

Spherical flower MnCo_2O_4 with hollow structure as cathode for efficient Li- CO_2 battery

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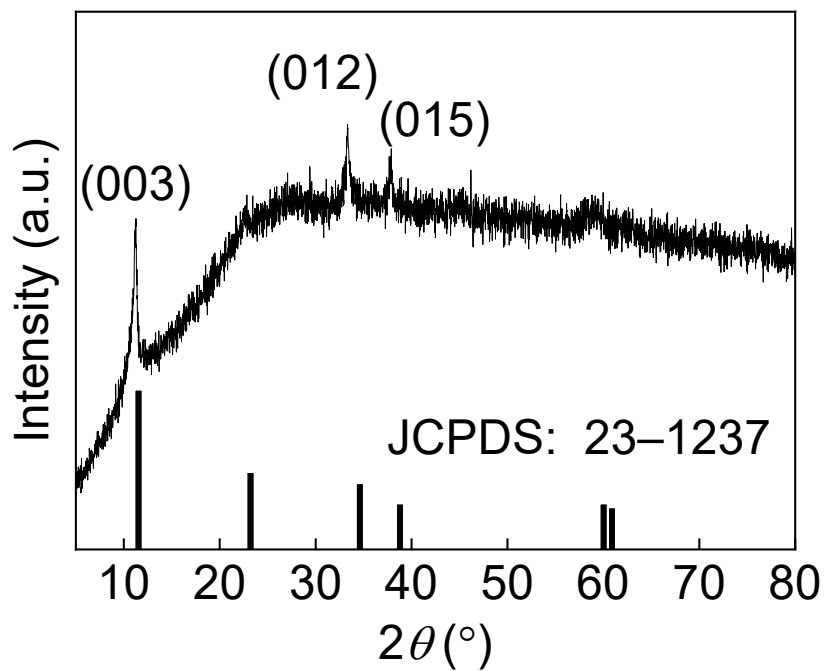


Figure S1. XRD pattern of MnCo-hydroxides.

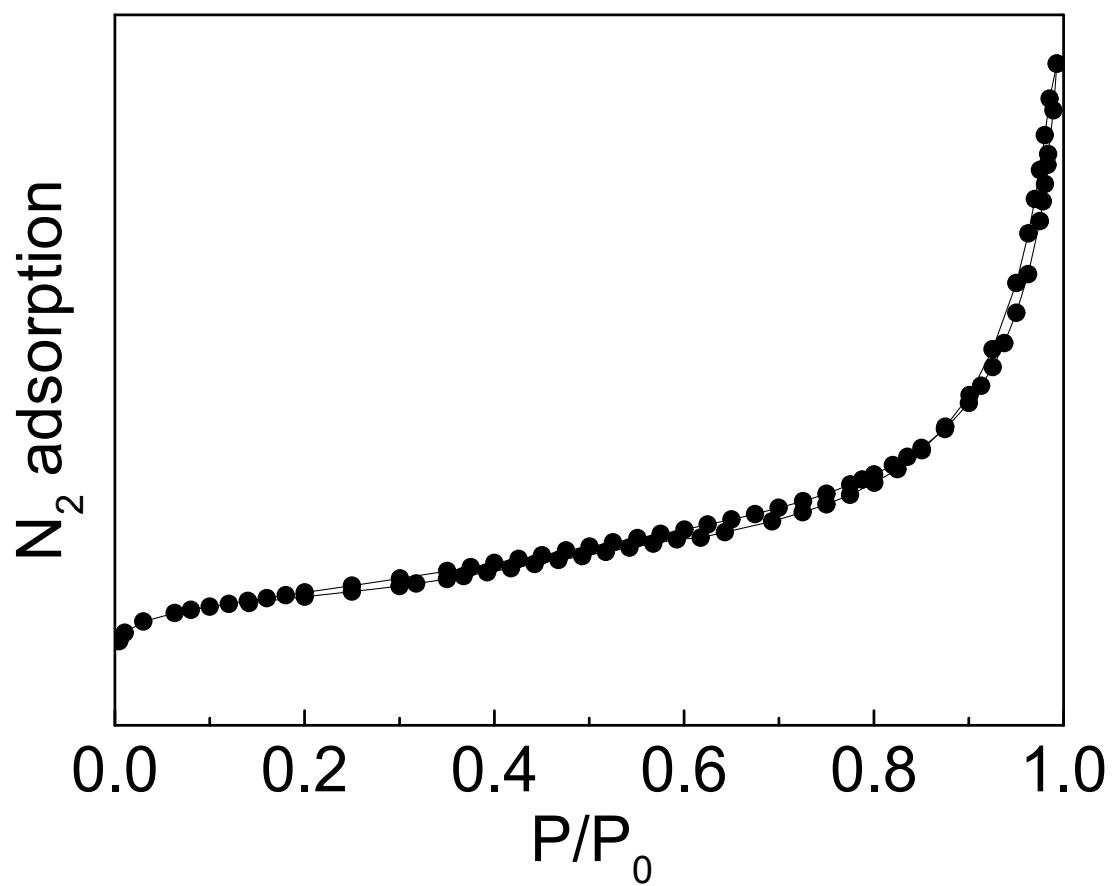


Figure S2. The nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherms.

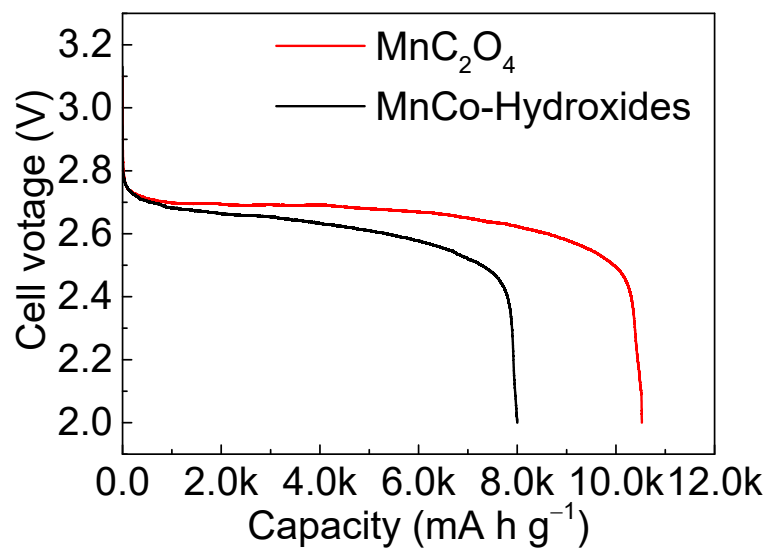


Figure S3. Full discharge curves of (a) MnCo₂O₄, and (b) MnCo-hydroxides as cathodes.

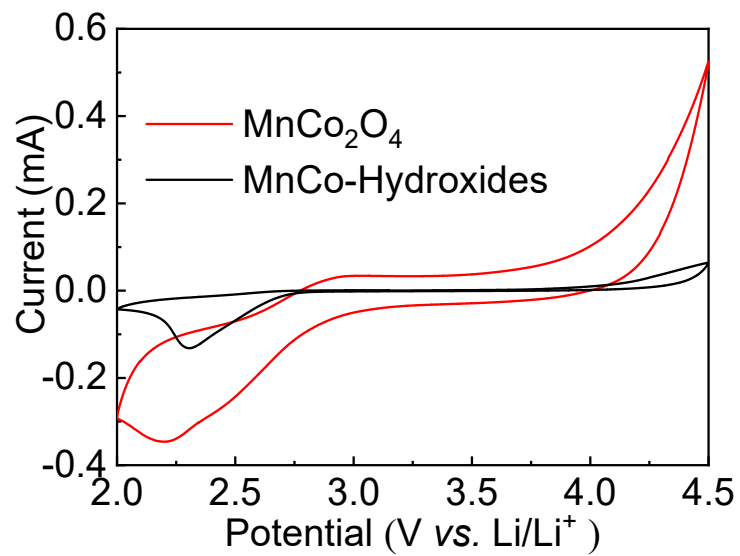


Figure S4. The cyclic voltammetry curves of the first cycles in the potential range of 2.0 – 4.5 V.

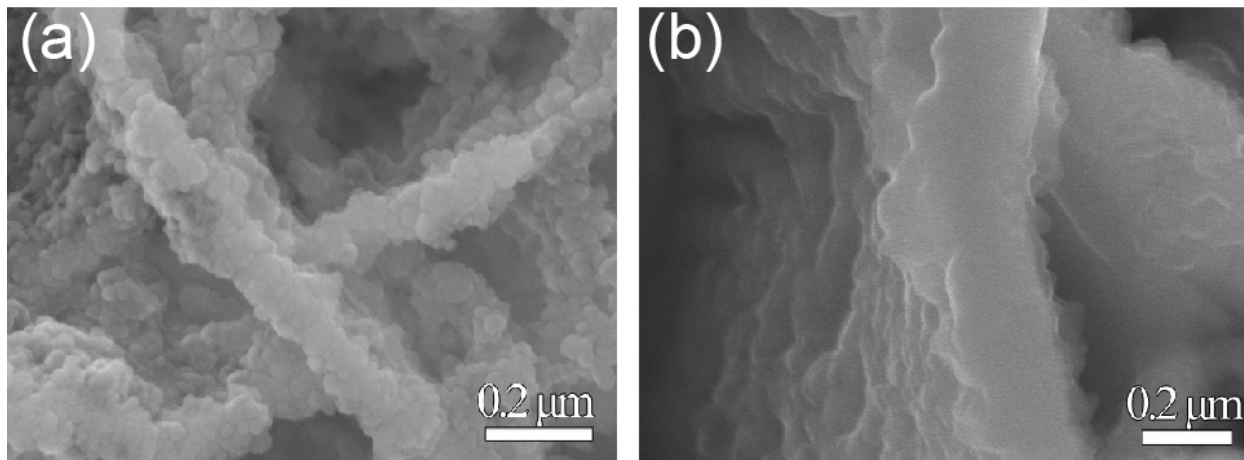


Figure S5. SEM images of MnCo₂O₄ electrode at different stages (a) discharged, and (b) recharged.

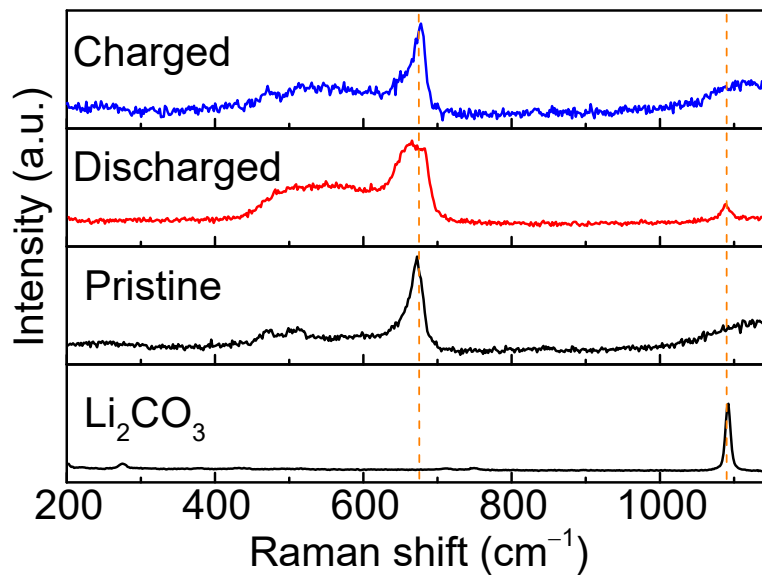


Figure S6. Raman spectra of MnCo₂O₄ electrode at different stages during the first cycle.

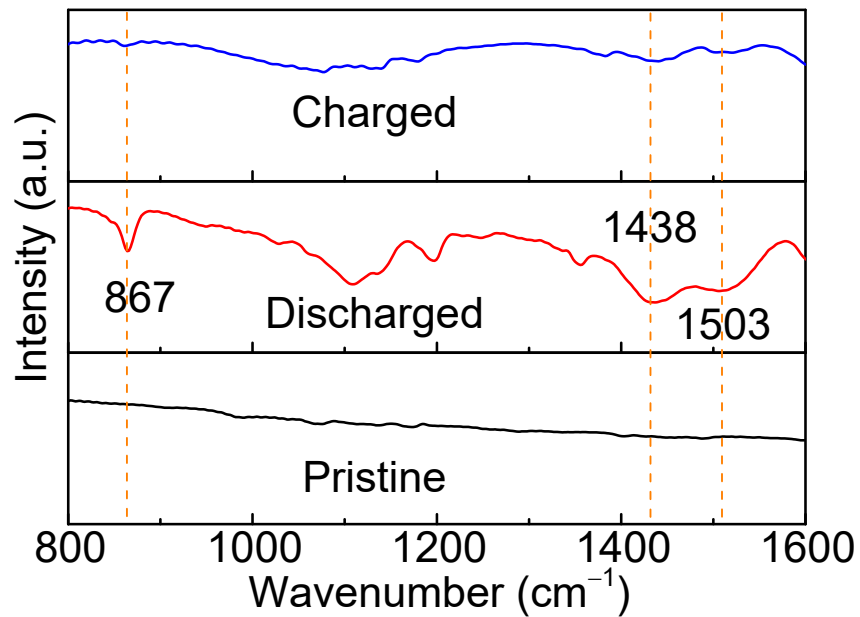


Figure S7. FTIR spectra of MnCo₂O₄ electrode at different stages during the first cycle.

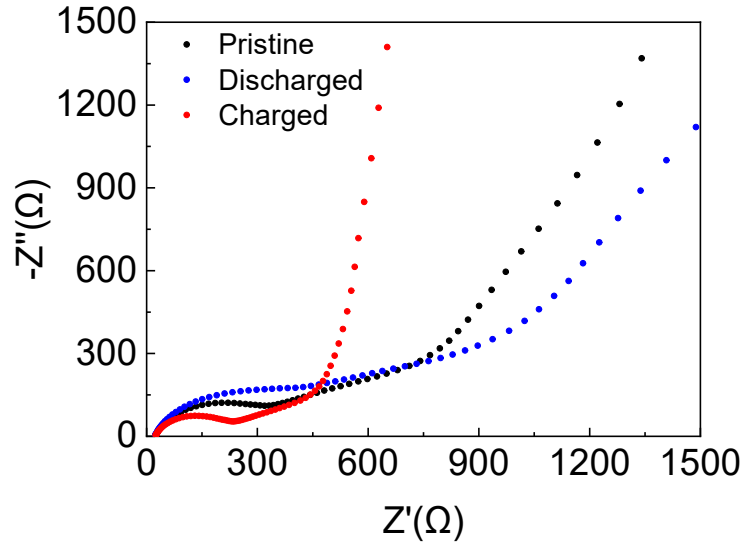


Figure S8. Impedance spectra of the Li-CO₂ battery with a MnCo₂O₄ cathode at pristine, first discharge, and first charge states.

The Nyquist plots at different states almost demonstrate a depressed semicircle in the high-middle frequency region and an oblique straight line in the low frequency range. After a discharge process, the electrode shows an elevated resistance due to the formation of non-conductive Li₂CO₃ on the surface of the electrode. Then the cell displays low contact and charge-transfer impedance according to the EIS result, due to the decomposition of Li₂CO₃ in the charge process.