#### **Supplementary Materials**

Fiber-reinforced CNT-integrated quartz fabrics as multifunctional electrodes for structural lithium-ion batteries

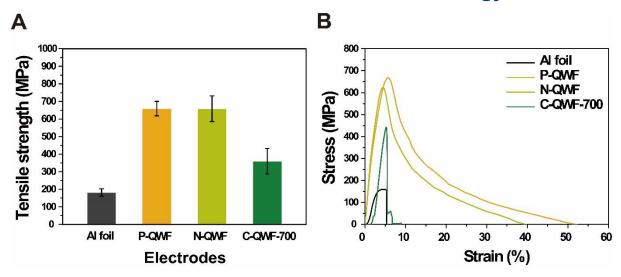
Hwiryeong Hwang<sup>1</sup>, Su Hwan Jeong<sup>1</sup>, Hyeon-Jun Choi<sup>2</sup>, Dawon Baek<sup>1</sup>, Donghyeon Lee<sup>1</sup>, Dong-Jun Kwon<sup>1</sup>, Mi Young Park<sup>3,\*</sup>, Joo-Hyung Kim<sup>1,2,\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Materials Engineering and Convergence Technology, Gyeongsang National University, Jinju 52828, Republic of Korea.

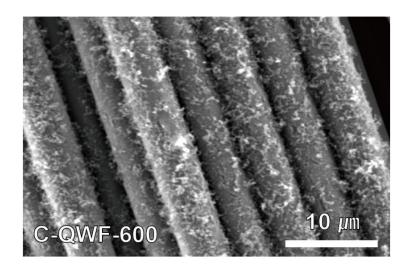
<sup>2</sup>Graduate School of Aerospace and Defense Convergence, Gyeongsang National University, Jinju 52828, Republic of Korea.

<sup>3</sup>SASUNG Power Co., 823, Dongtansunhwan-daero, Hwaseong 18471, Republic of Korea.

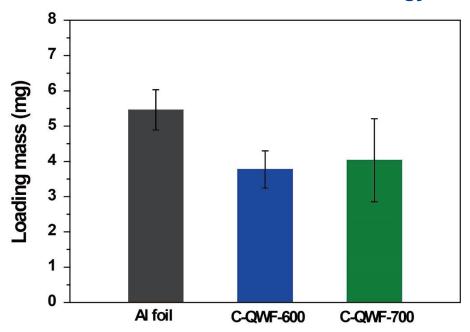
\*Correspondence to: Mi Young Park, SASUNG Power Co., 823, Dongtansunhwan-daero, Hwaseong 18471, Republic of Korea. E-mail: doriangray@sasungpower.com; Joo-Hyung Kim, Department of Materials Engineering and Convergence Technology, Gyeongsang National University, Jinju 52828, Republic of Korea. E-mail: kimjoohyung@gnu.ac.kr



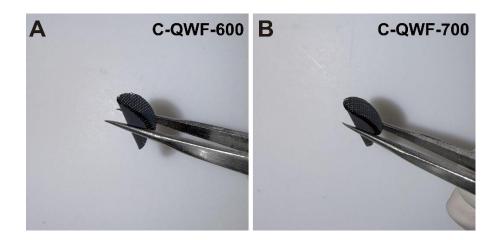
**Supplementary Figure 1.** (A) Tensile strength curves and (B) stress-strain curves of Al foil, P-QWF, N-QWF, C-QWF-700 electrodes.



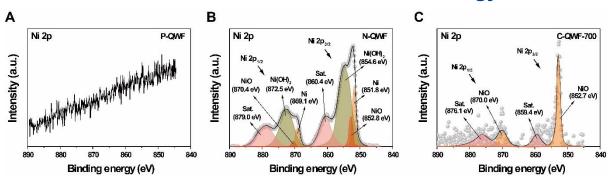
**Supplementary Figure 2.** Scanning electron microscopy images of the top view of the CNT-coated QWF that was heated to 600 °C (C-QWF-600)



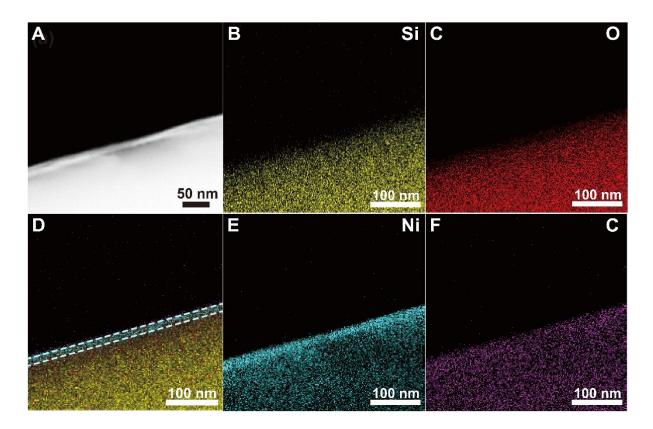
**Supplementary Figure 3.** Loading mass (mg) of CNTs grown from Al foil, C-QWF-600 and C-QWF-700.



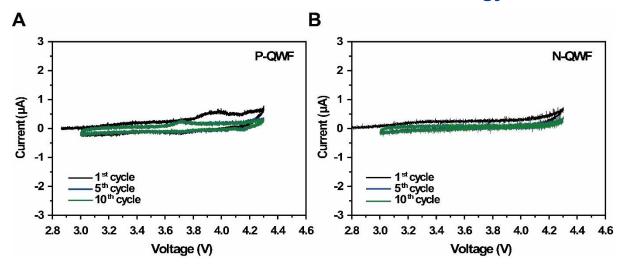
**Supplementary Figure 4.** Optical images of mechanical stability test of flexible electrode; (A) C-QWF-600, and (B) C-QWF-700.



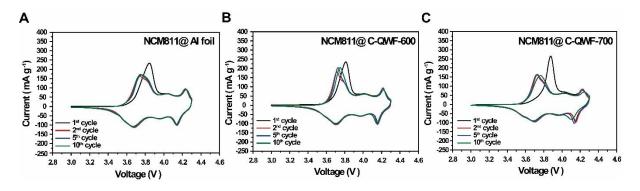
**Supplementary Figure 5.** Ni 2p XPS spectra of (A) P-QWF, (B) N-QWF, and (C) C-QWF-700.



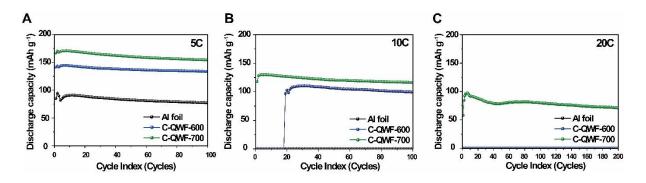
**Supplementary Figure 6.** (A) Scanning transmission electron microscopy (STEM) image of N-QWF (B-C, E-F) Energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDS) mapping results of N-QWF showing distributions of Si, Ni, O and C; (D) EDS image of an N-QWF with Ni sputtered to 10 nm thickness.



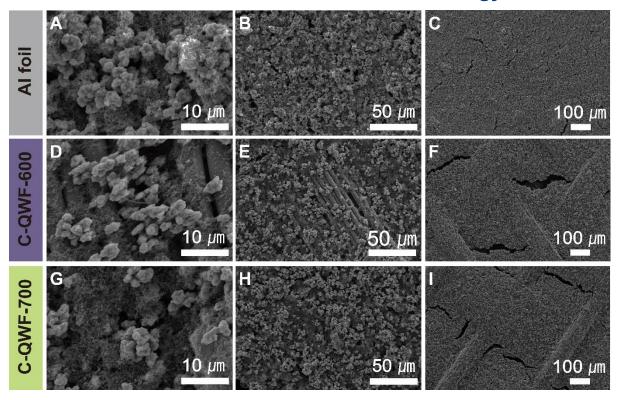
**Supplementary Figure 7.** Cyclic voltammetry studies at a scan rate of 0.1 mV s<sup>-1</sup> of (A) P-QWF and (B) N-QWF.



**Supplementary Figure 8.** Cyclic voltammetry of electrodes at a scan rate of 0.1 mV s<sup>-1</sup> (A) Al foil, (B) C-QWF-600, and (C) C-QWF-700.



**Supplementary Figure 9.** Cycle performance of Al foil and QWF electrode supports at (A) 5 C-rate, (B) 10 C-rate, and (C) 20 C-rate.



**Supplementary Figure 10.** *ex*-situ images of (A-C) Al foil, (D-F) C-QWF-600, and (G-I) C-QWF-700.

**Supplementary Table 1.** Comparison of electrochemical performance of NCM-based electrodes using different current collectors

ref	Current collector	Active materials	specific capacity (mAh g <sup>-1</sup> )	Cycles	Retention (%)	Working voltage
This	CNT coated QWF	NCM811	201.5	50	89.8 %	
			(0.1 C) 194.7	100	79.4 %	3.0-4.3 V
			(0.5 C)			
			175.9	100	82.6 %	
			(2 C)			
[1]	Carbon fabric	NCM811	143	100	94 %	3.0-4.3 V
			(0.5 C)			
[2]	carbon-	NCM811	~200	200	71.75 %	2.8-4.3 V

	incorporated		(0.1 C)			
	polyimide (CIPI)					
[3]	Al-PET SCC	NCM523	~150 (0.2 C)	-	-	2.7-4.2 V
[4]	Al foil	Carbon coated NCM811	190.5 (0.5 C)	80	77.8 %	3.0-4.3 V