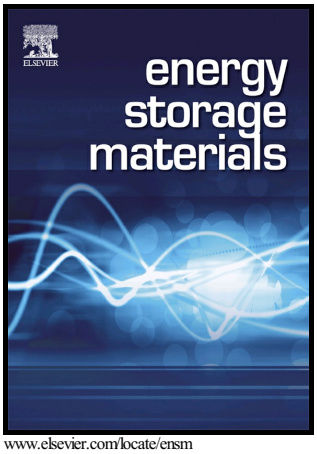

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PII: S2405-8297(16)30295-1
DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ensm.2017.01.008
Reference: ENSM120

To appear in: *Energy Storage Materials*

Received date: 10 November 2016
Revised date: 13 January 2017
Accepted date: 23 January 2017

Cite this article as: Chunjuan Tang, Jiexin Zhu, Xiujuan Wei, Liang He, Kangning Zhao, Chang Xu, Liang Zhou, Bo Wang, Jinzhi Sheng and Liqiang Mai, Copper Silicate Nanotubes Anchored on Reduced Graphene Oxide for Long-Life Lithium-Ion Battery, *Energy Storage Materials*, http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ensm.2017.01.008

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Abstract

Copper silicate (CSO) is a promising anode material for lithium-ion batteries (LIBs). It delivers high specific capacity; however, the capacity fades quickly because of its intrinsic poor electric conductivity and large volume variation during lithium ion insertion/extraction. Herein, a sandwich-like structure with CSO nanotubes grown on both sides of reduced graphene oxide (RGO) is designed to solve the capacity fading issue. The RGO not only serves as a soft and robust matrix to mitigate the large volume change during cycling but also acts as the electron highway. When applied as the anode material for LIBs, the as-obtained CSO/RGO sandwich-like structure

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