Supporting information

The Effect of Pore Size Distribution of Carbon Matrix On The

Performance of Phosphorus@Carbon Material As Anode For Lithium Ion

Batteries

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Table. S1 The average particle size of active carbon

| Samples | YH-11 | Cb | B1-01 | YP-50F |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| Average particle size (µm) | 91.16 | 79.05 | 36.32 | 34.41 |

Table. S2 The pore volume of pores smaller than 1 nm

| Samples | YH-11 | Cb | B1-01 | YP-50F |
|-------------------------------|-------|------|-------|--------|
| Pore volume ($cm^3 g^{-1}$) | 0.38 | 0.41 | 0.50 | 0.55 |

Table. S3 The weight analysis of the samples

| Carbon | C (g ⁻¹) | P-C (g^{-1}) | P Content (wt%) |
|--------|----------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Cb | 2.0007 | 3.7764 | 47.021 |
| YH-11 | 2.0013 | 3.7773 | 47.018 |
| B1-01 | 2.0008 | 3.7765 | 47.020 |
| YP-50F | 2.0011 | 3.7772 | 47.022 |

Table S4 Electrochemical performance of phosphorus@carbon

| Sample | Initial discharge/charge capacity (mAh g ⁻¹) | Cyclic performance | Reference |
|--|--|---|-----------|
| Amorphous phosphorus-carbon composite | 2651/2355 ^b | Minor decline 90% of capacity is reported to remain after 100 cycles | 1 |
| Activated phosphorus-carbon composite | 3289/1385 ^b | Declining 900 mAh g ⁻¹ capacity after 20 cycles | 2 |
| Nanostructured red phosphorus–carbon composite | 1200/840 ^a | Relatively stable capacity. Minor decline 745 mAh g ⁻¹ after 50 cycles | 3 |
| Nanoconfined phosphorus in mesoporous carbon | 1281/no reported ^a | Remain 850 mAh g ⁻¹ after 20 cycles | 4 |
| Phosphorus @YP-50F | 2790/2217 ^a | Remain 1370 mAh g ⁻¹ after100 cycles | This work |

composites in lithium battery.

^a Capacity is calculated per total weight of the phosphorus@carbon composite.

^b All capacity is assigned to the phosphorus component, the capacity of carbon components is neglected as minor contribution.

(1) Qian, J.; Qiao, D.; Ai, X.; Cao, Y.; Yang, H., Reversible 3-Li storage reactions of amorphous phosphorus as high capacity and cycling-stable anodes for Li-ion batteries. *Chem. Commun.* **2012**, *48*, 8931-8933.

(2) Marino, C.; Debenedetti, A.; Fraisse, B.; Favier, F.; Monconduit, L., Activated-phosphorus as new electrode material for Li-ion batteries. *Electrochem. Commun.* **2011**, *13*, 346-349.

(3) Wang, L.; He, X.; Li, J.; Sun, W.; Gao, J.; Guo, J.; Jiang, C., Nano-Structured Phosphorus Composite as High-Capacity Anode Materials for Lithium Batteries. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* . **2012**, *51*, 9034-9037.

(4) Marino, C.; Boulet, L.; Gaveau, P.; Fraisse, B.; Monconduit, L., Nanoconfined phosphorus in mesoporous carbon as an electrode for Li-ion batteries: performance and mechanism. *J. Mater. Chem.* **2012**, *22*, 22713-22720.

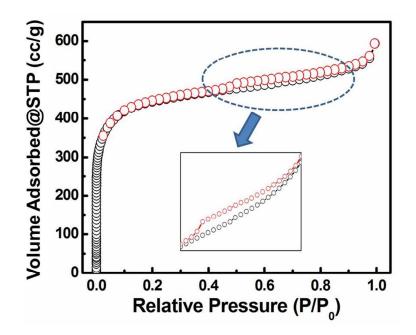


Fig. S1 Nitrogen adsorption and desorption isotherms of active carbon (The four carbons have the similar curve, therefor we only use a sketch to express them).

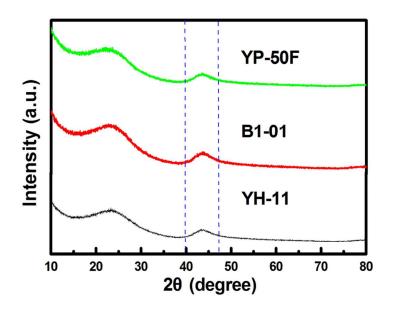


Fig. S2 The XRD patterns of active carbon.

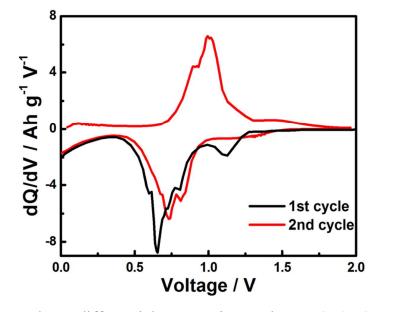


Fig. S3 The differential capacity plots (DCPs) of the phosphorus@YP-50F.