



In situ construction of amorphous hierarchical iron oxyhydroxide nanotubes via selective dissolution-regrowth strategy for enhanced lithium storage

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ABSTRACT The low-cost and high-capacity metal oxides/oxyhydroxides possess great merits as anodes for lithium-ion batteries (LIBs) with high energy density. However, their commercialization is greatly hindered by insufficient rate capability and cyclability. Rational regulations of metal oxides/oxyhydroxides with hollow geometry and disordered atomic frameworks represent efficient ways to improve their electrochemical properties. Herein, we propose a fast alkali-etching method to realize the *in-situ* fabrication of iron oxyhydroxide with one-dimensional (1D) hierarchical hollow nanostructure and amorphous atomic structure from the iron vanadate nanowires. Benefiting from the improved electron/ion kinetics and efficient buffer ability for the volumetric change during the electro-cycles both in nanoscale and atomic level, the graphene-modified amorphous hierarchical FeOOH nanotubes (FeOOH-NTs) display high rate capability ($\sim 650 \text{ mA h g}^{-1}$ at 2000 mA g^{-1}) and superior long-term cycling stability (463 mA h g^{-1} after 1800 cycles), which represents the best cycling performance among the reported FeOOH-based materials. More importantly, the selective dissolution-regrowth mechanism is demonstrated based on the time tracking of the whole transition process, in which the dissolution of FeVO_4 and the *in-situ* selective re-nucleation of FeOOH during the formation of FeOOH-NTs play the key roles. The present strategy is also a general method to prepare various metal (such as Fe, Mn, Co, and Cu) oxides/oxyhydroxides with 1D hierarchical nanostructures.

Keywords: selective dissolution-regrowth, iron oxyhydroxide, hierarchical nanotube, lithium-ion battery, anode material

INTRODUCTION

Lithium-ion batteries (LIBs) have been extensively utilized as power sources for portable electronics due to their high energy density and long lifespan. Recently, LIBs were further considered as a promising candidate of energy storage device for application in electric vehicles, hybrid electric vehicles and smart grid systems [1–4]. However, with limited theoretical capacity of graphite as most major anode material for current commercial LIBs (372 mA h g^{-1}), their energy/power densities are still far away from the demand in these emerging applications [5–7]. Thus, the exploitation of new anode materials with higher capacity is urgent. Transition metal oxide/oxyhydroxide materials always possess higher capacity due to their conversion-type reaction mechanism, and have been considered as the next-generation anode materials for high performance LIBs [5–8]. Unfortunately, these materials always suffer from poor rate performance and instability issue owing to the sluggish kinetic and large volume change during the charge-discharge process.

Rationally tuning the nanoscale construction and atomic structures of these metal oxides/oxyhydroxides to promote their electrochemical performances becomes a research hotspot. At nanoscale, one-dimensional (1D) nanostructures can provide short ion diffusion distance, large specific surface area and continuous electron transport pathway, possessing the superiority to enhance the rate performance in lithium storage applications [5,9,10]. Besides, constructing hierarchical structure is able to further reduce the ion diffusion distance and in-

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crease the specific surface area, greatly improving the rate performance. Moreover, the void spaces between subunits in hierarchical structure can accommodate the volume change during the cycling and then improve the structure stability and cycling performance [9–12]. At the atomic level, metal oxide/oxyhydroxide anodes with disordered atomic arrangement possess much better ion storage ability and stability than crystalline counterparts [13]. Because the isotropic and loose amorphous structure can accommodate more Li-ions and effectively lessen the volume changes and buffer the strain during charge/discharge at the meantime [13–18]. Therefore, constructing amorphous 1D hierarchical nanostructures is a promising approach to improve the rate performance and cycling stability of transition metal oxide/oxyhydroxide electrode materials.

Herein, we present a new selective dissolution-regrowth strategy to obtain the amorphous FeOOH hierarchical nanotubes (FeOOH-HNTs) from FeVO₄ nanowires (FVO-NWs). The selective dissolution-regrowth mechanism was confirmed, which can be considered as the selective dissolution of vanadium and the regrowth of FeOOH-HNTs. Moreover, this selective dissolution-regrowth strategy had been extended to make some other hierarchical metal oxide NWs from the V/Mo-based NWs. The as-prepared FeOOH-HNTs were evaluated as anode materials for LIBs and sodium-ion batteries (SIBs), and graphene was introduced to further improve the electrochemical performance, considering the poor electronic conductivity of FeOOH. The graphene-decorated amorphous FeOOH-HNTs (FeOOH-HNTs-G) exhibit high capacity (1176 mA h g⁻¹), excellent rate performance (~650 mA h g⁻¹ at 2000 mA g⁻¹) and outstanding cycling stability (463 mA h g⁻¹ after 1800 cycles at 1000 mA g⁻¹), superior to the cycling performance of most reported FeOOH-based materials. The superior electrochemical performance is attributed to the cooperation of hierarchical tube-like nanostructure, amorphous phase and graphene decoration, which enhances both structural stability and electrochemical kinetics.

EXPERIMENTAL SECTION

Material synthesis

The FVO-NWs and FVO-NWs/graphene composites (FVO-NWs-G) were synthesized *via* a hydrothermal method according to the previous reports [5,19]. The FeOOH-HNTs were obtained by treating FVO-NWs with NaOH solution. The FVO-NWs (40 mg) were added to 10 mL of 0.2 mol L⁻¹ NaOH solution, and the reaction

was carried out under an ultrasonic environment with the frequency of 40 kHz for 3 h. Then, the FeOOH-HNTs were obtained by centrifugation and washed thrice with water and ethanol, respectively, and dried under vacuum at 70°C for 12 h. The FeOOH-HNTs-G were obtained from FVO-NWs-G in the same manner. To demonstrate the universality of the selective dissolution-regrowth strategy, copper vanadate, cobalt molybdate and manganese molybdate NWs were selected as precursors to synthesize other metal oxides/oxyhydroxides with 1D hierarchical nanostructures by this strategy. The copper oxide hierarchical NWs were obtained from copper vanadate NWs by etching with 0.2 mol L⁻¹ NaOH solution for 3 h. The cobalt oxide hierarchical NWs were obtained from cobalt molybdate NWs by etching with 0.02 mol L⁻¹ NaOH solution for 3 h. The manganese oxide hierarchical NWs were obtained from manganese molybdate NWs by etching with 0.05 mol L⁻¹ NaOH solution for 3 h.

Materials characterizations

X-ray diffraction (XRD) measurements were performed by using a D8 Advance X-ray diffractometer with a nonmonochromated Cu K α X-ray source. The field emission scanning electron microscopy (FESEM) images were recorded with a JEOL-7100F microscope. Transmission electron microscopy (TEM), high-resolution TEM (HRTEM) images, selected area electron diffraction (SAED) patterns and energy dispersive spectroscopy (EDS) elemental mappings were collected by using a JEM-2100F STEM/EDS microscope. Nitrogen isothermal adsorption-desorption curves were measured using a Tristar II 3020 instrument at 77 K. Raman spectra were obtained using a Renishaw INVIA micro-Raman spectroscopy system. X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) measurements were obtained using a VG MultiLab 2000 instrument. The thermogravimetry (TG) and differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) analyses were conducted on a NETZSCH-STA449c/3/G thermoanalyzer under an air atmosphere from 30 to 600°C with a heating rate of 10°C min⁻¹.

Electrochemical measurement

The working electrodes were prepared by mixing the as-synthesized active materials, acetylene black and carboxymethyl cellulose (CMC) with a weight ratio of 7:2:1. The uniformly mixed slurry was applied to a Cu (for LIBs) or Al foil (for SIBs) and dried in a vacuum oven at 70°C for 6 h. The mass loading of the active material was about 1 mg cm⁻². The CR2016 coin cells were assembled in a glove box filled with pure argon (H₂O < 0.1 ppm, O₂ <

0.1 ppm). For LIBs, the lithium foils were utilized as an anode, the electrolyte consisted of 1 mol L⁻¹ LiPF₆ dissolved in ethylene carbonate (EC)/dimethyl carbonate (DMC) with a volume ratio of 1:1, and a polypropylene film (Celgard-2300) was used as the separator. For SIBs, the sodium foils were utilized as an anode, the electrolyte consisted of 1 mol L⁻¹ NaClO₄ dissolved in EC/DMC with a volume ratio of 1:1, and glass fiber membrane (GF/D What-man) was used as the separator. Galvanostatic charge/discharge cycling behavior was investigated by using a LAND CT2001A battery test system. Cyclic voltammetry (CV) and electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS) plots were tested by using a VMP3 multichannel electrochemical workstation (Bio-Logic France).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The XRD patterns of the precursor (FVO-NWs) and the sample after selective dissolution treatment (FeOOH-HNTs) are shown in Fig. S1a. All the peaks of precursor can be indexed to FeVO₄·1.1H₂O [5, 19], while no diffraction peak was detected in the pattern of FeOOH-HNTs after selective dissolution treatment, indicating the amorphous nature. For the XRD patterns of FVO-NWs-G (Fig. S2a) and FeOOH-HNTs-G, the similar results are obtained. Raman spectrum was utilized to further determine the phase of FeOOH-HNTs (Fig. S1b). The bands located at 215 and 275 cm⁻¹ are assigned to FeOOH [20,21]. Besides, the D and G bands are detected in the Raman spectrum of FeOOH-HNTs-G, which implies the existence of graphene [6,22]. Meanwhile, thermoanalysis tests were also used to identify the component of samples after dissolution treatment (Fig. S3a). The exothermal peak at about 258°C is detected in the DSC curve of FeOOH-HNTs, accompanying with a mass loss of about 10.3% in the TG curve. This mass loss is close to the theoretical one for the transformation from FeOOH to Fe₂O₃ (10.1%). Thus, this exothermal peak is assigned to the decomposition of FeOOH, and the composition of FeOOH-HNTs can be identified as FeOOH. Based on the TG analyses of FeOOH-HNTs-G (Fig. S3b), the graphene content in FeOOH-HNTs-G is about 3.4%. The XPS was employed to investigate the valence state of Fe in FeOOH-HNTs and FeOOH-HNTs-G (Fig. S4a). Two peaks, located at the bonding energies of 711.4 and 725.4 eV, are assigned to Fe³⁺ 2p_{3/2} and 2p_{1/2}, respectively, in well accordance with the valence state of Fe element in FeOOH [23,24]. Based on the XPS results, the relative atomic concentrations of Fe, O, C and V are 15.34%, 38.19%, 46.33% and 0.14%, respectively. Moreover, the

peak of V 2p is absent in the XPS spectrum of FeOOH-HNTs (Fig. S4b), demonstrating that the vanadium element has been removed completely during the dissolution treatment process or the residual vanadium element could be neglected. The above results confirm that the amorphous FeOOH was attained successfully after the dissolution treatment.

The FESEM image of FeOOH-HNTs (Fig. 1a) shows that the as-synthesized sample is composed of nanosheet-assembled hierarchical 1D nanostructures with 100–200 nm in diameter. In the FESEM image of FeOOH-HNTs-G (Fig. 1b), the hierarchical 1D nanostructure covered by graphene nanosheets can be observed, revealing that the graphene has been introduced successfully. The TEM was utilized to further investigate the structure of the as-prepared samples. In the TEM image of FeOOH-HNTs (Fig. 1c), the hollow structure is obvious, and the walls of nanotubes are composed of ultra-thin nanosheets with thickness of about 2–3 nm (Fig. 1d). These results demonstrate that the nanosheet-assembled hierarchical nanotubes were obtained. In addition, a plenty of void spaces exist between nanosheets, which could accommodate the volume change during the lithiation/delithiation process. Besides, the same hierarchical nanotube structures can also be obtained after introducing graphene (Fig. 1e). In addition, the EDS elemental mappings (Fig. 1f) reveal the uniform distribution of Fe and O elements in FeOOH-HNTs. The disorganized mapping of V element, indicating the vanadium content in FeOOH-HNTs is negligible, corresponding well to the EDS spectrum (Fig. S5).

The nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherms were measured to characterize the specific surface area and porous structure of the samples (Fig. S6). The isotherms of FeOOH-HNTs are assigned to IV-type curve with H3 hysteresis loop, corresponding to the slit-shaped pore resulting from the assembling of plate-like subunits. This result is in well accordance with its nanosheet-assembled hierarchical NT structure revealed by SEM and TEM images. The Brunauer-Emmerr-Teller (BET) specific surface area of FeOOH-HNTs is 319.1 m² g⁻¹, much higher than that of the FVO-NWs precursor (23.7 m² g⁻¹). The corresponding pore size distribution plot (Fig. S6e) reveals that the sizes of pores in FeOOH-HNTs are mainly in 2–3 and 10–80 nm.

To understand the reaction mechanism and structural evolution during the dissolution treatment process, the controlled experiments with different treatment times were carried out. The precursor is composed of NWs (Fig. 2a). Moreover, with the introduction of graphene,

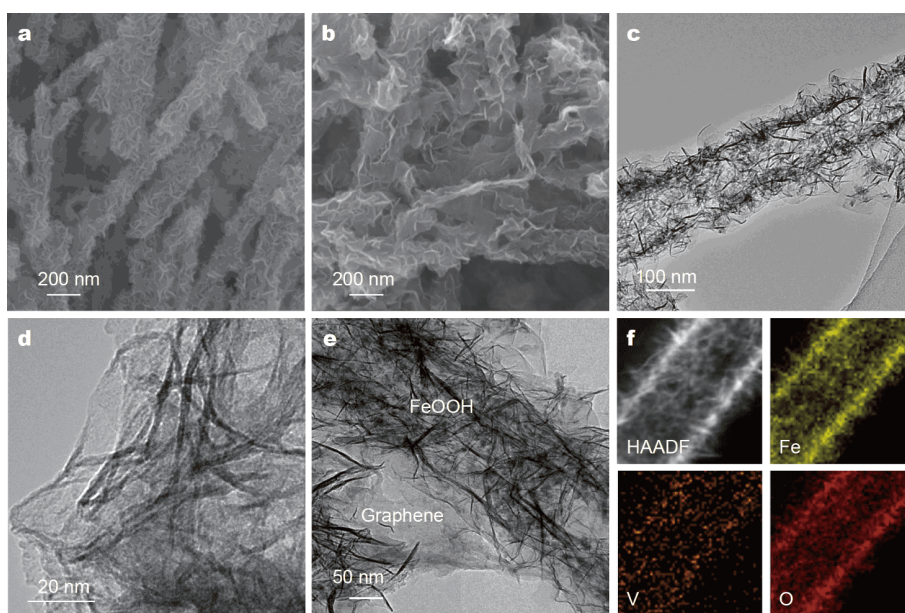


Figure 1 FESEM images of (a) FeOOH-HNTs and (b) FeOOH-HNTs-G. TEM images of (c, d) FeOOH-HNTs and (e) FeOOH-HNTs-G. (f) The high angle annular dark field (HAADF) image and the EDS elemental mappings of FeOOH-HNTs.

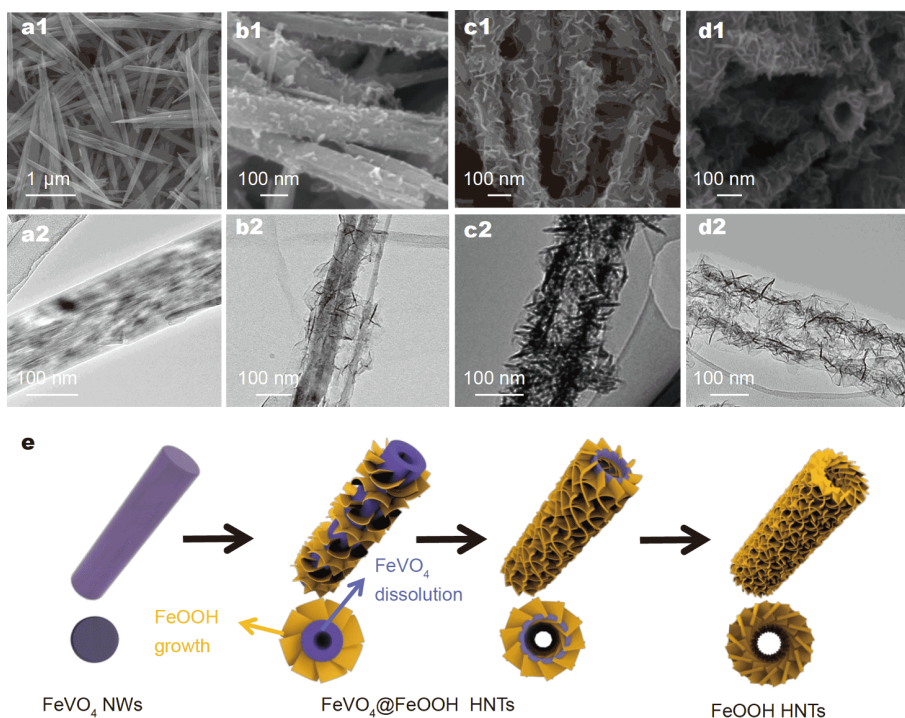
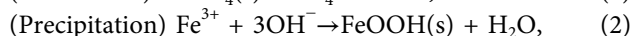
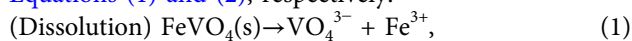


Figure 2 SEM and TEM images of samples after selective dissolution treatment for different times: (a) 0, (b) 20, (c) 60 and (d) 180 min. (e) Schematic illustration of structural evolution during the selective dissolution process.

the NW morphology is still maintained (Fig. S2b). At the beginning of reaction, the dissolution of NWs proceeds, accompanying with the *in situ* formation of nanosheets on the NW (Fig. 2b). Interestingly, the dissolution of

NWs begins from their ends (Fig. S7), which may be attributed to that the high-energy facets usually expose in the end of NWs. In addition, the EDS elemental mappings of the sample after selective dissolution treatment

for 20 min (Fig. S8) display the uniform distribution of Fe, V, O elements in the NW, while only Fe and O elements exist in the nanosheet. These results reveal that the NWs are FeVO_4 while the *in situ* re-formed nanosheets are FeOOH . The nanosheets tend to grow on the NWs because the heterogeneous nucleation is usually easier than homogeneous nucleation [25]. After further dissolution treatment, the hollow structure is obtained, and the nanosheets cover the NTs (Fig. 2c). Finally, the nanosheets assembled hierarchical NTs are obtained after dissolution treatment for 180 min (Fig. 2d). The concentration of NaOH solution is an important factor for the synthesis. When etched by NaOH solution with lower concentration (0.02 mol L^{-1}), the as-synthesized sample displays similar morphology with the precursor (Fig. S9a). While using NaOH solution with higher concentration (0.5 mol L^{-1}), the morphology of product (Fig. S9b) is similar with that of the FeOOH -HNTs. The XRD patterns of samples after selective dissolution treatment for different times demonstrate the transition from crystalline FeVO_4 to amorphous phase (Fig. S10). Besides, different from the well-ordered spots in the SAED pattern of precursor, the SAED pattern of FeOOH -HNTs displays amorphous characteristic (Fig. S11). Meanwhile, the color of sample changed during the transformation (Fig. S12). The illustration for structure evolution of NWs to hierarchical NTs is shown in Fig. 2e. The transformation from FVO-NWs to FeOOH -HNTs is composed of two processes, the dissolution of FeVO_4 NWs and the *in situ* growth of FeOOH nanosheets on NWs, and the corresponding reactions are described in Equations (1) and (2), respectively.



The equilibrium constant (K) of reaction in Equation (2) is about 10^{44} , indicating that it is a complete reaction [26]. Moreover, the proceeding of this reaction reduces the concentration of Fe^{3+} in solution, which will promote the dissolution of FeVO_4 (Equation (1)). The total reaction is described in Equation (3), which can be considered as a selective dissolution-regrowth process.

According to the selective dissolution-regrowth mechanism, the selective dissolution strategy can also be used to fabricate other alkali-resisting metal oxides/oxyhydroxides with 1D hierarchical nanostructures from suitable bimetallic oxide NWs. To confirm the feasibility, we chose some easily available bimetallic oxide NWs as precursors to fabricate metal oxide hierarchical NWs. Firstly, the copper vanadate NWs were prepared by a

simple template-free hydrothermal method (Fig. S13a). After selective dissolution treatment, the NW-assembled copper oxide NWs were obtained (Fig. 3a, b). In addition, metal molybdate NWs can also be used as precursor to fabricate metal oxide hierarchical NWs *via* the selective dissolution strategy due to that molybdate ion is easily soluble in the basic solution. For example, hierarchical Co_3O_4 and Mn_3O_4 NWs (Fig. 3c–f) were obtained from cobalt molybdate and manganese molybdate NWs (Fig. S13b, c), respectively. Notably, the as-obtained various hierarchical metal oxide NWs are composed of different subunits, which may result from the different crystal growth characteristics of products in NaOH solution. The EDS spectrum of the as-prepared manganese oxide hierarchical NWs (Fig. S14) shows that the residual Mo element can be neglected, indicating the selective dissolution of Mo. The above results demonstrate the universality of the selective dissolution-regrowth strategy. According to the reaction mechanism, the applicable condition of the selective dissolution-regrowth mechanism is that the selected precursors can be dissolved in the alkaline solution and contains at least one metal element

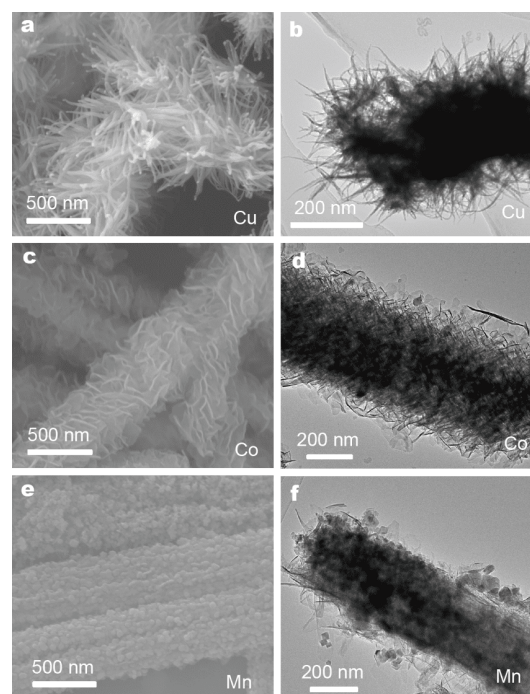


Figure 3 Other metal oxides/oxyhydroxides with 1D hierarchical nanostructures prepared by using the selective dissolution strategy. (a) FESEM and (b) TEM images of copper oxide hierarchical NWs obtained from copper vanadate NWs. (c) FESEM and (d) TEM images of cobalt oxide hierarchical NWs obtained from cobalt molybdate NWs. (e) FESEM and (f) TEM images of manganese oxide hierarchical NWs obtained from manganese molybdate NWs.

whose oxide/oxyhydroxide can be regrown under the etching condition. In addition, the morphology of the product is dependent on the morphology of precursor, the etching condition and the properties of regrown metal oxide/oxyhydroxide.

Besides, the as-prepared Fe-based samples were evaluated as LIB anode materials. In the CV curves of FeOOH-HNTs-G (Fig. 4a), the reduction peaks at 1.93, 1.38 and 1.23 V (vs. Li^+/Li) in the first cathodic scan are assigned to the multi-step intercalation reaction of lithium-ion into FeOOH, and the peak at 0.72 V is ascribed to the conversion reaction from Li_xFeOOH to metallic Fe and lithium oxide/hydroxide and the formation of solid electrolyte interphase (SEI) films [23,27]. For the subsequent anodic scan, the shoulder peak at 1.15 V may be assigned to the deformation of SEI films, and the obvious peak at 1.51 V is associated with the deconversion reaction [23]. Besides, the shoulder peak at 2.05 V is attributed to the deintercalation reaction of Li_xFeOOH [23,27]. In the subsequent cycles, the reduction/oxidation peaks at 1.34/1.85 and 0.74/1.53 V are assigned to the intercalation/deintercalation and conversion/deconversion reactions, respectively. In addition, the CV curves of FeOOH-HNTs display similar shape (Fig. S15a).

Furthermore, the galvanostatic charge/discharge tests were carried out to verify the superiority of FeOOH-HNTs-G in lithium storage. At 200 mA g^{-1} , the FeOOH-

HNTs-G displays a high initial discharge capacity of 1485 mA h g^{-1} , which retains at 1176 mA h g^{-1} after 50 cycles (Fig. 4b). This cycling performance is much better than those of both FeOOH-HNTs and FVO-NWs (Fig. S15b). The charge/discharge curves of FeOOH-HNTs-G (Fig. 4c) display multiple plateaus and correspond well with the CV curves. Besides, the rate performance tests for the as-synthesized samples were also performed (Fig. 4d). Even at the high current density of 2000 mA g^{-1} , the FeOOH-HNTs-G still delivers a high capacity of $\sim 650 \text{ mA h g}^{-1}$, much higher than that of FeOOH-HNTs ($\sim 165 \text{ mA h g}^{-1}$), indicating that the decoration of graphene largely enhances the rate performance. In addition, the EIS tests were carried out to analyze the kinetics (Fig. S16) and confirm the effect of graphene on conductivity. In the Nernst plots, the diameter of semicircle at high frequency region was determined by the charge transfer resistance. Obviously, the diameter of semicircle in the Nernst plots of FeOOH-HNTs-G is lower than that of FeOOH-HNTs, indicating the lower charge transfer resistance for FeOOH-HNTs-G, attributed to the excellent electronic conductivity of graphene. In addition, after 1800 cycles at 1000 mA g^{-1} (Fig. 4e), the capacity of FeOOH-HNTs-G still remains at 463 mA h g^{-1} with the coulombic efficiency close to 100%. This cycling stability is better than most reported FeOOH-based anodes for LIBs (Table S1) [23,24,27–32].

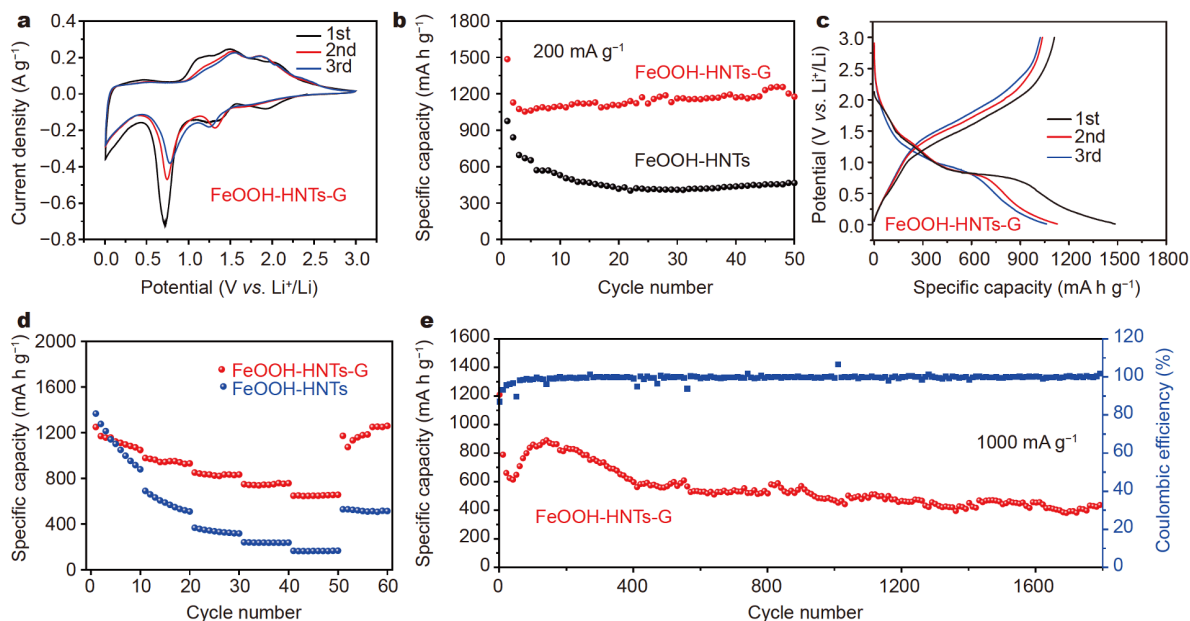


Figure 4 (a) The CVs of FeOOH-HNTs-G at scan rate of 0.1 mV s^{-1} . (b) The cycling performance of FeOOH-HNTs and FeOOH-HNTs-G at 200 mA g^{-1} . (c) The charge/discharge curves of FeOOH-HNTs-G at 200 mA g^{-1} . (d) The rate performance of FeOOH-HNTs and FeOOH-HNTs-G. (e) The long-term cycling performance of FeOOH-HNTs-G at 1000 mA g^{-1} .

To the best of our knowledge, only one literature reported the longer cycling life of FeOOH-based material, however, which was realized by adding a large content of graphite (30%) in the electrode and the FeOOH content was only 50% [27]. The considerable capacity, high rate capability and cycling stability demonstrate that the as-synthesized FeOOH-HNTs-G is a promising LIB anode material.

In addition, the sodium storage performance of FeOOH-HNTs-G was investigated (Fig. S17). At 100 mA g^{-1} , a high reversible capacity of 502 mA h g^{-1} is obtained in the second cycle (Fig. S17a). The corresponding charge/discharge curves at 100 mA g^{-1} (Fig. S17b) display a sloping discharge plateau at around 1.0 V, which matches well with the reported results [33,34]. The shape of charge/discharge curves of FeOOH-HNTs-G as anode materials for SIBs is similar with that in LIBs, indicating the similar ion storage mechanism that high-potential intercalation and low-potential conversion reaction. However, the sodium storage capacity of FeOOH-HNTs-G is lower than its lithium storage capacity, which may be attributed to the slower kinetics of sodium ion. Even at 1000 and 2000 mA g^{-1} , the FeOOH-HNTs-G still display high capacities of 247 and 207 mA h g^{-1} , respectively. This rate performance is the best one compared with the reported FeOOH-based anode materials for SIBs [33,34]. In addition, the cycling performance of FeOOH-HNTs-G as anode materials for SIBs has also been evaluated (Fig. S17c). After 100 cycles at 500 mA g^{-1} , the FeOOH-HNTs-G exhibits a capacity of 244 mA h g^{-1} .

The superior lithium/sodium storage performance of FeOOH-HNTs-G is attributed to the combination of nanoscale and atomic level structure. The ultra-thin nanosheets provide short ion-diffusion pathway and large electrode-electrolyte interface, and graphene facilitates the electronic conduction, which are beneficial to realizing high capacity and rate performance. In addition, the hierarchical hollow nanostructure and disordered atomic frameworks enhance the structural stability during the cycling process by providing void space to accommodate the volumetric change.

CONCLUSIONS

In summary, the selective dissolution-regrowth strategy was proposed and demonstrated as a facile method to construct 1D hierarchical metal oxides/oxyhydroxides for excellent lithium storage. The internal mechanism and structural evolution during the formation of amorphous FeOOH-HNTs (i.e., the dissolution of FVO-NWs and the

in situ regrowth of FeOOH nanosheets) was confirmed. And the universality of this strategy was confirmed by the syntheses of various hierarchical metal oxides (copper oxide, manganese oxide and cobalt oxide) NWs. As a representative, owing to the optimal 1D hierarchical hollow structure and inherent amorphous atomic-structure, the graphene-decorated amorphous FeOOH-HNTs exhibit outstanding Li-ion storage performance with enhanced rate capability ($\sim 650 \text{ mA h g}^{-1}$ at 2000 mA g^{-1}) and cycling stability (463 mA h g^{-1} after 1800 cycles at 1000 mA g^{-1}). More importantly, the presented selective dissolution-regrowth strategy here is universal and likely to synthesize other hierarchical nanostructures for various energy-related applications in the future.

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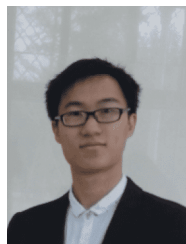
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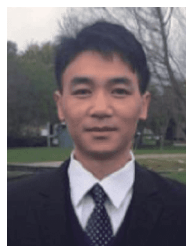
Supplementary information Supporting data are available in the online version of the paper.



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选择性溶解-再生长策略原位构筑非晶羟基氧化铁分级纳米管增强储锂性能

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摘要 低成本、高容量金属氧化物/氢氧化物作为具有更高能量密度的锂离子电池的负极材料时具有显著优势. 合理调控金属氧化物/氢氧化物的中空结构和无序的原子框架是提高其电化学性能的有效途径. 本文提出了一种快速碱刻蚀方法, 实现了非晶FeOOH分级纳米管的原位构筑. 得益于增强的电子/离子动力学和对循环过程中的体积变化的有效缓冲, 石墨烯修饰的非晶FeOOH分级纳米管展现出高倍率性能(在 2000 mA g^{-1} 的电流密度下容量可达 $\sim 650 \text{ mA h g}^{-1}$)和优异的循环稳定性(循环1800次后容量仍保持在 463 mA h g^{-1}), 在目前报道的FeOOH基材料中处于领先水平. 研究表明碱刻蚀过程中的选择性溶解-再生长机制, 即 FeVO_4 的溶解和FeOOH的原位成核再生长在非晶FeOOH分级纳米管的合成过程中具有重要作用. 此外, 这种选择性溶解-再生长机制是一种合成具有一维分级纳米结构的金属(例如Fe, Mn, Co和Cu)氧化物/羟基氧化物的普适方法.