

Supplementary Information

Distinct effect of hierarchical structure on performance of anatase as an anode material for lithium-ion batteries

**Yan-Mei Jiang^a, Kai-Xue Wang^{a,*}, Xing-Xing Guo^a, Jing-Feng Wang^a, Hao-Jie
Zhang^a, Guo-Dong Li^b, Jie-Sheng Chen^{a,*}**

*^a School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, 800
Dongchuan Road, Shanghai 200240, China.*

*^b State Key Laboratory of Inorganic Synthesis and Preparative Chemistry, College of
Chemistry, Jilin University, Changchun 130012, China*

* Corresponding authors. Tel.: +86 21 3420 1273; Fax: +86 21 5474 1297. *E-mail address:*

k.wang@sjtu.edu.cn (K. Wang); chemcj@sjtu.edu.cn (J. Chen).

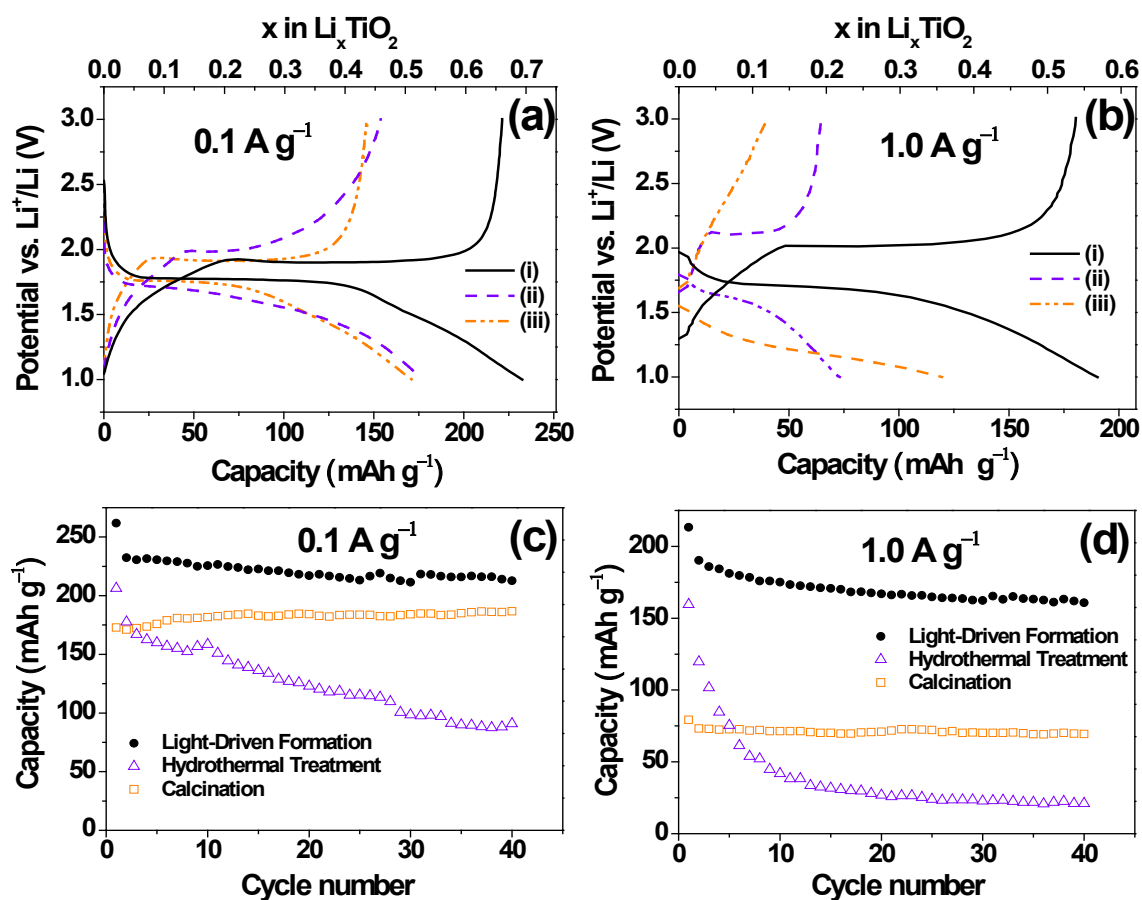


Fig. S1 The second discharge/charge curves (a,b) and the cycling performance (c,d) of anatase TiO₂ obtained by (i) light-driven formation, (ii) hydrothermal, and (iii) direct calcination methods. The current densities are (a, c) 0.1 A g⁻¹ and (b,d) 1.0 A g⁻¹, respectively.

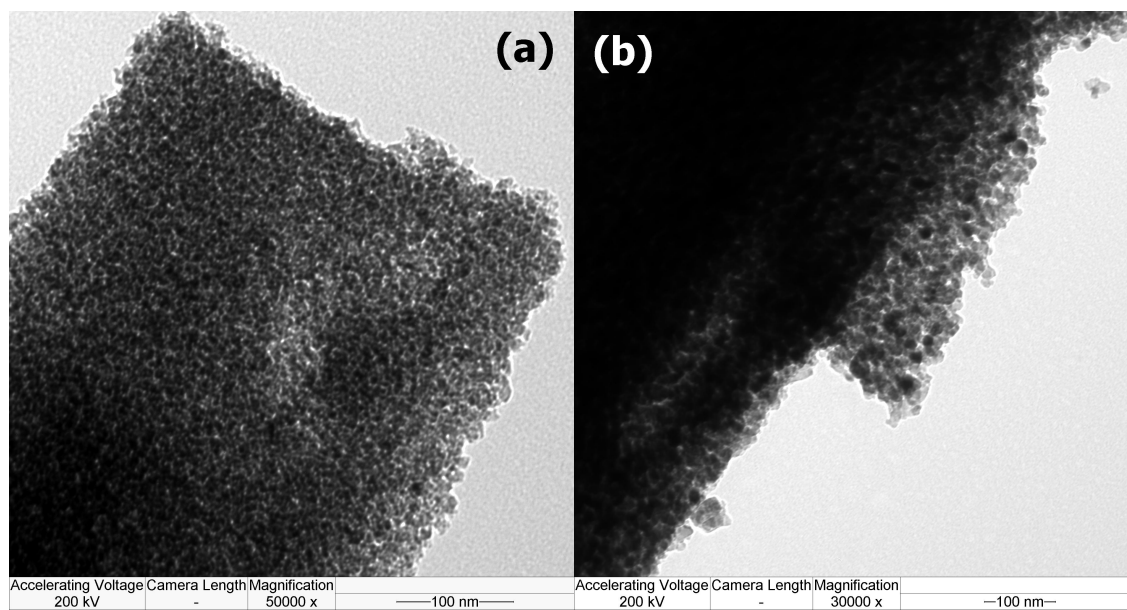


Fig. S2 TEM images of TiO₂ materials prepared by hydrothermal treatment (a) and direct calcination (b).