

## Preparation of multifunctional P-CF@Mn<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> composite used as structural anode materials

Qigang Han<sup>a,b\*</sup>, Yalan Sheng<sup>a,b</sup>, Xu Zhang<sup>a,b</sup>

a Roll Forging Research Institute, School of Materials Science and Engineering (Key Laboratory of Automobile Materials, Ministry of Education), Jilin University, Changchun 130022, People's Republic of China

b State Key Laboratory of Automotive Simulation and Control, Jilin University, Changchun 130022, People's Republic of China

\* Corresponding author.

E-mail address: hanqg@jlu.edu.cn (Qigang Han).

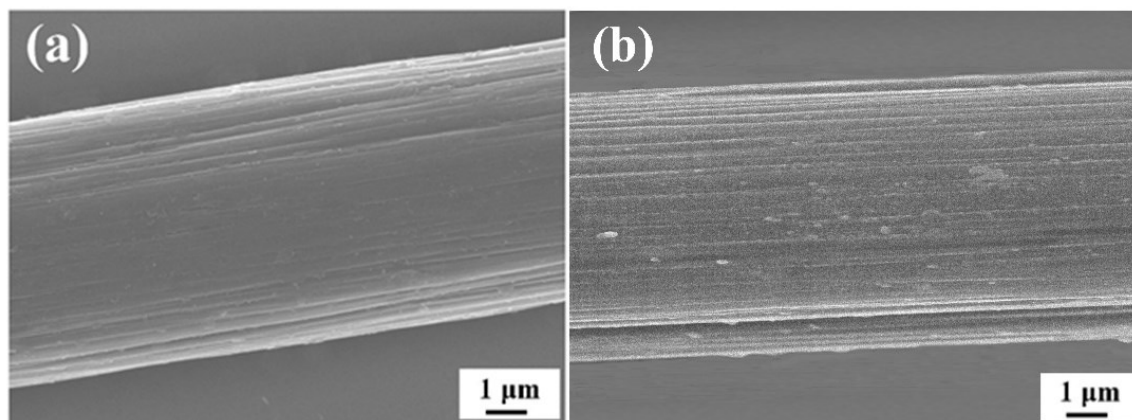


Fig. S1 The SEM images of (a) carbon fiber precursor and (b) carbon fiber after acid leaching and heat treatment at 8000× magnification.

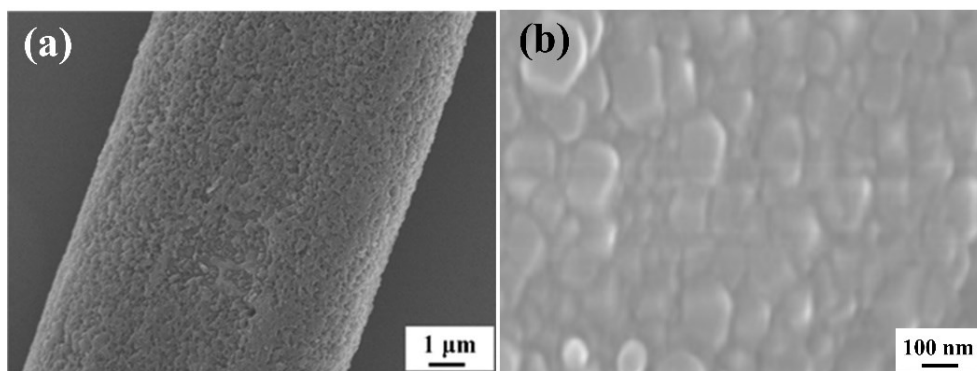


Fig. S2 The SEM images of CF@Mn<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> composite at 5000× magnification and 50000× magnification.

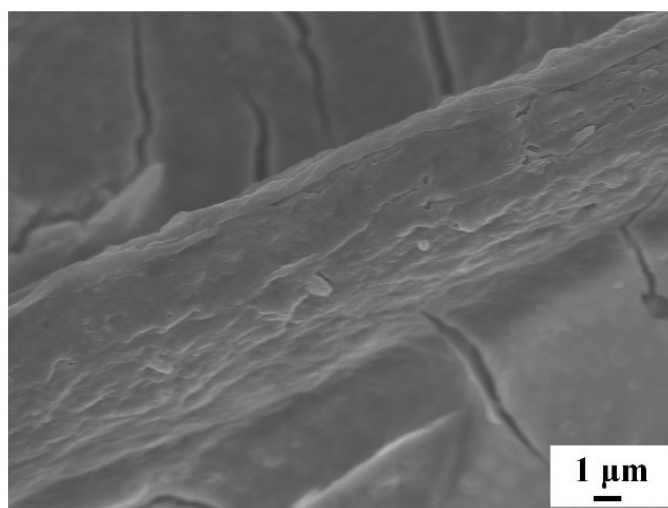


Fig. S3 The SEM image of CF@Mn<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> composite after 150 cycles at a current density of 100 mA g<sup>-1</sup>.

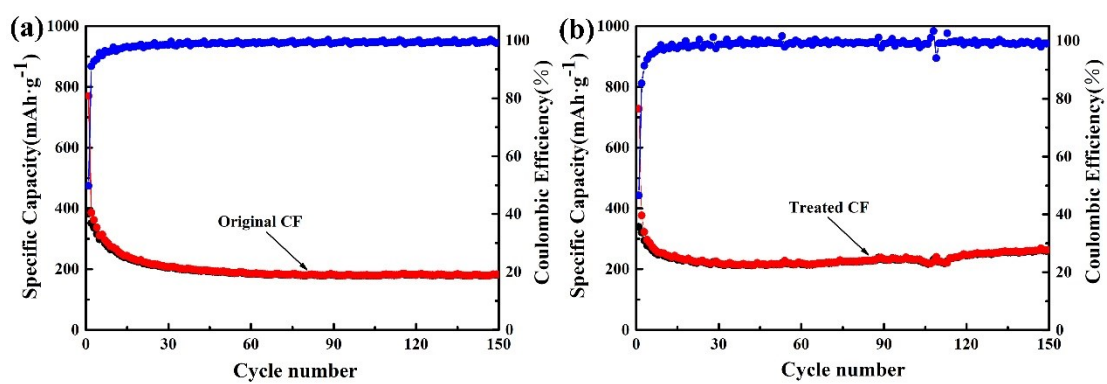


Fig. S4 The galvanostatic discharge capacities vs. cycle number curves of CFs and CF

acid leaching and heat treatment at a current density of  $100 \text{ mA} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$

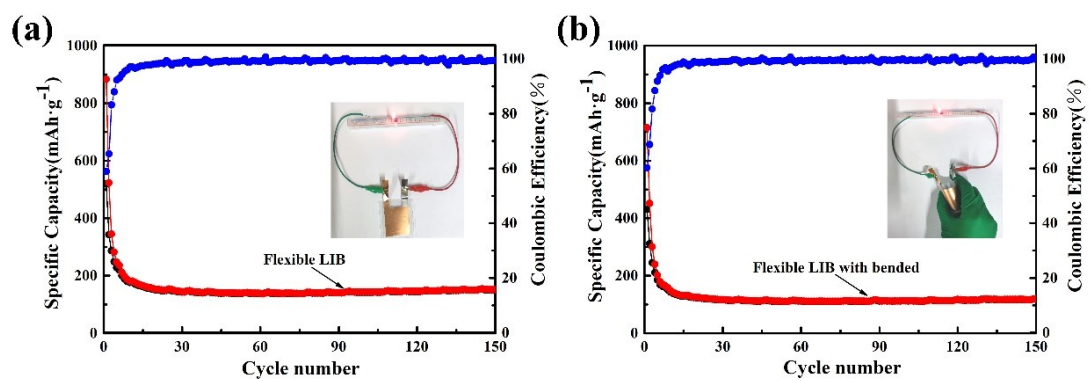


Fig. S5 The galvanostatic discharge capacities vs. cycle number curves of Flexible LIB and Flexible LIB with bended at a current density of  $100 \text{ mA} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$