

Supplementary Information for

**From Waste to Power: Utilizing Barley Husk as a Sustainable Anode Active Material  
Alternative to Graphite in Lithium-ion Batteries**

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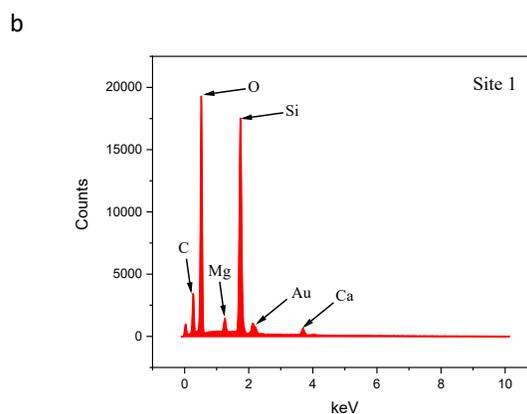
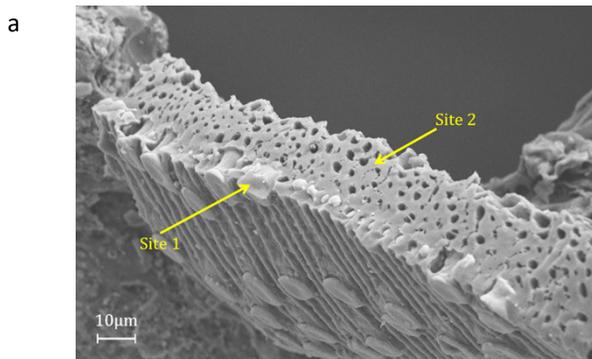
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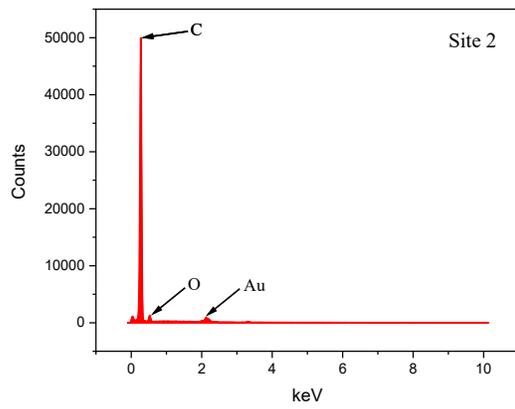
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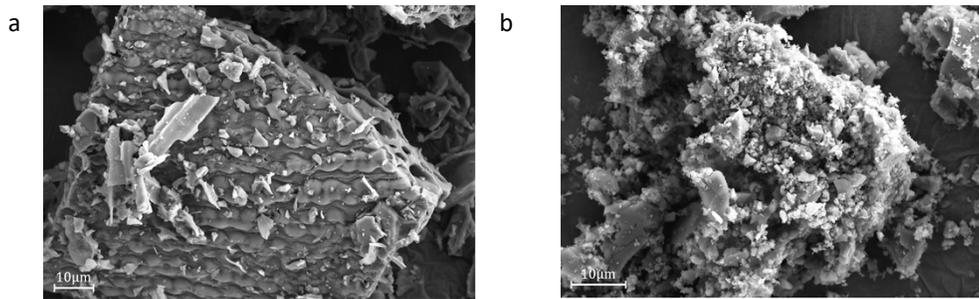
Keywords: anode materials, lithium-ion batteries, biomass, sustainability



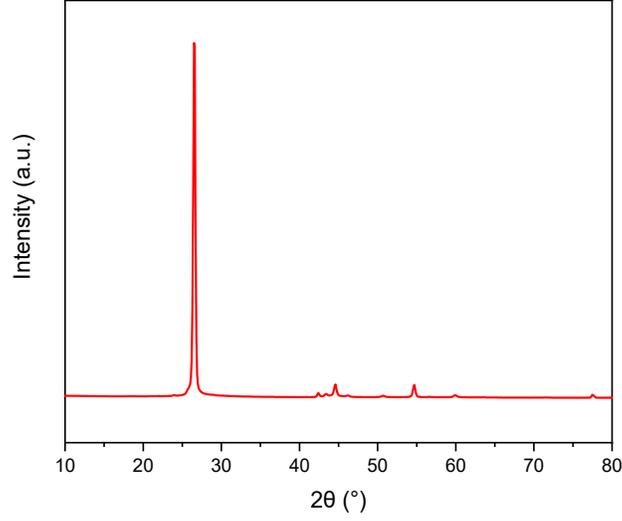
c



**Fig. S1** a) SEM image of BHs-SiO<sub>2</sub>/C sample, b) and c) EDX analysis of selected points.



**Fig. S2** SEM images of a) MG-BHs-SiO<sub>2</sub>/C and b) BM-BHs-SiO<sub>2</sub>/C samples.



**Fig. S3** XRD pattern of Graphite.

**Table S1** The detailed XRD results of the BM-BHs-SiO<sub>2</sub>/C sample

$2\theta$ (°)	$d_{002}$ (nm) (I)	$FWHM$ (°)	$L_c$ (nm) (II)	$N$ (III)	$B$ (cps) (IV)	$A$ (cps) (IV)	$R$ (IV)
23.80	0.3734	2.8	2.8662	7.68	$4.64 \times 10^4$	$1.76 \times 10^4$	2.6281

(I) Interlayer spacing ( $d_{002}$ ) is calculated using Bragg's diffraction equation in Eq. (S1)

$$d_{002} = \frac{\lambda}{2\sin(\theta)} \quad (S1)$$

where  $\lambda$  is the X-ray wavelength (1.54 Å for Cu  $K\alpha$  radiation), and  $\theta$  is half of the  $2\theta$  angle for the (002) peak.

(II) Crystallite size along the c-axis ( $L_c$ ) is calculated using Scherrer equation in Eq. (S2)

$$L_c = \frac{K\lambda}{\beta\cos(\theta)} \quad (S2)$$

where  $K$  is the Scherrer constant (0.89 for carbon materials), and  $\beta$  is the full width at half maximum ( $FWHM$ ) of the (002) peak in radians.

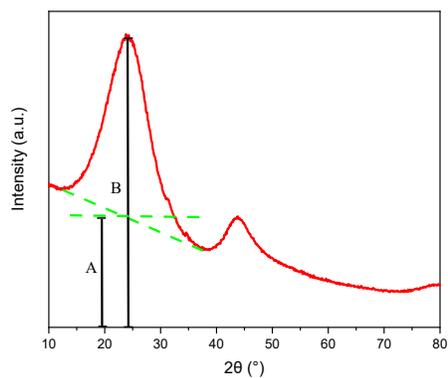
(III) Number of carbon Layers along the c-axis ( $N$ ) is calculated using  $d_{002}$  and  $L_c$  in Eq. (S3)

$$N = \frac{L_c}{d_{002}} \quad (S3)$$

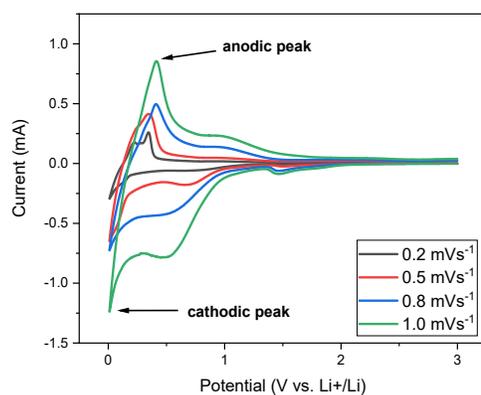
(IV) The empirical R value is calculated using eq (S4)

$$R = \frac{B}{A} \tag{S4}$$

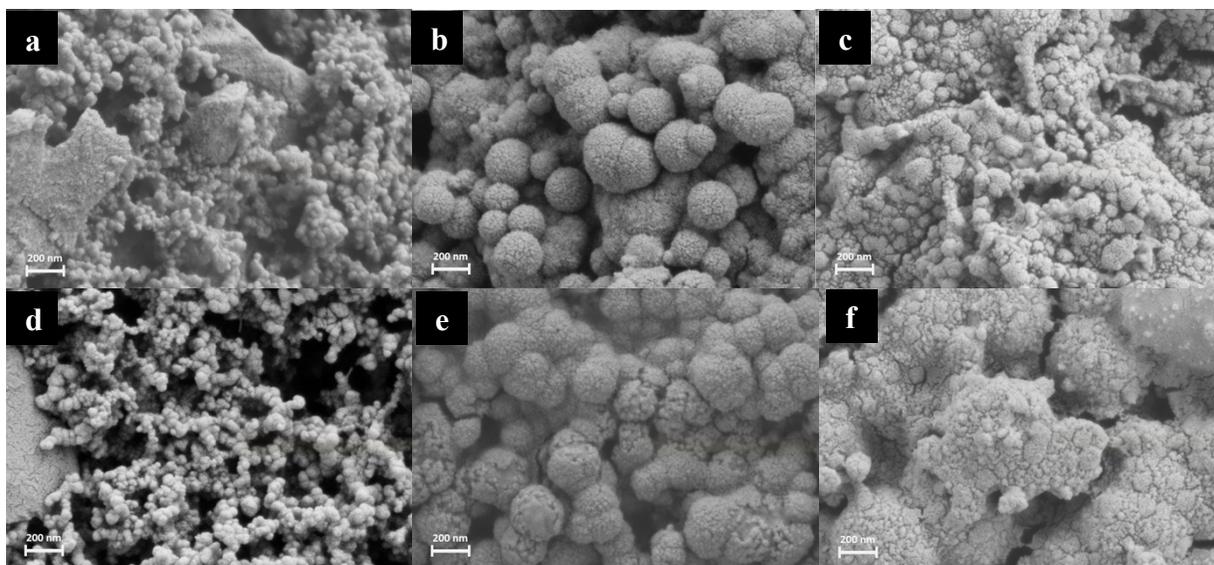
where  $B$  is the peak intensity and  $A$  is the baseline intensity, which are illustrated in Figure S4.



**Fig. S4** Determining values of A and B from XRD to be used in Eq. (S4).



**Fig. S5** Cyclic voltammetry curves of the Graphite anode at varying scan rates (0.2, 0.5, 0.8, and 1.0 mVs<sup>-1</sup>).



**Fig. S6** Zoomed-in postmortem SEM images of BM-BH-SiO<sub>2</sub>/C and graphite anodes at the same cycling stages shown in Figure 6. a–c) BM-BH-SiO<sub>2</sub>/C anode before cycling, after 10 cycles, and after 100 cycles. d–f) Graphite anode before cycling, after 10 cycles, and after 100 cycles.