

Support Information

Synthesis MnO@C core-shell nanoplates with controllable shell thickness and their electrochemical performance for lithium-ion batteries

Xing Zhang,^a Zheng Xing,^a Lili Wang,^a Yongchun Zhu,^{*a} Qianwen Li,^a Jianwen Liang,^a Yang Yu,^a Tao Huang,^a Kaibin Tang,^a Yitai Qian^{*a, b} and Xiaoyan Shen^c

^a Hefei National Laboratory for Physical Sciences at Microscale and Department of Chemistry, University of Science and Technology of China, Hefei, Anhui, 230026, P. R. China. Fax: +86-551-360-7402; Tel: +86-551-360-1589; E-mail: ytqian@ustc.edu.cn

^b School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Shandong University, Jinan, 250100, P. R. China.

^c Jiangsu Highstar Battery Manufacturing CO., LTD.

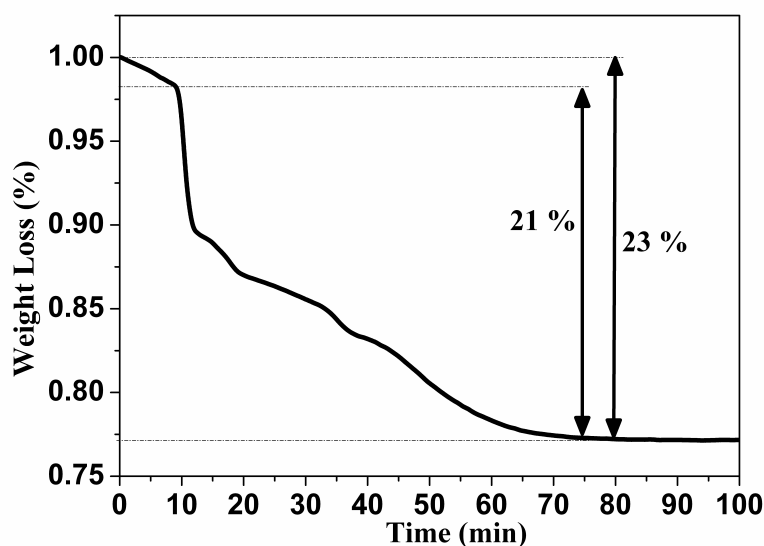


Fig. 1 The TGA curve of the precursor Mn(OH)₂ plates under the hydrogen condition.

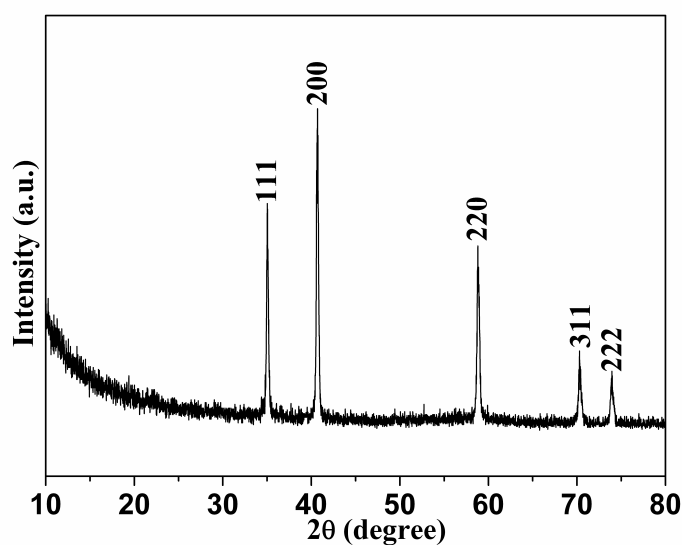


Fig. 2 The XRD pattern of the product after testing the TGA.

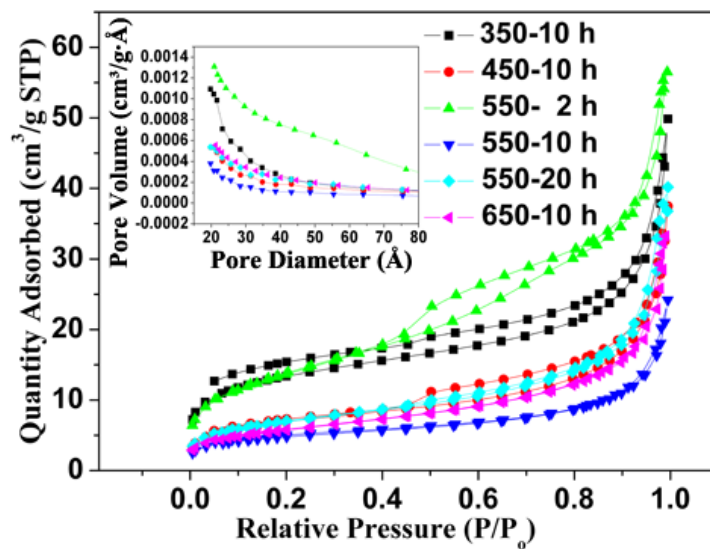


Fig. 3 N₂ adsorption–desorption isotherms and pore diameter distributions curves (inset) of MnO@C samples produced by calcining the precursory Mn(OH)₂ nanoplates in acetylene at different conditions.