

Supporting Information for

Fabrication of Co_3O_4 Nanoparticles in Thin Porous Carbon shell from Metal-Organic Frameworks for Enhanced Electrochemical Performance

*Bin Qiu^a, Wenhan Guo^a, Zibin Liang^a, Wei Xia^a, Song Gao^a, Qingfei Wang^a,
Xiaofeng Yu^a, Ruo Zhao^a and Ruqiang Zou^{a*}*

B. Qiu, W. Guo, Q. Wang, Prof. R. Zou

[a] Beijing Key Laboratory for Theory and Technology of Advanced Battery
Materials, Department of Materials Science and Engineering, College of Engineering,
Peking University, Beijing 100871, P. R. China

E-mail: rzou@pku.edu.cn

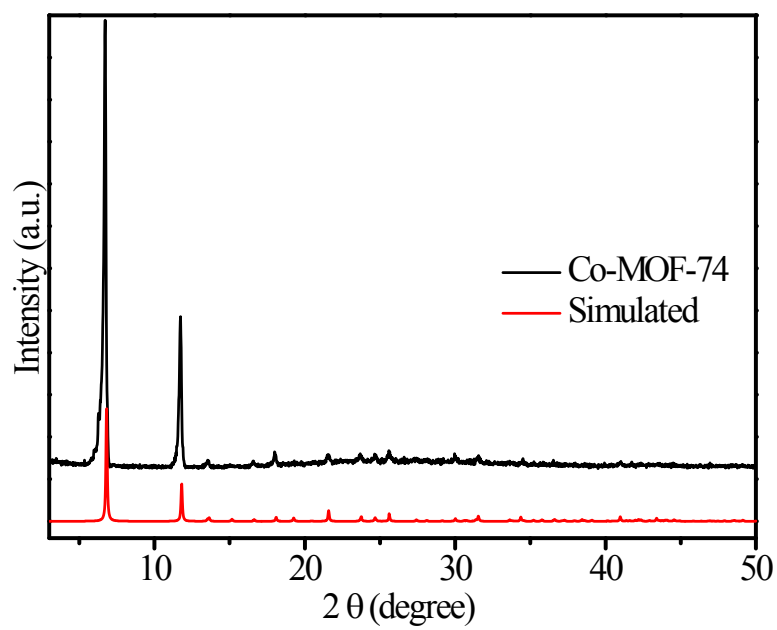


Fig. S1. XRD patterns of as-synthesized Co-MOF-74.

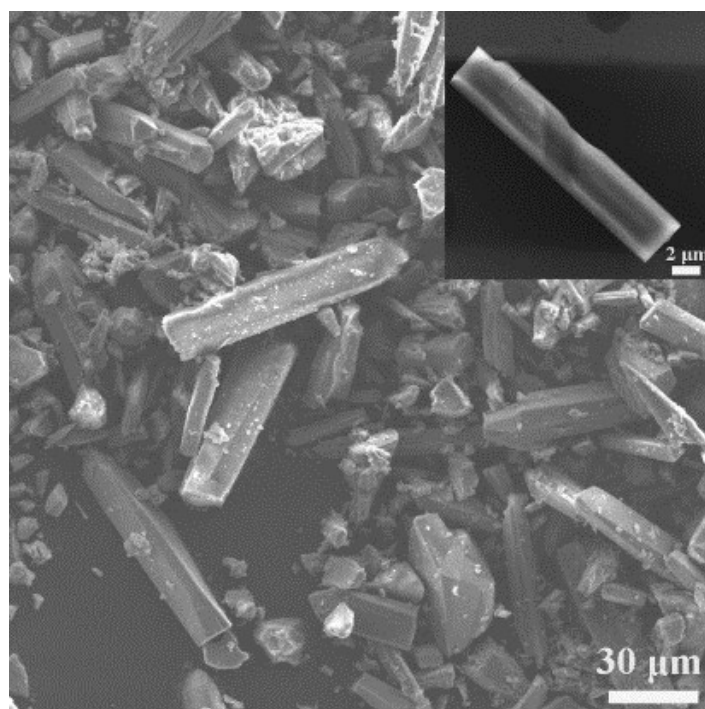


Fig. S2. SEM images of nanorod Co-MOF-74 synthesized by hydrothermal method.

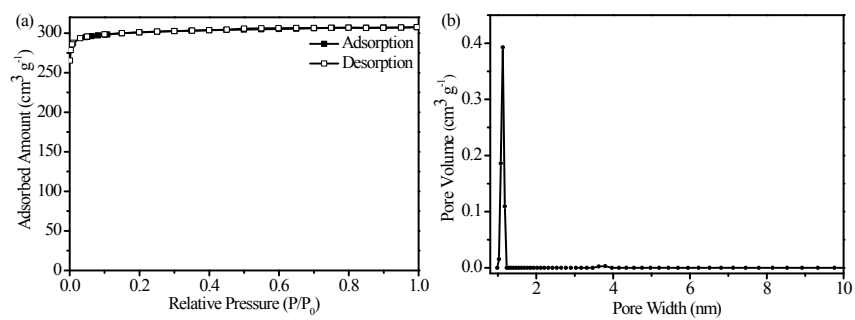


Fig. S3. (a) N₂ sorption/desorption isotherms, and (b) pore size distribution of the as-synthesized Co-MOF-74 nanorods.

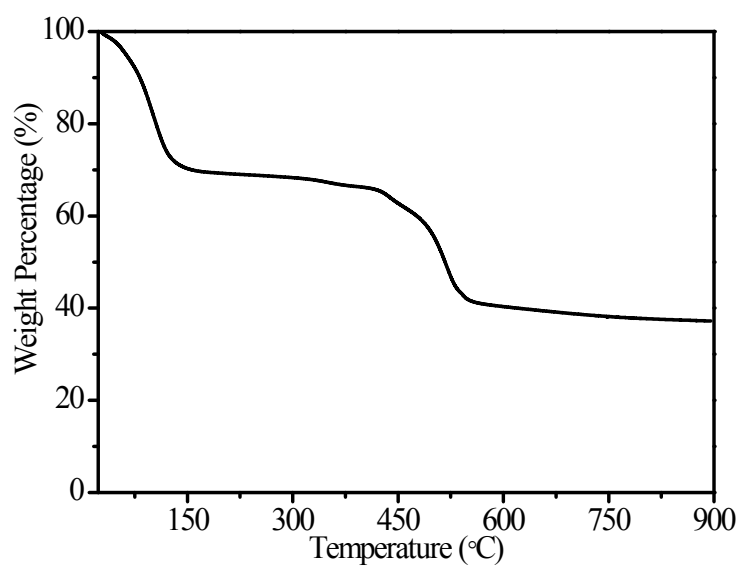


Fig. S4. Thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) result of Co-MOF-74 under N₂.

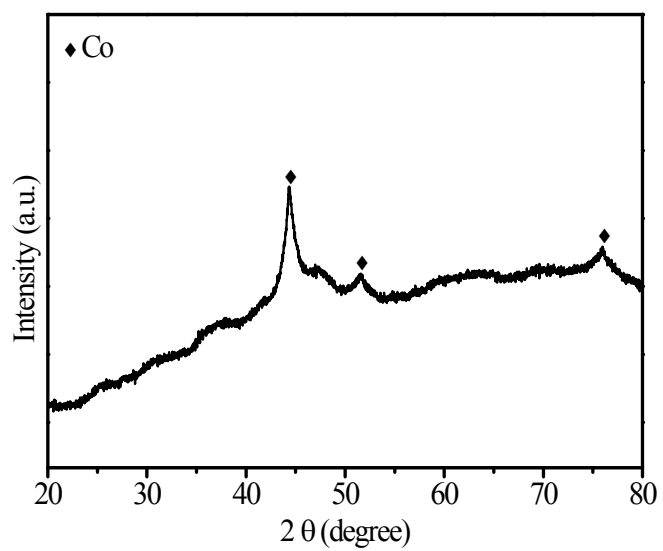


Fig. S5. XRD patterns of Co@C nanocomposites.

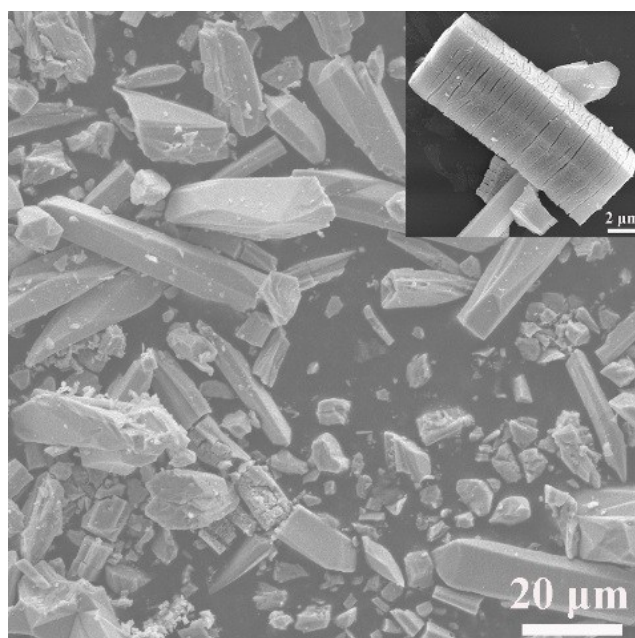


Fig. S6. SEM images of as-synthesized Co@C nanocomposites.

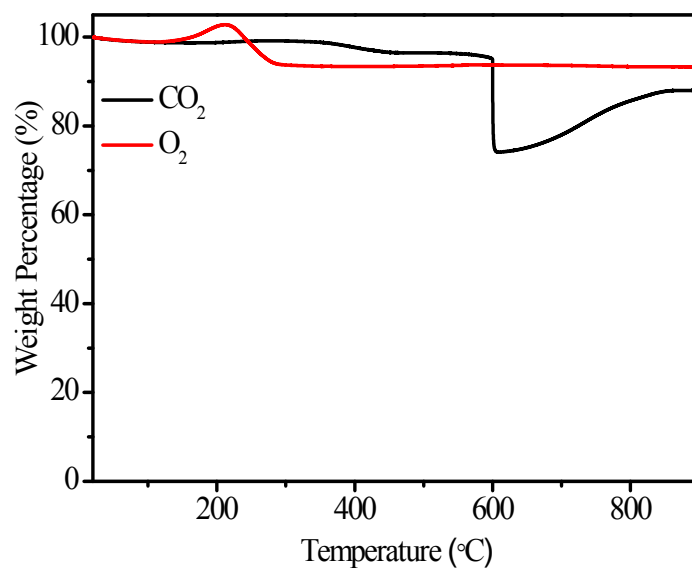


Fig. S7. Thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) result of Co@C composites under CO₂ and Air atmosphere.

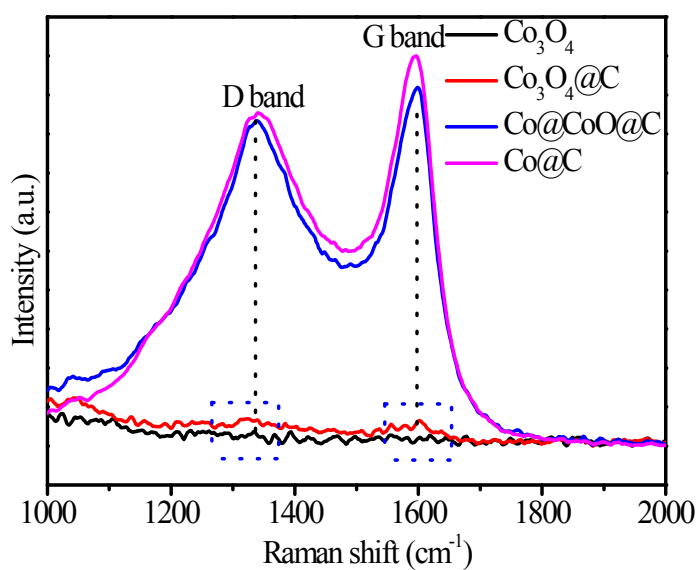


Fig. S8. Raman spectrum of as-synthesized Co@C, Co₃O₄, Co@CoO@C and Co₃O₄@C composites.

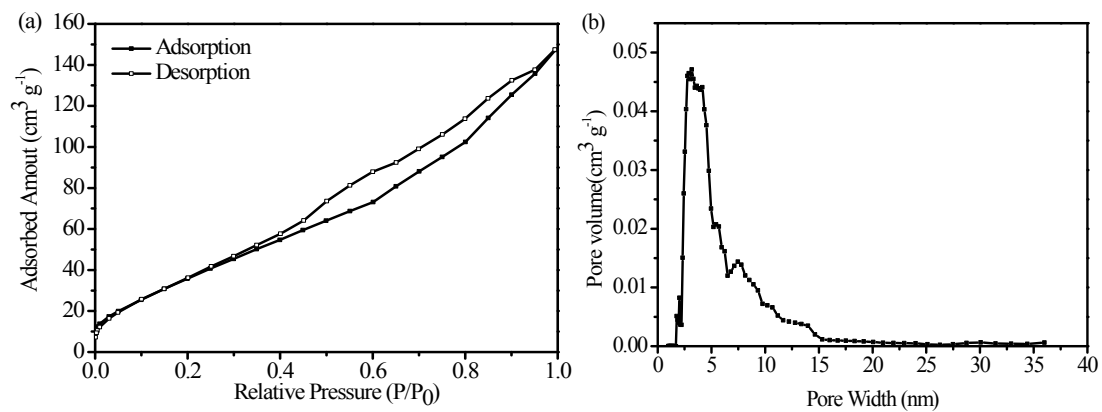


Fig. S9. (a) N₂ sorption/desorption isotherms, and (b) pore size distribution of the as-synthesized.

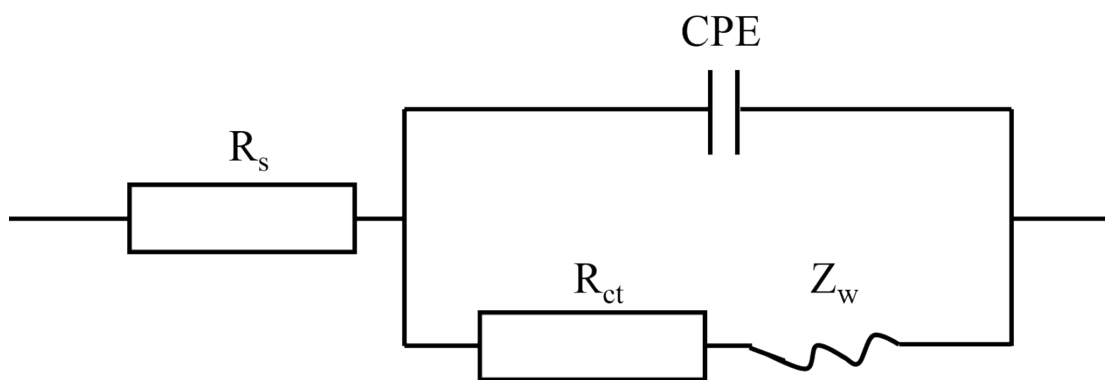


Fig. S10 The equivalent-circuit model of three samples for as-prepared batteries.

Table S1. The carbon content in the obtained samples from element analysis

Samples	C (wt%)
Co@C	12.38
Co ₃ O ₄	0.15
Co@CoO@C	10.7
Co ₃ O ₄ @C	3.17

Table S2. Comparison of the capacity of present work with the reported Co₃O₄@C electrode materials derived from metal organic frameworks

Samples	Current density	Cycle number	Capacity	Ref.
Co ₃ O ₄ hollow dodecahedrons	100 mA g ⁻¹	100	1355 mAh g ⁻¹	1
Co ₃ O ₄ hollow dodecahedra	100 mA g ⁻¹	100	780 mAh g ⁻¹	2
Co ₃ O ₄ nanoparticles	50 mA g ⁻¹	50	965 mAh g ⁻¹	3
Co ₃ O ₄ composites	200 mA g ⁻¹	60	913 mAh g ⁻¹	4
MWCNTs/Co ₃ O ₄ nanocomposite	100 mA g ⁻¹	100	813 mAh g ⁻¹	5
Co ₃ O ₄ /C nanosheets	100 mA g ⁻¹	100	1082 mAh g ⁻¹	6
Co ₃ O ₄ @C composites	100 mA g ⁻¹	100	1137 mAh g ⁻¹	This work

- 1 J. Shao, Z. M Wan, H. M. Liu, H. Y. Zheng, T. Gao, M. Shen, Q. T. Qu and H. H. Zheng, *J. Mater. Chem. A*, 2014, **2**, 12194-12200.
- 2 R. B. Wu , X. K. Qian , X. H. Rui , H. Liu , B. L. Ya, K. Zhou, J. Wei ,Q. Y. Yan, X. Q. Feng, Y. Long , L. Y. Wang and Y. Z. Huang, *Small*, 2014, **10**, 1932-1938.
- 3 B. Liu, X. B. Zhang, H. Shioyama, T. Mukaia, T. Sakaia and Q. Xu, *J. Power Sources*, 2010, **195**, 857-861.
- 4 C. Li, T. Q. Chen, W. J. Xu, X. B. Lou, L. K. Pan, Q. Chen and B. W. Hu, *J. Mater.*

Chem. A, 2015, **3**, 5585-5591.

5 G. Huang, F. F. Zhang, X. C. Du, Y. L. Qin, D. M. Yin and L. M. Wang, *ACS Nano*, 2015, 9, **2**, 1592-1599.

6 W. Liu, H. Z. Yang, L. Zhao, S. Liu, H. L. Wang, S. G. Chen, *Electrochim. Acta*, 2016, **207**, 293-300.