

# Supplementary Materials: A Hollow Silicon Nanosphere/Carbon Nanotube Composite as an Anode Material for Lithium-Ion Batteries

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**Citation:** Tang, H.; Xu, Y.; Liu, L.; Zhao, D.; Zhang, Z.; Wu, Y.; Zhang, Y.; Liu, X.; Wang, Z. A Hollow Silicon Nanosphere/Carbon Nanotube Composite as an Anode Material for Lithium-Ion Batteries. *Coatings* **2022**, *12*, 1515. <https://doi.org/10.3390/coatings12101515>

Academic Editor: Je Moon Yun

Received: 6 September 2022

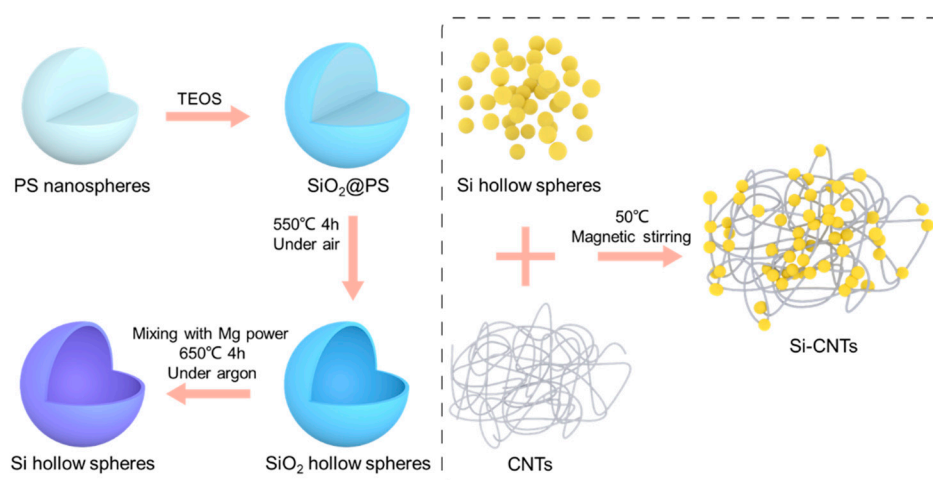
Accepted: 6 October 2022

Published: 10 October 2022

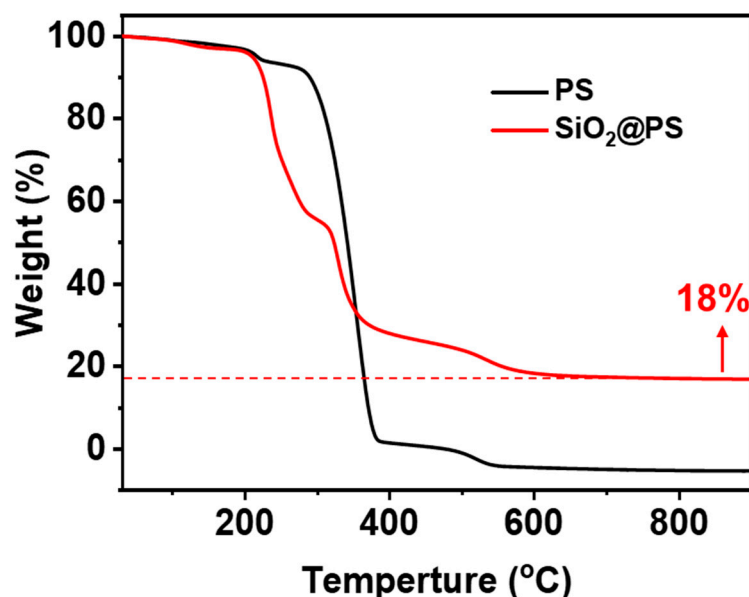
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**Figure S1.** Synthesis method of Si-CNTs composite material.



**Figure S2.** Thermogravimetric curves of PS and SiO<sub>2</sub>@PS in an air atmosphere.

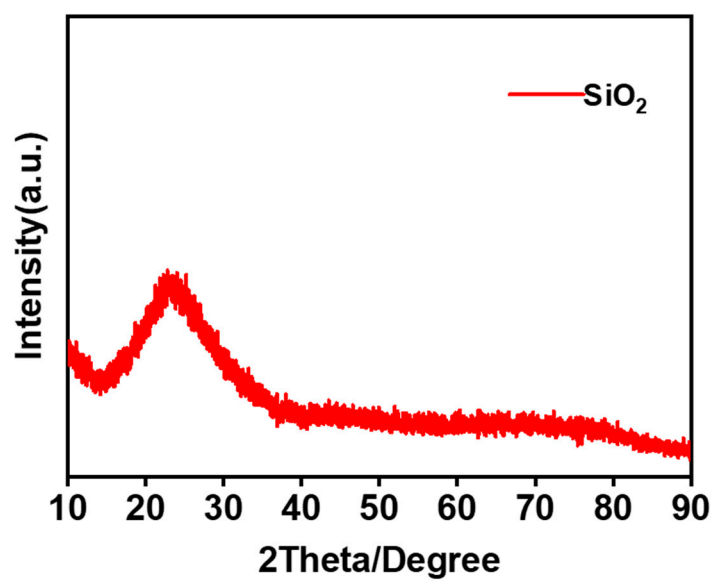


Figure S3. XRD patterns of hollow SiO<sub>2</sub>.

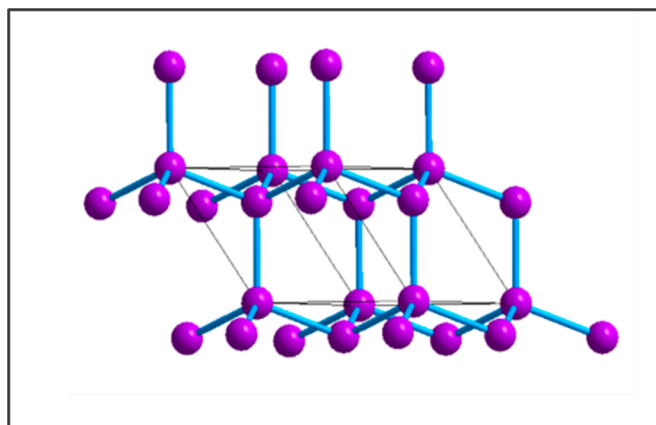


Figure S4. A model of the silicon crystal structure.

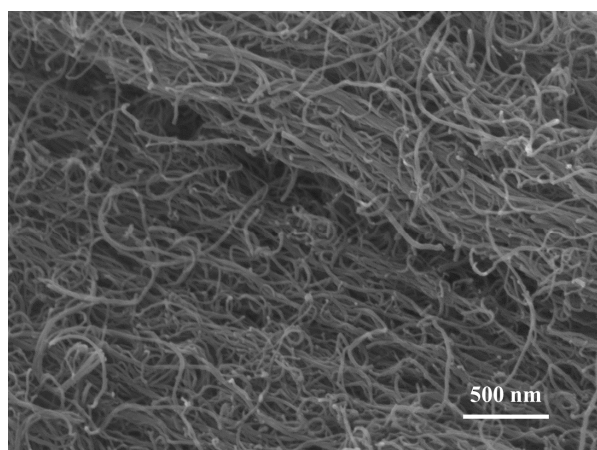


Figure S5. SEM image of CNTs.

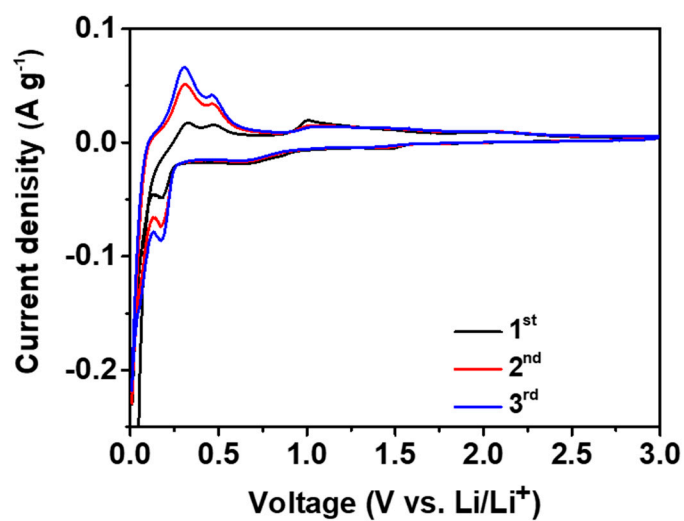


Figure S6. CV of the 50 nm hollow Si for the first three cycles at a scan rate of 0.1 mV/s.

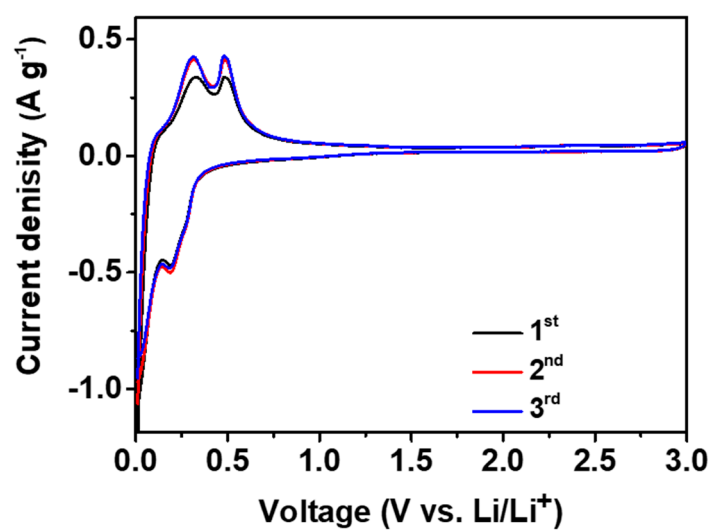


Figure S7. CV curves of the first three cycles of the Si-CNTs at a scan rate of 0.1 mV/s.

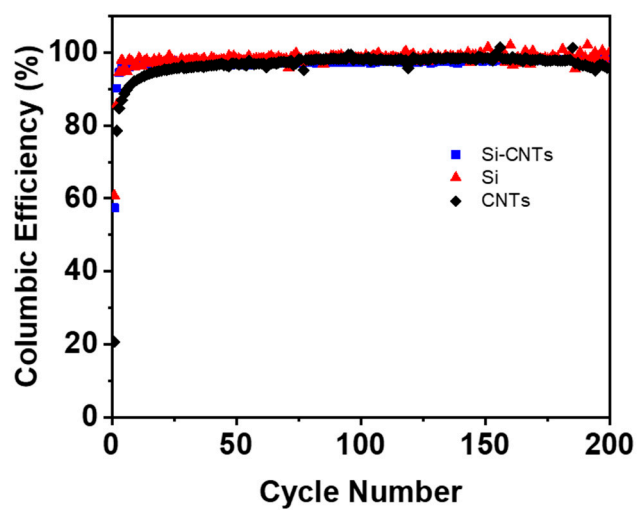
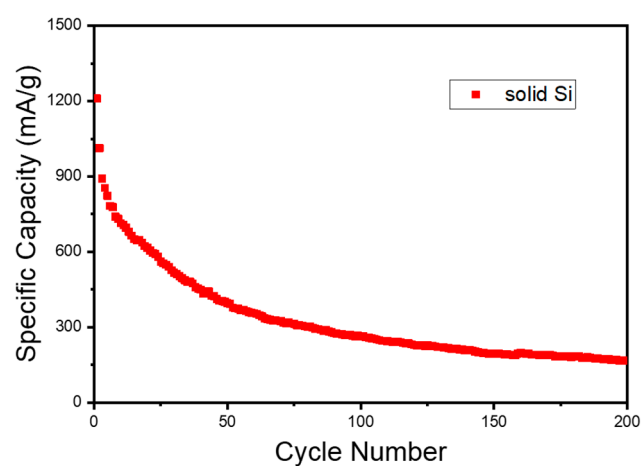


Figure S8. Columbic efficiency of these electrodes at 0.2 A g<sup>-1</sup>.



**Figure S9.** Cycling performance for solid nano-silicon spheres.

**Table S1.** Comparison of cycle performance of different silicon-based anodes.

sample	Reversible capacity (mAh g <sup>-1</sup> )	Capacity Retention (%)	Ref.
Hollow Si/CNTs	1526(0.2A/g 200cycles)	77.9	This work
Si/C	584 (0.2 A/g, 200 cycles)	61.5	[59]
Si/CNT/C	772(0.1C,100cycles)	97.1	[60]
Si/nano-Cu/CNTs/C	984 (0.2 A/g, 180 cycles)	53.6	[61]
g-Si/CNTs	895 (0.1 A/g, 200 cycles)	84.3	[62]

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