

## Supporting information

for

### Enhanced desalination performance in flow electrode capacitive deionization with nitrogen doped porous carbon

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**Table. S1.** Parameters index of activated carbon.

Item	YEC-8A
Surface area (m <sup>2</sup> /g)	>1800
Ash (%)	0.26
Moisture	<5
Iron salt (%)	<0.005
Particle size	~10 μm

**Table. S2.** Parameters index of ion exchange membrane

Membrane type	anion exchange membrane	cation exchange membrane
	Grion 0011 (28S)	Grion 1201 (3)
thickness (hygrometric state ) (mm)	0.28 ± 0.03	0.26 ± 0.02
Dry and wet dilatancy (%)	5~12	4~6
Water content (%)	35 ( wet )	35 ( wet )
Bursting strength (Kg/cm <sup>2</sup> )	6	9
Exchange capacity (meq/g)	2.1	1.9
Selective transmittance (%)	98	≥98
The membrane surface resistance (Ω · cm <sup>2</sup> )	3	2.4
Current density (mA · cm <sup>2</sup> )	< 150	< 100
Temperature resistance (°C)	< 80°C	< 60°C

**Table. S3.** Composition of the flow electrode.

Sample	Active material (g)	Deionized water (mL)	Carbon black (g)
1 wt% AC	0.8 AC	79.0	0.2
2 wt% AC	1.6 AC	78.2	0.2
3 wt% AC	2.4 AC	77.4	0.2
1 wt% NPC	0.8 NPC	79.0	0.2
2 wt% NPC	1.6 NPC	78.2	0.2
3 wt% NPC	2.4 NPC	77.4	0.2

**Table. S4.** Porosity parameters and heteroatom content of the NPC

Sample	$S_{\text{BET}}$ ( $\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ )	Carbon content (at%)	Nitrogen content (at%)	Oxygen content (at%)
AC	2,143.8	92.48	1.02	6.50
NPC-700	787.4	86.34	8.64	5.02
NPC-800	1168.4	93.77	3.12	3.11
NPC-900	1079.1	94.89	2.54	2.57

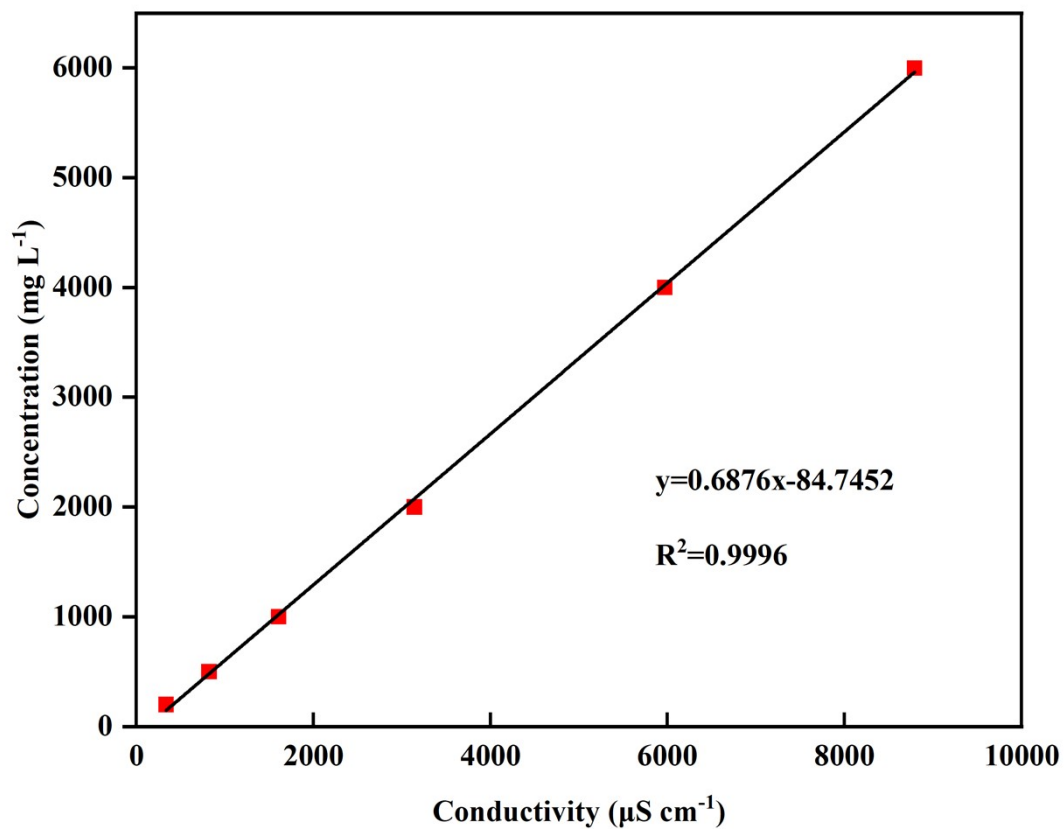
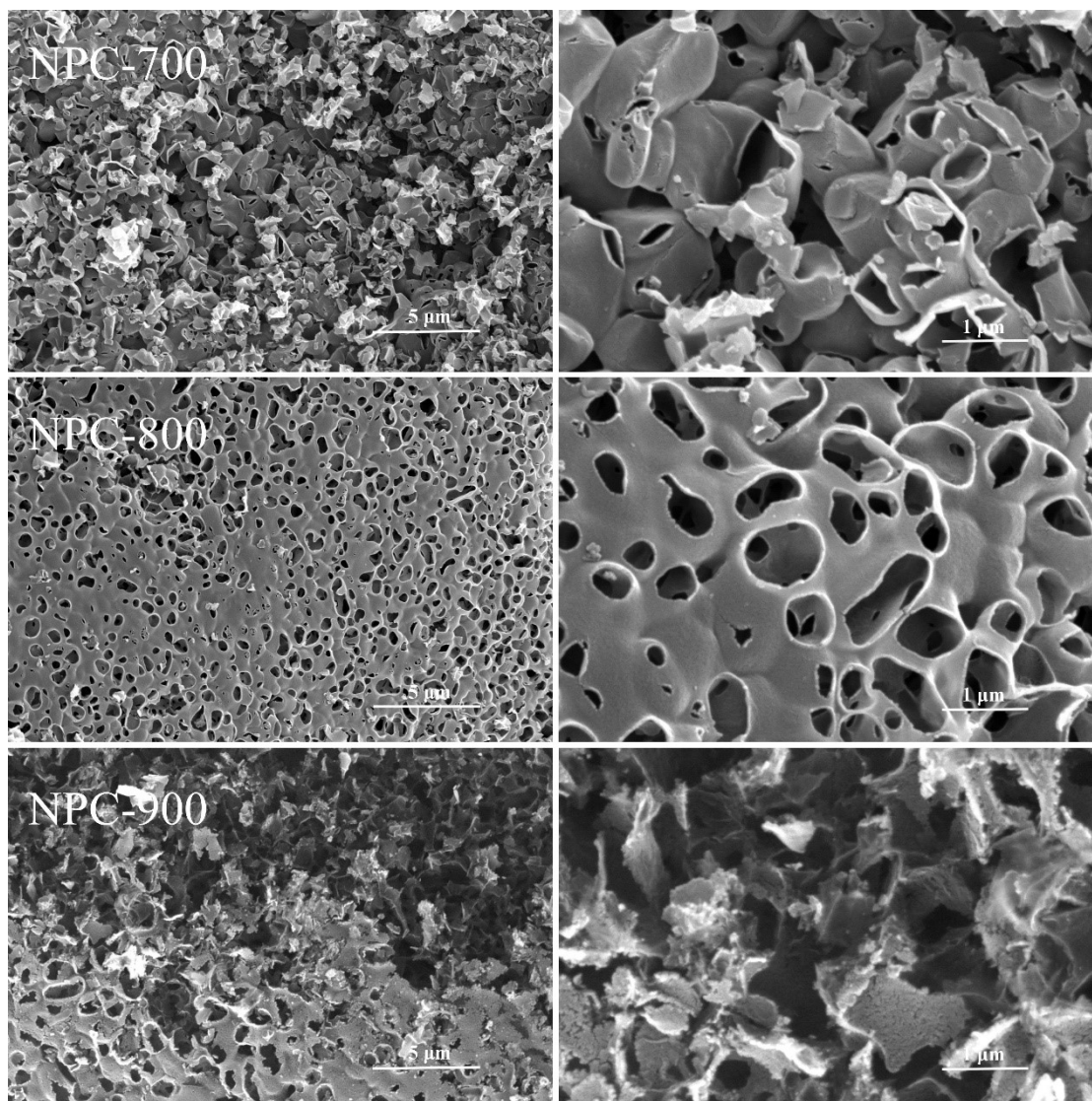


Fig. S1. Calibration curve of conductivity to NaCl concentration.



**Fig. S2.** Morphology of NPC prepared at different pyrolysis temperatures illustrated by SEM.

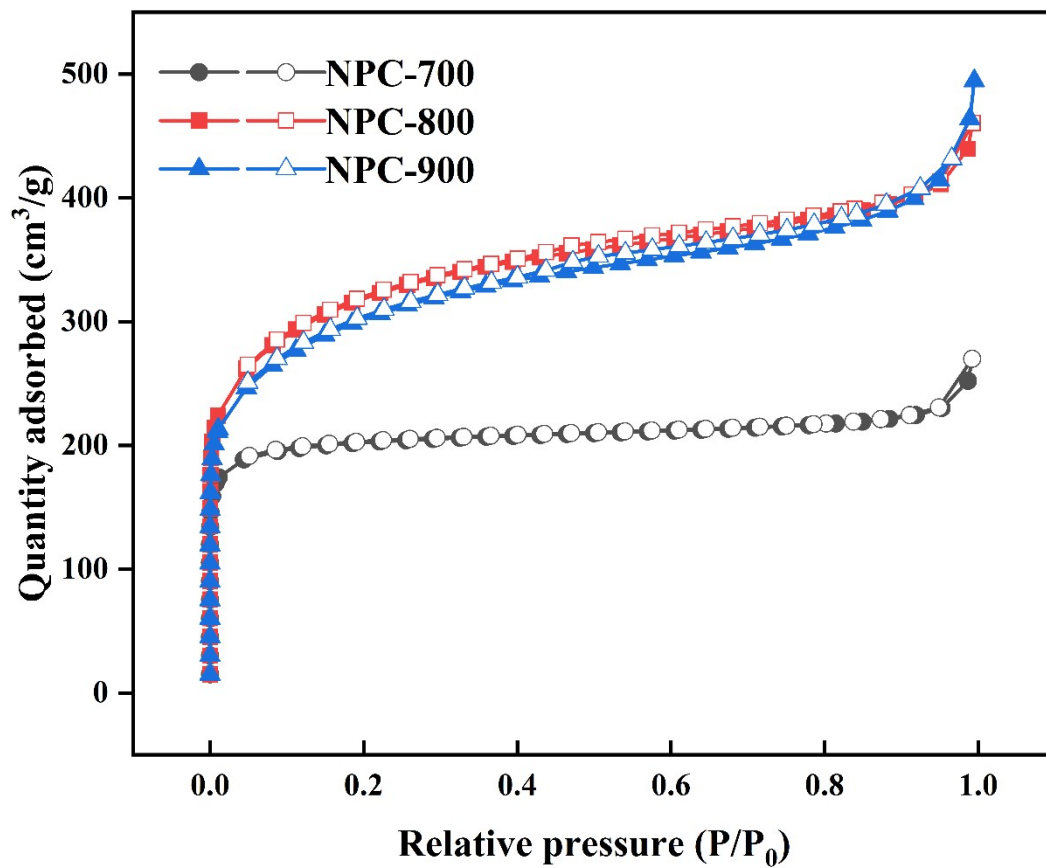


Fig. S3. Nitrogen adsorption/desorption isotherms of NPC prepared from different pyrolysis temperature.



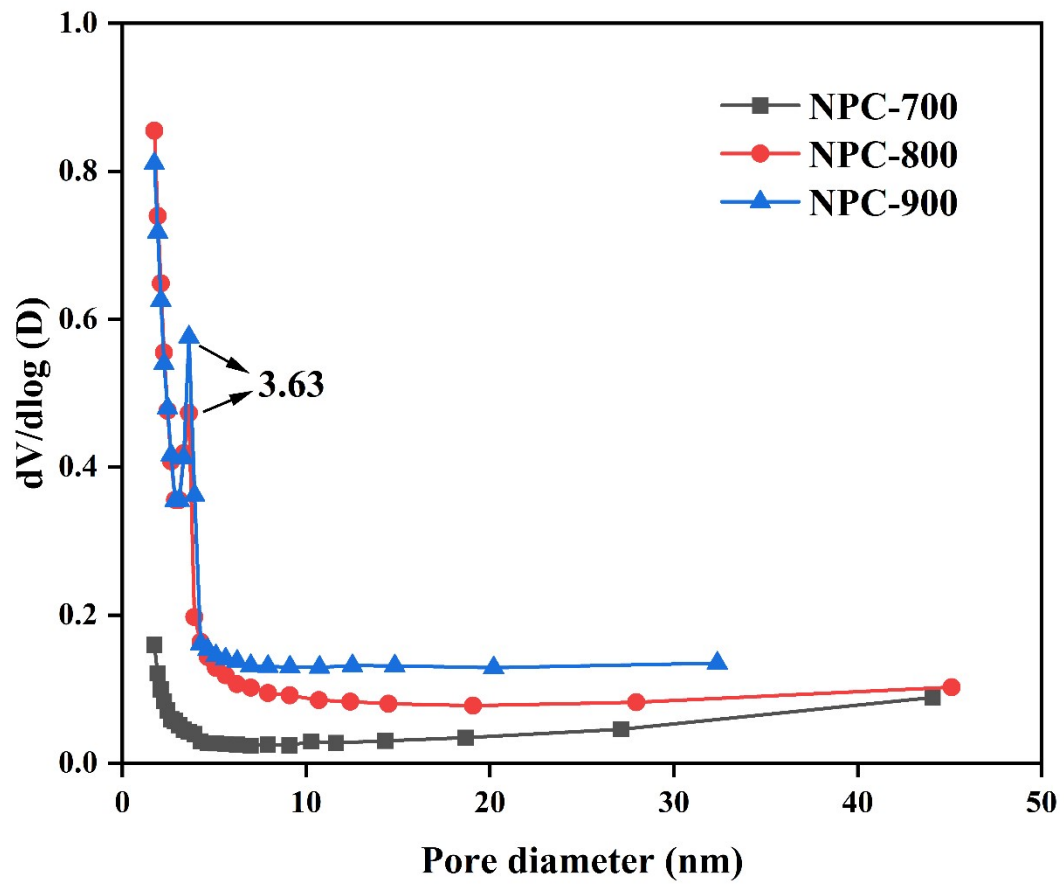
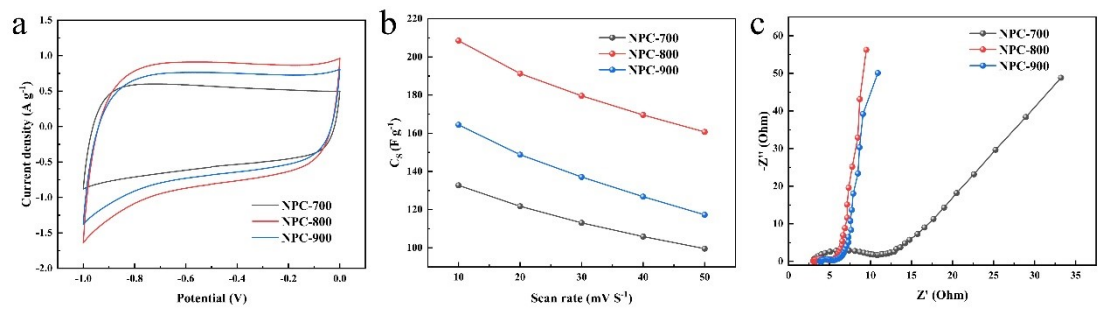


Fig. S4. BJH pore size distribution plots for the NPC prepared from different pyrolysis temperature.



**Fig. S5.** Electrochemical performance tests of the NPC electrodes at different pyrolysis temperature in a 1M NaCl aqueous solution. (a) The CV curves were scanned at a rate of  $10 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$ ; (b) The specific capacitance at different scan rates; (c) EIS spectra of the NPC.

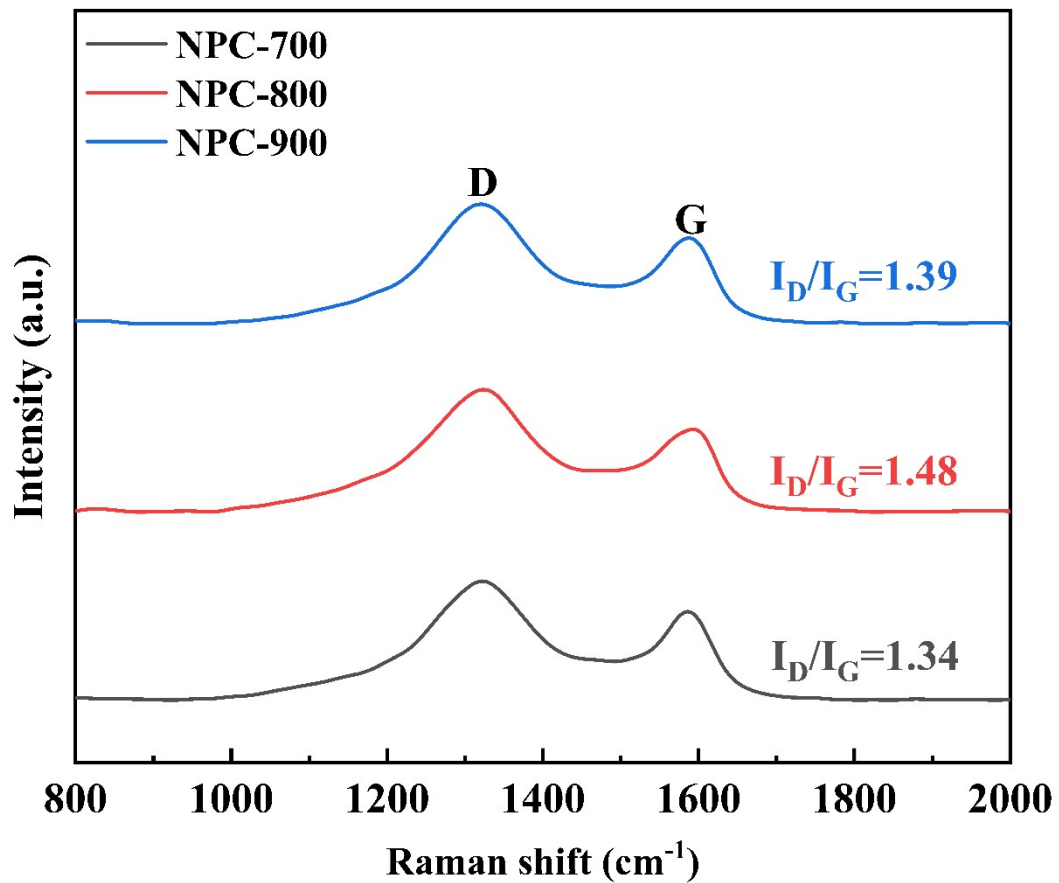
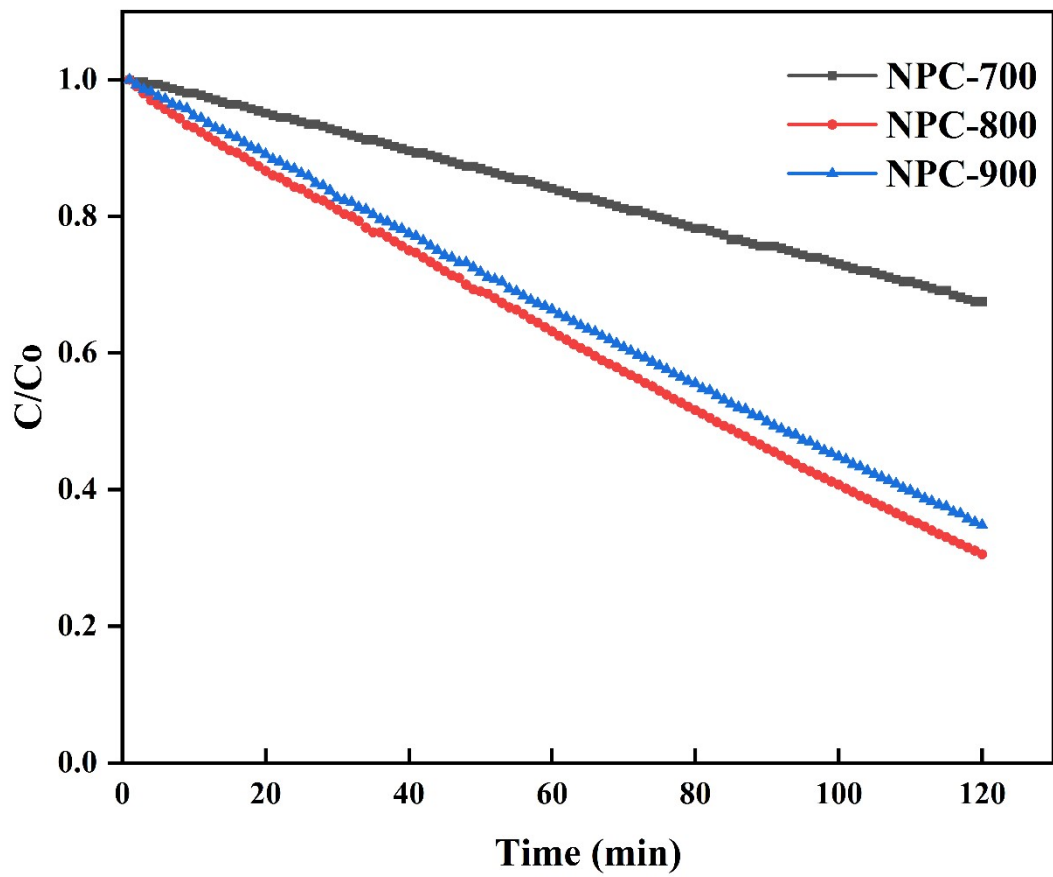
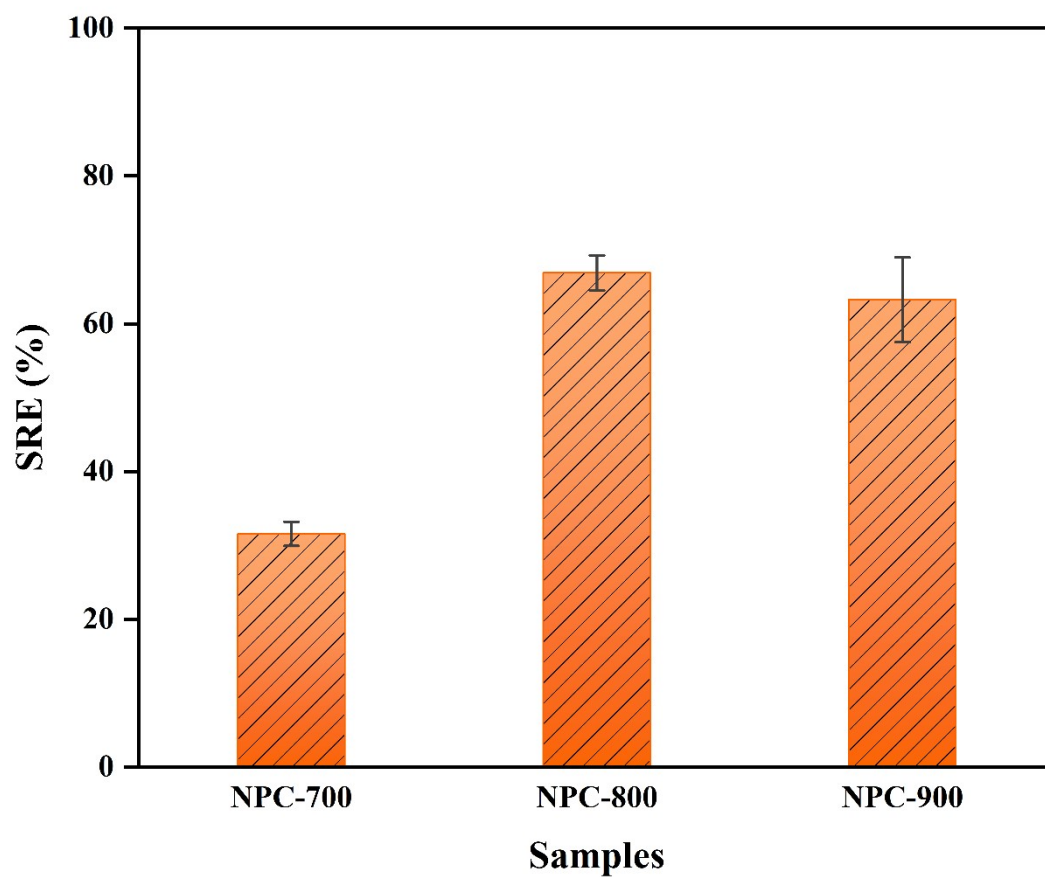


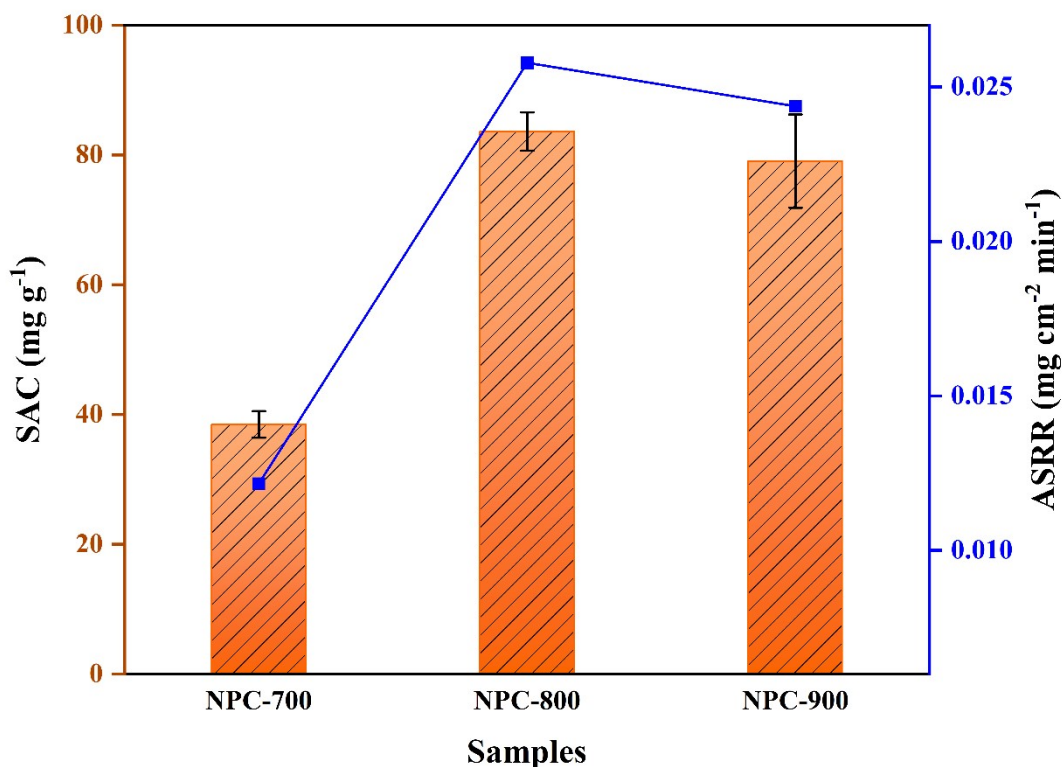
Fig. S6. The Raman spectroscopy of NPC at different pyrolysis temperature



**Fig. S7.** The  $C/C_0$  of three NPC prepared at different pyrolysis temperature (1.2 V applied voltage, 1 wt% carbon content, 2000 mg L<sup>-1</sup> initial concentration of NaCl).

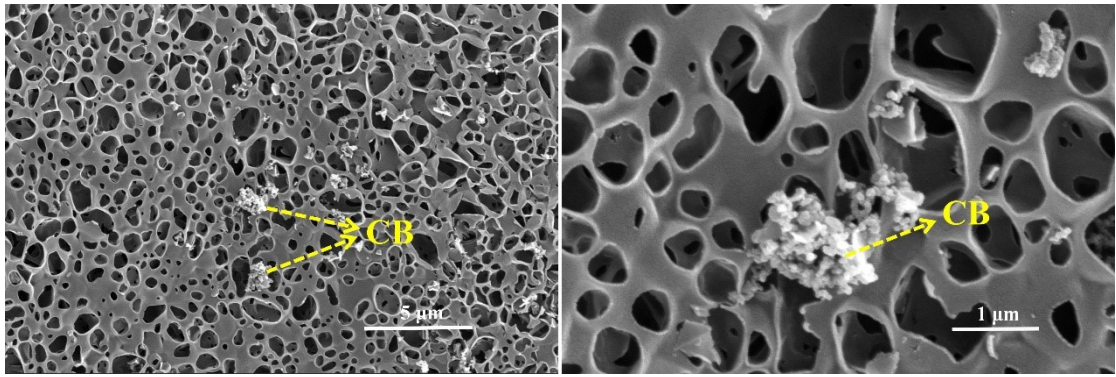


**Fig. S8.** The SRE of the three NPC samples. (1.2 V applied voltage, 1 wt% carbon content, 2000 mg L<sup>-1</sup> initial concentration of NaCl).



**Fig. S9.** The SAC and ASRR of the three NPC samples. (1.2 V applied voltage, 1 wt% carbon content, 2000 mg L<sup>-1</sup> initial concentration of NaCl).

The Desalination performances of the three samples prepared at different temperatures were studied. As shown in Fig. S7, the NPC-800 showed lowest  $C/C_0$  than the other samples, the salt adsorption capacity (SAC), average salt removal rate (ASRR) and the salt removal efficiency (SRE) for NPC-800 were higher than that of NPC-700 and NPC-900 (Fig. S8, Fig. S9). The reason for this was that the NPC-800 had a higher specific surface area and pore volume, suitable nitrogen and oxygen doping, it presented the best desalination performance among the three NPC samples. As for NPC-700, it did not form a mesoporous structure (Fig. S4) and had a small specific surface area at lower temperatures. As for NPC-900, when the temperature was too high, the pore structure was destroyed and the surface collapsed (Fig. S2), resulting in a reduction of the specific surface area.



**Fig. S10.** The SEM of NPC with CB after desalination experimen