

## Supporting information

### **Cu<sub>3</sub>P as a novel cathode material for rechargeable aluminum-ion batteries**

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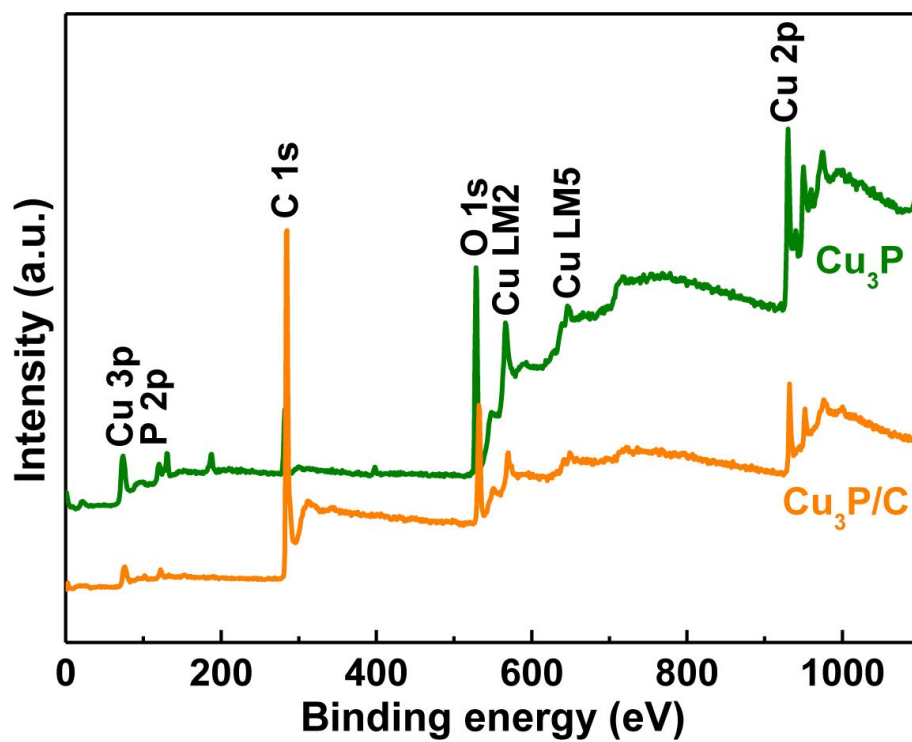
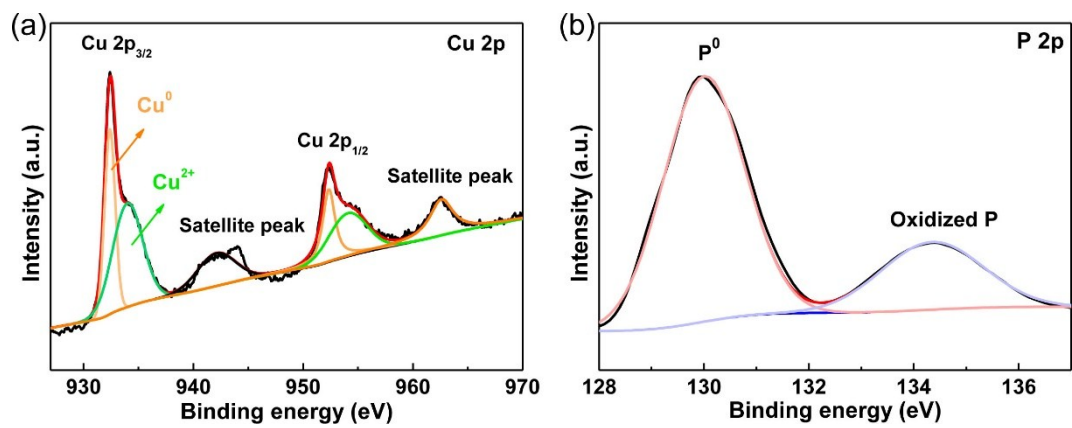
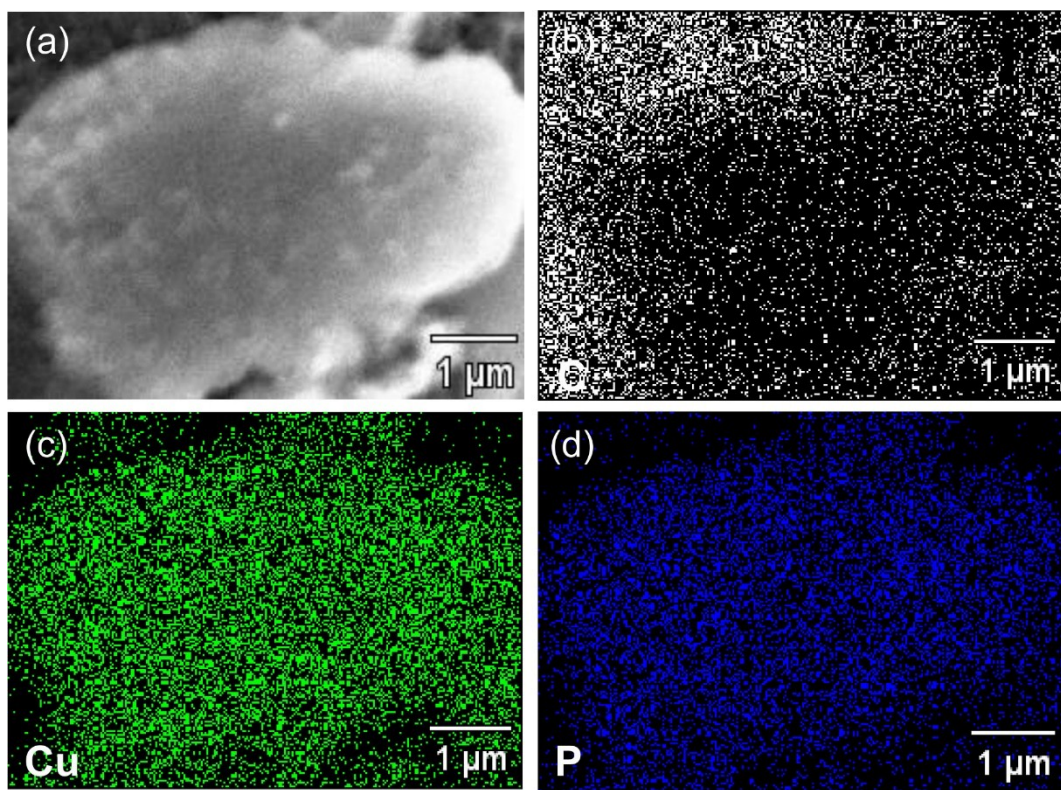


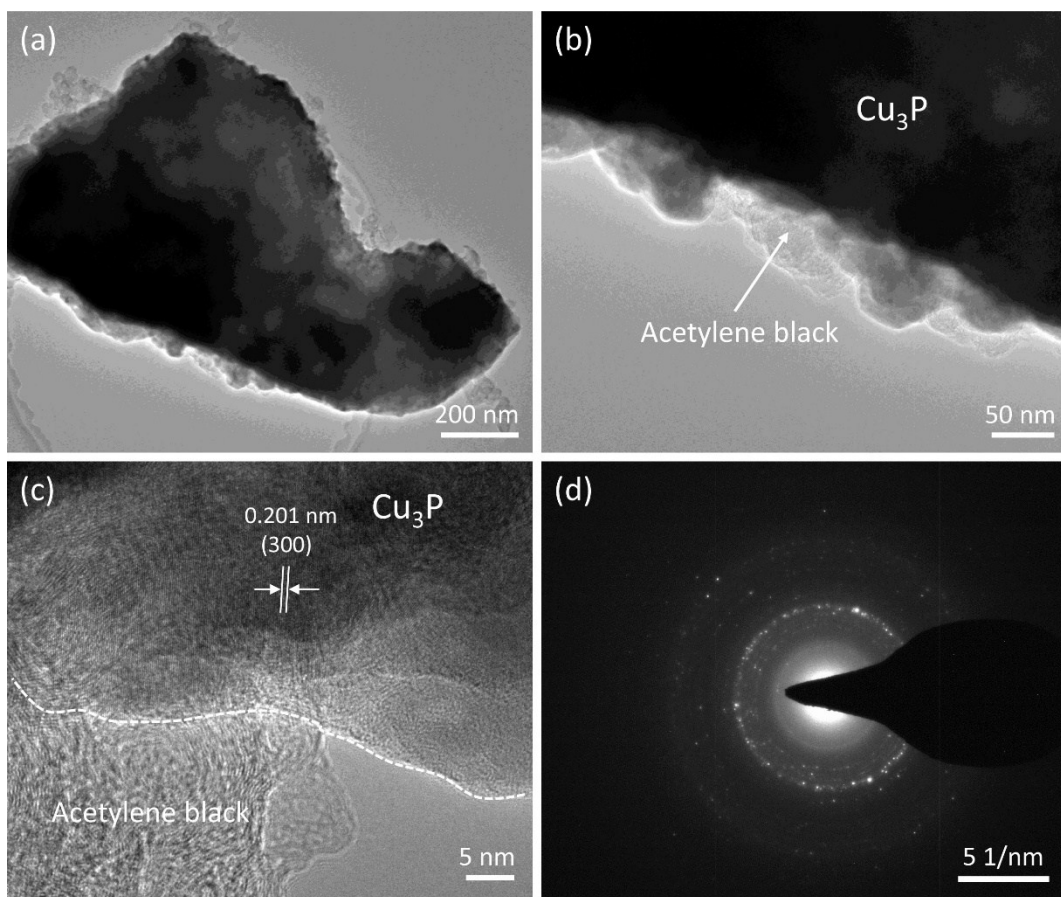
Fig. S1 XPS survey spectra of  $\text{Cu}_3\text{P}$  and  $\text{Cu}_3\text{P}/\text{C}$  composite.



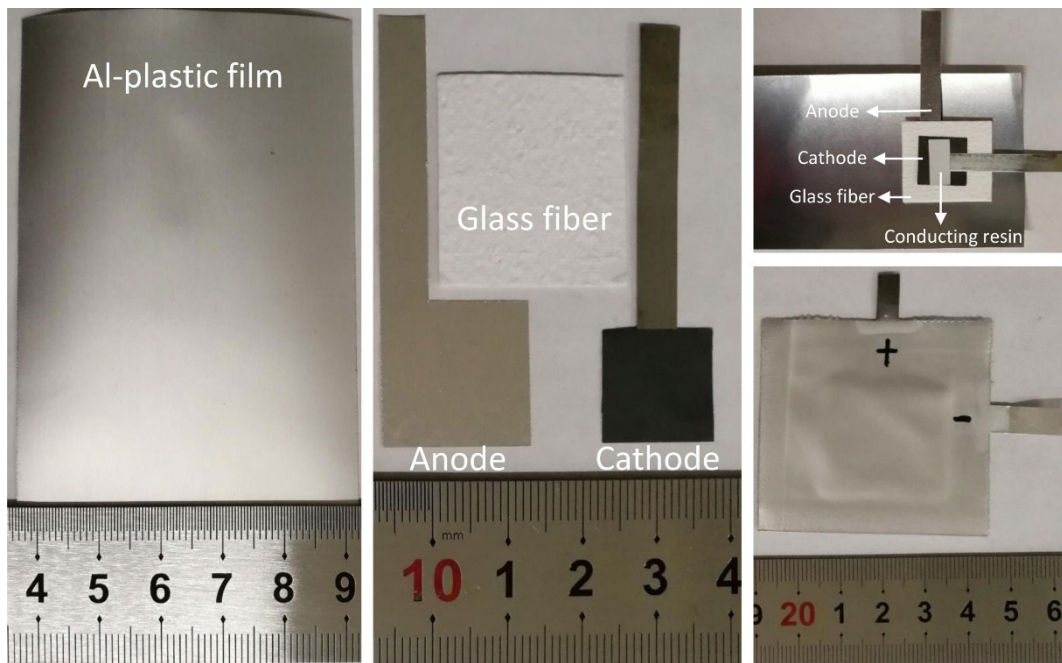
**Fig. S2** (a) Cu 2p XPS spectrum of metallic Cu. (b) P 2p XPS spectrum of red P.



**Fig. S3** SEM image (a) and the corresponding element mapping images of C (b), Cu (c) and P (d) for Cu<sub>3</sub>P/C composite.

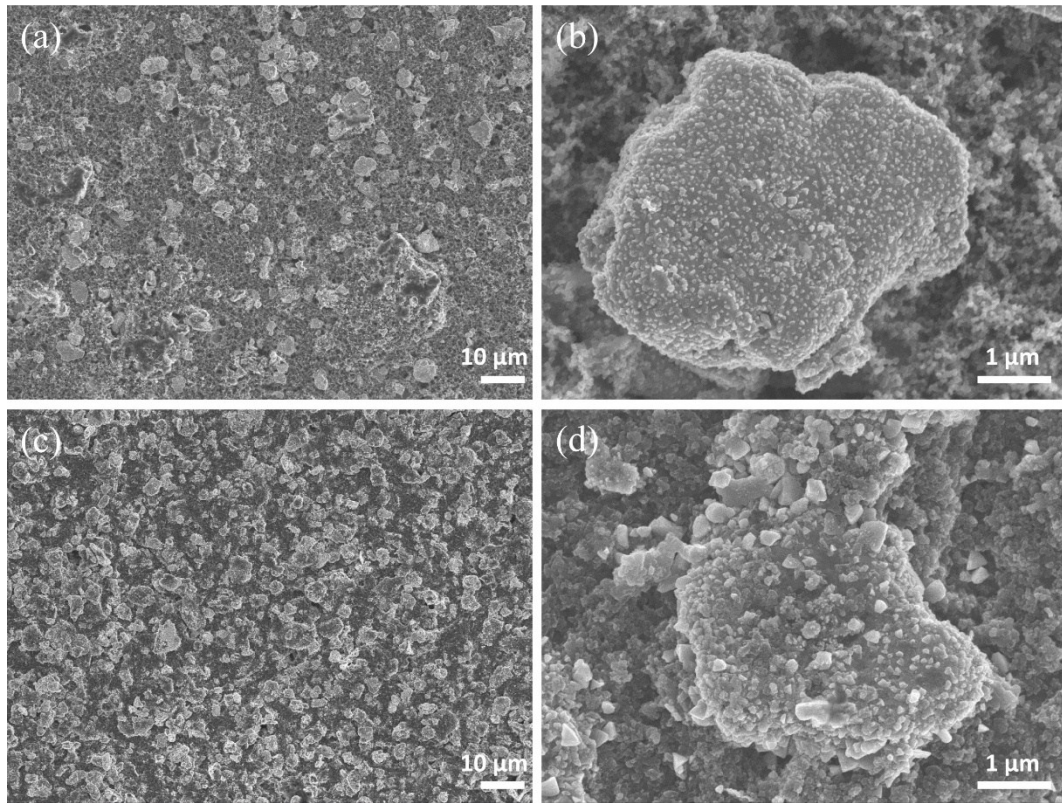


**Fig. S4** (a and b) TEM, (c) HRTEM images and (d) SAED pattern of  $\text{Cu}_3\text{P}/\text{C}$ .

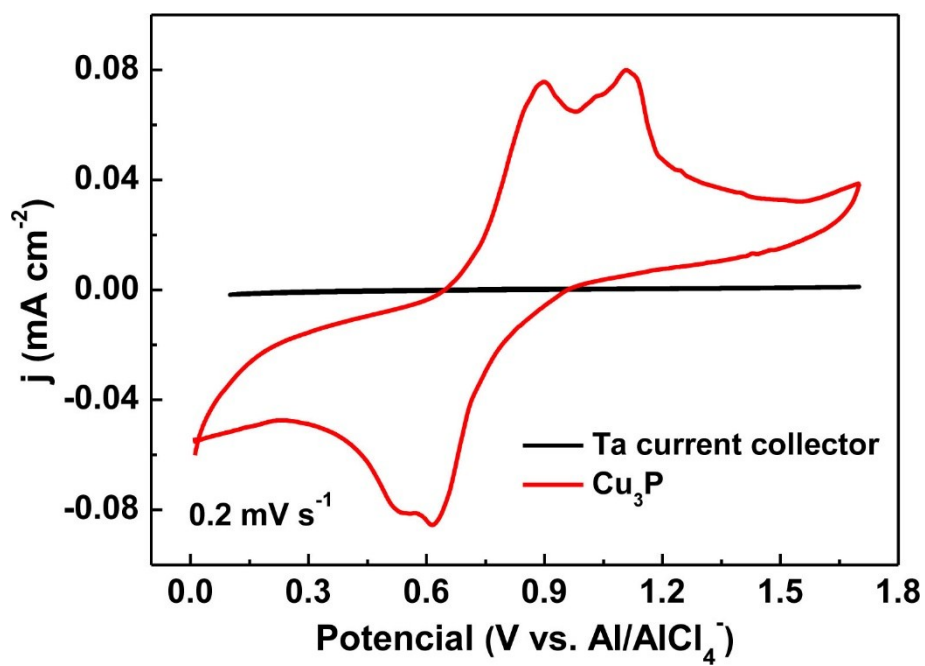


**Fig. S5** Digital photographs showing the materials required for battery assembly.



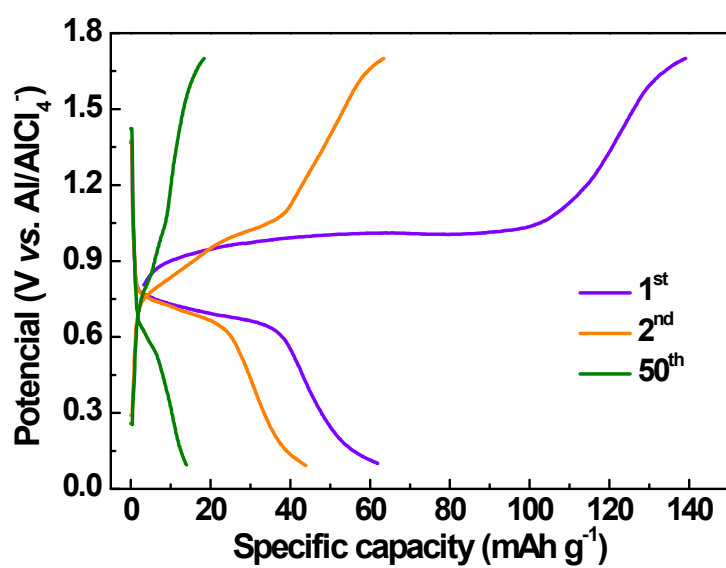


**Fig. S6** SEM images of  $\text{Cu}_3\text{P}$  (a and b) and  $\text{Cu}_3\text{P}/\text{C}$  (c and d) electrodes.

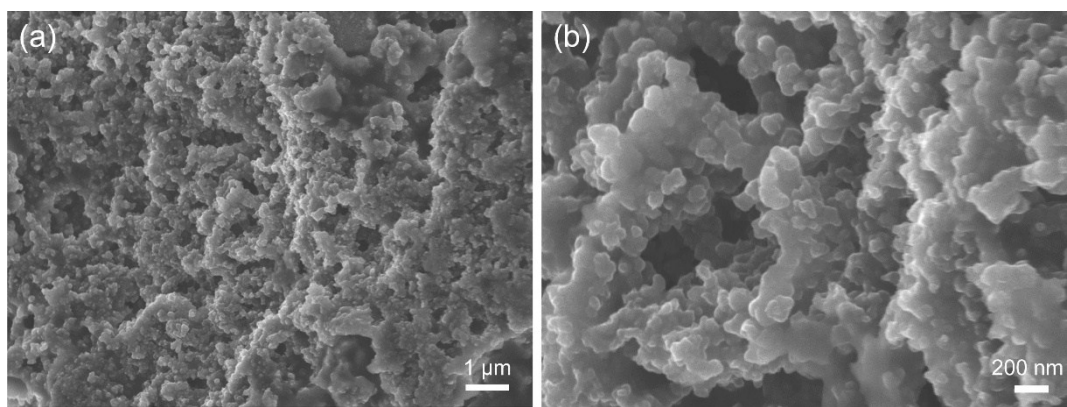


**Fig. S7** CV curves of Ta current collector and  $\text{Cu}_3\text{P}$  at a scanning rate of 0.2 mV s<sup>-1</sup>.

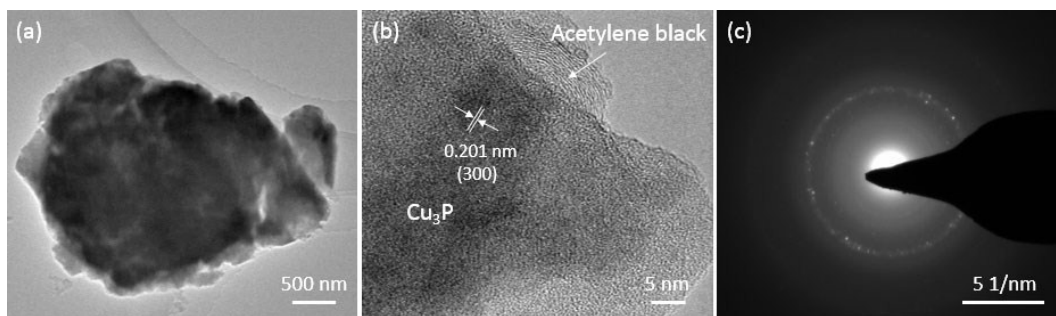




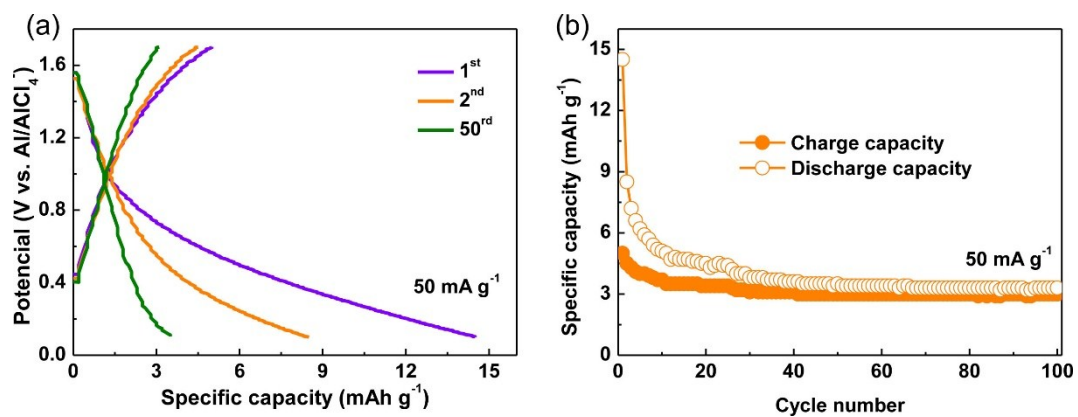
**Fig. S8** Charge-discharge voltage profiles of Cu<sub>3</sub>P for the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, and 50<sup>th</sup> cycle at a current density of 50 mA g<sup>-1</sup>.



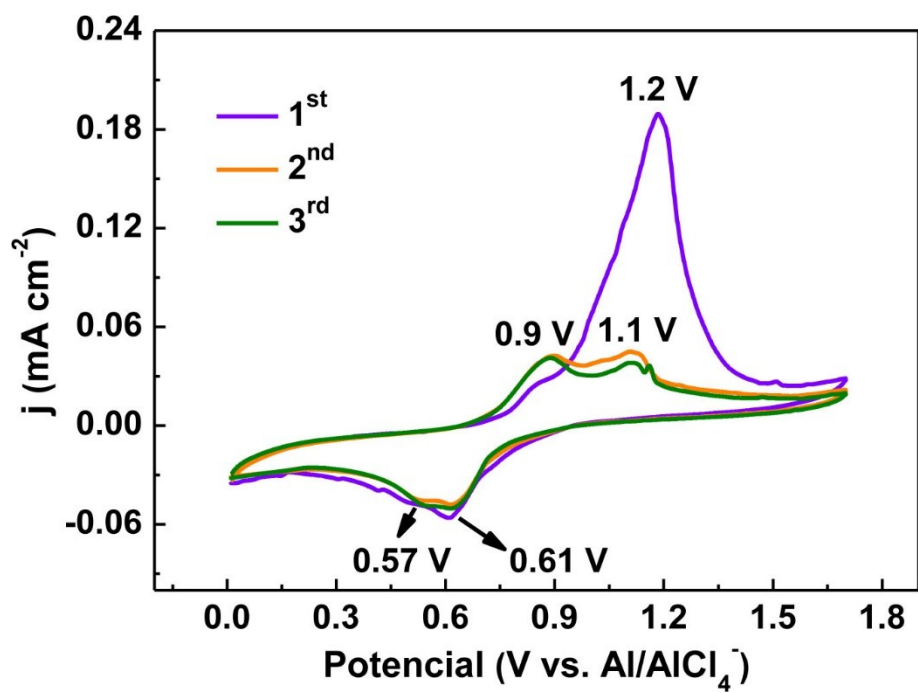
**Fig. S9** SEM images of  $\text{Cu}_3\text{P}$  electrode after 50 cycles at  $50 \text{ mA g}^{-1}$ .



**Fig. S10** (a) TEM and (b) HRTEM images and (c) SAED pattern of Cu<sub>3</sub>P/C electrode after 50 cycles at 50 mA g<sup>-1</sup>.



**Fig. S11** (a) Charge-discharge voltage profiles of acetylene black for the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, and 50<sup>th</sup> cycle. (b) Cycling performance of acetylene black. Current density: 50 mA g<sup>-1</sup>.



**Fig. S12** CV curves of Cu<sub>3</sub>P for the first three cycles at a scanning rate of 0.2 mV s<sup>-1</sup>.

**Table S1** Comparison of energy storage performance between Cu<sub>3</sub>P/C and other transition metal-based cathode materials recently reported for rechargeable AIBs.

Cathode materials	Electrolyte (molar ratio)	Current density (mA g <sup>-1</sup> )	Cycling performance	Ref.
Cu <sub>3</sub> P/C	AlCl <sub>3</sub> : [EMIm]Cl (1.3 : 1)	50	146.7 mAh g <sup>-1</sup> (50 <sup>th</sup> )	This work
Mo <sub>2.5+y</sub> VO <sub>9+z</sub>	AlCl <sub>3</sub> : [EMIm]Cl (1.1 : 1)	10	85 mAh g <sup>-1</sup> (25 <sup>th</sup> )	1
VO <sub>2</sub>	AlCl <sub>3</sub> : [EMIm]Cl (1 : 1 with 0.5 wt% C <sub>14</sub> H <sub>14</sub> OS)	50	116 mAh g <sup>-1</sup> (100 <sup>th</sup> )	2
Ni <sub>3</sub> S <sub>2</sub> @graphene	AlCl <sub>3</sub> : [EMIm]Cl (1.3 : 1)	100	60 mAh g <sup>-1</sup> (100 <sup>th</sup> )	3
CuS@C	AlCl <sub>3</sub> : [EMIm]Cl (1.3 : 1)	20	90 mAh g <sup>-1</sup> (100 <sup>th</sup> )	4
NiS	AlCl <sub>3</sub> : [EMIm]Cl (1.3 : 1)	200	104.4 mAh g <sup>-1</sup> (100 <sup>th</sup> )	5
TiS <sub>2</sub>	AlCl <sub>3</sub> : [EMIm]Cl (1.5 : 1)	5	65 mAh g <sup>-1</sup> (20 <sup>th</sup> )	6
Mo <sub>6</sub> S <sub>8</sub>	AlCl <sub>3</sub> : [EMIm]Cl (1.5 : 1)	12	70 mAh g <sup>-1</sup> (50 <sup>th</sup> )	7
G-SnS <sub>2</sub>	AlCl <sub>3</sub> : [EMIm]Cl (1.3 : 1)	200	70 mAh g <sup>-1</sup> (100 <sup>th</sup> )	8
WO <sub>3-x</sub>	AlCl <sub>3</sub> : [EMIm]Cl (1.3 : 1)	100	64.7 mAh g <sup>-1</sup> (100 <sup>th</sup> )	9
VS <sub>4</sub> /rGO	AlCl <sub>3</sub> : [EMIm]Cl (1.3 : 1)	100	80 mAh g <sup>-1</sup> at 100 <sup>th</sup>	10
CuO	AlCl <sub>3</sub> : [EMIm]Cl (1.3 : 1)	50	130.3 mAh g <sup>-1</sup> (100 <sup>th</sup> )	11
NiCo <sub>2</sub> S <sub>4</sub>	AlCl <sub>3</sub> : [EMIm]Cl (1.3 : 1)	100	143.8 mAh g <sup>-1</sup> (100 <sup>th</sup> )	[12]
Ni <sub>11</sub> (HPO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>8</sub> (OH) <sub>6</sub> /rGO	AlCl <sub>3</sub> : [EMIm]Cl (1.3 : 1)	200	41.9 mAh g <sup>-1</sup> (1500 <sup>th</sup> )	[13]

## Reference

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