

Supporting Information

Oxygen deficient, carbon coated self-organized TiO_2 NT as anode material for Li-ion intercalation

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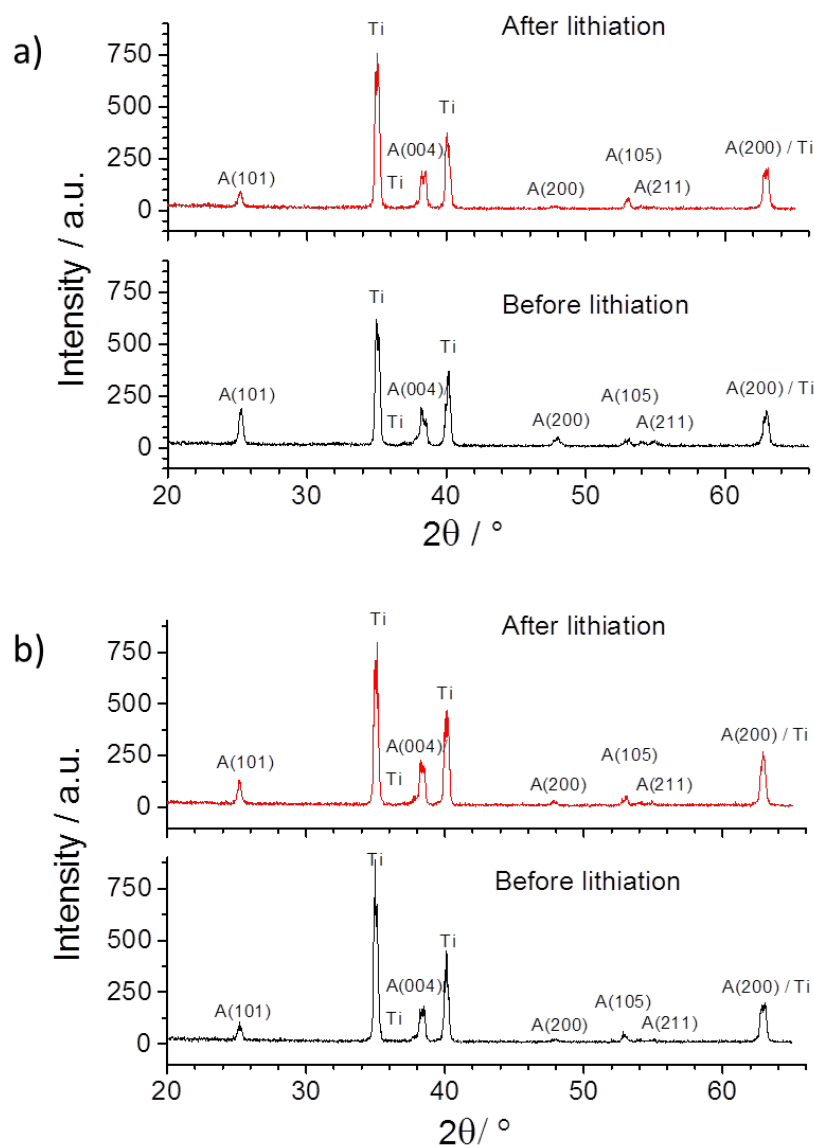


Figure S1. XRD spectra for TiO_x (a) and $\text{TiO}_{2-x}\text{-C}$ (b) NT before and after Li-intercalation showing the anatase TiO_2 structure of the annealed NT.

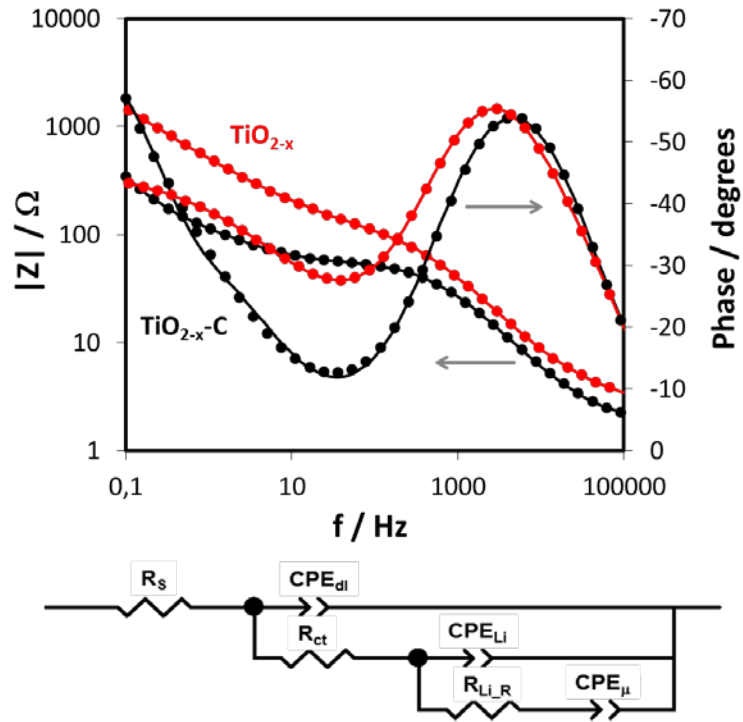


Figure S2. Bode plots from EIS data for TiO_{2-x} and $\text{TiO}_{2-x}\text{-C}$ NT and the corresponding equivalent circuit where R_s is the solution resistance, R_{ct} is the charge transfer resistance, CPE_{dl} is related to the double layer capacitance, CPE_{μ} is related to the chemical capacitance, R_{Li} is the lithiation-reaction resistance and CPE_{Li} relates to the Li capacitance contribution of inserted Li^+ ions before the lithiation reaction is accomplished.

Table S1. Fit parameters and mean square deviation (X^2) as extracted from the equivalent circuit shown in Figure 3 (b) in the main text.

	TiO _{2-x}	TiO _{2-x} -C
R_s / Ω	3	2
R_{ct} / Ω	104	54
$C_{dl} / \mu\text{F}$	1.19	2.33
C_{Li} / mF	1.64	1.93
R_{Li} / Ω	100	180
C_μ / mF	0.88	2.13
X^2	0.00284	0.01078

R_s is the solution resistance, R_{ct} is the charge transfer resistance, C_{dl} is the double layer capacitance, C_μ is the chemical capacitance, R_{Li} is the lithiation-reaction resistance and C_{Li} corresponds to the Li capacitance contribution of inserted Li^+ ions before the lithiation reaction is accomplished.

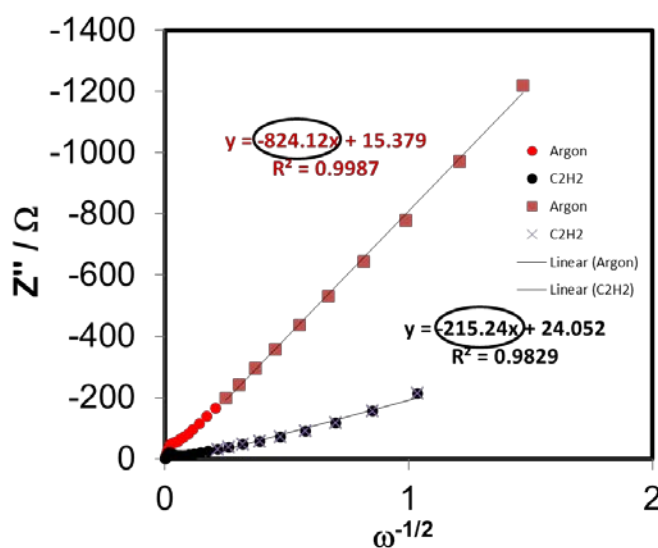


Figure S3. Determination of the Warburg factor with 824 for TiO_{2-x} and 215 for TiO_{2-x}-C NT), indicating that the effective chemical diffusion coefficient of Li increases upon C₂H₂ annealing.