Supporting Information

Surface Phosphation of 3D Mesoporous NiCo₂O₄ Nanowire Arrays as a Bifunctional

Anode for Lithium and Sodium Ion Battery

Wenda Qiu,*ab Hongbing Xiao,a Wenting He,a Juanhua Li, An Luo,a Yu Li, a and Yexiang

Tong^b

^a School of Eco-Environmental Technology, Guangdong Industry Polytechnic, 152 Xingang

West Road, Guangzhou 510300, China.

^b MOE of the Key Laboratory of Bioinorganic and Synthetic Chemistry, KLGHEI of

Environment and Energy Chemistry, School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Sun

Yat-Sen University, 135 Xingang West Road, Guangzhou 510275, China.

*Corresponding Author. E-mail: <u>Qiuwdgq@hotmail.com</u>



Fig. S1 SEM images of (a) NiCo₂O₄ NWAs, (b) P-NiCo₂O₄ NWAs.



Fig. S2 N₂ adsorption-desorption isotherm of the NiCo₂O₄ NWAs (a) and P-NiCo₂O₄ NWAs (b). The inset is the corresponding pore size distribution.



Fig. S3 (a) TEM, (b) HRTEM images of pristine $NiCo_2O_4$ NWAs. (b) is lattice-resolved TEM image of selective area in the region marked with a green dotted circle.



Fig. S4 (a) XPS survey spectra of P-NiCo₂O₄ NWAs. (b) FTIR spectra of NiCo₂O₄ NWAs and P-NiCo₂O₄ NWAs. Both tests were scratched down from the Ni foam.



Fig. S5 (a, b) 1st, 2nd, 5th, 10th CV curves at the scanning rate of 0.2 mV s⁻¹ of NiCo₂O₄ NWAs and P-NiCo₂O₄ NWAs electrode, respectively; (c, d) Charge/discharge curves at different rates of NiCo₂O₄ NWAs and P-NiCo₂O₄ NWAs electrode, respectively.



Fig. S6 Cycling performance collected at 200 mA g^{-1} of P-NiCo₂O₄ NWAs electrode with different phosphating temperature (a) and different phosphating time (b).



Fig. S7 (a) SEM image and (b) P 2p core-level XPS spectrum of the P-NiCo₂O₄ NWAs electrode after 1500 cycles for LIBs.



Fig. S8 (a) Linear sweep voltammetry curves at 10 mV s⁻¹ and (b) calculated linear resistivities of the NiCo₂O₄ NWAs and P-NiCo₂O₄ NWAs electrodes.



Fig. S9 Long cycling test of the P-NiCo₂O₄ NWAs and carbon cloth for (a) Li storage and (b) Na storage 200 mA g^{-1} .

Type of material	Capacity (mA h g ⁻¹)	Rate performance	Cyclability (cycles)	Ref.
P-NiCo ₂ O ₄ NWAs	1156 (200 mA g ⁻¹)	62.6% (100 to 1000 mA g^{-1})	91.7% (1500)	This work
NiCo ₂ O ₄ –C nanorods	1150 (100 mA g ⁻¹)	57% (100 to 2000 mA $g^{-1})$	79.8% (200)	[1]
NiCo ₂ O ₄ nanosheets	1149 (100 mA g ⁻¹)	42.3% (100 to 1000 mA $g^{-1})$	86% (50)	[2]
NiCo ₂ O ₄ microflowers	1127 (200 mA g ⁻¹)	41% (100 to 1600 mA g^{-1})	75.2% (60)	[3]
rGO/NiCo2O4	1095 (200 mA g ⁻¹)	35.7% (100 to 1000 mA g^{-1})	81.7% (500)	[4]
NiCo ₂ O ₄ /carbon textiles	1053 (200 mA g ⁻¹)	58.7% (200 to 3000 mA g^{-1})	84% (100)	[5]
NiCo ₂ O ₄ @SnO ₂ @C	1016 (100 mA g ⁻¹)	31.7% (100 to 1000 mA g^{-1})	55.6% (100)	[6]
NiCo ₂ O ₄	$1003 (200 \text{ mA g}^{-1})$	31% (100 to 1600 mA g^{-1})	61.6% (500)	[7]
NiCo ₂ O ₄ nanorods	1002 (100 mA g ⁻¹)	44.9% (100 to 2000 mA g^{-1})	67.7% (150)	[8]
NiCo ₂ O ₄ -RGO	974 (100 mA g ⁻¹)	41% (100 to 800 mA $g^{-1})$	80.1% (70)	[9]
Flower-like NiCo ₂ O ₄	958 (150 mA g ⁻¹)	46.3% (150 to 2000 mA g^{-1})	82% (60)	[10]
NiCo ₂ O ₄ hollow spheres	931 (150 mA g ⁻¹)	57% (150 to 2000 mA $g^{-1})$	78% (100)	[11]
NiCo ₂ O ₄ @NiCo ₂ O ₄ NCA	925 (120 mA g ⁻¹)	44% (120 to 960 mA g^{-1})	89.7% (100)	[12]
NiCo ₂ O ₄ NWAs	912 (200 mA g ⁻¹)	15% (100 to 1000 mA g^{-1})	27.1% (50)	[13]
Plum-like NiCo ₂ O ₄	838 (100 mA g ⁻¹)	62.6% (100 to 1000 mA g^{-1})	96% (50)	[14]
UNF@NiCo ₂ O ₄	815 (100 mA g ⁻¹)	50.2% (100 to 800 mA g^{-1})	76.4% (100)	[15]

Table S1. Comparison of lithium storage performance of different $NiCo_2O_4$ electrodes.

Type of material	Capacity (mA h g ⁻¹)	Rate performance	Cyclability (cycles)	Ref.
P-NiCo₂O₄ NWAs	687 (100 mA g ⁻¹)	54.5% (100 to 1000 mA g ⁻¹)	83.5% (500)	This
		、 U /		work
NiCo ₂ O ₄ -NBs	635 (50 mA g ⁻¹)	No data	51.6% (30)	[16]
NiCo ₂ O ₄ -UNSs	610 (100 mA g ⁻¹)	24.6% (100 to 1000 mA g^{1})	32.4% (50)	[17]
NiCo ₂ O ₄	594 (100 mA g^{-1})	41.5% (50 to 500 mA $g^{-1})$	No negligible	[18]
NiCo ₂ O ₄ @CFC	547 (100 mA g^{-1})	47.7% (50 to 400 mA g^{-1})	81% (50)	[19]
NiCo ₂ O ₄				50.03
microrods	431 (100 mA g ⁻¹)	30.3% (100 to 1000 mA g ⁻¹)	No data	[20]
NiCo ₂ O ₄ @G	405 (100 mA g ⁻¹)	28.2% (100 to 3200 mA $g^{-1})$	95% (100)	[21]
NiCo ₂ O ₄	395 (50 mA g ⁻¹)	75.6% (50 to 400 mA $g^{-1})$	67.8% (50)	[22]
C@SnO _x /Cu	893 (50 mA g ⁻¹)	29.3% (50 to 1000 mA $g^{-1})$	86.5% (100)	[23]
SnO-2L	743 (100 mA g ⁻¹)	53.5% (100 to 2000 mA g^{-1})	76% (100)	[24]
C@SnS/SnO ₂ @Gr	726 (30 mA g ⁻¹)	42.3% (30 to 7290 mA $g^{-1})$	73.8% (500)	[25]
Fe ₂ O ₃ /rGO	613 (50 mA g ⁻¹)	34% (50 to 2000 mA $g^{-1})$	71.2% (100)	[26]
SnO ₂ /CNT	$323 (100 \text{ mA g}^{-1})$	53.3% (100 to 1600 mA g^{-1})	63.5% (100)	[27]
TiO ₂ /C nanofiber	254 (50 mA g ⁻¹)	64.8% (50 to 2000 mA $g^{-1})$	84% (1000)	[28]
MoO _{3-x}	165 (50 mA g ⁻¹)	48.6% (50 to 1000 mA g^{-1})	No negligible	[29]
rGO-TiO ₂	128 (20 mA g ⁻¹)	44.7% (50 to 4000 mA $g^{-1})$	69.8% (300)	[30]

Table S2. Comparison of sodium storage performance of different NiCo₂O₄ electrodes.

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