

## Electronic Supplementary Information

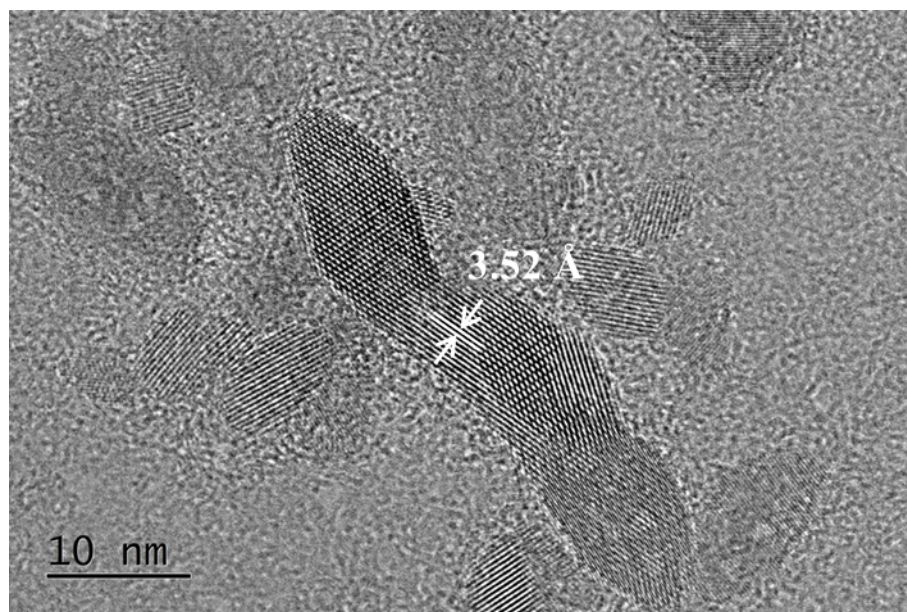
### Sandwich-like porous $\text{TiO}_2$ /reduced graphene oxide (rGO) for high-performance lithium-ion batteries

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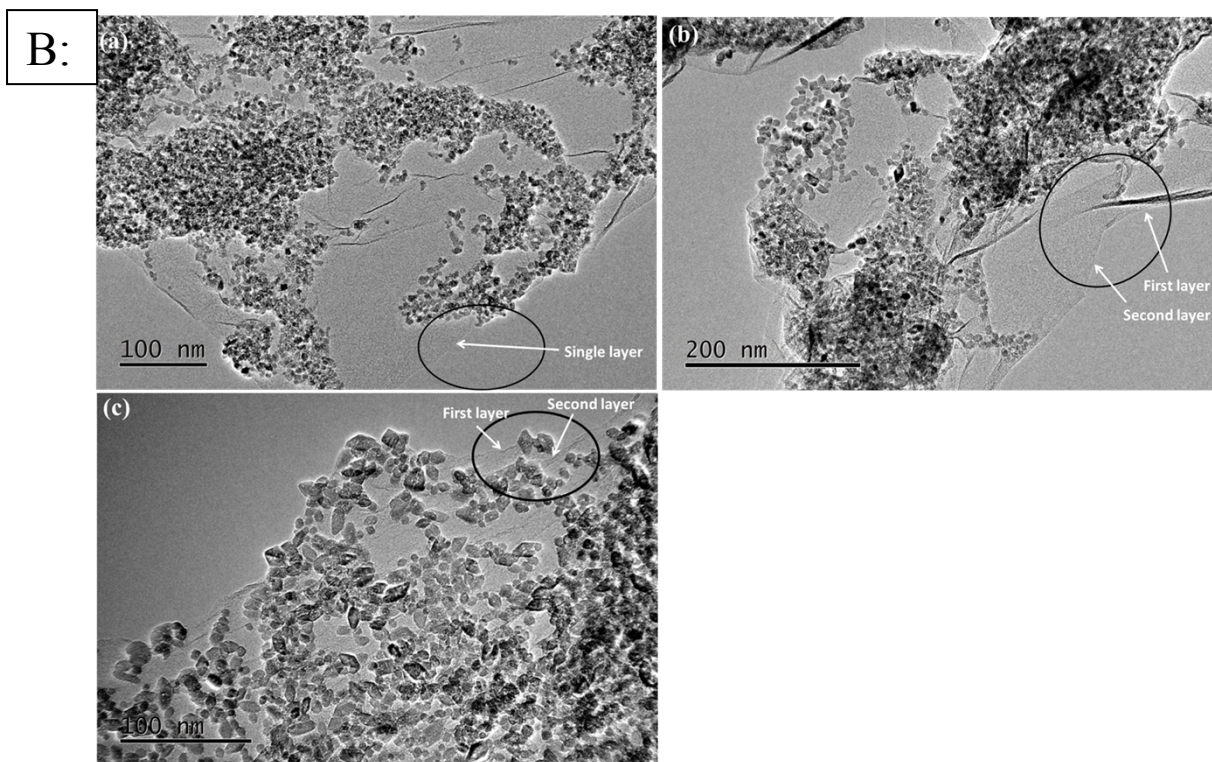
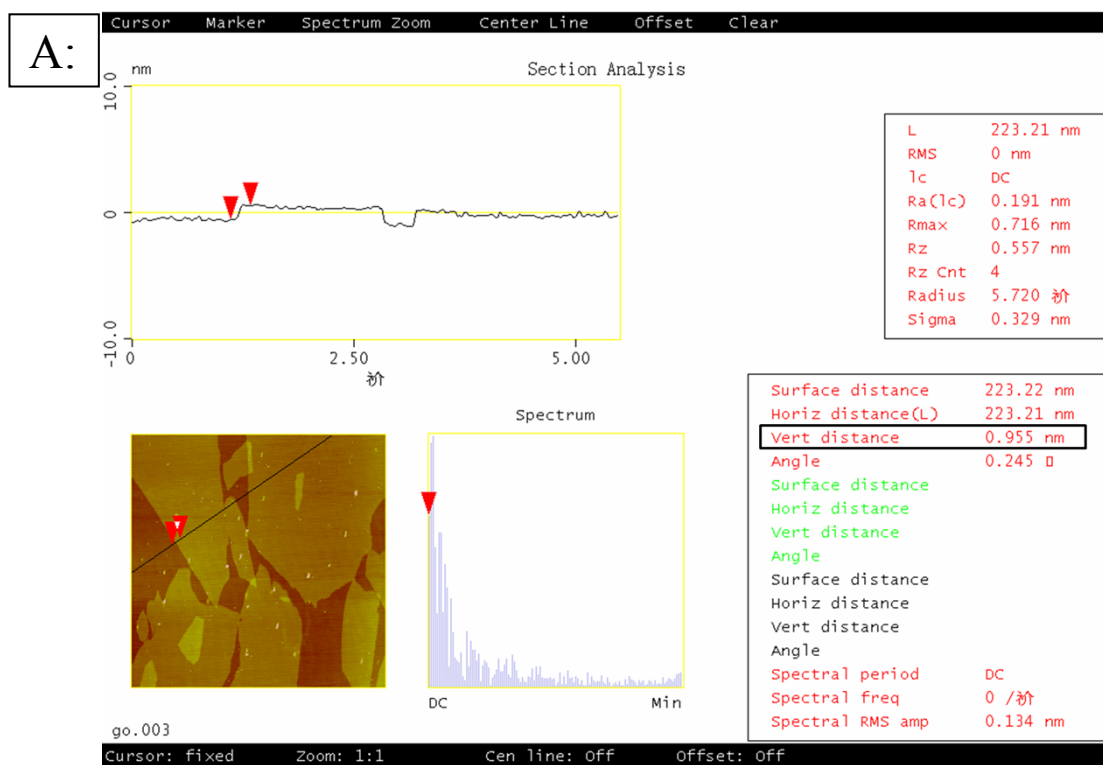
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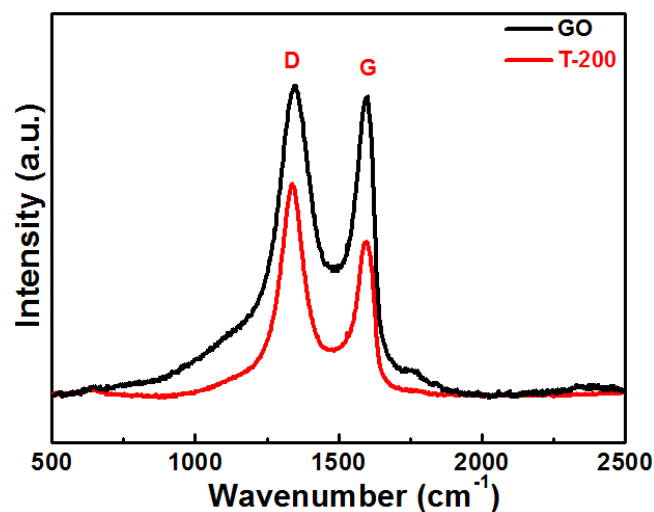
**Materials:**  $\text{TiCl}_4$  and ethanol were provided by Beijing Chemical Reagent Company. Graphene oxide (GO) was synthesized from natural graphite powder by a modified Hummers method, as reported elsewhere. Titanium(III) chloride, 20% in 3% hydrochloric acid) was produced by Alfa Aesar.



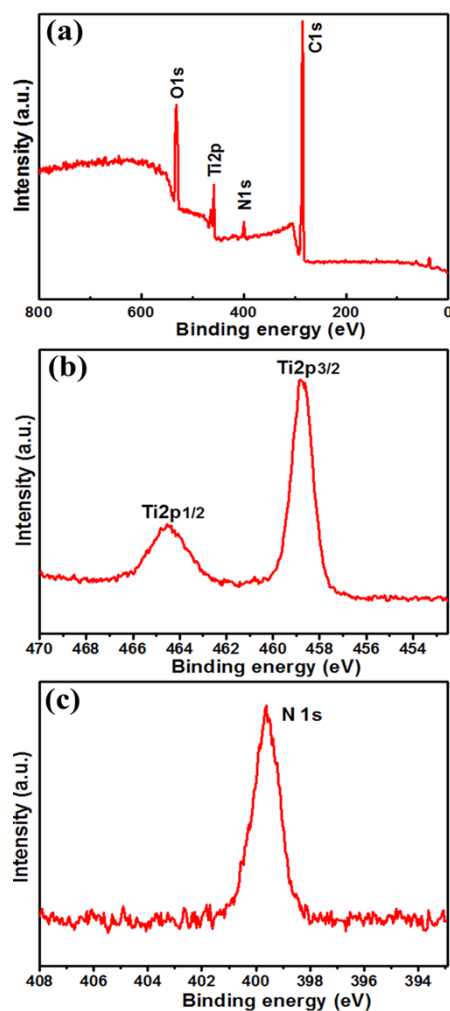
**Fig. S1** HRTEM image of T-200. The (101) crystal face (3.52 Å) of anatase could be seen.



**Fig. S2** AFM image and height profiles of the GO (Fig. S2A). TEM images of  $\text{TiO}_2$ -graphene composites. (a): without PVP, 150 °C/5 h; (b): without PVP, 200 °C/5 h; (c): with PVP, 240 °C/5 h (T-240). According to the TEM images, we think less than three layers of rGO were inserted in the  $\text{TiO}_2$ /rGO composites (Fig. S2B).

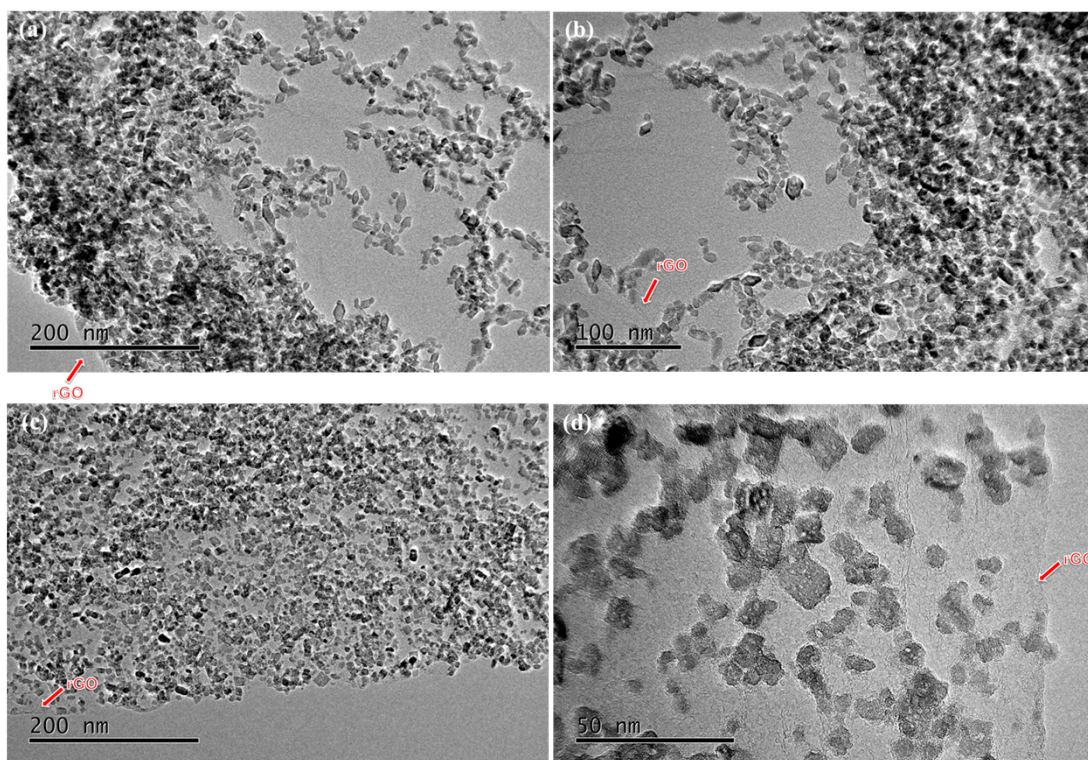


**Fig. S3** Raman spectra ( $\lambda = 532$  nm) of GO (black) and T-200 (red).

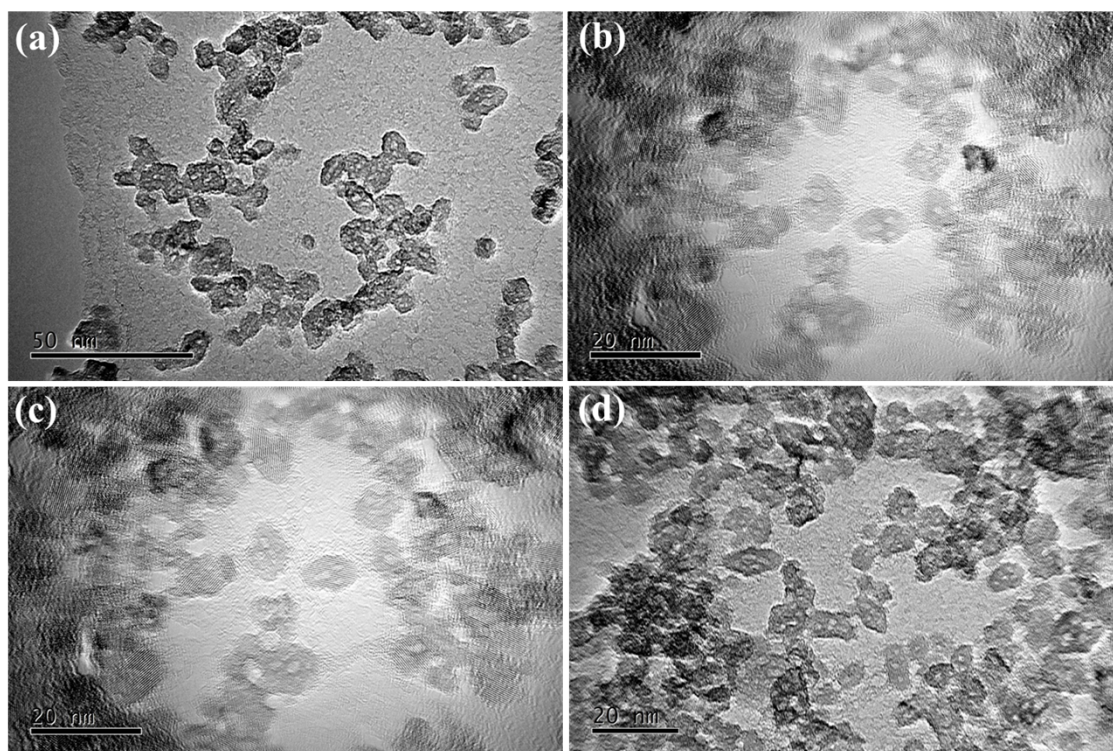


**Fig. S4** XPS spectrum of T-200 (a), high resolution XPS Ti 2p spectrum (b), high resolution XPS N 1s spectrum (c). The sample T-200 was composed of C, O, N and Ti. It can be found Ti was Ti(+4) and the nitrogen was as pyrrolic nitrogen atoms (399.6 eV).



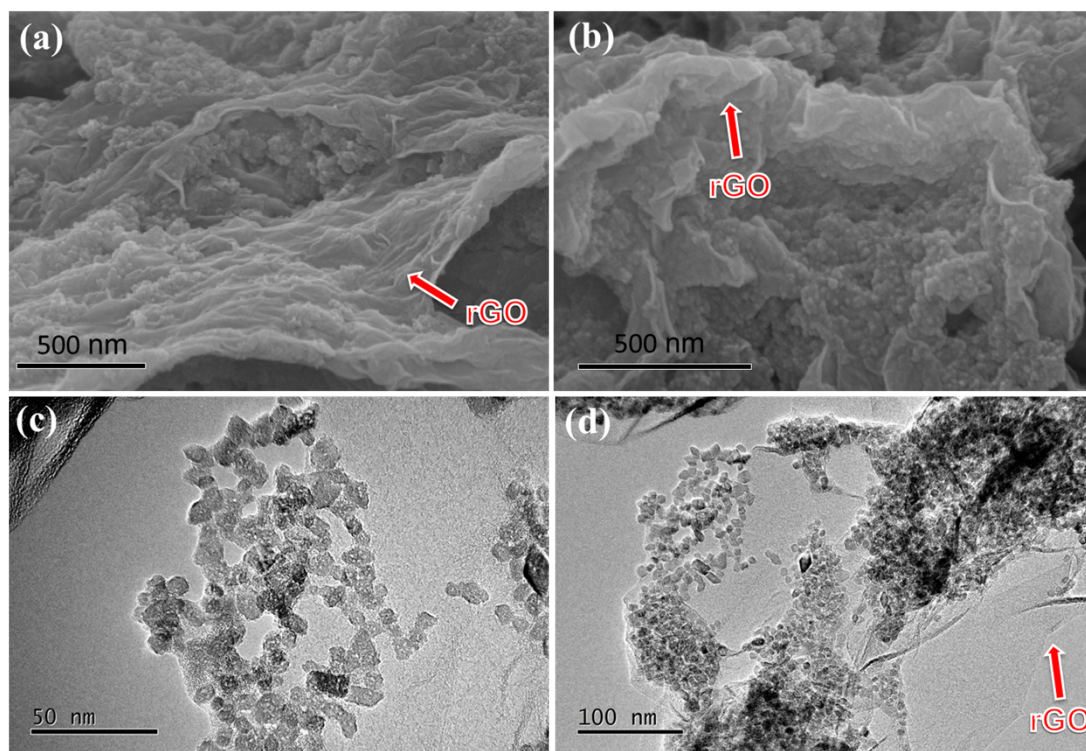


**Fig. S5** TEM images of TiO<sub>2</sub>-graphene with H<sub>2</sub>O (a-b) and triethylene glycol (c-d) as the solvent respectively.

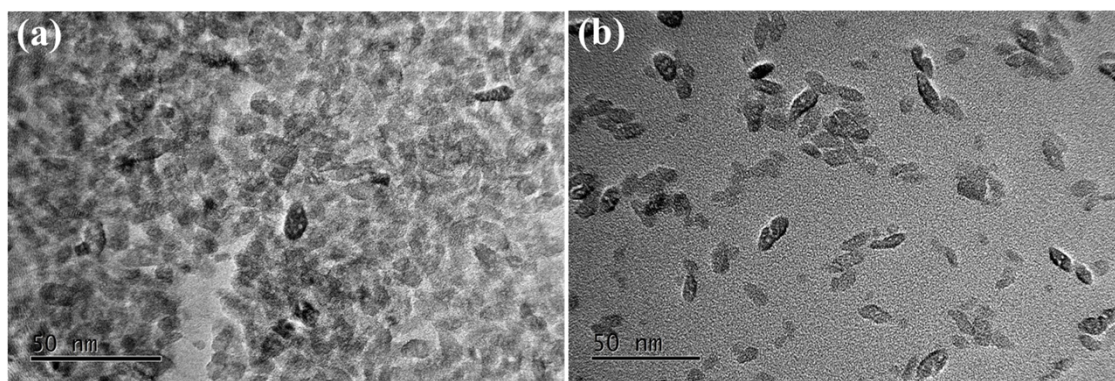


**Fig. S6** TEM images (a-d) of TiO<sub>2</sub>-graphene composites where the amount of PVP was quartered. When the amount of PVP was decreased, the TiO<sub>2</sub> nanocrystals was not loaded so uniformly when comparing with **T-200**. However, the pores could still be seen clearly.

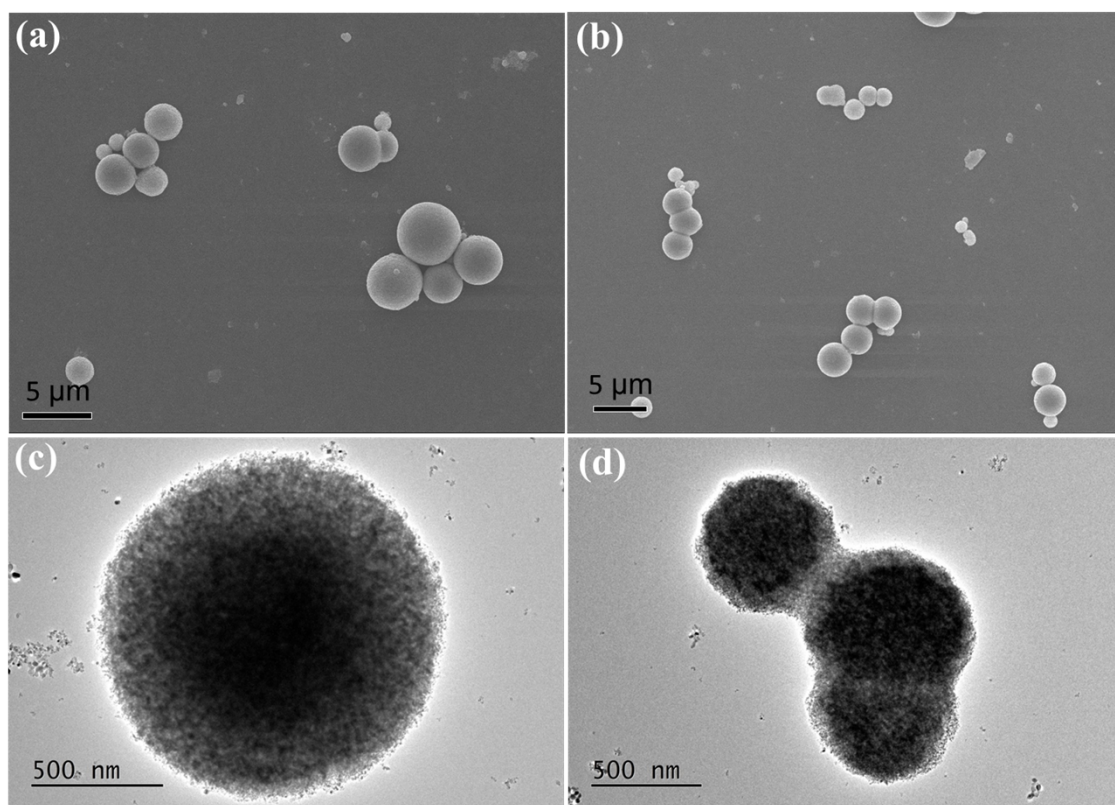




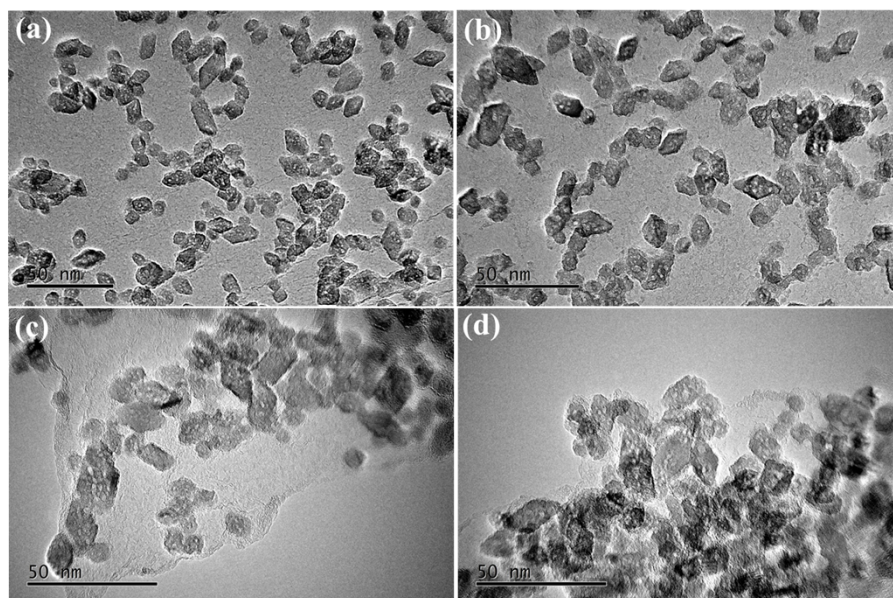
**Fig. S7** SEM images (a-b) and TEM images (c-d) of  $\text{TiO}_2$ -graphene composites. It was found that when the PVP molecules were absent, the pores were still present. However, the  $\text{TiO}_2$  nanocrystals aggregated on the graphene surface.



**Fig. S8** TEM images (a, b) of  $\text{TiO}_2$  nanocrystals. The  $\text{TiO}_2$  nanocrystals were prepared using PVP as the stabilizer.

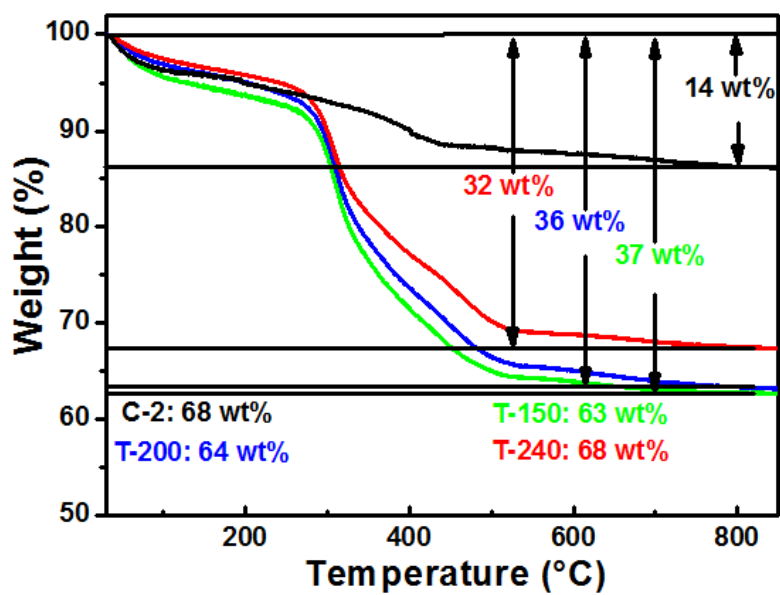


**Fig. S9** SEM (a,b) and TEM (c,d) images of  $\text{TiO}_2$ . The  $\text{TiO}_2$  was prepared through adding the  $\text{TiCl}_3$  solution into the ethanol directly and no PVP and GO was used. It can be seen that the  $\text{TiO}_2$  nanocrystals aggregated seriously and the  $\text{TiO}_2$  microspheres with different diameters were observed.

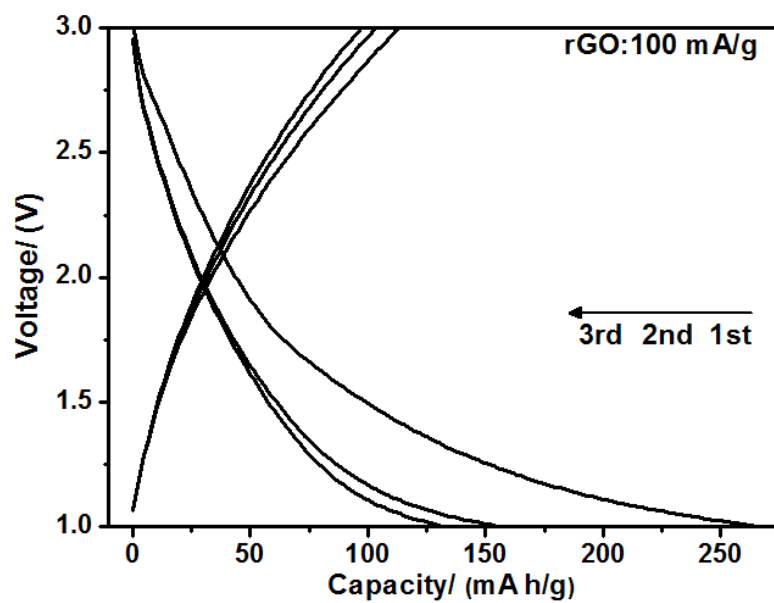


**Fig. S10** TEM images of  $\text{TiO}_2$ -graphene with solvothermal temperature at 200 °C. The solvothermal time was 24 h (a,b) and 72 h (c,d) respectively.





**Fig. S11** TGA analysis of T-150, T-200, T-240 under a flow of air with a temperature ramp of 5 °C/min from room temperature to 850 °C.



**Fig. S12** Charge–discharge curves of rGO cycled at 1.0-3.0 V under a current density of 100 mA g<sup>-1</sup>.