

Ion-replacement strategy in preparing Bi-based MOF and its derived Bi/C composite for efficient sodium storage

Zhenpeng Zhu^a, Shuya Zhang^a, Kuan Shen^a, Xingmei Guo^a, Fu Cao^{a,*}, Xiangjun

Zheng^a, Zhongyao Duan^a, Qianqian Fan^a, Qinghong Kong^b, Junhao Zhang^{a,*}

^aSchool of Environmental and Chemical Engineering, Jiangsu University of Science and Technology, Zhenjiang, Jiangsu 212003, China

^bSchool of the Environment and Safety Engineering, Jiangsu University, Zhenjiang, Jiangsu, 212013, China

Corresponding author: huanjing2001@163.com (F. Cao); jhzhzhang6@just.edu.cn (J. Zhang)

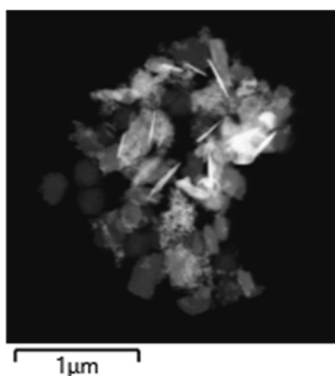


Figure S1. STEM image of Bi@C(Cu) composite

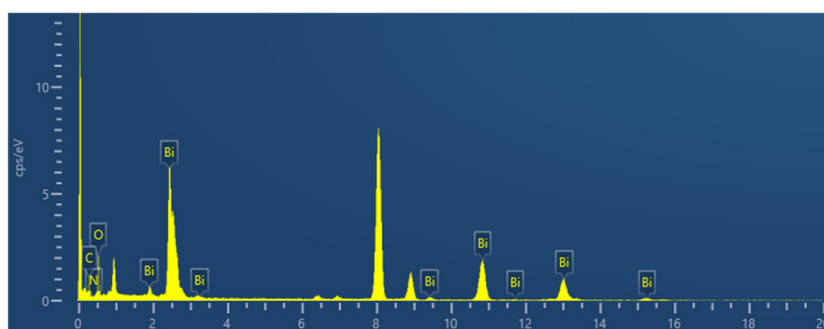


Figure S2. EDS of Bi@C(Cu) composite

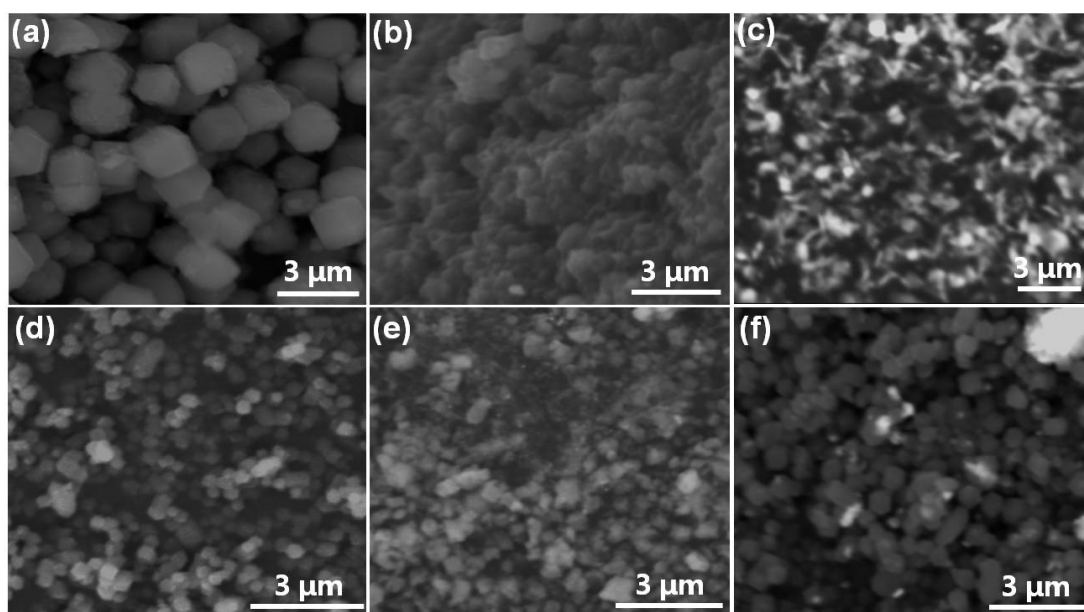


Figure S3. SEM images: (a) Zn-MOF; (b) Zn@C; (c) Bi@C(Zn); (d) Co-MOF; (e) Co@C; (f) Bi@C(Co).

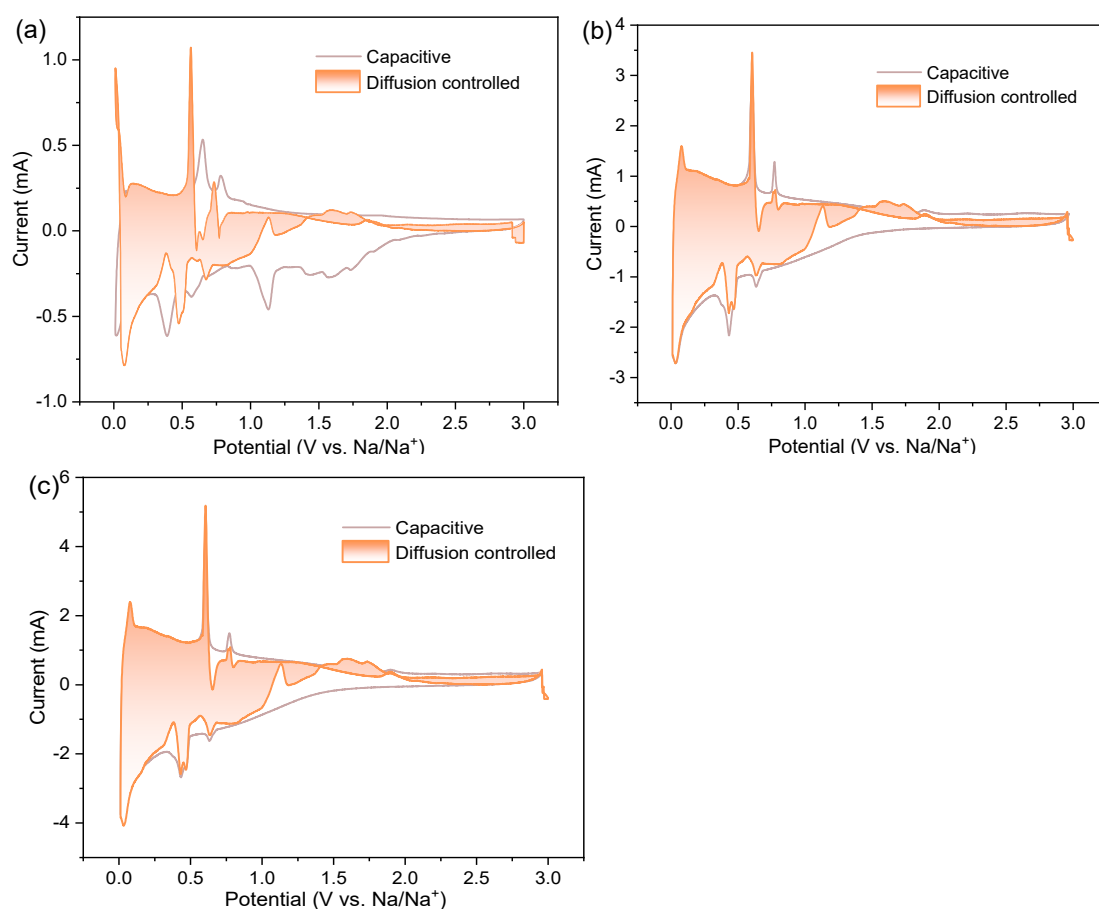


Figure S4. Contribution of the capacitive-driven process of Bi@C(Cu) anode: (a) 0.1 mV s^{-1} ; (b) 0.4 mV s^{-1} ; (c) 0.6 mV s^{-1}

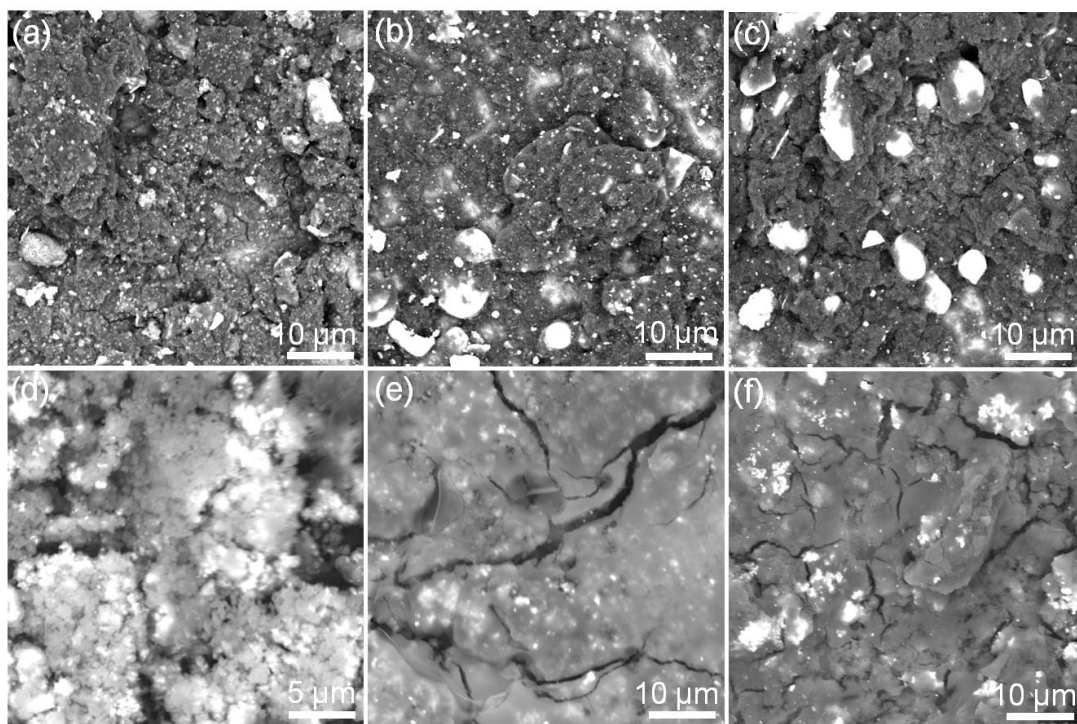


Figure S5. SEM images of surface morphologies of Bi@C anodes: (a) Bi@C(Cu) anode before cycling; (b) Bi@C(Zn) anode before cycling; (c) Bi@C(Co) anode before cycling; (d) Bi@C(Cu) anode after cycling; (e) Bi@C(Zn) anode after cycling; (f) Bi@C(Co) anode after cycling.