

# ADVANCED MATERIALS

## Supporting Information

for *Adv. Mater.*, DOI: 10.1002/adma.201302710

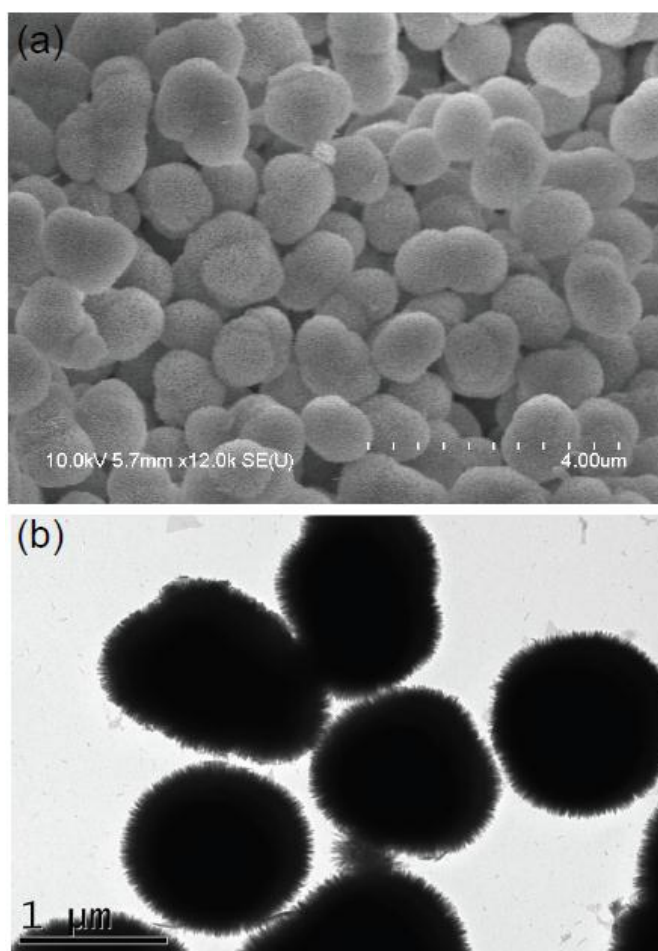
Hierarchical Hollow Spheres of Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> @Polyaniline for  
Lithium Ion Battery Anodes

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Uk Lee, Soonjo Kwon, Gaehang Lee, Chang-Soo Lee,\* and  
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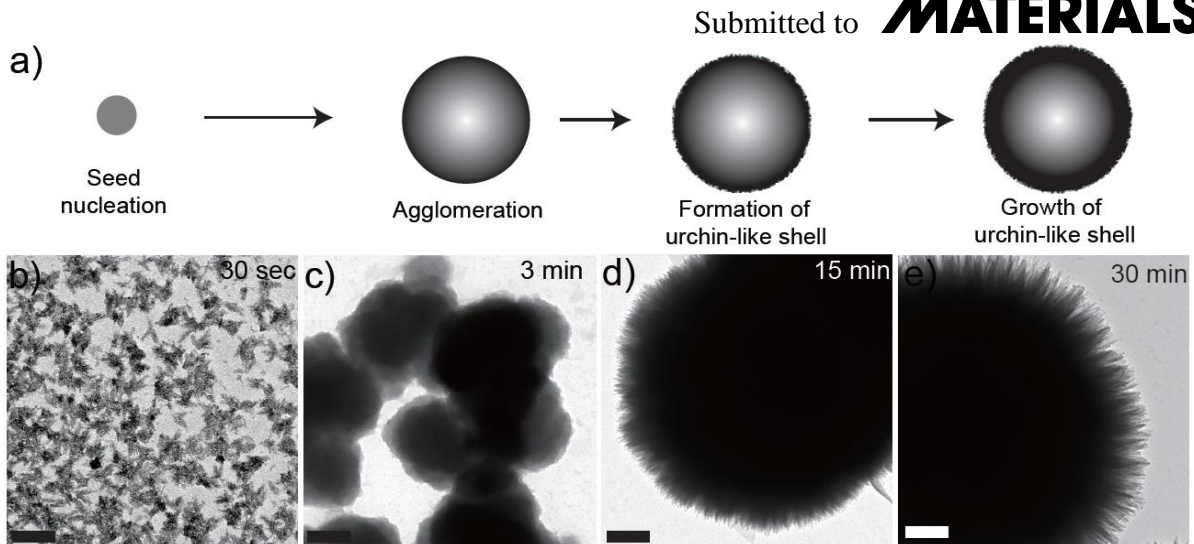
**Supporting Information for**

**Hierarchical Hollow Spheres of Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>@Polyaniline for Lithium Ion Battery Anode**

*By Jae-Min Jeong,<sup>†</sup> Bong Gill Choi,<sup>†,\*</sup> Soon Chang Lee, Kyoung G. Lee, Sung-Jin Chang, Young-Kyu Han, Young Boo Lee, Hyun Uk Lee, Chang-Soo Lee,<sup>\*</sup> and Yun Suk Huh<sup>\*</sup>*

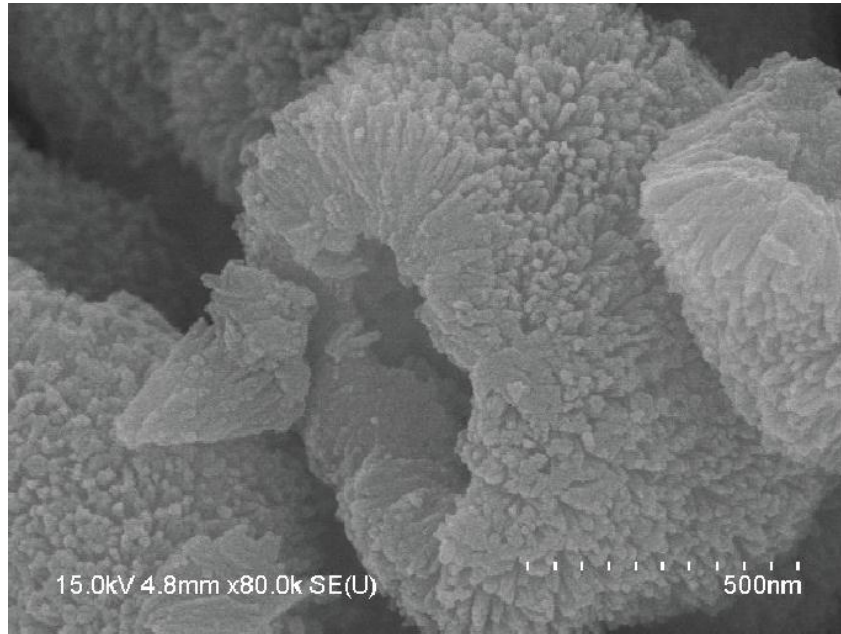


**Figure S1.** (a) SEM and (b) TEM images of the as-synthesized FeO<sub>x</sub> samples.

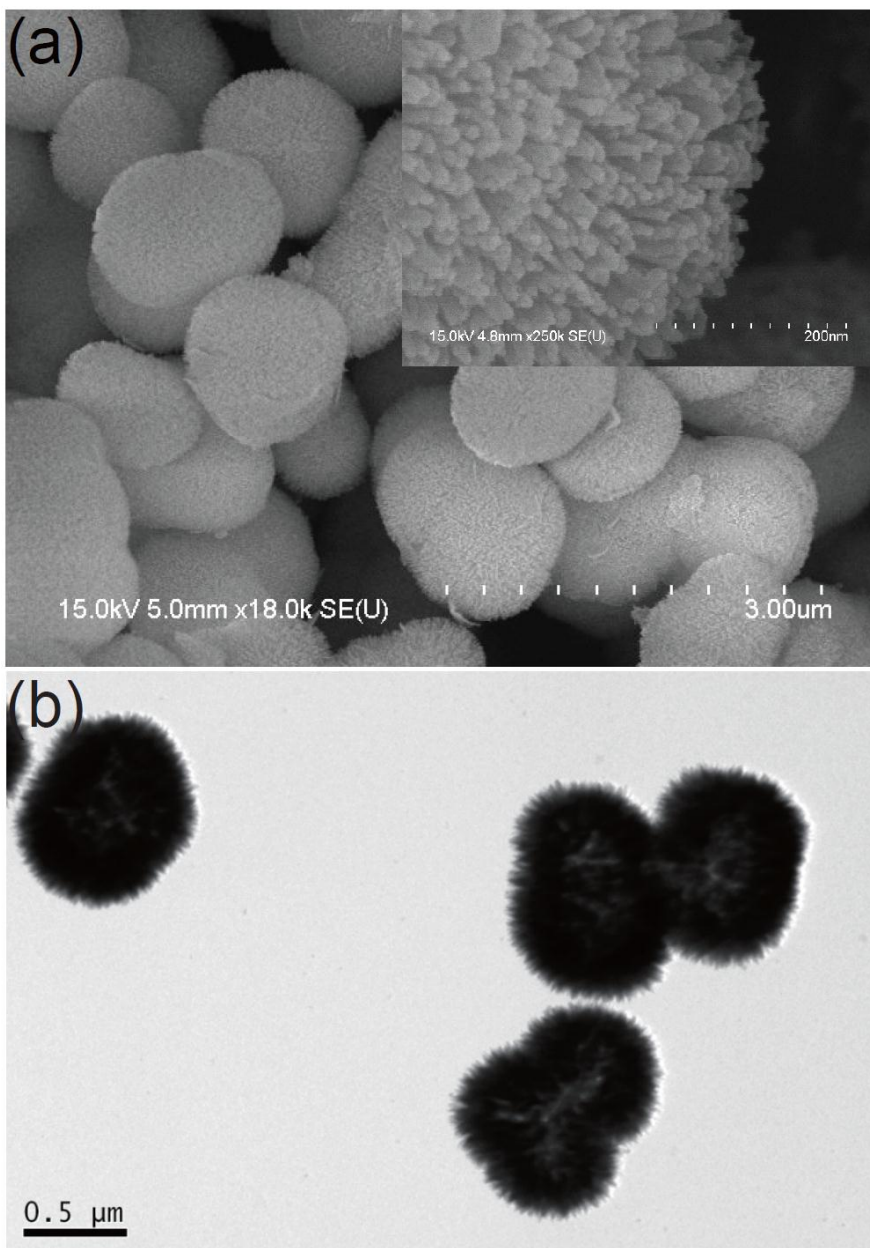


**Figure S2.** (a) Formation mechanism of urchin-like  $\text{FeO}_x$  sphere. (b–e) TEM images of iron oxides through ultrasonic irradiation at different reaction time intervals of 30 sec, 3 min, 15min, and 30 min (Scale bar is 100 nm.).

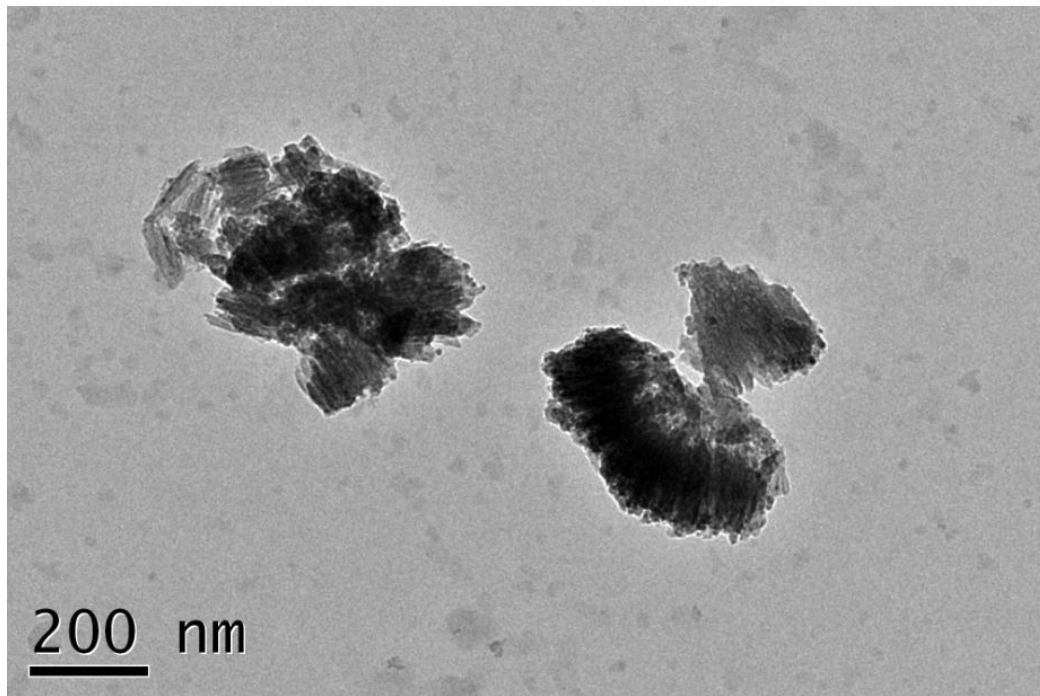
The formation mechanism of urchin-like  $\text{FeO}_x$  sphere was studied by observing reaction time-dependent morphological evolution, as shown in Figure S2. First of all, nano-sized seeds were synthesized by fast oxidation reaction of iron precursors under the ultrasonic irradiation using alcoholic solvent (reaction time of 30 sec).<sup>[1,2]</sup> The agglomerated microspheres appeared after reaction time of 3 min. When reaction time reached 15 min, the formation of large number of needles on the surface of microspheres was observed. As the reaction proceeded further (30 min), the needles on the surface grew to be larger and shaper to form urchin-like microspheres.



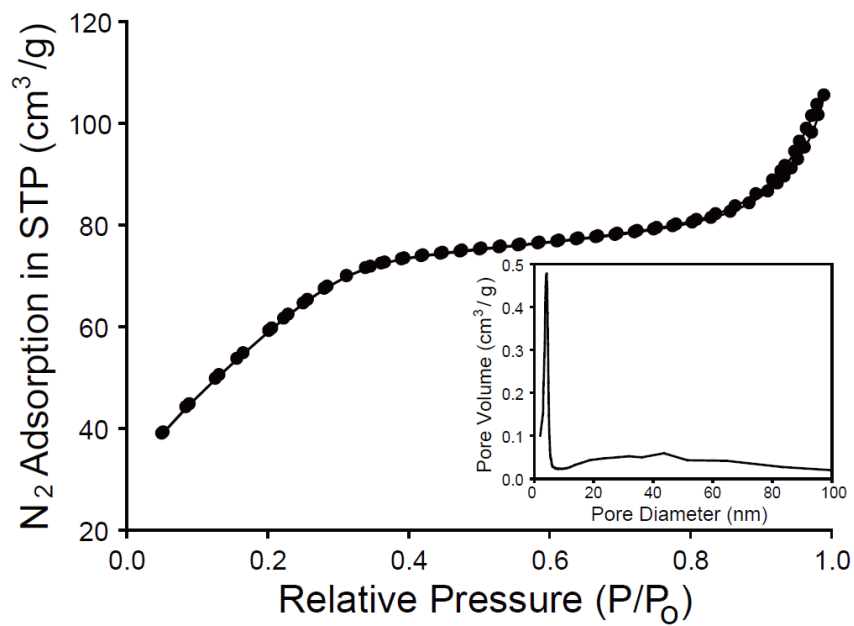
**Figure S3.** SEM image of FeO<sub>x</sub>@PANI samples.



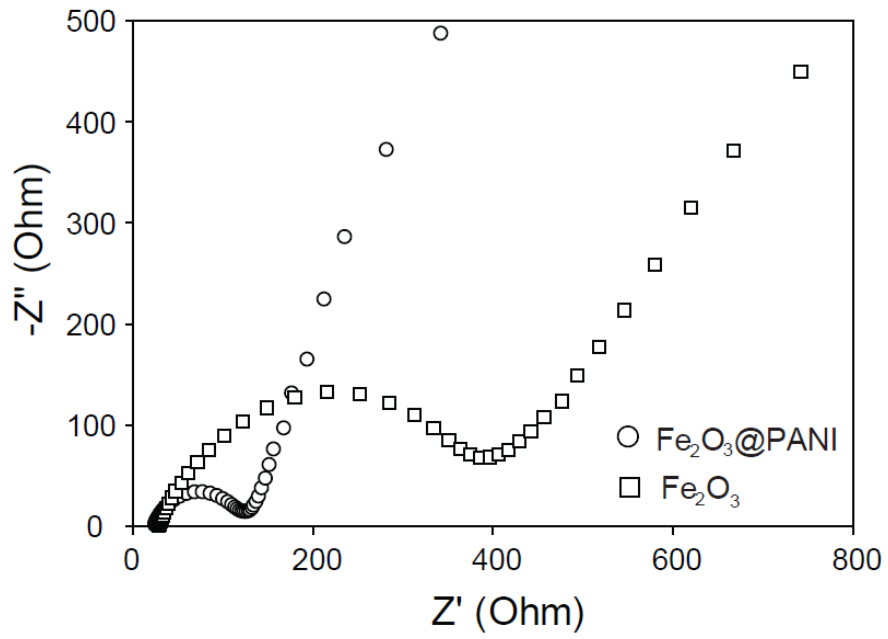
**Figure S4.** (a) SEM and (b) TEM images of  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3@$ PANI samples.



**Figure S5.** TEM images of Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> samples after the etching reaction time of 30 min.



**Figure S6.** N<sub>2</sub> adsorption/desorption isotherms and pore size distribution of Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>@PANI.



**Figure S7.** Nyquist plots (100 kHz – 10 mHz) of Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>@PANI electrodes.



**Table S1.** Textural properties of FeO<sub>x</sub> and Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>@PANI samples following with different reaction times.

Etching time (hr)	0 h	1 h	2 h	3 h	4 h
Surface area [m <sup>2</sup> g <sup>-1</sup> ] <sup>a,b</sup>	112.2	135.3	236.9	169.2	158.2

[a] Properties determined using a gas sorption analyzer.

[b] Calculated using the Brunauer-Emmett-Teller (BET) equation.

**Ref.**

[1] J. Ho, K. S. Suslick, *Adv. Mater.* **2010**, 22, 1039.

[2] F. Dang, N. Enomoto, J. Hojo, K. Enpuku, *Ultrason. Sonochem.* **2009**, 16, 649.