Supporting Information

for

High Crystallinity Urchin-like VS₄ Anode for High-performance Lithium Ion Storage

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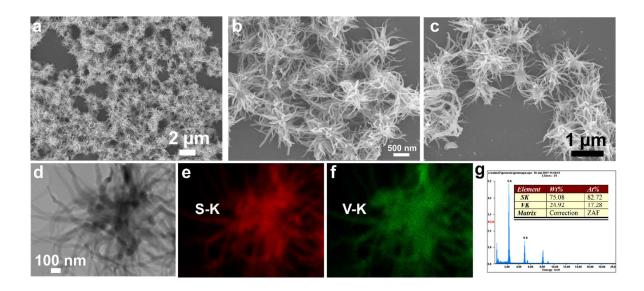


Figure. S1 SEM images and elemental mapping of urchin-like VS₄.

Table S1 FT	IR peaks and t	heir assignments.
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Peaks	Band assignment	Reference
1631	δ(OH)	1
1400	Amorphous carbon	1
1200	C-O-R	2
980	S ²⁻ (V-S-V)	2-4
550	Terminal S stretching	2-4

v: stretching; δ : bending.

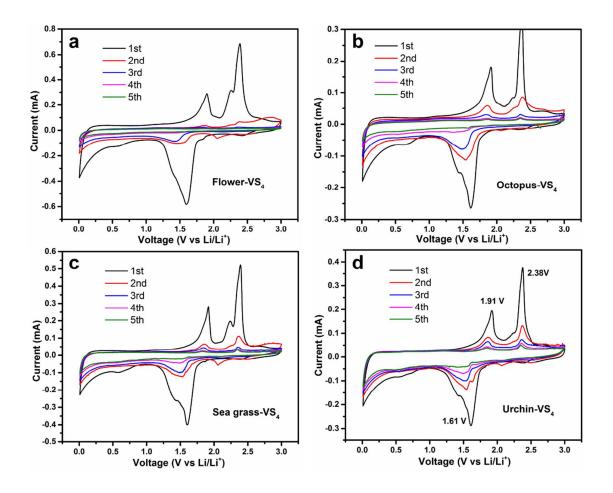


Figure. S2 First five CVs of: (a) flower-VS₄; (b) octopus-VS₄; (c) sea grass-VS₄; (d) urchinlike VS₄ with a scan rate of 0.2 mV s⁻¹ in the voltage range of 0.01-3.00 V vs Li/Li⁺.

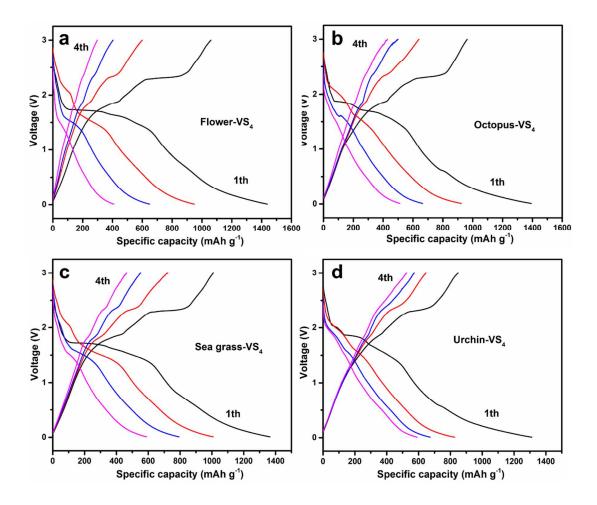


Figure. S3 First three galvanostatic discharge-charge profiles at a current rate of 0.1 A g^{-1} in the voltage range of 0.1-3 V vs Li/Li⁺ for: (a) flower-VS₄; (b) octopus-VS₄; (c) sea grass-VS₄; (d) urchin-like VS₄.

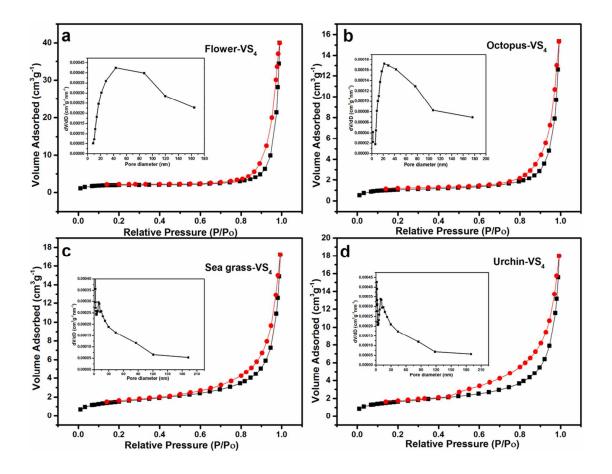


Figure. S4 The Nitrogen-adsorption-desorption isotherms of the (a) flower-VS₄, (b) octopus-VS₄, (c) sea grass-VS₄, and (d) urchin-like VS₄. The insets are their corresponding pore size distribution.

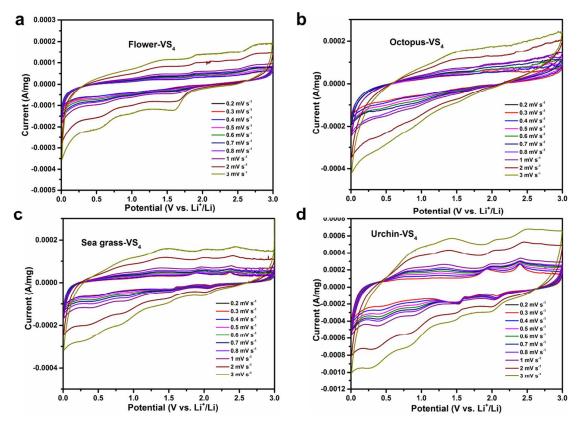
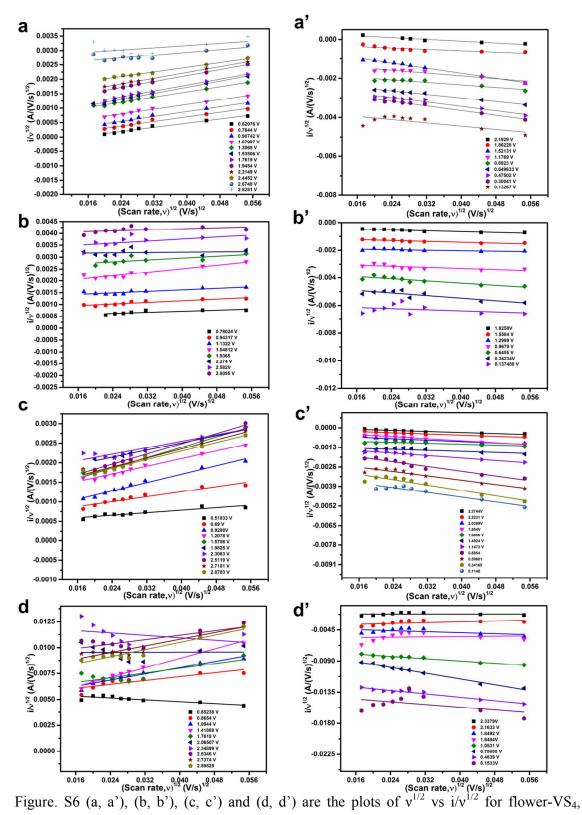


Figure. S5 CV curves of (a) flower-VS₄; (b) octopus-VS₄; (c) sea grass-VS₄; (d) urchin-VS₄ at different scan rates between 0.01 to 3.00 V.



octopus-VS₄, sea grass-VS₄ and urchin-like VS₄ at both anodic and cathodic scan. The plots

are used for calculating constants k_1 and k_2 at different potentials of the cathodic scan and anodic scan.

The total current at a fixed potential can be described using the following equation: $I(V) = k_1v + k_2v^{1/2}$, where k_1v and $k_2v^{1/2}$ represent the capacitive contribution and intercalation contribution, respectively. k_1 and k_2 can be obtained from the slope and y-axis intercept of the straight line: $i(V)/v^{1/2} = k_1v^{1/2} + k_2$, as shown in Figure. S6. Thus, the contribution from capacitive and intercalation can be calculated and each component contribution at scan rate of 0.3 mV/s is shown in Figure. 4b.

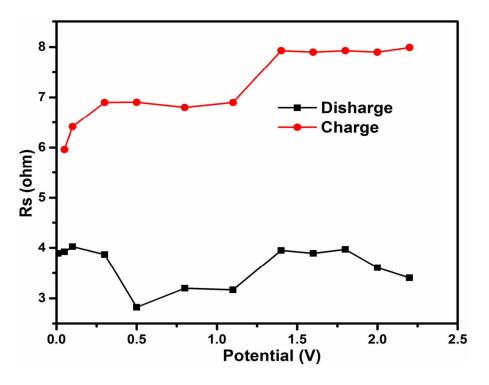


Figure. S7 Variation trend of R_s of urchin-VS₄.

References

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