

ADVANCED ENERGY MATERIALS

Supporting Information

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Novel $\text{K}_3\text{V}_2(\text{PO}_4)_3/\text{C}$ Bundled Nanowires as Superior Sodium-Ion Battery Electrode with Ultrahigh Cycling Stability

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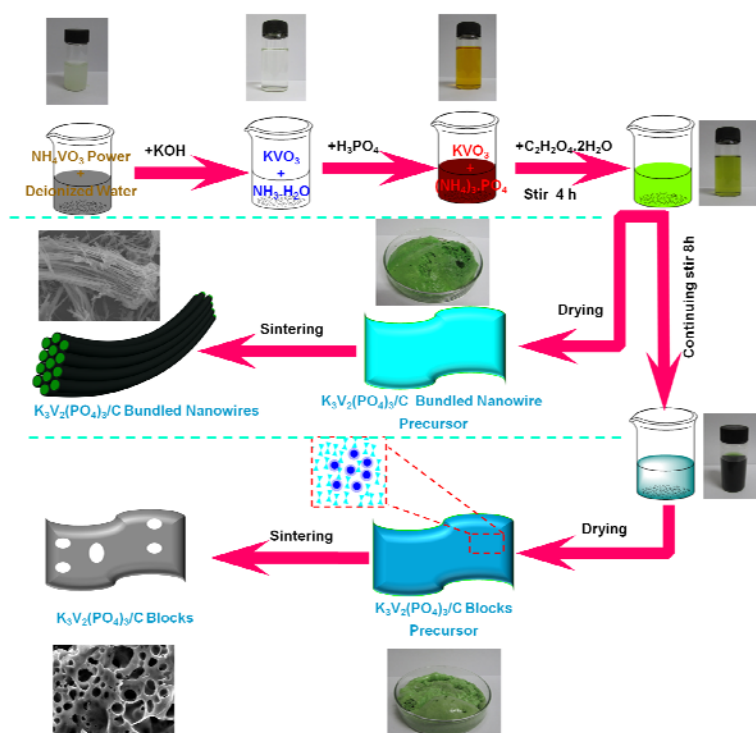


Figure S1. Schematic illustration for the fabrication process and proposed formation mechanism of the $K_3V_2(PO_4)_3/C$ bundled nanowires and blocks.

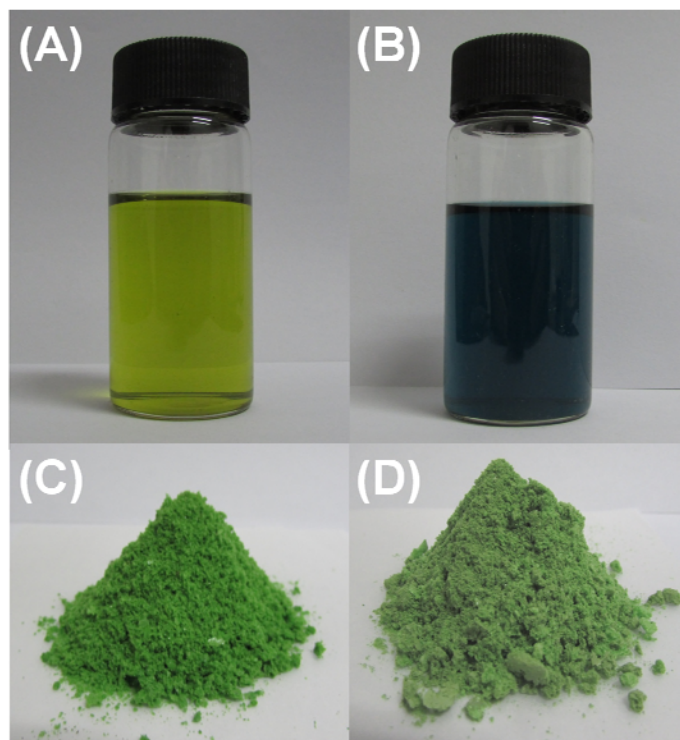


Figure S2. The photos for solution precursor of $\text{K}_3\text{V}_2(\text{PO}_4)_3$ bundled nanowires (A) and blocks (B). The photos for dried precursor of $\text{K}_3\text{V}_2(\text{PO}_4)_3$ bundled nanowires (C) and blocks (D).

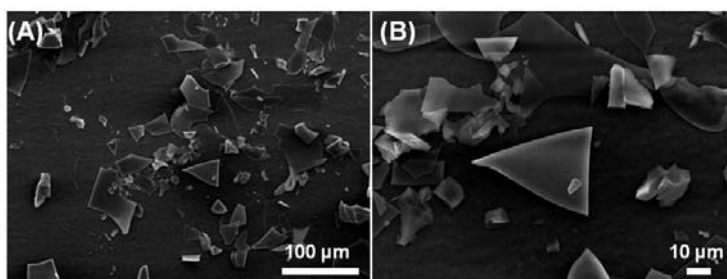


Figure S3. (A, B) SEM images of the $\text{K}_3\text{V}_2(\text{PO}_4)_3$ precursor baked at 180°C for 2h.

Table S1. The ICP test results of the $\text{K}_3\text{V}_2(\text{PO}_4)_3/\text{C}$ bundled nanowires.

Temperature	K: V: P
700 °C	3.0 : 2.04 : 2.97
800 °C	3.0 : 2.06 : 3.04
900 °C	3.0 : 1.99 : 3.08

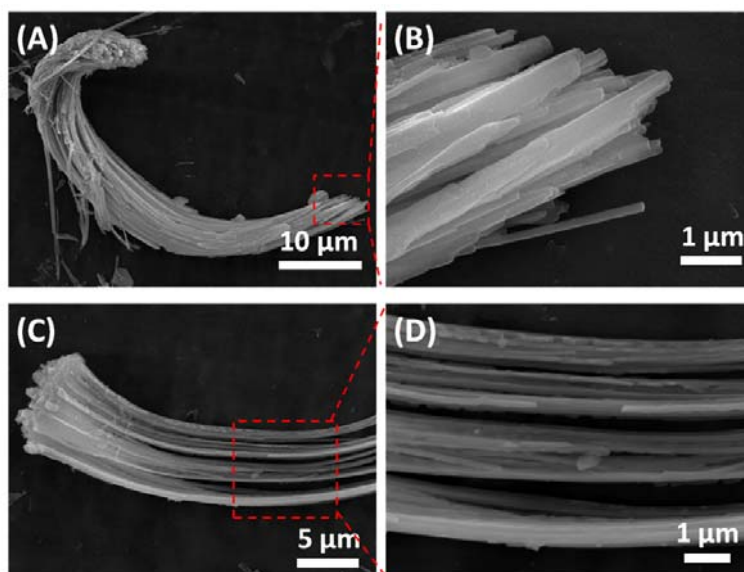


Figure S4. SEM images of the $K_3V_2(PO_4)_3/C$ bundled nanowires sintered at 800 °C.

Table S2. The ICP test results of the $K_3V_2(PO_4)_3/C$ blocks sintered at 800 °C.

	Temperature	K: V: P
Blocks	800 °C	3.00 : 2.03 : 3.01

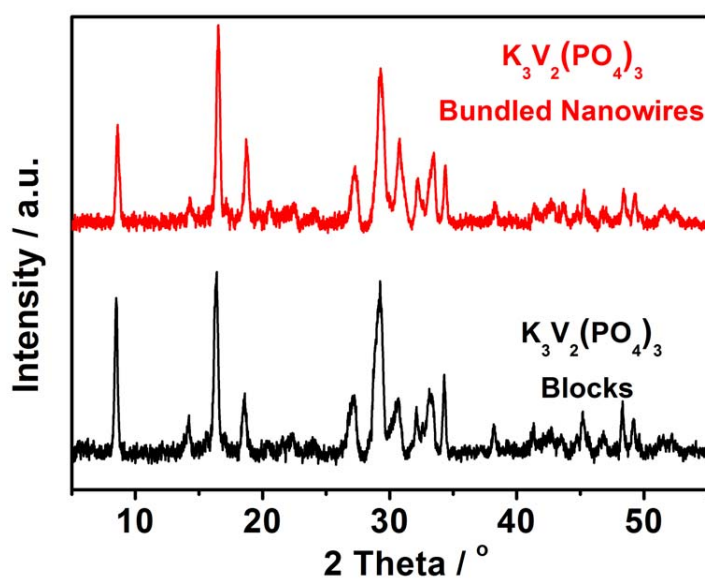


Figure S5. XRD patterns of the $K_3V_2(PO_4)_3/C$ bundled nanowires and blocks sintered at 800 °C.

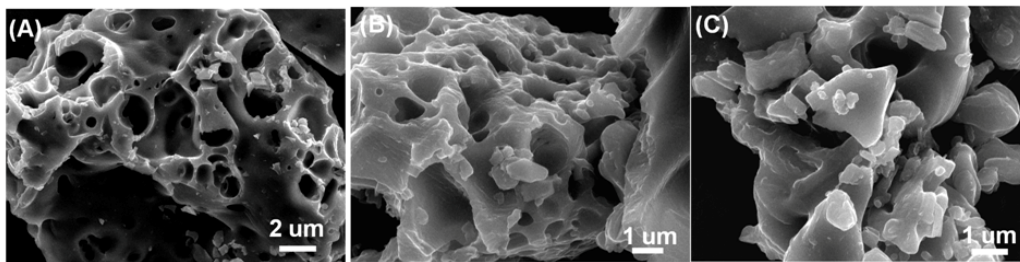


Figure S6. (A-C) SEM images of the $\text{K}_3\text{V}_2(\text{PO}_4)_3/\text{C}$ blocks sintered at 800 °C.

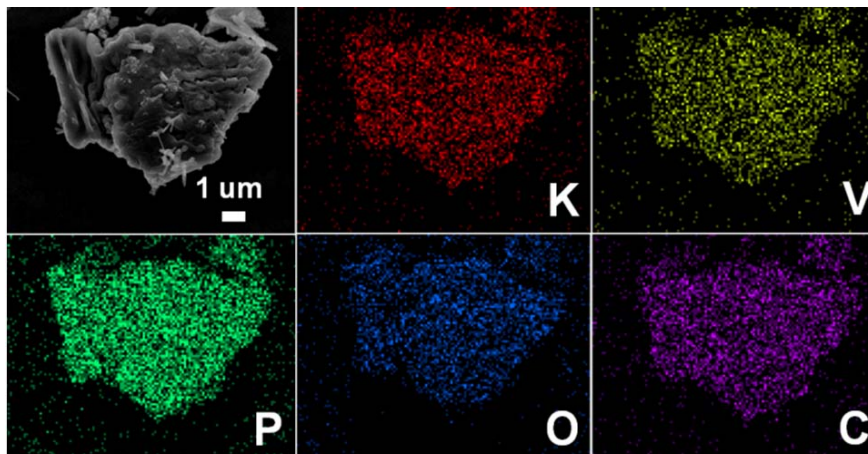


Figure S7. Elemental mapping images of the $\text{K}_3\text{V}_2(\text{PO}_4)_3/\text{C}$ blocks sintered at 800 °C.

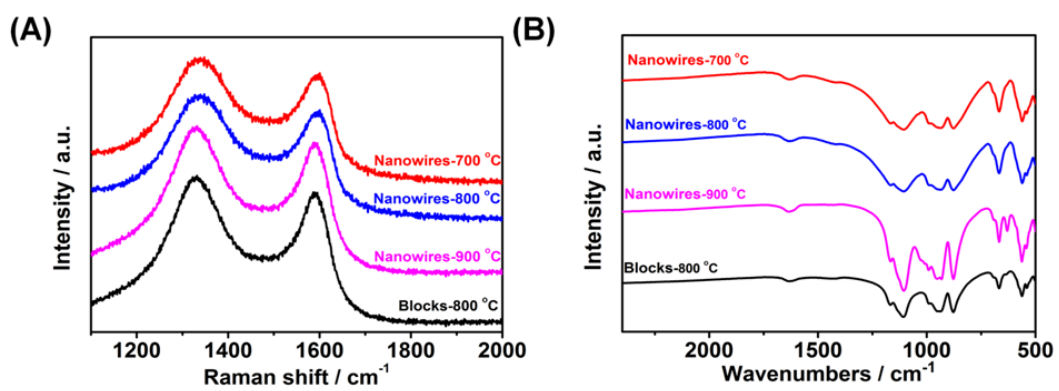


Figure S8. Raman spectra (A) and FT-IR spectra (B) of the $\text{K}_3\text{V}_2(\text{PO}_4)_3/\text{C}$ samples.

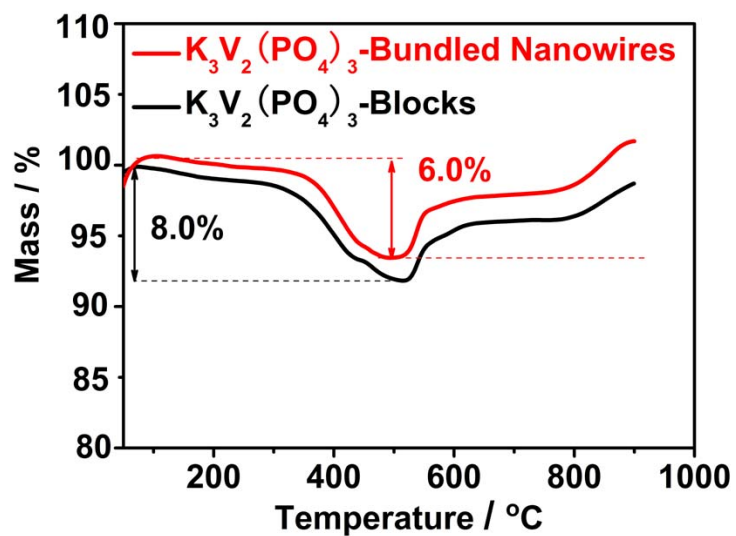


Figure S9. TGA curves of the $\text{K}_3\text{V}_2(\text{PO}_4)_3/\text{C}$ bundled nanowires and blocks sintered at 800 °C.

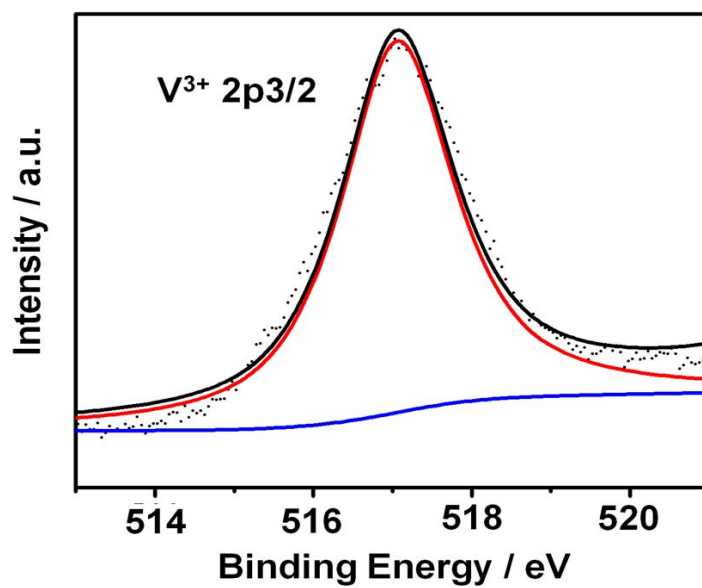


Figure S10. XPS spectra of the V $2p_{3/2}$ core level region of the $\text{K}_3\text{V}_2(\text{PO}_4)_3/\text{C}$ bundled nanowires.

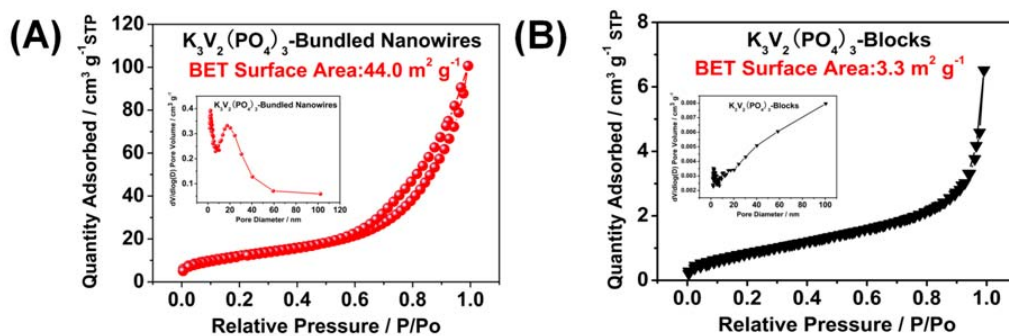


Figure S11. The nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherms of the $K_3V_2(PO_4)_3/C$ bundled nanowires (A) and blocks (B). The pore size distribution of the $K_3V_2(PO_4)_3/C$ bundled nanowires (inset of A) and blocks (inset of B).

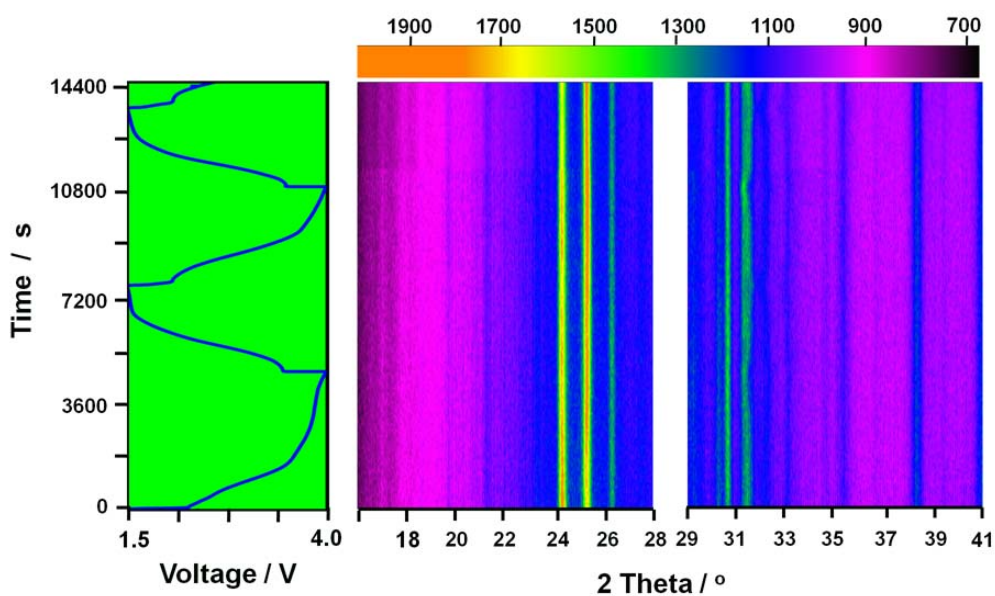


Figure S12. *In situ* X-ray diffraction patterns during galvanostatic charge and discharge of the $K_3V_2(PO_4)_3/C$ bundled nanowires at 100 mA g^{-1} .

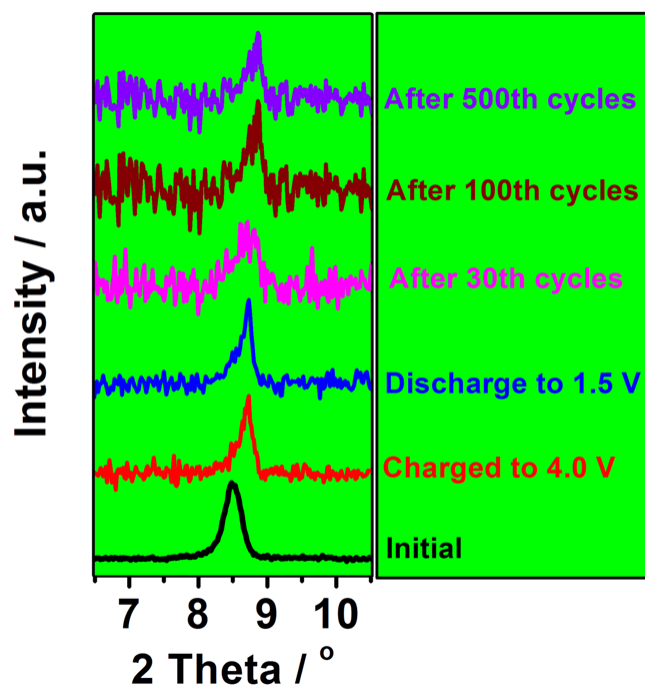


Figure S13. *Ex situ* XRD patterns of the $K_3V_2(PO_4)_3/C$ bundled nanowires.

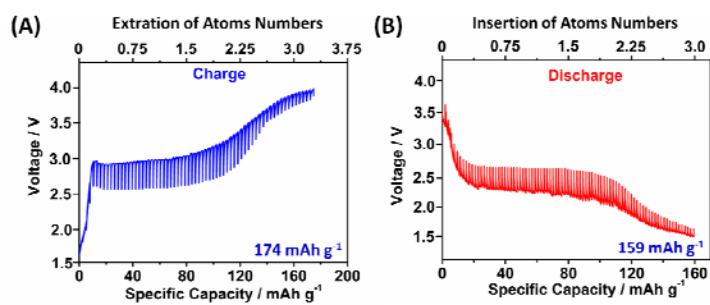


Figure S14. The galvanostatic intermittent titration technique (GITT) for $K_3V_2(PO_4)_3$ bundled nanowires.

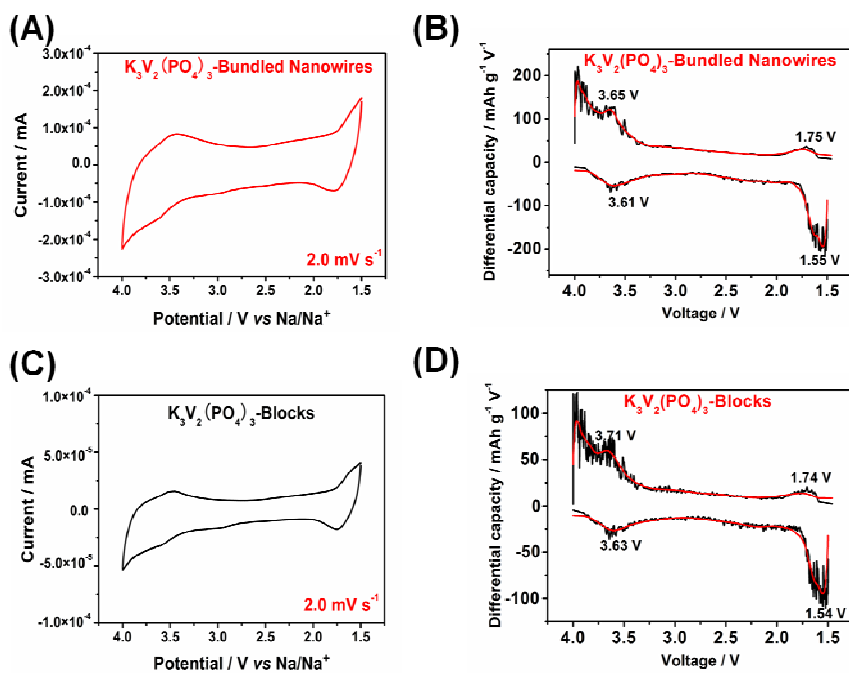


Figure S15. Cyclic voltammograms (CV) and corresponding dq/dv plots of the $K_3V_2(PO_4)_3/C$ bundled nanowires (A and B) and blocks (C and D) at a scan rate of 2.0 mV s⁻¹ in the electrochemical window of 1.5 to 4.0 V vs. Na/Na⁺.

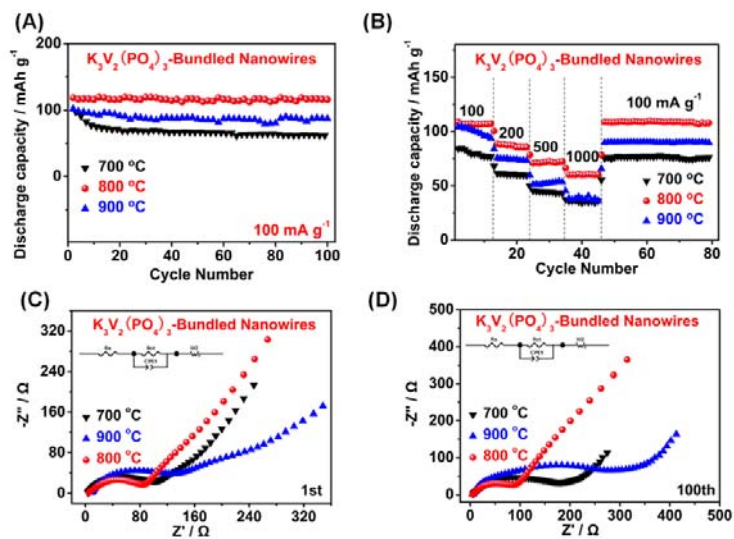


Figure S16. (A) Cycling performance of the three $K_3V_2(PO_4)_3/C$ bundled nanowires at 100 mA g⁻¹ in the electrochemical window of 1.5 – 4.0 V. (B) Rate performance of the three samples. (C, D) AC impedance plots of the three samples before and after 100th cycles (from 0.1Hz to 100 kHz).

Table S3. The *ex situ* ICP test results of the $\text{K}_3\text{V}_2(\text{PO}_4)_3/\text{C}$ bundled nanowires.

	K: Na: V
Before cycle	3.02 : 0.81 : 2.00
Charge to 4.0 V	1.01 : 0.01 : 2.00
Discharge to 1.5 V	1.16 : 2.10 : 2.00
After 2 cycles	1.07 : 2.26 : 2.00
After 30 cycles	1.02 : 2.25 : 2.00
After 100 cycles	1.01 : 2.24 : 2.00
After 500 cycles	1.02 : 2.25 : 2.00

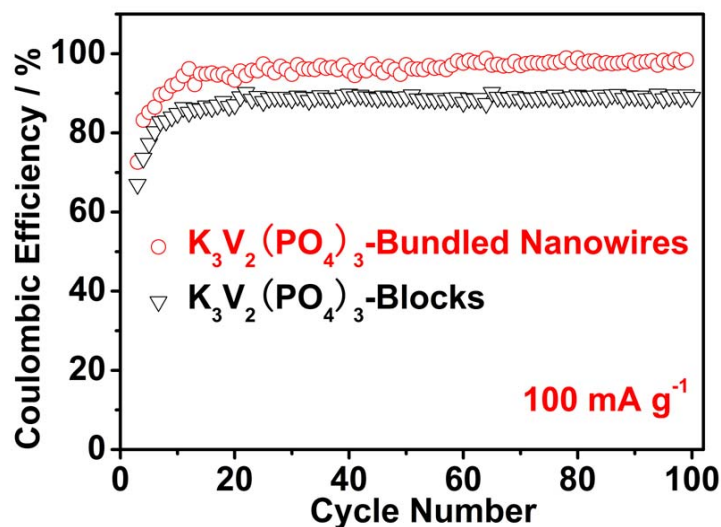


Figure S17. Coulombic efficiency of the $\text{K}_3\text{V}_2(\text{PO}_4)_3/\text{C}$ bundled nanowires and blocks at 100 mA g^{-1} .

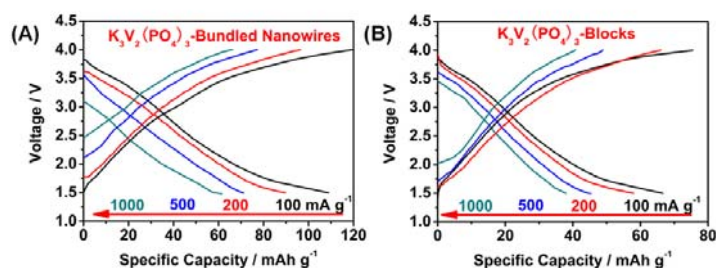


Figure S18. Charge-discharge curves of the $\text{K}_3\text{V}_2(\text{PO}_4)_3/\text{C}$ bundled nanowires (A) and blocks (B), at various current densities from 100 to $1,000 \text{ mA g}^{-1}$.

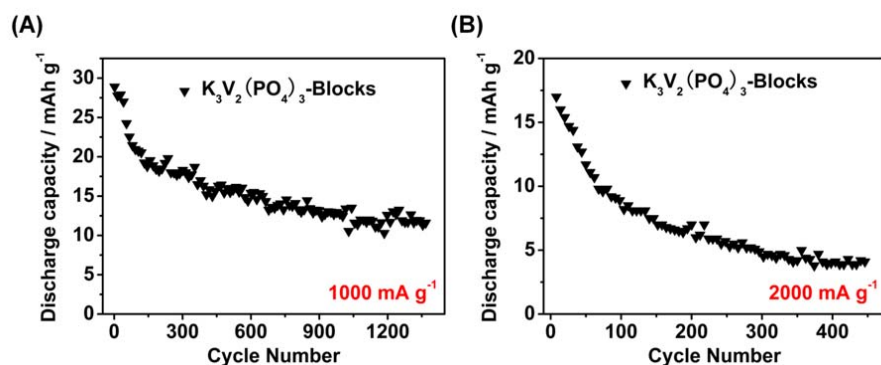


Figure S19. The cycle performances of the $K_3V_2(PO_4)_3/C$ blocks at 1,000 (A) and 2,000 $mA\ g^{-1}$ (B).

Table S4. Comparison of the electrochemical performance of phosphate based electrodes for sodium-ion batteries.

Material	Current density ($mA\ g^{-1}$)	Initial capacity ($mAh\ g^{-1}$)	Cycle numbers	Per cycle decay (%)	Reference
1 $K_3V_2(PO_4)_3$	100	119	100	0.0213	Our work
	500	71.0	1,000	0.0026	
	1,000	66.0	2,000	0.0023	
	2,000	45.7	2,000	0.0016	
2	588	100.6	200	0.0015	S1
3	1,176	103	1,000	0.0029	S2
4	4,700	60	30,000	0.013	S3
5 $Na_3V_2(PO_4)_3$	1,176	86	300	0.023	S4
6	11.76	109	80	0.088	S5
7	588	95	700	0.0056	S6
8	5.88	50	50	0.146	S7

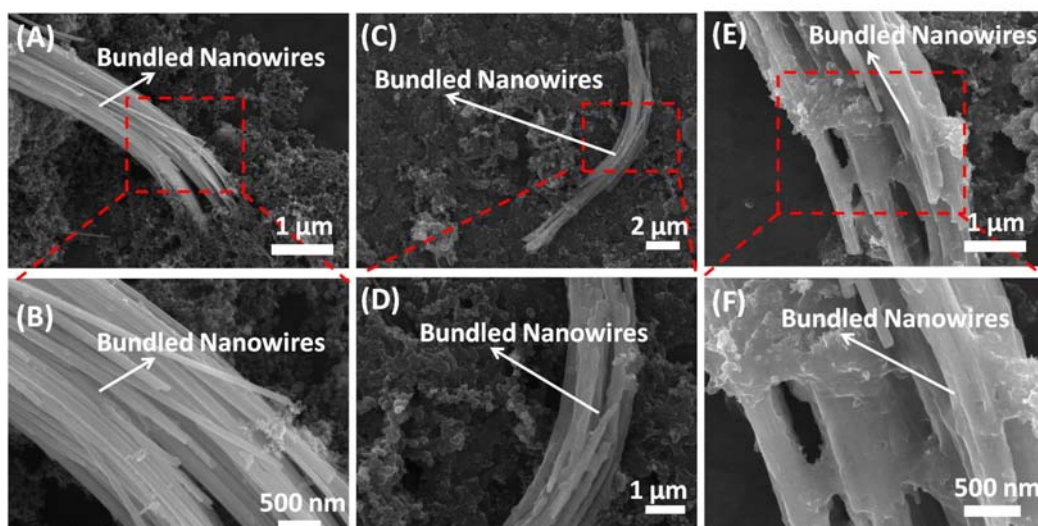


Figure S20. SEM images of the $\text{K}_3\text{V}_2(\text{PO}_4)_3/\text{C}$ bundled nanowires before cycling (A, B), after 100 cycles at 100 mA g^{-1} (C, D), and after 2,000 cycles at $1,000 \text{ mA g}^{-1}$ (E, F).

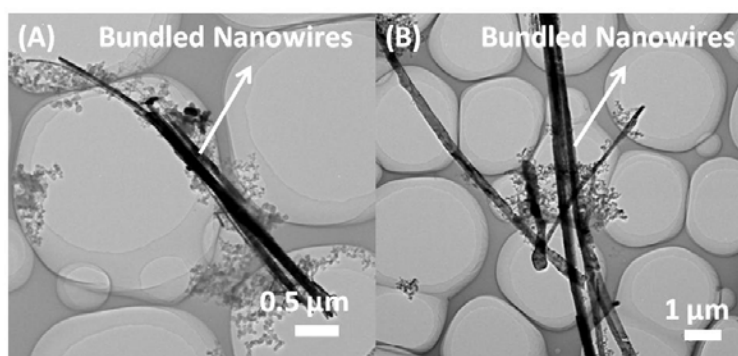


Figure S21. (A, B) TEM images of the $\text{K}_3\text{V}_2(\text{PO}_4)_3/\text{C}$ bundled nanowires after 100 cycles at 100 mA g^{-1} .

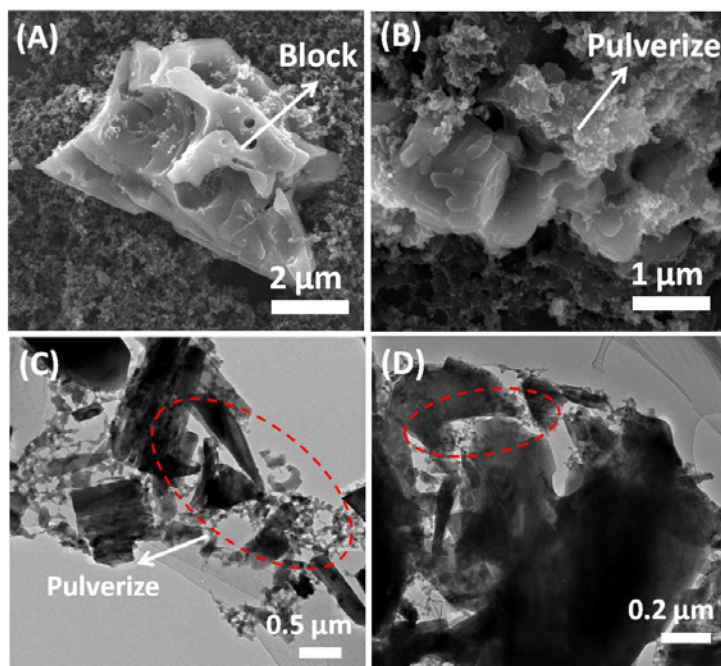


Figure S22. SEM images of the $\text{K}_3\text{V}_2(\text{PO}_4)_3/\text{C}$ blocks before cycling (A) and after 100 cycles at 100 mA g^{-1} (B). TEM images of the $\text{K}_3\text{V}_2(\text{PO}_4)_3/\text{C}$ blocks after 100 cycles at 100 mA g^{-1} (C, D).

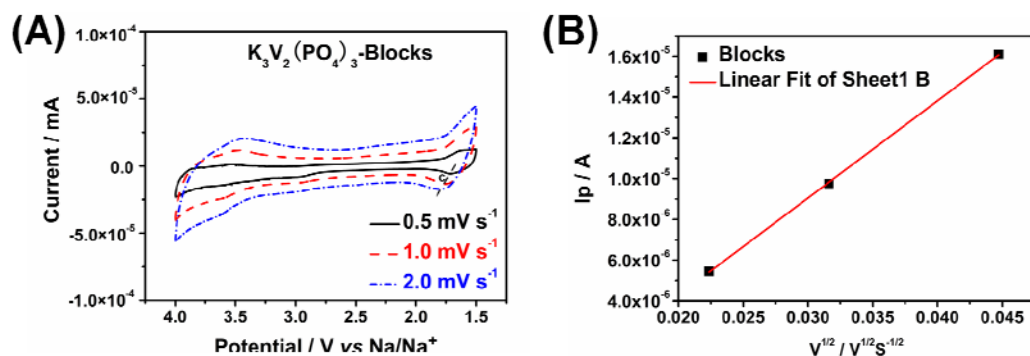


Figure S23. (A) CV curves of the $\text{K}_3\text{V}_2(\text{PO}_4)_3/\text{C}$ blocks in the electrochemical window of 1.5 – 4.0 V at different scan rates. (B) Cycling response of the $\text{K}_3\text{V}_2(\text{PO}_4)_3/\text{C}$ blocks analyzed by the Randles-Sevick equation.

Reference

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