

Supporting Information

A novel acetic acid induced Na-rich Prussian blue nanocubes with iron defects as cathodes for sodium ion batteries

Lan Li,^a Ping Nie,^b Yubo Chen^c and Jie Wang^{*a}

^a*Jiangsu Co-Innovation Center of Efficient Processing and Utilization of Forest Resources, Jiangsu Key Lab of Biomass Based Green Fuels and Chemicals, College of Chemical Engineering, Nanjing Forestry University, Nanjing 210037, P.R. China*

^b*Key Laboratory of Preparation and Applications of Environmental Friendly Materials of the Ministry of Education, College of Chemistry, Jilin Normal University, Changchun 130103, P.R. China*

^c*School of Materials Science and Engineering, Nanyang Technological University, 50 Nanyang Avenue, Singapore 639798, Singapore*

Table S1 Elemental analysis results of PB-1, PB-2, PB-3, PB-4 and PB-5.

Sample	C wt.%	N wt.%	O wt.%	Na wt.%	Fe wt.%	H wt.%
PB-1	22.40	26.13	4.21	23.36	23.35	0.55
PB-2	22.71	26.49	3.92	26.02	20.38	0.48
PB-3	22.68	26.45	3.73	26.58	20.06	0.50
PB-4	22.79	26.59	3.60	27.65	18.81	0.56
PB-5	22.88	26.69	3.37	28.51	18.12	0.43

Table S2 The lattice parameters and diffusion coefficients of PB-2, PB-3, PB-4 and PB-5.

Sample	Lattice (Å)	Diffusion Coefficient ($cm^2 s^{-1}$)
PB-1	10.3438	3.56×10^{-11}
PB-2	10.2331	3.52×10^{-11}
PB-3	10.2909	3.49×10^{-11}
PB-4	10.2645	3.40×10^{-11}
PB-5	10.2645	3.42×10^{-11}

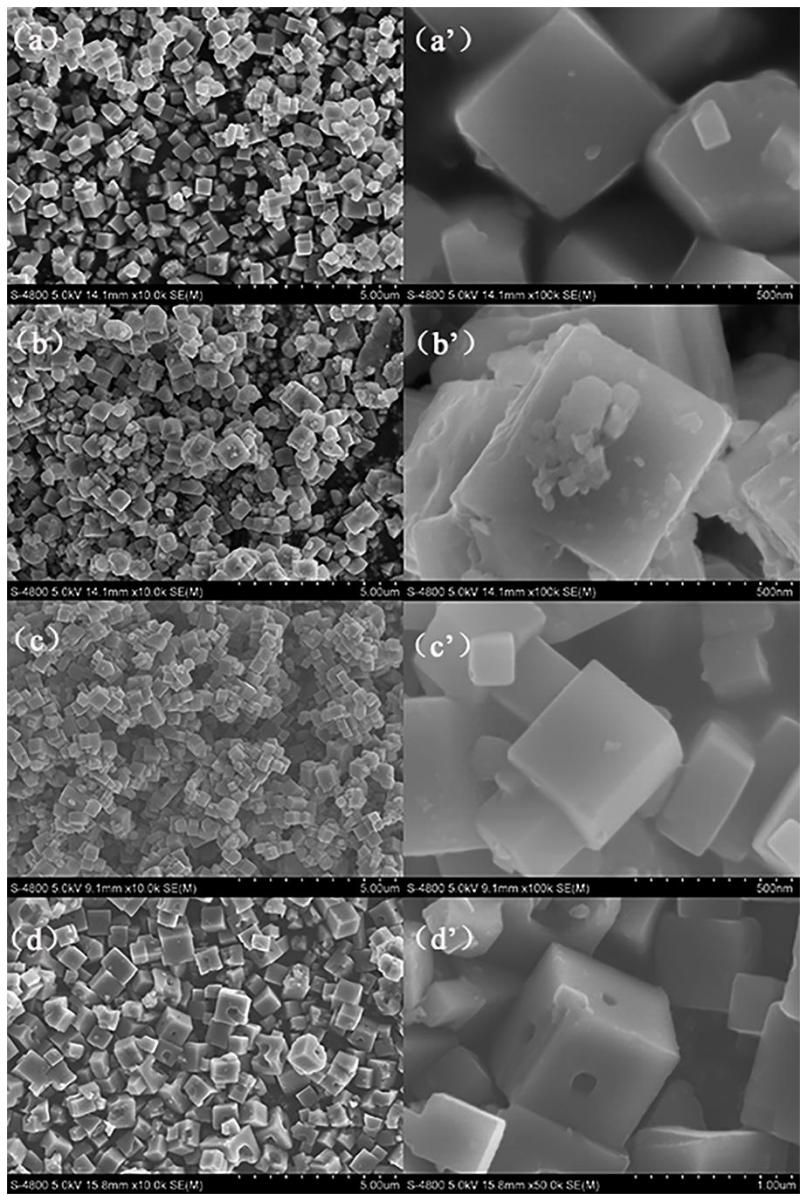


Fig. S1 FE-SEM images of (a) PB-2, (b) PB-3, (c) PB-4, (d) PB-5, and (a'), (b'), (c'), (d') represent the highly magnified images of these samples.

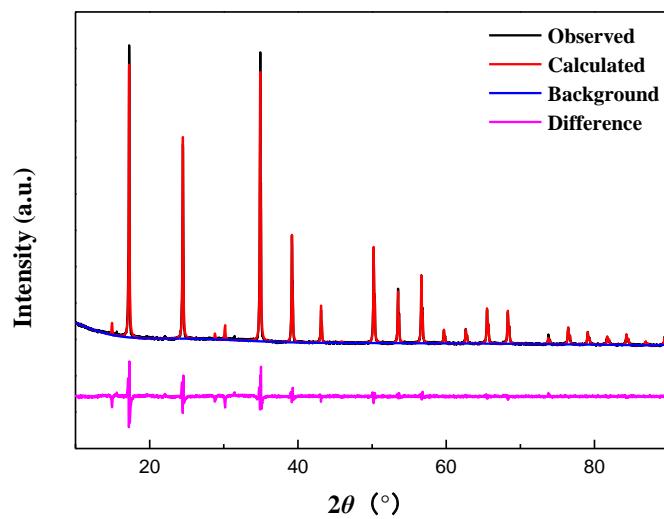


Fig. S2 XRD pattern with Rietveld refinement using a cubic structural model (space group $Fm\text{-}3m$) of PB-1.

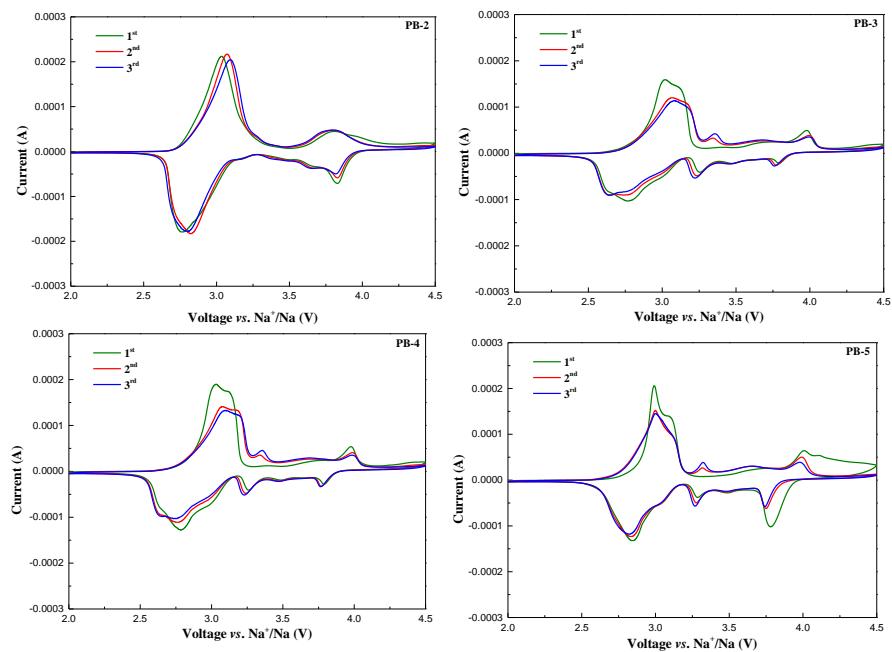


Fig. S3 CV curves of the PB-2, PB-3, PB-4, and PB-5 electrodes from 2.0 to 4.5 V at a scan rate of 0.1 mV s^{-1} .

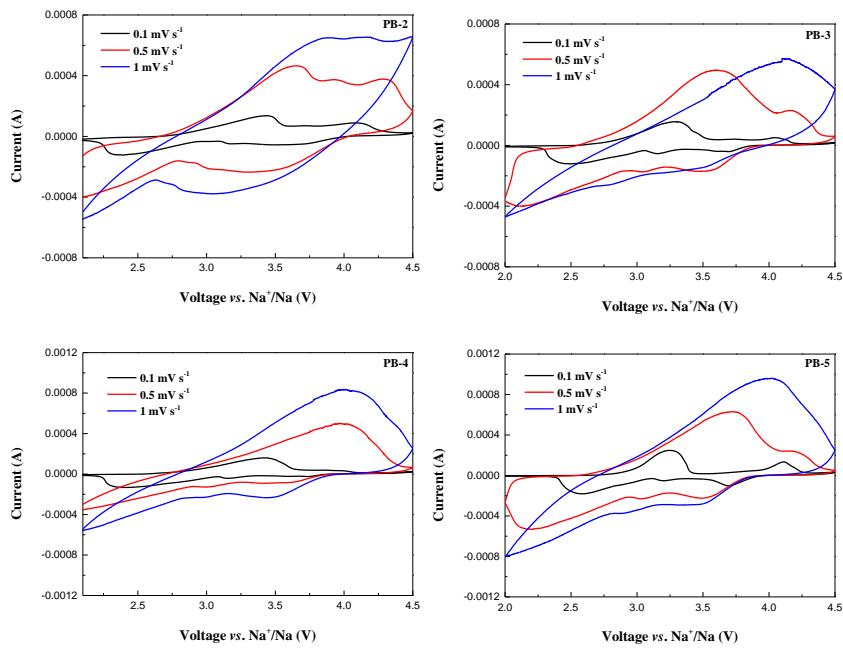


Fig. S4 CV curves of the PB-2, PB-3, PB-4, and PB-5 electrodes with different scan rates after three cycles.

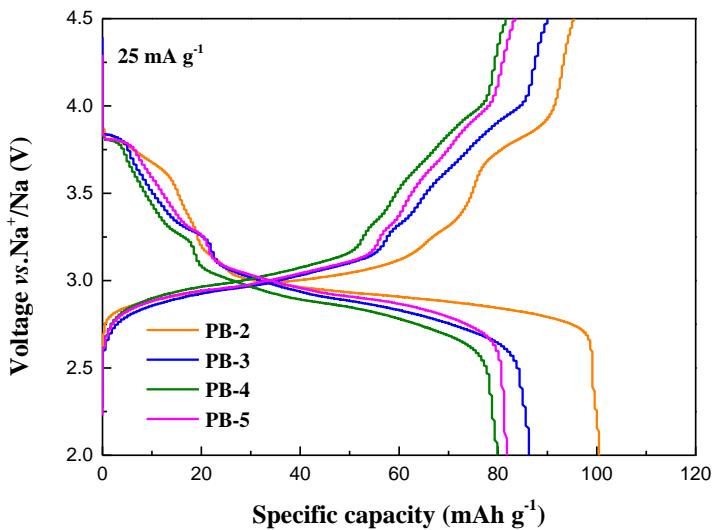


Fig. S5 Second charge and discharge curves of the Prussian blue electrodes from 2.0 to 4.5 V at 25 mA g^{-1} .

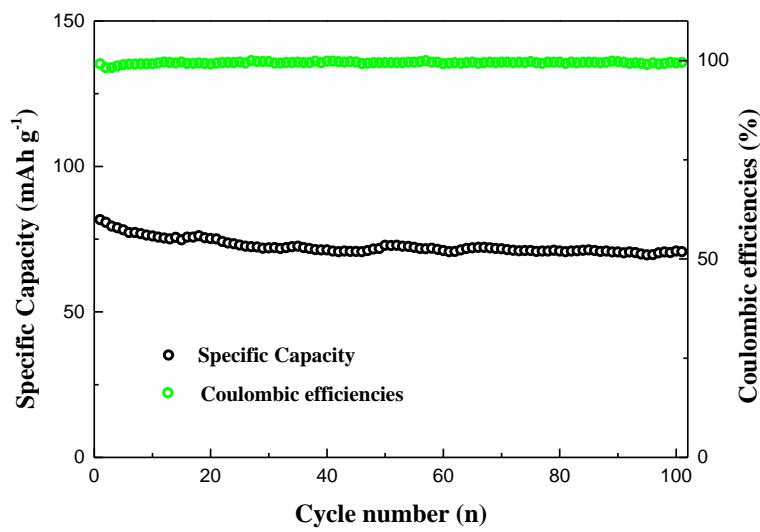


Fig. S6 Cycling performance of the PB-1 electrodes after activation at a current density of 100 mA g^{-1} with a voltage window of 2.0–4.0V.

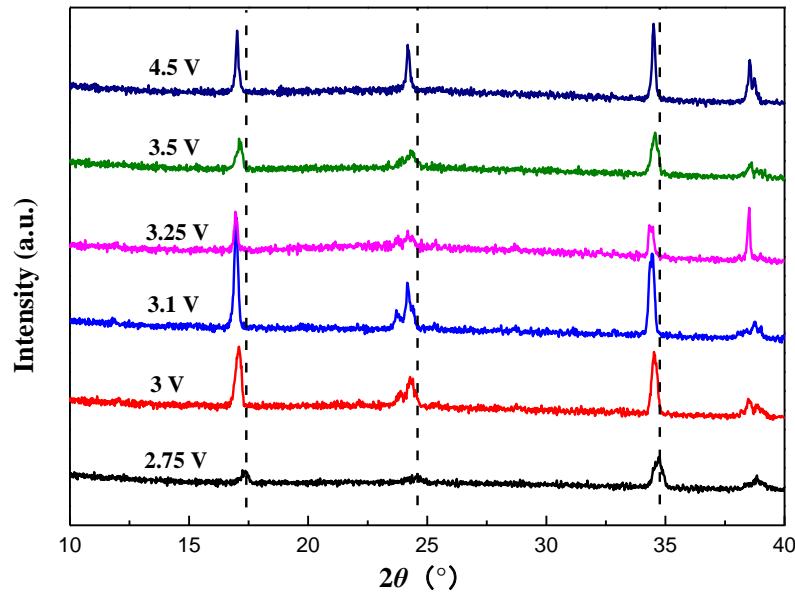


Fig. S7 *Ex situ* XRD patterns of the PB-1 electrode in the first charge process at various charge/discharge states.

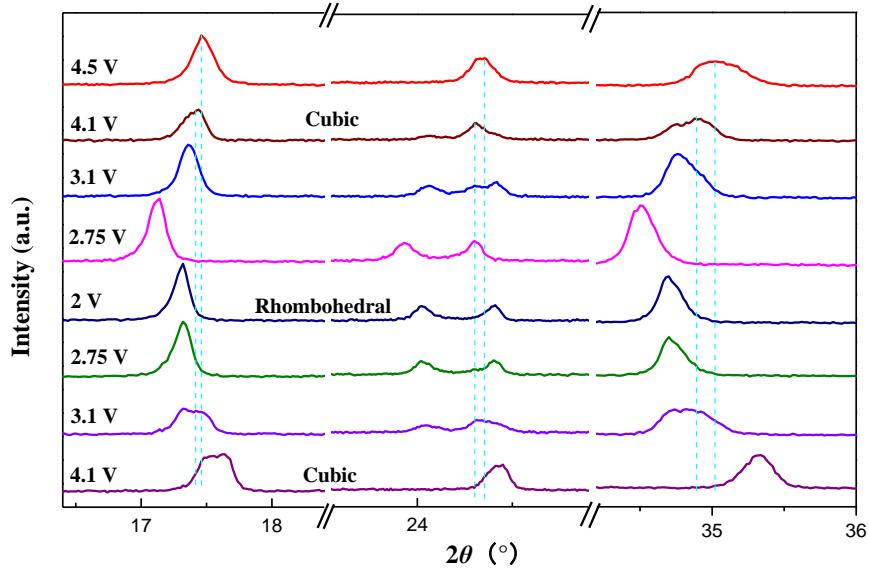


Fig. S8 The expanded *ex situ* XRD patterns between 16° and 36° of the PB-1 electrode after 3 cycles at different charge/discharge states.

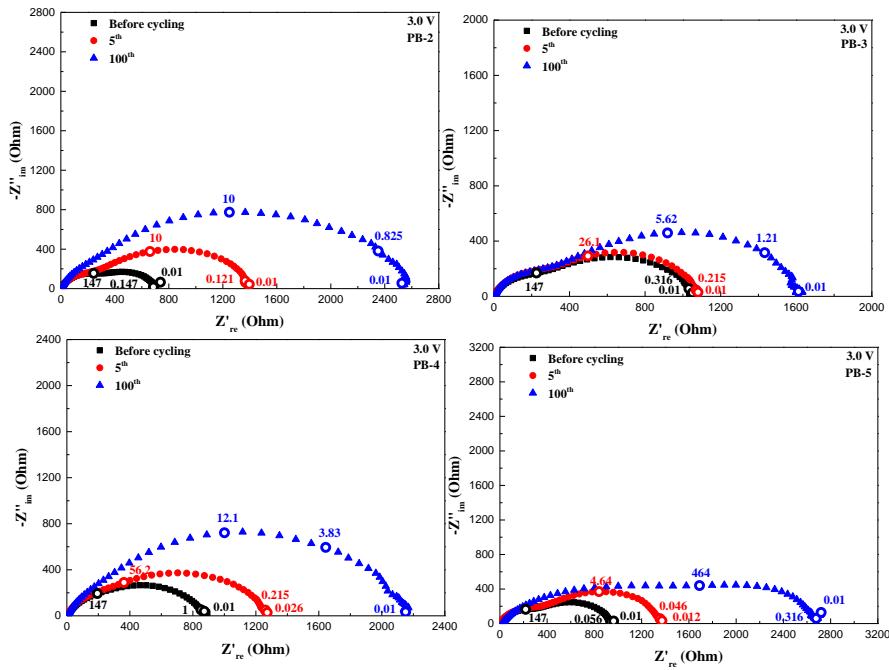


Fig. S9 Typical EIS of the PB-2, PB-3, PB-4, and PB-5 electrodes before cycling, after 5 cycles and after 100 cycles at 3.0 V, and the number of points on each EIS is frequency (KHz).