Supporting Information

Enhanced sodium ion storage in Prussian blue cathode material through nickel doping

Haoyu Fu,[ab] Chaofeng Liu,[abc] Changkun Zhang,[ab] Wenda Ma,[ab] Kan Wang,[ab] Zhuoyu Li,[ab] Xianmao Lu,*[ab] Guozhong Cao*[abc]

[a] Beijing Institute of Nanoenergy and Nanosystems, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, 100083, China;

[b] National center for Nanoscience and Technology (NCNST), Beijing, 100083, China;

[c] Department of Materials Science and Engineering, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195-2120, USA

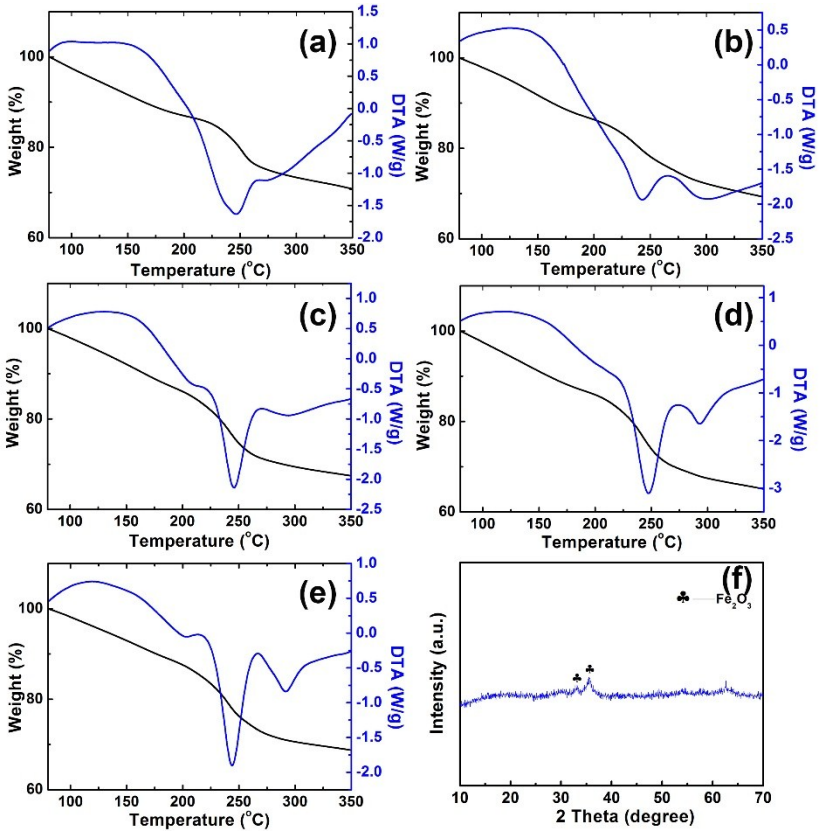

Figure S1. TGA/DSC results of (a) PBA-0, (b) PBA-1, (c) PBA-3, (d) PBA-5, and (e) PBA-10 tested between 80 and 350 ^{o}C at a heat rate of 10 ^{o}C/min in Ar flow; (f) XRD pattern of PBA-0 powder heated in air at 250 ^{o}C for 1h.

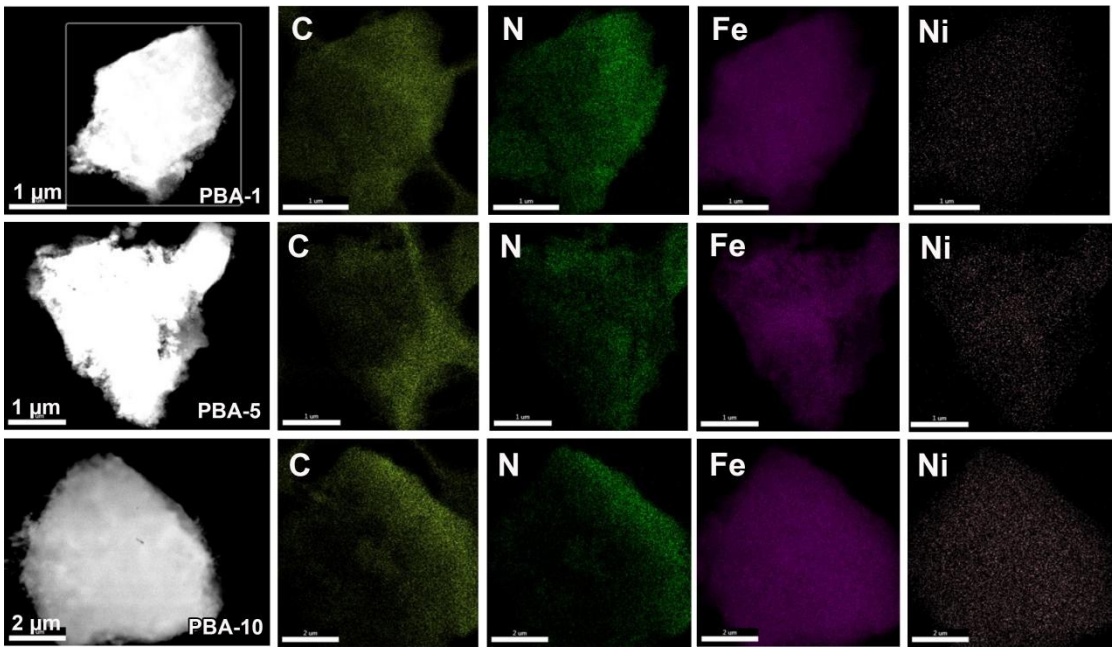

Figure S2. STEM images and EDS mappings of PBA-1, PBA-5 and PBA-10. The EDS mappings confirm the uniform distribution of Ni of the as-prepared material.

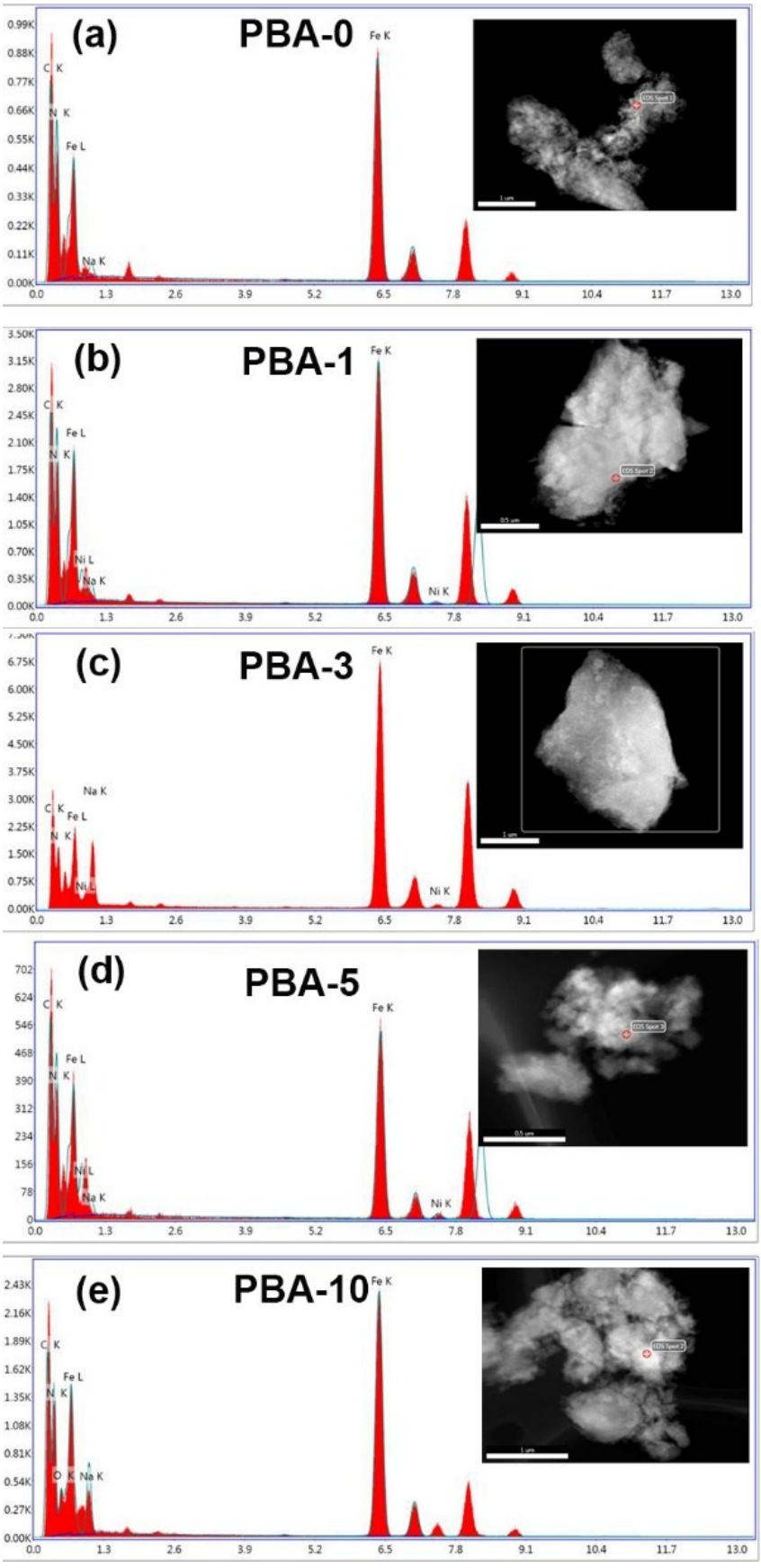

Figure S3. EDS spectra of (a)PBA-0, (b) PBA-1, (c) PBA-3, (d) PBA-5 and (e) PBA-10. The

inset of each figure shows the STEM image of the selected spot or area.

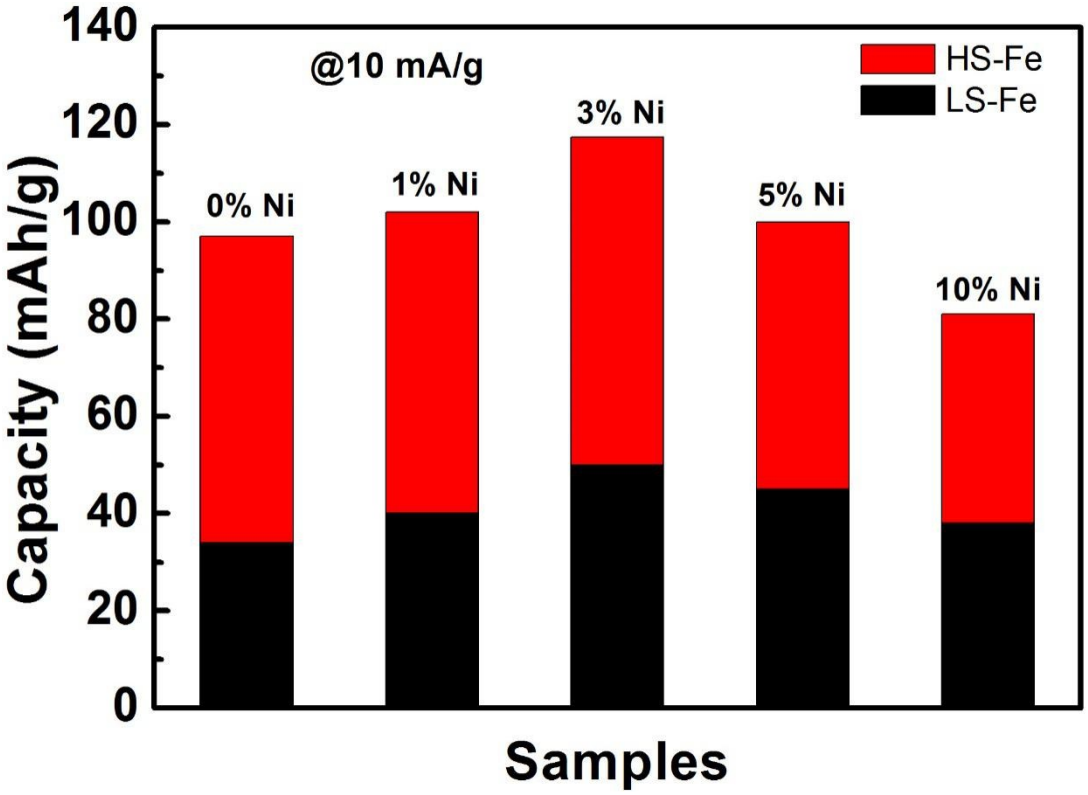

Figure S4. Capacity contribution from high spin Fe ions (HS-Fe) and low spin Fe ions (LS-Fe) during galvanostatic tests at 10 mA/g. The red part of each column indicates the capacitance contribution of high spin $Fe^{2+}N_6/Fe^{3+}N_6$ redox couple while the black part is due to the low spin $Fe^{2+}C_6/Fe^{3+}C_6$ redox couple.

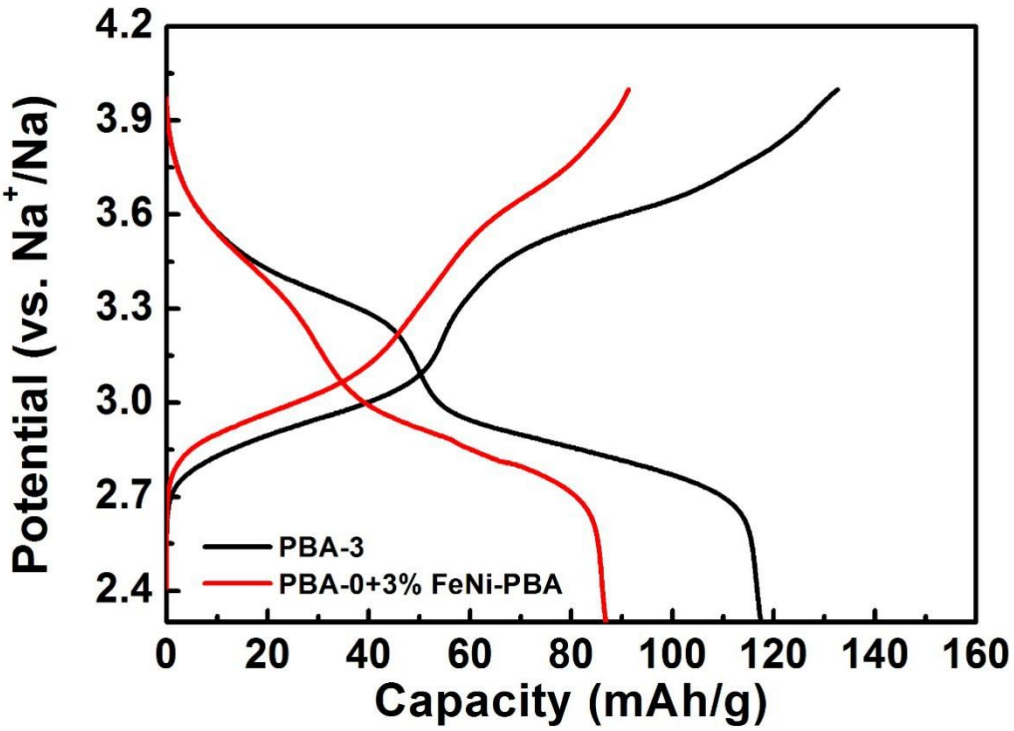

Figure S5. Galvanostatic curves tested at 10 mA/g for PBA-0 mixed with 3 molar% of NiFe-PBA and PBA-3.

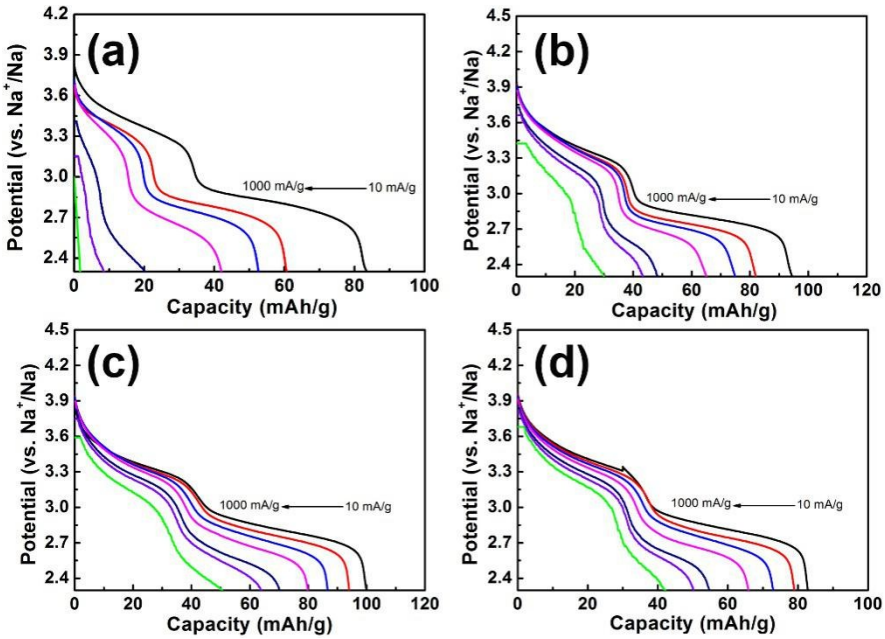

Figure S6. Galvanostatic curves of (a) PBA-0, (b) PBA-1, (c) PBA-5 and (d) PBA-10 at various current densities.

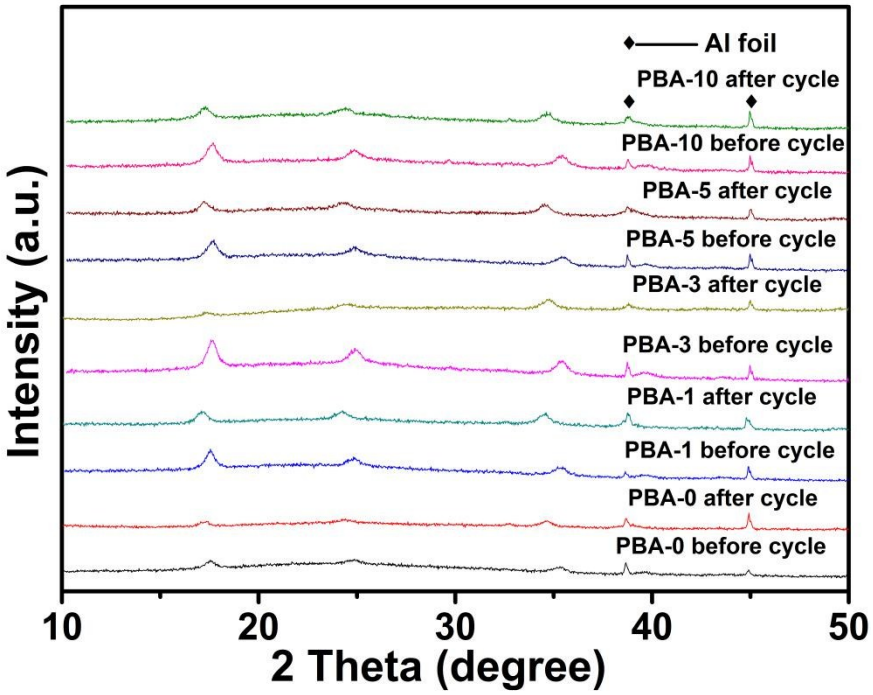

Figure S7. XRD of all samples before and after cycling tests.

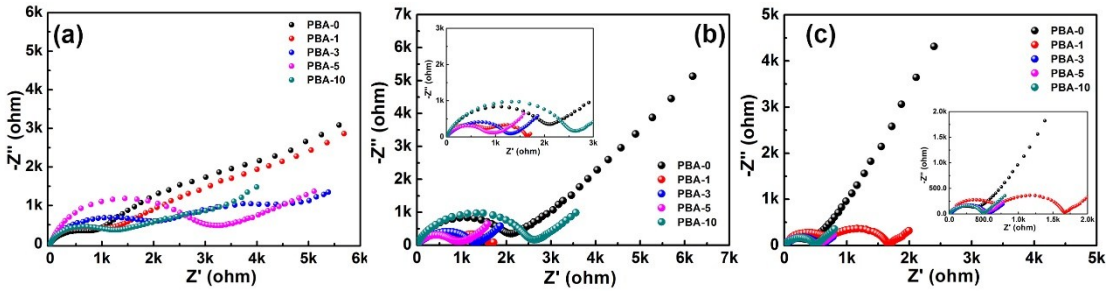

Figure S8. EIS spectra of all samples: (a) before cyclic test; (b) after 1st cycle at a current density of 10 mA/g, and consecutively (c) after 10 cycles at a current density of 200 mA/g.