Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for Physical Chemistry Chemical Physics

Supporting Information

Porous Li_2FeSiO_4/Carbon Monoliths with Controlled Macropores: Effects of Pore Properties on Electrode Performance as Cathode of Lithium Ion Batteries

By *George Hasegawa,* Mai Sannohe, Yuya Ishihara, Kazuyoshi Kanamori, Kazuki Nakanishi, and Takeshi Abe*

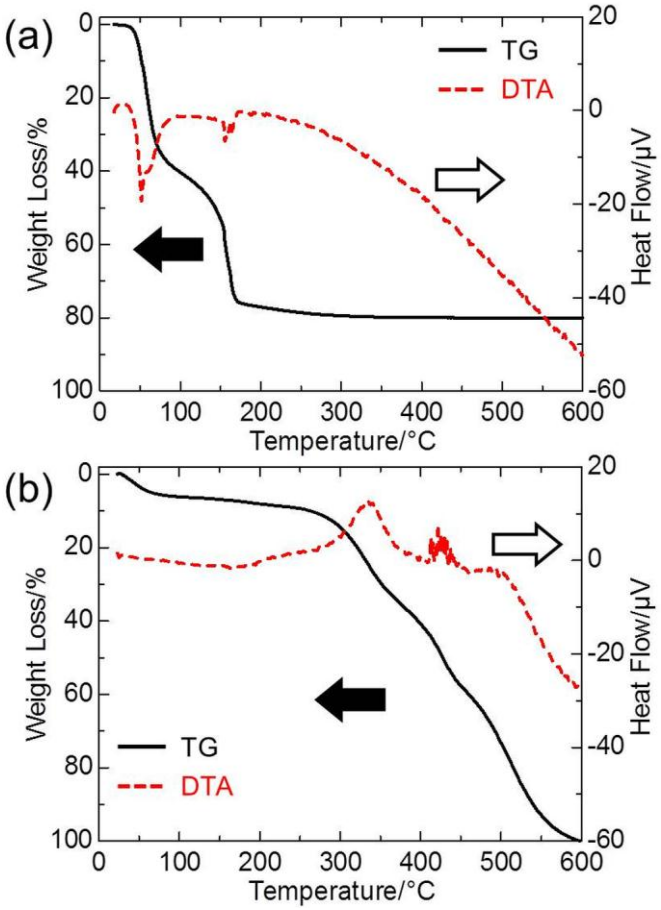

Figure S1 TG-DTA curves of (a) $Fe(NO_3)_3 \cdot 9H_2O$ and (b) Poly(vinylpyrrolidone) (PVP, M_w = 55,000) under air atmosphere.

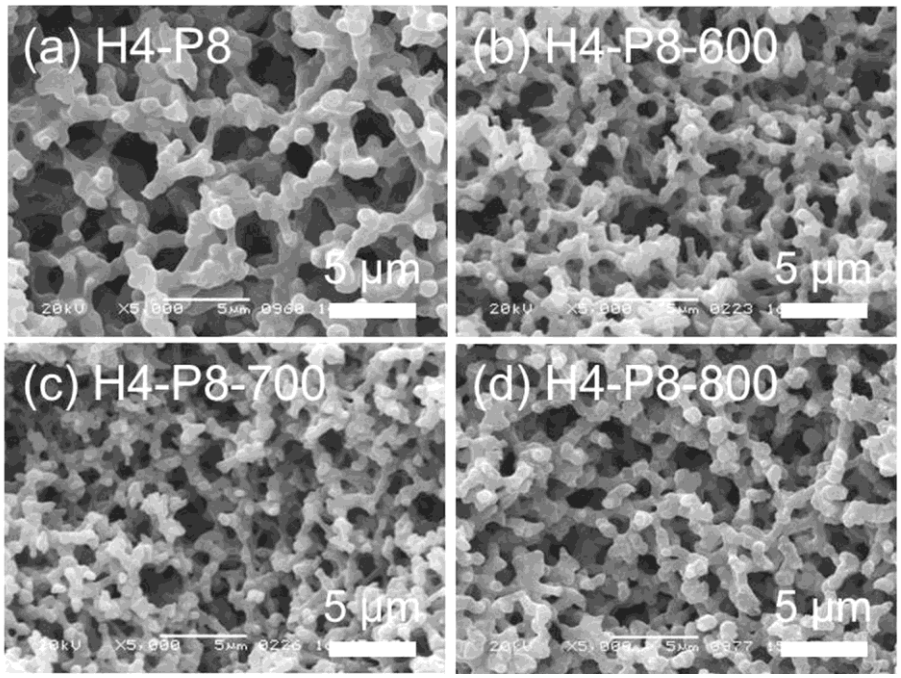

Figure S2 SEM images of the monolithic Li_2FeSiO_4/carbon composites calcined at different temperatures; (a) H4-P8, (b) H4-P8-600, (c) H4-P8-700, and (d) H4-P8-800.

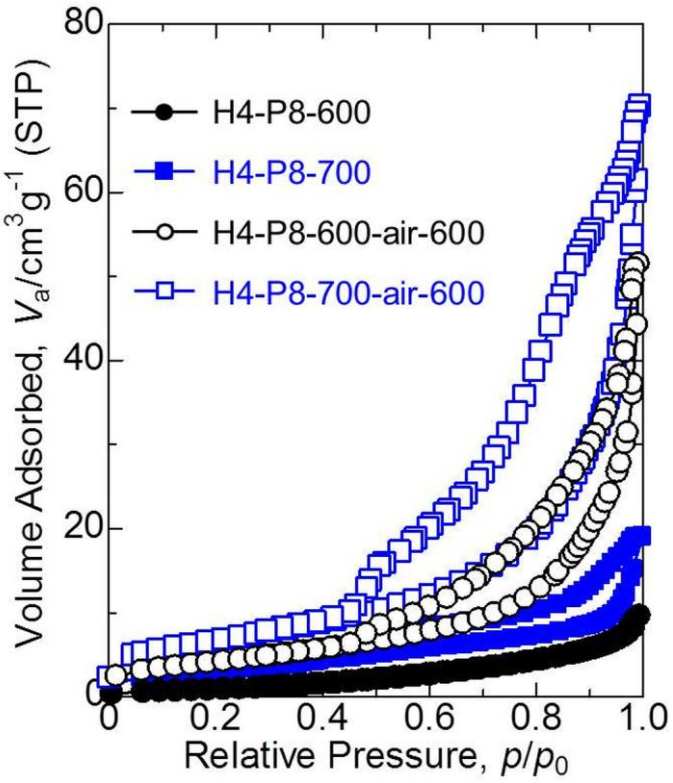

Figure S3 Nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherms of the Li_2FeSiO_4/carbon composites and those of the samples after the removal of carbon by the calcination at 600 ºC for 2 h under air atmosphere.

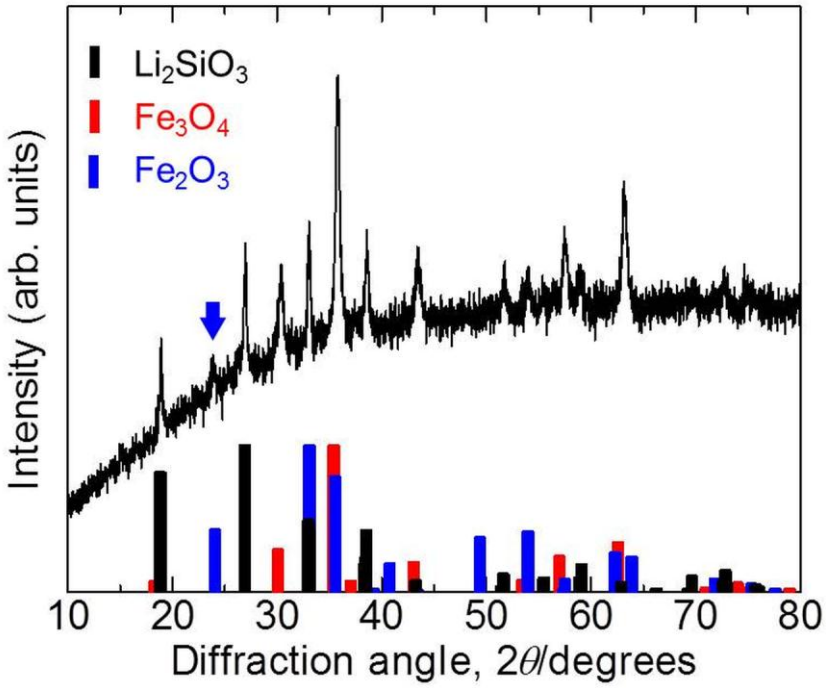

Figure S4 The XRD pattern of the sample calcined at 700 ºC under N_2 atmosphere (H4-P8-700) followed by heat treatment at 800 ºC under air atmosphere.

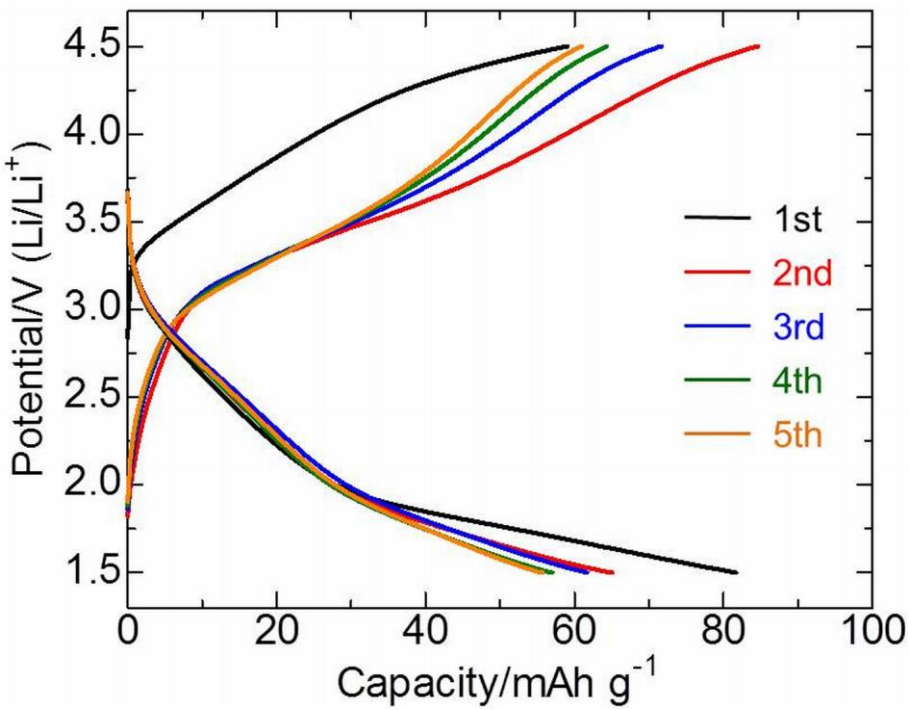

Figure S5 Charge and discharge curves of the electrode prepared from H4-P8-700 at 10 mA g^{-1}.

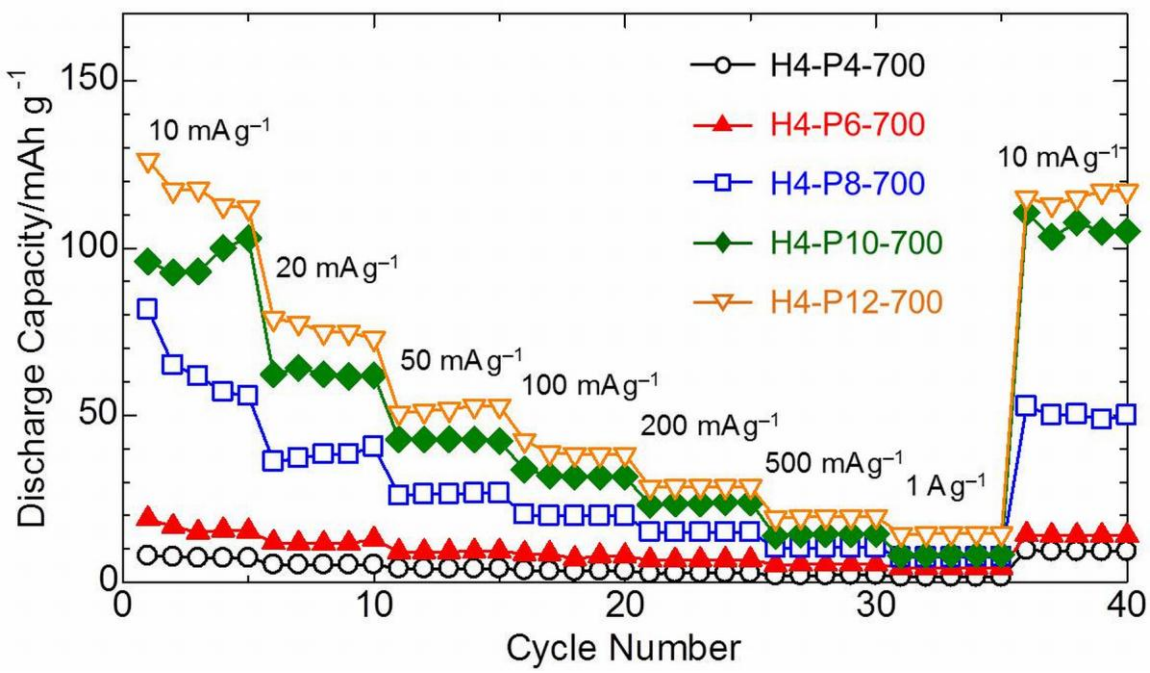

Figure S6 Discharge capacities of the samples calcined at 700 ºC from different precursor gels at different currents.