

Supplementary Information for:

Exploring Electrochemical Performance of Layered Bi_2Se_3 Hexagonal Platelets as Anode Material for Lithium-Ion Batteries

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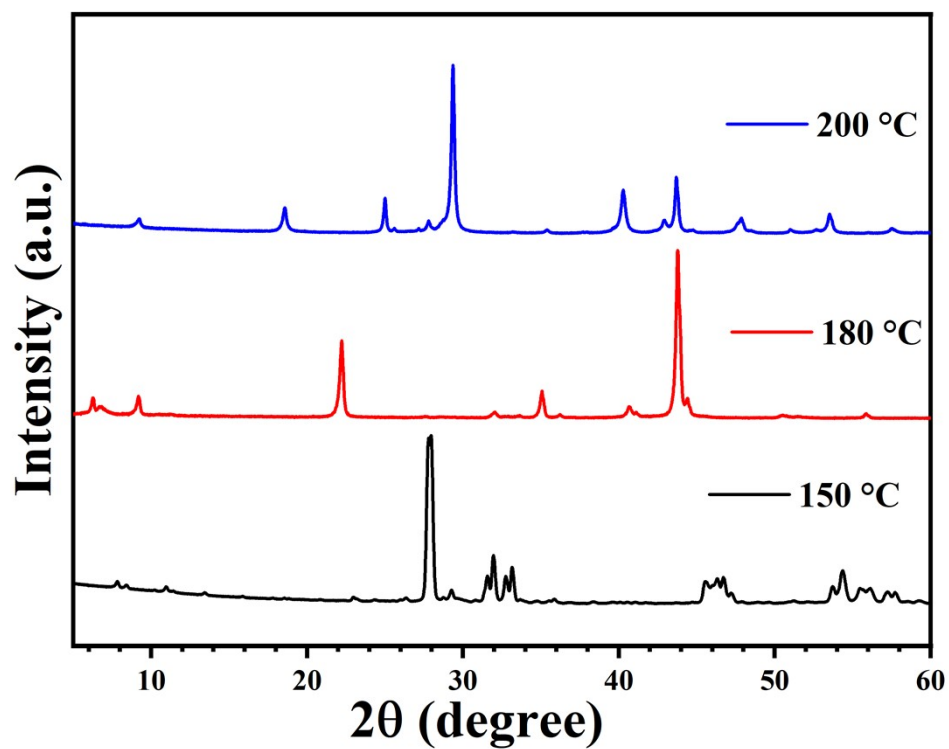


Fig S1. XRD patterns of Bi_2Se_3 at various synthesis temperatures.

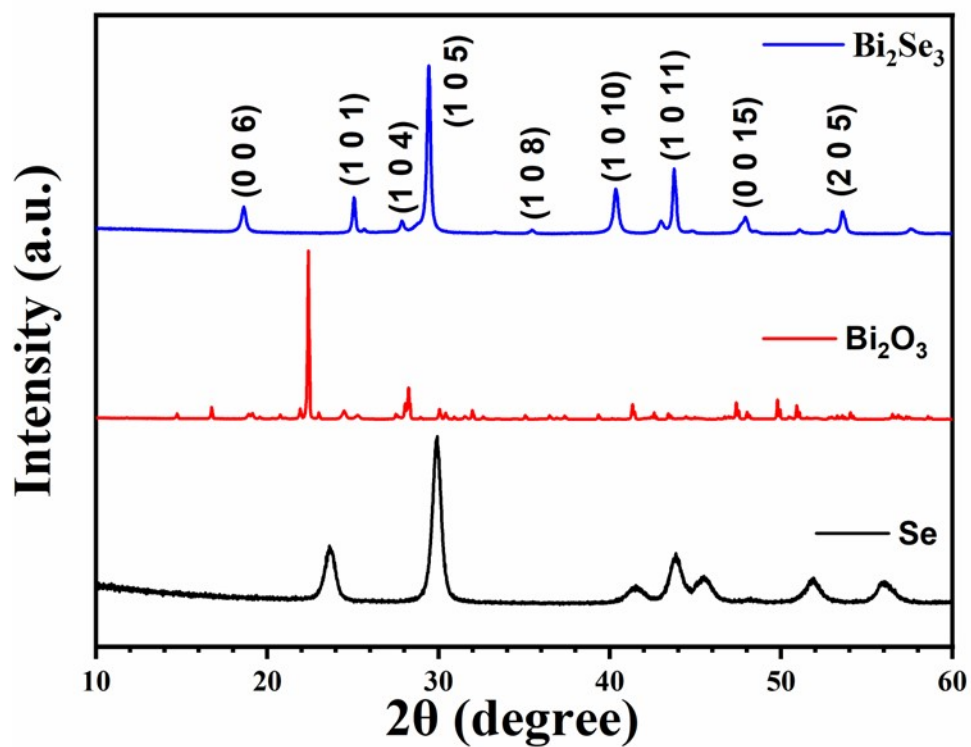


Fig S2. XRD pattern of Bi_2Se_3 with precursor material, Bi_2O_3 and Se.

| S.no | Peak position (2θ °) | FWHM (rad) | Crystallite Size (nm) |
|--------------------------|----------------------|------------|-----------------------|
| 1. | 9.26 | 0.0052 | 26.3 |
| 2. | 18.62 | 0.0055 | 25.2 |
| 3. | 25.06 | 0.0032 | 43.5 |
| 4. | 29.4 | 0.0044 | 32.1 |
| 5. | 43.7 | 0.0041 | 35.6 |
| Average crystallite size | | | 32.5 |

Table S1. The Average crystallite size of the Bi₂Se₃.

The average crystallite size of the hexagonal Bi₂Se₃ is calculated by using the Debye-Scherrer

equation, $D = \frac{k\lambda}{\beta \cos \theta}$, where k represents the Scherrer constant ($k = 0.9$), λ denotes the wavelength of X-rays used (1.54 Å), β refers to the full width at half maximum (FWHM) of the diffraction peak, and θ is the Bragg's angle.

Table S2. The morphology of Bi₂Se₃ reported by different synthesis methods.

| Synthesis methods | Morphology | Reference |
|--------------------|--------------|-----------|
| Template synthesis | Micropillars | 1 |

| | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| Chemical vapor deposition | Triangular or hexagonal shape | 2 |
| Chemical vapor deposition | Nano wire & Nano ribbons | 3 |
| Microwave assisted | Nano Sheets | 4 |
| One-pot reaction | Nano dots | 5 |

TEM EDX:

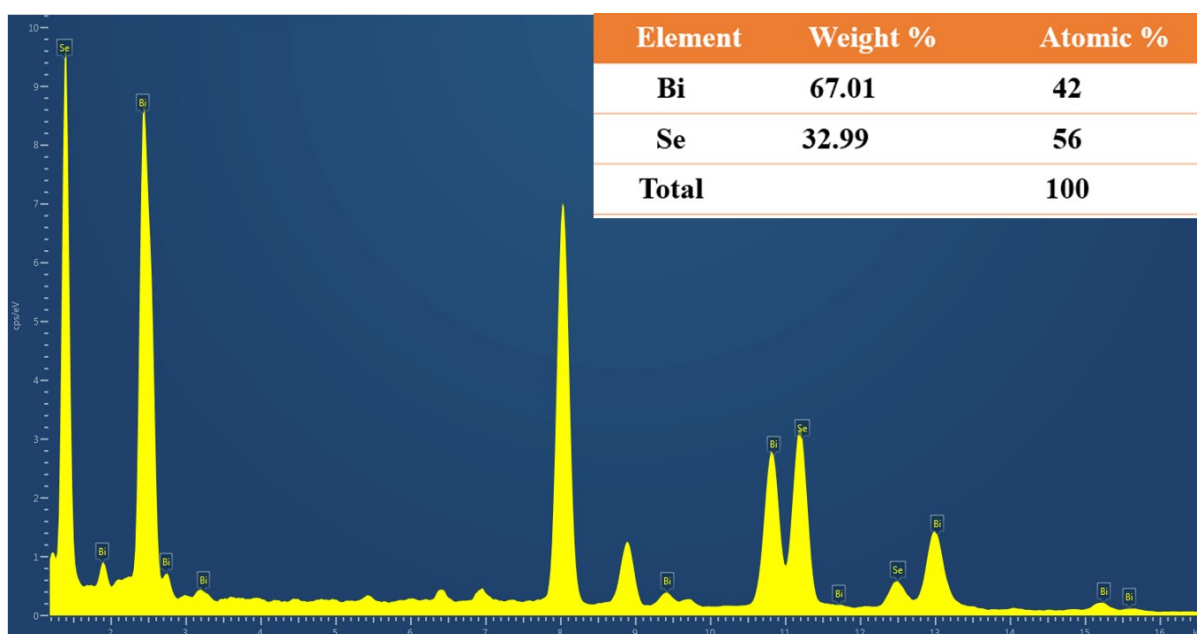


Fig S3. TEM (EDAX) *Energy-dispersive X-ray analysis* of Bi_2Se_3 .

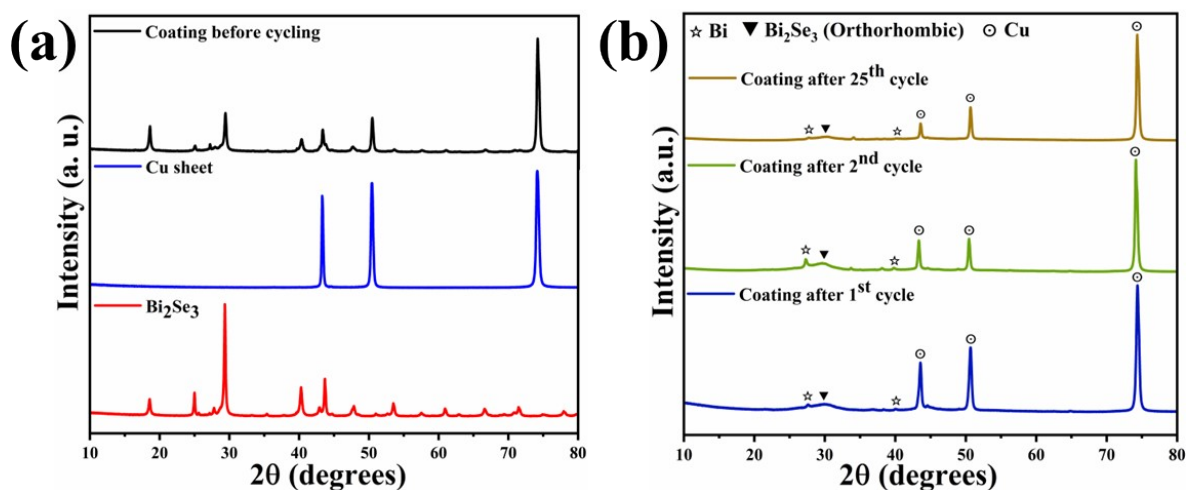


Fig S4. XRD pattern of (a) pure Bi₂Se₃, Cu sheet, Bi₂Se₃ coated on Cu sheet. (b) Bi₂Se₃ anode materials after 1st, 2nd, and 25th cycle (3V charging) coated on copper sheet.

Figure S4 (b) shows the XRD pattern of Bi₂Se₃ anode materials after 1st, 2nd, and 25th cycle (3V charging) coated on copper sheet. As shown in figure, the sharp peak at 43.5, 50.7, and 74.2° correspond to the peak due to copper sheet.

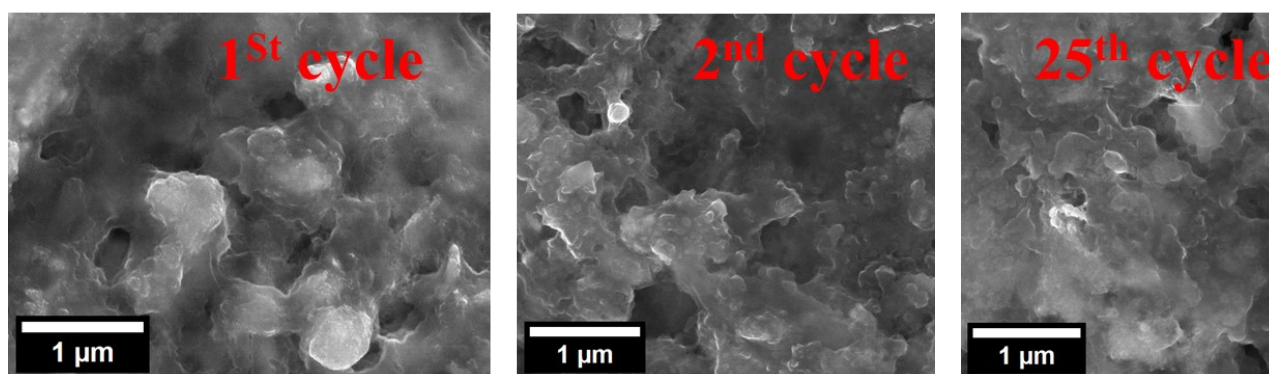


Fig S5. Surface morphology of Bi₂Se₃ after (a) 1st cycle Cu sheet, Bi₂Se₃ coated on Cu sheet. (b), 2nd cycle, (c) 25th cycle.

Reference:

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- (2) Jiang, Y.; Zhang, X.; Wang, Y.; Wang, N.; West, D.; Zhang, S.; Zhang, Z. Vertical/planar growth and surface orientation of Bi₂Te₃ and Bi₂Se₃ topological insulator nanoplates. *Nano Lett.* **2015**, *15* (5), 3147–3152.

- (3) Zou, Y.; Chen, Z. G.; Huang, Y.; Yang, L.; Drennan, J.; Zou, J. Anisotropic electrical properties from vapor-solid-solid grown Bi₂Se₃ nanoribbons and nanowires. *J. Phys. Chem. C* **2014**, *118* (35), 20620–20626.
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- (5) Mao, F.; Wen, L.; Sun, C.; Zhang, S.; Wang, G.; Zeng, J.; Wang, Y.; Ma, J.; Gao, M.; Li, Z. Ultrasmall Biocompatible Bi₂Se₃ Nanodots for Multimodal Imaging-Guided Synergistic Radiophotothermal Therapy against Cancer. *ACS Nano* **2016**, *10* (12), 11145–11155.