

## Supplementary Information

### 3D Conductive Scaffold with Lithiophilic Modification for Stable Lithium Metal Battery

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## Figures

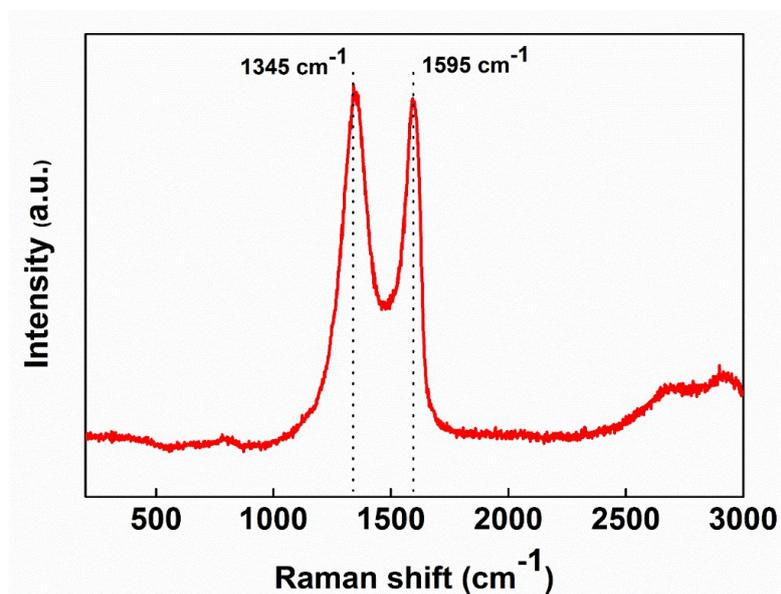


Fig. S1† Raman spectrum of NGNF electrode.

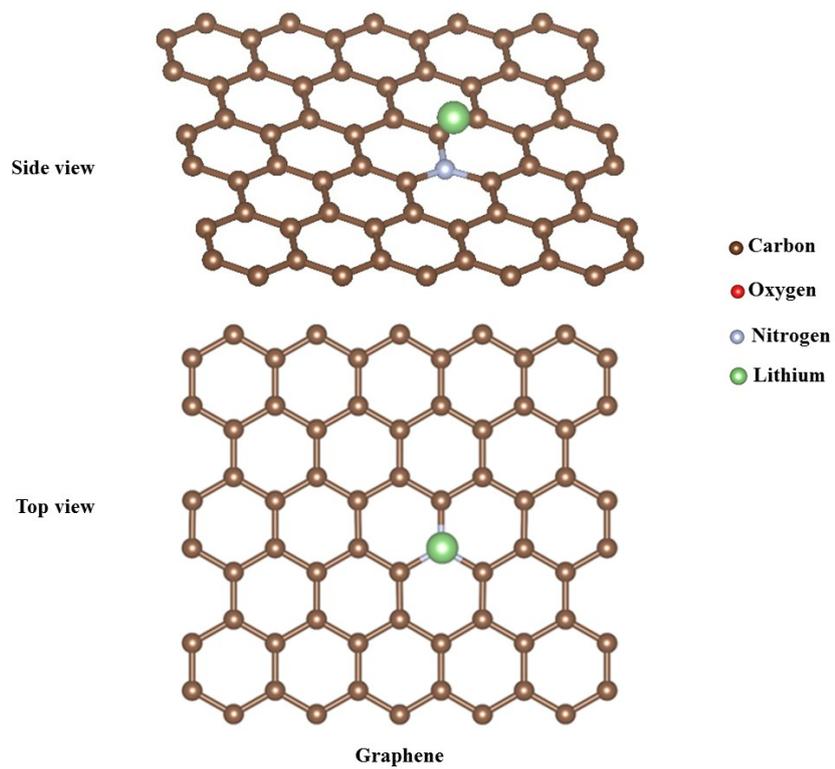
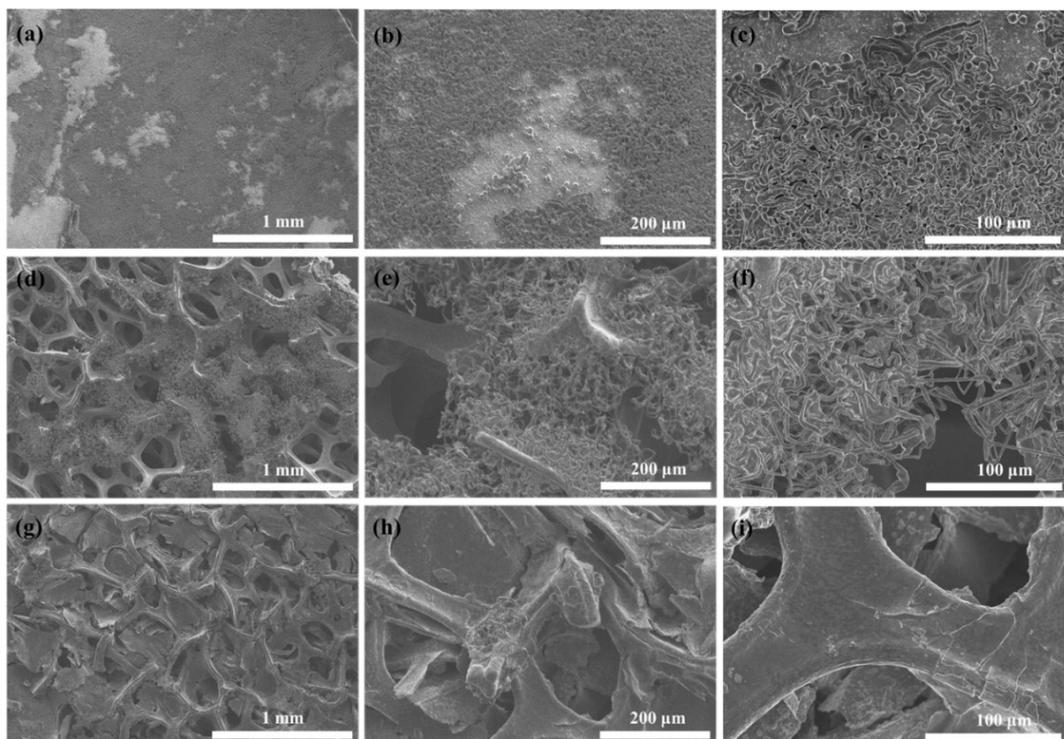
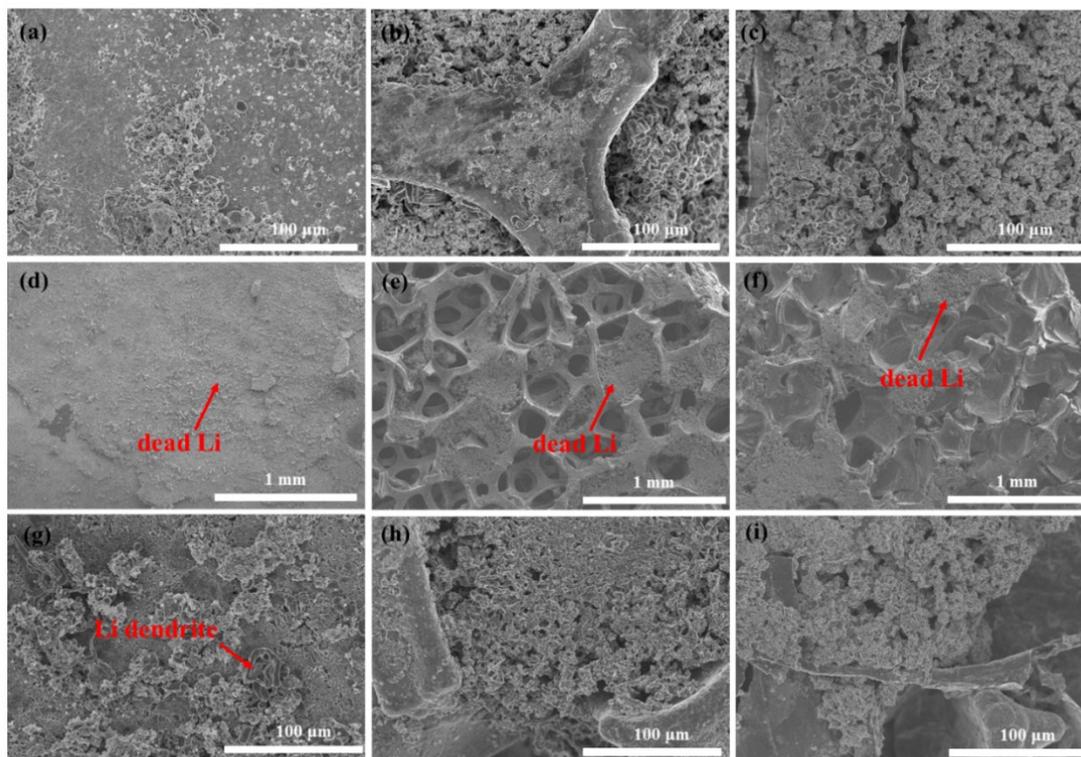


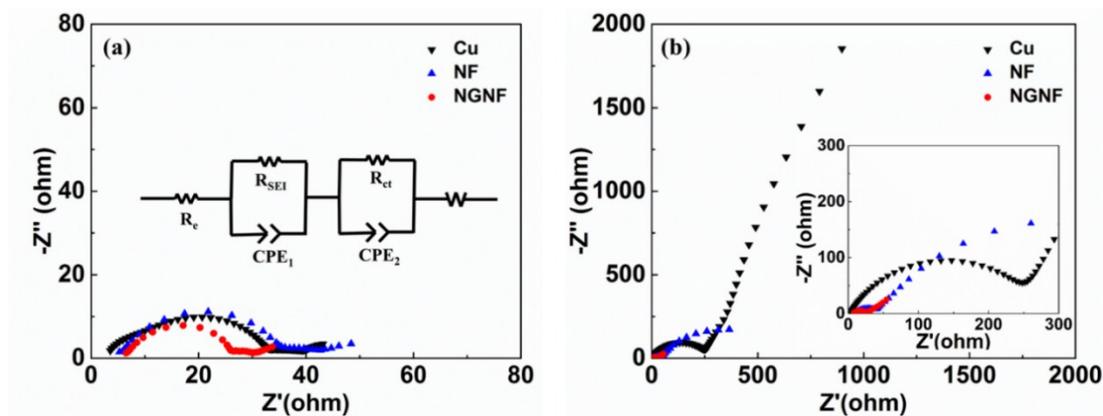
Fig. S2† Optimized structure of Li on ideal graphene.



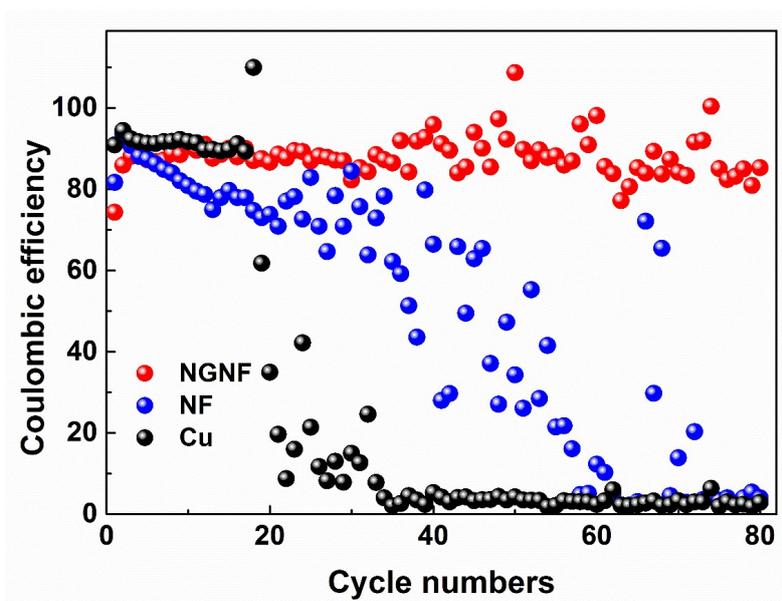
**Fig. S3†** SEM images of  $1.0 \text{ mAh cm}^{-2}$  of Li deposited at  $0.5 \text{ mA cm}^{-2}$  for the first cycle on a-c) bare Cu electrode, d-f) NF electrode, and g-i) 3D NGNF electrode.



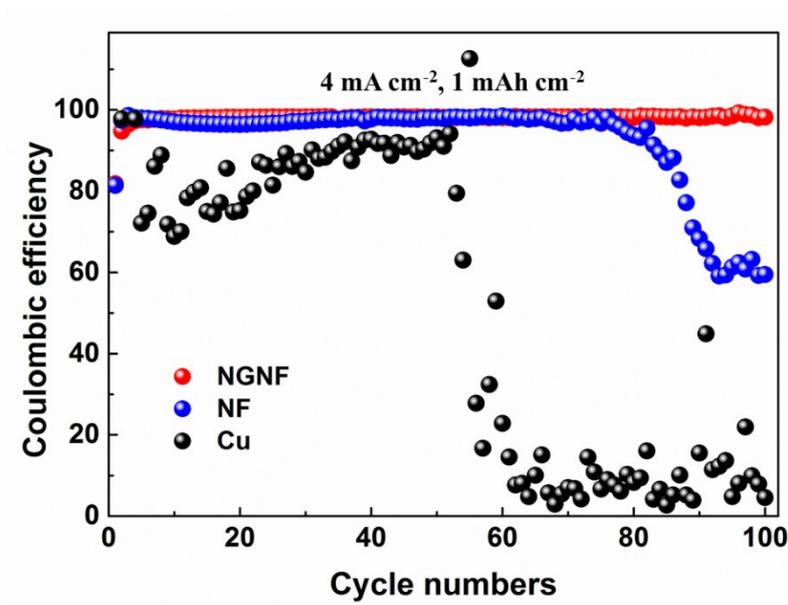
**Fig. S4†** SEM images of 1.0 mAh cm<sup>-2</sup> of Li deposited at 1.0 mA cm<sup>-2</sup> current density on a) bare Cu electrode, b) NF electrode, and c) NGNF electrode after the 50<sup>th</sup> Li plating. The low magnification and high magnification images of d, g) Cu electrode, e, h) NF electrode, and f, i) NGNF electrode after the 50<sup>th</sup> Li stripping.



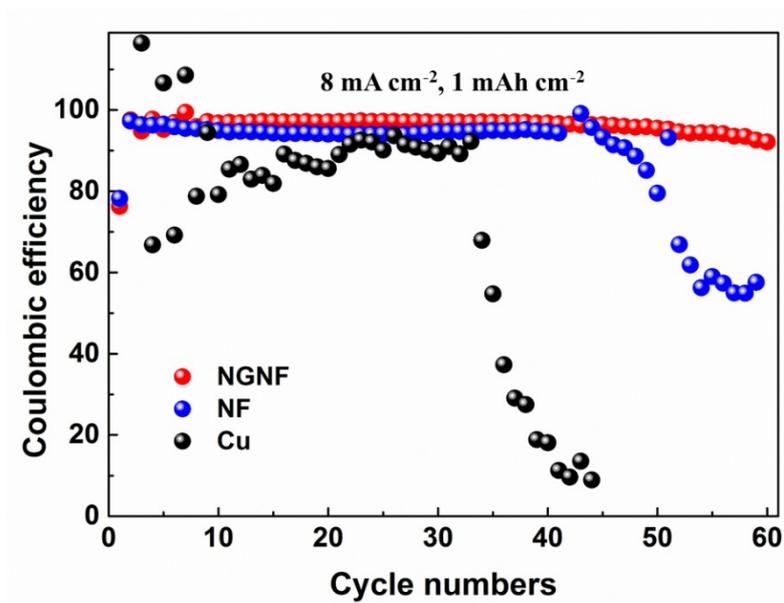
**Fig. S5†** Nyquist plots of the various half cells after the 1<sup>st</sup> a) plating and b) stripping. The inset of a) is the equivalent circuit used for analysing the results, and the inset of b) is an enlargement of the indicated region.  $R_e$ ,  $R_{SEI}$ , and  $R_{ct}$  are the electrolyte resistance, SEI resistance, and charge transfer resistance, respectively.  $W$  is the Warburg impedance, and  $CPE_1$  and  $CPE_2$  are constant phase elements reflecting double layer capacitance.



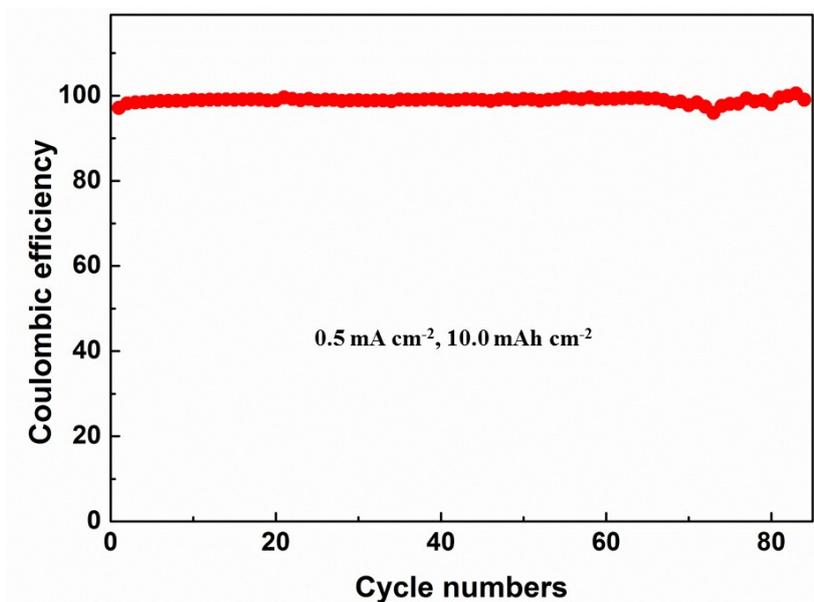
**Fig. S6†** Coulombic efficiency of bare Cu electrode, NF electrode, and NGNF electrode using carbonates-based electrolyte at  $1.0 \text{ mA cm}^{-2}$  with a cycling capacity of  $1.0 \text{ mAh cm}^{-2}$ .



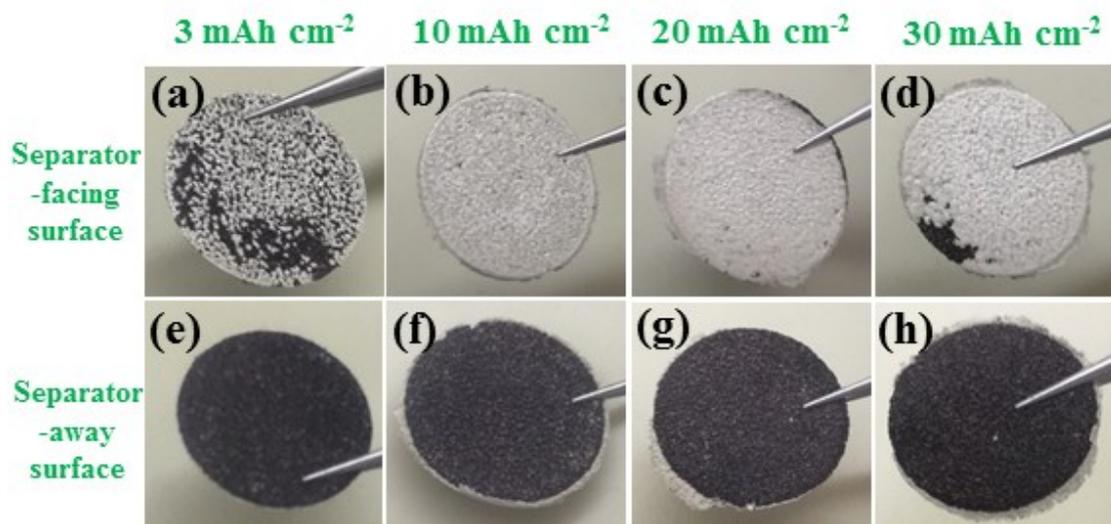
**Fig. S7†** Coulombic efficiency of bare Cu electrode, NF electrode, and NGNF electrode at 4.0 mA cm<sup>-2</sup> with a cycling capacity of 1.0 mAh cm<sup>-2</sup>.



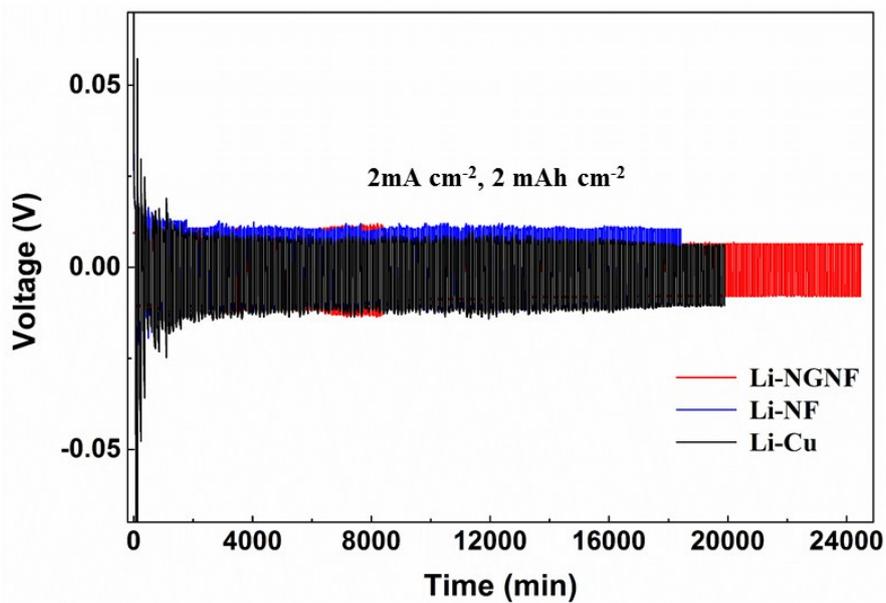
**Fig. S8†** Coulombic efficiency of bare Cu electrode, NF electrode, and NGNF electrode at 8.0 mA cm<sup>-2</sup> with a cycling capacity of 1.0 mAh cm<sup>-2</sup>.



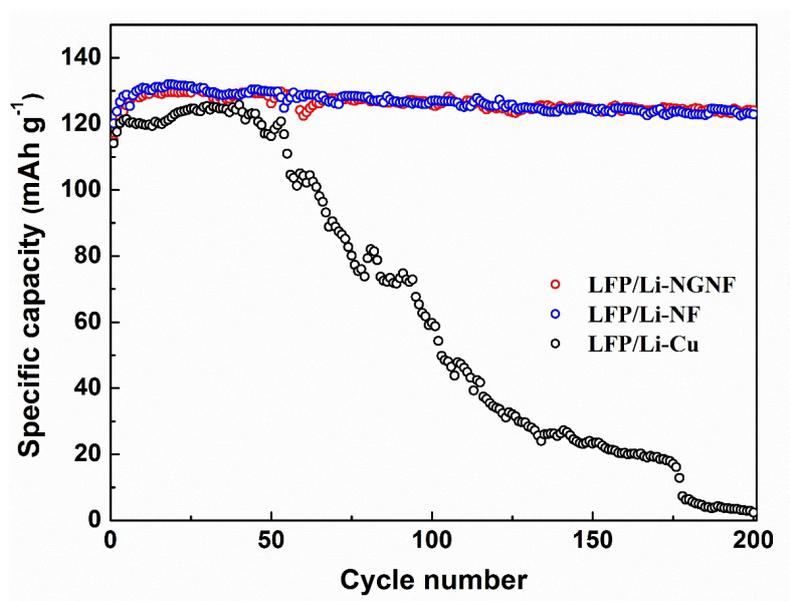
**Fig. S9†** Coulombic efficiency of NGNF electrode with a cycling capacity of  $10.0 \text{ mAh cm}^{-2}$  at a  $0.5 \text{ mA cm}^{-2}$ .



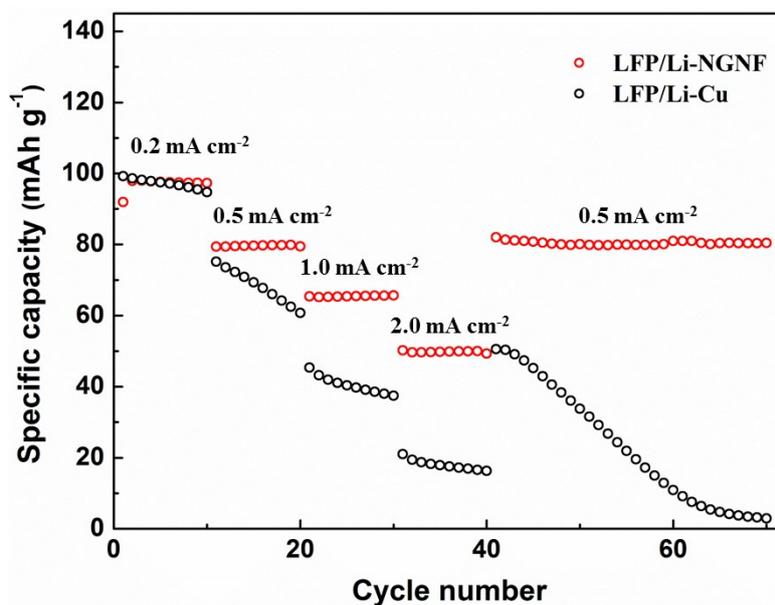
**Fig. 10†** a-d) Separator-facing surface and e-h) separator-away surface of Li-NGNF electrode with a capacity of 3 mAh cm<sup>-2</sup>, 10 mAh cm<sup>-2</sup>, 20 mAh cm<sup>-2</sup>, and 30 mAh cm<sup>-2</sup>. It can be seen that 10 mAh cm<sup>-2</sup> Li deposition is the most suitable capacity for Li-NGNF electrode. This is because all the separator-facing surface areas of electrode have been covered by Li metal uniformly while the Li deposition capacity is the smallest among them.



**Fig. S11**† Galvanostatic plating/stripping profiles of symmetric cells with NGNF, NF and Cu electrode at a current density of 2 mA cm<sup>-2</sup>.



**Fig. S12†** Cycling performances of Li-Cu, Li-NF, and Li-NGNF anode in full cells with LFP cathode at 0.5 mA cm<sup>-2</sup> (based on Li metal anode).



**Fig. S13†** Rate performance of LFP full cells with Li-NGNF and Li-Cu anodes at low temperature (-10 °C).

**Table S1†** Comparison of cycling performance achieved in this work with the previous reported anode substrates for Li metal batteries.

Ref.	Anode substrates	Electrolytes	Current density (mA cm <sup>-2</sup> )	Area capacity (mAh cm <sup>-2</sup> )	Cycle numbers	Retention
1	Hollow carbon nanospheres	1M LiTFSI in DOL/DME with 1% LiNO <sub>3</sub> and 100mM Li <sub>2</sub> S <sub>8</sub> additives	0.5	1	150	98%
			1	1	150	97.5%
2	Graphene@Ni Scaffold	1M LiTFSI in DOL/DME with 2% LiNO <sub>3</sub>	0.5	1	100	98%
			1	1	100	92%
3	NG coated Cu foil	1M LiTFSI in DOL/DME with 5% LiNO <sub>3</sub>	1	1	< 200	98%
			2	1	100	96%
4	CuO Nanosheets	1M LiTFSI in DOL/DME with 1% LiNO <sub>3</sub>	0.5	1	180	94%
			1	1	180	94%
5	Graphene flake	0.75M LiTFSI in DOL and 1.5M LiFSI in DME	2	1	50	93%
6	GF modified Cu substrates	1M LiTFSI in DOL/DME with 2% LiNO <sub>3</sub>	0.5	0.5	90	98%
			1	0.5	70	97%
			2	0.5	65	96%
7	PIANC coating on Stainless steel	1M LiTFSI in DOL/DME with 1% LiNO <sub>3</sub>	1	0.5	240	97.6%
			2	0.5	150	92.9%
8	Silly putty modified electrode	1M LiTFSI in DOL/DME with 1% LiNO <sub>3</sub>	0.5	1	120	97.6%
			1	1	120	97.0%
9	Co/Co <sub>4</sub> N-NC electrode	1M LiTFSI in DOL/DME with 1% LiNO <sub>3</sub>	0.5	1	300	98.5%
			1	1	95	97.5%
			2	1	95	96.9%
<b>This work</b>	N-doped graphene modified nickel foam	1M LiTFSI in DOL/DME with 2% LiNO <sub>3</sub>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>99.0%</b>
			<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>98.0%</b>
			<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>98.3%</b>

## References

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