

## Electronic Supporting Information

### **Expanded Graphite Incorporated With $\text{Li}_4\text{Ti}_5\text{O}_{12}$ Nanoparticles as High Stable Fast Charging Anode for Lithium-Ion Batteries**

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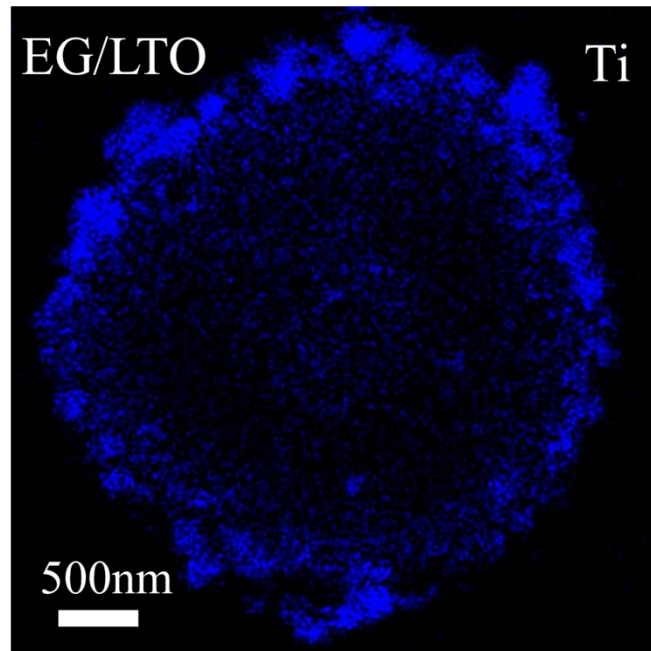


Figure. S1 Elemental mapping recorded from EG/LTO particles with corresponding mappings of Ti elements.

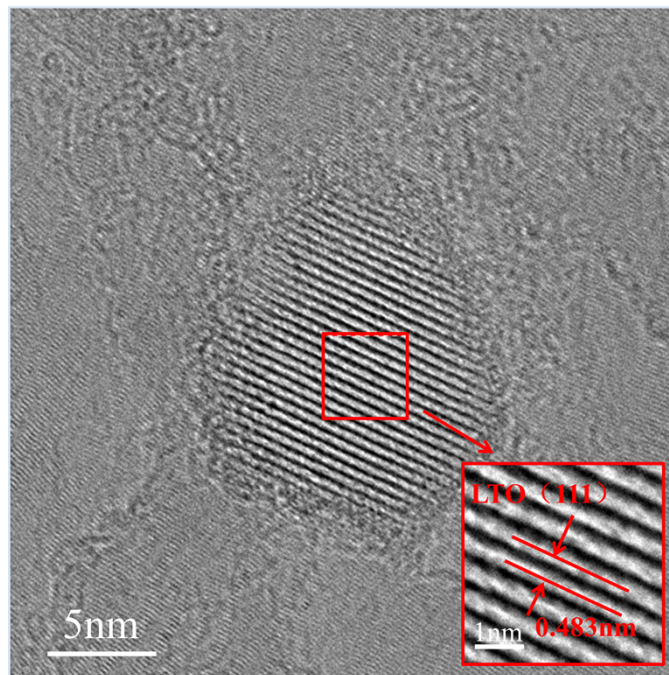


Figure. S2 TEM image of EG/LTO particles

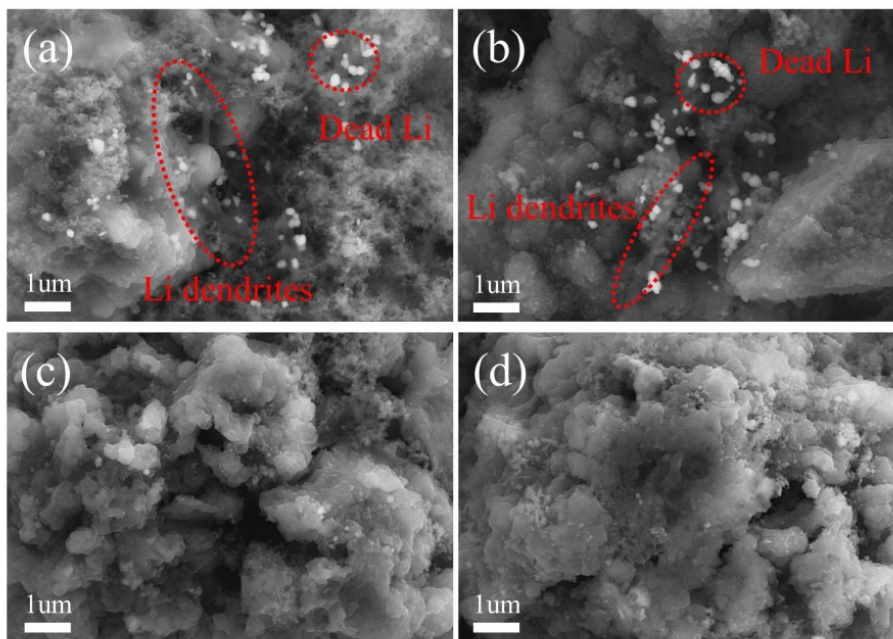


Figure. S3 SEM images of G and EG/LTO electrode after 500 cycles :  
 (a) and (b) G; (c) and (d) EG/LTO

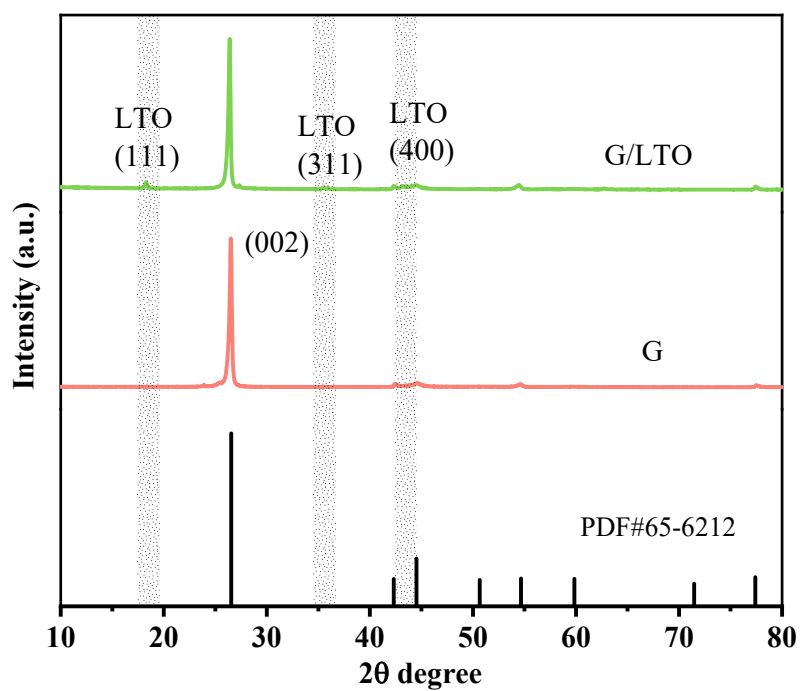


Figure. S4 XRD patterns of G and G/LTO powders

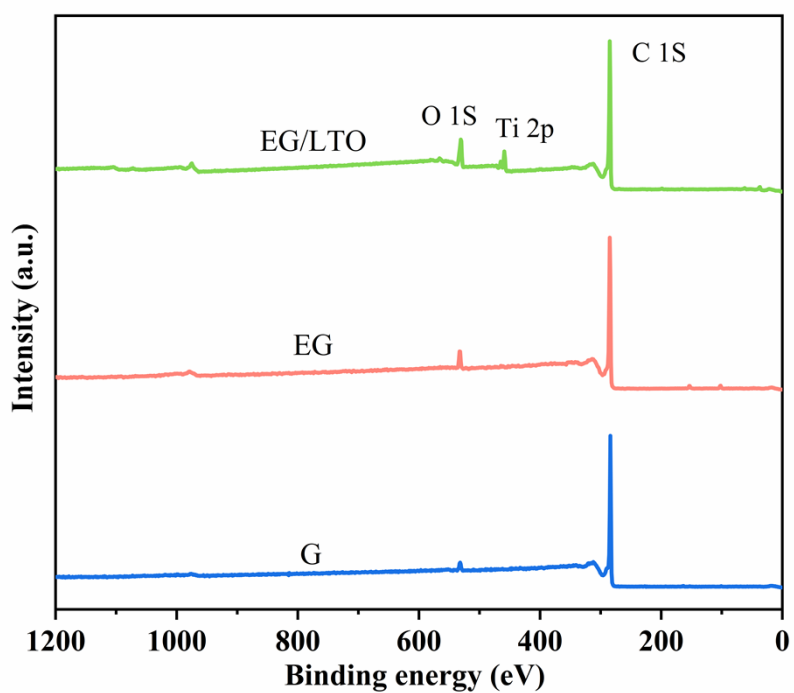


Figure. S5 XPS survey spectra of G, EG and EG/LTO.

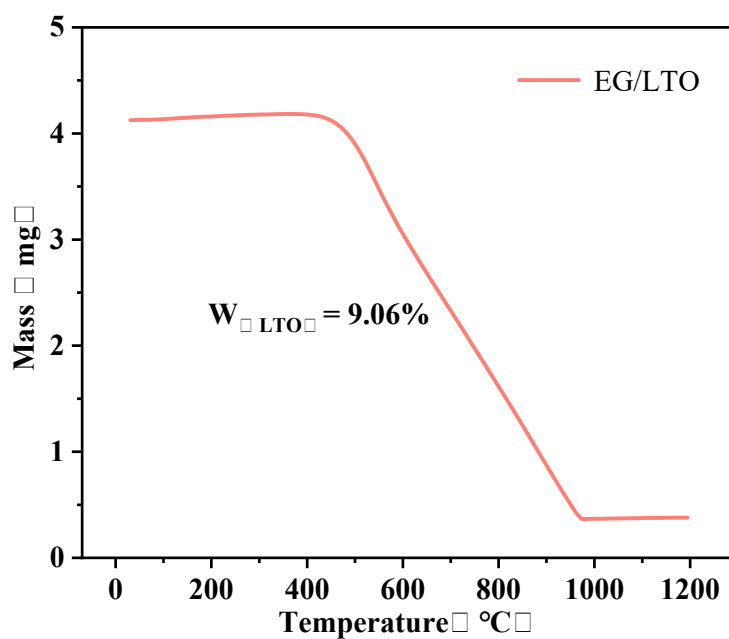


Figure. S6 Thermogravimetric analysis of EG/LTO

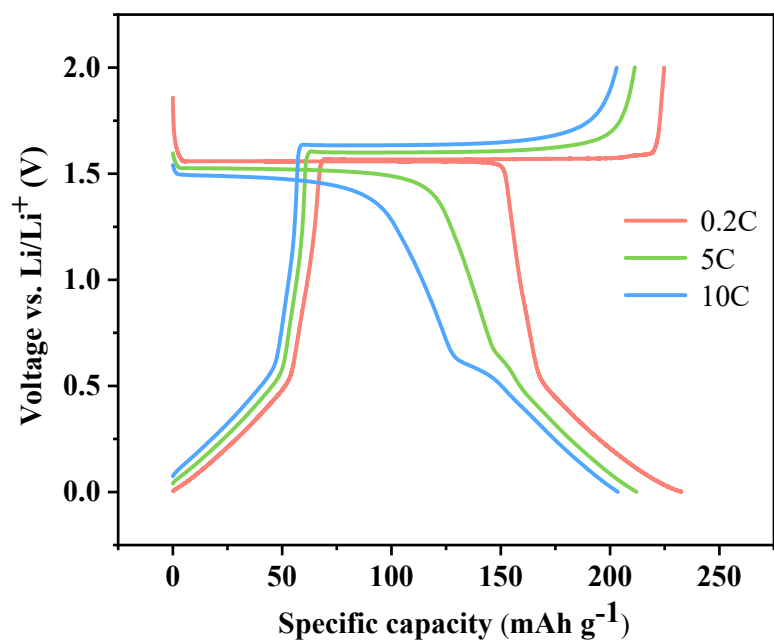


Figure. S7 The charge and discharge curves of LTO at 0.2, 5, 10C in voltage range from 0.001-2 V.

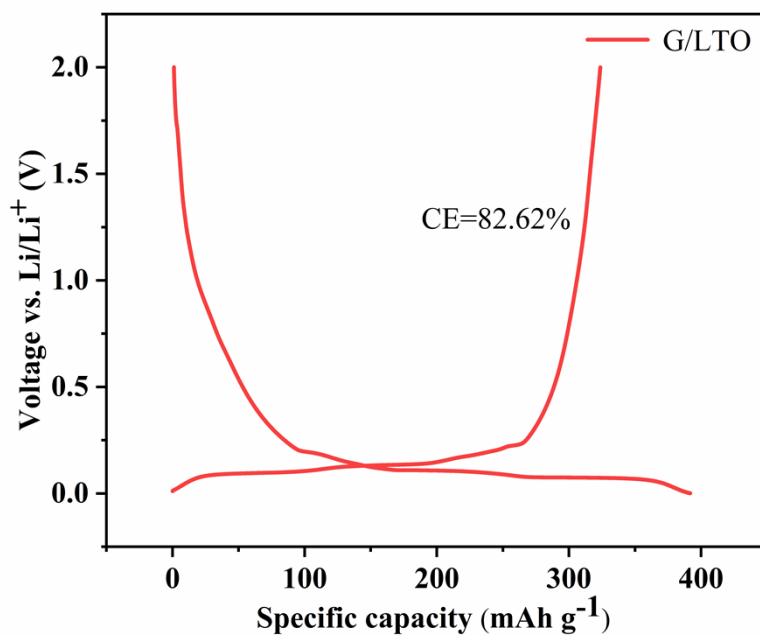


Figure. S8 The initial charge and discharge curves of G/LTO without mild oxidization method.

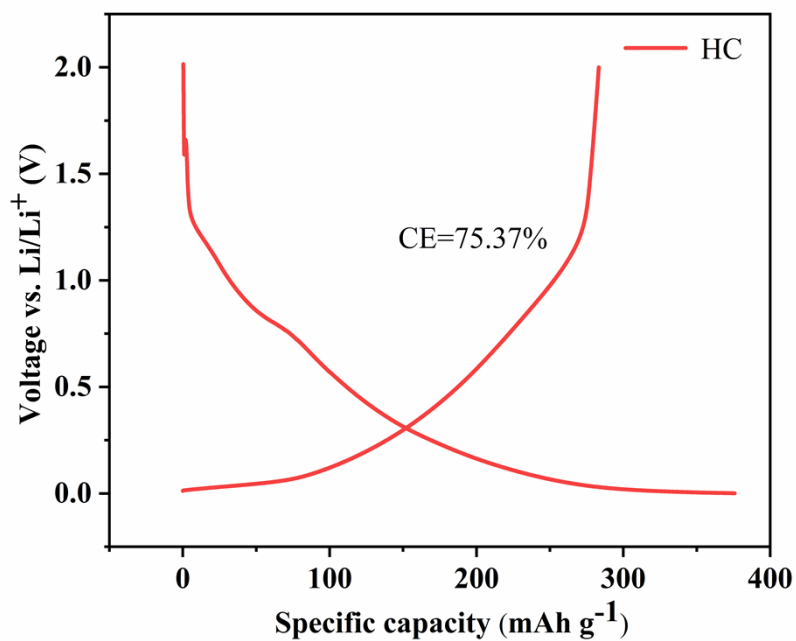


Figure. S9 The initial charge and discharge curves of HC.

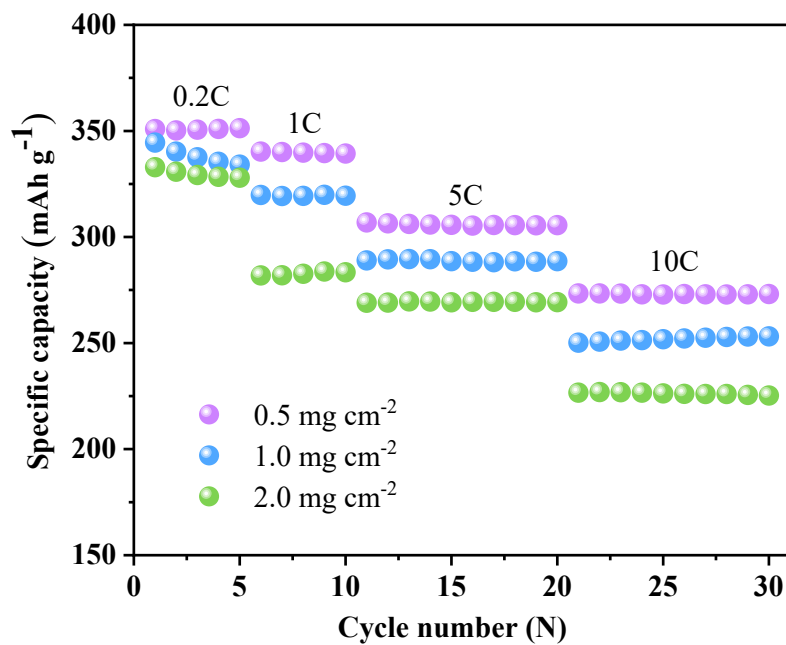


Figure. S10 Rate performance for EG/LTO electrodes with different mass loadings

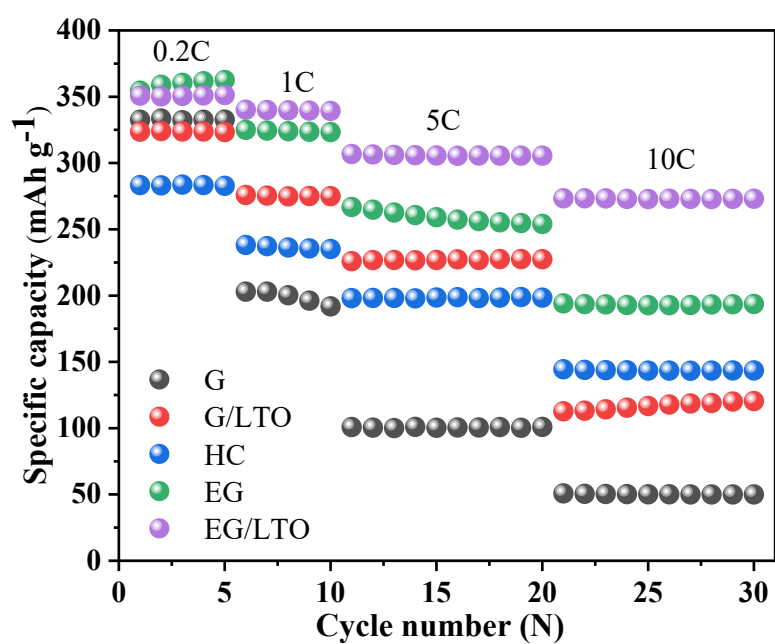


Figure. S11 Rate performances of five materials.

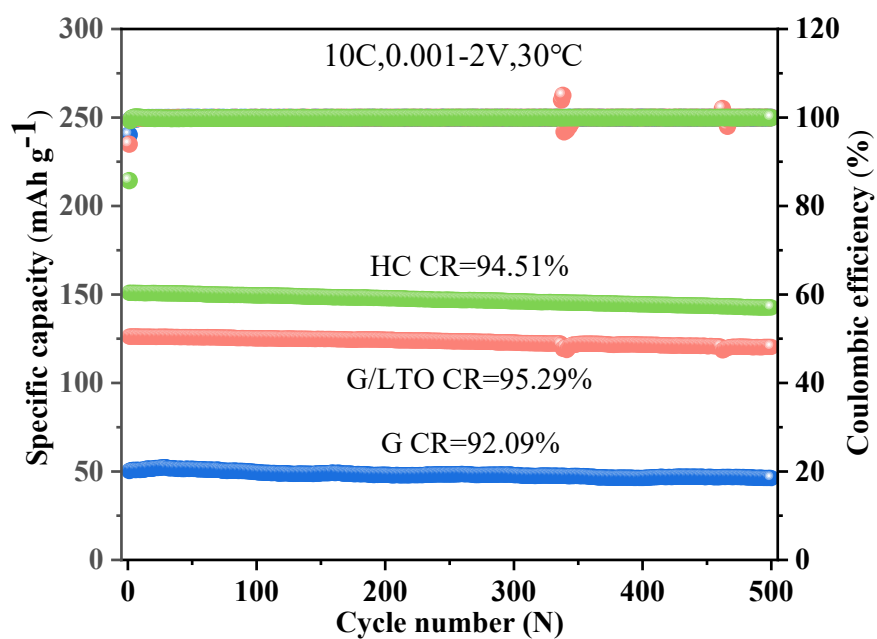


Figure. S12 Cycle life testing of G, G/LTO and HC.

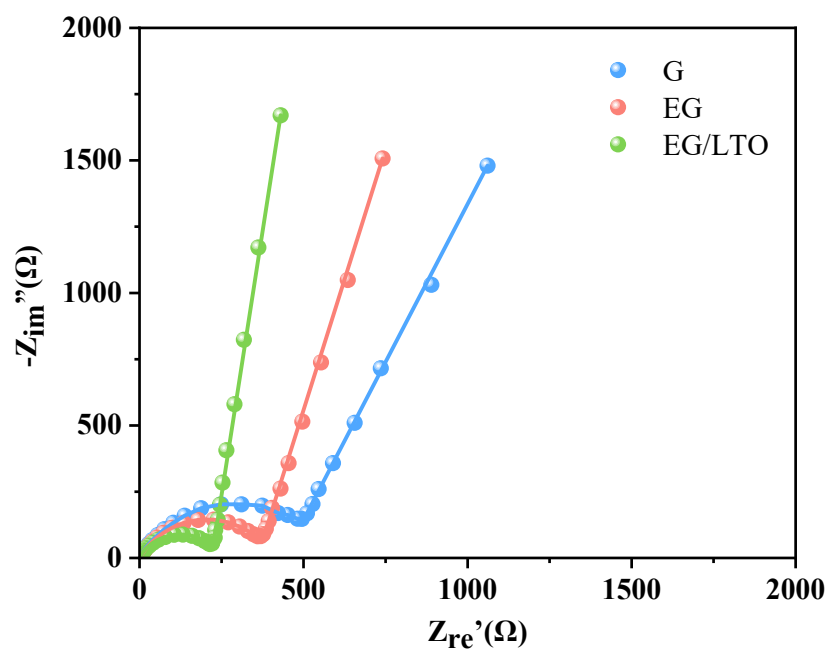


Figure. S13 Typical Nyquist plots of fresh electrode of G, EG, EG/LTO at 25°C

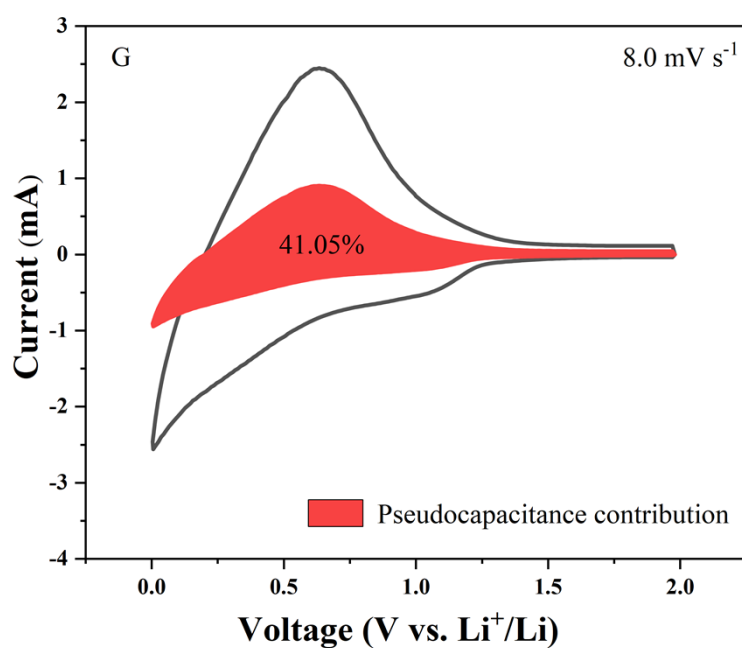


Figure. S14 Pseudocapacitive contribution of G at a scan rate of 8  $\text{mV s}^{-1}$



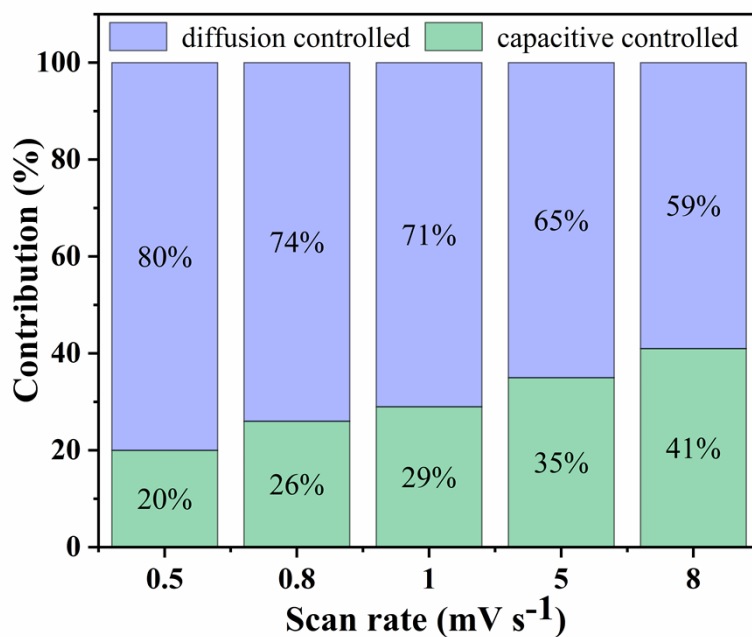


Figure. S15 The capacitive contribution ratio of G at various scan rates.

**Table. S1** BET、v-t、BJH and DFT results of the G, EG and EG/LTO.

	Multi-Point BET	v-t	BJH (adsorption/desorption)		DFT
G	0.991 m <sup>2</sup> g <sup>-1</sup>	0.991 m <sup>2</sup> g <sup>-1</sup>	1.938 m <sup>2</sup> g <sup>-1</sup>	2.076 m <sup>2</sup> g <sup>-1</sup>	0.998 m <sup>2</sup> g <sup>-1</sup>
			0.007 ccg <sup>-1</sup>	0.007 ccg <sup>-1</sup>	0.004 ccg <sup>-1</sup>
			3.39 nm	3.81 nm	4.543 nm
EG	29.946 m <sup>2</sup> g <sup>-1</sup>	29.946 m <sup>2</sup> g <sup>-1</sup>	19.551 m <sup>2</sup> g <sup>-1</sup>	28.903 m <sup>2</sup> g <sup>-1</sup>	22.292 m <sup>2</sup> g <sup>-1</sup>
			0.110 ccg <sup>-1</sup>	0.115 ccg <sup>-1</sup>	0.072 ccg <sup>-1</sup>
			3.408 nm	3.824 nm	3.794 nm
EG/LTO	18.579 m <sup>2</sup> g <sup>-1</sup>	18.579 m <sup>2</sup> g <sup>-1</sup>	12.853 m <sup>2</sup> g <sup>-1</sup>	25.428 m <sup>2</sup> g <sup>-1</sup>	14.027 m <sup>2</sup> g <sup>-1</sup>
			0.083 ccg <sup>-1</sup>	0.090 ccg <sup>-1</sup>	0.044 ccg <sup>-1</sup>
			3.395 nm	3.825 nm	3.969 nm

**Table. S2** The performances of high-rate graphite anode materials

Modification	Voltage Range (V)	Initial Coulombic Efficiency (%)	Specific Current (A g <sup>-1</sup> )	Specific Capacity (mAh g <sup>-1</sup> )	Ref.
EG/LTO	0.001-2.0	63.5	3.74	272.8	This work
GLG	0.001-2.0	56	3.74	125	1
EG	0.001-1.5	-	3.0	112	2
BG/Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0.001-3.0	85	3.0	200.4	3
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> @graphite	0.001-2.0	94.6	4.0	337.1	4
TiO <sub>2</sub> coated graphite	0.001-2.0	87.6	3.6	345.2	5
LTO-MCMB	0.001-1.5	72.5	0.75	100	6
Graphite-LTO	0.001-2.0	89	0.37	171	7
MoS <sub>2</sub> @AG	0.001-2.5	86.1	2.4	255.8	8
VC@C	0.001-3.0	54.9	2.0	328	9

**Table. S3** The capacity of EG in EG/LTO at different rate

	0.2C	5C	10C
Q <sub>(EG/LTO)</sub>	350.3 mAh g <sup>-1</sup>	305.6 mAh g <sup>-1</sup>	272.8 mAhg <sup>-1</sup>
contribution of <sub>(LTO)</sub>	5.84%	6.26%	6.69%
contribution of <sub>(EG)</sub>	94.16%	93.74%	93.31%

## Reference:

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