

Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI) for

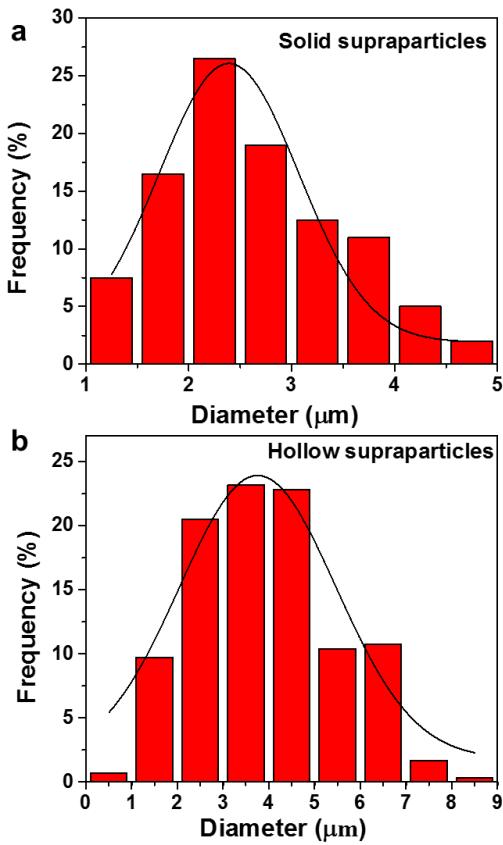
**Self-assembly of transition-metal-oxide nanoparticle supraparticles with designed architectures and their enhanced lithium storage properties**

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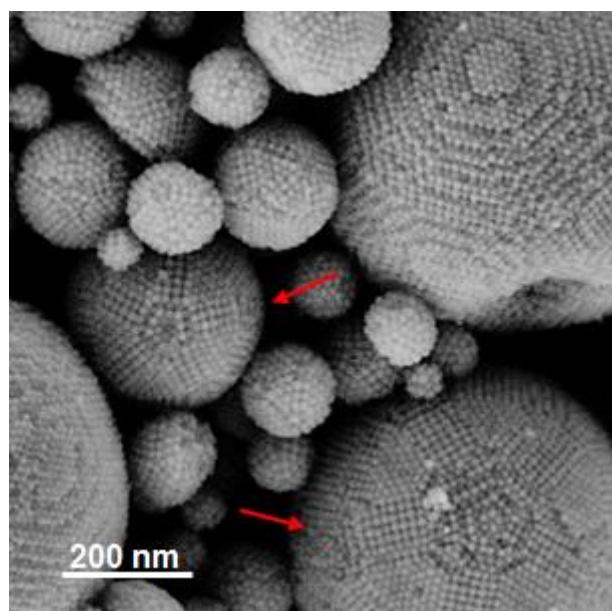
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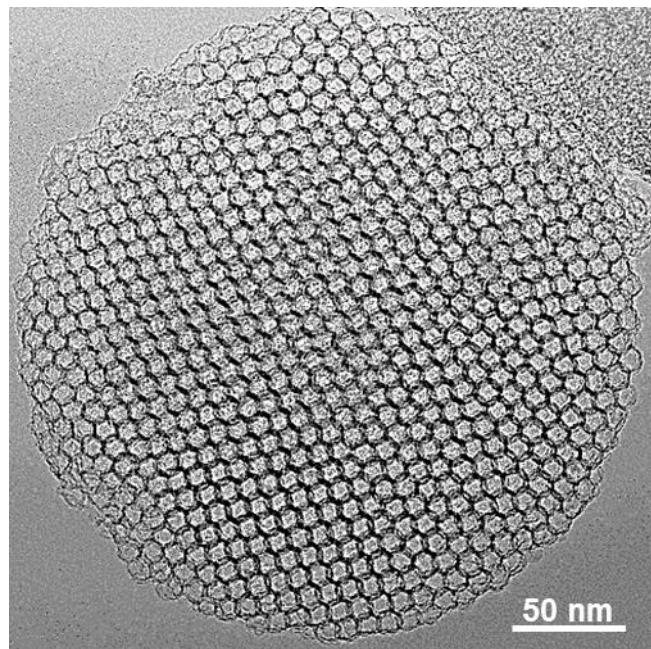
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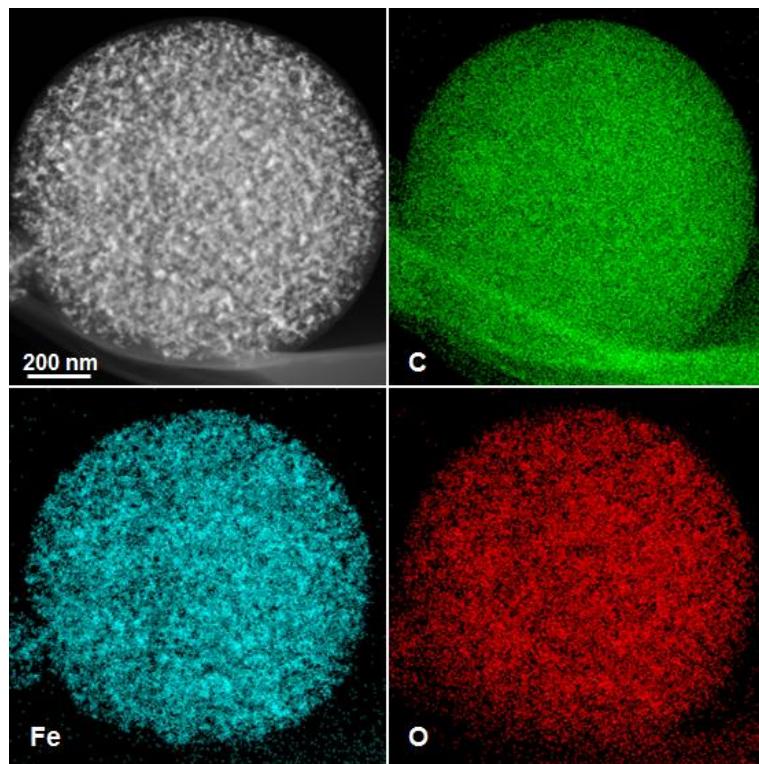
**Figure S1.** (a, b) Size distribution histograms of solid and hollow Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> NP supraparticles, respectively. The average diameter of solid and hollow Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> NP supraparticles was determined to be ~ 2.5 and 3.5  $\mu\text{m}$ , respectively.



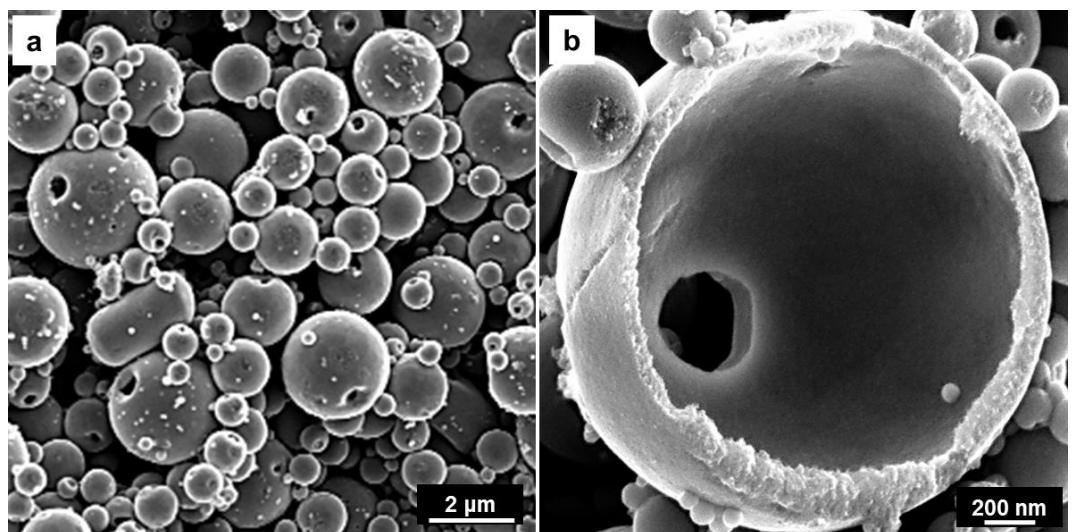
**Figure S2.** Representative HRSEM image of  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$  NP supraparticles, showing the co-existence of icosahedral supraparticles (indicated by red arrows) with FCC supraparticles.



**Figure S3.** Typical TEM image of mesoporous carbon frameworks derived from the carbon-coated Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> NP supraparticles after acid etching. The 3D ordered carbon frameworks suggested the interconnection of carbon shells.



**Figure S4.** STEM image and the corresponding elemental mapping of a single  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$  NP supraparticles after ligand carbonization. The homogeneous distribution of carbon suggested the formation of a 3D continuous carbon network after *in situ* ligand carbonization.



**Figure S5.** (a, b) SEM images of hollow supraparticles self-assembled from 6 nm NiFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> NPs.

**Table S1.** Electrochemical performance of representative Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>-based anodes reported previously.

Material	Current density (mA g <sup>-1</sup> )	Coulombic efficiency (1 <sup>st</sup> cycle)	Capacity (mAh g <sup>-1</sup> )	Ref.
Porous Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> /VO <sub>x</sub> / graphene nanowires	100		1164	S1
	2000		808	
Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> @Fe <sub>3</sub> C-C yolk/shell nanospindles	500	68.30%	1120 after 100 cycles	S2
	2000		604.8	
CNT@Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> @C coaxial nanocables	200	65.50%	1290 after 80 cycles	S3
	2000		690 after 200 cycles	
Graphene-wrapped Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> graphene nanoribbons	400		708 after 300 cycles	S4
Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> /Fe nanocomposites	200		390 after 50 cycles	S5
	2000		260	
Hollow and yolk-shell Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> nanostructures	1000		585 after 100 cycles	S6
Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> /carbon composite microspheres	2000	72%	1022 for 150 cycles	S7
	5000		733	
Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> /SnO <sub>2</sub> coaxial nanofibers	100	74%	850 after 50 cycles	S8
Foam-like Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> /C composite	200		1008 after 400 cycles	S9
	5000		580	
Novel Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> -CNTs nanocomposite	92.8		850 after 100 cycles	S10
Carbon-coated Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> nanosheets	200		1232 after 120 cycles	S11
	1000		853	
Sandwich-structured Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> @carbon	~ 100		860 after 100 cycles	S12
C@Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> @C coaxial nanotubes	100	68%	1134 after 150 cycles	S13
Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> nanoparticles on graphene foam	924	68%	1200 after 500 cycles	S14
Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> nanoparticles on porous carbon	100	61%	1462 after 100 cycles	S15
	1000		676 after 500 cycles	
Hollow Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> NP supraparticles	1600	70.8%	1152 after 300 cycles	This work

## References

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