

Enhanced charge storage capacity and high rate capabilities of Ni₂Co-layered double hydroxides/expanded graphite composites as an anode for Li-ion batteries

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Computational Details and Modelling:

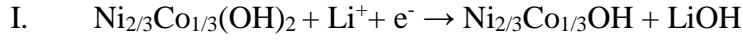
All *ab initio* calculations were performed with the Vienna *Ab initio* Simulation Package (VASP 5.4.4).¹⁻⁴ We used the projector augmented wave (PAW) method^{5, 6} with the generalized gradient approximation based on the Perdew-Burke-Ernzerhof (PBE)⁷ functional including the Hubbard *U* correction (GGA+*U*).⁸ Plane-wave cutoff energy of 500 eV was used. Lattice constants and internal atomic positions were fully optimized until the residual forces were less than 0.04 eV/ Å. The vacuum slab space of a unit cell in the z-direction was set to 20 Å to avoid interactions between layers. To satisfy the experimental transition metal atomic ratio for Ni₂Co-LDH, a model was constructed using a 3x3 supercell as Ni₆Co₃O₁₈H₁₈ containing 9 transition metal sites. The Brillouin zone was performed with a k-point grid of 3 x 3 x 1 based on the Monkhorst-Pack scheme⁹ using a k-point mesh with an interval of 0.05 Å⁻¹.

Theoretical capacities calculation:

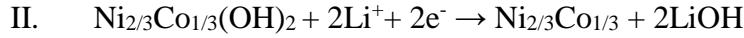
To quantitatively distinguish the lithium storage ability of $\text{Ni}_{2/3}\text{Co}_{1/3}(\text{OH})_2$, we calculated theoretical specific capacity by using the following equation:

$$Q_{\text{theoretical}} = \frac{(nF) \times 1000}{(3600 \times MW)} \text{ mAh/g}$$

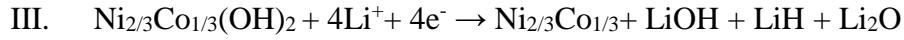
where n is the number of charge carriers, F is the Faraday constant (96485 C/mol) and MW is the molecular weight of the $\text{Ni}_{2/3}\text{Co}_{1/3}(\text{OH})_2$ (92.7871 g/mol). Finally, to use capacity units in mAh/g, multiply by 1000.



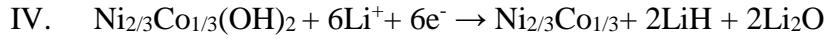
$$Q_{\text{theoretical}} = \frac{1 \times 96485 \times 1000}{(3600 \times 92.7871)} = 289 \text{ mAh/g}$$



$$Q_{\text{theoretical}} = \frac{2 \times 96485 \times 1000}{(3600 \times 92.7871)} = 578 \text{ mAh/g}$$



$$Q_{\text{theoretical}} = \frac{4 \times 96485 \times 1000}{(3600 \times 92.7871)} = 1155 \text{ mAh/g}$$



$$Q_{\text{theoretical}} = \frac{6 \times 96485 \times 1000}{(3600 \times 92.7871)} = 1733 \text{ mAh/g}$$

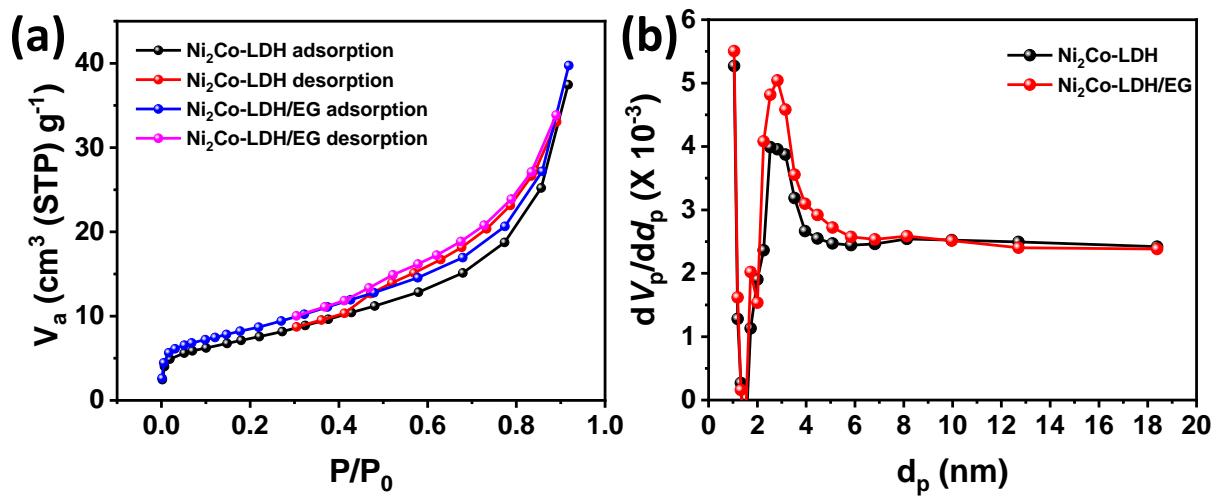


Fig. S1. (a) Adsorption-desorption isotherm, (b) BJH pore size distribution of Ni₂Co-LDH and Ni₂Co-LDH/EG composite

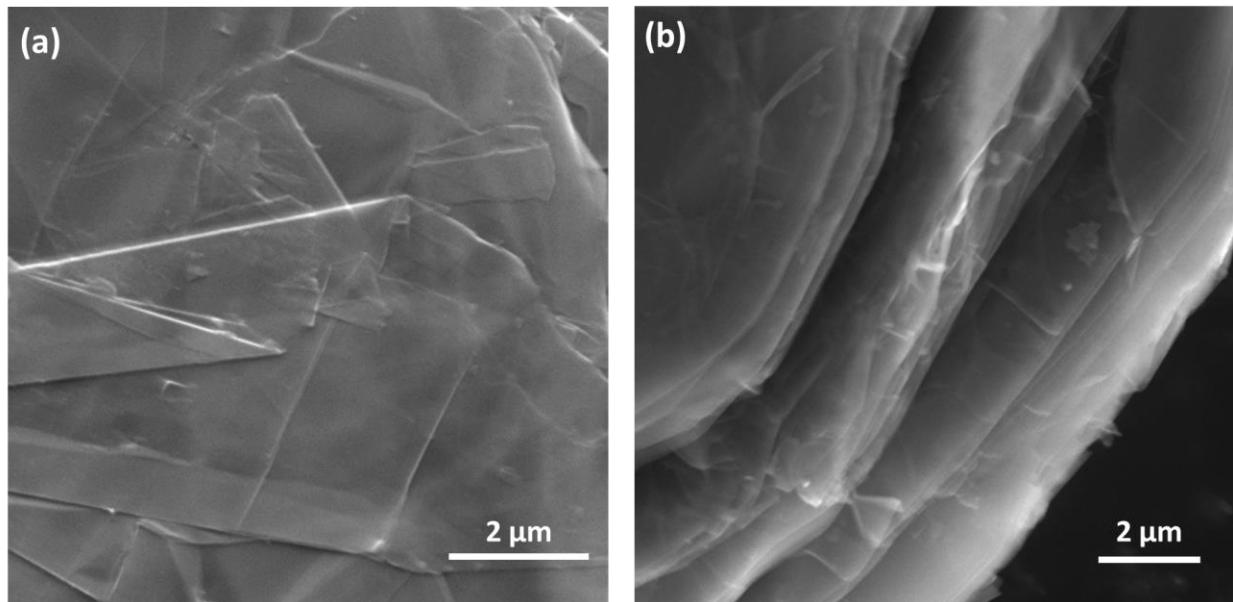


Fig. S2. FESEM image of EG (a) in-plane and (b) out of plane

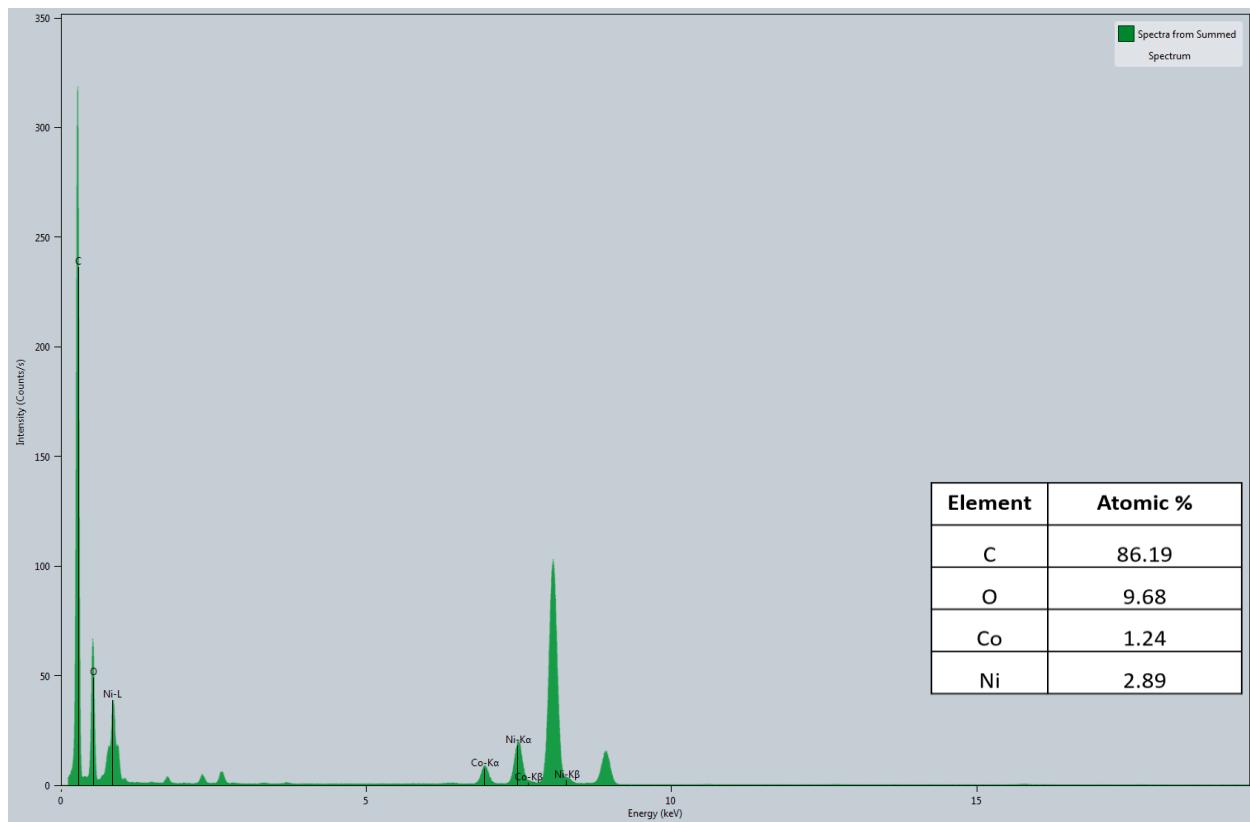


Fig. S3. Energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDS) of Ni₂Co-LDH/EG composites.

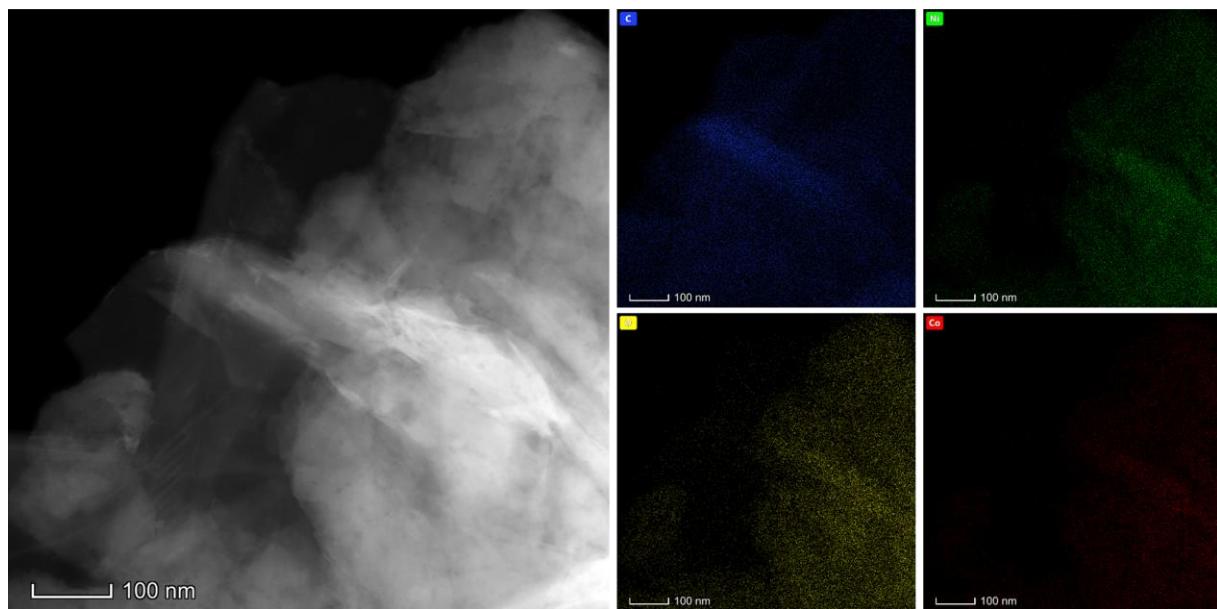


Fig. S4. Elemental mapping using HAADF-STEM of Ni₂Co-LDH/EG composites.

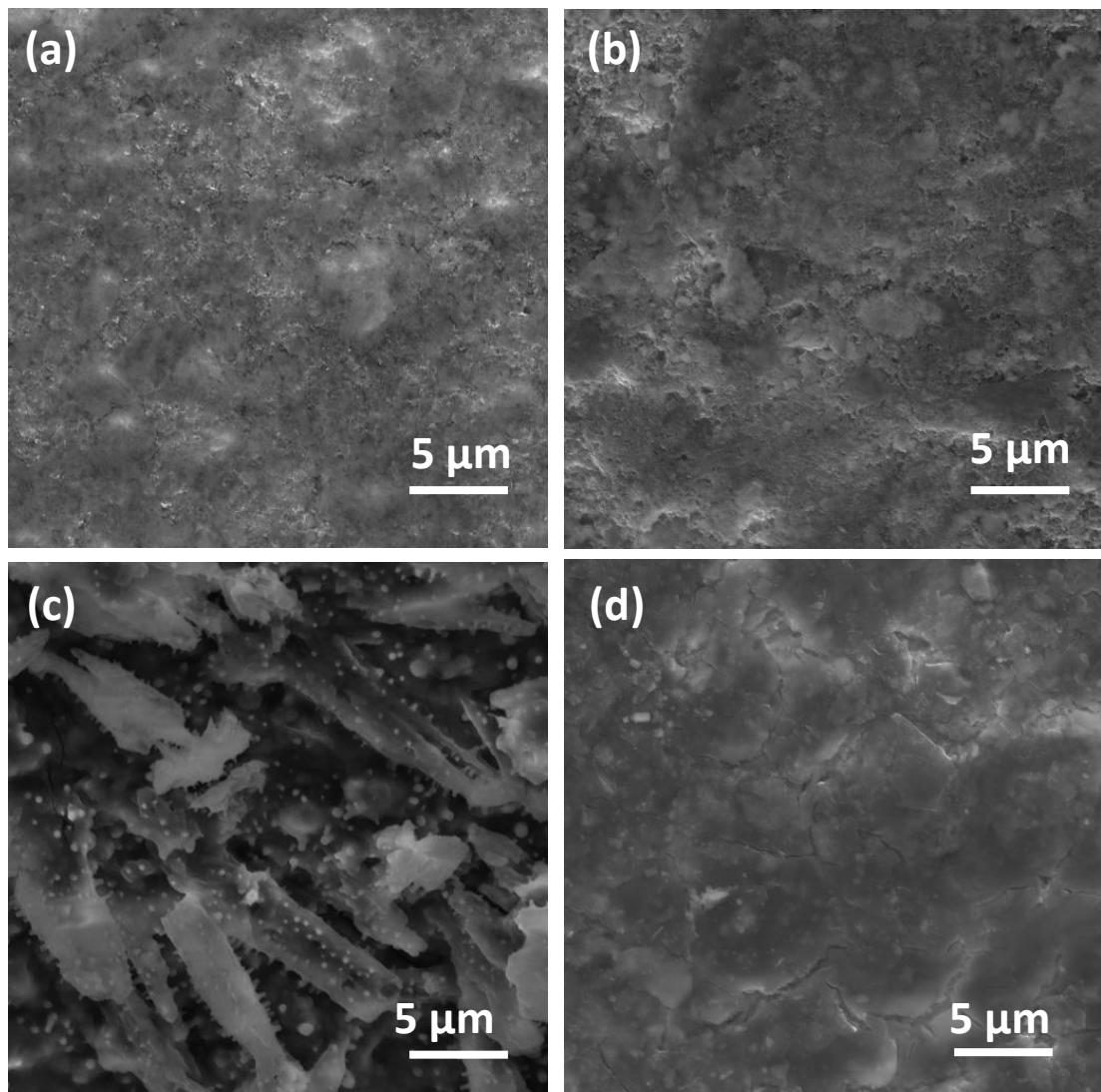


Fig. S5. FESEM image before cycling of (a) $\text{Ni}_2\text{Co-LDH}$, (b) $\text{Ni}_2\text{Co-LDH/EG}$ composites films, and after cycling for 20 cycles of (c) $\text{Ni}_2\text{Co-LDH}$, (d) $\text{Ni}_2\text{Co-LDH/EG}$ composites films.

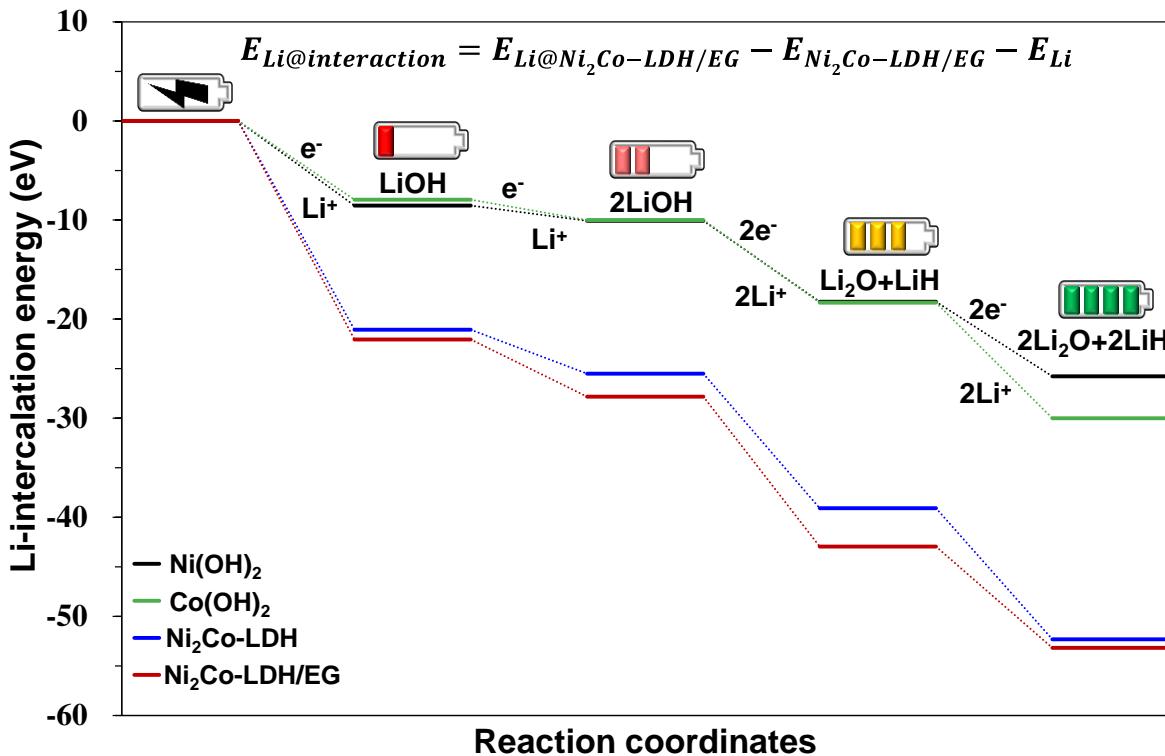


Fig. S6. Schematic representation of the Li interaction energy according to the reaction coordinates (up to step4) of $\text{Ni}(\text{OH})_2$, $\text{Co}(\text{OH})_2$, $\text{Ni}_2\text{Co-LDH}$, and $\text{Ni}_2\text{Co-LDH/EG}$

References

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