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Supporting Information

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Bottom-Up Confined Synthesis of Nanorod-in-Nanotube Structured Sb@N-C for Durable Lithium and Sodium Storage

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Figure S1. SEM images (a-d) and XRD pattern (e) of Sb_2S_3 nanorods.



Figure S2. XRD pattern (a), SEM images (b, c), TEM images (d, e), HRTEM image (f) and corresponding elemental mapping images (g-k) of Sb₂S₃@PPy core-shell nanorods.



Figure S3. FTIR profiles of Sb_2S_3 nanorods, Sb_2S_3 @PPy core-shell nanorods and Sb@N-C. The peak at 1698 cm⁻¹ is ascribed to C–N bond and the peak at 1554 cm⁻¹ is related to the C–C stretching. The breathing vibration of the pyrrole ring is confirmed by the peak located at 1205 cm⁻¹. The peak centered at 1045 and 926 cm⁻¹ correspond to the in-plane and out-of-plane deformation vibrations of C–H band on the pyrrole ring, respectively. After calcination, the typical FTIR peaks of PPy polymer dismissed and a weak peak located at 1620 cm⁻¹ can be attributed to C–N bond in the Sb@N-C composite.



Figure S4. SEM images of bare Sb_2S_3 nanorods after annealing at 450 °C for 5 min (a-1), 15 min (a-2), 30 min (a-3) and 45 min (a-4). SEM images of Sb_2S_3 @PPy nanorods after annealing at 450 °C for 5 min (b-1), 15 min (b-2), 30 min (b-3) and 45 min (b-4).



Figure S5. XRD patterns of Sb_2S_3 nanorods (a) and Sb_2S_3 @PPy core-shell nanorods (b) after annealing at 450 °C for 5, 15, 30, 45, 60 and 75 min.



Figure S6. EDX spectrum of Sb@N-C.



Figure S7. TGA curve of Sb@N-C hybrid in the air.

The Sb content was calculated based on the following equation:

Sb (wt%) =
$$100 * \frac{\text{molecular weight of Sb}}{\text{molecular weight of Sb}_2O_4}$$

* $\frac{\text{final weight of Sb}_2O_4}{\text{initial weight of Sb}@N - CNT nanorods}$



Figure S8. Nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherms of $Sb_2S_3@PPy$ and

Sb@N-C.



Figure S9. SEM images (a, b) and corresponding elemental mapping (c, d, e) of Sb@N-C hybrid after 300 cycles at a current density 200 mA g^{-1} in LIBs (delithiation state).



Figure S10. Typical lithiation-delithiation profiles when evaluating Sb@N-C anode in LIBs at various current densities.



Figure S11. Comparison of the rate capability of Sb@N-C with previously reported Sb-based anodes for LIBs.



Figure S12. Comparison of the cycling performance of Sb@N-C with previously reported Sb-based anodes for LIBs.



Figure S13. EIS plots and the fitting curve of Sb@N-C anode for LIBs



Figure S14. First three sodiation-desodiation voltage profiles of Sb@N-C anode for SIBs at a current density of 200 mA g^{-1} .



Figure S15. Typical sodiation-desodiation profiles when evaluating Sb@N-C anode in SIBs at various current densities.



Figure S16. Comparison of the rate capability of Sb@N-C with previously reported Sb-based anodes for SIBs.



Figure S17. SEM images of Sb@N-C hybrid after long-term 3000 cycles at a current density of 2 A g^{-1} for SIBs (desodiated state).



Figure S18. *Ex-situ* TEM measurement of Sb@N-C anode in SIBs: (**a-b**) TEM images and (**c**) SAED pattern of the Sb@N-C at sodiated state after 1 cycle at a current density of 200 mA g⁻¹; (**d-e**) TEM images and (**f**) SAED pattern of the Sb@N-C at desodiated state after 1 cycle at a current density of 200 mA g⁻¹; (**g-h**) TEM images and (**i**) SAED pattern of the Sb@N-C at desodiated state after 10 cycles at a current density of 200 mA g⁻¹. *Scale bars* **a**, **d**, **g** 100 nm; **b**, **e**, **h** 5 nm; **c**, **f**, **i** 2 nm⁻¹



Figure S19. Comparison of the cycling performance of Sb@N-C with previously reported Sb-based anode for SIBs.



Figure S20. EIS plots and the fitting curve of Sb@N-C anode in SIBs.