

Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI)

Rutile-TiO₂ Decorated Li₄Ti₅O₁₂ Nanosheet Arrays with 3D Interconnected Architecture as Anode for High Performance Hybrid Supercapacitor

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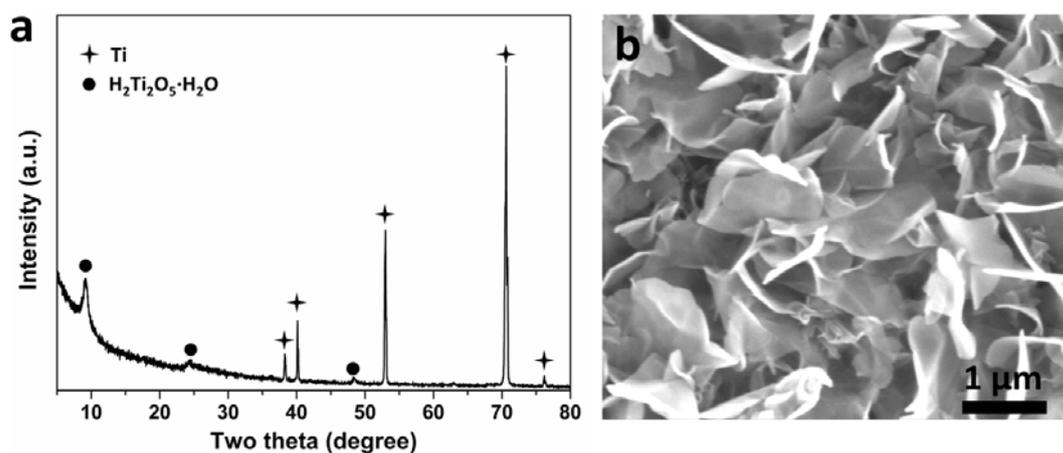


Figure S1. (a) XRD pattern and (b) SEM image for as-prepared TiO₂ nanosheet arrays without calcination.

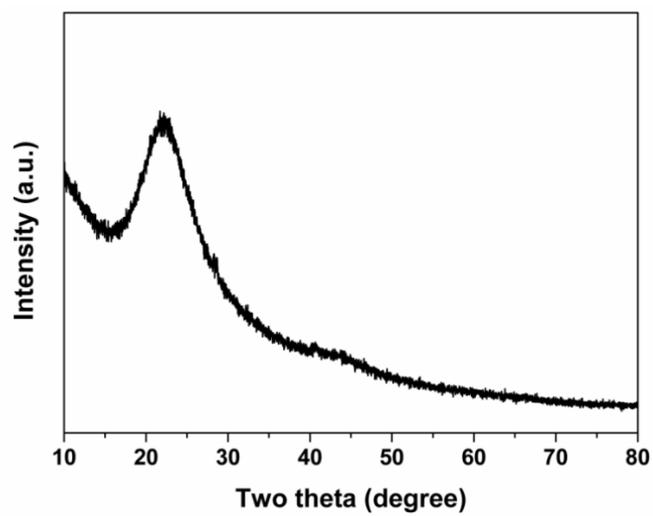


Figure S2. XRD pattern for N-CNTs.

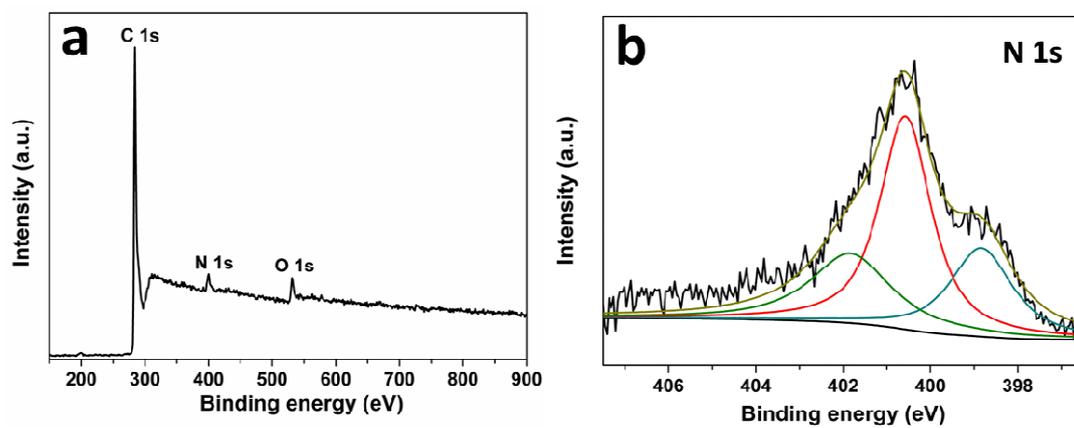


Figure S3. (a) XPS pattern of N-CNTs and (b) high-resolution XPS spectrum of N1s of N-CNTs.

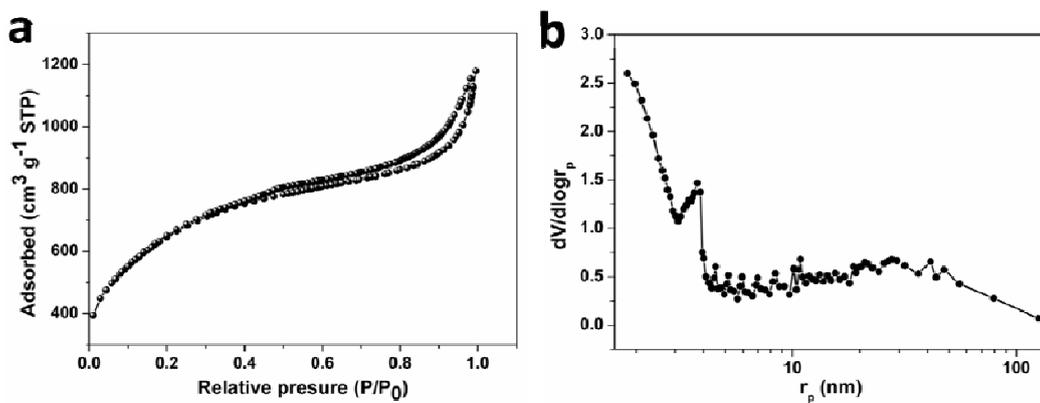


Figure S4. N₂ adsorption and desorption of the N-CNTs samples

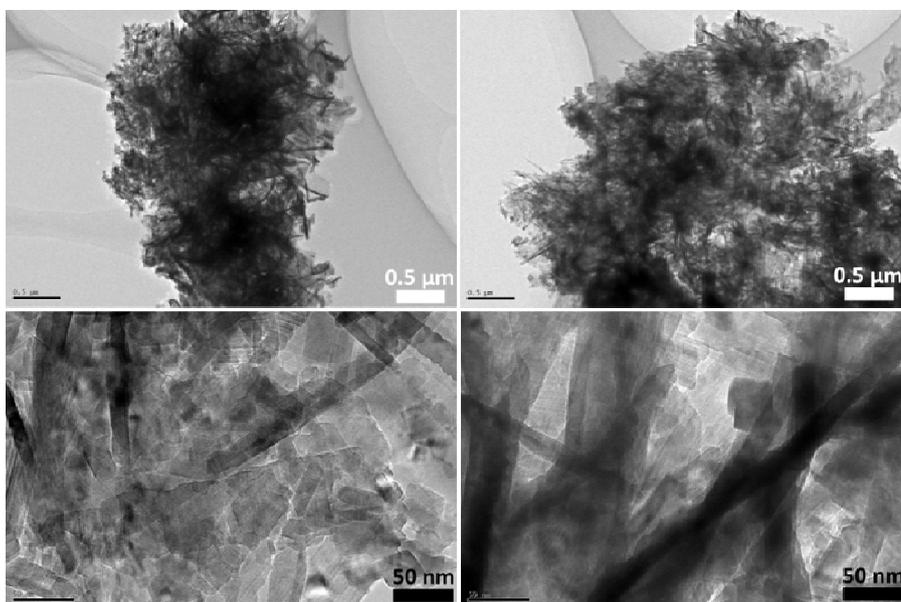


Figure S5. TEM images of the RLTO nanosheet arrays

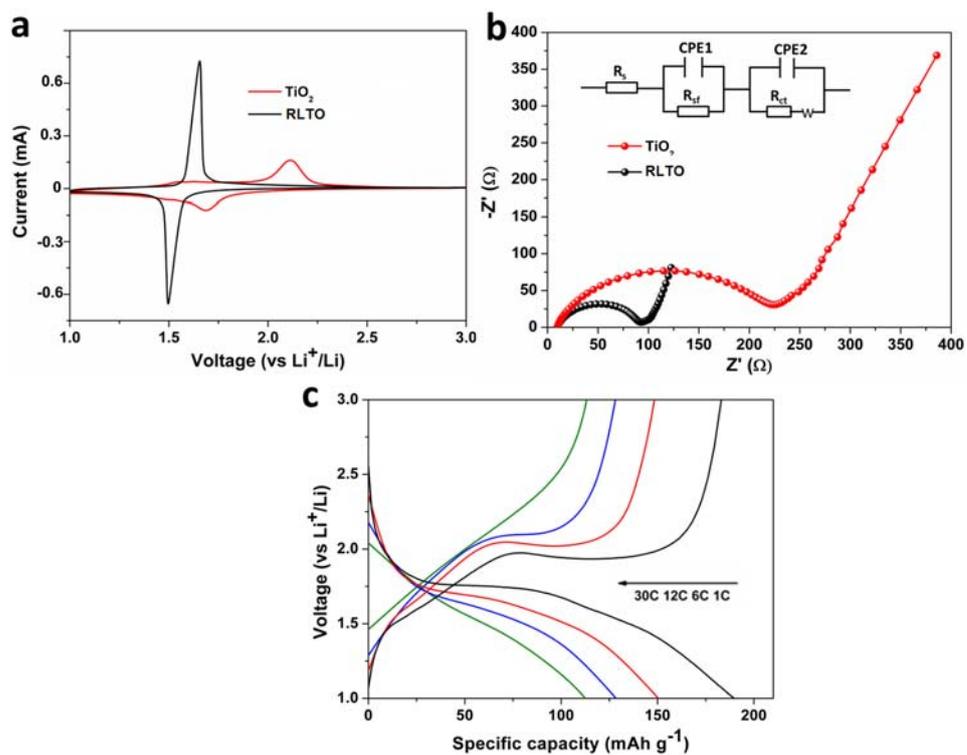


Figure S6.(a) CV curves of RLTO and TiO₂ electrodes at a scan rate of 0.5 mV s⁻¹ and (b) Nyquist plots of RLTO and TiO₂ electrode (the inset is the equivalent circuit). (c) The galvanostatic charge-discharge curves in the voltage window of 1~3 V at different current densities for the TiO₂ electrode.

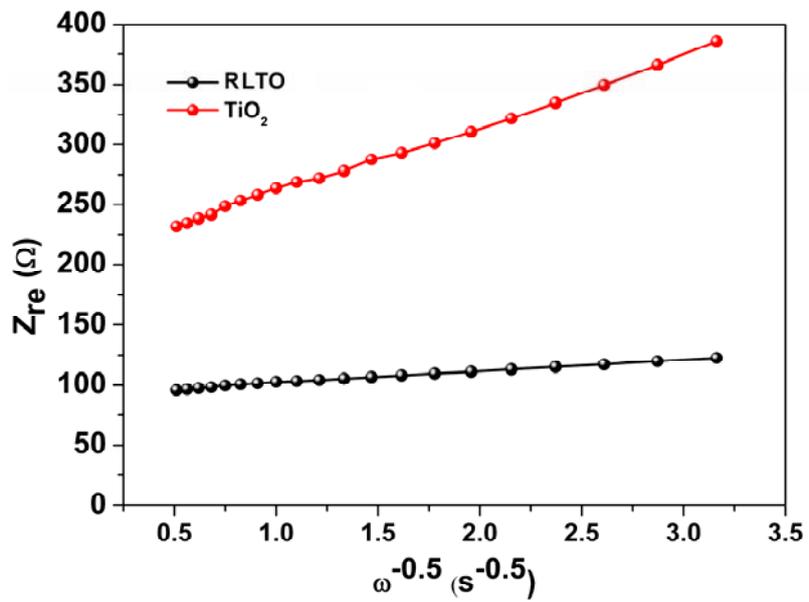


Figure S7. The relation between the real resistance and and corresponding low frequency for the RLTO and TiO_2 electrodes.

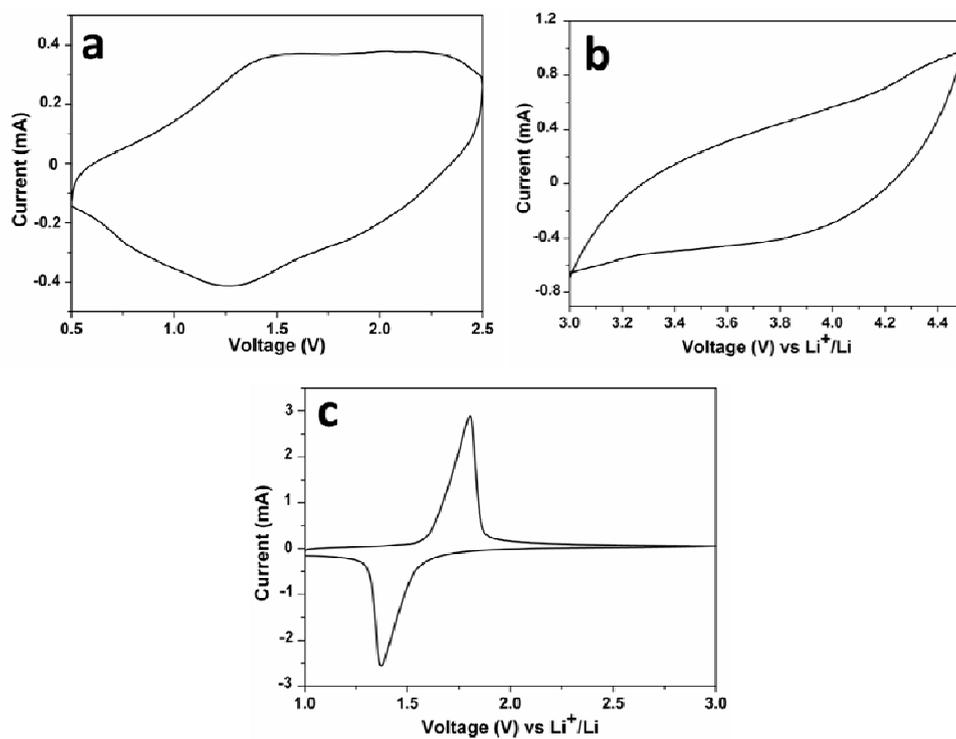


Figure S8. CV curves at a scan rate of 5 mV s^{-1} for (a) RLTO//N-CNTs LICs, (b) N-CNTs electrode and (c) RLTO electrode.