## Accepted Manuscript

Li<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>3</sub>@Li<sub>2</sub>SnO<sub>3</sub>/SnO<sub>2</sub> as a high performance lithium-ion battery material

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## **ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT**

Li<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>3</sub>@Li<sub>2</sub>SnO<sub>3</sub>/SnO<sub>2</sub> as a high performance lithium-ion battery material

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**Abstract:** Li<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>3</sub>@Li<sub>2</sub>SnO<sub>3</sub>/SnO<sub>2</sub> composite has been prepared through a hydro-thermal method.

The composite is with well crystalline and more pure when the doping content of Si powder is 0.3

g. The Li<sub>2</sub>SnO<sub>3</sub> is a bulk structure with the diameter of 400 nm while Li<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>3</sub>@Li<sub>2</sub>SnO<sub>3</sub>/SnO<sub>2</sub>

possesses the bulk structure heaped together by several nanoparticles, which can relieve the large

volume change of the composite and then ensure the well cycling and rate properties. When

charged and discharged at the current density of 150 mA/g, the composite shows a high initial

discharge capacity of 1205.7 mAh/g.

Key words: lithium-ion battery, Li<sub>2</sub>SnO<sub>3</sub>, Li<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>3</sub>, nanocomposites, energy storage and

conversation

1. Introduction

Lithium ion battery is widely used for its advantage of high safety, high energy density and

the property of environment-friendly [1, 2]. Li<sub>2</sub>SnO<sub>3</sub> has been seen as a potential anode material

for lithium ion battery for its high theoretical capacity of >600 mAh/g [3], which is much higher

than that of the commercial anode material graphite (372 mAh/g) [4]. However, the disadvantage

of large volume change during cycling process (~300%) holds back its commercial application.

The large volume change means the damage of the electrode material, which can contribute to the

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