## **Electronic Supplementary Information**

## General strategy for coating metal-organic frameworks on diverse components and architectures

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Fig. S1 FTIR spectra of the untreated CNTs, APTMS modified CNTs and core@shell CNTs@ZIF-8 (fractured) nanowires.

As can be seen in the FTIR spectra (Fig. S1, ESI), a new broad band in the range of 3200–3600 cm<sup>-1</sup> emerges after APTMS modification, which is ascribed to the N–H stretching and confirms the amination of core components with APTMS treatment.



Fig. S2 XRD patterns of the as-synthesized core@shell products.



Fig. S3 TEM images of (a and b) CNTs@ZIF-8-0.5 (fractured) and (c and d) CNTs@ZIF-8-2 (fractured) nanowires.



Fig. S4 SEM images of CNTs@ZIF-8 prepared without PSS treatment.



**Fig. S5** SEM images of the diverse core components. (a and b)  $Ni(OH)_2$  nanowires; (c and d)  $LiMn_2O_4$  nanowires; (e and f)  $Fe_2O_3$  nanoplates; (g and h) ZIF-L leaf-like microplates; (I and j)  $Ni_3[Co(CN)_6]_2$  nanocubes; (k and l)  $Fe_2O_3$  nanospindles; (l and m)  $SiO_2$  hollow nanospheres and (n and o) RF nanospheres.



Fig. S6 SEM images of (a and b) Ni(OH)<sub>2</sub>@ZIF-8 and (c and d) LiMn<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@ZIF-8 nanowires.



**Fig. S7** N<sub>2</sub> adsorption-desorption isotherms and the corresponding pore size distributions of (a and b) CNTs@ZIF-8 (fractured) nanowires and (c and d) Ni(OH)<sub>2</sub>@ZIF-8 nanowires.

 $N_2$  sorption isotherms of the CNTs@ZIF-8 (fractured) and Ni(OH)<sub>2</sub>@ZIF-8 nanowires are shown in Fig. S7. The observed features of the isotherms resemble type I and IV isotherms with a H3 type hysteresis loop. The sharp uptakes at low pressure imply the presence of micropores from ZIF-8. The distinct hysteresis in the relative pressure region of P/P<sub>0</sub>>0.3 underscores the mesopores characteristics, which may arise from the void space between the interconnected nanosized building blocks of fractured shell. The BET surface areas of CNTs@ZIF-8 (fractured) and Ni(OH)<sub>2</sub>@ZIF-8 are 1055.8 and 1592.7 m<sup>2</sup> g<sup>-1</sup>, respectively. Calculated from the desorption branch using the BJH modal, the average pore size distributions of CNTs@ZIF-8 (fractured) and Ni(OH)<sub>2</sub>@ZIF-8 center at 3.705 and 3.715 nm.



Fig. S8 (a and b) SEM images, (c) HAADF-STEM image and (d) elemental mapping of Ni(OH)<sub>2</sub>@ZIF-8 (Zn, Co) nanowires.



Fig. S9 SEM images of (a) Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>@ZIF-8 nanoplates and (b) ZIF-L@ZIF-8 microplates.



Fig. S10 XRD patterns of Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>@ZIF-8 nanoplates.



Fig. S11 SEM images of 3D core@shell composites. (a and b)  $Ni_3[Co(CN)_6]_2@ZIF-8$  nanocubes; (c and d)  $Fe_2O_3@ZIF-8$  nanospindles; (e and f)  $SiO_2@ZIF-8$  hollow nanospheres and (g and h) RF@ZIF-8 nanospheres.



Fig. S12 SEM images of (a)  $Ni(OH)_2@ZIF-67$  nanowires; (b)  $LiMn_2O_4@ZIF-67$  nanowires; (c)  $SiO_2@ZIF-67$  hollow nanospheres and (d) RF@ZIF-67 nanospheres.



**Fig. S13** TEM images of (a) Ni(OH)<sub>2</sub>@ZIF-67 nanowires; (b) LiMn<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@ZIF-67 nanowires; (c) SiO<sub>2</sub>@ZIF-67 hollow nanospheres and (d) RF@ZIF-67 nanospheres.



**Fig. S14** Thermogravimetric analysis curves of (a) CNTs@ZIF-8 (Zn, Co) and (b) Ni(OH)<sub>2</sub>@ZIF-8 (Zn, Co) nanowires.



Fig. S15 HRTEM images of (a) CNTs@ZnCo<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> and (b) NiO@ZnCo<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> nanowires.



Fig. S16 N<sub>2</sub> adsorption-desorption isotherms and the corresponding pore size distributions of (a and b)  $CNTs@ZnCo_2O_4$  and (c and d)  $NiO@ZnCo_2O_4$  nanowires.

 Table S1 The diameter and shell thickness of core@shell CNTs@ZIF-8 (fractured) nanowires

 synthesized at different precursor's concentrations

	CNTs@ZIF-8-0.5	CNTs@ZIF-8	CNTs@ZIF-8-2
	(fractured)	(fractured)	(fractured)
Diameter	66 nm	76 nm	156 nm
Shell thickness	20 nm	26 nm	65 nm

## Table S2 Summary of representative anode materials for Li-ion batteries

Anode materials	Cycling performance	Rate capability	Ref.
Peapod-like Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> @Carbon nanotube arrays	700 mA h g <sup>-1</sup> after 100 cycles at 100 mA g <sup>-1</sup>	453 mA h g <sup>-1</sup> at 1000 mA g <sup>-1</sup>	1
Two-dimensional porous micro/nano NiO	568 mA h g <sup>-1</sup> after 50 cycles at 200 mA g <sup>-1</sup>	300 mA h g <sup>-1</sup> at 1000 mA g <sup>-1</sup>	2
ZnO-loaded/porous carbon composite	654 mA h g <sup>-1</sup> after 100 cycles at 100 mA g <sup>-1</sup>	497 mA h g <sup>-1</sup> at 1000 mA g <sup>-1</sup>	3
Porous Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> /CuO composite	839 mA h g <sup>-1</sup> after 150 cycles at 100 mA g <sup>-1</sup>	700 mA h g <sup>-1</sup> at 1000 mA g <sup>-1</sup>	4
Carbon nanofibers anchored with Zn <sub>x</sub> Co <sub>3</sub> . <sub>x</sub> O <sub>4</sub> nanocubes	600 mA h g <sup>-1</sup> after 300 cycles at 500 mA g <sup>-1</sup>	337 mA h g <sup>-1</sup> at 1000 mA g <sup>-1</sup>	5
Porous polyhedral ZnCo <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> /CNTs composites	864.6 mA h g <sup>-1</sup> after 150 cycles at 100 mA g <sup>-1</sup>	606 mA h g <sup>-1</sup> at 2000 mA g <sup>-1</sup>	6
Hierarchical ZnCo <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> /NiO core/shell nanowire arrays	357 mA h g <sup>-1</sup> after 50 cycles at 100 mA g <sup>-1</sup>	200 mA h g <sup>-1</sup> at 800 mA g <sup>-1</sup>	7
CNTs@ZnCo <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> nanowires NiO@ZnCo <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	750 mA h g <sup>-1</sup> after 100 cycles at 100 mA g <sup>-1</sup> 1002 mA h g <sup>-1</sup> after 100	460 mA h g <sup>-1</sup> at 1000 mA g <sup>-1</sup> 462 mA h g <sup>-1</sup> at	This work
nanowires	cycles at 100 mA $g^{-1}$	1000 mA g <sup>-1</sup>	

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