Supporting Information

Simple Fabrication of Flexible Electrode with High Metal-Oxide Content: Electrospun Reduced Tungsten Oxide/Carbon Nanofibers for Lithium Ion Battery Applications

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Figure S1. Digital photograph of as-spun fiber web (before heat treatment) and WO$_3$-C-NF web (after heat treatment)
Figure S2. XRD pattern of WO$_x$-C NF (WO$_{2.83}$ phase, JCPDS No. 036-0103)
Figure S3. X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy of WO₅-C-NF for W 4f. The relative area of W⁵⁺ takes up 13 % of the total area.
**Figure S4.** TEM images of WO$_x$-C-NF after heat-treated at 900 °C in nitrogen atmosphere.
Figure S5. Raman spectrum of WO$_x$-C-NFs
Figure S6. A) XRD pattern and B) TEM image of WO$_x$-C-Nano. C) XRD pattern and D) TEM image of WO$_x$-Nano.
Figure S7. (A), (B) Cyclic voltammetry curves and (C), (D) galvanostatic charge/discharge curves of WO$_x$-C-Nano and WO$_x$-Nano electrodes. The voltage window has a range of 3.0 to 0.01 V range.
Figure S8. Coulombic efficiency versus cycle number plots for (A) WO$_x$-C-NF, WO$_x$-C-Nano, and WO$_x$-Nano electrodes at 500 mA g$^{-1}$.
Figure S9. SEM images of (A, B) WO$_x$-C-NF and (C, D) WO$_x$-C-Nano after 50 charge-discharge cycles at constant current density of 50 mA g$^{-1}$. 