

## Supporting Information

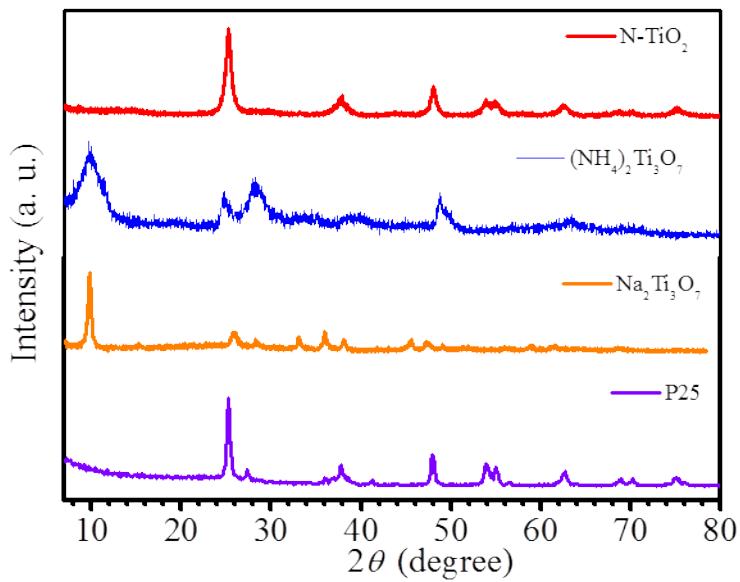
### **Carbon Dots Supported upon N-doped TiO<sub>2</sub> Nanorod Applied into Sodium and Lithium Ion Batteries**

*Yingchang Yang,<sup>†</sup> Xiaobo Ji,<sup>†\*</sup> Mingjun Jing,<sup>†</sup> Hongshuai Hou,<sup>†</sup> Yirong Zhu,<sup>†</sup> Laibing Fang,<sup>†</sup> Xuming Yang,<sup>†</sup> Qiyuan Chen<sup>†</sup> and Craig E. Banks<sup>‡\*</sup>*

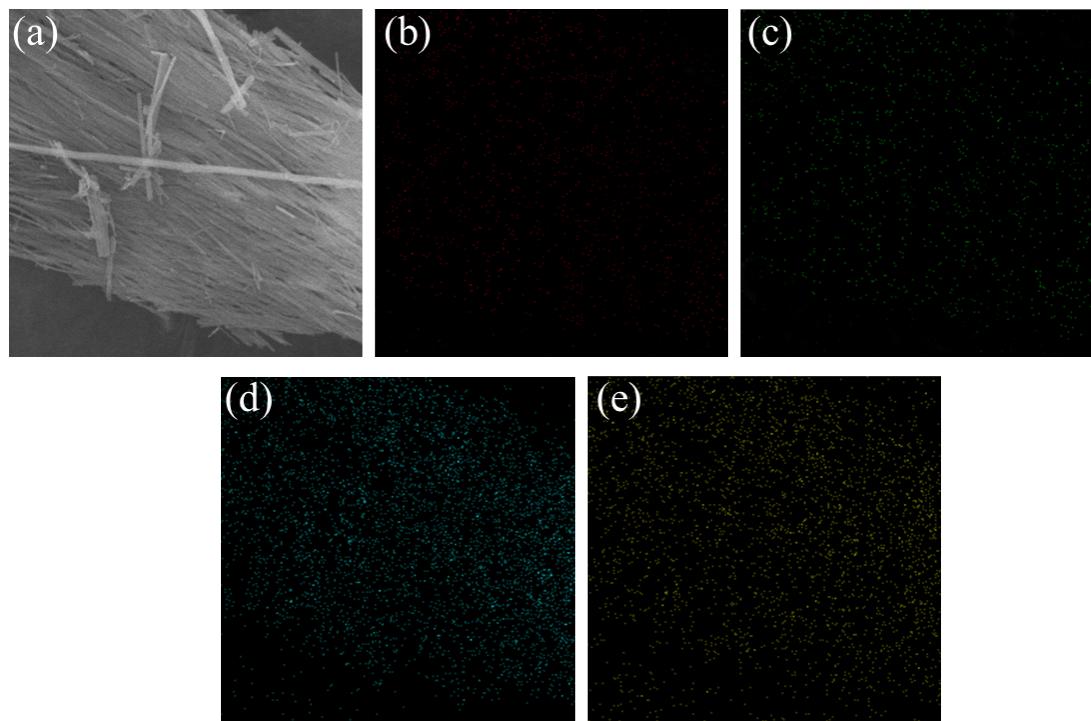
<sup>†</sup>College of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Central South University,  
Changsha 410083, China

<sup>‡</sup>Faculty of Science and Engineering, School of Science and the Environment,  
Division of Chemistry and Environmental Science, Manchester Metropolitan  
University, Chester Street, Manchester M1 5GD, UK.

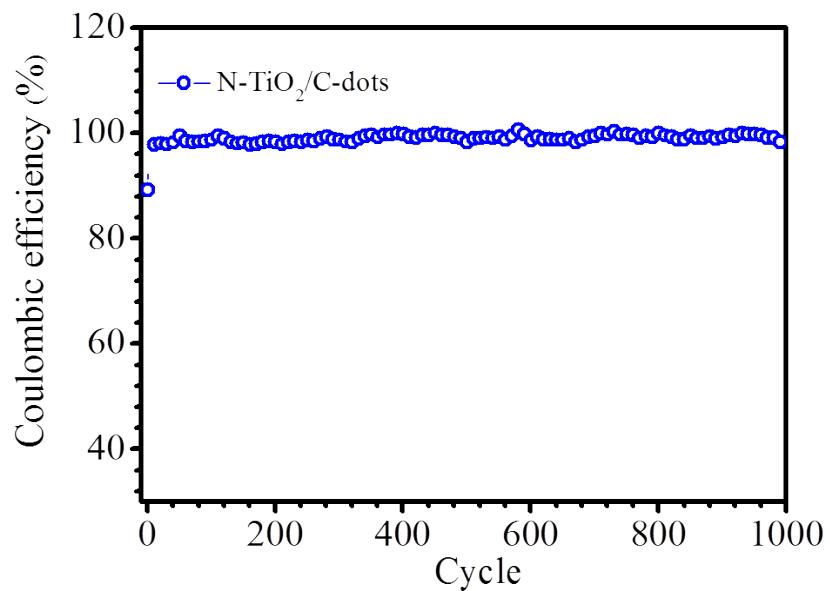
\*(xji@csu.edu.cn) \* (c.banks@mmu.ac.uk)



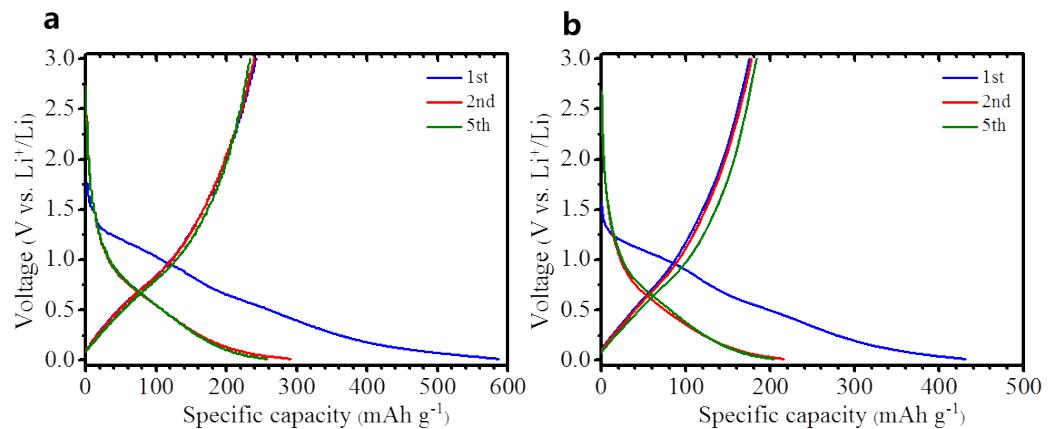
**Figure S1.** XRD patterns of the raw materials (P25), the intermediate  $\text{Na}_2\text{Ti}_3\text{O}_7$ ,  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{Ti}_3\text{O}_7$  and the product N-TiO<sub>2</sub>.



**Figure S2.** Elemental distribution of N-TiO<sub>2</sub>/C-dots probed by EDS-mapping: (a) SEM image, distribution of (b) C, (c) N, (d) Ti and (e) O.



**Figure S3.** Coulombic efficiency of lithium-ion batteries employing the N-TiO<sub>2</sub>/C-dots anodes.



**Figure S4.** Galvanostatic charge–discharge profiles of the first, second and fifth cycles of sodium-ion batteries employing the (a) N-TiO<sub>2</sub>/C-dots composite and (b) pure N-TiO<sub>2</sub> anodes at 0.5 C.

**Table S1.** Capacitive capacity of lithium-ion batteries employing the N-TiO<sub>2</sub>/C-dots composite and pure N-TiO<sub>2</sub> anodes at various rates.

Anodes	Rate (C)	Capacitive charge capacity $q_c$ (mAh g <sup>-1</sup> )	Total capacity $q_t$ (mAh g <sup>-1</sup> )	$q_c/q_t$ (%)
N-TiO <sub>2</sub> /C-dots	2	143	260	55.0
	5	130	235	55.3
	10	117	208	56.2
	20	104	176	59.1
	50	93	145	64.1
	100	77	116	66.4
N-TiO <sub>2</sub>	2	125	217	57.6
	5	106	173	61.3
	10	91	145	62.8
	20	84	115	73.0
	50	55	72	76.0
	100	~36	36	~100

**Table S2.** Cycling performance and rate performance of the structured TiO<sub>2</sub> materials reported recently for lithium-ion battery anodes (1 C = 168 mA g<sup>-1</sup>).

Compound	Crystalline	Capacity at low rate [mAh g <sup>-1</sup> ]	Capacity at high rate [mAh g <sup>-1</sup> ]	Capacity retention at 10 C	Ref.
TiO <sub>2</sub> (B) nanotube	TiO <sub>2</sub> (B)	220 at 0.3 C	134 at 10 C	~78.3% over 80 cycles	1
TiO <sub>2</sub> /graphene	anatase	230 at 0.1 C	80 at 50 C	98% over 100 cycles	2
3D TiO <sub>2</sub> /CNT	anatase	~270 at 0.5 C	~113 at 100 C	87% over 1000 cycles (20 C)	3
Nanoporous TiO <sub>2</sub>	anatase	~302 at 0.4 C	~46 at 119 C	~91.6% over 100 cycles	4
TiO <sub>2</sub> -B/Anatase	TiO <sub>2</sub> (B)/anatase	235 at 0.6 C	160 at 35.7 C	~97% over 100 cycles (35.7 C)	5
N-doped TiO <sub>2</sub>	anatase	182 at 0.5 C	~45 at 15 C	~97% over 100 cycles (0.5 C)	6
N-TiO <sub>2</sub> nanorods	anatase/TiO <sub>2</sub> (B)	217 at 2 C	36 at 100 C	83.8% over 1000 cycles	<i>This work</i>
N-TiO <sub>2</sub> nanorods/C-dots	anatase/TiO <sub>2</sub> (B)	260 at 2 C	116 at 100 C	91.6% over 1000 cycles	<i>This work</i>

**Table S3.** Cycling performance and rate performance of the structured TiO<sub>2</sub> materialsreported recently for sodium-ion battery anodes (1 C = 168 mA g<sup>-1</sup>).

Compound	Crystalline	Capacity at low rate [mAh g <sup>-1</sup> ]	Capacity at high rate [mAh g <sup>-1</sup> ]	Capacity retention	Ref.
TiO <sub>2</sub> nanotube	amorphous	120 at 0.3 C	/	/	7
TiO <sub>2</sub> (H)	hollandite	85 at 0.25 C	/	/	8
TiO <sub>2</sub> (B) nanotube	TiO <sub>2</sub> (B)	87 at 0.24 C	33 at 2.4 C	~57% over 100 cycles at 0.3 C	9
TiO <sub>2</sub> /N-graphene	anatase	405 at 0.06 C	140 at 6 C	~74% over 100 cycles at 0.6 C	10
TiO <sub>2</sub> nanorods/C	anatase	193 at 0.5 C	~104 at 20 C	90.7% over 50 cycles at 10 C	11
TiO <sub>2</sub> NC	anatase	~190 at 0.3 C	~50 at 12 C	~79% over 100 cycles at 0.3 C	12
TiO <sub>2</sub> nanoparticles	anatase	~150 at 0.4 C	86 at 22 C	82% over 1000 cycles at 11 C	13
C-TiO <sub>2</sub>	anatase	155 at 0.12 C	82.7 at 12 C	~100% over 50 cycles at 0.12 C	14
TiO <sub>2</sub> spheres	anatase/TiO <sub>2</sub> (B)	~173 at 0.5 C	105 at 5 C	~80% over 50 cycles at 1 C	15
N-TiO <sub>2</sub> nanorods	anatase/TiO <sub>2</sub> (B)	218 at 0.5 C	40 at 20 C	78.1% over 300 cycles at 5 C	<i>This work</i>
N-TiO <sub>2</sub> nanorods/ C-dots	anatase/TiO <sub>2</sub> (B)	258 at 0.5 C	131 at 20 C	93.6% over 300 cycles at 5 C	<i>This work</i>

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