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Supplementary Information

Nitrogen-Doped Hollow Carbon Nanosphere Towards Application of Potassium Ion Storage

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Figure S1. Zeta (ζ) potential of SiO₂-NH₂ and Si.

Figure S2. TEM image of the SiO₂-NH₂@DA/Si.

Figure S3. (a, b) TEM images of N-CNs.

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Figure S13. Electrochemical performance of commercial TiS_2 as PIBs cathodes in half cells: (a) CV curves within the voltage window of 1.5-3.0 V at a scan rate of 0.1 mV s⁻¹; (b) initial three discharge/charge profiles at 0.1 A g⁻¹; (c) rate capability of at current rates of 0.05, 0.1, 0.2, 0.5, 1.0 and 2.0 A g⁻¹; (d) cycling property at 0.1 A g⁻¹.

Figure S14. initial GDC profile of full-cell at 0.1 A g⁻¹.



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Figure S5. Raman spectra of the N-HCNs

Table S1

	functional group	binding energy (eV)	ratios (%area)
C 1s	C-C sp ²	284.6	69.7
	C=N	286.1	23.6
	C-N/C-O-C	288.2	6.7
N 1s	pyridinic-N	398.6	53.4
	pyrrolic-N	400.0	22.6
	quaternary-N	401.0	24.0

Table S1. Assignments and percentage composition in the C1s and N 1s regions of the N-

HCNs



Figure S6. The SEM images of N-HCNs.



Figure S7. The SEM images of N-HCNs: (a) pristine and (b) after 100 cycles.

The morphology of the pristine and after cycling N-HCNs are carried out, as shown in Figure S7. As compared with the morphology of the pristine N-HCNs, there is no significant difference between before cycling and after cycling, except for the size of the pores. The change can be ascribed to the solid SEI on the surface of the N-HCNs, leading to low initial CE.



Figure S8. initial three discharge/charge profiles of N-CNs at 0.05 A g⁻¹





Figure S9. Initial two discharge/charge profiles of the N-HCNs based on the (a) cycle performance at 50 mA g⁻¹ and (b) rate performance at 50 mA g⁻¹.



Figure S10. Comparison of rate capability of the N-HCNs and other carbonaceous materials

in PIB.





Figure S11. CV curve with the pseudocapacitive fraction shown by the red region at a scan rate of (a) 5.0 mV s^{-1} and (a) 10.0 mV s^{-1} .





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Figure S14. initial GDC profile of full-cell at 0.1 A g⁻¹

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