

## Supporting Information

### **Facile synthesis of hierarchical networks composed of highly interconnected V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> nanosheets assembled on carbon nanotubes and their superior lithium storage properties**

*Ruixiang Yu,<sup>‡a</sup> Chaofeng Zhang,<sup>‡ab</sup> Qing Meng,<sup>a</sup> Zhixin Chen,<sup>b</sup> Huakun Liu,<sup>a</sup> Zaiping Guo<sup>\*ab</sup>*

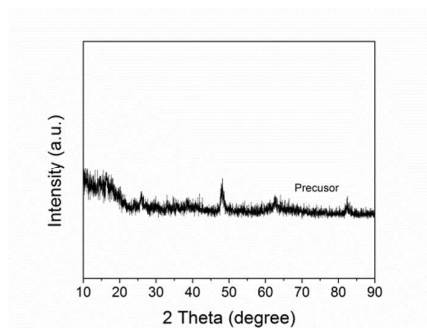
<sup>‡</sup> These authors contributed equally to this work.

<sup>a</sup> Institute for Superconducting & Electronic Materials, University of Wollongong,

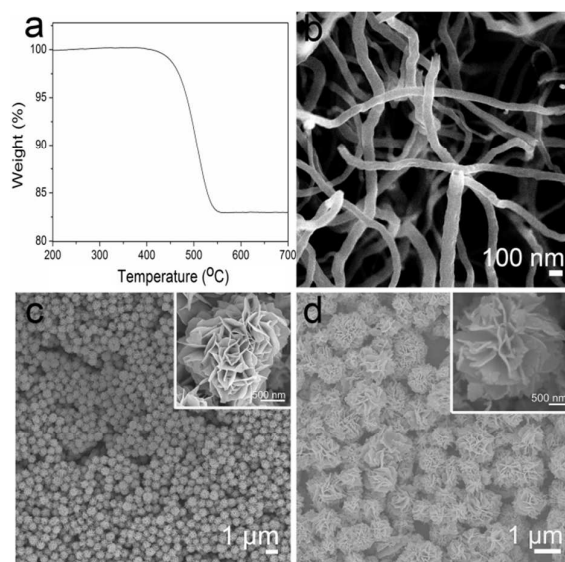
NSW 2522, Australia Email: [zguo@uow.edu.au](mailto:zguo@uow.edu.au)

<sup>b</sup> School of Mechanical, Materials & Mechatronics Engineering, University of

Wollongong, NSW 2500, Australia. Email: [zguo@uow.edu.au](mailto:zguo@uow.edu.au)



**Figure S1.** XRD pattern of the precursor of CNT@V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>. The precursor is crystalline, might be a V-based compound.



**Figure S2.** (a) Thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) curve of the CNTs@V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> sample. (b) SEM image of CNTs. (c) SEM image of the precursor of V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>-mf, with inset showing a single flower at higher magnification. (d) SEM image of V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>-mf, with inset showing single flower of V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>-mf at higher magnification.

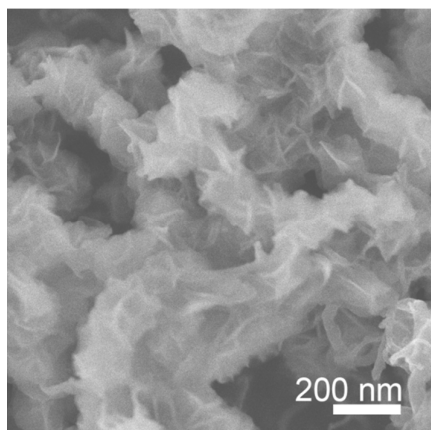


Figure S3. FESEM image of the precursor synthesized at 190 °C for 10 hours.

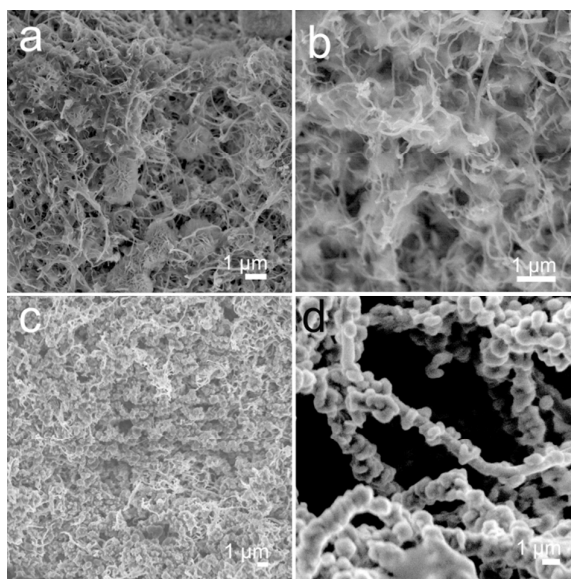
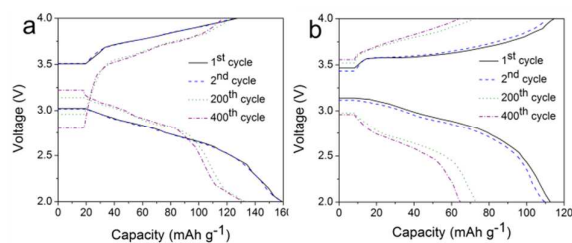
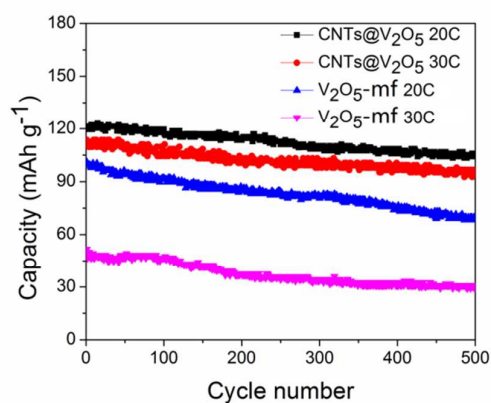


Figure S4. FESEM images of the precursors synthesized (a) without CTAB at 190 °C for 15 hours, (b) without MP at 190 °C for 15 hours, (c) replacing MP by diethylenetriamine at 190 °C for 15 hours, and (d) replacing MP by dimethylformamide at 190 °C for 15 hours.



**Figure S5.** Charge-discharge voltage profiles of CNTs@V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> (a) and V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>-mf (b) at the current rate of 20 C for the selected cycles indicated (for comparison, we kept the carbon content for all electrodes at the same ratio, i.e. the ratio of V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, carbon, and PVDF is 58:30:12 for all electrodes).



**Figure S6.** Cycling performances of CNTs@V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> and V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>-mf in the voltage range of 2.5–4.0 V at the current rates of 20 C and 30 C.

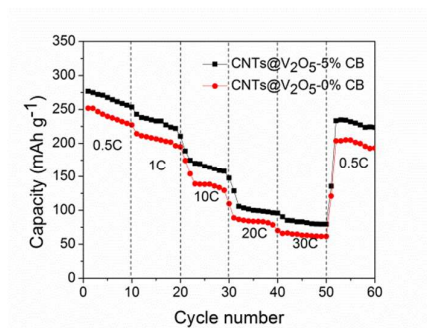
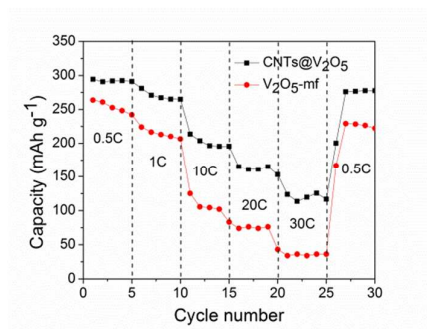
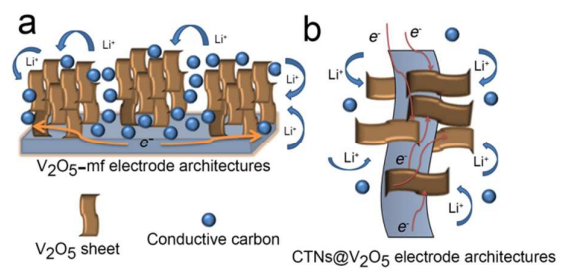


Figure S7. Rate capability of CNTs@V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> at various current rates (the ratio of active material, carbon black, and PVDF in the electrodes of CNTs@V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> are 85:5:10 and 90:0:10, respectively).



**Figure S8.** Rate capability of CNTs@V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> and V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>-mf at various current rates (the weight ratio of active material, carbon black, and PVDF for CNTs@V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> and V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>-mf are 70:20:10 and 58:30:12, respectively).



**Figure S9.** Schematic illustration of (a) conventional V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>-mf electrode and (b) CNTs@V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> electrode with the enhanced charge transport.