

Electronic Supplementary Information

Facile Synthesis of Co₃O₄ Nanosheets from MOFs Nanoplates for High Performance Anode of Lithium-Ion Batteries

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Table S1. Comparison of LIBs performance of different Co_3O_4 -based anodes.

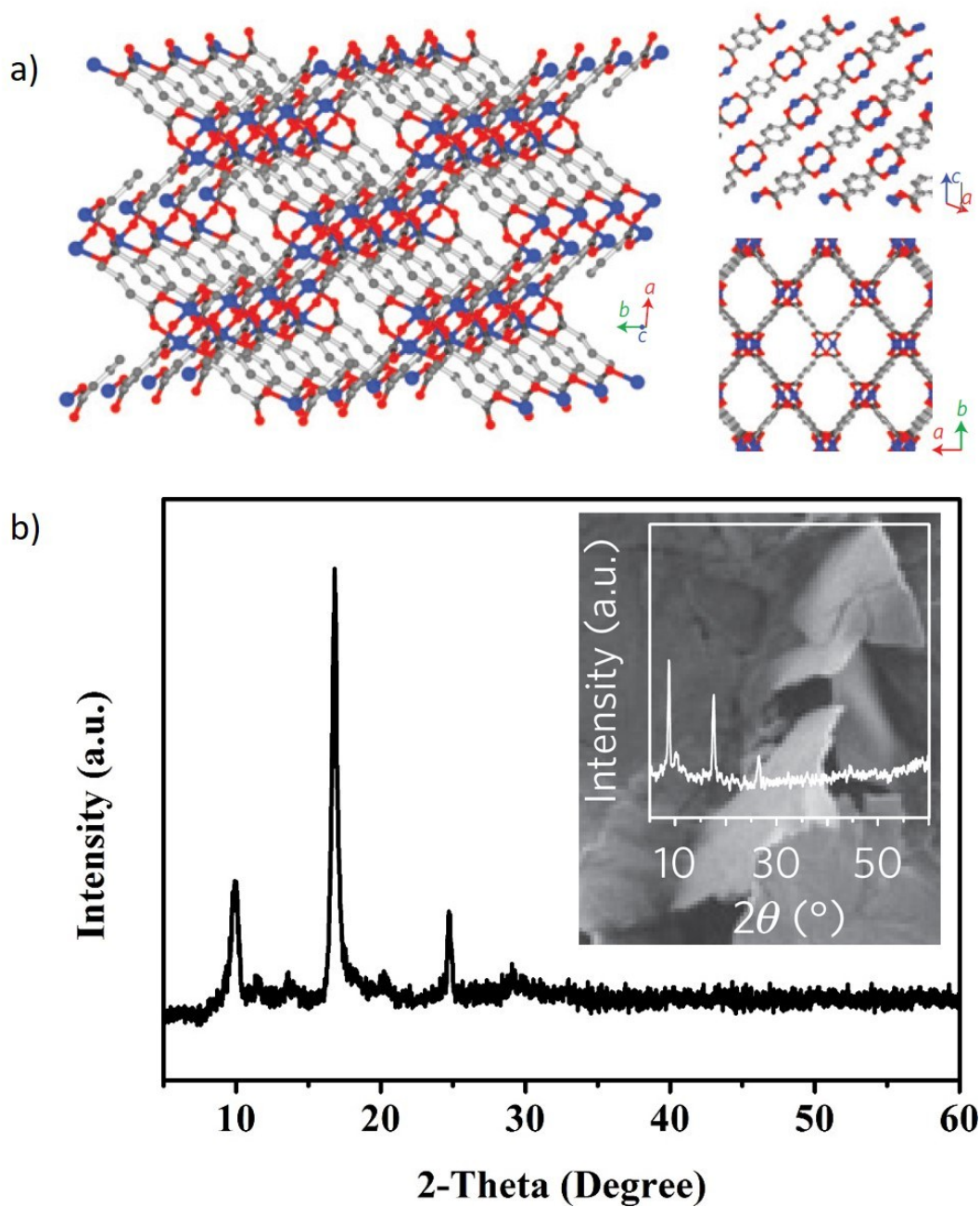


Fig. S1 Structure illustration of CoBDC (a) and PXRD pattern of the as synthesized 2D CoBDC nanoplates (b). The structure figure of isostructural CuBDC and PXRD pattern of CoBDC (inset of b) are reproduced from the original reference with permission (T. Rodenas, I. Luz, G. Prieto, B. Seoane, H. Miro, A. Corma, F. Kapteijn, F. X. Llabrés i Xamena and J. Gascon, *Nat. Mater.*, 2014, **14**, 48.).

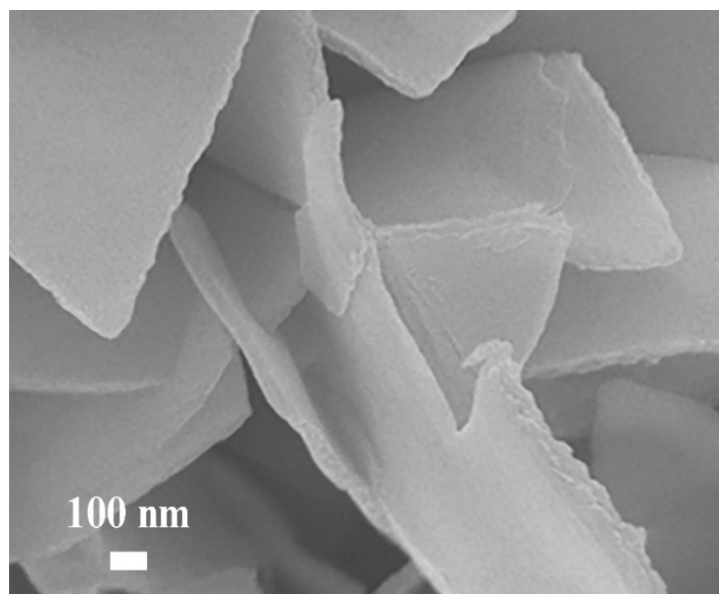


Fig. S2. SEM image of CoBDC nanoplates

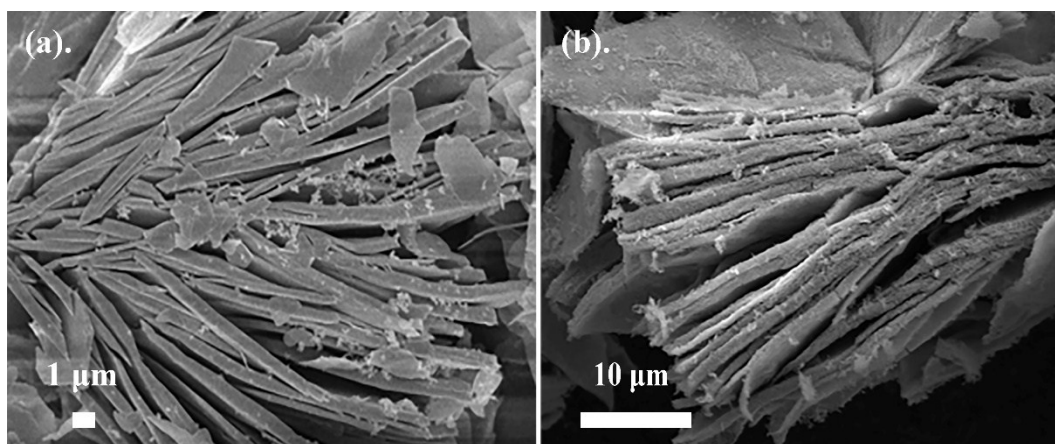


Fig. S3. SEM images of (a) bulk-type CoBDC (b) bulk-type Co₃O₄.

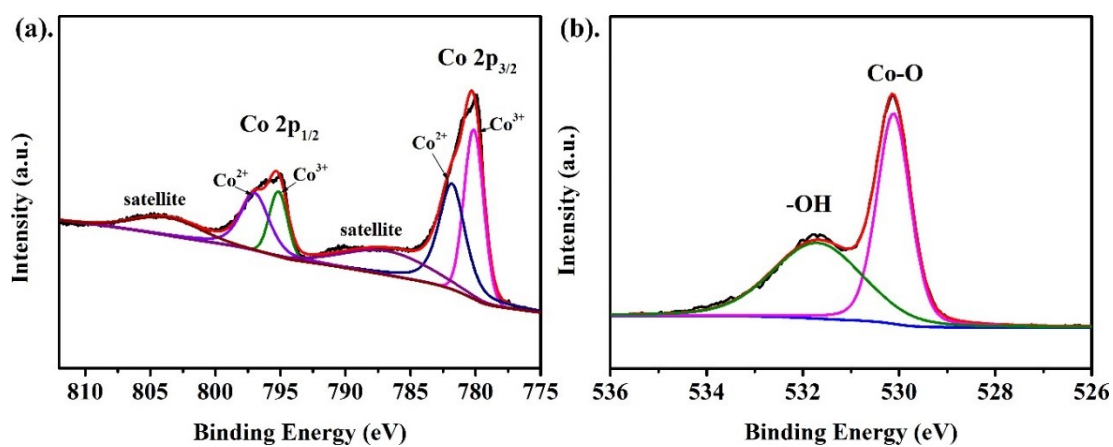


Fig. S4. XPS spectra of C_3O_4 nanosheets: (a) Co 2p; (b) O 1s.

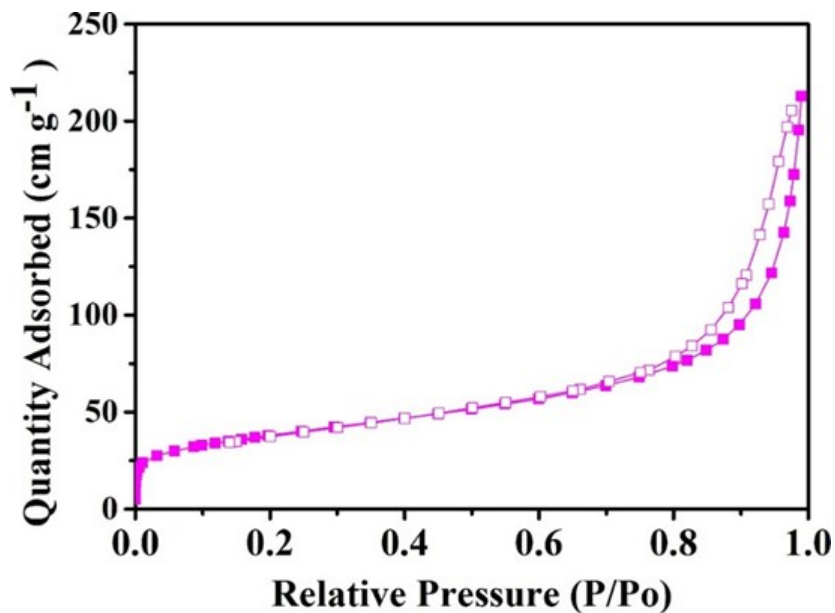


Fig. S5. Nitrogen sorption-desorption isotherms of Co_3O_4 nanosheets.

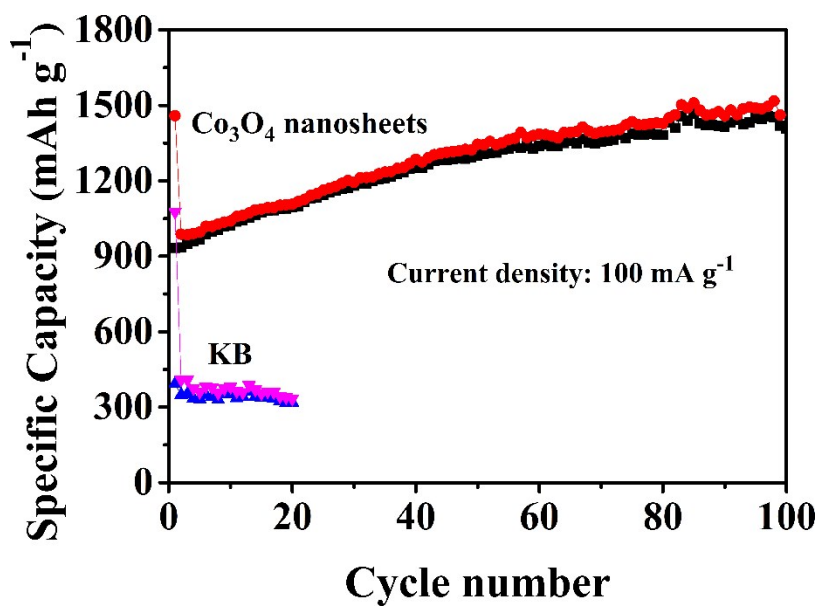


Fig. S6. The cycle performance of KB at 100 mA g⁻¹.

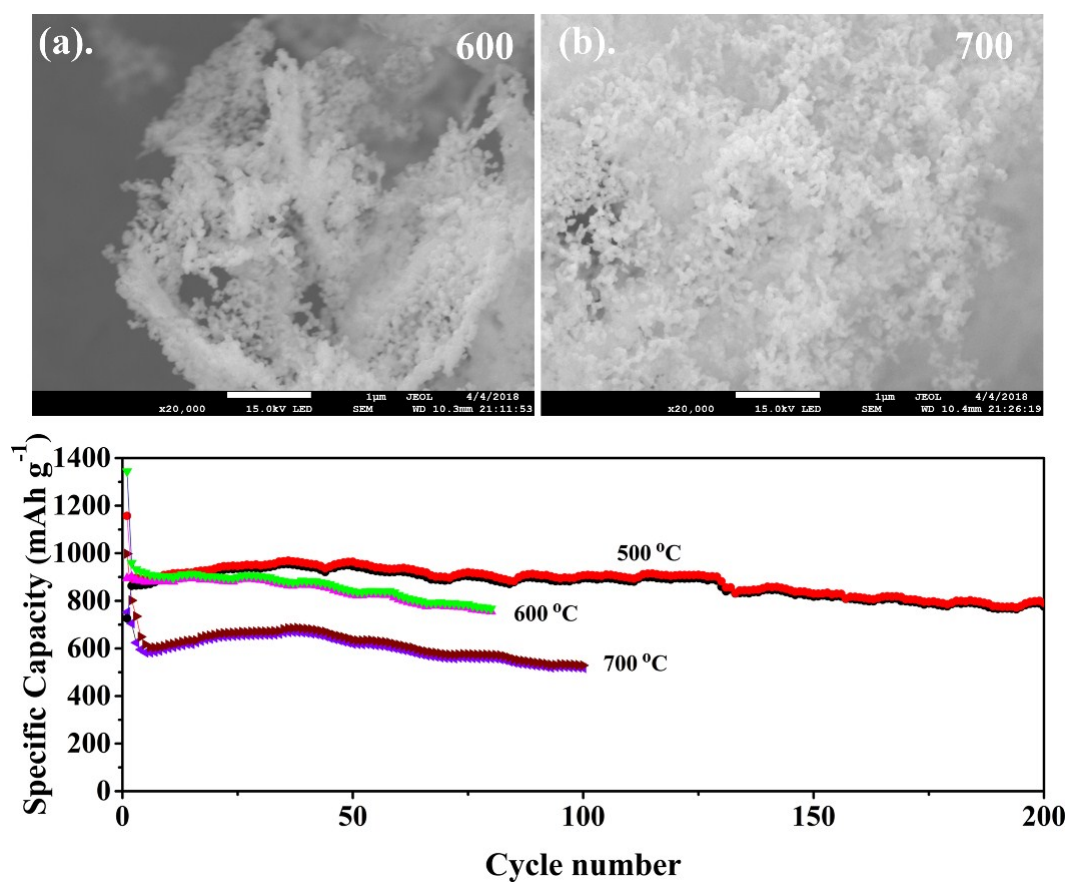


Fig. S7 (a) The SEM image of Co₃O₄ at calcination temperature of 600 °C. (b) The SEM image of Co₃O₄ at calcination temperature of 700 °C. (c) Cycling performance of Co₃O₄ electrode synthesized at different temperature at current densities of 1A·g⁻¹.

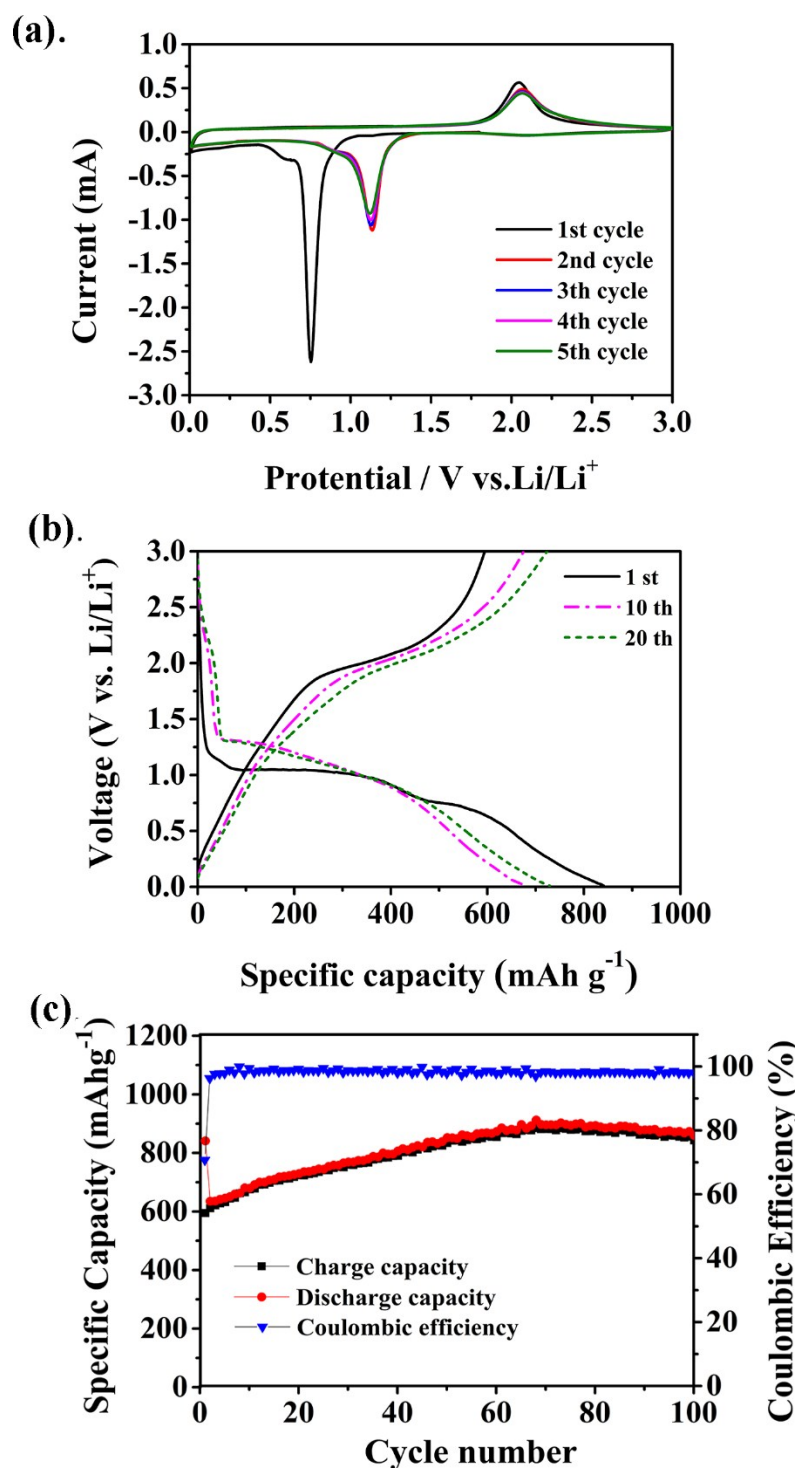


Fig. S8. (a) CV profiles of bulk-type Co_3O_4 at a scanning rate of $0.1 \text{ mV}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$. (b) Discharge-charge curves of bulk-type Co_3O_4 (c) Cycling performance of bulk-type Co_3O_4 electrode at current densities of $100 \text{ mA}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$.

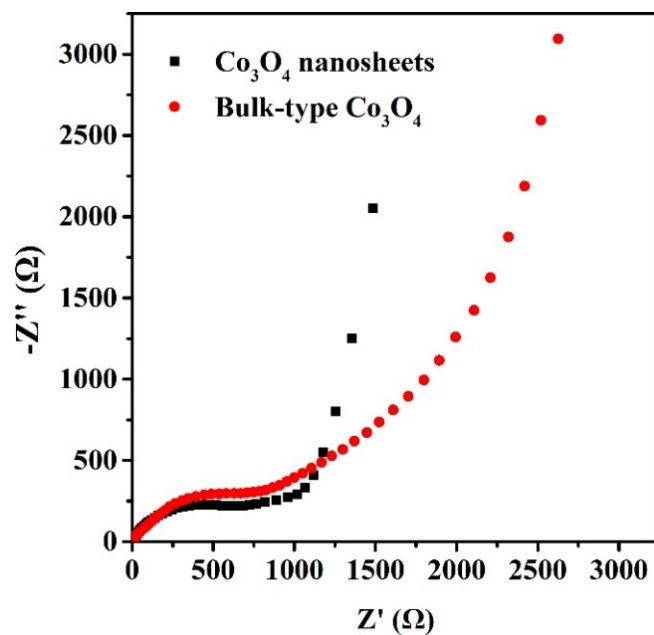


Fig. S9. Nyquist plots for Co_3O_4 nanosheets and bulk-type Co_3O_4 .

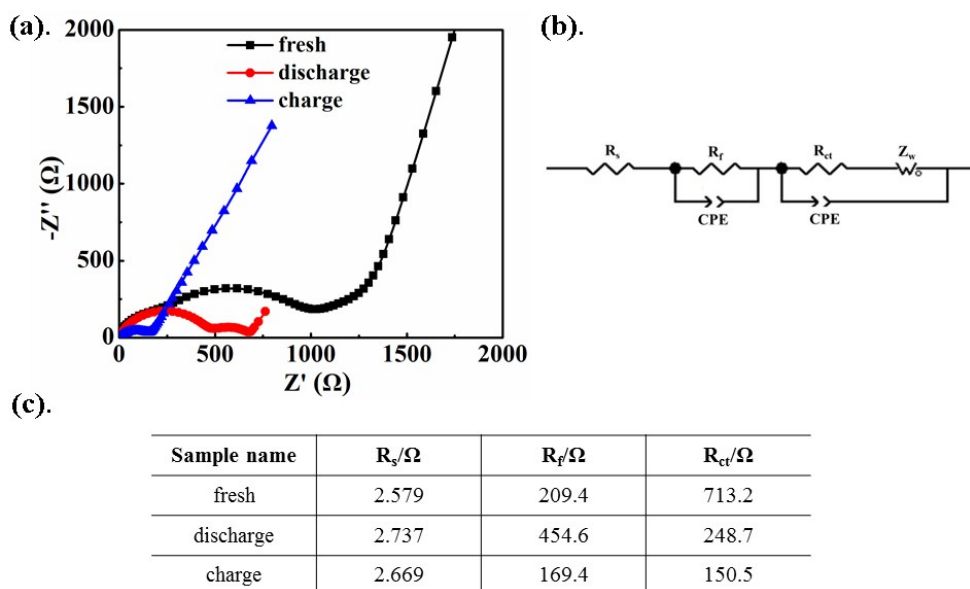


Fig. S10. EIS of the fresh, discharged and charged cells (a), the equivalent circuit (b), and the detailed resistance of each part (c). The measurement is performed by applying a sine wave with amplitude of 5.0 mV with frequency range of 100 kHz–0.1 Hz, and the Nyquist plots are fitted with ZView software. For the equivalent circuit, R_s denotes the electrolyte resistance, R_f represent the resistance of the SEI films, R_{ct} is the charge-transfer resistance and W_1 denotes the Warburg impedance.

Table S1. Comparison of LIBs performances of different Co₃O₄-based anodes.

Electrode materials	Cycling performance	Rate capability	References
Co ₃ O ₄ nanosheets	1477mAh g ⁻¹ at 100 mA g ⁻¹ 775mAh g ⁻¹ at 1A g ⁻¹	886 mAh g ⁻¹ at 2 A g ⁻¹ 539mAh g ⁻¹ at 10 A g ⁻¹	This work
Co ₃ O ₄ nanostructure	1033 mAh g ⁻¹ at 100 mA g ⁻¹	859 mAh g ⁻¹ at 1A g ⁻¹ , 758 mAhg ⁻¹ at 2 A g ⁻¹	1
Graphene-embedded Co ₃ O ₄ rose-spheres	1110.8 mAh g ⁻¹ at 90 mA g ⁻¹ (0.1 C)	913.8 mAh g ⁻¹ at 0.2 C, 462.3 mAhg ⁻¹ at 2 C	2
Co ₃ O ₄ hollow nanoparticles and carbon nanotubes	1281mAhg ⁻¹ at 0.1Ag ⁻¹	715 mAh g ⁻¹ at 1A g ⁻¹ , 643 mAhg ⁻¹ at 2 A g ⁻¹	3
Co ₃ O ₄ nanofoils	1279.2 mAh g ⁻¹ at 90 mA g ⁻¹ (0.1 C)	Unavailable	4
MesoporousCo ₃ O ₄ nanowires	1200 mA h g ⁻¹ at 100 mA g ⁻¹	Unavailable	5
MWCNTs/Co ₃ O ₄ nanocomposites	813 mAh g ⁻¹ at 100 mA g ⁻¹	514 mAh g ⁻¹ at 1 A g ⁻¹	6
Hollow Co ₃ O ₄ parallelepiped	1115 mAh g ⁻¹ at 100 mA g ⁻¹	738 mAh g ⁻¹ at 1 A g ⁻¹	7
Co ₃ O ₄ hollow dodecahedra	780 mAh g ⁻¹ at 100 mA g ⁻¹	~600 mAh g ⁻¹ at 9 A g ⁻¹	8

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