

Regulating Metal Nodes of 1D Conjugated Coordination Polymers for Enhancing the Performance of Sodium-Ion Batteries

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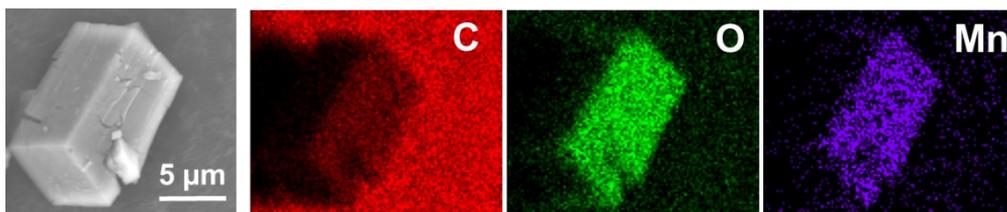


Figure S1. Energy dispersive X-ray spectrum (EDS-mapping) of Mn-DHBQ, indicating that the elements are evenly distributed in the material.

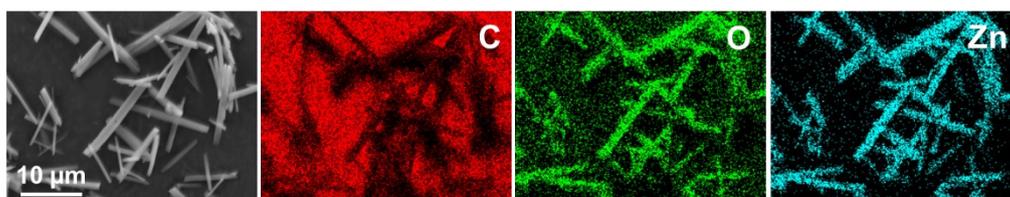


Figure S2. Energy dispersive X-ray spectrum (EDS-mapping) of Zn-DHBQ, indicating that the elements are evenly distributed in the material.

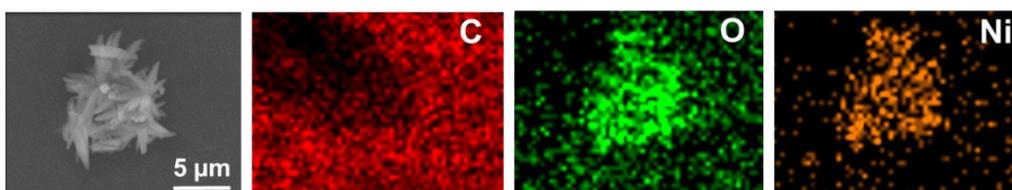


Figure S3. Energy dispersive X-ray spectrum (EDS-mapping) of Ni-DHBQ, indicating that the elements are evenly distributed in the material.

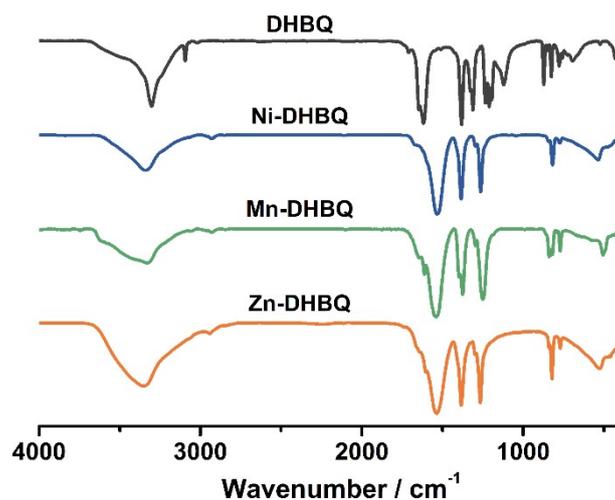


Figure S4. The FT-IR spectra of the free ligand and CCPs **M-DHBQ** (M=Ni, Mn, Zn).

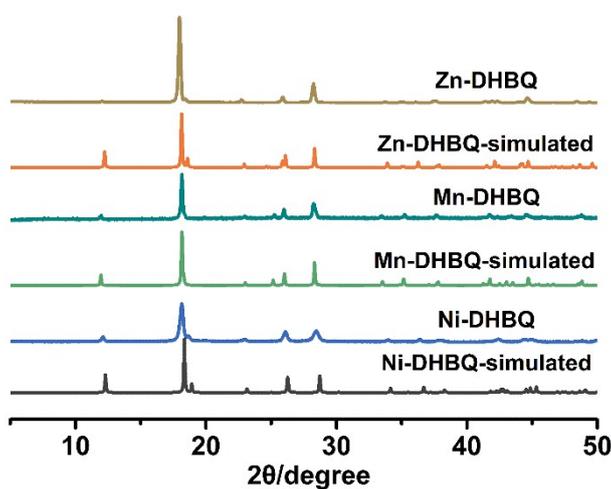


Figure S5. XRD patterns of **M-DHBQ** and the simulated XRD patterns by using the proposed crystal structures (CCDC 728411, 752734 and 752735 for **Mn-DHBQ**, **Zn-DHBQ** and **Ni-DHBQ**, respectively).

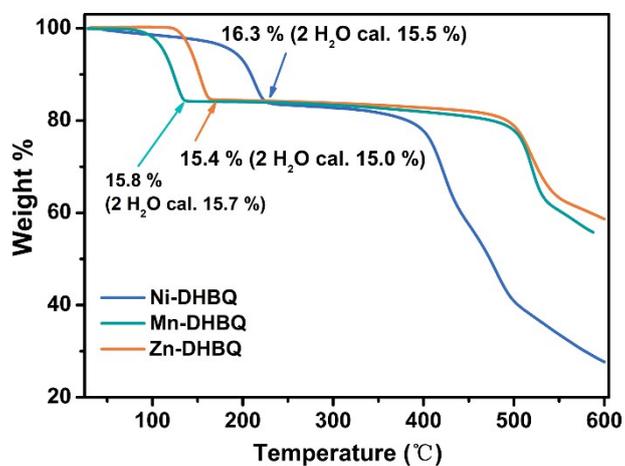


Figure S6. TGA curves of **M-DHBQ** (M=Ni, Mn, Zn).

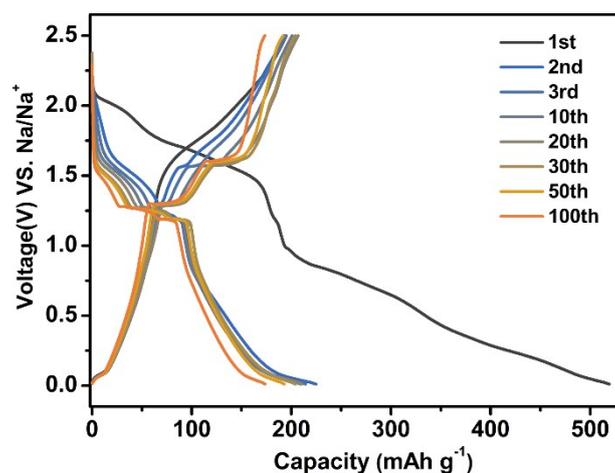


Figure S7. Discharge-charge voltage profiles of Zn-DHBQ at a current density of 0.1 A g⁻¹.

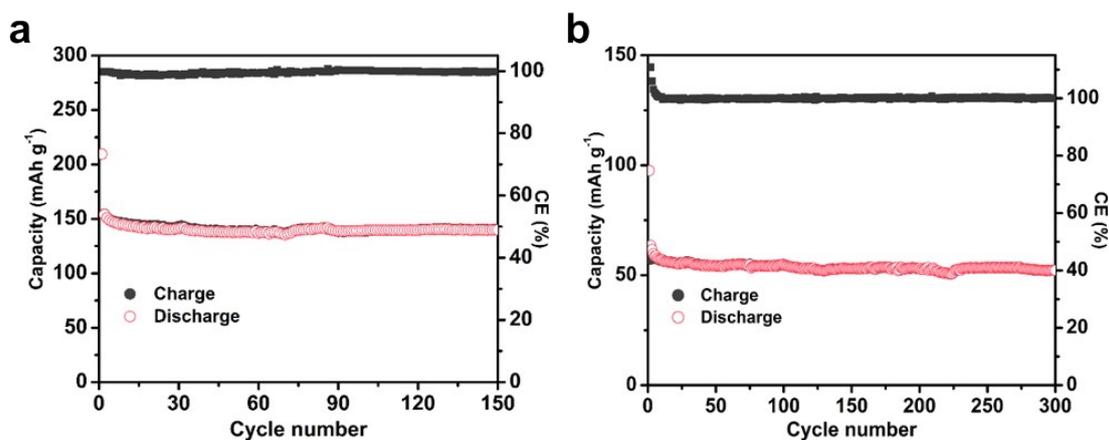


Figure S8. Cycling performance of super P at a rate of 0.1 A g⁻¹ at the voltage ranges of (a) 0.01-2.5 V (vs. Na/Na⁺) and (b) 0.5-2.3 V (vs. Na/Na⁺), which showed reversible capacity of about 140 mAh g⁻¹ and 53 mAh g⁻¹, respectively.

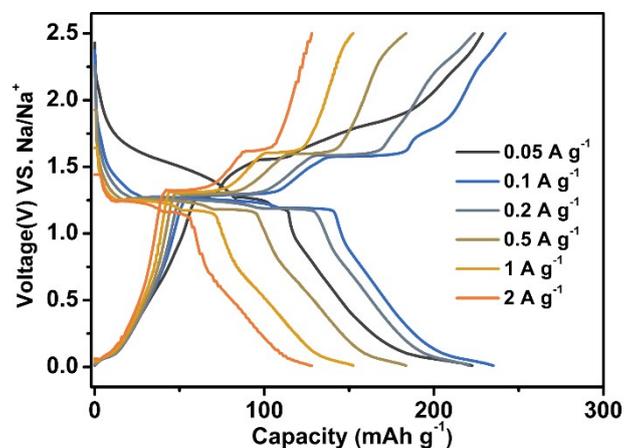


Figure S9. Discharge-charge voltage profiles of Mn-DHBQ at different current densities.

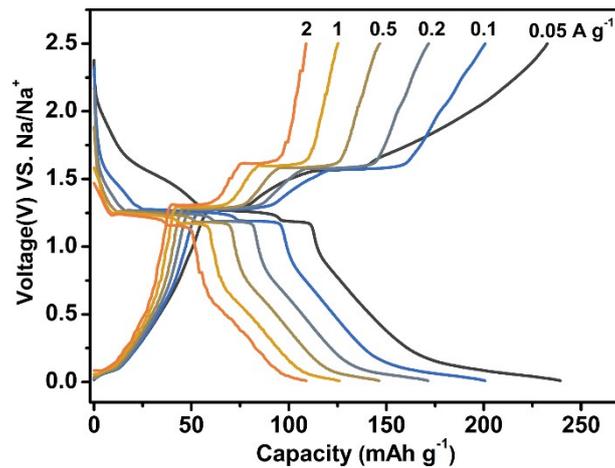


Figure S10. Charge-discharge profiles of Zn-DHBQ electrodes at different current densities.

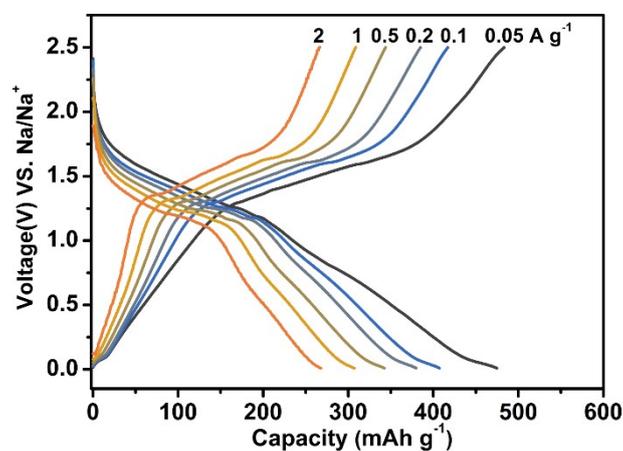


Figure S11. Charge-discharge profiles of Ni-DHBQ electrodes at different current densities.

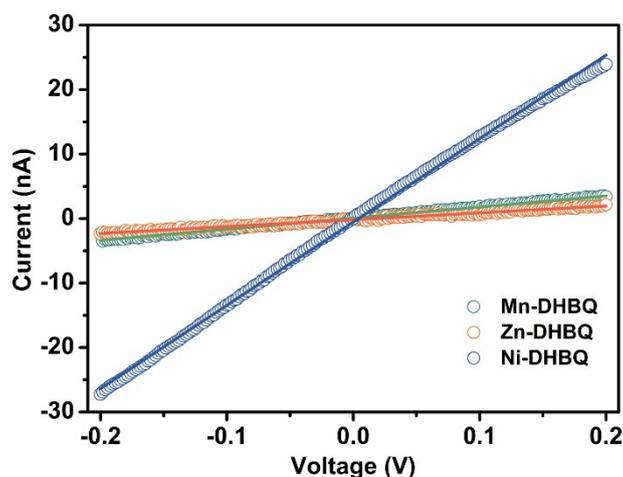


Figure S12. *I-V* curves for M-DHBQ (M= Mn, Zn and Ni). The electric conductivity of Ni-DHBQ was $3.8 \times 10^{-7} \text{ S m}^{-1}$, which was higher than Mn-DHBQ ($3.9 \times 10^{-8} \text{ S m}^{-1}$) and Zn-DHBQ ($3.1 \times 10^{-8} \text{ S m}^{-1}$).

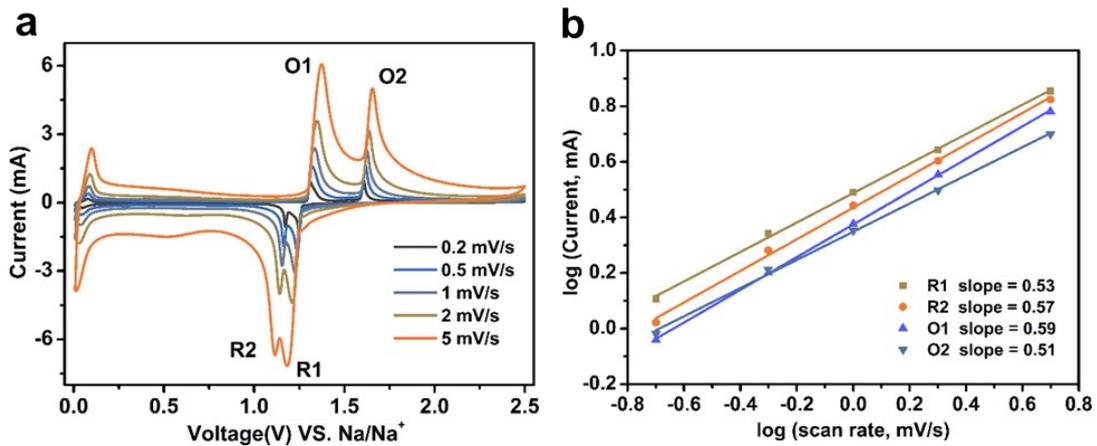


Figure S13. (a) CV curves of **Mn-DHBQ** electrode at different scan rates. (b) The corresponding plots of $\log(i)$ vs. $\log(v)$ for CV curves of **Mn-DHBQ** electrode at different scan rates.

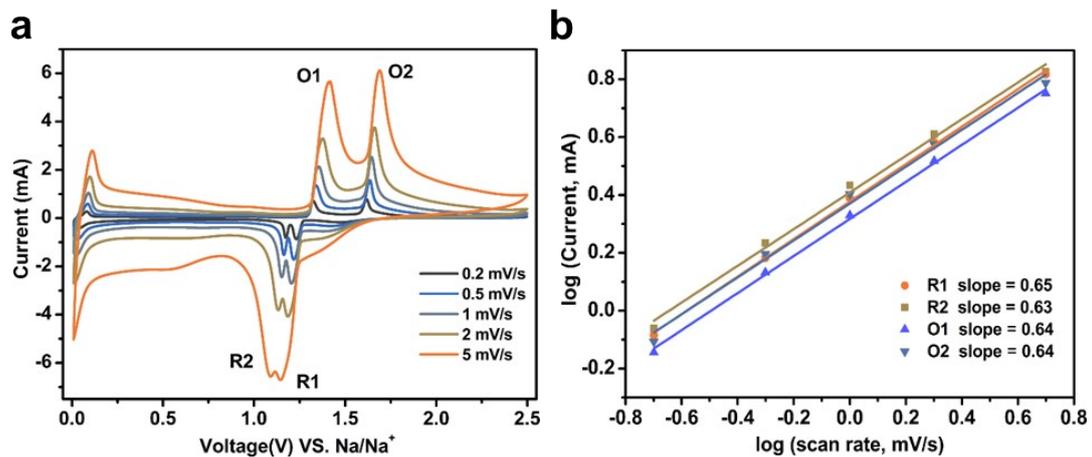


Figure S14. (a) CV curves of **Zn-DHBQ** electrode at different scan rates. (b) The corresponding plots of $\log(i)$ vs. $\log(v)$ for CV curves of **Zn-DHBQ** electrode at different scan rates.

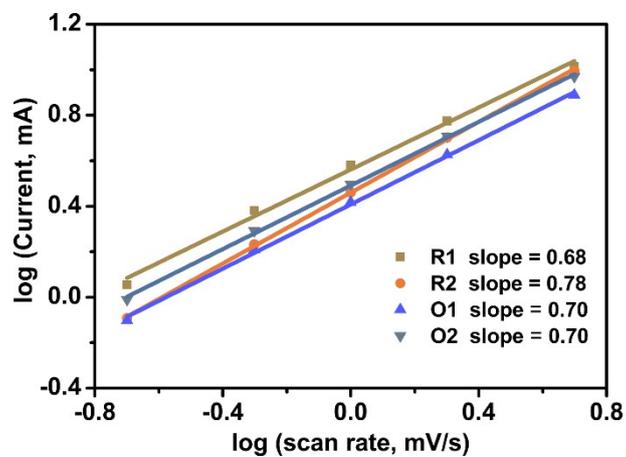


Figure S15. The corresponding plots of $\log(i)$ vs. $\log(v)$ for CV curves of **Ni-DHBQ** electrode at different scan rates.

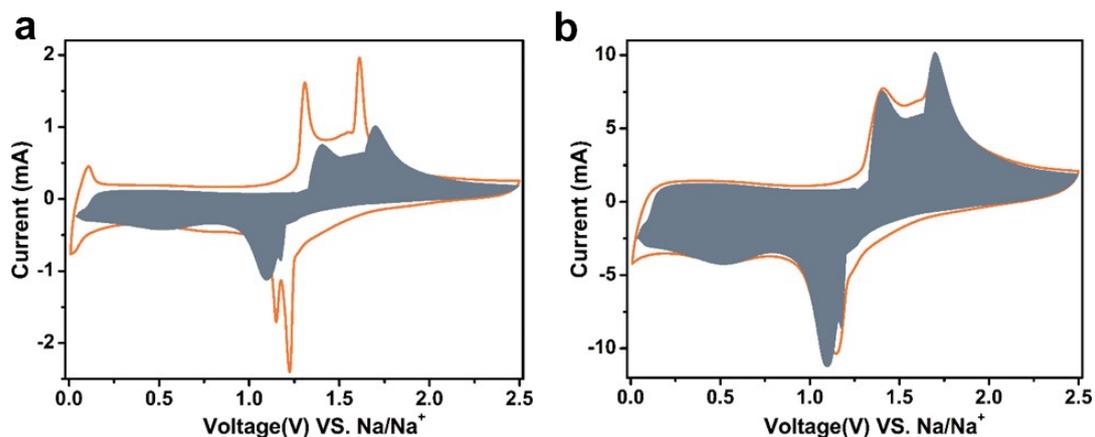


Figure S16. CV curves showing the capacitive contribution (the filled part) of the Ni-DHBQ at a scan rate of (a) 0.5, (b) 5 mV s^{-1} .

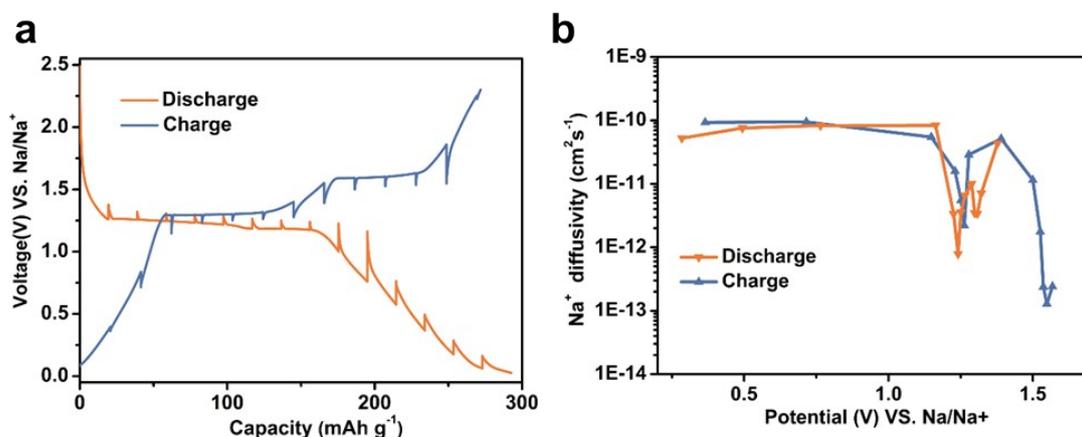


Figure S17. (a) GITT potential response curve with time. (b) The plot of Na-ion diffusivity calculated from GITT methods versus potential of Mn-DHBQ electrode.

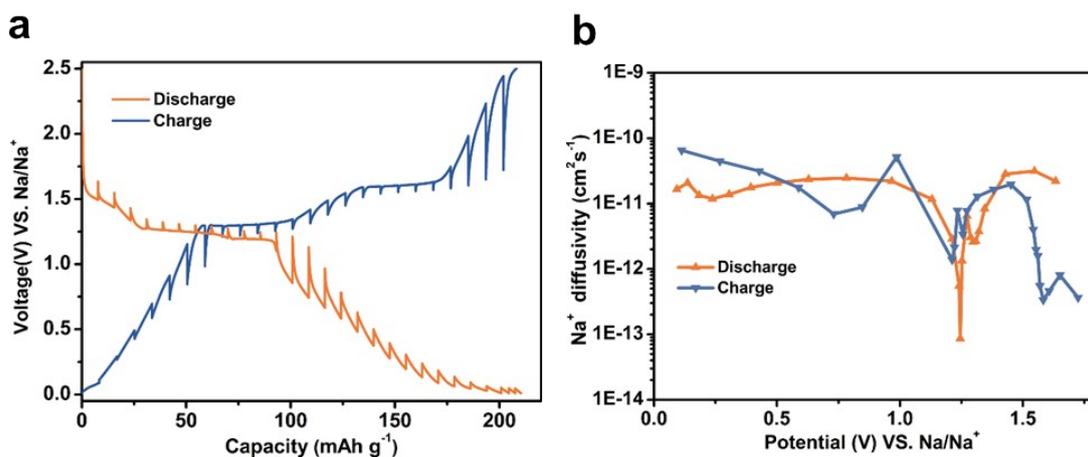


Figure S18. (a) GITT potential response curve with time. (b) The plot of Na-ion diffusivity calculated from GITT methods versus potential of Zn-DHBQ electrode.

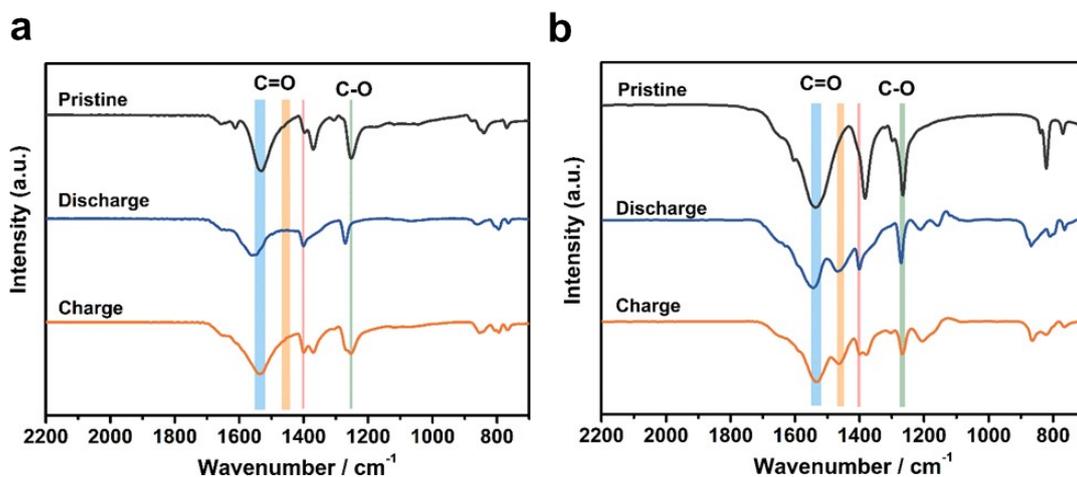


Figure S19. Ex-situ FT-IR spectra of (a) **Mn-DHBQ** and (b) **Zn-DHBQ** electrode recorded at different potentials.

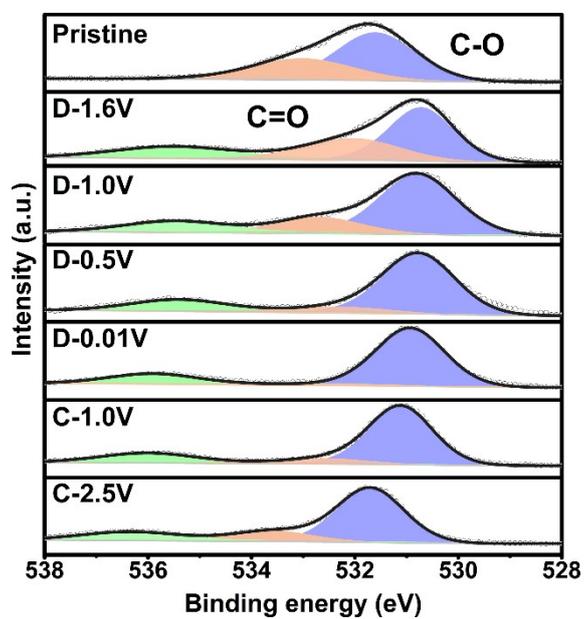


Figure S20. Ex-situ XPS O 1s spectra of **Ni-DHBQ**.

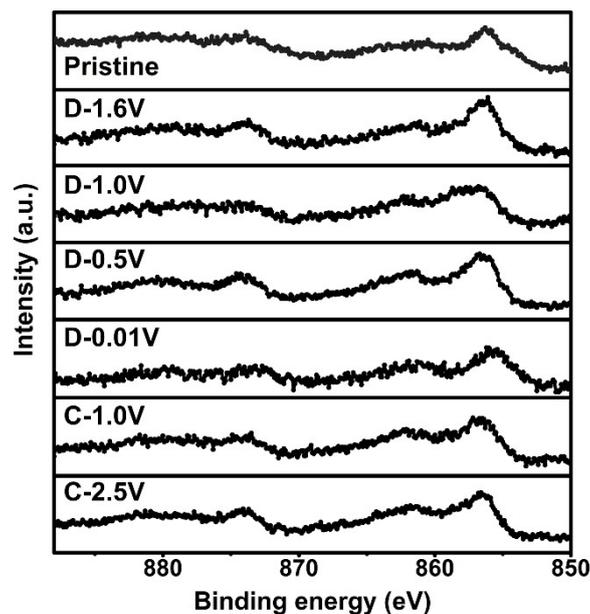


Figure S21. Ex-situ XPS Ni 2p spectra of Ni-DHBQ.

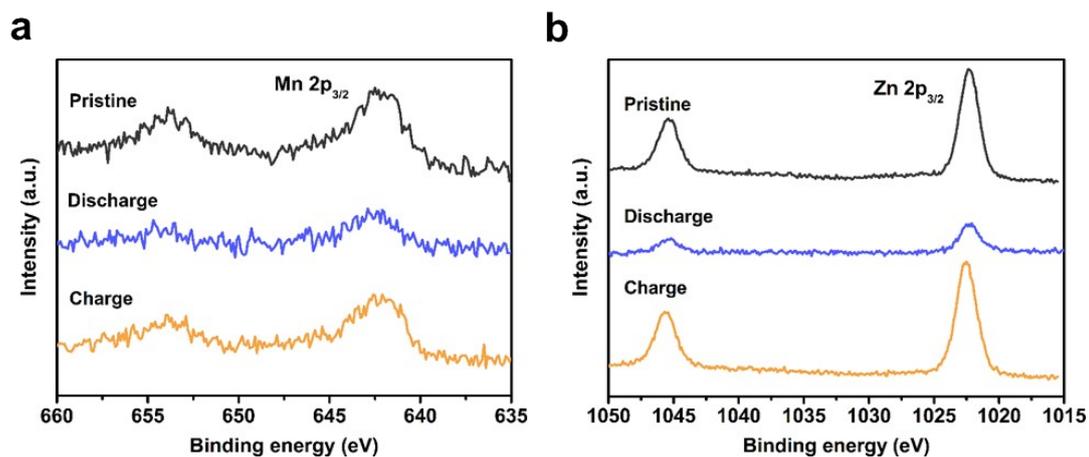


Figure S22. (a) Ex-situ XPS Mn 2p spectra of Mn-DHBQ. (b) Ex-situ XPS Zn 2p spectra of Zn-DHBQ.

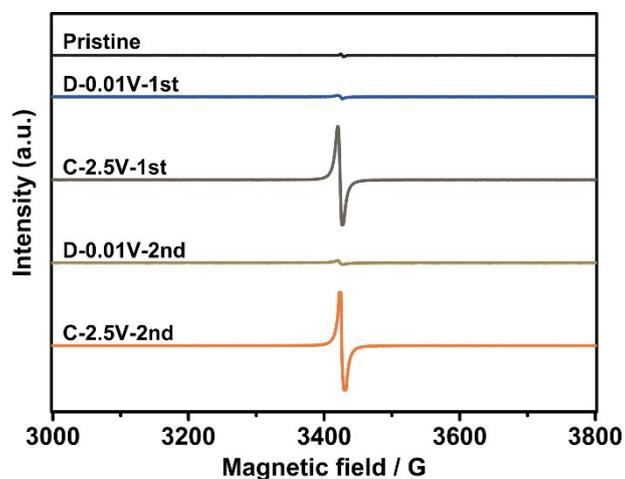


Figure S23. Ex-situ EPR spectra of Zn-DHBQ electrode recorded at different potentials during the first and second cycle.

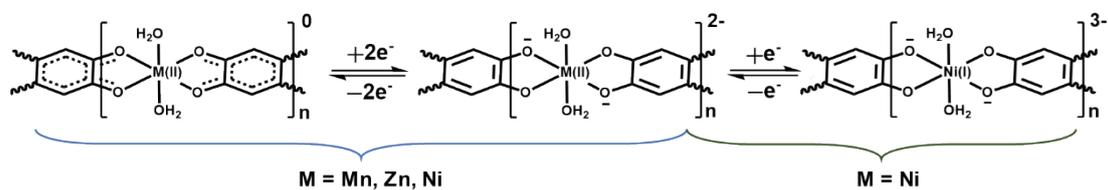


Figure S24. Possible charge storage mechanism of M-DHBQ.

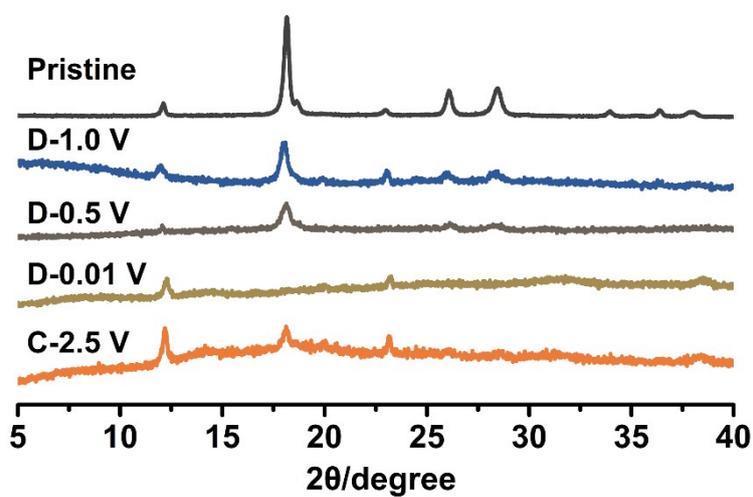


Figure S25. Ex-situ PXRD of Ni-DHBQ electrode recorded at different potentials.

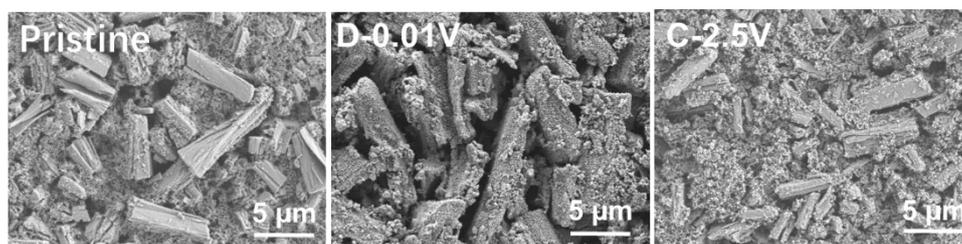


Figure S26. SEM images of the Zn-DHBQ electrode recorded at different potentials.

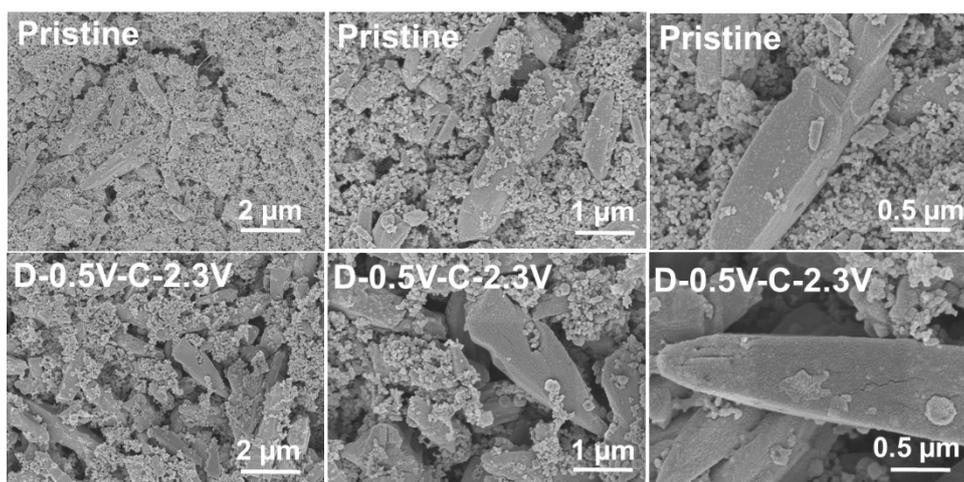


Figure S27. SEM images of the Ni-DHBQ electrode recorded at 2.3 V. The Ni-DHBQ electrode was first discharge to 0.5 V and then charge to 2.3 V. The particle size kept stable after cycling.

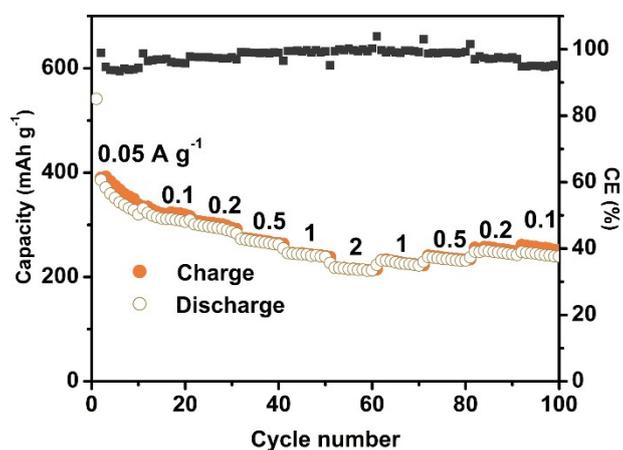


Figure S28. Rate capability of the Ni-DHBQ in the 0.5-2.3 V range.

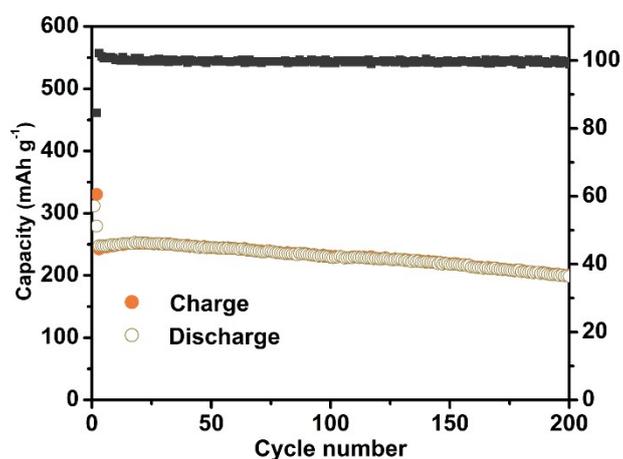


Figure S29. Cycling performance of Ni-DHBQ electrodes at a current density of 1 A g⁻¹ in the 0.5-2.3 V range.

Table S1. Electrochemical performance of DHBQ-based electrode materials for SIBs.

Type	Electrode	Operation voltage window (V)	Low-rate capacity (mAh g ⁻¹) (Current (mA g ⁻¹))	High-rate capacity (mAh g ⁻¹) (Current (mA g ⁻¹))	Reversible capacity (mAh g ⁻¹) (Current (mA g ⁻¹), cycle number)	Ref.
Small Molecule	DHBQDS (Na ₂ DHBQ)	0.8-2.5	290 (20)	68 (1000)	167 (200, 300)	1
	Na ₂ DHBQ	1.0-2.0	265 (29)	/	/	2
	Na ₂ DHBQ	1.0-2.0	288 (29)	/	40 (29, 10)	3
	Na ₂ DHBQ/CNT	1.0-2.0	259 (29)	142 (2030)	191 (290, 30)	
	Na ₂ DHBQ	0.5-2.5	265 (29.1)	159 (1455)	231 (29.1, 50) 181 (291, 300)	4
Organic Polymer	Na ₂ PDS (Na ₂ PDHBQS)	0.01-3	224.9 (100)	131 (1000)	183 (100, 150) 138 (500, 500)	5
	Na ₂ PDHBQS	0.8-2.2	123 (100)	83 (1000)	121 (100, 150)	6
	Na ₂ PDHBQS/RGO	0.8-2.2	179 (100)	147 (1000)	183 (100, 150) 110 (1000, 500)	
CCPs	Mn-DHBQ	0.01-2.5	261 (100)	129 (2000)	230 (100,150) 112 (1000, 500)	This work
	Zn-DHBQ	0.01-2.5	212 (100)	109 (2000)	167 (100,150) 93 (1000, 500)	This work
	Ni-DHBQ	0.01-2.5	424 (100)	267 (2000)	321 (100,150) 243 (1000, 500)	This work
		0.5-2.3	320 (100)	215 (2000)	215 (100, 150) 140 (5000, 500)	This work

References

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