

Electrode engineering begins from live biomass: a “smart” way to construct smart pregnant hybrids for sustainable charge storage devices

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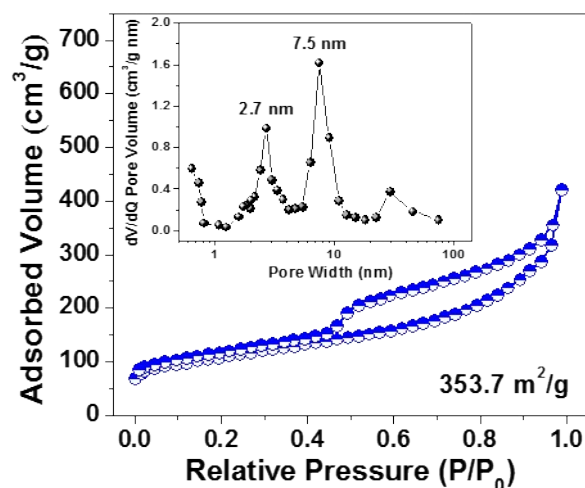


Fig. S1. N₂ adsorption/desorption isotherm and pore-size distribution plot of Fe₃O₄@YE-C.

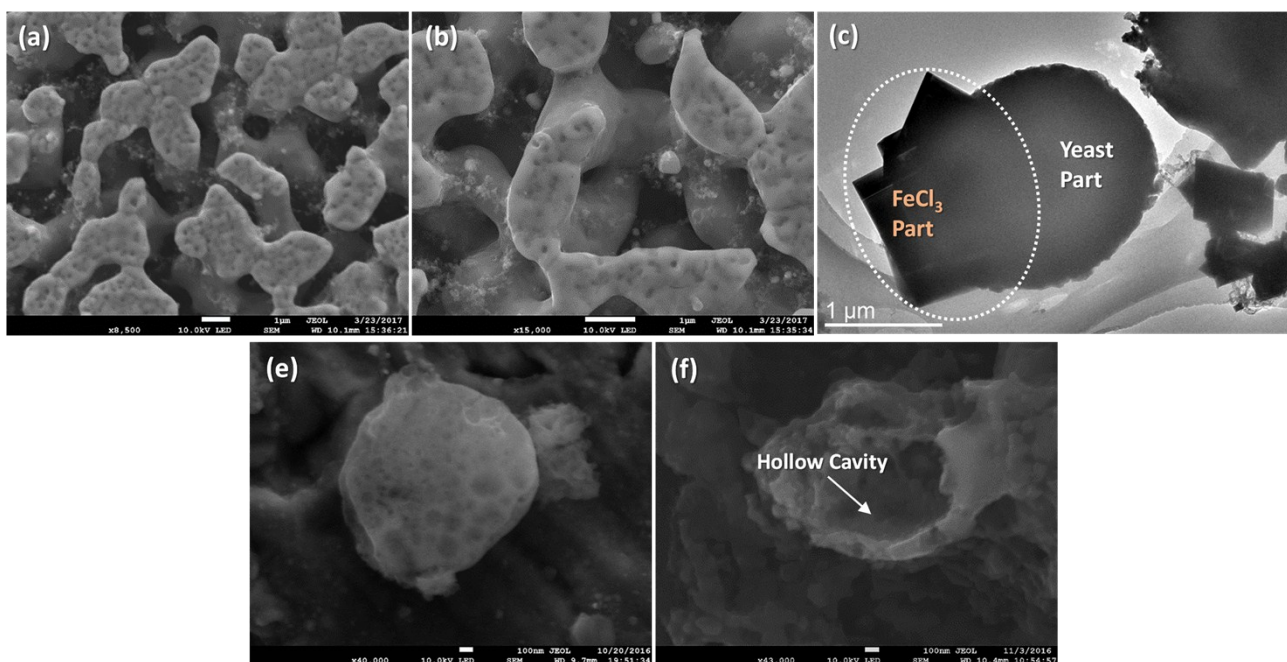


Fig. S2. (a-b) SEM and (c) TEM images of unclean samples after the ion-diffusion procedure. (e-f) SEM observations of remained products after an acid washing treatment toward Fe₃O₄@YE-C.

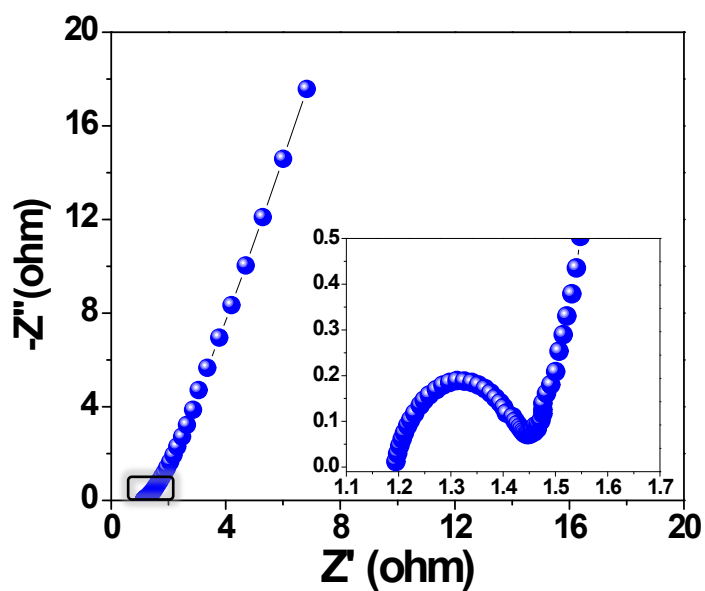


Fig. S3. EIS spectrum of single Fe₃O₄@YE-C electrode.

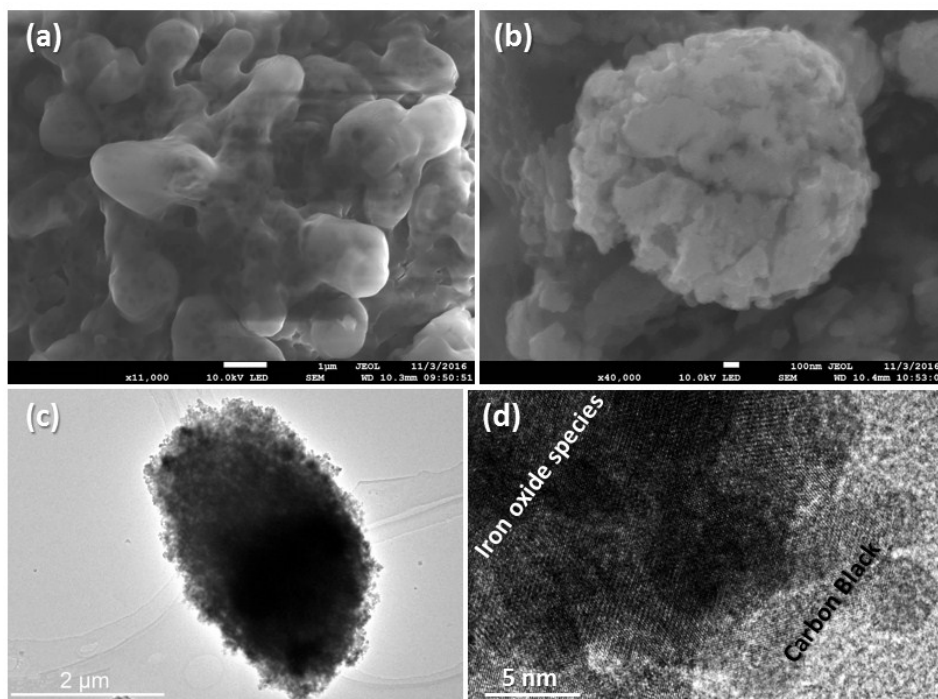


Fig. S4. (a-b) SEM and (c-d) TEM images of cycled $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@\text{YE-C}$ electrodes.

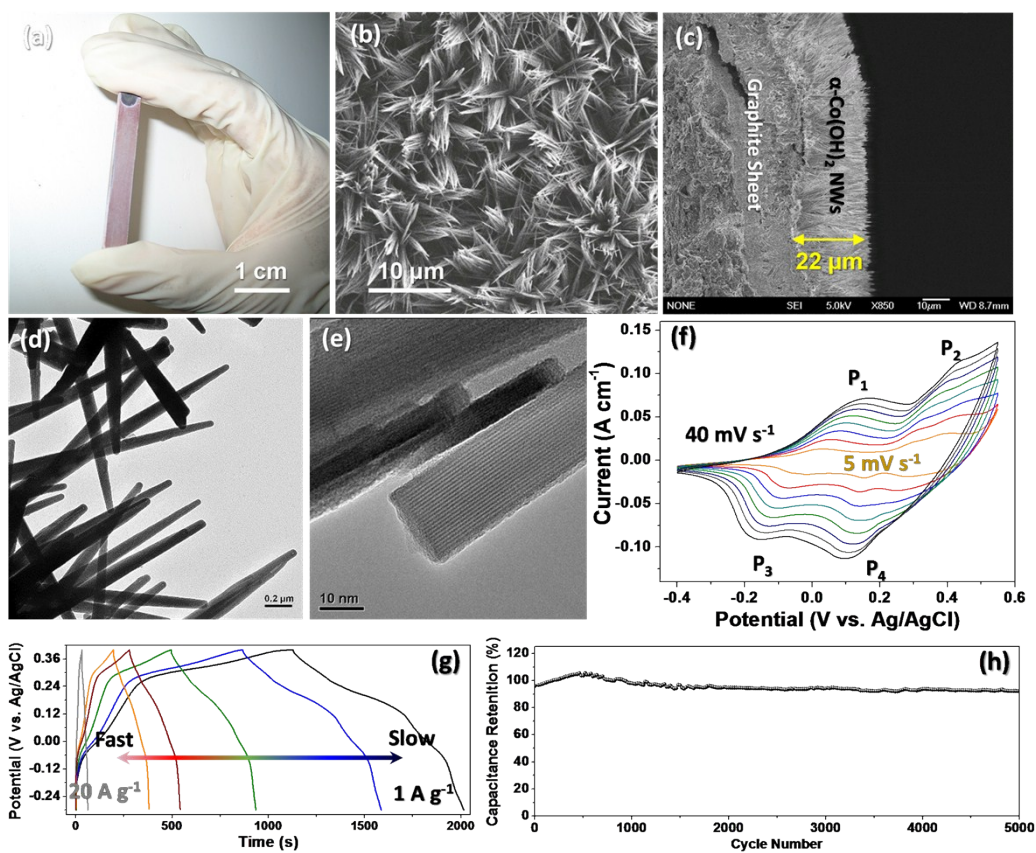


Fig. S5. (a) Optical, (b-c) SEM and (d-e) TEM images of $\text{Co}(\text{OH})_2$ NWs grown on the graphite sheet. (f) CV plots, (g) constant charge/discharge profiles and (h) long-term cyclic performance of $\text{Co}(\text{OH})_2$ NWs cathode.