Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for Journal of Materials Chemistry A. This journal is © The Royal Society of Chemistry 2019

### **Electronic Supplementary Information**

# Hollow CuS nanocube cathode for rechargecharge Mg batteries:

### Effect of structure on the performance

Jingwei Shen,<sup>a</sup> Yujie Zhang,<sup>a</sup> Dong Chen,<sup>a</sup> Xue Li,<sup>a</sup> Zhongxue Chen,<sup>a</sup> Shun-an Cao,<sup>a</sup>

Ting Li\*b and Fei Xu\*a

<sup>a</sup> Key Laboratory of Hydraulic Machinery Transients, Ministry of Education, School of Power and Mechanical Engineering, Wuhan University, Wuhan 430072, China

<sup>b</sup> Key Laboratory of Catalysis and Materials Science of the State Ethnic Affairs Commission, Ministry of Education, College of Chemistry and Materials Science, South-Central University for Nationalities, Wuhan 430074, China.

\* E-mail:

Fei Xu (xufei2058@whu.edu.cn)

Ting Li (liting@mail.scuec.edu.cn)

Supplementary data: Additional figures and tables as mentioned in the text



1. Lab-made cell for the Mg battery test

**Fig. S1** (a) Schematic drawing and (b, c, d) photos of the lab-made PTFE cell used for Mg battery tests. The cell is made of customer-designed PTFE cell body and carbon rod electrode (with a copper rod inserted in). Epoxy resin is used to fix the carbon electrode and seal the crack. PTFE tape is used for the sealing during the Mg cell fabrication.

## 2. Appearance comparison



Fig. S2 Hollow CuS nanocube (left) and commercial CuS (right) with the same mass.

# 3. EDX spectra of CuS-I

<mark>(a)</mark>	CuS-I	(b) a	CuS-I
	<u>2.5µm</u>		
(c)	Element	Weight%	Atomic%
	Cu	73.40	58.20
	S	26.6	41.80
	Total	100	100

Fig. S3 SEM image and EDX spectra

### 4. XPS spectra



**Fig. S4** XPS spectra (Cu 2p) of (a) CuS-II and (b) CuS-III, (c) S 2p spectra, and (d) full spectra.



5. The charge/discharge curves and cycling performance of carbon cloth

Fig. S5 The charge/discharge curves and cycling performance of carbon cloth.

### 6. Rate performance



Fig. S6 Rate performance of CuS-I and CuS-II.

### 7. CV curves of CuS-III and CuS-III electrodes



Fig. S7 CV curves of CuS-III and CuS-III electrodes



8. Determination of Mg<sup>2+</sup> diffusion coefficient for CuS-I and CuS-II

Fig. S8 Log(i) vs. log(v) plots for different redox peaks of CuS-I and CuS-II electrodes.

Table S1 Calculation of Mg<sup>2+</sup> diffusion coefficients

	CuS-I			CuS-II		
peak	$i_{\rm p}/v^{1/2}$	D (×10 <sup>-9</sup> cm <sup>2</sup> s <sup>-1</sup> )	$i_{ m p}/v^{1/2}$	<i>D</i> (×10 <sup>-9</sup> cm <sup>2</sup> s <sup>-1</sup> )		
C2	-0.1193	8.158	-0.1479	5.571		
C1	-0.3825	83.86	-0.4726	56.89		
A2	0.3816	83.47	0.4595	53.77		
A1	0.4475	114.8	0.3999	40.73		

The diffusion coefficient of  $Mg^{2+}$  is calculated by the following equation:

$$i_{\rm p}=2.69\times10^5 n^{3/2} {\rm A} D^{1/2} v^{1/2} C_{\theta}$$

where  $i_p$  is the peak current (A), *n* is the number of electrons per molecule during the reaction, *A* is the contact area between the electrode and electrolyte, *D* is the diffusion coefficient of Mg<sup>2+</sup> (cm<sup>2</sup> s<sup>-1</sup>), *C*<sub>0</sub> is the concentration of Mg<sup>2+</sup> ion in the electrode material, and *v* is the scan rate (V s<sup>-1</sup>).