## Supporting Information

## Dipolar and Catalytic Effect of Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> Based Nitrogen Doped Hollow Carbon Sphere Framework for High Performance Lithium Sulfur Batteries

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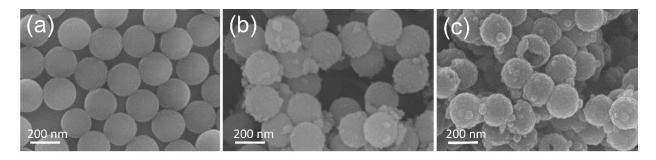


Fig. S1 SEM image of (a) polystyrene microspheres, (b)  $Fe^{3+}$ @polydopmine/polystyrene spheres, (c) hollow  $Fe_3O_4$ @carbon spheres.

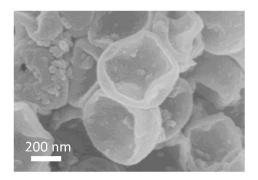


Fig. S2 The morphology of NC.

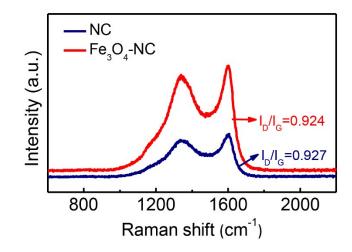


Fig. S3 Raman spectra of NC and Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>-NC.

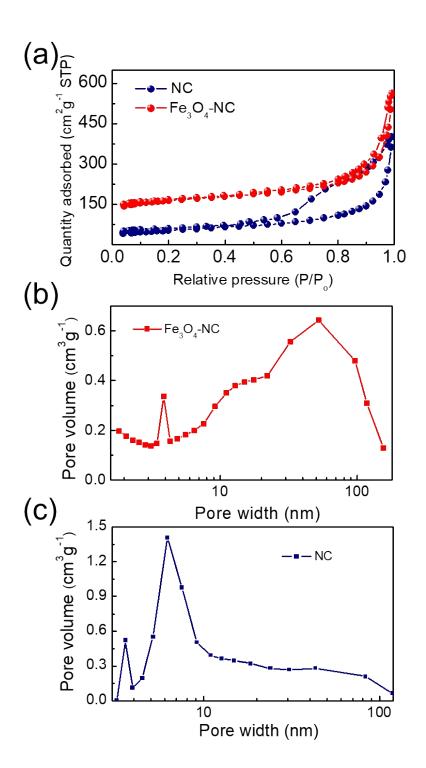


Fig. S4 (a)  $N_2$  sorption isotherms at 77 K of NC and Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>-NC. (b, c) BJH model for pore size distribution of Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>-NC and NC.

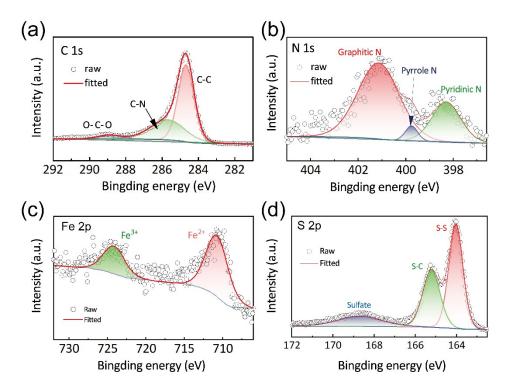


Fig. S5 High-resolution XPS spectra of (a) C 1s, (b) N 1s, (c) Fe 2p and (d) S 2p.

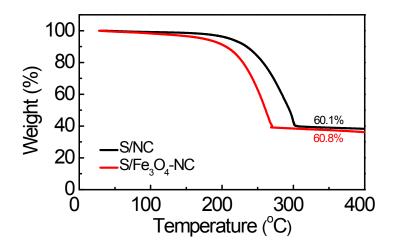


Fig. S6 TG curves of pure sulfur for S/NC and S/Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>-NC with different sulfur contents.

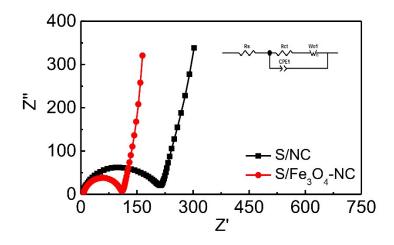


Fig. S7 EIS plots of S/NC, S/Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>-NC and the relevant equivalent circuit.

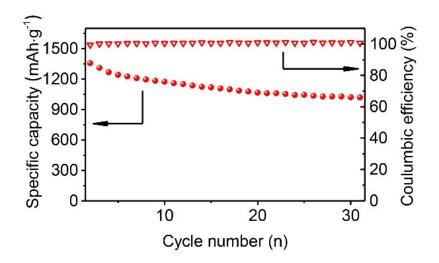


Fig. S8 Cycling performance of S/Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>-NC electrode at 0.1 A g<sup>-1</sup>.

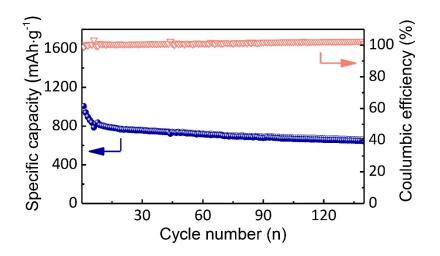


Fig. S9 Cycling performances of S/Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>-NC electrode with 2.5 mg cm<sup>-2</sup> sulfur loading at current density of 0.2 A g<sup>-1</sup>.

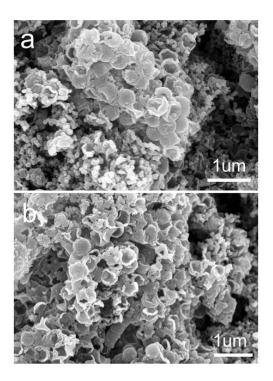


Fig. S10 SEM of S/Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>-NC electrode (a) before and (b) after 500 cycling.

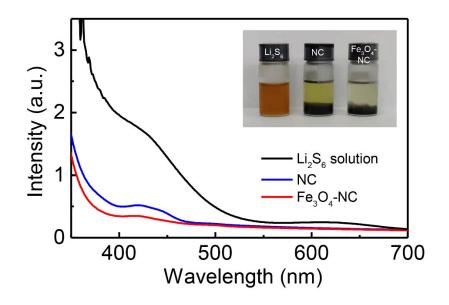


Fig. S11 UV-Vis spectra and digital photograph of the blank  $Li_2S_6$  solution,  $Li_2S_6$  solution with NC after 24h and  $Li_2S_6$  solution with Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>-NC after 24h.

Material	BET surface area (m <sup>2</sup> g <sup>-1</sup> )	Total pore volume (cm <sup>3</sup> g <sup>-1</sup> )	Average pore diameter (nm)
NC	190	0.61	16.42
Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> -NC	559	0.71	14.32

Table S1 BET parameters of NC and  $Fe_3O_4$ -NC.

 Table S2 Parameters of the equivalent circuit corresponding to EIS measurement.

Electrodes	$\mathrm{R}_{s}\left(\Omega ight)$	$\mathrm{R}_{ct}\left(\Omega ight)$
S/NC	4.616	174.5
S/Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> -NC	1.843	96.9

Sulfur host	Current density (sulfur loading)	Capacity retained (cycle)	Ref.
Crumpled graphene- encapsulated sulfur <sup>1</sup>	0.5 C (0.5mg cm <sup>-2</sup> )	432mAh g <sup>-1</sup> (500 <sup>th</sup> cycle)	1
Multifunctional hollow spheres <sup>2</sup>	0.2 C (2.25 mg cm <sup>-2</sup> )	605 mAh g <sup>-1</sup> (300 <sup>th</sup> cycle)	2
three-dimensional ordered porous carbon bulk networks <sup>3</sup>	1 C (2 mg cm <sup>-2</sup> )	455mAh g <sup>-1</sup> (400 <sup>th</sup> cycle)	3
Hollow N-doped Carbon Polyhedrons <sup>4</sup>	1 C (1.0 mg cm <sup>-2</sup> )	404 mAh g <sup>-1</sup> (500 <sup>th</sup> cycle)	4
"Brain-Coral-Like" Mesoporous Hollow CoS <sub>2</sub> @N-Doped Carbon Nanoshells <sup>5</sup>	1 C (75wt% sulfur content)	519mAh g <sup>-1</sup> (300 <sup>th</sup> cycle)	5
SnO <sub>2</sub> /C hybrid hollow spheres <sup>6</sup>	1 C (0.96 mg cm <sup>-2</sup> )	478 mAh g <sup>-1</sup> (600 <sup>th</sup> cycle)	6
hollow porous carbon sphere @ MXene composites <sup>7</sup>	1 C (1.0 mg cm <sup>-2</sup> )	495mAh (500 <sup>th</sup> cycle)	7
Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> @N-doped hollow carbon spheres	1 A g <sup>-1</sup> (1.5 mg cm <sup>-2</sup> )	528mAh g <sup>-1</sup> (500 <sup>th</sup> cycle)	This work

 Table S3 A brief comparison of cycling performance of different carbon host.

## References

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