

## Supporting information

### **Carbon-coated Porous Silicon as High Performance Li-ion Battery Anode Materials: Can the Production Process Be Cheaper and Greener?**

Wenfeng Ren,<sup>a,b</sup> Yanhong Wang,<sup>a,\*</sup> Zailei Zhang,<sup>a</sup> Qiangqiang Tan,<sup>a</sup> Ziyi Zhong,<sup>c</sup> and Fabing Su<sup>a,\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup> *State Key Laboratory of Multiphase Complex Systems, Institute of Process Engineering, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China 100190*

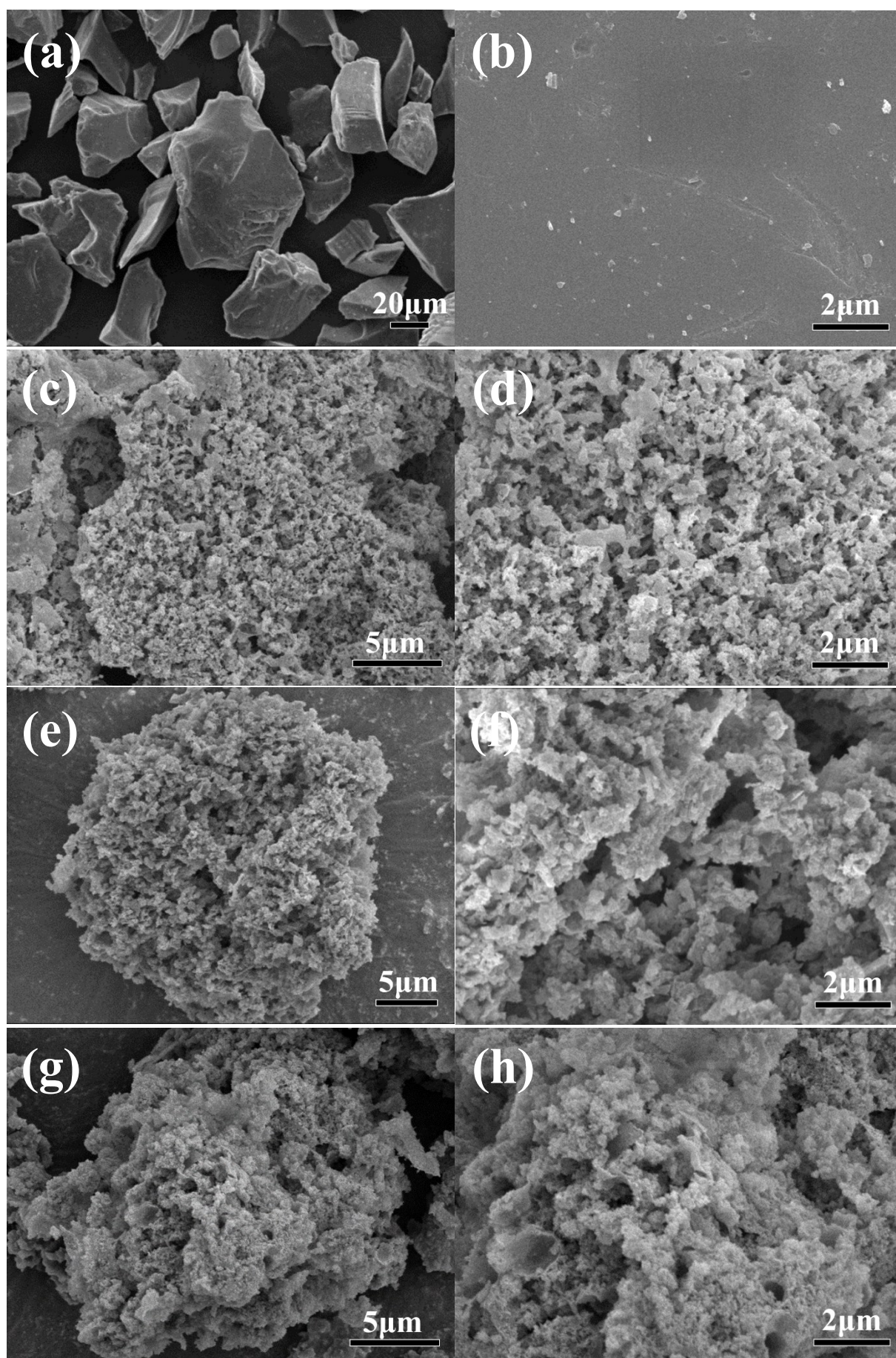
<sup>b</sup> *University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China 100049*

<sup>c</sup> *Institute of Chemical Engineering and Sciences, A\*star, 1 Pesek Road, Jurong Island, Singapore 627833*

\*To whom correspondence should be addressed. E-mail address: wangyanhong@ipe.ac.cn (Y. Wang); fbsu@ipe.ac.cn (F. Su), Tel.: +86-10-82544850, Fax: +86-10-82544851.

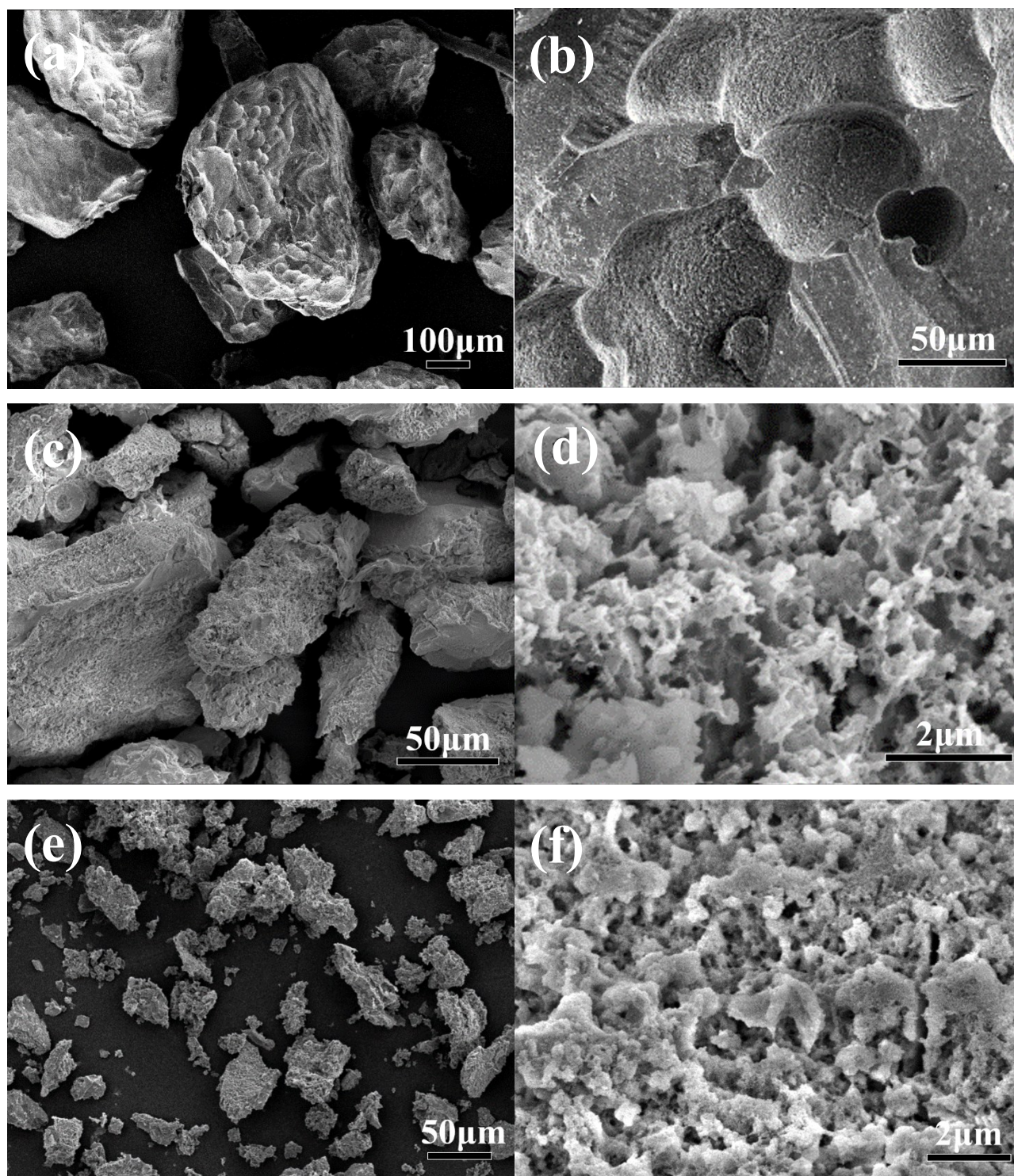
**Table S1.** The synthesis conditions used for preparing the Si/C materials.

| Entry | Samples | Si:Cu-based<br>catalyst | Catalysts           | ROH                              | Time<br>(h) | Yield<br>(%) |
|-------|---------|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1     | P-Si-0  | 1:0                     | -                   | C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH | 12          | 100          |
| 2     | P-Si-1  | 1:3                     | Cu(Ac) <sub>2</sub> | C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH | 12          | 35           |
| 3     | P-Si-2  | 1:3                     | CuCl                | C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH | 12          | 33           |
| 4     | P-Si-3  | 1:3                     | CuCl <sub>2</sub>   | C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH | 12          | 32           |
| 5     | P-Si-4  | 1:3                     | Cu <sub>2</sub> O   | C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH | 12          | 34           |
| 6     | P-Si-5  | 1:3                     | CuO                 | C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH | 12          | 38           |
| 7     | P-Si-6  | 1:3                     | CuCl                | C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH | 4           | 69           |
| 8     | P-Si-7  | 1:3                     | CuCl                | C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH | 8           | 61           |
| 9     | P-Si-8  | 1:3                     | CuCl                | C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH | 16          | 25           |
| 10    | P-Si-9  | 1:1                     | CuCl                | C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH | 12          | 50           |
| 11    | P-Si-10 | 1:2                     | CuCl                | C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH | 12          | 44           |
| 12    | P-Si-11 | 1:3                     | Cu(Ac) <sub>2</sub> | CH <sub>3</sub> OH               | 12          | 38           |

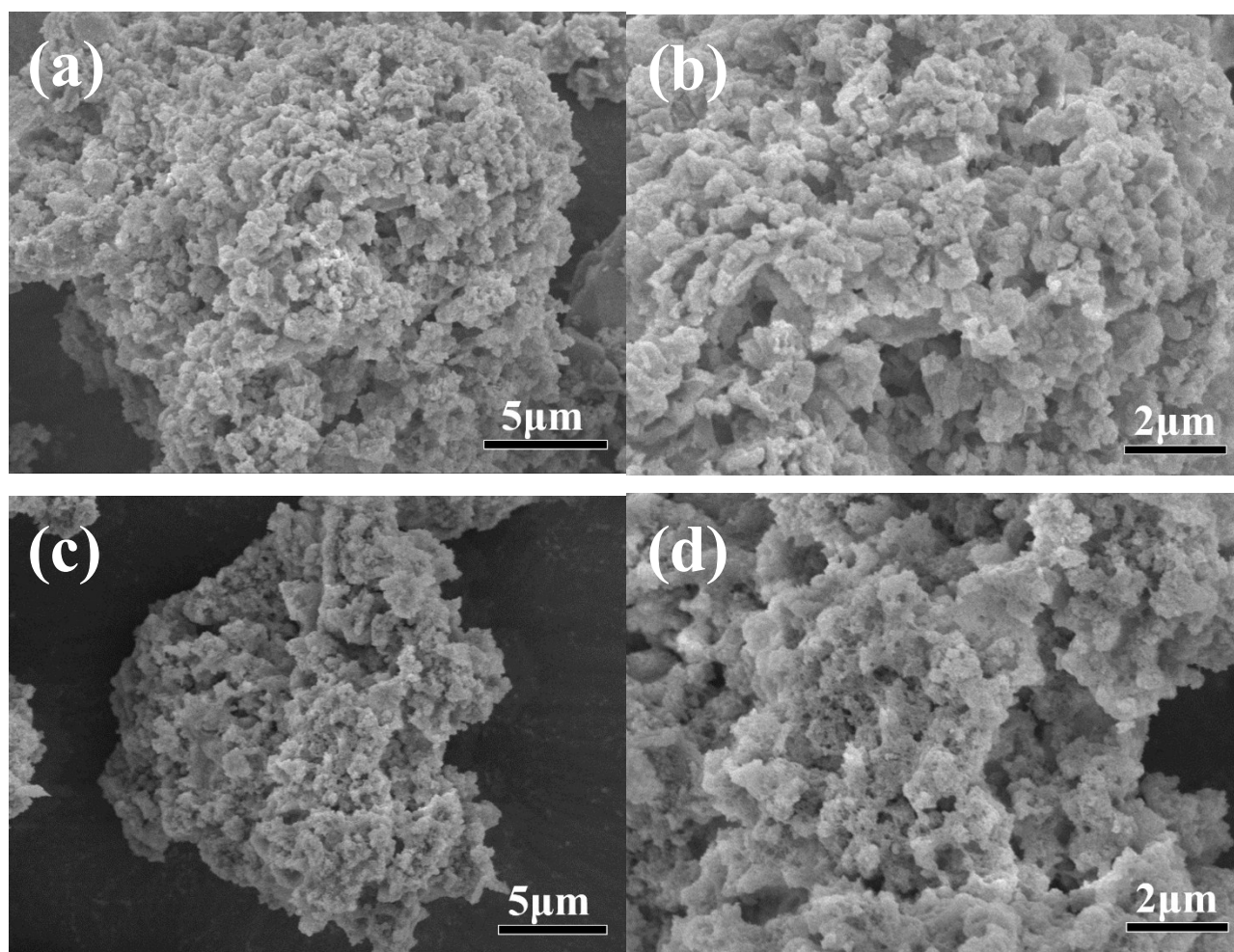


**Fig. S1.** SEM images of P-Si-0 (a and b), P-Si-3 (c and d), P-Si-4 (e and f), and P-Si-5 (g and h).

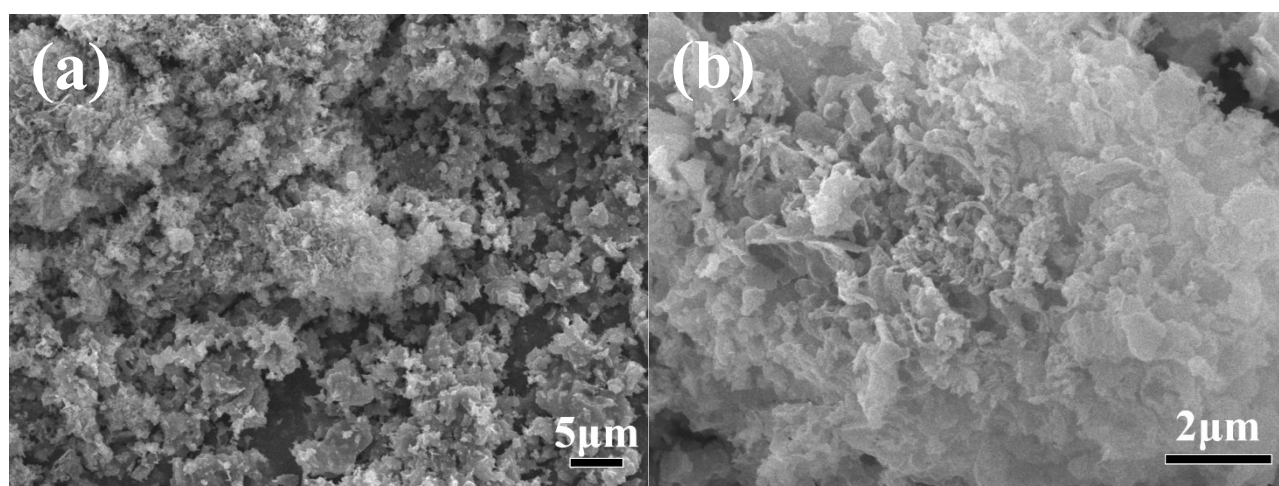




**Fig. S2.** SEM images of P-Si-6 (a and b), P-Si-7 (c and d), and P-Si-8 (e and f).

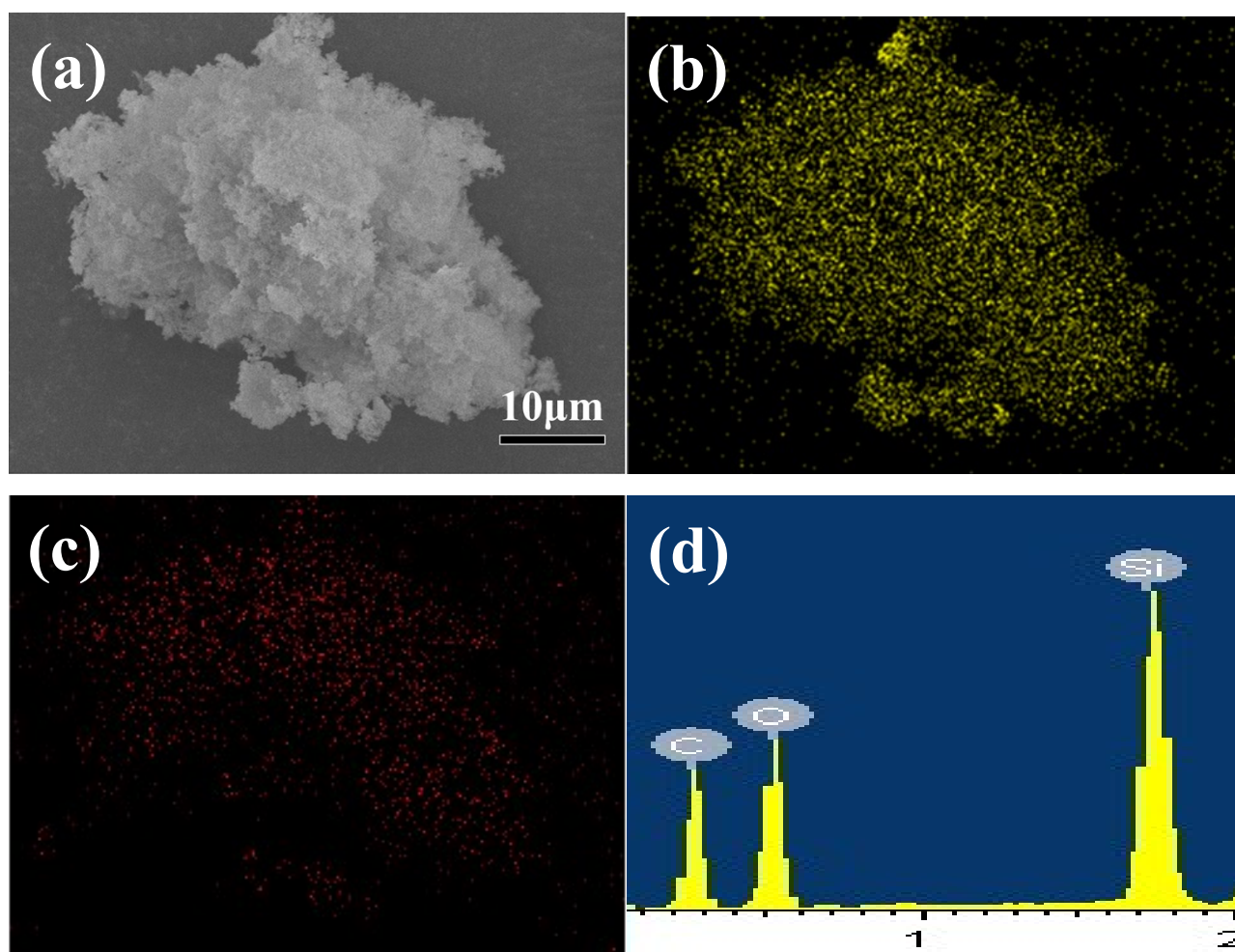


**Fig. S3.** SEM images of P-Si-9 (a and b) and P-Si-10 (c and d).

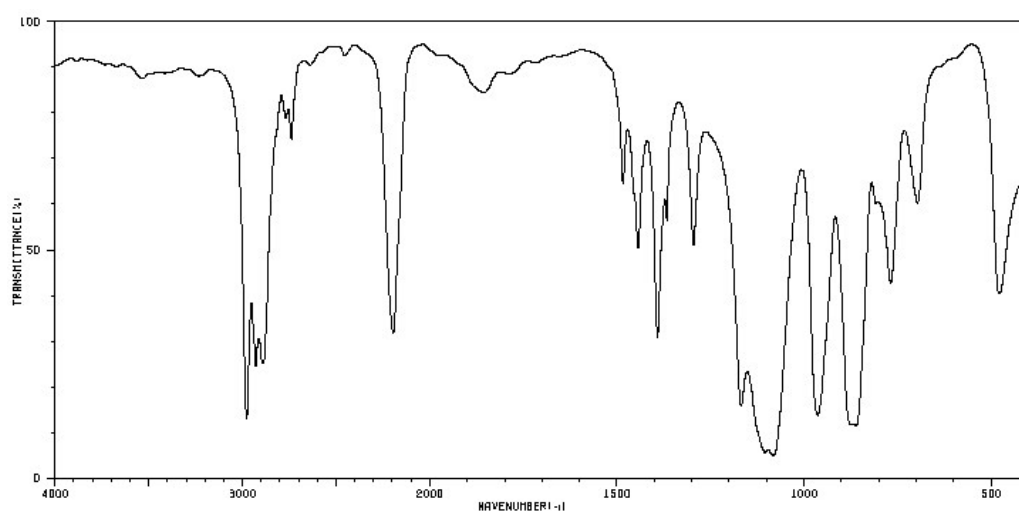


**Fig. S4.** SEM images of P-Si-11 (a and b).



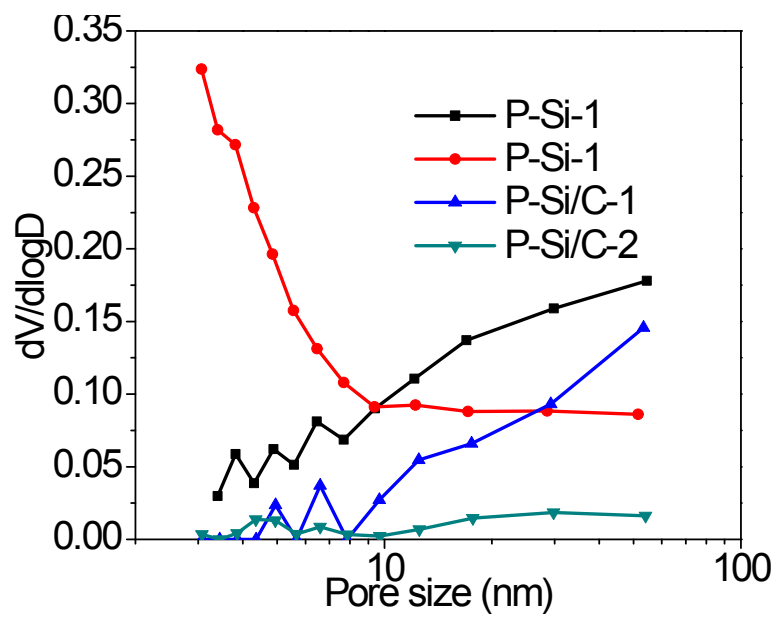


**Fig. S5.** SEM image (a), corresponding elemental mapping images Si (b) and C (c), EDX spectrum (d) of P-Si/C-1.



**Fig. S6.** The standard FTIR spectra of alkoxy silane from the Coblenz Society.





**Fig. S7.** The pore size distributions of P-Si-1, P-Si-2, P-Si/C-1, and P-Si/C-2.