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## **Electronic Supplementary Information**

## for

## Crystalline Cu-silicide stabilizes the performance of a high capacity Si-based Li-ion battery anode<sup>+</sup>

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**Fig. S1** a) The as-prepared melt spun Cu-Si-Al ribbon (left), and simplified schematics of melt spinner (right). b) Schematic diagram illustrate the Cu-Si-Al-S alloy synthesis setup using a flow tube reactor.



Fig. S2 XRD patterns of i) Cu-Si-Al-S alloy, ii) Cu-Si-Al-S alloy after water etching at  $60^{\circ}$ C for 36h.



Fig. S3  $N_2$  adsorption isotherms of a)  $Si_{SERE}$  and b) HMSi. c) BJH pore size distribution curve of  $Si_{SERE}$ .



Fig. S4 SAED pattern of pure  $Cu_{0.83}Si_{0.17}$  particles.



**Fig. S5** HRTEM images of Si<sub>SERE</sub> composite obtained by the In situ TEM experiment during the first lithiation (the scale bar is 10 nm).



Fig. S6 Long-term cycling stability of  $Si_{SERE}$  electrode at a current density of 12 A g<sup>-1</sup>.



**Fig. S7** a) An equivalent circuit model to fit the Nyquist plots. Nyquist plots of b)  $Si_{SERE}$ , HMSi, and CMSi at the fresh state; c)  $Si_{SERE}$  at different cycling stages by applying a sine wave with an amplitude of 20 mV over a frequency range of 100 kHz to 0.01Hz.



Fig. S8 TEM images of  $Si_{SERE}$  electrode after 200 cycles at 1.5 A g<sup>-1</sup> (the scale bar is 500nm).

	R <sub>s</sub> (Ω)	R <sub>ct</sub> (Ω)
Si <sub>sere</sub>	14.26	71.7
HMSi	5.272	160.4
CMSi	14.09	199.6

Table S1 The EIS fitting results of different electrode materials at the fresh state.