

**Interface-Engineered Hematite Nanocones as Binder-Free Electrode for High-Performance
Lithium-Ion Batteries**

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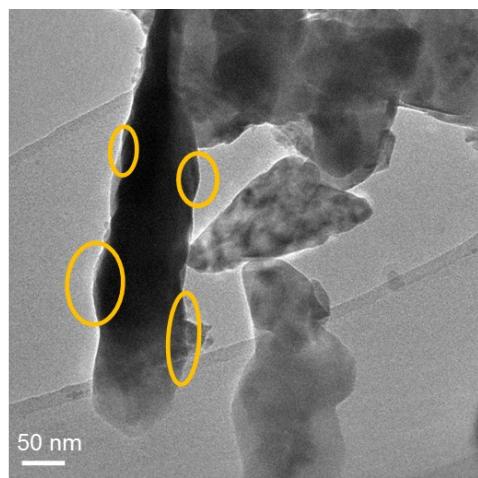


Figure S1. TEM image of Fe₂O₃ NCs with a knoblike structure on the surface.

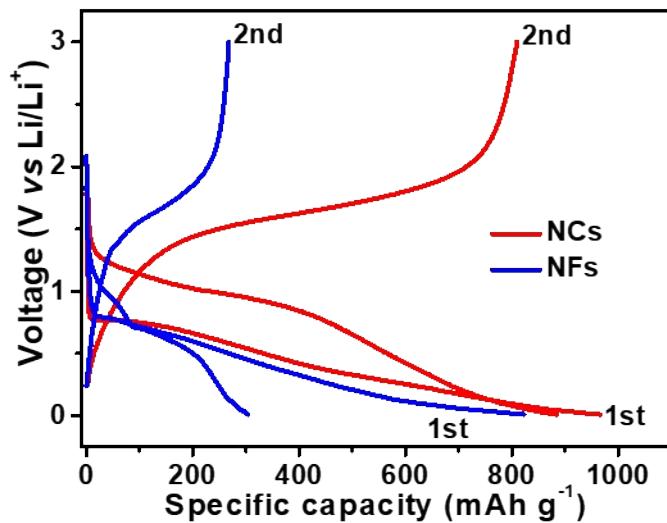


Figure S2. The first two discharge/charge cycling profiles of NCs and NFs at a current density of 0.125 A g⁻¹.

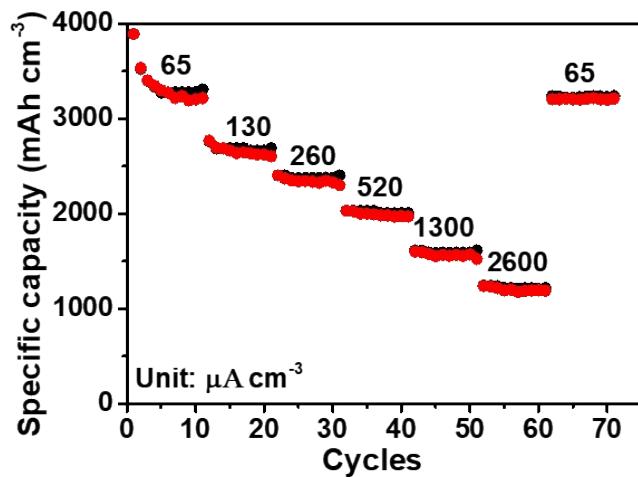


Figure S3. Rate performance.

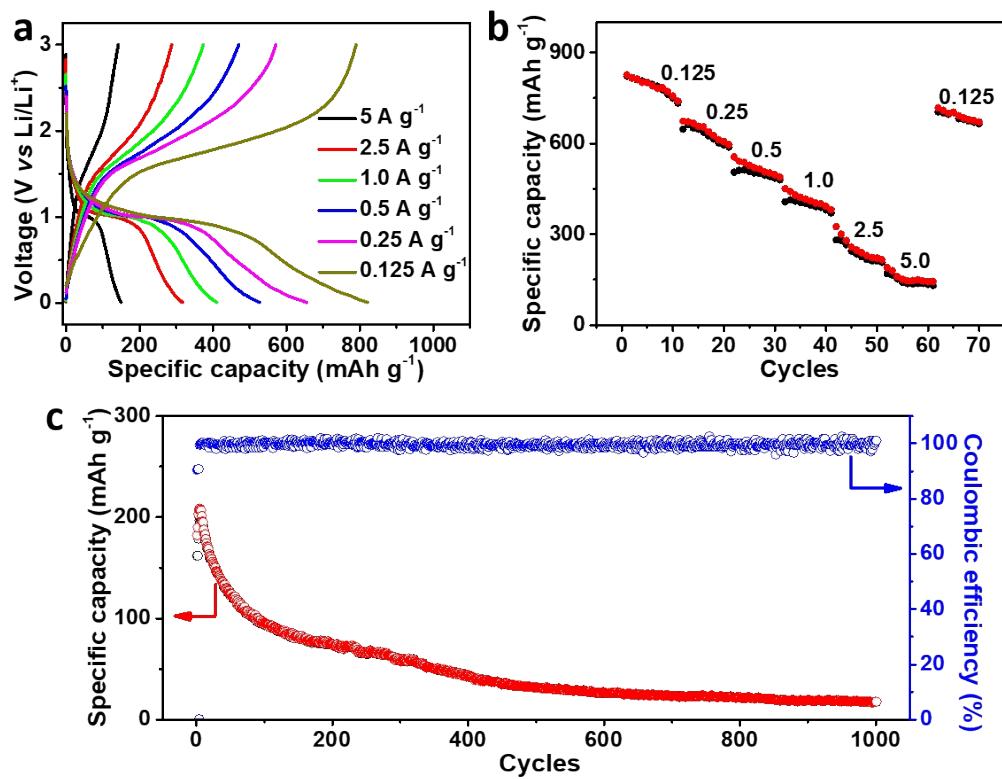


Figure S4. Electrochemical performance of NFs electrode. (a) Charge-discharge profiles at different current densities. (b) Rate performance. (c) Long-term cyclability at a current density of 5 A g^{-1} .

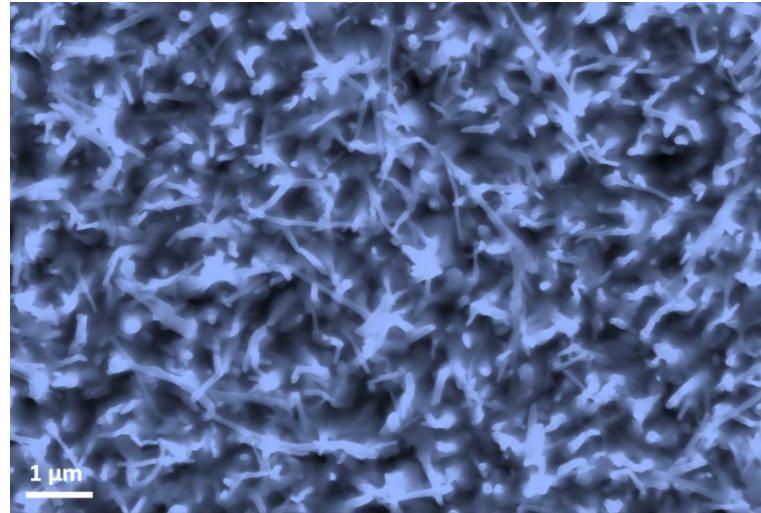


Figure S5. SEM image of NCs electrode after long-term cycling test.

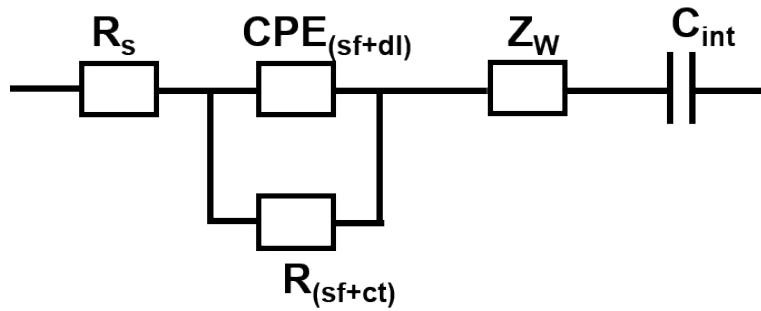


Figure S6. Equivalent electric circuit. The interception at the real axis in the high-frequency area means solution resistance (R_s), which reflects the total resistance between electrolyte and electrode. The diameter of the semicircle or quasi-semicircle in medium frequency combines two resistances, involving Li-ion migration resistance (R_{sf}) and charge-transfer resistance (R_{ct}). The straight line in the low-frequency region represents the Warburg impedance (Z_w), corresponding to Lithium-ion diffusion in the solid.

Table S1. Comparison with the state-of-the-art Fe₂O₃ anodes.

Anode materials	Current density	Specific capacity (mAh g ⁻¹)	Areal capacity (mAh cm ⁻²)	Volumetric capacity (mAh cm ⁻³)	Reference
α -Fe ₂ O ₃ NCs	0.125 A g ⁻¹	968	0.774	3872	This work
Fe ₂ O ₃ /Fe ₃ C-graphene	50 μ A cm ⁻²	-	0.427	3560	1
α -Fe ₂ O ₃ nanoflakes	68 mA g ⁻¹	680±20	-	-	2
α -Fe ₂ O ₃ @CNF	50 mA g ⁻¹	604	-	-	3
Fe ₂ O ₃ -C	1.0 A g ⁻¹	812	-	-	4
Fe ₂ O ₃ @PANI	0.1 C	893	-	-	5
Graphene- Fe ₂ O ₃	160 mA g ⁻¹	660	-	-	6
Fe ₂ O ₃ nanorod-C	0.2 C	758	-	-	7
α -Fe ₂ O ₃ -C	0.2 C	688	-	-	8
α -Fe ₂ O ₃	1C	-	0.3831	-	9
C- α -Fe ₂ O ₃	5.04 A g ⁻¹	420	0.557	-	10
Fe ₂ O ₃	270 mA g ⁻¹	-	-	570	11
Fe ₂ O ₃ -graphite	200 mA g ⁻¹	-	-	1014	12
Fe ₂ O ₃ NPs	50 μ A cm ⁻²	-	-	800	13

Reference

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