

## Supplementary Materials

### Uniform mesoporous Nb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> microspheres with controlled porosity for efficient lithium storage

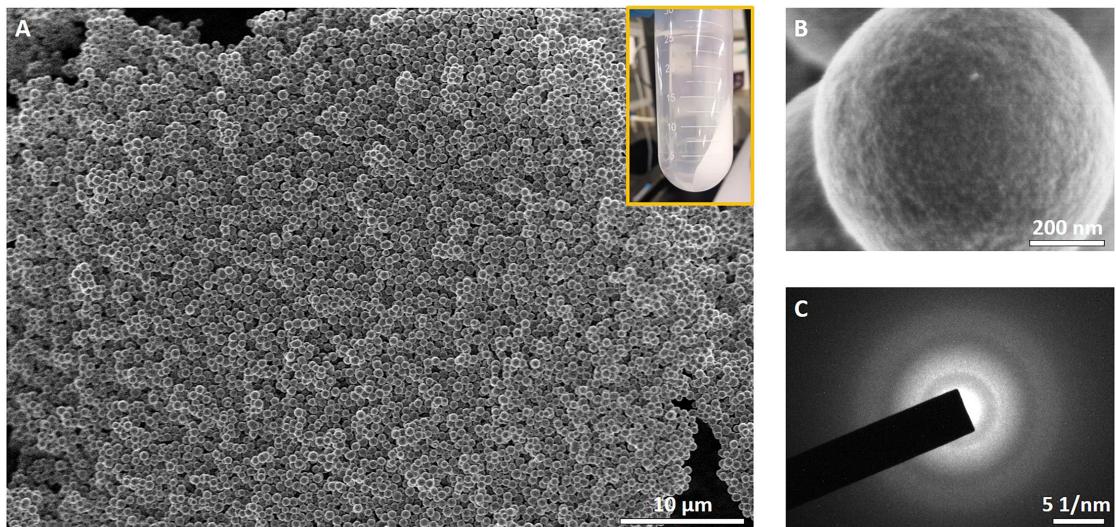
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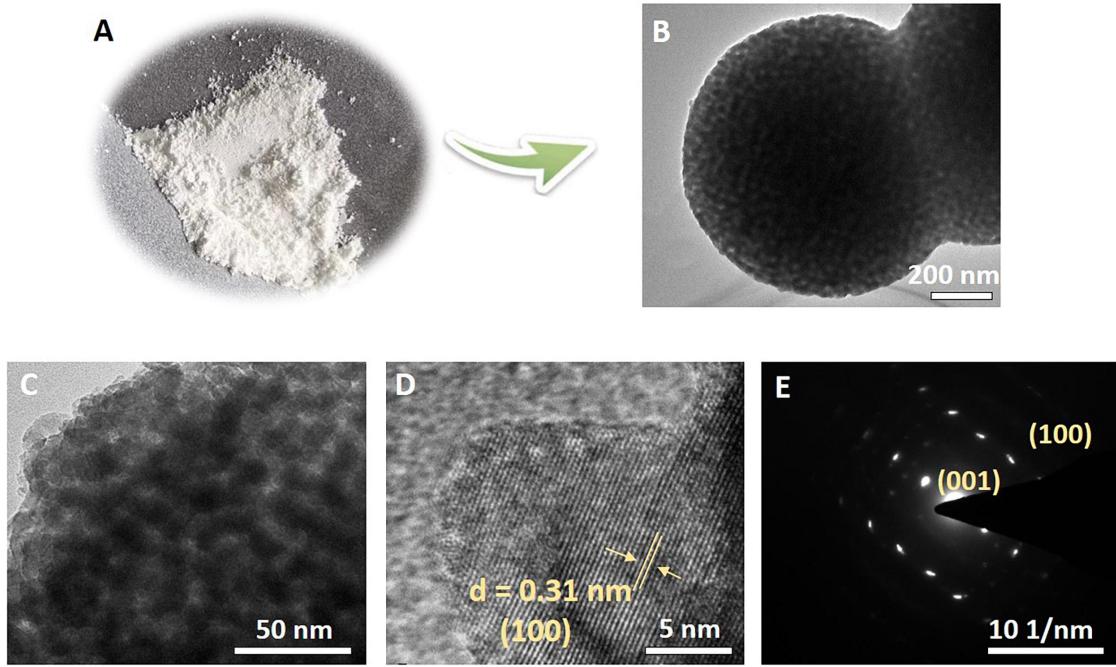
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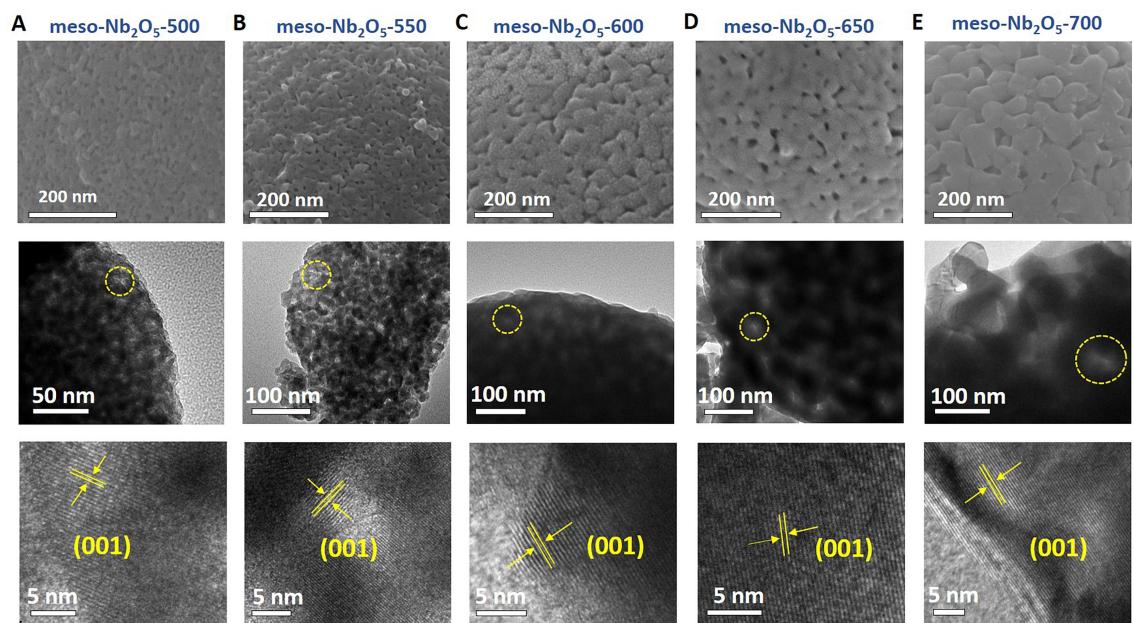
**\*Correspondence:** Prof. Kun Lan, College of Energy Materials and Chemistry, College of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Inner Mongolia University, Hohhot 010021, Inner Mongolia, China. E-mail: [k\\_lan@imu.edu.cn](mailto:k_lan@imu.edu.cn); Prof. Qiulong Wei, Department of Materials Science and Engineering, College of Materials, Xiamen University, Xiamen 361000, Fujian, China. E-mail: [qlwei@xmu.edu.cn](mailto:qlwei@xmu.edu.cn)



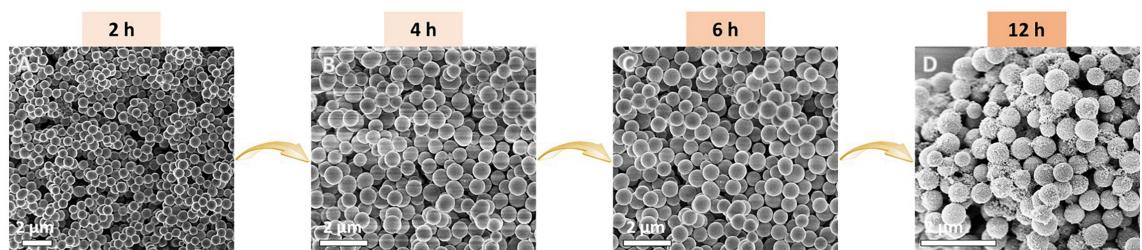
**Supplementary Figure 1.** Characterization of the as-made mesoporous  $\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5$  microspheres: (A) Large-area and (B) High-magnification SEM images of the as-made mesoporous  $\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5$  microspheres (Inset: Photographic image after centrifugation); (C) SAED pattern of the as-made mesoporous  $\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5$  microspheres.



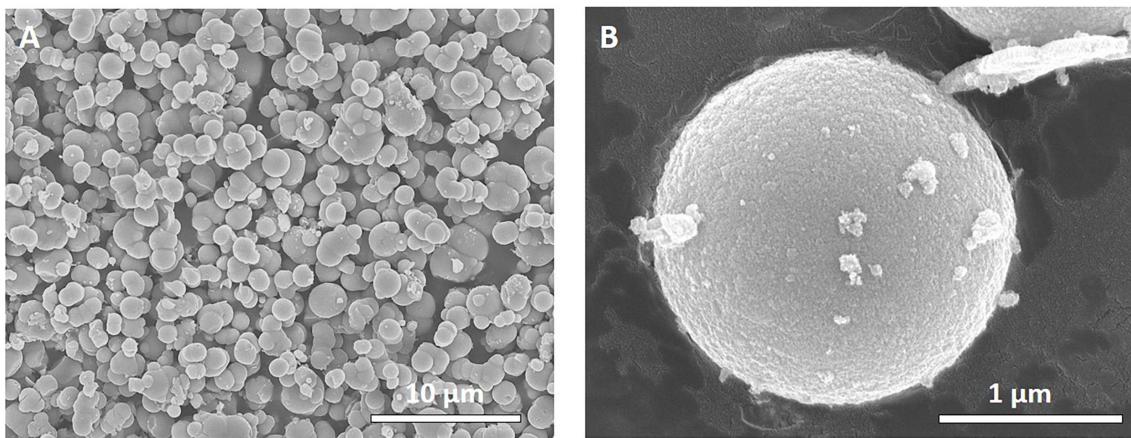
**Supplementary Figure 2.** Characterization of the mesoporous  $\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5$  microspheres after calcination. (A) Photographic image of the mesoporous  $\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5$  microspheres; (B and C) TEM images, (D) HRTEM image, and (E) SAED pattern of the mesoporous  $\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5$  microspheres.



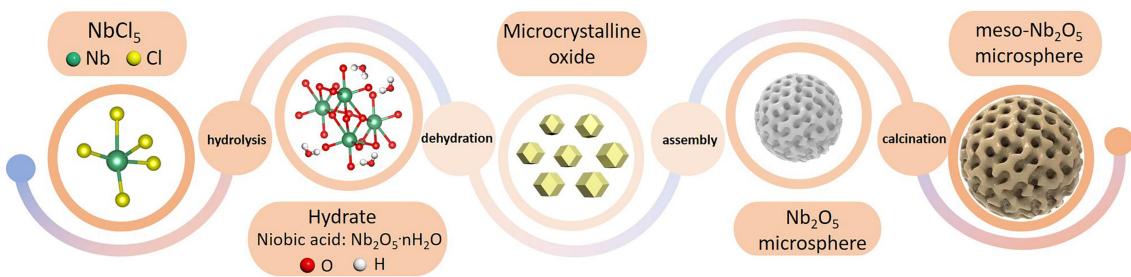
**Supplementary Figure 3.** (A-E) SEM, TEM and HRTEM images of the mesoporous  $\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5$  microspheres calcined in air at different temperatures from 500 to 700 °C.



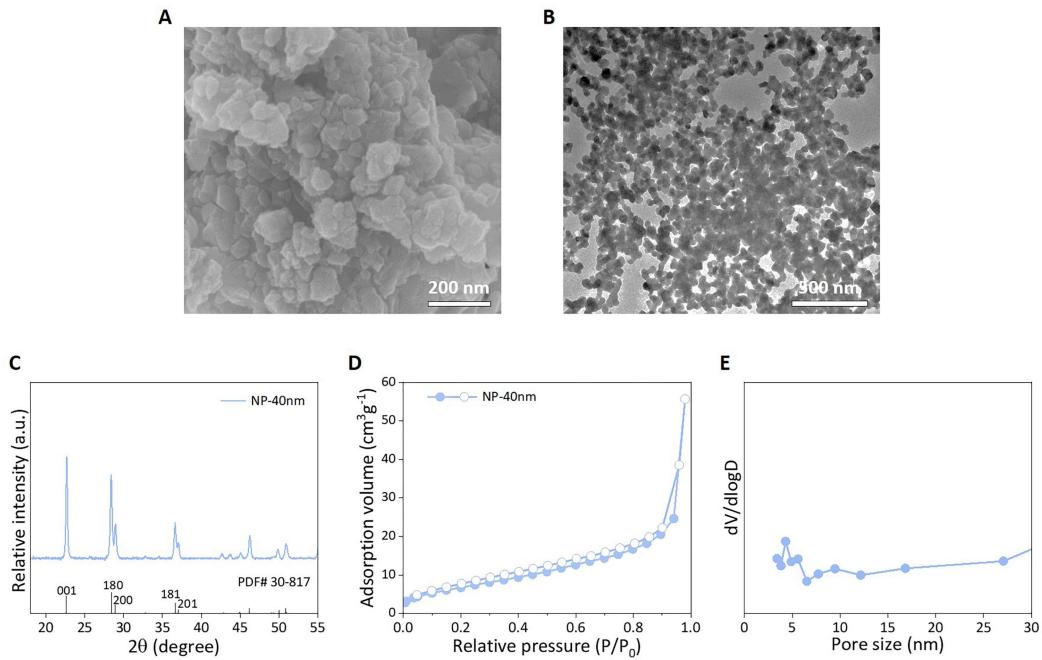
**Supplementary Figure 4.** Intermediate observation at different hydrothermal time intervals. (A-D) SEM images of the as-made mesoporous  $\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5$  microspheres harvested at different hydrothermal time intervals.



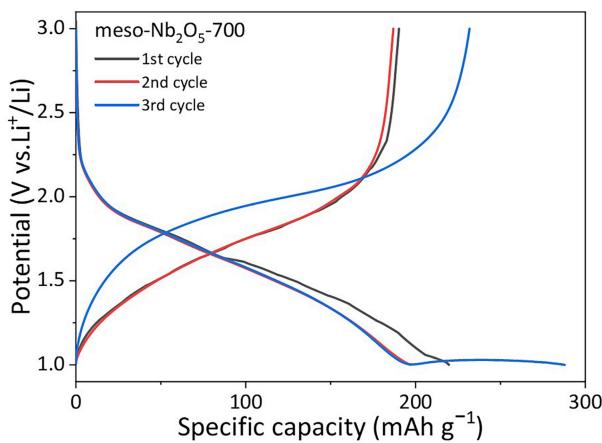
**Supplementary Figure 5.** (A) Low-magnification and (B) High-magnification SEM images of the mesoporous  $\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5$  microspheres obtained using 60 mL of ethanol.



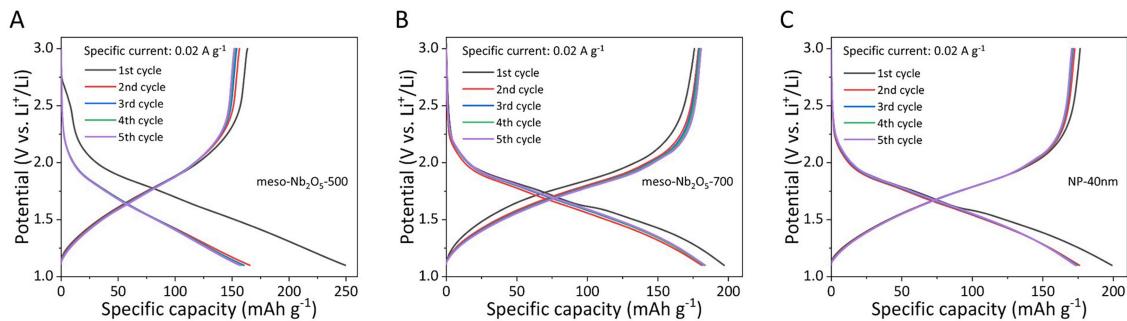
**Supplementary Figure 6.** Schematic diagram for the formation process of mesoporous  $\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5$  microspheres.



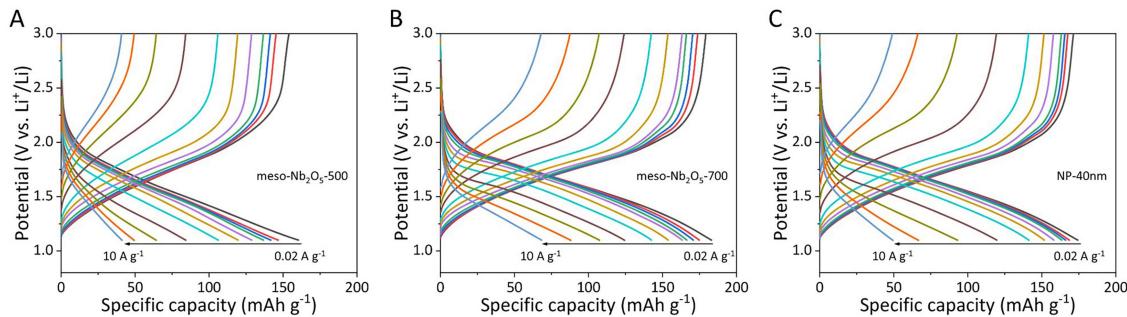
**Supplementary Figure 7.** (A) SEM and (B) TEM images of the loose  $\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5$  nanoparticles; (C) The XRD pattern, (D) Nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherms, and (E) Pore size distribution curve of the loose  $\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5$  nanoparticles.



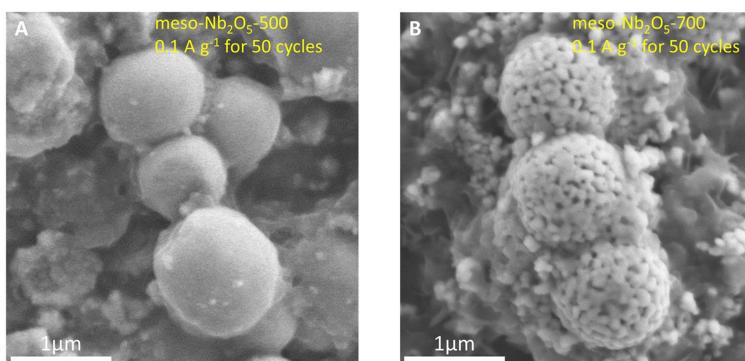
**Supplementary Figure 8.** Charge and discharge curves of the meso- $\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5$ -700 in the potential range of 1-3 V vs.  $\text{Li}^+/\text{Li}$ .



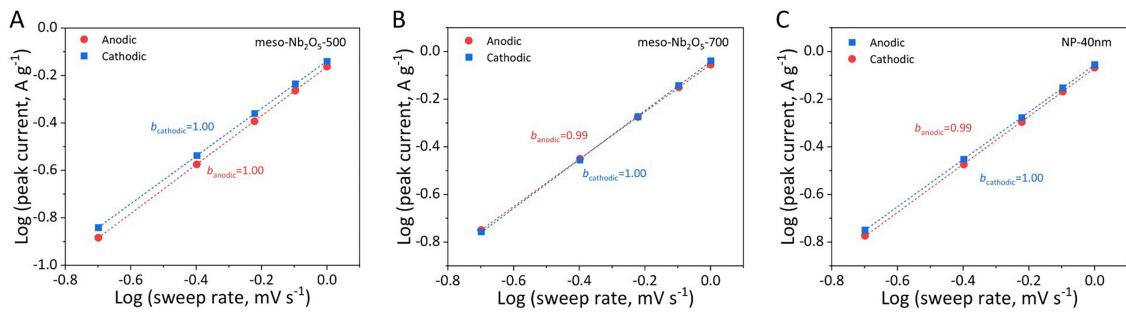
**Supplementary Figure 9.** Galvanostatic charge-discharge curves of the (A) meso-Nb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>-500, (B) meso-Nb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>-700, and (C) NP-40 nm electrodes in the 2nd cycle at the specific current of 0.02 A g<sup>-1</sup>.



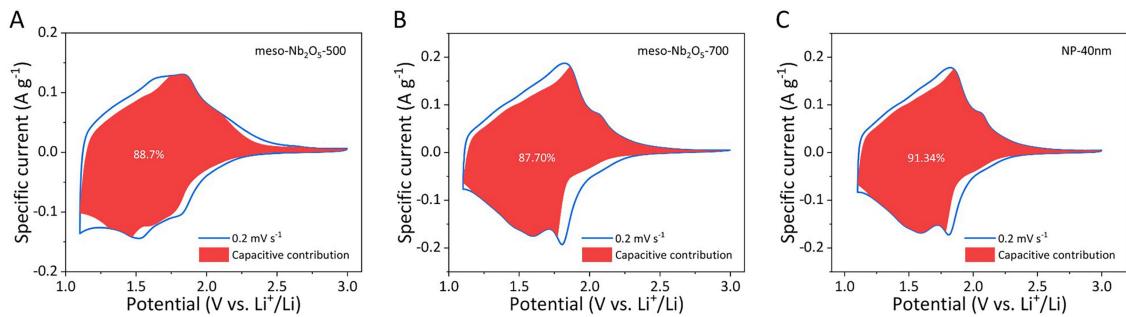
**Supplementary Figure 10.** Galvanostatic charge-discharge curves of (A) the meso-Nb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>-500, (B) meso-Nb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>-700, and (C) NP-40 nm electrodes at different specific currents ranging from 0.02 to 10 A g<sup>-1</sup>.



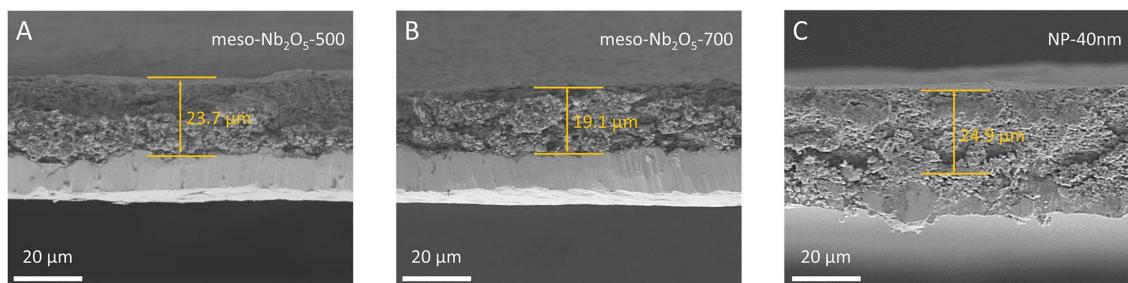
**Supplementary Figure 11.** SEM images of the (A) meso-Nb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>-500 and (B) meso-Nb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>-700 electrodes after 50 cycles at 0.1 A g<sup>-1</sup>.



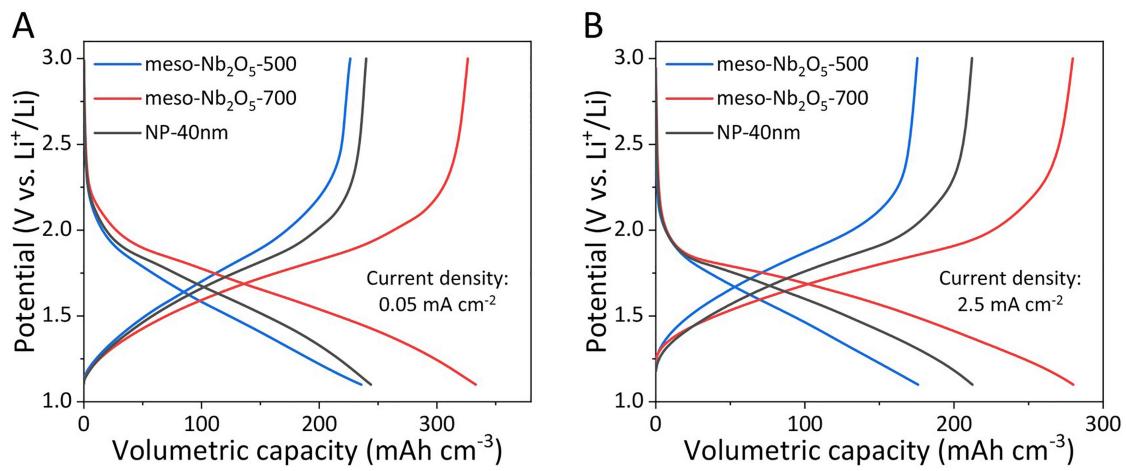
**Supplementary Figure 12.**  $b$ -value fittings of anodic and cathodic peaks of (A) the meso-Nb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>-500, (B) meso-Nb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>-700, and (C) NP-40 nm electrodes.



**Supplementary Figure 13.** The simulated capacity contribution of the (A) meso-Nb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>-500, (B) meso-Nb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>-700, and (C) NP-40 nm electrodes at a scan rate of 0.2 mV s<sup>-1</sup>.



**Supplementary Figure 14.** Cross-section SEM images of (A) the meso-Nb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>-500, (B) meso-Nb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>-700, and (C) NP-40 nm electrodes.



**Supplementary Figure 15.** Galvanostatic charge-discharge curves of the meso- $\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5$ -500, meso- $\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5$ -700, and NP-40 nm electrodes at a current density of (A)  $0.05 \text{ mA cm}^{-2}$  and (B)  $2.5 \text{ mA cm}^{-2}$ .

**Supplementary Table 1.** Structural properties of the mesoporous Nb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> samples after calcination at different temperatures in air

Calcination temperature (°C)	Average grain <sup>a</sup> size (nm)	Mesopore size (nm)	Surface area (m <sup>2</sup> /g)	Pore volume (cm <sup>3</sup> /g)
500	33.5	7.7	93	0.16
550	44.1	8.1	79	0.18
600	48.8	15.6	41	0.15
650	59.2	25.8	27	0.17
700	61.7	45.0	10	0.11

<sup>a</sup>The average grain sizes of samples were calculated based on Scherrer equation:  $D=K\lambda/(\beta\cos\theta)$ , where K is constant,  $\lambda$  is the X-ray wavelength,  $\beta$  is the diffraction peak at half height and width, and  $\theta$  is the diffraction angle. The background of XRD patterns is subtracted; after smoothing correction, the peak width is calculated based on the (001) peak.

**Supplementary Table 2.** Detailed data for calculating the compaction density

Electrode	Electrode area(cm <sup>2</sup> )	Electrode material thickness (μm)	Electrode material mass (mg)	Compaction density <sup>a</sup> (g cm <sup>-3</sup> )
meso-Nb <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> -500	1.13	23.7	3.93	1.47
meso-Nb <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> -700	1.13	19.1	3.93	1.82
NP-40nm	1.13	24.9	3.93	1.4

<sup>a</sup>The compaction densities of all samples were calculated based on the cross-section SEM image (Supplementary Figure 12) and using:  $\rho = m/hS$ , where  $\rho$  (g cm<sup>-3</sup>) is the compaction density,  $m$  (g) is the total mass of materials,  $h$  (cm) is the thickness of materials, and  $S$ (cm<sup>2</sup>) is the electrode area.