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ADVANCED ENERGY MATERIALS

Supporting Information

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Li₄Ti₅O₁₂ Nanocrystals Synthesized by Carbon Templating from Solution Precursors Yield High Performance Thin Film Li-Ion Battery Electrodes

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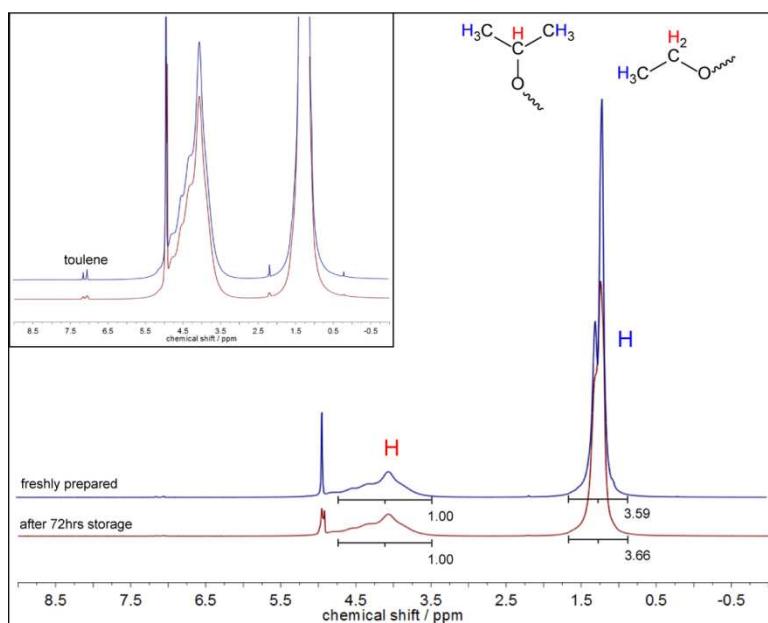


Figure S1. ¹H-NMR spectra of fresh precursor solution of LiOEt and Ti(OⁱPr)₄ in toluene-*d*₈ (blue) and after storing for 72 h under ambient conditions (red).

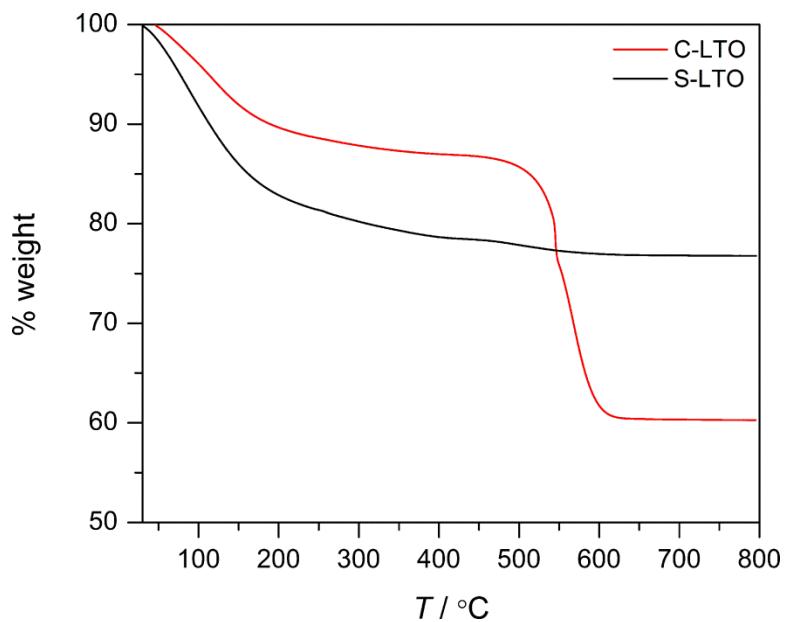


Figure S2. TGA traces of C-LTO nanocrystals and S-LTO aggregates.

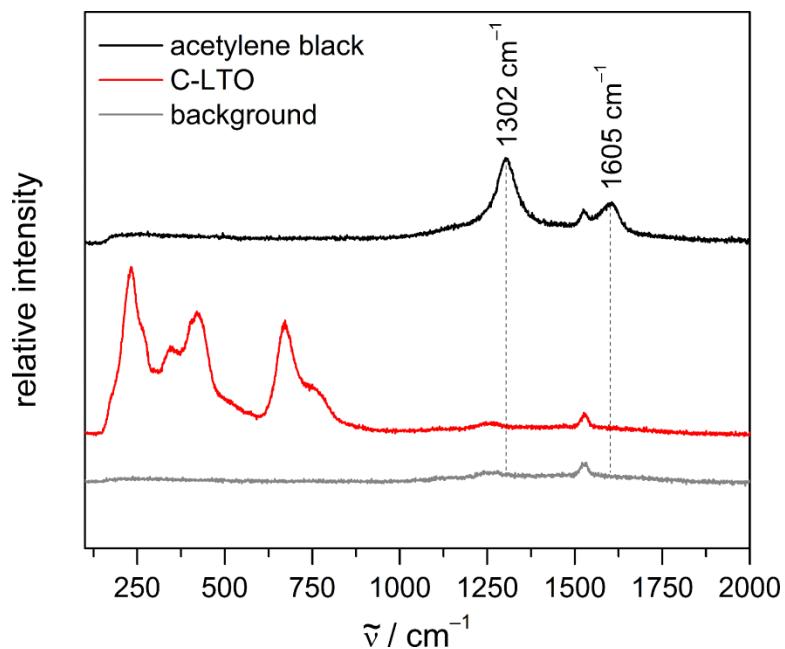


Figure S3. Raman spectrum of C-LTO showing that no carbon black remains on the surface after annealing. Raman features at *ca.* 1250 and 1520 cm^{-1} arise from the background.

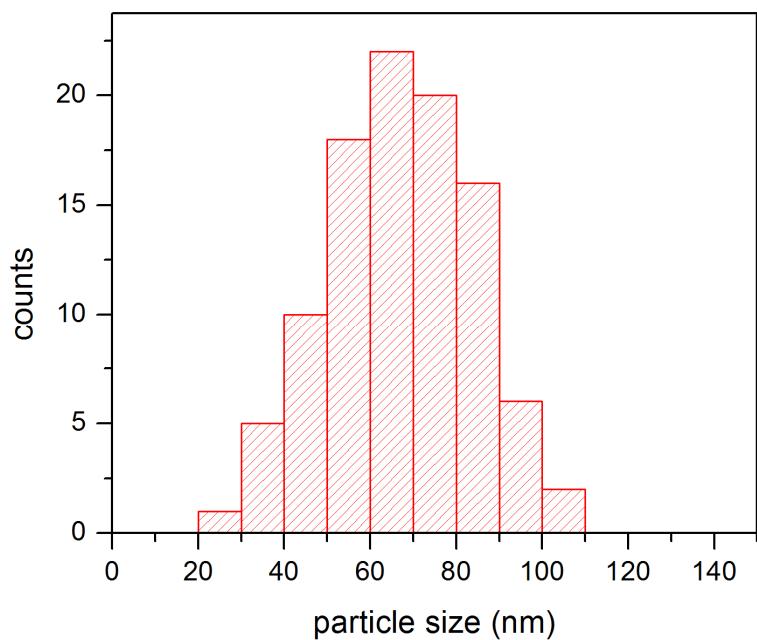


Figure S4. Particle size distribution histogram of C-LTO.

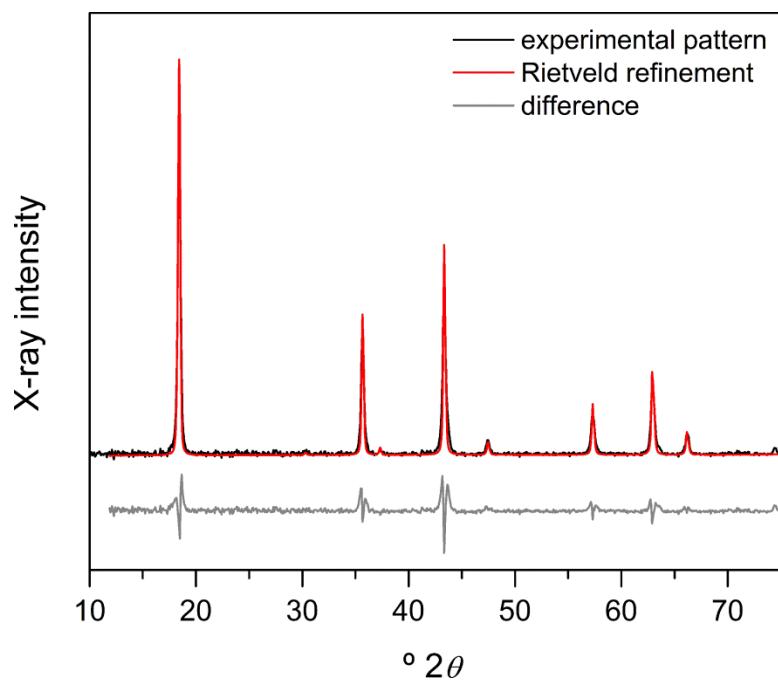


Figure S5. X-ray diffraction pattern and Rietveld refinement of C-LTO nanocrystals.

Table S1. Refinement parameters for C-LTO nanocrystals

Space Group	$Fd\bar{3}n$
Scale	4.896×10^{-4}
Lattice parameter, a (\AA)	8.362
Unit Cell Mass ($\text{g}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$)	1439.529
Unit Cell Volume (\AA^3)	584.654
Crystallite Size, Lorentzian (nm)	58.01
Crystal Density ($\text{g}\cdot\text{cm}^{-3}$), calculated	4.089
Crystal Linear Absorption Coefficient (cm^{-1})	452.192
Wt%-Rietveld	100.00
$R_{\text{exp}}/R_{\text{exp}}'$ ^(a)	2.81/3.69
$R_{\text{wp}}/R_{\text{wp}}'$	2.94/1.49
R_p/R_p'	2.26/1.70
R_{Bragg}	0.521
GoF	2.48
DW_d	0.78

(a)-Primed parameters are background corrected.

Table S2. Atomic coordinates and isotropic thermal parameters for C-LTO nanocrystals

Atom	Wyckoff Site	x	y	z	SOF	B_{eq}
Li	8a	0	0	0	1	6.131
Li	16d	0.6250	0.6250	0.6250	0.167	3.319×10^{-4}
Ti	16d	0.6250	0.6250	0.6250	0.833	7.082
O	32e	0.38867	0.38867	0.38867	1	-0.9752

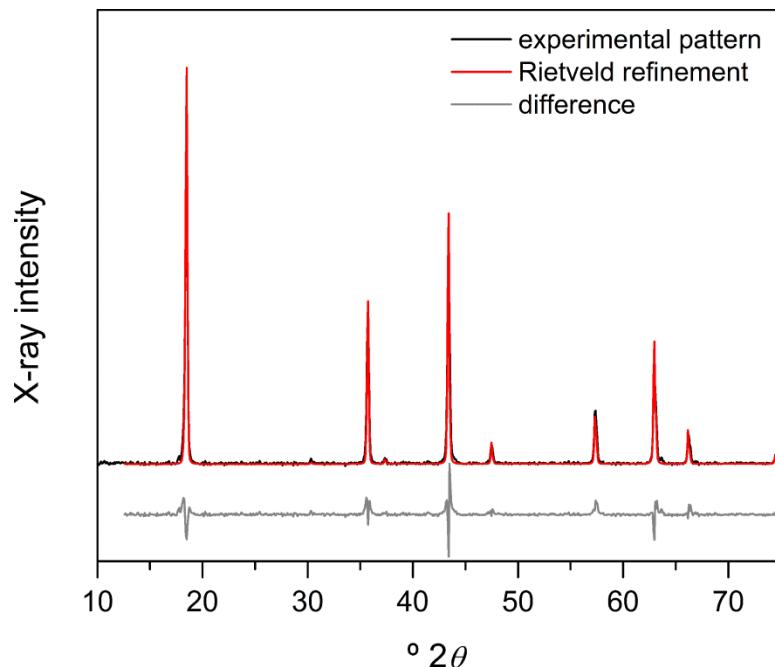
**Figure S6.** X-ray diffraction pattern and Rietveld refinement of S-LTO aggregates.

Table S3. Refinement parameters for C-LTO nanocrystals

Space Group	<i>Fd 3n</i>
Scale	4.315×10^{-4}
Lattice parameter, a (\AA)	8.363
Unit Cell Mass ($\text{g} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$)	1439.529
Unit Cell Volume (\AA^3)	585.458
Crystallite Size, Lorentzian (nm)	201.3
Crystal Density ($\text{g} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$), calculated	4.083
Crystal Linear Absorption Coefficient (cm^{-1})	451.571
Wt%-Rietveld	100.00
$R_{\text{exp}} / R_{\text{exp}}'$ ^(a)	1.34/2.07
$R_{\text{wp}} / R_{\text{wp}}'$	1.54/2.49
R_p / R_p'	3.16/2.67
R_{Bragg}	0.775
GoF	2.15
DW_d	0.83

(a)-Primed parameters are background corrected.

Table S4. Atomic coordinates and isotropic thermal parameters for C-LTO nanocrystals

Atom	Wyckoff Site	x	y	z	SOF	B_{eq}
Li	8a	0	0	0	1	4.016
Li/Ti	16d	0.6250	0.6250	0.6250	0.167	-8.246
Ti	16d	0.6250	0.6250	0.6250	0.833	7.082
O	32e	0.38587	0.38587	0.38587	1	-3.645

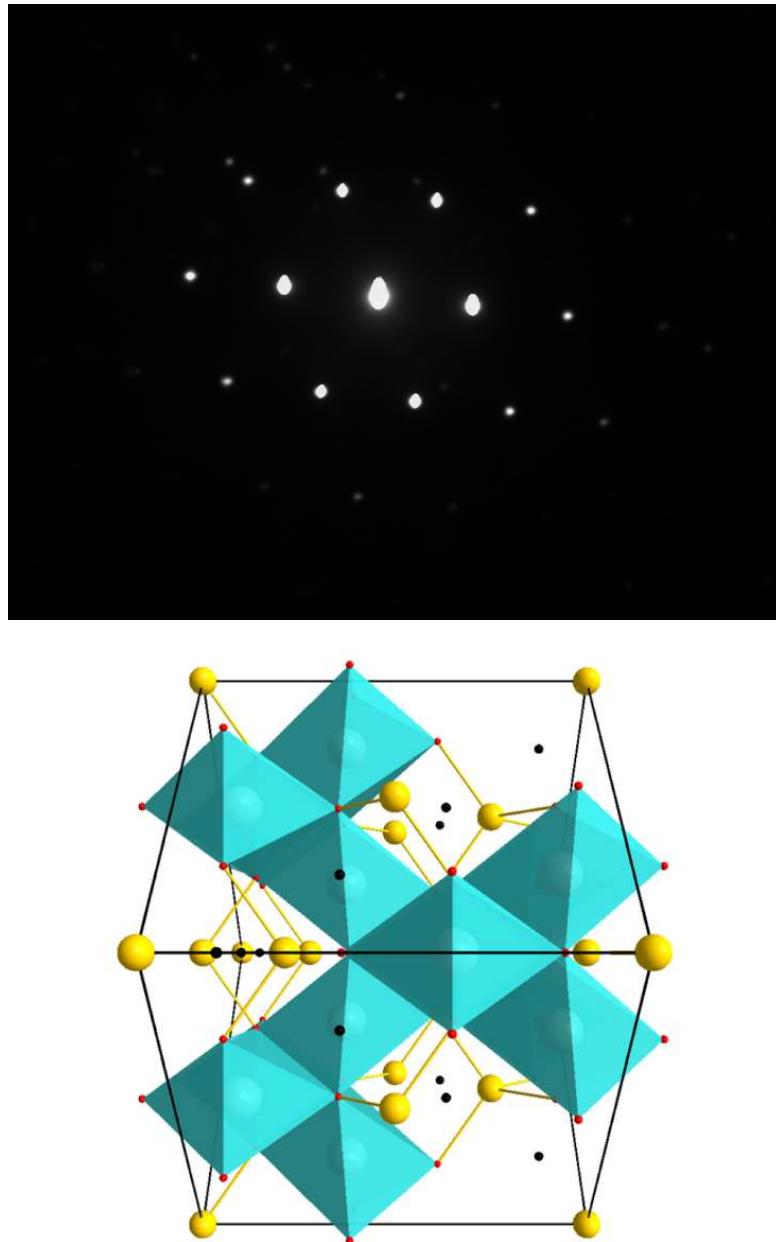


Figure S7. SAED pattern of C-LTO nanocrystals (top). The view is along [011], and diffraction spots correspond to the {111} family of planes. Unit cell of Li₄Ti₅O₁₂ viewed along [011] (bottom). Yellow spheres represent Li on 8a tetrahedral Wyckoff sites, light blue polyhedra represent (Li/Ti)O₆ octahedra on 16d sites, and black spheres represent the 16c octahedral sites. These sites are empty in Li₄Ti₅O₁₂, but occupied in the fully lithiated material Li₇Ti₅O₁₂.

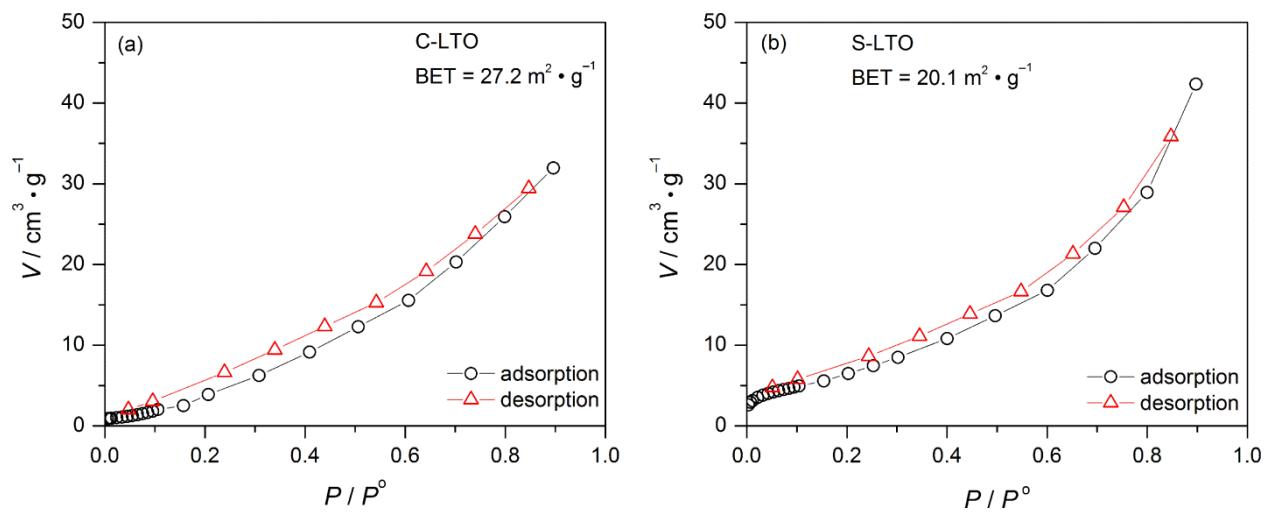


Figure S8. N_2 sorption isotherms for C-LTO (a) and S-LTO (b).

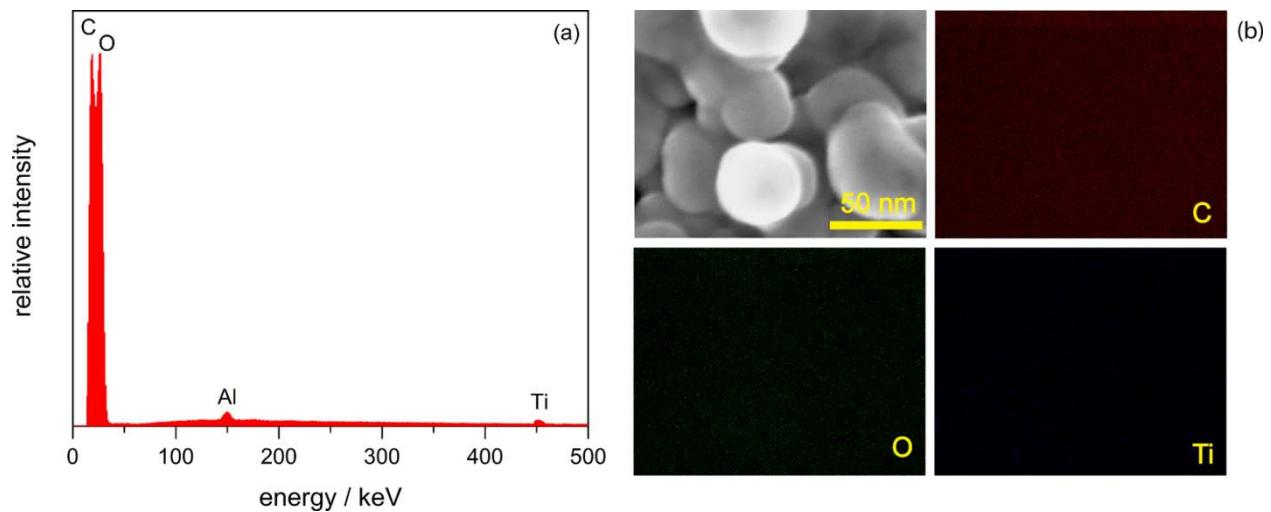


Figure S9. EDX spectrum (a) and map (b) of C-LTO nanocrystals.

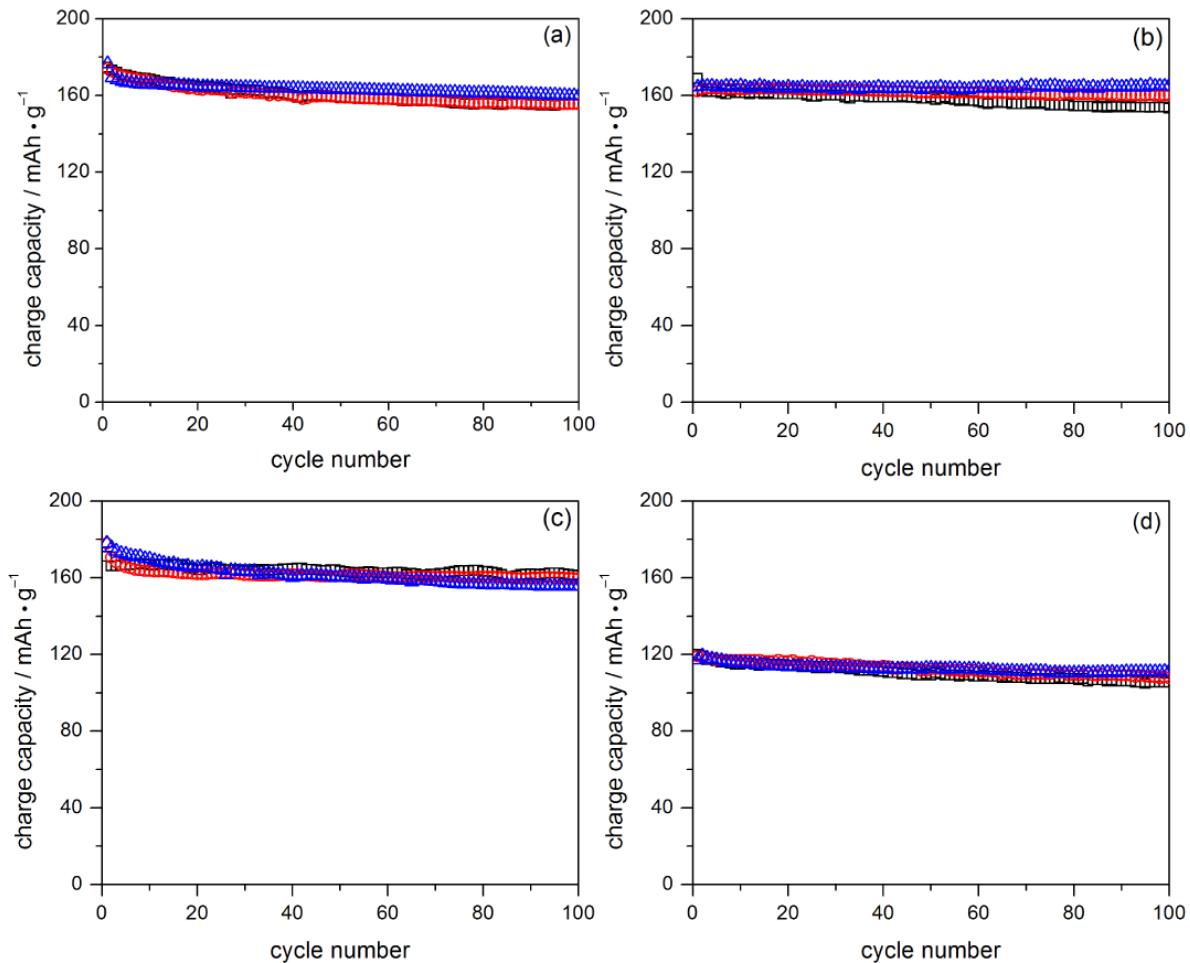


Figure S10. (a) Gravimetric charge capacity of C-LTO cells cycled galvanostatically at 1 C ; (b) Gravimetric charge capacity of C-LTO cells cycled galvanostatically at 10 C ; (c) Gravimetric charge capacity of S-LTO cells cycled galvanostatically at 1 C ; (d) Gravimetric charge capacity of C-LTO cells cycled galvanostatically at 10 C .

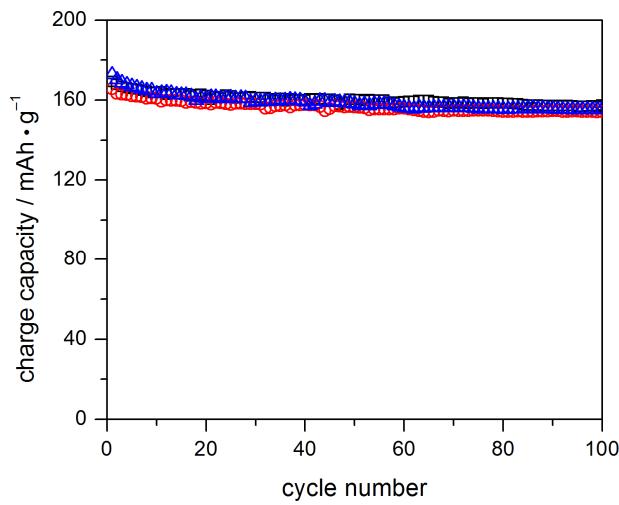


Figure S11. Gravimetric charge capacity of C-LTO cells ($4\text{mg}/\text{cm}^2$ active material loading) cycled galvanostatically at 1 C .

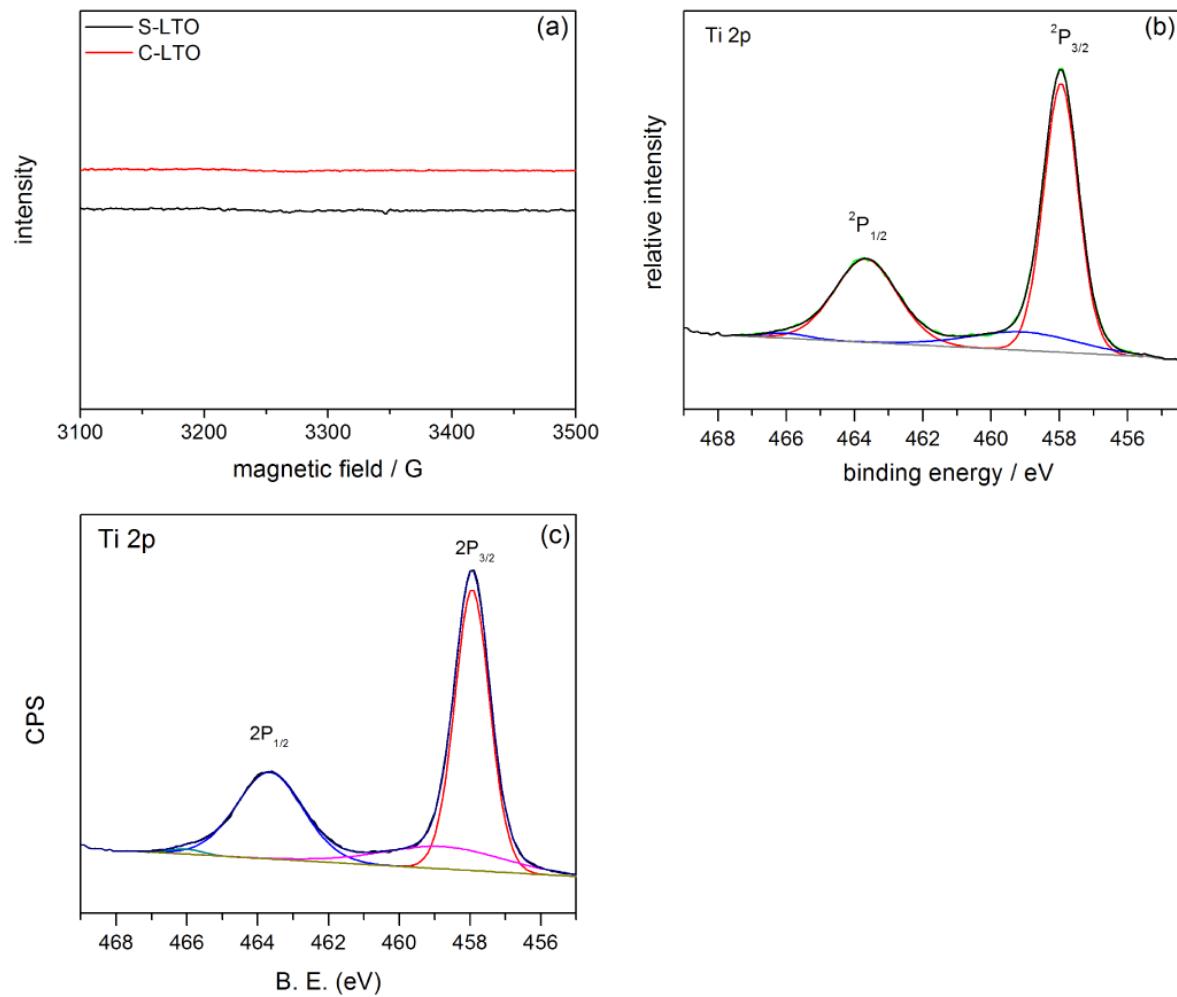


Figure S12. EPR spectrum (a) , Ti 2p XP spectrum of C-LTO nanocrystals (b) Ti 2p XP xpectrum of S-LTO nanocrystals.