Supporting Information

Porous Li$_2$FeSiO$_4$/Carbon Monoliths with Controlled Macropores: Effects of Pore Properties on Electrode Performance as Cathode of Lithium Ion Batteries

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Figure S1  TG-DTA curves of (a) Fe(NO$_3$)$_3$·9H$_2$O and (b) Poly(vinylpyrrolidone) (PVP, $M_w =$ 55,000) under air atmosphere.
Figure S2  SEM images of the monolithic Li$_2$FeSiO$_4$/carbon composites calcined at different temperatures; (a) H4-P8, (b) H4-P8-600, (c) H4-P8-700, and (d) H4-P8-800.
Figure S3  Nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherms of the Li$_2$FeSiO$_4$/carbon composites and those of the samples after the removal of carbon by the calcination at 600 °C for 2 h under air atmosphere.
Figure S4  The XRD pattern of the sample calcined at 700 °C under N₂ atmosphere (H4-P8-700) followed by heat treatment at 800 °C under air atmosphere.
Figure S5  Charge and discharge curves of the electrode prepared from H4-P8-700 at 10 mA g⁻¹.
Figure S6  Discharge capacities of the samples calcined at 700 °C from different precursor gels at different currents.