

Supporting Information

## Controlled Synthesis of Mesoporous Nanostructured Anatase TiO<sub>2</sub> on Genetically Modified Escherichia coli Surface for High Reversible Capacity and Long-life Lithium-ion Batteries

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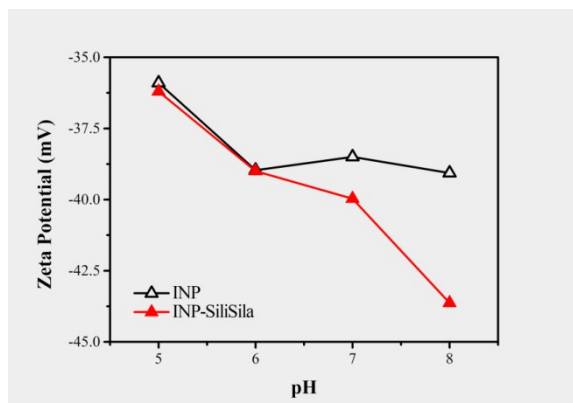


Fig. S1 Zeta potential of E. coli cells with INP or INP-SiliSila displaying on surface.

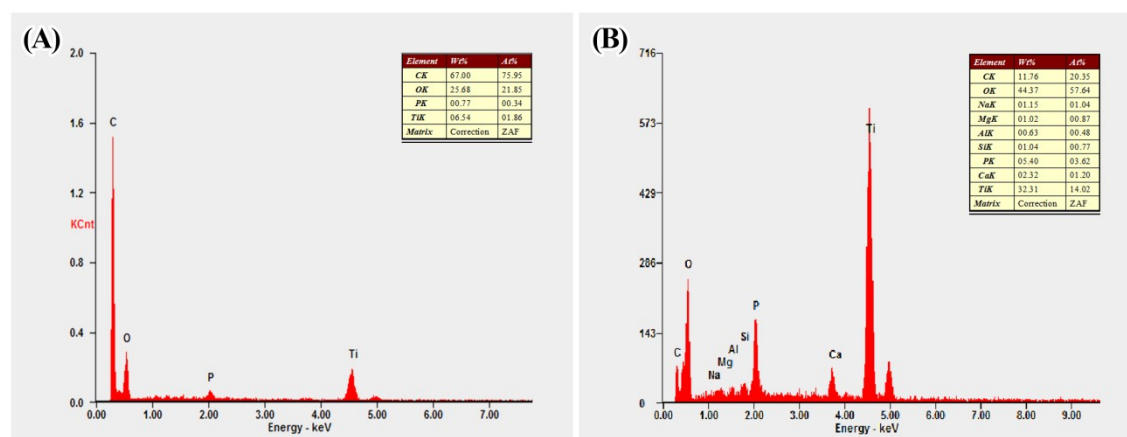


Fig. S2 The EDS spectrum shows TiO<sub>2</sub> deposition on bacterial surface before (Panel A) and after (Panel B) calcination.

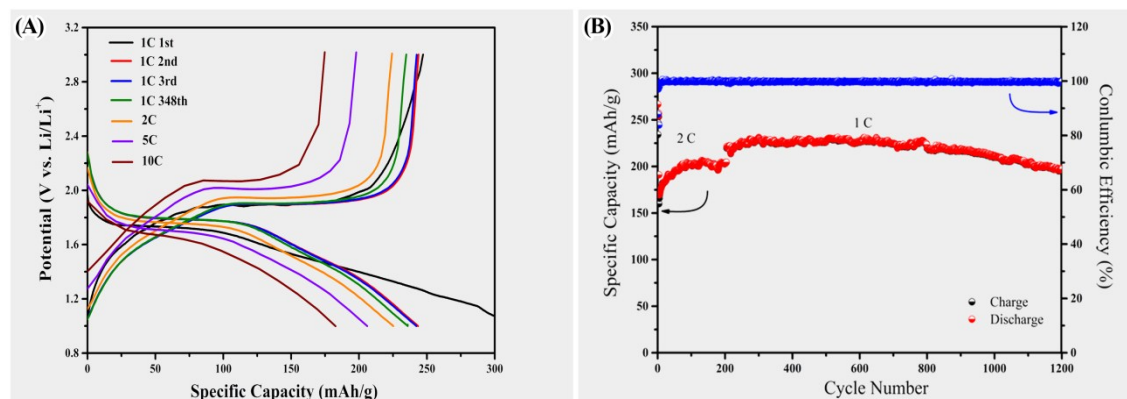


Fig. S3 Electrochemical performance of nanostructured anatase TiO<sub>2</sub> electrode. (A) Charge-discharge voltage profile at various current rate. (B) Ultralong-life cycling performance at a high current rate of 2C and 1C.

**Table S1: The relevant discharge capacities, charge capacities and irreversible capacity losses (ICL) at different current rate.**

Current rate	1C	1C	1C	1C	2C	5C	10C
Cycle	1st	2nd	3rd	348 <sup>th</sup>	1st	1st	1st
Discharge capacity	317	243.8	242.4	235.9	225.2	206.1	182.7
Charge capacity	247.2	243.8	242.2	234.8	224.3	198	174.8
Irreversible capacity loss	22%	0.1%	0.08%	0.05%	0.04%	4%	4%

**Table S2: A comparison of the electrochemical performance between the as-prepared mesoporous nanostructured anatase TiO<sub>2</sub> and reported pure nanostructured TiO<sub>2</sub>.**

Electrode Materials	Specific Capacity (mAh/g)	Discharge Rate (1C=167mAh/g)	Capacity Retention	References
<b>Mesoporous Nanostructured Anatase TiO<sub>2</sub></b>		243 at 1C retain 97.1% (after 350 cycles) 200 at 2C retain 89% (after 200 cycles) 175 at 10C		This work
Mesoporous hollow TiO <sub>2</sub> microspheres	347	0.5C	66.3% (after 100 cycles)	<i>J Power Sources</i> <b>2011</b> , 196, 8618.
Mesoporous TiO <sub>2</sub> fiber	190	0.5C	91.6% (after 100 cycles)	<i>Electrochim Acta</i> <b>2015</b> , 180, 658.
TiO <sub>2</sub> hollow nano-Spheres	295.2	1C	71.8% (after 100 cycles)	<i>Chemical Science</i> <b>2016</b> , 7, 793.
NYTiO <sub>2</sub> porous microspheres	237	1C	94.9% (after 100 cycles)	<i>Nanoscale</i> <b>2015</b> , 7, 12979.
3D interconnected macroporous TiO <sub>2</sub>	209	1C	88.8% (after 200 cycles)	<i>Rsc Advances</i> <b>2016</b> , 6, 26856.
Nanoporous Anatase TiO <sub>2</sub> Mesocrystals	204.7	1C	74.2% (after 60 cycles)	<i>J. Am. Chem. Soc.</i> <b>2011</b> , 133, 933.
Mesoporous TiO <sub>2</sub> microspheres	191	1C	84% (after 100 cycles)	<i>Nanoscale</i> <b>2014</b> , 6, 14926.
Hierarchical mesoporous TiO <sub>2</sub> nanowire bundles	189	1C	74.6% (after 100 cycles)	<i>Advanced Science</i> <b>2015</b> , 2 (7).
Submicron-sized mesoporous anatase TiO <sub>2</sub> beads	172	1C	85.1% (after 200 cycles)	<i>Rsc Advances</i> <b>2013</b> , 3, 13149.
Mesoporous TiO <sub>2</sub> -B/anatase microparticles	247	1C (1C=330 mAh/g)	69.2% (after 80 cycles)	<i>Chinese Journal of Chemical Engineering</i> <b>2015</b> , 23, 583.
Hierarchical 3D ordered macro-mesoporous TiO <sub>2</sub>	223	4C	83.4% (after 50 cycles)	<i>J Mater Chem A</i> <b>2014</b> , 2, 9699.
Hierarchically porous hollow TiO <sub>2</sub> microspheres	158	5C	82.9% (after 100 cycles)	<i>Chemical Engineering Journal</i> <b>2013</b> , 228, 724.
Mesoporous single-grain layer anatase nanosheets	120	5C (1C=170 mAh/g)	60.8% (after 4000 cycles)	<i>J Mater Chem A</i> <b>2015</b> , 3, 6455.
Mesoporous TiO <sub>2</sub> -B nanowires	248	6C	79% (after 50 cycles)	<i>J Mater Sci</i> <b>2015</b> , 50, 6321.
Crystalline TiO <sub>2</sub> hollow spheres	184.1	10C (1C=173 mAh/g)	69.2% (after 1000 cycles)	<i>Science advances</i> <b>2016</b> , 2, e1501554.
Mesoporous anatase TiO <sub>2</sub>	126	10C	98.5% (after 1100 cycles)	<i>J Alloy Compd</i> <b>2016</b> , 674, 174.
Mesoporous titania rods	262	0.1 A/g	81% (after 40 cycles)	<i>J Power Sources</i> <b>2012</b> , 214, 298.
Mesoporous Titania Nanotubes	~210	10 A/g	57% (after 30 cycles)	<i>Advanced Materials</i> <b>2007</b> , 19, 3016.

Note: The discharge-charge capacities of some TiO<sub>2</sub> materials have reached 395.2 at 1C current rate. Most of these TiO<sub>2</sub> materials reach the theoretical discharge-charge capacity of 167. The as-prepared TiO<sub>2</sub> material in the present study exhibit a discharge-charge capacity of 243 that is higher than most reported ones. Besides, the as-prepared TiO<sub>2</sub> materials show higher stability. It retains 97% of the discharge-charge capacity after 350 cycles at 10C current rate.

**Table S3: A comparison of the electrochemical performance between the as-prepared mesoporous nanostructured anatase TiO<sub>2</sub> and doped or composite TiO<sub>2</sub>.**

Electrode Materials	Specific Capacity (mAh/g)	Discharge Rate (1C=167mAh/g)	Capacity Retention	References
<b>Mesoporous Nanostructured Anatase TiO<sub>2</sub></b>		243 at 1C retain 97.1% (after 350 cycles) 200 at 2C retain 89% (after 200 cycles) 175 at 10C		This work
Mesoporous MoS <sub>2</sub> -TiO <sub>2</sub> Nanofibers	165	6C	75.2% (after 1000 cycles)	<i>Chemelectrochem</i> <b>2015</b> , 2, 374.
Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> @TiO <sub>2</sub> yolk/shell octahedrons	~700	0.5C	72.8% (after 500 cycles)	<i>Micropor Mesopor Mat</i> <b>2015</b> , 203, 86.
C-SnO <sub>2</sub> @TiO <sub>2</sub>	~480	2000 mA/g	78.5% (after 1000 cycles)	<i>Mater Lett</i>

mesoporous TiO <sub>2</sub> /SnO <sub>2</sub> /C hollow microspheres	~390	2000 mA/g	83% (after 500 cycles)	2015, 155, 142. <i>J Power Sources</i> <b>2015</b> , 279, 528.
Ag/TiO <sub>2</sub> core-shell nanocables	181	1C	88.4% (after 230 cycles)	<i>New J Chem</i> <b>2015</b> , 39, 7889.
TiO <sub>2</sub> /MWCNT composites	316	0.2C	96.9% (after 100 cycles)	<i>Acs Applied Materials &amp; Interfaces</i> <b>2015</b> , 7, 3676.
Hierarchical mesoporous SnO <sub>2</sub> @C@TiO <sub>2</sub> nanochains	807	100 mA/g	45.7% (after 100 cycles)	<i>Electrochim Acta</i> <b>2015</b> , 184, 219.
Submicron-sized mesoporous anatase TiO <sub>2</sub> @SnO <sub>2</sub>	731.5	1C	59.7% (after 850 cycles)	<i>J Alloy Compd</i> <b>2015</b> , 639, 60.
H-TiO <sub>2</sub> /GC hollow spheres	~150	5C (1 A/g)	91.3% (after 1000 cycles)	<i>J. Am. Chem. Soc.</i> <b>2015</b> , 137, 13161.
mTiO <sub>2</sub> /Graphene/mTiO <sub>2</sub> Sandwich-Like Nanosheets	247	0.1C (20 mA/g)	95.9% (after 100 cycles)	<i>Nano Letters</i> <b>2015</b> , 15, 2186.
mesoporous hollow C/F/TiO <sub>2</sub>	252	0.5C	83.3% (after 100 cycles)	<i>Electrochim Acta</i> <b>2015</b> , 157, 1.
mesoporous TiO <sub>2</sub> fibers@N-doped@carbon composite	125.1	10C	85.2% (after 500 cycles)	<i>Nanoscale</i> <b>2015</b> , 7, 13898.
Mesoporous TiO <sub>2</sub> -Carbon	171	1C	76.6% (after 100 cycles)	<i>J Electrochem Soc</i> <b>2015</b> , 162, D3013.
carbon coated TiO <sub>2</sub> nanoparticles	~410	30 mA/g	65.9% (after 300 cycles)	<i>J Alloy Compd</i> <b>2014</b> , 606, 61.
Carbon nanofiber-templated mesoporous TiO <sub>2</sub> nanotubs	108.1	2C	100% (after 500 cycles)	<i>Rsc Advances</i> <b>2014</b> , 4, 9061.
Mesoporous 3D TiO <sub>2</sub> /CNTs	79	89C (15 A/g)	90% (after 900 cycles)	<i>J Power Sources</i> <b>2014</b> , 254, 18.
hierarchical mesoporous TiO <sub>2</sub> -C sub-microspheres	212	1C	71.2% (after 50 cycles)	<i>Rsc Advances</i> <b>2014</b> , 4, 19266.
mesoporous TiO <sub>2</sub> /graphene nanocomposite	~160	5000 mA/g	88.6% (after 100 cycles)	<i>Chem. Eng. J.</i> <b>2014</b> , 256, 247.
CNTs/mTiO <sub>2</sub> coaxial nanocables	~190	1C	96.3% (after 70 cycles)	<i>Carbon</i> <b>2014</b> , 75, 345.
C-coated TiO <sub>2</sub> mesoporous microspheres	~180	1C	87.4% (after 200 cycles)	<i>Electrochim Acta</i> <b>2014</b> , 120, 231.
Cr, N-codoped mesoporous TiO <sub>2</sub> microspheres	159.6	5C	99% (after 300 cycles)	<i>J Mater Chem A</i> <b>2014</b> , 2, 1818.
Sandwich-like m-anatase TiO <sub>2</sub> Sheets/rGO	230	1C	70% (after 50 cycles)	<i>Rsc Advances</i> <b>2014</b> , 4, 43039.
Ordered mesoporous TiO <sub>2</sub> -C nanocomposite	174	1C	95.4% (after 900 cycles)	<i>J Mater Chem A</i> <b>2013</b> , 1, 4293.
Mesoporous anatase TiO <sub>2</sub> /3D GN	314	0.5C	62.7% (after 100 cycles)	<i>J Mater Chem A</i> <b>2013</b> , 1, 12750.
mesoporous 6% Sn-doped TiO <sub>2</sub> thin film	575.7	0.5C	43.9% (after 80 cycles)	<i>J Mater Chem A</i> <b>2013</b> , 1, 13222.
C&N co-doped mesoporous TiO <sub>2</sub>	~200	1C	80% (after 100 cycles)	<i>Rsc Advances</i> <b>2013</b> , 3, 3836.
Mesoporous TiO <sub>2</sub> /multilevel carbon networks	152.1	5C	92% (after 3000 cycles)	<i>Rsc Advances</i> <b>2013</b> , 3, 24882.
Mesoporous TiO <sub>2</sub> -Sn@C core-shell microspheres	~550	500 mA/g	37.5% (after 2000 cycles)	<i>Chem Commun</i> <b>2013</b> , 49, 2792.
3D Mesoporous, micro/nanosized TiO <sub>2</sub> /C Nanocomposites	135.4	0.5 A/g	98.9% (after 100 cycles)	<i>Acs Applied Materials &amp; Interfaces</i> <b>2012</b> , 4, 2985.
Ordered mesoporous carbon-TiO <sub>2</sub>	618	0.1C	81% (after 80 cycles)	<i>Carbon</i> <b>2012</b> , 50, 4259.
TiO <sub>2</sub> @reduced graphene oxide nanocomposite	386.4	5C (1000 mA/g)	39.5% (after 100 cycles)	<i>J Mater Chem</i> <b>2012</b> , 22, 9759.
Zn doped mesoporous TiO <sub>2</sub>	~160	1C	87% (after 100 cycles)	<i>J Mater Chem</i> <b>2012</b> , 22, 17625.
Sandwich-Like G-TiO <sub>2</sub> Nanosheets	269	0.2C	67% (after 30 cycles)	<i>Advanced Materials</i> <b>2011</b> , 23, 3575.

Note: Comparing with doped or composite TiO<sub>2</sub>, the as-prepared TiO<sub>2</sub> in the present study exhibited higher than average electrochemical performance.