Supporting Information

## Restructure of Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> particles from polycrystalline microspheres to single-crystalline polyhedra under the assistance of acetic acid

Hai Zhou<sup> $\dagger, \ddagger</sup>$ , Baoliang Lv<sup>\*, $\dagger$ </sup>, Liancheng Wang<sup> $\dagger$ </sup>, Dong Wu<sup> $\dagger$ </sup>, Yao Xu<sup> $\dagger$ </sup></sup>

\*State Key Laboratory of Coal Conversion, Institute of Coal Chemistry, Chinese

Academy of Sciences, Taiyuan 030001, China

<sup>2</sup>Department of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Zunyi Normal College, Zunyi

563002, China

\*Corresponding author. Tel: +86-0351-4049859; Fax: +86-0351-4041153;

E-mail: <u>lbl604@sxicc.ac.cn</u>



Fig. S1. SEM images of samples obtained at different concentration of  $H_2SO_4$  aqueous solution: (a)

1%, (b) 5%, (c) 10% and (d) 20%.



Fig. S2. SEM images of samples obtained at different concentration of citric acid aqueous solution:

(a) 1%, (b) 5%, (c) 10% and (d) 20%.



Fig. S3. SEM images of samples obtained at different treating temperatures with 5%  $H_2SO_4$  aqueous solution: (a) 10 °C, (b) 30 °C, (c) 60 °C and (d) 90 °C.



**Fig. S4.** SEM images of samples obtained at different treating temperatures with 5% citric acid aqueous solution: (a) 10 °C, (b) 30 °C, (c) 60 °C and (d) 90 °C.



**Fig. S5.** Crystal structures of (110), (211), (311) and (331) facets of Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>. (a), (b), (e) and (f) are side view images; (c), (d), (g) and (h) are top view images of (110), (211), (311) and (331) facets, respectively. The red, blue and cyan balls represent O, Co<sup>3+</sup>, and Co<sup>2+</sup>, respectively. The X, Y, and Z directions show scheme of the crystal structure, and the white point in (g) represent that the X direction perpendicular to the paper.