## **Supporting Information**

## Understanding the fast lithium storage performance of hydrogenated TiO<sub>2</sub> nanoparticles

Yong Yan,<sup>a+</sup> Bo Hao,<sup>b+</sup> Dong Wang,<sup>a\*</sup> Ge Chen,<sup>b\*</sup> Eric Markweg,<sup>c</sup> Arne Albrecht,<sup>d</sup> and Peter Schaaf<sup>a</sup>

[a] Chair materials for Electronics, Institute of Materials Engineering and Institute of Microand Nanotechnologies MarcoNano<sup>®</sup>, Ilmenau University of Technology, Gustav-Kirchhoff-Str. 5, 98693 Ilmenau, Germany

[b] College of Environmental & Energy Engineering, Beijing University of Technology,Pingleyuan 100, 100124, Beijing, P.R. China

[c] Chair micromechanical Systems, Institute of Micro- and Nanotechnologies MarcoNano<sup>®</sup>,
Ilmenau University of Technology, Max-Planck-Ring 12, 98693 Ilmenau, Germany
[d] Center for Micro- and Nanotechnologies MacroNano<sup>®</sup>, Ilmenau University of Technology,

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Gustav-Kirchhoff-Str. 7, 98693 Ilmenau, Germany



 $\begin{array}{ccc} & \operatorname{Pristine}\,\mathrm{TiO}_2 & \operatorname{TiO}_2\,\mathrm{with}\,\mathrm{H}_2\,\mathrm{annealing} & \operatorname{TiO}_2\,\mathrm{with}\,\mathrm{H}_2\,\mathrm{plasma} \\ \textbf{Figure S1.} \ The \ photographs \ of \ TiO_2 \ before \ and \ after \ hydrogenation: (A) \ Pristine \ TiO_2. (B) \\ TiO_2 \ after \ thermal \ annealing \ under \ \mathrm{H}_2 \ atmosphere \ without \ plasma. (C) \ TiO_2 \ after \ \mathrm{H}_2 \ plasma \\ treatment. \end{array}$ 



Figure S2. XRD pattern of pristine- and H-TiO<sub>2</sub>.



Figure S3. XPS O 1s core level spectrum of pristine- and H-TiO<sub>2</sub>.



Figure S4. XPS valence band spectra of pristine- and H-TiO<sub>2</sub>.



**Figure S5.** Polarization of  $\Delta E$  versus rate plots of pristine- and H-TiO<sub>2</sub> electrodes.



**Figure S6.** The peak discharge current of pristine- and  $H-TiO_2$  electrodes measured at various scan rates. (A)  $H-TiO_2$  electrode. (B) Pristine-TiO<sub>2</sub> electrode.



**Figure S7.** The calculated  $C_1$  and  $C_2$  for two samples using Eq. (2) that correspond to the slope and the y-axis intercept point, respectively. (A) H-TiO<sub>2</sub>. (B) Pristine-TiO<sub>2</sub>.