

Supplementary Information

**Blocking Polysulfide with Janus $\text{Fe}_3\text{C}/\text{N-CNF}@ \text{RGO}$
Electrode via Physiochemical Confinement and Catalytic
Conversion for High-Performance Lithium-Sulfur Battery**

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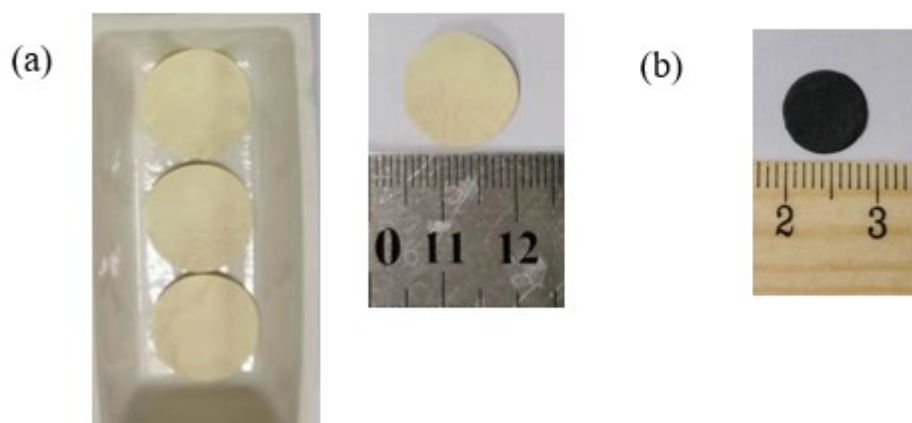


Fig. S1 Photograph of electrospun membranes (a) before and (b) after carbonation.

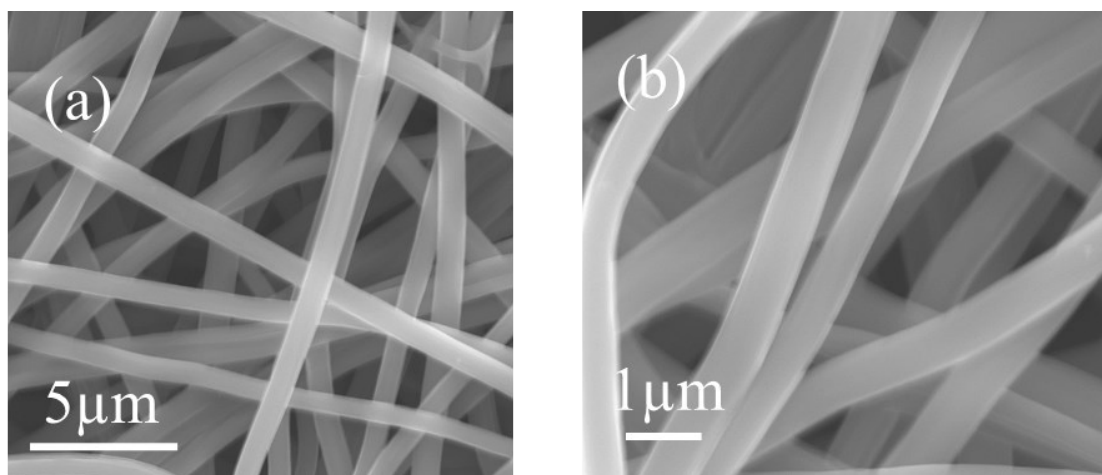


Fig. S2 (a) Low-magnification SEM image and (b) high-magnification SEM image of Fe₃C/N-CNF-0.3.

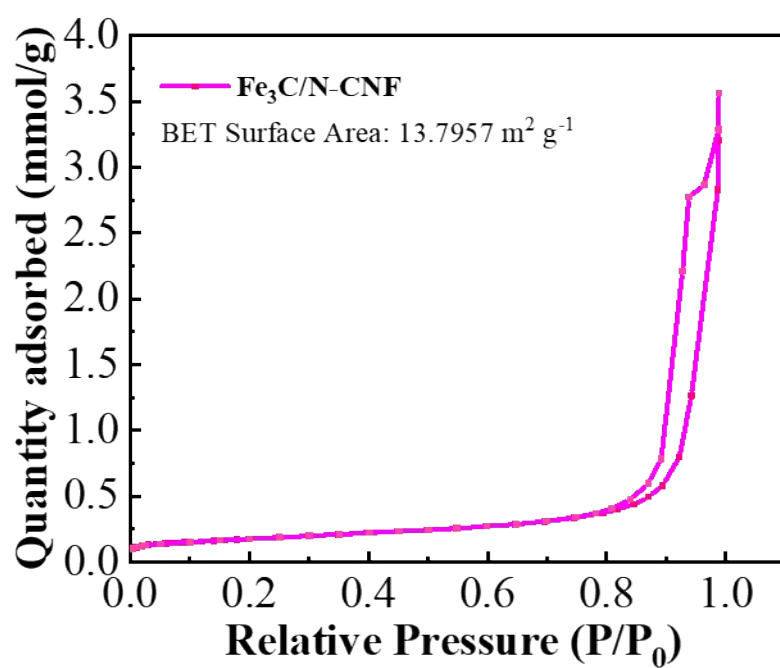


Fig. S3 N₂ adsorption-desorption isotherms of the Fe₃C/N-CNF.

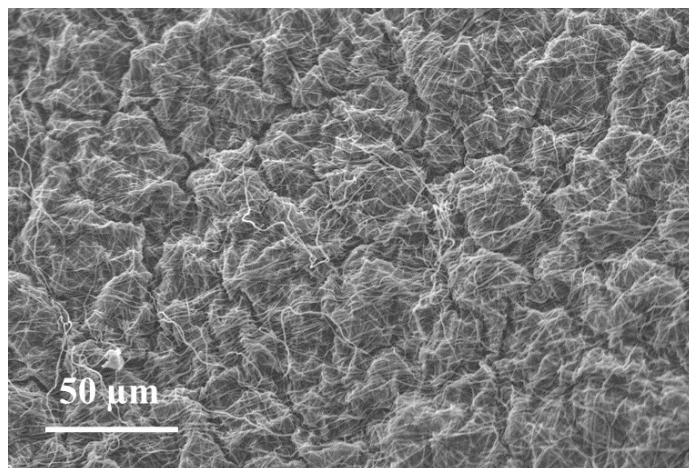


Fig. S4 Low-magnification SEM image of $\text{Fe}_3\text{C}/\text{N-CNF}@ \text{RGO-0.2}$ electrode.

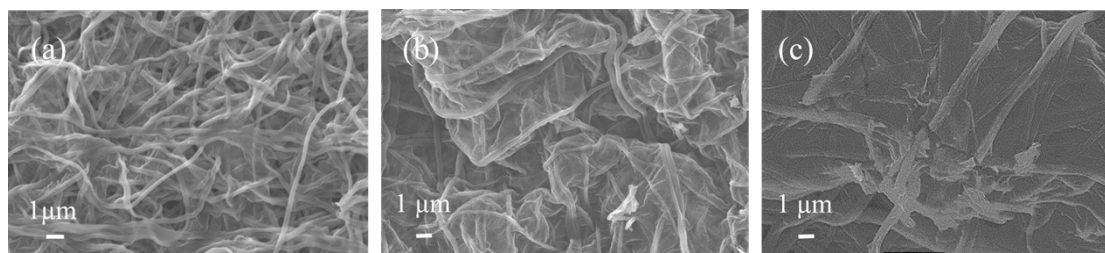


Fig. S5 SEM images of (a) Fe₃C/N-CNF@RGO-0.1, (b) Fe₃C/N-CNF@RGO-0.2, and (c) Fe₃C/N-CNF@RGO-0.4.

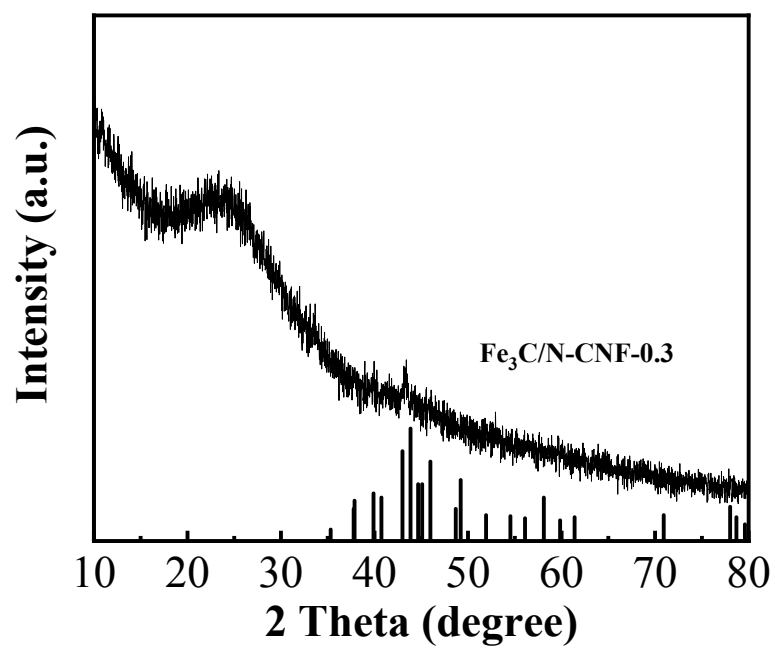


Fig. S6 XRD of the Fe₃C/N-CNF-0.3 electrode.

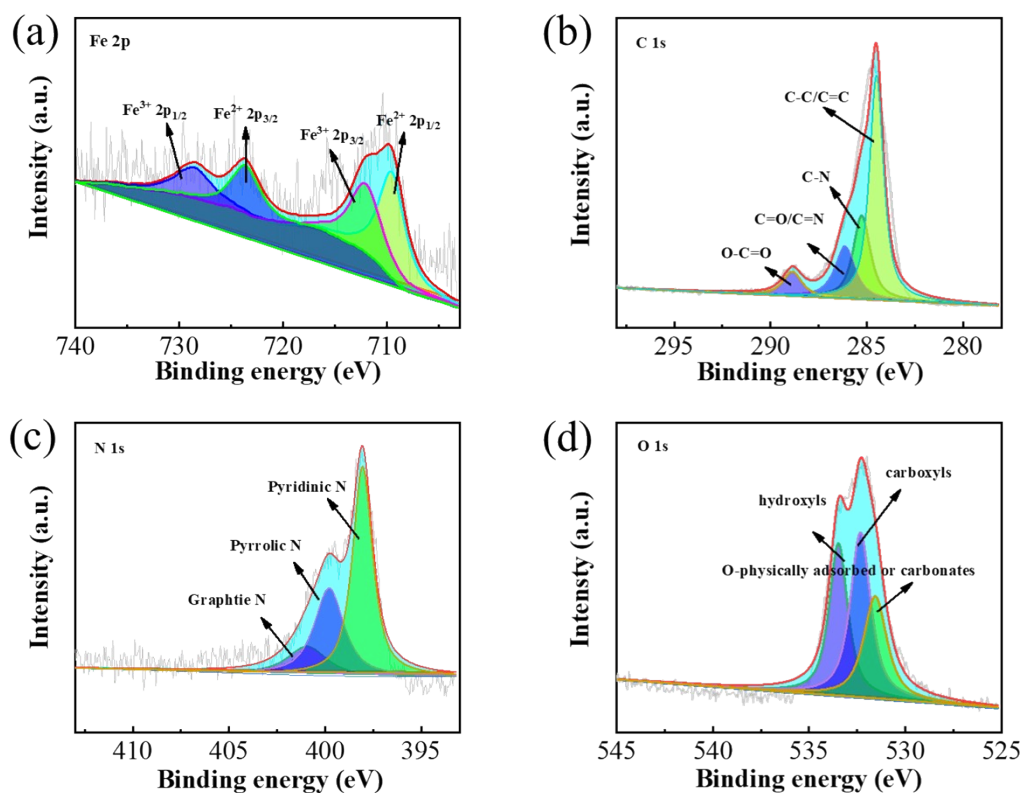


Fig. S7 High-resolution XPS spectra of (a) Fe 2p, (b) C 1s, (c) N 1s, and (d) O 1s for $\text{Fe}_3\text{C/N-CNF-0.3}$ composites.

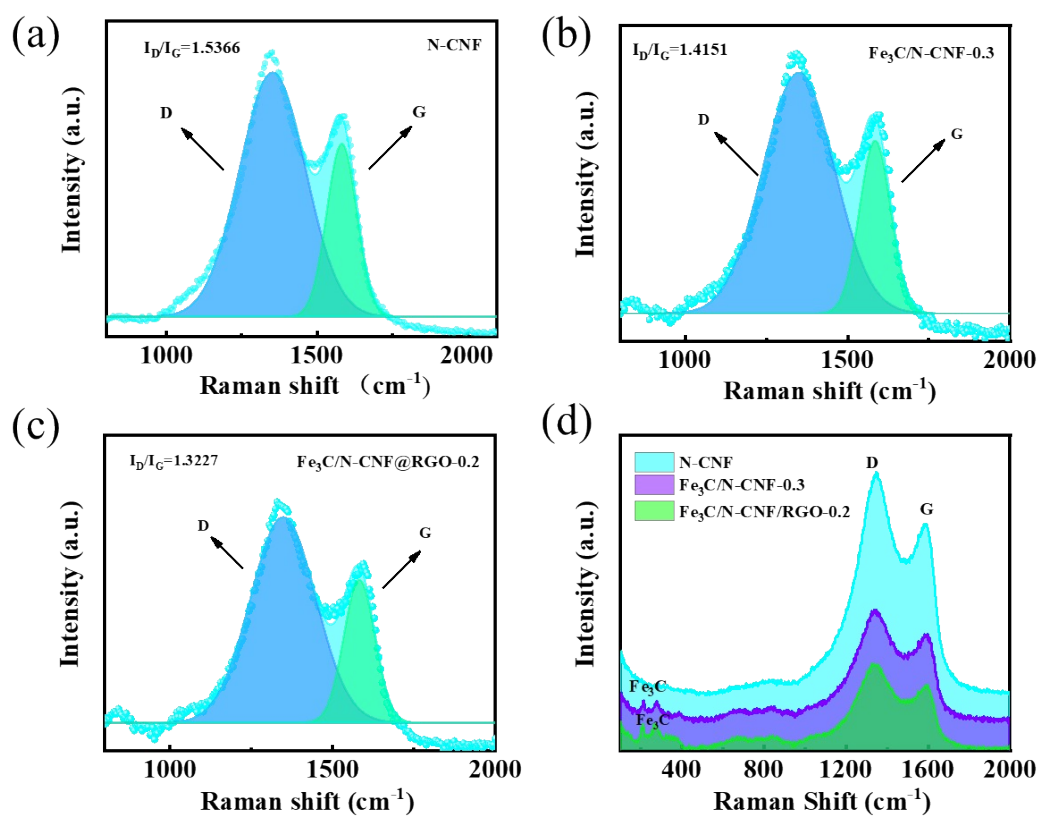


Fig. S8 The Raman spectra of (a) N-CNF, (b) Fe₃C/N-CNF-0.3, (c) Fe₃C/N-CNF@RGO-0.2 and (d) Direct comparison of Raman spectra.

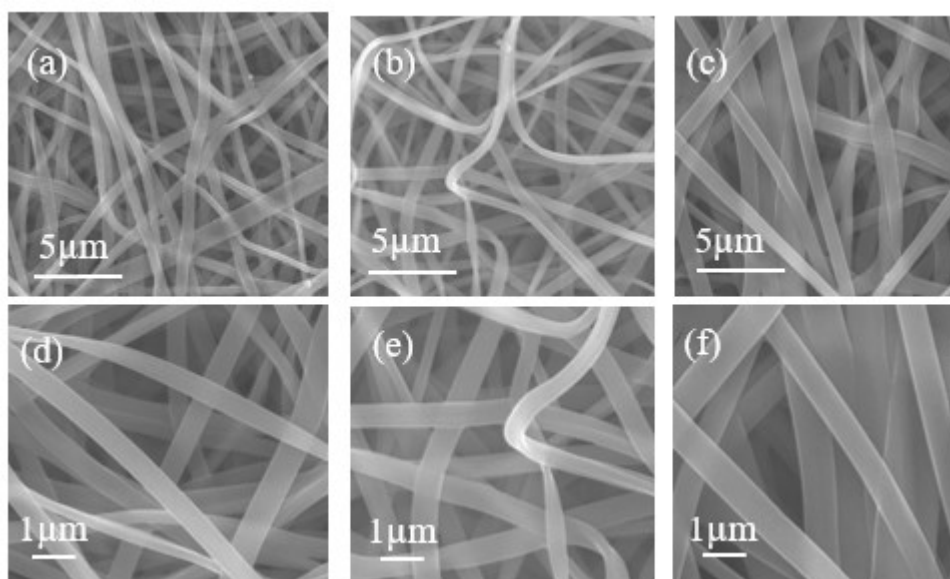


Fig. S9 Low-magnification SEM images of (a) N-CNF (b) Fe₃C/N-CNF-0.2, (c) Fe₃C/N-CNF-0.4 and high-magnification SEM images of (d) N-CNF (e) Fe₃C/N-CNF-0.2 and (f) Fe₃C/N-CNF-0.4.

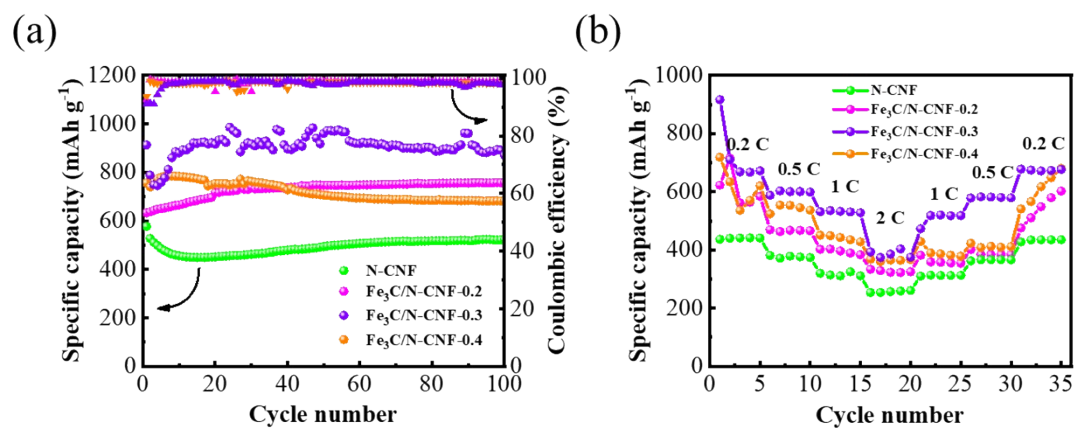


Fig. S10 (a) Cycling performance and (b) rate capabilities of LSBs with N-CNF, Fe₃C/N-CNF-0.2, Fe₃C/N-CNF-0.3 and Fe₃C/N-CNF-0.4 at 0.2 C for 100 cycles, and corresponding Coulombic efficiency.

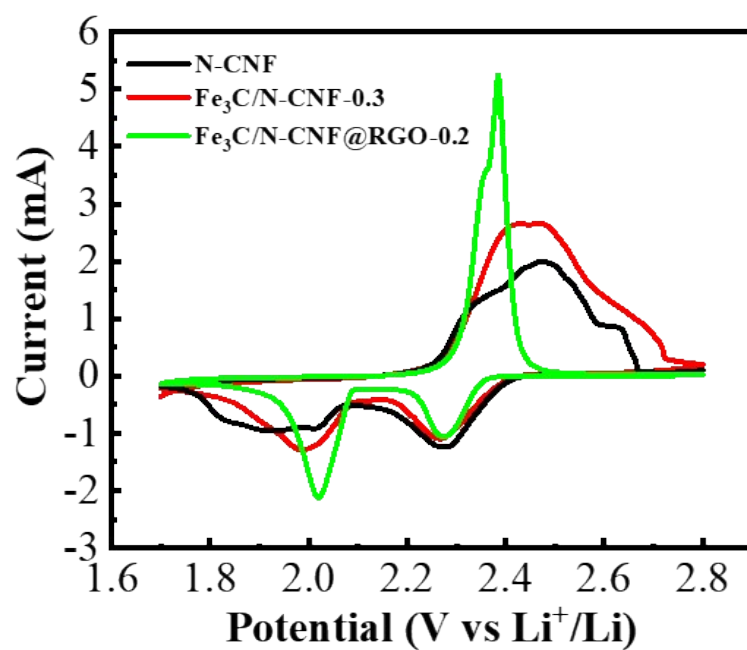


Fig. S11 The CV curves of first cycle of three cells with N-CNF, $\text{Fe}_3\text{C}/\text{N-CNF-0.3}$ and $\text{Fe}_3\text{C}/\text{N-CNF@RGO-0.2}$ electrodes.

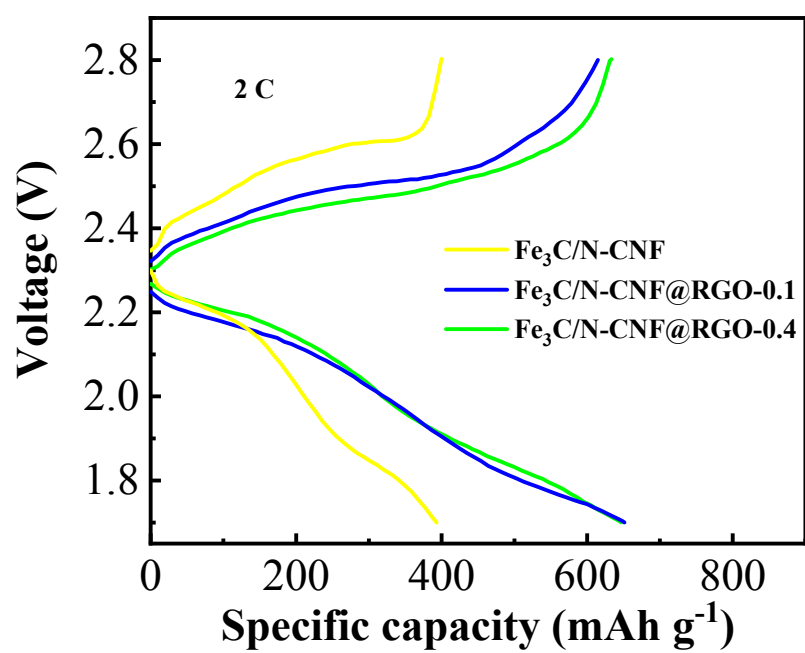


Fig. S12 Charge/discharge curves of Fe₃C/N-CNF, Fe₃C/N-CNF@RGO-0.1 and Fe₃C/N-CNF@RGO-0.4 electrodes at a rate of 2 C.

(a)



(b)



Fig. S13 The picture of separator state of (a) N-CNF and (b) $\text{Fe}_3\text{C}/\text{N-CNF@RGO-0.2}$ of LSBs after cycling

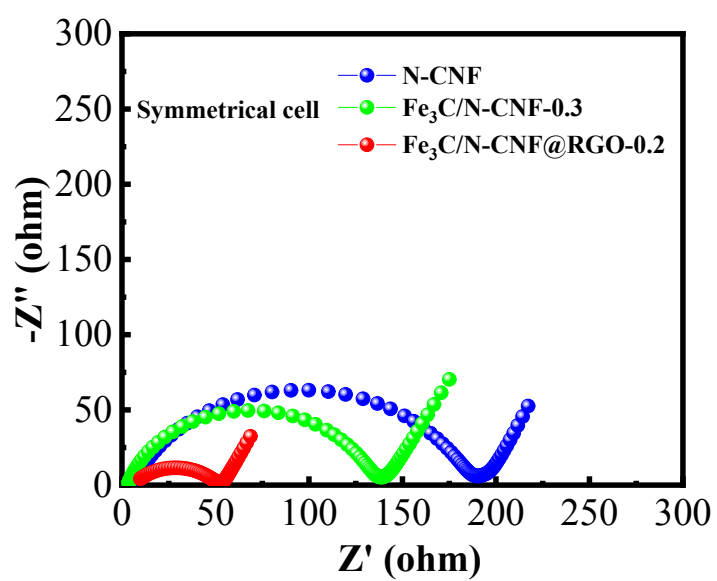


Fig. S14 EIS spectra of the symmetric cells with N-CNF, $\text{Fe}_3\text{C}/\text{N-CNF-0.3}$ and $\text{Fe}_3\text{C}/\text{N-CNF@RGO-0.2}$.

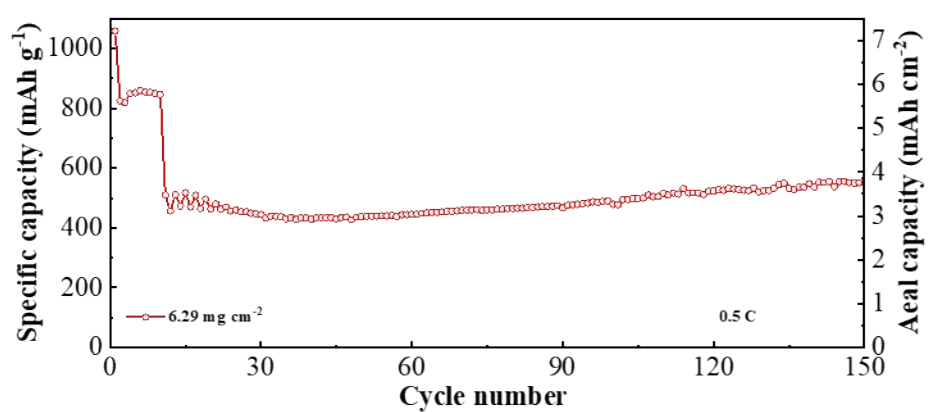


Fig. S15 Cycling stability of the Fe₃C/N-CNF@RGO-0.2 electrode at 0.5 C for 150 cycles with a high sulfur loading of 6.29 mg cm⁻² after activating at 0.2 C for 10 cycles.

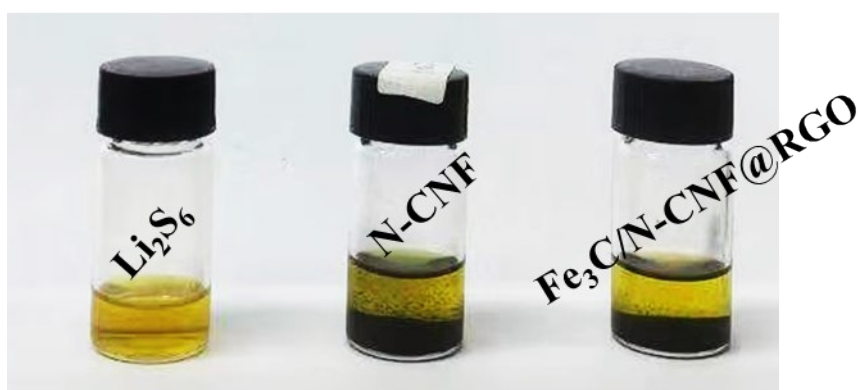


Fig. S16 Visual adsorption observation of Li_2S_6 on the N-CNF and $\text{Fe}_3\text{C/N-CNF@RGO}$ composites at original state.

Table S1

Comparison of the long-cycling capacity decay rate per cycle of Fe₃C/N-CNF@RGO-0.2 with the reported literatures

Sample	Current intensity	Cycle	Capacity decay rate per cycle	Specific Capacity (mA h g ⁻¹)	Sulfur loading (mg cm ⁻²)	Reference
Fe ₃ C/N-CNF@RGO-0.2	0.5 C	300	0.0089%	781.4	1.62	This work
Co-Fe-P nanocubes	1 C	500	0.043%	678	1	[1]
MXene/rGO aerogel	1 C	500	0.07%	596	1.57	[2]
Fe ₃ C@NPCS-S	0.5 C	300	0.135%	676	1.5	[3]
Fe ₃ C@N-C/S	0.5 C	400	0.08%	586	1.5	[4]
Fe ₃ C/OMMC-S NSs	1 C	1000	0.033%	700	1	[5]
HG/LFP/S	1 C	500	0.044%	831	4.3	[6]
Fe ₃ C-MC	0.5 C	1000	0.037%	920	1.5	[7]
Fe ₂ O ₃ -Fe ₃ C heterostructure	1 C	300	0.037%	776.2	1.3	[8]
CMS900	1 C	200	0.16%	443	1.6	[9]

Reference

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