

**Supplementary Material:**

**Strategic synthesis of sponge-like structured SiO<sub>x</sub>@C@CoO  
multifunctional composites for high-performance and stable lithium-  
ion batteries**

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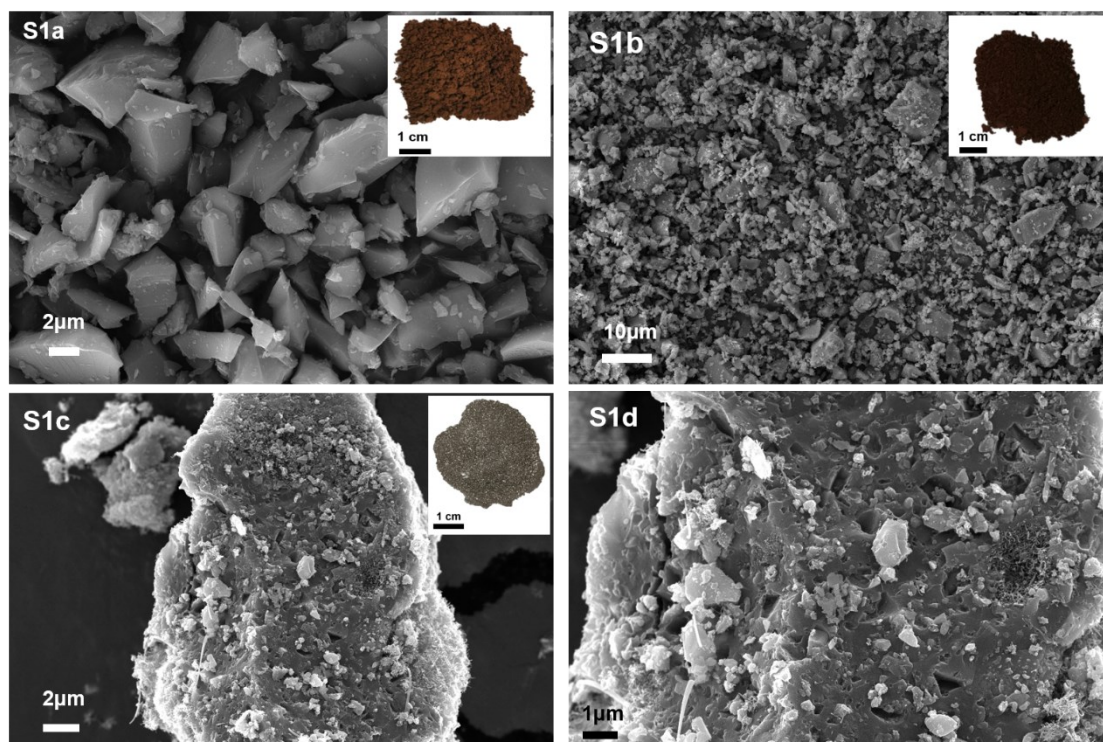


Figure. S1: SEM images of SiO particles (a) before ball milled (inside: Photograph SiO power before ball milled); (b) after ball milled (inside: Photograph SiO power after ball milled); SEM images of SiO<sub>x</sub>@C particles at (c) low (inside: Photograph SiO<sub>x</sub>@C power after calcination process) and (d) high magnifications.

As can be seen from Figure S1a, commercial SiO is an obvious block structure. And there is a decrease in particle sizes of SiO after the ball milling process, although the morphology of the block remained (Figure S1b). After spray drying with sucrose, the morphology of small particles attached to the surface of SiO<sub>x</sub> can be observed in Figure S1c. Sucrose molecules are decomposed into carbon adsorbed on the surface of SiO<sub>x</sub> during the sintering process, and finally form SiO<sub>x</sub>@C nanoparticles, which are shown in Figure S1d.

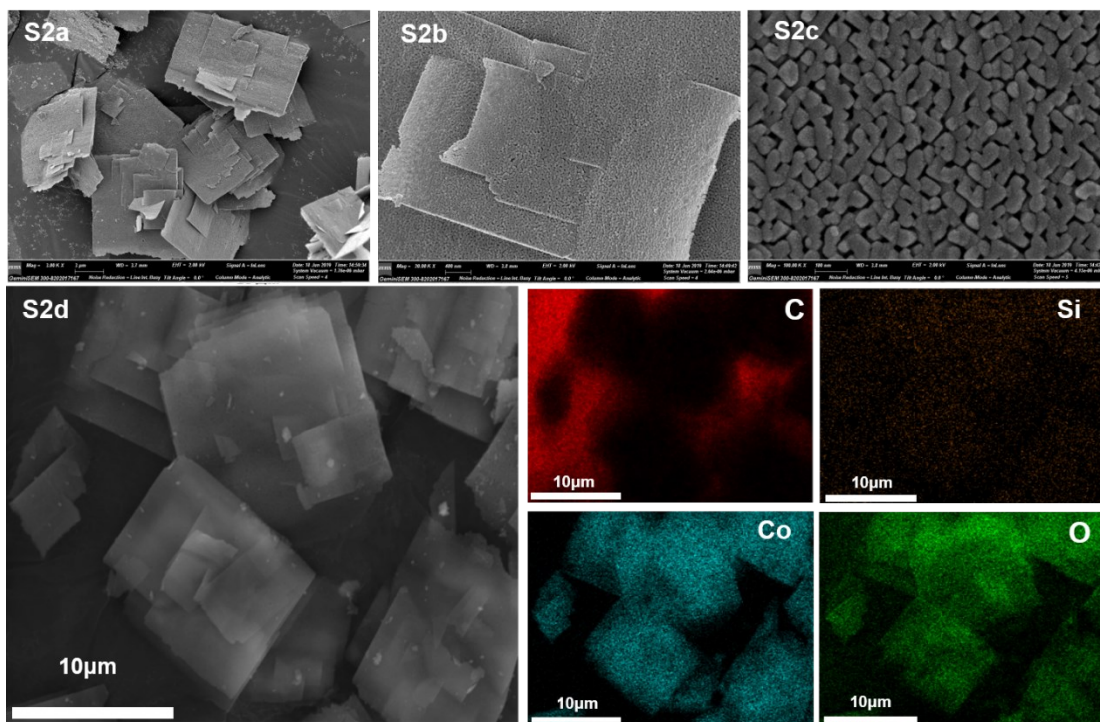


Figure. S2: SEM images of CoO nanosheets at (a) low and (b) (c) high magnifications, (d) SEM images and the corresponding EDX elemental mappings of C, Si, O and Co in CoO nanosheets.

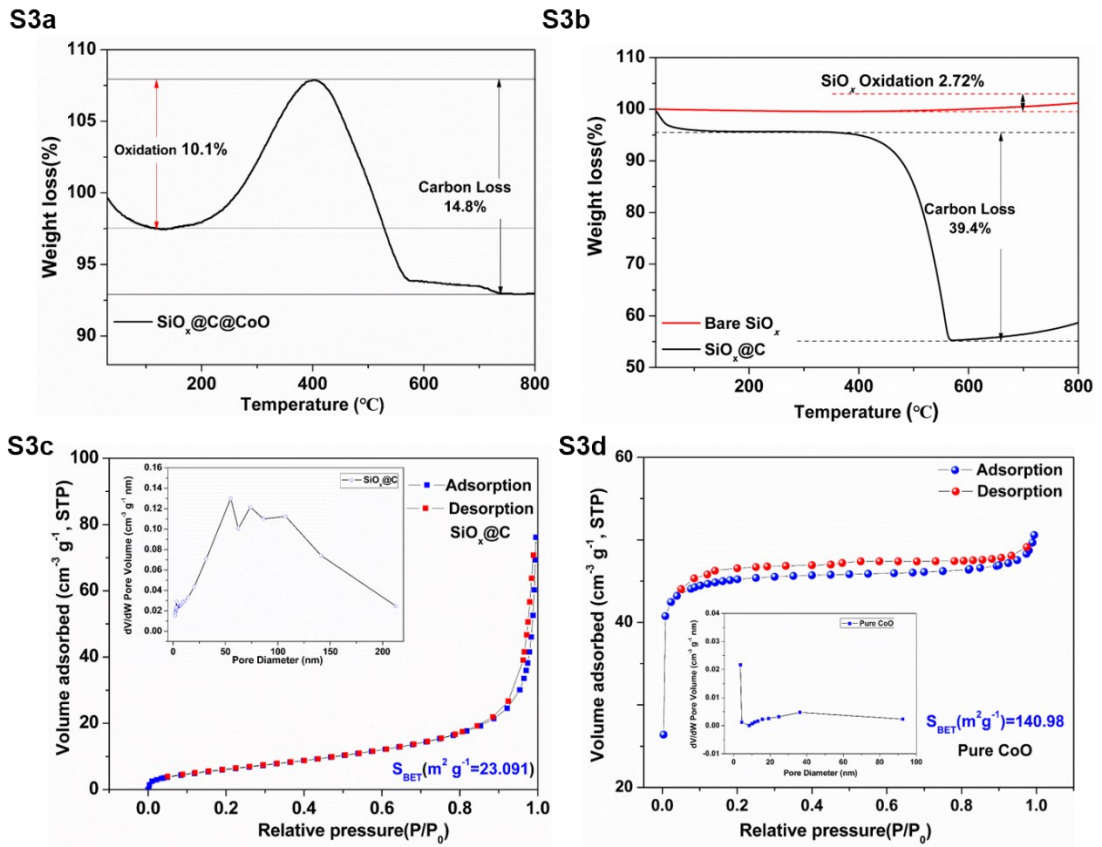


Figure S3: (a) TGA curves of  $\text{SiO}_x\text{@C@CoO}$ ; (b) TGA curves of  $\text{SiO}_x\text{@C}$  and bare  $\text{SiO}_x$  (red) (c)  $\text{N}_2$  adsorption/desorption isotherms curve of the  $\text{SiO}_x\text{@C}$  (inside: pore size distribution profile); (d)  $\text{N}_2$  adsorption/desorption isotherms curve of the Pure CoO (inside: pore size distribution profile).

S4

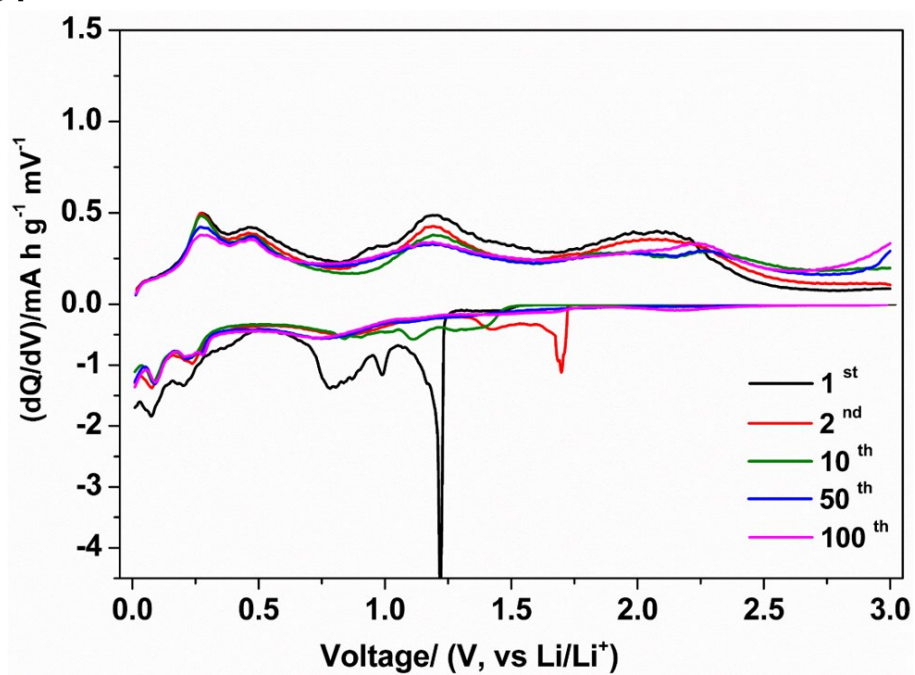


Figure S4: Differential capacity plot of SiO<sub>x</sub>@C@CoO electrode.

**Table S1: Comparison of rate capacity retention of SiO<sub>x</sub>-based materials between this work and the previous reports.**

<b>Composite</b>	<b>Current (A g<sup>-1</sup>)</b>	<b>Voltage range (V)</b>	<b>Reversible capacity (mA h g<sup>-1</sup>)</b>	<b>Mass Loading (mg cm<sup>-2</sup>)</b>	<b>Ref.</b>
SiOC	3.2	0.01-3	290	–	S1
SiO <sub>x</sub> -TiO <sub>2</sub> @C	6.4	0.01-2.5	375	1.3	S2
SiO <sub>x</sub> /C	5	0.01-3	303	1.5	S3
SiO <sub>x</sub> /C	1	0.01-3	423	2.3	S4
SiO <sub>x</sub> /graphene	5	0.01-1.5	190	–	S5
FeSi/Si/SiO <sub>x</sub>	5	0.01-1.5	333	1.1	S6
Si/SiO <sub>x</sub> @CNF	5	0.01-3	272	–	S7
N-doped carbon/SiO <sub>x</sub>	1.6	0.005-3	447	1.6-2.0	S8
ternary SiO <sub>x</sub>	5	0.01-3	406	0.53	S9
SiO <sub>x</sub> @C@CoO	5	0.01-3	484	1.5	This work

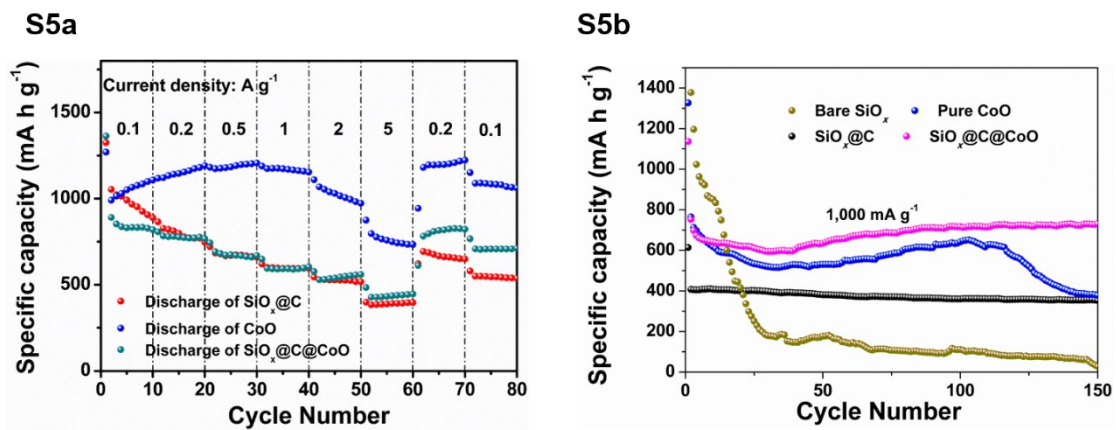


Figure S5: (a) Comparison of the rate performance of  $SiO_x@C$ ,  $CoO$ , and  $SiO_x@C@CoO$ ; (b) Comparative cycle performance of  $SiO_x$ ,  $SiO_x@C$ ,  $CoO$  and  $SiO_x@C@CoO$  at the current density of  $1 A \cdot g^{-1}$ .

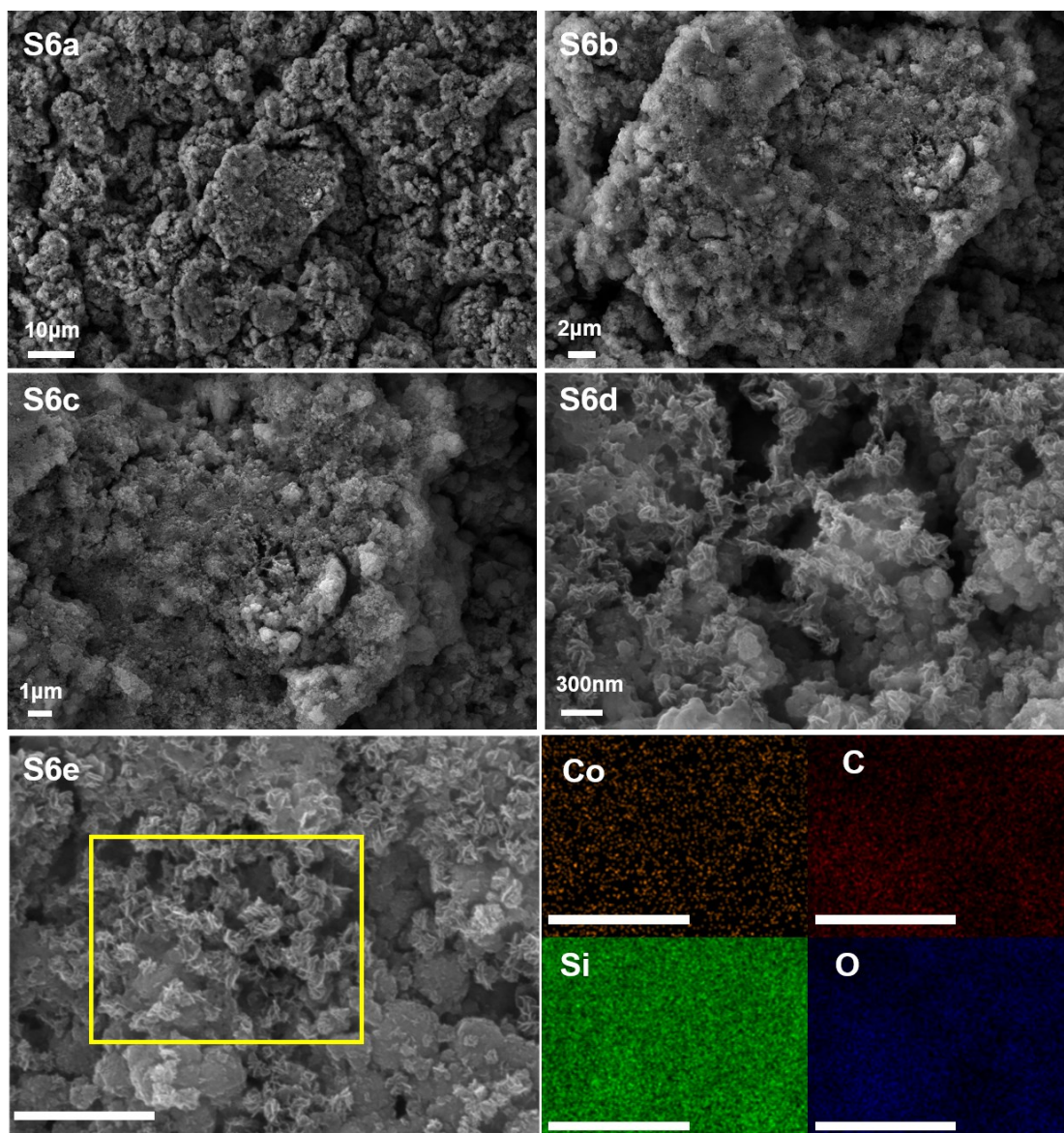
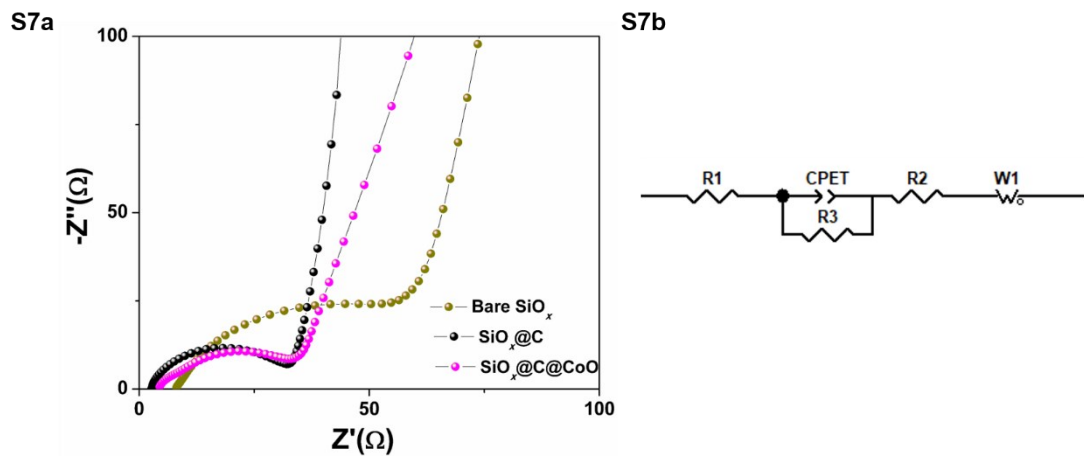


Figure S6: SEM images of SiO<sub>x</sub>@C@CoO after 750 cycles at different scales (a) 10 μm; (b) 2 μm; (c) 1 μm; (d) 300 nm; (e) SEM images and the corresponding EDX elemental mappings of Co, C, Si, and O in SiO<sub>x</sub>@C@CoO (scale bar 1 μm).





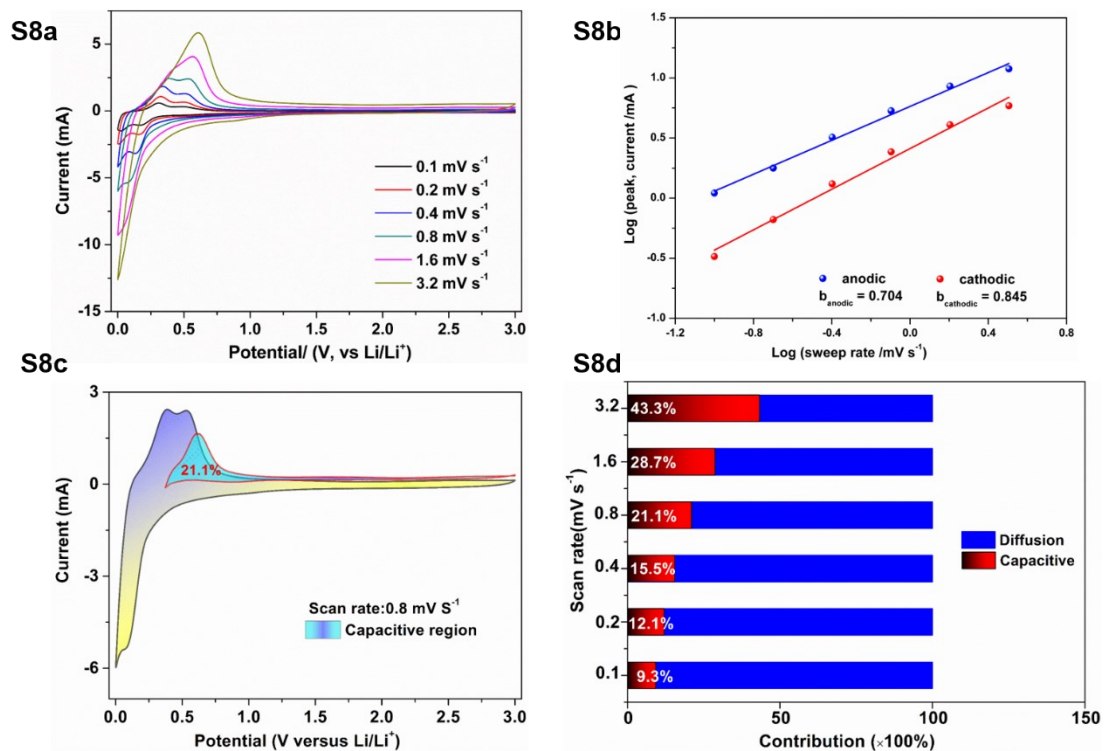
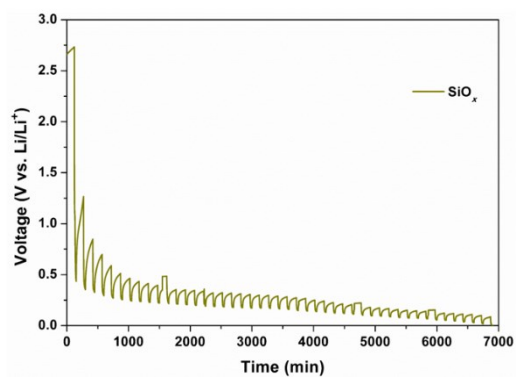


Figure S8: Kinetics analysis of the lithium storage behavior for the SiO<sub>x</sub>@C electrode. (a) CV curves at different scan rates; (b) Log ( $i$ ) versus log ( $v$ ) plots at different cathodic/anodic peaks; (c) Capacitive and diffusion-controlled contribution to charge storage of sponge-like network at 0.8 mV s<sup>-1</sup>; (d) Normalized contribution ratio of capacitance and diffusion at different scan rates.

S9a



S9b

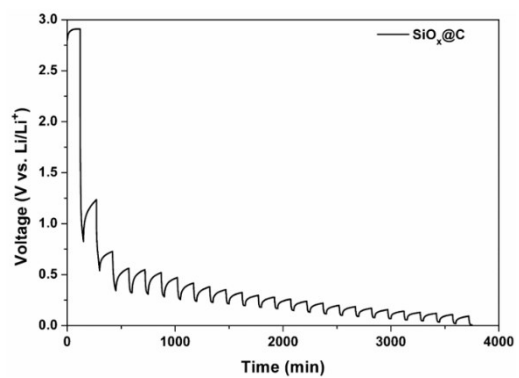
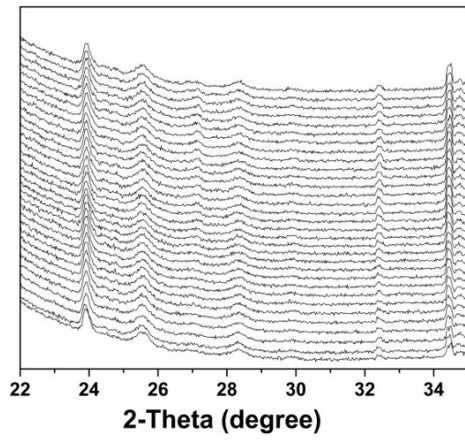


Figure S9: GITT curves of (a) SiO<sub>x</sub> and (b) SiO<sub>x</sub>@C.

S10a



S10b

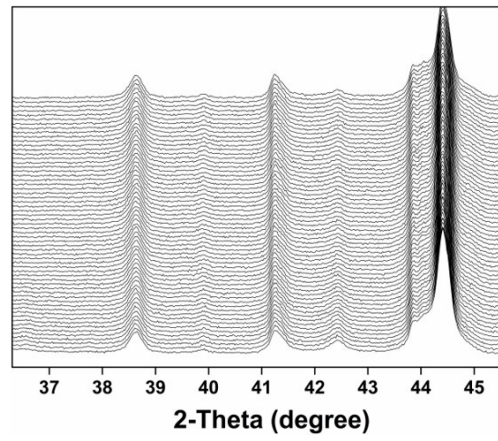


Figure S10: *In-situ* XRD patterns result for  $\text{SiO}_x@\text{C}@\text{CoO}$  at angles of (a) 22-35 degree and (b) 36.3-45.5 degree during discharging/charging processes for the initial two cycles.

S11

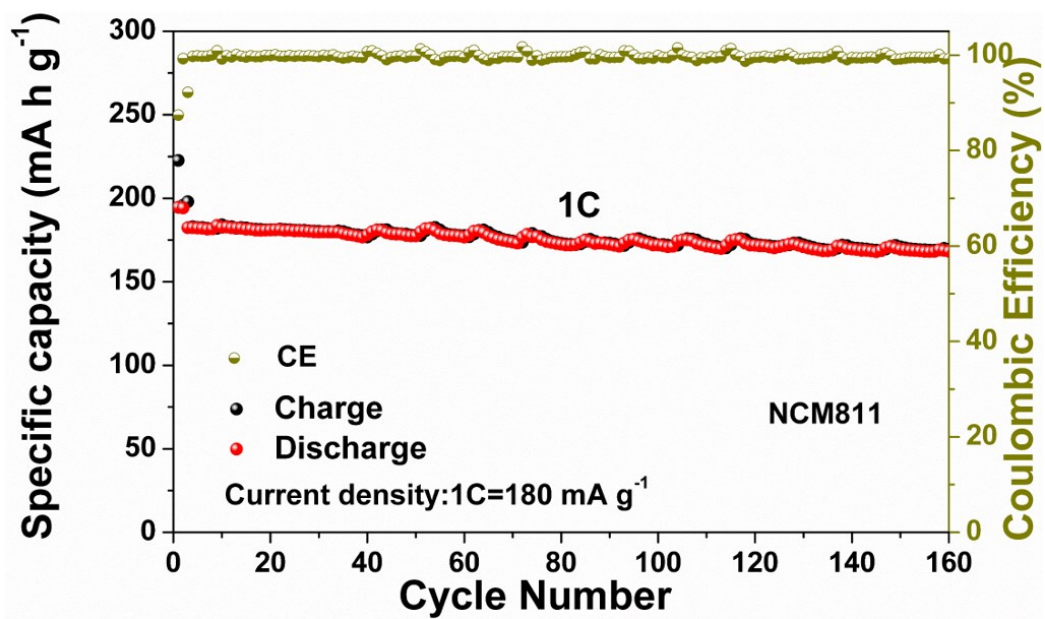


Figure S11: Cycling stability of the NCM811 electrode at 1 C.

**Table S2: Comparison of specific capacity of SiO<sub>x</sub>@C@CoO sample with some other reported SiO<sub>x</sub>-based electrode materials for LIBs.**

<b>Electrode Material</b>	<b>Reversible capacity (mA h g<sup>-1</sup>)</b>	<b>Current density (mA g<sup>-1</sup>)</b>	<b>Cycle number</b>	<b>Ref</b>
N-SiO <sub>x</sub> /C/GF-4	525.2	1000	500	[S10]
SiO <sub>x</sub> /C@graphite	562	1000	300	[S11]
rGO@SiO <sub>x</sub> @C	410	1000	200	[S12]
ZIF@SiO <sub>x</sub>	900	1000	350	[S13]
SiOC	701	100	100	[S1]
SiO <sub>x</sub> -TiO <sub>2</sub> @C	700	1000	600	[S2]
SiO <sub>x</sub> /C	666.7	1000	400	[S3]
SiO <sub>x</sub> /C	755	100	300	[S4]
FeSi-Si/SiO <sub>x</sub>	616	500	500	[S6]
Si/SiO <sub>x</sub> -CNF	57.5	3000	1000	[S7]
N dope C@SiO <sub>x</sub>	623	1000	1000	[S8]
SiO <sub>x</sub> @C@CoO	714	1000	750	This work

**Table S3: Comparison of Li diffusion coefficients of SiO<sub>x</sub>@C@CoO samples with some other reported Si-based electrode materials for LIBs.**

<b>Electrode Material</b>	<b>Li diffusion coefficient (cm<sup>2</sup> s<sup>-1</sup>)</b>	<b>Mass Loading (mg cm<sup>-2</sup>)</b>	<b>Ref</b>
SiO <sub>x</sub> -TiO <sub>2</sub> @C	8.2*10 <sup>-14</sup>	1.3	[S2]
SiO <sub>x</sub> /TiO <sub>2</sub> @MLG	6.44*10 <sup>-10</sup>	1.0	[17]
SiO <sub>x</sub> @TiO <sub>2</sub> @C	1.6*10 <sup>-12</sup>	1.4	[38]
N-SiO <sub>x</sub> /C/GF-4	10 <sup>-12</sup> ~10 <sup>-9</sup>	0.8~1.2	[S10]
ZIF@SiO <sub>x</sub>	10 <sup>-13</sup> ~10 <sup>-10</sup>	0.9~1.1	[S14]
Si	10 <sup>-12</sup> ~10 <sup>-11</sup>	~	[S15]
SiO <sub>x</sub>	10 <sup>-11</sup> ~10 <sup>-12</sup>	~	[S15]
SiO <sub>x</sub> -hard carbon	8.28×10 <sup>-10</sup>	0.5	[S16]
SiO <sub>x</sub> @C@CoO	7.05×10 <sup>-8</sup>	1.5	This work

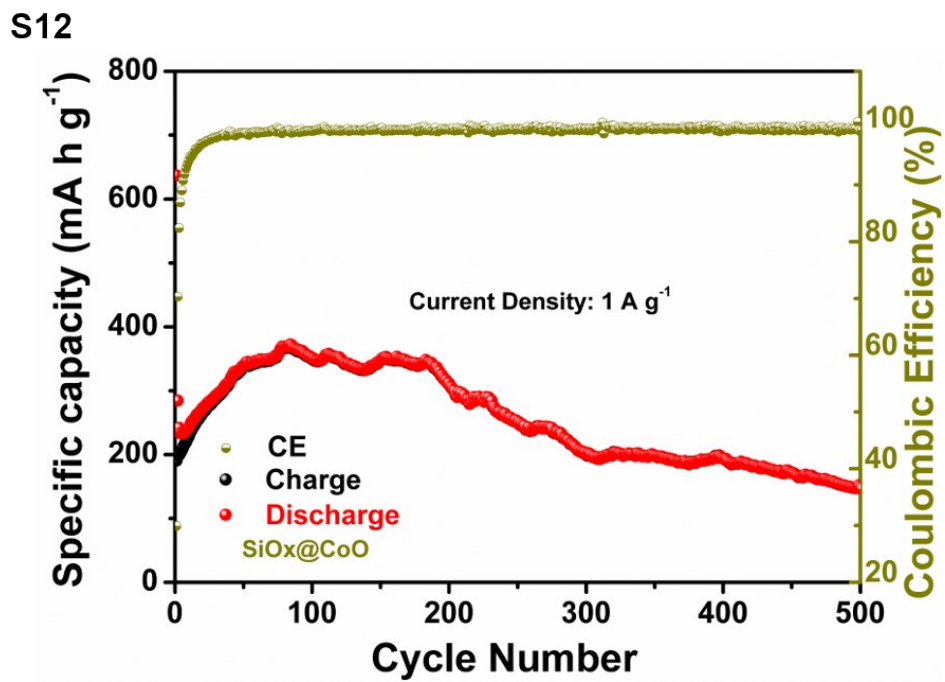


Figure S12: Cycling profiles of the  $\text{SiO}_x\text{@CoO}$  electrode at a current density of  $1 \text{ A g}^{-1}$ .



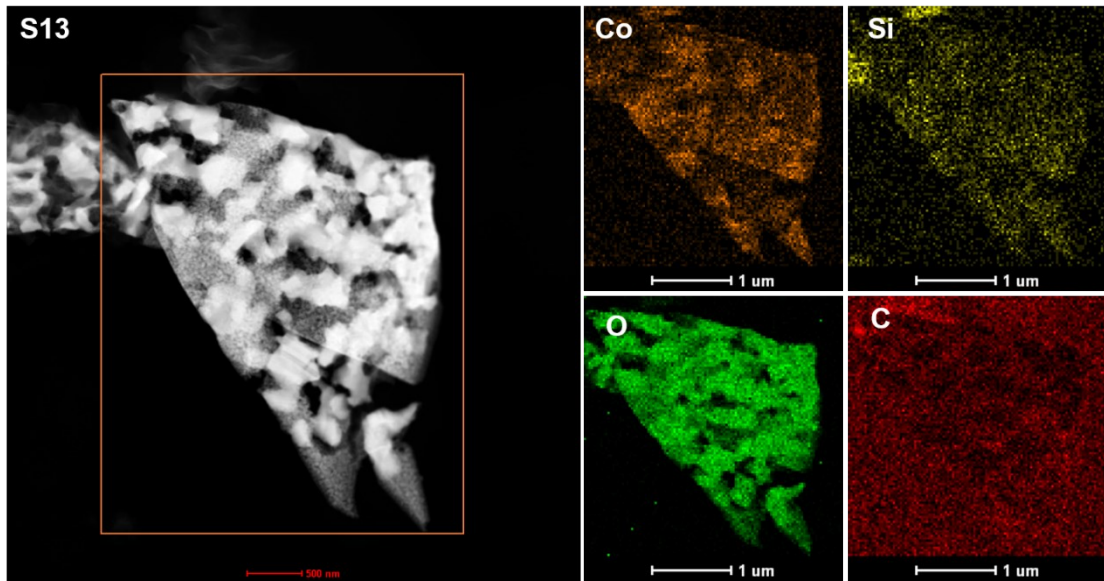


Figure S13: STEM HAADF images and the corresponding EDX elemental mappings of C, O, Si, and Co in  $\text{SiO}_x\text{@C@CoO}$ .

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