

Supporting Information

Assembling Si₂BN nanoribbons to a 3D porous structure as a universal anode material for both Li- and Na-ion batteries with high performance

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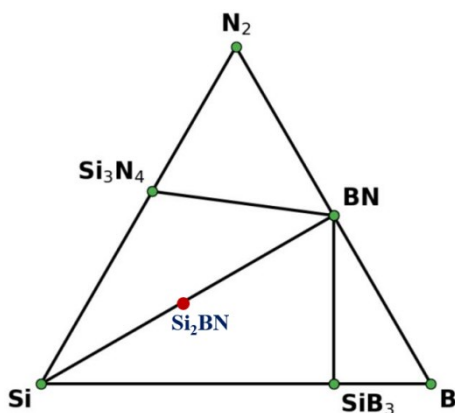


Figure. S1 Energy hull of Si₂BN

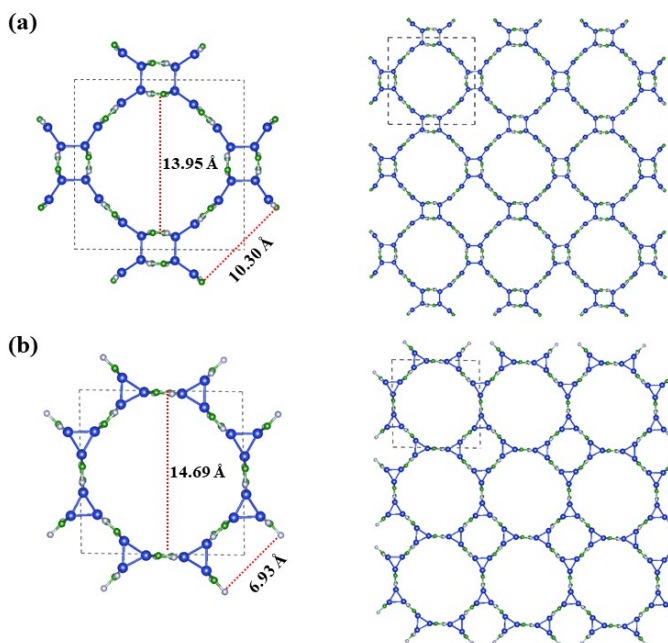


Figure. S2 (a) Unit cell and 3×3×3 supercell of α-3D-Si₂BN. (b) Unit cell and 3×3×3 supercell of β-3D-Si₂BN.

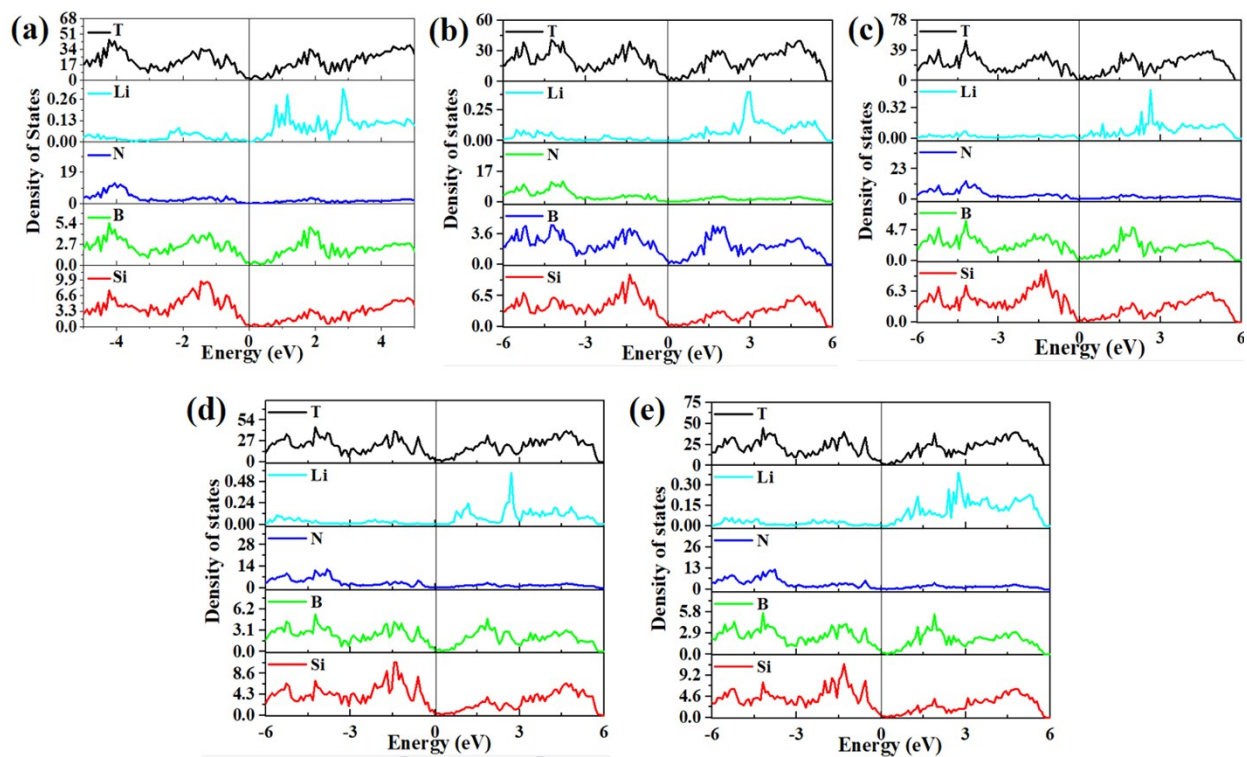


Figure. S3 (a-e) The partial density of states (PDOS) for Li-adsorption at site S_1 - S_5 respectively.

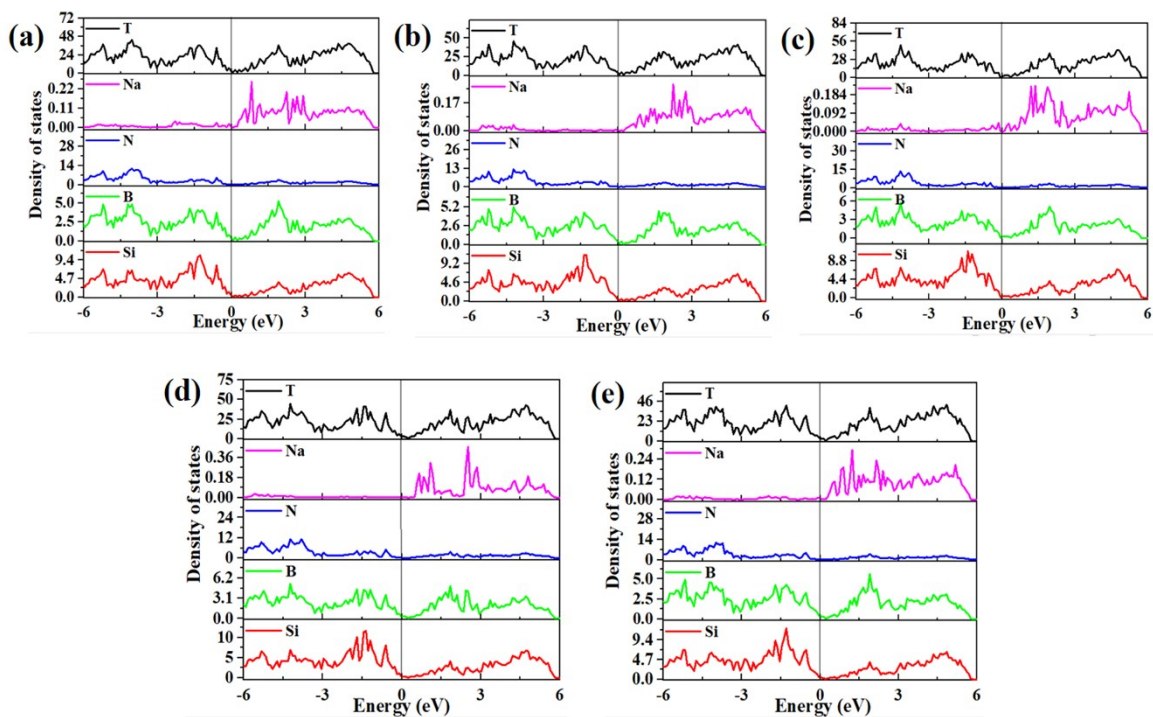


Figure. S4 (a-e) The partial density of states (PDOS) for Na-adsorption at site S_1 - S_5 respectively.

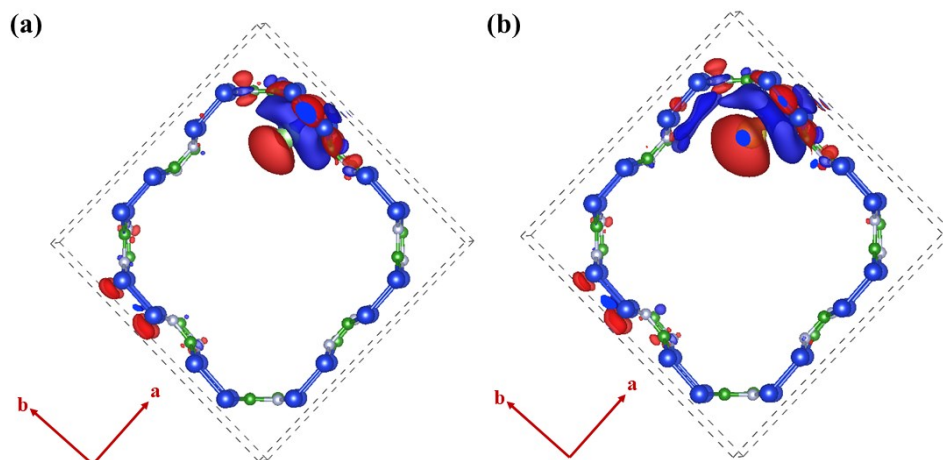


Figure. S5 Pictorial representation of charge density difference for (a) Lithium and (b) Sodium, at the second most stable site (S_2) in 3D-Si₂BN.

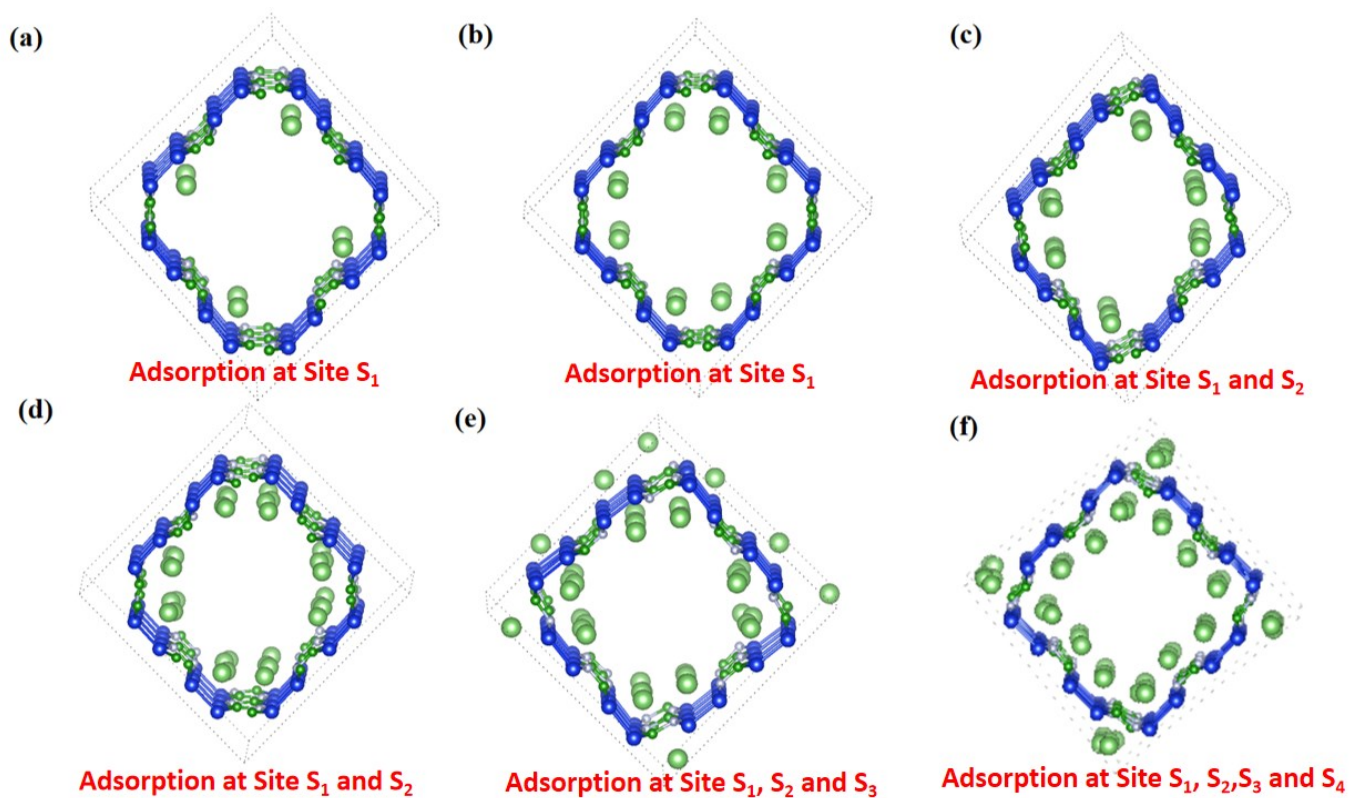


Figure. S6 The side views of six different concentrations of lithium ions in 3D-Si₂BN (a) 0.062 (b) 0.125 (c) 0.185 (d) 0.250 (e) 0.312 (f) 0.375

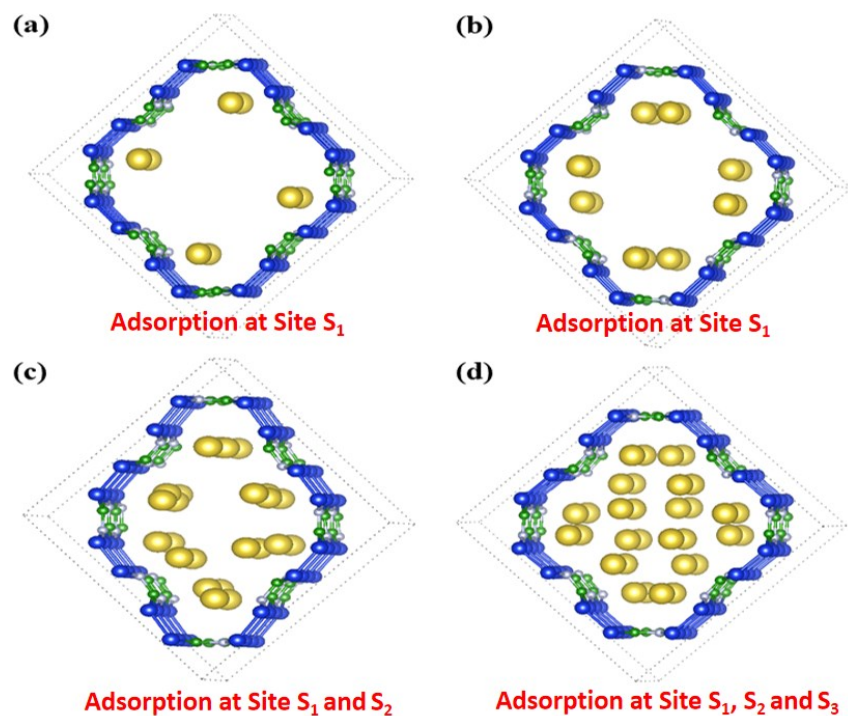


Figure. S7 The side view of four different concentrations of sodium ions in 3D-Si₂BN (a) 0.062 (b) 0.125 (c) 0.185 (d) 0.250

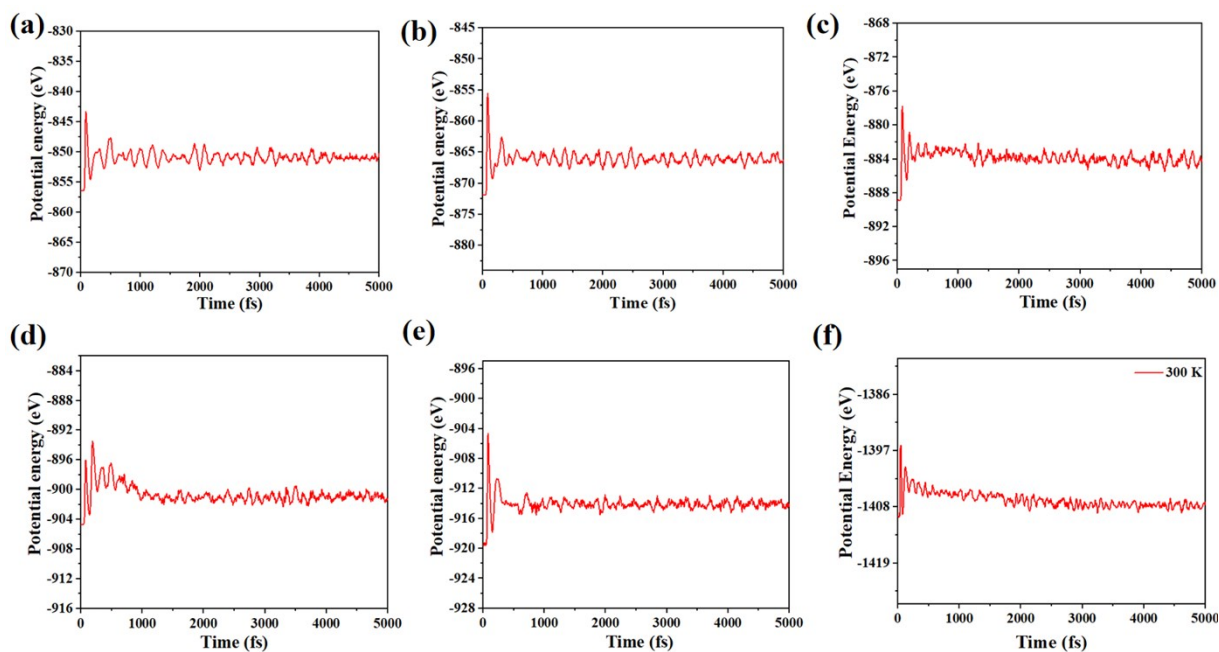


Figure. S8 (a) The AIMD simulation at room temperature for the following six different concentrations of lithium ions. (a) 0.062 (b) 0.125 (c) 0.185 (d) 0.250 (e) 0.312 (f) 0.375

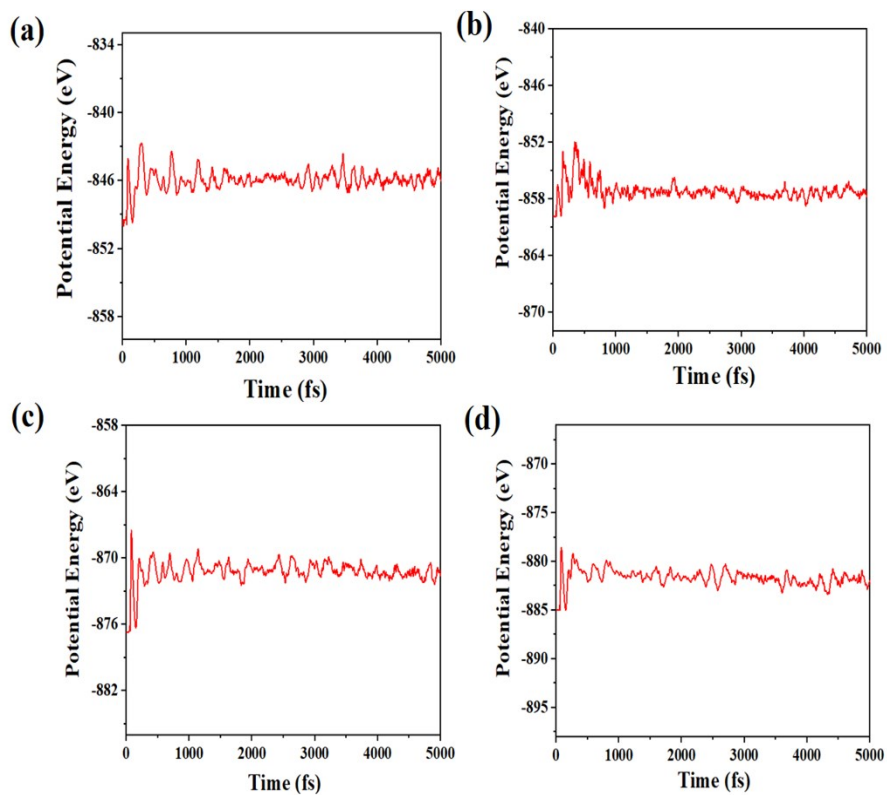


Figure. S9 (a) The AIMD simulation at room temperature for the following four different concentrations of sodium ions. (a) 0.062 (b) 0.125 (c) 0.185 (d) 0.250

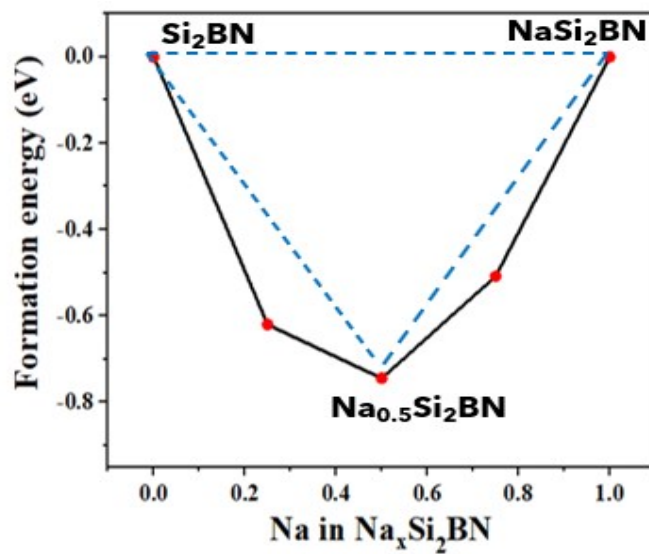


Figure. S10 Energy hull of NaSi_2BN during discharging

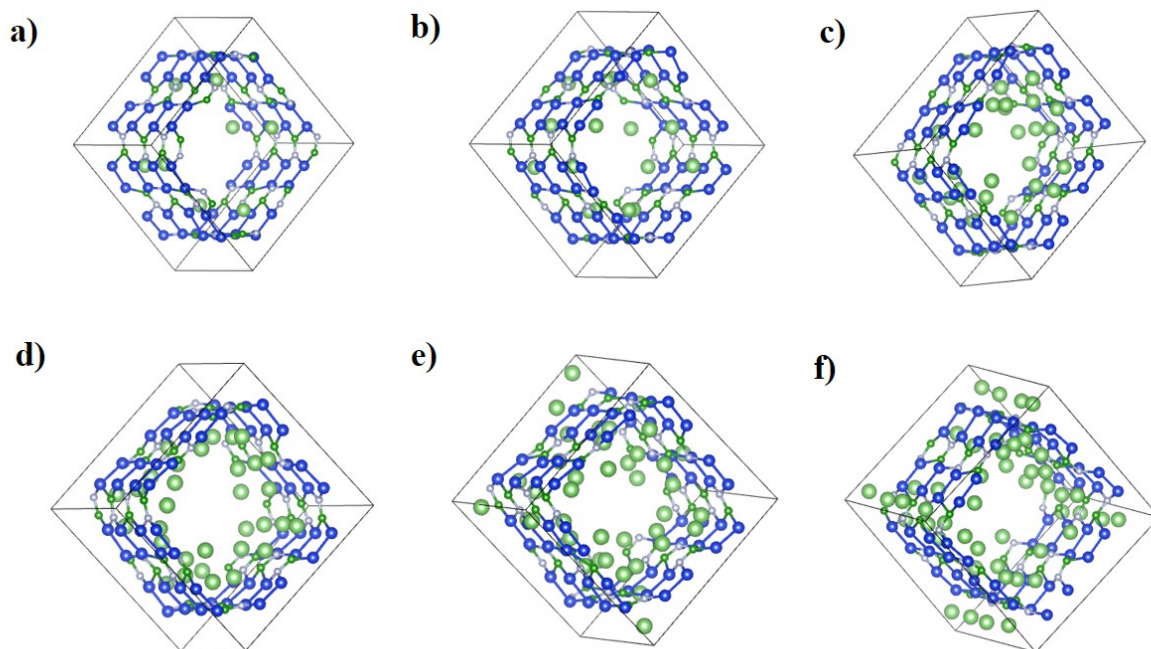


Figure. S11 The AIMD exposed surface of the following six concentrations of lithium ions in 3D-Si₂BN (a) 0.062 (b) 0.125 (c) 0.185 (d) 0.250 (e) 0.312 (f) 0.375 at 300 K.

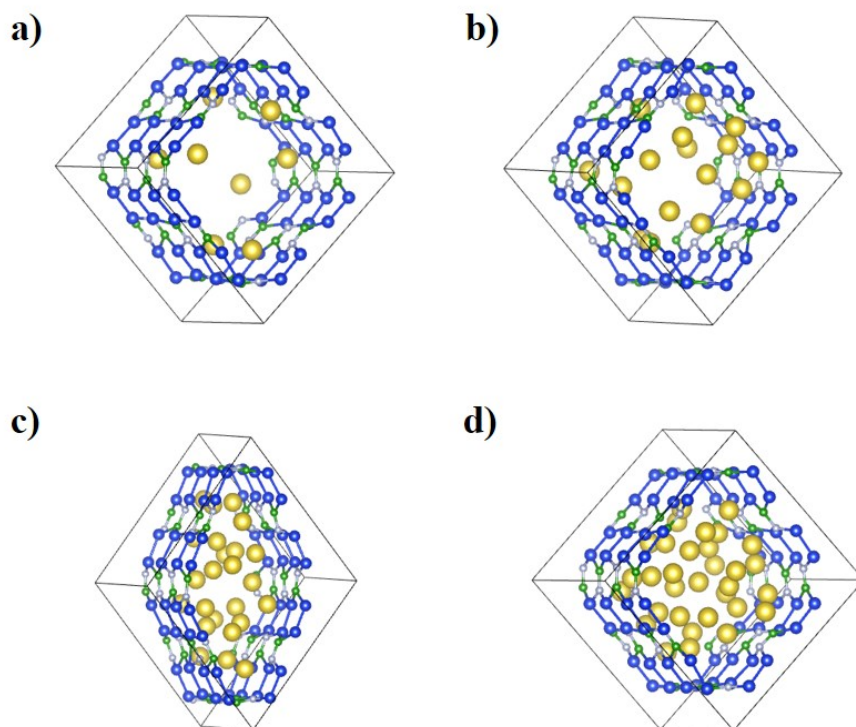


Figure. S12 The AIMD exposed surface of the following four concentrations of sodium ions in 3D-Si₂BN (a) 0.062 (b) 0.125 (c) 0.185 (d) 0.250 at 300 K.