

**Electronic Supplementary Information**

**Engineering the Surface of Rutile TiO<sub>2</sub> Nanoparticles with Quantum Pits  
towards Excellent Lithium Storage**

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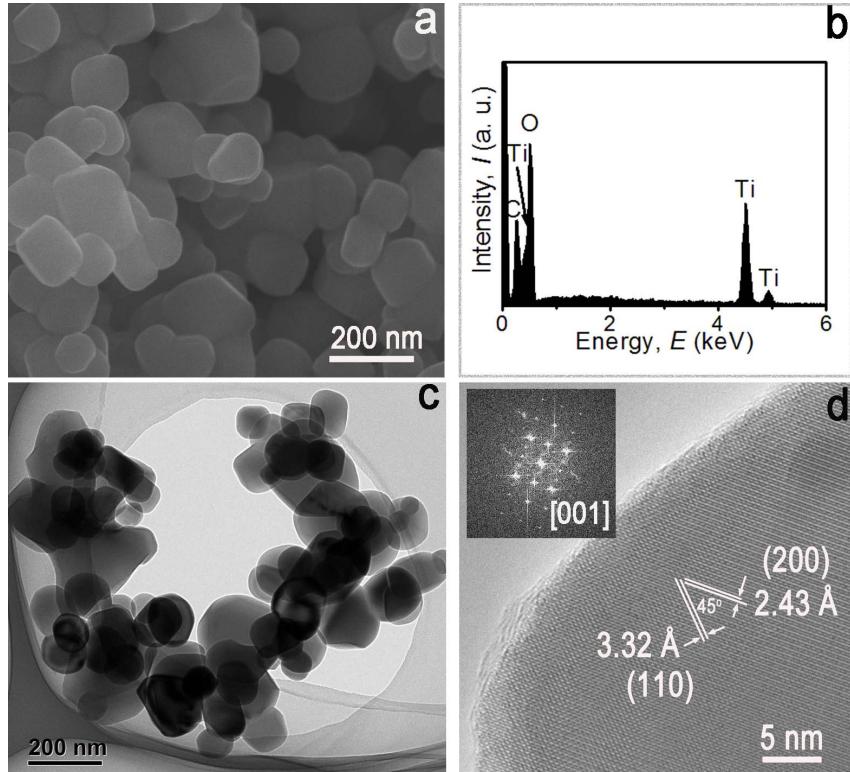
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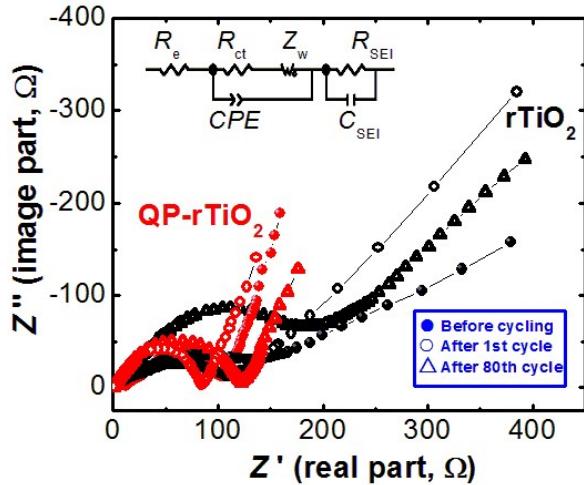
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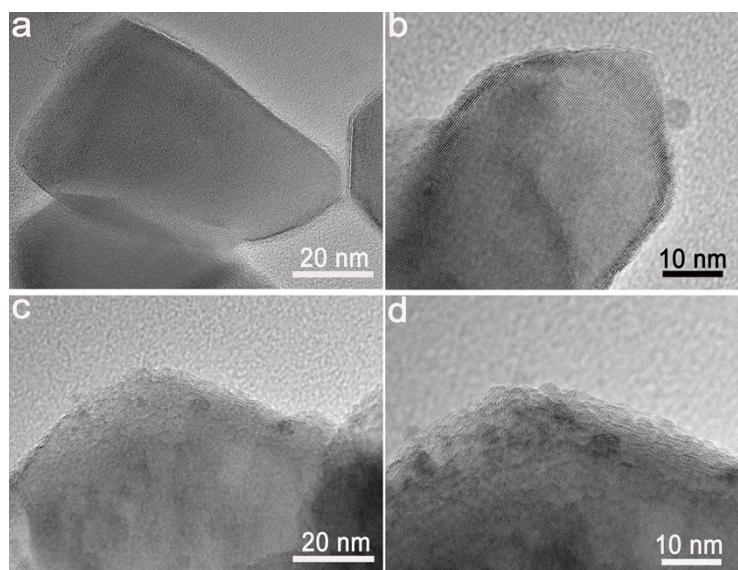
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**Fig. S1** (a) FESEM image, (b) EDX spectrum, (c) TEM image and (d) HRTEM image of the rTiO<sub>2</sub> NPs. The inset in (d) shows corresponding fast Fourier transform pattern. It can be clearly seen that the particle surface is smooth and there are no obvious pits on each rTiO<sub>2</sub> nanoparticle.



**Fig. S2** Nyquist plots of the QP-rTiO<sub>2</sub> (red lines) and rTiO<sub>2</sub> (black lines) electrodes before testing, after 1<sup>st</sup>, and 80<sup>th</sup> cycle measured with an amplitude of 5 mV over the frequency range of 100 kHz and 0.01 Hz. The inset shows the equivalent electrical circuit.  $R_e$  is the electrolyte resistance,  $R_{ct}$  is the charge-transfer resistance,  $Z_w$  is the Warburg impedance related to the diffusion of Li ions into the bulk electrodes,  $CPE$  is the constant phase-angle element,  $R_{SEI}$  and  $C_{SEI}$  are the pseudocapacitance and resistance of SEI film, respectively.



**Fig. S3** TEM images of the (a, b) rTiO<sub>2</sub> and (c, d) QP-rTiO<sub>2</sub> electrodes after cycling performance testing (80 cycles, current rate 0.5 C, 1.0-3.0 V versus Li/Li<sup>+</sup>).

Table S1 Performance comparison of some LIB anode materials based on typical rutile TiO<sub>2</sub> (rTiO<sub>2</sub>) nanostructures

material	reversible capacity(cycles) /mAh g <sup>-1</sup>	rate capability /mAh g <sup>-1</sup>	voltage window /V (vs. Li <sup>+</sup> /Li)	Ref
rTiO <sub>2</sub> nanoparticles	160 (50) @0.025 C	100 @5C	1.0 – 3.0	1
rTiO <sub>2</sub> nanoparticles	125 (100) @5C	—	1.0 – 3.0	2
	130 (100) @5C	—	0.1 – 3.0	2
rTiO <sub>2</sub> nanoparticles	186 (50) @0.25 C	125 @5C	1.0 – 3.0	3
rTiO <sub>2</sub> submicroboxes	141 (500) @2.5C	115 @5C	1.0 – 3.0	4
rTiO <sub>2</sub> necklace nanostructures	55.2 (50) @0.1 C	20 @5C	1.0 – 3.0	5
rTiO <sub>2</sub> sub-microflowers	150 (100) @0.5 C	50 @2.5C	1.0 – 3.0	6
dandelion-like rTiO <sub>2</sub> superstructures	242 @0.2C	170 @5C	1.0 – 2.5	7
boron-doped rTiO <sub>2</sub> submicrospheres	190 (500) @1 C	94 @5C	1.0 – 3.0	8
r(Ti,Sn)O <sub>2</sub> nanorods	217 (50) @0.09 C	75 @4.5C	0.1 – 3.0	9
rTiO <sub>2</sub> /C nanoparticles	147 (50) @0.25 C	40 @5C	1.0 – 3.0	3
rTiO <sub>2</sub> mesocrystals/reduced graphene oxide	150 (1000) @20C	139.6 @40C	1.0 – 3.0	10
rTiO <sub>2</sub> /graphene sheet composites	160 (100) @0.5C	118 @5C	1.0 – 3.0	11
rTiO <sub>2</sub> NPs	70 (80) @0.5 C	50 @5C	1.0 – 3.0	12
QP-rTiO <sub>2</sub> NPs	142 (80) @0.5 C	101 @5C	1.0 – 3.0	12

1 C = 335 mAh g<sup>-1</sup>.

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