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Donglei Guo, Jinwen Qin, Zhigang Yin, Jinman Bai, Yang-Kook Sun, Minhua Cao



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# Achieving high mass loading of $\text{Na}_3\text{V}_2(\text{PO}_4)_3$ @carbon on carbon cloth by constructing three-dimensional network between carbon fibers for ultralong cycle-life and ultrahigh rate sodium-ion batteries

Donglei Guo<sup>1</sup>, Jinwen Qin<sup>1</sup>, Zhigang Yin<sup>1</sup>, Jinman Bai<sup>1</sup>, Yang-Kook Sun<sup>2\*</sup>, Minhua Cao<sup>1\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Key Laboratory of Cluster Science, Ministry of Education of China, Beijing Key Laboratory of Photoelectronic/Electrophotonic Conversion Materials, School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Beijing Institute of Technology, Beijing 100081, P. R. China.

<sup>2</sup>Department of Energy Engineering, Hanyang University, Seoul 04763, Republic of Korea.

caomh@bit.edu.cn

yksun@hanyang.ac.kr

## Abstract

The mass loading of the active materials in most flexible electrodes is relatively low, which greatly impedes their practical application. Here, we report a facile strategy to achieve high mass loading of  $\text{Na}_3\text{V}_2(\text{PO}_4)_3$ @carbon (NVP@C) supported on carbon cloth (NVP@C-CC) by a two-step coating followed by an annealing treatment and the resultant NVP@C-CC membrane can be used as a binder-free cathode for sodium ion batteries (SIBs). The NVP@C is not only uniformly anchored on the surface of carbon fibers of CC, but also filled between carbon fibers of CC in interconnected three-dimensional (3D) macroporous structure. It is because of the full use of the spaces between carbon fibers of CC that we achieve a high NVP@C mass loading. Thus-obtained NVP@C-CC exhibits excellent cyclability (82.0% capacity retention over 2000 cycles at 20 C) and high rate capacity (96.8 mA h g<sup>-1</sup> at 100 C and 69.9 mA h g<sup>-1</sup> at 200 C) for sodium half cells and meanwhile the high mass loading of NVP@C on CC also endows the cell with fairly high energy and powder densities of 396 W h kg<sup>-1</sup> and 97 kW kg<sup>-1</sup>. Furthermore, it also

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