

Supporting Information for:

Facile synthesis of carbon and oxygen vacancy co-modified $\text{TiNb}_6\text{O}_{17}$ as anode material for lithium-ion batteries

Yunfan Shang^a, Suyang Lu^a, Wei Zheng^b, Rui Wang^b, Zi Liang^b, Yushuo Huang^a, Jun Mei^a, Ye Yang^a, Wenwen Zeng^a and Haoran Zhan^{*a}

a. Chengdu Development Center of Science and Technology, China Academy of Engineering Physics, Chengdu 610200, China. E-mail:

zhanhenry20@163.com

b. Sichuan Global Creatives Corporation Battery Material CO., LTD, Meishan 620000, China

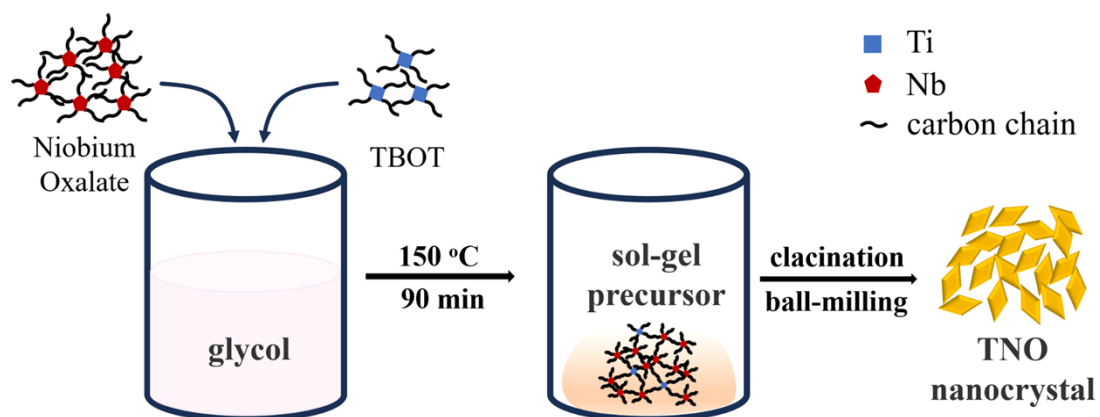


Fig.S1 Schematic illustration of the preparation process of TNOs.

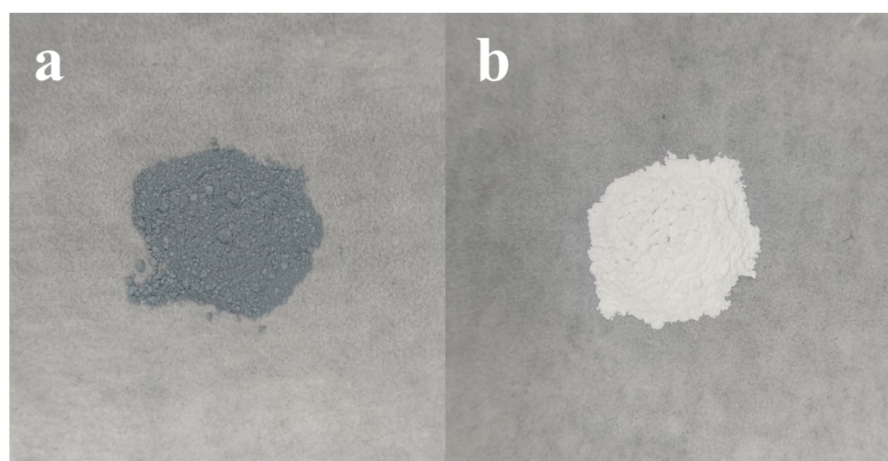


Fig.S2 Color difference of A-TNO (a) and P-TNO (b).

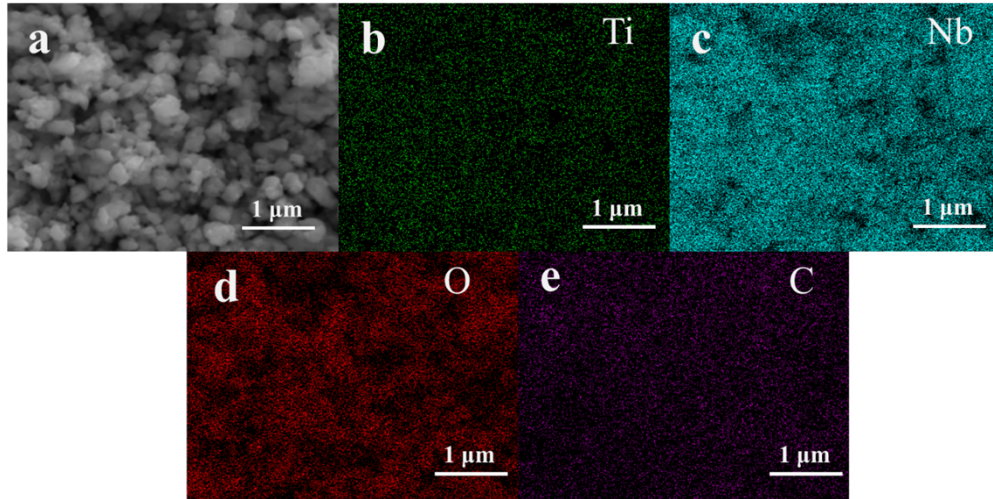


Fig.S3 EDS image of A-TNO: measured zone (a); image of Ti (b); image of Nb (c); image of O (d); image of C (e).

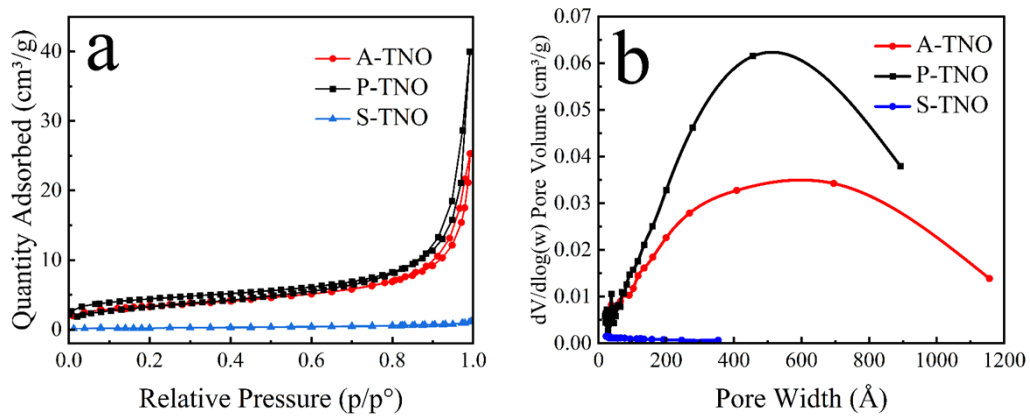


Fig.S4 Nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherms (a) and pore width distribution (b) of A-TNO, P-TNO and S-TNO.

Table.S1 The BET Surface Area, Pore Size and Pore Volume for of A-TNO, P-TNO and S-TNO.

Samples	BET surface area (m ² /g)	Pore size (nm)	Pore Volume (cm ³ /g)
A-TNO	12.3	17.6	0.0376
P-TNO	15.9	21.7	0.0615
S-TNO	0.71	6.11	0.00146

Table.S2 Fitting parameters of the equivalent circuit of A-TNO and P-TNO.

	A-TNO	P-TNO
R _b (Ω)	4.19	3.64
R ₁ (Ω)	2.92	9.16
R ₂ (Ω)	6.92	29.3