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Nanostructured 3D porous hybrid network of N-doped carbon, graphene and Si nanoparticles as anode material for Li-ion batteries

Walid Alkarmo,^a Abdelhafid Aqil,^{*,a} Farid Ouhib,^a Jean-Michel Thomassin,^a Driss Mazouzi,^b
Dominique Guyomard,^b Christophe Detrembleur,^a Christine Jérôme^{*,a}

^a Centre for Education and Research on Macromolecules, CESAM Research Unit, Chemistry Department, University of Liege, Sart-Tilman B6a, Allée de la Chimie 4000 Liège, Belgium

^b Institut des Matériaux Jean Rouxel (IMN), CNRS UMR 6502, Université de Nantes,
Nantes Cedex 3, France

Supporting Figures

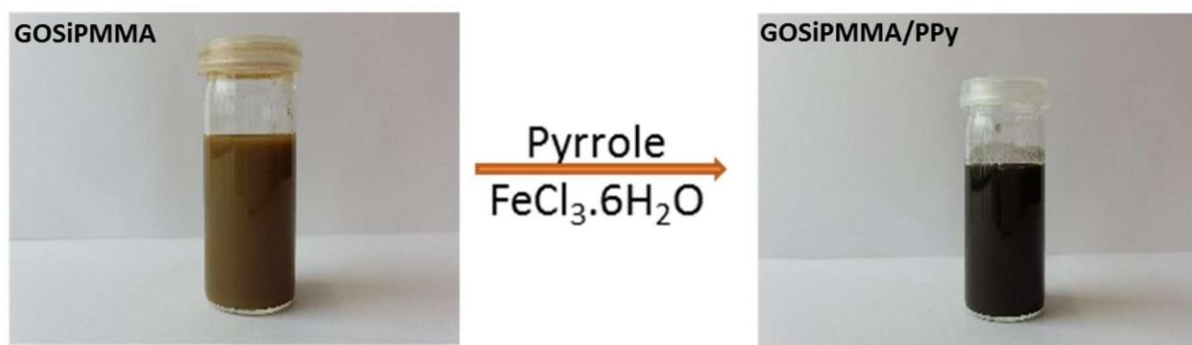


Figure S1. Suspension of Si@GO@PMMA before and after polymerization of Pyrrole.

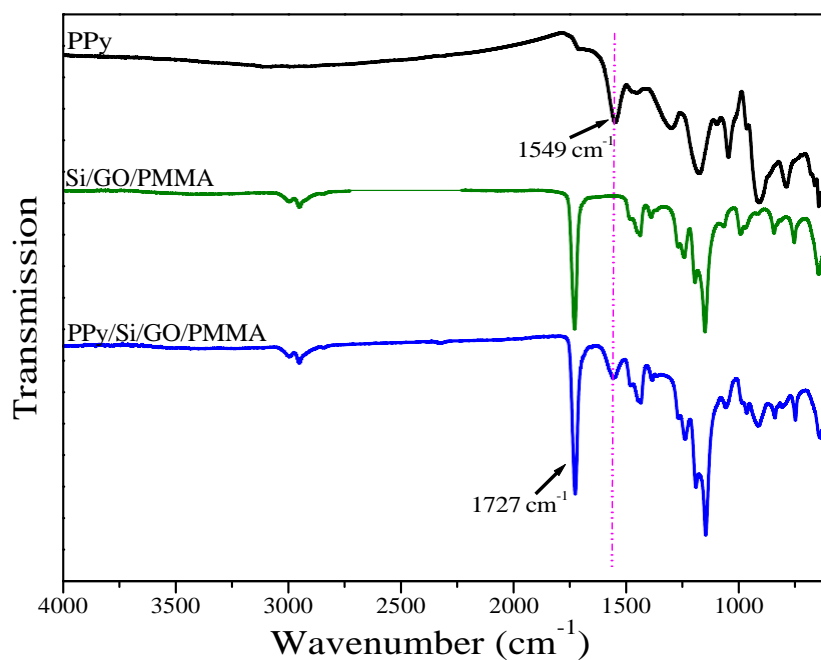


Figure S2. FTIR-ATR spectrum of PPy, Si/GO/PMMA and PPy/Si/GO/PMMA. The characteristic peaks of PMMA/GO (C–O at 1147 cm^{-1} , C–O–C at 1435 cm^{-1} and C=O at 1727 cm^{-1} , green line) and the characteristic peaks of PPy (alkane (C–H) deformation at 1455 cm^{-1} , alkane (C–H) bend vibration between $500\text{--}1000\text{ cm}^{-1}$, N–H deformation at 1549 cm^{-1} , black line) were all observed in the spectrum of PPy/Si/GO/PMMA (blue line). These FT-IR results indicated that the PPy was successfully grafted on the surface of Si/GO/PMMA particles.

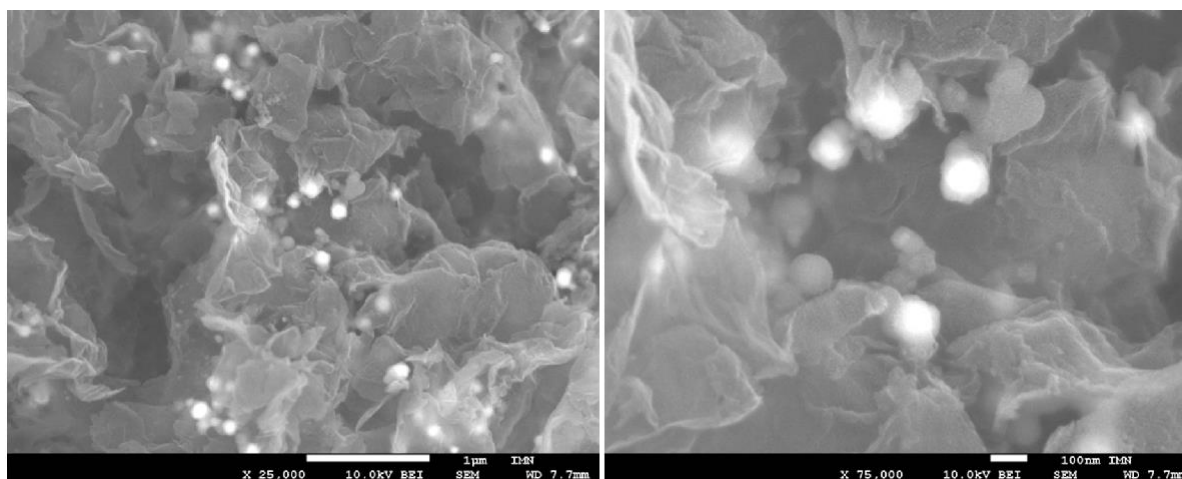


Figure S3. Backscattered electron images (BEIs) of the G@Si@C composite.

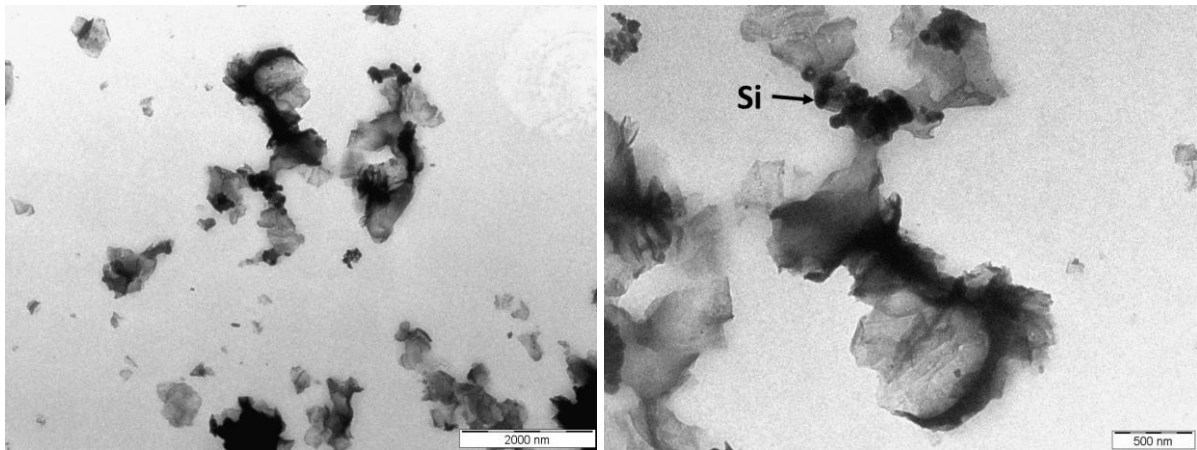


Figure S4: TEM analysis of the finale product G@Si@C at different magnification.

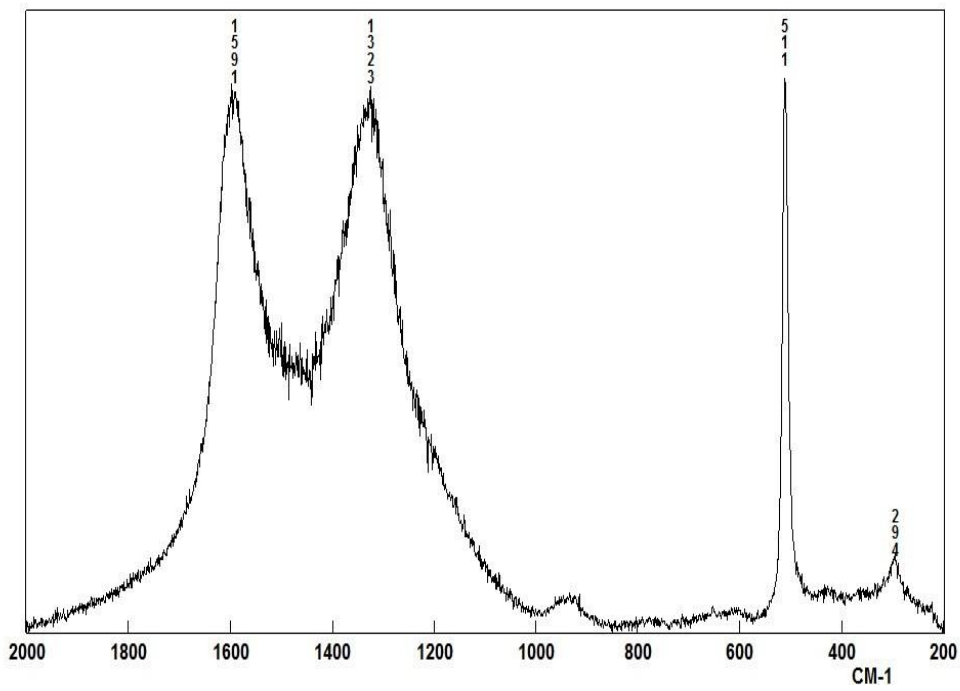


Figure S5. Raman spectra of G@Si@C.

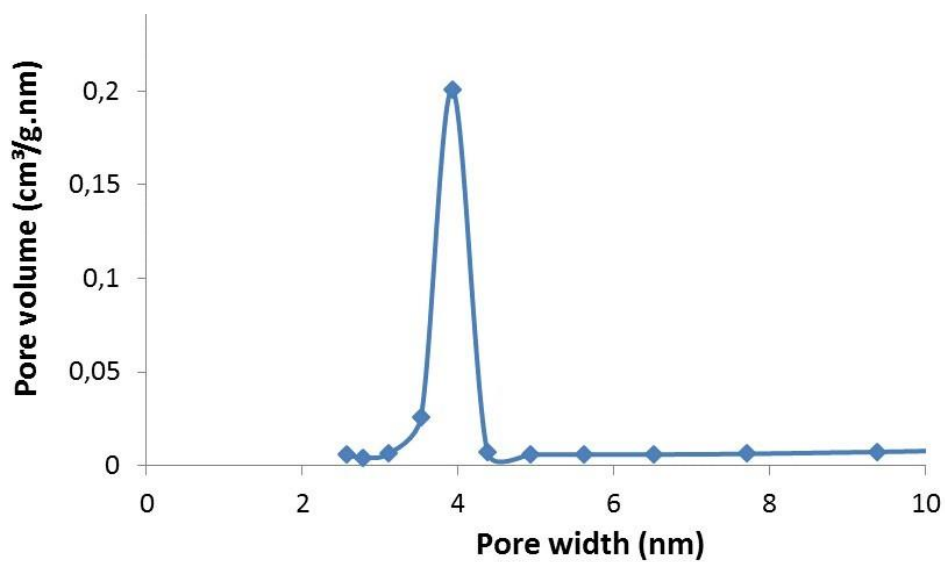


Figure S6. The uniform pore size distribution peaks of G@Si@C centred at 4 nm.

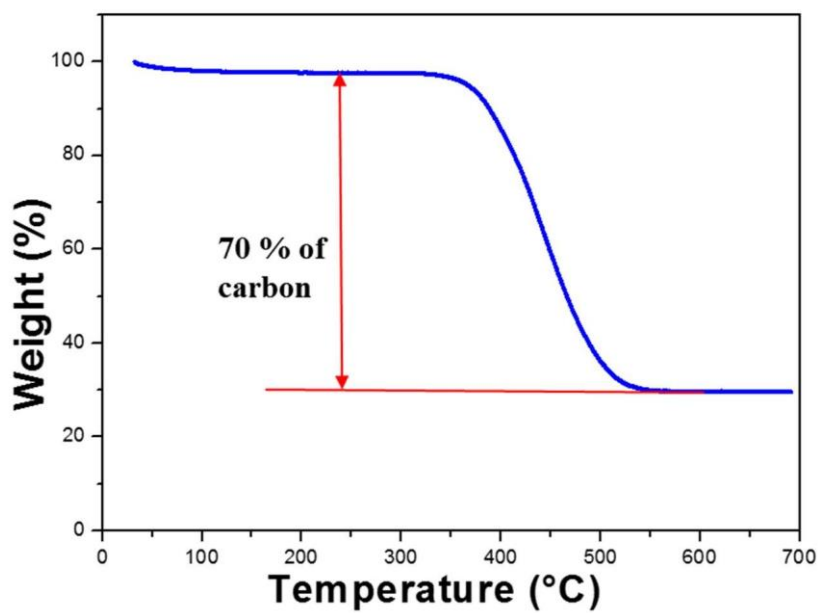


Figure S7. TGA analysis of G@Si@C under air.

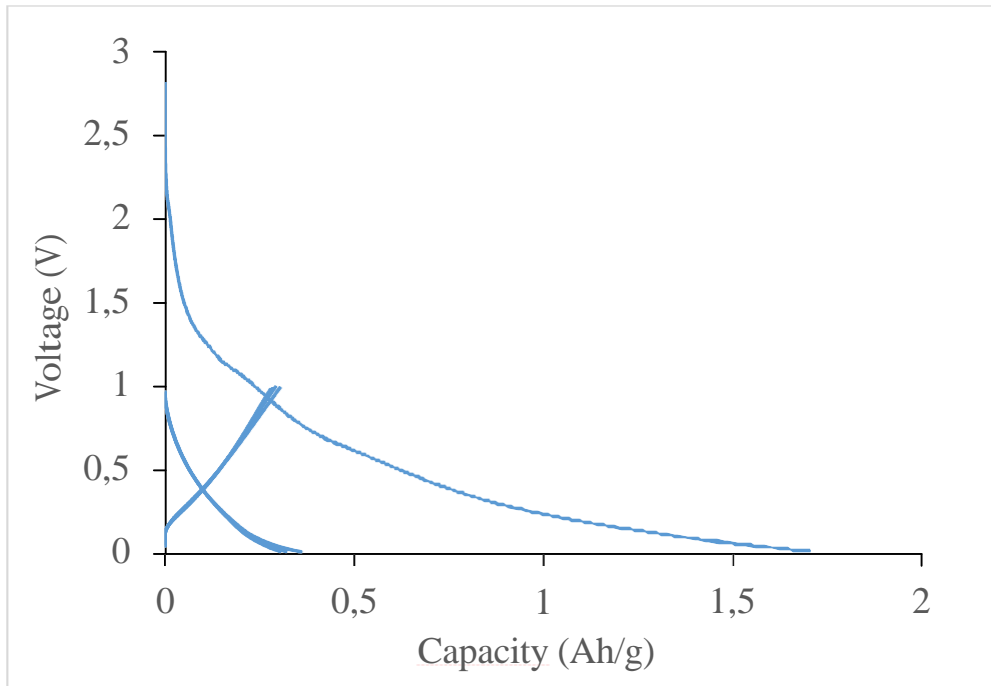


Figure S8. Galvanostatic charge/discharge curves measured for the G@C anode obtained using the same process.

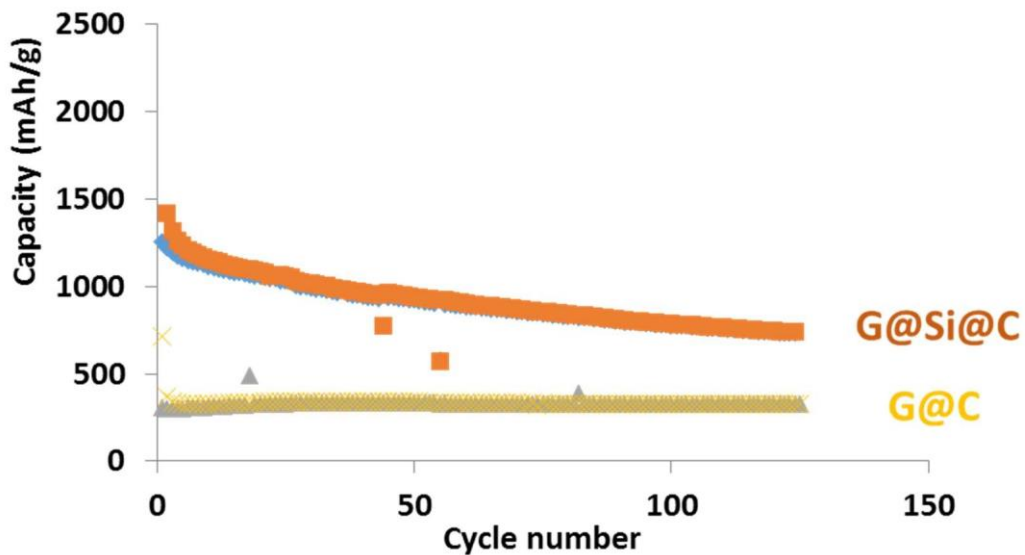


Figure S9. Reversible discharge charge capacity versus cycle plot for the G@C and G@Si@C electrodes, based on the total electrode weight.