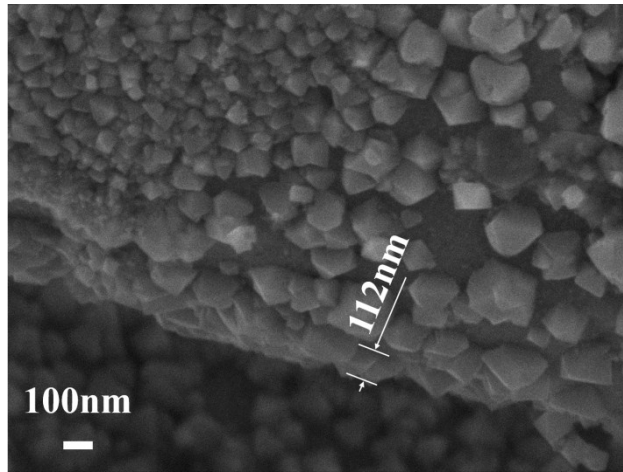


Supporting Information: K-doped FeOOH/Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>  
nanoparticles grown on stainless steel substrate with  
superior and increasing specific capacity

*Haiqiang Luo, Keyu Tao and Yun Gong\**

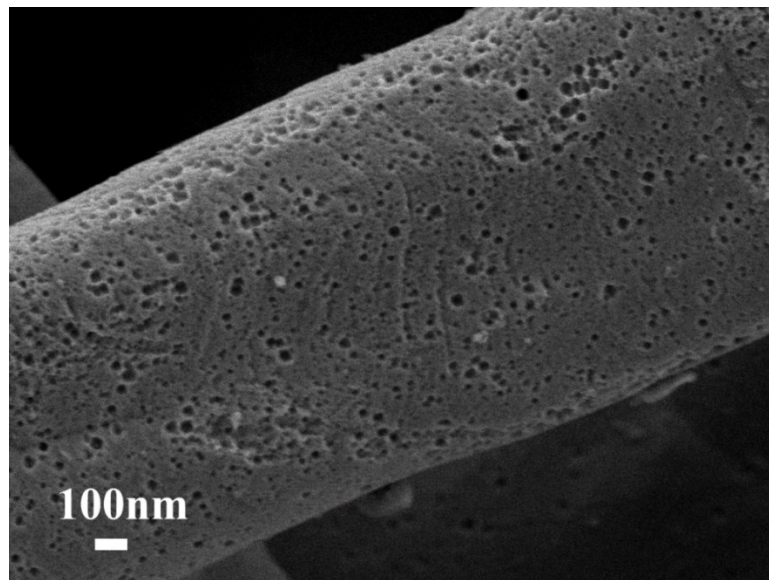
Department of Applied Chemistry, College of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering,  
Chongqing University, Chongqing 401331, P. R. China.

\*Corresponding author's email: [gongyun7211@cqu.edu.cn](mailto:gongyun7211@cqu.edu.cn)

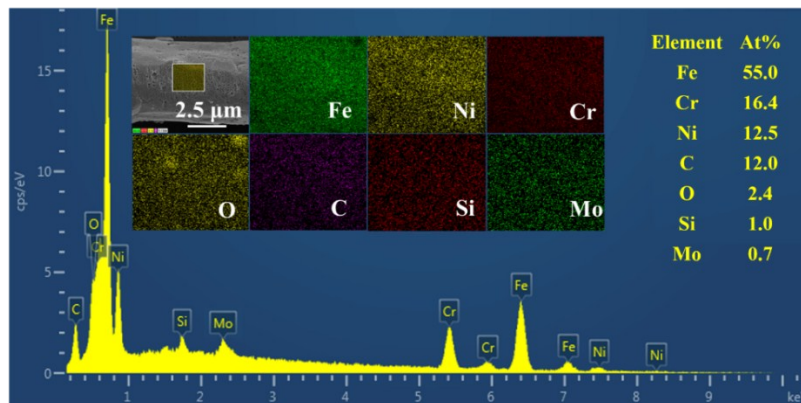


**Figure S1** Cross section image of K-doped FeOOH/Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/SS.

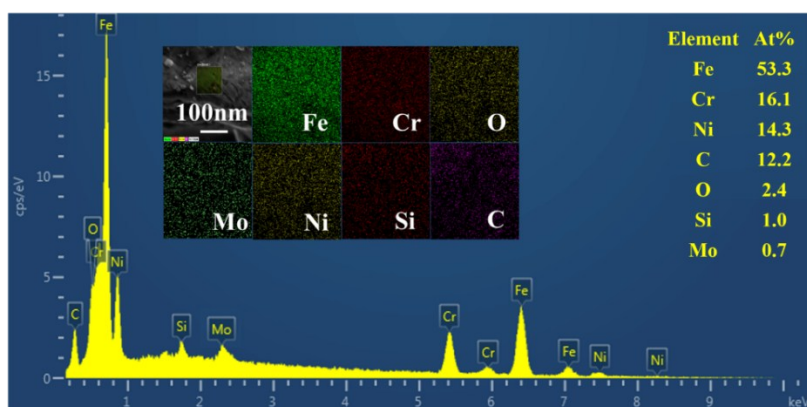
**(a)**



**(b)**



(c)



**Figure S2** SEM image of the bare SS (a), EDS and the corresponding elemental mappings for the bare SS within two randomly selected areas (b, c).

**Table S1** The atom % in the bare SS and K-doped FeOOH/Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/SS sample before and after electrochemical measurements.

Atom %	Bare SS	K-doped FeOOH/Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> /SS before GCD cycles	K-doped FeOOH/Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> /SS after 10000 GCD cycles	K-doped FeOOH/SS	FeOOH/SS
Fe	55.0 <sup>a</sup> /53.3 <sup>b</sup>	36.3 <sup>c</sup> /43.3 <sup>d</sup>	42.4 <sup>e</sup>	26.6 <sup>f</sup>	40.9 <sup>g</sup>
C	12.0 <sup>a</sup> /12.2 <sup>b</sup>	25.2 <sup>c</sup> /13.2 <sup>d</sup>	18 <sup>e</sup>	20.8 <sup>f</sup>	11.8 <sup>g</sup>
O	2.4 <sup>a</sup> /2.4 <sup>b</sup>	15.9 <sup>c</sup> /19.7 <sup>d</sup>	18.6 <sup>e</sup>	41.6 <sup>f</sup>	24.3 <sup>g</sup>
Ni	12.5 <sup>a</sup> /14.3 <sup>b</sup>	11.4 <sup>c</sup> /11.9 <sup>d</sup>	7.9 <sup>e</sup>	5.7 <sup>f</sup>	11.0 <sup>g</sup>
Cr	16.4 <sup>a</sup> /16.1 <sup>b</sup>	8.9 <sup>c</sup> /10.0 <sup>d</sup>	11.8 <sup>e</sup>	3.4 <sup>f</sup>	10.3 <sup>g</sup>
Mo	0.7 <sup>a</sup> /0.7 <sup>b</sup>	1.4 <sup>c</sup>	/	/	/
Mn	/	1.1 <sup>d</sup>	1.2 <sup>e</sup>	/	0.8 <sup>g</sup>
Si	1.0 <sup>a</sup> /1.0 <sup>b</sup>	0.8 <sup>c</sup> /0.7 <sup>d</sup>	/	0.3 <sup>f</sup>	0.4 <sup>g</sup>
K	/	0.1 <sup>c</sup> /0.1 <sup>d</sup>	0.1 <sup>e</sup>	1.5 <sup>f</sup>	/
S	/	/	/	0.2 <sup>f</sup>	0.5 <sup>g</sup>

<sup>a</sup> The percentages of the atoms are calculated based on the EDS data in Figure S2b;

<sup>b</sup> The percentages of the atoms are calculated based on the EDS data in Figure S2c;

<sup>c</sup> The percentages of the atoms are calculated based on the EDS data in Figure 2b;

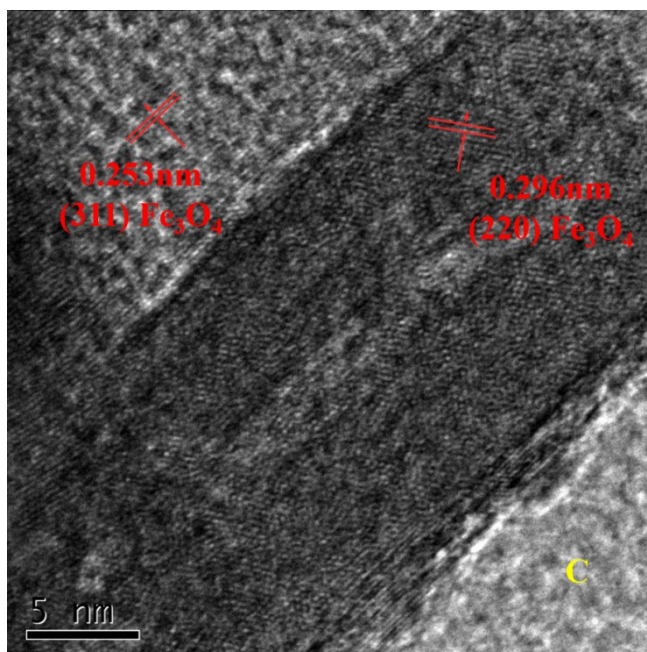
<sup>d</sup> The percentages of the atoms are calculated based on the EDS data in Figure 2c;

<sup>e</sup> The percentages of the atoms are calculated based on the EDS data in Figure 8a;

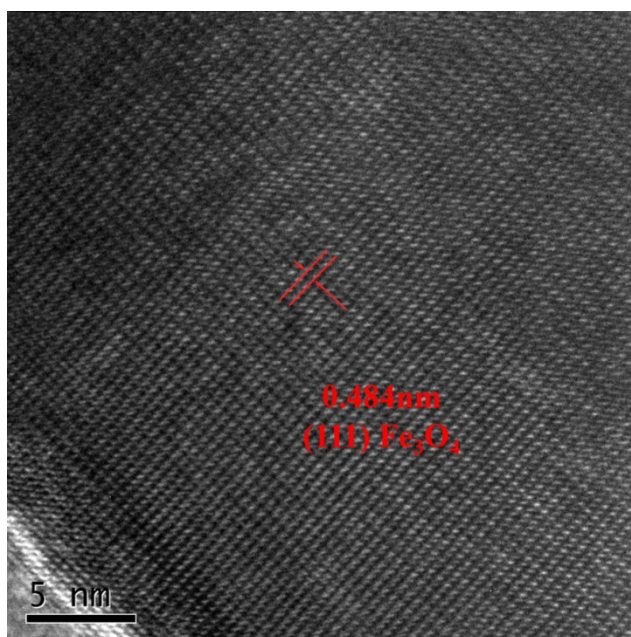
<sup>f</sup> The percentages of the atoms are calculated based on the EDS data in Figure S14a;

<sup>g</sup> The percentages of the atoms are calculated based on the EDS data in Figure S14b.

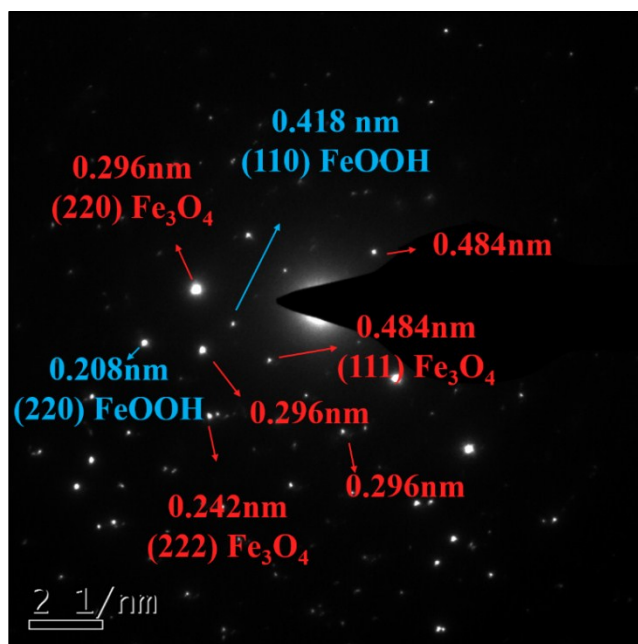
(a)



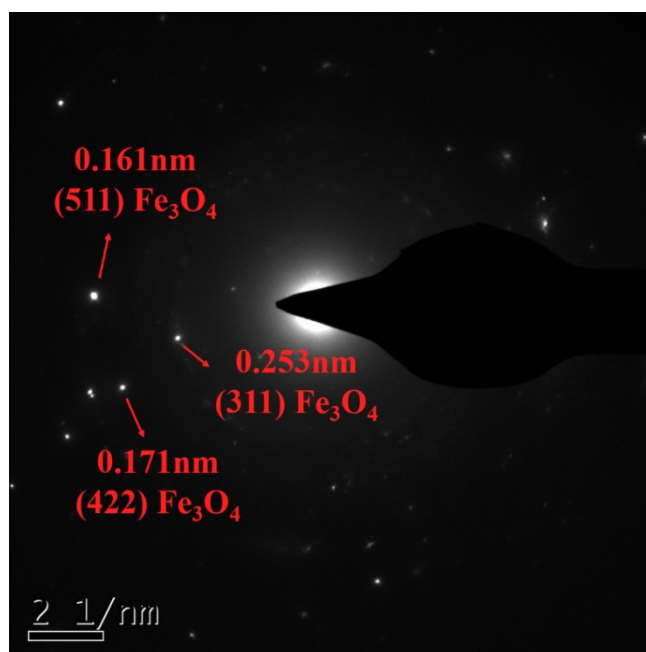
(b)



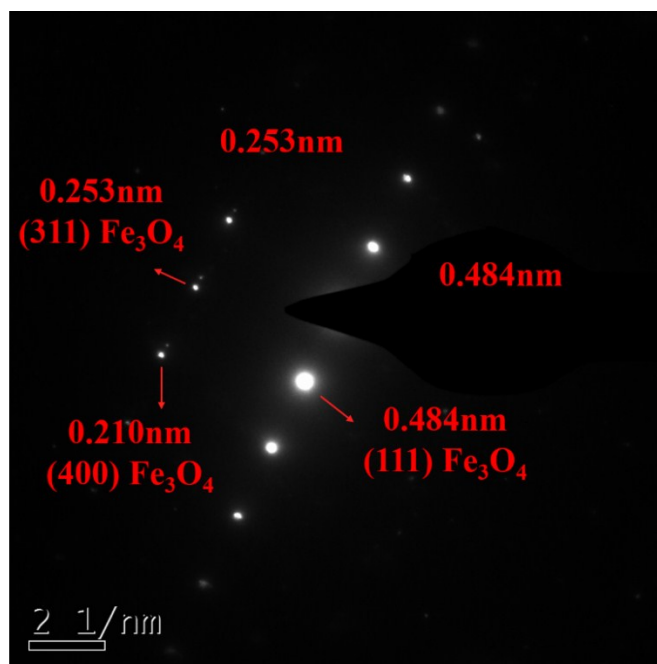
(c)



(d)

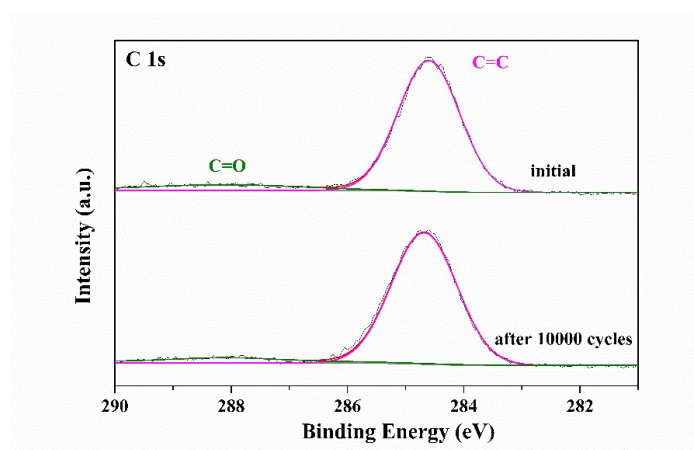


(e)

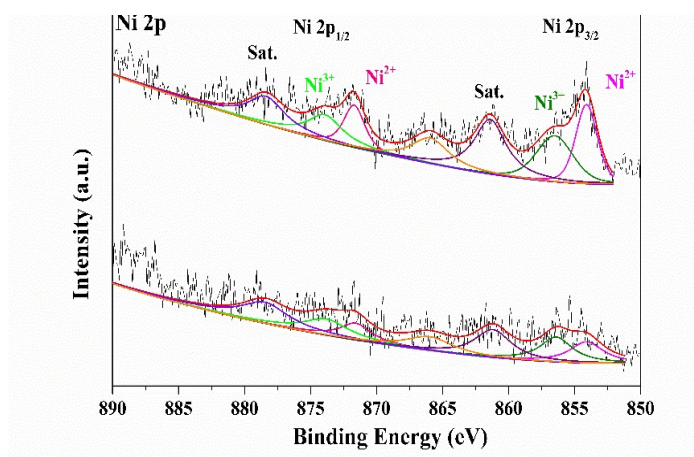


**Figure S3** HRTEM (a, b) and SAED images (c-e) for K-doped FeOOH/Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/SS nanocomposite.

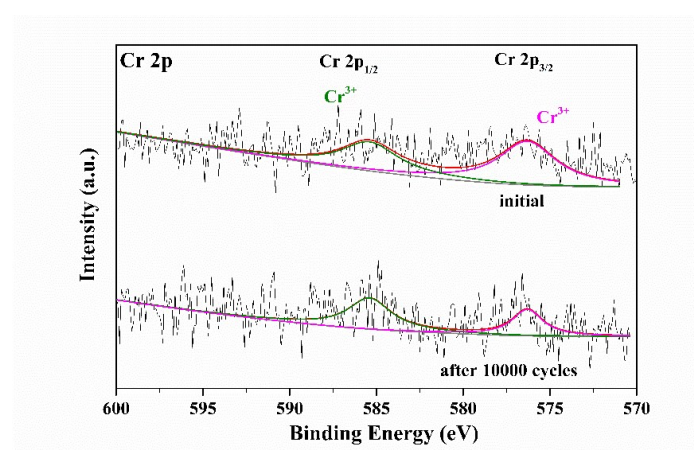
(a)



(b)



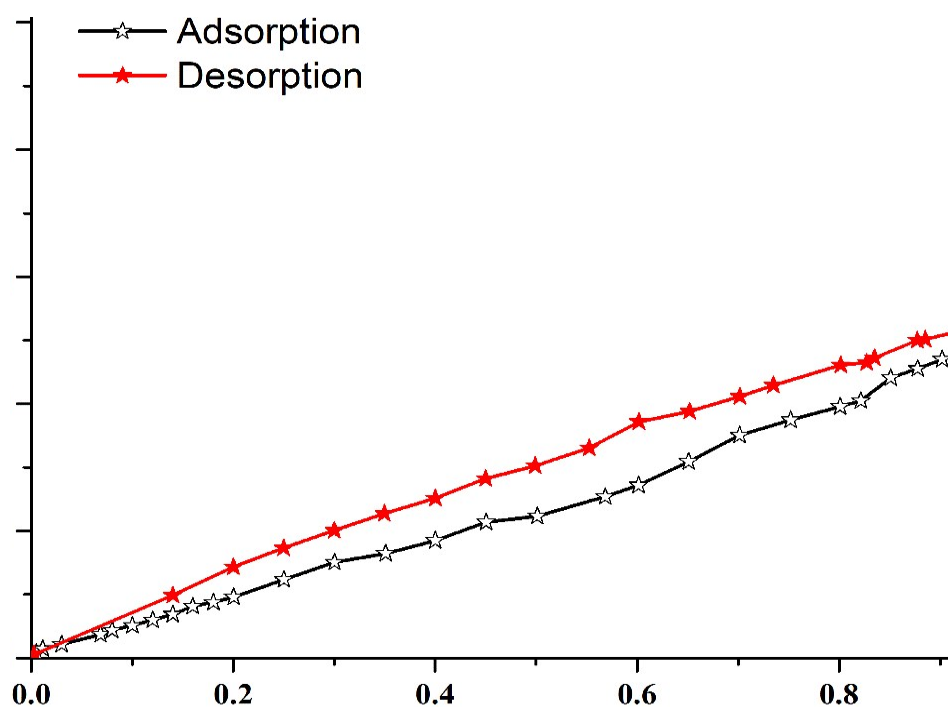
(c)



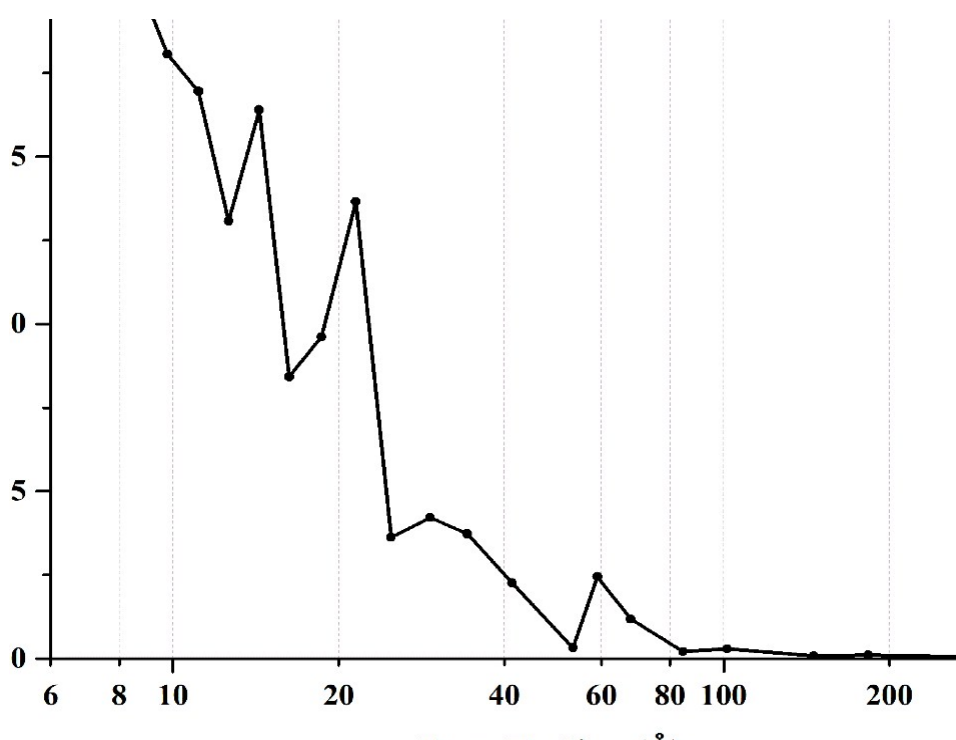
**Figure S4** The XPS fine spectra of C 1s (a), Ni 2p (b) and Cr 2p (c) for K-doped FeOOH/Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/SS before (above) and after (below) 10000 GCD cycles.



(a)

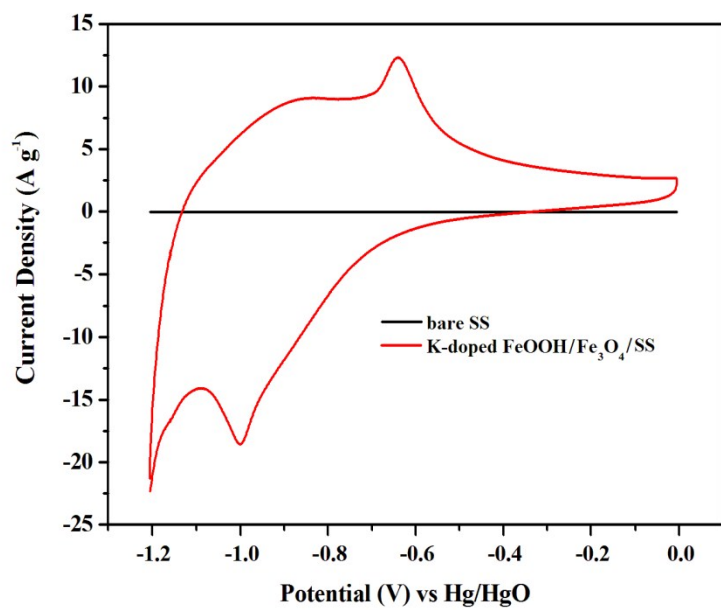


(b)

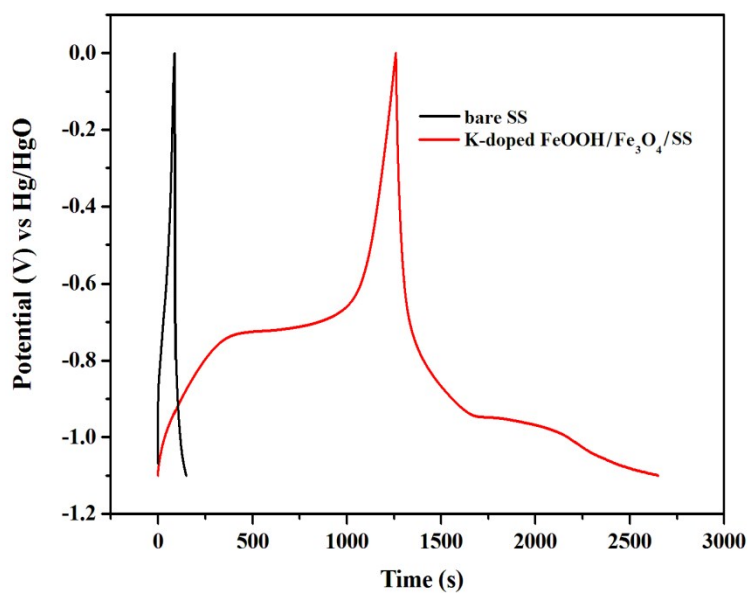


**Figure S5** Nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherms (a) and pore size distribution (b) curves of K-doped  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@ \text{FeOOH}/\text{SS}$ .

(a)



(b)

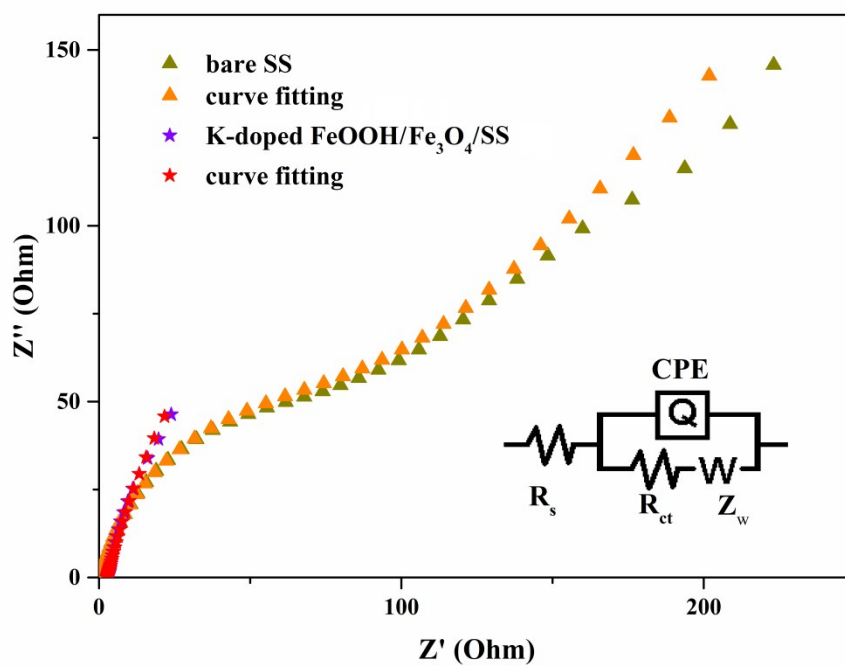


**Figure S6** CV at 10 mV s<sup>-1</sup> (a) and GCD curves at 1 A g<sup>-1</sup> (b) for the bare SS and K-doped Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/FeOOH/SS.

**Table S2** The electrochemical behaviors for iron oxides/hydroxides based anode materials reported previously.

Sample	Electrolyte	Current density (A g <sup>-1</sup> )	Specific capacity (F g <sup>-1</sup> )	Energy density	Capacity retention	Ref.
FeOOH/C	6 M KOH	0.5	396	/	/	1
Dy <sup>3+</sup> -doped Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	1 M Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	0.5	202	/	/	2
α-Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> /rGO	1 M KOH	1	903	/	/	3
Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> NRs/NH <sub>2</sub> -rGO	1 M Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	1	145	/	/	4
Fe <sub>3</sub> C/Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> /C	6 M KOH	0.5	315	/	/	5
(AC)-Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	6 M KOH	0.5	37.9	/	/	6
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> /N-rGO	1 M KOH	0.5	618	/	/	7
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> NDs@NG	2 M KOH	1	274	/	/	8
FeO <sub>x</sub> -CNFs	6 M KOH	1	460	/	/	9
FeOOH QDs	1 M Li <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	1	365	/	/	10
α-Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> /C	1 M Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	1	391.8	0.64 mWh cm <sup>-3</sup> at 14.8mW cm <sup>-3</sup>	71.8% (4000 cycles at 200 mV s <sup>-1</sup> )	11
PEDOP@Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> NSs	1 M LiClO <sub>4</sub> /PC/15 wt% PMMA based gel	1	673	93 Wh kg <sup>-1</sup> at 0.5 kW kg <sup>-1</sup>	83% (5000 cycles at 1 A g <sup>-1</sup> )	12
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> /MWCNTs	1 M Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	2	437.5	38 Wh kg <sup>-1</sup> at 800 W kg <sup>-1</sup>	65 % (500 cycles at 2 A g <sup>-1</sup> )	13
G@Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	2 M KOH	2	732	82.8 Wh kg <sup>-1</sup> at 2047 W kg <sup>-1</sup>	88.3% (10000 cycles at	14

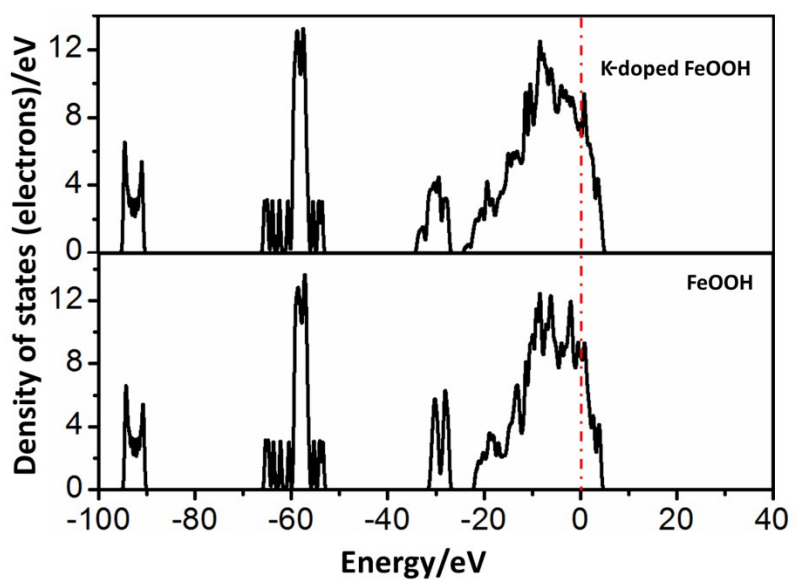
					20 A g <sup>-1</sup> )	
Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> @C	6 M KOH	0.5	586	18.3 Wh kg <sup>-1</sup> at 351 W kg <sup>-1</sup>	66.7% (1000 cycles at 5 A g <sup>-1</sup> )	15
Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> @CNF <sub>Mn</sub>	Gel Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> /PV A	1	306	13 Wh kg <sup>-1</sup> at 65 W kg <sup>-1</sup>	85% (2000 cycles at 0.5 A g <sup>-1</sup> )	16
MnO <sub>2</sub> @Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	Gel Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> /C MC	0.69	91	41.8 Wh kg <sup>-1</sup> at 1276 W kg <sup>-1</sup>	91% (3000 cycles at 100 mV s <sup>-1</sup> )	17
FeOOH	2 M KOH	1	1066	104 Wh kg <sup>-1</sup> at 1.27 kW kg <sup>-1</sup>	91% (10000 cycles at 30 A g <sup>-1</sup> )	18
FeOOH/RGO	1 M Li <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	1	142.0	16 Wh kg <sup>-1</sup> at 0.6 kW kg <sup>-1</sup>	90% (1000 cycles at 40 A g <sup>-1</sup> )	19
Co-Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> NS@NG	3 M KOH	1	775	89.1 Wh kg <sup>-1</sup> at 0.901 kW kg <sup>-1</sup>	97.1% (10000 cycles at 1 A g <sup>-1</sup> )	20
K-doped FeOOH/Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> /SS	2 M KOH	1	1296 (396 mAh g <sup>-1</sup> )	74.38 Wh kg <sup>-1</sup> at 3.64 W kg <sup>-1</sup>	85.6 % (3000 cycles at 30 A g <sup>-1</sup> )	This work



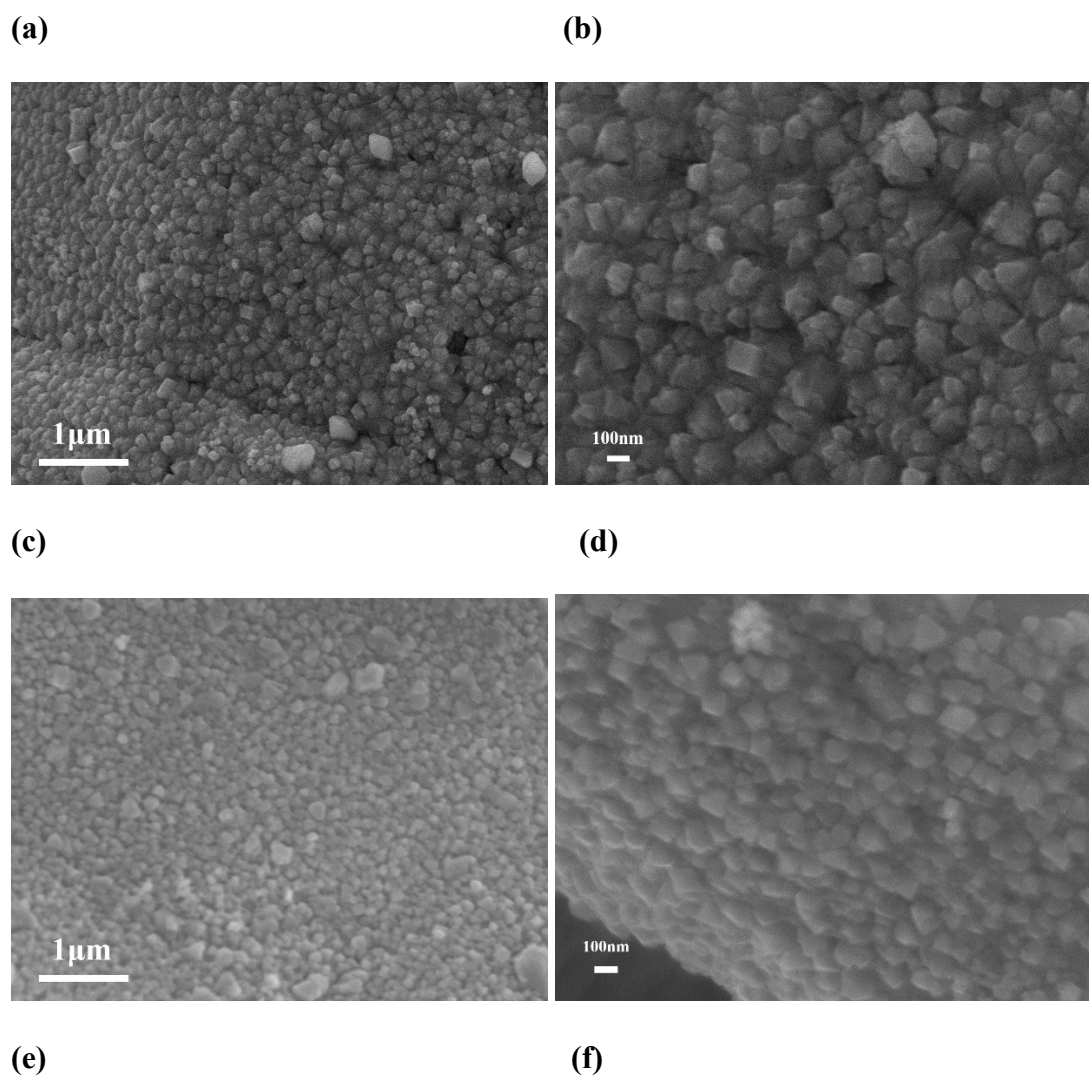
**Figure S7** Nyquist plots for the bare SS and K-doped FeOOH/Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/ SS

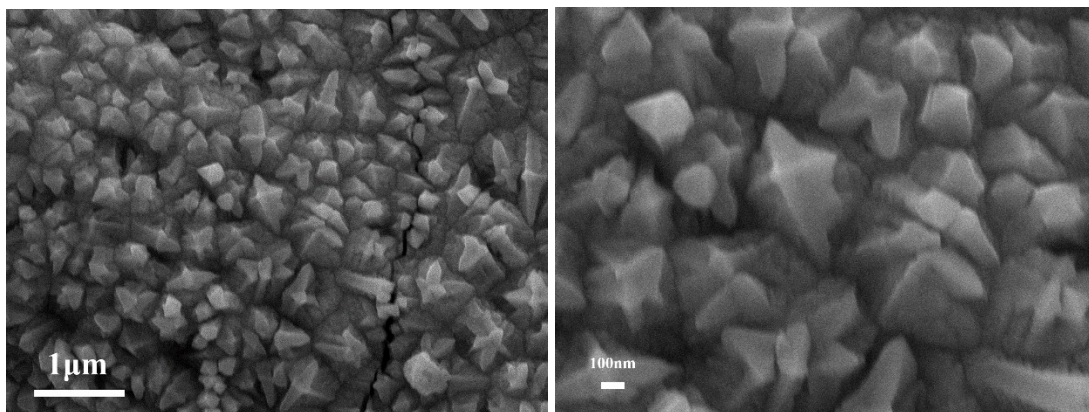
**Table S3** Parameters obtained from the simulation of the Nyquist plots for the bare SS and K-doped FeOOH/Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/SS before and after 5000/10000 GCD cycles.

Sample	$R_{ct}(\Omega \text{ cm}^{-2})$	$R_s(\Omega \text{ cm}^{-2})$
bare SS	85.3	0.9698
K-doped FeOOH/Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> /SS	376.8	2.754
K-doped FeOOH/Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> /SS after 5000 GCD cycles	49.1	0.8743
K-doped FeOOH/Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> /SS after 10000 GCD cycles	92.1	1.038



**Figure S8** The comparative TDOS for the K-doped and -undoped FeOOH.

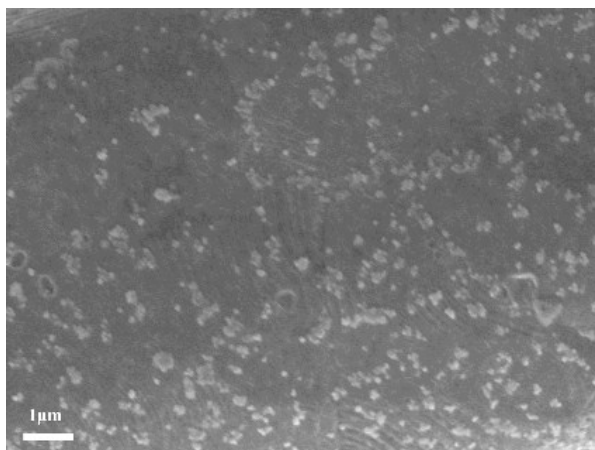




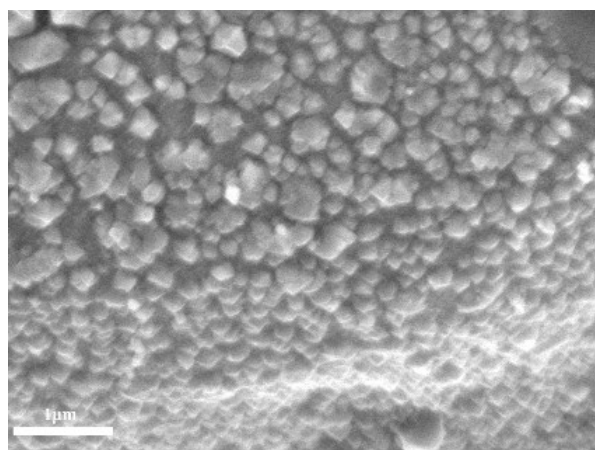
**Figure S9** SEM images of K-doped FeOOH/Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/SS composites prepared under different reaction temperatures: 140 °C (**a, b**), 160 °C (**c, d**) and 180 °C (**e, f**).



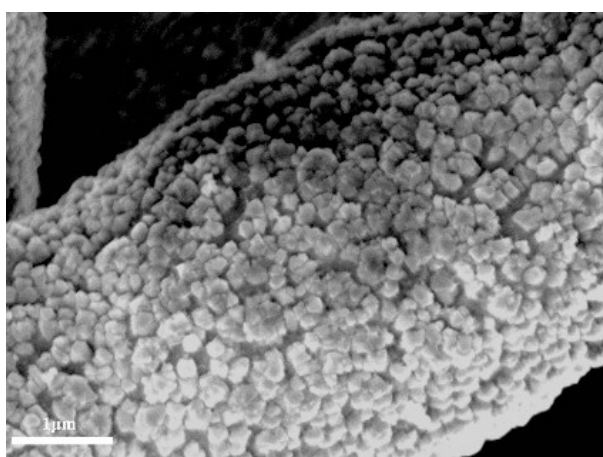
(a)



(b)

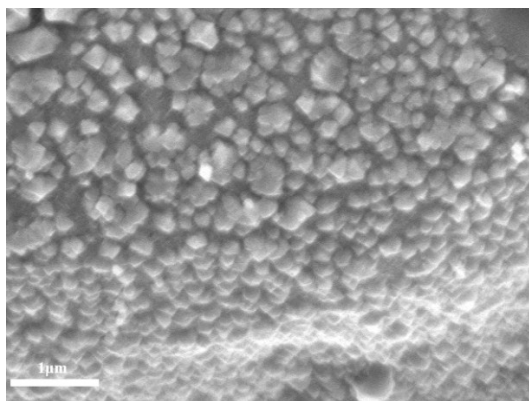


(c)

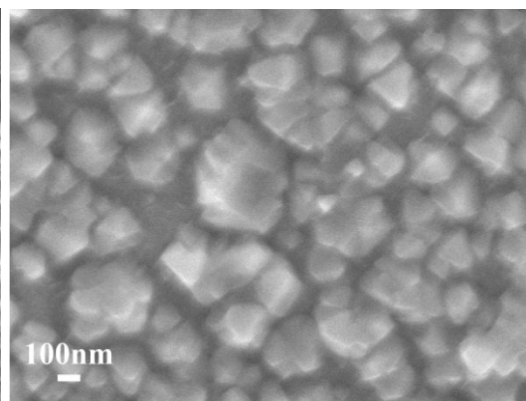


**Figure S10** SEM images of K-doped FeOOH/Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/SS composites prepared with different amounts of KOH: 0.50 mmol (a), 0.75 mmol (b) and 1.00 mmol (c).

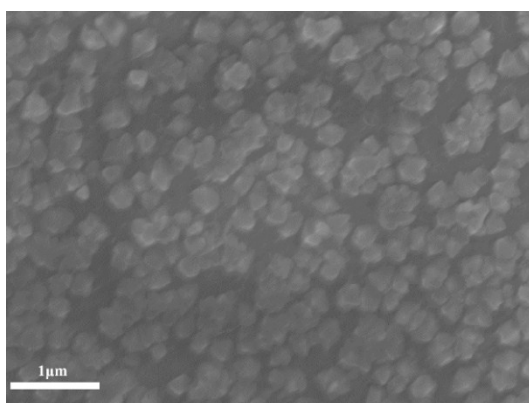
(a)



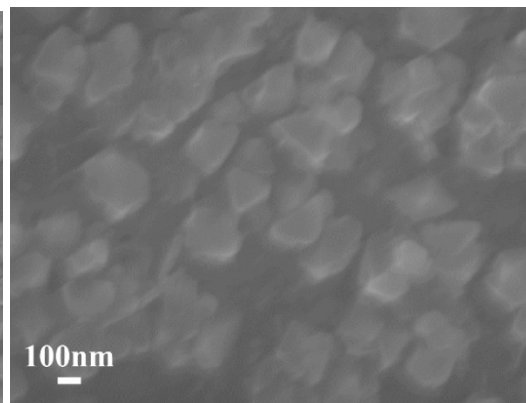
(b)



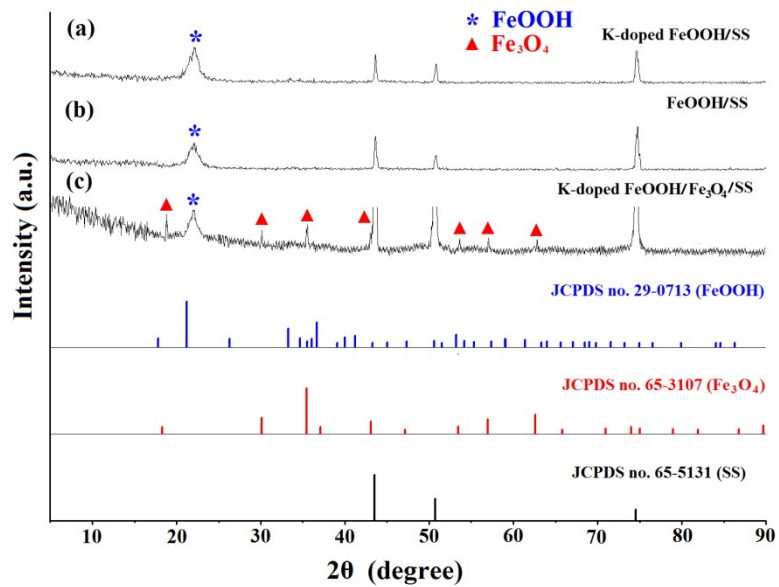
(c)



(d)

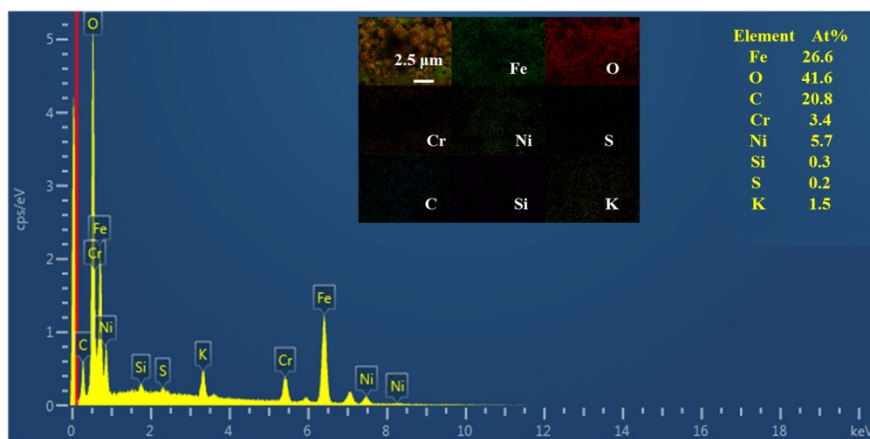


**Figure S11** SEM images of K-doped FeOOH/Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/SS composites prepared under different reaction times: 12 h (**a, b**) and 24 h (**c, d**).

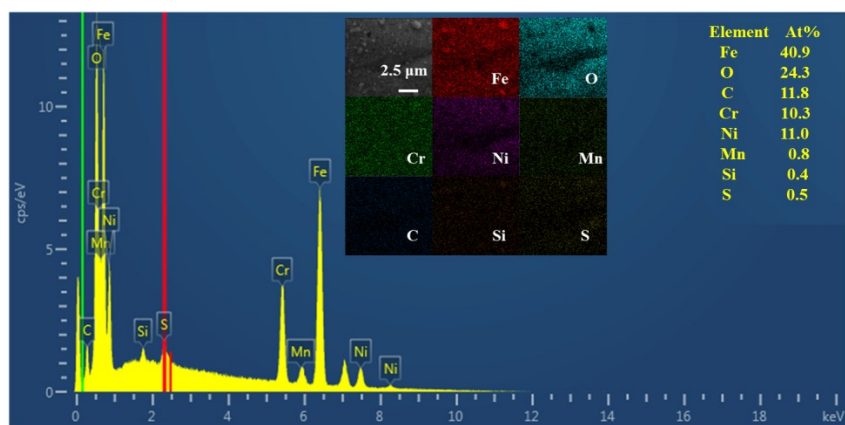


**Figure S12** XRD patterns of the samples prepared in the absence of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  (a) or KOH (b) in comparison with K-doped  $\text{FeOOH}/\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4/\text{SS}$  (c).

(a)

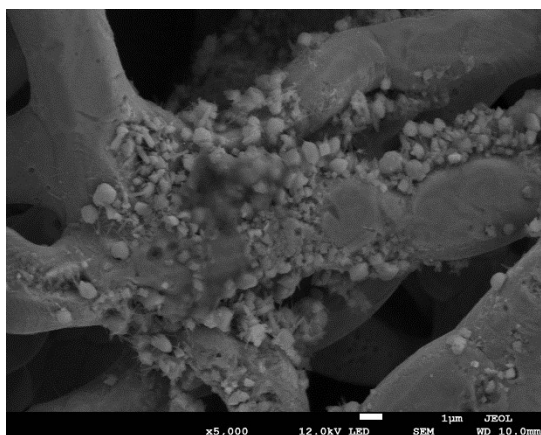


(b)

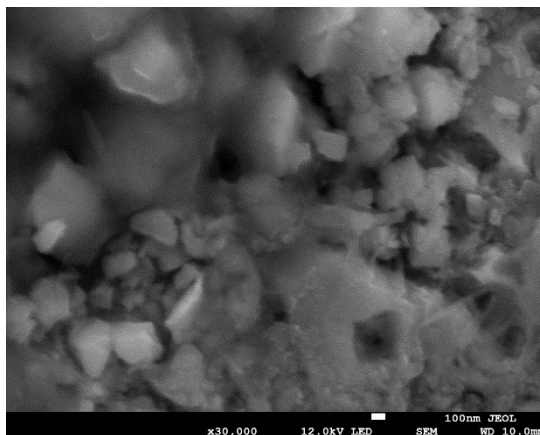


**Figure S13** EDS and elemental mapping images of K-doped FeOOH/SS (a) and FeOOH/SS (b) prepared in the absence of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> or KOH, respectively.

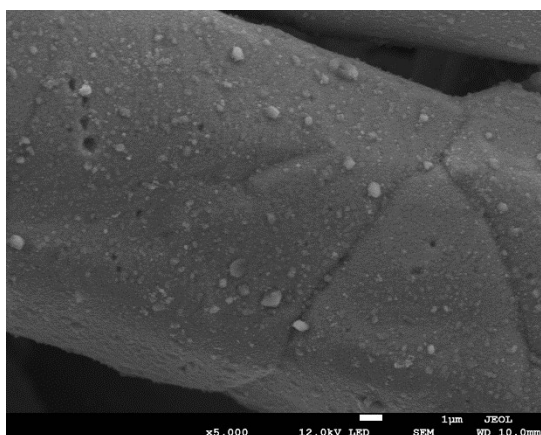
(a)



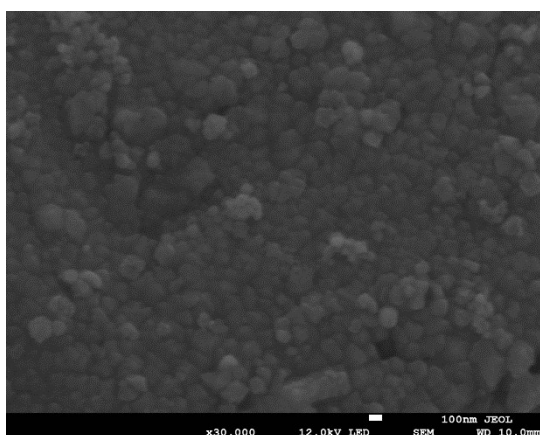
(b)



(c)



(d)

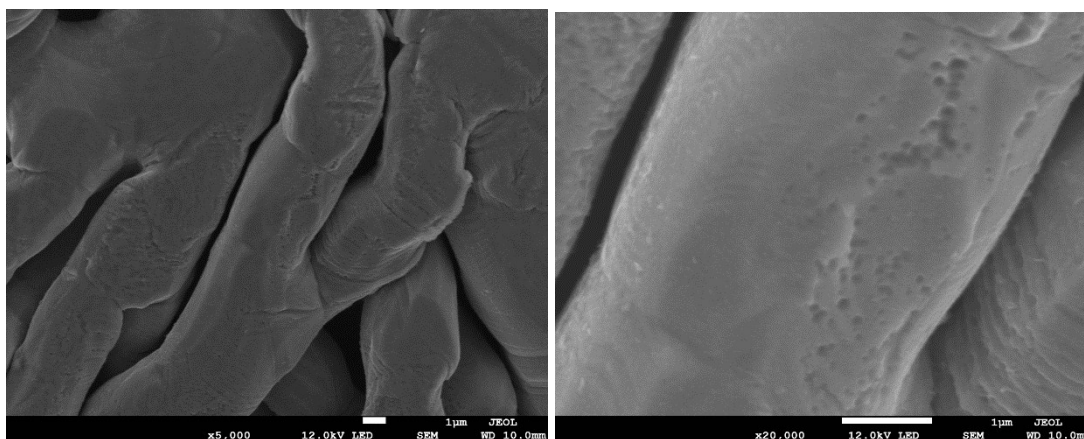


(e)



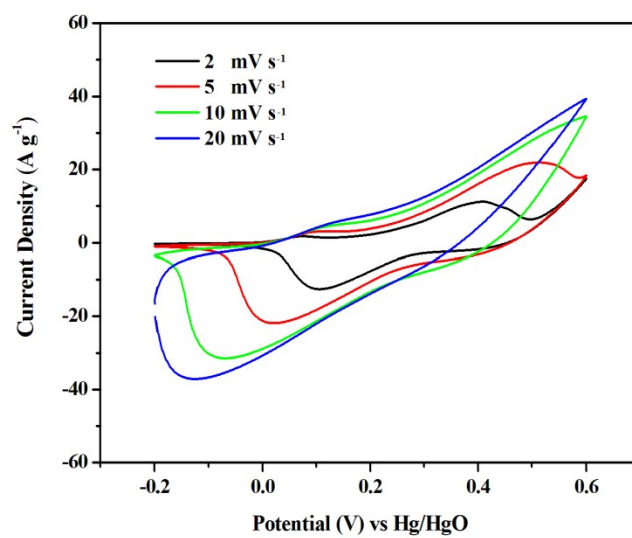
(f)



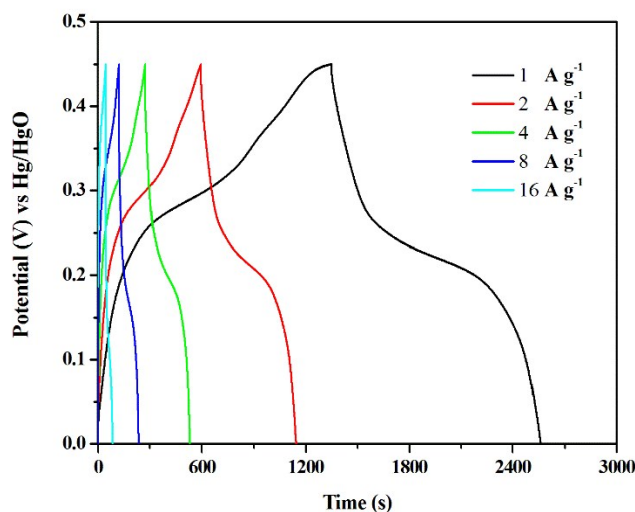


**Figure S14** SEM images K-doped FeOOH/SS (a, b) and FeOOH/SS (c-f).

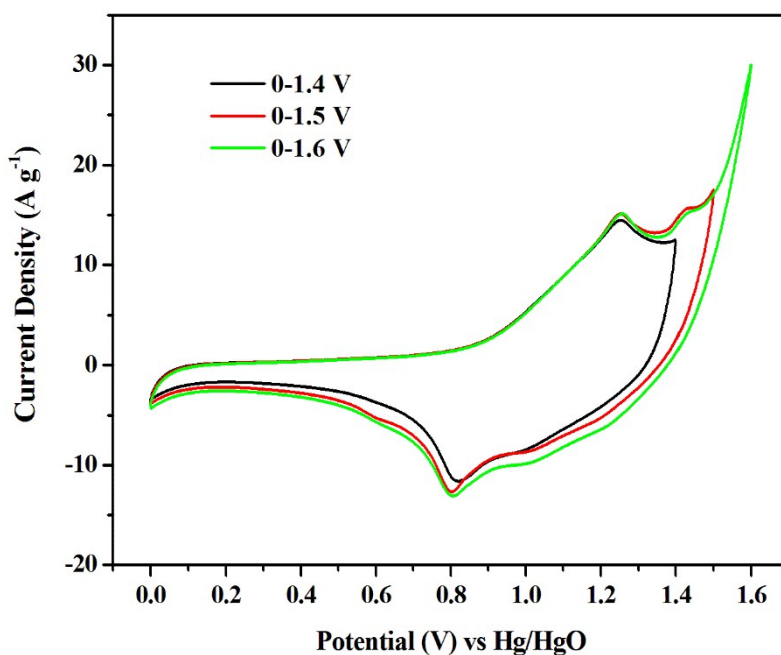
(a)



(b)



**Figure S15** CVs at different scan rates (a) and GCD curves at different current densities for Co-Mo-O/Ni<sub>3</sub>S<sub>2</sub>/NF (b).



**Figure S16** CV curves of the Co-Mo-O/Ni<sub>3</sub>S<sub>2</sub>/NF // K-doped FeOOH/Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/SS device at 20 mV s<sup>-1</sup> in different voltage windows.

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