

Supporting Information for

Hierarchically Porous-Structured $Zn_xCo_{1-x}S@C$ - CNTs Nanocomposites with High-Rate Cycling Performance for Lithium-Ion Batteries

*Hao Wang,^{&, †} Ziliang Chen,^{&, †} Yang Liu,[†] Hongbin Xu,[†] Licheng Cao,[†] Huilin Qing,[†]
and Renbing Wu,^{*, †}*

[†]Department of Materials Science, Fudan University, Shanghai 200433, P. R. China

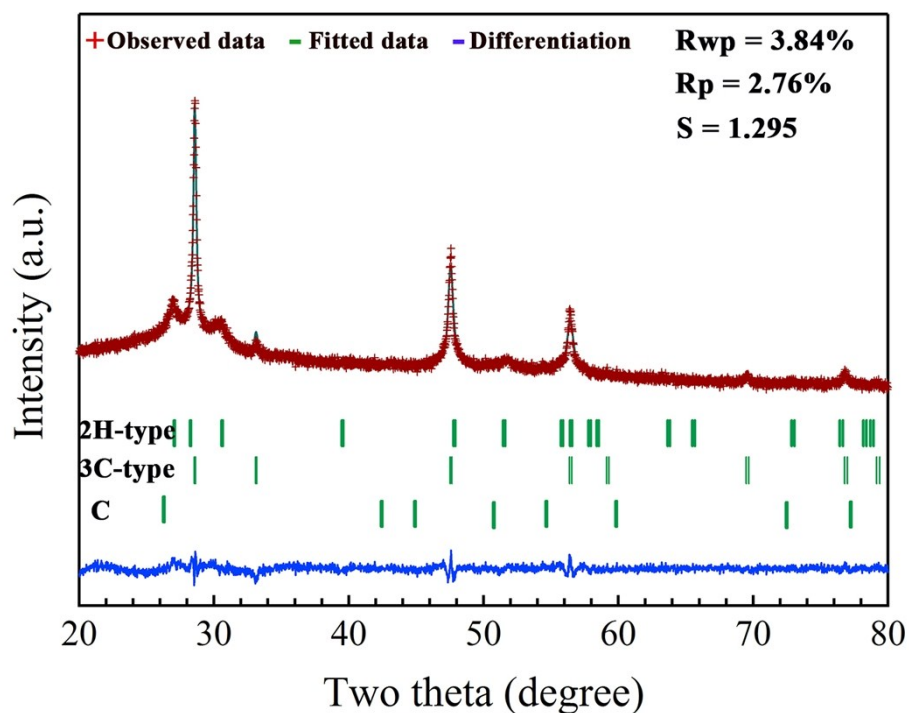


Fig. S1 Rietveld refinement image for the XRD pattern of $Zn_xCo_{1-x}S@C-CNTs$

Table S1. Rietveld refinement result for the XRD pattern of $Zn_xCo_{1-x}S@C-CNTs$

Sample	Phase	Space group	Lattice parameters (Å)		Amount (wt.%)
			<i>a</i>	<i>c</i>	
$Zn_xCo_{1-x}S@C-CNTs$	3C-type	<i>F-43m</i>	5.3946(5)	–	71
	2H-type	<i>P6₃mc</i>	3.8025(3)	6.1863(5)	22
	C	<i>P6₃/mmc</i>	2.48(3)	6.73(2)	7

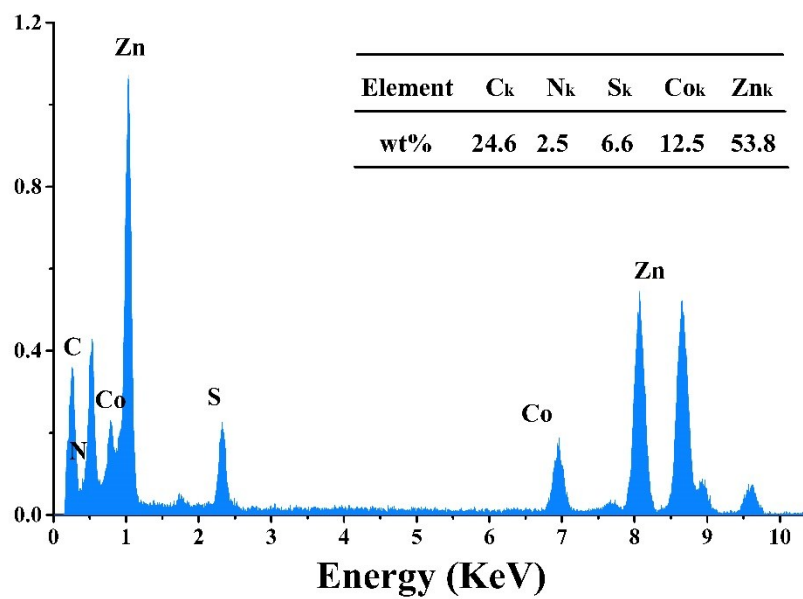


Fig. S2 Energy Dispersive Spectrometer (EDS) spectrum of Zn_xCo_{1-x}S@C-CNT.

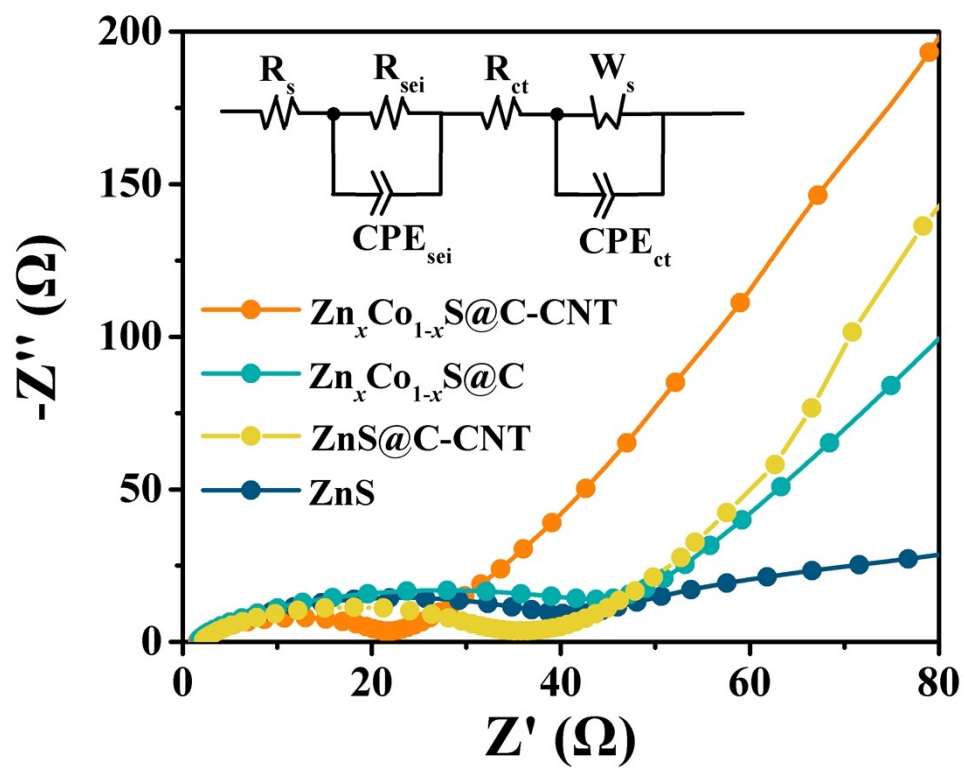


Fig. S3 Electrochemical Impedance Spectroscopy of $Zn_xCo_{1-x}S@C-CNTs$ and commercial ZnS as anodes for LIBs.

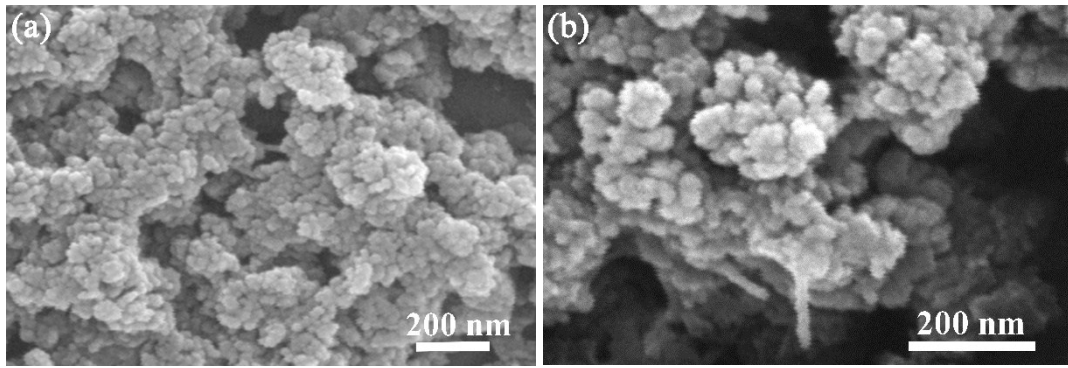


Fig. S4 (a-b) TEM images of $\text{Zn}_x\text{Co}_{1-x}\text{S}@C\text{-CNTs}$ anodes after cycling for over 1000 times at a current density of 1.2 A g^{-1} .

Table S2 Comparison of electrochemical performances of $Zn_xCo_{1-x}S@C$ -CNTs anode with previously reported zinc chalcogenides-based electrodes.

Products	Synthetic method	Electrode formulation ^a	Cycling stability (A/B/n) ^b	Ref.
Yolk-shell-structured Zn-Fe-S	spray pyrolysis	70:20:10(CMC) ^c	913/0.5/50	[S1]
ZnS-RGO	spray pyrolysis	70:20:10(CMC)	628/1/300	[S2]
ZnS/RGO	hydrothermal	80:10:10	790/0.49/300	[S3]
ZnS@C	Precipitation Method	75:15:10	304.4/0.4/300	[S4]
ZnS@porous carbon	MOF-derived	Bind-free	438/0.1/300	[S5]
ZnS/graphene	Solvothermal	Bind-free	570/0.2/200	[S6]
Core-shell structured ZnS-C	Chitosan-assisted hydrothermal	70:15:15(CMC)	530/0.1/600	[S7]
Spherical ZnS/C	Spray pyrolysis	70:15:15(CMC)	868/1/300	[S8]
ZnS/C	Solvothermal	70:15:15(CMC)	741/0.1/300	[S9]
ZnS@NC	Hydrothermal	70:15:15 (SA) ^d	690/0.1/100	[S10]
Co-Zn-S@NS-C-CNT	Bimetal-organic-frameworks derivation	80:10:10	941/0.1/250	[S11]
$Zn_xCo_{1-x}S$	Oil phase approach	80:10:10	750/0.2/100	[S12]
$Zn_xCo_{1-x}S@C$ -CNTs	Precipitation Method	70:20:10	635/1.2/1000	Our work

^aWeight ratio of the active material, carbon and binder. PVDF was used as binder if not mentioned. Other values used were specified.

^bA/B/n means the capacity of A (mAh g⁻¹) remained after n cycles at the certain current density of B (A g⁻¹).

^cCMC means carboxymethyl cellulose.

^dSA means sodium alginate.

Reference

- S1. J. M. Won, J. Lee and Y. C. Kang, *Chem. Eur. J.*, 2015, **21**, 1429-1433.
- S2. G. D. Park, S. H. Choi, J. Lee and Y. C. Kang, *Chem. Eur. J.*, 2014, **20**, 12183-12189.
- S3. Y. Feng, Y. Zhang, Y. Wei, X. Song, Y. Fub and V. S. Battaglia, *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.*, 2016, **18**, 30630-30642.
- S4. L. He, X. Liao, K. Yang, Y. He, W. Wen and Z. Ma, *Electrochim. Acta*, 2011, **56**, 1213-1218.
- S5. Y. Fu, Z. Zhang, X. Yang, Y. Gan and W. Chen, *RSC Adv.*, 2015, **5**, 86941-86944.
- S6. M. Mao, L. Jiang, L. Wu, M. Zhang and T. Wang, *J. Mater. Chem. A*, 2015, **3**, 13384-13389.
- S7. X. Du, H. Zhao, Z. Zhang, Y. Lu, C. Gao, Z. Li, Y. Teng, L. Zhao and K. Swierczek, *Electrochim. Acta*, 2017, **225**, 129-136.
- S8. Y. S. Jang and Y. C. Kang, *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.*, 2013, **15**, 16437-16441.
- S9. X. Du, H. Zhao, Y. Lu, Z. Zhang, A. Kulka and K. Swierczek, *Electrochim. Acta*, 2017, **228**, 100-106.
- S10. J. Li, Y. Fu, X. Shi, Z. Xu and Z. Zhang, *Chem. Eur. J.*, 2017, **23**, 157-166.
- S11. H. Li, Y. Su, W. Sun and Y. Wang, *Adv. Funct. Mater.*, 2016, **26**, 8345-8353.
- S12. J. Yang, Y. Zhang, C. Sun, G. Guo, W. Sun, W. Huang, Q. Yan and X. Dong, *J. Mater. Chem. A*, 2015, **3**, 11462-11470.