## **Supported Information**

## A fast and high-efficiency electrochemical exfoliation strategy towards antimonene/carbon composite for selective lubrication and sodium-ion storage applications

Renhui Zhang<sup>a</sup>, Yingchang Yang<sup>b\*</sup>, Lei Guo<sup>b</sup>, Yuzhou Luo<sup>c\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup>School of Materials Science and Engineering, East China JiaoTong University, Nanchang 330013, China

<sup>b</sup>College of Material and Chemical Engineering, Tongren University, Tongren

554300, China

<sup>c</sup>Business School, Guilin University of Technology, Guilin 541000, China

Corresponding author: yangyc612@gmail.com, luoyuzhouluo@126.com



Figure S1 SEM image of the exfoliation Sb-based materials in 0.5 M Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> electrolyte.

The exfoliated product in 0.5 M Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> electrolyte is plotted in Figure S1, the layered and folded layers can be observed. In combination of Figure 2a, it can confirm that the white product exfoliated in pure Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> is Sb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. The peaks at 28.1°, 28.4° and 28.6° can be assigned to the (130), (121) and (040) facets of the orthorhombic Sb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (JCPDS No. 11-0689).



Figure S2 The TGA curves of the exfoliated products in the electrolytes of 0.5 M

Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> mixed with 10 (termed as Comp1) and 25 mL (Comp2) EG.



Figure S3 TEM (a) and HRTEM (b) images of antimonene/C material after cycling

for 100 cycles.