Supporting Information

## 3D Porous Graphene Aerogel Cathode with High Sulfur Loading and Embedded TiO<sub>2</sub> Nanoparticles for Advanced Lithium-Sulfur Batteries

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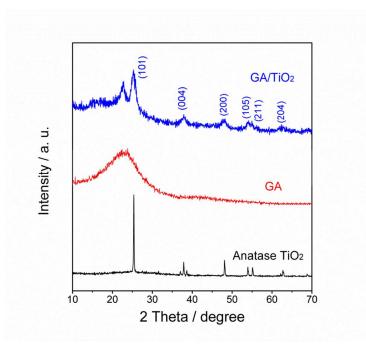
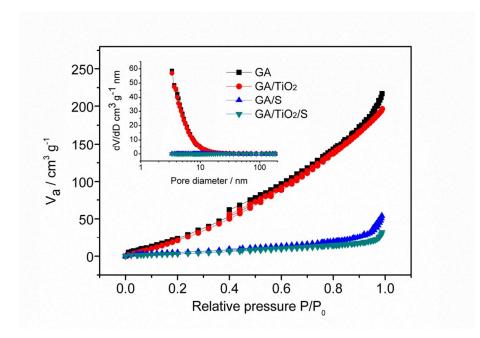


Figure S1. XRD patterns of neat TiO<sub>2</sub>, neat GA and GA/TiO<sub>2</sub> composite.

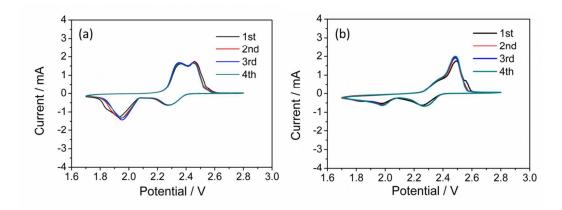


**Figure S2.** Nitrogen adsorption/desorption isotherm curves and pore size distributions of neat GA, GA/TiO<sub>2</sub>, GA/S and GA/TiO<sub>2</sub>/S composites.

Materials	Surface area (m <sup>2</sup> /g)	Pore volume $(cm^3/g)$
GA	219.5	0.3249
GA/TiO <sub>2</sub>	129.5	0.2973
GA/S	20.1	0.0736
GA/TiO <sub>2</sub> /S	14.1	0.0418

**Table S1** Surface areas and pore volumes of neat GA, GA/TiO2, GA/S and GA/TiO<sub>2</sub>/S composites

As shown in Figure S2 and Table S1, GA presented a large surface area of 219.5  $m^2/g$  and a large pore volume of 0.3249 cm<sup>3</sup>/g. With TiO<sub>2</sub> nanoparticles grown on the graphene layers, the GA/TiO<sub>2</sub> composite maintained a highly porous structure in spite of the reduced surface area and pore volume. After the incorporation of sulfur into GA and GA/TiO<sub>2</sub>, the specific surface areas for the GA/S and GA/TiO<sub>2</sub>/S composites dramatically decreased to 20.1 and 14.1 m<sup>2</sup>/g, respectively, indicating the sulfur particles occupying the most of micro- and mesopores.



**Figure S3.** Cyclic voltammetric profiles of (a) GA/S composite electrode and (b) pure sulfur electrode at a scan rate of 0.1 mV/s.

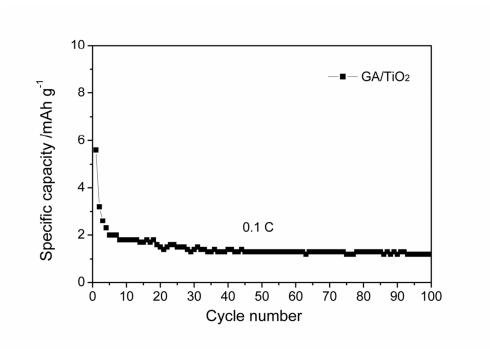
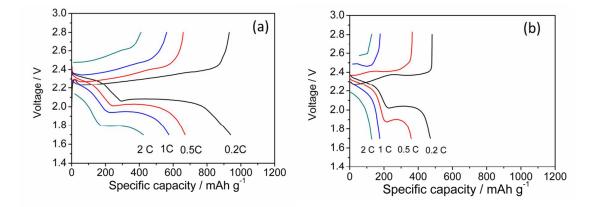


Figure S4. Cyclic performace of GA/TiO<sub>2</sub> composite electrode without sulfur.



**Figure S5.** Charge/discharge voltage profiles of (a) GA/S electrode and (b) pure sulfur electrode determined at different current rates.

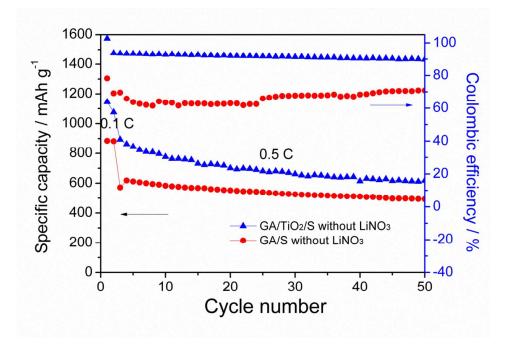


Figure S6. Cyclic performance of  $GA/TiO_2/S$  and GA/S eletcrodes using the electrolyte without LiNO<sub>3</sub>.