

Bonding dependent lithium storage behaviors of molybdenum oxides for next-generation Li-ion batteries

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Supplementary Discussion

Capacity contribution from each component in MoO_x/rGO composite

Based on the TGA result, the weight ratio of rGO in MoO₂/rGO and MoO₃/rGO is ~19.1% and ~23.1%, respectively. The reversible capacity of ~1017 mAh g⁻¹ in MoO₂/rGO and ~1110 mAh g⁻¹ in MoO₃/rGO can be expressed as below.

$$\rightarrow 0.191 \alpha + 0.809 \beta = \sim 1017 \text{ mAh g}^{-1} \quad (\text{MoO}_2/\text{rGO})$$

$$\rightarrow 0.231 \alpha + 0.769 \gamma = \sim 1110 \text{ mAh g}^{-1} \quad (\text{MoO}_3/\text{rGO})$$

α : Specific reversible capacity from rGO

β, γ : Specific reversible capacity from MoO₂ and MoO₃ in the composites

The theoretical maximum capacity of rGO (α) is ~744 mAh g⁻¹ ($\text{C}_6 + 2\text{Li}^+ + 2\text{e}^- = \text{Li}_2\text{C}_6$), based on lithium ion accommodation on the both sides of each graphene monolayers.¹⁻³

$$\rightarrow \beta = 1081 \text{ mAh g}^{-1}, \gamma = 1099 \text{ mAh g}^{-1}.$$

Therefore, the specific capacity contribution of MoO₂ in MoO₂/rGO is 1081 mAh g⁻¹, and that of MoO₃ is 1099 mAh g⁻¹.

Kinetic investigation using cyclic voltammetry

The relationship between current (i) and scan rate (v) obeys the following power laws,^{4,5} where a and b are variable constants.

$$i = av^b \quad (1)$$

Thus, the b value can be obtained by calculating the slope of the $\log(i)$ versus $\log(v)$ curves.

$$\log i = b \log v + \log a \quad (2)$$

The b -value is between 0.5 and 1.0, which approaches 0.5 for a diffusion-controlled process and 1.0 for a capacitive reaction.

To obtain b -value at the redox potential, the CV curves of MoO_x/rGO composite were recorded with scan rates from 0.1–0.5 mV s⁻¹, as shown in **Fig. S4**.

Supplementary Tables

Table S1. Curves fitting results of Li 1s and O 1s XPS spectra of fully lithiated MoO₃/rGO and MoO₂/rGO electrodes after etching the surface

Spectra	Component	Position (eV)	FWHM (eV)	Area (%)
MoO₂/rGO Li 1s XPS	LiF	56.4	1.273	2.8
	Li ₂ CO ₃	55.3	1.544	16.9
	Li _x MoO ₂	54.4	2.404	60.8
	Li ₂ O	53.7	2.003	10.2
	Metallic Li	52.3	1.406	9.3
MoO₃/rGO Li 1s XPS	LiF	56.4	1.273	4.1
	Li ₂ CO ₃	55.3	1.544	60.0
	Li ₂ O	53.7	2.003	35.9
MoO₂/rGO O 1s XPS	Li ₂ CO ₃	532.0	2.079	46.5
	Li _x MoO ₂	530.8	2.087	37.9
	Li ₂ O	528.5	1.480	15.6
MoO₃/rGO O 1s XPS	Li ₂ CO ₃	532.0	2.079	66.9
	Li ₂ O	528.5	1.480	33.1

Supplementary Figures

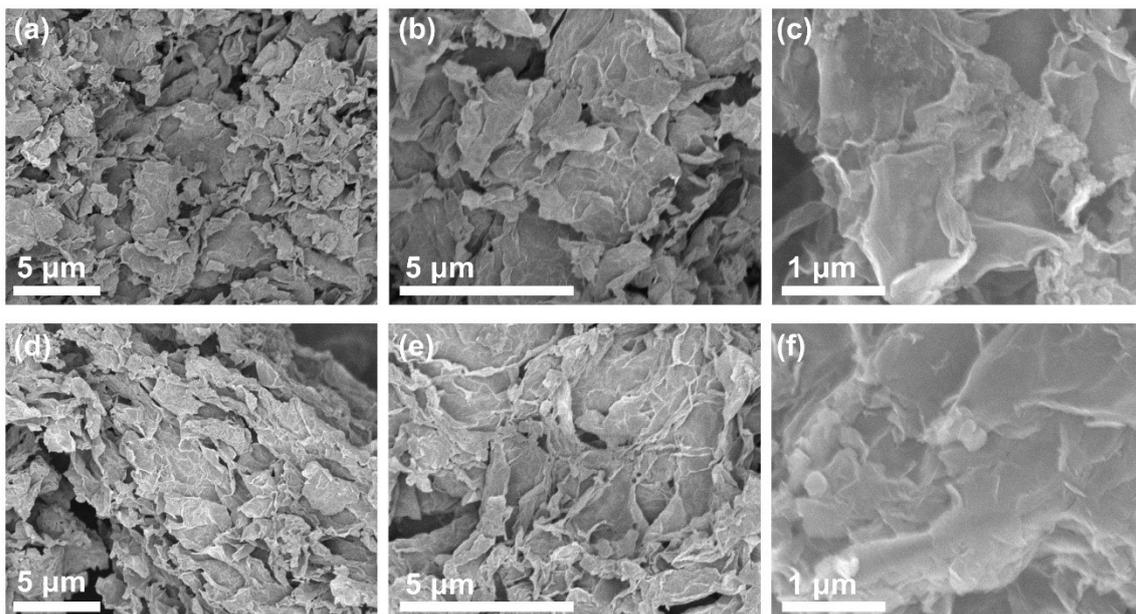


Fig. S1. SEM images of (a)–(c) MoO₂/rGO and (d)–(f) MoO₃/rGO with different magnifications.

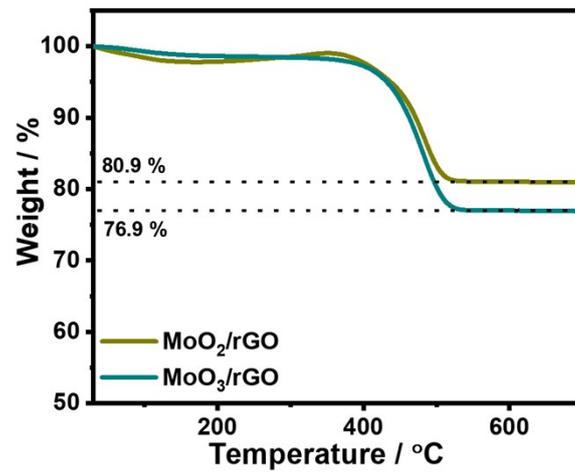


Fig. S2. TGA results of MoO₂/rGO and MoO₃/rGO.

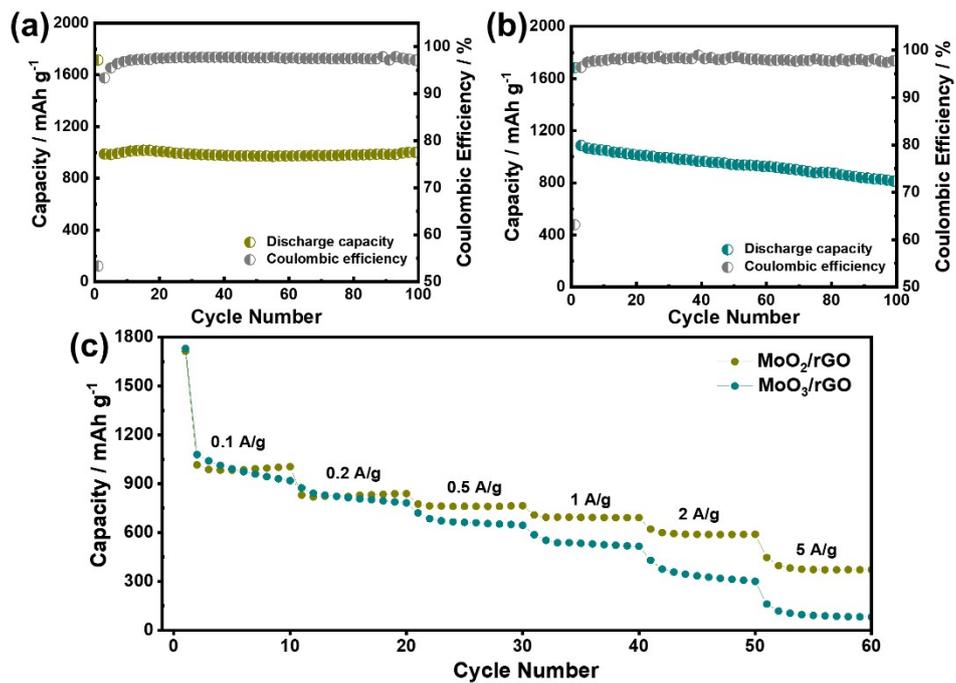


Fig. S3. Cycle performance test of (a) MoO₂/rGO and (b) MoO₃/rGO during 100 cycles under a specific current of 100 mA g⁻¹. (c) Rate capability of MoO₂/rGO and MoO₃/rGO.

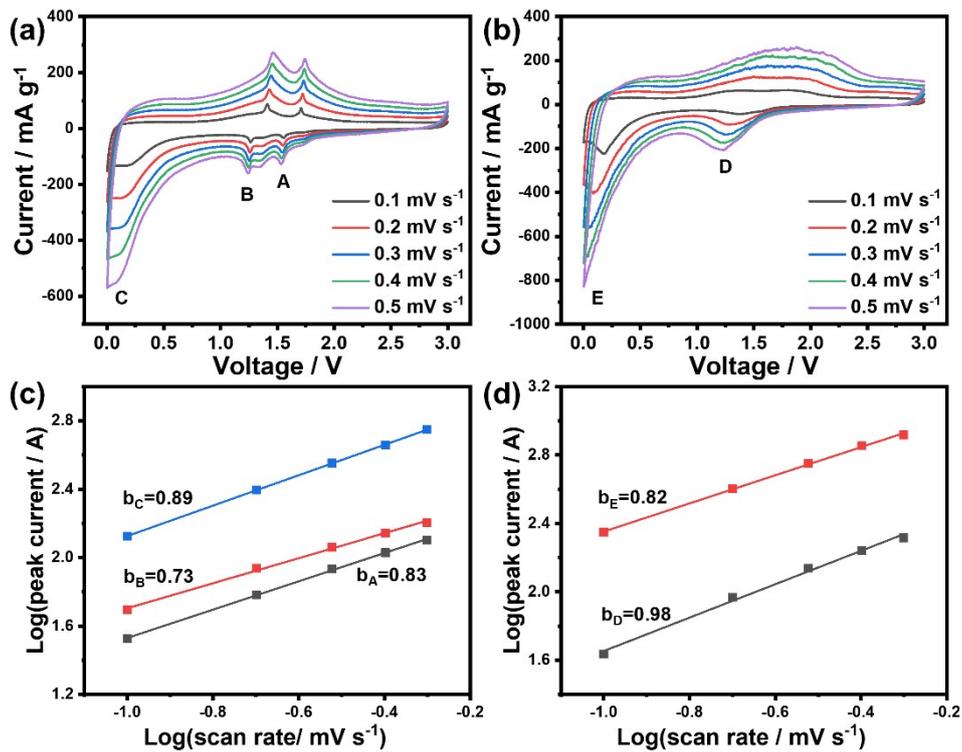


Fig. S4. CV curves of (a) MoO₂/rGO and (b) MoO₃/rGO with scan rate increasing from 0.1 to 0.5 mV s⁻¹. Relation between log(peak current) and log(scan rate) of (c) MoO₂/rGO and (d) MoO₃/rGO.

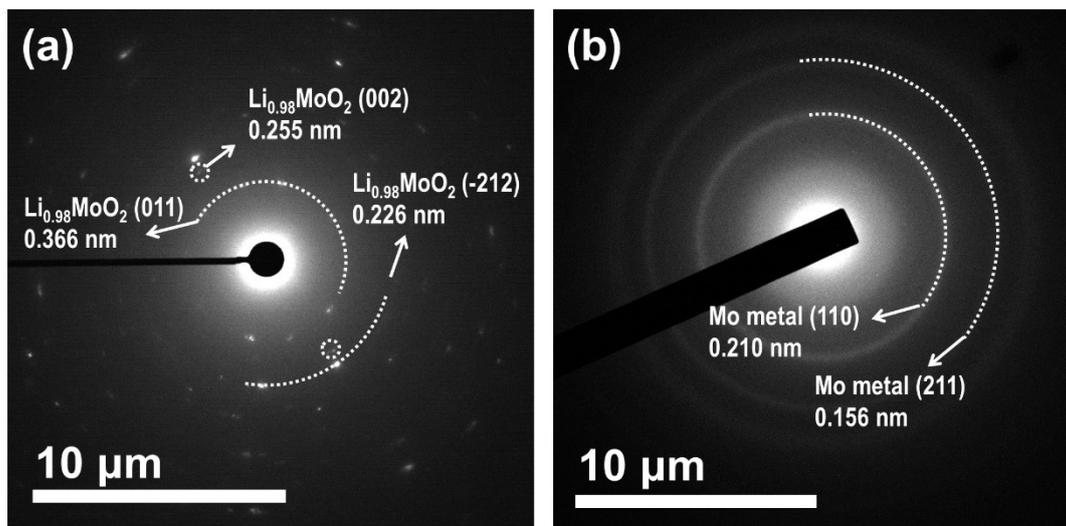


Fig. S5. SAED pattern of (a) MoO₂/rGO and (b) MoO₃/rGO electrodes after full discharge.

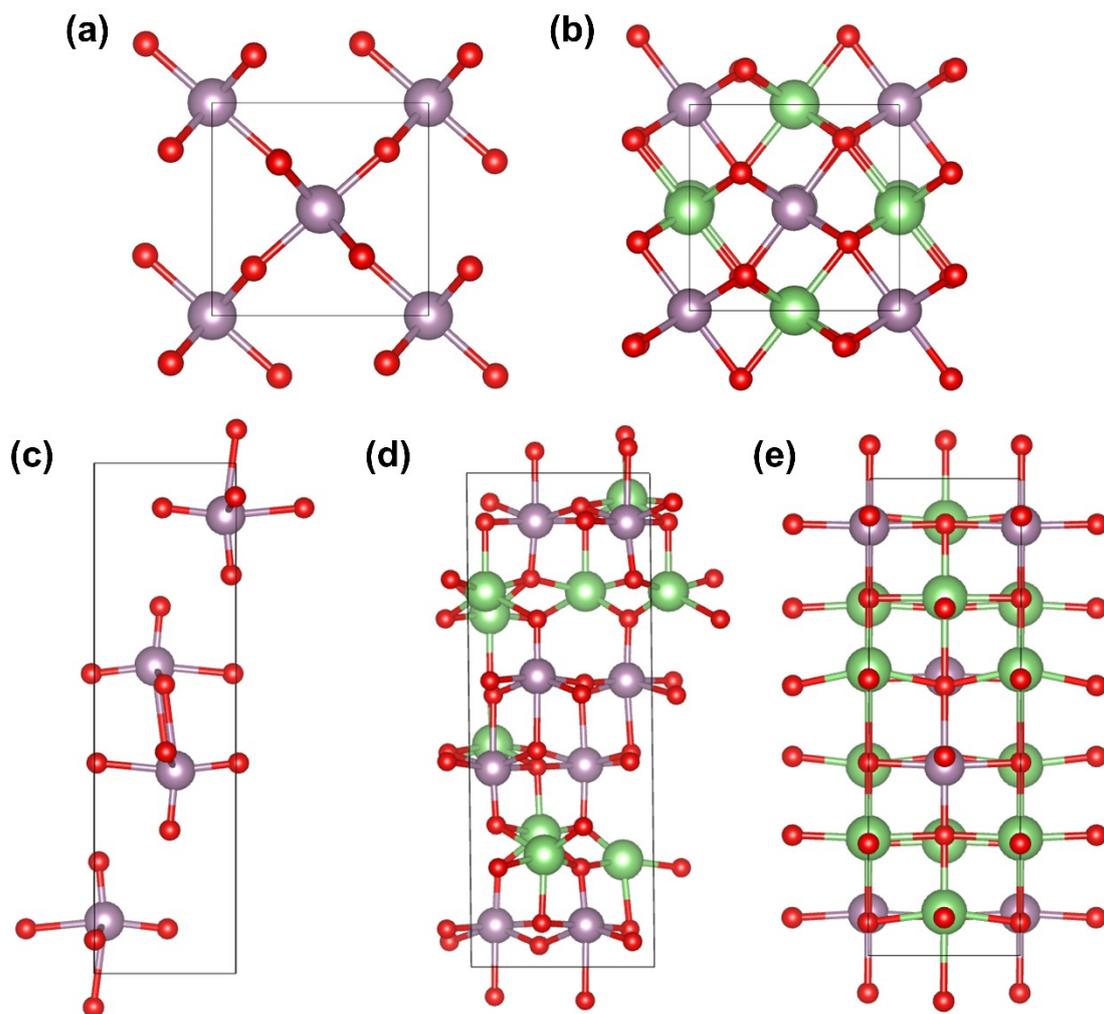


Fig. S6. Crystal structural models for calculating Mo–O bonding characteristics in (a) MoO₂, (b) LiMoO₂, (c) MoO₃, (d) LiMoO₃, and (e) Li₂MoO₃.

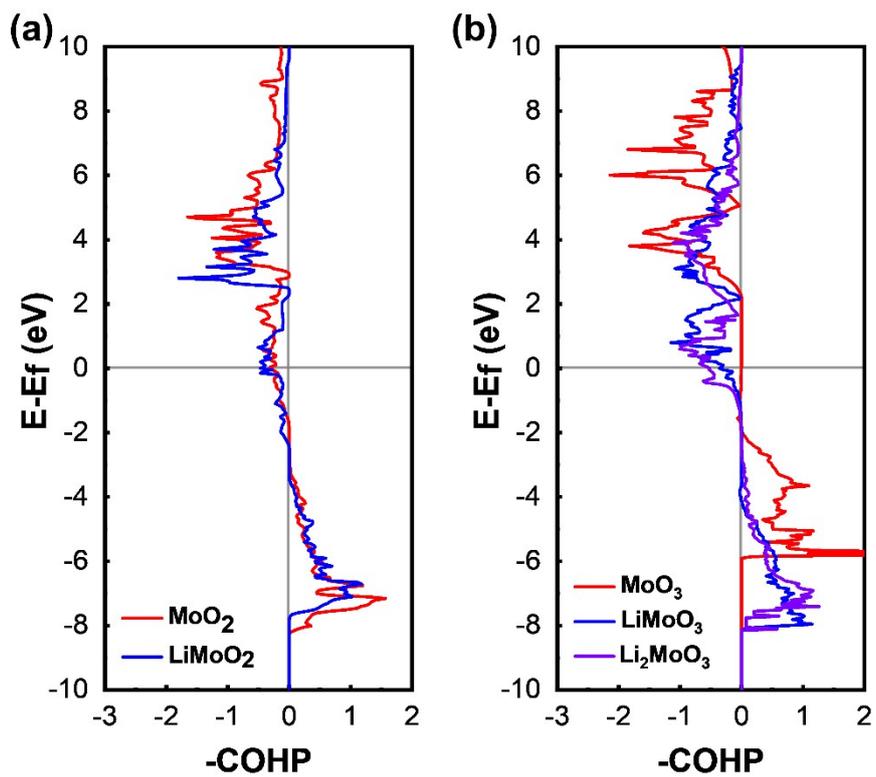


Fig. S7. COHP plots of (a) $Li_x MoO_2$ ($x = 0, 1$) and (b) $Li_x MoO_3$ ($x = 0, 1, 2$).

References

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