## **Electronic Supplementary Information**

## Size Dependent Magnetic Hyperthermia of Octahedral $Fe_3O_4$ Nanoparticles

Yunbo Lv,<sup>†a,b</sup> Yong Yang,<sup>†a</sup> Jie Fang,<sup>a</sup> Hanwen Zhang,<sup>a</sup> Erwin Peng,<sup>a</sup> Xiaoli Liu,<sup>a,c</sup> Wen Xiao <sup>a</sup> and Jun Ding<sup>\*a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Department of Materials Science & Engineering, National University of Singapore, 7 Engineering Drive 1, 117574, Singapore

<sup>b</sup> NUS Graduate School for Integrative Sciences & Engineering, National University of Singapore, 28 Medical Drive, 117456, Singapore

<sup>c</sup> Shaanxi Key Laboratory of Degradable Biomedical Materials, School of Chemical Engineering, Northwest University, Xi'an, 710069, China

*†* These authors contribute equally.

Email: msedingj@nus.edu.sg



Fig. S1 Projection of octahedral  $Fe_3O_4$  MNPs along different direction and the definition of particle size.



**Fig. S2** (a) TEM image for 16 nm spherical  $Fe_3O_4$  MNPs with size distribution inserted. (b) SAR values of 16 nm spherical  $Fe_3O_4$  MNPs and 22 nm octahedral  $Fe_3O_4$  MNPs. The two kinds of MNPs have the same volume.



Fig. S3 Hysteresis loops of octahedral Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> MNPs measured in gel suspension.



**Fig. S4** Simulated hysteresis loop for 60 nm octahedral  $Fe_3O_4$  MNP along different directions. The angle values in the figure refer to different angle between external magnetic field and the pole direction of octahedral  $Fe_3O_4$  MNP.



Fig. S5 Hydrodynamic size of 43 nm CTAB capped octahedral  $Fe_3O_4$  MNPs.