Supporting Information

Prussian Blue analogues $Mn[Fe(CN)_6]_{0.6667}\cdot nH_2O$ cubes as an anode material for lithium-ion batteries

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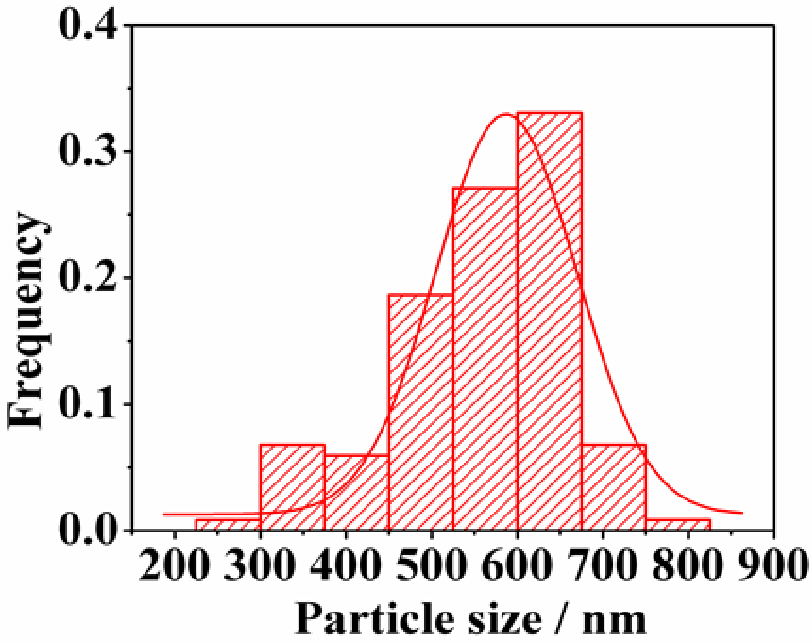

Fig. S1 Particle size distribution histograms of $Mn[Fe(CN)_6]_{0.6667}{\cdot}nH_2O$ cubes.

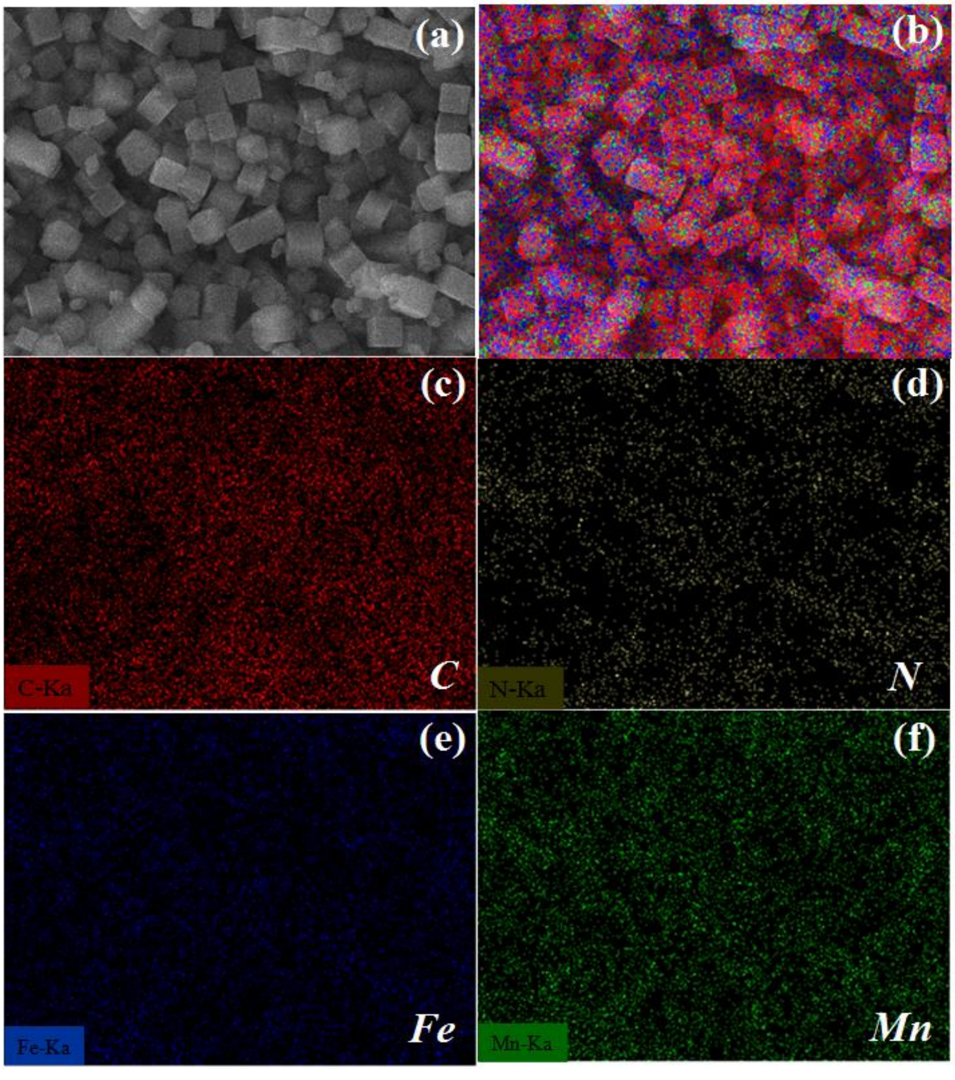

Fig. S2 Elemental mapping images of $Mn[Fe(CN)_6]_{0.6667}\cdot nH_2O$ cubes.

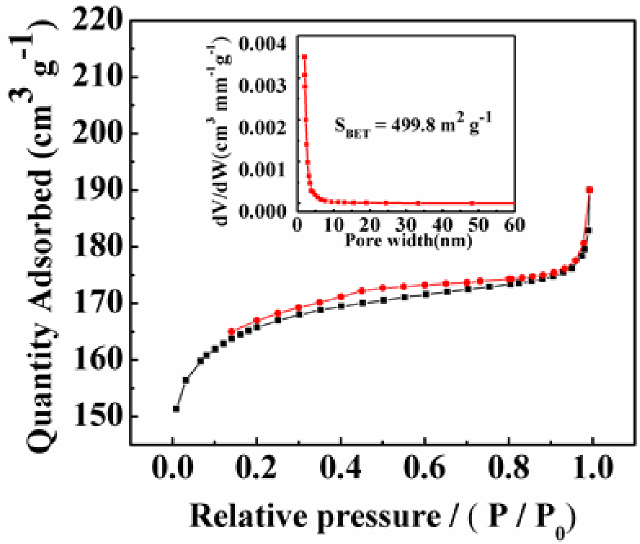

Fig. S3 N_2 adsorption-desorption isotherm and the corresponding pore size distribution (inset) of $Mn[Fe(CN)_6]_{0.6667}\cdot nH_2O$ cubes.

Table S1 A comparison of the capacity of present work with reported PBAs as anode for LIBs.

Samples	Current density ($mA\ g^{-1}$)	Cycle number	Capacity ($mA\ h\ g^{-1}$)	Ref.
$Mn[Fe(CN)_6]_{0.6667}\cdot nH_2O$	200	100	295.7	This work
$Mn_3[Co(CN)_6]_2\cdot nH_2O$	50	100	35.3	19
CoHCF NPs	100	30	325	25
$K_{1-x}Fe_{2+x/3}(CN)_6\cdot yH_2O$	175	100	<200	31

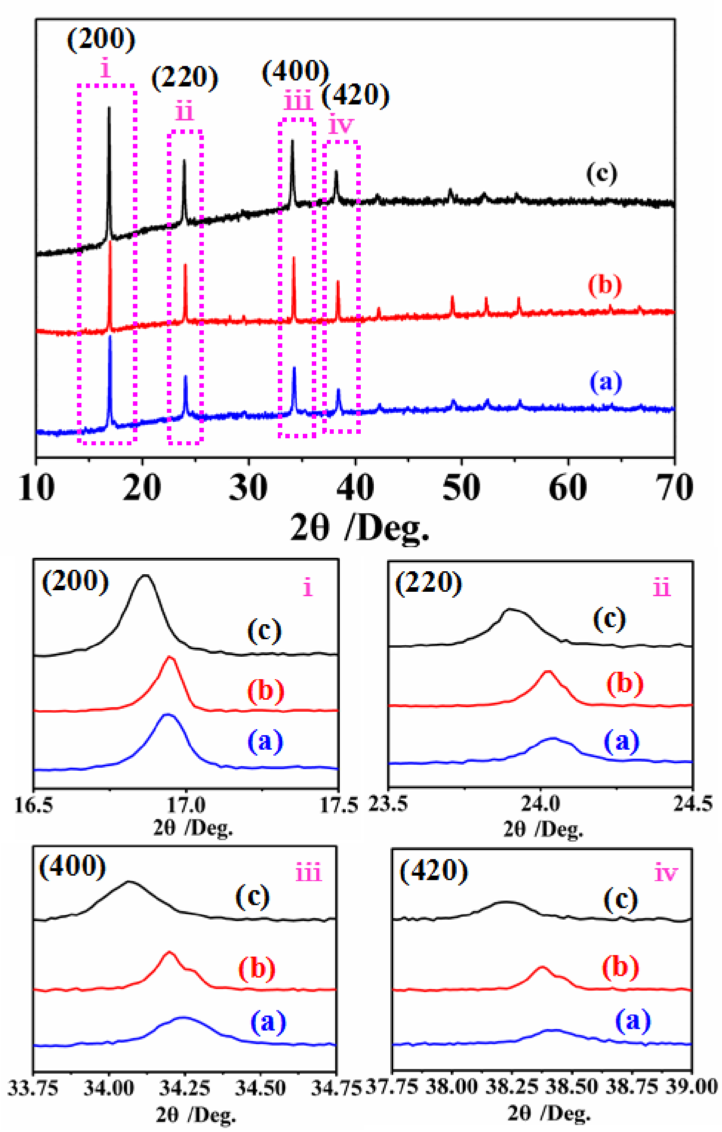

Fig S4 XRD patterns of the as-prepared Mn-PBA: (a) without thermal treatment; (b) with thermal treatment at 110 ^{o}C under vacuum for 12 h; (c) with thermal treatment at 220 ^{o}C for 3 h under N_2 atmosphere (Mn-PBA-T).

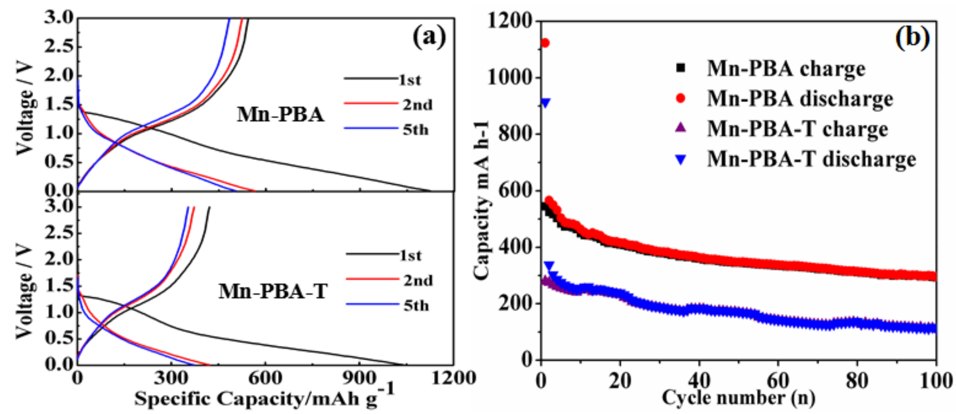

Fig S5 (a) Charge-discharge profiles of Mn-PBA and Mn-PBA-T for the 1st, 2nd, and 5th cycles; (b) Cycling performance of Mn-PBA and Mn-PBA-T at a current density of 200 mA g^{-1}.