Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for New Journal of Chemistry.

Supporting Information

NMOFs self-templating synthesis of hollow porous metal oxides for enhanced lithium-ion battery anodes

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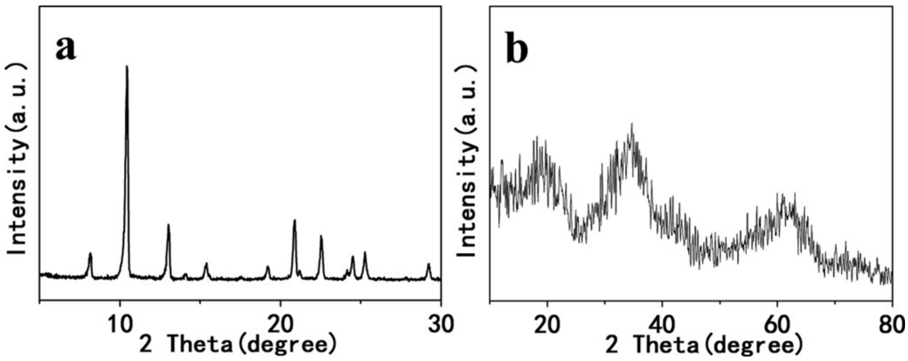

Fig. S1. XRD patterns of a) Fe-MIL-88A, and b) Fe-MIL-88A@Fe(OH)$_3$.

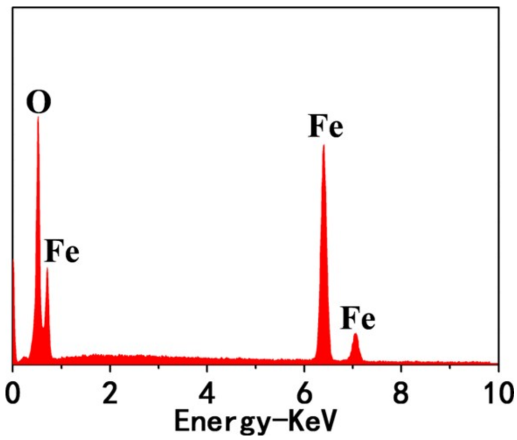

Fig. S2. EDX patterns of hollow porous Fe_2O_3 hexagonal nanorods

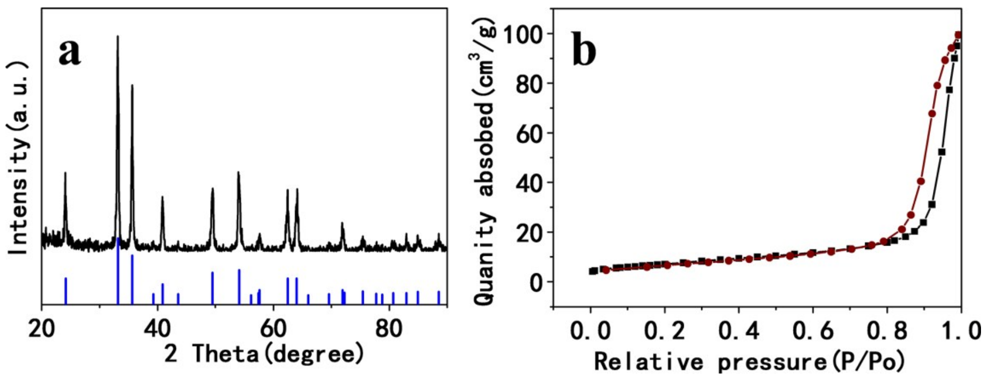

Fig. S3. a) XRD pattern and b) N_2-sorption isotherms of the Fe-MIL-88A direct calcination in air.

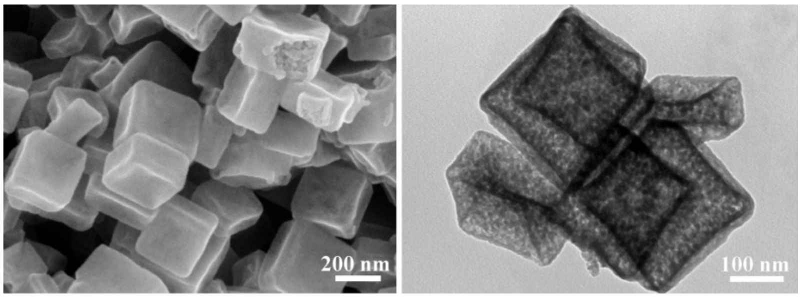

Fig. S4. a) SEM images, b) TEM images of hollow porous TiO_2 nanoboxes derived from Ti-MIL-125 by the similar strategy.

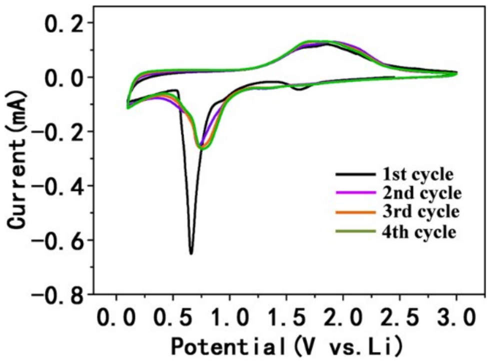

Fig. S5. a) CV curves of hollow porous Fe_2O_3 hexagonal nanorods.

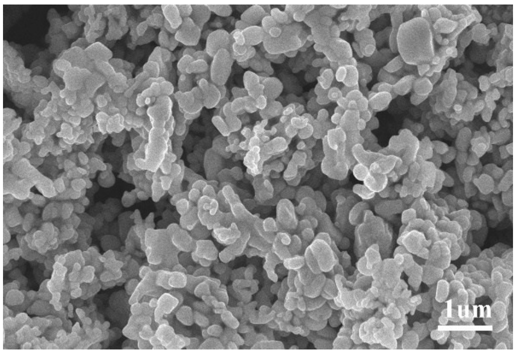

Fig. S6 SEM image of the commercial Fe_2O_3.

Table 1. Comparison of various Fe_2O_3 materials as anodes for LIBs

Materials	Current density	Cycle number	Specific capacity	Ref
Fe_2O_3 nanoflakes	0.05C	50	1095 mAh/g	53
Fe_2O_3 nanoflakes	0.1C	80	680 mAh/g	54
Fe_2O_3 nanorods	0.2C	30	908 mAh/g	55
Fe_2O_3 nanorods	0.1C	30	800 mAh/g	56
Fe_2O_3 nanorods	0.1C	50	893 mAh/g	57
Hollow porous Fe_2O_3 nanorods	0.1C	100	1219 mAh/g	This work