Hierachical Cu₄V_{2.15}O_{9.38} Micro-/Nanostructures: A Promising Cathode Material for Primary Lithium Ion Batteries

Liang Zhou,^a Wangjun Cui,^a Jiamin Wu,^a Qingfei Zhao,^b Hexing Li,^b Yongyao Xia,^b Yunhua Wang,^a and Chengzhong Yu^{a, c,*}

^a Department of Chemistry and Shanghai Key Laboratory of Molecular Catalysis and Innovative Materials, Fudan University, Shanghai 200433, P.R. China, ^b Department of Chemistry, Shanghai

Normal University, Shanghai, 200234, P.R. China, and ^cARC Centre of Excellence for Functional

Nanomaterials and Australian Institute for Bioengineering and Nanotechnology, The University of

Queensland, Brisbane, QLD 4072, Australia

*To whom correspondence should be addressed. Email: <u>c.yu@uq.edu.au</u>.

Supporting Information



Figure S1. SEM images showing the overall morphologies of $Cu_4V_{2.15}O_{9.38}$ hierarchical structures.



Figure S2. CVs of the electrode made from the as-prepared hierarchical $Cu_4V_{2.15}O_{9.38}$

micro-/nanostructures.



Figure S3. Discharge profiles of the cell made from $Cu_4V_{2.15}O_{9.38}$ micro-/nanostructures at the

current density of 20 mA/g between 3.0 and 1.5V.



Figure S4. XRD pattern of layered vanadium oxide hydrate phase. (The synthesis conditions were

identical with those of hierarchical $\mathrm{Cu}_4\mathrm{V}_{2.15}\mathrm{O}_{9.38}$ in this case except no urea was used.)



Figure S5. SEM image of layered vanadium oxide hydrate phase. (The synthesis conditions were identical with those of hierarchical $Cu_4V_{2.15}O_{9.38}$ in this case except no urea was used.)

Supplementary Material (ESI) for Nanoscale This journal is © The Royal Society of Chemistry 2011



Figure S6. Structure model of $Cu_4V_{2.15}O_{9.38}$ from a) [100], b) [010], and c) [001] direction. The $Cu_4V_{2.15}O_{9.38}$ are built up of [VO₄] tetrahedral, [VO₅] trigonal bipyramids, [CuO₆] octahedral, and [CuO₅] trigonal bipyramids.