



Supplementary Materials

## A Bio-Inspired Nanotubular Na<sub>2</sub>MoO<sub>4</sub>/TiO<sub>2</sub> Composite as a High-Performance Anodic Material for Lithium-Ion Batteries

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**Figure S1.** SEM (**a**) and TEM (**b**) images of the commercial ordinary filter paper, indicating the hierarchically interwoven network structure and an individual cellulose nanofiber



Figure S2. EDS microanalysis reports of the nanotubular Na<sub>2</sub>MoO<sub>4</sub>/TiO<sub>2</sub> composites with different Na<sub>2</sub>MoO<sub>4</sub> contents: (a) Na<sub>2</sub>MoO<sub>4</sub>–15.4%-TiO<sub>2</sub>, (b) Na<sub>2</sub>MoO<sub>4</sub>–24.1%-TiO<sub>2</sub>, (c) Na<sub>2</sub>MoO<sub>4</sub>–41.4%-TiO<sub>2</sub>.

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Figure S3. XRD pattern of the pure Na<sub>2</sub>MoO<sub>4</sub> powder.



Figure S4. SEM images of (a) the pure Na2MoO4 powder and (b) the pure TiO2 nanotubes samples.



Figure S5. TEM images of (a) the pure Na2MoO4 powder and (b) the TiO2 nanotubes samples.



Figure S6. The Cyclic voltammetry curves of the pure Na<sub>2</sub>MoO<sub>4</sub> anodic material measured at a scan rate of 0.1 mV s<sup>-1</sup> over the potential window of 0.01–3.0 V vs. Li<sup>+</sup>/Li.



**Figure S7.** The discharge–charge voltage profiles of the (**a**) pure TiO<sub>2</sub> nanotubes, (**b**) pure Na<sub>2</sub>MoO<sub>4</sub> powder, (**c**) Na<sub>2</sub>MoO<sub>4</sub>–15.4%-TiO<sub>2</sub> nanocomposite at the 1st, 2nd, 10th, 20<sup>th</sup>, and 50th cycles under a constant current density of 100 mA g<sup>-1</sup> between 0.01 and 3.0 V vs. Li<sup>+</sup>/Li.