

Supporting Information

Tin-based Materials Supported on Nitrogen Doped Reduced Graphene Oxide towards their Application on Lithium Ion Battery

Xiaoxia Zuo^a, Bao Li^a, Kun Chang^{b,*}, Hongwei Tang^a, Zhaorong Chang^{a,*}

^aCollaborative Innovation Center of Henan Province for Green Manufacturing of Fine Chemicals, School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Henan Normal University, Xixiang 453007, PR China.

^bNational Institute for Materials Science (NIMS), 1-1 Namiki, Tsukuba, Ibaraki, 305-0044, Japan.

Corresponding Author

*E-mail: chang.kun@nims.go.jp.

*E-mail: czr_56@163.com.

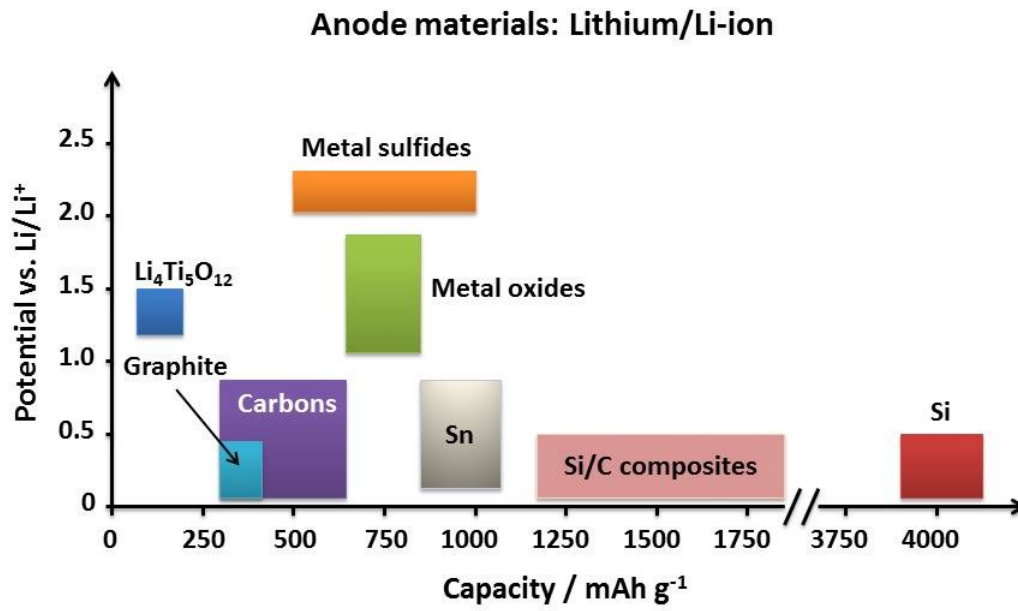


Fig. S1. Schematic illustration of capacity and potential distribution for normal anode materials.

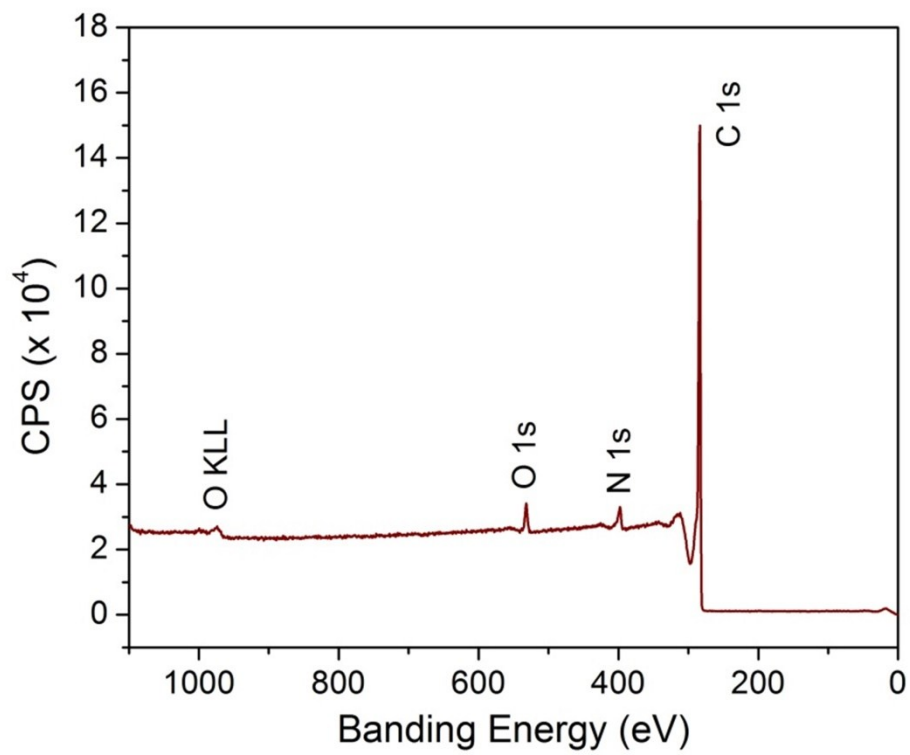


Fig. S2. XPS survey of N-doped rGO.

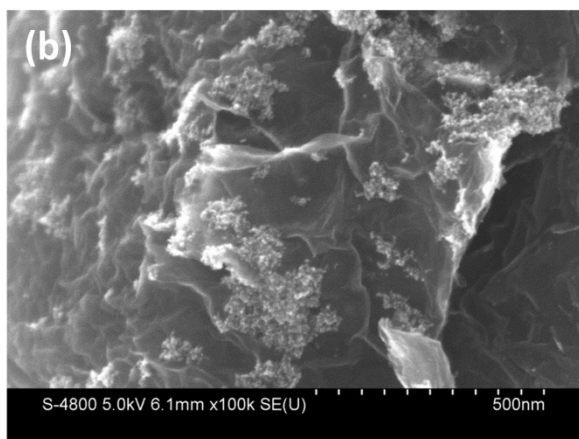
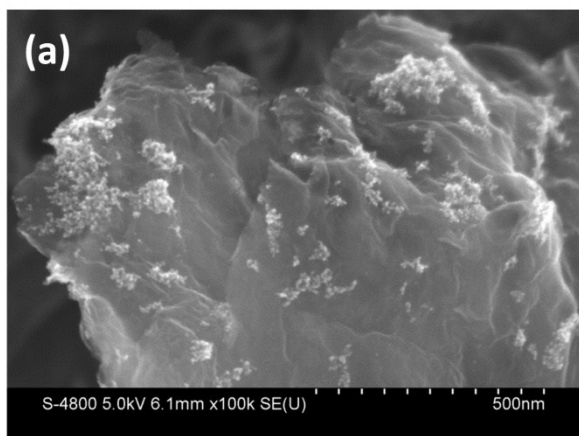


Fig. S3. (a) (b) SEM images of SnO₂/rGO composite. It can be seen that the SnO₂ nanoparticles cannot be uniformly dispersed on the surface of graphene.

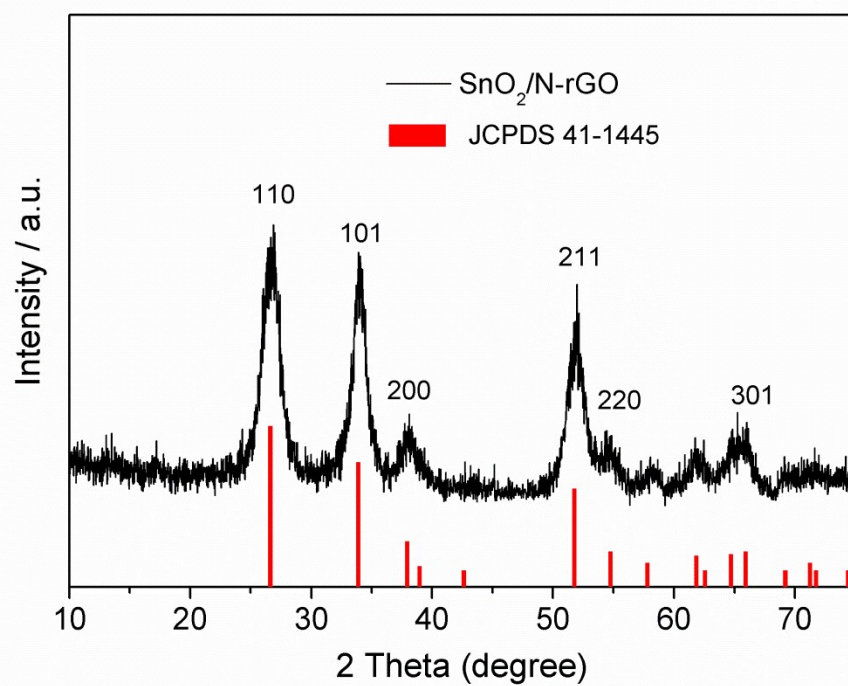


Fig. S4. XRD pattern of SnO₂/N-rGO composites.

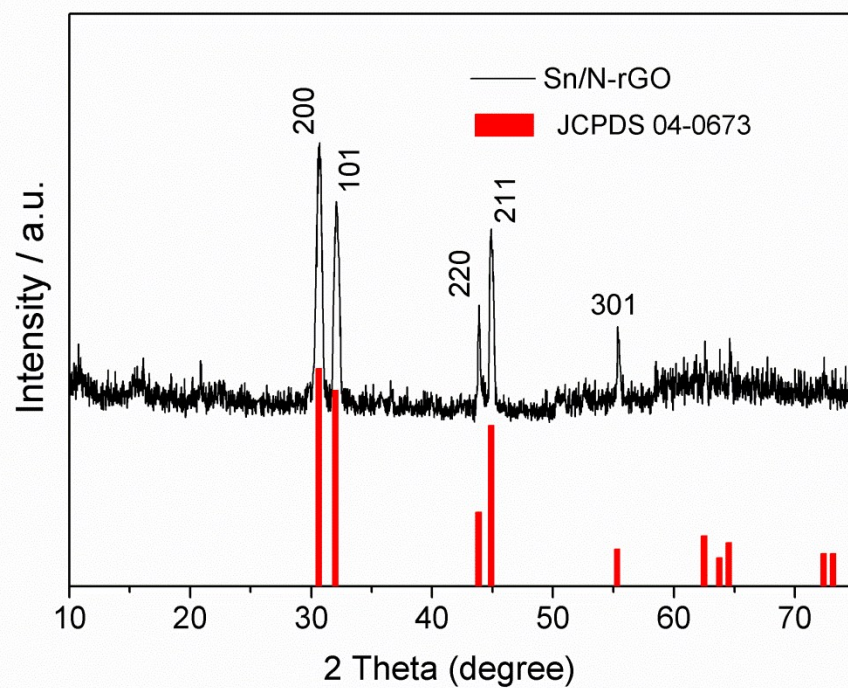


Fig. S5. XRD pattern of Sn/N-rGO composites.

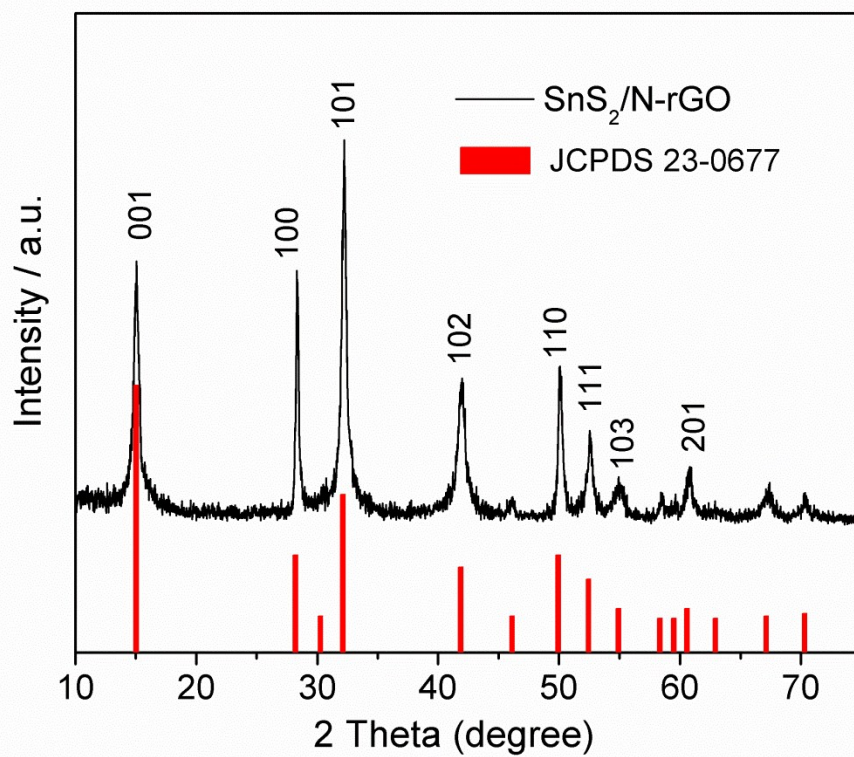


Fig. S6. XRD pattern of SnS₂/N-rGO composites.

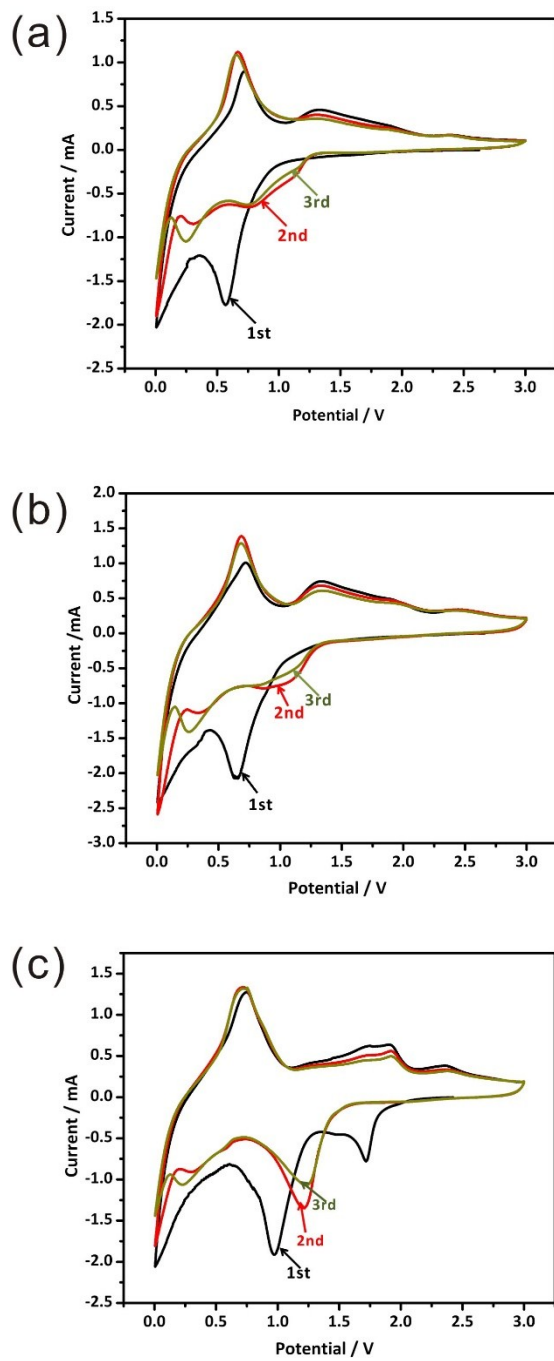


Fig. S7. Cyclic voltammograms curves of Sn-based composites: (a) Sn/N-rGO, (b) SnO₂/N-rGO, and (c) SnS₂/N-rGO.

Table S1. Element Composition of Sn-based N-rGO composites.

Composite	Element	Weight%	Atomic%
Sn/N-rGO	C (K)	3.55	14.64
	O (K)	8.88	32.20
	Sn (L)	87.56	53.16
SnO ₂ /N-rGO	C (K)	1.79	7.19
	O (K)	20.36	61.25
	Sn (L)	77.84	31.56
SnS ₂ /N-rGO	C (K)	0.46	2.54
	S (K)	27.16	66.66
	Sn (L)	72.39	30.80