

Supporting information

Table of contents

Section I. Calculation Process

S1 Calculation process for sodium intercalation coefficients

Section II. Supporting Tables

Table S1 Atomic parameters of the “top” precursor $\text{Na}_2\text{Fe}(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ refined from the XRD data.

Table S2 Atomic parameters of the “down” product off-stoichiometry alluaudite $\text{Na}_{2+2x}\text{Fe}_{2-x}(\text{SO}_4)_3$ refined from the XRD data.

Table S3 BET area, pore volume and carbon content of the muscle-inspired $\text{Na}_{2+2x}\text{Fe}_{2-x}(\text{SO}_4)_3/\text{SWNT}$ sample and the reference sample.

Section III. Supporting Figures

Figure S1 SEM images of the reference sample.

Section I. Calculation Process

S1 Calculation process for sodium intercalation coefficients

The low frequency line in the Nyquist plot is associated with the sodium ion diffusion in the electrode materials. Thus the sodium ion diffusion coefficient could be calculated from the low frequency plots according to the following equation [S1-S3]:

$$D=R^2T^2/2A^2n^4F^4C^2\sigma^2 \quad (1)$$

Where R is the gas constant, T is the absolute temperature, A is the surface area of the cathode, n is the number of electrons per molecule during oxidation, F is the Faraday constant, C is the concentration of lithium ion, σ is the Warburg factor which is relative with Z' [S1-S3].

$$Z'=R_e + R_{ct} + \sigma\omega^{-1/2} \quad (2)$$

Where ω is the frequency. Based on the relationship between Z' and the reciprocal square root of frequency in the low frequency region, the sodium diffusion coefficients can be calculated.

References:

- [S1] H. Liu, Q. Cao, L. J. Fu, C. Li, Y. P. Wu, H. Q. Wu, *Electrochem. Commun.* **2006**, 8, 1553-1557.
- [S2] Q. Cao, H. P. Zhang, G. J. Wang, Q. Xia, Y. P. Wu, H. Q. Wu, *Electrochem. Commun.* **2007**, 9, 1228-1232.
- [S3] A. J. Bard, L. R. Faulkner, *Electrochemical Methods*, second edition, Wiley, 2001, p. 231.

Section II. Supporting Tables

Table S1 Atomic parameters of the “top” precursor $\text{Na}_2\text{Fe}(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ refined from the XRD data. Space group: $P2_1/c$, $R_{wp}=5.31\%$, $R_p=3.59\%$. $a=5.5638(7)$ Å, $b=8.2718(0)$ Å, $c=11.1895(2)$ Å, $\beta=100.198(6)^\circ$

Atom	Wyck. site	x	y	z
Na	$4e$	0.6212(3)	0.5661(6)	0.8618(1)
Fe	$2a$	0.5	0.5	0.5
S	$4e$	0.8765(2)	0.7878(7)	0.6331(8)
O1	$4e$	0.8132(8)	0.6351(6)	0.5687(8)
O2	$4e$	0.7078(0)	0.9181(7)	0.5769(6)
O3	$4e$	1.1354(0)	0.8361(1)	0.6286(0)
O4	$4e$	0.8489(2)	0.7758(6)	0.7616(7)
O5	$4e$	0.3702(2)	0.5446(1)	0.6616(8)
O6	$4e$	0.3177(0)	0.7174(9)	0.4170(3)
H1	$4e$	0.1857(7)	0.6830(0)	0.6737(7)
H2	$4e$	0.3345(0)	0.4862(6)	0.6904(9)
H3	$4e$	0.1016(3)	0.6670(3)	0.3374(2)
H4	$4e$	0.2085(4)	0.7929(1)	0.4368(9)

Table S2 Atomic parameters of the “down” product off-stoichiometry alluaudite $\text{Na}_{2+2x}\text{Fe}_{2-x}(\text{SO}_4)_3$ refined from the XRD data. Space group: $C2/c$, $a=12.8330(0)$ Å, $b=12.9733(7)$ Å, $c=6.5460(5)$ Å, $\beta=115.802(8)^\circ$

Atom	Wyck. site	x	y	z
Na1	4e	0	0.7701(8)	0.25
Na2	4b	0	0	0
Na3	4e	0	0.5073(8)	0.25
Fe1	8f	0.7367(2)	0.1248(0)	0.1702(4)
S1	4e	0	0.1984(0)	0.25
O11	8f	0.0667(6)	0.9735(9)	0.8389(2)
O12	8f	0.3948(0)	0.2255(8)	0.5303(1)
S2	8f	0.7795(7)	0.6012(1)	0.7991(3)
O21	8f	0.7304(0)	0.7389(9)	0.7267(0)
O22	8f	0.3665(4)	0.9796(4)	0.4609(0)
O23	8f	0.3247(0)	0.6162(4)	0.5996(5)
O24	8f	0.3011(4)	0.1400(5)	0.0442(0)

Table S3 BET area, pore volume and carbon content of the muscle-inspired $\text{Na}_{2+2x}\text{Fe}_{2-x}(\text{SO}_4)_3/\text{SWNT}$ sample and the reference sample.

Materials	BET area / m^2g^{-1}	Pore volume/ m^3g^{-1}	Carbon content/%
Muscle-inspired	64.1	0.16	4.03
Reference	6.2	0.03	0

Section III. Supporting Figures

Figure S1 SEM images of the reference sample.

