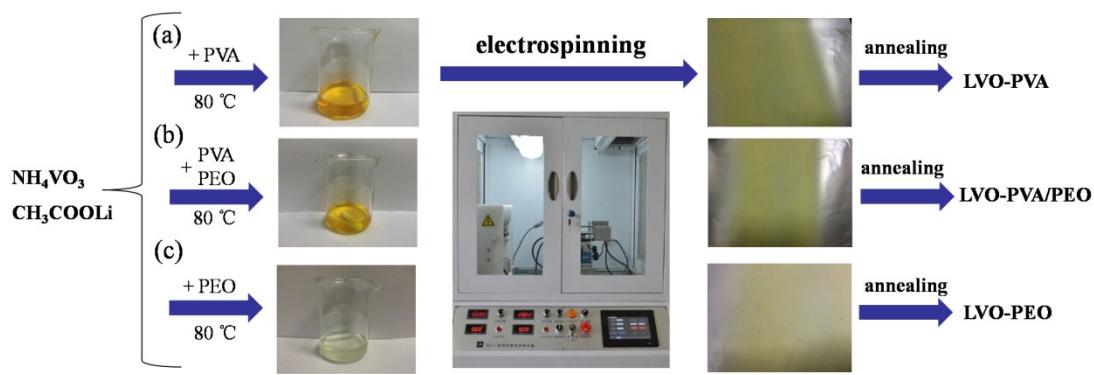


*Supporting information*

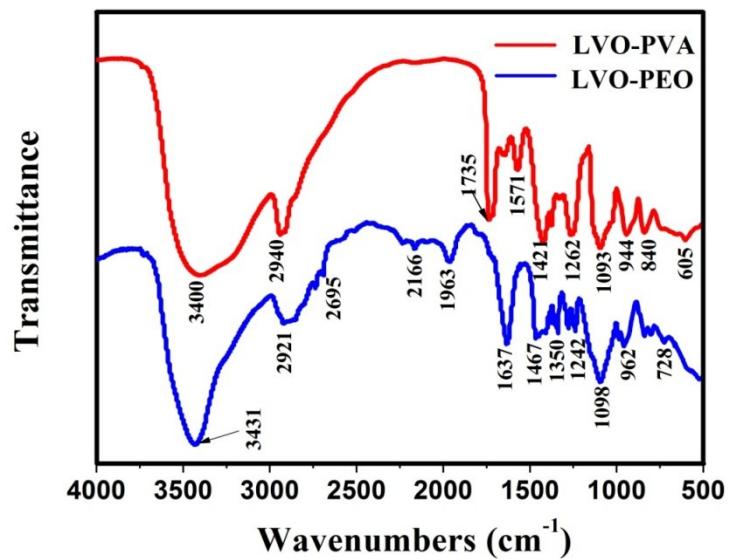
**Electrospinning Hierarchical LiV<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> Nanowire-in-Network  
for High-Rate and Long-Life Lithium Batteries**

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Mengyu Yan, Lei Zhang, Jiashen Meng, and Liqiang Mai\*

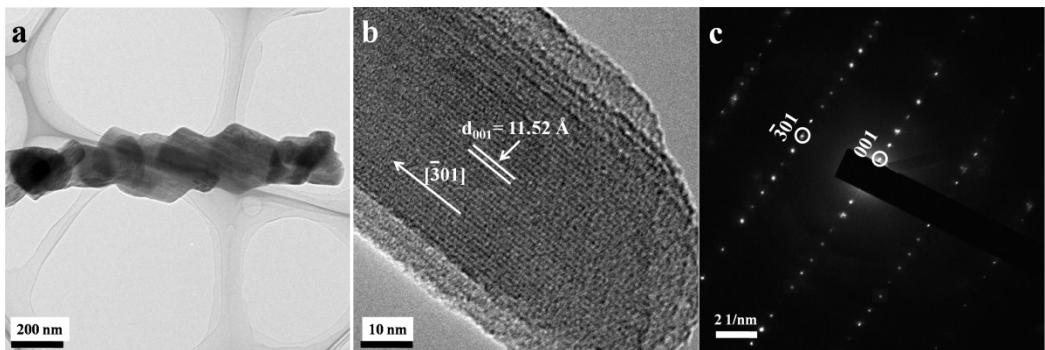
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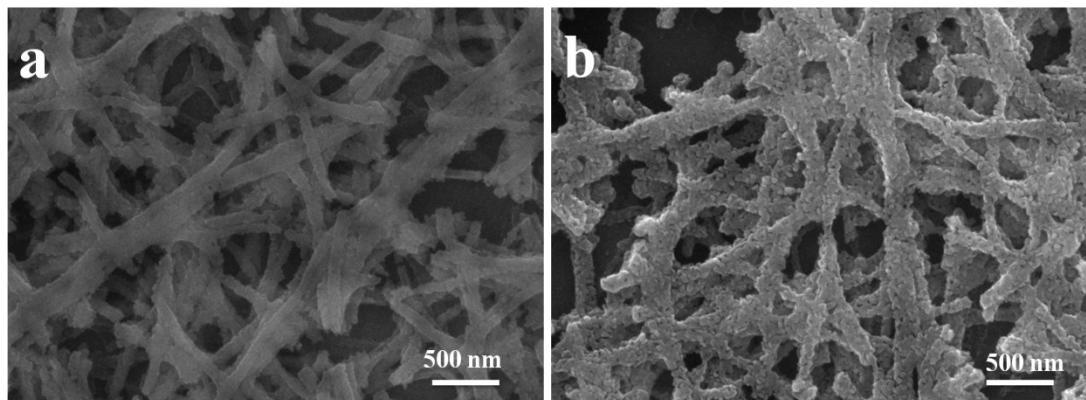
**Fig. S1** Related photographs of the synthesis processes for the LVO-PVA (a), LVO-PVA/PEO (b) and LVO-PEO (c), respectively.



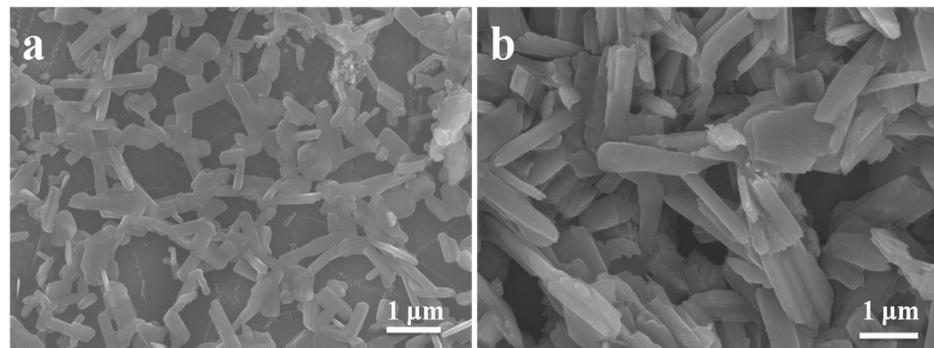
**Fig. S2** FTIR spectra of electrospun LVO-PVA and LVO-PEO composite before annealing.



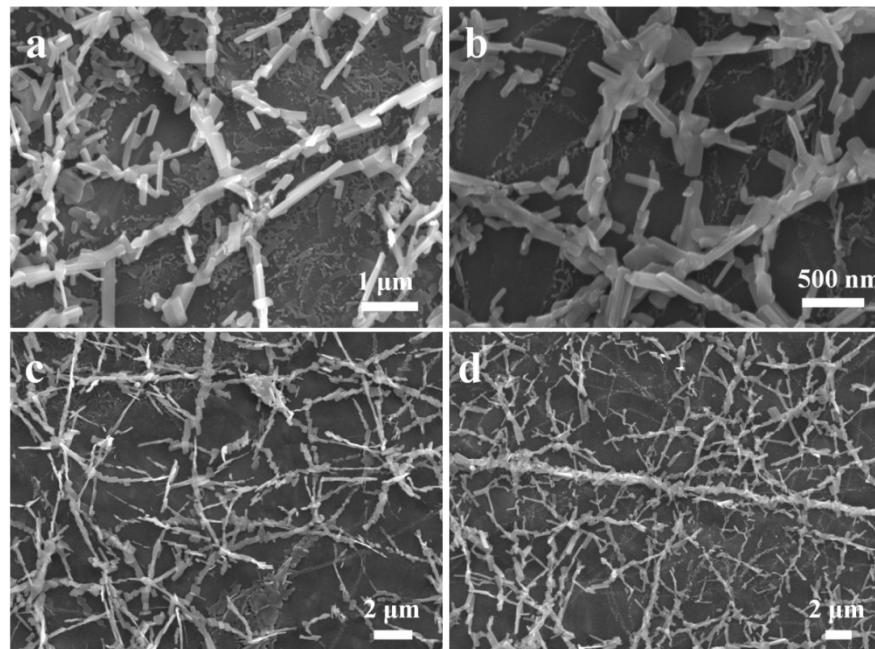
**Fig. S3** TEM image (a), HRTEM image (b) and SAED patterns (c) of hierarchical LVO-PVA/PEO nanowire.



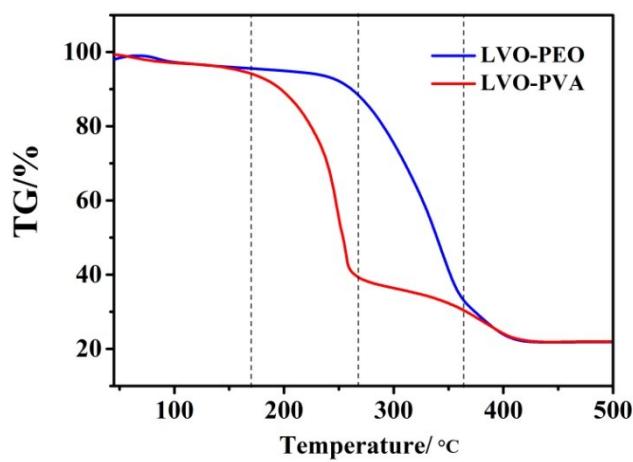
**Fig. S4** SEM images of the electrospun LVO-PVA/PEO nanofibers after annealing at (a) 300 °C and (b) 350 °C for 2h. It indicates that the nucleary of original LiV<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> grain and the decomposition of polymer components occur simultaneously so that hierarchical nanowires are formed.



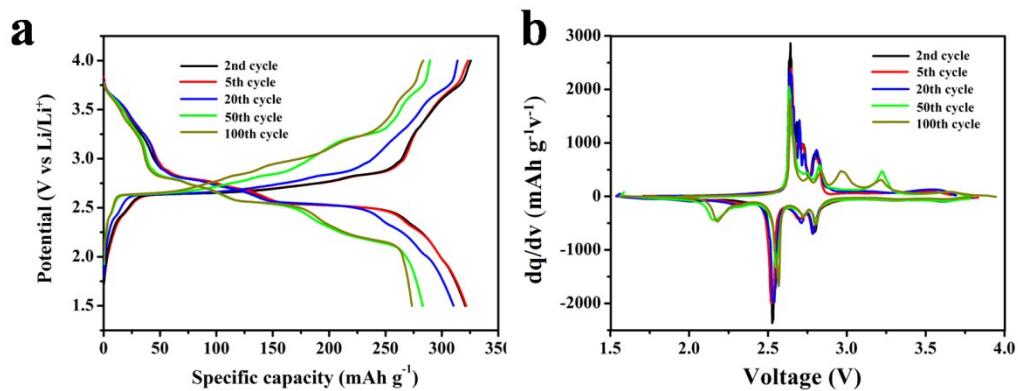
**Fig. S5** SEM images of the electrospun LVO-PVA/PEO nanofibers after annealing at 450 °C. The size of LiV<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> nanorods grow much bigger and it consumes a large number of connected materials so that the hierarchical network structure cannot be maintained.



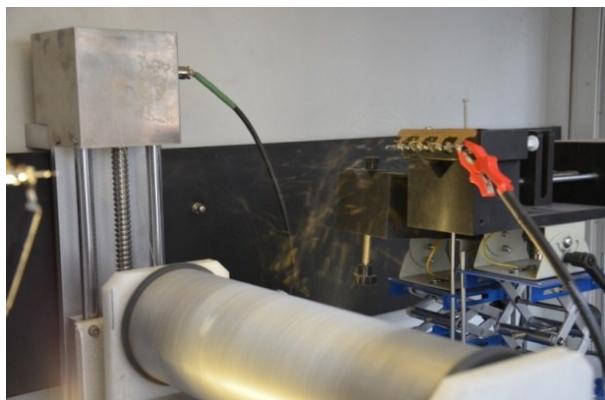
**Fig. S6** FESEM images of the electrospun LVO-PVA/PEO nanofibers after annealing at 400 °C. The weight ratio of PVA and PEO is 3:1 (a), 2:1 (b), 1:2 (c) and 1:3 (d) for the starting materials.



**Fig. S7** TG images of the electrospun LVO-PVA and LVO-PEO nanofibers.



**Fig. S8** Charge–discharge curves (a) and differential capacity vs. voltage curves (b) of LVO-PVA/PEO sample at different cycles.



**Fig. S9** Electrospinning process with four working injectors

**Table S1.** Comparison of the electrochemical performance of  $\text{LiV}_3\text{O}_8$  based cathode materials for lithium batteries.

	Material	Current density ( $\text{mA g}^{-1}$ )	Maximum capacity ( $\text{mAh g}^{-1}$ )	Cycle numbers	Capacity after cycle ( $\text{mAh g}^{-1}$ )	Decay per cycle (%)	Reference
<b>1</b>	$\text{LiV}_3\text{O}_8$	100	320	100	272	0.153	
		1000	254	500	129	0.098	Our work
		2000	202	500	103	0.099	
<b>2</b>	Mo- $\text{LiV}_3\text{O}_8$	300	269	100	206	0.235	S1
<b>3</b>	$\text{Li}_x\text{V}_2\text{O}_5/\text{LiV}_3\text{O}_8$	300	195	420	161	0.042	S2
<b>4</b>	G- $\text{LiV}_3\text{O}_8$	300	226	100	197	0.129	S3
<b>5</b>	$\text{LiV}_3\text{O}_8$	1000	240	100	194	0.190	S4
<b>6</b>	$\text{LiV}_3\text{O}_8$	300	200	200	191	0.023	S5
<b>7</b>	$\text{LiV}_3\text{O}_8/\text{PTh}$	300	250	50	217	0.264	S6

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