Electronic Supplementary Information for

Controllable synthesis of RGO/Fe_xO_y nanocomposites as a high-performance anode materials for lithium ion batteries

Xiangmao Dong,[a] Li Li,[b] Chongjun Zhao,*[a] Hua-Kun Liu[b] and Zaiping Guo*[b]

[a]Key Laboratory for Ultrafine Materials of Ministry of Education, Shanghai Key Laboratory of Advanced Polymeric Materials, School of Materials Science and Engineering, East China University of Science and Technology, Shanghai 200237, PR China. Fax: 86 21 6425 0838; Tel: 86 21 6425 0838; E-mail: chongjunzhao@ecust.edu.cn

[b]Institute for Superconducting and Electronic Materials, University of Wollongong, Wollongong, NSW 2522 Australia Fax: 61 2 42215731; Tel: 61 2 42215225; E-mail: zguo@uow.edu.au

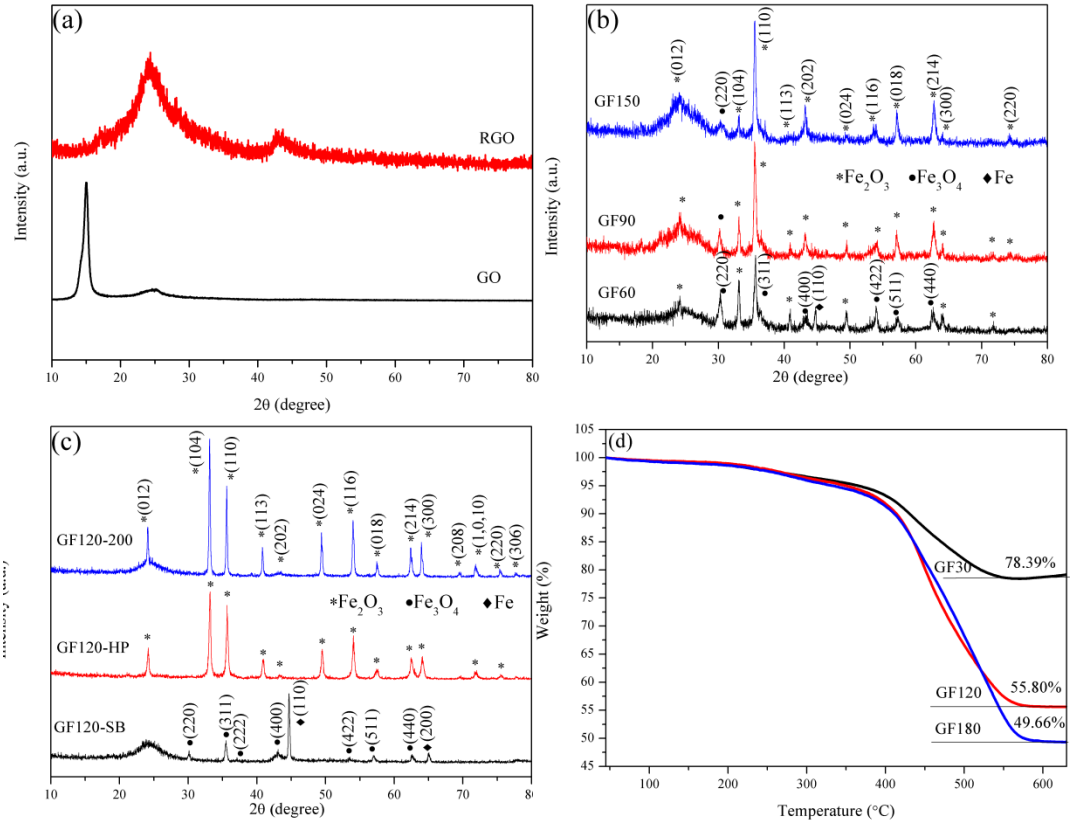

Fig. S1 XRD patterns of (a) reduced graphene oxide (RGO) and graphene oxide (GO), (b) GF150, GF90, and GF60 synthesized at 200 ºC, and (c) GF120-200, GF120-HP, and GF120-SB. (d) Corresponding TGA curves for GF30, GF120, and GF180.

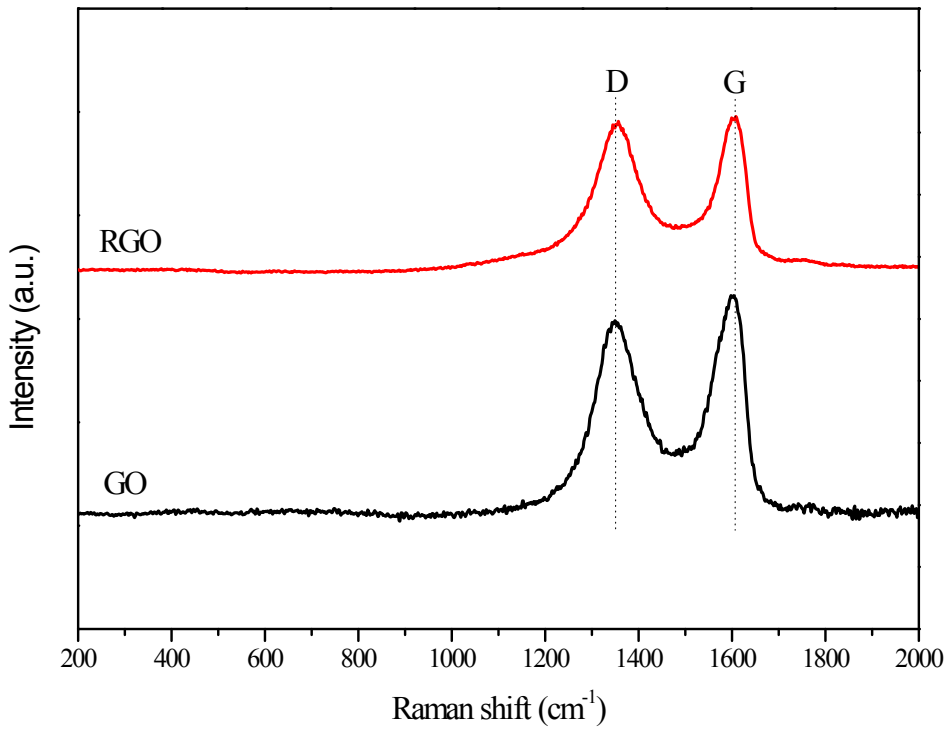

Fig. S2 Raman spectra of reduced graphene oxide (RGO) and graphene oxide (GO).

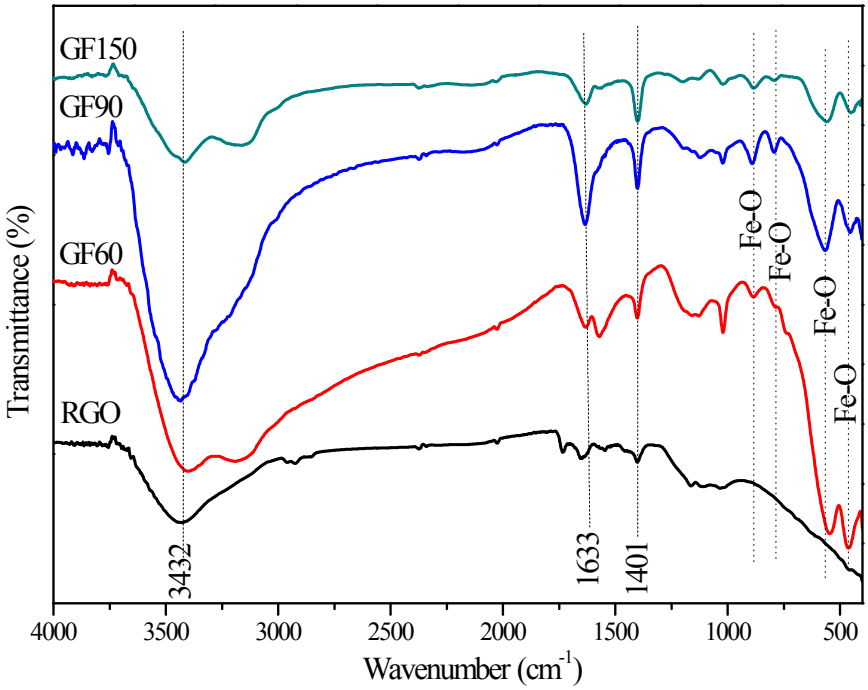

Fig. S3 FT-IR spectra of GF60, GF90, and GF150 composites and of reduced graphene oxide (RGO).