

Supporting information:

Achieving rapid Li-ion insertion kinetics in TiO₂ mesoporous nanotube arrays for bifunctional high-rate energy storage smart window

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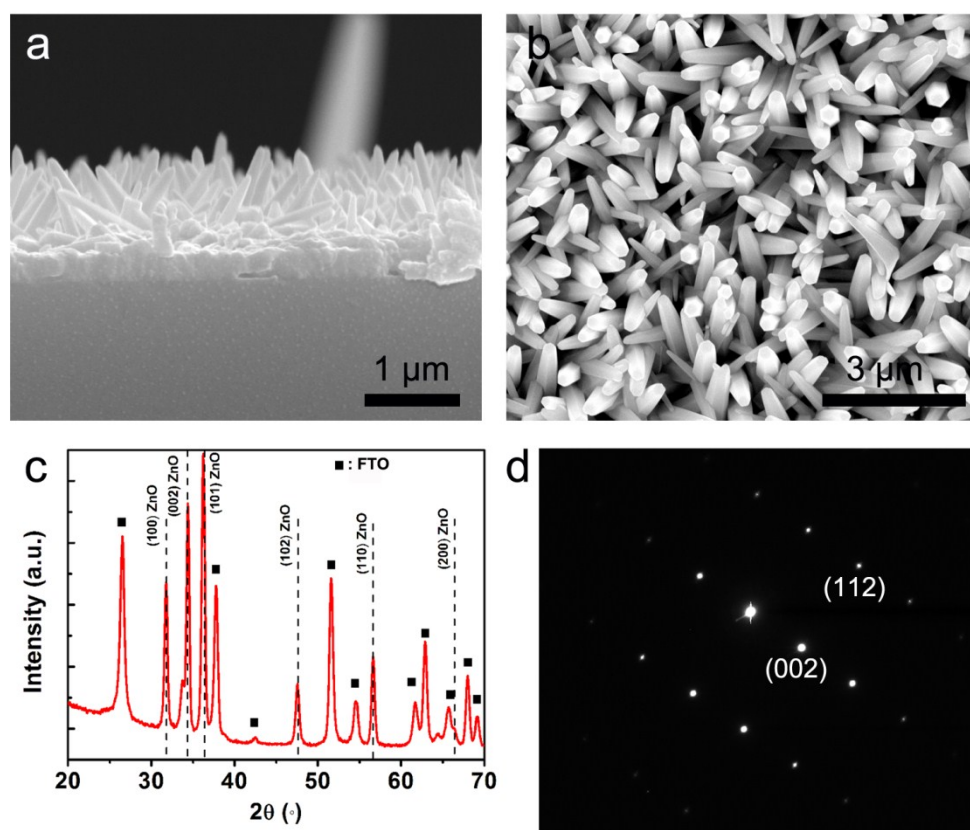


Fig. S1. (a)(b) Cross-sectional and top-view SEM images of the ZnO nanorod arrays. (c) XRD pattern of the ZnO nanorod arrays. (d) SAED pattern of one ZnO nanorod.

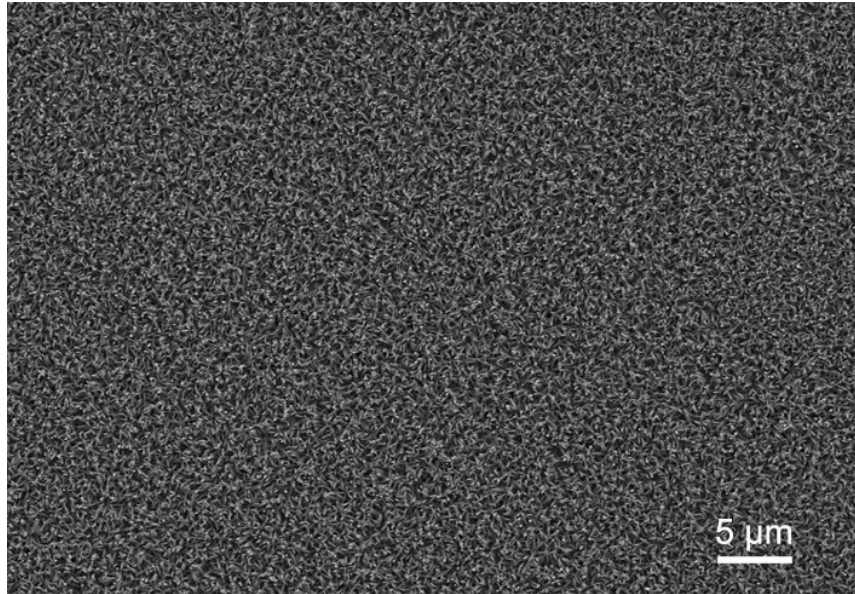


Fig. S2. SEM image of large-area ZnO nanorod arrays.

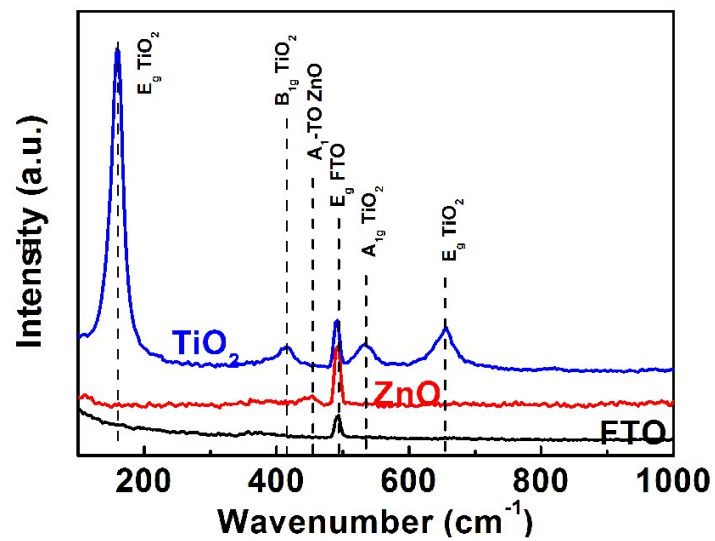


Fig. S3. Raman spectra of FTO substrate, ZnO nanorod arrays, and TiO₂ mesoporous nanotube arrays.

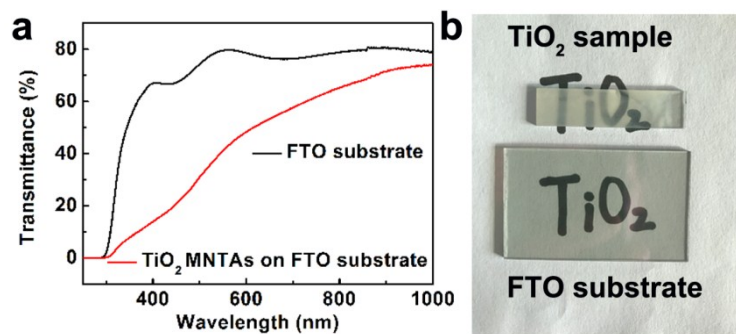


Fig. S4. UV-vis transmission spectra (a) and digital photos (b) of TiO₂ MNTAs and bare FTO substrate.

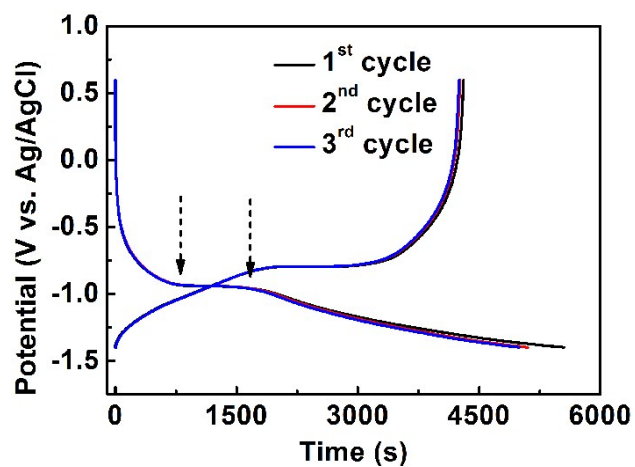


Fig. S5. Galvanostatic charge/discharge curves of TiO_2 MNTAs at 0.75C.

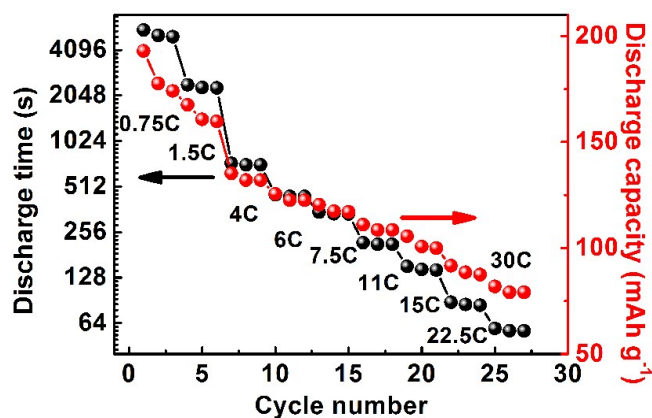


Fig. S6. Discharge capacity and discharge time of TiO_2 MNTAs at different current densities.

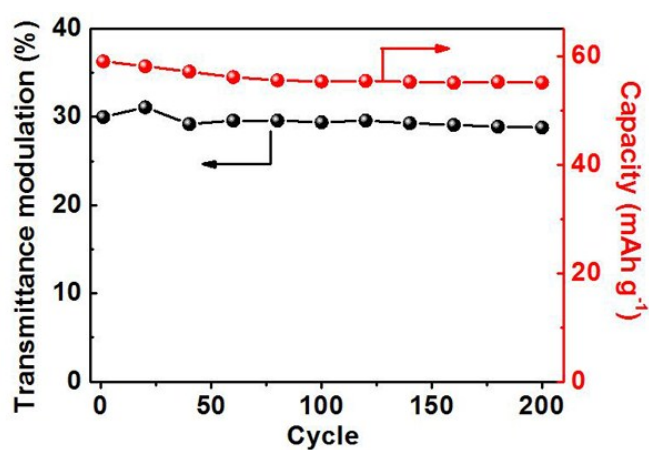


Fig. S7. Cycling performance of the assembled bifunctional device on transmittance modulation and capacity at galvanostatic charge/discharge current density of 1 A g^{-1} .

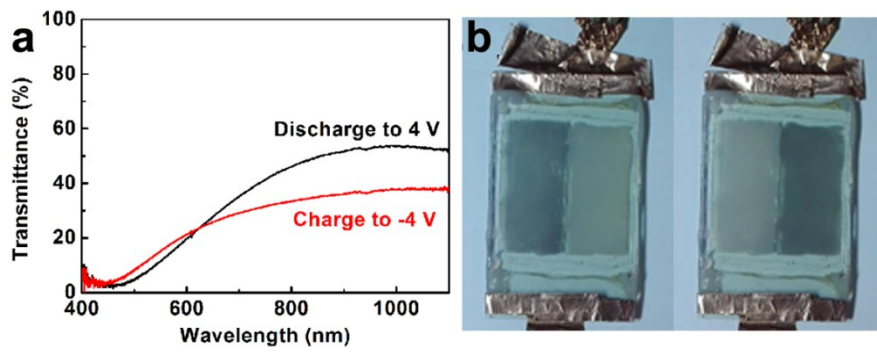


Fig. S8. Transmittance modulation (a) and color contrast (b) of the assembled bifunctional device at galvanostatic charge/discharge current density of 2 A g^{-1} .