

Supporting Information

Three-dimensional printing, an emerging advanced technique in electrochemical energy storage and conversion

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Table S1 Brief summary of typical 3D printed electrocatalysts

Materials	Testing condition	$E_j = 10 \text{ (V)}^b$	Tafel slope (mV dec $^{-1}$)	Ref.
ZIF-67/Ti-E	1.0 mol L $^{-1}$ NaOH	360 mV	66	[24]
Gr/AME-Ni Fe10%	0.1 mol L $^{-1}$ KOH	519 mV	46	[26]
MoS _x	0.5 mol L $^{-1}$ H ₂ SO ₄	297 mV	119	[25]
3D GC/NiFeP	1.0 mol L $^{-1}$ KOH	120 mV	97	[22]
NiCo ₂ S ₄ needle	1.0 mol L $^{-1}$ KOH	226 mV	38.7	[23]

Table S2 Brief summary of typical 3D printed battery electrodes

Material	Current density	Capability	Ref.
graphene/PAA	40 mA g $^{-1}$	500 mAh g $^{-1}$	[42]
SnO ₂ QDs	0.05 A g $^{-1}$	991.6 mAh g $^{-1}$	[43]
Ag nanoparticle	0.1 C	95 mAh g $^{-1}$	[44]
LiMn ₂ O ₄	0.5 C	40 mAh g $^{-1}$	[45]
lithium cobalt oxide	C/40	121 mAh g $^{-1}$	[46]
LFP fiber	50 mA g $^{-1}$	110 mAh g $^{-1}$	[30]
LaB ₆ /SP@S	1 C	600 mAh g $^{-1}$	[31]
3DP-NC	10 mA cm $^{-2}$	30 mAh cm $^{-2}$	[36]
3D Na@rGO/CNT	100 mA g $^{-1}$	67.6 mAh g $^{-1}$	[37]