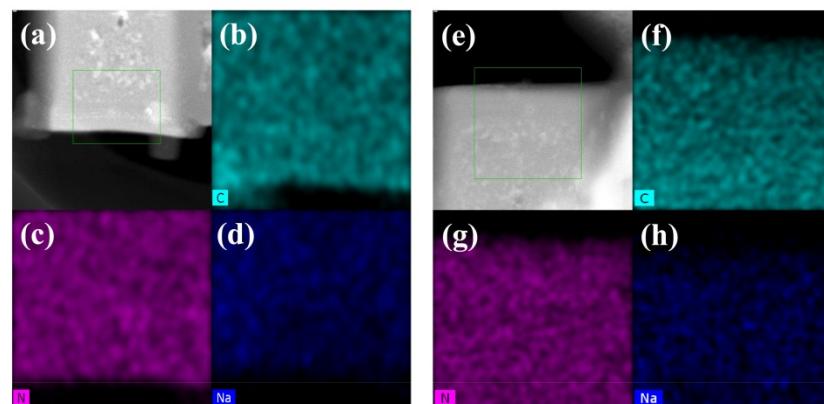


## Supplementary Information

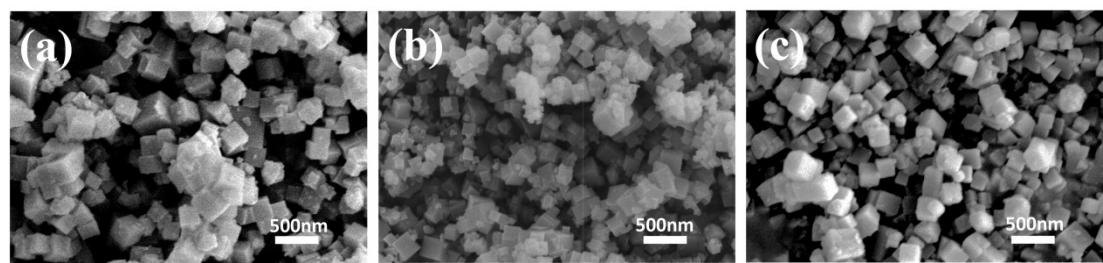
### Gradient substitution: an intrinsic strategy towards high performance sodium storage in Prussian blue-based cathodes

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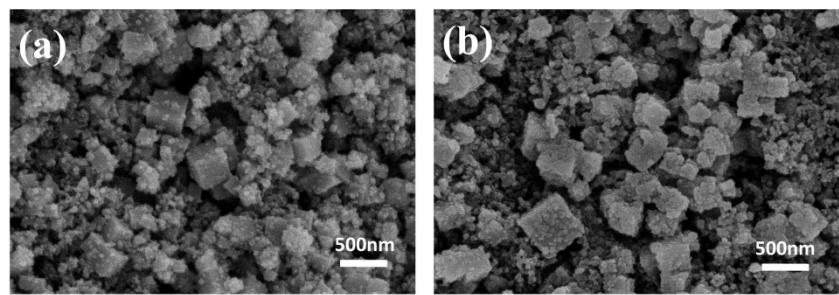
\*E-mail: [yzjiang@zju.edu.cn](mailto:yzjiang@zju.edu.cn)



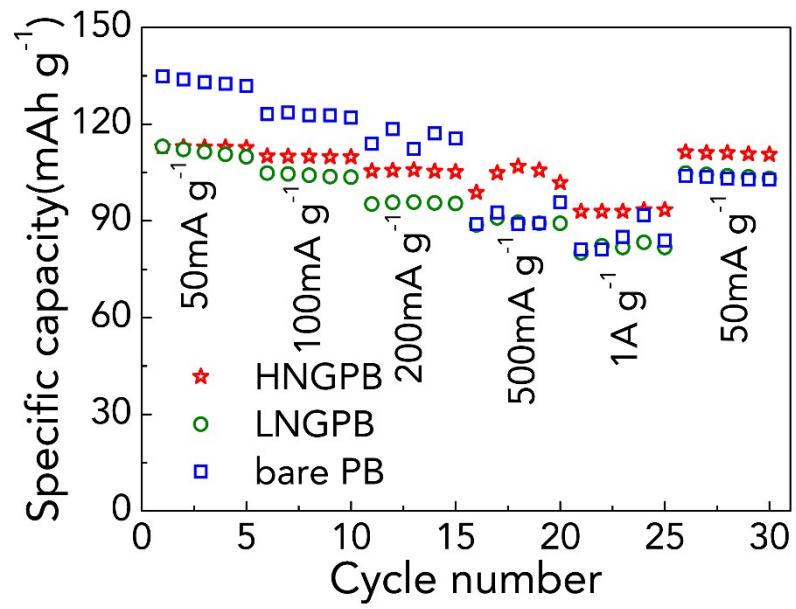
**Figure S1.** (a & e) STEM images of HNGPB and bare PB. (b-d) Element profiles for (b) carbon, (c) nitrogen and (d) sodium of HNGPB. (f-h) Element profiles for (f) carbon, (g) nitrogen and (h) sodium of LNGPB.



**Figure S2.** SEM images of (a) HNGPB, (b) LNPGB and (c) bare PB before cycling.



**Figure S3.** SEM images of (a) HNGPB and (b) bare PB after 600<sup>th</sup> cycling under current density of 100 mA g<sup>-1</sup>.



**Figure S4.** Rate performance of HNGPB, LNGPB and bare PB.

**Table S1.** Comparison of reported PB-based cathode materials for SIBs.

Composition	Capacity ( mAh g <sup>-1</sup> )	Cycle life	Reference
FeFe(CN) <sub>6</sub>	120 @60 mA g <sup>-1</sup>	87%@500 <sup>th</sup> 240 mA g <sup>-1</sup>	[19]
Na <sub>1.70</sub> FeFe(CN) <sub>6</sub>	120 @200 mA g <sup>-1</sup>	73@100 <sup>th</sup> 200 mA g <sup>-1</sup>	[21]
FeHCF@CNT	170 @0.1 C	83%@1000 <sup>th</sup> , 2.4 C	[24]
RGO-PB composite	163 @30 mA g <sup>-1</sup>	90%@500 <sup>th</sup> 200 mA g <sup>-1</sup>	[25]
Na <sub>0.61</sub> Fe[Fe(CN) <sub>6</sub> ] <sub>0.94</sub>	170 @25 mA g <sup>-1</sup>	100%@150 <sup>th</sup> 25 mA g <sup>-1</sup>	[26]
FeHCF@NiHCF	102 @25 mA g <sup>-1</sup>	78%@800 <sup>th</sup> 200 mA g <sup>-1</sup>	[29]
FeHCF nanospheres @Graphene rolls	110 @150 mA g <sup>-1</sup>	90%@500 <sup>th</sup> 150 mA g <sup>-1</sup>	[30]
FeHCF@Ketjen black	130 @50mA g <sup>-1</sup>	90%@2000 <sup>th</sup> 20C	[31]
RGO-coated K <sub>0.33</sub> FeFe(CN) <sub>6</sub>	160 @0.5 C	92.2%@1000 <sup>th</sup> 0.5 C	[32]
3wt% Ni doped FeHCF	117 @10 mA g <sup>-1</sup>	86.3@90 <sup>th</sup> 200 mA g <sup>-1</sup>	[33]
Fe <sub>0.8</sub> Ni <sub>0.2</sub> -HCF	106 @10 mA g <sup>-1</sup>	96%@100 <sup>th</sup> 10 mA g <sup>-1</sup>	[34]
Na <sub>1.70</sub> Fe <sub>2.15</sub> (CN) <sub>6</sub>	150 @8.54 mA g <sup>-1</sup>	63.4@500th 85.4 mA g <sup>-1</sup>	[36]
HNGPB	114 @100 mA g <sup>-1</sup>	80%@600 <sup>th</sup> 100 mA g <sup>-1</sup> 90%@1000 <sup>th</sup> 1A g <sup>-1</sup>	This work

**Table S2** AAS results of HNGPB, LNGPB and bare PB.

<b>Elements</b>	<b>Na (mg L<sup>-1</sup>)</b>	<b>Fe (mg L<sup>-1</sup>)</b>	<b>Ni (mg L<sup>-1</sup>)</b>
<b>HNGPB</b>	0.34	1.26	0.14
<b>LNGPB</b>	0.19	0.73	0.14
<b>Bare PB</b>	0.52	1.98	-

**Table S3** Elements analysis of HNGPB, LNGPB and bare PB.

<b>Elements</b>	<b>N (wt%)</b>	<b>C (wt%)</b>	<b>H (wt%)</b>
<b>HNGPB</b>	22.31	19.61	1.66
<b>LNGPB</b>	22.40	19.83	1.77
<b>Bare PB</b>	21.55	18.83	1.94

**Calculation process of formulae:**

$$n_{(CN)6} = \frac{N \text{ wt}\%}{M_N * 6}$$

$$n_{Ni} = \frac{c_{Ni}/(c_{Ni} + c_{Fe} + c_{Na}) * (1 - C \text{ wt}\% - N \text{ wt}\% - H \text{ wt}\% * 9)}{M_{Ni}}$$

$$n_{Fe} = \frac{c_{Fe}/(c_{Ni} + c_{Fe} + c_{Na}) * (1 - C \text{ wt}\% - N \text{ wt}\% - H \text{ wt}\% * 9)}{M_{Fe}}$$

$$n_{Na} = \frac{c_{Na}/(c_{Ni} + c_{Fe} + c_{Na}) * (1 - C \text{ wt}\% - N \text{ wt}\% - H \text{ wt}\% * 9)}{M_{Na}}$$

$$n_{Fe}^1 = n_{Fe} - n_{(CN)6}$$

$$n_{H2O} = H \text{ wt}\% / 2$$

$n_{Fe}^1$  stands for Fe ions in the M<sub>1</sub> site.

All the calculated results are then normalized on the basis that the sum of Fe and Ni in M<sub>1</sub> sites equals one in the final formulae.

