materials

MDPI

Supplementary Materials

A Bio-Inspired Nanotubular Na_2MoO_4/TiO_2 Composite as a High-Performance Anodic Material for Lithium-Ion Batteries

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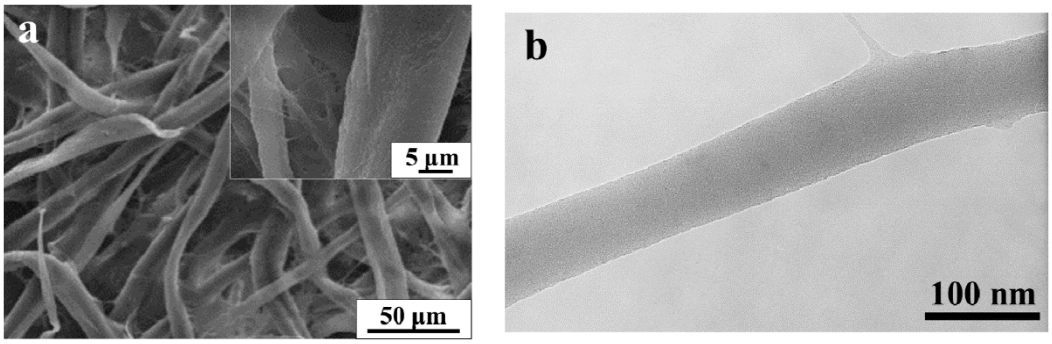

Figure S1. SEM (**a**) and TEM (**b**) images of the commercial ordinary filter paper, indicating the hierarchically interwoven network structure and an individual cellulose nanofiber

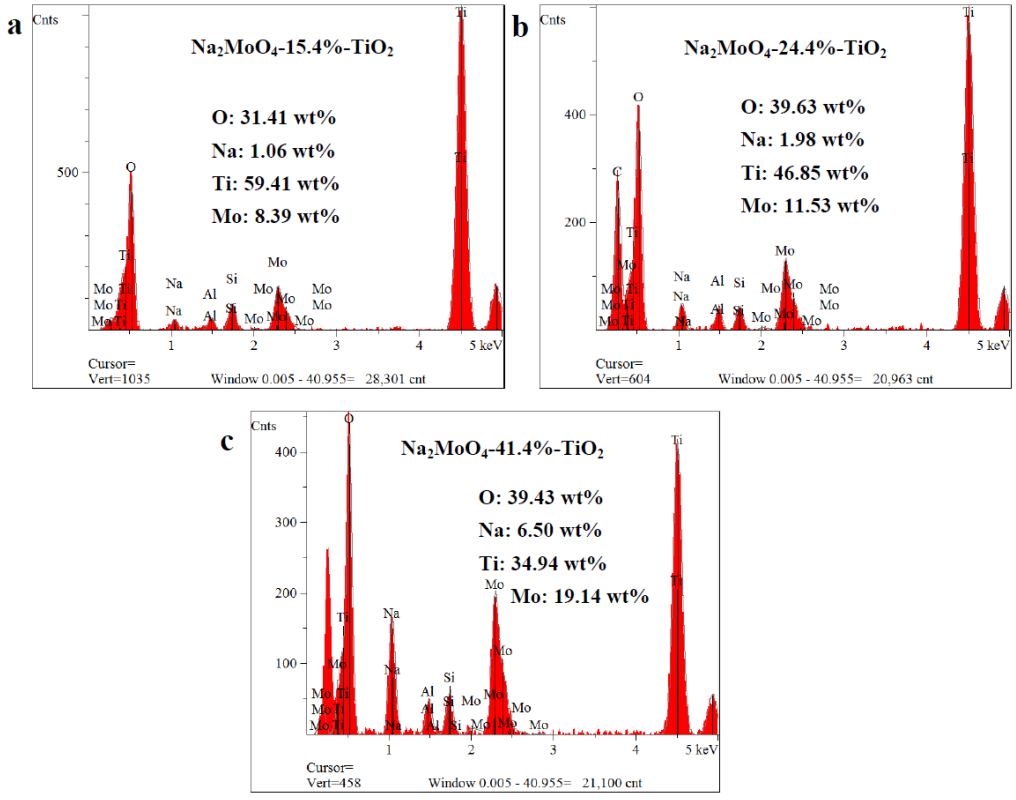

Figure S2. EDS microanalysis reports of the nanotubular Na_2MoO_4/TiO_2 composites with different Na_2MoO_4 contents: (**a**) Na_2MoO_4–15.4%-TiO_2, (**b**) Na_2MoO_4–24.1%-TiO_2, (**c**) Na_2MoO_4–41.4%-TiO_2.

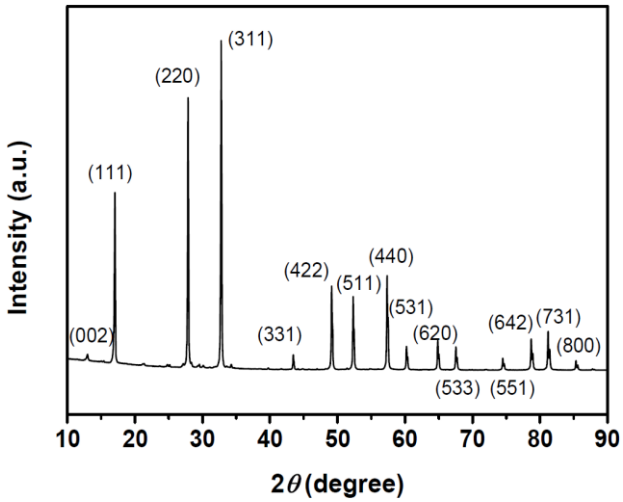

Figure S3. XRD pattern of the pure Na_2MoO_4 powder.

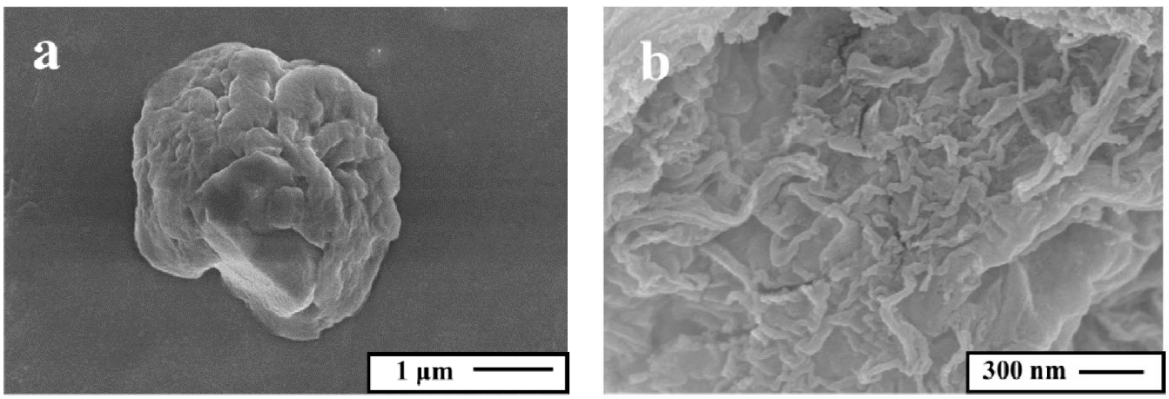

Figure S4. SEM images of (**a**) the pure Na_2MoO_4 powder and (**b**) the pure TiO_2 nanotubes samples.

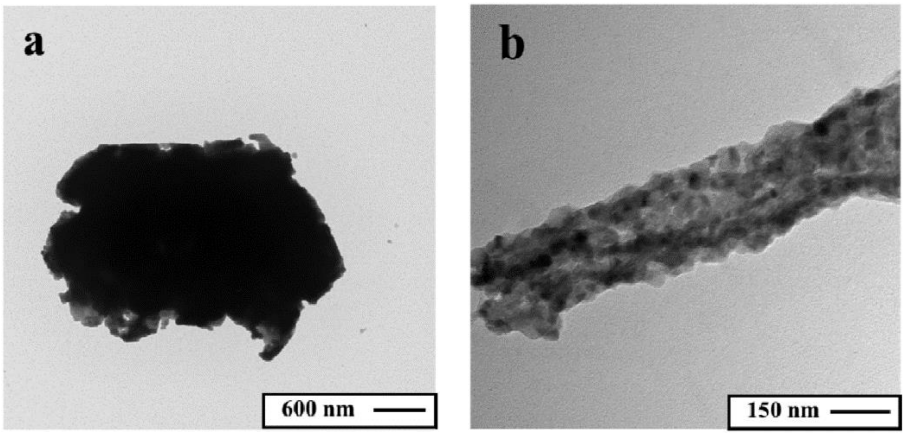

Figure S5. TEM images of (**a**) the pure Na_2MoO_4 powder and (**b**) the TiO_2 nanotubes samples.

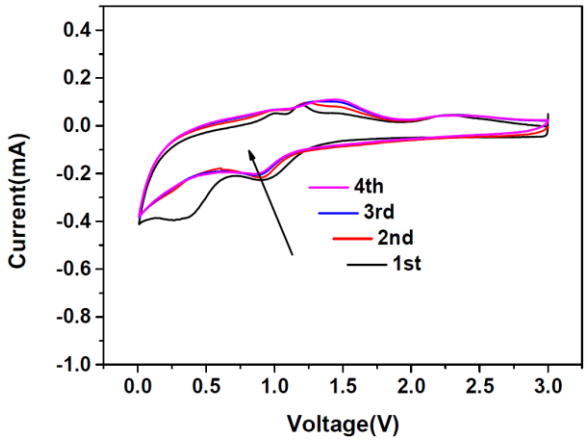

Figure S6. The Cyclic voltammetry curves of the pure Na_2MoO_4 anodic material measured at a scan rate of 0.1 mV s^{-1} over the potential window of 0.01–3.0 V vs. Li^+/Li.

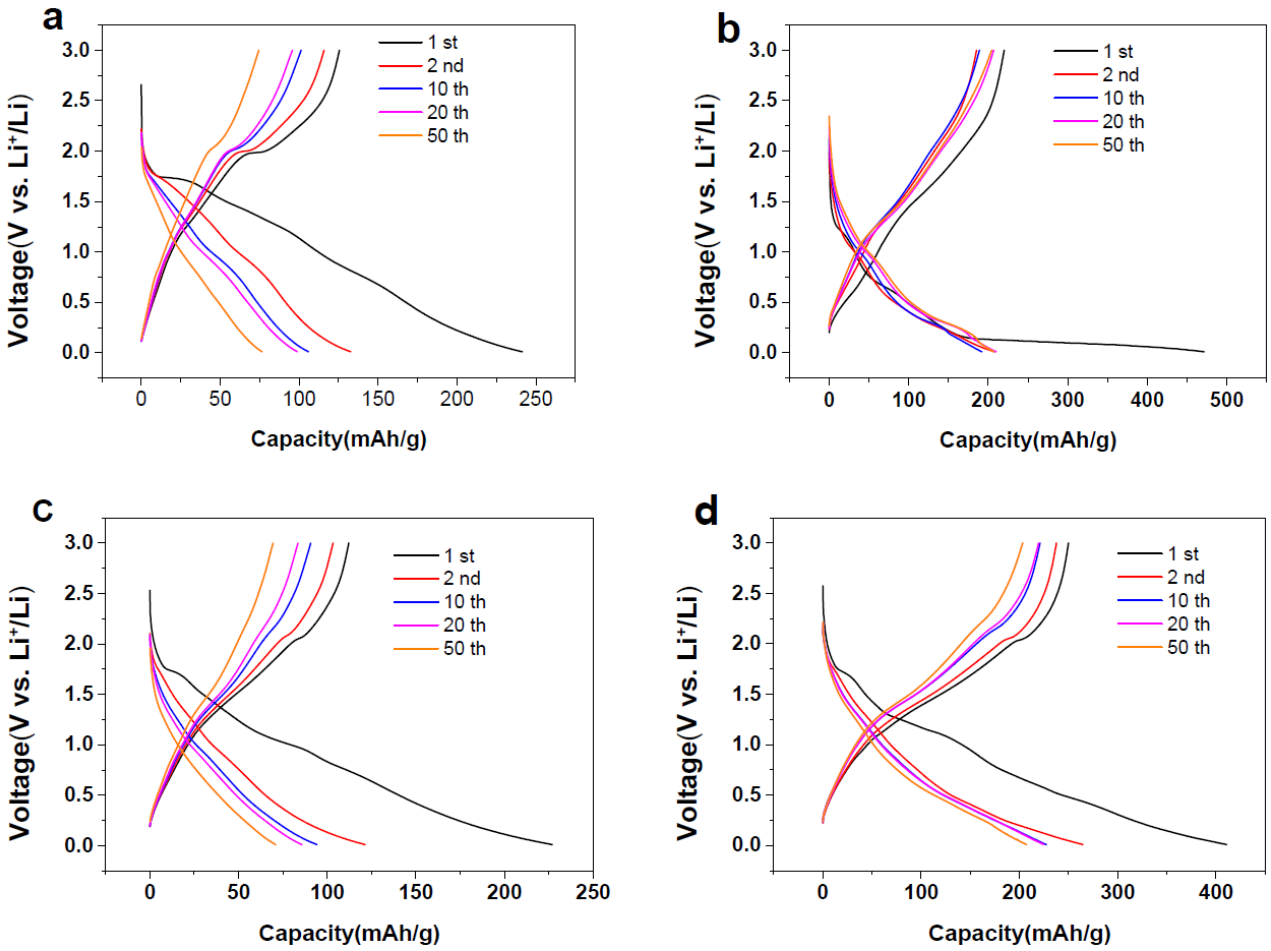

Figure S7. The discharge–charge voltage profiles of the (**a**) pure TiO_2 nanotubes, (**b**) pure Na_2MoO_4 powder, (**c**) Na_2MoO_4–15.4%-TiO_2 nanocomposite and (**d**) Na_2MoO_4–24.1%-TiO_2 nanocomposite at the 1st, 2nd, 10th, 20th, and 50th cycles under a constant current density of 100 mA g^{-1} between 0.01 and 3.0 V vs. Li^+/Li.