Electronic Supplementary Information

Preparation of carbon coated MoO_2 nanobelts and its high performance as anode material for lithium ion batteries

Lichun Yang,[a, b] Lili Liu,[a] Yusong Zhu,[a] Xujiong Wang[a] and Yuping Wu[*a]

[a] New Energy and Materials Laboratory (NEML), Department of Chemistry & Shanghai Key Laboratory of Molecular Catalysis and Innovative Materials, Fudan University, Shanghai 200433, China

[b] Institute for Integrative Nanosciences, IFW Dresden, Helmholtzstrasse 20, Dresden 01069, Germany

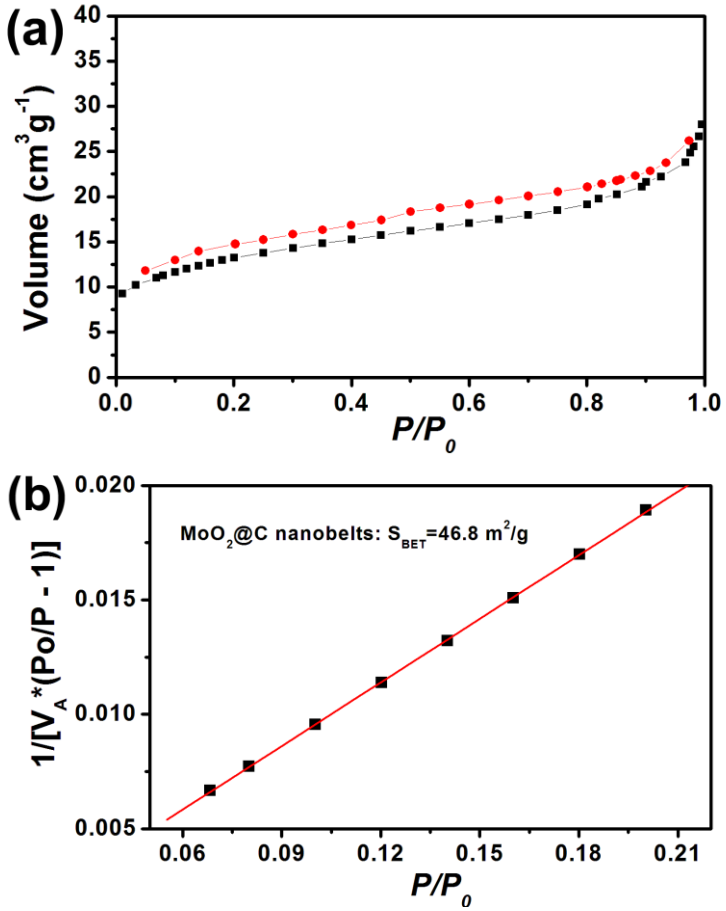

Figure S1. (a) N_2 adsorption-desorption isotherms of MoO_2@C NBs, and (b) corresponding BET curve indicating the surface area of 46.8 m^2/g.

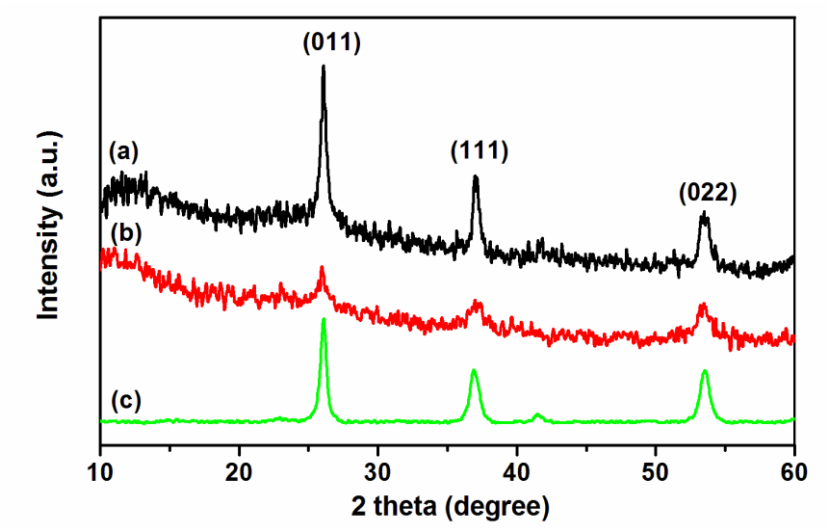

Figure S2. XRD patterns of products obtained through hydrothermal process in case of (a) without glucose, (b) without ethanol and (c) with low $n_{glucose/Mo}$ of 1.71.

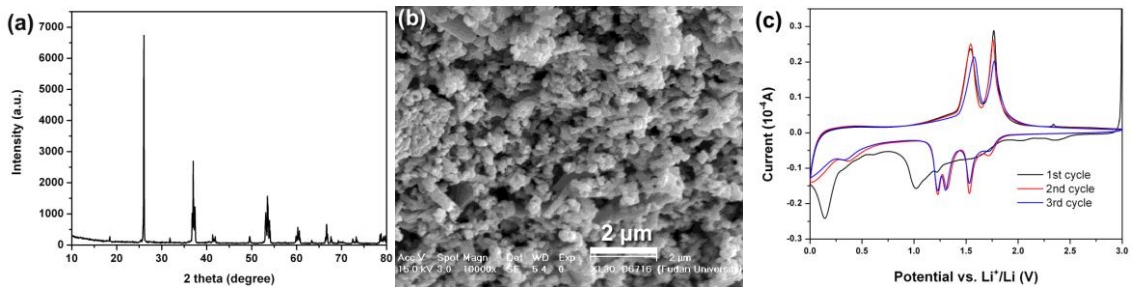

Figure S3. (a) XRD pattern, (b) SEM image and (c) CV curves of MoO_2 microplates purchased from Alfa Aesar. The scan rate of CV test is 0.1 mV/s.

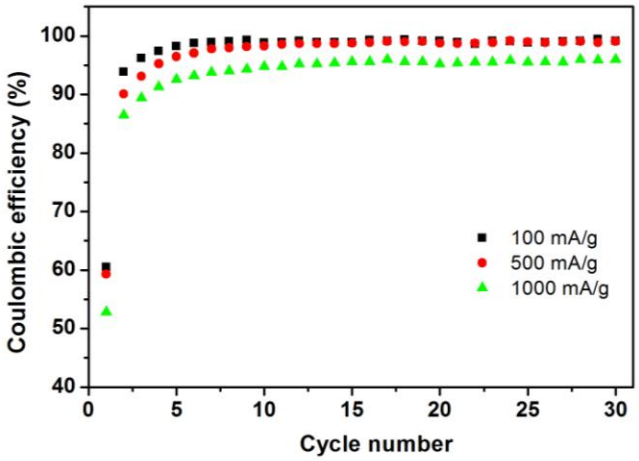

Figure S4. Coulombic efficiency of MoO_2@C NBs during cycling performance in the range of 0.01~3 V *vs.* Li^+/Li at different current densities.

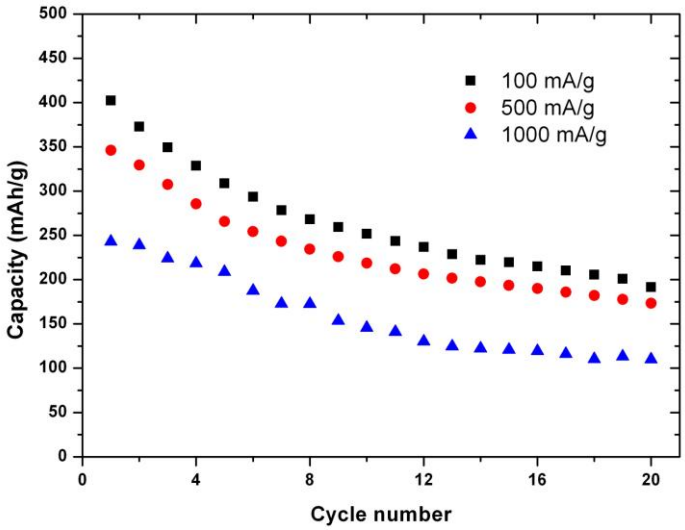

Figure S5. Cycling performance of commercial MoO_2 nanoparticles purchased from Alfa Aesar tested in the range of 0.01 - 3 V *vs.* metallic lithium.