Supporting Information

Double-shelled Hollow SnO$_2$/Polymer Microsphere as A High-capacity Anode Material for Superior Reversible Lithium Ion Storage

Meijun Zhou,$^{a,b}$ Yongchang Liu,$^{b,c}$ Jun Chen,$^{b,c}$ and Xinlin Yang$^{a,b,*}$

a) Key Laboratory of Functional Polymer Materials, Ministry of Education, Institute of Polymer Chemistry, Nankai University, Tianjin 300071, P. R. China

b) Collaborative Innovation Center of Chemical Science and Engineering (Tianjin), Nankai University, Tianjin 300071, P. R. China

c) Key Laboratory of Advanced Energy Materials Chemistry (Ministry of Education), College of Chemistry, Nankai University, Tianjin 300071, P. R. China

* Corresponding author: Tel: +86-22-23502023, Fax: +86-22-23503510, E-mail: xlyang88@nankai.edu.cn (X. L. Yang)
Figure S1 TEM images: a and b) Irregular P(EGDMA-co-MAA) phase with different magnifications.

Figure S2 Dynamic light scattering of hollow SnO$_2$/P(EGDMA-co-MAA) microspheres (35.3 wt% of SnO$_2$).

The Dynamic light scattering data in Figure S2 implied good dispersion of the resultant hollow SnO$_2$/polymer microspheres with diameters ranging from 370 to 463 nm and an average diameter of 418 nm in water. It confirmed the good swelling properties of polymer shell.
Figure S3 TEM images: a and b) MPS-modified SiO$_2$/SnO$_2$ (SiO$_2$/SnO$_2$-MPS) microspheres (SnO$_2$ shell thickness is 24 nm, the same thickness as the other TEM images in Figure S3 for microspheres containing SnO$_2$); c and d) SiO$_2$/SnO$_2$/polymer microspheres with different magnifications; e and f) hollow double-shelled SnO$_2$ microspheres.
Figure S4 Charge-discharge profiles at the 1st, 100th, 200th, 300th, 400th of double-shelled hollow SnO$_2$/P(EGDMA-co-MAA) with 49.5 wt% of SnO$_2$ as anode.