Supplementary Data

In-Situ Fabrication of Graphene Coated Three-Dimensional Nickel Oxide Anode for High Capacity Lithium-Ion Batteries

Chiwon Kang^{1,†}, Eunho Cha^{1,†}, Sang Hyub Lee^{2,3}, Wonbong Choi^{1,4*}

^{1*}Department of Materials Science and Engineering, ⁴Department of Mechanical and Energy Engineering, University of North Texas, Discovery Park 3940 North Elm St., Denton, TX 76207, USA

²IBS Center for Integrated Nanostructure Physics, Institute for Basic Science, ³Department of Energy Science, Department of Physics, Sungkyunkwan University, Suwon 16419, South Korea

[†]These two authors equally contributed.

*E-mail: wonbong.choi@unt.edu

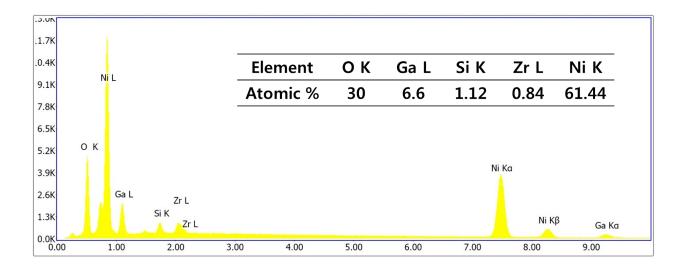


Figure S1. EDS spectra for the constituent elements of the 3D NiO-Ni. Note that the Ga peak is artifact from the FIB process.

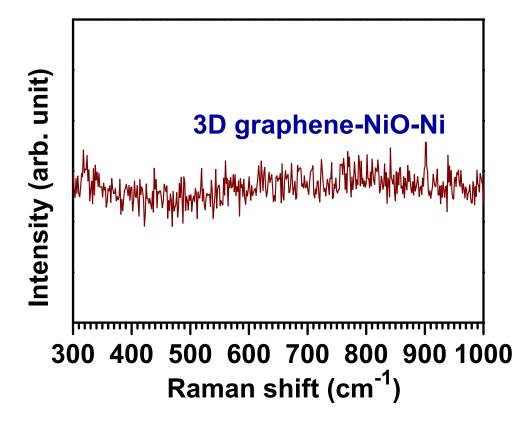


Figure S2. Raman spectra of the 3D graphene-NiO-Ni hybrid anode structure with wavenumber in the range of 300 to 1,000 cm⁻¹.

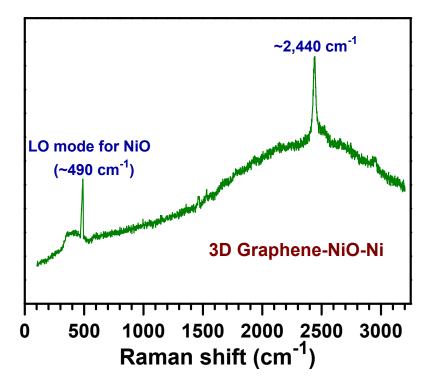


Figure S3. Raman data of the 3D graphene-NiO-Ni anode structure with wavenumber in the range of 100 to 3,200 cm⁻¹. Note that the 2D band peak for graphene is shifted from 2,700 to \sim 2,440 cm⁻¹, which is mainly due to the C-O bonding derived from 3D NiO-Ni substrate effect.

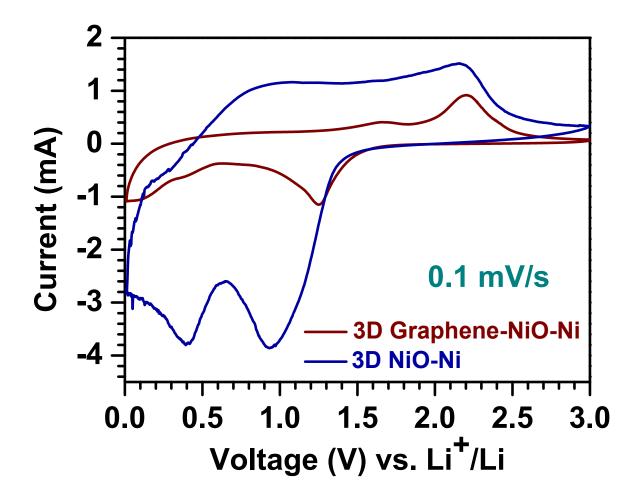


Figure S4. CVs of the 3D graphene-NiO-Ni and 3D NiO-Ni anode samples in the voltage range of 0.01 to 3V at a scan rate of 0.1 mV s⁻¹ for the third cycle.