Supporting Information

Honeycomb-like Macro-Germanium as High-Capacity Anodes for Lithium-ion Batteries with Good Cycling and Rate Performance

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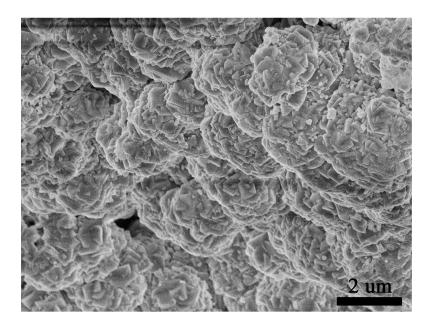


Figure S1. SEM image of the initial GeO₂ particle.

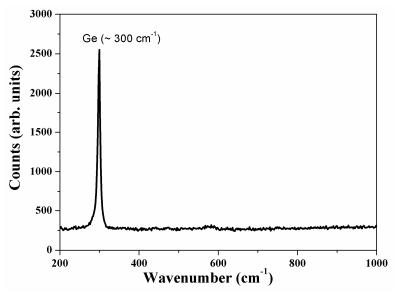


Figure S2. Raman spectra of the bulk m/n-p Ge powder.

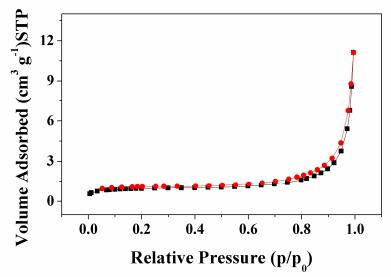


Figure S3. Nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherms of the m/n-p Ge powder.

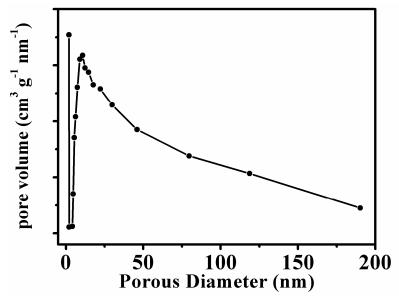


Figure S4. BJH Pore size distribution of the m/n-p Ge powder. Differential curve of Figure 2d curve.

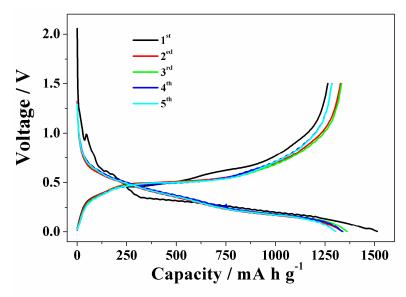


Figure S5. The voltage profiles of the m/n-p Ge at first five cycles during the electrode activation process at 0.2 C.

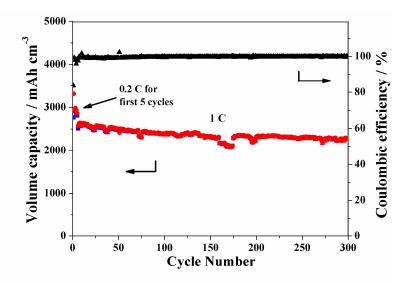


Figure S6. Volume capacity and coulombic efficiency of the cell with m/n-p Ge anode at the constant current density of 1 C during 300 cycles.

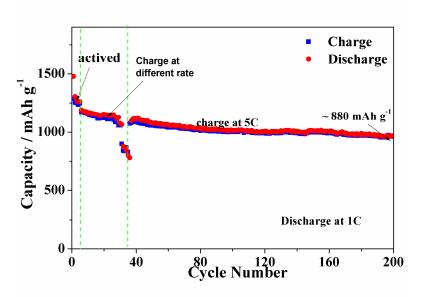


Figure S7. The fast charge rate performance for long-term cycling.

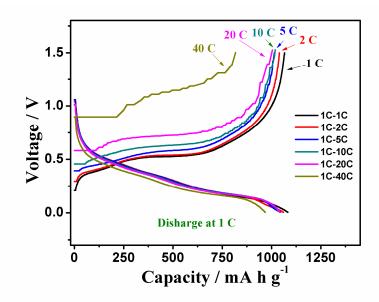


Figure S8. The typical galvanastatic discharge—charge curves of m/n-p Ge anode at fast charge rate from 1 C to 40 C and discharged at a constant current density of 1 C.

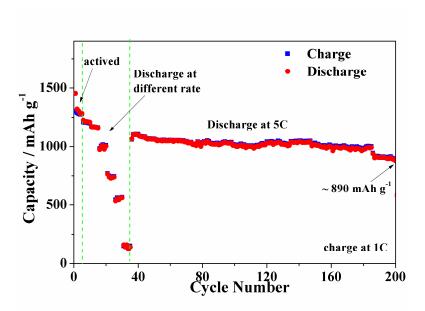


Figure S9. The fast discharge rate performance for long-term cycling.

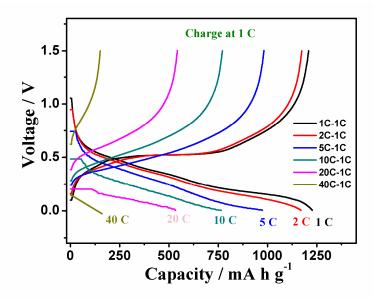


Figure S10. The typical galvanastatic discharge—charge curves of m/n-p Ge anode at fast charge rate from 1 C to 40 C and discharged at a constant current density of 1 C.

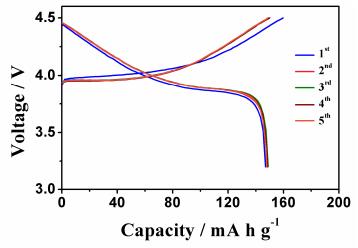


Figure S11. The typical galvanastatic discharge—charge curves of commercial $LiCoO_2$ electrode at current density of 0.5 C (1 C = 170 mAh g^{-1}_{LCO}).

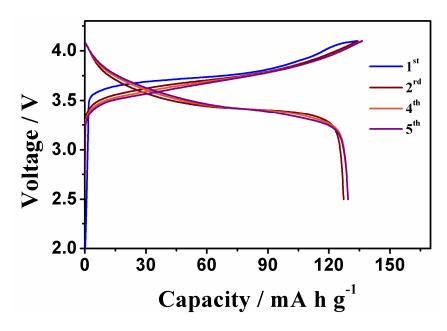


Figure S12. The voltage profiles of the Ge-LCO full cell at first five cycles during the electrode activation process at 0.2 C (1 C = 170 mAh g^{-1}_{LCO}).

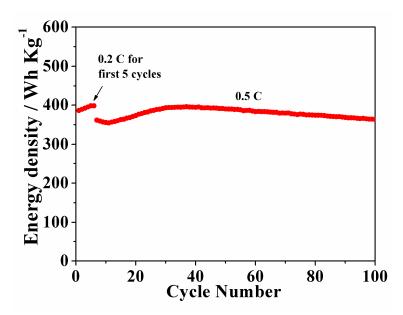


Figure S13. The discharge energy density of Ge-LCO full cell at the current density of 0.5 C (1 C = $170 \text{ mAh g}^{-1}_{LCO}$).