## Facile fabrication of stable and high-rate Si/NiSix/CNTs Li-ion anodes with buffering interface

Xu Fan,<sup>*a,b*</sup> Jingjing Ji<sup>*a*</sup>, Xiangping Jiang<sup>*b*</sup>, Wei Wang<sup>*a,\**</sup>, Zhaoping Liu<sup>*a,\**</sup>

Author address:

a Ningbo Institute of Materials Technology and Engineering, Chinese Academy of Sciences Ningbo, Zhejiang 315201, P. R. China

b Department of Material Science and Engineering, Jiangxi Key Laboratory of Advanced Ceramic Materials, Jingdezhen Ceramic Institute, Jingdezhen, 333001, Jiangxi, China

## Author E-mail address:

fanxu@nimte.ac.cn

jijingjing@nimte.ac.cn

jiangxp64@163.com

wangwei@nimte.ac.cn

liuzp@nimte.ac.cn

Corresponding Author Footnote: Tel: +86-57486685096, Fax: +86-574 86685096, E-mail: wangwei@nimte.ac.cn, liuzp@nimte.ac.cn



Fig. S1<sup>†</sup> (a) Optical photo of Si nanoparticle slurry. (b) XRD pattern and (c) size distribution of Si nanoparticles.



Fig S2 $\dagger$  (a) SEM image of Si/NiSi<sub>x</sub>/CNTs composite, (b) Energydispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDX) and (c) weight ratio of diffident elements corresponded in white box in (a).



Fig S3. TGA curves of Si/NiSix/CNTs composite



Fig. S4. (a) XRD pattern evolution of precursor, Si matrix and composite; (b) HRTEM image of Si/NiSix/CNTs composite at root, and the corresponding EDS results in (c) area 1 and (d) area 2, and obvious contrast at root in HRTEM images (e) in low magnification and (f) high magnification.



Fig. S5<sup> $\dagger$ </sup> (a) HR-TEM image of Si/NiSi<sub>x</sub>/CNTs composite. (b, c) HR-TEM images corresponded in white box1 and box 2 in (a).