Supporting Information

Ultrathin Fe₂O₃ Nanoflakes Prepared via Smart Chemical Stripping for High Performance Lithium Storage

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Figure S1 The SEM images of TNP-Fe₂O₃ (a) and UNF-Fe₂O₃ nanoplates with low



(b) magnification.

Figure S2 XRD patterns (a) and XPS spectra (b) of TNP-Fe₂O₃ sample, H-TNP-Fe₂O₃ sample and UNF-Fe₂O₃ samples. The stronger (110) peak illustrates that the nanoparticles is exposed by (001) facets.



Figure S3 Tapping mode AFM of TNP-Fe₂O₃ (a) and UNF-Fe₂O₃ (b) on mica with the height cross-sectional profiles. The thickness of TNP-Fe₂O₃ is approx. 15.8 nm and the thickness of UNF-Fe₂O₃ is approx. 4.2 nm.



Figure S4 Tapping mode AFM of UNF-Fe₂O₃ on mica with the height cross-sectional profiles. The thickness of No.1 and No.2 UNF-Fe₂O₃ are approx. 4.1 nm and 3.5 nm, respectively.



Figure S5 The TEM images of TNP-Fe₂O₃ (a) and UNF-Fe₂O₃ (b) after 100 cycles at

5 A g⁻¹.

Table S1 Comparison of the performance of the UNF-Fe₂O₃ in this work with some reported 2D-Fe₂O₃ anodes.

2D- Fe ₂ O ₃ nanostrucuture	Thicknes s	Specific Capacity (mAh g ⁻¹)			Cycling performance	Ref.
	(nm)	0.1 C	1 C	5 C	$(mAh g^{-1})$	
UNF-Fe ₂ O ₃	~3-4	1251.2	734.1	599.9	100 cycles 1100@ 0.1 C 500 cycles, 472.5@ 5 C	this work
nanoflakes	~20	800			80 cycles, 680@ 0.1 C	[1]
nanoflakes	20-30	1030			20 cycles, 600@ 0.1 C	[2]
micro-flowers constructed by nanoplates	~20	1250			10 cycles, 929@ 0.1 C	[3]
nanowall arrays	~20	1230	570	440	50 cycles, 518@ 0.1 C	[4]
microboxes constructed by nanoplates	~10	945			30 cycles, ~960@ 0.2 C	[5]
nanoplates	10	1320			100 cycles, 762.5 @ 0.1 C	[6]
nanodiscs	27	650	450		150 cycles, 530 @ 0.1 C	[7]
porous nanodiscs	5-20	~1000	512	~0	50 cycles, 89 @ 0.1 C	[8]
mesoporous flakes	~10	910	610		120 cycles, 1080 @ 0.1 C	[9]
interconnected nanosheet arrays	~25	952.5	750.2	575.2	100 cycles, 900.9 @ 0.5 C	[10]

Reference

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