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Highly stable Na-storage performance of Na_{0.5}Mn_{0.5}Ti_{0.5}O₂ microrods as cathode for aqueous sodium-ion batteries

Fang Zhang, Wanfeng Li, Xingde Xiang*, and Molong Sun

Department of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, College of Science, Northeast Forestry University, Harbin 150040, China

Abstract

Tunnel-structured Na_{0.5}Mn_{0.5}Ti_{0.5}O₂ has been synthesized with a simple solid-phase reaction route as highly stable Na-storage cathode for aqueous sodium-ion batteries (SIBs). Combined chracterizations of X-ray diffraction, scanning electron microscope and electrochemical measurements reveal that the material is mainly composed of rod-shaped particles with a diameter of 500 nm and a length of ~5 μ m. During Na extraction/insertion process, it undergoes a single-phase reaction mechanism in the potential range of 0–1.0 V(*vs* Ag/AgCl), showing a reversible capacity of 46 mAh g⁻¹ at a current density of 30 mA g⁻¹ and an average operating potential of 0.41 V. In particular, excellent cycling performance is achieved owing to the favorable tunnel channel and robust structural framework, with a capacity retention of 95% after 100 cycles. The finding in this study demonstrates application potential of the Na_{0.5}Mn_{0.5}Ti_{0.5}O₂ material as cathode for low-cost, long-cycling aqueous SIBs.

Keywords: Aqueous batteries, tunnel oxide, reaction mechanism, cycling stability

^{*} E-mail address: xiangxingde@nefu.edu.cn.

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