

Supporting Information

Facile Synthesis of C-FeF₂ Nanocomposites from CF_X: Influence of Carbon Precursor on Reversible Lithium Storage

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Table S1 Physical and chemical properties of various CF_x samples studied

| Product Grade | ARC1000 | ARC2065 | ARC3000 | ARC4000 |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Carbon source | Petro-coke | Carbon-black | Graphite | Carbon-fiber |
| Precursor code | FPC | FCB | FG | FCF |
| Composition | CF _{1.05} | CF _{1.12} | CF _{0.95} | CF _{1.1} |
| Particle size range, µm | 1-45 | N/A | <1 to 10 | 1-30 |
| Median particle size, µm | ~ 8 | <1 | ~ 2 | ~ 6 |
| Surface Area, m ² /g | 130 | 340 | N/A | 344 |
| Decomposition Temperature, °C | ~ 630 | ~ 500 | >550 | N/A |
| Sources: Advanced Research Chemicals | | | | |

Table S2. Rietveld refinement parameters of C-FeF₂ nanocomposites

| Sample | Composition | a (Å) | b (Å) | c (Å) | θ (°) | Crystallite Size (nm) | Strain (%) | R _w (%) |
|-----------------------|---|--------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------------|------------|--------------------|
| PC-FeF ₂ | 93.2 wt% FeF ₂ | 4.697 | 4.697 | 3.293 | 90 | 11 | 0.07 | 5.6 |
| | 6.8 wt% Fe ₅ C ₂ | 11.895 | 4.552 | 5.052 | 97.15 | 93 | 1.43 | |
| CB- FeF ₂ | 100 wt% FeF ₂ | 4.696 | 4.696 | 3.303 | 90 | 17 | 0 | 5.4 |
| G- FeF ₂ | 89.8 wt% FeF ₂ | 4.701 | 4.701 | 3.297 | 90 | 12 | 0.24 | 5.6 |
| | 10.2 wt% Fe ₅ C ₂ | 11.821 | 4.564 | 5.039 | 98.28 | 73 | 1.33 | |
| *CF- FeF ₂ | 77.5 wt% FeF ₂ | 4.699 | 4.699 | 3.299 | 90 | 16 | 0.13 | 6.6 |
| | 22.5 wt% Fe ₅ C ₂ | 11.839 | 4.594 | 5.036 | 98.65 | 16 | 0.04 | |

Table S3 Summary of hyperfine parameters obtained from fitting the ^{57}Fe Mössbauer spectra.

| | FeF ₂ | | | Fe ³⁺ Content | | | Fe Carbide | | | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|---------|----|--------------------------|---------|----|------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|
| | | | | | | | Fel | | Fell | | FeliI | | |
| | /S | QS | % | /S | QS | % | /S | B_{HF} | /S | B_{HF} | /S | B_{HF} | % Carbide |
| PC-FeF ₂ | 1.33(1) | 2.76(1) | 72 | 0.47* | 0.65(1) | 15 | 0.25(1) | 22.1(1) | 0.31(1)** | 19.2(1) | 0.31(1)** | 11.3(1) | 13 |
| CB-FeF ₂ | 1.33(1) | 2.77(1) | 79 | 0.47* | 0.77(1) | 21 | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| G-FeF ₂ | 1.33(1) | 2.77(1) | 60 | 0.47* | 0.70(1) | 10 | 0.26(1) | 22.0(1) | 0.25(1)** | 18.7(1) | 0.25(1)** | 10.7(1) | 30 |
| CF-FeF ₂ | 1.33(1) | 2.78(1) | 47 | 0.47(1) | 0.68(1) | 15 | 0.27(1) | 22.2(1) | 0.21** | 18.0(1) | 0.21** | 10.1(1) | 38 |

/S and QS are given in [mm/s], B_{HF} in [T]
 "% Carbide" is the sum of the spectral fractions of the Fel, II, III sub-spectra.
 * Parameter is fixed to the value obtained from sample CF-FeF₂.
 ** IS of Fel and Fell site are constrained to be identical, as the IS of these Fe sites are known to be very similar.

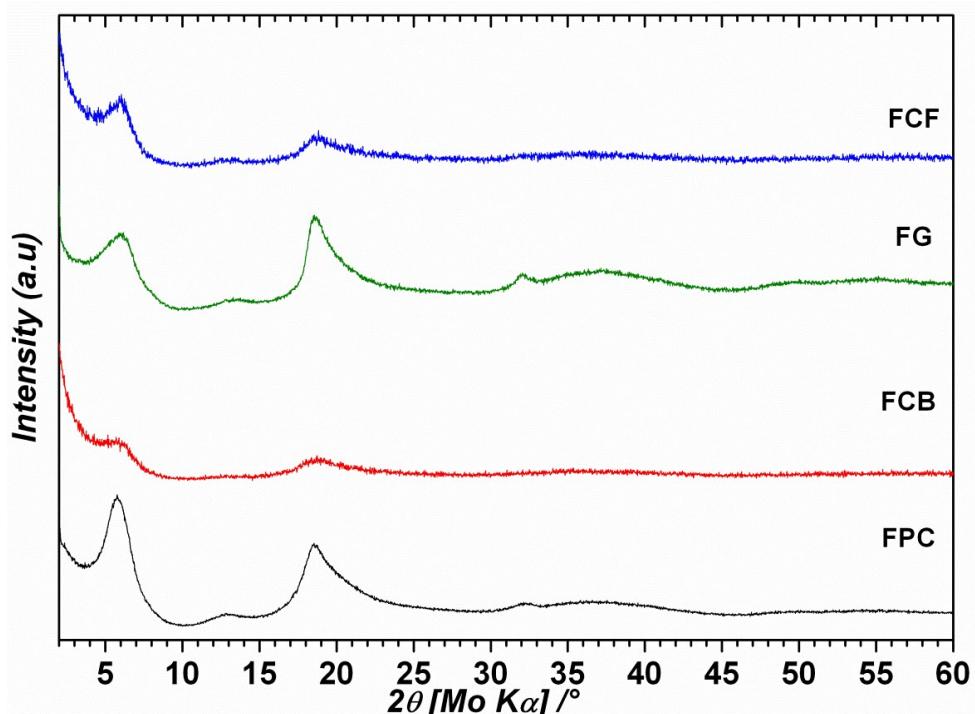


Figure S1 XRD patterns of various CFx samples

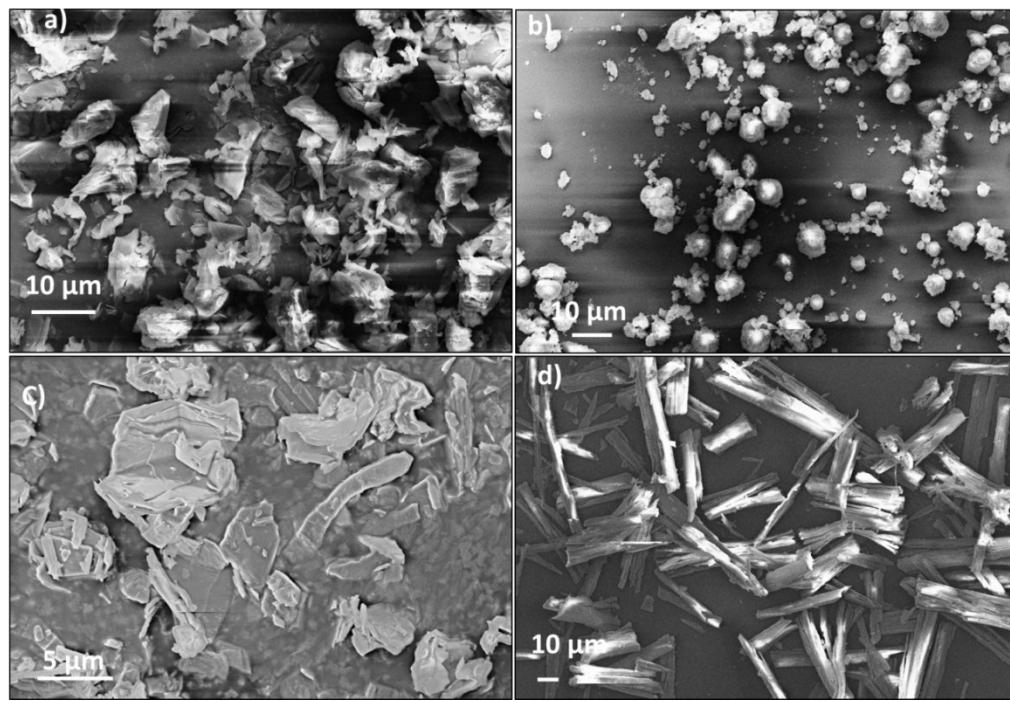


Figure S2 SEM Images of (a) FPC (ARC 1000) (b) FCB (ARC 2065) (c) FG (ARC 3000) and (d) FCF (ARC 4000).

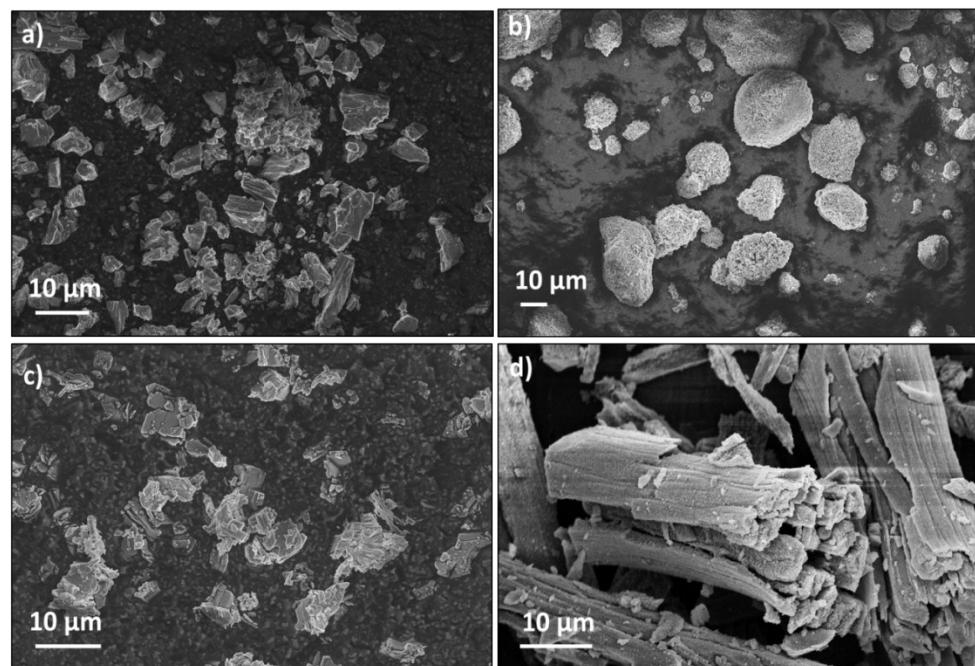
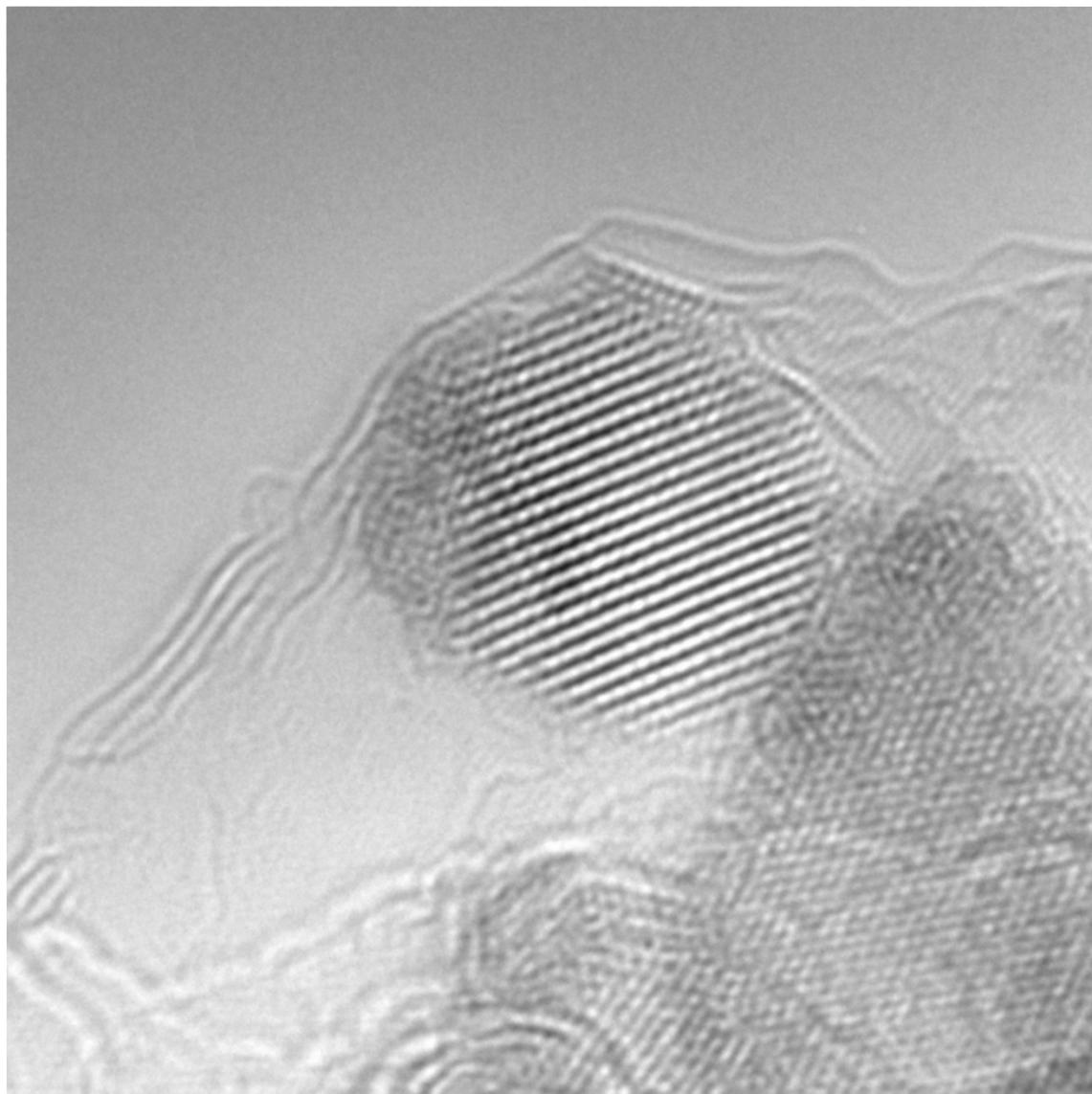


Figure S3 SEM images of (a) PC-FeF₂ (b) CB-FeF₂ (c) G-FeF₂ and (d) CF-FeF₂



— 5 nm

Figure S4 High resolution TEM image of G-FeF₂ nanocomposites

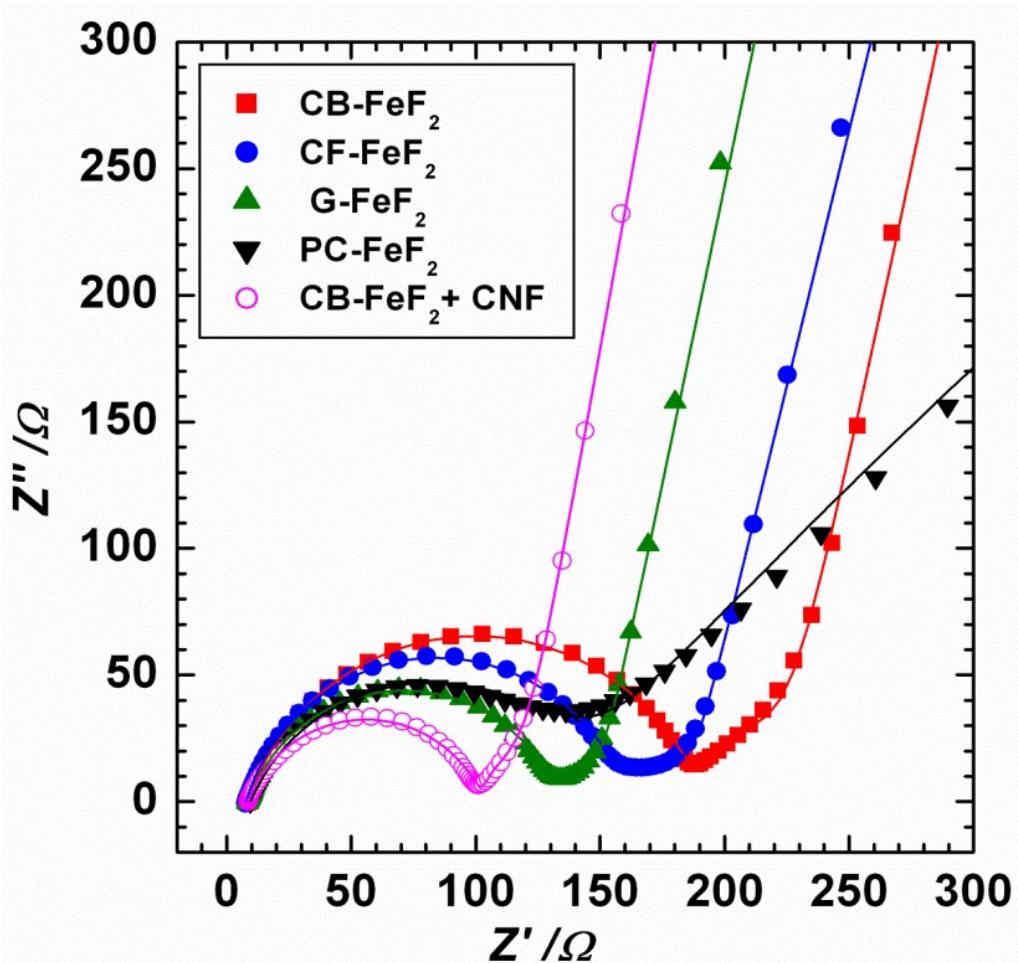


Figure S5 Electrochemical impedance spectra of C-FeF₂ nanocomposites obtained at OCV.