Supporting Information

Biphase-Interface Enhanced Sodium Storage and Accelerated Charge Transfer: Flower-like Anatase/Bronze TiO₂/C as an Advanced Anode Material for Na-Ion Batteries

Chenxiao Chu, ^a Jing Yang, ^a Qianqian Zhang, ^a Nana Wang, ^a Feier Niu, ^a Xuena Xu, ^a Jian Yang, ^{*a} Weiliu Fan, ^{a*} Yitai Qian ^{ab}

 ^a Key Laboratory for Colloid and Interface Chemistry of State Education Ministry, School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Shandong University, Jinan, 250100, P.R. China
 ^b Hefei National Laboratory for Physical Science at Microscale, Department of Chemistry, University of Science and Technology of China, Hefei, 230026, P.R. China

Corresponding Author

^{*}Jian Yang. E-mail: <u>yangjian@sdu.edu.cn</u>; Weiliu Fan, E-mail: <u>fwl@sdu.edu.cn</u>



Fig. S1. SEM image of $TiO_2(A)/TiO_2(B)/C$.



Fig. S2. TEM images of the products obtained at different times by the solvothermal reaction. (a) 1.9 h, (b) 2.7 h, (c, d) 4 h.



Fig. S3. (a) FTIR spectrum of flower-like nanosheets obtained by solvothermal reaction using ethylene glycol as the solvent. (b-d) TEM images of the products obtained by solvothermal reaction, using other solvents. (b) ethyl alcohol, (c) DMF, (d) THF.



Fig. S4. Raman spectrum of $TiO_2(A)/TiO_2(B)/C$.



Fig. S5. Element mapping of TiO₂(A)/TiO₂(B)/C.



Fig. S6. Initial galvanostatic curves of $TiO_2(A)/TiO_2(B)/C$ at 0.1 C, exhibiting a high coulombic efficiency of 54.3% using sodium trifluoromethanesulfonate as the electrolyte.



Fig. S7. (a) CV curves of $TiO_2(A)/TiO_2(B)$, $TiO_2(A)$ and $TiO_2(B)$ at 0.1 mV s⁻¹. SEM images

of (b) $TiO_2(B)$, (c) $TiO_2(A)/TiO_2(B)$ and (d) $TiO_2(A)$.



Fig. S8. Galvanostatic discharge/charge profiles of TiO₂(A)/TiO₂(B)/C at different rates.



Fig. S9. Capacity retentions of TiO₂(A)/TiO₂(B)/C, TiO₂(A)/TiO₂(B), TiO₂(A) and TiO₂(B)

at different rates.



Fig. S10. Discharge/charge profiles for $TiO_2(A)/TiO_2(B)/C$ at the selected cycles.



Fig. S11. (a) Long-term cycling performance of $TiO_2(A)/TiO_2(B)/C$ at 10 C. (b) SEM images of $TiO_2(A)/TiO_2(B)/C$ electrodes after 1200 cycles at 10 C.



Fig. S12. (a) cycle performance and (b) rate performance of $TiO_2(A)/TiO_2(B)/C$ at a mass

loading about 2.5 mg cm⁻².

Table S1 Initial coulombic efficiencies, discharge and charge capacities of $TiO_2(A)/TiO_2(B)/C$, $TiO_2(A)/TiO_2(B)$, $TiO_2(A)$ and $TiO_2(B)$ at the first cycle in a current

Sample	Initial Coulombic Efficiency (%)	Charge Capacity (mA h g ⁻¹)	Discharge Capacity (mA h g ⁻¹)
TiO ₂ (A)/TiO ₂ (B)/C	37.3	353.4	946.8
TiO ₂ (A)/TiO ₂ (B)	42.3	291.8	689.1
$TiO_2(A)$	29.3	136.7	466.9
$TiO_2(B)$	19.9	143.4	724.5





 Table S2 Fitted elements in the equivalent circuit.

Sample	R_s/Ω	R_{ct}/Ω	$ m R_f/\Omega$
TiO ₂ (A)/TiO ₂ (B)/C	5.18	45.4	21.9
$TiO_2(A)/TiO_2(B)$	5.61	63.9	14.3
$TiO_2(A)$	5.57	110	19.1
$TiO_2(B)$	5.39	107	30.6

Table S3 Charge distribution at the interface of $TiO_2(A)/TiO_2(B)$ with and without Na.

Slab	Interfacial Na	0	Ti	Doped Na
TiO ₂ (B)	Undoped	-0.96	1.83	-
$TiO_2(B)$	Doped	-0.98	1.80	0.77
$TiO_2(A)$	Undoped	-1.04	1.37	-
TiO ₂ (A)	Doped	-1.07	1.34	-