Supplementary Information

Kinetic analysis of anodic growth of TiO2 nanotubes: Effects of voltage and temperature

Wanggang Zhang¹, Yiming Liu^{1,2*}, Fei Guo¹, Jiameng Liu¹ and Yang Fuqian^{3*} ¹ College of Materials Science and Engineering, Taiyuan University of Technology, Taiyuan Shanxi 030024, China ² Shanxi Academy of Analytical Sciences, Taiyuan Shanxi 030006, China ³ Materials Program, Department of Chemical and Materials Engineering, University of

Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40506, USA

Figure S1. SEM images and the corresponding FFT patterns of TiO_2 nanotube arrays formed at different anodization times (voltage: 50 V, temperature: 50°C): (a) 15 min, (b) 30 min, (c) 45 min, and (d) 60 min.

Figure S2. SEM images and the corresponding FFT patterns of TiO₂ nanotube arrays formed at different anodization voltages (time: 60 min, temperature: 50°C): (a) 30 V, (b) 40 V, and (c) 50 V.

Corresponding authors: Fuqian Yang, Email: <u>fyang2@uky.edu;</u> Yiming Liu, Email: <u>liuym812@163.com</u>. Wanggang Zhang and Yiming Liu are co-first author, and contribute equally to this work.



Figure S1. SEM images of the TNTs synthesized at a temperature of 40 °C and a voltage of 40 V with different anodization times: (a) 15 min, (b) 30 min, (c) 45 min, and (d) 60 min.



Figure S2. SEM images and the corresponding FFT patterns of TiO_2 nanotube arrays formed at different anodization times (voltage: 50 V, temperature: 50°C): (a) 15 min, (b) 30 min, (c) 45 min, and (d) 60 min.



Figure S3. SEM images and the corresponding FFT patterns of TiO₂ nanotube arrays formed at different anodization voltages (time: 60 min, temperature: 50°C): (a) 30 V, (b) 40 V, and (c) 50 V.



Figure S4. Schematic of the field effect on the activation energy for the rate process controlling the anodic growth of Ti nanotubes.