

## Supporting Information

### Fabrication of highly stable $\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5@\text{C}/\text{CNTs}$ based anolyte for lithium slurry flow battery

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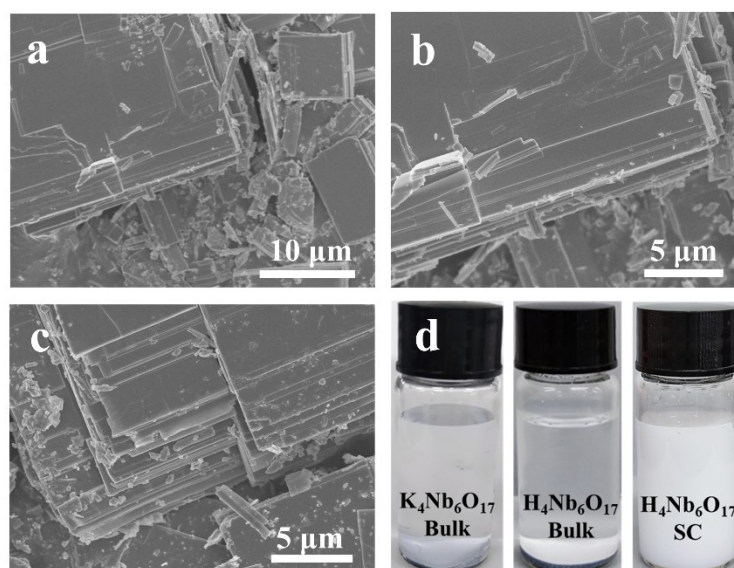
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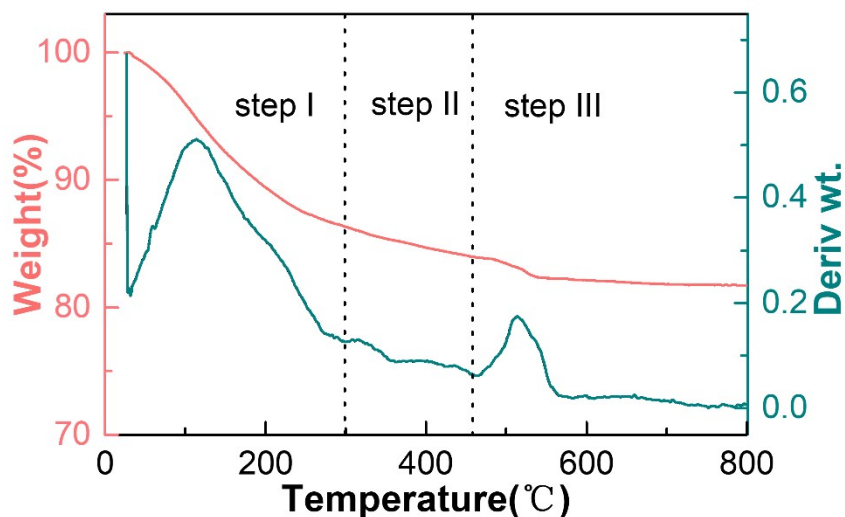
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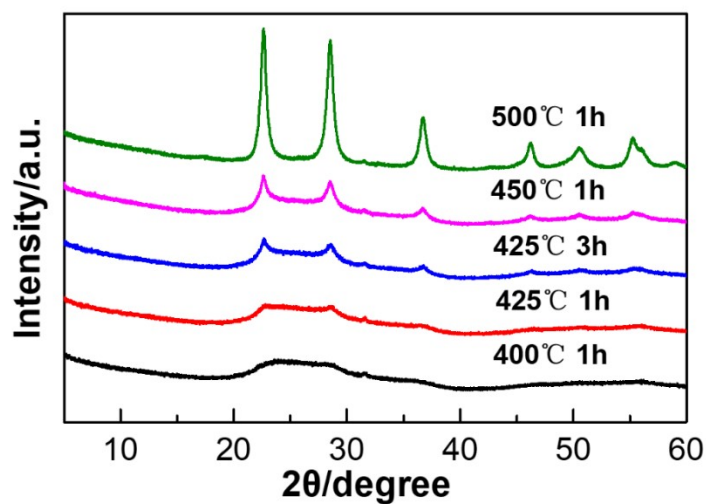
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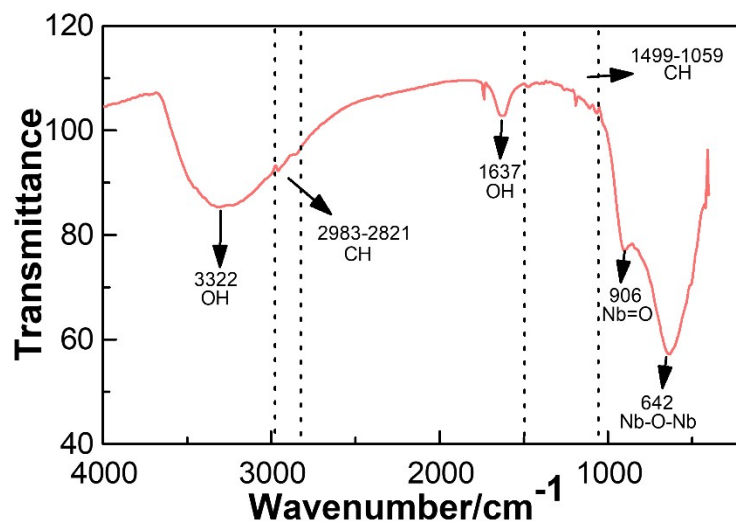
**Fig. S1** SEM images of (a) (b) bulk  $\text{K}_4\text{Nb}_6\text{O}_{17}$  and (c) bulk  $\text{H}_4\text{Nb}_6\text{O}_{17}$ . (d) Photograph shows the dispersion of bulk  $\text{K}_4\text{Nb}_6\text{O}_{17}$ , bulk  $\text{H}_4\text{Nb}_6\text{O}_{17}$ , and  $\text{H}_4\text{Nb}_6\text{O}_{17}$ -SC in water.



**Fig. S2** Thermal gravimetry of  $\text{H}_4\text{Nb}_6\text{O}_{17}$  scrolls. Data obtained under air, at a ramp rate of  $10^\circ\text{C}/\text{min}$ .

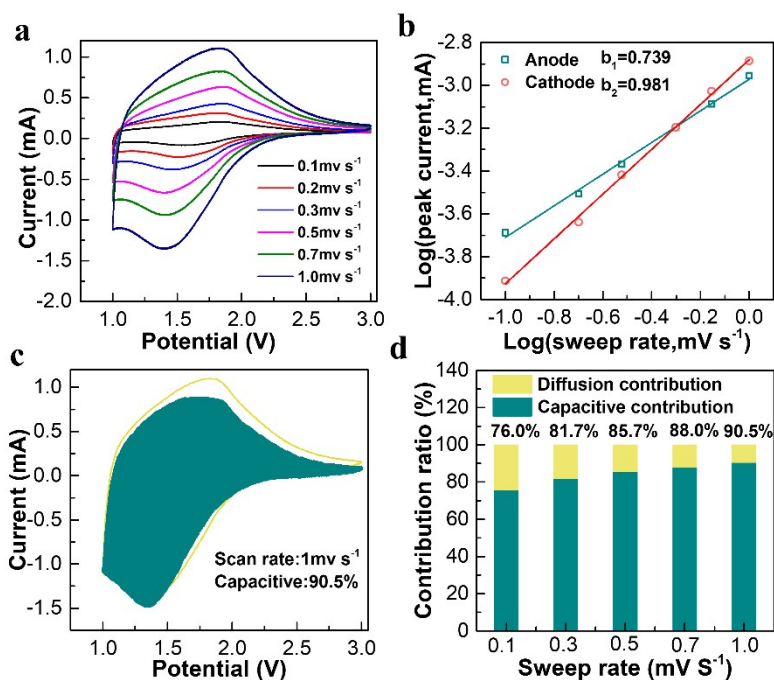


**Fig. S3** XRD patterns showing the transformation from  $\text{H}_4\text{Nb}_6\text{O}_{17}$  scrolls to  $\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5$  treated at different annealing temperature.



**Fig. S4** IR spectra of  $\text{H}_4\text{Nb}_6\text{O}_{17}$  scrolls. A very small peak at approximately  $2969\text{ cm}^{-1}$  (C-H

stretching mode) indicates only trace amounts of tetrabutylammonium cations.



**Fig. S5** Kinetics analysis of Nb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>@C/CNTs solid electrode. (a) CV curves at various scan rates from 0.1 to 1 mV s<sup>-1</sup>. (b) Determination of the b value using the relationship between peak current and scan rate. (c) Separation of the capacitive and diffusion currents at a scan rate of 1 mV s<sup>-1</sup>. (d) Contribution ratio of the capacitive and diffusion-controlled charge versus scan rate.

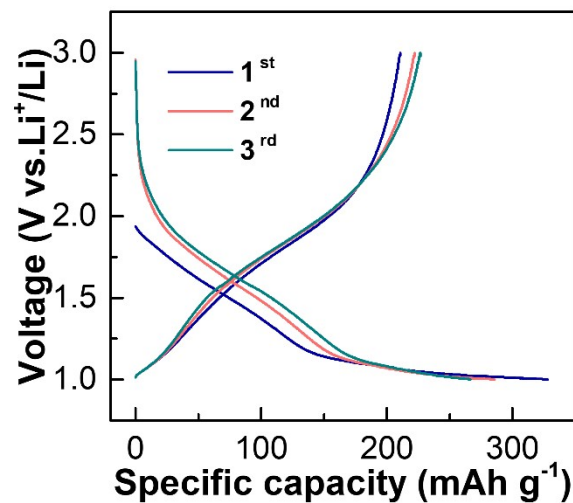


Fig. S6 Discharge-charge curves of  $\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5@\text{C}/\text{CNTs}$  anolyte at a rate of 0.1 C.

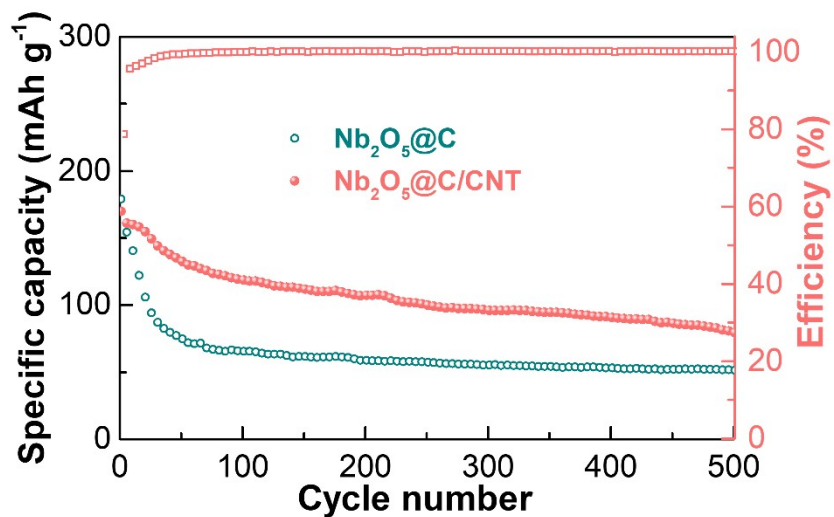


Fig. S7 Cycling performance of  $\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5@\text{C}$  anolyte and  $\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5@\text{C}/\text{CNTs}$  anolyte at a current density of 0.2 C.