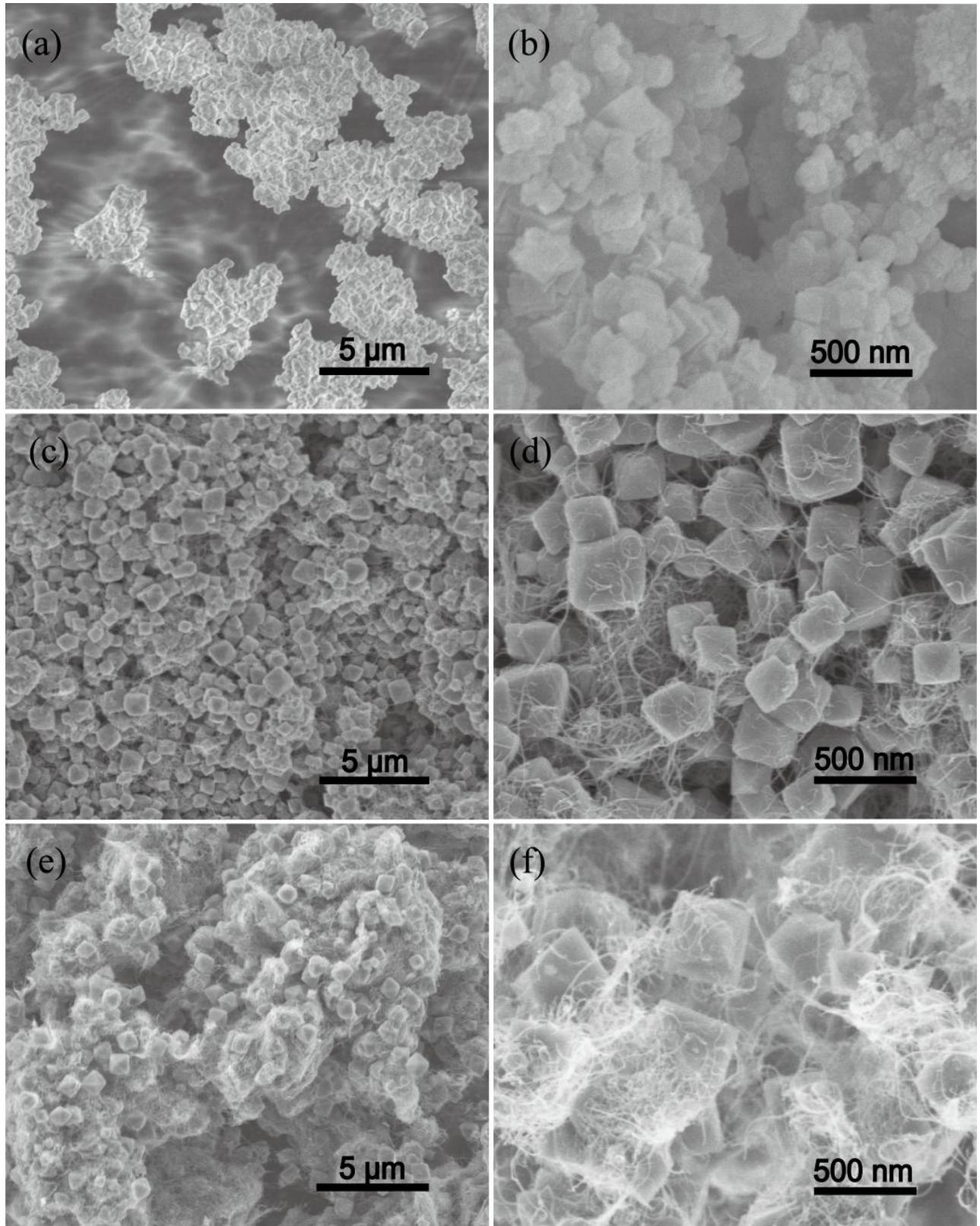


## Electronic Supporting Information

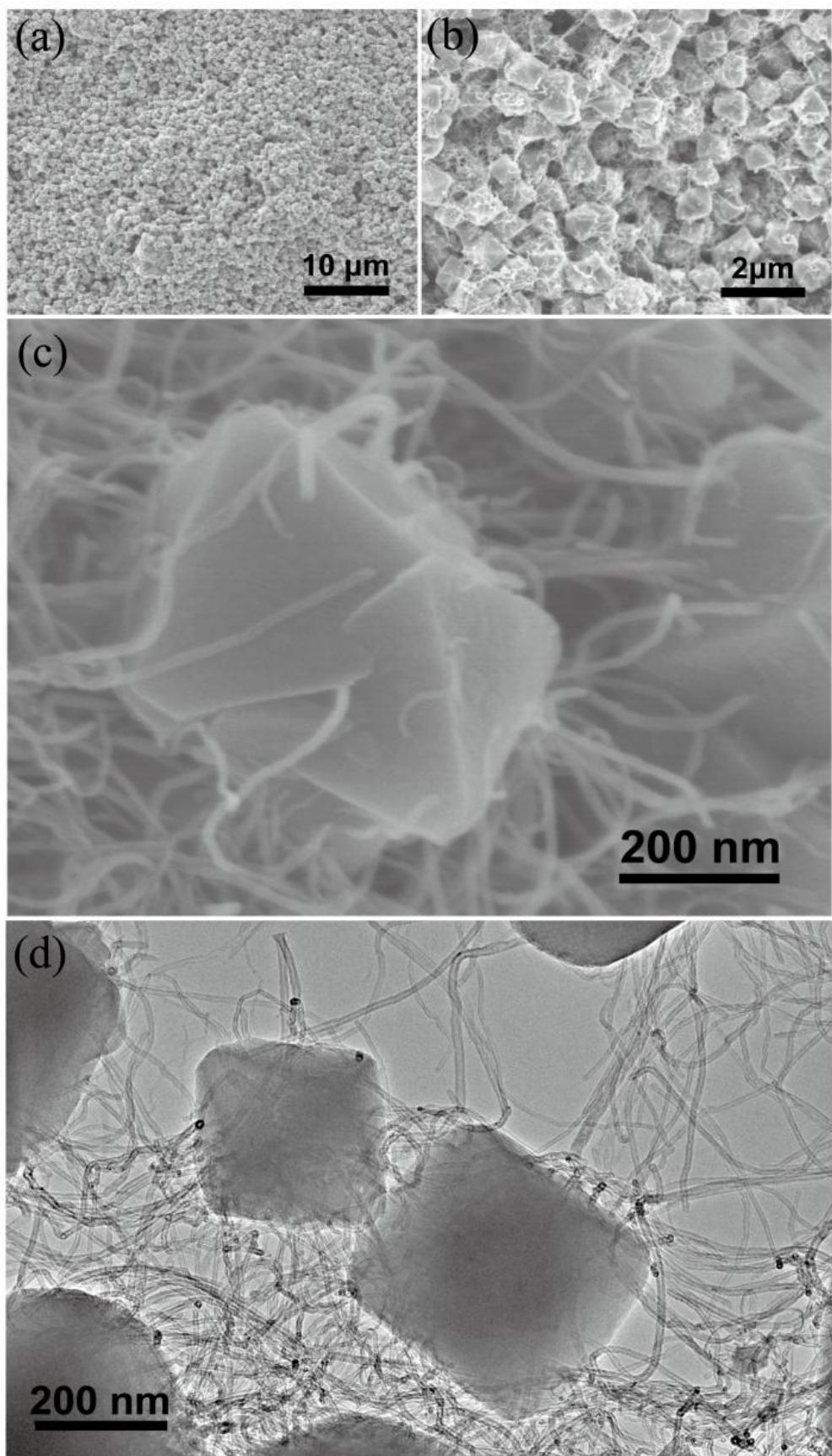
### Defective MOF Architecture Threaded by Interlaced Carbon Nanotubes for High-Cycling Lithium-Sulfur Batteries

Yujie Pu<sup>a,b</sup>, Wubin Wu<sup>a</sup>, Jianyu Liu<sup>a,b</sup>, Tao Liu<sup>a,b</sup>, Fei Ding<sup>b,\*</sup>, Jing Zhang<sup>b</sup> and Zhiyuan Tang<sup>a,\*</sup>

- a. Department of Applied Chemistry, School of Chemical Engineering and Technology, Tianjin University, Tianjin, 300072, PR China
- b. National Key Laboratory of Science and Technology on Power Sources, Tianjin Institute of Power Sources, Tianjin, 300384, PR China
- c. Tianjin Key Laboratory of Applied Catalysis Science and Technology, School of Chemical Engineering and Technology, Tianjin University, Tianjin 300354, PR China.



**Fig. S 1** SEM morphologies of (a) and (b) Uio-66, (c) and (d) UC-2, (e) and (f) UC-5

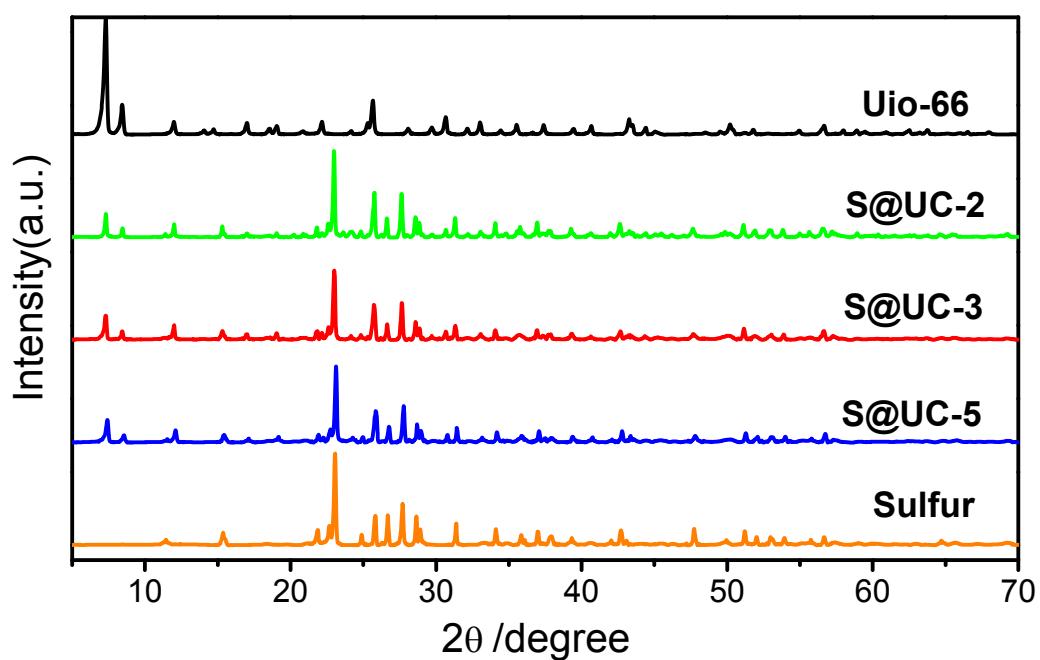


**Fig. S 2** (a)-(c) SEM and (d) TEM photographies of UC-3 composite.

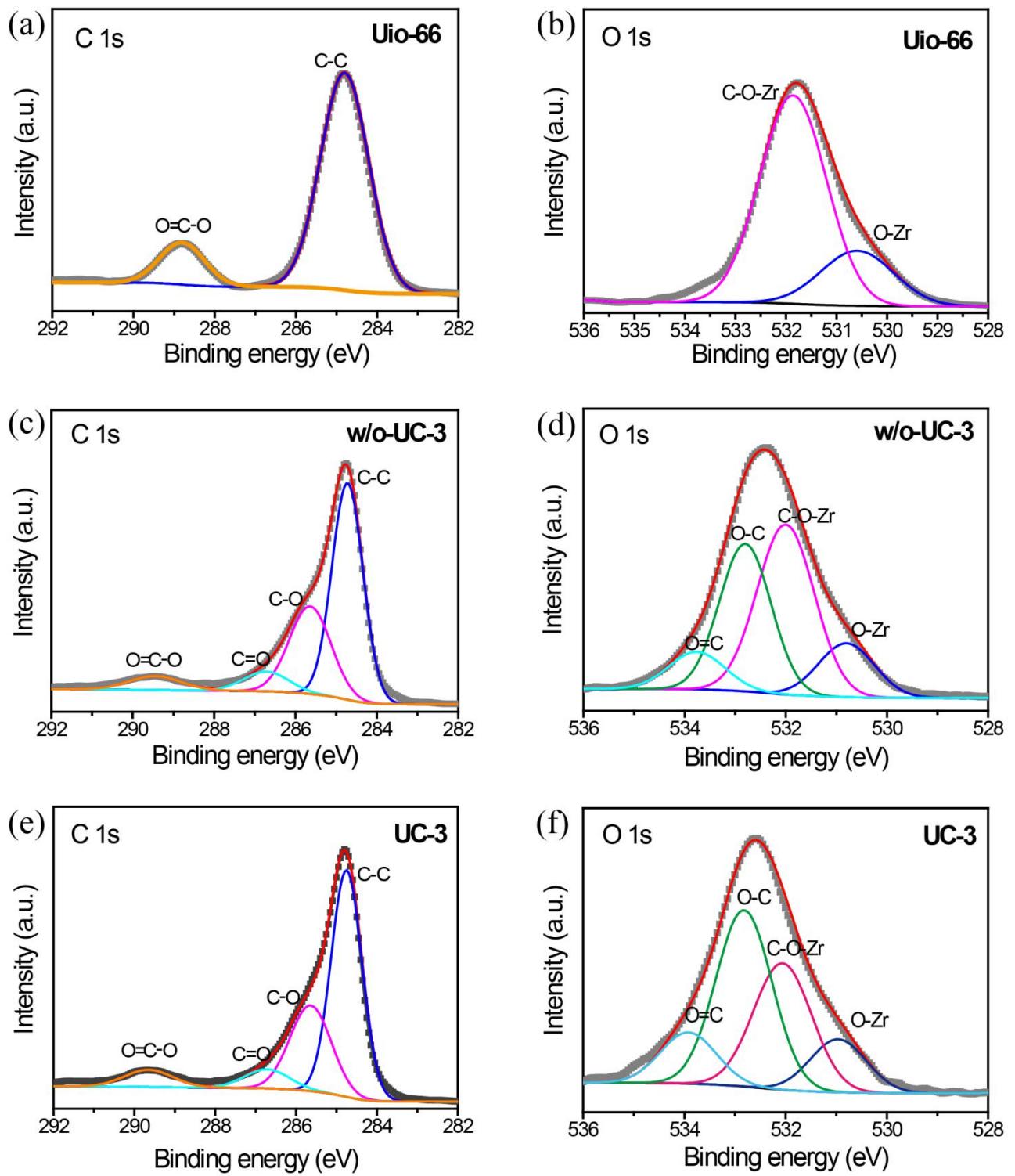
**Table S 1** BET characteristics of CNTs, Uio-66, UC series and S@UC hybrid series and their pore volume and average pore diameters (except CNTs) derived from their 77K N<sub>2</sub> isotherms based on the nonlocal density function theory (NLDFT).

Samples	$S_{\text{BET}} / (\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{g}^{-1})$	$V_{\text{total}} / (\text{cm}^3 \cdot \text{g}^{-1})$	$D_{\text{average}} / (\text{nm})$
CNTs	278	0.72	12.3
Uio-66	1157	0.43	1.08
UC-2	976	0.47	1.33
UC-3	863	0.56	1.59
UC-5	738	0.53	1.64
<hr/>			
S@UC-2	17.13	0.058	1.77
S@UC-3	15.36	0.031	1.85
S@UC-5	6.62	0.012	4.54

(Note that all data of CNTs are obtained from its BET characteristics)



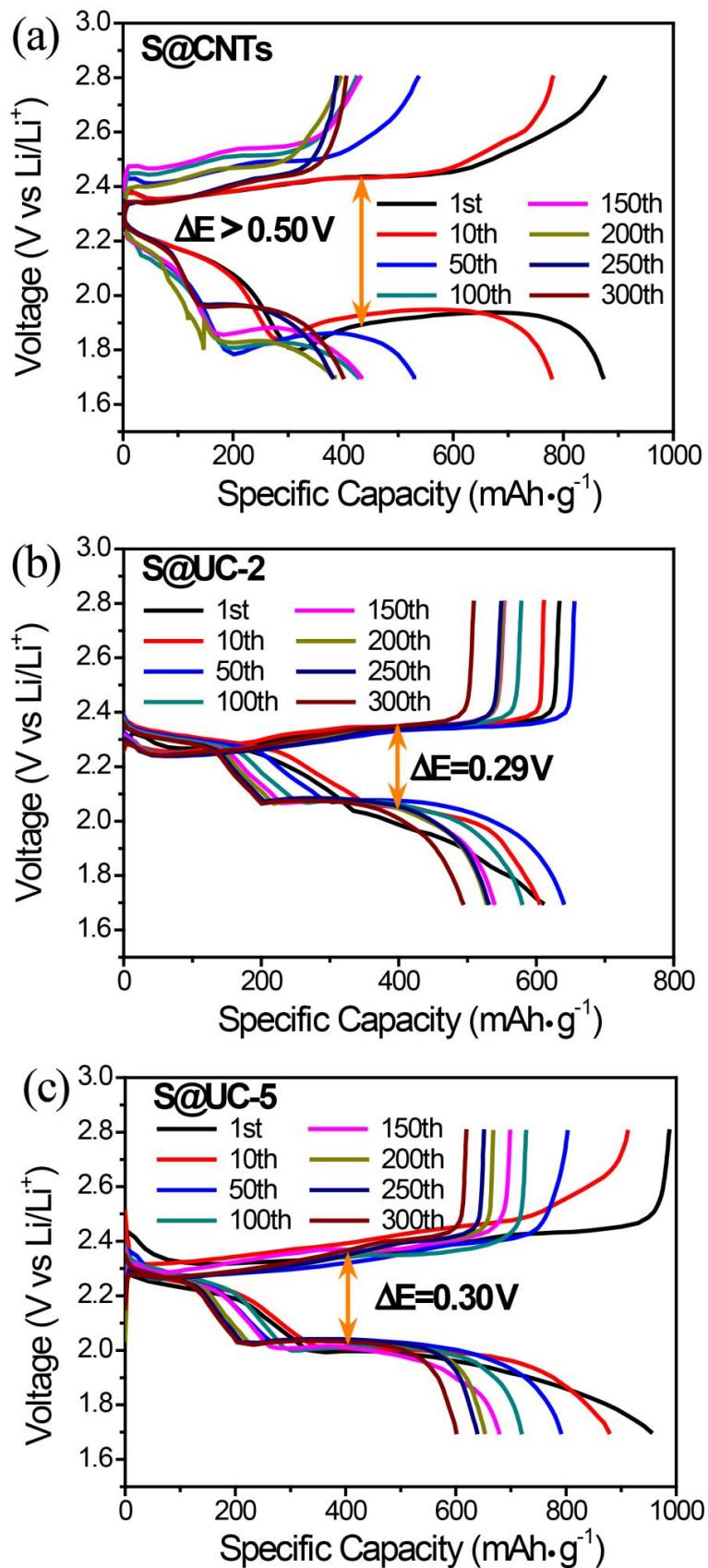
**Fig. S 3** XRD patterns of UiO-66, S@UC series and sulfur.



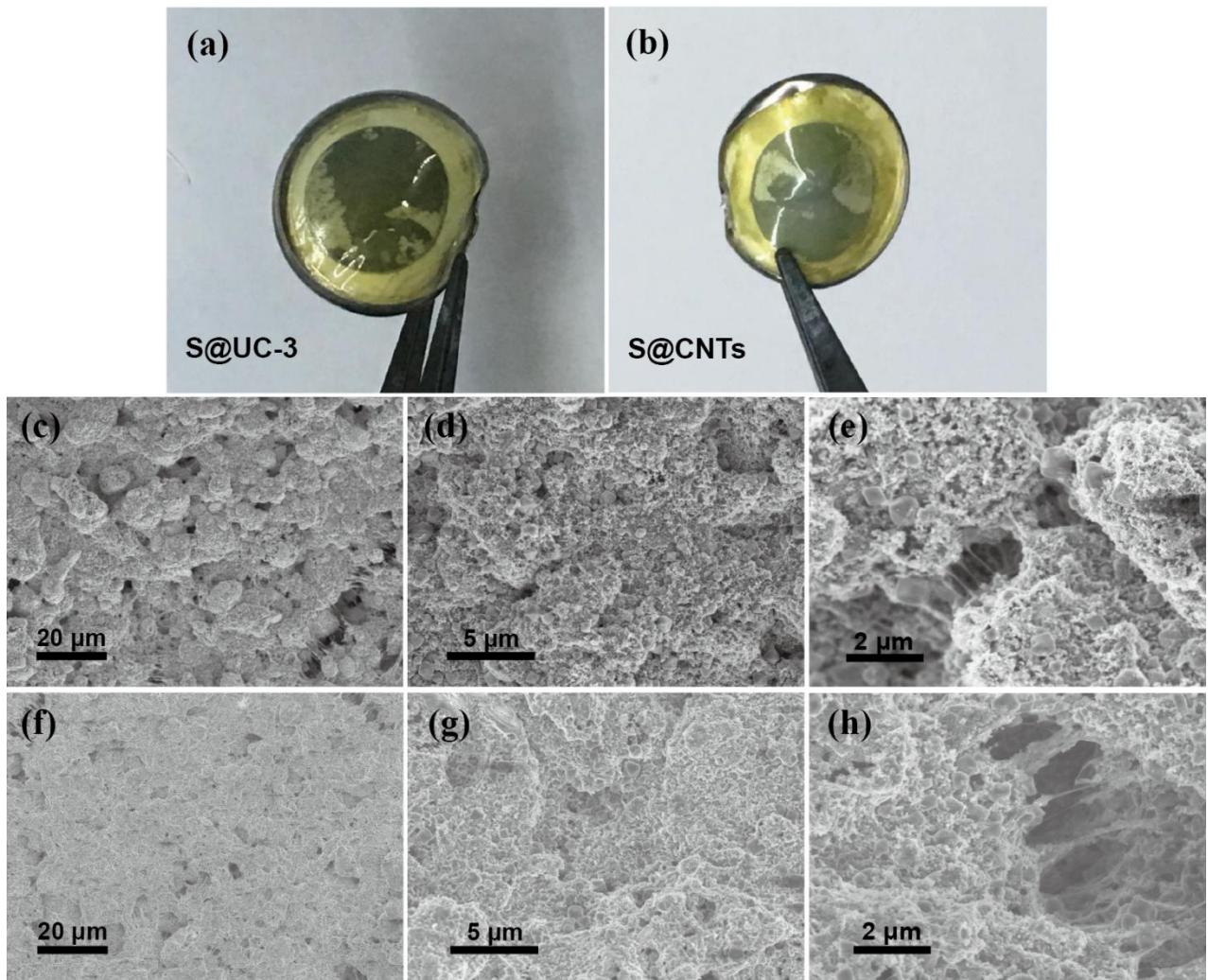
**Fig. S 4** C 1s and O 1s XPS spectra of (a) and (b) Uio-66, (c) and (d) w/o-UC-3 and (e) and (f) S@UC-3, respectively.

**Table S 2** Data obtained from the quantitative analysis for C 1s and O 1s spectra of w/o-UC-3 and UC-3.

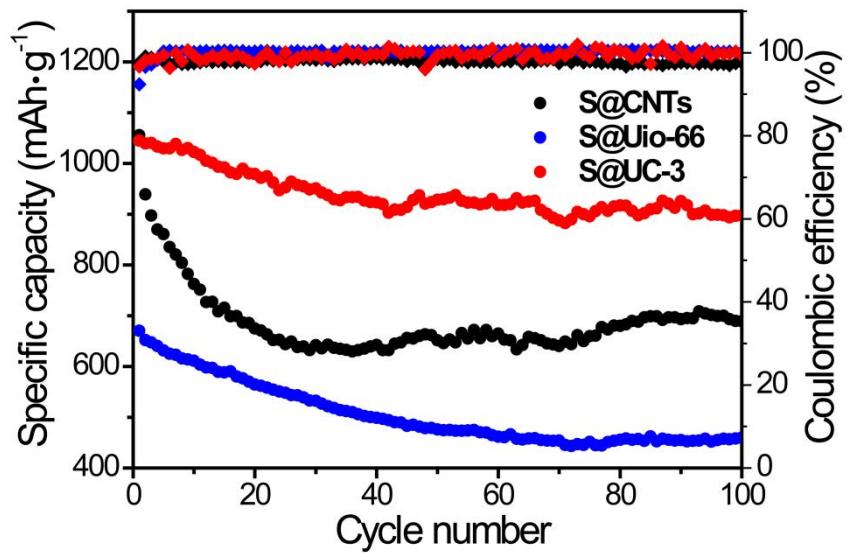
Spectrum	Bond	Binding energy (eV)		Content (%)	
		w/o-UC-3	UC-3	w/o-UC-3	UC-3
C 1s	C-C	287.74	284.75	68.27%	67.37%
	C-O	285.62	285.64	19.01%	18.61%
	C=O	286.74	286.72	4.81%	4.78%
	O=C-O	289.46	289.64	7.91%	9.24%
O 1s	O-Zr	530.8	530.96	7.68%	7.93%
	Zr-O-C	532	532.06	29.09%	24.49%
	O-C	532.8	532.82	57.00%	58.34%
	O=C	533.76	533.92	6.24%	9.24%



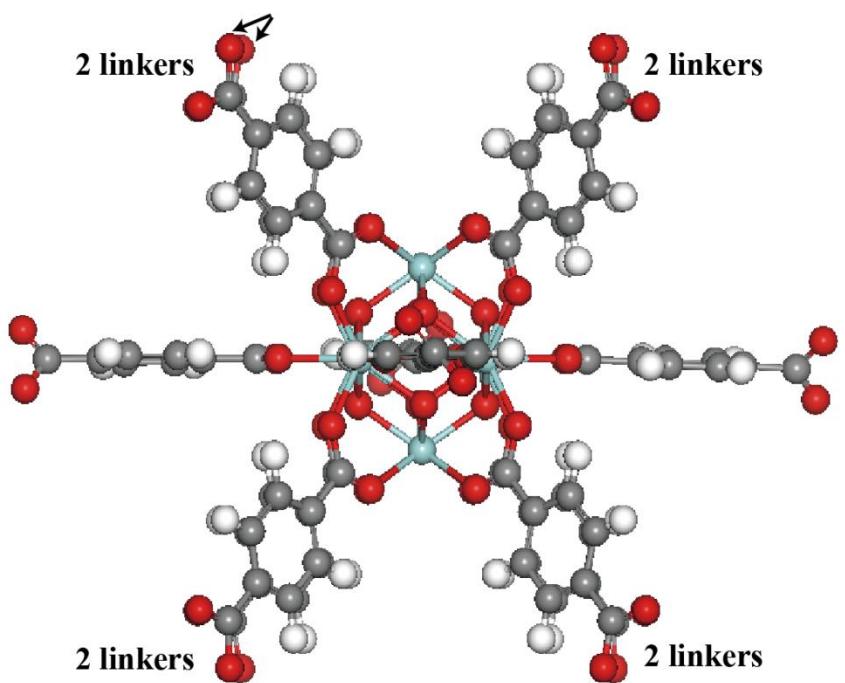
**Fig. S 5** Galvanostatic charge-discharge profiles of (a) S@CNTs, (b) S@UC-2 and (c) S@UC-5 as the electrode at  $0.5\text{ A}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$



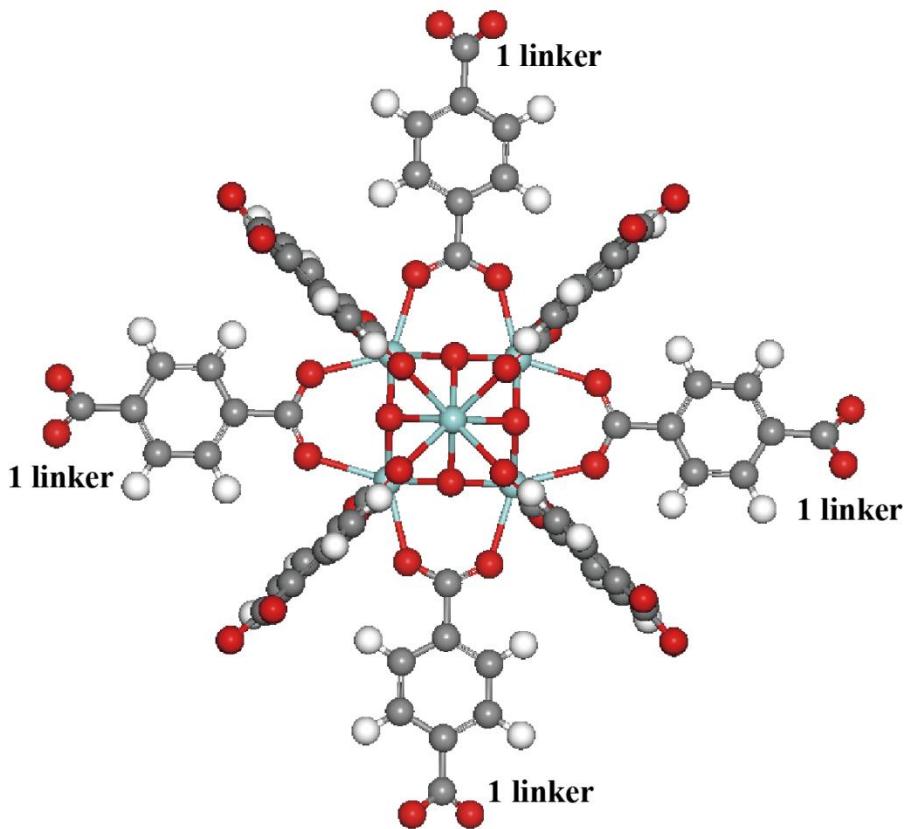
**Fig. S 6** The disassemble cell pictures of (a) S@UC-3 electrode and (b) S@CNTs electrode after 300 cycles, conducted and obtained in the Ar gas filled glove box ( $O_2$ ,  $H_2O < 0.1$  ppm) . The SEM images of (c)-(e) fresh and (f)-(h) cycled S@UC-3 electrode after 300 cycles cleaned by the DOL/DME (1:1) solvent.



**Fig. S 7** Cycling performance of the S@CNTs, S@UiO-66 and S@UC-3 electrodes at the current density of  $0.1 \text{ A} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ .

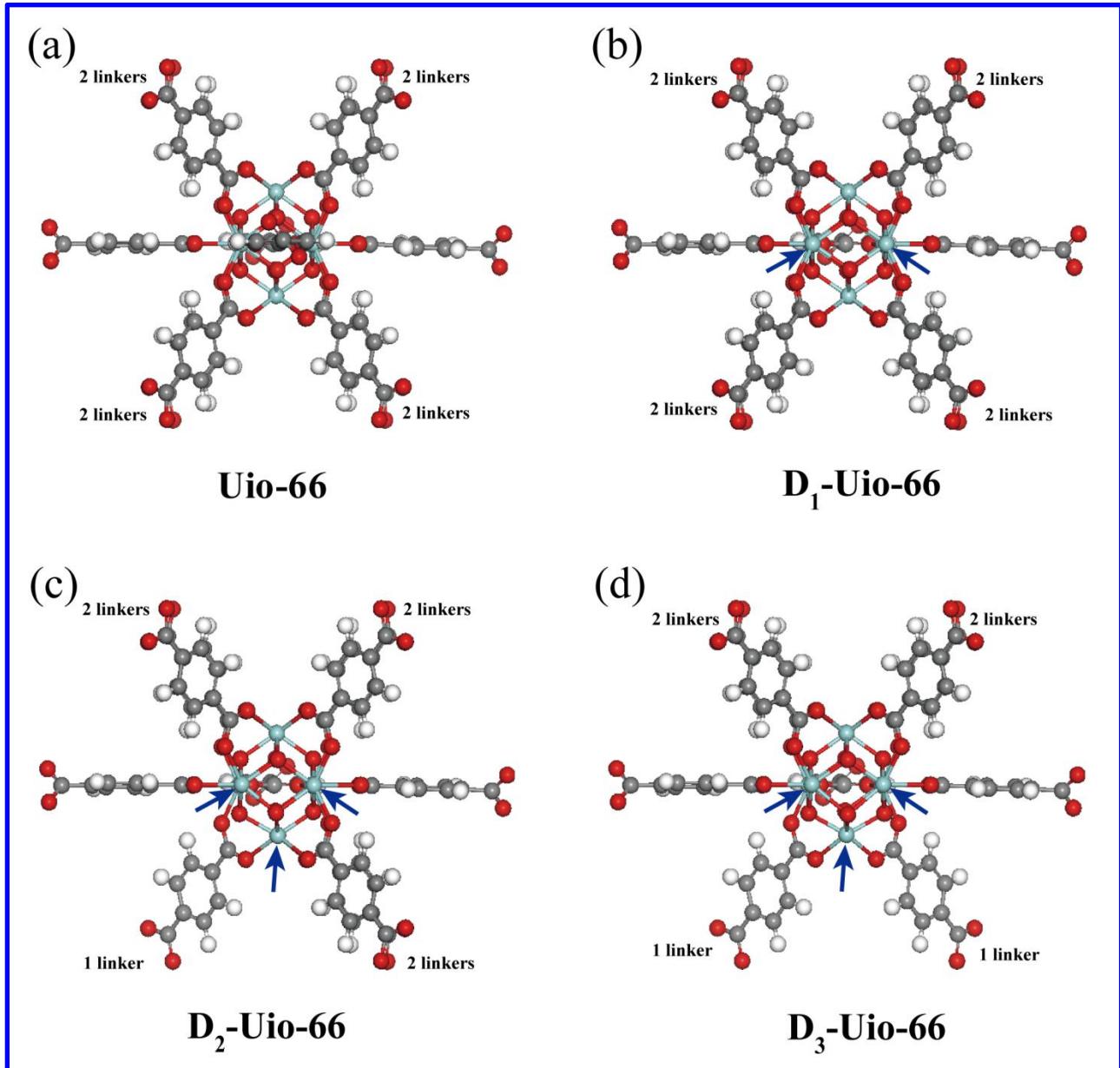


Top view



Side view

**Fig. S 8** Atomic unit model configurations of the intact Uio-66 (top view and side view)



**Fig. S 9** Atomic unit model configurations of (a) intact Uio-66 and (b)-(d) defective Uio-66 with one, two and three linker loss (denoted as D<sub>1</sub>-Uio-66, D<sub>2</sub>-Uio-66 and D<sub>3</sub>-Uio-66). Gray, red, white and light blue spheres represent C, O, H and Zr atoms, respectively.

**Table S 3** Performance comparisons of the representative MOFs-based sulfur electrodes (1C=1675 mA·g<sup>-1</sup>).

Cathode	Sulfur content in the electrode	Potential range(V)	Maximum capacity (mAh·g <sup>-1</sup> )	Average fading Rate	Discharge current density (Cycle number)	Ref.
S@UC-3	<b>~54%</b>	<b>1.7-2.8</b>	<b>1045</b>	<b>0.142%</b>	<b>100 mA·g<sup>-1</sup></b> <b>(100)</b>	<b>This work</b>
			<b>925</b>	<b>0.055%</b>	<b>500 mA·g<sup>-1</sup></b> <b>(300)</b>	
			<b>764</b>	<b>0.071%</b>	<b>1000 mA·g<sup>-1</sup></b> <b>(800)</b>	
S@rGO/MIL100(Cr)	~ 41 %	1.0-3.0	869	0.200 %	0.1C (100)	<sup>1</sup>
S@ZIF-8	~ 30 %	1.8-2.8	793	0.101 %	0.5C (300)	<sup>2</sup>
S@Ni-MOF	~ 48 %	1.5-3.0	689	0.094 %	0.2C (200)	<sup>3</sup>
S@MOF-525(Cu)	~ 42 %	1.5-3.0	1200	0.207 %	0.2C (200)	<sup>4</sup>
S@rGO/MIL-100(V)	~ 35 %	1.6-3.0	849	0.170 %	0.1C (200)	<sup>5</sup>
S@HKUST-1/CNTs	~ 40 %	1.7-2.8	1263	0.080 %	0.2C (500)	<sup>6</sup>
S@nMOF-867	—	1.7-2.8	907	0.050 %	835 mA·g <sup>-1</sup> (500)	<sup>7</sup>
S@Cd-MOF	~ 50 %	1.5-2.8	1092	0.537 %	0.1C (50)	<sup>8</sup>

Note that average fading rate is calculated based on the formula:

$$\frac{(C_{\text{Max}} - C_{\text{Ret}})/C_{\text{Max}}}{N} \times 100\%$$

$C_{\text{Max}}$  represents the maximum capacity,  $C_{\text{Ret}}$  represents the capacity retention after cycling,  $N$  represents the cycling numbers.

**Table S 4** Cycling performance comparisons of UC-3 with several representative MOF-derived porous Carbon materials as the sulfur hosts for Li-S batteries

MOFs	Cathode	Sulfur content in the electrode	Potential range (V)	Maximum /Final Capacity (mAh·g <sup>-1</sup> )	Discharge current density (Cycle number)	Ref.
	<b>S@UC-3</b>	<b>~ 54%</b>	<b>1.7-2.8</b>	<b>925/765</b>	<b>500 mA·g<sup>-1</sup> (300)</b>	<b>This work</b>
				<b>764/486</b>	<b>1000 mA·g<sup>-1</sup> (800)</b>	
ZIF-8	GS-S/C <sub>ZIF8-D</sub>	~ 38 %	1.0-3.0	1171/561	168 mA·g <sup>-1</sup> (120)	<sup>9</sup>
	C-S-3	~ 22 %	1.0-3.0	1655/936	335 mA·g <sup>-1</sup> (100)	<sup>10</sup>
	S/N3-C	~ 46 %	1.0-3.0	1500/800	0.1C (100)	<sup>11</sup>
	OCNTA/S	~ 56 %	1.7-2.6	1037/487	0.2C (1000)	<sup>12</sup>
	S/ZIF-8-NS-C	~ 56 %	1.7-2.8	887/587	0.5C (300)	<sup>13</sup>
ZIF-67	RGO/C-Co-S	~ 50 %	1.8-2.6	1218/949	300 mA·g <sup>-1</sup> (300)	<sup>14</sup>
	NC-800-S60	~ 45 %	1.7-2.8	1124/511	800 mA·g <sup>-1</sup> (400)	<sup>15</sup>
	S@Co-N-GC	~ 49 %	1.7-2.7	1440/850	0.2C (200)	<sup>16</sup>
MOF-5	MWCNT@Meso-C/S	~ 47 %	1.5-3.0	1343/540	0.5C (50)	<sup>17</sup>
	MCP-950/S	~ 63 %	1.8-2.8	1274/1041	0.2C (50)	<sup>18</sup>
	MPCN-S	~ 56 %	1.7-2.8	1000/740	0.5C (200)	<sup>19</sup>
	S-Zn-MOF	~ 35 %	1.7-2.6	1476/609	0.2C (200)	<sup>20</sup>
Al-MOF	GO@Meso-C/S	~ 64 %	1.8-2.7	1122/825	0.2C (100)	<sup>21</sup>
	S/FLHPC	~ 46 %	1.5-2.8	1100/751	0.5C (200)	<sup>22</sup>

**Table S 5** Cycling stability comparisons of UC-3 with several representative polar materials as the sulfur host in Li-S batteries ( $1C=1675 \text{ mA}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ ).

Polar host material	Sulfur content in the electrode	Fading rate	Discharge current density	Cycle number	Ref.
<b>UC-3</b>	<b>~54 %</b>	<b>0.055% 0.071%</b>	<b>500 <math>\text{mA}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}</math> 1000 <math>\text{mA}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}</math></b>	<b>300 800</b>	<b>This work</b>
TiO <sub>2</sub>	~53 %	0.033 %	0.5C	1000	<sup>23</sup>
Ti <sub>4</sub> O <sub>7</sub>	~48 %	0.060 %	2C	400	<sup>24</sup>
TiO	~56 %	0.082 %	0.5C	500	<sup>25</sup>
MnO <sub>2</sub>	~56 %	0.028 %	0.5C	1500	<sup>26</sup>
VO <sub>2</sub>	~60 %	0.058 %	0.5C	1000	<sup>27</sup>
Nb <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	~48 %	0.146 %	0.5C	200	<sup>28</sup>
TiN	~50 %	0.070 %	0.5C	500	<sup>29</sup>
VN	~56 %	0.094 %	1C	200	<sup>30</sup>
TiS <sub>2</sub>	~33% Li <sub>2</sub> S	0.058 %	0.5C	400	<sup>31</sup>
CoS <sub>2</sub>	~60 %	0.034 %	2C	2000	<sup>32</sup>
Co <sub>3</sub> S <sub>4</sub>	~53%	0.080 %	1C	450	<sup>33</sup>
Co <sub>8</sub> S <sub>9</sub>	~60 %	0.045 %	0.5C	1500	<sup>34</sup>
WS <sub>2</sub>	~11 %	0.031 %	0.5C	500	<sup>35</sup>
MXene	~56 %	0.050 %	0.5C	650	<sup>36</sup>

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