

## Electronic Supplementary Information

### **Li<sub>2</sub>O-B<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>-GeO<sub>2</sub> glass as a high performance anode material for rechargeable lithium-ion batteries**

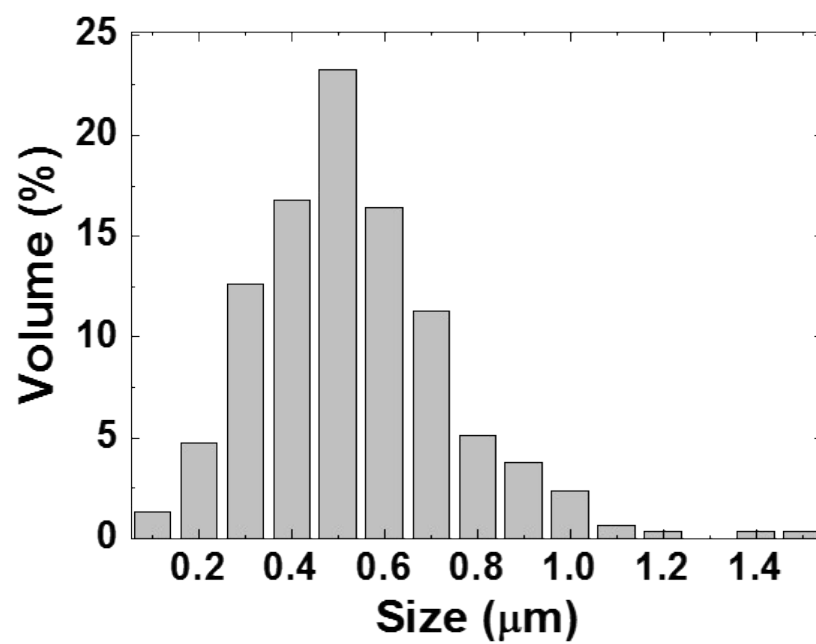
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<sup>a</sup>Department of Chemical and Biomolecular Engineering, Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST), Daehakro 291, Yuseong-gu, Daejeon 34141, Republic of Korea.

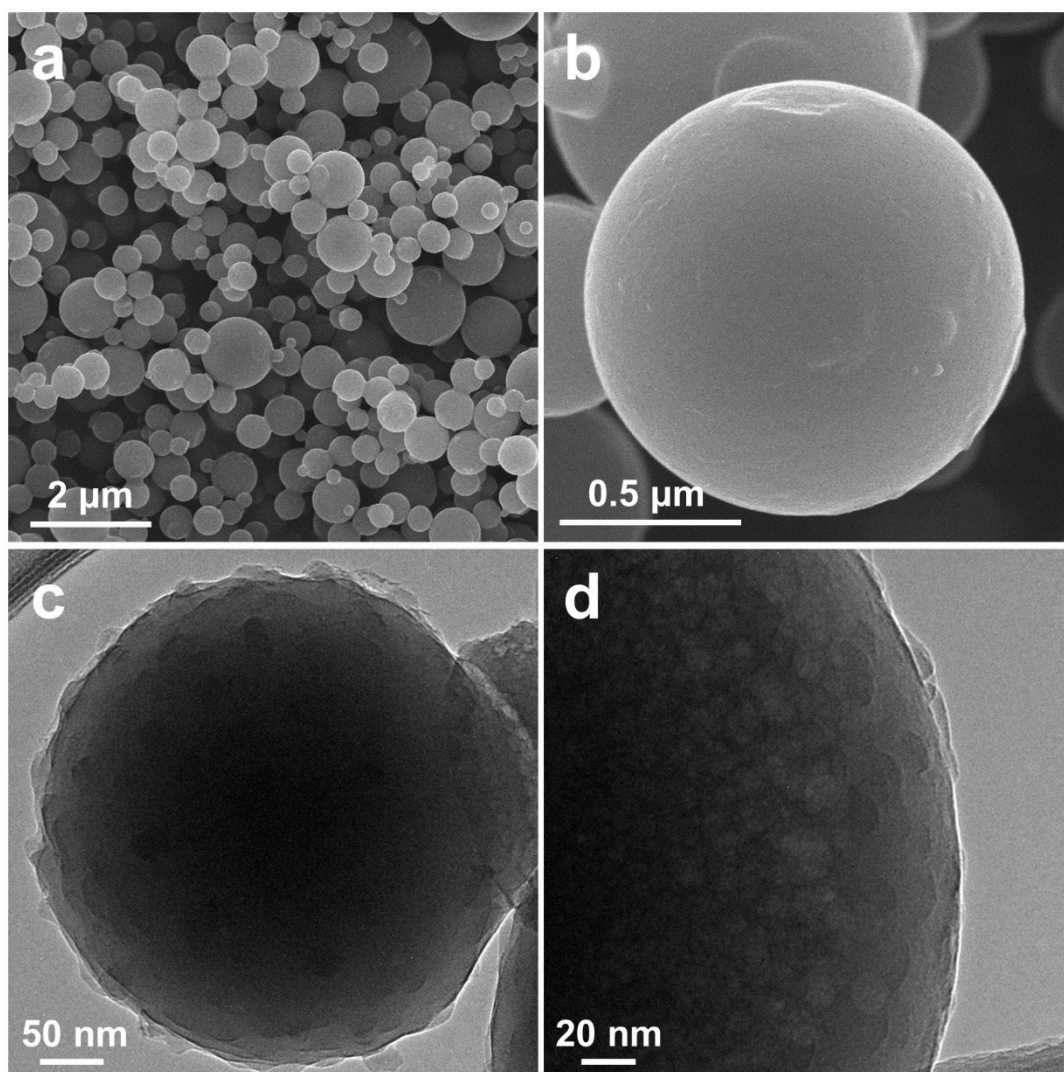
<sup>b</sup>Graduate School of Energy, Environment, Water, and Sustainability (EEWS), Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST), Daehakro 291, Yuseong-gu, Daejeon 34141, Republic of Korea.

<sup>c</sup>School of Chemical and Biological Engineering and Institute of Chemical Processes, Seoul National University, 1 Gwanak-ro, Gwanak-gu, Seoul 08826, Republic of Korea

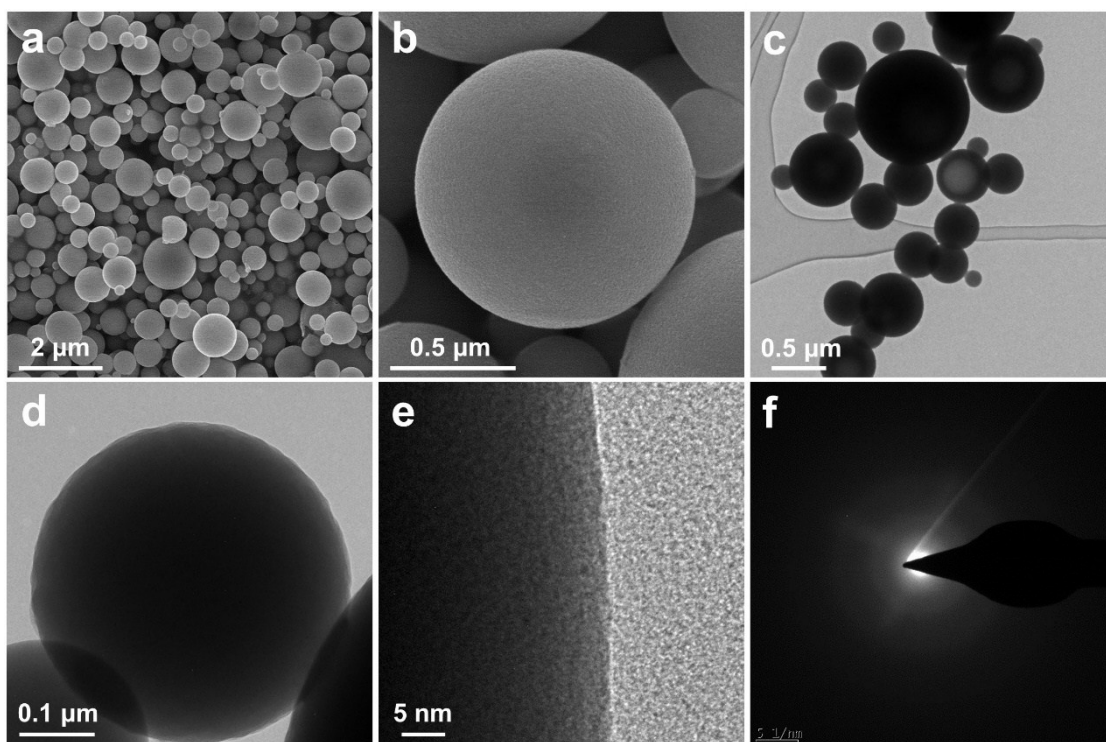
Corresponding authors: E-mail: SeungBinPark@kaist.ac.kr, jangwookchoi@snu.ac.kr



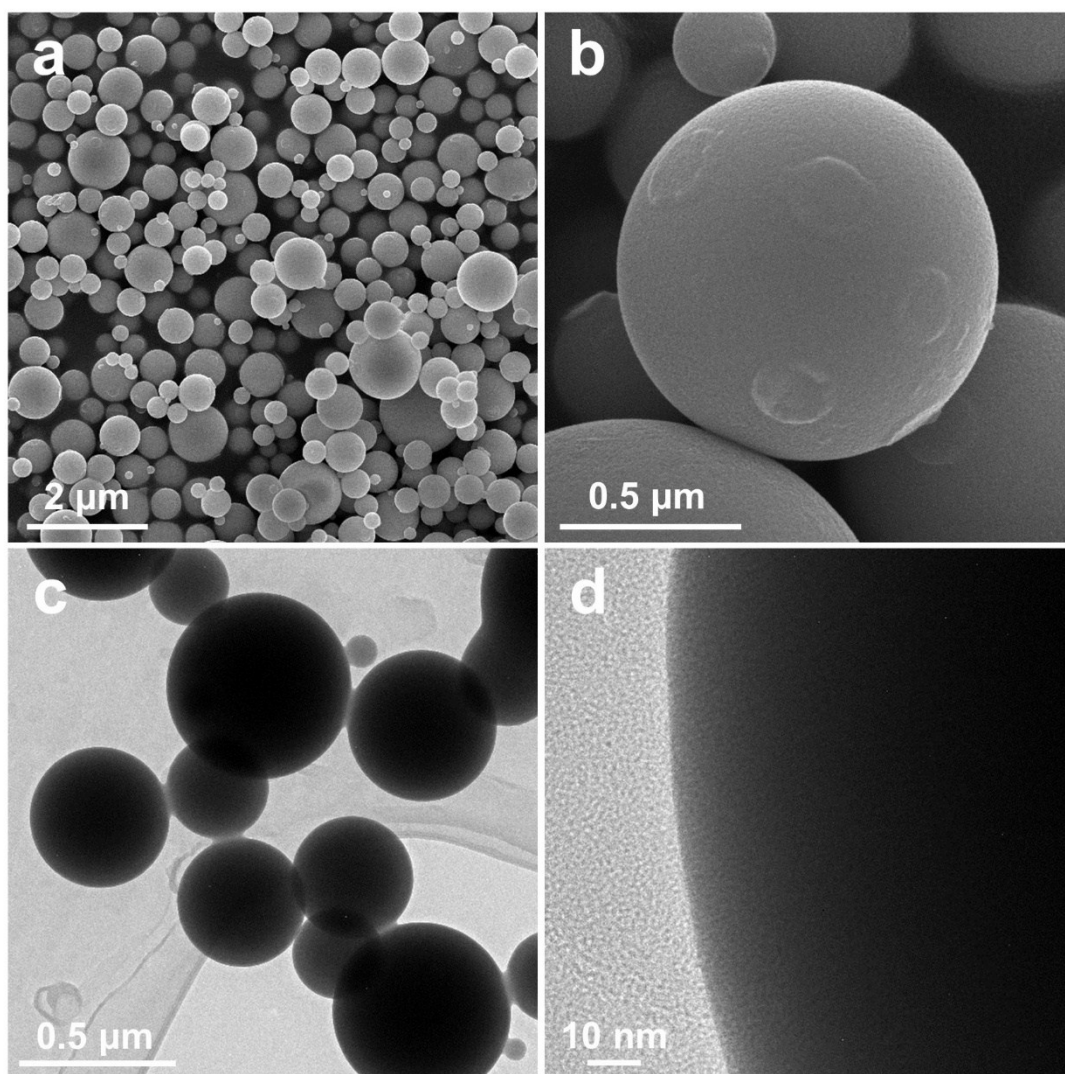
**Fig. S1** Size distribution of the LBGO glass powder from low magnification SEM analysis.



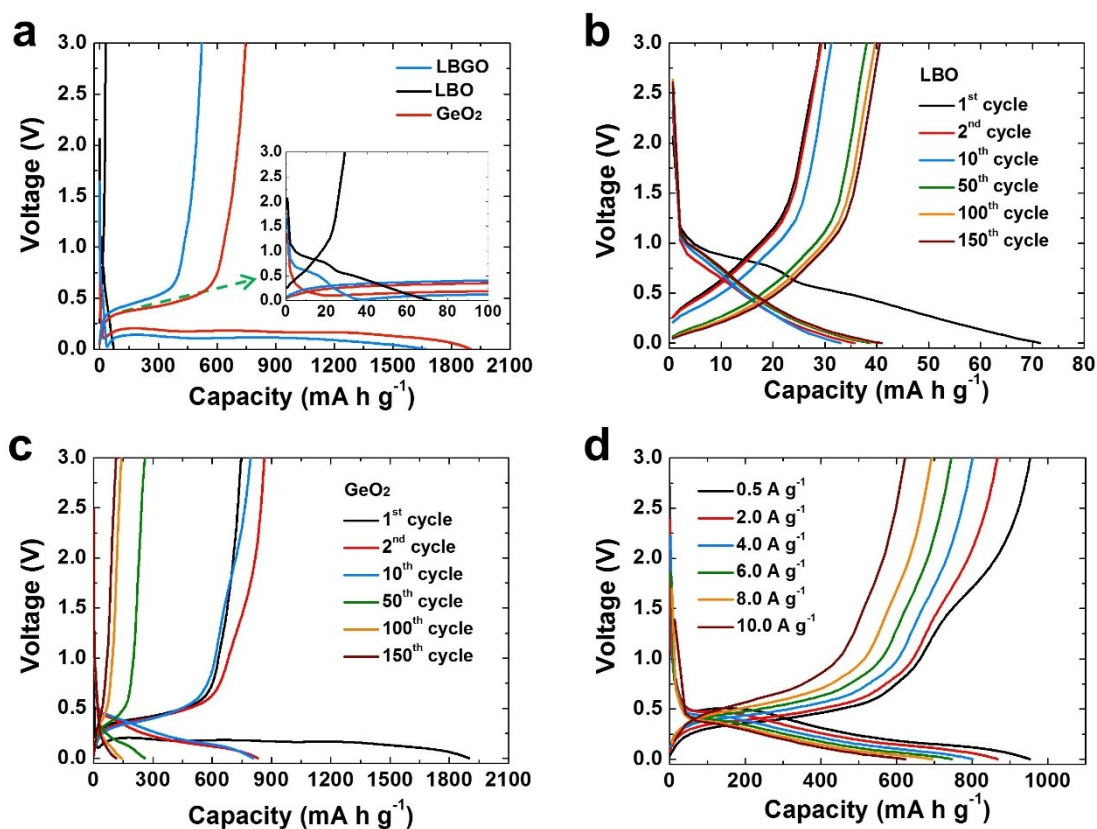
**Fig. S2** Morphologies of LBO glass prepared by one-pot spray pyrolysis. (a,b) SEM images. (c,d) TEM images.



**Fig. S3** Morphologies of  $\text{GeO}_2$  powders prepared by one-pot spray pyrolysis. (a,b) SEM images. (c,d) TEM images. (e) HR-TEM image. (f) SAED pattern.



**Fig. S4** Morphologies of Ge-rich LBGO glass with a molar ratio of  $\text{Li}_2\text{O} : \text{B}_2\text{O}_3 : \text{GeO}_2 = 1 : 2 : 4$ . (a,b) SEM images. (c,d) TEM images.

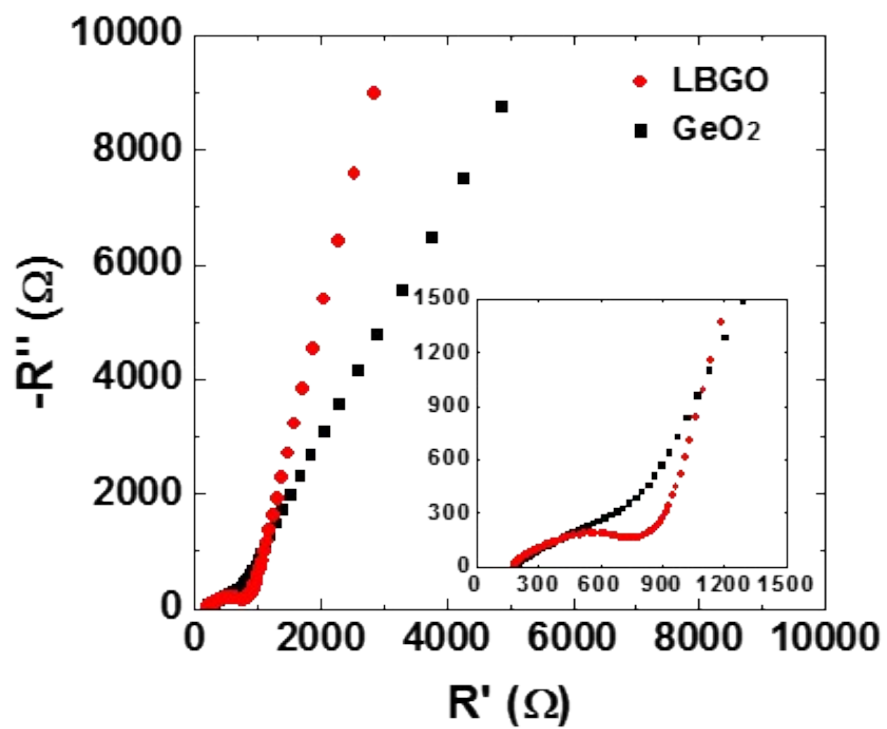


**Fig. S5** Charge-discharging profiles during cycling. (a) The first charge-discharge profiles of the LBGO, LBO, and GeO<sub>2</sub> electrodes. Charge-discharge profiles of (b) the LBO glass and (c) the GeO<sub>2</sub> electrodes during cycling at a constant current density of 1 A g<sup>-1</sup>. (d) Charge-discharge profiles of the LBGO glass electrode at different current densities.

**Table S1.** Comparison of the electrochemical performance of Li<sub>2</sub>O-B<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>-GeO<sub>2</sub> electrode with that of reported glass materials.

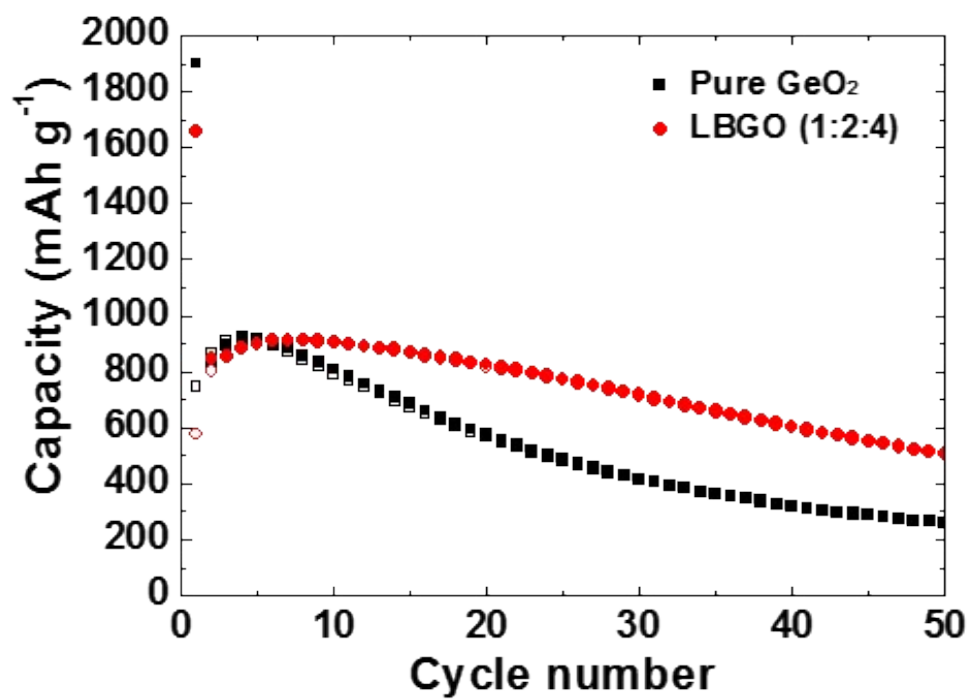
| Typical examples                                                         | Synthetic method          | Current density (mA g <sup>-1</sup> ) | Reversible capacity (mA h g <sup>-1</sup> )/cycle number | Reference |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| SnO-P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> glass                                  | solid-state and quenching | 2.4 (mA cm <sup>-2</sup> )            | 540/50                                                   | 28        |
| 1.5B <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> -SnO <sub>x</sub> /CNFs                 | electrospinning           | 200<br>2000                           | 670.2/100<br>300.2/-                                     | 29        |
| SnB <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> glass                                    | solid-state and quenching | 0.1 (mA cm <sup>-2</sup> )            | 525/40                                                   | 30        |
| Sn <sub>2</sub> P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>7</sub> nanodisk                   | quenching hydrothermal    | 350                                   | 547/220                                                  | 45        |
| SnO <sub>2</sub> -B <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> core-shell nanocomposite | molten-salt decomposition | 156                                   | 537/100                                                  | 46        |
| SnO/P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> (67/33mol%)                            | melt-quenching technique  | 1.0 (mA cm <sup>-2</sup> )            | 356/20                                                   | 47        |
| GeO <sub>2</sub> glass                                                   | solid-state and quenching | 134                                   | 310/30                                                   | 48        |
| GeS <sub>2</sub> glass                                                   | solid-state and quenching | 134                                   | 414.8/30                                                 | 48        |
| Li <sub>2</sub> O-B <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> -GeO <sub>2</sub> glass  | spray pyrolysis           | 1000                                  | 827.6/150                                                | this work |
|                                                                          |                           | 10000                                 | 623                                                      |           |

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**Fig. S6** Electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS) spectra of the LBGO and GeO<sub>2</sub> electrodes before cycling.





**Fig. S7** Electrochemical properties of the GeO<sub>2</sub> and Li<sub>2</sub>O-2B<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>-4GeO<sub>2</sub> electrodes at a constant current density of 1 A g<sup>-1</sup>.