Supporting Information for

## Facile synthesis of mesostructured TiO<sub>2</sub>-graphitized carbon (TiO<sub>2</sub>-gC)

## composite through the hydrothermal process and its application to the anode

## of lithium ion battery

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**Figure S1.** Morphology of  $TiO_2$ -gC composite by scanning electron microscope (SEM) (a) SEM image and (b) Elemental mapping images of  $TiO_2$ -gC composite (C: red, O: green, Ti: blue).



Figure S2. Morphology of TiO<sub>2</sub>-gC composite by transmission electron microscopy (TEM).



**Figure S3.** Thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) for  $TiO_2$ -gC to analyze the composition of  $TiO_2$  and graphitic carbon (gC).



**Figure S4.** Crystalline structural of TiO<sub>2</sub>-gC composite obtained at different preparation stages (as-prepared, after sintering, after Ni dissolution).



**Figure S5.** (a) N<sub>2</sub> sorption isotherms (inset: BET surface area) and (b) pore size distributions (inset: pore volume) of TiO<sub>2</sub>, gC and TiO<sub>2</sub>-gC composite.



Figure S6. Raman spectra of (a) TiO<sub>2</sub>-C (before sintering) (b) TiO<sub>2</sub>-gC (after sintering) (c) TiO<sub>2</sub>.



**Figure S7.** Cyclic voltammogram curves of  $TiO_2$ -gC measured at 0.1 mV/s in a voltage range of 0.0-2.5 V vs. Li/Li<sup>+</sup>.



Figure S8. EIS curves for TiO<sub>2</sub>-gC composite at different cycles (1<sup>st</sup> cycle, 50 cycle, 100 cycle).



**Cycle Number Figure S9.** Comparative rate capability test for TiO<sub>2</sub>-gC and TiO<sub>2</sub>-C at various current densities (0.1C-5C).