Supporting Information

Electrospraying fabrication of Si/SiOx/C and Sn/C nanosphere arrays on carbon cloth for high-performance flexible lithium-ion batteries

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Fig. S1 EDS line scan of SiO_x/C nanosphere.



Fig. S2 (a) HRTEM image of and inset shows SAED pattern of Si/SiO_x/C-HF. (b) XPS spectra of Si/SiO_x/C-HF.



Fig. S3 (a–b) SEM images of the as-synthesized $Si/SiO_x/C@CC$ sample by short time-electrospraying.

Table 1 Comparisons of Li-storage performances between this work and some other reported literatures.

Anode	morphology	capacity and cycling times	literature
Si@SiOx@C	nano particle	1183mA·h·g ⁻¹ at 100	29
		$mA \cdot g^{-1}$, 150 cycles	
Si@SiOx	particle	$1090.2 \text{ mA} \cdot \text{h} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ at 100	30
		$mA \cdot g^{-1}$, 100 cycles	
Si@SiOx/C	particle	1125 mA \cdot h \cdot g ⁻¹ at 100	31
		$mA \cdot g^{-1}$, 100 cycles	
Si@SiOx@C	particle	1972 mA \cdot h \cdot g ⁻¹ at 100	32
		$mA \cdot g^{-1}$, 500 cycles	
Si/SiOx/C	nanosphere arrays	$1750 \text{ mA}\cdot\text{h}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ at 500	This work
	on carbon cloth	$mA \cdot g^{-1}$, 1050 cycles	



Fig. S4 (a–b) SEM images of the Si/SiO_x/C@CC electrode after 1050 cycles at a current density of 0.5 $A \cdot g^{-1}$.



Fig. S5 Schematic illustration for the fabrication of $SiO_x/C@CC/solid$ electrolyte/LiCoO₂ flexible lithium-ion battery. (b)1st, 10th and 30th lithium-insertion/extraction curves between 2.5 and 3.9 V at a current density of 0.5 A·g⁻¹. (c) Cycling performance at current density of 0.5 A·g⁻¹.