## **Electronic Supplementary Information for**

## Carbon encapsulated hybrid Fe-based nanorods with durable lithium

## storage

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**Fig. S1** (a) Nitrogen adsorption and desorption isotherms of  $Fe_3O_4@NC$ . (b) The corresponding pore-size distributions calculated through BJH method from adsorption branch.



Fig. S2 The SEM images of MIL- 53@PDA (a), Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@C (b).



**Fig. S3** (a, b) SEM and TEM images of FeS<sub>2</sub>@NC, (c) Mapping of the FeS<sub>2</sub>@NC, (d, e) SEM images of FeS<sub>2</sub>@C.



Fig. S4 XRD patterns of MIL-53 (Fe) (a), FeS<sub>2</sub>@NC (b).



Fig. S5 XPS spectra of Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@NC (a), C 1s (b) of the Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@NC and MIL-53 (Fe).



Fig. S6 XPS spectra of FeS<sub>2</sub>@NC.



Fig. S7 In situ XRD of Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@NC during the initial lithiation. The red constant peaks are the shell of



the coin battery. The black line is the electrode and the red line is the XRD of the unrun battery.

**Fig. S8** XPS spectra of Li 1s (a), O 1s (b), C 1s (c) and Fe 2p (d) of  $Fe_3O_4@NC$ . (A: the initial of the 1nd cycling; B: discharged to 1.02 V; C: discharged to 0.86 V; D: charged to 1.63 V; E: charged to 1.89 V; F: charged to 3 V)



**Fig. S9** (a) CV curves of FeS<sub>2</sub>@NC electrode at different scanning speed. (b) Oxidation and reduction current peak diagrams with sweep rate of 0.2-1 mV s<sup>-1</sup>. (c) CV curve of capacitance current (middle blue part) and total current at 1 mV s<sup>-1</sup> scanning speed. (d) Dependence of capacitance contribution of different scan rates.



**Fig. S10** ex situ XPS spectra of Li 1s (a), S 2p (b), C 1s (c) and Fe 2p (d). (A: the initial of the 1nd cycling; B: discharged to 2.12 V; C: discharged to 1.52 V; D: charged to 0.95 V; E: charged to 1.84 V; F: charged to 2.43 V; G: charged to 3 V)



Fig. S11 EIS analysis of Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@NC (a) and FeS<sub>2</sub>@NC (b) before and after 200th cycles.