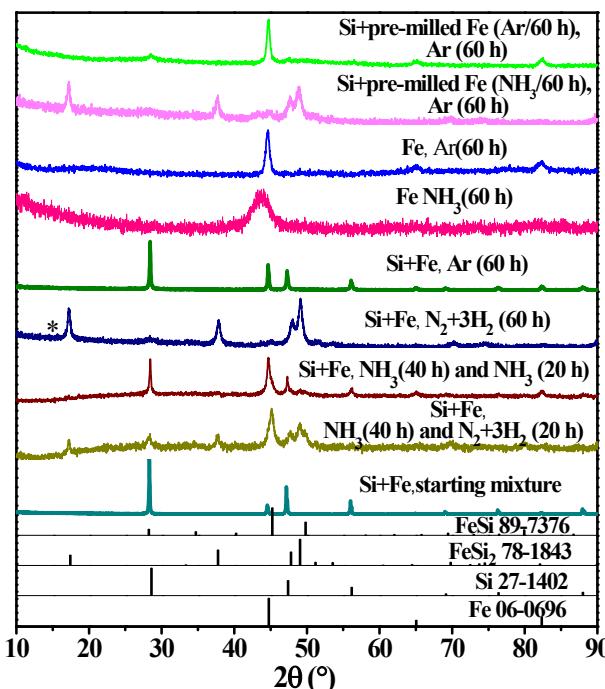


## Electronic supplementary information

### A hybrid Si@FeSi<sub>y</sub>/SiO<sub>x</sub> anode structure for high performance lithium-ion batteries via ammonia-assisted one-pot synthesis †

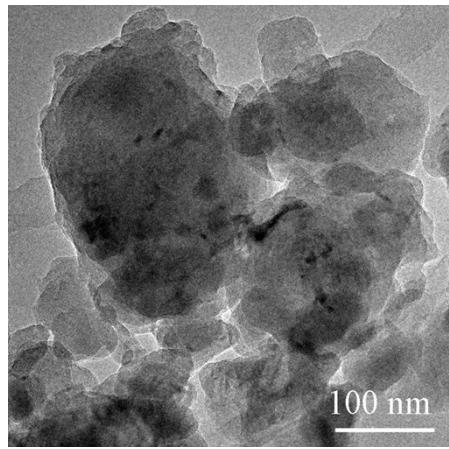
Mingxia Gao,<sup>a</sup> Dingsheng Wang,<sup>a,b</sup> Xuqing Zhang,<sup>a</sup> Hongge Pan,<sup>\*a</sup> Yongfeng Liu,<sup>a</sup> Chu Liang,<sup>a</sup> Congxiao Shang,<sup>c</sup> Zhengxiao Guo<sup>d</sup>



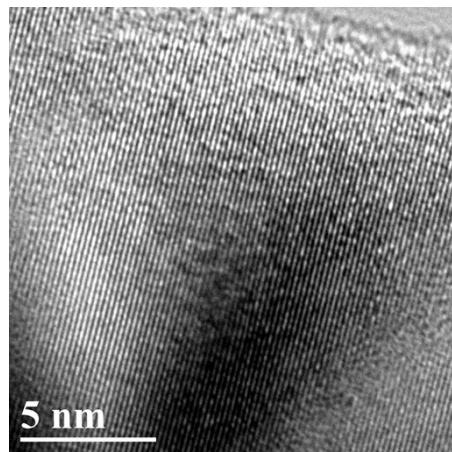
**Fig. S1** XRD patterns of the mixture of Si and Fe powders in a weight ratio of 2: 1 milled for 60 h in different atmospheres as well as the starting Si and Fe mixture; the patterns of the Fe powder milled in NH<sub>3</sub> and Ar, respectively, and further milled with Si in Ar atmosphere for 60 h. The sample with “\*” (the one milled in N<sub>2</sub>+3H<sub>2</sub>) was rinsing in HCl solution with residual Fe removed.

**Table S1** Crystallite size and FWHM of Si ((111) facet) of the composites with different ball-milling periods as well as pristine Si

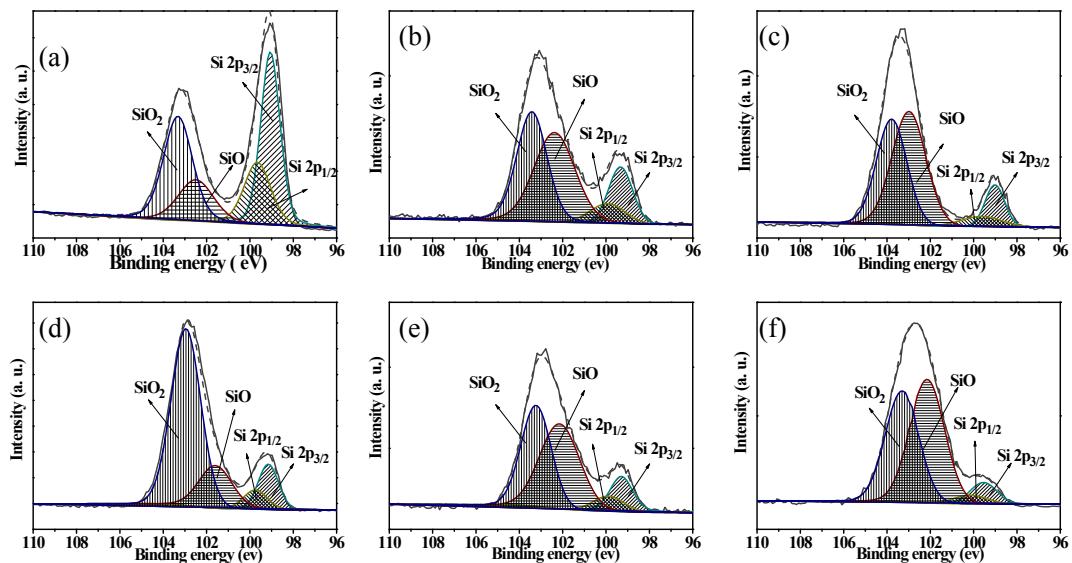
BM periods (h)	Pristine Si	20	40	60	80	100
Crystallite size (nm)	51	37	31	15	12	11



**Fig. S2** A representative TEM image of the composites, from the one of 40 h of ball-milling.



**Fig. S3** HRTEM image of the pristine Si.



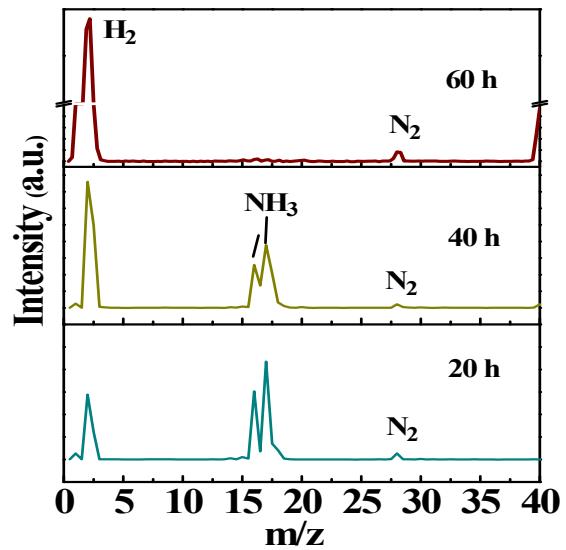
**Fig. S4** XPS spectra of the pristine Si (a) and the composites milled for 20 h (b), 40 h (c), 60 h (d), 80 h (e) and 100 h (f).

**Table S2** XPS data of the Si 2p of the pristine Si and the composites, and the molar fraction of the corresponding Si<sup>0</sup>, Si<sup>2+</sup> and Si<sup>4+</sup> in the detected layers.

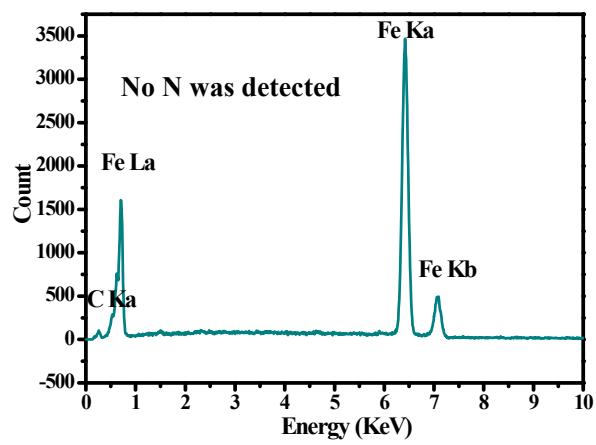
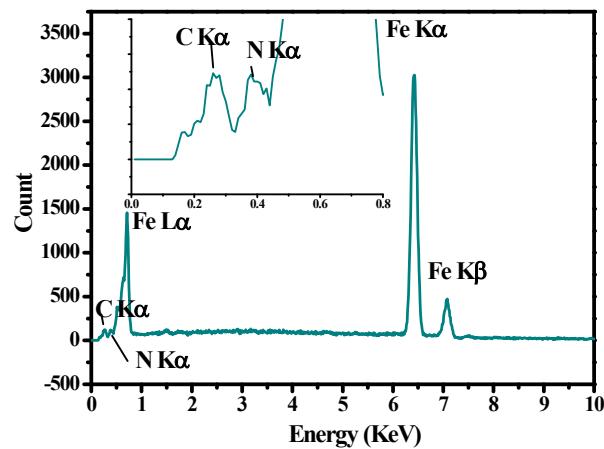
Samples	Phases	Assignment energy / eV		Molar fraction / mol%
		Si <sub>3/2</sub>	Si <sub>1/2</sub>	
Pristine Si	Si <sub>2p</sub>	99.0		60
	Si <sub>1/2</sub>	99.6		
	SiO <sub>x</sub>	102.4		16
	<i>x</i> =1.7	103.2		34
20 h	Si	99.3		22
	Si <sub>1/2</sub>	99.9		
	SiO <sub>x</sub>	102.4		40
	<i>x</i> =1.5	103.4		38
40 h	Si	99.0		15
	Si <sub>1/2</sub>	99.6		
	SiO <sub>x</sub>	103.0		46
	<i>x</i> =1.5	103.8		39
60 h	Si	99.1		21
	Si <sub>1/2</sub>	99.7		
	SiO <sub>x</sub>	102.1		41
	<i>x</i> =1.5	103.3		38
80 h	Si	99.3		18
	Si <sub>1/2</sub>	99.9		
	SiO <sub>x</sub>	102.1		43
	<i>x</i> =1.5	103.2		39
100 h	Si	99.5		10
	Si <sub>1/2</sub>	100.1		
	SiO <sub>x</sub>	102.1		48
	<i>x</i> =1.5	103.2		42

**Table S3** Composition of the composites detected by EDS/SEM and the values rectified by O content detected by oxygen analyzer (wt.%)

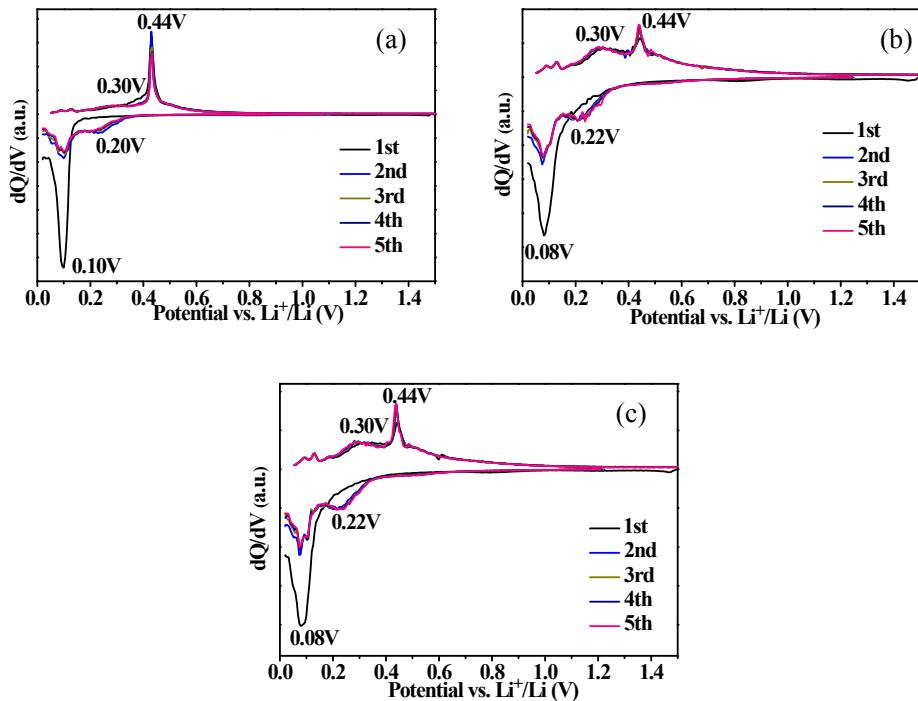
BM periods (h)	O <sub>(EDS)</sub>	Si <sub>(EDS)</sub>	Fe <sub>(EDS)</sub>	O <sub>(LECO)</sub>	Si <sub>(LECO+EDS)</sub>	Fe <sub>(LECO+EDS)</sub>
20 h	19.4	77.3	3.3	19.0	77.7	3.3
40 h	31.0	65.9	3.2	26.7	69.9	3.4
60 h	5.20	75.2	19.6	6.2	74.4	19.4
80 h	10.2	69.7	20.2	7.3	71.9	20.8
100 h	10.5	68.9	20.6	8.5	70.4	21.1



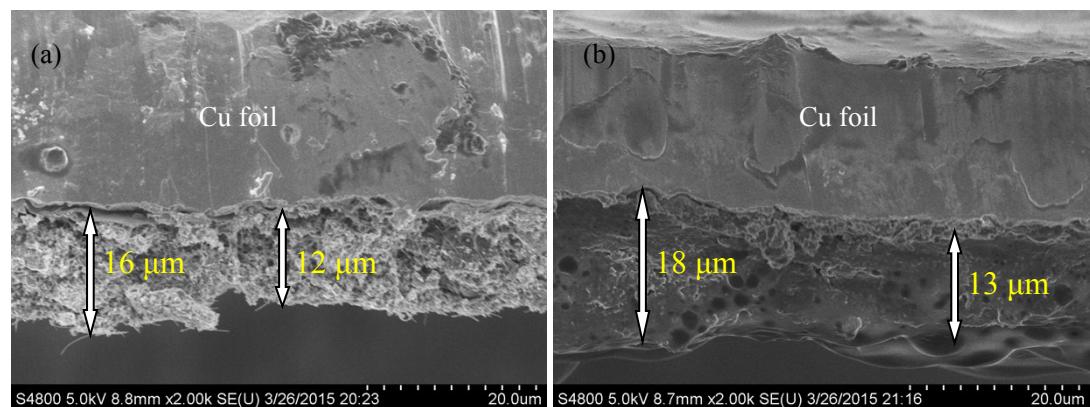
**Fig. S5** Mass spectra of the milling atmosphere after different periods of milling.



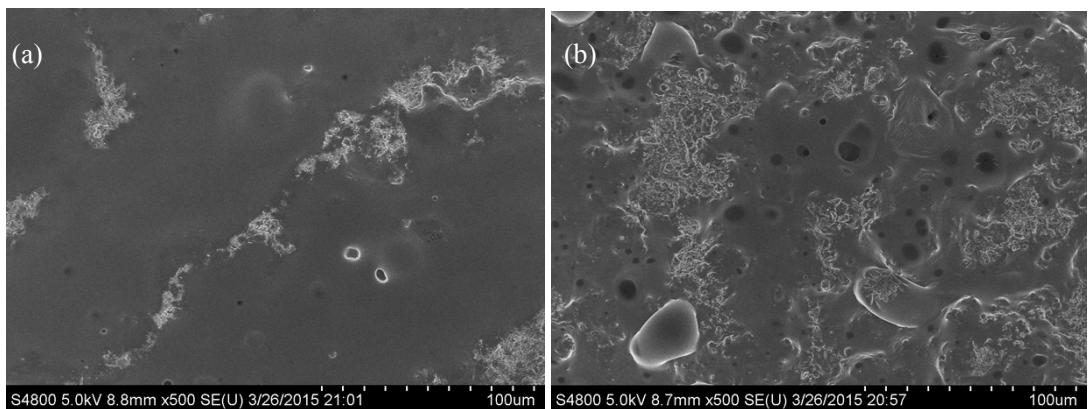
**Fig. S6** EDS patterns of the Fe powder milled in NH<sub>3</sub> (a) and in Ar (b) for 60 h.



**Fig. S7** Differential capacity plots of the composites milled for 20 h (a), 80 h (b) and 100 h (c).



**Fig. S8** SEM images of the cross sections of the electrode of the 60 h-milled  $\text{Si}@\text{FeSi}_y/\text{SiO}_x$  hybrid structure before (a) and after (b) initial lithiation.



**Fig. S9** SEM images of the electrode of surface of the 60 h-milled  $\text{Si}@\text{FeSi}_y/\text{SiO}_x$  hybrid structure (a) and the pristine Si (b) and after initial lithiation.