Supporting Information

Low-valence Bicomponent (FeO)_x(MnO)_{1-x} Nanocrystals Embedded in Amorphous Carbon as High-Performance Anode Materials for Lithium Storage

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DFT Calculations

All the calculations were performed based on spin-polarized periodic density functional theory (DFT) implemented in Gaussian 09W.¹ The calculation basis set was B3LYP and the total energy convergence was set to be lower than 10^{-5} eV, and the force convergence was set to be smaller than 0.02 eV/Å. The crystal plane of V₂O₅ for DFT calculation is (001) facet and the crystal plane of C for DFT calculation is (001) facet (JCPDS no. #65-0131 for V₂O₅ and JCPDS no. #26-1080 for C).

Supporting Figures



Figure S1. XRD patterns of the FMO samples at different annealing temperature from 400 $^{\circ}$ C to 800 $^{\circ}$ C.



Figure S2. SEM images of (a-b) FMO-400 and (c-d) FMO-500.



Figure S3. HRTEM of FMO-800 showing the amorphous carbon.



Figure S4. TEM images of (a-b) FMO-600 and (c-d) FMO-700.



Figure S5. BET surface area of the samples.



Figure S6. 1st, 2nd and 5th CV curves of (a) FMO-600 and (b) FMO-700.



Figure S7. (a)1st and (b) 5th charge/discharge profiles of the electrodes.



Figure S8. TEM images of FMO-800 after cyclic stability



Figure S9. Rate performance of FMO-800 at different mass loading of 0.6 and 1.2 mg cm⁻².



Figure S10. Optimum cluster structure of FMO-600.



Figure S11. Optimum cluster structure of FMO-700/800.



Figure S12. XPS survey spectra of the samples.



Figure S13. Fe 2p XPS survey spectra of the samples.



Figure S14. (a-b) SEM images of MnFe₂O₄. (c) XRD spectra of FMO-800 and MnFe₂O₄.



Figure S15. (a) 1st, 2nd and 5th CV curves of MnFe₂O₄. (b) 2nd cycle CV curves of FMO-800 and MnFe₂O₄. (c) 1st and (d) 5th charge/discharge profiles of FMO-800 and MnFe₂O₄.



Figure S16. Optimum cluster structure of MnFe₂O₄.

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