

Supporting Information

NiTi-Layered Double Hydroxide@Carbon Nanotube as a Cathode Material for Chloride-Ion Batteries

Lu Zou ¹, Shijiao Sun ^{1,*}, Chang Zhang ¹ and Xiangyu Zhao ^{1,2}

¹ State Key Laboratory of Materials-Oriented Chemical Engineering, College of Materials Science and Engineering, Nanjing Tech University, Nanjing 211816, China; 202061203195@njtech.edu.cn (L.Z.); 202162103016@njtech.edu.cn (C.Z.); xiangyu.zhao@njtech.edu.cn (X.Z.)

² Jiangsu Collaborative Innovation Center for Advanced Inorganic Functional Composites, Nanjing Tech University, 30 Puzhu South Road, Nanjing 211816, China

* Correspondence: sunshijiao@njtech.edu.cn

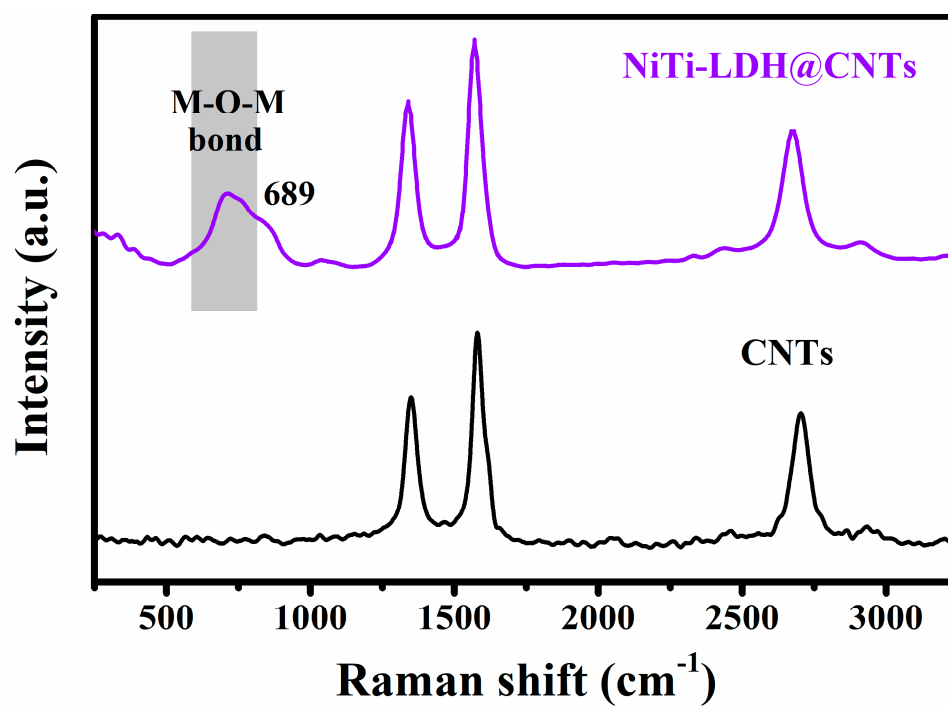


Figure S1. Raman spectra of blank CNTs and the as-prepared NiTi-LDH@CNT.

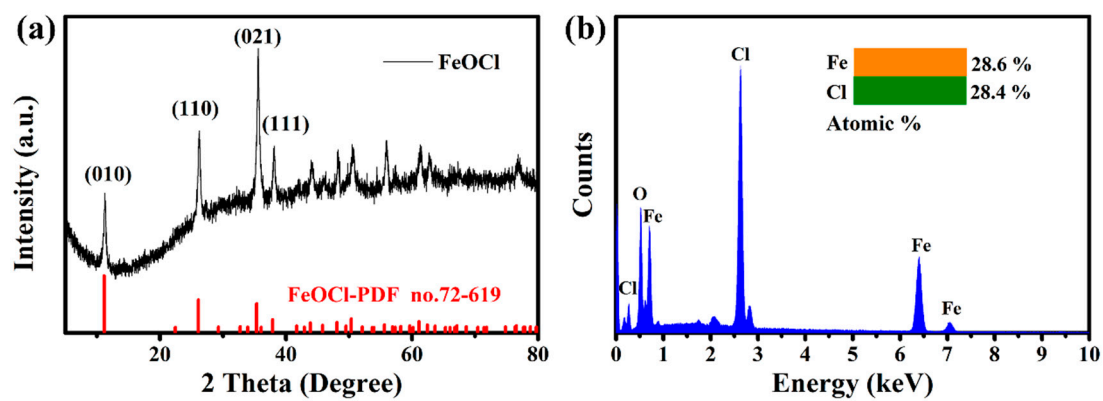


Figure S2. (a)XRD patterns and (b)EDS spectra of the of FeOCl

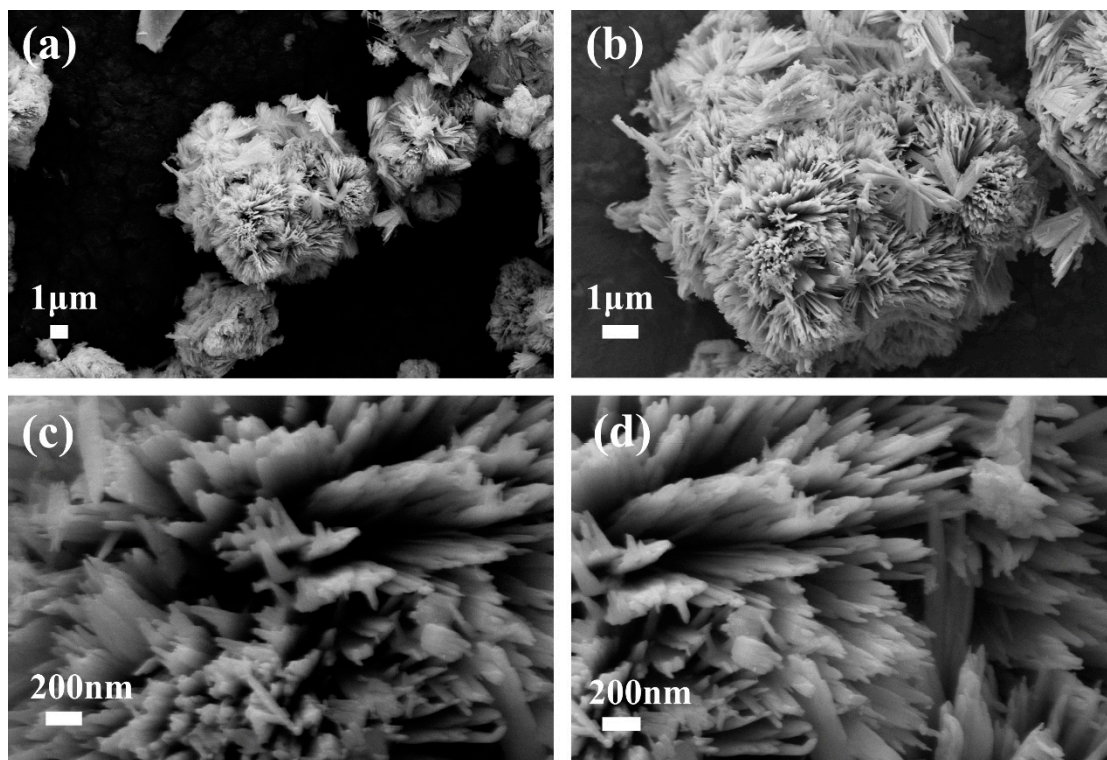


Figure S3. Field-emission scanning electron microscopy (FESEM) images of FeOCl prepared by a thermal decomposition method

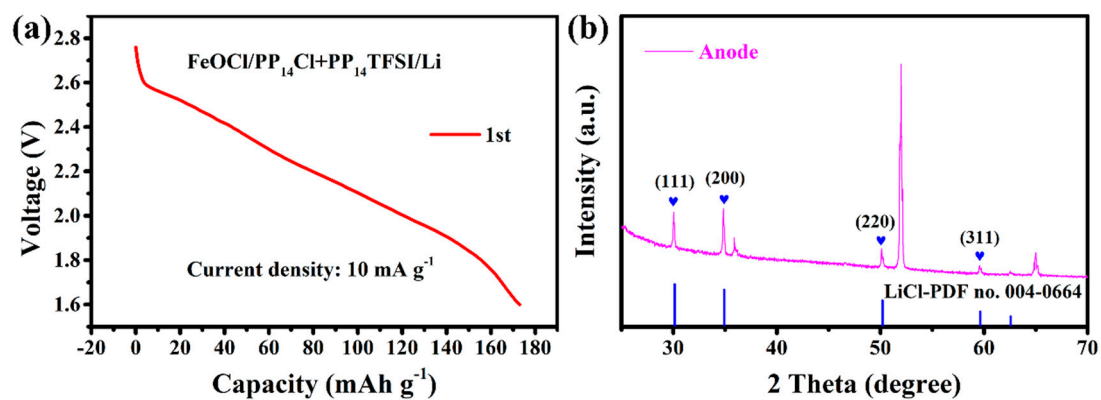


Figure S4. (a) Galvanostatic discharge curve of the Li|FeOCl battery; (b) XRD patterns of the as-prepared LiCl anode

Table S1. CHNS elemental analysis for NiTi-LDH and NiTi-LDH@CNTs

| Sample | Element content (wt. %) | | |
|---------------|-------------------------|------|------|
| | C | H | S |
| NiTi-LDH | 6.32 | 3.70 | 1.09 |
| NiTi-LDH@CNTs | 21.25 | 2.97 | 1.99 |

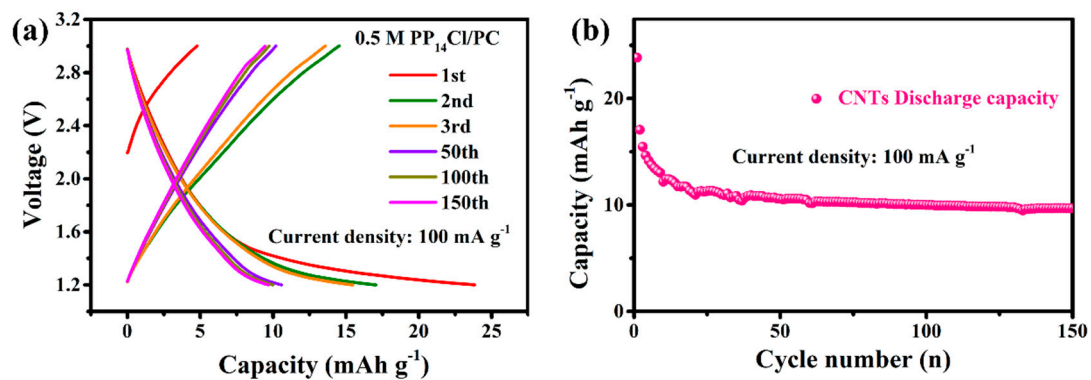


Figure S5. (a) The charge and discharge curves of the blank CNTs and (b) the corresponding cycling performance at 100 mA g⁻¹