Supplementary Information

Electrospun porous $ZnCo_2O_4$ nanotubes as a high-performance anode material for lithium-ion batteries

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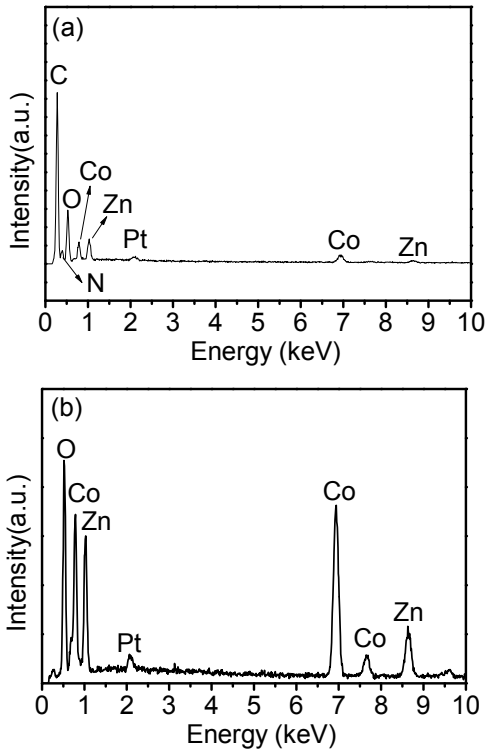

Fig. S1 EDX spectra of the as-spun nanofibers and the porous $ZnCo_2O_4$ nanotubes. The signal of Pt is generated from the Pt coating by sputtering that minimizes charging effects under SEM imaging conditions.

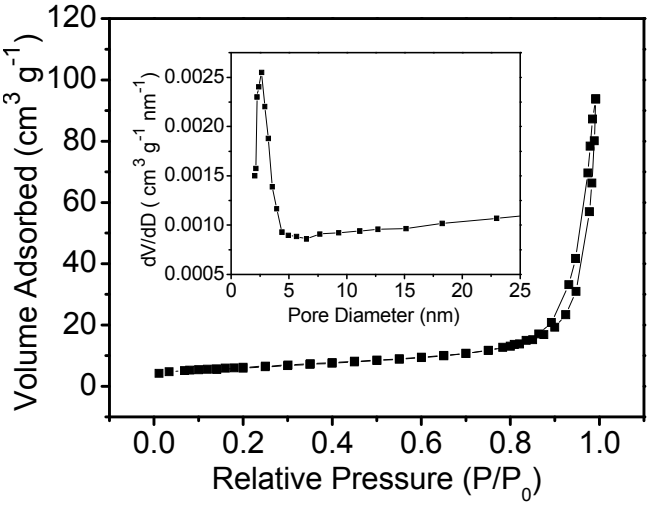

Fig. S2 N_2 adsorption-desorption isotherms for the porous $ZnCo_2O_4$ nanotubes. The inset shows the corresponding pore size distribution curve calculated from the desorption branch of a nitrogen isotherm by the Barretl-Joyner-Halenda (BJH) method.

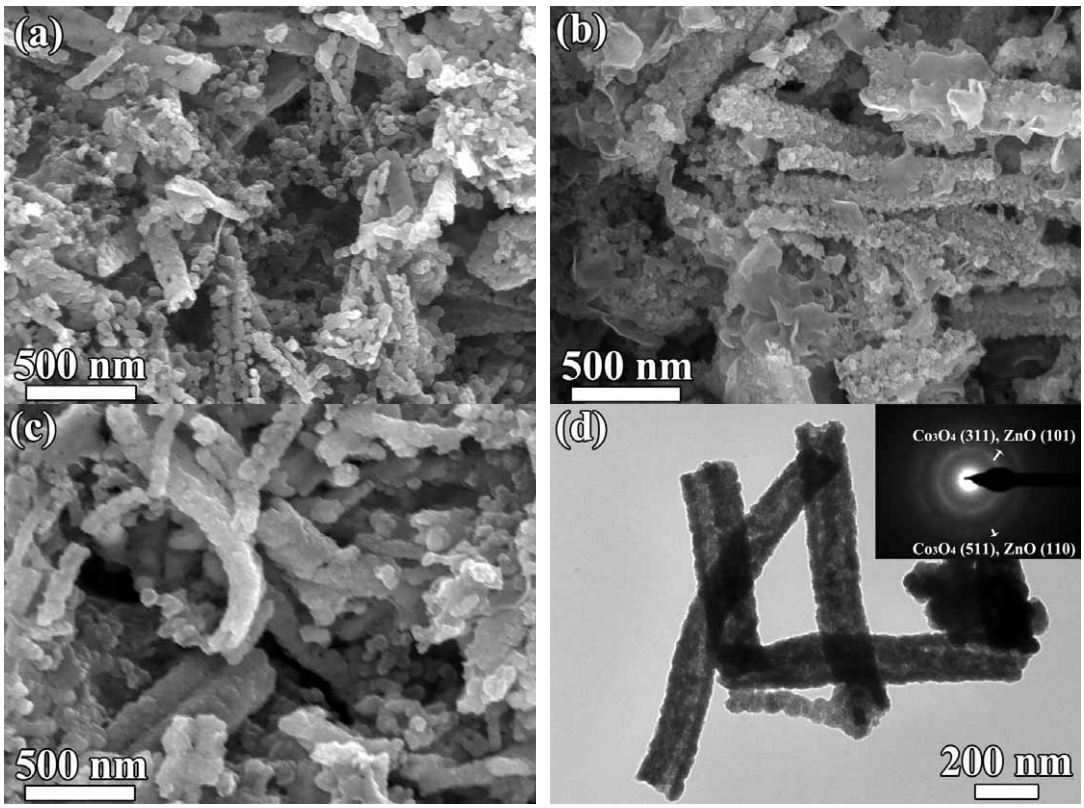

Fig. S3 (a) FESEM image for the electrode made of the $ZnCo_2O_4$ nanotubes before discharge/charge, where the nanotubes were distributed well in the carbon black; (b,c) FESEM images for the electrode after 30 discharge/charge cycles at 200 and 1000 mA g^{-1}, respectively; (d) TEM image for the active material obtained after 30 discharge/charge cycles at 1000 mA g^{-1}. Inset: the corresponding SAED pattern further confirms the product.