Electronic Supplementary Material

TiN@C nanocages as multifunctional sulfur hosts for superior lithium-sulfur batteries

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Fig. S1. SEM images of (a-b) Fe₂O₃ nanocube, (c-d) Fe₂O₃@TiO₂ nanocube.



Fig. S2. XRD patterns of (a) Fe₂O₃ nanocube, (c-d) Fe₂O₃@TiO₂ nanocube.







Element mapping nanocages.

Fig. S4. Raman spectra of TiN@C and C nanocage.



Fig. S5. (a) Details obtained from CV curves, (b) Tafel plots calculated from the CV reduction peak at 2.05 V.



Fig. S6. Charge-discharge curves of S/C NCs cathode at different rates.



Fig. S7. (a-d) The existence of the polysulfides in the electrodes in the middle of charge, (e-h) The existence of the polysulfides in the electrodes in the middle of discharge.



Fig. S8. (a-b) SEM image of S/TiN@C NCs after 200 cycles at 0.5 C.



Fig. S9. (a-b) The optical photos of lithium plate and separator in the battery based on S/TiN@C electrode after 200 cycles at 0.5 C, (c-d) The optical photos of lithium plate and separator in the battery based on S/C electrode after 200 cycles at 0.5 C.

Materials	Rate capacity	References
TiN@C	1415 mAh g-1 (0.1 C) 781 mAh g-1 (2 C)	This work
TiN@rGO	1205 mAh g-1 (0.1 C) 695 mAh g-1 (2 C)	[1]
TiN-S	1150 mAh g-1 (0.1 C) 645 mAh g-1 (2 C)	[2]
TiN@NG	1390 mAh g-1 (0.1 C) 850 mAh g-1 (1.5 C)	[3]
TiN	1138 mAh g-1 (0.1 C) 737 mAh g-1 (1 C)	[4]
		1C= 1675 mA g ⁻¹

Table S1 Performance comparisons with similar materials

Notes and references

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