Supporting Information for:-

Electrode structure on performance of SnS anode in Li-ion batteries: Effect of electrode particle, conductive support shape and additive

*Alok M. Tripathi, and Sagar Mitra*

Electrochemical Energy Laboratory
Department of Energy Science and Engineering
Indian Institute of Technology Bombay, Powai, Mumbai (INDIA)-400076
E-mail: sagar.mitra@iitb.ac.in

**Fig. S1.** TEM image of carbon coated SnS NRs prepared at carbonization temperature of 400 °C
**Fig. S2.** Potential vs. capacity plot of SnS NRs/r-GO (21% carbon) electrode with CMC binder in the potential window of 0.01 V-2.5 V at current rate of 160 mA g\(^{-1}\) against Li/Li\(^+\).

**Fig. S3.** Potential vs. capacity plot of carbon coated SnS NRs (18.5 % carbon) electrode with CMC binder in the potential window of 0.01 V-1.2 V at current rate of 160 mA g\(^{-1}\) against Li/Li\(^+\).
Fig. S4. SAED images of ex-situ samples of electrodes after 50th discharge cycle in a potential window of 0.01V-2.5V at current rate of 160 mA g⁻¹ against Li/Li⁺ (a) Carbon coated SnS NRs with CMC binder in potential window of 0.01V-1.2V, (b) SnS/r-GO (31%carbon) with PVDF binder, (c) SnS/r-GO (21% carbon) with CMC binder, and (d) SnS/r-GO (31% carbon) with CMC binder.