

Supporting Information

Facile synthesis of germanium-reduced graphene oxide nanocomposite anode for high performance lithium batteries

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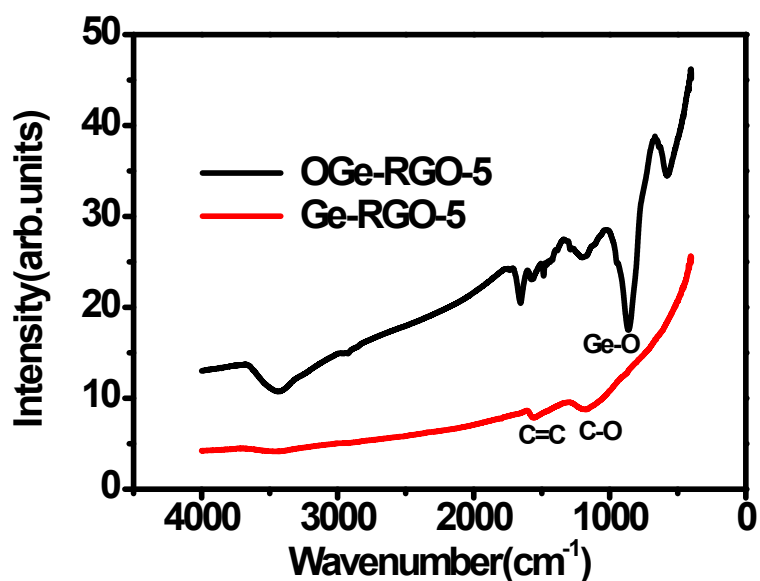


Fig. S1 Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectroscopy of the Ge-RGO-5 nanocomposites and the OGe-RGO-5 nanocomposites.

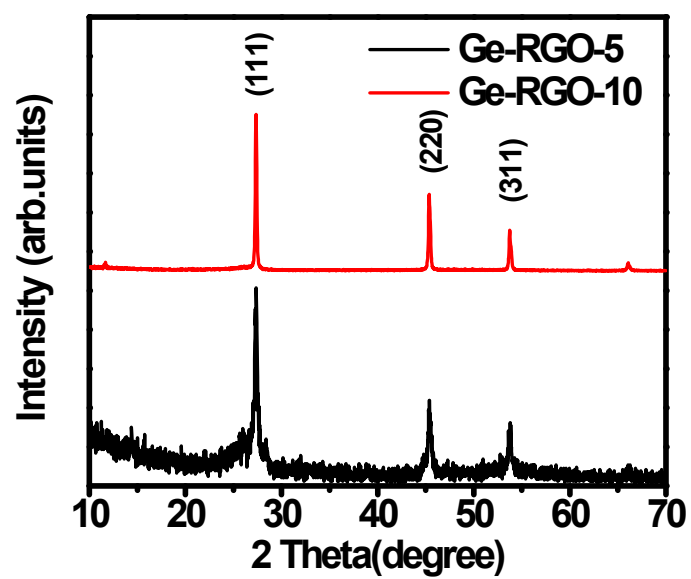


Fig. S2 XRD patterns of the Ge-RGO-5 and Ge-RGO-10 nanocomposites.

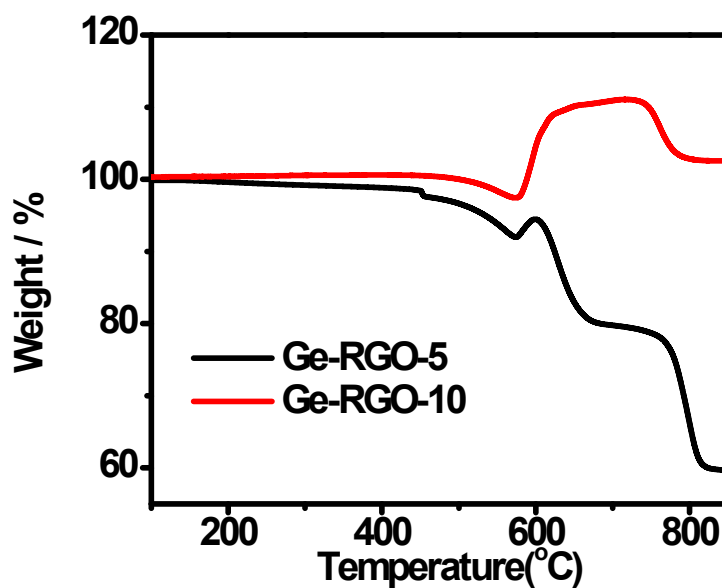


Fig. S3 Thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) of the Ge-RGO-5 and Ge-RGO-10 nanocomposites. The content of Ge in the Ge-RGO-5 and Ge-RGO-10 nanocomposites estimated from the TGA is ca. 39.3 and 70.5 wt%. (Note: Ge was totally oxidized into GeO_2). This analysis was taken in air with a heating rate of $10\text{ }^\circ\text{C min}^{-1}$.

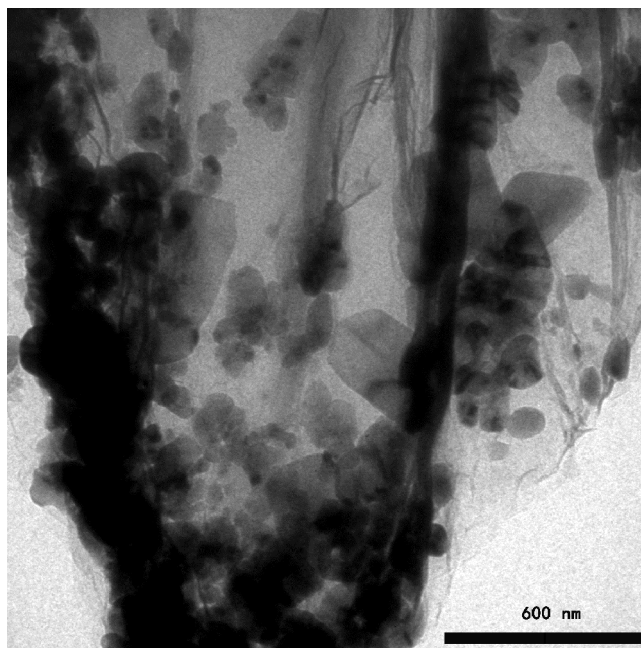


Fig. S4 TEM micrograph of the Ge-RGO-10 nanocomposites.

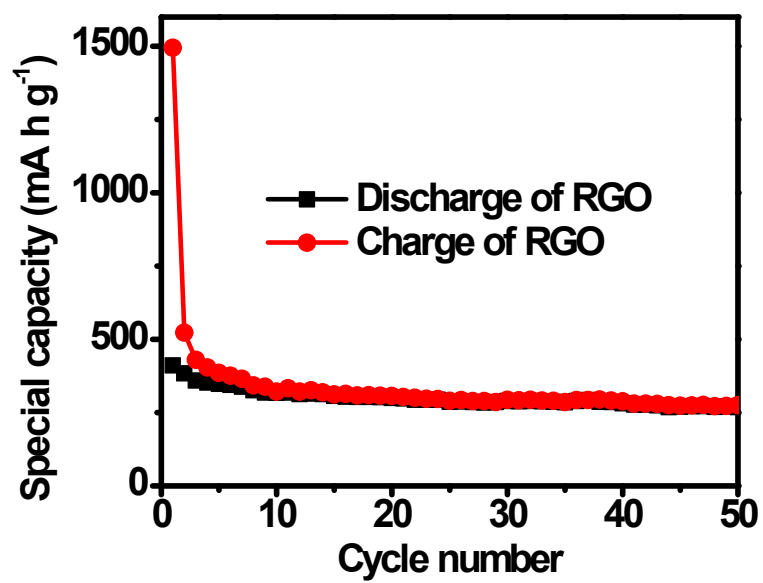


Fig. S5 Cycle performance of RGO electrode cycled between 0.005 V and 1.2 V vs. Li⁺/Li at a current density of 0.1 A g⁻¹.

Samples	Ge precursors	Synthetic methods	Capacity [mA h g ⁻¹]	Current density [A g ⁻¹]
G-GeNW (Ref 31)	GeO ₂ powder	Arc discharge method	430 (after 50 cycles)	1.6
			356	3.2
G-GeNP (Ref 32)	Ge powder	Chemical vapour deposition	675 (after 400 cycles)	0.4
			484	2.0
3D G-GeNP (Ref 49)	GeO ₂	Chemical reduction	832 (after 50 cycles)	0.16
			400	2.0
GeNPs-GR (Ref 50)	GeCl ₄	Chemical reduction	532	0.2
Ge-RGO-5 (this work)	TMOG	solvothermal reaction	850 (after 150 cycles)	1
			790 (after 150 cycles)	2

Table S1 Comparison of discharge capability of Ge-RGO nanocomposites with other Ge-RGO nanocomposites electrodes reported recently.