Supplementary Information for

A unique hollow Li₃VO₄/carbon nanotubes composite anode for high-rate long-life lithium-ion batteries[†]

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Figure S1. The crystal structure of Li_3VO_4 .



Figure S2. SEM image of hydroxylated CNTs.



Figure S3. Li_3VO_4 was etched by different dosage water. (a) Without water treatment. (b) Washing the Li_3VO_4 two times. (c) Washing the Li_3VO_4 three times. (d) Washing the Li_3VO_4 four times.



Figure S4. (a) and (b) SEM images of the hollow Li₃VO₄/CNT composite.
(c) Low magnification TEM image of the hollow Li₃VO₄/CNT composite.

(d) SEM image of the hollow Li_3VO_4/CNT composite electrode.



Figure S5. (a) TGA curves of Li_3VO_4 and the hollow Li_3VO_4/CNT composite. (b) The production in one pot (360 mL) was weighed to be 3.5237 g.



Figure S6. XRD pattern and rate performance of CNTs.



Figure S7. The capacity contribution ratio of CNTs and the hollow $Li_3VO_{4.}$



Figure S8. EIS and phase diagram of Li_3VO_4 and Li_3VO_4 /CNT anodes after 30 cycles.



Figure S9. Cyclic performance of LiFePO₄ at 320 mA g⁻¹.



Figure S10. Electrochemical performance of the hollow Li_3VO_4/CNT anode material compared with other previous works.

Current Electrochemical Synthetic Time (h) performance morphology density References method (A g⁻¹) (mAh g⁻¹) solid-state 0.2 154 Li₃VO₄ 6 microparticle 24 0.4 method 136 solid-state 0.02 283 8 $\mathrm{Li}_3\mathrm{VO}_4$ microparticle 25 method 0.04 265 0.2 320 Li₃VO₄/GO hydrothermal 26 40 microbox 0.4 300 8 223 0.2 328 hollow 0.4 308 Our hydrothermal 2 composite nanoparticle 8 265 240 16

Table S1. Electrochemical performance of Li_3VO_4 anode material compared with other previous works.

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