

## Supporting Information

# Approaching FeS<sub>2</sub> micron particles as the electrode material for lithium ion batteries via the simultaneous construction of CNTs' internal network and external cage

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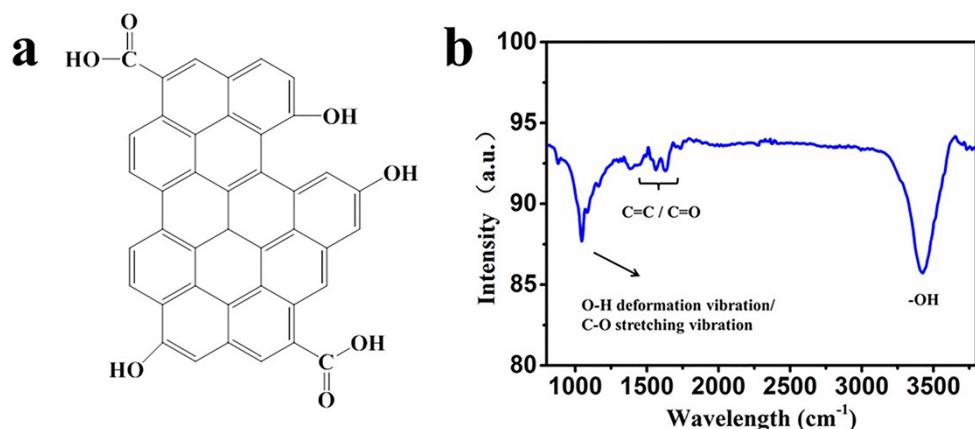


Fig. S1 Schematics of oxygen functional groups on the surface of CNTs after oxidation treatment (a); FTIR general spectra of multi-wall carbon nanotubes (b)

Table S1 The properties of CNTs after oxidation treatment

Product	Purity (%)	BET ( $\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ )	Length ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	Diameter (nm)	Resistivity ( $\Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ )
Multi-wall CNTs	$\geq 98$	110-170	0.5-2	13-25	0.0761

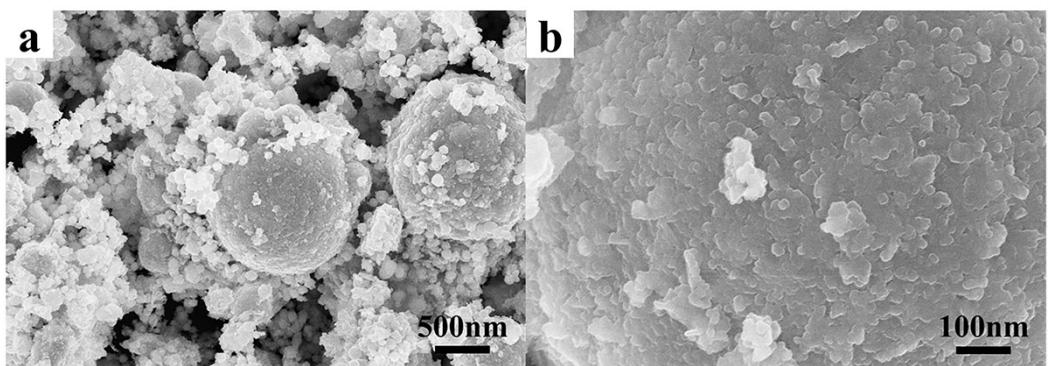


Fig. S2 SEM images of  $\text{FeS}_2$  without CNTs

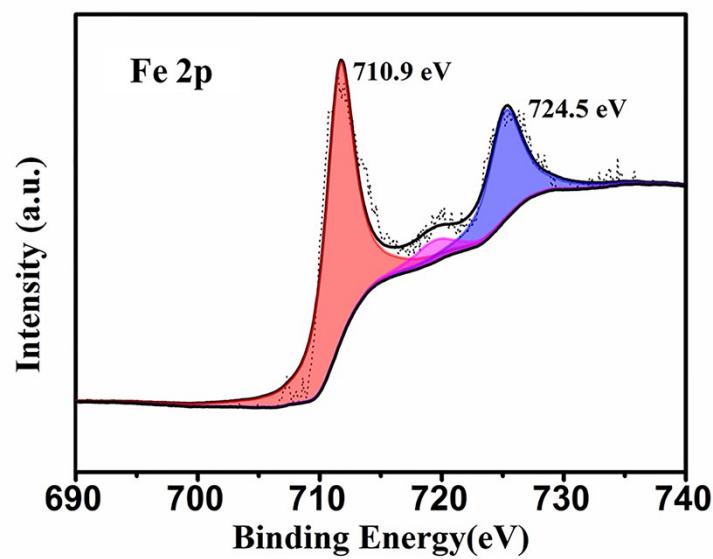


Fig. S3 The Fe 2p XPS spectrum of FeS<sub>2</sub>@B-CNTs

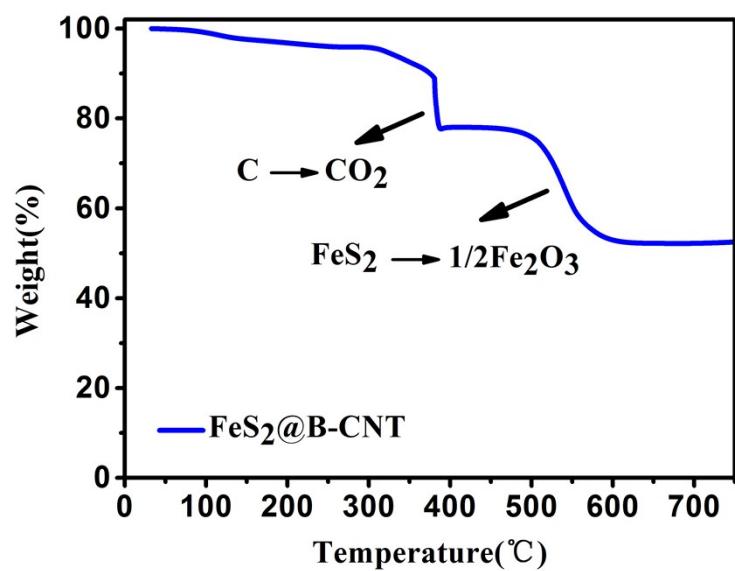


Fig. S4 TGA result of  $\text{FeS}_2$ @B-CNTs microspheres under air atmosphere

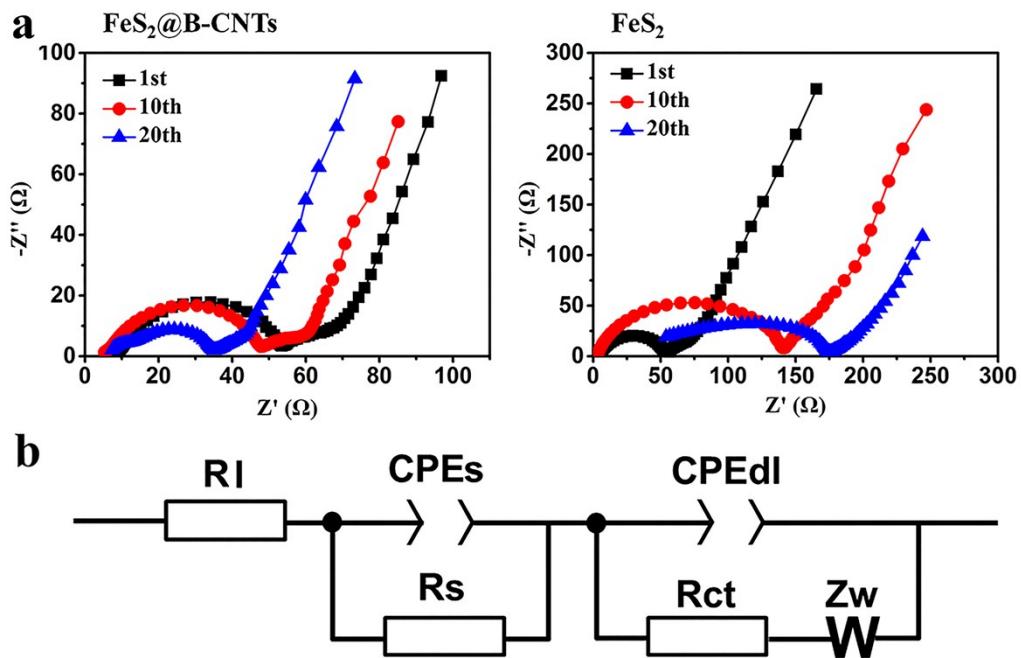


Fig. S5 The electrochemical impedance plots of FeS<sub>2</sub>@B-CNTs and FeS<sub>2</sub> electrodes (a); equivalent circuit model for the FeS<sub>2</sub>@B-CNTs and FeS<sub>2</sub> electrodes (b)

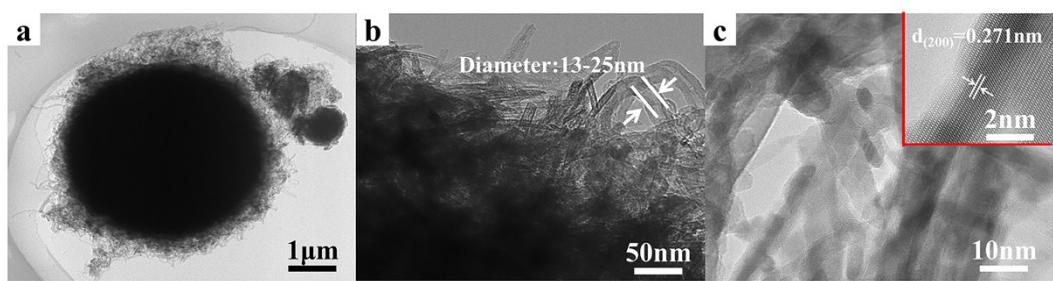


Fig. S6 TEM images (a-c) of  $\text{FeS}_2@\text{B-CNTs}$  electrodes after cycled

Table S2. Comparison of electrochemical performance between FeS<sub>2</sub>@B-CNTs and FeS<sub>2</sub> electrodes of previous reports for Li-ion storage

Material	Current (mA·g <sup>-1</sup> )	Capacity (mAh·g <sup>-1</sup> )	Particle size
pitaya-structured FeS <sub>2</sub> <sup>1</sup>	300	614 (100 <sup>th</sup> )	nanometer
PAN-FeS <sub>2</sub> <sup>2</sup>	89.4	470 (50 <sup>th</sup> )	nanometer
FeS <sub>2</sub> nanowires <sup>3</sup>	89.4	350 (50 <sup>th</sup> )	nanometer
FeS <sub>2</sub> @N-graphene <sup>4</sup>	500	401 (400 <sup>th</sup> )	nanometer
FeS <sub>2</sub> nanocrystals <sup>5</sup>	200	630 (100 <sup>th</sup> )	nanometer
This work	1000	697 (500 <sup>th</sup> )	micrometer

## Reference

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