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Supporting Information

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Thermal Induced Strain Relaxation of 1D Iron Oxide for Solid Electrolyte Interphase Control and Lithium Storage Improvement

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Supporting Information

Thermal Induced Strain Relaxation for Solid Electrolyte Interphase Control and Lithium Storage Improvement

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Template-engaged Reaction; One-dimensional nanostructure; Lithium storage

The calculation of the standard potential.

The half reaction can be described as follows:

$$MnOOH + 3 H^+ + e^- = Mn^{2+} + 2 H_2O$$

According to the literature reported (J. D. Hem, C. E. Roberson and R. B. Fournier, *Water Resources Research*, 1982, 18, 563.), the Gibbs Free energy of each component is shown below:

 $\Delta G_{MnOOH}^{\Theta} = -129.80 \text{ kcal/mol} \quad \Delta G_{Mn^{2+}}^{\Theta} = -54.50 \text{ kcal/mol} \quad \Delta G_{H_2O}^{\Theta} = -56.69 \text{ kcal/mol}$

The Gibbs Free energy of the reaction is below:

$$\Delta G_{\text{Total}}^{\Theta} = \Delta G_{\text{Mn}^{2+}}^{\Theta} + 2 \Delta G_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}^{\Theta} - \Delta G_{\text{MnOOH}}^{\Theta} = -38.08 \text{ kcal/mol} = -159.40 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

According to Nernst Equation ($\Delta G_{Total}^{\Theta} = -zF\Delta E^{\Theta}$), the standard potential can be obtained:

$$\Delta E^{\Theta} = \Delta G^{\Theta}_{\text{Total}} / (-zF) = 1.65 \text{ V}$$

Thus the two half reactions are shown below:

Half reaction 1: MnOOH + 3 H⁺ + e^- = Mn²⁺ + 2 H₂O ΔE^{Θ} = 1.65 V

Half reaction 2: $Fe^{3+} + e^{-} = Fe^{2+} \Delta E^{\Theta} = 0.771 V$

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	Current	2nd	Cycle	Capacity fading per	Rate	
	Density	Capacity	number	cycle(vs. 2nd Capacity)	performance	Reference
Ladder-like						
For Or	5	060	1200	0 027 %	783 mA h g^{-1}	This work
	5	900	1200	0.027 /0	at 5 A g^{-1}	THIS WOLK
nanostructures						
Multi-shelled						
1 11	0.05	1700	50	0.022.0/	1100 mA h	1
nollow	0.05	1/23	50	0.023 %	σ^{-1} at 1 A σ^{-1}	1
microspheres					5	

3D Hierarchical					705.4 mA h	
Porous α -Fe ₂ O ₃	2.012	~750	1000	/(Capacity increase)	g^{-1} at 4 A g^{-1}	2
Nanosheets					8	
Bubble-Nanorod-						
Structured	1	069	200	0.054.9/	491 mA h g^{-1}	2
Fe ₂ O ₃ -Carbon	1	908	300	0.034 70	at 5 A g^{-1}	3
Nanofibers						
Fe ₃ O ₄ @Fe ₃ C						
Core@Shell	2	624	400	0.0360%	604.8 mA n	4
Nanoparticles					g ⁺ at 2 A g ⁺	
	2.014	~810			550 mA h g^{-1}	5
α-Fe ₂ O ₃ /HHC			200	0.160%	at 2 A g^{-1}	
Hollow Fe ₂ O ₃						
nanosphere	3	~1000	100	0.0486%	505 mA h g^{-1}	6
aggregates					at 10 A g^{-1}	
Fe ₂ O ₃ /GS					520 mA h g^{-1}	
Aerogels	2	~1200	1000	0.0389%	at 4 A g^{-1}	7
					962 mA h g^{-1}	
Fe ₂ O ₃ @CHTS	0.2	1149	70	0.0286%	at 0.8 A g^{-1}	8
Fe ₂ O ₃ /Fe ₃ C-						
graphene					518 mA h g^{-1}	
heterogeneous	2.61	573	1000	0.0100%	at 6.6 A g^{-1}	9
thin film						
					681 mA h g^{-1}	
Fe ₂ O ₃ @PANI	0.1	958	100	0.0678%	at 10 A g^{-1}	10
					e	



Figure S1. (a) XRD pattern of MnOOH nanowires. (b, c) SEM images of MnOOH nanowires.

(d) XRD pattern of Fe(OH)₃ nanotubes. (e, f) SEM images of Fe(OH)₃ nanotubes.



Figure S2. TEM images of Fe(OH)₃ nanotubes.

Reaction time	Mn/Fe atomic ratio
10 min	13.35:5.25
30 min	1.13:3.81
1 h	0.25:1.92
2 h	0.18:3.07
6 h	0.13:5.61
12 h	0:4.43

Table S2



Figure S3. (a-f) EDX spectrum of the products at time of 10 min (a), 30 min (b), 1 h (c), 2 h (d), 6 h (e), and 12 h (f), respectively.



Figure S4. (a, b) SEM images of products in pure alcohol. (c, d) SEM images of products in

pure water.



Figure S5. XRD pattern of (a) α -Fe₂O₃-500(hierarchal nanotubes), (b) α -Fe₂O₃-600 (hierarchal nanotubes), (c) α -Fe₂O₃-700(porous nanotubes), and (d) α -Fe₂O₃-800 (laddered

nanostructure), respectively.



Figure S6. Nitrogen adsorption–desorption isotherms of (a) α-Fe₂O₃-500(hierarchal nanotubes), (b) α-Fe₂O₃-600 (hierarchal nanotubes), (c) α-Fe₂O₃-700(porous nanotubes), and (d) α-Fe₂O₃-800 (laddered nanostructure), respectively.



Figure S7. HRTEM images of (a) α -Fe₂O₃-500(hierarchal nanotubes), (b) α -Fe₂O₃-600 (hierarchal nanotubes), (c) α -Fe₂O₃-700(porous nanotubes), and (d) α -Fe₂O₃-800 (laddered nanostructure), respectively.



Figure S8. Rietveld refinement XRD pattern of α -Fe₂O₃-500 (hierarchal nanotubes), α -Fe₂O₃-600 (porous hierarchal nanotubes), α -Fe₂O₃-700 (porous nanotubes), and α -Fe₂O₃-800

(laddered nanostructure).

	a (Å)	c (Å)	Cell Volume (Å ³)	Lvol- FWHM	e ₀	Rwp (%)
α-Fe ₂ O ₃ - 500	5.043(6)	13.778(6)	303.54797	8.745	0.00260	3.363
α-Fe ₂ O ₃ - 600	5.038(1)	13.756(1)	302.38801	19.490	0.00164	3.136
α-Fe ₂ O ₃ - 700	5.037(5)	13.741(2)	301.99214	27.168	0.00068	3.808
α-Fe ₂ O ₃ - 800	5.040(8)	13.755(4)	302.69753	33.962	0.00012	3.884
a		b • • ~ • •		C C C C Na		CINa
•		•				

Figure S9. Schematic illustrations of the defect-free NaCl structure (a), Schottky defects

within the NaCl structure (b), and two Frenkel defects within the NaCl structure (c).



Figure S10. (a) Crystal structure of α-Fe₂O₃. (b) Particle size vs. strain. (c) Particle size vs. Fe occupation. (d) Particle size vs. cell volume.



Figure S11. SEM images of α -Fe₂O₃-800 when discharged 0.01 V in the initial cycle.



Figure S12. SEM images of α -Fe₂O₃-500 when discharged 0.01 V in the initial cycle.



Figure S13. (a, b) SEM images of α -Fe₂O₃-800 after 10 cycles. (c, d) SEM images of α -Fe₂O₃-

500 after 10 cycles.



Figure S14. (a) SEM images of α-Fe₂O₃-800 after the first cycle. (b) SEM images of α-Fe₂O₃-800 after ten cycles. (c) SEM images of α-Fe₂O₃-500 after the first cycle. (d) SEM images of α-Fe₂O₃-500 after ten cycles. Insets are magnified SEM images. (e, f) AC impedance response of α-Fe₂O₃-800 and α-Fe₂O₃-500 after first, second, and tenth cycle, respectively

	$R_1(\Omega)$	$R_{2}\left(\Omega ight)$	$R_3(\Omega)$
α -Fe ₂ O ₃ -800-1st cycle	2.6	2.4	10.5
α -Fe ₂ O ₃ -800-2nd cycle	2.9	2.8	10.6
α -Fe ₂ O ₃ -800-10th cycle	5.0	4.7	10.4
α -Fe ₂ O ₃ -500-1st cycle	2.7	2.5	32.7
α -Fe ₂ O ₃ -500-2nd cycle	2.9	2.8	47.7
α -Fe ₂ O ₃ -500-10th cycle	5.6	113.5	184.3

Table S4



Figure S15. Cycling performances of α -Fe₂O₃-500 (hierarchal nanotubes), α -Fe₂O₃-600 (hierarchal nanotubes), α -Fe₂O₃-700 (porous nanotubes), and α -Fe₂O₃-800 (laddered

nanostructure) at 2 A g⁻¹.



Figure S16. Charge-discharge curves of (a) α -Fe₂O₃-500 (hierarchal nanotubes), (b) α -Fe₂O₃-600 (porous hierarchal nanotubes), (c) α -Fe₂O₃-700 (porous nanotubes), and (d) α -Fe₂O₃-800

(laddered nanostructure) at 2 A g^{-1} .



Figure S17. the surface area vs. intial discharge capacity.



Figure S18. AC impedance responses of α -Fe₂O₃-500 (hierarchal nanotubes), α -Fe₂O₃-600 (porous hierarchal nanotubes), α -Fe₂O₃-700 (porous nanotubes), and α -Fe₂O₃-800 (laddered

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