

Cr₂O₃ nanosheet/carbon cloth anode with strong interaction and fast charge transfer for pseudocapacitive energy storage in lithium-ion batteries

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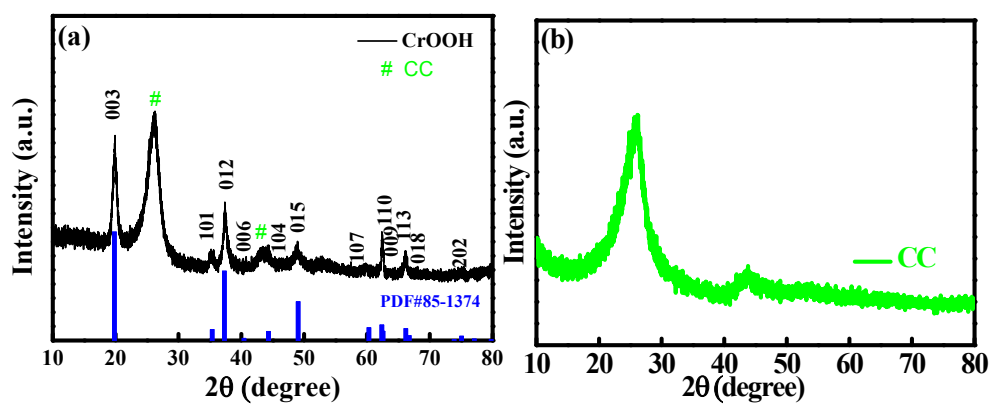


Fig.S1. XRD patterns of (a) CrOOH-CC and (b) CC.

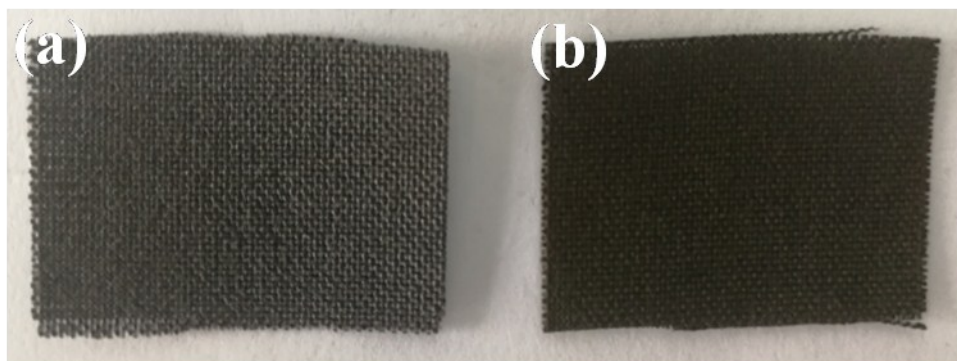


Fig.S2. Digital photographs of (a) $\text{Cr}_2\text{OOH-CC}$ and (b) $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3\text{-CC}$.

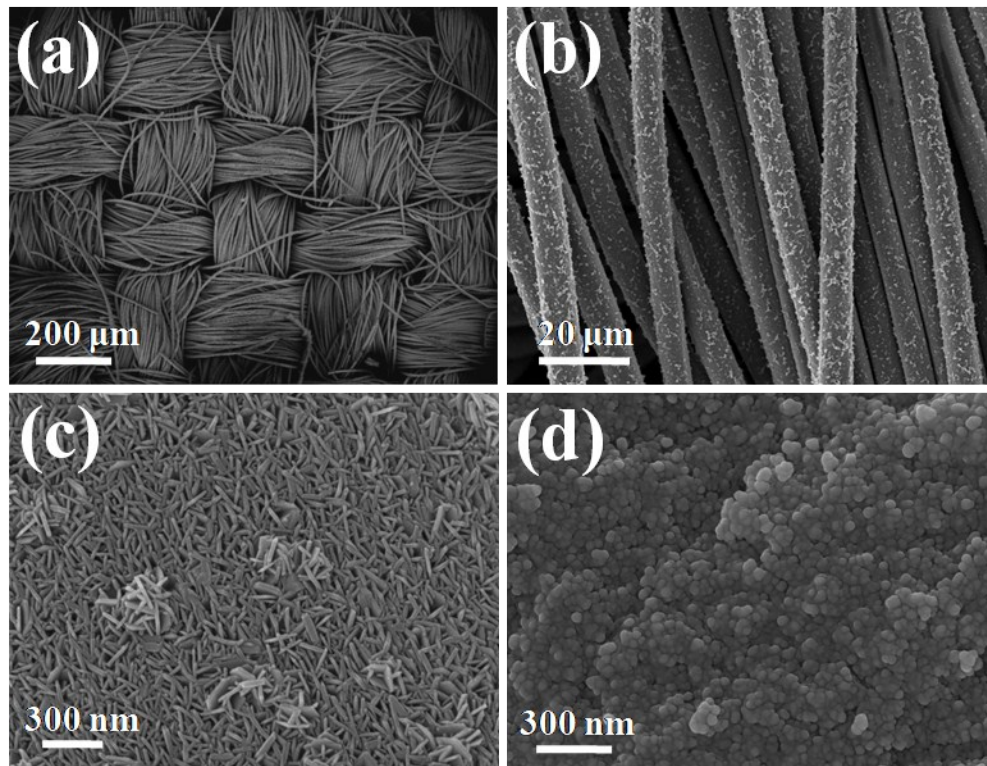


Fig.S3. (a-c) FESEM images of CrOOH-CC and (d) Cr₂O₃ NPs.

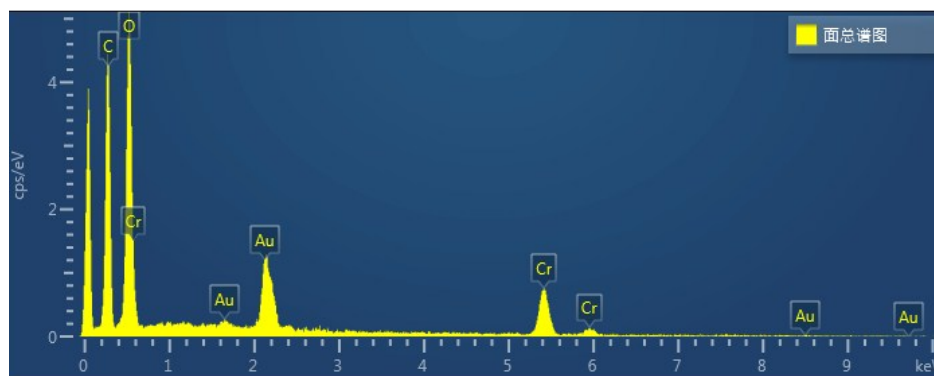


Fig.S4. EDS spectrum of $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3\text{-CC}$.

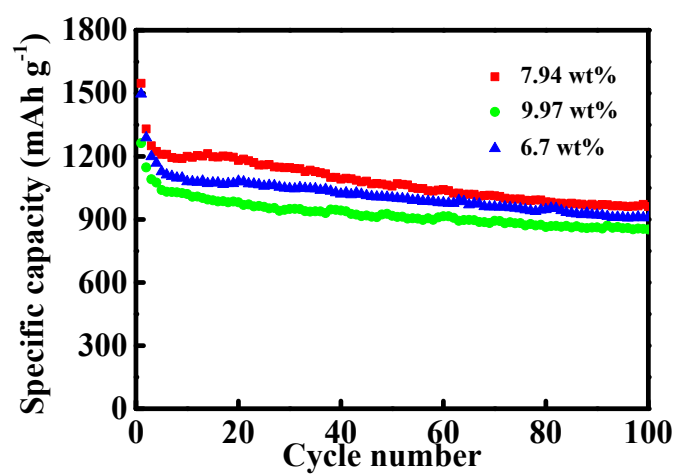


Fig.S5. Cycling performances of Cr₂O₃-CC with different mass loadings of Cr₂O₃ at the current density of 0.1 A g⁻¹.

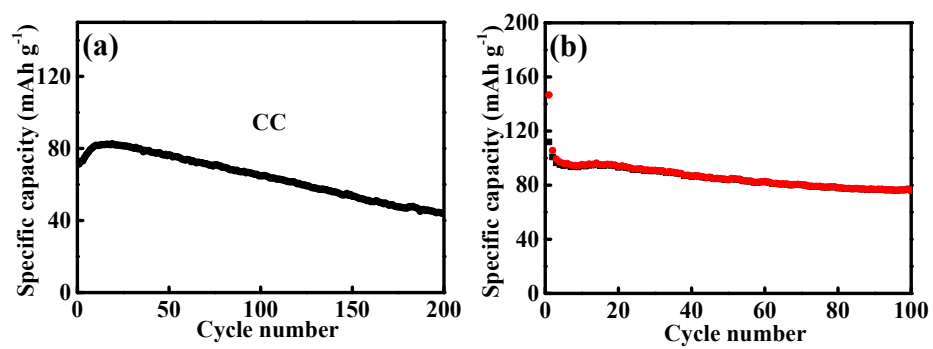


Fig.S6. Cyclic performances of CC (a) and Cr₂O₃-CC (b) based on mass of the whole electrode (Cr₂O₃ and CC) at the current density of 0.1 A g⁻¹.

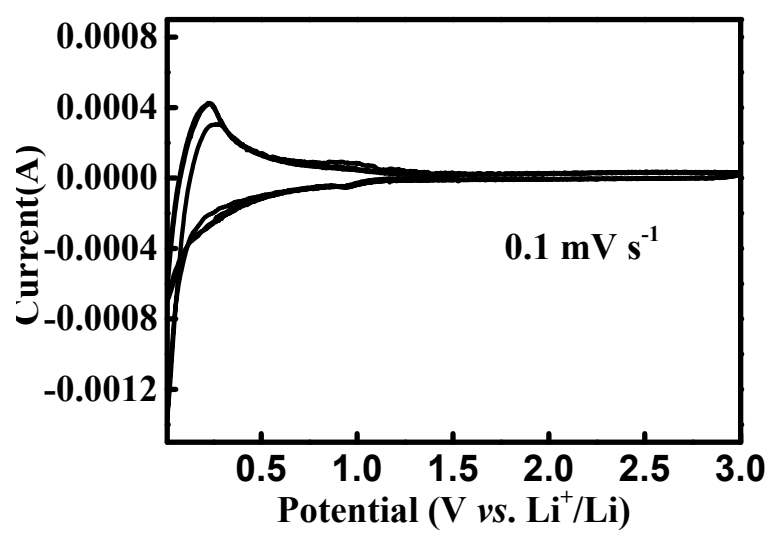


Fig.S7. CV curves of Cr₂O₃-CC for the initial five cycles at 0.1 mV s⁻¹.

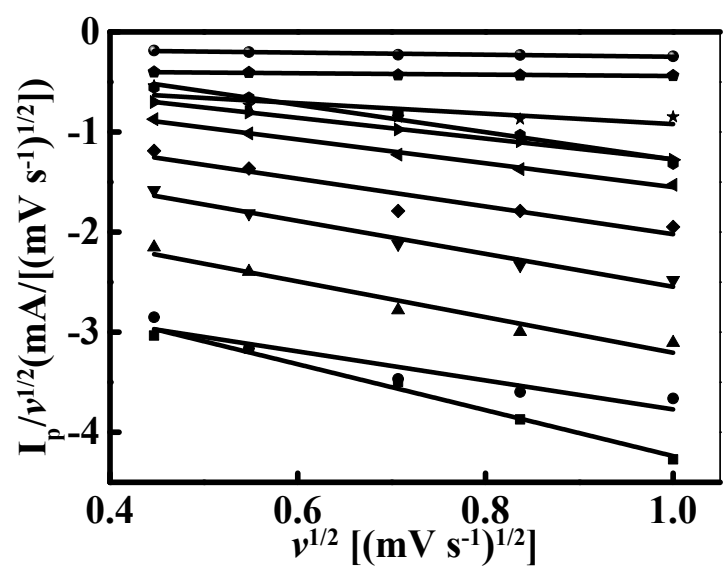


Fig.S8. $I_p/v^{1/2}$ vs $v^{1/2}$ plots of the Cr_2O_3 -CC electrode used to obtain the coefficients, k_1 and k_2 , according to Equation (2).

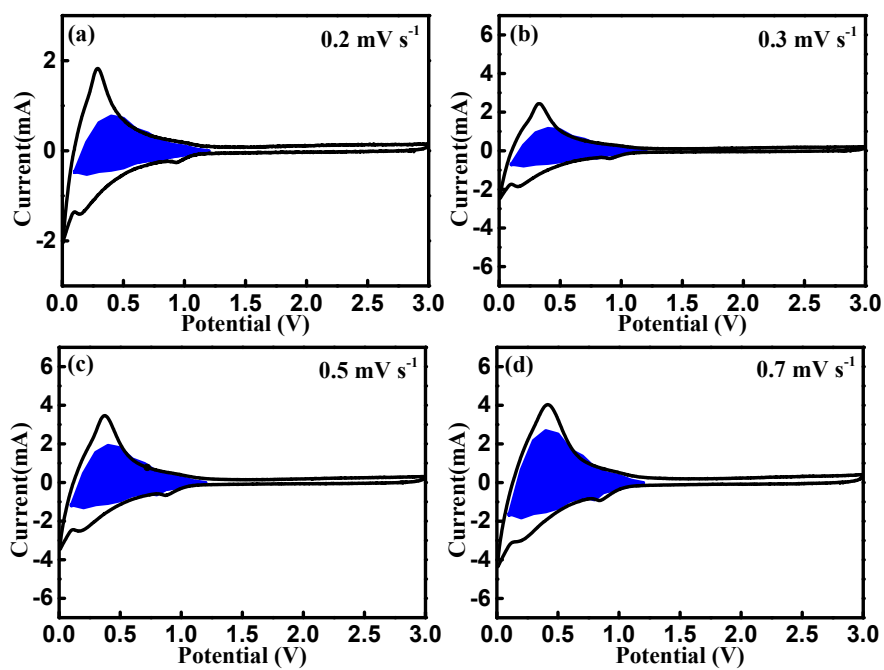


Fig.S9. Pseudocapacitive contributions to charge storage of the Cr₂O₃-CC electrode at different scan rates of (a) 0.2, (b) 0.3, (c) 0.5, (d) 0.7 mV s⁻¹.

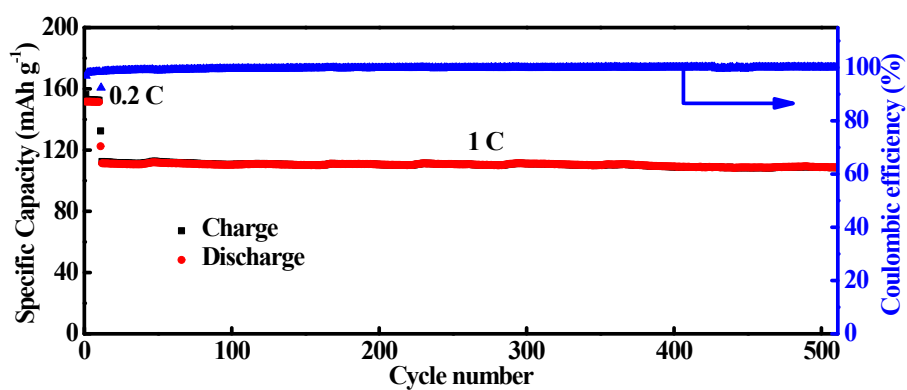


Fig.S10. Long-term cyclic stability and corresponding Coulombic efficiency of Cr₂O₃-CC//LFP@C full cell at 1 C.

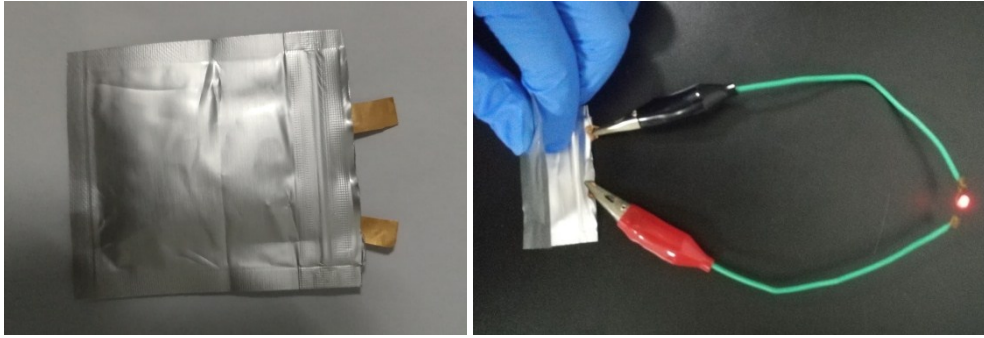


Fig.S11. The digital pictures for the bending lithium-ion full cell that lights a LED.

Table S1. Impedance parameters of Cr₂O₃-CC and Cr₂O₃ NPs fitted with the circuit model of R(QR)(Q(RW))

Samples	R _s (Ω)	R _{ct} (Ω)	Z _w (Ω)	D _{Li+} (cm ² s ⁻¹)
Cr ₂ O ₃ -CC	1.56	140	2.4	6.4 x 10 ⁻¹²
Cr ₂ O ₃ NPs	6	217	5.4	7.2 x 10 ⁻¹³