

Supporting Information

Nickel-titanium Oxide as a Novel Anode Material for Rechargeable Sodium-ion Batteries

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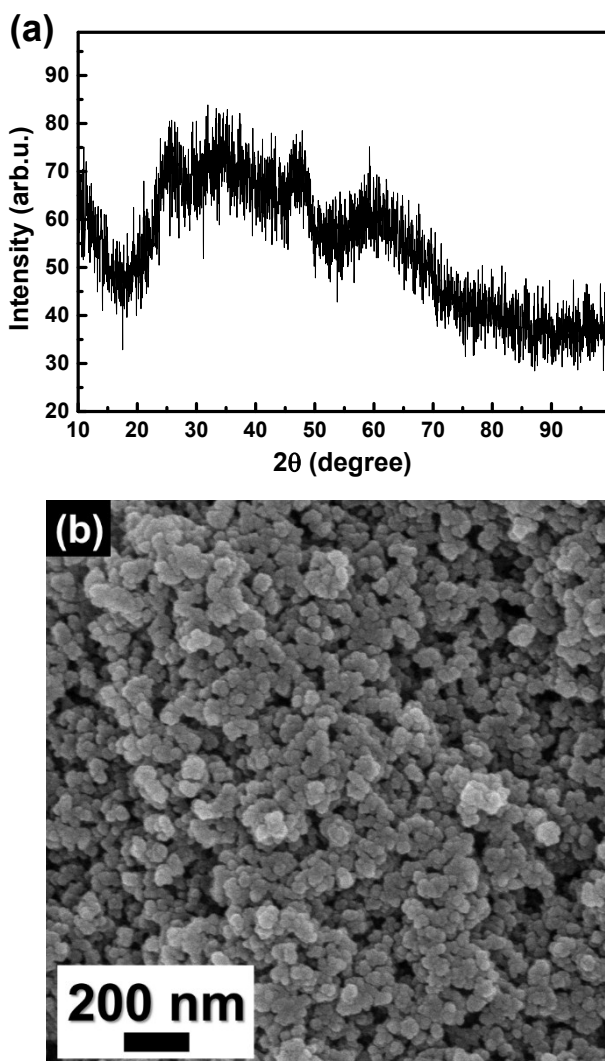


Figure S1. a) XRD pattern and b) FE-SEM image of as-prepared NiTiO_3 powder samples that were synthesised through hydrothermal process.

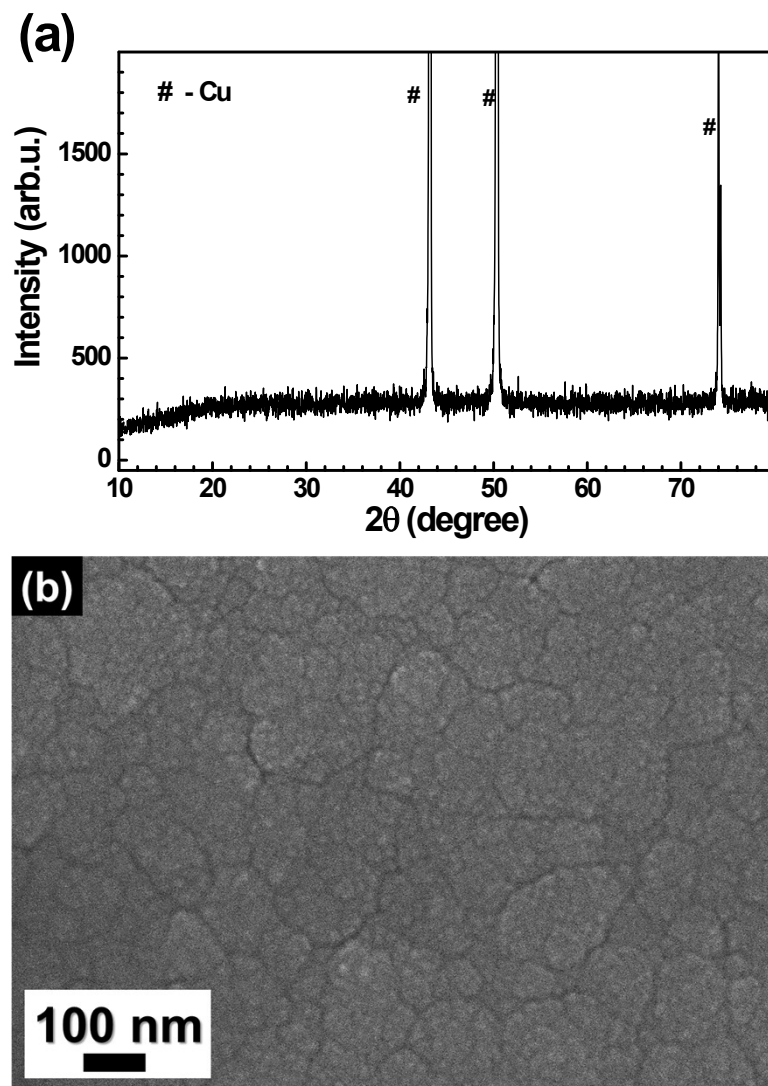


Figure S2. a) XRD pattern and b) FE-SEM image of sputter-deposited NTO thin films on Cu substrate.

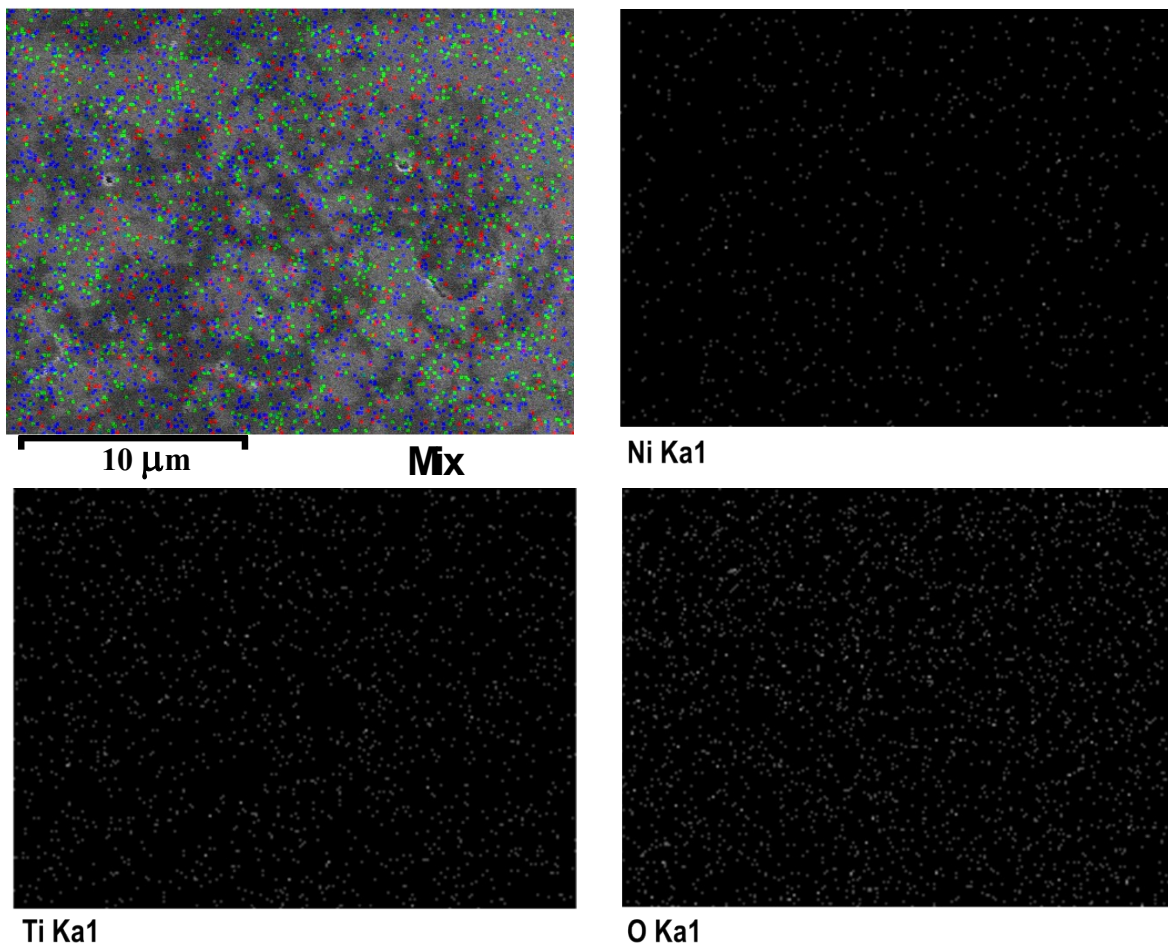


Figure S3. SEM-EDS elemental mapping of sputter-deposited NTO thin film.

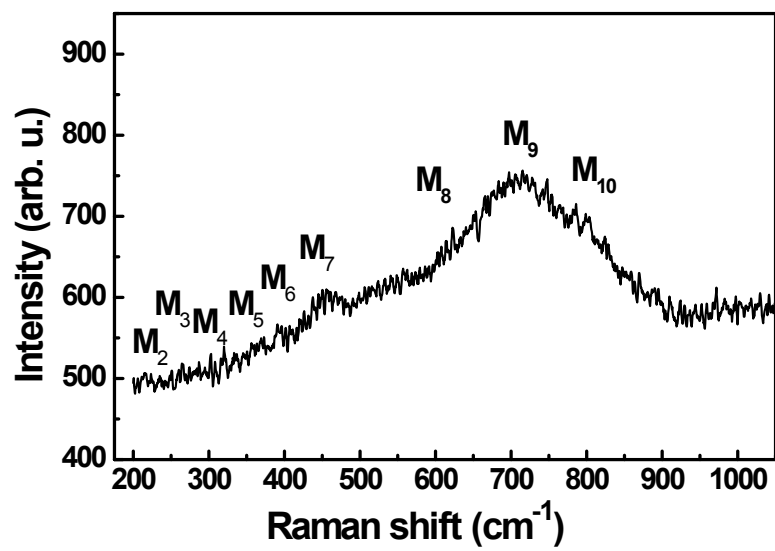


Figure S4. Raman spectra for the NTO thin film, sputter-deposited on Cu sheet.

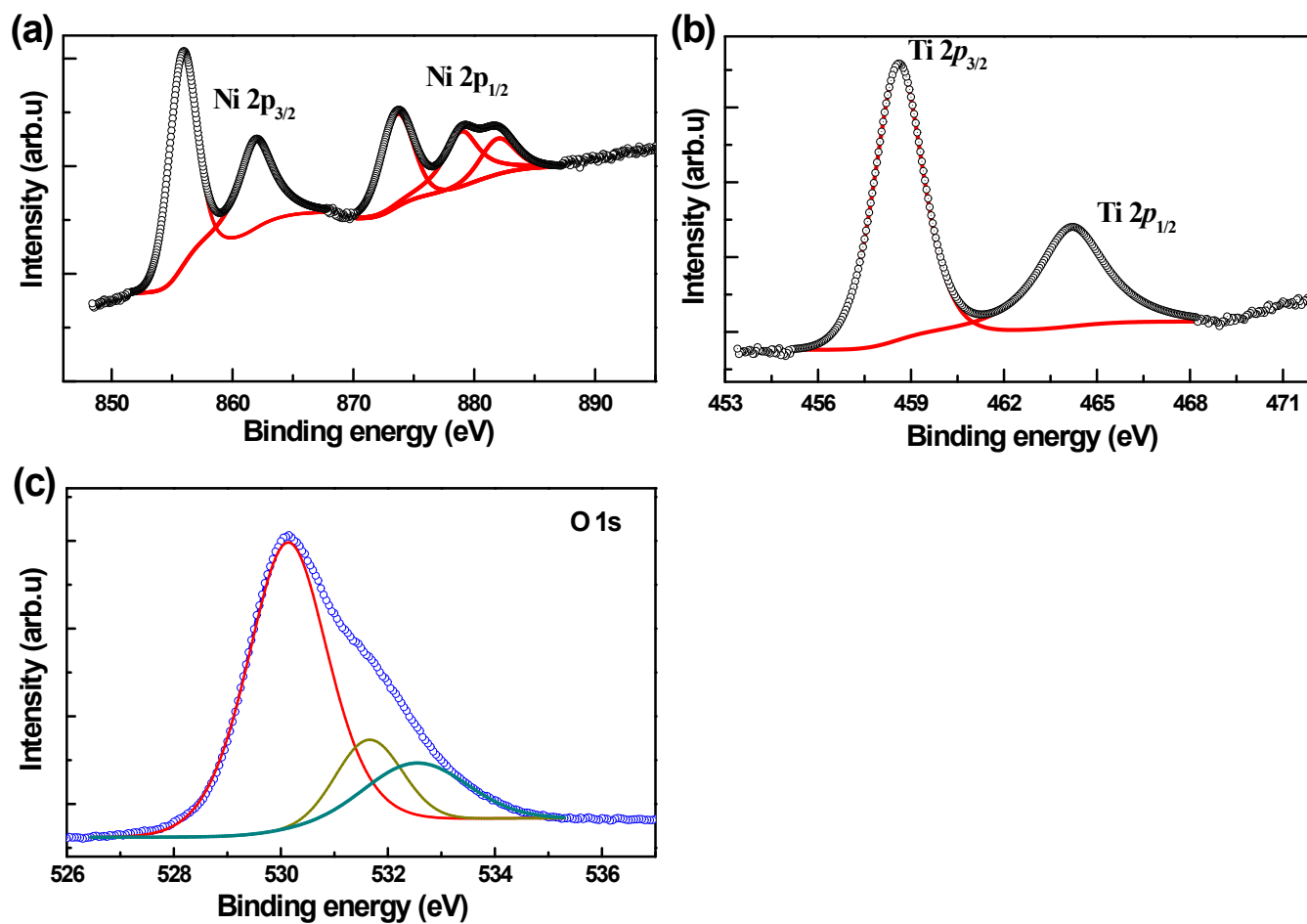


Figure S5. Core-level XPS spectra for: a) Ni 2p, b) Ti 2p, and c) O 1s in NTO thin film, sputter-deposited on Cu sheet.

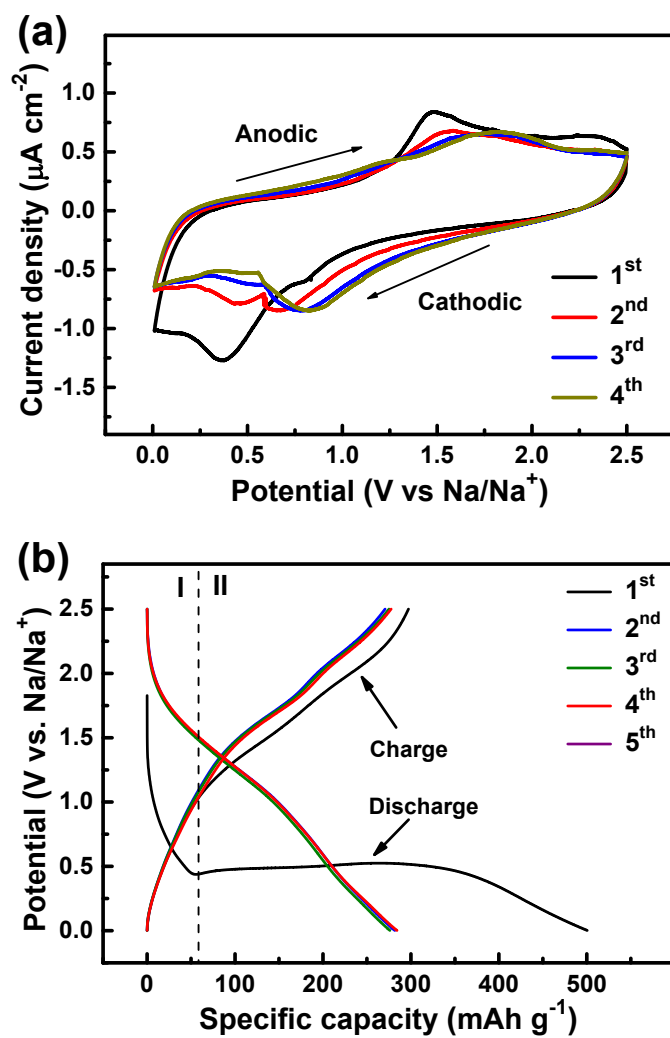


Figure S6. a) Cyclic voltammograms measured at 0.1 mV s^{-1} and b) charge-discharge-potential profiles at the specific current of 50 mA g^{-1} for the sputter-deposited NTO-thin-film electrode.

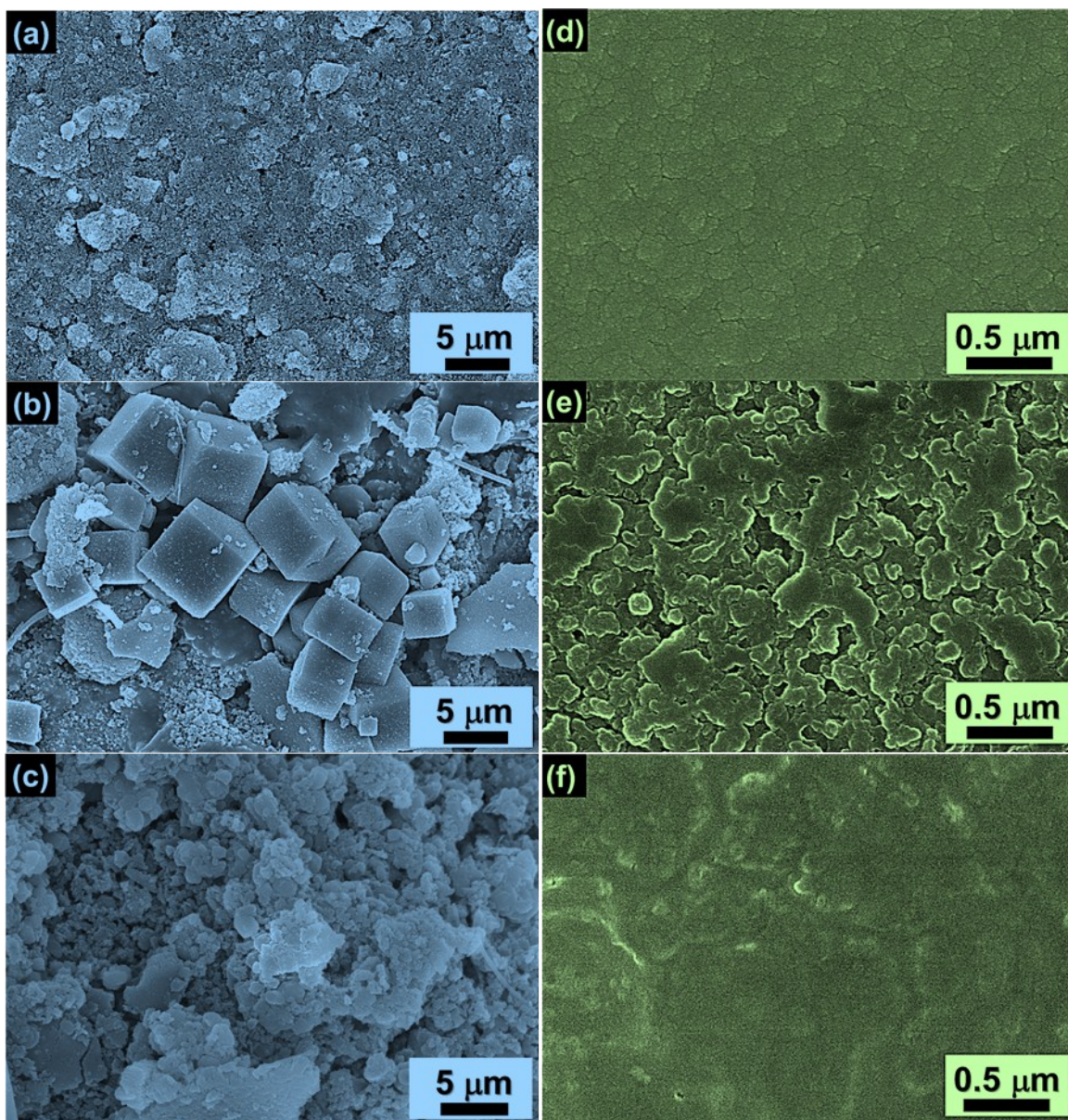


Figure S7. FE-SEM images of the: a-c) NTO-powder and d-f) thin-film electrodes. (a, d) pristine, (b, e) sodiated (after 1st discharge), and (c, f) desodiated (after 1st charge).

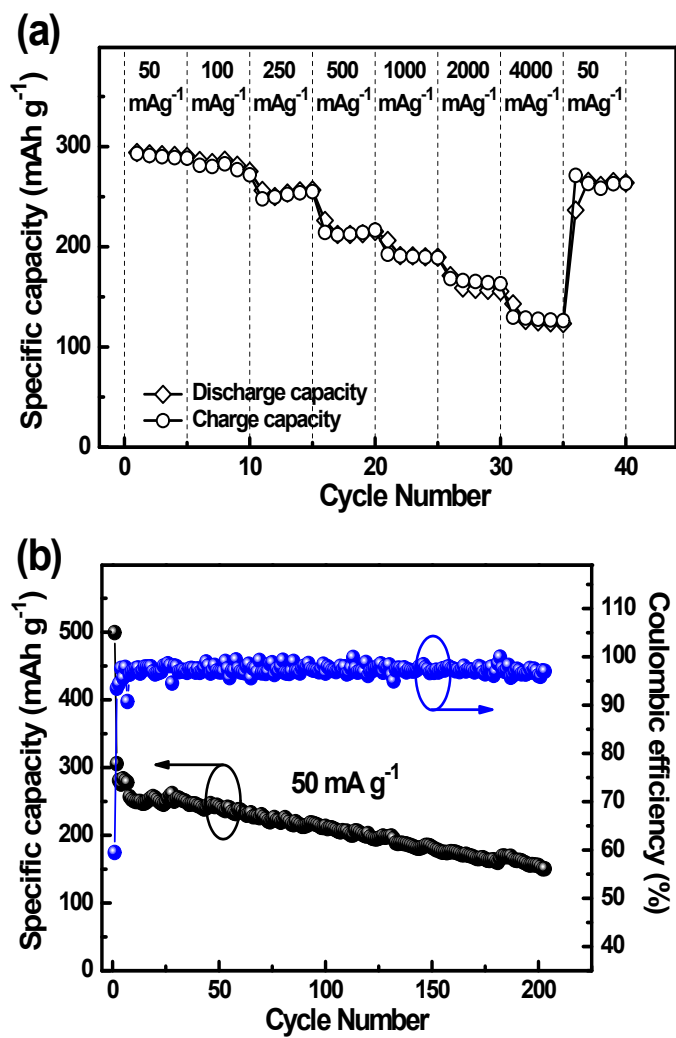


Figure S8. a) Rate capability and b) cyclability of the NTO-thin-film-based electrode.

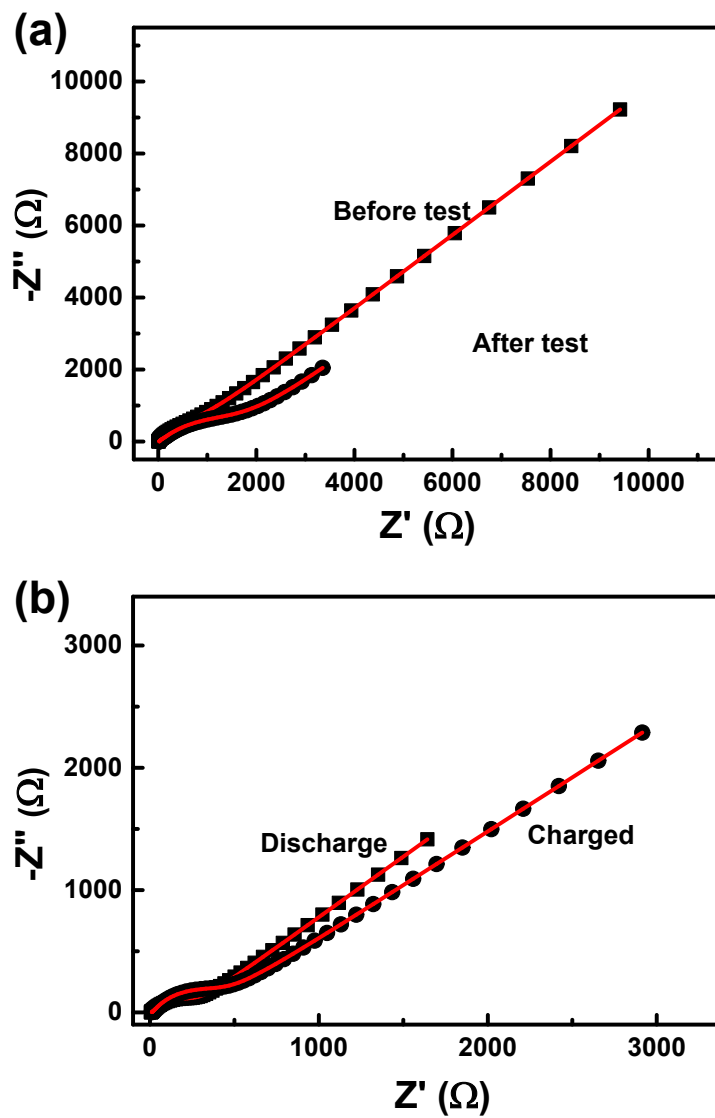


Figure S9. Nyquist-impedance spectra for the NTO-thin-film-based electrode: a) Before and after all discharge-charge tests, and b) after 1st discharge and 1st charge (symbols indicate the measured data, and lines indicate the simulated results).

Table S1. Electrolyte resistance (R_e), film resistance (R_f), and charge-transfer resistance (R_{ct}) calculated from the Nyquist-impedance spectra that were recorded before, after, and during the charge-discharge tests for the NTO-thin-film electrode.

	Before test	1 st discharge	1 st charge	After 200 cycles
R_e (Ω)	2.28	2.8	9.47	18.44
R_f (Ω)	1030	9.48	29.13	49.5
R_{ct} ($k\Omega$)	165.7	0.342	0.465	1.407
Q_1 (μF)	1.87	1.25	3.21	5.93
Q_2 (μF)	0.313	0.111	0.101	0.727