

Supporting Information for

Tin microparticles for a lithium ion battery anode
with enhanced cycling stability and efficiency
derived from Se-doping

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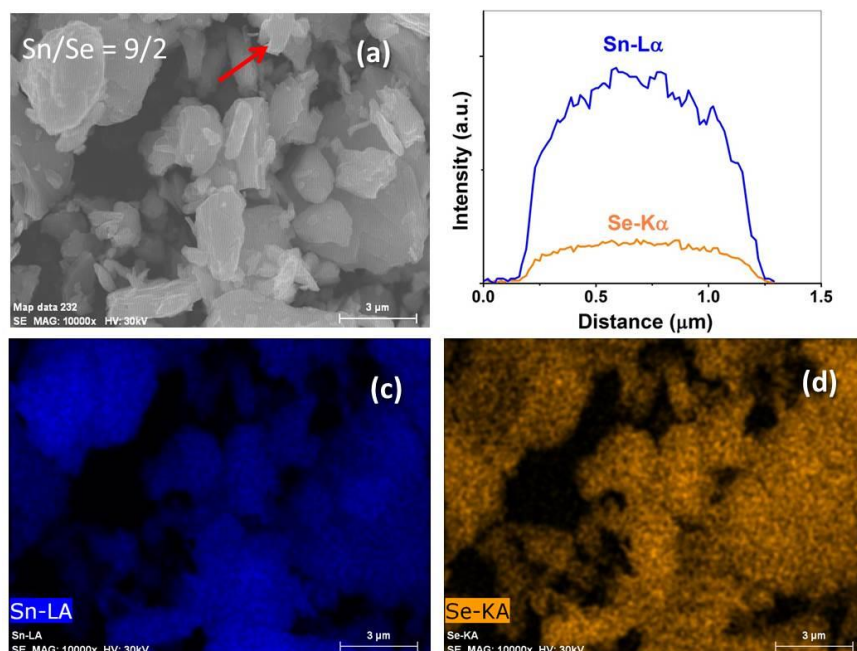


Figure S1. EDS Analysis of an 9:2 atomic ratio Sn/Se particle: (a) SEM image; EDS line scan across the particle (b) and EDS mapping for (c) Sn and (d) Se. The scan bar in all SEM images is 3 μm.

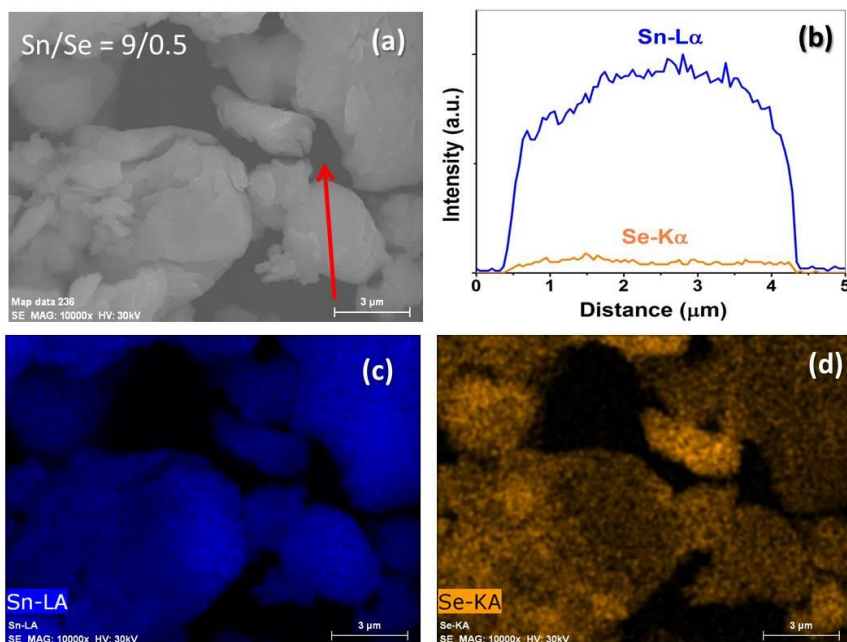


Figure S2. EDS Analysis of an 9:0.5 atomic ratio Sn/Se particle: (a) SEM image; EDS line scan across the particle (b) and EDS mapping for (c) Sn and (d) Se. The scan bar in all SEM images is 3 μm.

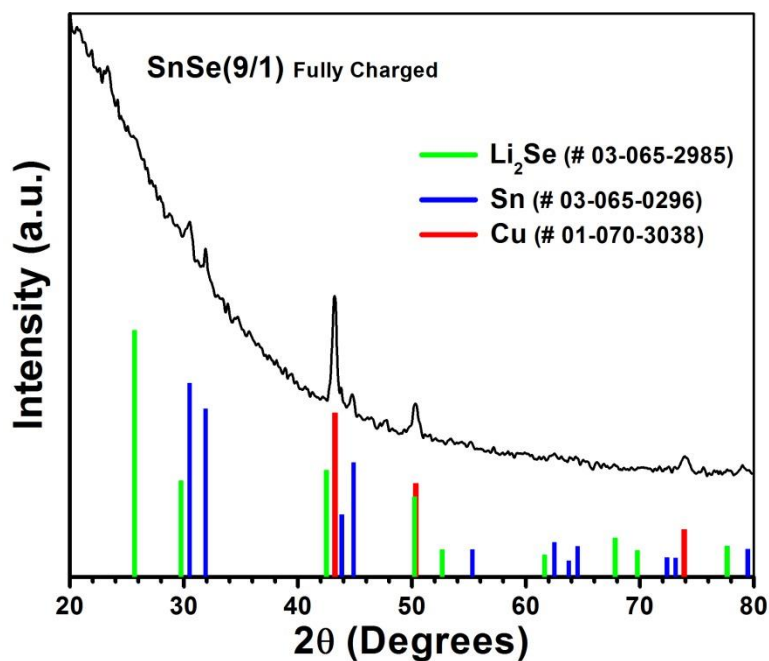


Figure S3. Raw XRD pattern of the fully discharged SnSe(9/1) electrode. The patterns for Cu (from substrate), Sn (remaining tin), and Li_2Se (expected phase) are all included.

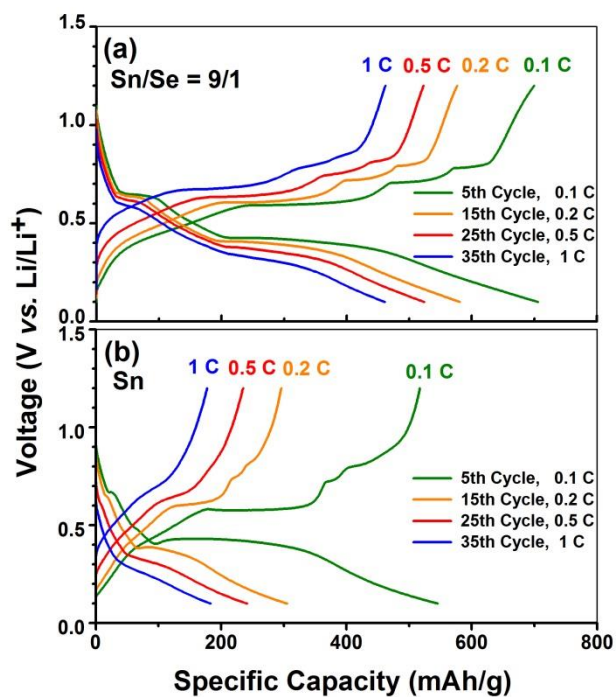


Figure S4. Voltage profiles of electrodes made with (a) Sn/Se(9/1) and (b) Sn particles at C rates from 0.1 C to 1 C.