Supporting Information

Superior Lithium Storage in 3D Macroporous Graphene Frameworks/SnO_2 Nanocomposite

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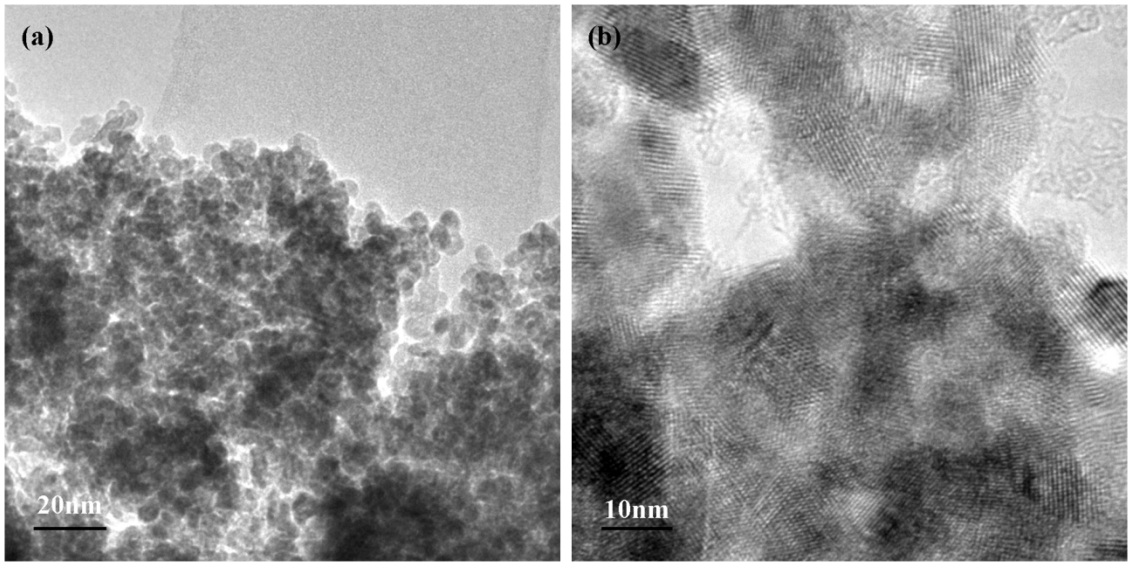


Fig. S1 TEM (a) and HRTEM (b) images of SnO_2 nanoparticle, respectively

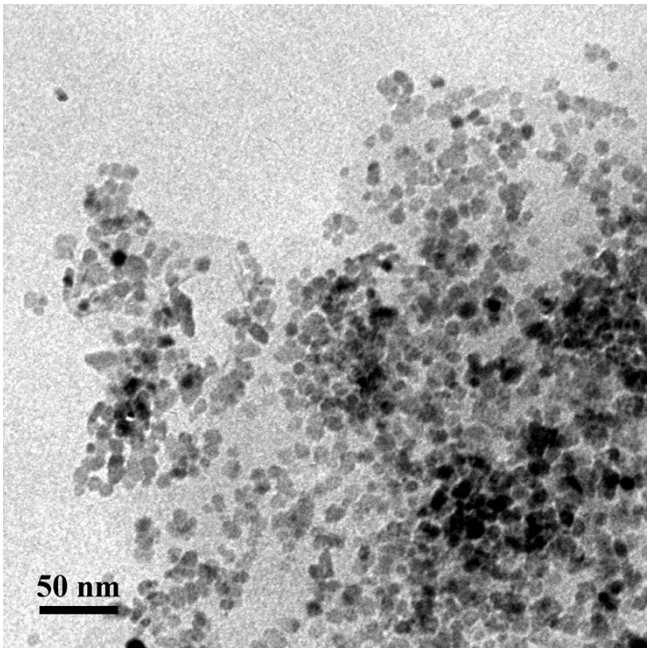


Fig. S2 TEM image of SnO_2/RGO nanocomposite.

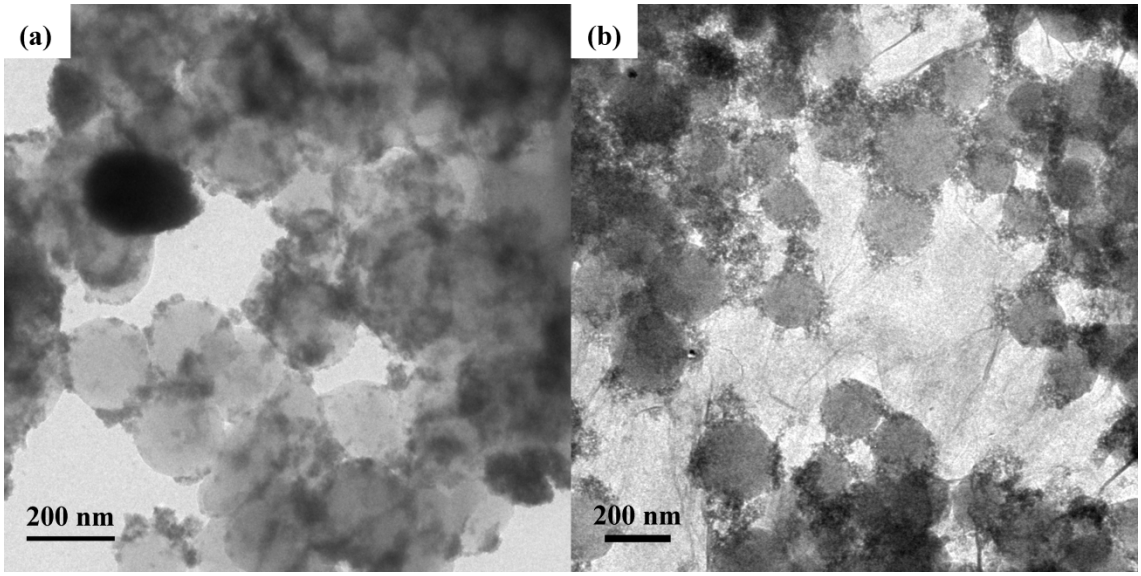


Fig. S3. TEM image of (a) PS@SnO_2 and (b) PS@SnO_2@GO.

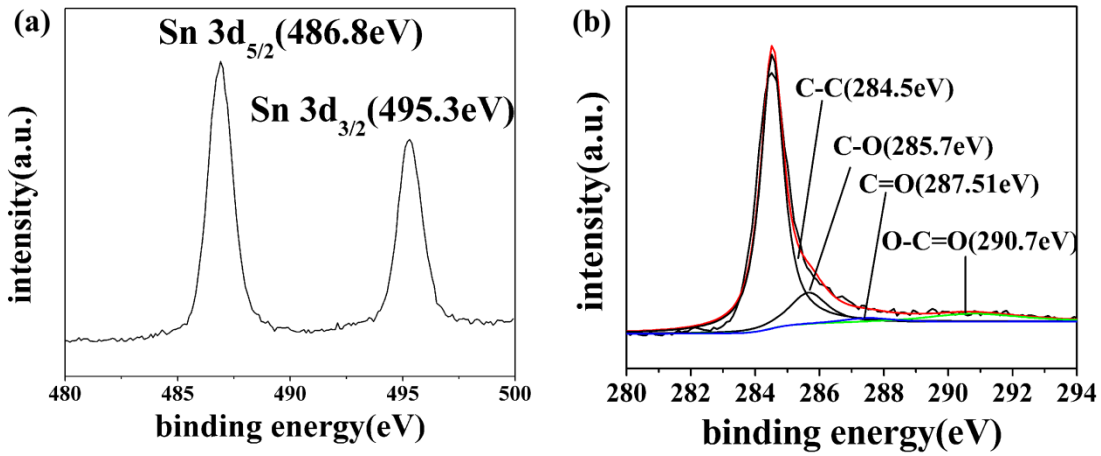
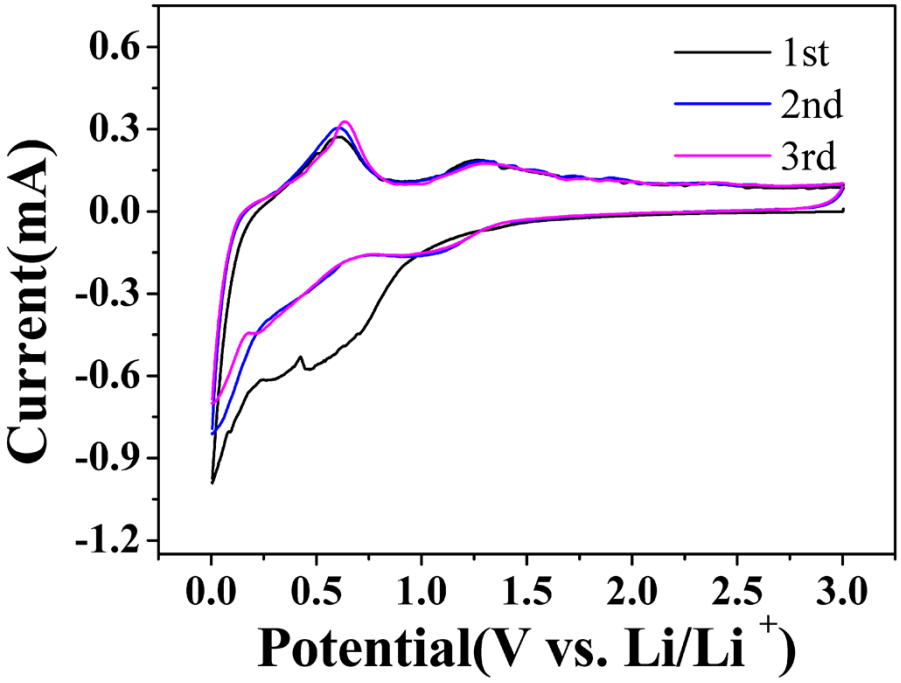


Fig. S4 Sn 3d (a) and C 1s (b) XPS spectra of 3D SnO_2/GFs.



ode.

Sample	Capacity [mAh g^{-1}]	Current density [mA g^{-1}]
Graphene-based SnO_2 (Ref 30)	848 after 50 cycles	78
SnO_2 /GNS (Ref 33)	570 after 30 cycles	50
3D SnO_2/GFs (Ref 33)	830 after 70 cycles	100
Graphene-based SnO_2 (Ref 37)	558 after 50 cycles	264
SnO_2/RGO (this work)	670 after 100 cycles	100
3D SnO_2/GFs (this work)	1244 after 50 cycles	100

Table S1 Performance comparison of Graphene-based SnO_2, 3D SnO_2/GFs reported recently with SnO_2/RGO, 3D SnO_2/GFs in this work.

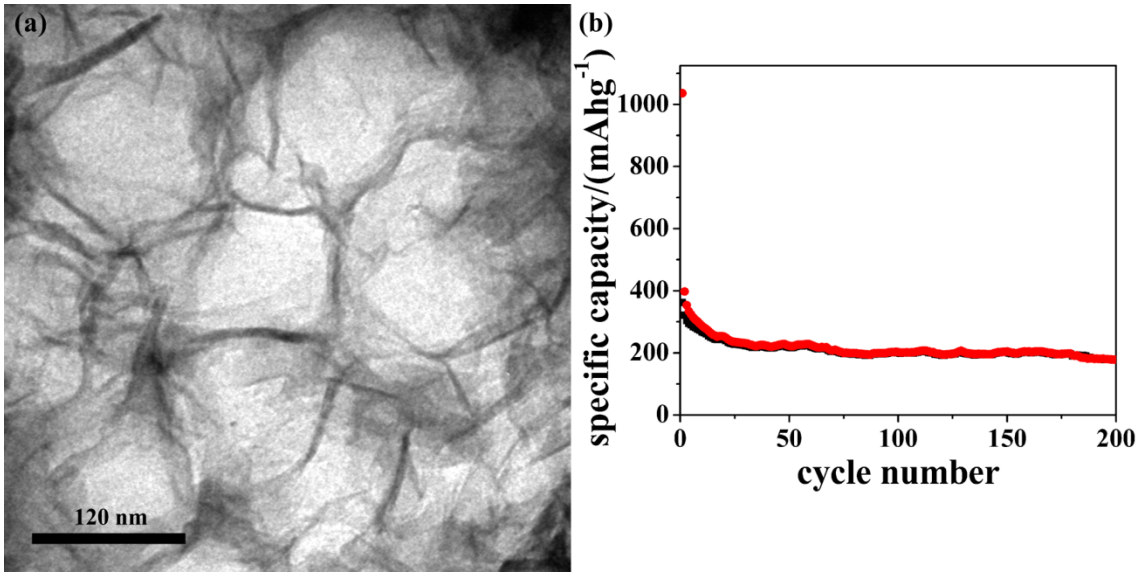


Fig. S6 (a) TEM image of 3D GFs. (b) capacity retention of the 3D GFs electrode at a current density of 1000 mAg^{-1}.

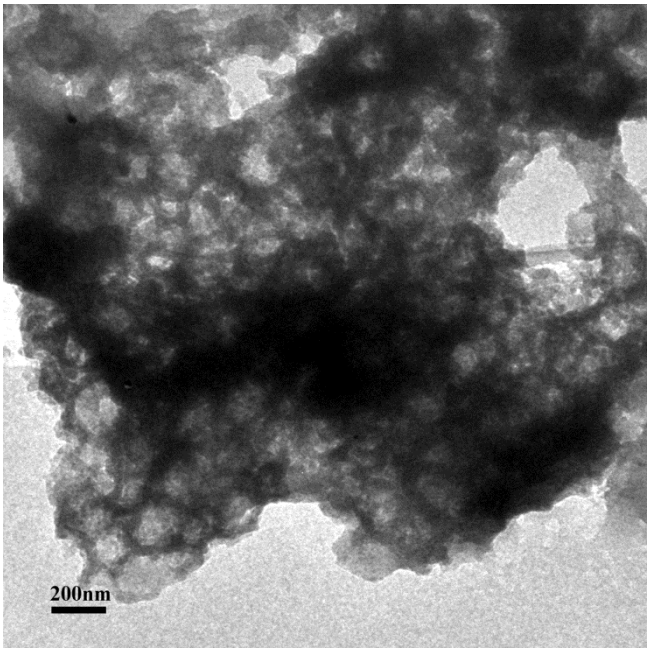


Fig. S7 TEM image of a fully charged (3.0V) 3D SnO_2/GFs nanocomposite electrode after 50 cycles at a current density of 100 mAg^{-1}.