

Supporting Information

Energy Efficient Bi-Functional Electrode for Continuous Cation-Selective Capacitive Deionization

*Sareh Vafakhah, Mohsen Saeedikhani, Mohammad Tanhaei, Shaozhuan Huang, Lu Guo, Sing Yang Chiam, and Hui Ying Yang**

*E-mail: yanghuiying@sutd.edu.sg

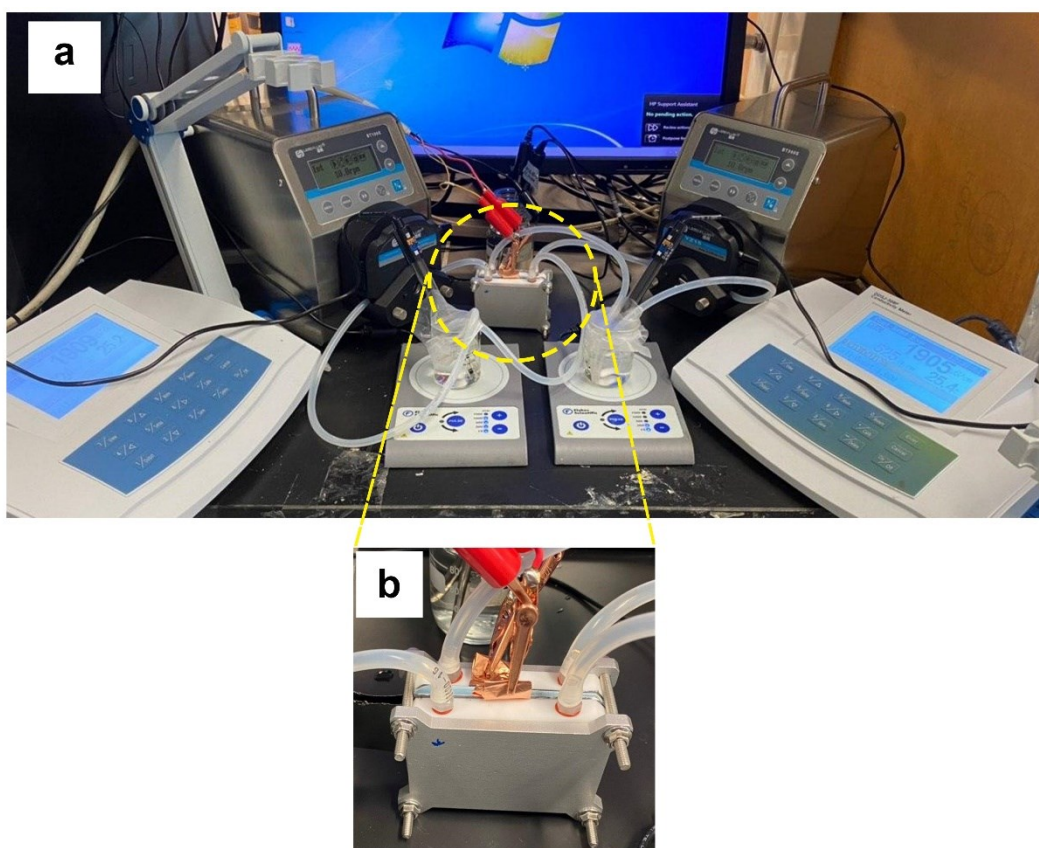


Figure S1, a) The photograph of full cation-selective CDI set-up. b) the desalination cell.

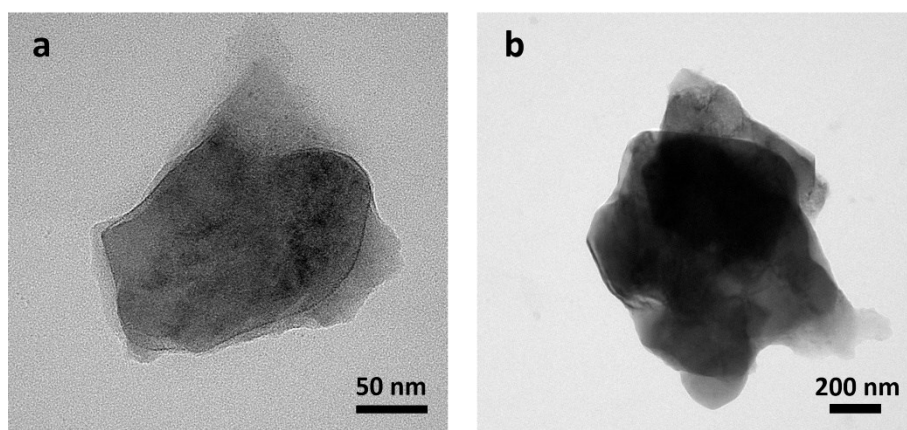


Figure S2, (a) and (b) the TEM images $\text{Na}_2\text{VTi}(\text{PO}_4)_3 @ \text{C}$ revealing the average size of particles coated with the amorphous carbon layer.

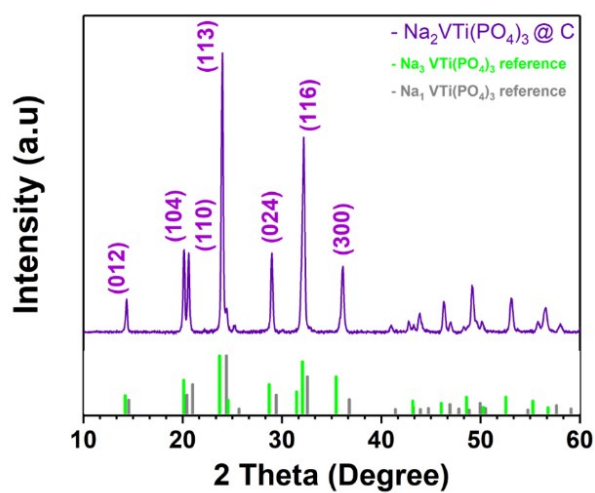


Figure S3, The X-ray diffraction patterns for $\text{Na}_2\text{VTi}(\text{PO}_4)_3 @ \text{C}$, and two reference patterns of $\text{NaVTi}(\text{PO}_4)_3$ (PDF#00-049-1114) and $\text{Na}_3\text{VTi}(\text{PO}_4)_3$ (PDF#00-049-1109).

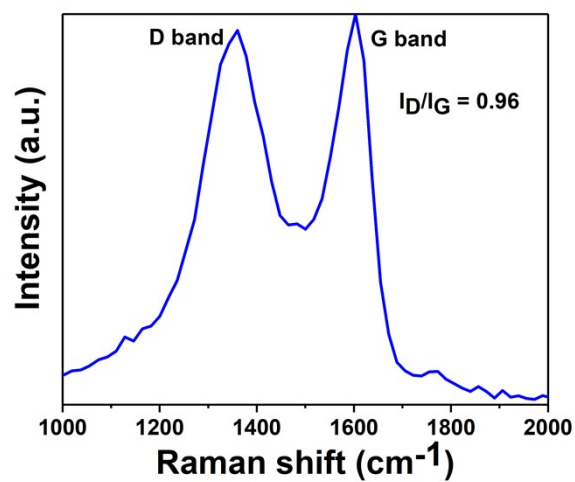


Figure S4, Raman spectrum for Na₂VTi(PO₄)₃ @ carbon.

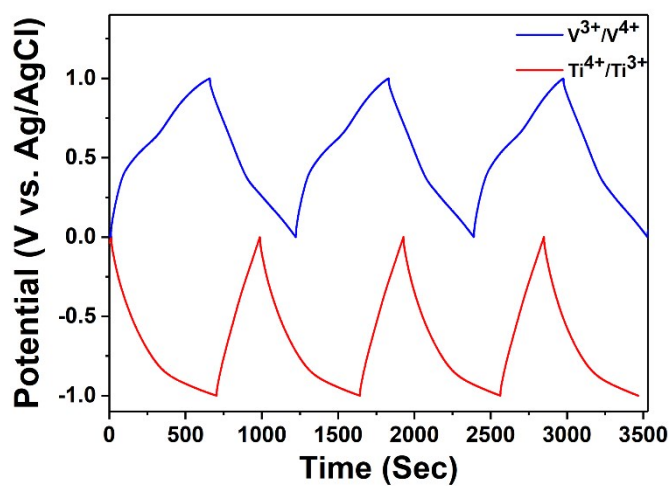


Figure S5, The Galvanostatic Charge Discharge (GCD) results for cathode and anode voltage window at the current density of 0.2 A g⁻¹.

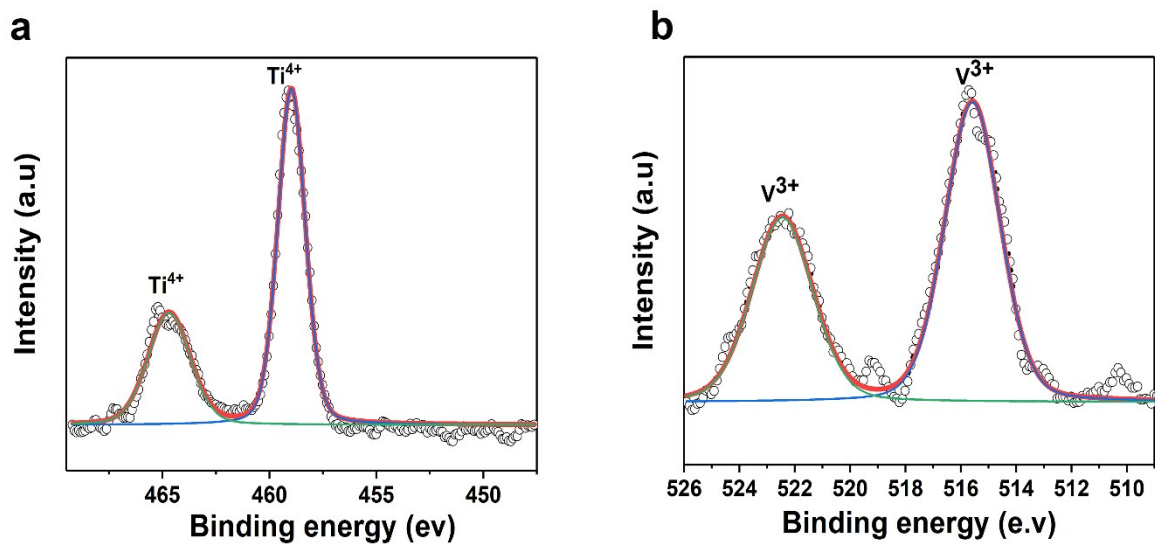


Figure S6, , XPS spectra of a) Titanium element in cathode after charging to 1 V (vs. Ag/AgCl).
 b) Vanadium element in anode after charging to -1 V (vs. Ag/AgCl).

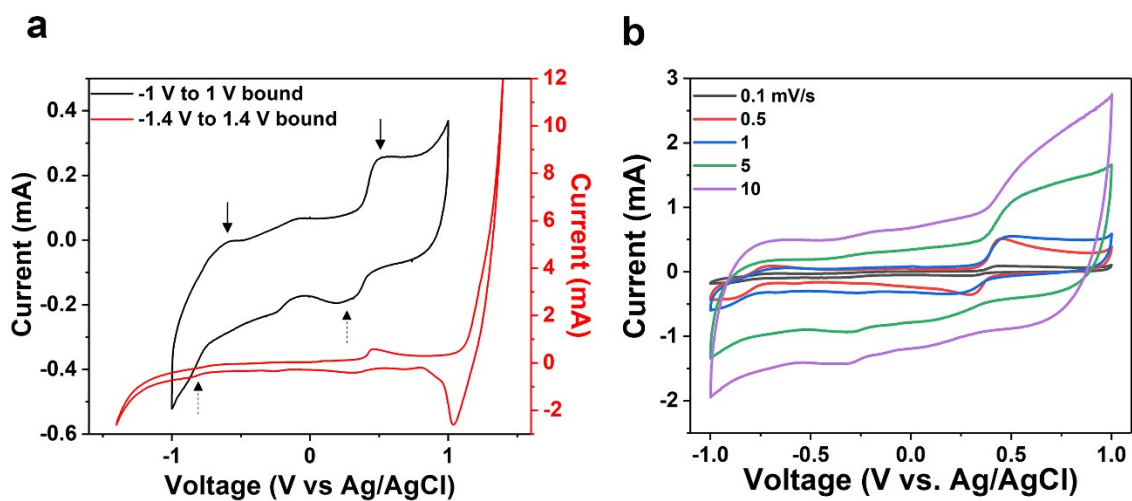


Figure S7, The CV experiment for two voltage window range of -1 V to 1 V and -1.4 V to 1.4 V.