## Supplementary figure:

Fig. S1 shows the elemental mapping of the nanocrystalline $\mathrm{Fe}_{85.2} \mathrm{~B}_{10} \mathrm{P}_{4} \mathrm{Cu}_{0.8}$ alloys at the region where the one $\alpha$-Fe nanocrystal distributed. The seed element, Cu is randomly distributed. The P element is enriched in the adjacent amorphous phase, and on the other hand Fe element has a higher concentration in the crystalline phase ( $\alpha$-Fe nanocrystals).

Fig. S2 presents the collected data of the particle size and pore size the grain size of a-Fe nanocrystals ( $\mathrm{a}, \mathrm{b}$ ) in as-annealed $\mathrm{Fe}_{85.2} \mathrm{~B}_{14} \mathrm{Cu}_{0.8}$ and $\mathrm{Fe}_{85.2} \mathrm{~B}_{10} \mathrm{P}_{4} \mathrm{Cu}_{0.8}$ alloys and pore size (c, d) in as-dealloyed $\mathrm{Fe}_{85.2} \mathrm{~B}_{14} \mathrm{Cu}_{0.8}$ and $\mathrm{Fe}_{85.2} \mathrm{~B}_{10} \mathrm{P}_{4} \mathrm{Cu}_{0.8}$ alloys. The value of $D_{2}$ and $d_{2}$ was obtained from the three TEM images similar with Figs. 2a, d and 4 a , d for each condition. The data of $D_{2}$ and $d_{2}$ were obtained from more than 125 sites for each TEM image by using Nanomeasure ${ }^{\circledR}$ software. The distribution ratio of $\alpha$ - Fe nanocrystals in annealed $\mathrm{Fe}_{85.2} \mathrm{~B}_{14} \mathrm{Cu}_{0.8}$ alloys in Fig. S2 b and nanopores in dealloyed $\mathrm{Fe}_{85.2} \mathrm{~B}_{10} \mathrm{P}_{4} \mathrm{Cu}_{0.8}$ alloys in Fig. S 2 d is typical of the normal distribution. On the other hand, that of $\alpha$-Fe nanocrystals in annealed $\mathrm{Fe}_{85.2} \mathrm{~B}_{10} \mathrm{P}_{4} \mathrm{Cu}_{0.8}$ alloys in Fig. S2 a and nanopores in dealloyed $\mathrm{Fe}_{85.2} \mathrm{~B}_{14} \mathrm{Cu}_{0.8}$ alloys in Fig. S2 c shows a larger divergence, particular the $\alpha$-Fe nanocrystals with a large size of more than 60 nm and nanopores with a pore size of larger than 30 nm . The data demonstrate that the uniformity of the nanoporous structure in dealloyed $\mathrm{Fe}_{85.2} \mathrm{~B}_{10} \mathrm{P}_{4} \mathrm{Cu}_{0.8}$ alloys is better than that of dealloyed $\mathrm{Fe}_{85.2} \mathrm{~B}_{10} \mathrm{P}_{4} \mathrm{Cu}_{0.8}$ alloys due to the worse microstructure of annealed $\mathrm{Fe}_{85.2} \mathrm{~B}_{14} \mathrm{Cu}_{0.8}$ alloys with irregular-shaped a-Fe particles.


Fig. S1 BFI TEM image (a) and elemental mapping of $\mathrm{Cu}(\mathrm{b}), \mathrm{Fe}(\mathrm{c})$ and $\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{d})$ elements in the as-annealed $\mathrm{Fe}_{85.2} \mathrm{~B}_{10} \mathrm{P}_{4} \mathrm{Cu}_{0.8}$ alloys.


Fig. S2 The distribution ratio of the grain size of a-Fe nanocrystals ( $\mathrm{a}, \mathrm{b}$ ) in as-annealed $\mathrm{Fe}_{85.2} \mathrm{~B}_{14} \mathrm{Cu}_{0.8}$ and $\mathrm{Fe}_{85.2} \mathrm{~B}_{10} \mathrm{P}_{4} \mathrm{Cu}_{0.8}$ alloys and pore size (c, d) in as-dealloyed $\mathrm{Fe}_{85.2} \mathrm{~B}_{14} \mathrm{Cu}_{0.8}$ and $\mathrm{Fe}_{85.2} \mathrm{~B}_{10} \mathrm{P}_{4} \mathrm{Cu}_{0.8}$ alloys.

