

Supporting Information

Ni-doping induced phase transition and electron evolution in cobalt hexacyanoferrate as a stable cathode for sodium ion batteries

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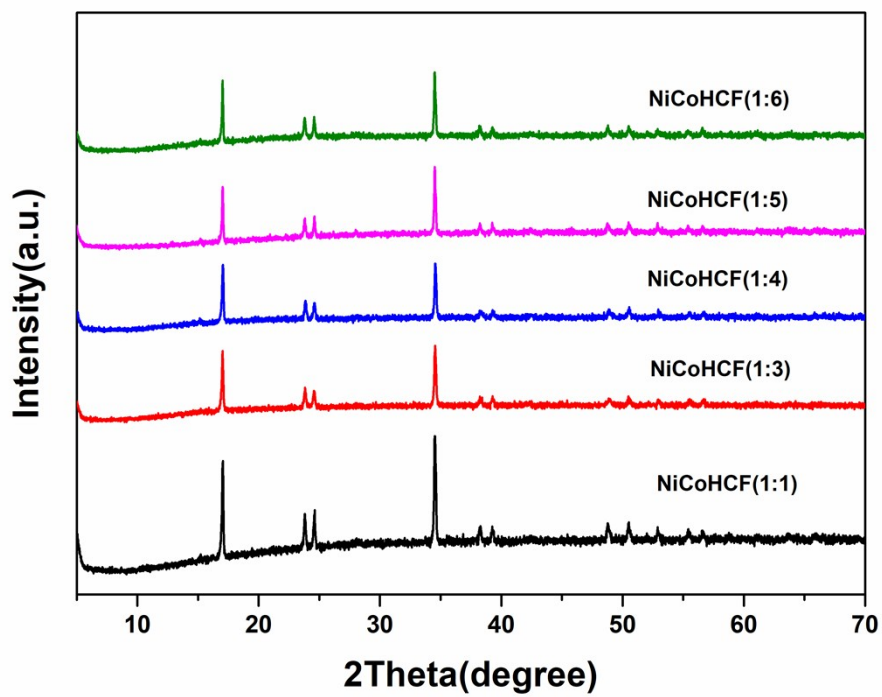


Fig. S1 XRD of NiCoHCF with different ratios of Nickel and Cobalt.

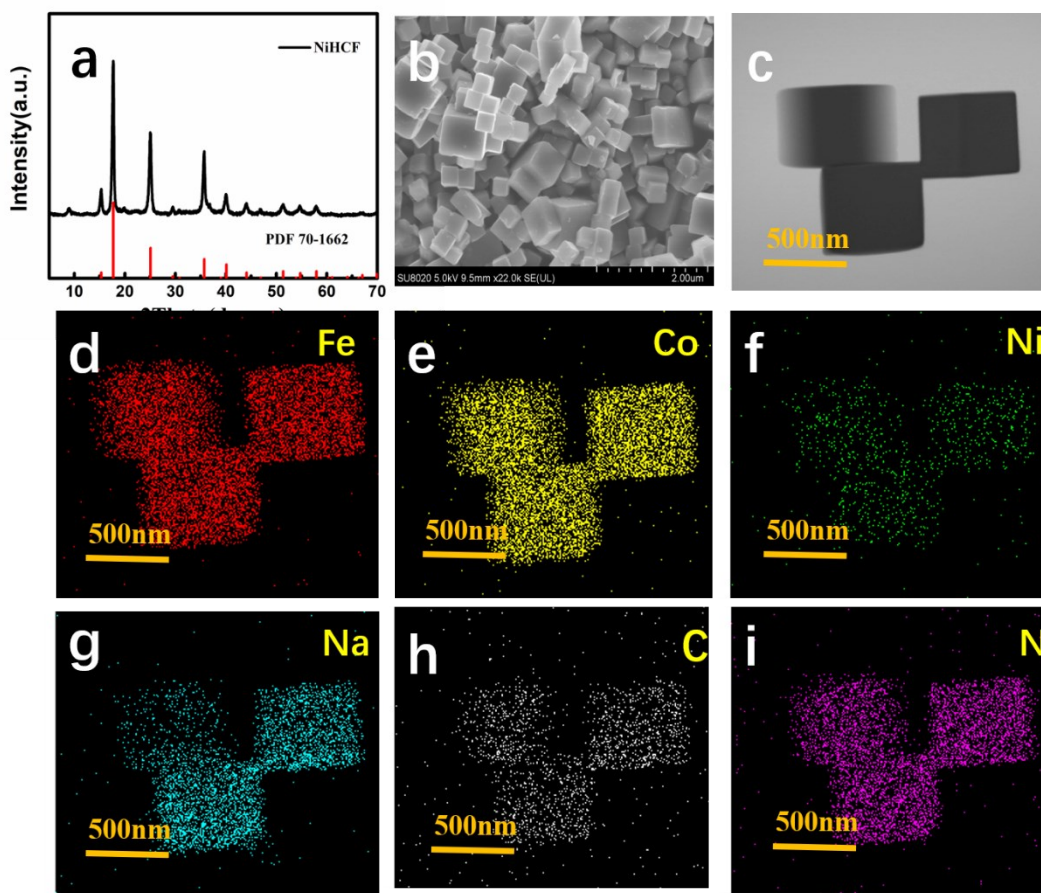


Fig. S2 (a) xrd pattern of NiHCF. (b) SEM image of CoHCF. (c-i) TEM image and corresponding Elemental mapping images of NCHCF.

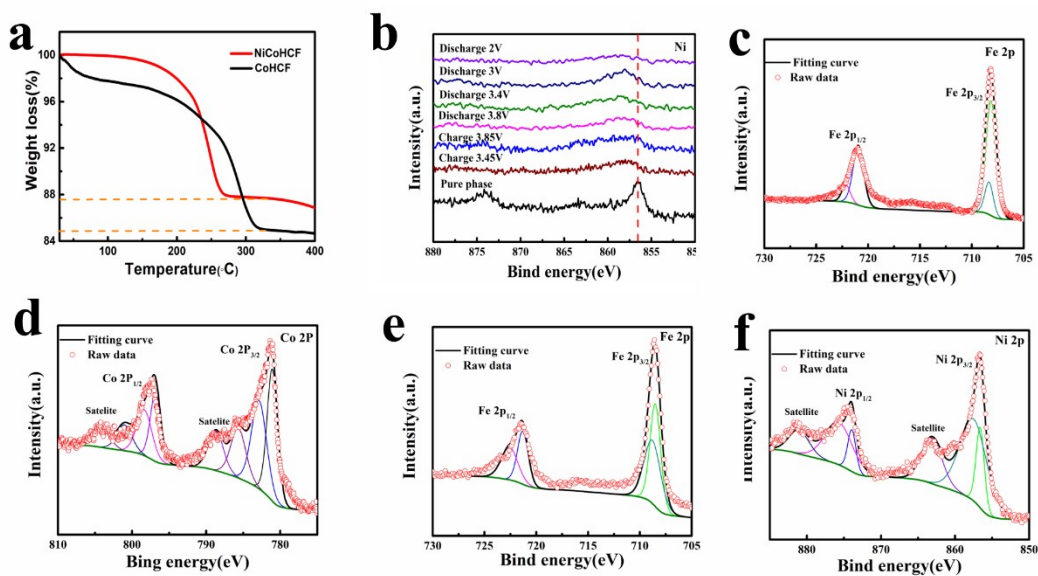


Fig. S3 (a) TGA curves of CoHCF and NCHCF. (b) XPS spectra of Ni in NCHCF. (c, d) Fe 2p, Co 2p XPS spectrum of CoHCF. (e, f) Fe 2p, Ni 2p XPS spectrum of CoHCF.

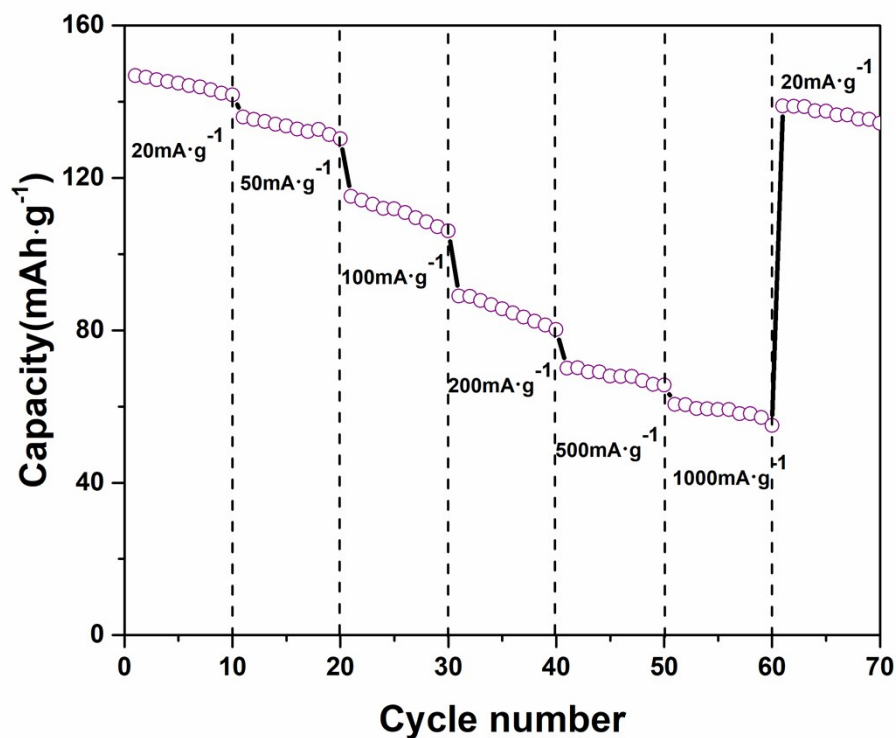


Fig. S4 Rate performance of CoHCF.

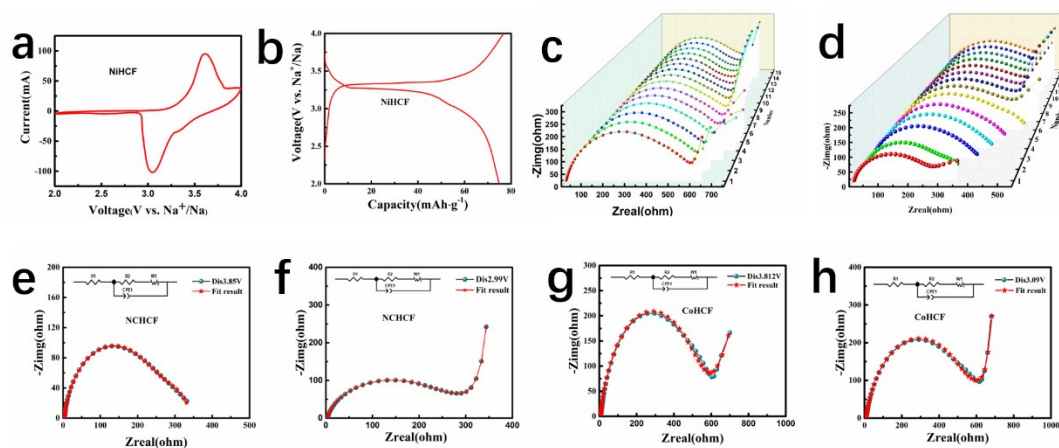


Fig. S5 CV curve (a) and charge-discharge profile (b) of NiHCF. In-situ EIS of CoHCF(c) and NCHCF(d) during the first discharging process. (e-h) Nyquist profile and fitting curve of CoHCF and NCHCF.

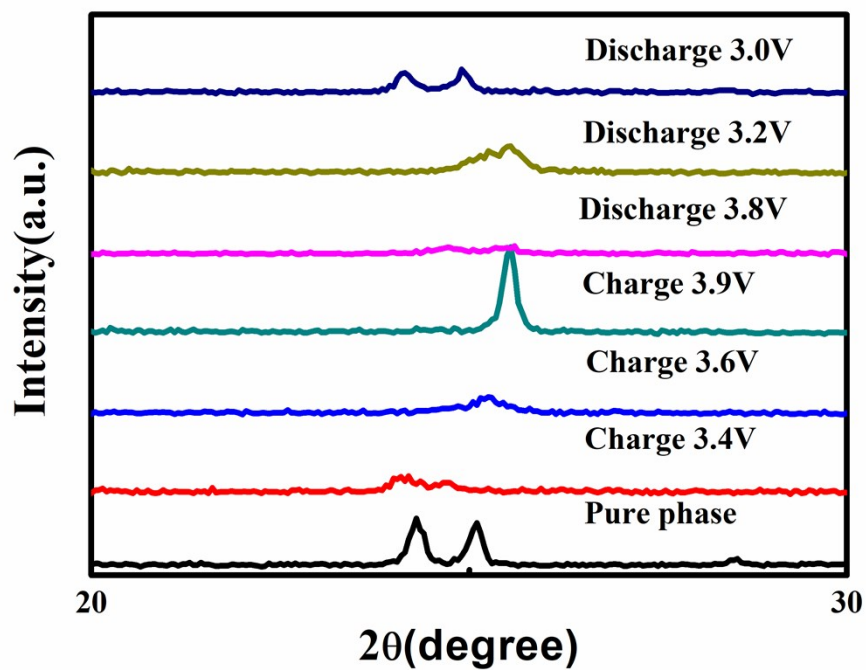


Fig. S6 XRD of NiCoHCF with different ratios of Nickel and Cobalt.

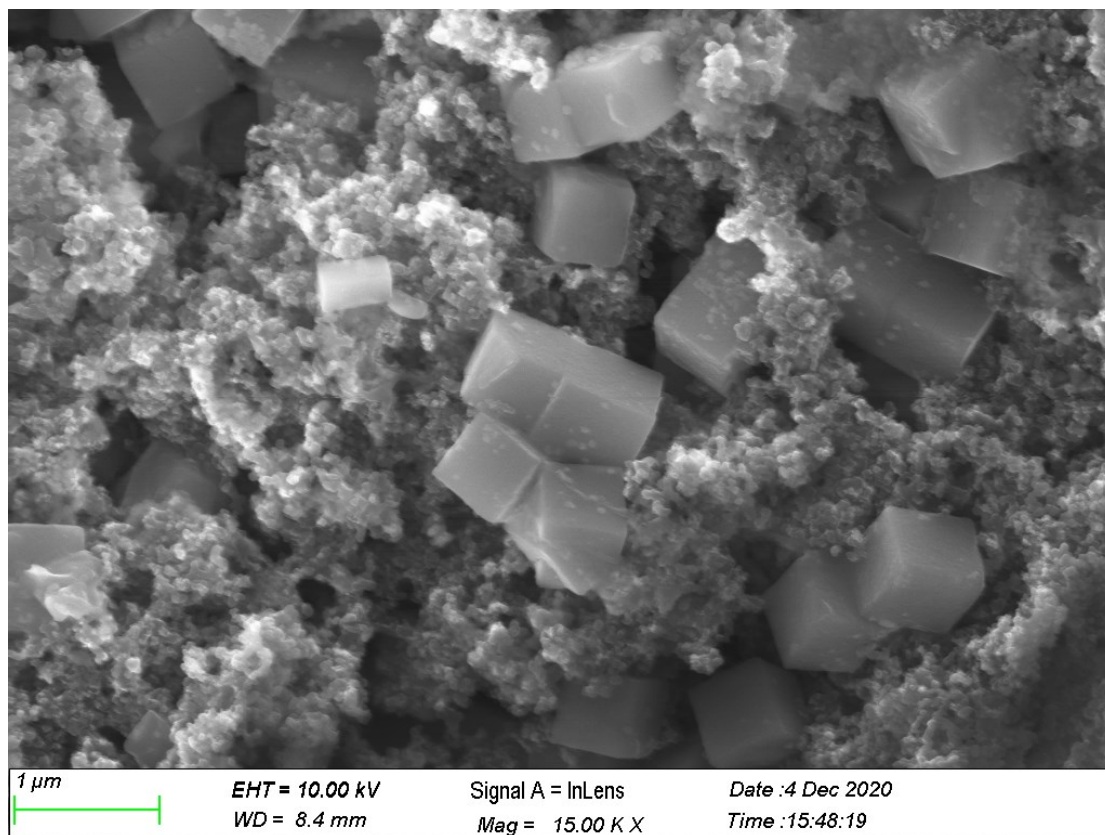


Fig. S7 The SEM image of NiCoHCF electrode after 10 cycles at $100 \text{ mA} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$

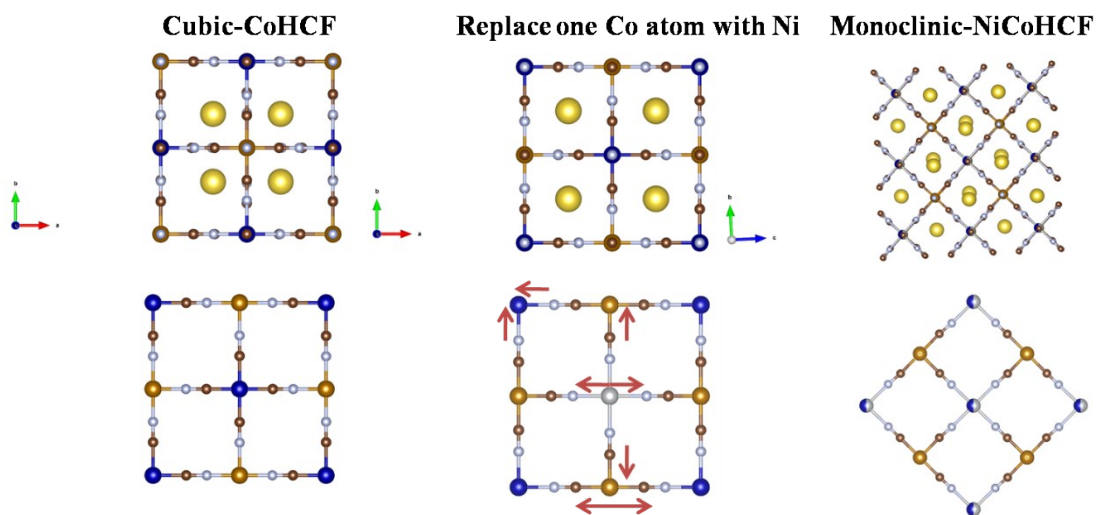


Fig. S8 bond length change during nickel substitution

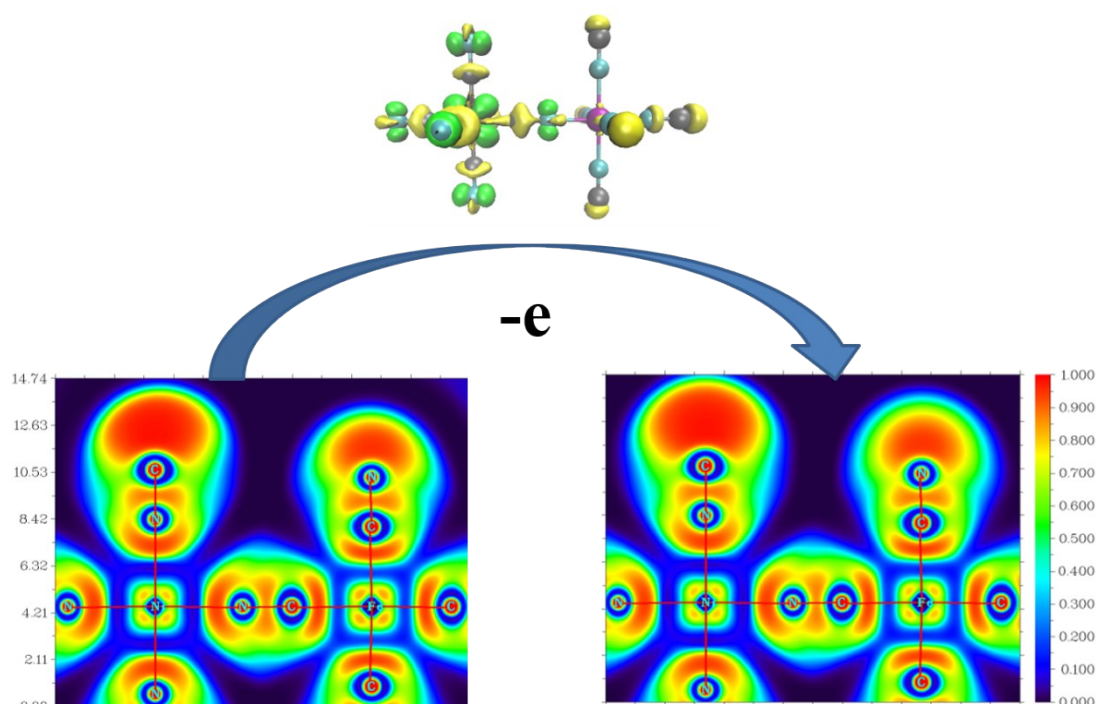


Fig. S9 Charge density difference and corresponding electron density projection drawing of NiHCF.

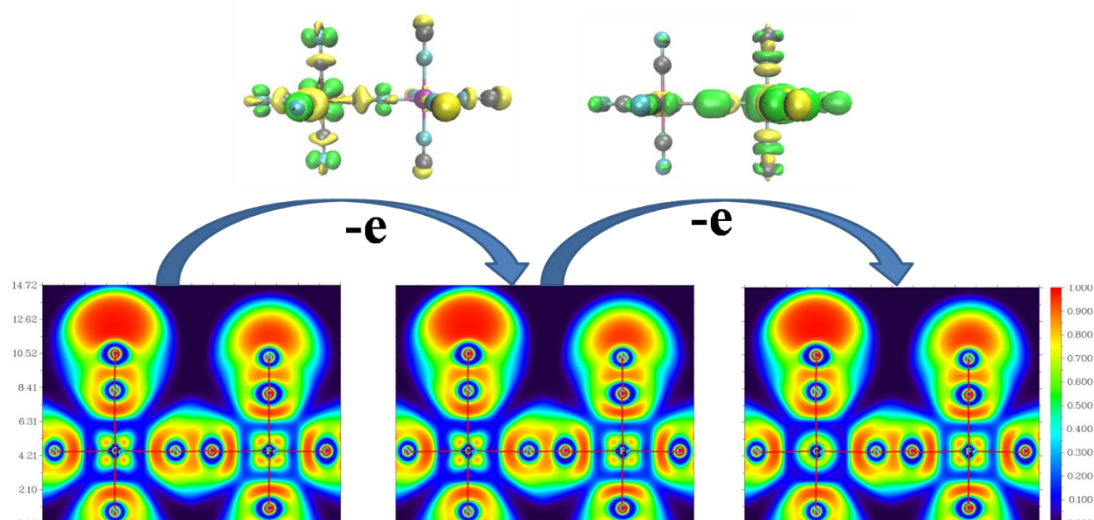
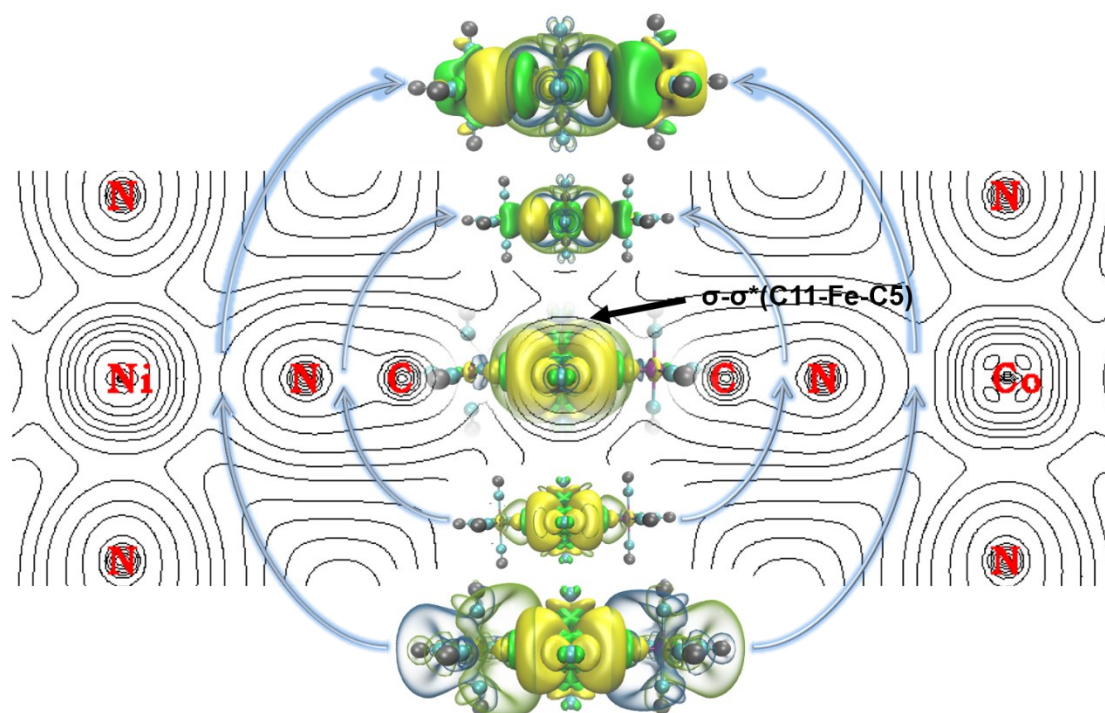


Fig. S10 Charge density difference and corresponding electron density projection drawing of CoHCF



Yellow solid isosurface——Positive wave function of bonding orbital
Green solid isosurface——Negative wave function of bonding orbital
Yellow transparent isosurface——Positive wave function of Anti-bonding orbital
Blue transparent isosurface——Negative wave function of Anti-bonding orbital

Fig. S11 Wavefunction interaction between electron donor and acceptor related to Fe-C molecular orbital.

Table. S1 Element contents of CoHCF and NCHCF

sample	ICP % wt.				Elemental analysis % wt.			TG % wt.
	Na	Ni	Co	Fe	C	N	H	H2O
CoHCF	10.71		17.83	15.04	20.53	23.67	1.304	15.4
NCHCF	11.87	1.23	16.54	15.78	21.03	24.03	1.161	12.1

Table S2 Structural parameters of CoHCF, NiCoHCF from Rietveld analysis

Sample-CoHCF

Lattice parameter: a=b=c=10.24432 Å, and $\alpha=\beta=\gamma=90^\circ$

Rwp=9.2%, Rp=8.4%, $\chi^2=10.91$

Atom	x	y	z	Occupancy	Uiso(Å ²)
Fe1	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	0.0634
Co1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.0712
Na1	0.75	0.75	0.75	1	0.0343
O1	0.5	1	0.725	0.17	0.0655
N1	0.5	0.7967	0.5	0.83	0.0872
C1	0.5	0.6848	0.5	1	0.0521

Sample NCHCF

Lattice parameter: a=10.44307 Å, b=7.43999 Å, c=7.21542 Å, $\alpha=\beta=\gamma=90^\circ$ and $\gamma=91.95639^\circ$

Rwp=5.3%, Rp=4.6%, $\chi^2=5.64$

Atom	x	y	z	Occupancy	Uiso(Å ²)
Fe1	0.5	0	1	1	0.0085
Ni1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.0079

Co1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.0199
Na1	0.2658	0.4554	-0.0022	1	0.045
O1	0.239	0.2252	0.2636	1	0.0442
N1	0.5098	0.2969	0.7062	1	0.0104
N2	0.296	0.5068	0.5077	1	0.0101
N3	0.5031	0.2944	0.2972	1	0.0119
C1	0.5126	0.181	0.8085	1	0.0141
C2	0.1869	0.5115	0.5101	1	0.0118
C3	0.504	0.1848	0.1895	1	0.0167

Table. S3 Value of bond length

	Ni-N(Å)	Co-N(Å)	(Fe-C)≡N-Ni(Å)	(Fe-C)≡NCo(Å)
NCHCF	2.04774	1.95481	1.80671	1.89028
CoHCF		1.9742		1.86835

Table. S4 Sodium ion insertion voltage of CoHCF and NCHCF

Sample	Voltage	Na0 → Na1	Na1 → Na2	Na2 → Na3
	CoHCF		3.81	2.84
NCHCF		3.85	2.97	2.42

Table S5 Interaction energy between donor orbital and acceptor orbital

Donor orbital	Acceptor orbital	E(2)/kcal·mol ⁻¹	E(j)-E(i)/a.u.	F(I,j)/a.u.
$\sigma(\text{Fe1-C5})$	$\sigma^*(\text{Fe1-C5})$	10.19	1.28	0.146
	$\sigma^*(\text{Co2-N4})$	6.93	0.78	0.094
	$\pi^*(\text{N4-C5})$	2.94	1.65	0.091
$\sigma(\text{Fe1-C11})$	$\sigma^*(\text{Fe1-C11})$	13.30	1.25	0.165
	$\sigma^*(\text{Ni3-N10})$	6.47	0.86	0.097
	$\pi^*(\text{N10-C11})$	3.02	1.66	0.092
$\sigma(\text{Co2-N4})$	$\sigma^*(\text{Fe1-C5})$	2.11	1.34	0.068
	$\sigma^*(\text{Co2-N4})$	4.21	0.84	0.075
	$\pi^*(\text{N4-C5})$	0.81	1.71	0.048
$\sigma(\text{Ni3-N10})$	$\sigma^*(\text{Fe1-C11})$	2.53	1.31	0.074
	$\sigma^*(\text{Ni3-N10})$	1.45	0.92	0.046
	$\pi^*(\text{N10-C11})$	1.45	1.72	0.063
$\pi(\text{N4-C5})$	$\sigma^*(\text{Fe1-C5})$	3.10	1.88	0.098
	$\sigma^*(\text{Co2-N4})$	3.48	1.37	0.088
$\pi(\text{N10-C11})$	$\sigma^*(\text{Fe1-C11})$	3.72	1.85	0.107
	$\sigma^*(\text{Ni3-N10})$	2.63	1.45	0.078

Table. S6 The reported PBA materials in the literature

Sample	Charge/discharge plateaus	Reversible capacity	Rate capability	Refs.
NaNiCoFe(CN) ₆	3.92/3.71V, 3.62/3.18V, 3.45/2.98V	146mAh·g ⁻¹ at 20mA·g ⁻¹	105mAh·g ⁻¹ at 1A·g ⁻¹	This work
Na _{1.95} Fe[Fe(CN) ₆] _{0.93}	3.76/3.53V, 3.02/2.87V	160 mAh·g ⁻¹ at 50mA·g ⁻¹	60 mAh·g ⁻¹ at 1.6A·g ⁻¹	1
Na _{0.22} Ni[Fe(CN) ₆] _{0.76}	3.315/3.314V	78 mAh·g ⁻¹ at 17 mA·g ⁻¹	57.5 mAh·g ⁻¹ at 4250 mA·g ⁻¹	2
NaCoFe(CN) ₆	3.89/3.73V, 3.42/3.12V	148 mAh·g ⁻¹ at 20 mA·g ⁻¹	60 mAh·g ⁻¹ at 500 mA·g ⁻¹	3

NaMnFe(CN)_6	3.85/3.57V,3.52/3.27V	134 $\text{mAh}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ at 6 $\text{mA}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$	45 $\text{mAh}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ at 4800 $\text{mA}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$	4
NaNiMnFe(CN)_6	3.83/3.49V,3.58/3.07V	120 $\text{mAh}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ at 50 $\text{mA}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$	78 $\text{mAh}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ at 1600 $\text{mA}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$	5
NaNiCoFe(CN)_6	3.9/3.73V,3.4/3.04V	92 $\text{mAh}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ at 50 $\text{mA}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$	69 $\text{mAh}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ at 800 $\text{mA}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$	6

Reference:

- (1) Y. You, X. Wu, Y. Yin, Y. Guo, High-quality Prussian blue crystals as superior cathode materials for room-temperature sodium-ion batteries, *Energy Environ. Sci.* 7 (2014) 1643-1647.
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- (3) L. Wang, J. Song, R. Qiao, L. A. Wray, M. A. Hossain, Y. Chuang, W. Yang, et. al., Rhombohedral Prussian White as Cathode for Rechargeable Sodium Ion Batteries, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 137 (2015) 2548–2554.
- (4) Y. Huang, M. Xie, J. Zhang, Z. Wang, Y. Jiang, G. Xiao, et. al., A novel border-rich Prussian blue synthesized by inhibitor control as cathode for sodium ion batteries, *Nano Energy* 39 (2017) 273–283.
- (5) X. Tang, H. Liu, D. Su, P. H. L. Notten, G. Wang, Hierarchical sodium-rich Prussian blue hollow nanospheres as high-performance cathode for sodium-ion batteries, *Nano Research* 11 (2018) 3979–3990.
- (6) H. Hu, W. Liu, M. Zhu, Y. Lin, Y. Liu, J. Zhang, et. al., Yolk-shell Prussian blue nanoparticles with fast ion diffusion for sodium-ion battery, *Materials Letters* 249 (2019) 206–209.