Supplementary Information for:

Si Nanotubes ALD Coated with TiO$_2$, TiN or Al$_2$O$_3$ as High Performance Lithium Ion Battery Anodes

Elmira Memarzadeh Lotfabad$^{a,b}$, Alireza Kohandehghan$^{a,b}$, Peter Kalisvaart$^{a,b}$, Kai Cui$^b$, Martin Kupsta$^b$, Behdokht Farbod$^{a,b}$, David Mitlin$^{a,b}$

$^a$ Department of Chemical and Materials Engineering, University of Alberta, 9107-116 St., Edmonton, AB, Canada T6G 2V4. E-mail: dmitlin@ualberta.ca

$^b$ National Institute of Nanotechnology, 11421 Saskatchewan Drive, Edmonton, AB, Canada T6G 2M9.
Figure S1: SEM micrographs of (a) SiNTs, (b) SiNTs/TiO$_2$, (c) SiNTs/Al$_2$O$_3$, (d) SiNTs/TiN electrodes. (e) FIB cross-section of SiNTs/TiO$_2$ showing the height of the nanotubes as approximately 3 µm.
Figure S2: TEM micrograph of the as synthesized materials, showing a bright field micrograph with the corresponding indexed SAD pattern, and a dark field micrograph of the polycrystalline Si obtained using a portion of 111Si ring pattern. (a) and (b) TiO2/SiNTs/TiO2; (c) and (d) TiO2/SiNTs
Figure S3: XPS spectra of the TiO$_2$-coated SiNTs electrodes in as-synthesized state.
Figure S4: Constant current voltage profiles and differential capacity curves, tested at 0.2 C, at 1, 2, 20, 50 and 100 cycles. (a) and (b) SiNTs/TiO₂, (c) and (d) TiO₂/SiNTs. (e) Magnification of the first 50 mAh/g for TiO₂/SiNTs in the first discharging cycle at 0.2 C rate. (f) Magnification of the dC/dV for the TiO₂/SiNTs in the first discharging cycle at 0.2 C. They highlight the plateau and the related peak in the dC/dV profile for TiO₂/SiNTs sample corresponding to the lithiation of anatase TiO₂.
Figure S5: (a) and (d) Al₂O₃/SiNTs, b) and (e) SiNTs/Al₂O₃, (c) and (f) /Al₂O₃/SiNTs/Al₂O₃. (g) Magnification of the first 800 mAh/g in the first discharging cycle at 0.2 C rate.
Figure S6: (a) and (d) TiN/SiNTs, (b) and (e) SiNTs/TiN, (c) and (f) /TiN/SiNTs/TiN. (g) Magnification of the first 800 mAh/g in the first discharging cycle at 0.2 C rate.
Figure S7: (a) and (b) Capacity retention vs. cycle number of Al₂O₃ coated SiNTs, highlighting the role of coating location, i.e. inner surface, outer or both. (c) corresponding coulombic efficiency.
Figure S8: (a) and (b) Capacity retention vs. cycle number of TiN coated SiNTs, highlighting the role of coating location, i.e. inner surface, outer or both. (c) corresponding coulombic efficiency.
Figure S9: Impedance spectra for as-synthesized, (a), after 100 cycles in delithiated state, (b) for bare SiNTs and inner, outer and double-sided TiO$_2$-coated SiNTs.

Figure S10: FIB cross-sections (top row) and plane-view SEM images (bottom row) after 100 cycles of bare SiNTs (a and e), TiO$_2$/SiNTs (b and f), SiNTs/TiO$_2$ (c and g) and TiO$_2$/SiNTs/TiO$_2$ (d and h). Despite the original structure of the nanotubes still being recognizable for all electrodes, SiNTs and TiO$_2$/SiNTs clearly show more structural damage compared to and TiO$_2$/SiNTs/TiO$_2$, in agreement with cycle life and CE data.