Supplementary Data

Structural and electrochemical evaluation of TiO₂graphene oxide based sandwich structure for lithiumion battery anodes

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The color of the composite materials dispersed in solution was displayed to be green in Figure S1. When the products was collected by centrifugation and dried at 50 °C for 24 h under vacuum chamber, they will be assembled into a two-electrode CR2032-type coin cell for further electrochemical measurements. Figure S2 was the TEM images of GO synthesized by the modified Hummers way, which will be used in the design of sandwich structure. Fig. S3 shows the low- and high-magnification SEM images of as-prepared products with different types in the same experiment condition. The discharge capacity of PANI/a-TiO₂-GO/PANI at different current desity was shown in figure S4 to further illustrate the advance of results sandwich structure in LIBs application. At 50 mA/g, the first discharge capacity of PANI/a-TiO₂-GO/PANI was achieved to be about 1335.1mAh/g and shown a similar plateau



Fig. S1 The two-electrode CR2032-type coin cells assembled by the result green products.

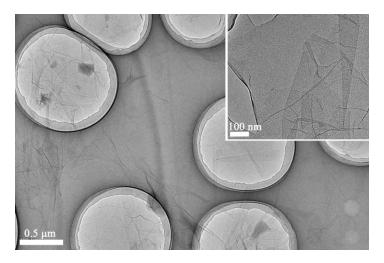


Fig. S2 The TEM images of GO synthesized by the modified Hummers way.

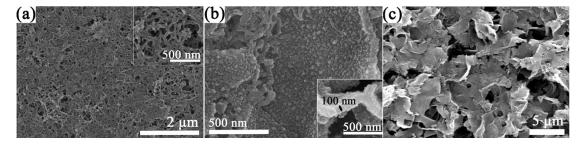


Fig. S3 Low- and high-magnification SEM images of as-prepared products with different types in the same experiment condition: (a) PANI; (b) PANI/GO/PANI; (c) PANI/a-TiO₂-GO/PANI.

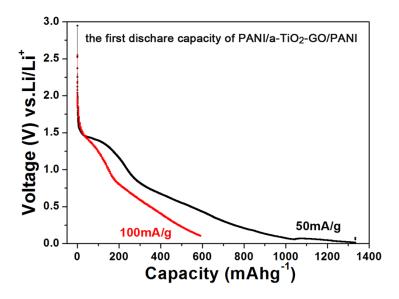


Fig. S4 The contrast of first discharge capacity of PANI/a-TiO $_2$ -GO/PANI at 50 mA/g and 100 mA/g.