Supporting Information.

Soft-template construction of three-dimensionally ordered inverse opal structure from Li₂FeSiO₄/C composite nanofibers for high-rate lithium-ion batteries

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Figure S1 XRD pattern of the LFS/C nanofibers calcined at 650 °C (a) with a little $Li_5Fe_5O_8$ impurity and (b) without any crystalline impurity. At (©) degrees, it is difficult to distinguish LFS reflections from $Li_5Fe_5O_8$. Bottom is ICSD#246132 pattern of Li_2FeSiO_4 .



Figure S2 HRTEM image of the LFS/C-NF composites calcined at 650°C.



Figure S3 XRD pattern of the 3DOM-LFS/C nanocomposite calcined at 650 $^{\circ}$ C. Bottom is ICSD#246132 pattern of Li₂FeSiO₄.





Figure S4 FESEM images of the LFS/P123-PS gels annealed at (a) 700 °C and (b) 750 °C.



Figure S5 The charge-discharge voltage profiles of LFS/C-NF nanocomposite in the 1st, 2nd, 5th and 10th cycles at 0.1C and room temperature between 1.5 and 4.5 V (vs. Li^+/Li).



(a)

Figure S6 Cyclic voltammograms of 3DOM-LFS/C composite (a) at different scan rates, and (b) plot of the reductive peak current I_p , as a function of the square root of the scan rates ($v^{1/2}$).



Figure S7 Cyclic voltammograms of LFS/C-NF composite (a) at different scan rates, and (b) plot of the reductive peak current I_p , as a function of the square root of the scan rates ($v^{1/2}$).



Figure S8 Cyclic voltammograms of LFS/C-NF composite (a) at different scan rates, and (b) plot of the reductive peak current I_p , as a function of the square root of the scan rates ($v^{1/2}$).

| Table S1 Li ⁺ diffusion coefficients D in the solid calculated based on the CV |
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| amples | $D (cm^2 s^{-1})$ | |
|--------------|---------------------------|--|
| DOM-LFS/C | 2.98167×10^{-13} | |
| LFS/C-NF | 7.90447×10 ⁻¹³ | |
| DOM-LFS/C-NF | 9.74569×10 ⁻¹³ | |