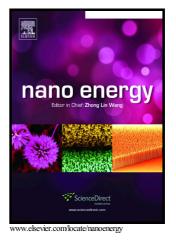
#### Author's Accepted Manuscript

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# PII: S2211-2855(17)30814-5 DOI: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nanoen.2017.12.038 Reference: NANOEN2419

To appear in: Nano Energy

Received date:1 October 2017Revised date:20 December 2017Accepted date:23 December 2017

Cite this article as: Donglei Guo, Jinwen Qin, Zhigang Yin, Jinman Bai, Yang-Kook Sun and Minhua Cao, Achieving high mass loading of  $Na_3V_2(PO_4)_3$  (acarbon on carbon cloth by constructing three-dimensional network between carbon fibers for ultralong cycle-life and ultrahigh rate sodium-ion batteries, *Nano Energy*, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nanoen.2017.12.038

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### Achieving high mass loading of $Na_3V_2(PO_4)_3$ @carbon on carbon cloth by constructing three-dimensional network between carbon fibers for ultralong cycle-life and ultrahigh rate sodium-ion batteries

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#### 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 Na<sub>3</sub>V<sub>2</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub>@carbon (NVP@C) supported on carbon cloth (NVP@C-CC) by a twostep 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. Thusobtained 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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