

Supplementary material

Article

Microwave-Assisted Synthesis of Ge/GeO₂-Reduced Graphene Oxide Nanocomposite with Enhanced Discharge Capacity for Lithium-Ion Batteries

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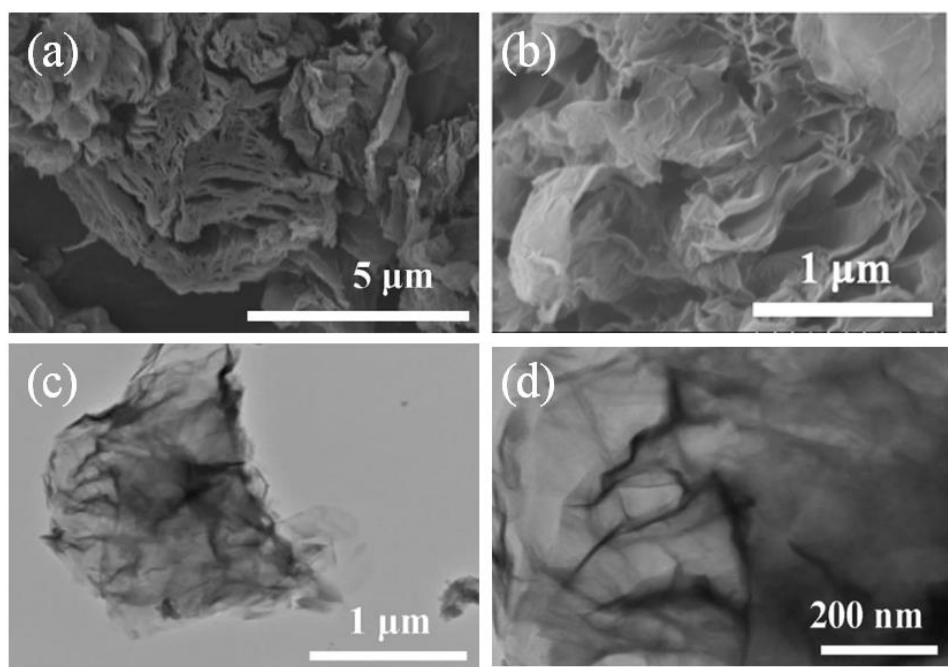


Figure S1. (a,b) SEM images (c,d) TEM images of RGO.

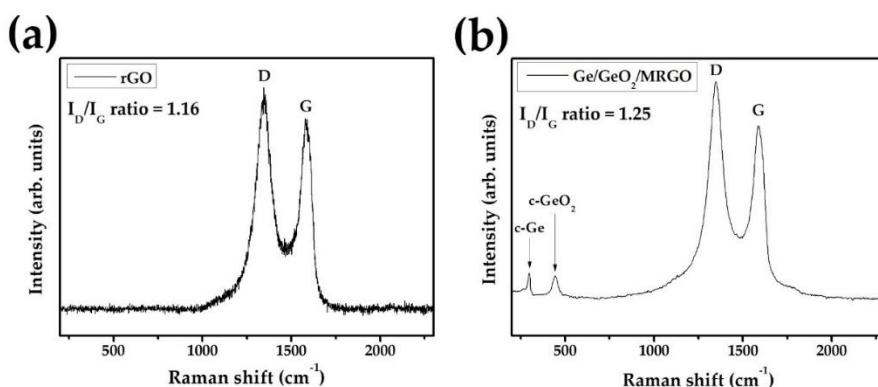


Figure S2. Raman spectra of (a) RGO and (b) Ge/GeO₂/MRGO.

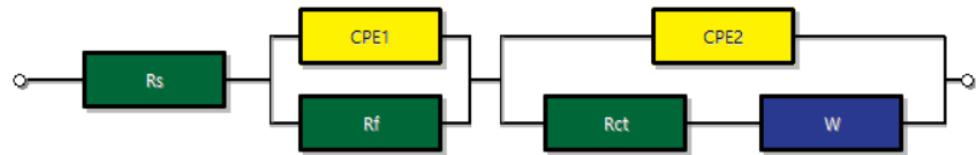


Figure S3. The equivalent circuit model for the EIS data fitting.

Table S1. Parameters derived by using equivalent circuit model for the EIS data of Ge/GeO₂ NPs and Ge/GeO₂/MRGO electrodes: R_s (bulk resistance), R_f (film resistance), and R_{ct} (charge-transfer resistance).

Anode materials	R _s (Ω)	R _f (Ω)	R _{ct} (Ω)
Ge/GeO ₂ NPs	3.7	28.9	101.1
Ge/GeO ₂ /MRGO	3.5	18.3	52.5

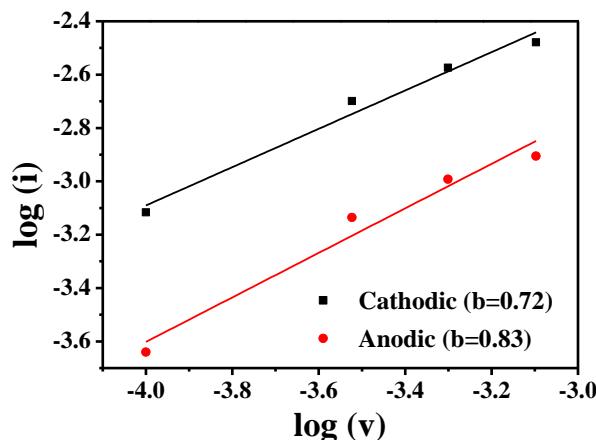


Figure S4. A power-law relationship of Ge/GeO₂ NPs and Ge/GeO₂/MRGO

Table S2. Summary of recent works for the various Ge and GeO₂ composites anode materials used in lithium ion batteries; ^acapacity (mA h/g); ^bcurrent density (mA/g); ^cmass ratio (active material : conductive carbon : binder).

Anode materials	Capacity (Capacity ^a /Current densi- ty ^b /Cycle number)	Voltage range (vs. Li/Li ⁺)	Mass ratio ^c	Ref.
Ge NWs in graphite tubes	260/250/100	0.001–2.5 V	7 : 2 : 1	[1]
Porous Ge microtubes	1200/138/100	0.01–1.5 V	8 : 1 : 1	[2]
3D porous Ge NPs	1420/1600/200	0.01–1.5 V	8 : 1 : 1	[2]
Ge-graphene-carbon nanotube	864/100/100	0.01–3.0 V	8 : 1 : 1	[3]
Ge/RGO-1	815/200/100	0.01–1.5 V	8 : 1 : 1	[4]
Ge/RGO-2	960/200/100	0.01–1.5 V	8 : 1 : 1	[4]
Ge/RGO-3	720/200/100	0.01–1.5 V	8 : 1 : 1	[4]
GeO ₂ /graphene	650/100/80	0.0–3.0 V	8 : 1 : 1	[5]
Ge/GeO ₂ /MRGO	1080/100/150	0.01–3.0 V	7 : 2 : 1	This work

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