graphene <sup>62</sup>	64.0	~ 2.4	0.1	1372	300	608	786 /1C
Carbon nanofiber <sup>63</sup>	65.0	2.6	<0.05	>1600	70	1000	-
Rice husks derived porous carbon <sup>64</sup>	75.0	1.6	0.1	1032	50	742	-
Sulfur-nickel foam cathode <sup>65</sup>	-	-	0.5	1340	500	493	212 /5C
Conventional cathode	60%	-	0.2	750	50	810	-
3D sulfur-nickel foam cathode <sup>66</sup>	60.0	-	0.2	950	50	400	-
This work	81.1	1.8	0.2	1320	100	1070	780 /3C