

Rational design of NiFe₂O₄-rGO by tuning the compositional chemistry and their enhanced performance for Li-ion battery anode

Yanlan Zhang,^a Wenqiang Cao,^b Yongzhu Cai,^a Jincheng Shu^a and Maosheng Cao^{*a}

^a School of Material Science and Engineering, Beijing Institute of Technology, Beijing 100081, China

^b School of Information Engineering, Minzu University of China, Beijing 100081, China

The Raman spectra was conducted using HORIBA Jobin Yvon HR800. The particle size distributions were obtained from SEM. This manuscript focuses on the rational design of NiFe₂O₄-rGO and reveals a tendency of lithium storage performance with increased NiFe₂O₄ clusters. If the exact ratio of Ni and Fe in the composite is needed, the ICP-AES technology may be adopted.

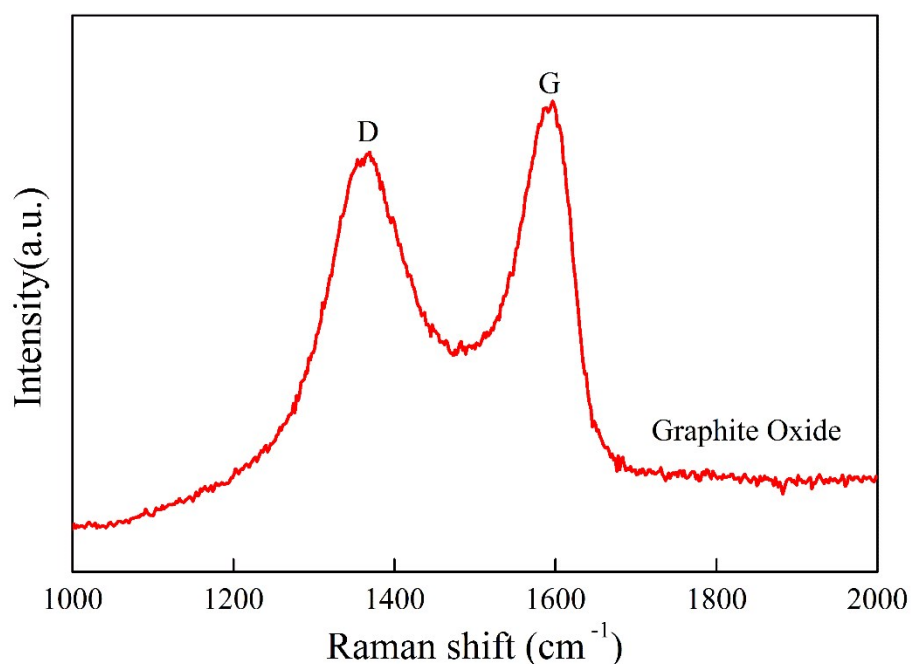


Fig. S1. Raman spectra of graphite oxide.

* Corresponding author at: School of Material Science and Engineering, Beijing Institute of Technology, Beijing 100081, China
E-mail address: caomaosheng@bit.edu.cn (M. Cao)

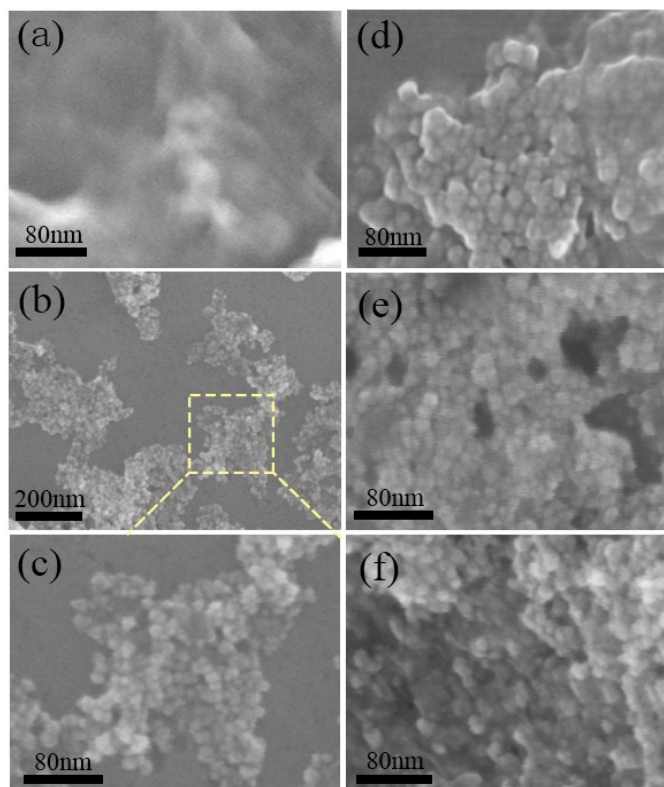


Fig. S2. SEM images of (a) Ni-Fe-G1, (b-c) Ni-Fe-G2, (d) Ni-Fe-G3, (e) Ni-Fe-G4, and (f) Ni-Fe-G5.

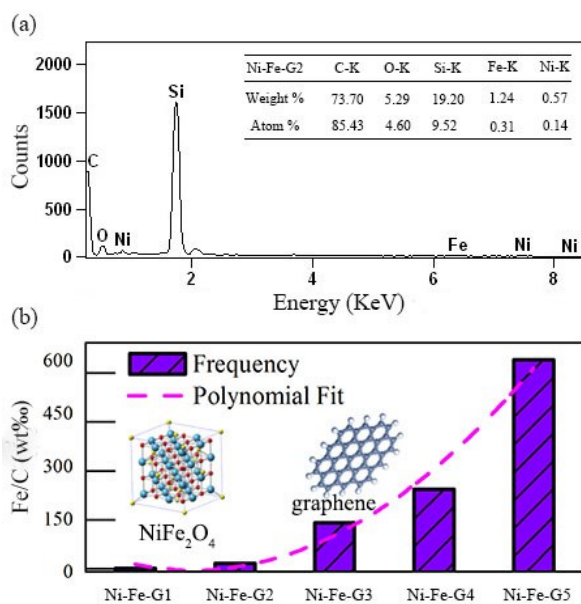


Fig. S3. (a) EDS of Ni-Fe-G2, and (b) the weight ratios of Fe/C for NiFe₂O₄-rGO.

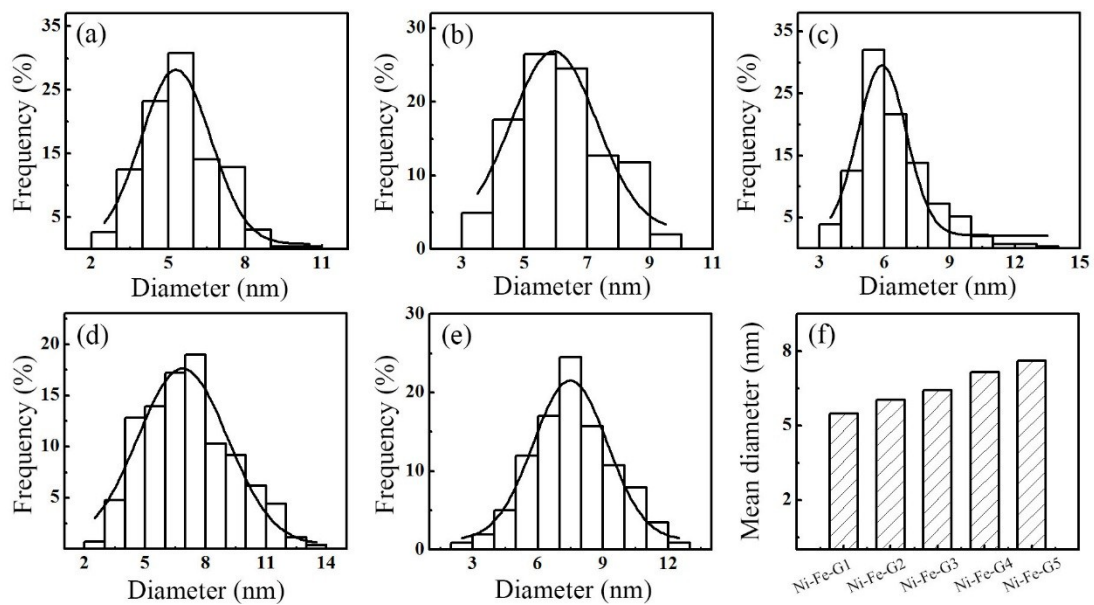


Fig. S4. The particle size distributions of (a) Ni-Fe-G1, (b) Ni-Fe-G2, (c) Ni-Fe-G3, (d) Ni-Fe-G4, and (e) Ni-Fe-G5. (f) Average particle size of NiFe₂O₄-rGO.

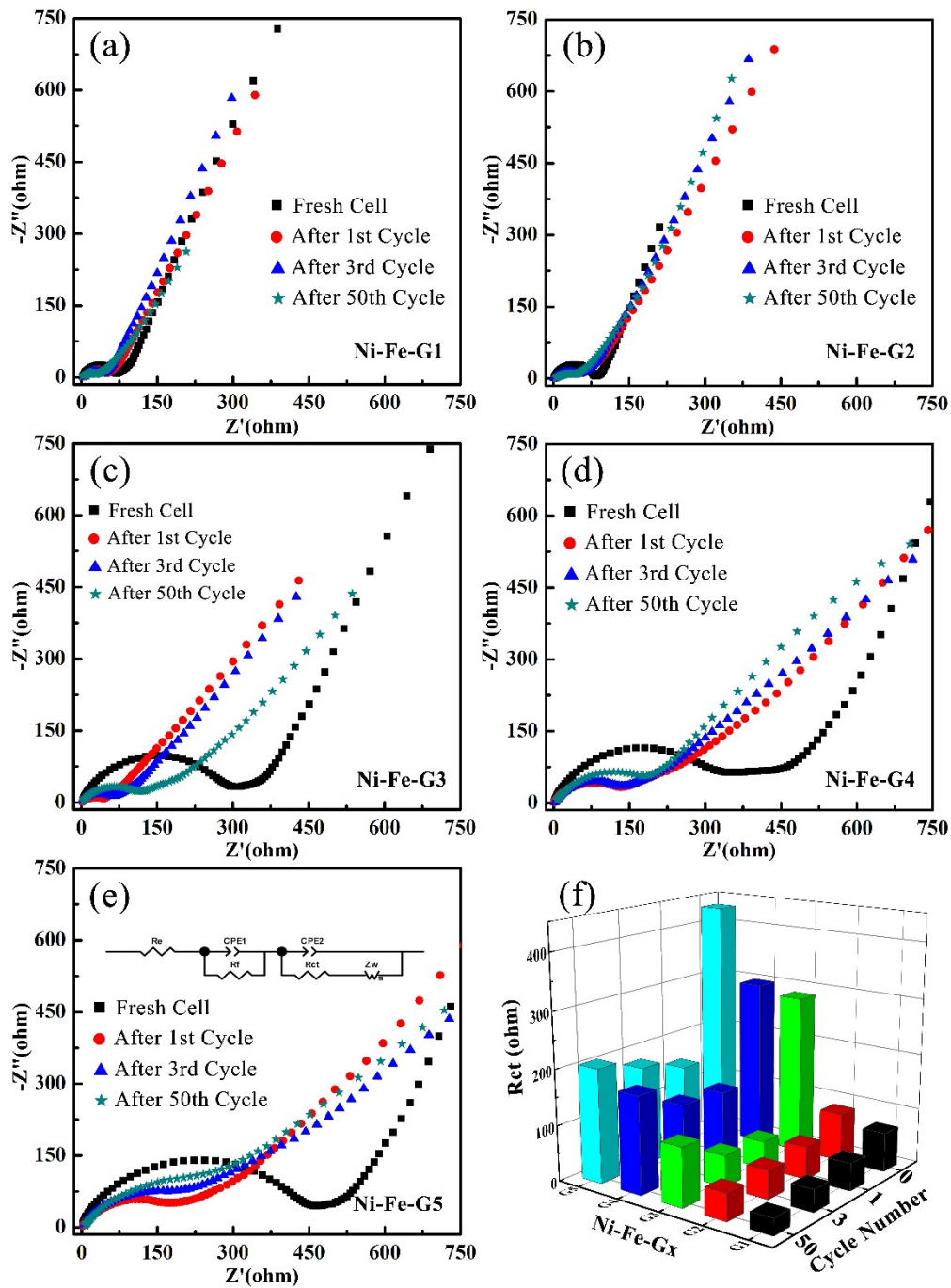


Fig. S5. Electrochemical impedance spectroscopy profiles of (a) Ni-Fe-G1, (b) Ni-Fe-G2, (c) Ni-Fe-G3, (d) Ni-Fe-G4, and (e) Ni-Fe-G5. (f) 3D plot of R_{ct} for NiFe₂O₄-rGO.