

PAPER



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2D amorphous nanosheets on layered nanostructures with high rate capability and ultra-long cycle life for sodium ion batteries

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In our previous work, we reported the formation and mechanism of mono/bi-layer phosphate-based materials and their high performance as cathode materials for Li-ion batteries. In this work, we report that 2D amorphous nanosheets can be used as cathode materials to achieve outstanding performance for sodium ion batteries (SIBs) e.g. a high initial discharge capacity of 168.9 mA h g⁻¹ at 0.1C, ultra-long life (92.3% capacity retention over 1000 cycles), and high rate capability (77 mA h g⁻¹ at 10C) for Na-ion storage, whose electrochemical performance is also much superior to the reported amorphous FePO₄ or olivine NaFePO₄ with advantages of short paths and larger implantation surface areas for fast Na-ion diffusion and large specific surfaces with more interfacial capacitance. Interestingly, NaFePO₄ nanocrystals with about 10 nm sizes are self-nucleated from amorphous 2D nanosheets in the charge/discharge process, which was verified by transmission electron microscopy (TEM) and *in situ* electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS).

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Introduction

Lithium-ion batteries (LIB) are the most widely used rechargeable batteries in portable electronics and electric vehicles. However, the limited energy density of LIBs has driven the search for alternative battery systems. Sodium-ion batteries (SIB) are considered as a promising alternative to LIBs due to the abundance and low cost of sodium. However, the large ionic radius of Na⁺ (0.102 nm) compared to Li⁺ (0.076 nm) leads to slow diffusion kinetics and low rate capability. Recently, 2D nanosheets have attracted much attention as cathode materials for SIBs due to their large surface area and short diffusion paths. However, the poor structural stability of 2D nanosheets during cycling is a major challenge. In this work, we report a novel strategy to synthesize 2D amorphous nanosheets on layered nanostructures, which can effectively improve the rate capability and cycle life of SIBs. The synthesized materials exhibit a high initial discharge capacity of 168.9 mA h g⁻¹ at 0.1C, ultra-long life (92.3% capacity retention over 1000 cycles), and high rate capability (77 mA h g⁻¹ at 10C) for Na-ion storage. The excellent performance is attributed to the unique structure of the 2D nanosheets, which provides a large surface area for Na-ion implantation and a short diffusion path. Moreover, the layered nanostructure can effectively improve the structural stability of the 2D nanosheets during cycling. The results demonstrate that the 2D amorphous nanosheets on layered nanostructures are a promising cathode material for SIBs.

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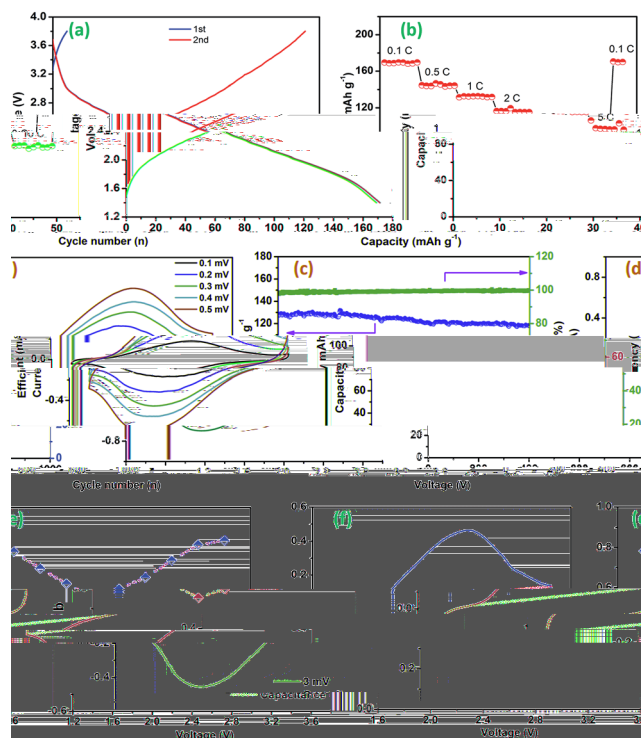


Fig. 2 (a) Galvanostatic discharging/charging profiles obtained at 0.1C. (b) Capacity versus cycle number at 0.1C, 0.5C, 1C, 2C, 5C, 10C and return to 0.1C. (c) Cycling performance of the sodium ion battery of 2D nanosheets. The capacity retention at 1C is about 92.3%, declining from 127.8 mA h g⁻¹ at the first cycle to 117.9 mA h g⁻¹ at the 1000th cycle. (d) CV curves conducted at scan rates of 0.1 mV s⁻¹ to 0.5 mV s⁻¹. (e) The *b*-values of the different voltages. (f) CV curves and the capacitance contribution.

The 2D nanosheets of NaFePO₄ were synthesized by a hydrothermal method. The XRD pattern of the 2D nanosheets (Fig. 2a) shows a broad peak at 2θ = 20°, indicating the amorphous nature of the material. The SEM image (Fig. 2b) shows the morphology of the 2D nanosheets. The EDS spectrum (Fig. 2c) shows the elemental composition of the 2D nanosheets. The 2D nanosheets were used as the active material for the sodium ion battery. The cycling performance of the sodium ion battery of 2D nanosheets is shown in Fig. 2d. The capacity retention at 1C is about 92.3%, declining from 127.8 mA h g⁻¹ at the first cycle to 117.9 mA h g⁻¹ at the 1000th cycle. The CV curves of the sodium ion battery of 2D nanosheets are shown in Fig. 2e. The CV curves show two redox couples at 1.55 V and 1.76 V. The capacitance contribution of the sodium ion battery of 2D nanosheets is shown in Fig. 2f. The capacitance contribution is about 92.3%.

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Table 1 The comparison of our work with the reported studies on SIBs based on amorphous FePO₄ or olivine NaFePO₄

C	Ca a (A ⁻¹)	Ra a a (A ⁻¹)	C ↓ a
O a	169 (0.1C)	77 (10C)	92.3% (1000 ↓ 1C)
A -F PO ₄ (.35)	120 (0.1C)	50 (1C)	98% (40 ↓ 0.5C)
A -F PO ₄ (.36)	151 (0.1C)	44 (10C)	94% (160 ↓ 0.1C)
A -F PO ₄ (.37)	142 (0.1C)	64 (1C)	92% (120 ↓ 0.1C)
A -F PO ₄ (.38)	155 (0.1C)	75 (1C)	—
Ma -NaF PO ₄ (.12)	142 (0.05C)	66 (2C)	95% (200 ↓ 0.1C)
O ↓ -NaF PO ₄ (.33)	111 (0.1C)	46 (2C)	90% (240 ↓ 0.1C)
O ↓ -NaF PO ₄ (.39)	120 (0.05C)	25 (2C)	90% (100 ↓ 0.1C)
O ↓ -NaF PO ₄ (.11)	125 (0.05C)	85 (0.5C)	90% (50 ↓ 0.1C)

[illegible]

R a a , T a a , A
 a a a $\downarrow$, n $\bullet$ $\downarrow$
 $\downarrow$ $\downarrow$, F Fa a a , C a
 L - , a κ Wa a $\bullet$
 $\downarrow$ $\downarrow$ a a . I a $\bullet$
 a $2D$ - L a $2D$ - Na a a a κ , ff ff -
 a a a , a $2D$ a -
 ff a a a .
 E a a (EIS)
 $\downarrow$ a $2D$ - Na . W EIS
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Conclusions

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⁻¹@ 10C, a a j a j 92.3%
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Acknowledgements

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 T a j a a a aft j ,
 a j aft 1000 j a 1C a j a
 j a a j EDS, XRD a TEM a a j . T
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 a . F . 4 XRD a j
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 a j . T , TEM a XRD j j a
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 NaF PO₄- j - a 2D
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