

## Supporting Information

### Facile Preparation of Monolithic $\text{LiFePO}_4$ /Carbon Composites with Well-Defined Macropores for Li-ion Battery

By George Hasegawa,\* Yuya Ishihara, Kazuyoshi Kanamori, Kohei Miyazaki, Yuki Yamada, Kazuki Nakanishi, and Takeshi Abe

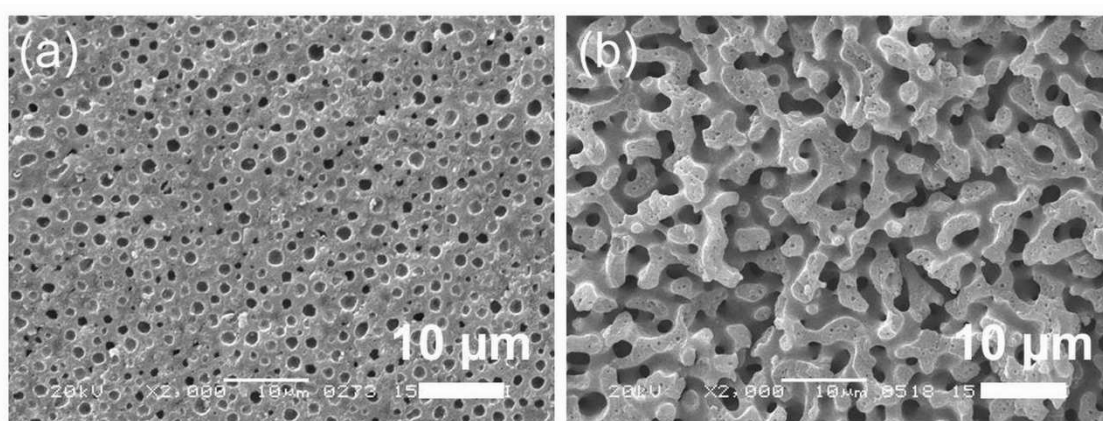


Figure S1 SEM images of the xerogels with varied amount of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ; (a) LFP6.5-16-8-20 and (b) LFP8-16-8-20. The gel morphology changed from the interconnected porous structure to isolated porous structure as decreasing the amount of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ .

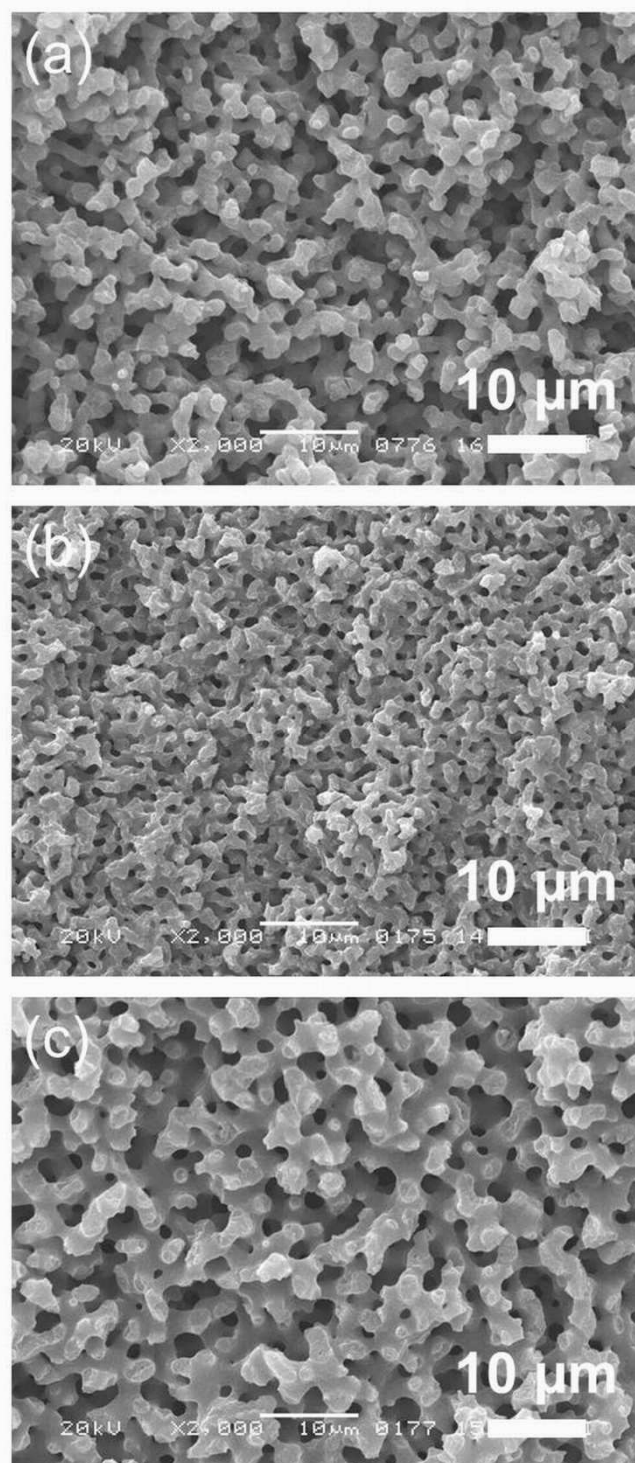


Figure S2 SEM images of the xerogels with well-defined macropores when the different amount of PVP was added; (a) LFP6-14.5-4-22 ( $W_{\text{PVP}} = 0.40$  g), (b) LFP10-17-12-20 ( $W_{\text{PVP}} = 1.20$  g), and (c) LFP12-20-16-28 ( $W_{\text{PVP}} = 1.60$  g).

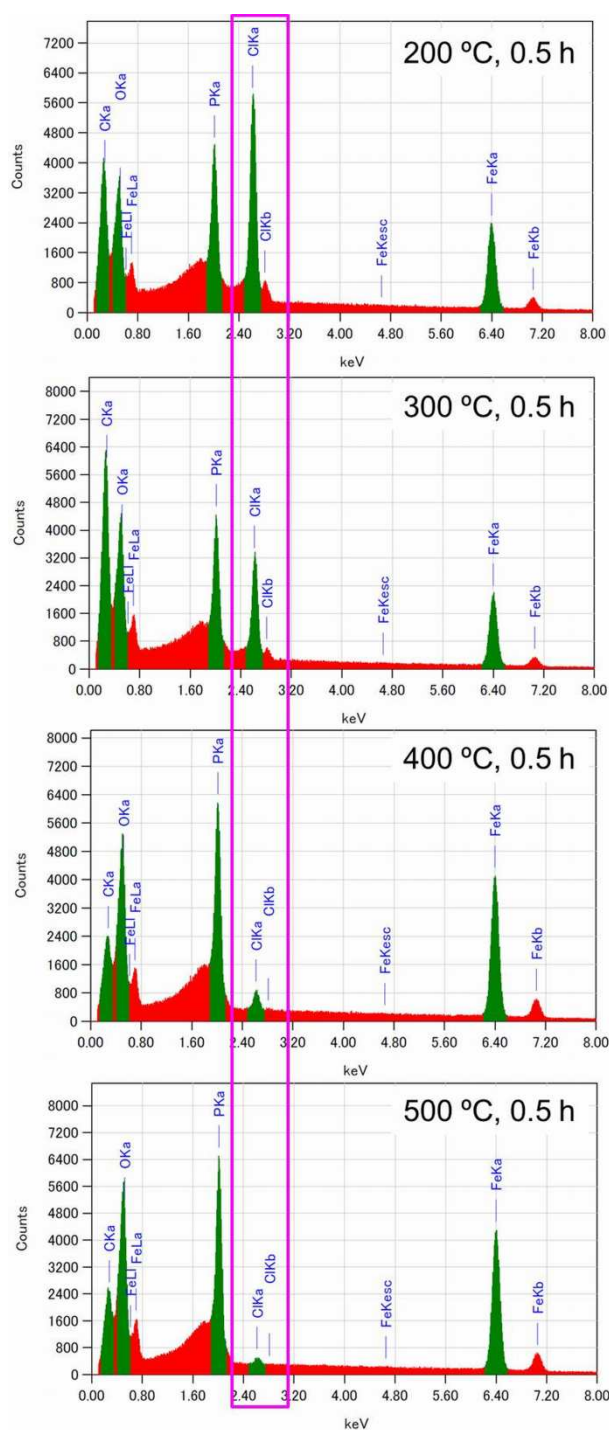


Figure S3 Energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDX) analysis results of the samples calcined at different temperatures. The peak of Cl K $\alpha$  dramatically decreases between 200 °C and 400 °C.

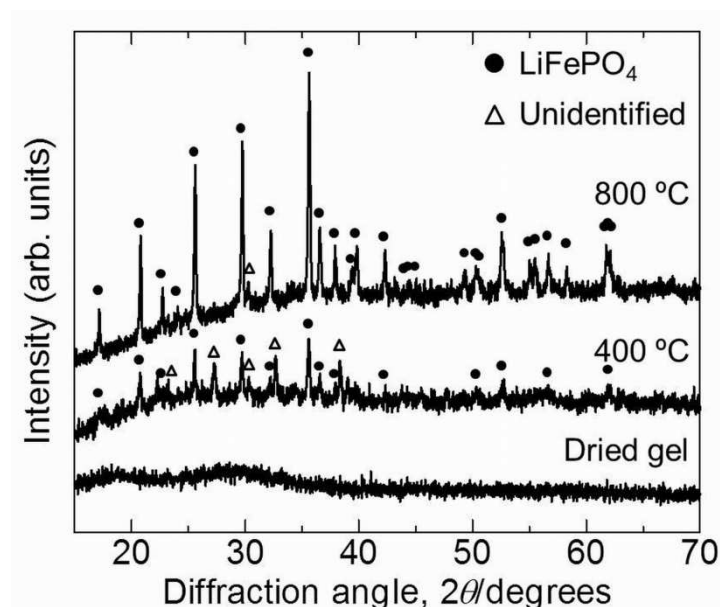


Figure S4 X-ray diffraction patterns of the calcined samples using a green body without polymers (LFP8-16-0-0).

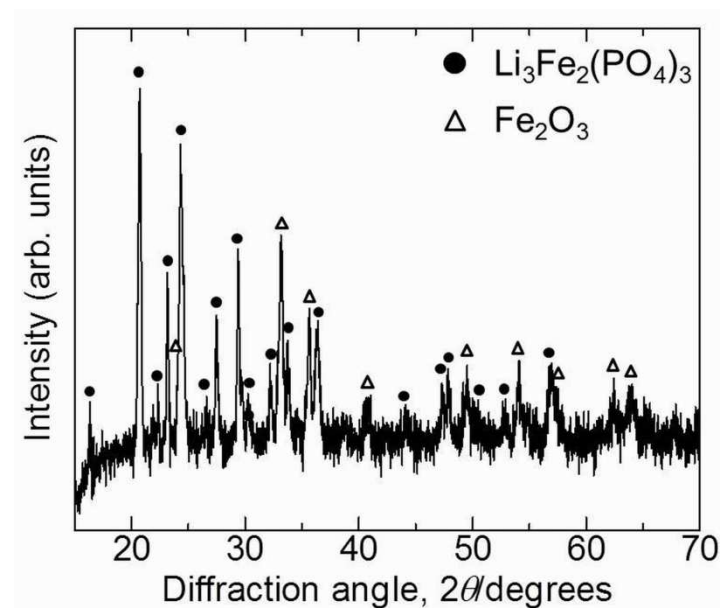


Figure S5 X-ray diffraction patterns of the sample calcined at 800 °C for 30 min under Ar atmosphere followed by heat-treated at 600 °C for 2 h under air atmosphere.