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Electronic Supporting Information

Blue hydrogenated lithium titanate as high-rate anode material for lithium-ion batteries

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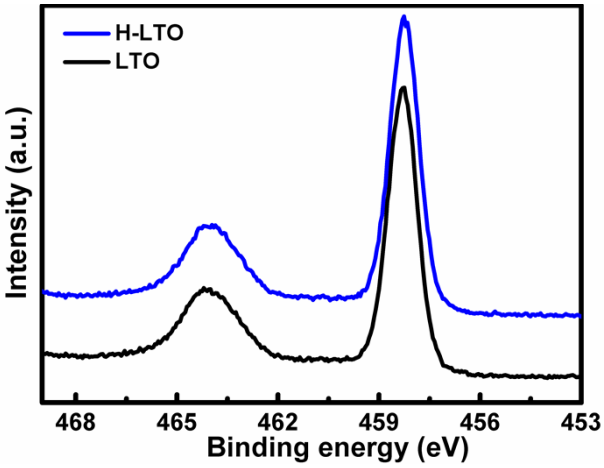

Fig. S1 XPS of the blue H-LTO and pristine LTO.

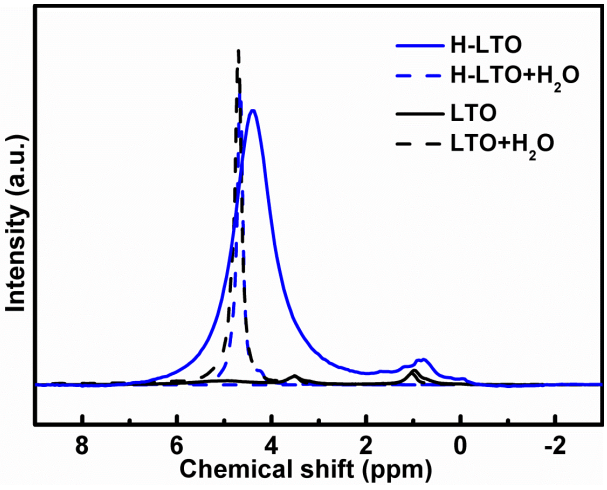

Fig. S2 ^{1}H NMR solid state spectra of the chemical shift of LTO and H-LTO with and without H_2O.

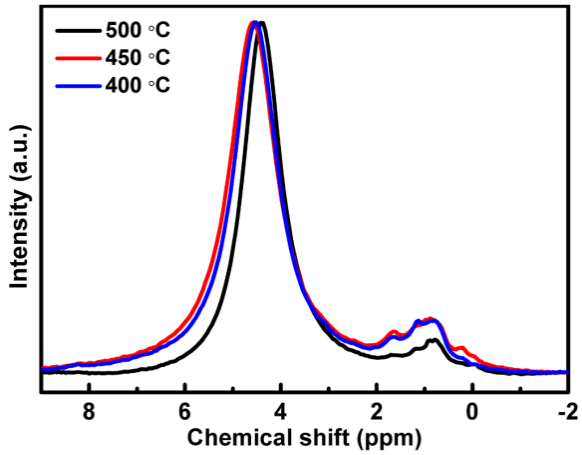

Fig. S3 ^{1}H NMR solid state spectra of the chemical shift of LTO and H-LTO at different temperature.

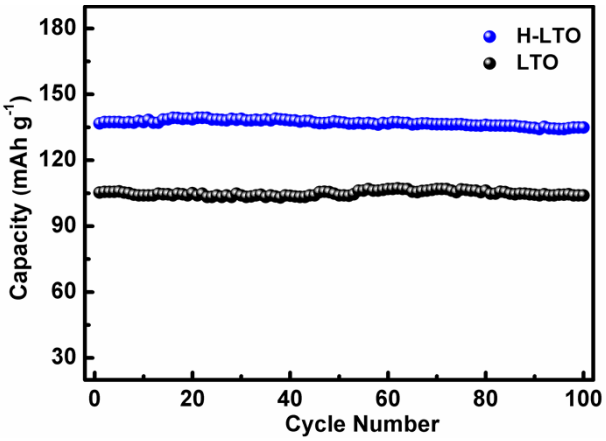

Fig. S4 Specific charge and discharge capacities of the white and blue LTO at 5 C rate.

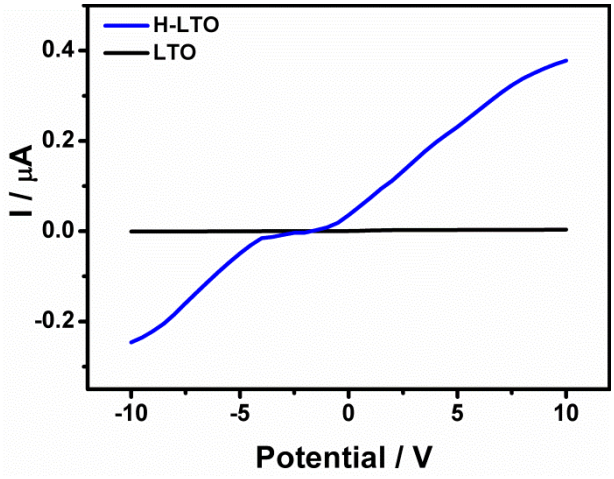

Fig. S5 *i–V* current measurement of the blue H-LTO and white pristine LTO pellets that were prepared by compressing 0.10 g of powders under 15 tons inch^{-2} pressure.

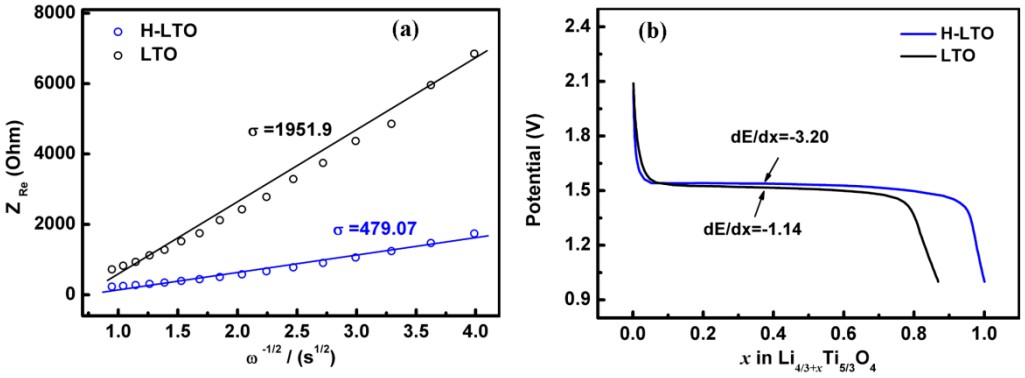

Fig. S6 (a) Z_{Re} vs. $\omega^{-1/2}$ in *plots* in the low frequency region according to Nyquist plots of the pristine LTO and blue H-LTO; (b) The specific depth of discharge curves of the pristine LTO and H-LTO which were used to calculate the lithium diffusion coefficient D_{Li}.