

Sonication-induced Electrostatic Assembly of FeCO₃@Ti₃C₂ Nanocomposite for Robust Lithium Storage

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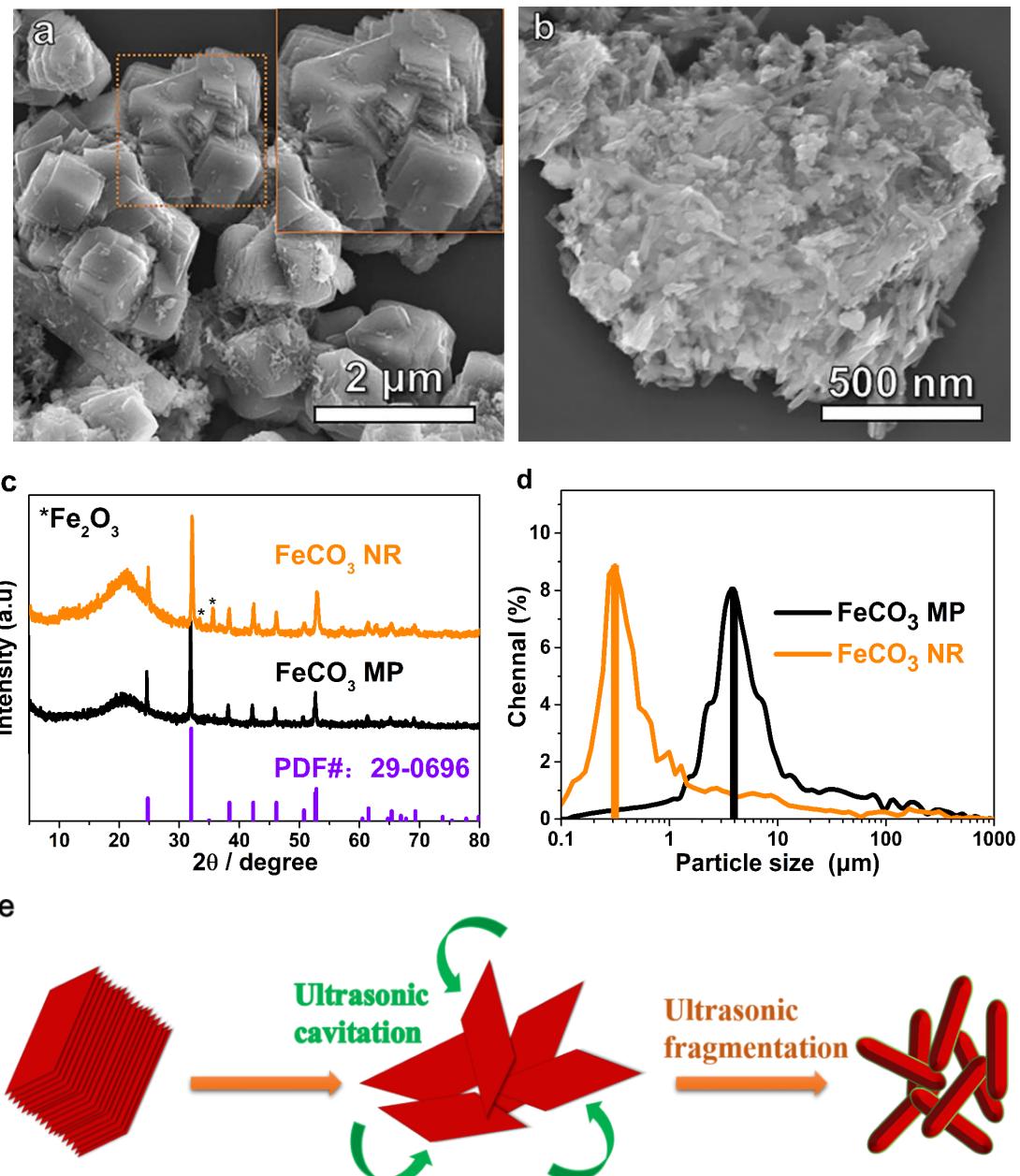


Figure S1. FESEM images of (a) FeCO₃ MP microparticles and (b) FeCO₃ NR nanorods, together with (c) XRD patterns and (d) PSD profiles of these two samples. (e) Schematics illustrating the reshaping from original FeCO₃ MP microparticles to FeCO₃ NR nanorods *via* a simple high-energy sonication treatment. The inset in (a) shows zoom-in view of FeCO₃ MP microparticles with the lamellar structure.

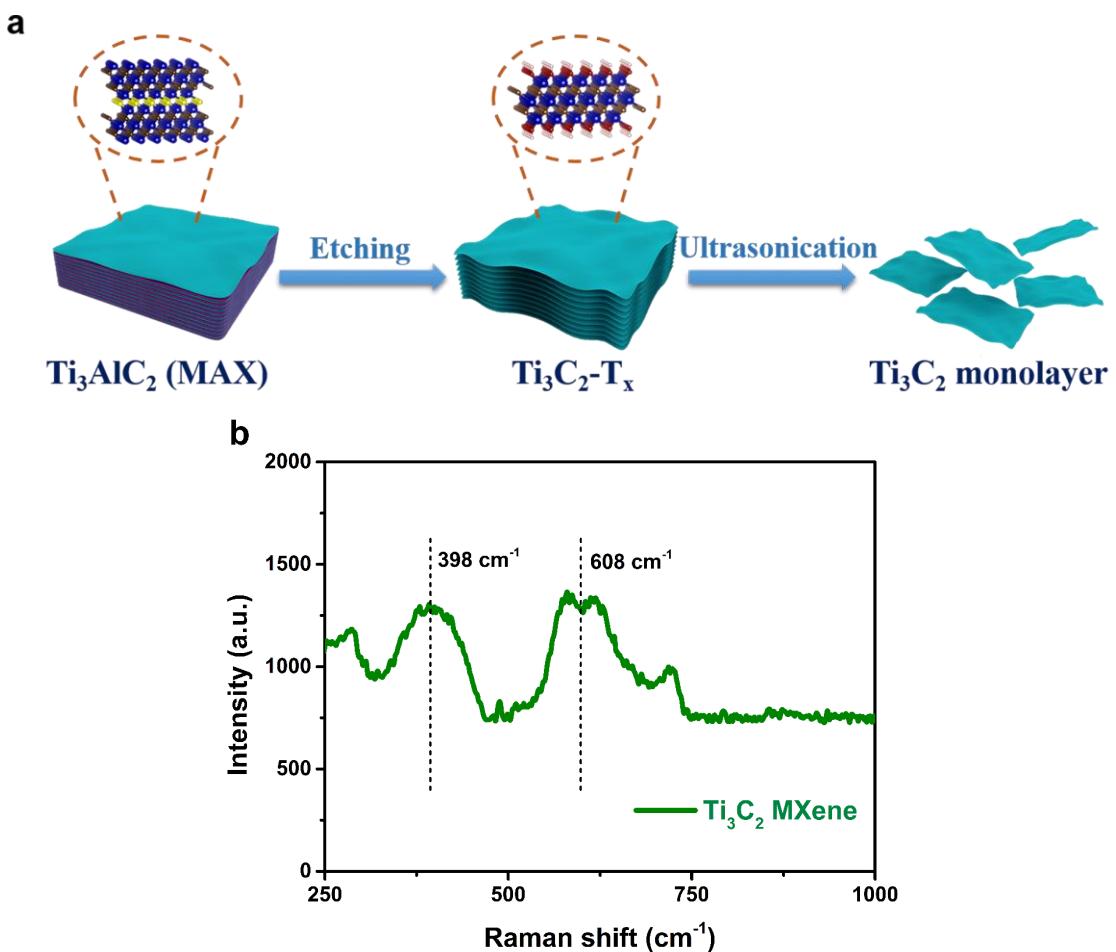


Figure S2. (a) Schematics illustrating a routine preparation of stacked and exfoliated Ti_3C_2 -based MXene sheets and (b) Raman spectrum of collected Ti_3C_2 sheets, showing dominant Raman peaks at approximately 398 and 608 cm^{-1} . [S1, S2]

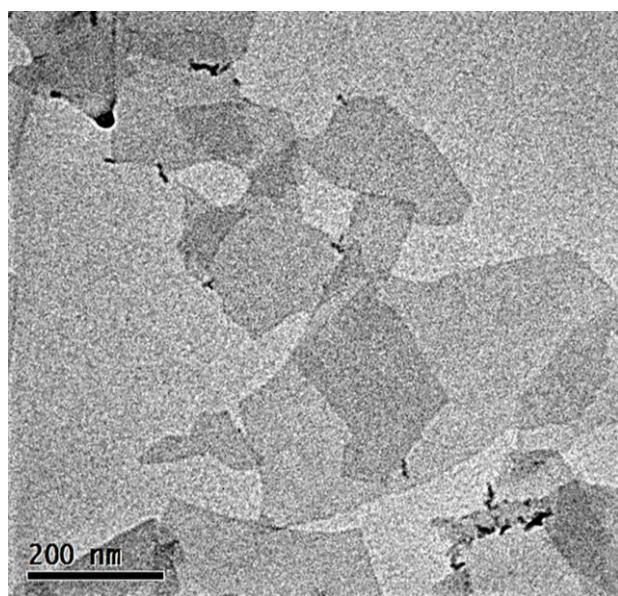


Figure S3. TEM image of highly-exfoliated Ti₃C₂ monolayers.

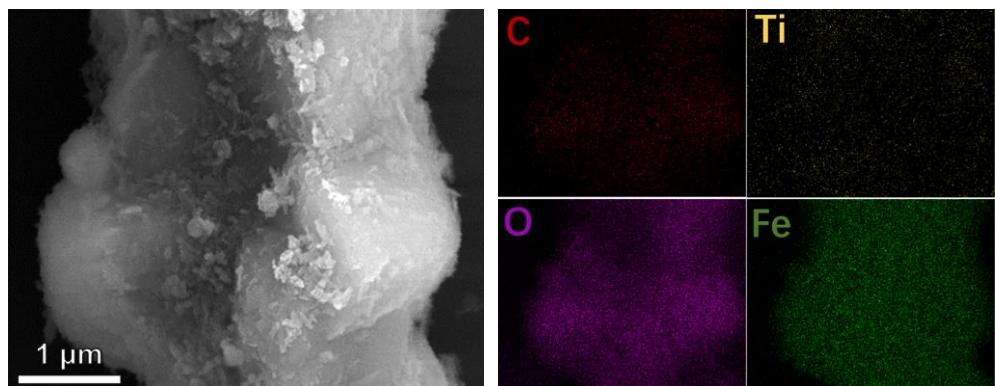


Figure S4. FESEM image of the FeCO_3 NR@ Ti_3C_2 sample, together with corresponding EDS mappings of C, Ti, O and Fe elements.

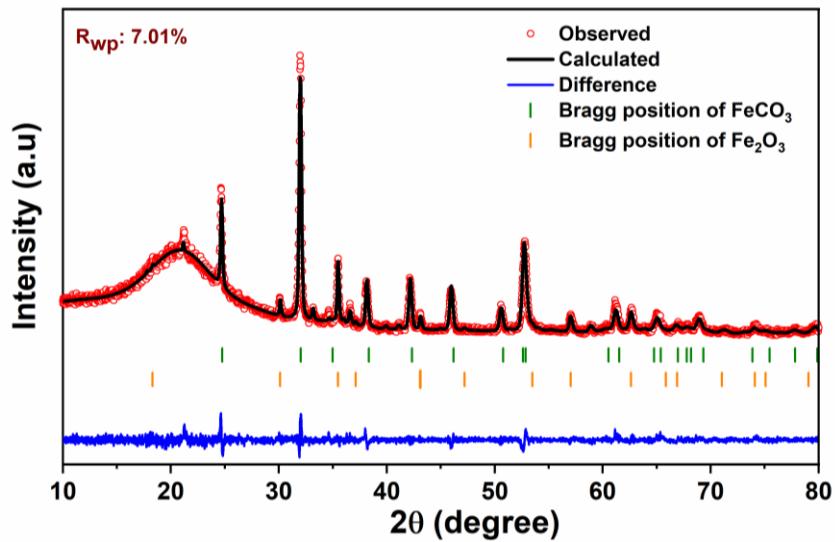


Figure S5. XRD pattern of the FeCO_3 NR@ Ti_3C_2 sample coupled with the quantitative refinement analysis, revealing the Fe_2O_3 content of approximately 8.5 wt.% within the integrated $\text{FeCO}_3/\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ composite material.

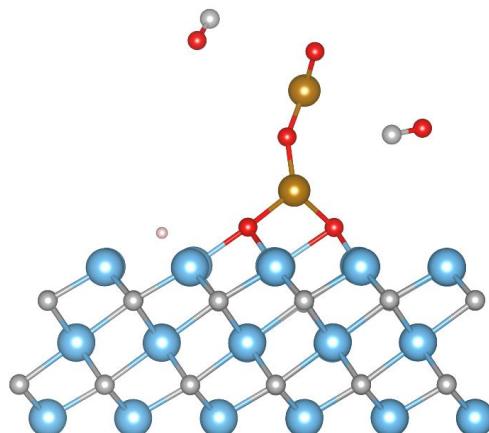


Figure S6. The optimized structure of $\text{FeCO}_3/\text{Ti}_3\text{C}_2$ through DFT calculations, revealing the structure dispersion of FeCO_3 after the structural optimization, when it was connected with the Ti_3C_2 substrate through the hydroxyl group, which is predominant at the surface of Ti_3C_2 component. The blue, grey, brown, red and pink circles represent Ti, C, Fe, O and H atoms, respectively.

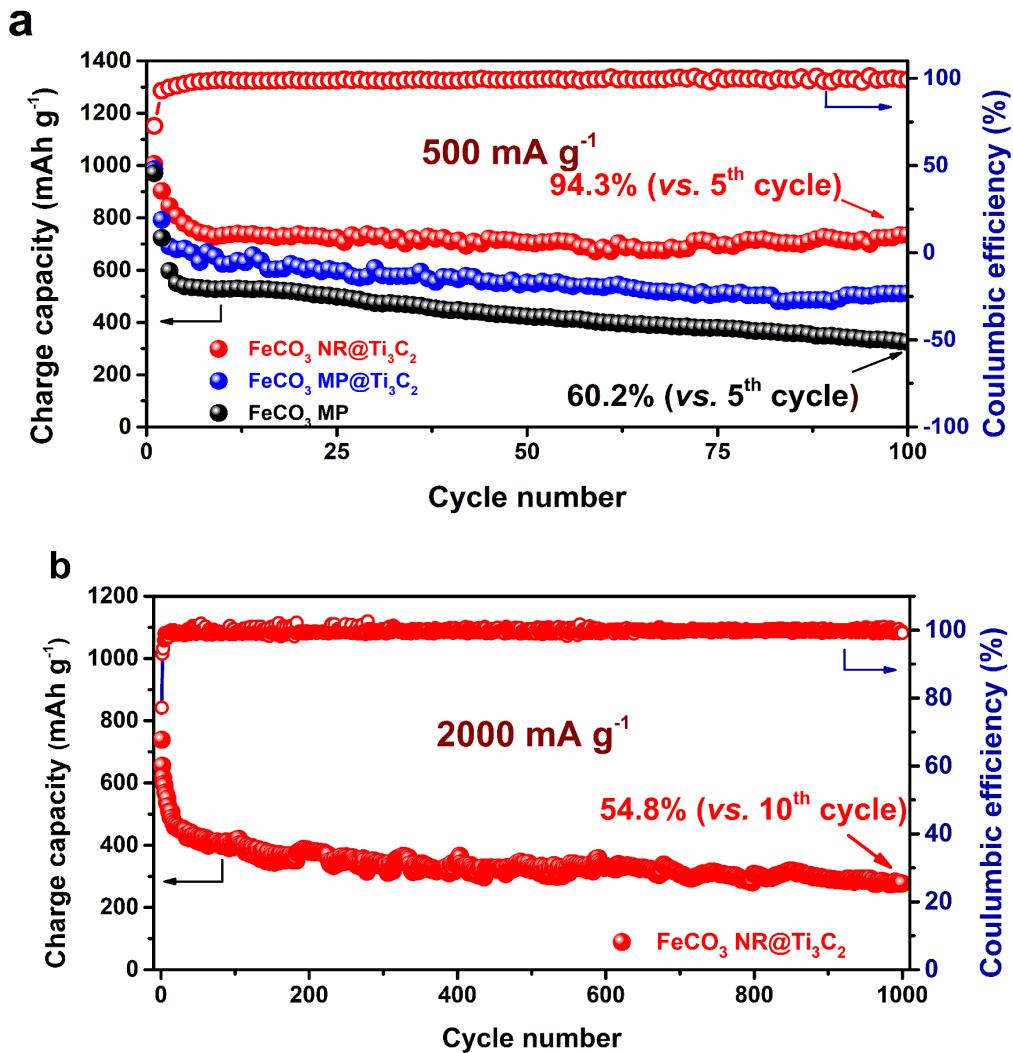


Figure S7. Cycling performance of the FeCO₃ NR@Ti₃C₂ anode in comparison with FeCO₃ MP and FeCO₃ MP@Ti₃C₂ in a voltage range of 0.01-3.0 V vs. Li⁺/Li: (a) Cycled at 500 mA g^{-1} for 100 cycles and (b) Cycled at 2000 mA g^{-1} for 1000 cycles.

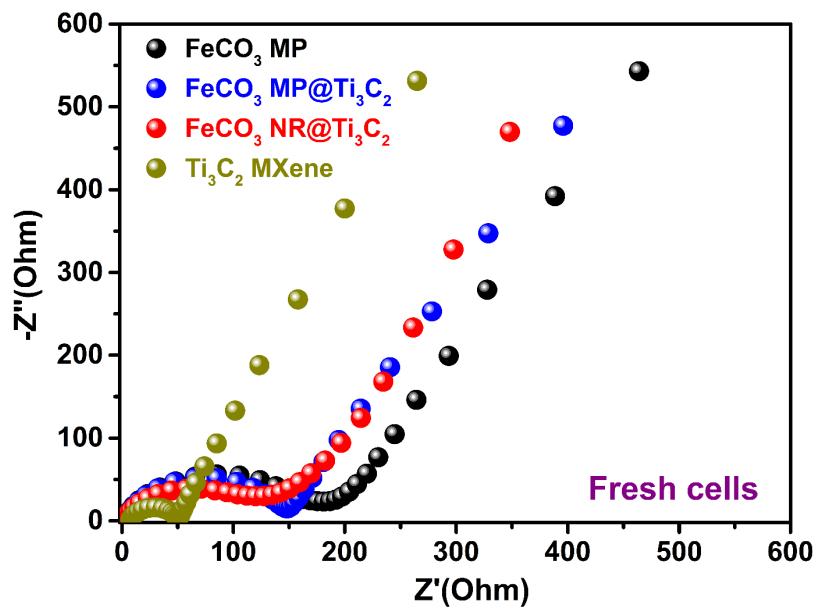


Figure S8. EIS spectra recorded on fresh cells of pure Ti_3C_2 , FeCO_3 MP, FeCO_3 MP@ Ti_3C_2 and FeCO_3 NR@ Ti_3C_2 anode materials before the cell cycling.

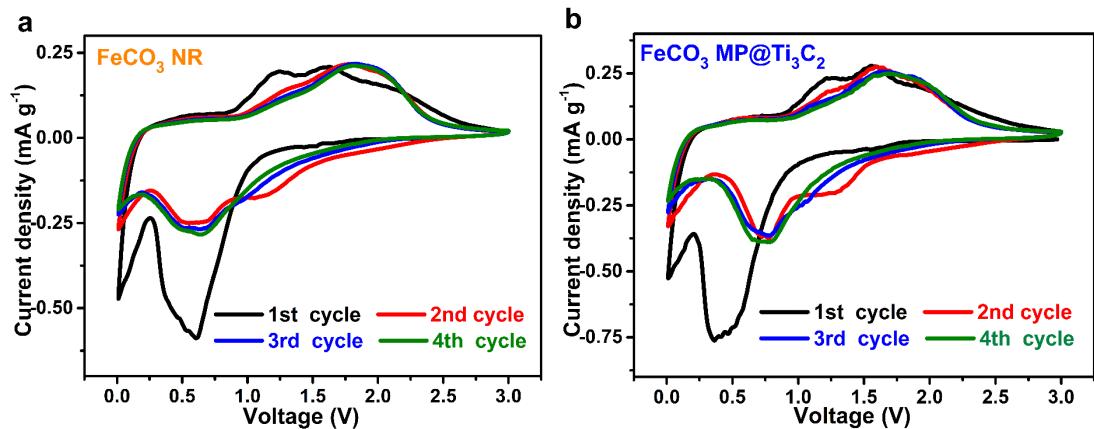


Figure S9. CV profiles of (a) FeCO_3 NR and (b) FeCO_3 MP@ Ti_3C_2 anodes in the first four cycles recorded at a scanning rate of 0.1 mV s^{-1} , respectively.

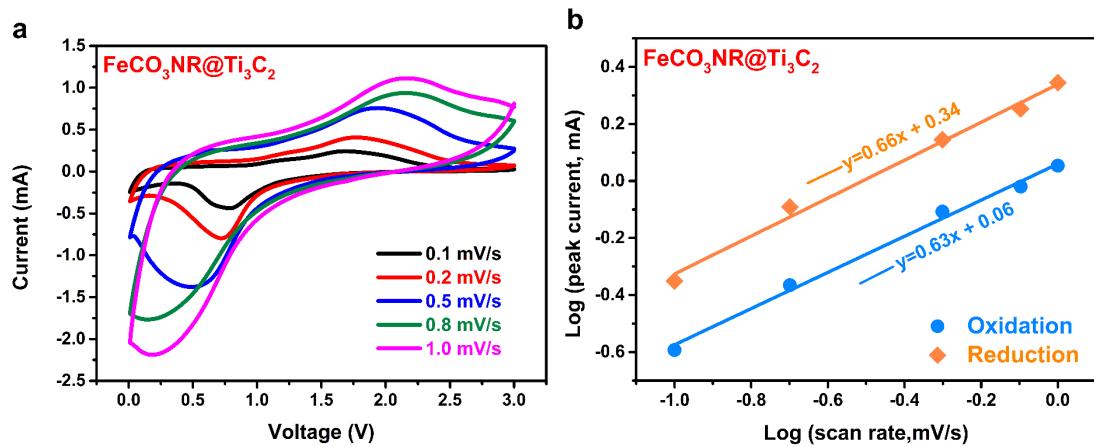
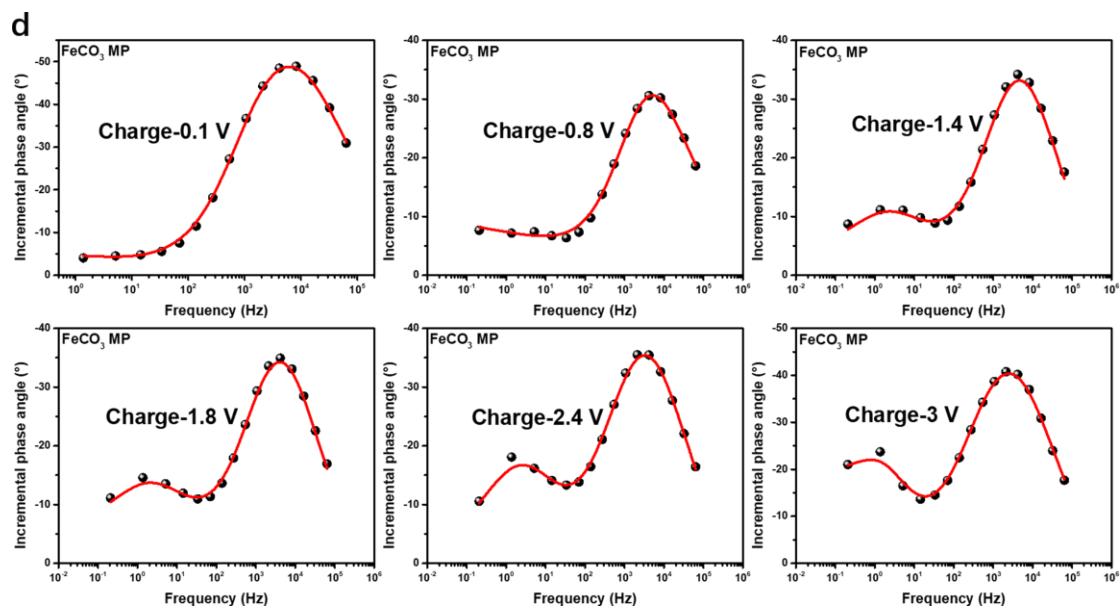
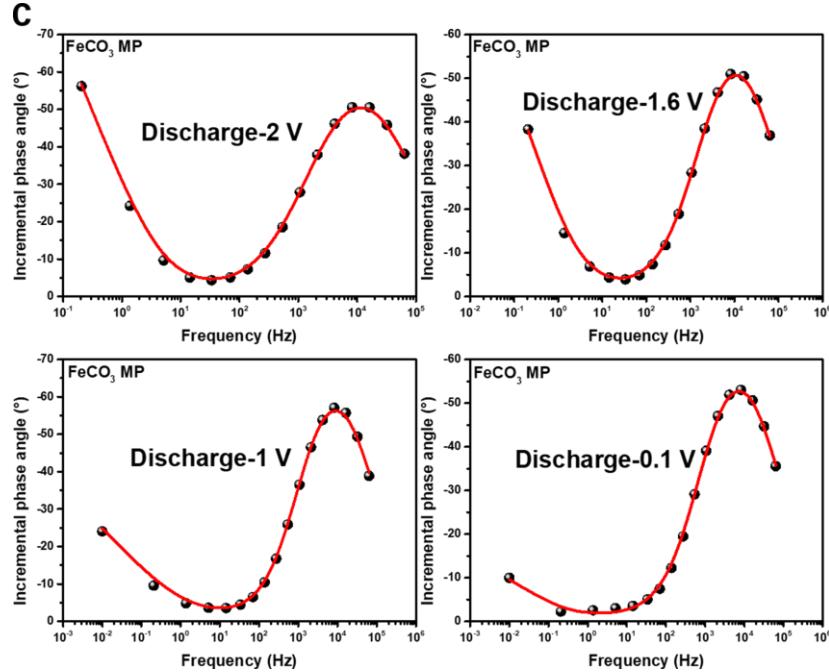
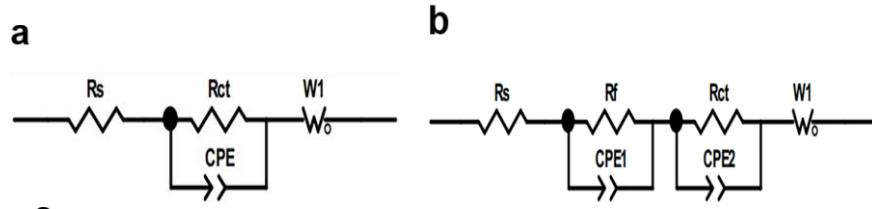


Figure S10. (a) CV curves in the 3rd cycle of FeCO₃ NR@Ti₃C₂ anode recorded at gradually-increased scanning rates from 0.1 to 1.0 mV s⁻¹ and (b) Corresponding the logarithm of peak current (log[i_p]) and the logarithm of scanning rate (log[v]) with preferable linear fittings for both oxidation and reduction reactions.



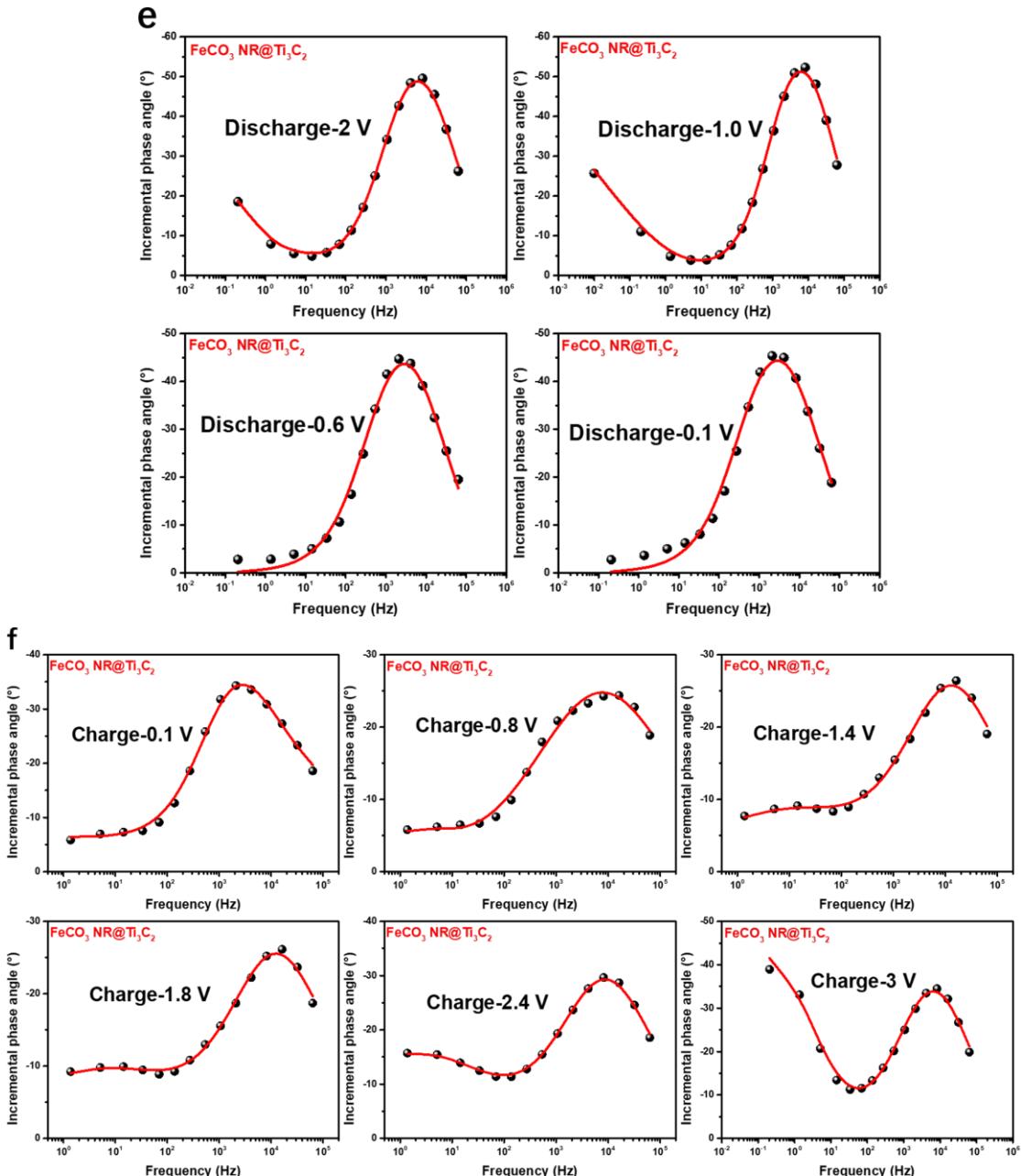


Figure S11. Equivalent circuits used to simulate different EIS spectra with (a) one semicircle and (b) two semicircles in Nyquist plots, respectively, as presented in Figure 4a and 4b. Where, the R_s stands for the cell resistance in the electrolyte, R_{ct} for the charge transfer resistance and R_f for the resistance of solid electrode interface film formed at the surface of active anode material. The CPE, CPE₁ and CPE₂ are constant phase elements, which are related to capacitive behaviors of electrons at different interfaces, and the W1 is Warburg impedance, which is associated with Li^+ diffusion within active anode material. Selected Bold plots at representative voltage states through fitting treatments of recorded EIS spectra during discharge and charge of (c, d) FeCO_3 MP and (e, f) FeCO_3 NR@ Ti_3C_2 anode materials, respectively. The fitting of EIS spectrum was performed using the Zview software.

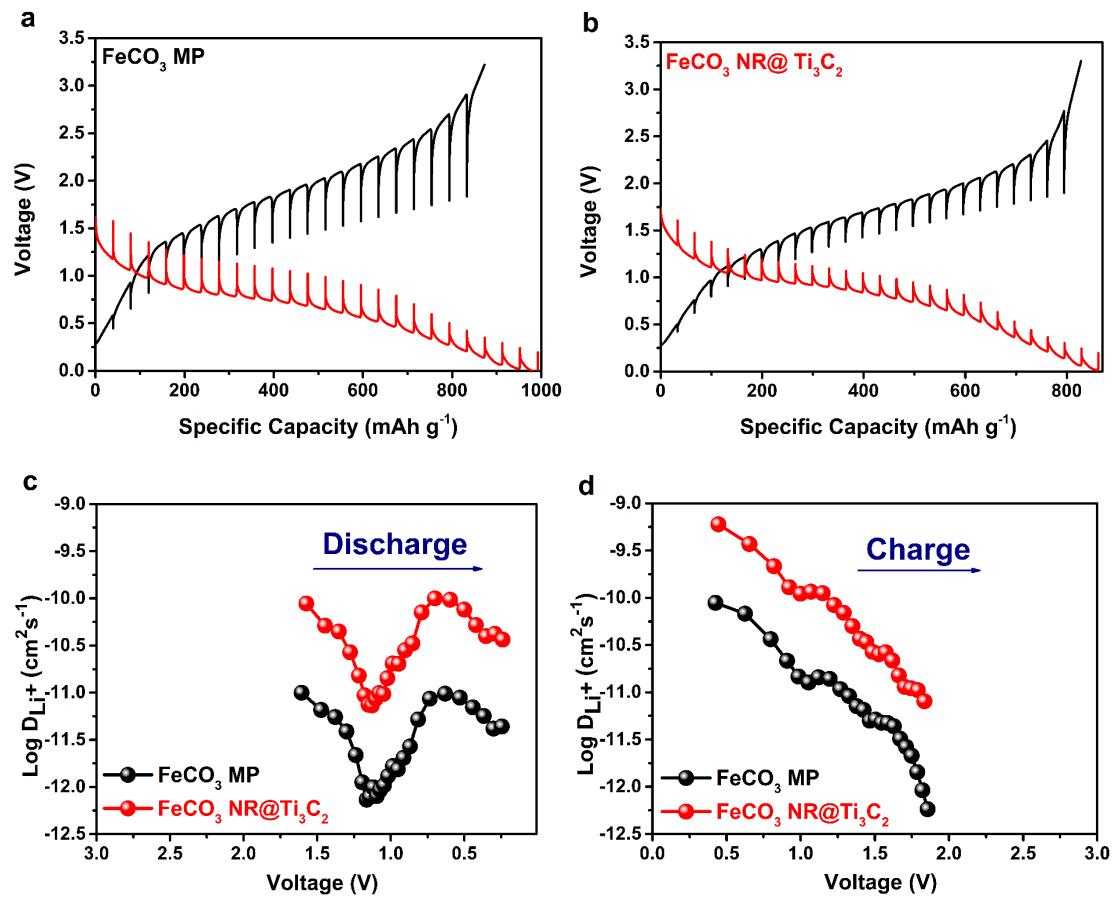


Figure S12. GITT curves of (a) FeCO_3 MP and (b) FeCO_3 NR@ Ti_3C_2 anodes, together with corresponding calculated lithium ion diffusion coefficients (D_{Li^+}) during (c) initial discharge and (d) initial charge as a function of voltages, respectively.

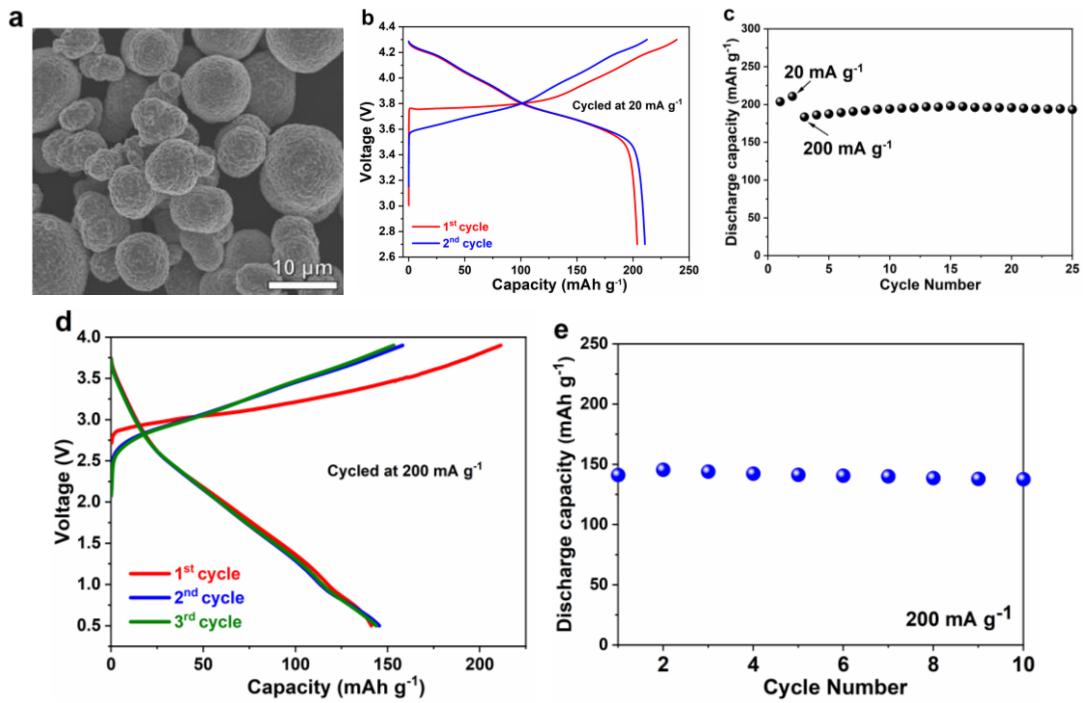


Figure S13. (a) SEM image, (b) charge/discharge curves in the first two cycles at 20 mA g⁻¹ in a voltage range of 2.7-4.3 V vs. Li⁺/Li and (c) cycling performance at 200 mA g⁻¹ after two cycles at 20 mA g⁻¹ of commercial NCM811 cathode material (RonBay Technology, Ningbo, China), and (d) charge/discharge curves in the first three cycles and (e) corresponding cycling performance of the full FeCO₃ NR@Ti₃C₂//NCM811 cell at 20 mA g⁻¹ in a voltage range of 0.5-3.9 V.

Table S1. Capacity retention of the FeCO₃ NR@Ti₃C₂ anode at different current densities for prolonged cycles obtained in this work compared with various FeCO₃-and Fe_xO_y-based anode materials as reported in the literature.

Anode materials	Current density (mA g ⁻¹)	Cycle number	Specific capacity (mAh g ⁻¹)	References
FeCO ₃ NR@Ti ₃ C ₂	200	50	893	
FeCO ₃ NR@Ti ₃ C ₂	1000	500	529	This work
FeCO ₃ NR@Ti ₃ C ₂	2000	1000	280	
FeCO ₃ (Cubes)	200	120	761	Ref. S3
FeCO ₃ (MP)	200	200	710	Ref. S4
FeCO ₃ @graphene	200	40	883.7	Ref. S5
FeCO ₃ @CNT	200	140	694	Ref. S6
FeCO ₃ (nanorods)@RGO	200	80	789	Ref. S7
Fe ₃ O ₄ @Ti ₃ C ₂	2500	800	278	Ref. S8
Fe ₂ O ₃ @Ti ₃ C ₂ -N	2000	400	549	Ref. S9
α -Fe ₂ O ₃ @Fe ₃ O ₄	500	200	711	Ref. S10

Table S2. Lithium storage capacities delivered by the FeCO₃ NR@Ti₃C₂ anode at different current densities in this work compared with various FeCO₃- and Fe_xO_y-based anode materials as reported in the literature.

Anode materials	(Current density) (A g ⁻¹)	0.1 (0.125)	0.2 (0.25)	0.4 (0.5)	0.8	1-3	References
FeCO ₃ NR@Ti ₃ C ₂	954	893	738 (0.5)			570 (1) 462 (2) 352 (3)	This work
FeCO ₃ @CNT		694	550	380	210 (1.2) 105 (3.2)		Ref. S6
FeCO ₃ (nano)@GO	Specific capacity (mAh g ⁻¹)	789	699	500	260 (1.2)		Ref. S7
FeCO ₃ @graphene		842	675	559	358 (1)		Ref. S5
FeCO ₃ MP		810	710	670	405	385 (1)	Ref. S4
FeCO ₃ (cubes)			761	725	595	430 (1.2)	Ref. S3
Fe ₃ O ₄ @Ti ₃ C ₂	500 (0.125)	390 (0.25)	310 (0.5)			278 (1.25) 190 (2.5)	Ref. S8

Table S3. Extracted values of different parameters through fitting recorded EIS spectra during discharge and charge processes of the FeCO₃ MP anode material as shown in Figure 4a based on different equivalent circuits as presented in Figure S11a and S11b.

FeCO ₃ MP Discharge/ Voltage states (V)	R _s (Ω)	R _f (Ω)	CPE _{1-T} (Ω ⁻¹ cm ⁻² S ⁻ⁿ)	CPE _{1-P} (Ω ⁻¹ cm ⁻² S ⁻ⁿ)	R _{ct} (Ω)	CPE _{2-T} (Ω ⁻¹ cm ⁻² S ⁻ⁿ)	CPE _{2-P} (Ω ⁻¹ cm ⁻² S ⁻ⁿ)	W ₀ (Ω)
2.0 V	3.95	--	--	--	107	6.9×10 ⁻⁶	0.81	2.5
1.8 V	4.86	--	--	--	111	6.6×10 ⁻⁶	0.81	28.1
1.6 V	4.32	--	--	--	116	5.7×10 ⁻⁶	0.82	10.7
1.4 V	4.06	--	--	--	122	4.6×10 ⁻⁶	0.83	17.1
1.2 V	3.95	--	--	--	133	4.4×10 ⁻⁶	0.84	14.1
1.0 V	4.31	--	--	--	192	4.6×10 ⁻⁶	0.82	824.7
0.8 V	4.08	--	--	--	168	5.0×10 ⁻⁶	0.82	122
0.6 V	4.43	--	--	--	166	6.7×10 ⁻⁶	0.80	62.5
0.4 V	4.35	--	--	--	168	7.3×10 ⁻⁶	0.79	57.3
0.2 V	4.36	--	--	--	170	7.9×10 ⁻⁶	0.78	55.2
0.1 V	4.43	--	--	--	176	8.4×10 ⁻⁶	0.78	53.4
FeCO ₃ MP Charge/ Voltage states (V)	R _s (Ω)	R _f (Ω)	CPE _{1-T} (Ω ⁻¹ cm ⁻² S ⁻ⁿ)	CPE _{1-P} (Ω ⁻¹ cm ⁻² S ⁻ⁿ)	R _{ct} (Ω)	CPE _{2-T} (Ω ⁻¹ cm ⁻² S ⁻ⁿ)	CPE _{2-P} (Ω ⁻¹ cm ⁻² S ⁻ⁿ)	W ₀ (Ω)
0.1 V	3.7	118	9.2×10 ⁻⁶	0.81	107	0.016	2.66	125.8
0.2 V	5.1	78	3.2×10 ⁻⁵	0.69	90.8	0.008	0.294	108.1
0.4 V	4.9	66	6.8×10 ⁻⁵	0.64	80.34	0.012	0.372	533.2
0.6 V	4.7	46	1.5×10 ⁻⁴	0.57	68.56	0.009	0.342	212.5
0.8 V	3.7	51	4.2×10 ⁻⁵	0.73	78.42	0.023	0.209	69.8
1.0 V	4.1	30	3.5×10 ⁻⁵	0.75	110.31	0.016	0.238	77.2
1.2 V	5.0	34	3.2×10 ⁻⁵	0.76	98	0.012	0.291	92.7
1.4 V	6.0	44	4.7×10 ⁻⁵	0.70	66	0.006	0.555	128.7
1.6 V	5.8	51	4.8×10 ⁻⁵	0.71	95	0.006	0.548	177.4
1.8 V	5.7	56	5.0×10 ⁻⁵	0.71	112	0.005	0.541	218.7
2.0 V	5.8	57	5.6×10 ⁻⁵	0.70	118	0.004	0.573	265.5
2.2 V	5.7	60	5.9×10 ⁻⁵	0.70	128	0.003	0.599	308.7
2.4 V	5.8	65	6.3×10 ⁻⁵	0.69	138	0.003	0.637	394.6
2.6 V	5.9	106	6.6×10 ⁻⁵	0.68	161	0.002	0.662	554.7
2.8 V	5.6	115	6.2×10 ⁻⁵	0.68	472	0.002	0.675	712.8
3.0 V	5.8	158	6.0×10 ⁻⁵	0.68	984	0.002	0.686	974.6

Table S4. Extracted values of different parameters through fitting recorded EIS spectra during discharge and charge processes of the FeCO₃ NR@Ti₃C₂ anode material as shown in Figure 4a based on different equivalent circuits as presented in Figure S11a and S11b.

FeCO ₃ NR@Ti ₃ C ₂ Discharge/ Voltage states (V)	R _s (Ω)	R _f (Ω)	CPE _{1-T} (Ω ⁻¹ cm ⁻² S ⁻ⁿ)	CPE _{1-P} (Ω ⁻¹ cm ⁻² S ⁻ⁿ)	R _{ct} (Ω)	CPE _{2-T} (Ω ⁻¹ cm ⁻² S ⁻ⁿ)	CPE _{2-P} (Ω ⁻¹ cm ⁻² S ⁻ⁿ)	W ₀ (Ω)
2.0 V	7.42	--	--	--	103	7.6×10 ⁻⁶	0.78	1909
1.8 V	6.90	--	--	--	108	7.0×10 ⁻⁶	0.79	1524
1.6 V	6.96	--	--	--	112	6.7×10 ⁻⁶	0.79	1314
1.4 V	7.10	--	--	--	115	6.3×10 ⁻⁶	0.80	1238
1.2 V	7.01	--	--	--	122	6.0×10 ⁻⁶	0.80	827
1.0 V	7.11	--	--	--	168	5.7×10 ⁻⁶	0.81	940
0.8 V	6.02	--	--	--	142	3.0×10 ⁻⁵	0.74	39.1
0.6 V	5.94	--	--	--	135	3.1×10 ⁻⁵	0.74	42.9
0.4 V	5.96	--	--	--	128	2.9×10 ⁻⁵	0.74	46.8
0.2 V	5.86	--	--	--	132	2.9×10 ⁻⁵	0.74	40.1
0.1 V	5.61	--	--	--	143	3.3×10 ⁻⁵	0.73	66.4
FeCO ₃ NR@Ti ₃ C ₂ Charge/ Voltage states (V)	R _s (Ω)	R _f (Ω)	CPE _{1-T} (Ω ⁻¹ cm ⁻² S ⁻ⁿ)	CPE _{1-P} (Ω ⁻¹ cm ⁻² S ⁻ⁿ)	R _{ct} (Ω)	CPE _{2-T} (Ω ⁻¹ cm ⁻² S ⁻ⁿ)	CPE _{2-P} (Ω ⁻¹ cm ⁻² S ⁻ⁿ)	W ₀ (Ω)
0.1 V	5.88	96	2.8×10 ⁻⁵	0.74	48.2	0.001	0.190	78.8
0.2 V	1.53	42	3.0×10 ⁻⁵	0.81	37.3	0.014	0.195	74.1
0.4 V	5.29	46	1.5×10 ⁻⁴	0.59	35.7	0.008	0.177	51.9
0.6 V	0.21	43	3.7×10 ⁻⁴	0.50	26.5	0.012	0.077	43.7
0.8 V	4.37	36	2.8×10 ⁻⁴	0.53	10.3	0.015	0.812	53.4
1.0 V	4.67	18	5.2×10 ⁻⁵	0.68	36.2	0.010	0.386	54.4
1.2 V	4.70	18	5.5×10 ⁻⁵	0.68	44.6	0.01	0.387	47.6
1.4 V	4.85	18	5.3×10 ⁻⁵	0.69	50.1	0.008	0.415	74.4
1.6 V	4.94	20	4.8×10 ⁻⁵	0.70	54.3	0.007	0.440	80.7
1.8 V	4.90	22	4.9×10 ⁻⁵	0.69	64.1	0.006	0.468	93.8
2.0 V	4.97	24	4.3×10 ⁻⁵	0.71	93.9	0.006	0.460	23.5
2.2 V	4.95	25	4.4×10 ⁻⁵	0.70	141.2	0.006	0.476	34.2
2.4 V	4.96	25	4.6×10 ⁻⁵	0.72	198.6	0.005	0.462	46.6
2.6 V	4.91	26	4.5×10 ⁻⁵	0.72	221.5	0.007	0.441	128.5
2.8 V	4.94	27	4.2×10 ⁻⁵	0.71	373.7	0.006	0.446	432.6
3.0 V	4.93	37	5.4×10 ⁻⁵	0.68	792.2	0.005	0.578	879.5

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