Nanoporous germanium prepared by a mechanochemical reaction with enhanced lithium storage properties

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Figure S1. XRD patterns of the nanoporous A-Ge materials.



Figure S2. SEM image of the nanoporous A-Ge materials.



Figure S3. XPS spectra of Ge 3d of nanoporous A-Ge materials.



Figure S4. (a) N_2 adsorption-desorption isotherms and (b) the pore-size distribution calculated from the desorption branch of the nanoporous A-Ge materials.



Figure S5. Electrochemical impedance spectra (EIS) of Z-Ge materials.



Figure S6. (a) Curves at various scan rates from 0.1 to 2 mV s⁻¹. (b) log (i) versus log

(v) plots and b value for the slope.



Figure S7. FESEM images of (a) Z-Ge and (b) bulk Ge electrodes after 100 cycles.



Figure S8. XRD patterns of the nanoporous Z-Si (a) and A-Si (b) materials.



Figure S9. SEM image of the nanoporous A-Si materials.



Figure S10. (a) N_2 adsorption-desorption isotherms and (b) the pore-size distribution calculated from the desorption branch of the nanoporous Z-Si materials. (c) N_2 adsorption-desorption isotherms and (d) the pore-size distribution calculated from the desorption branch of the nanoporous A-Si materials.



Figure S11. The rate capability of nanoporous Z-Si materials.

Sample	Reversible capacity	Cycle number	Refs.
Porous Ge	469 mAh g^{-1} at 8 A g^{-1}	1800	1
Ag/porous Ge	493.2 mAh g^{-1} at 3.2A g^{-1}	300	2
Mesoporous Ge	1217 mAh g ⁻¹ at 1.28 A g ⁻¹	400	3
Nanoporous Ge	1200 mAh g^{-1} at 160 mA g^{-1}	200	4
Marcoporous Ge	911.2 mAh g ⁻¹ at 150 mA g ⁻¹	100	5
Ge microcube	682 mAh g ⁻¹ at 1.6 A g ⁻¹	500	6
Ge nanotube arrays	1004.5 mAh g^{-1} at 320 mA g^{-1}	250	7
Porous Ge nanowires	888 mAh g $^{-1}$ at 800 mA g $^{-1}$	1100	8
Z-Ge	1002.8 mAh g^{-1} at 3.2 A g^{-1}	700	This work

Ge versus reported literature.

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