

Nitrogen-Doped carbon coated zinc selenide nanoparticles derived from metal-organic framework as high-rate and long-life anode materials for half/full sodium-ion batteries

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**Keywords:** Metal-organic frameworks, ZnSe@NC, sodium ion batteries, anode, long cycle life

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**Table S1.** Crystal data of compound ZnL.

Compound	ZnL
Chemical formula	C <sub>24</sub> H <sub>17</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O <sub>13</sub> Zn
Formula weight	620
Crystal system	monoclinic
Space group	P 1 21/n 1
a[Å]	9.0360(9)
b[Å]	8.2692(8)
c[Å]	11.6421(11)
a/b	1.0927
b/c	0.7103
c/a	1.2881
β[°]	100.926(2)
Volume [Å <sup>3</sup> ]	854.13(14)
Z, Calculated density[Mg/m <sup>3</sup> ]	4

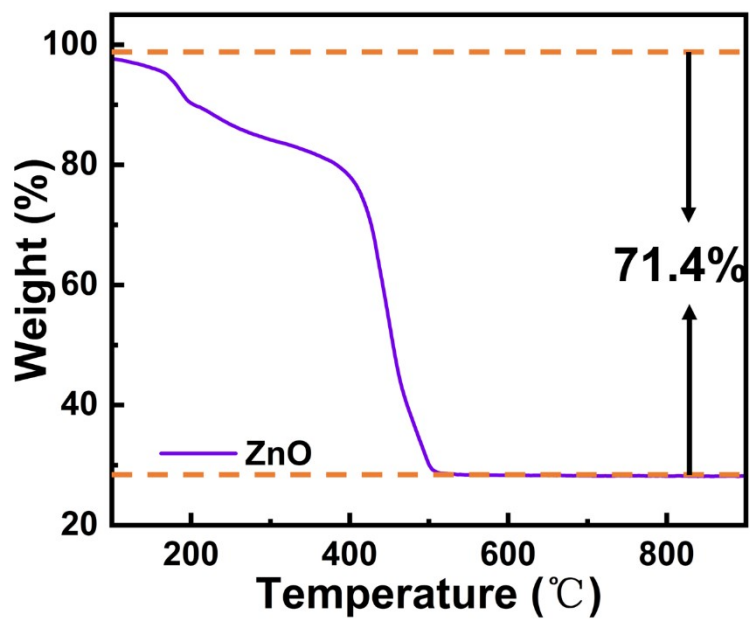
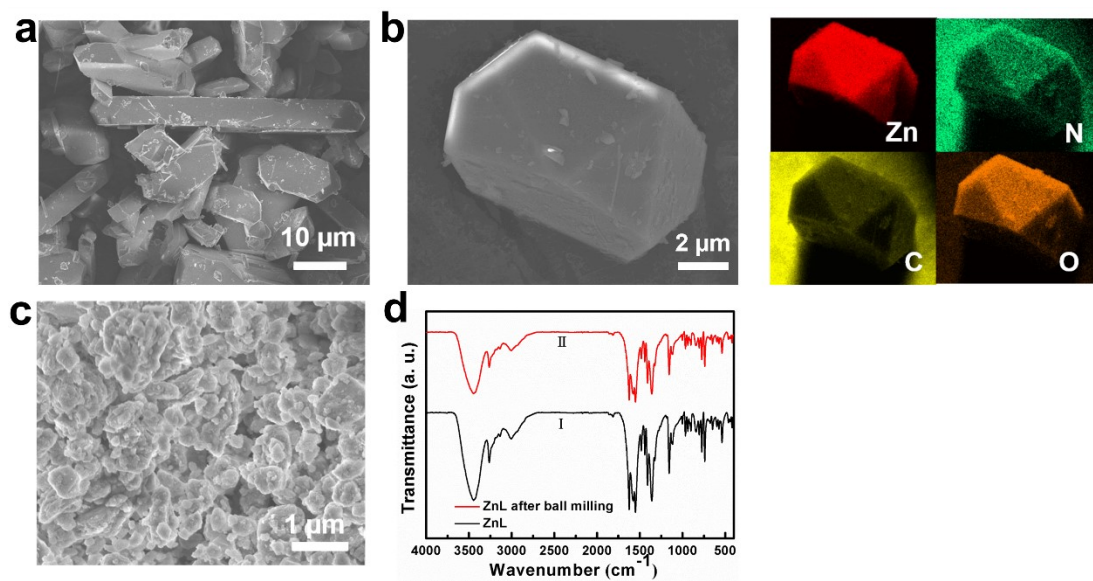
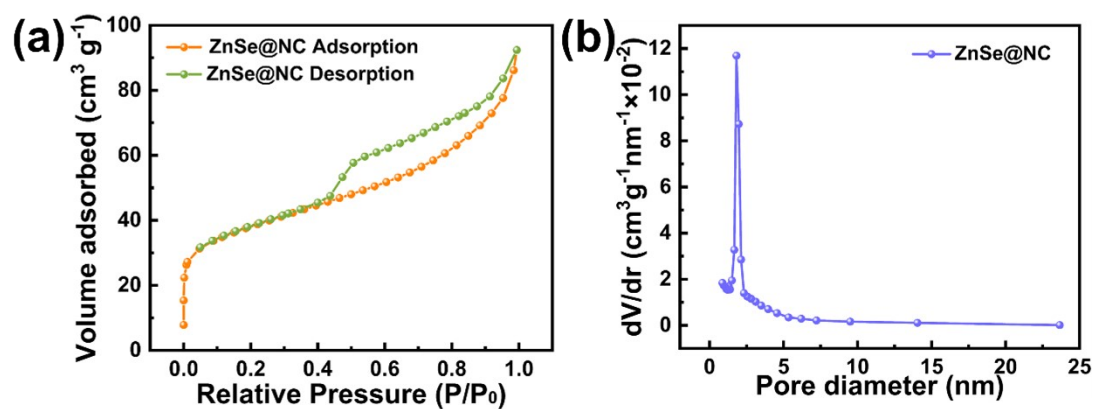


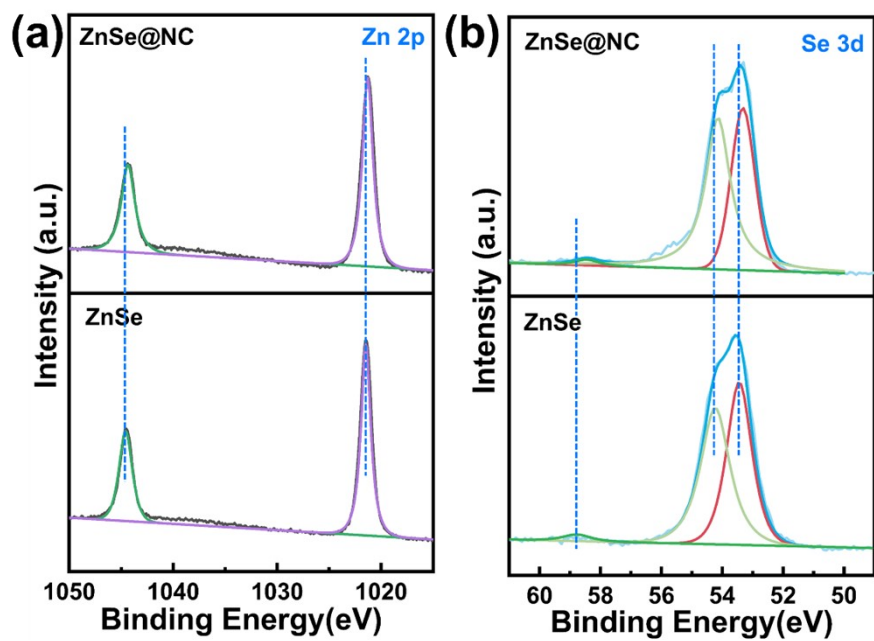
Fig. S1. TGA curve of the ZnL.



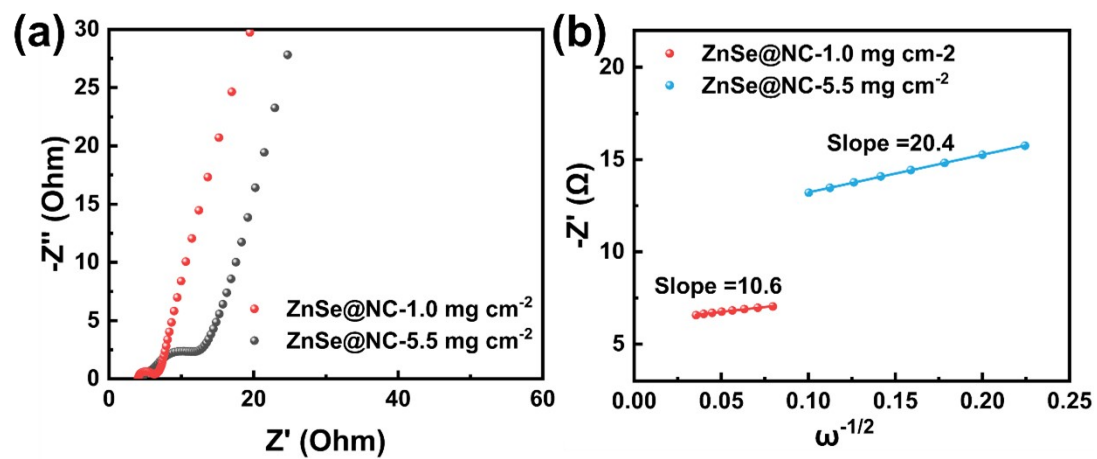
**Fig. S2.** (a) FESEM image of ZnL. (b) SEM image of ZnL and the corresponding elemental mappings of Zn, N, C and O elements (as labeled). (c) FEEM of ZnL after ball-milling. (d) FT-IR spectra of ZnL before and after ball-milling.



**Fig. S3.** Nitrogen adsorption–desorption isotherm (a) and the corresponding pore size distribution curve (b) of ZnSe@NC.



**Fig. S4.** High resolution XPS spectrum of (a) Zn, (b) Se.

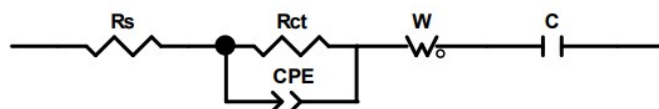


**Fig. S5.** (a) Nyquist plot of ZnSe@NC at different mass of the active material. (b) The plot of  $Z'$  versus  $\omega^{-1/2}$  of ZnSe@NC electrode at different mass of the active material.



**Table S2.** Electrochemical performance comparisons of the ZnSe@NC electrode with those of the previously reported ZnSe for SIBs.

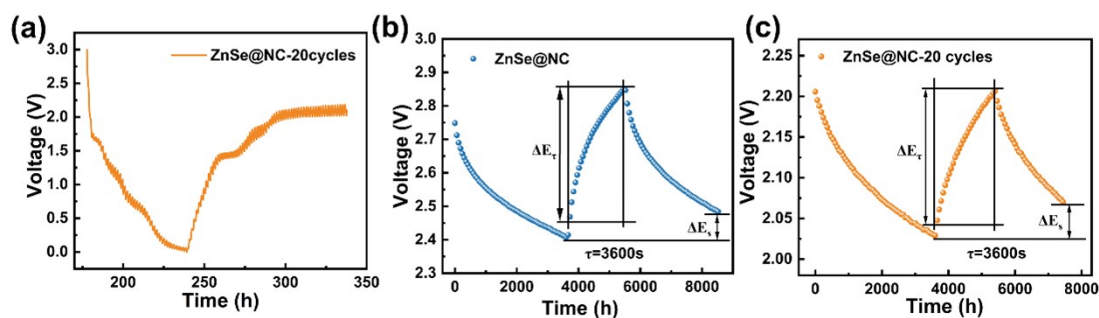
Electrode	Current (A g <sup>-1</sup> )	Capacity (mA h g <sup>-1</sup> )	Cycle number	Initial Coulombic efficiency	Ref/year
ZnSe-rGO	0.1	259.5	50	73.48%	1/2018
ZnSe/HNC	0.5	251.1	500	60.6%	2/2020
ZnSe-rGO	0.1	276.6	100	71.1%	3/2021
ZnSe@C	0.1	284.7	60	71.7%	4/2022
ZnSe@NC/rGO	0.1	365.6	50	45.3%	5/2022
ZnSe@NC NFs	0.1	336.8	150	66.3%	6/2023
ZnSe@CNFs	0.1	241.3	200	69.5%	7/2024
ZnSe-rGO	0.5	323.27	160	71.6%	8/2024
<b>ZnSe@NC</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>470.8</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>81.82%</b>	<b>Ourwork</b>
<b>ZnSe@NC</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>317.6</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>73.37%</b>	<b>Ourwork</b>



**Fig. S6.** The equivalent circuit for different number of cycles at open-circuit voltage, 20<sup>th</sup>, 50<sup>th</sup>.

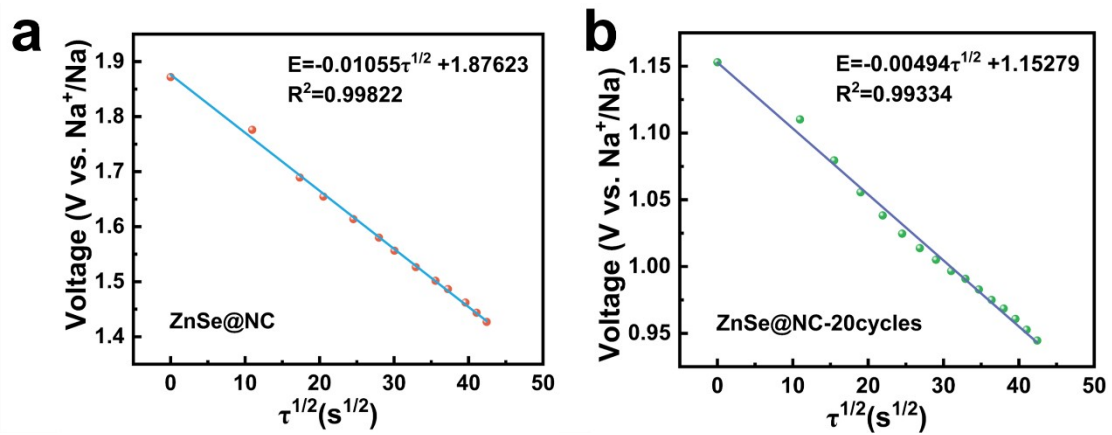
**Table S3.** EIS fitting results of ZnSe@NC at open-circuit voltage, 20 cycles, 50 cycles for SIBs.

Samples	$R_s$	$R_{ct}$
Fresh	3.92	2.045
Cycle-20	3.665	6.641
Cycle-50	4.337	5.643



**Fig. S7.** (a) GITT curves of ZnSe@NC for the 20<sup>th</sup> cycles. A single GITT titration curve during the charging process of ZnSe@NC for the 4<sup>th</sup> (b) and 20<sup>th</sup> (c) cycles.

The GITT test was performed in a voltage range of 0.01–3 V. Prior to GITT measurement, the assembled cells were charged/discharged at  $0.2 \text{ A g}^{-1}$  for 3 cycles to activate the battery. During the GITT test in the 4<sup>th</sup> cycle, the cell was charged or discharged at  $20 \text{ mA g}^{-1}$  for 30 min, then followed by a 60 min open circuit step to allow relaxation back to equilibrium, the procedure was repeated until the charge (or discharge) voltage reached 3.0 V (0.01 V).



**Fig. S8.** The plot of voltage vs. root of pulse time ( $\tau_{1/2}$ ) for ZnSe@NC electrodes at different cycles (a) 4<sup>th</sup> cycle (b) 20<sup>th</sup> cycle.

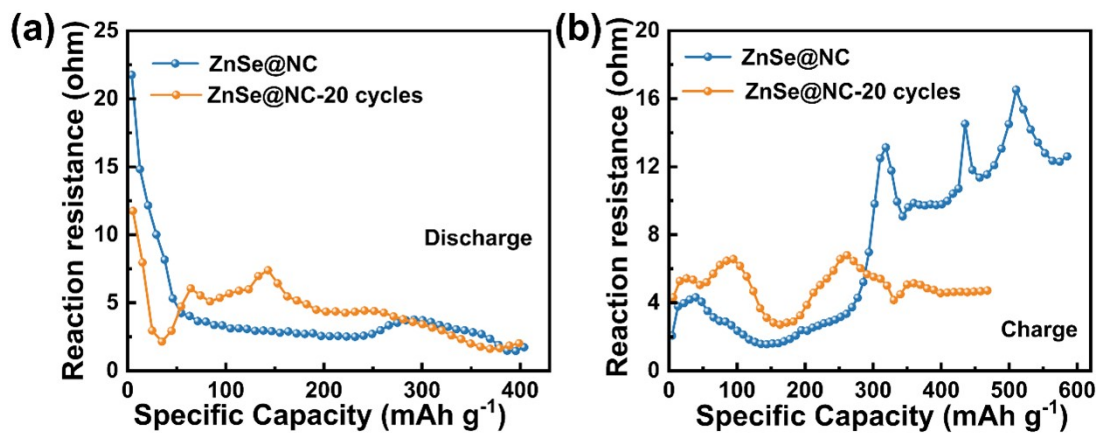
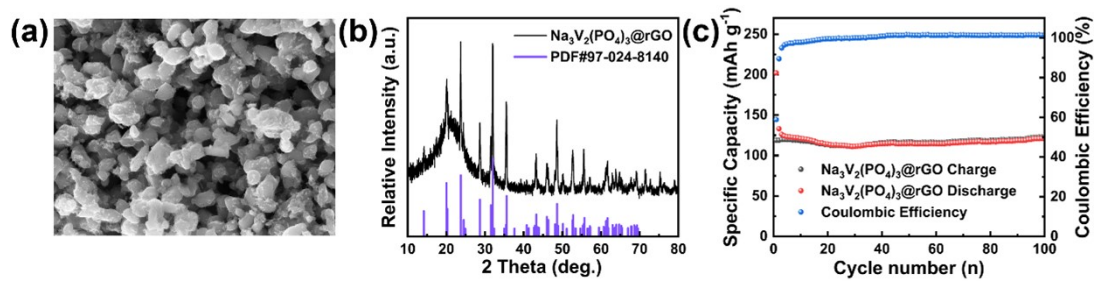


Fig. S9. The reaction impedance during (a) discharge and (b) charge processes.



**Fig. S10.** (a) FESEM image of NVP/rGO. XRD patterns (b) and cycling performance (c) of NVP@rGO at  $0.3 \text{ A g}^{-1}$ .

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