

Supporting Information

A general strategy to enhance electrochemical activity and energy density of energy-storage materials through using sintering aids with redox activity: a case study of $\text{Mo}_4\text{Nb}_{26}\text{O}_{77}$

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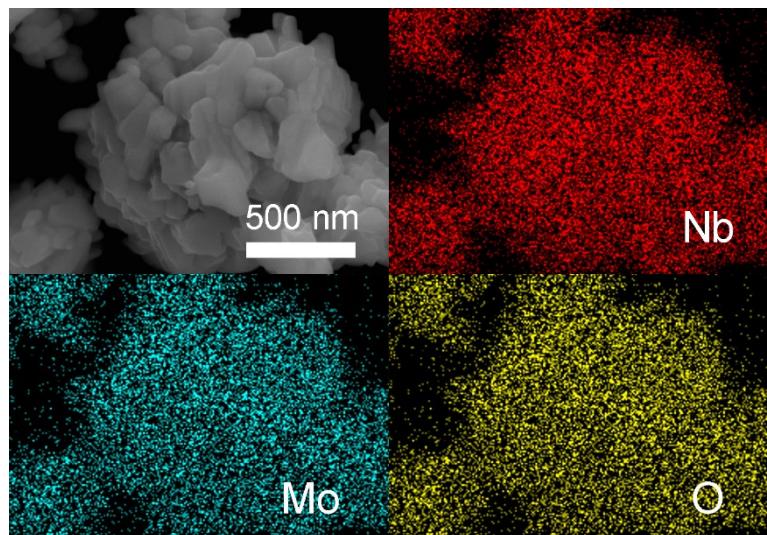


Fig. S1. EDX mapping images of $\text{Mo}_4\text{Nb}_{26}\text{O}_{77}$ submicron-sized particles.

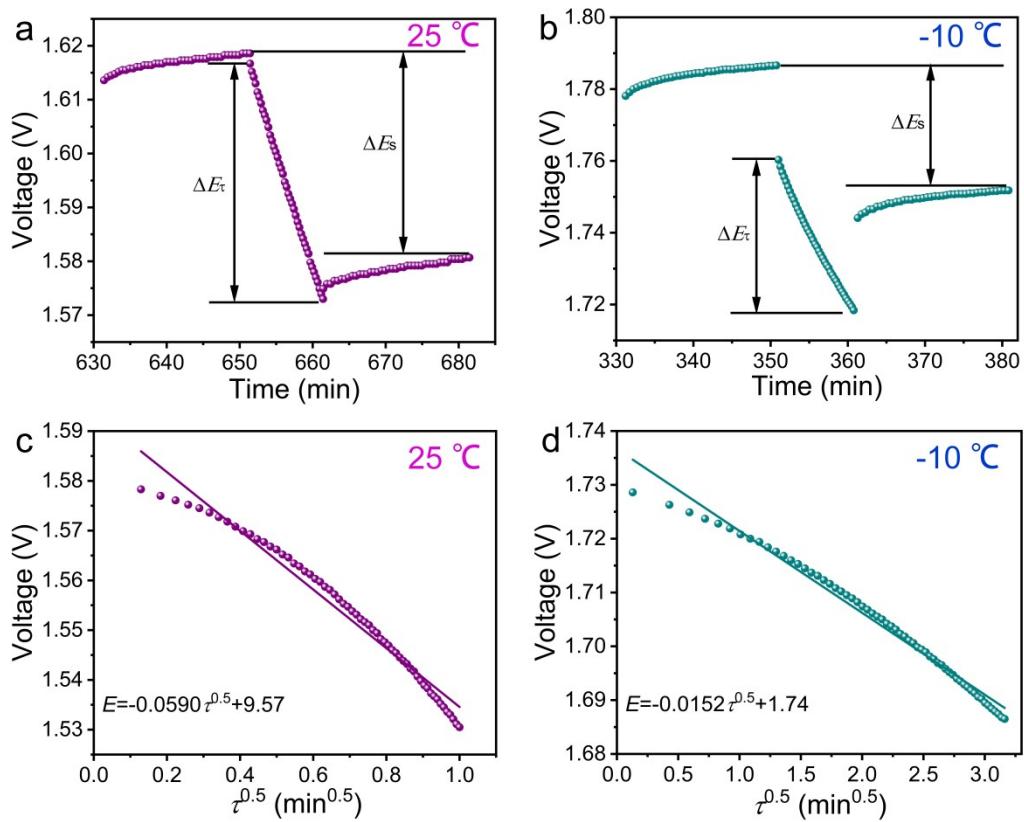


Fig. S2. E versus t curves for a single step in GITT experiment of $\text{Mo}_4\text{Nb}_{26}\text{O}_{77}$ submicron-sized particles at a) 25 and b) -10 °C. Linear behavior of E versus $t^{0.5}$ relationship during a typical titration in $\text{Mo}_4\text{Nb}_{26}\text{O}_{77}$ submicron-sized particles at c) 25 and d) -10 °C.

Calculations of apparent Li⁺ diffusion coefficients of Mo₄Nb₂₆O₇₇ submicron-sized particles from GITT

The GITT test is conducted on the Mo₄Nb₂₆O₇₇/Li cell to study the Li⁺ diffusivity in the Mo₄Nb₂₆O₇₇ submicron-sized particles. Fig. 5d and Fig. 5e respectively exhibit the typical GITT curves of the Mo₄Nb₂₆O₇₇ submicron-sized particles at 25 and -10 °C during the first two lithiation–delithiation cycles. For a clear observation, a single step of GITT is presented in Fig. S2a/Fig. S2b. Based on the Fick's second law, the apparent Li⁺ diffusion coefficients (D_{Li}) of the Mo₄Nb₂₆O₇₇ submicron-sized particles can be calculated by using Eq. S1 [S1]:

$$D_{Li} = \frac{4}{\pi} \left(\frac{m_b V_m}{M_b S} \right)^2 \left(\frac{\Delta E_s}{\tau (dE_\tau / d\sqrt{\tau})} \right)^2 \quad \left(\tau \ll \frac{L^2}{D_{Li}} \right) \quad (S1)$$

where, M_B is the molar mass of Mo₄Nb₂₆O₇₇, V_m is the molar volume of Mo₄Nb₂₆O₇₇, m_B is the mass of Mo₄Nb₂₆O₇₇, S is the Mo₄Nb₂₆O₇₇ electrode area, τ is the pulse duration time, L is the Mo₄Nb₂₆O₇₇ electrode thickness, and ΔE_s and ΔE_τ respectively represent the change in the equilibrium potential and the change in potential during the current pulse, which can be gained from the GITT curves (Fig. S2a and Fig. S2b). As the potential during a single titration delivers a linear relationship with $\tau^{0.5}$ (Fig. S2c/Fig. S2d), Eq. S1 can be simplified as Eq. S2:

$$D_{Li} = \frac{4}{\pi \tau} \left(\frac{m_b V_m}{M_b S} \right)^2 \left(\frac{\Delta E_s}{\Delta E_\tau} \right)^2 \quad \left(\tau \ll \frac{L^2}{D_{Li}} \right) \quad (S2)$$

Based on Eq. S2, the apparent Li⁺ diffusion coefficients of the Mo₄Nb₂₆O₇₇ submicron-sized particles during different states of discharge/charge at 25 and -10 °C are obtained,

and displayed in Fig. 5d and Fig. 5e, respectively.

Table S1. Results of crystal analysis by Rietveld refinement in $\text{Mo}_4\text{Nb}_{26}\text{O}_{77}$ submicron-sized particles (monoclinic) with $C2$ space group, and the comparisons with shear ReO_3 -type niobate anode materials previously reported. Interlayer spacings (usually b values) are highlighted in red.

material	a (Å)	b (Å)	c (Å)	α, γ (°)	β (°)	V (Å ³)	reference
$\text{Mo}_4\text{Nb}_{26}\text{O}_{77}$	29.76355 (87)	3.82011 (10)	26.00112 (27)	90	92.377 (4)	2953.788 (86)	this work
$\text{V}_3\text{Nb}_{17}\text{O}_{50}$	20.36708 (85)	3.79885 (15)	11.89108 (55)	90	127.227 (3)	794.945 (68)	[S2]
$\text{MoNb}_{12}\text{O}_{33}$	22.7931 (6)	3.82094 (1)	17.72972 (5)	90	123.3 (1)	1261.021 (60)	[S3]
$\text{ZrNb}_{14}\text{O}_{37}$	29.87123 (255)	3.82209 (26)	21.16379 (157)	90	95.078 (7)	2406.798 (430)	[S4]
TiNb_2O_7	20.36708 (85)	3.79885 (15)	11.89108 (55)	90	127.227 (3)	794.945 (68)	[S5]
$\text{Ti}_2\text{Nb}_{10}\text{O}_{29}$	15.52368 (58)	3.8112 (2)	20.5382 (13)	90	113.042 (5)	1117.67 (15)	[S6]
$\text{Al}_{0.5}\text{Nb}_{24.5}\text{O}_{62}$	29.9005 (72)	3.8228 (7)	21.1950 (45)	90	95.079 (3)	2413.20 (92)	[S7]
$\text{Cr}_{0.5}\text{Nb}_{24.5}\text{O}_{62}$	29.91514 (299)	3.82628 (32)	21.15166 (201)	90	94.944 (8)	2412.092 (488)	[S8]
$\text{Ga}_{0.5}\text{Nb}_{24.5}\text{O}_{62}$	30.02809 (53)	3.83409 (52)	21.10826 (35)	90	96.041 (1)	2416.709 (927)	[S9]
$\text{W}_5\text{Nb}_{16}\text{O}_{55}$	21.0209 (9)	3.8241 (6)	23.0822 (15)	90	126.489 (3)	1689.60 (71)	[S10]
$\text{Fe}_{0.5}\text{Nb}_{24.5}\text{O}_{62}$	29.7203 (61)	3.81813 (70)	21.1036 (44)	90	95.352 (17)	2383.807 (22)	[S11]
$\text{FeNb}_{11}\text{O}_{29}$	28.70490 (49)	3.82569 (7)	20.62376 (42)	90	90	2264.822 (60)	[S12]

$\text{Mg}_2\text{Nb}_{34}\text{O}_{87}$	15.60459 (13)	3.83071 (2)	20.64403 (13)	90	113.096 (6)	1135.119 (161)	[S13]
$\text{Zn}_2\text{Nb}_{34}\text{O}_{87}$	28.71489 (11)	3.82780 (2)	20.65497 (8)	90	90	2270.295 (252)	[S14]
$\text{HfNb}_{24}\text{O}_{62}$	29.92508 (125)	3.82525 (14)	21.21133 (87)	90	95.068 (5)	2418.588 (167)	[S15]
$\text{Cu}_2\text{Nb}_{34}\text{O}_{87}$	15.59868 (130)	3.83115 (21)	20.64336 (127)	90	113.063 (6)	1135.059 (161)	[S16]
$\text{TiNb}_{24}\text{O}_{62}$	29.79212 (173)	3.81751 (20)	21.09986 (114)	90	95.018 (5)	2390.526 (288)	[S17]
$\text{AlNb}_{11}\text{O}_{29}$	15.55789 (85)	3.81126 (16)	20.53599 (94)	90	113.303 (4)	1118.354 (112)	[S18]
$\text{Ni}_2\text{Nb}_{34}\text{O}_{87}$	28.69691 (89)	3.84015 (10)	20.66244 (65)	90	90	2277.011 (167)	[S19]

Table S2. Fractional atomic parameters of Mo₄Nb₂₆O₇₇ with *C*2 space group.

atom	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	occupancy	site
Mo0	0.241455	0.25	0.208689	1	4 <i>c</i>
Mo1	0.044892	0	0.402234	0.0714	4 <i>c</i>
Mo2	0.000051	0	0.267343	0.0714	4 <i>c</i>
Mo3	0.163318	0	0.364353	0.0714	4 <i>c</i>
Mo4	0.119995	0	0.211033	0.0714	4 <i>c</i>
Mo5	0.103080	0.5	0.126194	0.0714	4 <i>c</i>
Mo6	0.297897	0.5	0.489506	0.0714	4 <i>c</i>
Mo7	0.261218	0.5	0.362641	0.0714	4 <i>c</i>
Mo8	0.220645	0.5	0.075442	0.0714	4 <i>c</i>
Mo9	0.417929	0.5	0.450245	0.0714	4 <i>c</i>
Mo10	0.378183	0.5	0.308527	0.0714	4 <i>c</i>
Mo11	0.348898	0	0.198761	0.0714	4 <i>c</i>
Mo12	0.322672	0	0.063135	0.0714	4 <i>c</i>
Mo13	0.475458	0	0.153464	0.0714	4 <i>c</i>
Mo14	0.435190	0	0.010244	0.0714	4 <i>c</i>
Nb1	0.044892	0	0.402234	0.9286	4 <i>c</i>
Nb2	0.000051	0	0.267343	0.9286	4 <i>c</i>
Nb3	0.163318	0	0.364353	0.9286	4 <i>c</i>
Nb4	0.119995	0	0.211033	0.9286	4 <i>c</i>
Nb5	0.103080	0.5	0.126194	0.9286	4 <i>c</i>
Nb6	0.297897	0.5	0.489506	0.9286	4 <i>c</i>
Nb7	0.261218	0.5	0.362641	0.9286	4 <i>c</i>

Nb8	0.220645	0.5	0.075442	0.9286	<i>4c</i>
Nb9	0.417929	0.5	0.450245	0.9286	<i>4c</i>
Nb10	0.378183	0.5	0.308527	0.9286	<i>4c</i>
Nb11	0.348898	0	0.198761	0.9286	<i>4c</i>
Nb12	0.322672	0	0.063135	0.9286	<i>4c</i>
Nb13	0.475458	0	0.153464	0.9286	<i>4c</i>
Nb14	0.435190	0	0.010244	0.9286	<i>4c</i>
O1	0.042151	0.5	0.396852	1	<i>4c</i>
O2	0.024205	0.5	0.276908	1	<i>4c</i>
O3	0.183166	0.5	0.427164	1	<i>4c</i>
O4	0.117909	0.5	0.199559	1	<i>4c</i>
O5	0.114728	0	0.141137	1	<i>4c</i>
O6	0.265402	0	0.480783	1	<i>4c</i>
O7	0.237360	0	0.338012	1	<i>4c</i>
O8	0.242202	0	0.054041	1	<i>4c</i>
O9	0.452829	0	0.533580	1	<i>4c</i>
O10	0.371951	0	0.284647	1	<i>4c</i>
O11	0.357913	0.5	0.231246	1	<i>4c</i>
O12	0.250903	0.5	0.967210	1	<i>4c</i>
O13	0.487261	0.5	0.189643	1	<i>4c</i>
O14	0.435192	0.5	0.024738	1	<i>4c</i>
O15	0.068435	0	0.495137	1	<i>4c</i>
O16	0.025816	0	0.336439	1	<i>4c</i>
O17	0.109759	0	0.380804	1	<i>4c</i>

O18	0.065048	0	0.239667	1	<i>4c</i>
O19	0.026597	0.5	0.071694	1	<i>4c</i>
O20	0.186482	0	0.445039	1	<i>4c</i>
O21	0.156227	0	0.295537	1	<i>4c</i>
O22	0.080046	0.5	0.059826	1	<i>4c</i>
O23	0.200337	0	0.189223	1	<i>4c</i>
O24	0.174512	0.5	0.111398	1	<i>4c</i>
O25	0.272478	0.5	0.410938	1	<i>4c</i>
O26	0.220674	0.5	0.269220	1	<i>4c</i>
O27	0.349337	0.5	0.455336	1	<i>4c</i>
O28	0.296349	0.5	0.311371	1	<i>4c</i>
O29	0.286910	0	0.244647	1	<i>4c</i>
O30	0.248892	0.5	0.165363	1	<i>4c</i>
O31	0.208702	0.5	0.016111	1	<i>4c</i>
O32	0.394930	0.5	0.368914	1	<i>4c</i>
O33	0.324526	0	0.133060	1	<i>4c</i>
O34	0.405329	0.5	0.387880	1	<i>4c</i>
O35	0.433904	0.5	0.304792	1	<i>4c</i>
O36	0.407042	0	0.188796	1	<i>4c</i>
O37	0.364448	0	0.058755	1	<i>4c</i>
O38	0.449247	0	0.089317	1	<i>4c</i>
O39	0	0.5	0	1	<i>2a</i>

Table S3. Sintering temperature and BET specific surface area of $\text{Mo}_4\text{Nb}_{26}\text{O}_{77}$ submicron-sized particles, and the comparisons with previously-reported niobate anode materials from solid-state reaction.

niobate	sintering temperature (°C)	BET specific surface area ($\text{m}^2 \text{ g}^{-1}$)	reference
$\text{Mo}_4\text{Nb}_{26}\text{O}_{77}$	700	3.3	this work
$\text{V}_3\text{Nb}_{17}\text{O}_{50}$	1000	0.9	[S2]
$\text{MoNb}_{12}\text{O}_{33}$	1000	0.5	[S3]
$\text{ZrNb}_{14}\text{O}_{37}$	1050	1.6	[S4]
TiNb_2O_7	1100	0.8	[S5]
$\text{Ti}_2\text{Nb}_{10}\text{O}_{29}$	1150	1.3	[S6]
$\text{Al}_{0.5}\text{Nb}_{24.5}\text{O}_{62}$	1150	0.6	[S7]
$\text{Cr}_{0.5}\text{Nb}_{24.5}\text{O}_{62}$	1150	0.7	[S8]
$\text{Ga}_{0.5}\text{Nb}_{24.5}\text{O}_{62}$	1150	1.5	[S9]
$\text{W}_5\text{Nb}_{16}\text{O}_{55}$	1150	1.7	[S10]
$\text{Fe}_{0.5}\text{Nb}_{24.5}\text{O}_{62}$	1150	0.7	[S11]
$\text{FeNb}_{11}\text{O}_{29}$	1200	0.9	[S12]
$\text{Mg}_2\text{Nb}_{34}\text{O}_{87}$	1200	0.5	[S13]
$\text{Zn}_2\text{Nb}_{34}\text{O}_{87}$	1200	0.6	[S14]
$\text{HfNb}_{24}\text{O}_{62}$	1200	0.8	[S15]
$\text{Cu}_2\text{Nb}_{34}\text{O}_{87}$	1200	0.5	[S16]
$\text{TiNb}_{24}\text{O}_{62}$	1250	0.7	[S17]
$\text{AlNb}_{11}\text{O}_{29}$	1300	0.9	[S18]
$\text{Ni}_2\text{Nb}_{34}\text{O}_{87}$	1350	unreaveled	[S19]

Table S4. Theoretical and practical capacities of $\text{Mo}_4\text{Nb}_{26}\text{O}_{77}$ submicron-sized particles as well as the reversible capacity below 1.5 V at 0.1C, and the comparisons with previously-reported niobate anode materials from solid-state reaction.

niobate	theoretical capacity (mAh g ⁻¹)	practical capacity (mAh g ⁻¹)	practical-to-theoretical capacity ratio (%)	capacity below 1.5 V at 0.1C (mAh g ⁻¹)	reference
$\text{Mo}_4\text{Nb}_{26}\text{O}_{77}$	399	366	91.7	149	this work
$\text{V}_3\text{Nb}_{17}\text{O}_{50}$	423	281	66.4	127	[S2]
$\text{MoNb}_{12}\text{O}_{33}$	400	298	74.5	140	[S3]
$\text{ZrNb}_{14}\text{O}_{37}$	378	246	63.6	125	[S4]
TiNb_2O_7	387	268	69.3	139	[S5]
$\text{Ti}_2\text{Nb}_{10}\text{O}_{29}$	396	279	70.5	125	[S6]
$\text{Al}_{0.5}\text{Nb}_{24.5}\text{O}_{62}$	400	264	66.0	130	[S7]
$\text{Cr}_{0.5}\text{Nb}_{24.5}\text{O}_{62}$	398	291	73.1	130	[S8]
$\text{Ga}_{0.5}\text{Nb}_{24.5}\text{O}_{62}$	397	272	68.5	140	[S9]
$\text{W}_5\text{Nb}_{16}\text{O}_{55}$	356	243	68.3	128	[S10]
$\text{Fe}_{0.5}\text{Nb}_{24.5}\text{O}_{62}$	398	247	62.1	140	[S11]
$\text{FeNb}_{11}\text{O}_{29}$	400	286	71.5	130	[S12]
$\text{Mg}_2\text{Nb}_{34}\text{O}_{87}$	396	293	73.9	140	[S13]
$\text{Zn}_2\text{Nb}_{34}\text{O}_{87}$	389	301	77.4	135	[S14]
$\text{HfNb}_{24}\text{O}_{62}$	366	256	69.9	110	[S15]
$\text{Cu}_2\text{Nb}_{34}\text{O}_{87}$	389	311	79.9	135	[S16]
$\text{TiNb}_{24}\text{O}_{62}$	388	301	77.5	135	[S17]
$\text{AlNb}_{11}\text{O}_{29}$	389	294	75.6	125	[S18]
$\text{Ni}_2\text{Nb}_{34}\text{O}_{87}$	392	339	86.5	130	[S19]

Table S5. Comparisons of apparent Li⁺ diffusion coefficients (D_{Li}) of Mo₄Nb₂₆O₇₇ submicron-sized particles with previously-reported niobate anode materials from solid-state reaction.

material	D_{Li} (cm ² s ⁻¹)	test method	reference
Mo₄Nb₂₆O₇₇	1.9×10⁻¹¹ (25 °C)	GITT	this work
Mo₄Nb₂₆O₇₇	8.9×10⁻¹² (-10 °C)	GITT	this work
V ₃ Nb ₁₇ O ₅₀	3.24×10 ⁻¹⁴ (25 °C)	GITT	[S2]
MoNb ₁₂ O ₃₃	3.57×10 ⁻¹² (25 °C)	GITT	[S3]
ZrNb ₁₄ O ₃₇	6.28×10 ⁻¹³ (25 °C)	CV	[S4]
TiNb ₂ O ₇	5.17×10 ⁻¹⁵ (25 °C)	GITT	[S5]
Ti ₂ Nb ₁₀ O ₂₉	6.9×10 ⁻¹³ (25 °C)	GITT	[S6]
Al _{0.5} Nb _{24.5} O ₆₂	8.02×10 ⁻¹² (25 °C)	GITT	[S7]
Cr _{0.5} Nb _{24.5} O ₆₂	6.5×10 ⁻¹² (25 °C)	GITT	[S8]
Ga _{0.5} Nb _{24.5} O ₆₂	4.9×10 ⁻¹² (25 °C)	GITT	[S9]
W ₅ Nb ₁₆ O ₅₅	4.57×10 ⁻¹⁴ (25 °C)	CV	[S10]
Fe _{0.5} Nb _{24.5} O ₆₂	1.21×10 ⁻¹² (25 °C)	GITT	[S11]
FeNb ₁₁ O ₂₉	1.6~1.7×10 ⁻¹² (25 °C)	GITT	[S12]
Mg ₂ Nb ₃₄ O ₈₇	8.28×10 ⁻¹² (25 °C)	GITT	[S13]
Zn ₂ Nb ₃₄ O ₈₇	5.9×10 ⁻¹² (25 °C)	GITT	[S14]
HfNb ₂₄ O ₆₂	1.51×10 ⁻¹³ (25 °C)	GITT	[S15]
Cu ₂ Nb ₃₄ O ₈₇	3.5×10 ⁻¹³ (25 °C)	GITT	[S16]
TiNb ₂₄ O ₆₂	7.4×10 ⁻¹² (25 °C)	GITT	[S17]
AlNb ₁₁ O ₂₉	2.39×10 ⁻¹³ (25 °C)	CV	[S18]
Ni ₂ Nb ₃₄ O ₈₇	5.8×10 ⁻¹³ (25 °C)	GITT	[S19]

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