metals

MDPI

Supplementary Material

Comparison of Charge Storage Properties of Prussian Blue Analogues Containing Cobalt and Copper

Amanda Rensmo and Jennifer R. Hampton *

Physics Department, Hope College, Holland, MI, 49423, USA
* Correspondence: hampton@hope.edu; Tel.: +1-616-395-7256

Supplementary Figures

Figures S1-S3: Results for each individual sample corresponding to Figures 1-3 in the main text. Figure S4: Example Trasatti fits to integrated charge vs. scan rate. Figures S5-S7: Results for each individual sample corresponding to Figures 6-8 in the main text.

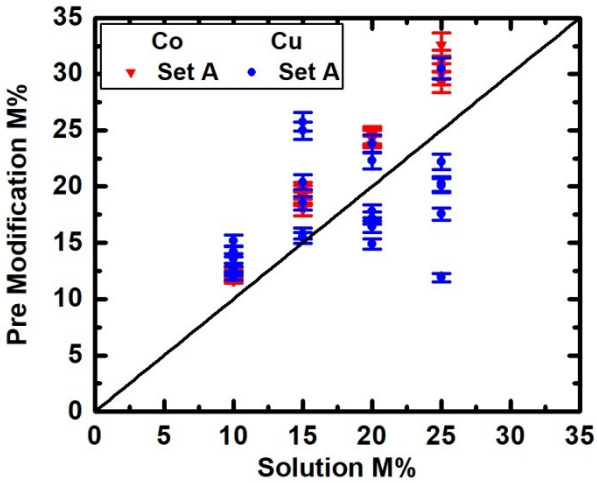

Figure S1. The dependence of the amount deposited metal for each solution percentage for the individual samples in Set A. The line represents a 1:1 relationship. Figure 1 shows the results grouped and averaged by deposition solution percentage.

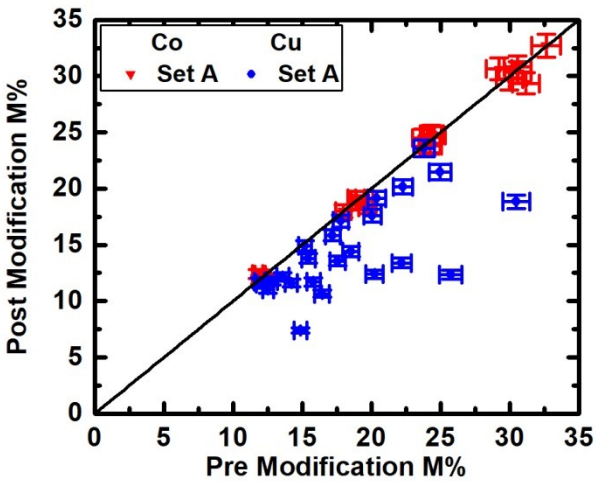

Figure S2. The dependence of the amount metal remaining after the modification step compared to the amount of deposited metal for the individual samples in Set A. The line represents a 1:1 relationship. Figure 2 shows the results grouped and averaged by deposition solution percentage.

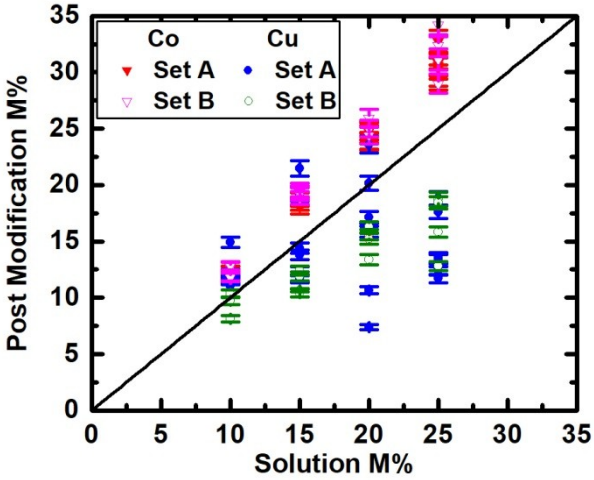

Figure S3. The dependence of the amount metal remaining after the modification step compared to the deposition solution percentage for the individual samples in Sets A and B. The line represents a 1:1 relationship. Figure 3 shows the results grouped and averaged by deposition solution percentage.

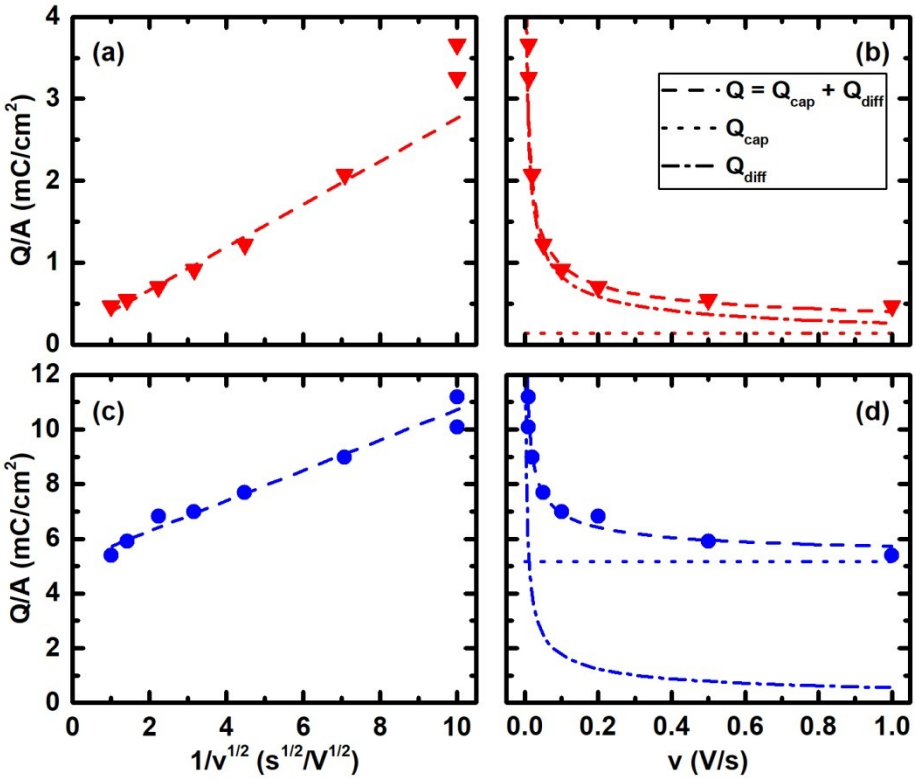

Figure S4. The integrated anodic charge per area for (**a**) a Co sample and (**c**) a Cu sample graphed vs $v^{-1/2}$. Fits to the Trasatti equation (Equation (6) in the main text) are shown. The same data and fits are graphed vs. v in (**b**) and (**d**) respectively, along with the capacitive and diffusional components inferred from the fits.

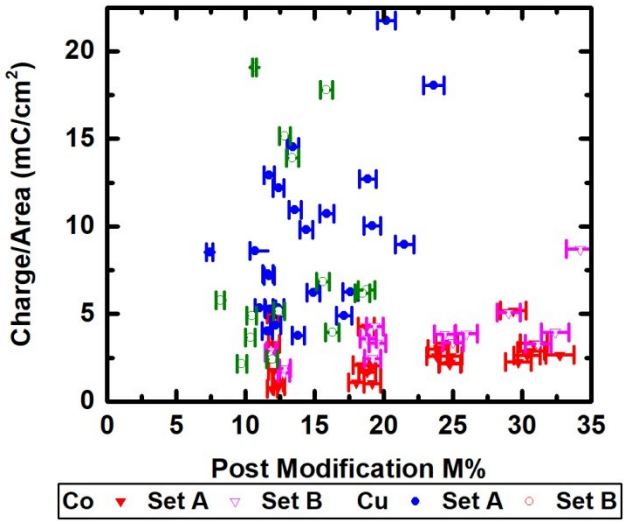

Figure S5. The measured anodic charge per area from the 20mV/s CV as a function of the amount of added metal for the individual samples in Sets A and B. Figure 6 shows the results grouped and averaged by deposition solution percentage.

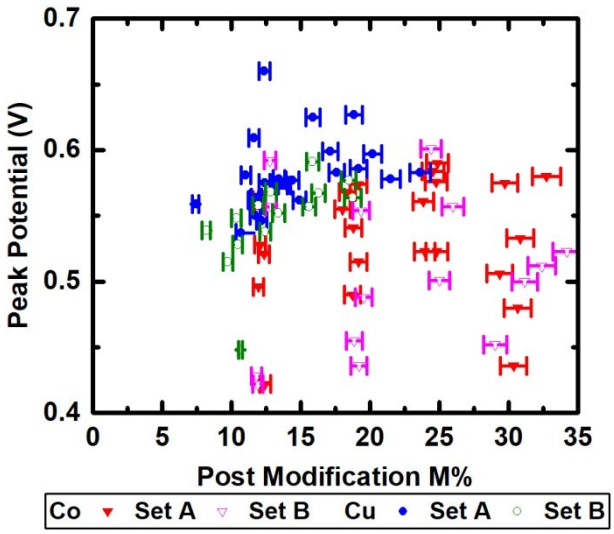

Figure S6. The anodic peak potential from the 20mV/s CV as a function of the amount of added metal for the individual samples in Sets A and B. Figure 7 shows the results grouped and averaged by deposition solution percentage.

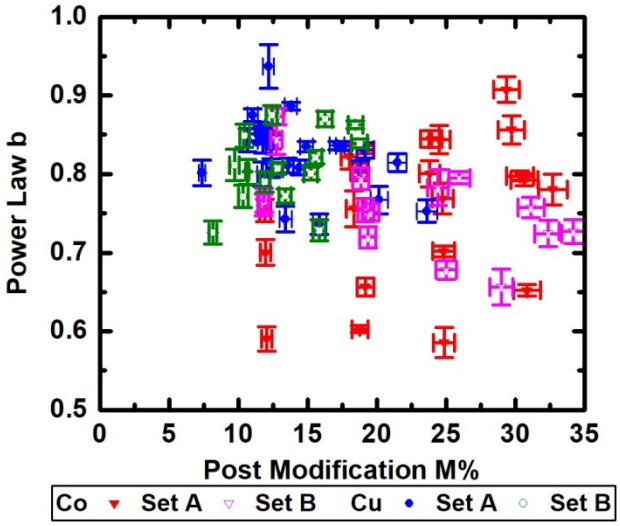

Figure S7. The b-value determined for a power-law fit to the anodic peak current density vs. scan rate as a function of the amount of added metal for the individual samples in Set A and B. Figure 8 shows the results grouped and averaged by deposition solution percentage.