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Supporting Information

In Situ Synthesis and In Operando NMR Studies of

High-Performance Ni₅P₄-Nanosheet Anode

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Fig. S1 XRD patterns for the *in situ* synthesized nickel phosphide anodes. Standard PDF files are shown at the top for reference.

The powder X-ray diffraction pattern of the synthesized Ni_5P_4 nanosheets is shown in Fig. S1 along with the XRD patterns simulated for bulk Ni_5P_4 . By comparison, these two patterns show resemblance but with difference, which may originate from the effects of particle size and preferred orientations of crystal lattices in the nanosheets. ³¹P NMR has confirmed that the synthesized nanosheets at 500°C/10min are phase pure and exhibits only the characteristics of local structures as in Ni_5P_4 (Fig. 4).



Fig. S2 SEM image of the *in situ* synthesized Ni_5P_4 nanosheets, treated for 30 minutes at 500 °C.



Fig. S3 O_{1s} XPS spectrum and simulation for nickel foam.



Fig. S4 The 1st-cycle electrochemical profiles of nickel foam before and after heating treatment.



Fig. S5 Cyclic Voltammetry of $Ni_5P_4//Li$ cells for the 1st three cycles at a scan rate of 0.2 mV/s.



Fig. S6 Galvanostatic Intermittent Titration Technique (GITT) plot of a Ni_5P_4/Li half-cell battery during the 1st cycle.



Fig. S7 Electrochemical performance of the Ni_5P_4 anode treated for 30 min in Ni_5P_4/Li half cells. a) discharge-charge profile for the first 2 cycles, and b) the corresponding capacities as a function of cycle number at constant applied current. c) and d) are the electrochemical profiles and capacities obtained at various currents.

	R _s	R _{ct}	R _{SEI}	R _{total}	CPE1-T (F)	CPE1-P	CPE2-T (F)	CPE2-P
	(Ω)	(Ω)	(Ω)	(Ω)				
Pristine	5.01	134.7		139.7	$2.5*10^{-5}$	0.74		
1 st cycle	4.95	1.43	4.35	10.73	5.5*10 ⁻⁷	1.06	3.8*10 ⁻⁴	0.68
100 th cycle	3.64	1.56	12.55	17.75	7.6*10 ⁻⁶	0.91	2.1*10-4	0.72

 Tab. S1 Fitting results of AC impedance spectra in Fig. 2b using the equivalent circuit model