Supporting Information

Reinforced concrete inspired Si/rGO/cPAN hybrid electrode: highly

improved lithium storage via Si electrode nanoarchitecture engineering

Xin Qin,^{a,b} Yingchao Wang,^c Hui Wang,^c Haifeng Lin,^{a,b} Xinghao Zhang,^{*a,d,e} Yanyan Li,^{*a,b} Zhenjiang Li,^a Lei Wang ^{a,f}

a. International science and technology cooperation base for Ecological Chemical Engineering and Green Manufacturing, State Key Laboratory Base of Eco-chemical Engineering, Taishan Scholar Advantage and Characteristic Discipline Team of Eco-chemical Process and Technology, Qingdao University of Science and Technology, Qingdao 266042, P. R. China. E-mail: liyanyan6771@163.com

b. College of Chemistry and Molecular Engineering, Qingdao University of Science and Technology, Qingdao 266042, P. R. China

c. Shandong Provincial Key Laboratory of Olefin Catalysis and Polymerization, Key Laboratory of Rubber-Plastics of Ministry of Education, School of Polymer Science and Engineering, Qingdao University of Science and Technology, Qingdao 266042, P. R. China

d. College of New Energy, China University of Petroleum (East China), Qingdao 266580, P. R. China. E-mail: <u>zhangxinghao@upc.edu.cn</u>

e. College of Chemical Engineering, Qingdao University of Science and Technology, Qingdao 266042, P. R. China

f. College of Environment and Safety Engineering, Qingdao University of Science and Technology, Qingdao 266042, P. R. China

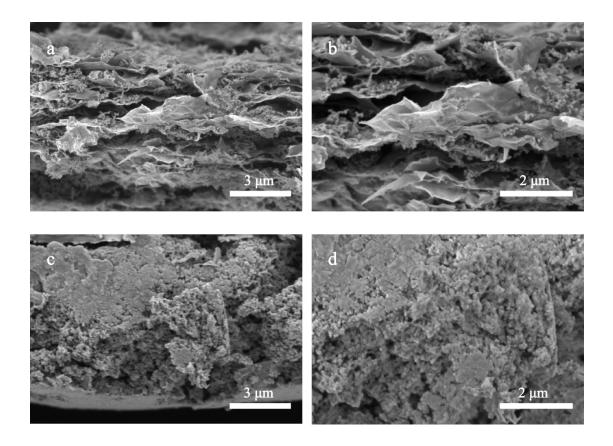


Figure S1 SEM images of (a, b) G-Si and (c, d) cPAN-Si.

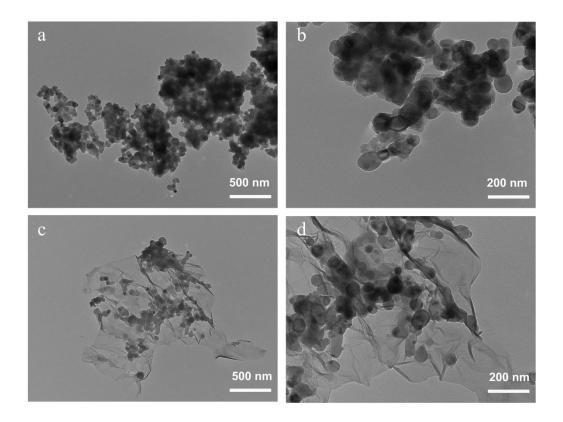


Figure S2 TEM images of (a, b) cPAN-Si and (c, d) G-Si at different magnifications.

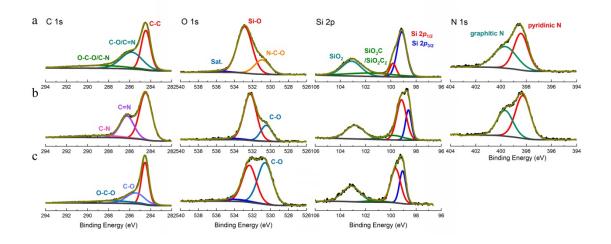


Figure S3 XPS spectra of C 1s, O 1s, Si 2p, N 1s of (a) RC-Si, (b) cPAN-Si and (c) G-Si, respectively.

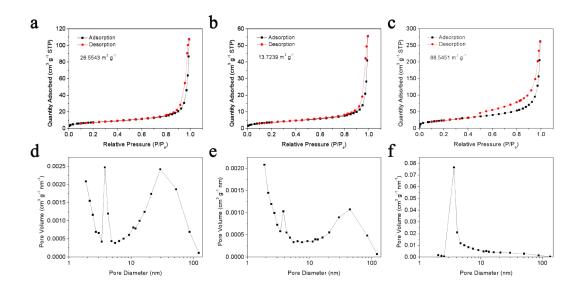


Figure S4 (a-c) Nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherms with the measured Brunauer Emmett-Teller specific surface area (SSA) and (d-f) Pore size distribution of (a, d) RC-Si, (b, e) cPAN-Si, and (c, f) G-Si.

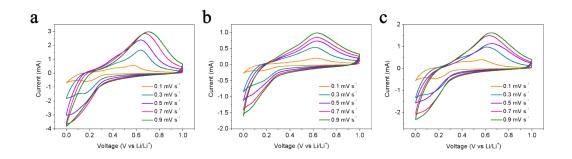


Figure S5 Cyclic voltammograms (CV) at different scan rates. (a) RC-Si, (b) cPAN-Si and (c) G-Si.

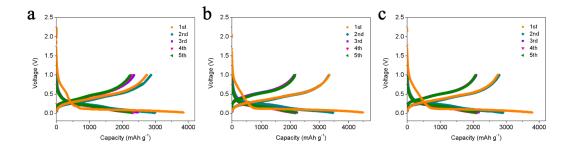
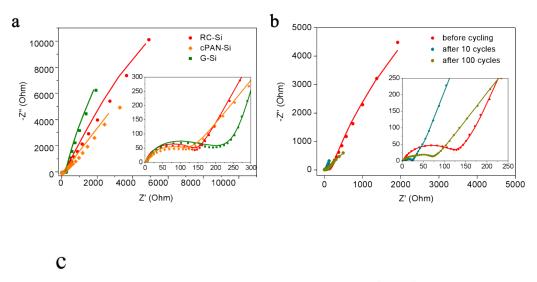


Figure S6 Charge-discharge profiles of (a) RC-Si, (b) cPAN-Si and (c) G-Si for the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th cycles. The current rate is 0.2 A g^{-1} for the 1st and 2nd cycles, and 2 A g^{-1} for the 3rd, 4th and 5th

cycles.



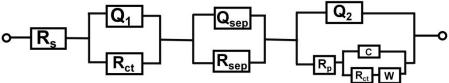


Figure S7 Nyquist plots of (a) RC-Si, cPAN-Si, and G-Si obtained from Electrochemical Impedance Spectra (EIS) measurements and the RC-Si anode tested (b) before cycling, after 10th and 100th lithiated and delithiated cycles. (c) Equivalent circuit diagrams relative to the EIS test.

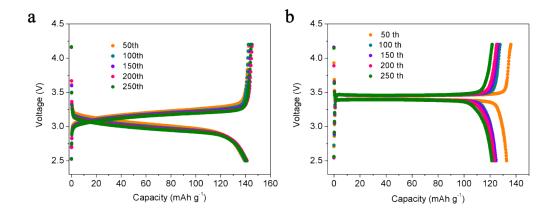


Figure S8 Charge-discharge profiles of (a) LFO/RC-Si and (b) LFO-Li for the 50th, 100th, 150th, 200th,

250th cycles. The current rate is 0.5 C (1 C=170 mA g^{-1}).

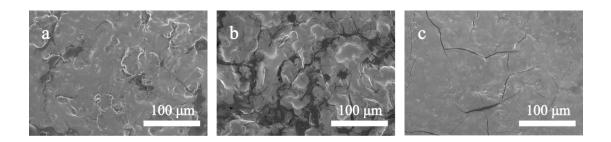


Figure S9 Top view SEM images of (a) RC-Si, (b) cPAN-Si and (c) G-Si after 10 cycles.

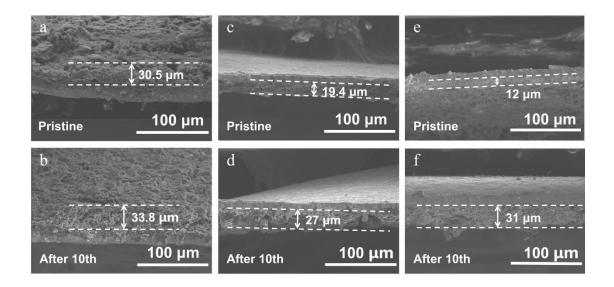


Figure S10 Cross-section SEM images of (a-b) RC-Si, (c-d) cPAN-Si, and (e-f) G-Si, demonstrating the

thickness change before and after 10th charging and discharging.

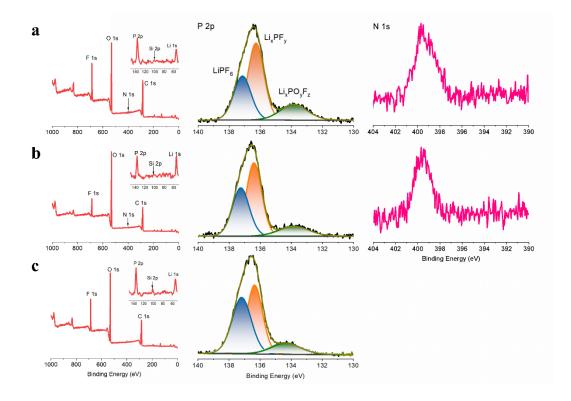


Figure S11 The interfacial chemical composition after 10 cycles. The wide range spectra, P 2p and N 1s

XPS spectra of (a) RC-Si, (b) cPAN-Si, and (c) G-Si.