

Supplementary Information

LiV₃O₈ nanorods as cathode materials for high-power and long-life rechargeable lithium-ion batteries

Peng Mei,^{a,b} Xing-Long Wu,^{*a,b} Haiming Xie,^{a,b} Liqun Sun,^{a,b} Yanping Zeng,^{a,b} Jingping Zhang,^{*a} Linghua Tai,^{a,b} Xin Guo,^{a,b} Lina Cong,^{a,b} Shunchao Ma,^{a,b} Cen Yao,^{a,b} and Rongshun Wang^{*a,b}

^aInstitute of Functional Materials, Department of Chemistry, Northeast Normal University, Changchun, Jilin 130024, P. R. China

^bNational & Local United Engineering Lab for Power Battery, Northeast Normal University; Changchun, Jilin 130024, P.R. China

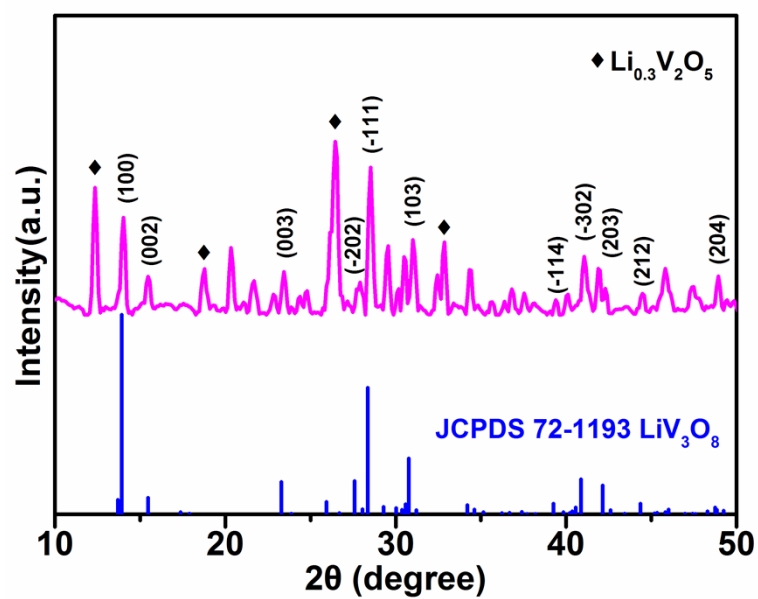


Fig. S1 XRD pattern of the bulk LiV_3O_8 .

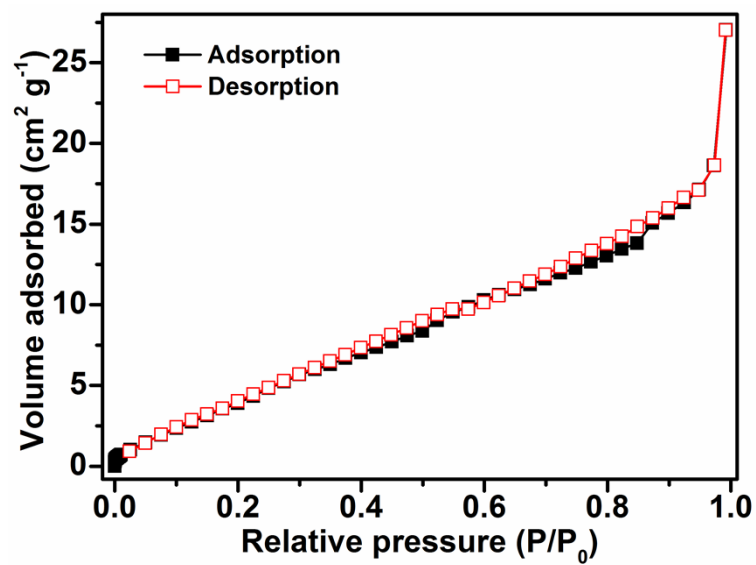


Fig. S2 N_2 adsorption/desorption isotherm of LiV_3O_8 nanorods.

Table S1 Impedance parameters of n-LVO and b-LVO calculated from equivalent circuit.

Sample	R_e (Ohm)	R_{ct} (Ohm)	Chi-squared
n-LVO	4.300	102.7	0.02467%
b-LVO	4.272	255.8	0.03636%

Table S2 linear fitting results for Warburg factor of n-LVO and b-LVO and the corresponding apparent diffusion coefficient.

Sample	σ	D_{apparent} (cm ² s ⁻¹)
n-LVO	10.95	2.918×10^{-11}
b-LVO	25.68	5.303×10^{-12}