

1

Supporting information

2 Scalable synthesis of nanometric α -Fe₂O₃ within interconnected 3 carbon shells from pyrolytic alginate chelate for lithium storage

4 Jun Qiu,^{1,†} Mingjie Li,^{2,†} Yun Zhao,^{2,3} Qingshan Kong,^{2,*} Xianguo Li,^{1,*} and Chaoxu

5 Li^{2,*}

6 ¹College of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Ocean University of China,

7 Qingdao 266101, China

8 ²CAS Key Lab of Bio-based Materials, Qingdao Institute of Bioenergy and

9 Bioprocess Technology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Qingdao 266101, China

10 ³Institute of Materials Science and Engineering, Ocean University of China, Qingdao

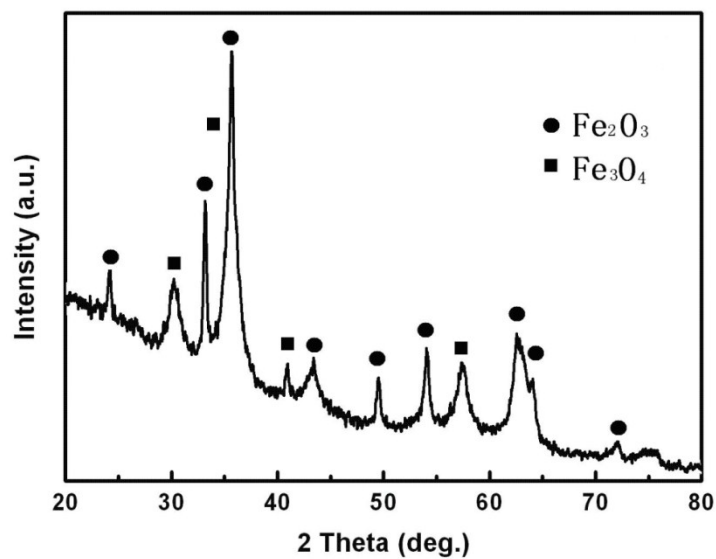
11 266101, China

12 [†]J. Qiu & M. Li contributed equally to this work.

13 ^{*}Corresponding authors: Chaoxu Li (E-mail: licx@qibebt.ac.cn); Qingshan Kong (E-

14 mail: kongqs@qibebt.ac.cn); Xianguo Li (E-mail: lixg@ouc.edu.cn)

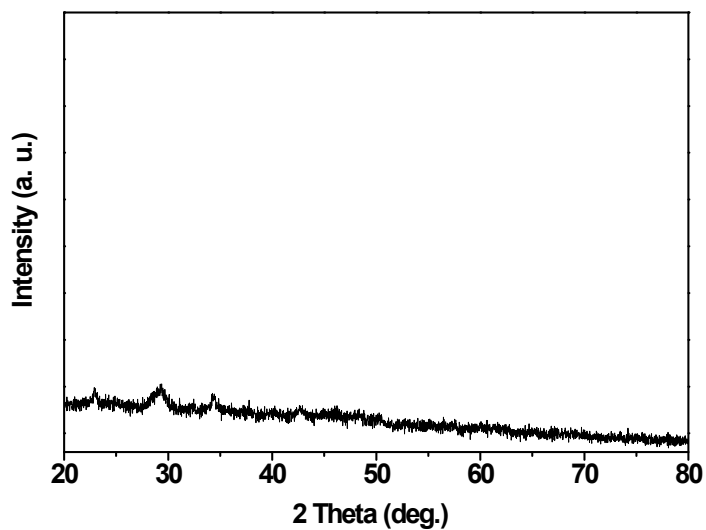
15



16

17

Fig. S1. XRD patterns of Fe-AFs after calcined at 300 °C.



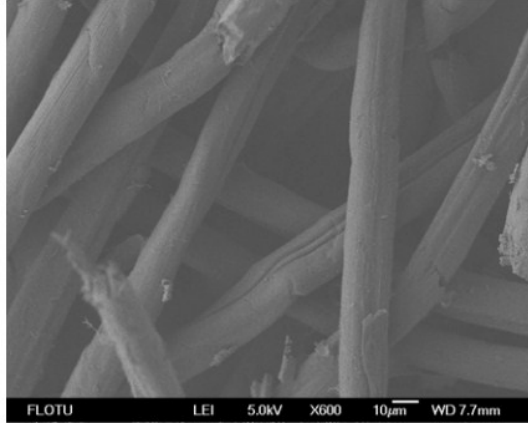
18

19 Fig. S2. XRD patterns of Fe-AFs before pyrolyzing. There is no peak of any iron oxide observed.

20 The weak peak at about 28° is from residual FeCl₃ (JCPDS No.01-1059) adsorbed at the surface

21 of Fe-AFs^{S1}.

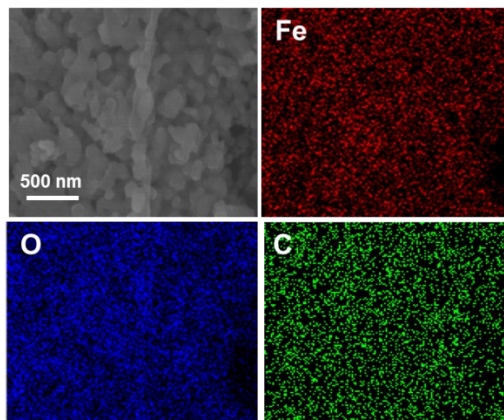
22



23

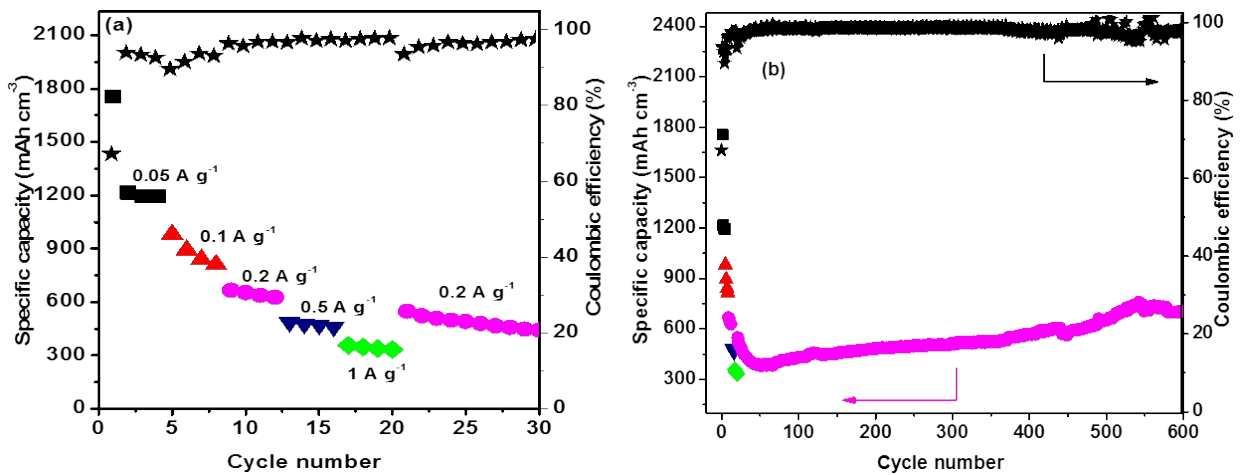
24

Fig. S3. SEM image of wet-spun ferrum alginate fibers.



25

26 Fig. S4. SEM image and the corresponding element mapping of Fe, O and C on the surface of
27 “Fe₂O₃-in-C” material.



28 Fig. S5. Electrochemical performance of “Fe₂O₃-in-C” anodes based on tap density. (a) Rate and
29 cycling properties for the first 30 discharge-charge cycles at different current densities. (b) Rate
30 and cycling properties up to 600 discharge-charge cycles.

31

32 Table S1 Resistances of the equivalent circuit obtained before and after long-term discharge–
 33 charge cycles.

Element	R_s (Ohm)	R_{ct} (Ohm)	CPE _{ct}		R_p (Ohm)	CPE _p		$W (10^{-3} * S s^{0.5})$
			n	$Y_0 (10^{-6} * S s^n)$		n	$Y_0 (10^{-6} * S s^n)$	
Before cycling	6.16	145	0.708	16.0	--	--	--	2.77
After cycling	5.09	18.4	0.684	232	2.93	0.998	4.25	21.0

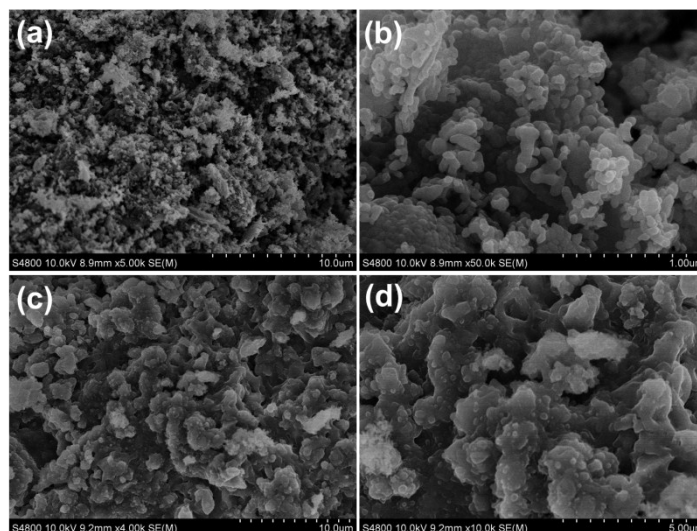
34 The impedance of CPE elements is defined as follows:

$$35 \quad Z = \left[Y_0 (j\omega)^n \right]^{-1}, -1 \leq n \leq 1 \quad (S1)$$

36 where Y_0 is a constant, ω is the angular frequency and n is CPE power. A pure

37 resistance yields $n = 0$, a pure capacitance yields $n = 1$, while $n = 0.5$ represents a

38 Warburg impedance^{S2, S3}.



39

40

41 Fig. S6. SEM images of the anode materials (a & b) before and (c & d) after long-term cycling.

42 Reference

43 S1. Xin Qi, Jin Qu, Hao-Bin Zhang, Dongzhi Yang, Yunhua Yu, Cheng Chi and
 44 Zhong-Zhen Yu, *Journal of Material Chemistry A*, 2015, **3**, 15498–15504.

45 S1. I. Milošev, M. Metikoš-Huković and H. H. Strehblow, *Biomaterials*, 2000, **21**,
 46 2103–2113.

47 S2. Mingjie Li, Chenming Liu, Hongbin Cao, He Zhao, Yi Zhang and Zhuangjun Fan,
 48 *Journal of Material Chemistry A*, 2014, **2**, 14844–14851.