Supplementary Information

Electrospun porous $LiNb_3O_8$ nanofibers with enhanced lithium-storage properties

Henghui Xu,[a] Jie Shu,[b] Xianluo Hu,*[a] Yongming Sun,[a] Wei Luo,[a] and Yunhui Huang*[a]

E-mail: huxl@mail.hust.edu.cn; huangyh@mail.hust.edu.cn

[a] *State Key Laboratory of Material Processing and Die & Mould Technology, School of Materials Science and Engineering, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Wuhan 430074, P. R. China*

[b] *School of Materials Science and Chemical Engineering, Ningbo University, Ningbo 315211, P. R. China*

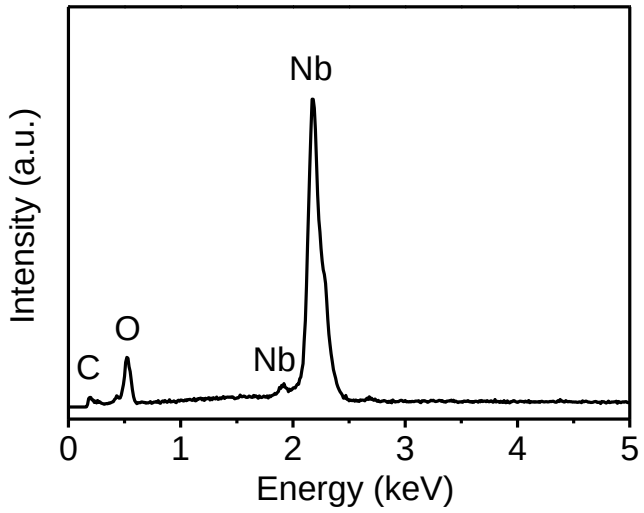

Fig. S1 A typical EDX spectrum of $LiNb_3O_8$, suggesting the existence of Nb, O, and C, where the signal of C is generated from the conducting tape for the sample holder.

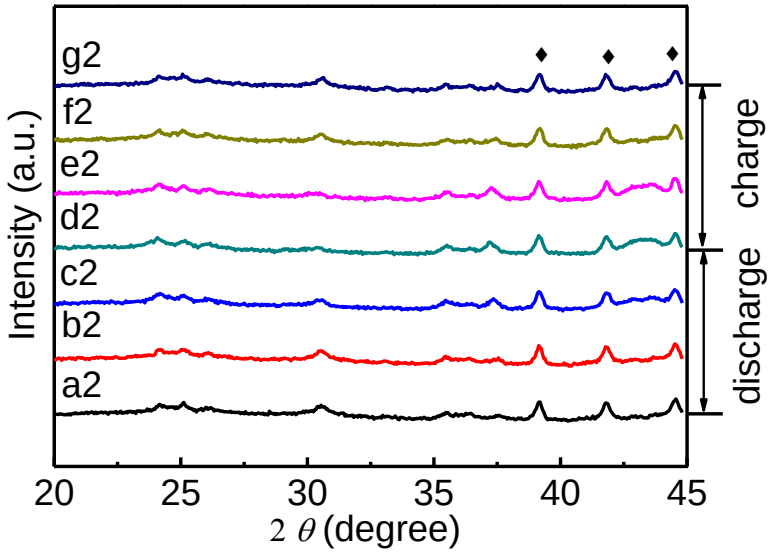

Fig. S2 The in-situ XRD patterns in the range of 20–45º of $LiNb_3O_8$ anode during the second cycle at 30 mA g^{-1} at specified points shown in Figure 8a.

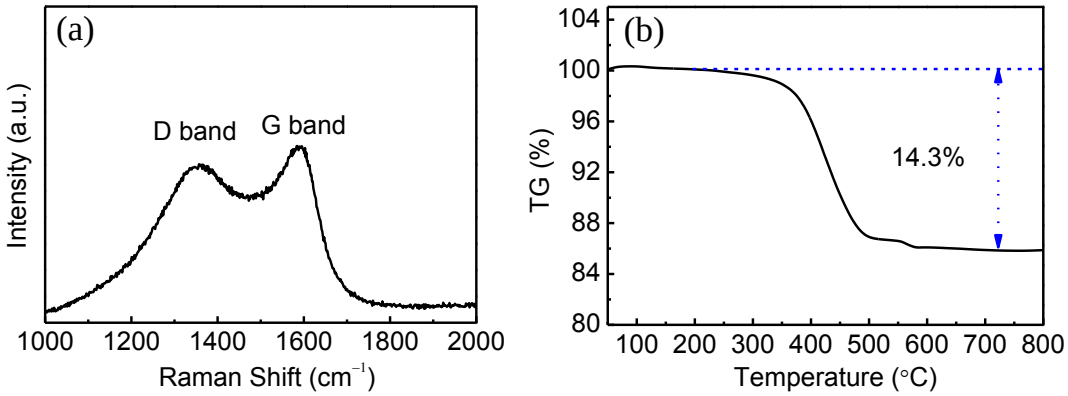

Fig. S3 (a) Raman spectrum and (b) TG result of the $LiNb_3O_8$@C nanofibers measured at a heating rate of 10 ºC min^{-1} in a flowing air.

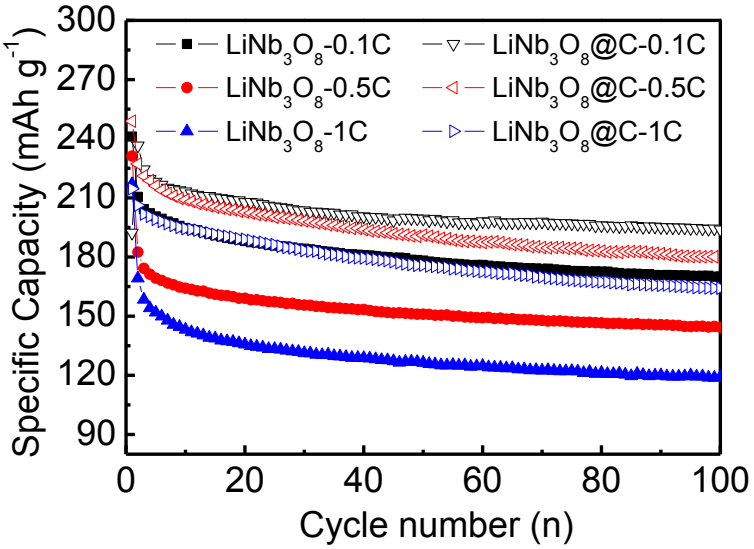

Fig. S4 Comparison of the cycling stability at various C-rates for the carbon-free and coated $LiNb_3O_8$ samples.