

## Supplementary Information

### **A Green and Facile Strategy for the Low-Temperature Rapid Synthesis of Li<sub>2</sub>S@PC-CNT Cathodes with High Li<sub>2</sub>S Content in Advanced Li-S Batteries**

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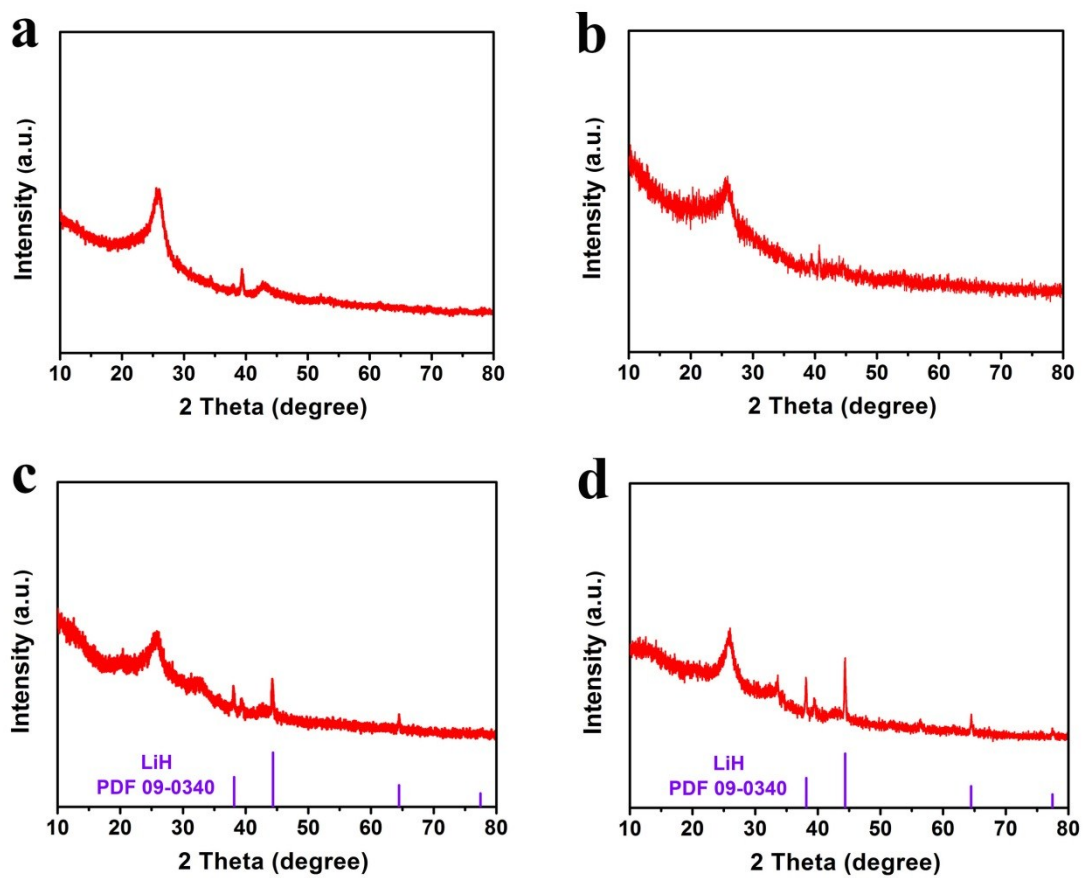
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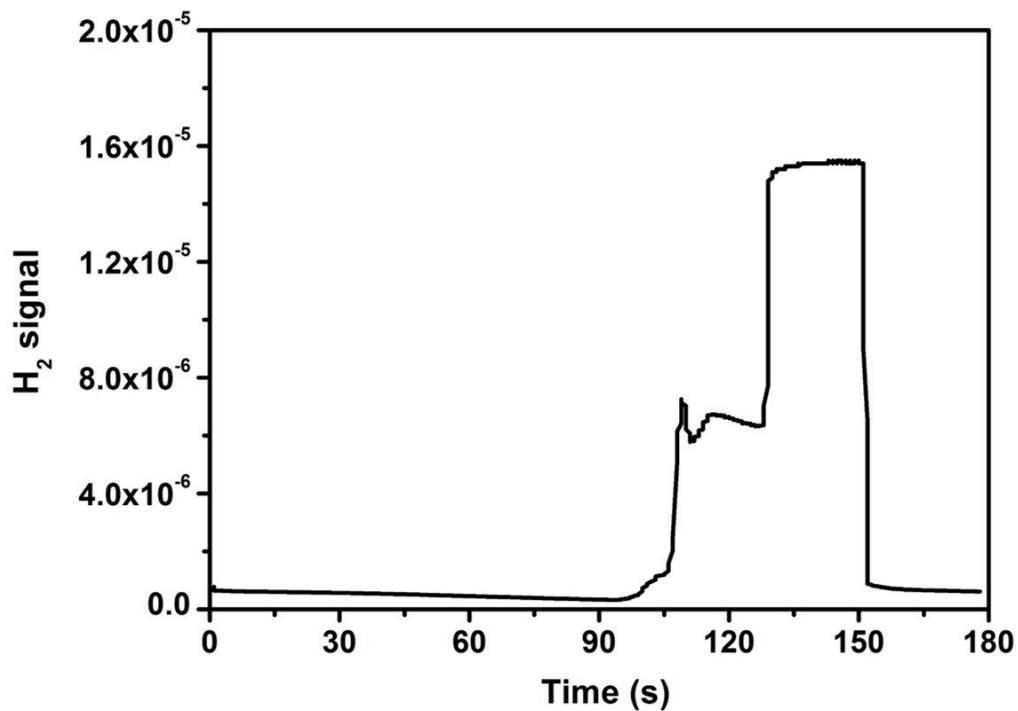
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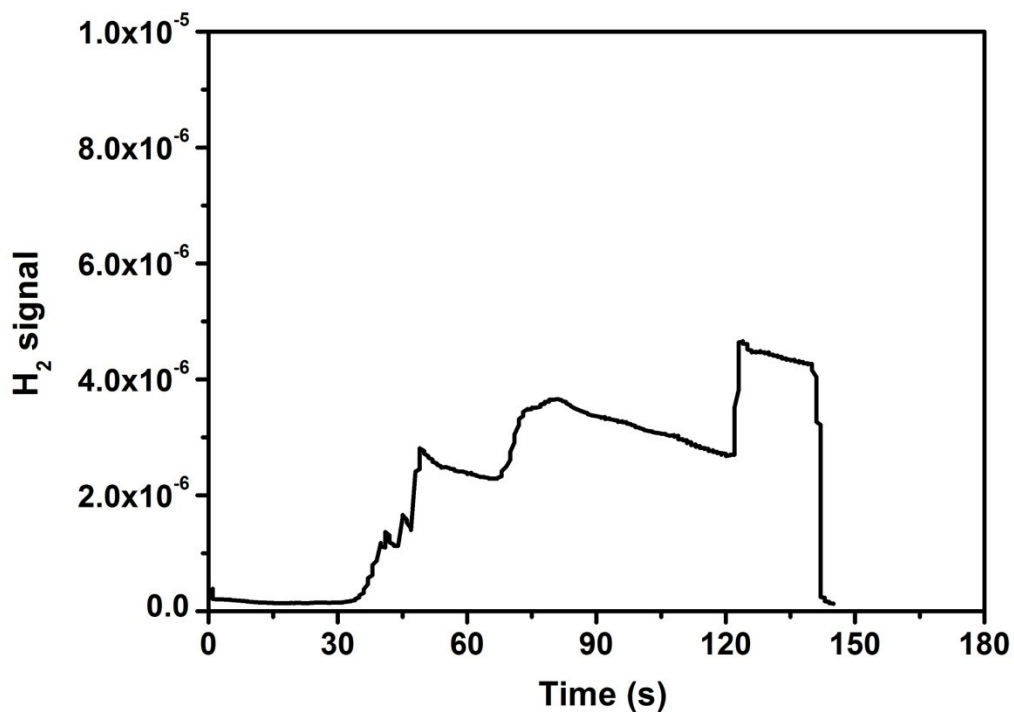
## 1. Figures



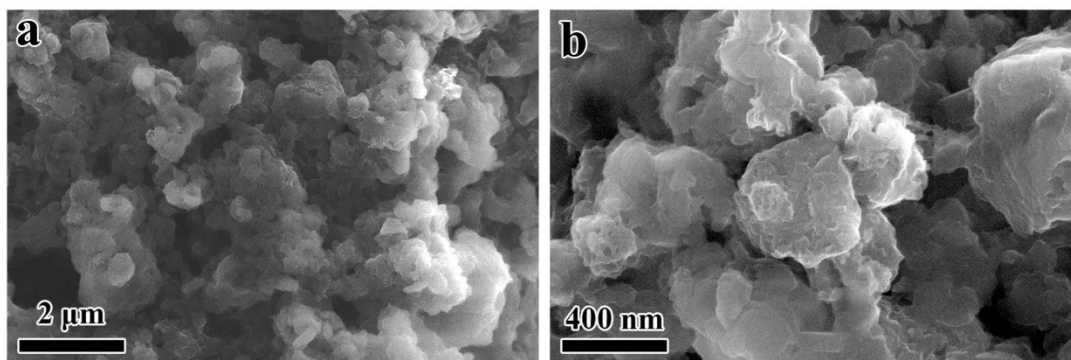
**Fig. S1.** XRD patterns of (a) CNT, (b) the solid residue of CNT–CS<sub>2</sub> mixture after heating to 330 °C, (c) the mixture of CNT–LiH, (d) the product of CNT–LiH after heating to 330 °C.



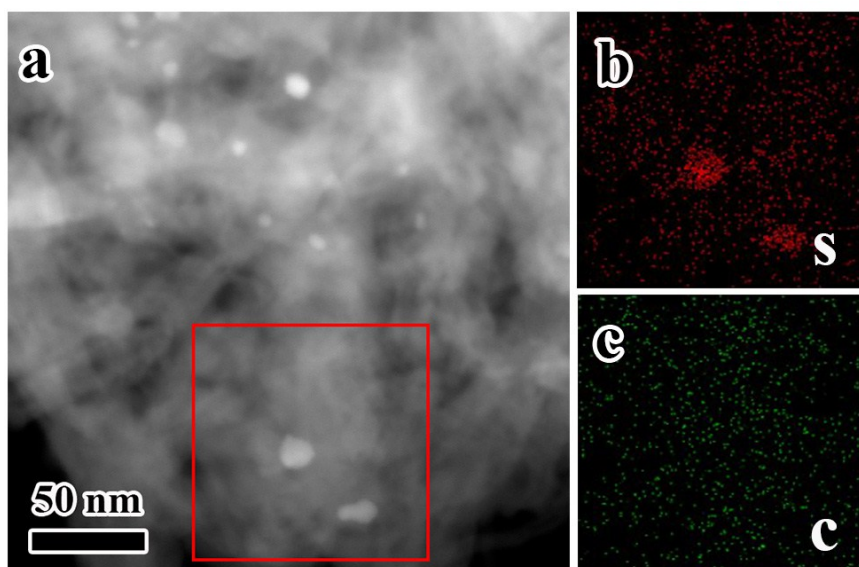
**Fig. S2.** Hydrogen signal of the gaseous products generated from the reaction between LiH and CS<sub>2</sub>.



**Fig. S3.** Hydrogen signal of the gaseous products generated from the reaction between LiH-CNT mixture and CS<sub>2</sub>.



**Fig. S4.** FESEM images of  $\text{Li}_2\text{S}@PC$  composites. (a) low-magnification image; (b) High-magnification image.



**Fig. S5** (a) STEM images of  $\text{Li}_2\text{S}@PC\text{-CNT}$ . (b-c) EDS sulfur and carbon mapping of the square denoted in (a).

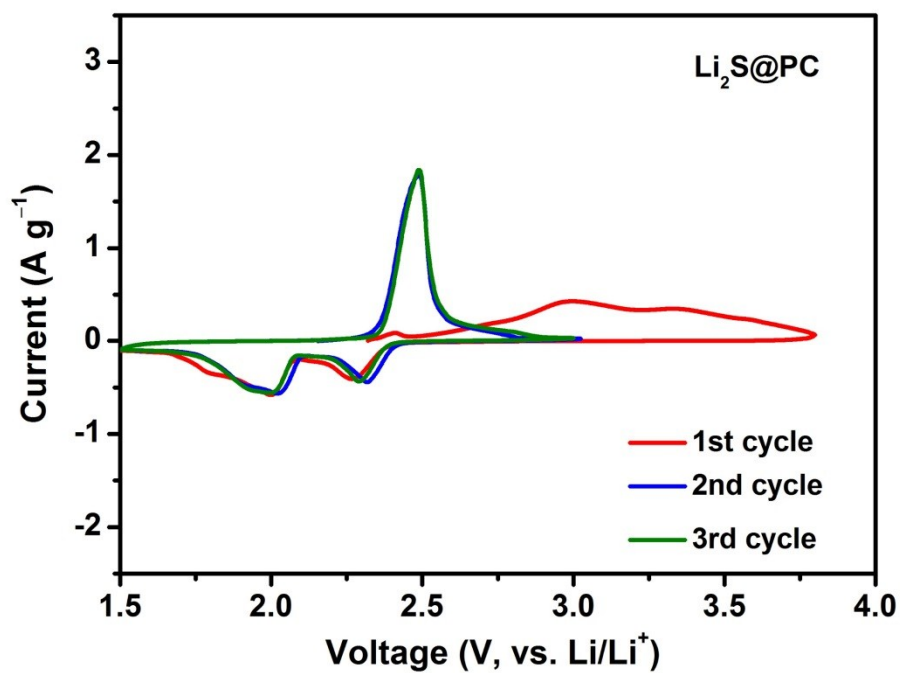


Fig. S6. CV curves of  $\text{Li}_2\text{S}@PC$  electrode.

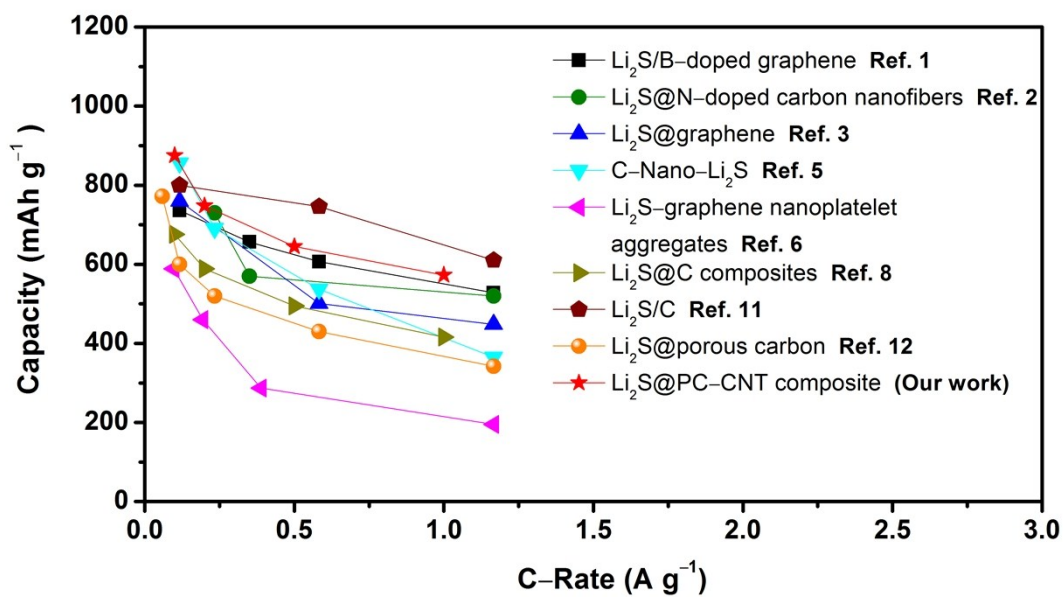


Fig. S7. Rate capability of  $\text{Li}_2\text{S}@PC\text{-CNT}$  and other  $\text{Li}_2\text{S}$ -carbon electrodes.

## 2. Tables

**Table S1.** Weight percent of elements in Li<sub>2</sub>S, Li<sub>2</sub>S@PC and Li<sub>2</sub>S@PC–CNT.

Sample	C (wt.%)	H (wt.%)	S (wt.%)	Li (wt.%)
Li <sub>2</sub> S	0.1	0.4	69.5	30.0
Li <sub>2</sub> S@PC	11.3	0.4	61.6	26.7
Li <sub>2</sub> S@PC–CNT	31.5	0.3	47.6	20.6

**Table S2.** The values of standard enthalpy of the formation for related compounds from the elements

Related compounds	LiH (s)	Li <sub>2</sub> S (s)	CS <sub>2</sub> (g)	H <sub>2</sub>	C
Standard enthalpy of formation (kJ mol <sup>-1</sup> )	-90.5	-441.4	116.7	0	0

**Table S3.** Comparison of the electrochemical performance of various Li<sub>2</sub>S–carbon cathodes for lithium–sulfur batteries.

Li <sub>2</sub> S–carbon electrodes	Current Density (mA g <sup>-1</sup> )	Capacity (mAh g <sup>-1</sup> ) @ cycles number	Component content on current collector (wt %)		mass loading	Ref.
			Li <sub>2</sub> S	Total carbon		
Li <sub>2</sub> S/N–doped graphene	583	403@300	55–50	44.6–49.5	2 mg cm <sup>-2</sup> (Li <sub>2</sub> S)	1
Li <sub>2</sub> S/B–doped graphene		357@300		39.9–44.3		
Li <sub>2</sub> S@N–doped carbon nanofibers	233.2	598@50	50.6	47	3 mg cm <sup>-2</sup>	2
Li <sub>2</sub> S@graphene	583	256@300	36.4	38.2	2 mg cm <sup>-2</sup> (Li <sub>2</sub> S)	3
Li <sub>2</sub> S@Ni–P@ graphene		490@300				
Li <sub>2</sub> S@Ni–S@ graphene		425@300				
Li <sub>2</sub> S@Ni–P–S@ graphene		540@300				
MWCNT (20wt.%)–linked Li <sub>2</sub> S	583	501@100	40	45	1 mg cm <sup>-2</sup>	4
C–Nano–Li <sub>2</sub> S	116.6	648@50	54.2	35.8	2.5–3 mg cm <sup>-2</sup>	5
Li <sub>2</sub> S–graphene nanoplatelet aggregates	97.2	508@40	60	30	0.5 mg cm <sup>-2</sup>	6
Li <sub>2</sub> S/GO@C	233.2	683@50	60	35	0.7–0.9 mg cm <sup>-2</sup> (Li <sub>2</sub> S)	7
Li <sub>2</sub> S@C composites	100	433@200	46.5	43.5	1 mg cm <sup>-2</sup>	8
Li <sub>2</sub> S/N <sub>3</sub> P–C	583	520@100	62	33.3	2 mg cm <sup>-2</sup> (Li <sub>2</sub> S)	9
Li <sub>2</sub> S@graphene nanocapsules	160	530@200	80	15	2 mg cm <sup>-2</sup>	10
Li <sub>2</sub> S/C	116.6	570@200	55.5	34.5	3.3–3.5 mg cm <sup>-2</sup> (Li <sub>2</sub> S)	11
Li <sub>2</sub> S@porous carbon	1166	252@200	56	34	1.0 mg cm <sup>-2</sup> (Li <sub>2</sub> S)	12
Li <sub>2</sub> S@PC–CNT	500	502@300	58.2	31.8	1.3 mg cm <sup>-2</sup>	our work
	500	504@100			7.5 mg cm <sup>-2</sup>	
Li <sub>2</sub> S@PC	500	320@300	80.4	14.6	1.3 mg cm <sup>-2</sup>	
	500	358@100				

### 3. Notes and references

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