Electronic Supporting Information (ESI) for

Salt-mediated extraction of nanoscale Si building blocks: Composite anode for Li-ion full battery with high energy density

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Figure S1. Analysis of slag waste. (a) Photograph, (b) XRD pattern of slag waste, and (c) Photograph of home-made stainless steel reactors with different sizes.



Figure S2. Characterization of commercial SiNP. (a) Low and (b) High-magnification TEM images of commercial SiNP (CS), showing a thick passivation layer and poor crystallinity.



Figure S3. Physical properties of SiNP and NSB samples. (a) FTIR spectra of SiNP and NSB samples. (b) Crystallinity comparison. XRD patterns of SiNP and NSB in the two-theta range of 20-40°, showing the different position of mother peak and FWHM values (inset: FWHM values for two samples). (c) BJH pore size distribution curve for SiNP and NSB samples..



Figure S4. CV curves of SiNP and NSB electrodes (a) at 0.05 mV s⁻¹ and subsequent CV curves of (b) SiNP and (c) NSB electrodes at 0.1 mV s⁻¹.



Figure S5. (a) Capacity retention results at 0.2 C and voltage profiles of (b) SiNP and (c) NSB electrodes at various C-rates.



Figure S6. Electrode stability of SiNP and NSB electrodes. Cross-sectional (a, b) and top-view (c, d) SEM images of SiNP and NSB electrodes, respectively.



Figure S7. (a) Summary chart for thickness of NSB and SiNP electrodes at different stages of cycles. Cross-sectional SEM images of (b) NSB and (c) SiNP electrodes before the cycle, after full lithiation, and after 20 cycles, respectively.



Figure S8. TEM image of C-NSB sample.