

Novel Cigar-like TiO₂ Nanofibers: Fabrication, Improved Mechanical and Electrochemical Performances

Jichun You[†], Wenjia Sheng[†], Keke Huang[‡], Changmin Hou[‡], Huijuan Yue[‡], Bin Hu[‡], Min Wang[§], Donglei Wei[§],
Qingwen Li[§], Liping Zhao[†], Wenyong Dong[†], Zhigang Zhao^{*,§}, Yongjin Li ^{*,†}

[†]*College of Material, Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Hangzhou Normal University, No. 16 Xuelin Rd.,
Xiasha High-tech Zone, Hangzhou 310036, P.R. China*

[‡]*State Key Laboratory of Inorganic Synthesis and Preparative Chemistry, College of Chemistry, Jilin University,
Changchun 130012, P.R. China*

[§]*Suzhou Institute of Nanotech and Nanobionics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, 398 Ruoshui Road, Advanced
Education District of Dushu Lake, Suzhou Industry Park, Suzhou 215125, P. R. China*

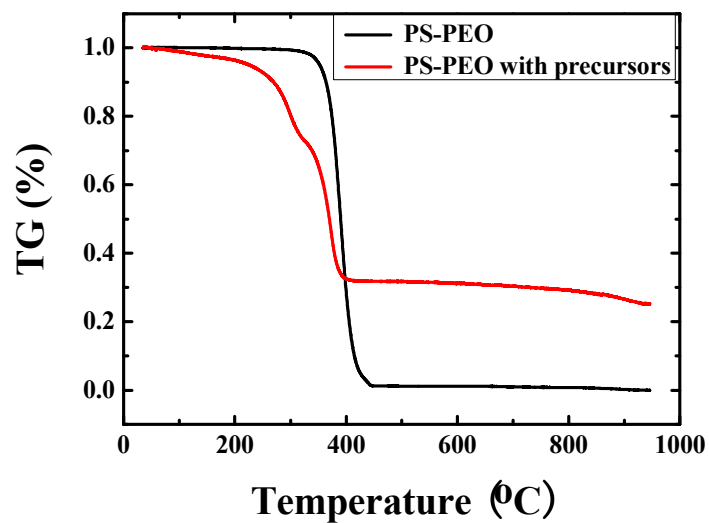


Figure S1, Thermogravimetric analysis showing the weight loss of the degradation of PS-PEO and transition from titanium-tetraisopropoxide to titanium dioxide

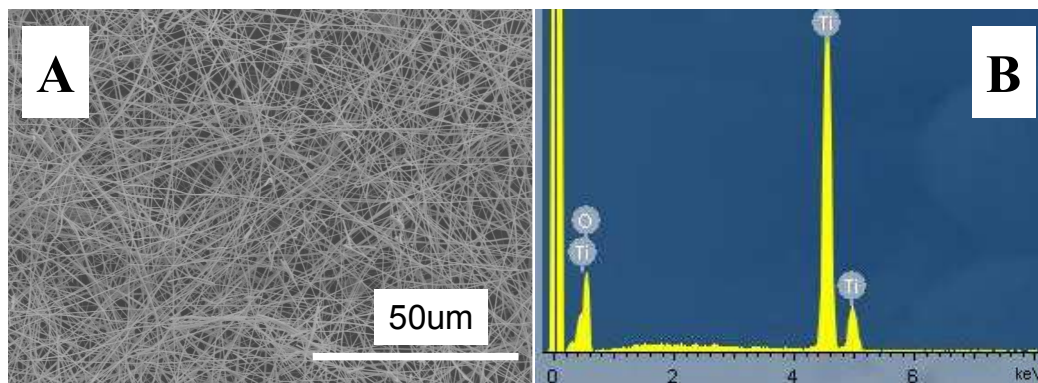


Figure S2, Energy-dispersive X-ray spectrum for the whole scanned area of as-calcined fiber. There are only Ti and O elements in our specimen, confirming the complete degradation of PS-b-PEO.

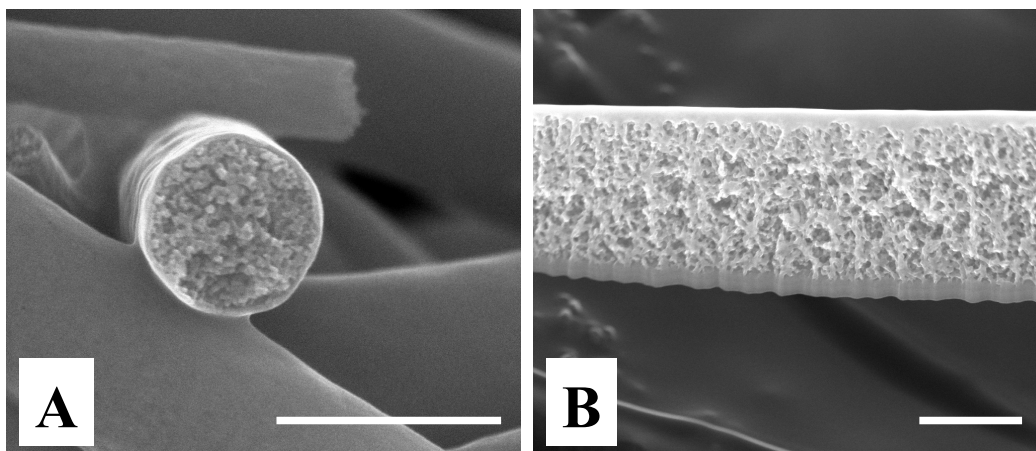


Figure S3, SEM images of fiber profile along radial (A) and axial (B) directions. Scale bars are 500nm. These images show perfect juncture between bicontinuous structure and fiber shell, confirming the absence of PS rich phase in neighboring layer of gyroid in fibers before calcinations.

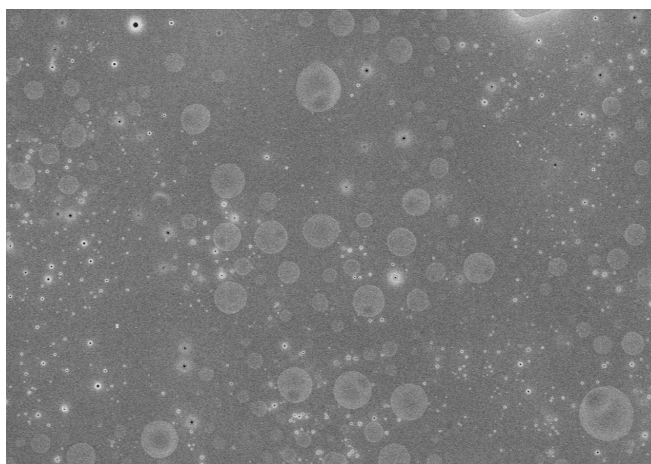


Figure S4, SEM image of fibers of PS-PEO (without TiO_2 precursors) annealed at 120°C for 48 hours on silicon wafer. Scale bar is 50 micron. This image gives evidence of TiO_2 enabling shape fix during calcinations.

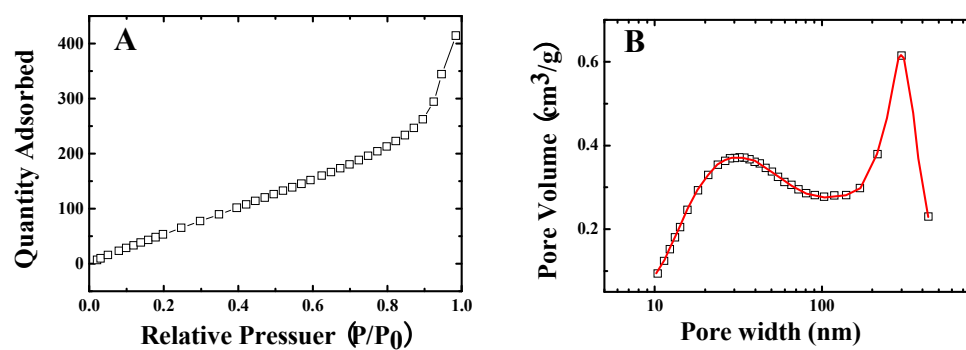


Figure S5, Nitrogen adsorption isotherm test (A) and pore size distribution (B) of as-calcined non-woven fabrics from TiO_2 nanofiber.