

A Densely Packed Sb_2O_3 Nanosheets-Graphene Aerogel toward Advanced Sodium-Ion Batteries

Jing Zhou^a, Bingyi Yan^a, Jie Yang^b, Yun Yang^b, Wei Zhou^b, Hao Lan^b, Hua Wang^{b*} and Lin Guo^{b*}

^a School of Chemistry Engineering, Northeast Electric Power University, Jilin 132012 P.R. China

^b School of Chemistry Beijing Advanced Innovation Center for Biomedical Engineering Key Laboratory of Bio-Inspired Smart Interfacial Science and Technology of Ministry of Education Beihang University, Beijing 100191, P.R. China

E-mail: wanghua8651@buaa.edu.cn, guolin@buaa.edu.cn

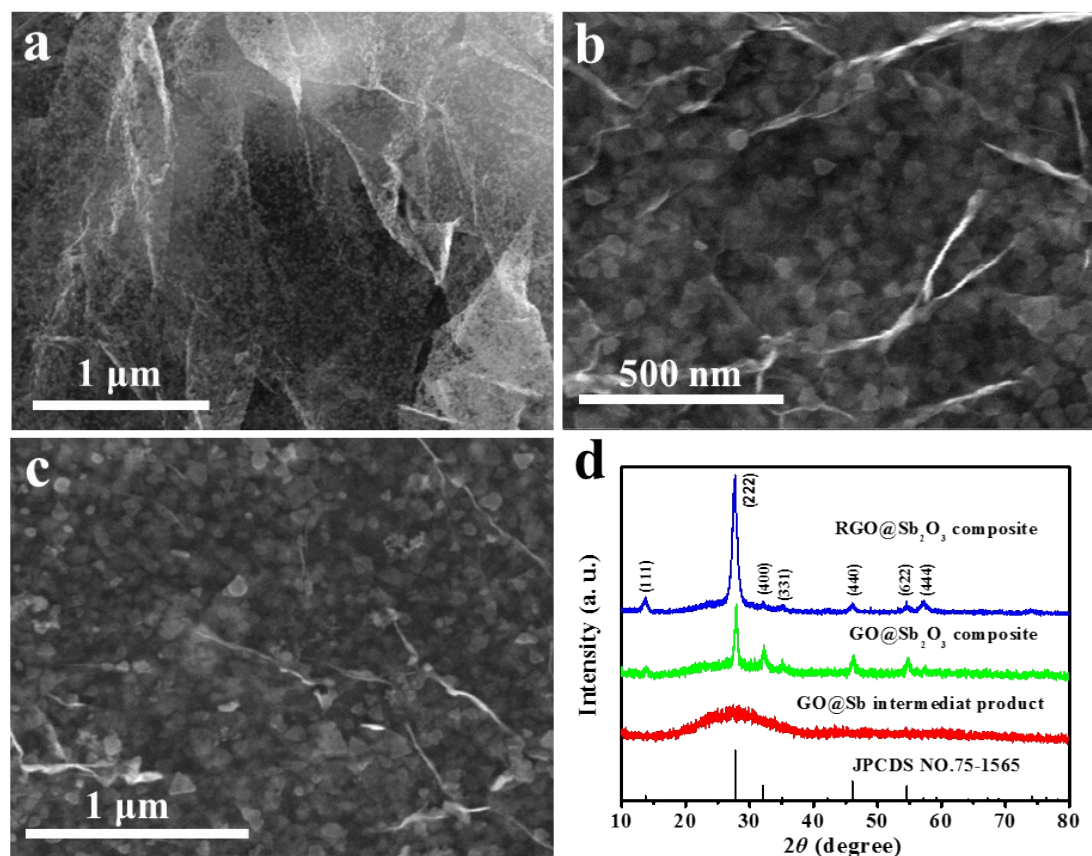


Fig S1. SEM images of (a) hydrolytic intermediate product, (b) $\text{GO@Sb}_2\text{O}_3$ and (c) $\text{RGO@Sb}_2\text{O}_3$ composites. (d) The XRD patterns of hydrolytic intermediate product, $\text{GO@Sb}_2\text{O}_3$ and $\text{RGO@Sb}_2\text{O}_3$ composites.

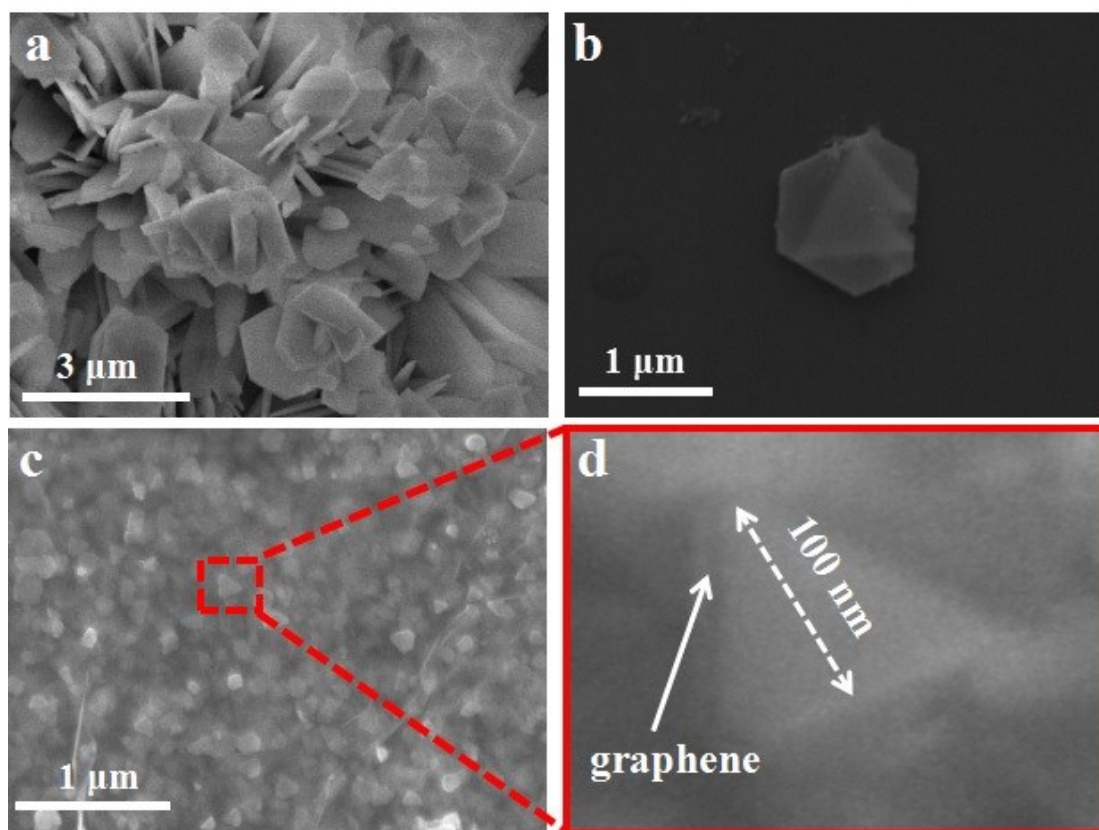


Fig S2. SEM images of (a), (b) bare Sb_2O_3 and (c), (d) RGO@ Sb_2O_3 .

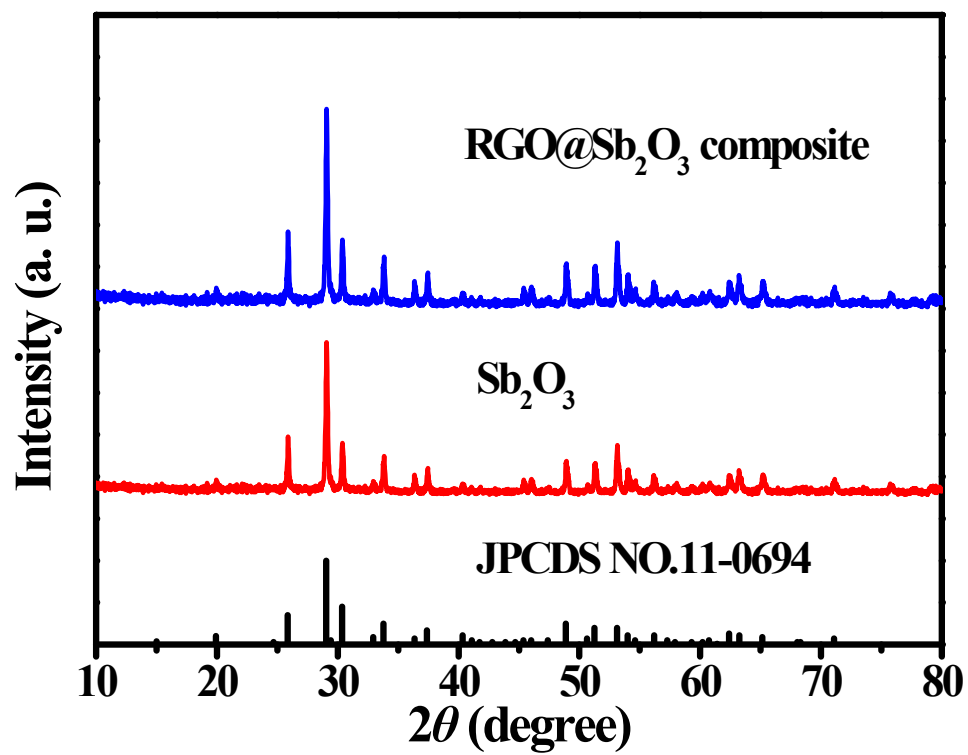


Fig S3. XRD patterns of samples obtained by annealing RGO@Sb₂O₃ and Sb₂O₃ at 800 °C in air atmosphere.

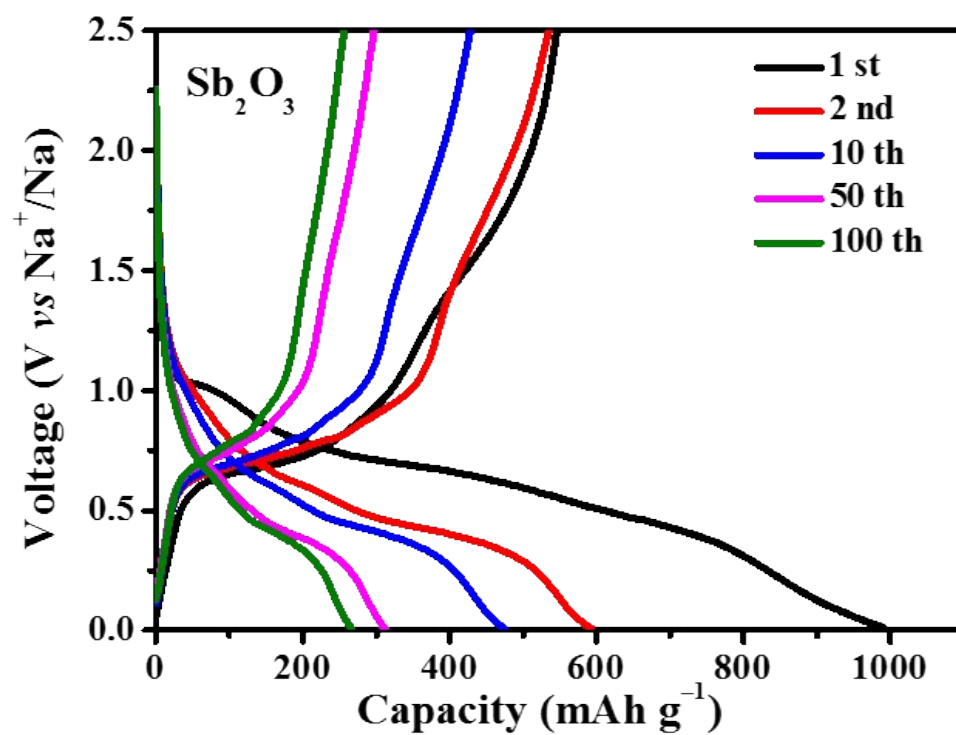


Fig S4. Charge/discharge curves of the bare Sb₂O₃ electrode at a current density of 0.1 Ag⁻¹.

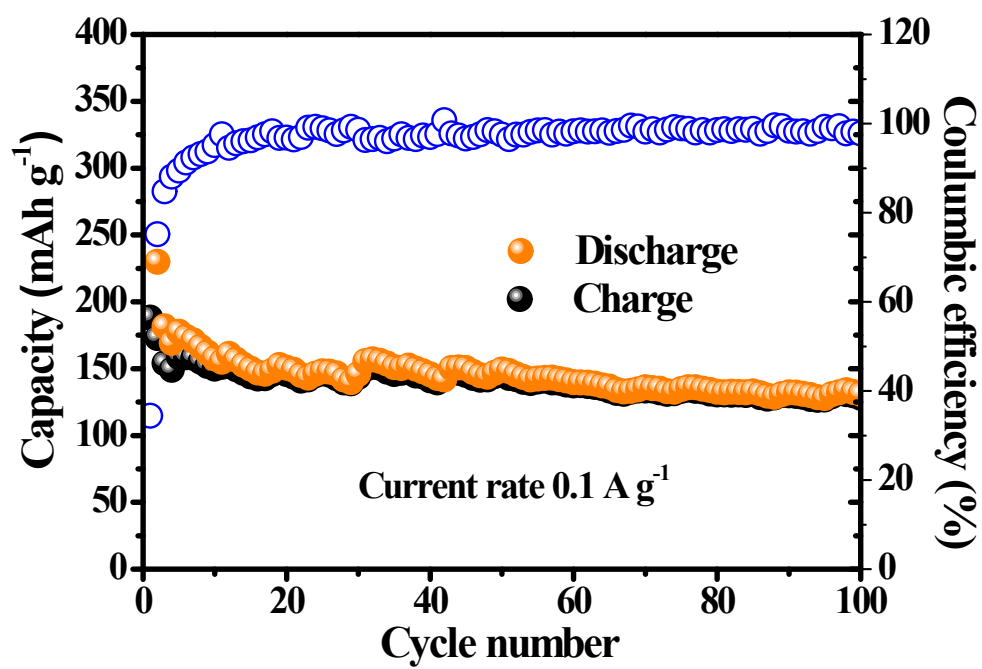


Fig S5. Cycling stability of RGO at the current density of 0.1 A g⁻¹.

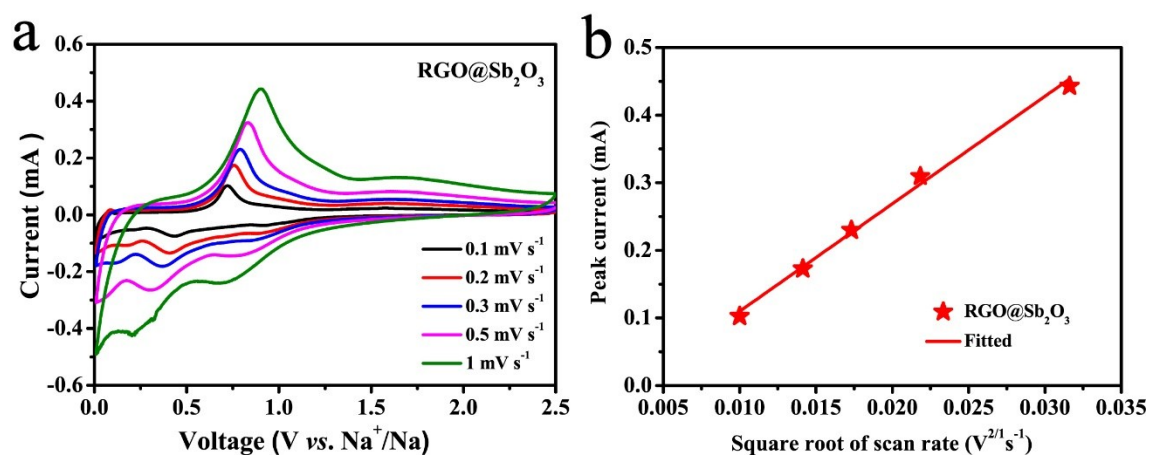


Fig S6. (a) CV curves of RGO@Sb₂O₃ electrode collected in the potential range of 0.01-2.5 V at scanning rates of 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.5, and 1.0 mV s⁻¹. (b) The relationship between *I*_p and $\nu^{1/2}$ for RGO@Sb₂O₃ electrode.