

Supporting Information

Phase Boundary Enhanced Ni₃N-Co₃N@CNTs Composite Materials for Lithium Ion Batteries

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1. Materials and methods

1.1 Synthesis of metal nitrides and CNTs composite materials

1.1.1 Synthesis of Ni₃N-Co₃N@CNTs

The Ni₃N-Co₃N@CNTs was produced according our previous work¹. 15 mg sulfonated polystyrene coated CNTs were ultrasonic dispersion in 40 mL deionized water. For synthesis of Ni₃N-Co₃N@CNTs, 225 mg Ni(NO₃)₂·6H₂O, 225 mg Co(NO₃)₂·6H₂O, 35.5 mg hexamethylenetetramine and 7.25 mg citric trisodium salt dehydrate were added to above solution. Then the mixed solution was heated to 90 °C for 6 h with stirring. The black products Ni-precursor@CNTs were collected by centrifugation. After washed with deionized water and ethyl alcohol for several times, the products were transferred to vacuum oven dried at 60 °C for 12 h. The Ni₃N@CNTs finally were obtained by annealing Ni-precursor@CNTs at 375 °C for 2 h with heating ramp rate of 1 °C min⁻¹ under ammonia flows velocity of 140 sccm.

1.1.2 Synthesis of Ni₃N@CNTs

The method is same as synthesis of Ni₃N-Co₃N@CNTs without the addition of Co(NO₃)₂·6H₂O in the reaction solution.

1.1.3 Synthesis of Co₃N@CNTs

The method is same as synthesis of Ni₃N-Co₃N@CNTs without the addition of Ni(NO₃)₂·6H₂O in the reaction solution.

1.2 Characterization

SEM images were collected using a JSM-7000F field-emission scanning electron microscopy (FESEM; HITACHI, su-8010) and TEM images were collected by using a JEM-2100 transmission electron microscope (JEOL, JEM-2100). Crystallographic information of the sample was collected using powder X-ray diffraction (XRD; Rigaku Smartlab X-ray diffractometer). Element analysis was tested using X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (Kratos, AXIS ULtrabld). Thermogravimetric analysis (METTLER-TOLEDO TGA 1) was carried out under a flow of air with a temperature ramp of 10 °C/min from room temperature to 800 °C.

1.3 Electrochemical Measurements

The lithium storage performances were tested in 2025-type coin cell. The electrodes were prepared by mixing active materials (70%), conductive carbon black (super P, 20%) for conductive agent and Polyvinylidene Fluoride (10%) as binding materials. The electrode mass loading is circa 1.5 mg cm⁻². Pure lithium metal foil is used for counter electrode and the separator is microporous polypropylene film. The electrolyte is 1.0 M LiPF₆ in 1:1 w/w ethylene carbonate/diethyl carbonate. The CV tests are received from electrochemical workstation Chenhua CHI660e (Shanghai , China). The cycling performances were evaluated by Neware battery testing system (CT-4008). To characterize the resistance change during the cycling process, the electrochemical impedance spectra (EIS) were also collected on CHI 660e for with an amplitude of 5 mV over a frequency range from 100 kHz to 0.01 Hz.

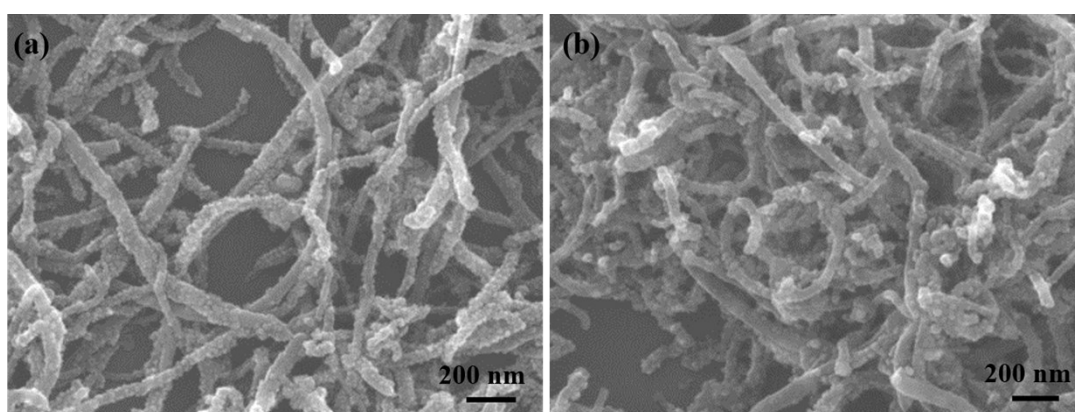


Figure S1. SEM images of a) Ni₃N@CNTs and b) Co₃N@CNTs.

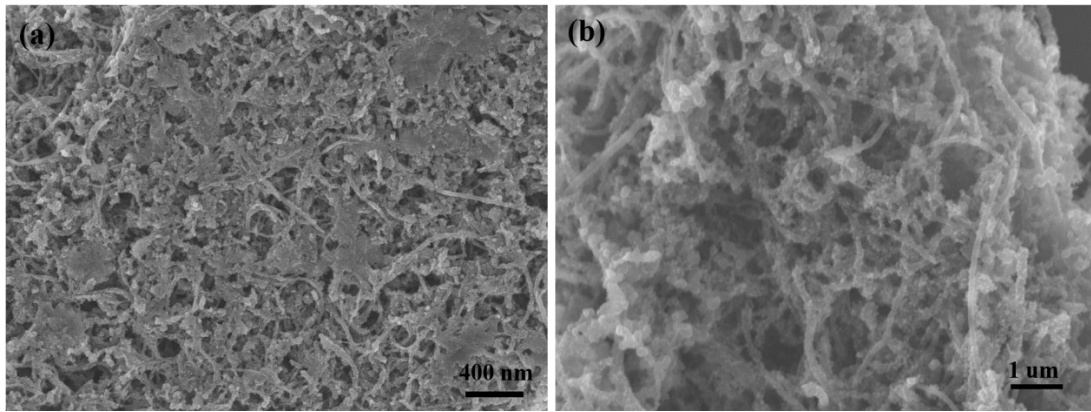


Figure S2. FESEM images of Ni₃N-Co₃N@CNTs after 30 cycles.

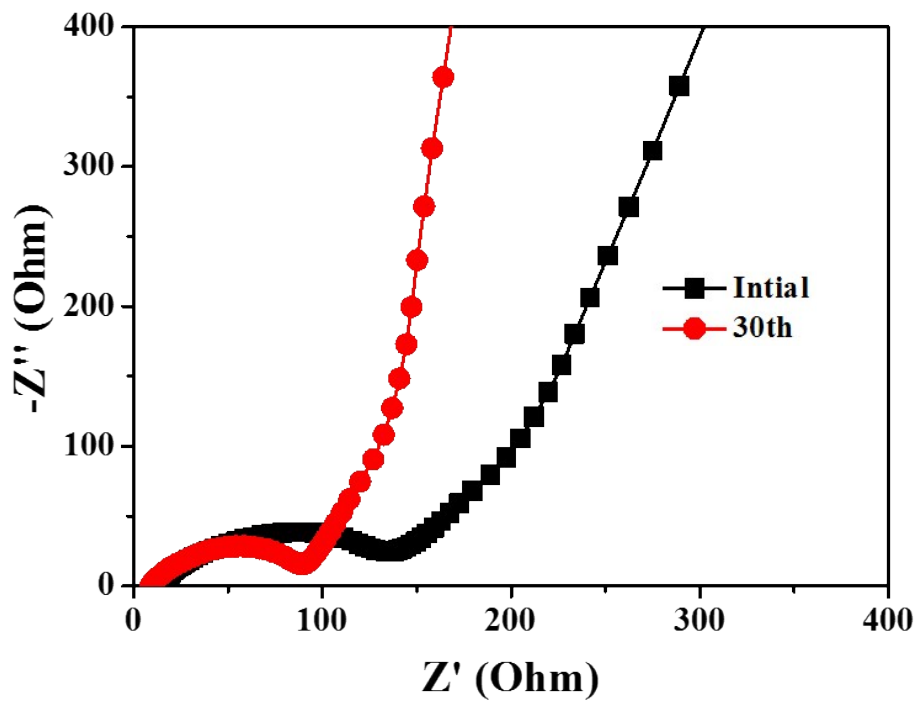


Figure S3. Nyquist plots of the Ni₃M-Co₃N@CNTs electrode measured with an amplitude of 5 mV over a frequency range from 100 kHz to 0.01 Hz.

Table S1. Comparison in lithium storages of our work with previous literatures.

Materials	Current density	Capacity	Cycle number	Reference
Co ₃ N thin film	7 $\mu\text{A cm}^{-2}$	420 mAh g ⁻¹	40	2
Fe ₃ N thin film	7 $\mu\text{A cm}^{-2}$	440 mAh g ⁻¹	40	2
Ni ₃ N thin film	7 $\mu\text{A cm}^{-2}$	320 mAh g ⁻¹	40	3
Fe ₃ N@Carbon cages	100 mA g ⁻¹	370 mAh g ⁻¹	500	4
Ni _{0.33} Co _{0.67} N	250 mA g ⁻¹	400 mAh g ⁻¹	50	5
Ni ₃ N@carbon cloth	1 C	498 mAh g ⁻¹	120	6
Cu ₃ N nanoparticles	1 A g ⁻¹	290 mAh g ⁻¹	150	7
Ni ₃ N nanoparticles	100 mA g ⁻¹	350 mAh g ⁻¹	50	8
TiN@MWCNTs	300 mA g ⁻¹	447 mAh g ⁻¹	100	9
Ni ₂ N thin film	120 mA g ⁻¹	461.9 mAh g ⁻¹	100	10
Ni ₃ N@CNTs	400 mA g ⁻¹	249.8 mAh g ⁻¹	600	This work
Co ₃ N@CNTs		327.4 mAh g ⁻¹		
Ni ₃ N-Co ₃ N@CNTs		553.26 mAh g ⁻¹		

Table S2. Comparison in capacitive contributions for lithium storage of our designed Ni₃N-Co₃N@CNTs composites with previously reported literatures.

Material	Scan rate (mV s ⁻¹)	Capacitive effects	Reference
TiO ₂ nanoparticles	0.5	55%	11
TiO ₂ @C	1	63.86	12
Co ₃ O ₄ @N-carbon sphere	1	68.2	13
rGO/Fe ₃ O ₄ /AC	1	67.3%	14
Ni ₃ N-Ni ₃ S ₂ nanoparticles	1	35.2%	15
MoO _{3-x} @glucose	1.1	32.1%	16
pristine Nb ₂ O ₅	1	77%	17
Sn@carbon sphere	0.4	43.3%	18
Ni ₃ N-Co ₃ N@CNTs	1	80.42%	This work

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