

## 1 Supporting Information

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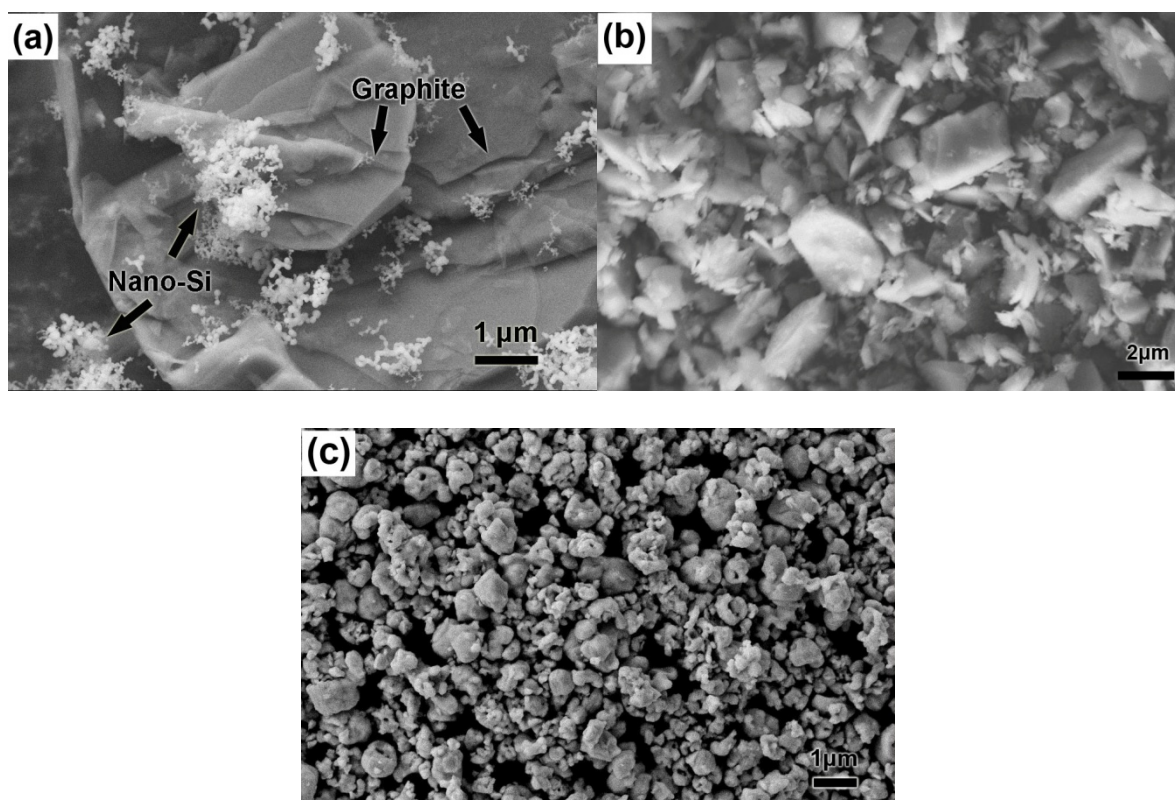
### 3 Si/graphene nanocomposite anode: massive production and stable high capacity 4 for lithium ion batteries

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6 *Renzong Hu, Wei Sun, Yulong Chen, Meiqin Zeng, and Min Zhu\**

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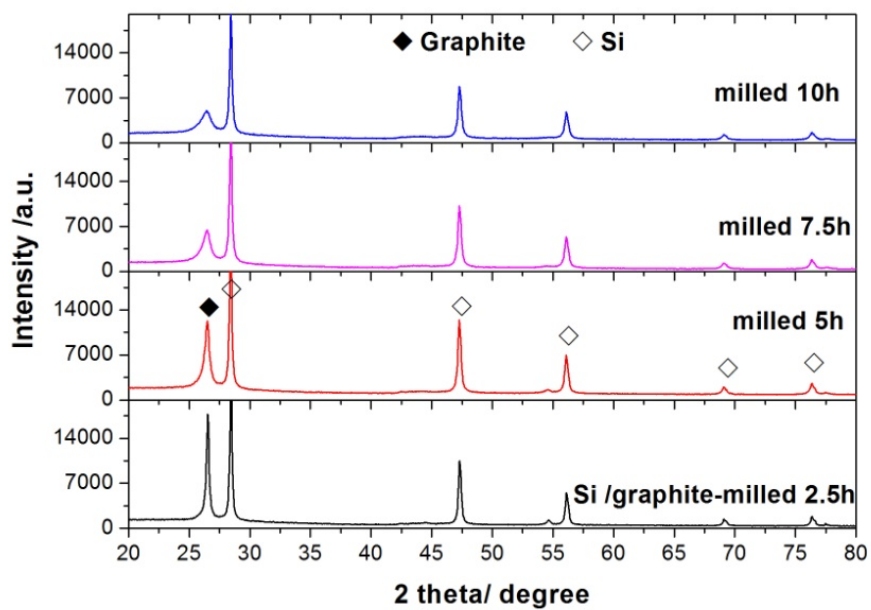


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11 **FigureS1. (a)** SEM image of the nano-Si/graphite composite before milling. Initial morphologies of the large  
12 (~30 μm) graphite particles with flat cleavage surfaces, and the nano-sized nature (~100 nm) of the spherical Si  
13 particles could be clearly seen. The nano-Si particles agglomerated and randomly dispersed on the graphite  
14 surfaces; (b) SEM image of micro-sized Si powder (1~3 μm, 99% pure); (c) SEM image of WC powder (1~2 μm,  
15 99% pure).

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2 **Figure S2.** XRD patterns of the nano-Si/graphite composite treated by plasma-assisted milling with various  
 3 durations (2.5, 5, 7.5, and 10h). They indicate that increasing milling time evidently caused broadening of the  
 4 (002) peak of graphite. However, there is no visible change in the characteristic peaks for the Si phase.

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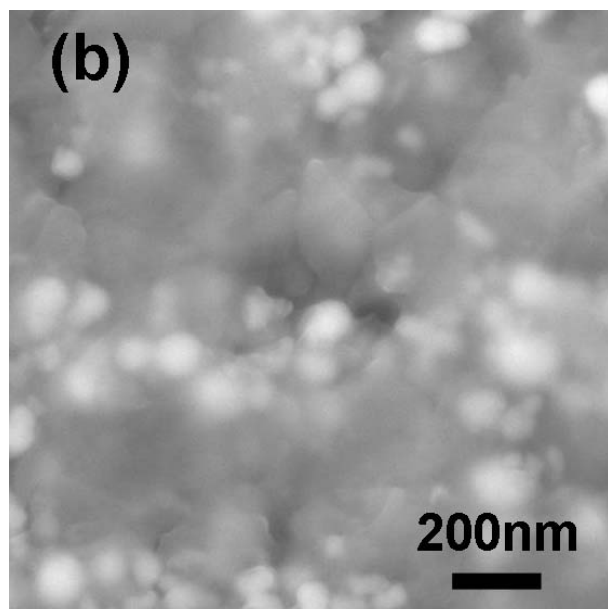
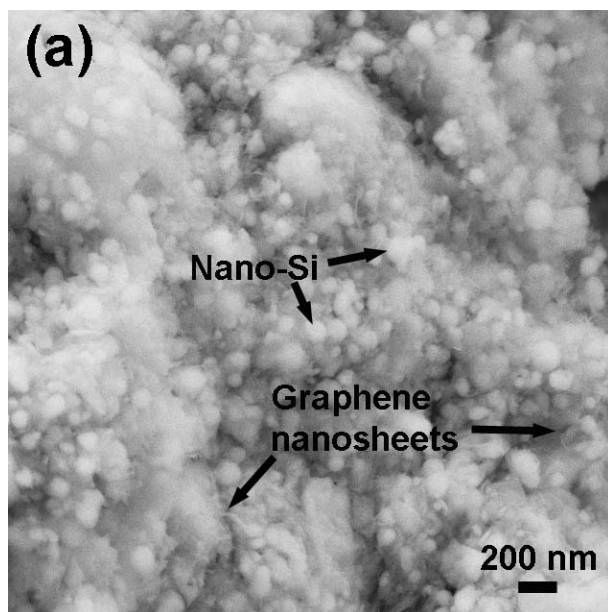
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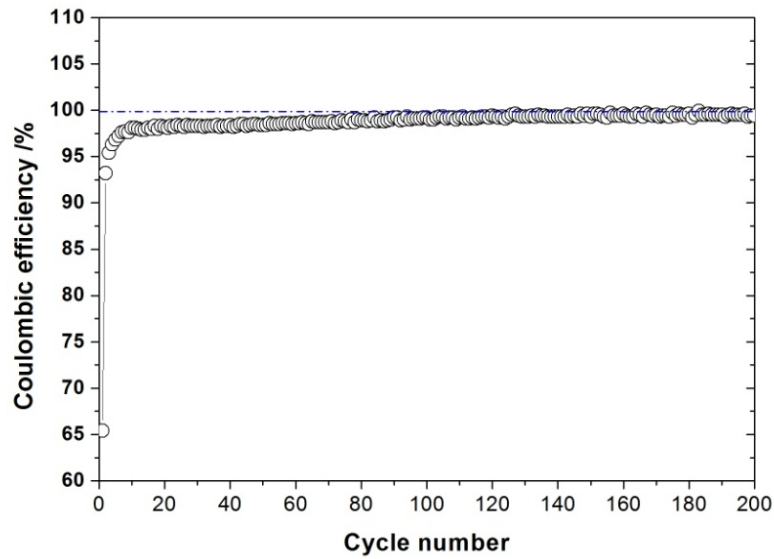
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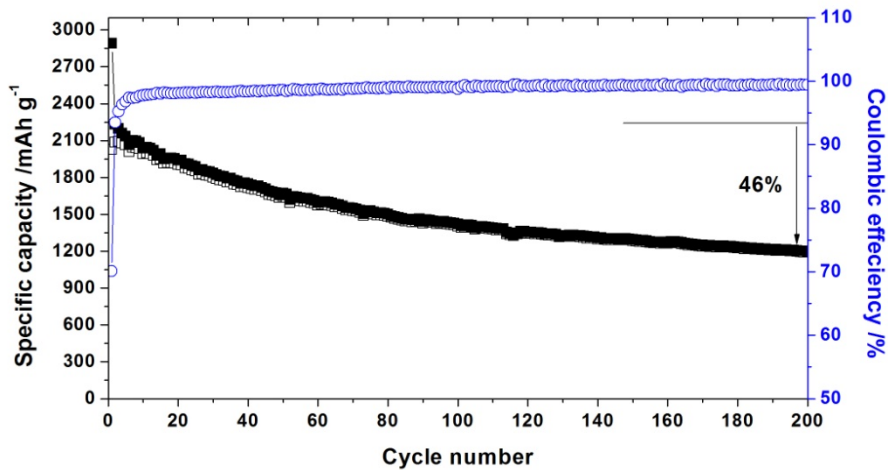
3 **Figure S3.** (a) Magnified SEM image of the nano-Si/graphite composite after 10h P-milling, showing a  
4 morphology different from that of the composite before milling (see Figure S1).The large graphite sheets were  
5 completely disintegrated, and the nano-Si particles dispersed uniformly in the graphene nanosheets matrix; (b)  
6 Higher magnification SEM image clear shows the complete coating of nano-Si particles by the thinned graphite  
7 flakes.



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2 **FigureS4.** Coulombic efficiency vs cycle number of the P-milled Si/graphene nanocomposite at  $0.4\text{mAcm}^{-2}$   
 3 between 0.01 and 1.5V. The coulombic efficiency increased from 65.4% to 98.1% and 99.0% at the 1st, 10th, and  
 4 80th cycle, respectively, and stayed above 99.0% at higher number of cycles.

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7 **FigureS5.** Long-term cycle performance of the P-milled Si/graphene nanocomposite at lower current density  
 8 ( $0.2\text{mAcm}^{-2}$ ) between 0.01 and 1.5V. It can be seen that the anode also showed good cyclability. However, it  
 9 showed higher reversible capacity ( $1195\text{mAhg}^{-1}$ ) with slightly lower capacity retention after 200cycles (53.5%)  
 10 compared with that at  $0.4\text{mAcm}^{-2}$ .

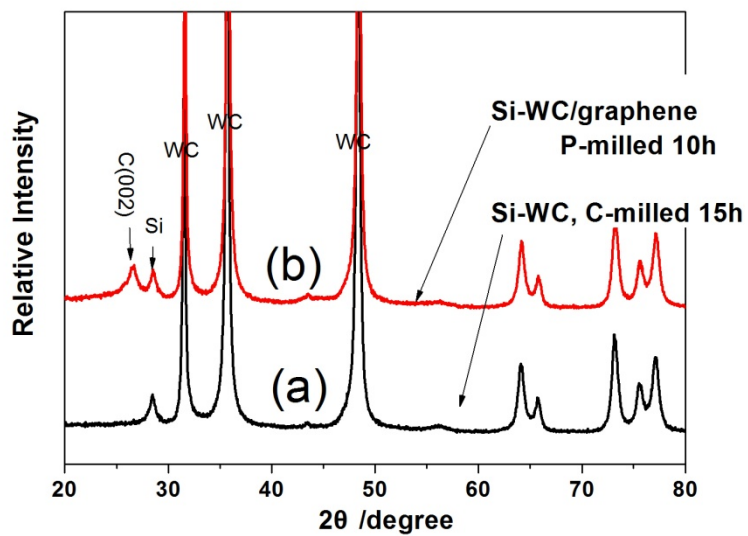
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2 **Figure S6** (a) XRD pattern for the mixture of micro-sized Si (1~3μm) powder and micro-sized WC powder  
 3 (Si:WC=2:3wt%) after C-milling 15h; (b) XRD pattern of the Si-WC/graphene nanocomposite formed after P-  
 4 milling of Si-WC mixture and graphite for 10h, revealing the dramatic refinement of Si and graphite after P-  
 5 milling treatment.

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