Supporting information

Flower-like SnS₂ composite with 3D pyrolyzed bacterial cellulose as anode for lithium ion batteries with Ultralong Cycle Life and Superior Rate Capability

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Figure S1. Nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherms of the pBC (a) and as-prepared SnS₂ (b).



Figure S2. SEM image of pure SnS_2 without addition of pBC.



Figure S3. Electrical conductivity measurement of pure SnS_2 , pBC and as-prepared SnS_2 -pBC.

S4: Caculation of relative content of SnS₂ and pBC:

To confirm the content of SnS_2 , the as-prepared SnS_2 -pBC was increased to 800 °C at a rate of 10 °C min⁻¹ and kept for 2h in air. And XRD pattern of the calcined product was indexed to hexagonal SnO_2 (JCPDS 1-657, Figure S4). The total weight including the crucible before and after calcination are 35.7748 g and 35.7368 g, respectively. And the crucible is weighed as 35.6460 g. The detailed calculation are listed as follow:

 $w(SnS_2-pBC) = w(before calcination) - w(crucible) = 0.1288 g;$ $w(SnO_2) = w(after calcination) - w(crucible) = 0.0908 g;$ $w(SnS_2) = w(SnO_2) \times M(SnS_2)/M(SnO_2) = 0.1102 g;$ $con(SnS_2) = w(SnS_2)/w(SnS_2-pBC) \times 100\% = 85.5\%;$ $con(pBC) = 1 - con(SnS_2) = 14.5\%.$



Figure S4. XRD pattern of after calcined SnS₂-pBC.



Figure S5. SEM and elements mapping of SnS₂-pBC electrodes before cycling.

Sample	Current	Specific capacity	Cycle	Ref/Year
	(A/g)			
	0.5	609	200	
SnS ₂ -pBC	10	408.8	1500	This work
	20	300.7	1500	
graphene/	0.5	638.1	150	[1] / 2018
SnS ₂ /CC	2	419.4	50	
SnS ₂ /CN	0.1	444.7	100	[2] / 2018
composite	1	350.8	100	
$SnP_{0.6}S_2$	0.5	404	200	[3] / 2018
SnS ₂ @rGO	0.5	959.2	500	[4] / 2018
	2	470.9	10	
CPN@SnS ₂	0.3	699.2	100	[5] / 2017
	1.5	530	10	
SnS ₂ /GNA	0.1	1050	60	
SnS ₂ /GNA	0.1	1050	5	
GNA	10	495	5	[6] / 2018
GNA	0.1	\sim 500	60	
Al ₂ O ₃ -coated SnS ₂	0.1	351.1	50	[7] /2017
SnS ₂ NP/GNs	0.1	$\sim \! 600$	150	[8] /2017
	10	443	10	
	20	378	10	
SnS ₂ /NRGO	0.2	562	200	[9] /2016
SnS ₂ nanoflower	0.1	431.8	50	[10] /2016

Table S1 Reported electrochemical performance of SnS₂-based electrodes and our work.

References

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