

Electronic supplementary information

Ni₂P Immobilized on N,P-Codoped Porous Carbon Sheets for Alkali Metal Ion Batteries and Storage Mechanism

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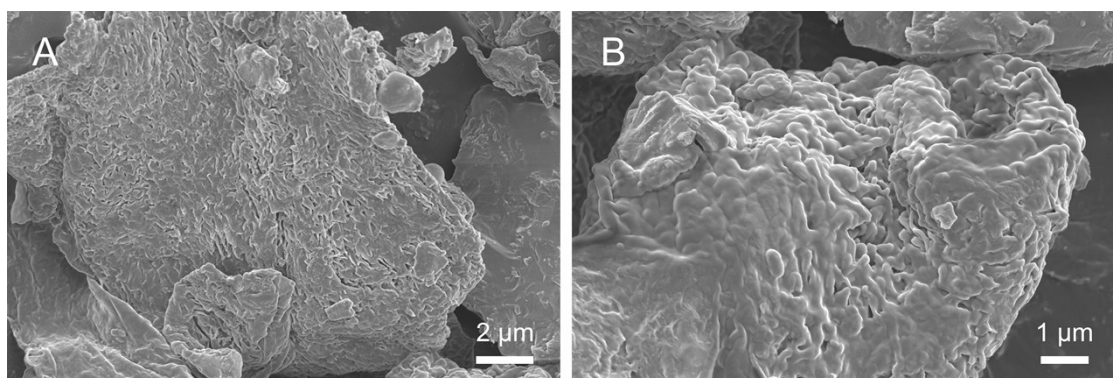


Figure S1. FESEM images of precursor PA-MA-Ni.

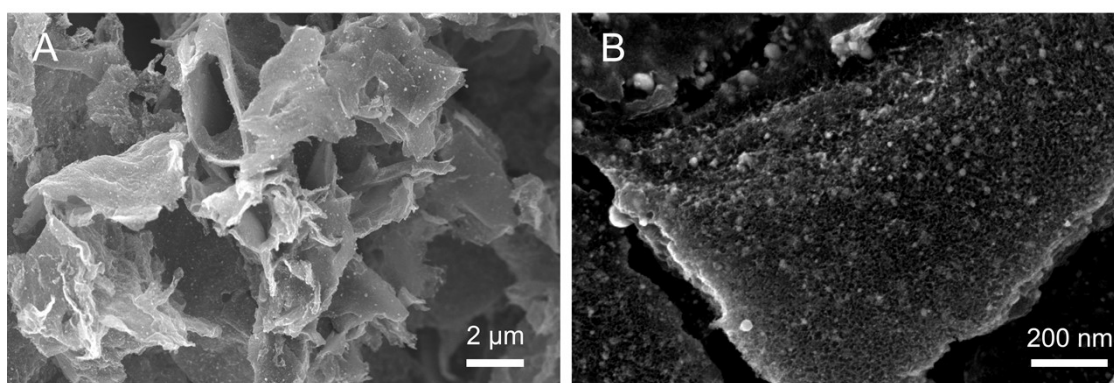


Fig. S2. (A,B) FESEM images of $\text{Ni}_2\text{PcN/P-CNS}$.

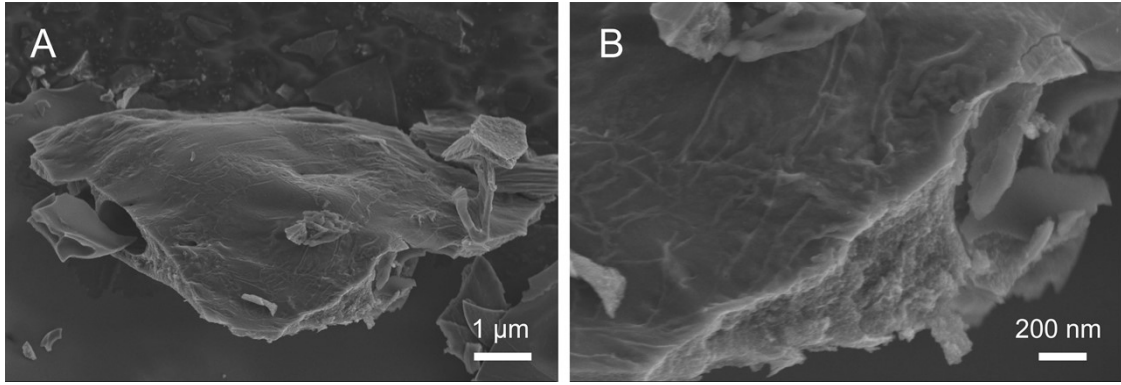


Figure S3. (A,B) FESEM images of N/P-CNS.

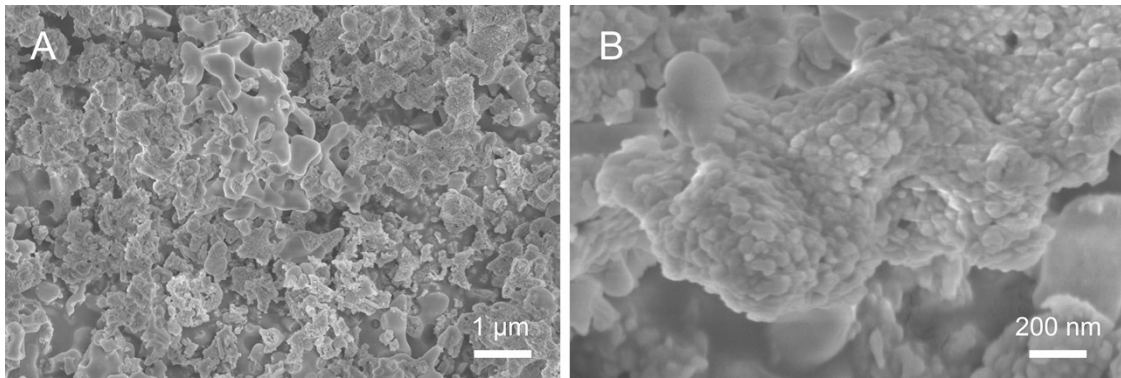


Figure S4. (A,B) FESEM images of Ni₂P.

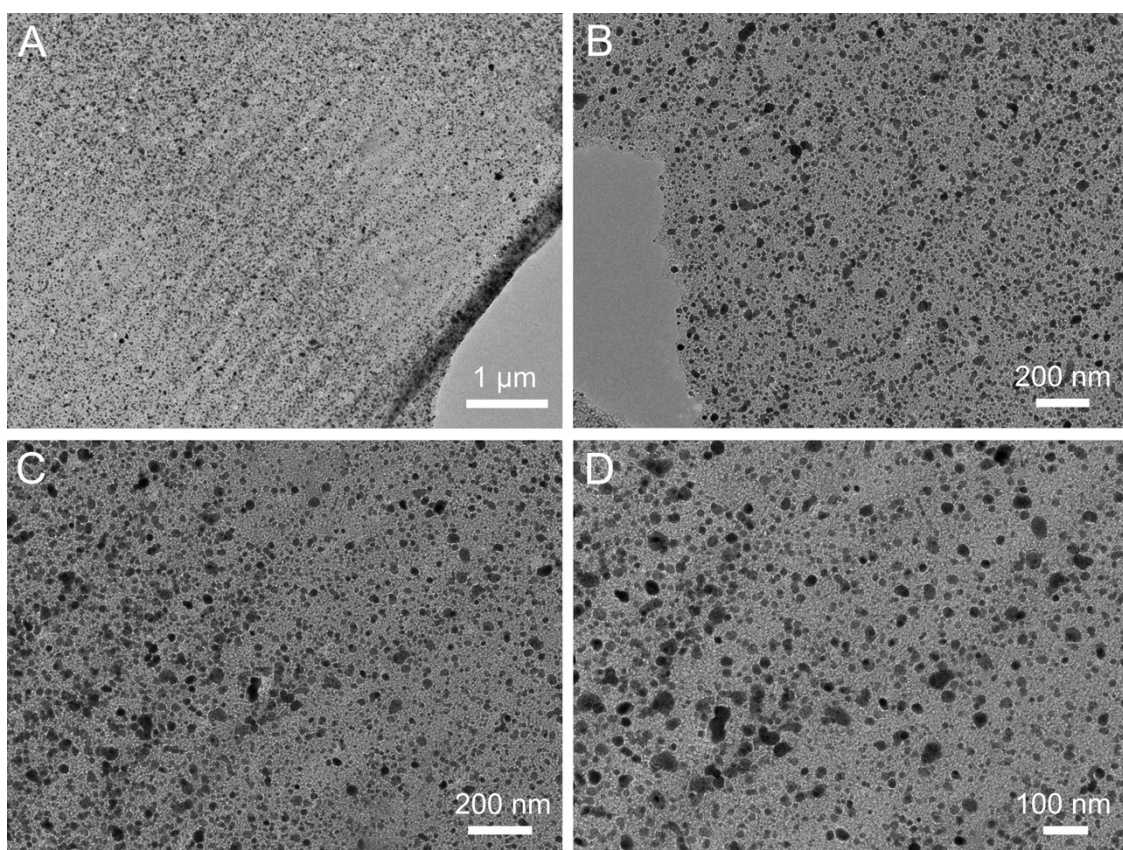


Figure S5. TEM images of Ni₂P@N/P-CNS.

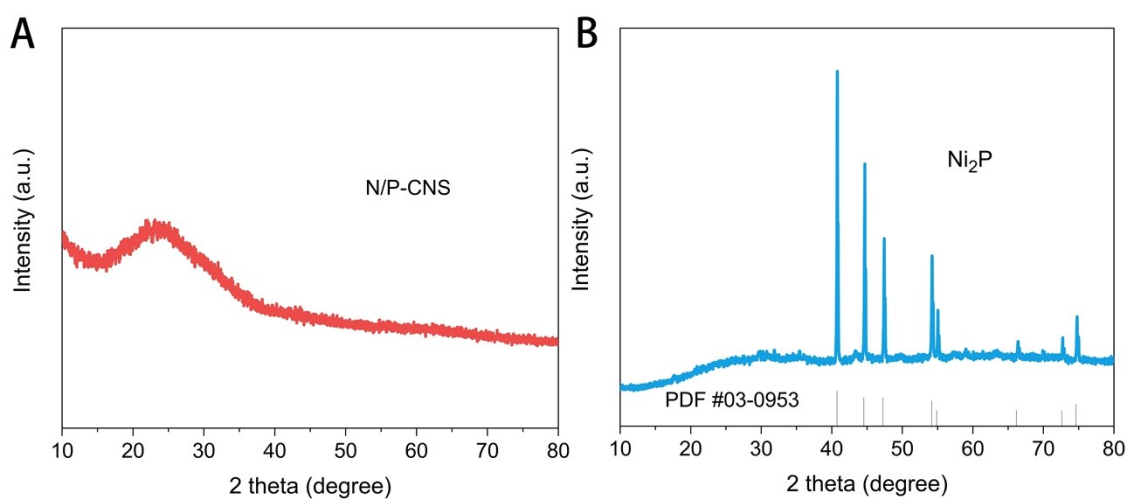


Figure S6. XRD patterns of A) N/P-CNS and B) Ni₂P.

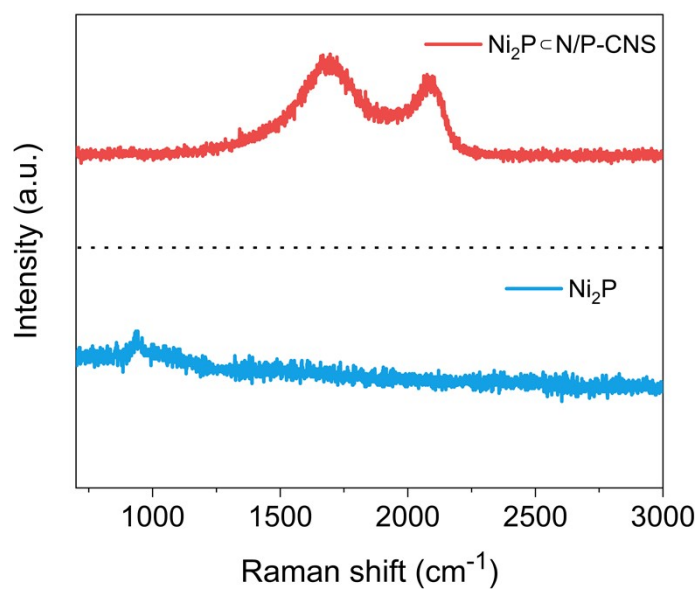


Figure S7. Raman spectra for Ni₂P@N/P-CNS and Ni₂P.

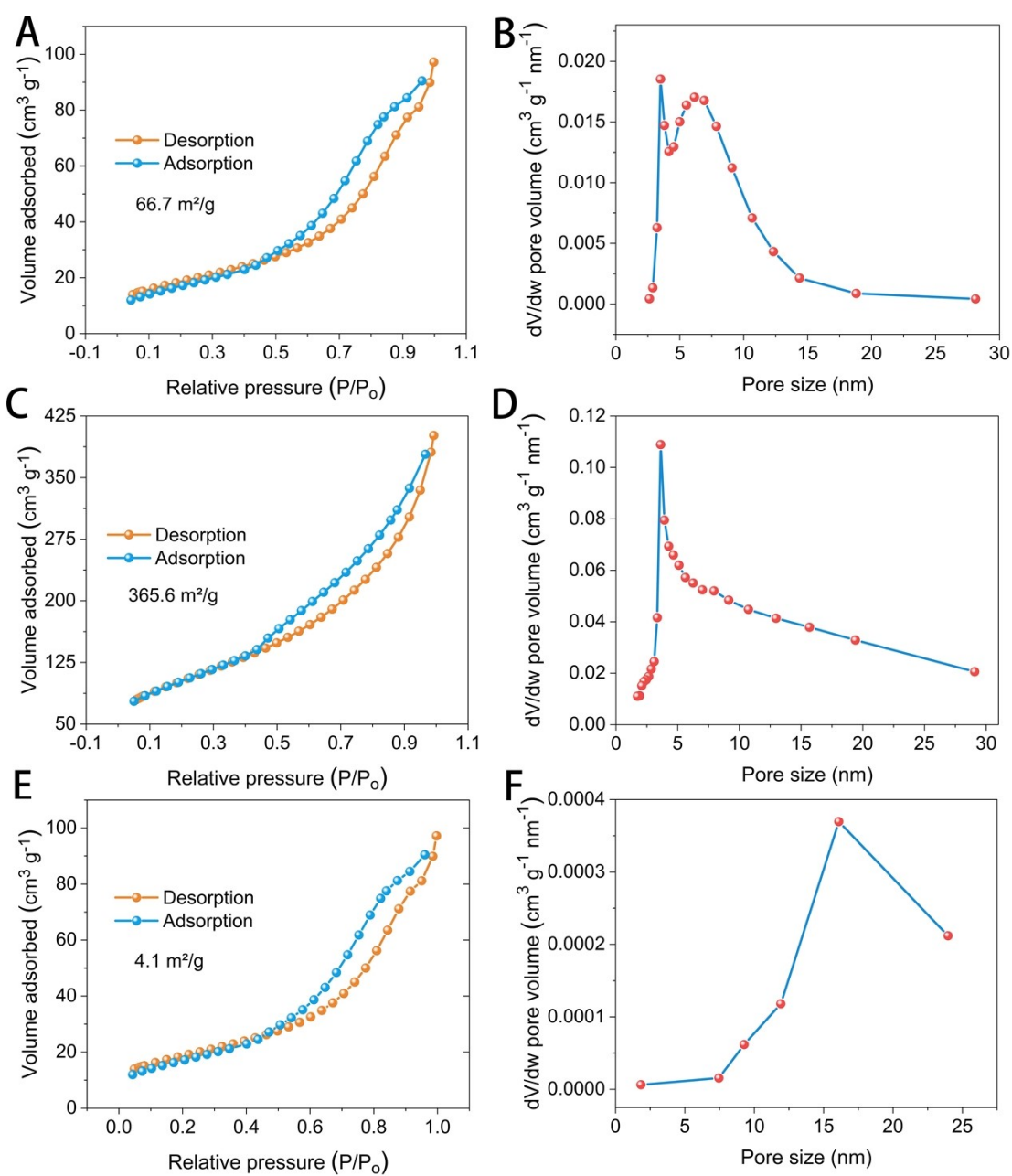


Figure S8. A), C), E) N_2 adsorption-desorption isotherms of the N/P-CNS, Ni_2P -CNS and Ni_2P at 77 K. B), D), F) corresponding pore size distribution.

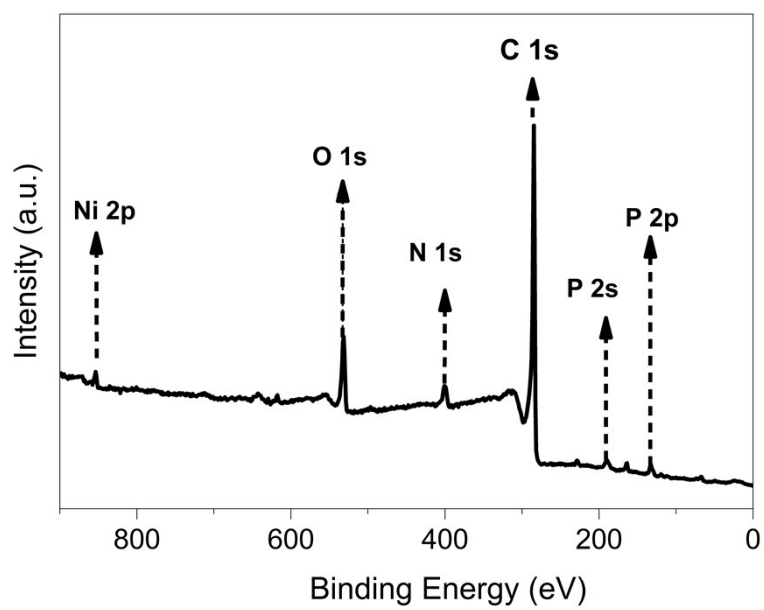


Figure S9. XPS spectrum of Ni₂PcN/P-CNS.

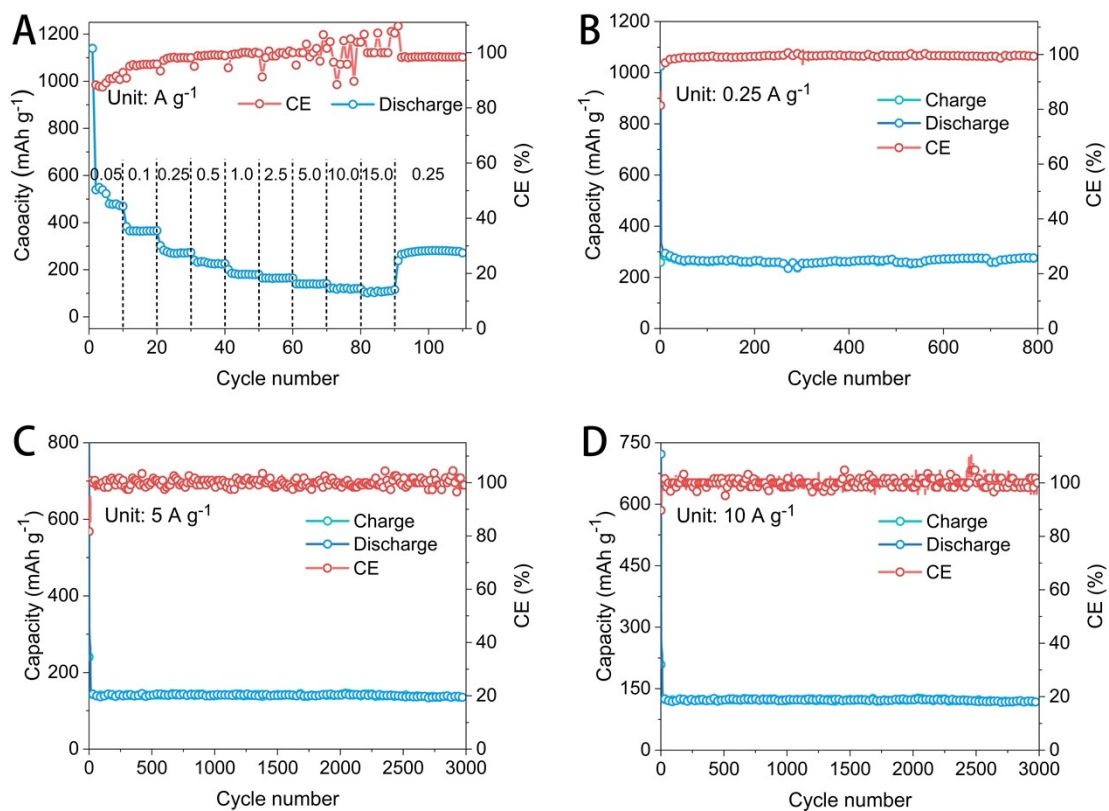


Figure S10. A) Rate performance at different current densities of $\text{Ni}_2\text{PcN/P-CNS}$ and corresponding CE. B–D) Cycling performance and the corresponding CE of $\text{Ni}_2\text{PcN/P-CNS}$ electrodes at 0.25, 5, and 10 A g^{-1} , respectively.

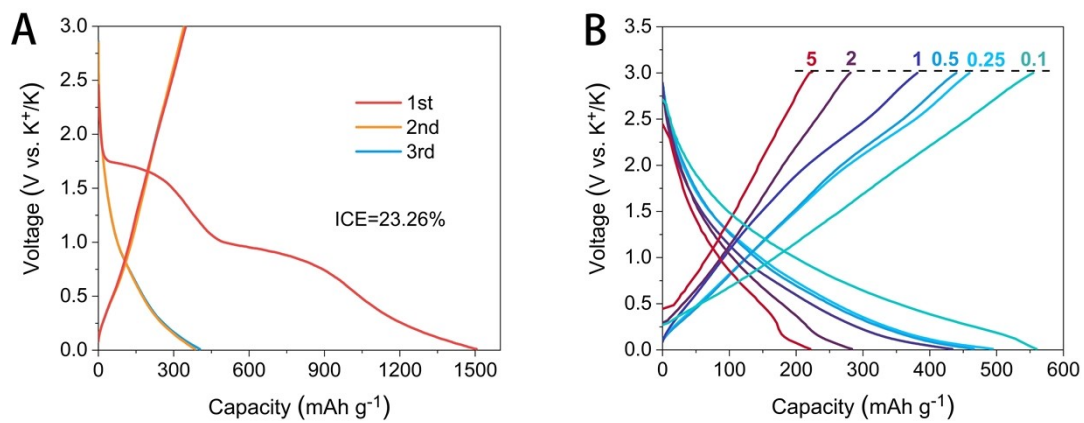


Figure S11. Charge–discharge voltage profiles of A) the first three cycles at a current density of 100 mA g⁻¹ and B) at different current densities of Ni₂P@N/P-CNS.

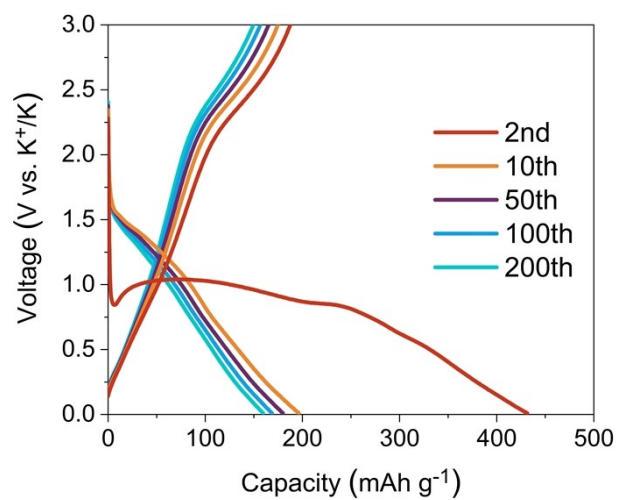


Figure S12. Charge-discharge voltage profiles of Ni₂P at the first five cycles at a current density of 0.1 A g⁻¹.

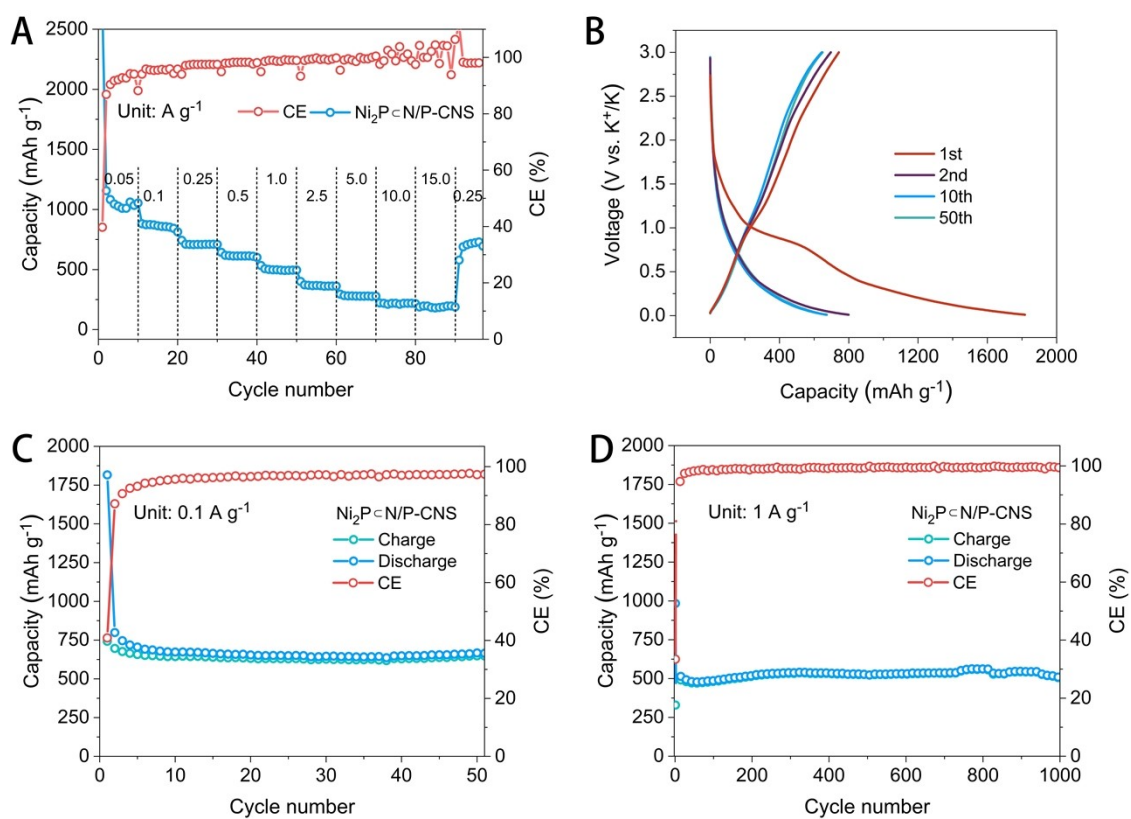


Figure S13. Performance of $\text{Ni}_2\text{PcN/P-CNS}$ as LIB anode material: A) Rate performance at different current densities. B) Charge–discharge voltage profiles at 0.1 A g^{-1} . C,D) Cycling performance and the corresponding CE at 0.1 and 1 A g^{-1} .

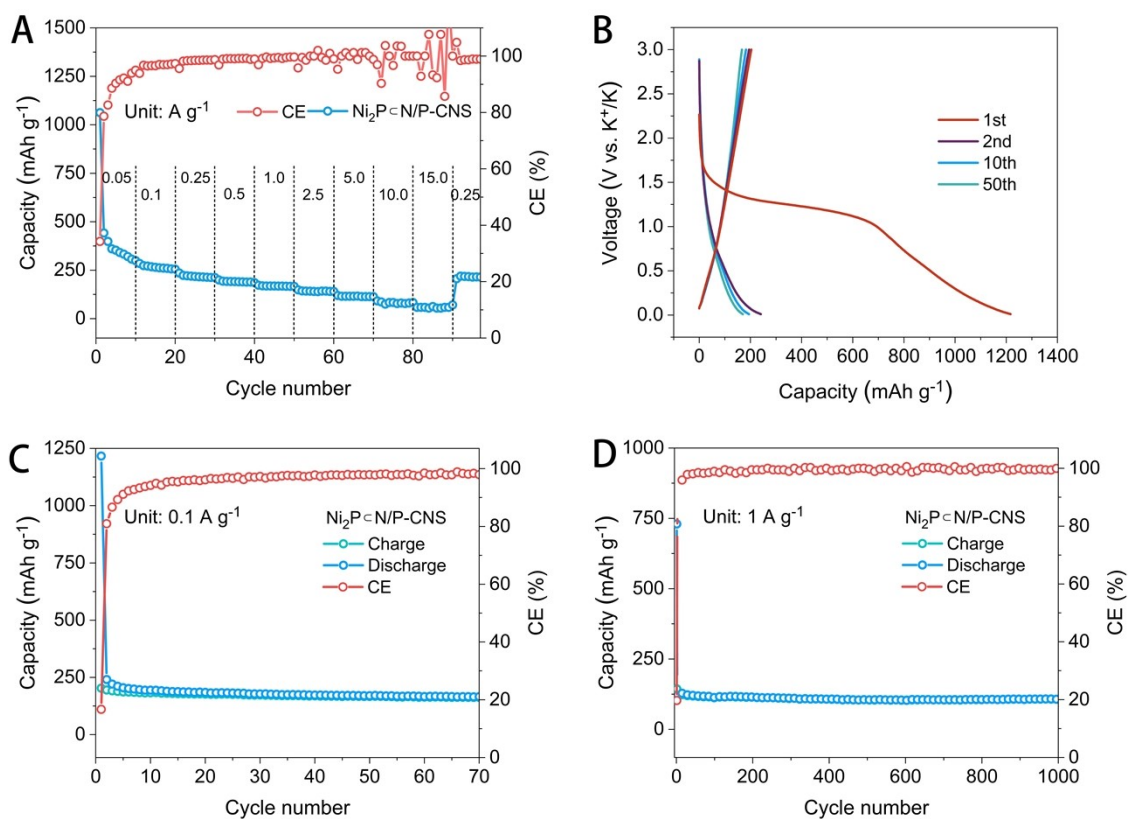


Figure S14. Performance of $\text{Ni}_2\text{PcN/P-CNS}$ as SIB anode material: A) Rate performance at different current densities. B) Charge–discharge voltage profiles at 0.1 A g^{-1} . C,D) Cycling performance and the corresponding CE at 0.1 and 1 A g^{-1} .

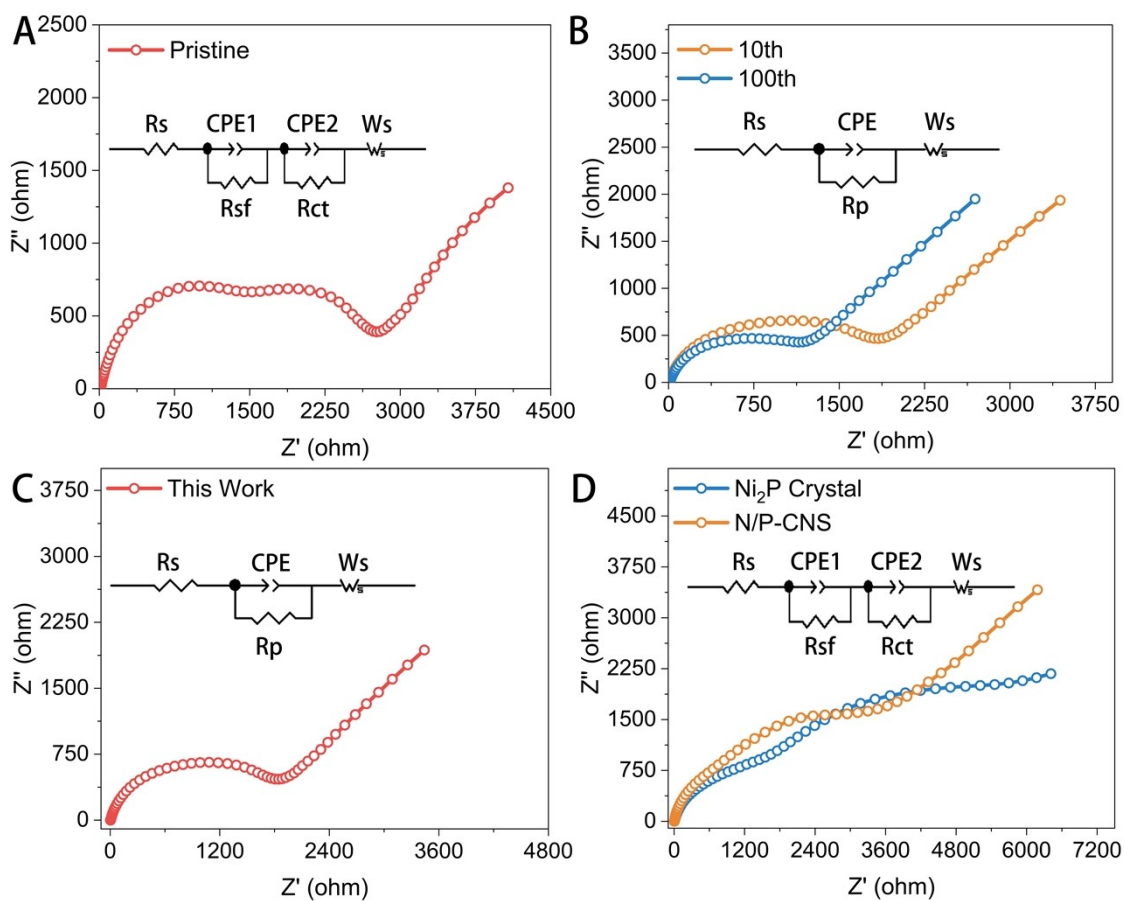


Figure S15. A) Nyquist plots of $Ni_2P@N/P-CNS$ at pristine state and B) at 10th and 100th cycle. C) Nyquist plots after initial several cycles of $Ni_2P@N/P-CNS$ and D) Ni_2P Crystal and N/P-CNS.

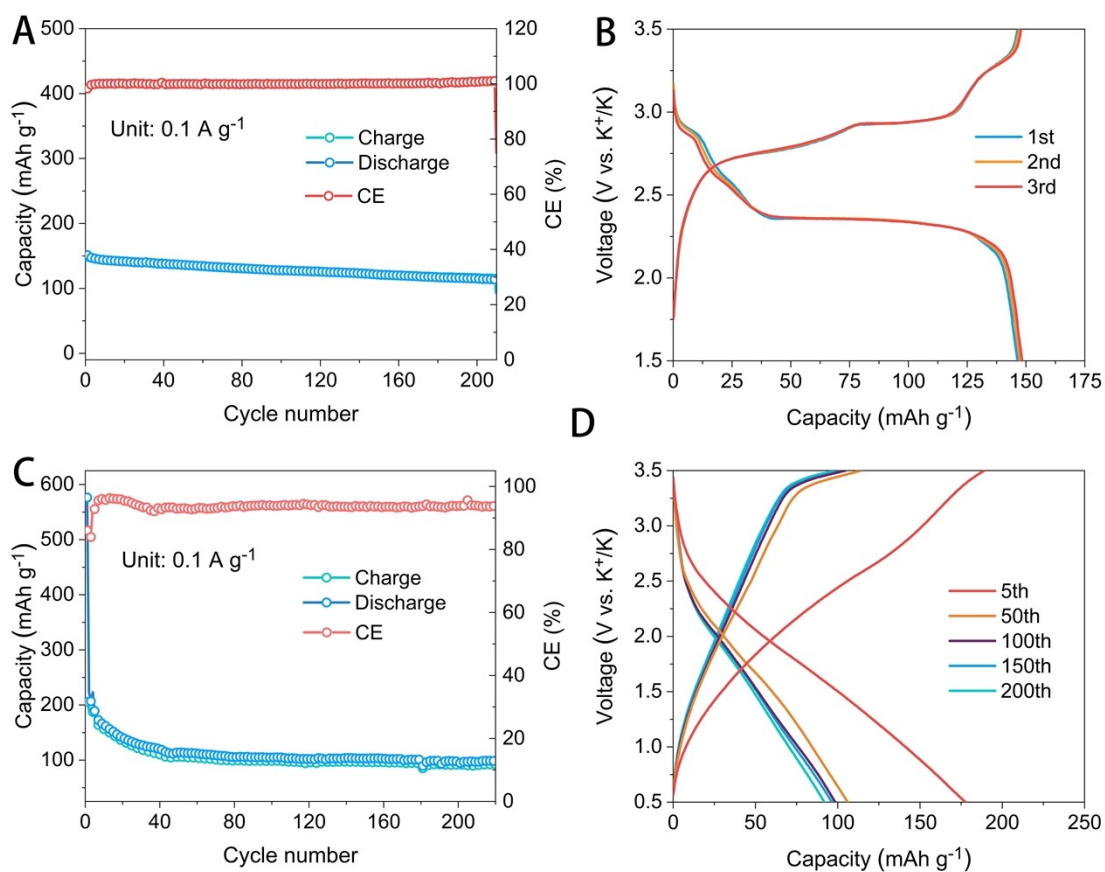


Figure S16. Electrochemical potassium storage performance of the Ni₂P@N/P-CNSs //PTCDA K-ion full cell and Ni₂P@NC@NCFs anode at high areal loading. A) Cycling performance of the PTCDA cathode at 100 mA g⁻¹. B) Charge–discharge voltage profiles of PTCDA cathode for the initial three cycles at 100 mA g⁻¹. C, D) Cycling performance and charge–discharge voltage profiles of the full cell at 100 mA g⁻¹.

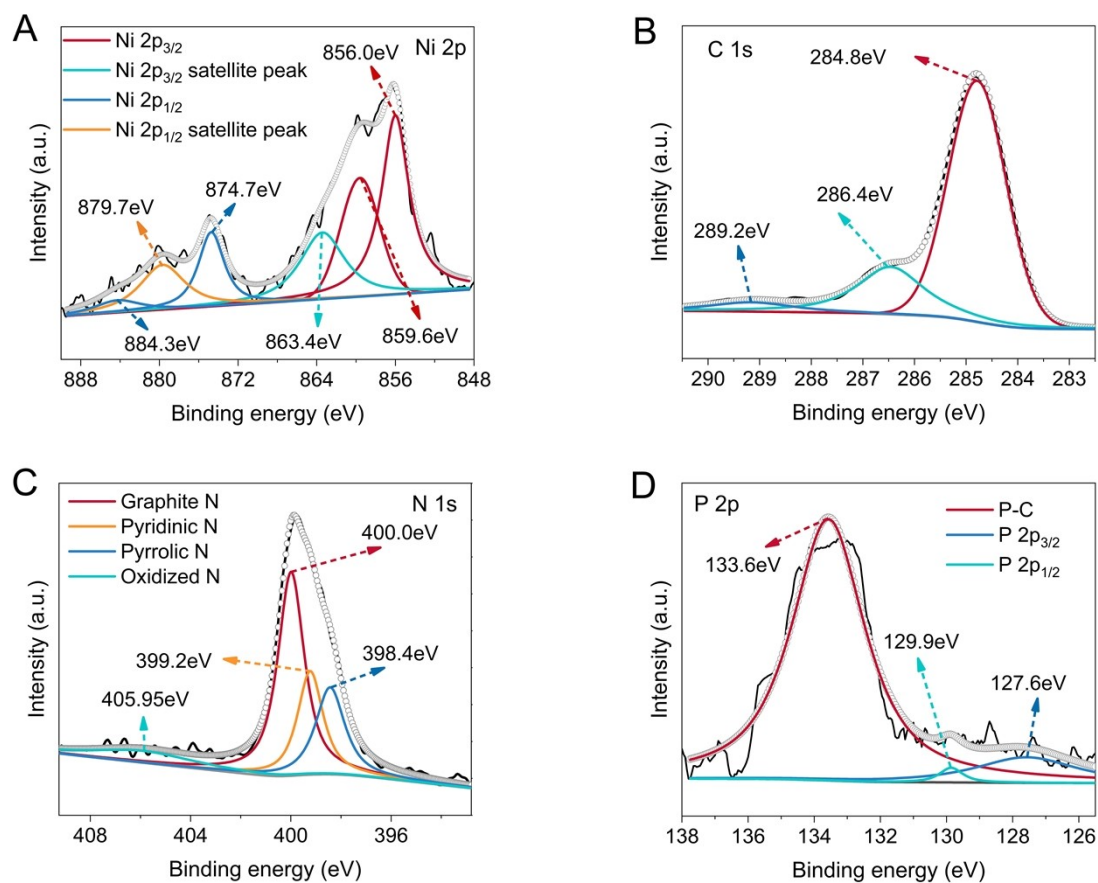


Figure S17. High-resolution XPS spectra of Ni 2p, C 1s, N 1s and P 2p of Ni₂P-C/N/P-CNS electrode after cycling for 100 cycles.

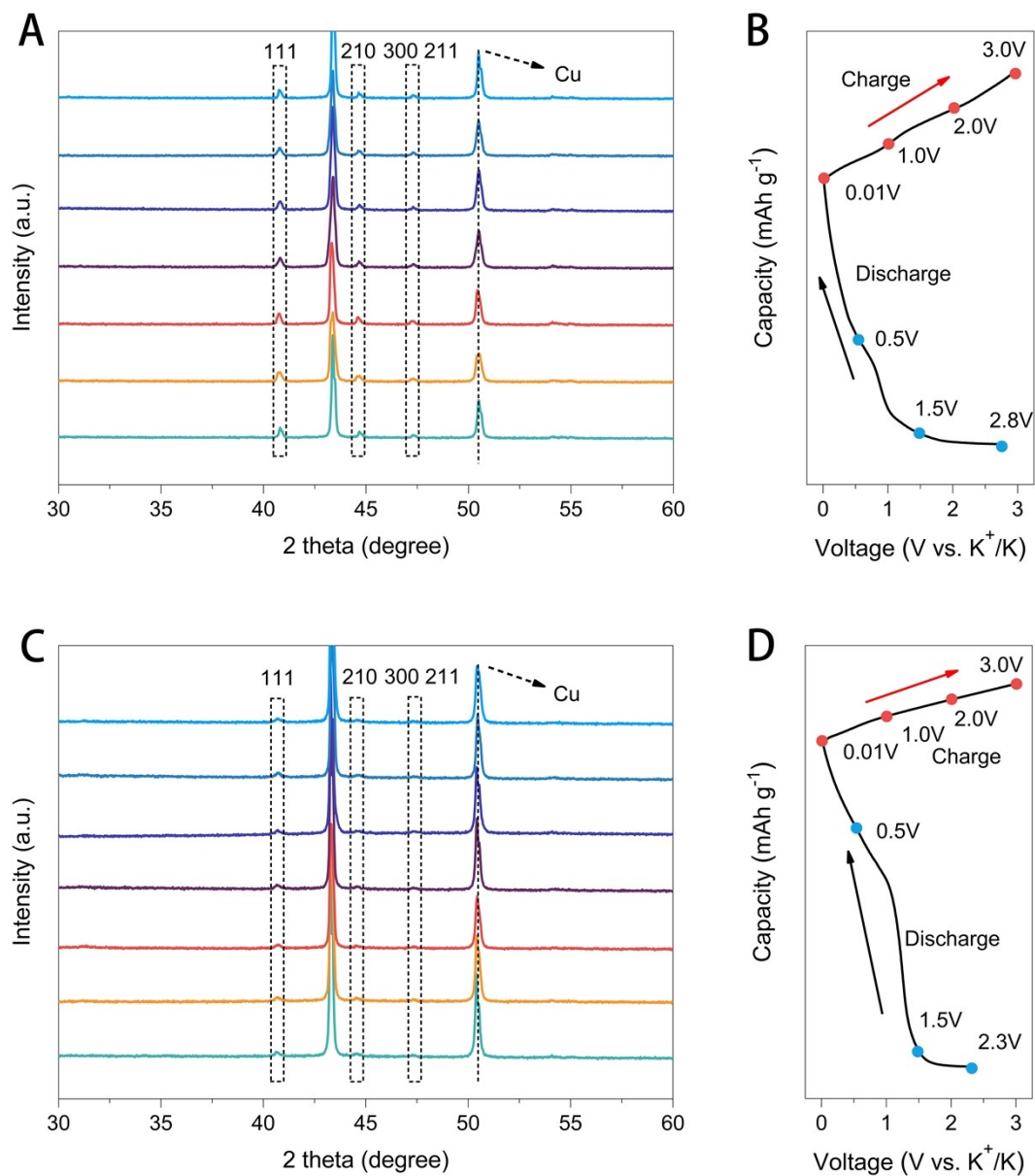


Figure S18. A) Ex situ XRD patterns of $\text{Ni}_2\text{P}/\text{CN}/\text{P-CNS}$ for LIBs and B) the corresponding charge–discharge curve of the first cycle. C) Ex situ XRD patterns of $\text{Ni}_2\text{P}/\text{CN}/\text{P-CNS}$ for SIBs and D) the corresponding charge–discharge curve of the first cycle.

Table S1. The elemental analysis results for the Ni₂P_CN/P-CNS.

	C	N	H
Elemental content (%)	30.5	1.8	1.0

Table S2. Comparison of electrochemical performance of this work with previous materials applied in Potassium-ion batteries.

Materials	Current density (mA g ⁻¹) /Capacity (mAh g ⁻¹)	Rate/Cycle number/Capacity decay rate (%)	Refs.
Ni ₂ P _C N/P-CNS	1000/180	2000/0.016	This work
CNT/MoP	1000/252	1000/15.8	[S1]
CoP@NC	100/205.7	1200/13.2	[S2]
Ni-Fe-P/NC	500/172.9	1600/0.026	[S3]
Fe/C	50/288.9	50/36.8	[S4]
Cu ₃ P	1000/145.9	2000/6	[S5]
Ni ₂ P@GR	/	/	[S6]

Table S3. The fitting results for EIS of different materials.

	R_s (Ω)	R_{sf} (Ω)	R_{ct} (Ω)	R_p (Ω)
Ni ₂ PcN/P-CNS fresh	10.8	1001	1697	/
Ni ₂ PcN/P-CNS 10 th cycle	4.5	/	/	1568
Ni ₂ PcN/P-CNS 100 th cycle	3.7	/	/	929
Ni ₂ P	4.6	1885	>3000	
N/P-CNS	3.9	484.9	3086	

Note: R_s represents the resistance of the electrolyte. R_{ct} is assigned as the charge-transfer resistance. R_{sf} is the surface film resistance. R_p means all the impedance with the R_{ct} impedance decreased after several cycles.

Supplementary references:

[S1] Z. Wang, W. Gao, C. Ding, H. Qi, S. Kang and L. Cui, *J. Colloid Interface Sci.* **2021**, *584*, 875.

[S2] Y. Yun, B. Xi, F. Tian, W. Chen, W. Sun, H. Pan, J. Feng, Y. Qian and S. Xiong, *Adv. Energy Mater.* **2021**, *12*, 2103341.

[S3] X. Chen, S. Zeng, H. Muheiyati, Y. Zhai, C. Li, X. Ding, L. Wang, D. Wang, L. Xu, Y. He and Y. Qian, *ACS Energy Lett.* **2019**, *4*, 1496.

[S4] W. Li, B. Yan, H. Fan, C. Zhang, H. Xu, X. Cheng, Z. Li, G. Jia, S. An and X. Qiu, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces* **2019**, *11*, 22364.

[S5] Y. Yun, B. Xi, Y. Gu, F. Tian, W. Chen, J. Feng, Y. Qian and S. Xiong, *J. Energy Chem.* **2022**, *66*, 339.

[S6] Y.-S. Kim, M.-C. Kim, S.-H. Moon, H. Kim and K.-W. Park, *Electroch. Acta* **2020**, *341*.