Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for New Journal of Chemistry. This journal is © The Royal Society of Chemistry and the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique 2018

ESI

Hollow cube-like CuS derived from Cu₂O crystals for the highly efficient elimination of electromagnetic pollution

Xiaodong Sun[†]^a, Xin Yuan[†]^a, Xiaopeng Li^c, LingLi^a, Qingfeng Song^d, Xuliang Lv^a, Guangxin Gu^{*b} and Mingxu Sui^{*a}

^a Key Laboratory of Science and Technology on Electromagnetic Environmental Effects and Electro-optical Engineering, The Army Engineering University, Nanjing, 210007, PR China.

^b Department of Materials Science, Fudan University, Shanghai, 200433, PR China.

^c National University of Defense Technology, Xi'an, 710106, PR China.

^d Troops 96657 of PLA, Beijing, 100011, PR China.

Corresponding authors: <u>Guangxingu@fudan.edu.cn</u> (Guangxin Gu)

Figure S1 shows the Schematic illustration of the formation mechanism of the hollow cube-like CuS.



Fig. S1. The proposed formation process of the hollow cube-like CuS.

In Fig. S2, EDS patterns of Cu_2O and CuS are displayed. In Fig. S2a, it can be found that the as-obtained Cu_2O is made up of Cu and O elements. Table S1 shows that the atomic ratio of Cu: O is 38.29: 61.71, which is close to the chemical stoichiometry of Cu_2O . In Fig. S2b, the EDS result indicates the presence of Cu and S, and the atomic ratio of Cu: S is 50.33: 49.67. As a whole, the EDS results have given approximate components contents, which contribute to analysis of material's property.



Fig. S2. EDS patterns of Cu_2O (a) and CuS (b).

Sample	Elements	Wt%	At%
Cu ₂ O	Cu	13.51	38.29
	0	86.49	61.71
	total	100	100
Sample	Elements	Wt%	At%
CuS	Cu	33.83	50.33
	S	66.17	49.67
	total	100	100

Table S1. EDS results of Cu₂O and CuS.



Figure S3. Nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherm of CuS.

Sample	$S_{\text{BET}}(\text{m}^2\text{g}^{-1})$	$V_{\rm pore}({\rm cm}^3{\rm g}^{-1})$
CuS	6.719	0.017