

Supporting Information

Confined Germanium NPs in N-doped carbon matrix for High-rate and Ultralong-life Lithium Ion Batteries

Shan Fang, Laifa Shen, Hao Zheng, Zhenkun Tong, Gang Pang, and Xiaogang Zhang*

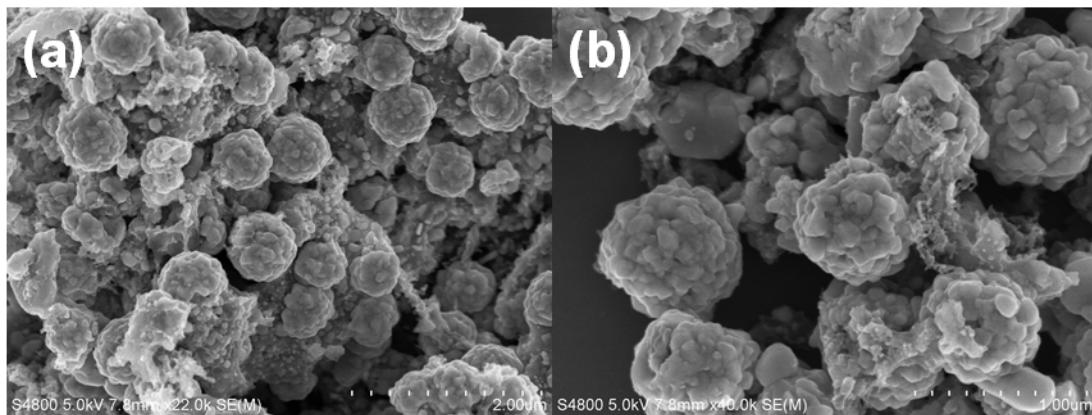


Figure S1. The SEM images of bulk Ge without adding CMK-3.

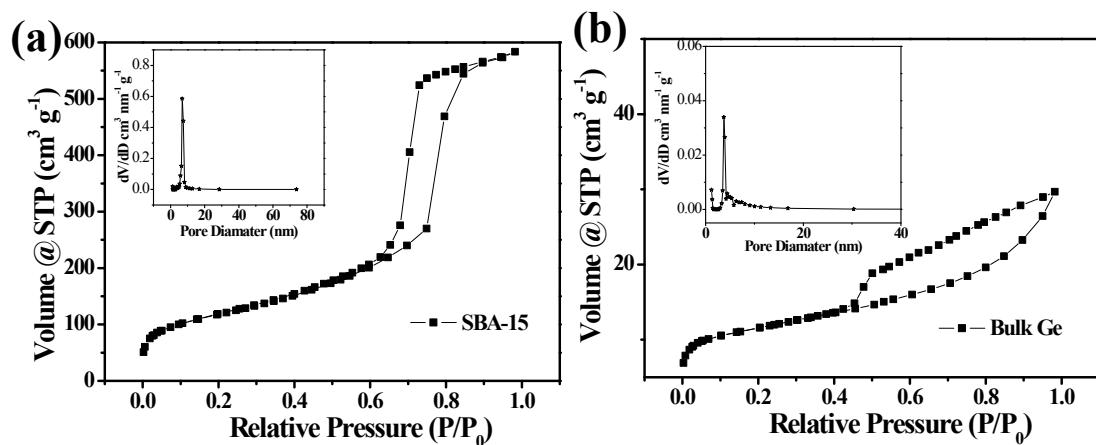


Figure S2. N_2 adsorption–desorption isotherm of pristine SBA-15 (a) and bulk Ge (b). The inset shows the pore size distribution calculated using the BJH method. The specific surface area is $523.49 \text{ m}^2 \text{ g}^{-1}$, mean pore diameters 6.889 nm , and pore volumes $0.936 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ g}^{-1}$ of SBA-15. The surface area of bulk Ge is $42.12 \text{ m}^2 \text{ g}^{-1}$, the pore diameter is 4.06 nm and the pore volumes $0.043 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ g}^{-1}$.

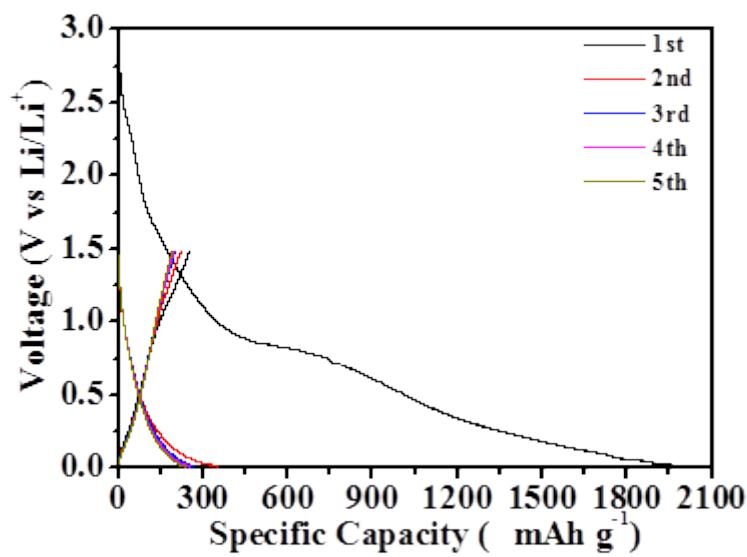


Figure S3. Charge/discharge profiles of acidulated CMK-3 nanocomposite.

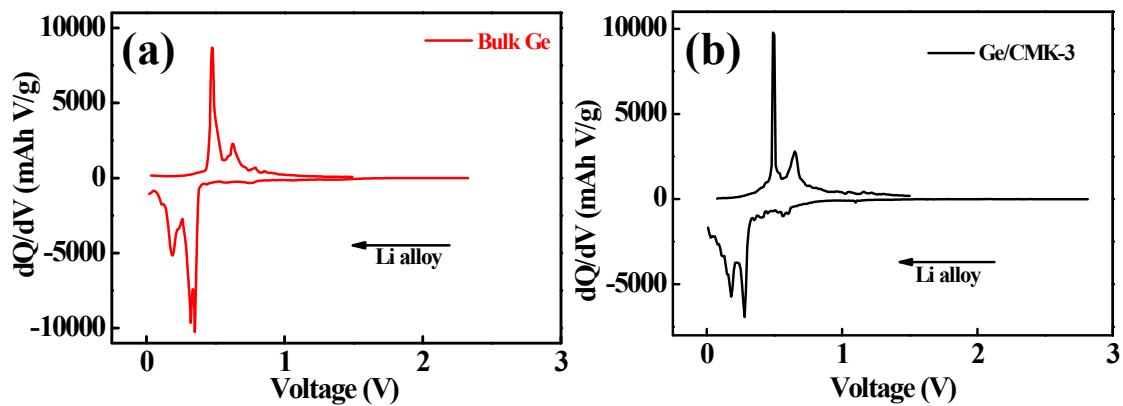


Figure S4. Differential capacity plots of bulk Ge and Ge/CMK-3 at first cycles.

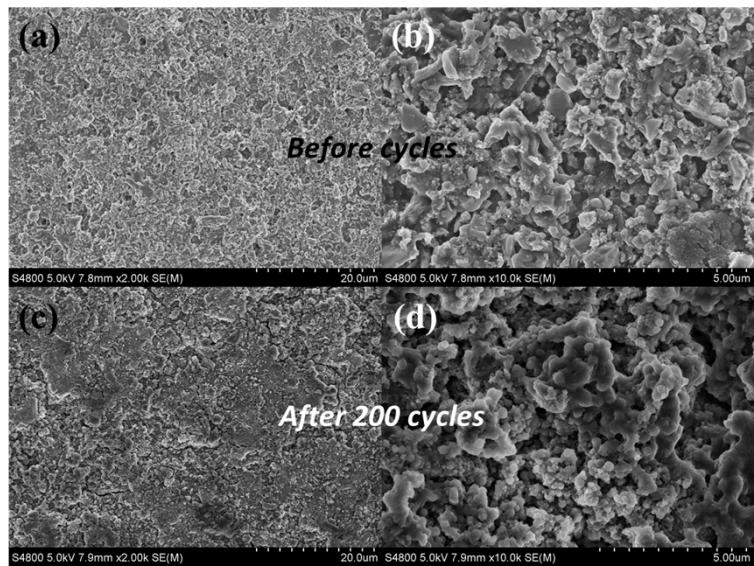


Figure S5. SEM images of the Ge/CMK-3 composite electrode before and after 200 charge/discharge cycles.