

# High nitrogen-content carbon nanosheets formed using a Schiff-base reaction in a molten salt medium as efficiency anode materials for lithium-ion batteries

Bin He, Wen-Cui Li, and An-Hui Lu\*

State Key Laboratory of Fine Chemicals, School of Chemical Engineering, Dalian University of Technology, Dalian 116024, P. R. China

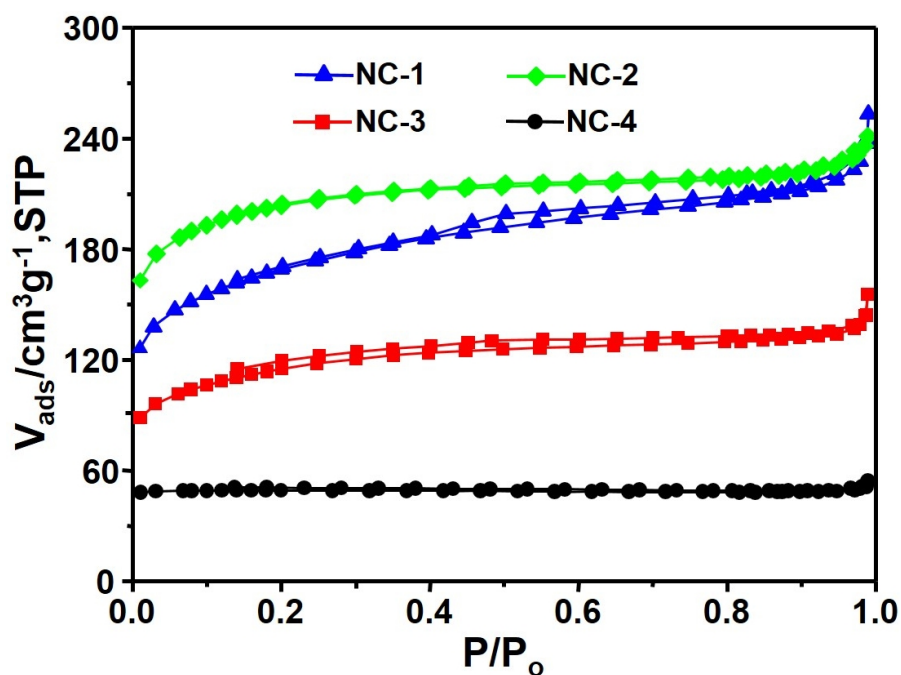
\* E-mail: anhuilu@dlut.edu.cn, Tel/Fax: +86-411-84986112

Table. S1 Comparison of the electrochemical performance of carbon-based anodes in literature.

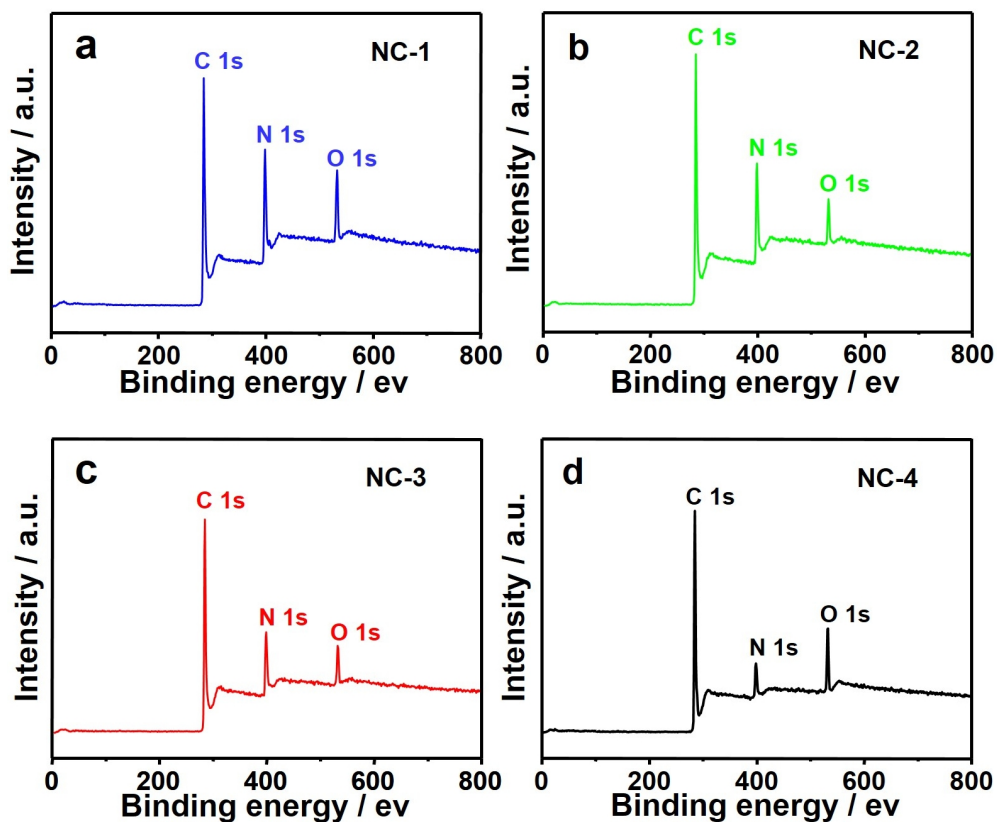
Type of material	Reversible capacity <sup>[a]</sup> (mAh/g)	Initial efficiency <sup>[b]</sup> (%)	Rate performance		Reference
			[c]	[d]	
NC-2	605.3	63.1	430.0	396.1	This study
Carbon spheres	600.0	41.6	390	–	[1]
BCN nanosheets	424	51	300	–	[2]
Carbon nanospheres	–	41.7	370	280	[3]
Carbon nanosheets	–	38.6	–	350	[4]
Porous Carbon	400	47	–	178	[5]
Graphene paper	568	79.2	210	169	[6]
Graphene papers	175	40	268	–	[7]
Porous hard carbons	519.6	40.8	279.7	–	[8]

[a] The reversible capacity at the current density  $\leq 100 \text{ mA g}^{-1}$ . This study test at  $100 \text{ mA g}^{-1}$ . [b] The initial efficiency at the current density  $\leq 100 \text{ mA g}^{-1}$ . This study test at  $100 \text{ mA g}^{-1}$ . [c] The rate performance at the current density  $\leq 500 \text{ mA g}^{-1}$ . This study test at  $500 \text{ mA g}^{-1}$ . [d] The rate performance at the current density  $\leq 1000 \text{ mA g}^{-1}$ .

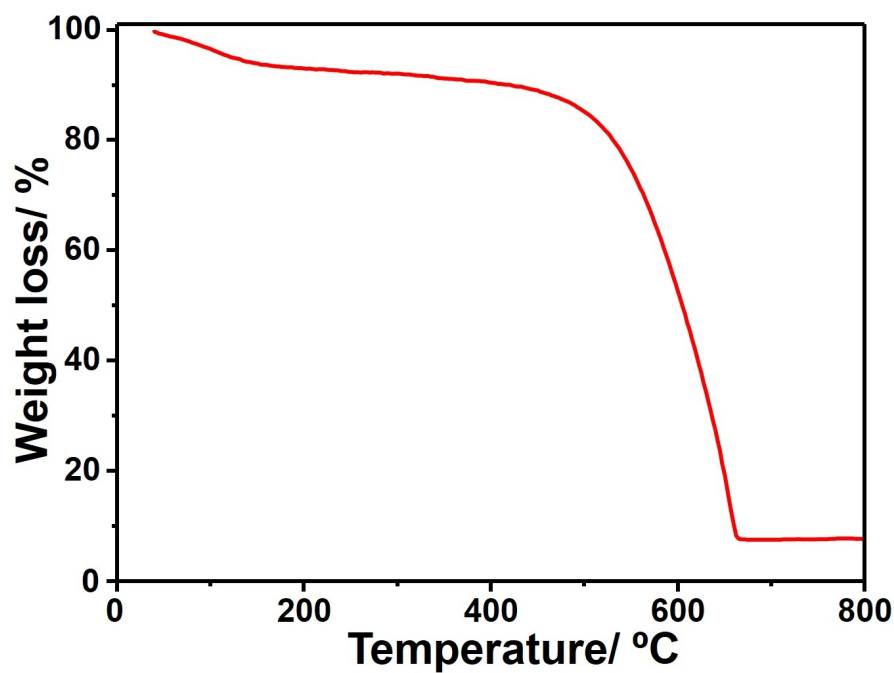
This study test at 1000 mA g<sup>-1</sup>.



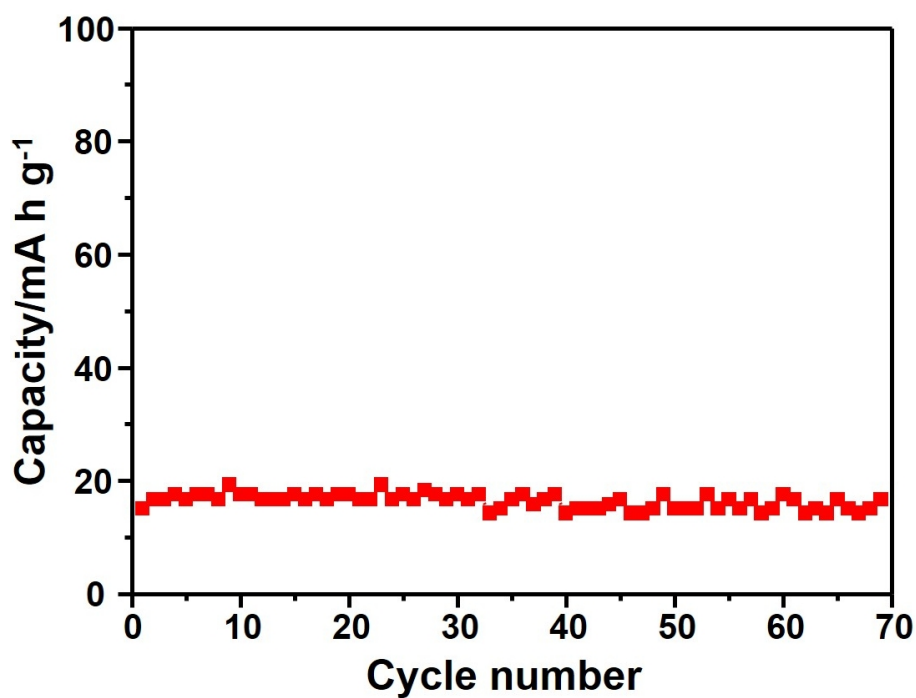
**Figure S1.** N<sub>2</sub> sorption isotherms for NC-1, NC-2, NC-3 and NC-4. The isotherms of NC-3 and NC-4 were vertically offset by 20 and 40 cm<sup>3</sup>g<sup>-1</sup> STP, respectively.



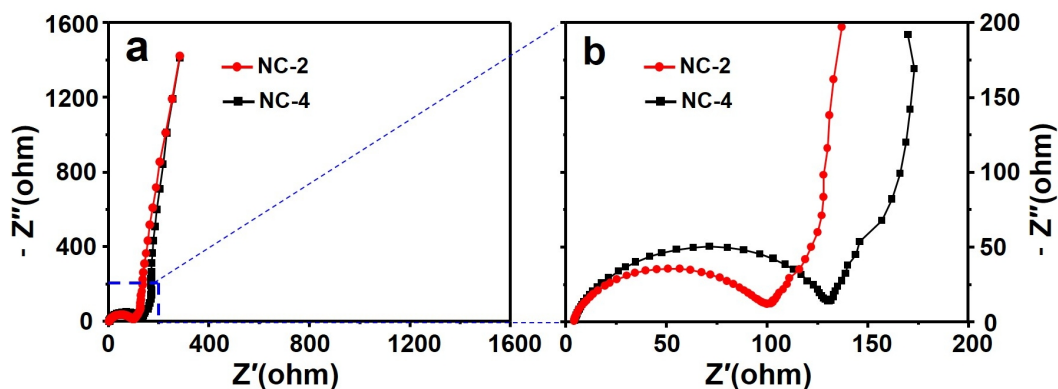
**Figure S2.** The XPS of (a) NC-1, (b) NC-2, (c) NC-3 and (d) NC-4.



**Figure S3.** TG curve of the NC-2. It shows that about 7.5% salt residue is present in the sample NC-2 after intensive washing.



**Figure S4.** The cycle performance of commercial natural graphite at a current density of 3000 mA g<sup>-1</sup> in the range of 0.005-3 V.



**Figure S5.** (a) Electrochemical impedance spectroscopy of NC-2 and NC-4, (b) close-up of Nyquist plots at a high frequency.

## References

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