Formation of Mn–Cr mixed oxide nanosheets with enhanced lithium storage properties†

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Novel carbon-free Mn2O3/MnCr2O4 hybrid nanosheets are synthesized through thermal decomposition of the faciley co-precipitated Mn–Cr binary hydroxide and a carbonate hybrid precursor. As an anode for lithium-ion batteries, the Mn2O3/MnCr2O4 electrode delivers a wonderful electrochemical performance, i.e., an enhanced stability of 913 mA h g−1 at a current density of 1 A g−1 after 300 cycles, and an excellent rate performance. The excellent electrochemical performance of the Mn2O3/MnCr2O4 electrode can be ascribed to the interconnected nanosheets and porous structure, as well as the possible synergistic effects between Mn and Cr mixed oxides.

1. Introduction

With the economic growth and the demands of climate protection, rechargeable lithium-ion batteries (LIBs) have established themselves in dominant roles for portable electronic devices and electric vehicles.1–4 However, conventional anode materials of graphite cannot meet the urgent demands for heavy-duty applications due to the low theoretical capacity, poor rate performance and serious safety issues owing to the formation of lithium dendrites on its surface even at a charging current density of 4 mA cm−2.5,6 In order to meet the requirements for large-scale energy storage, transition metal oxides (TMOs, M = Mn, Fe, Co, Ni, Cu, Cr, etc.), especially those of mixed valence oxides involving different metal elements, have been extensively exploited as very promising alternatives to graphite as anode materials (TMOs have about twice the capacity of carbon per unit mass, and three times its density, therefore, TMOs have about 6 times the capacity of carbon per unit volume).7–9 Although TMO anode materials exhibit high theoretical capacity for LIBs, they are seriously hampered by the gigantic volume changes and dramatic mechanical stress upon lithiation and delithiation, resulting in cracking and pulverization and loss of electrical contact between particles and the current collector, thereby leading to rapid capacity fading.10,11 In order to solve these issues, introducing a second phase element or multiphase materials has proved to be an effective way for the transition metal to increase the electronic conductivity, improve Li+ diffusivity, separate the multiphase phases from each other, buffer volume change, as well as accommodate structural stress generated during cycling.12–28

So far many relevant studies have been reported about multiphase TMOs nanocomposite anodes with excellent electrochemical performance.29–33 Liu et al. showed that by substituting a small amount of Cu into a Co3O4 lattice uniformly, the resulting composite electrode material (Cu3/7Co18/7O4) can endure large volume change caused by lithiation/delithiation cycles, thereby maintaining high capacity and cycling stability.34 Lin et al. found that Cr2O3@Ag2O composite showed much higher specific capacity and better cycling stability than those of bare Cr2O3 as anode material for LIBs.35 Zhou et al. fabricated CoMn2O4@TiO2 submicrospheres for advanced LIBs, after 500 cycles at a current density of 1 A g−1, the CoMn2O4@TiO2 spheres possessed a high reversible capacity of 940 mA h g−1.36 Despite these achievements in research of multiphase TMOs nanocomposite anodes, the preparation methods are laborious and the cost is not suitable for mass production. Thus, excellent rate capability, outstanding stability and affordable TMOs and materials produced by scalable synthesis approach should be developed urgently.4

Among the TMOs, manganese oxides (MnOx) have proved to be attractive choices because of their high theoretical capacity, low potential, high abundance and environmental benignity.12,37–41 Cr2O3 also has been considered as a promising anode material for its high theoretical capacity of 1058 mA h g−1 and relatively low lithium insertion potential among metal oxides and low-cost.11,44–47 MnCr2O4 is an important member of the spinel family and has the normal spinel structure (space group Fd3m).48,49 The MnCr2O4 spinel has been widely investigated due to its excellent magnetic and electric properties.50 However, to the best of our knowledge, MnCr2O4 has not been reported as the anode material for LIBs. Thus, the development of a facile method to synthesize nanostructure MnCr2O4 and its
composites and elucidation of their electrochemical reaction mechanism for LIBs is of great importance and necessity. Herein, we report as first time a co-precipitation method for large-scale fabrication of the Mn$_2$O$_3$/MnCr$_2$O$_4$ hybrid nanosheets based on the recent investigations. The facile synthesis approach has the features of scalable capability, environmentally friendly and low cost. As an anode for LIBs, the Mn$_2$O$_3$/MnCr$_2$O$_4$ electrode delivers an excellent rate performance and an enhanced reversible capacity of 913 mAh g$^{-1}$ at a current density of 1 A g$^{-1}$ after 300 cycles. Those outstanding electrochemical performances can be ascribed to the unique boundaries between MnCr$_2$O$_4$ and Mn$_2$O$_3$, which can promote Li$^+$ diffusion through the electrode. Furthermore, the structure of interconnected nanosheets and pores can improve electron conductivity in the continuous paths and ensure the electrode full contact with the electrolyte to possess abundant mass-transportation channels, moreover, accommodate a large volume change during charge and discharge processes. Improved rate capacity and cycling stability open the door to design of high-performance LIBs anodes.

2. Experimental section

**Preparation of the Mn$_2$O$_3$/MnCr$_2$O$_4$ hybrid nanosheets**

First, MnCl$_2$·4H$_2$O (40 mmol) and CrCl$_3$·6H$_2$O (20 mmol) were dissolved in 100 mL of deionized water (solution 1), NaOH (140 mmol) and Na$_2$CO$_3$ (56 mmol) were also dissolved in 100 mL of deionized water (solution 2). Then solution 2 was dropwise added into solution 1, stirring at the same time. The obtained suspension was maintained at 80 $^°$C for 48 h in an oven with sufficient ageing. Next, the precipitate was washed by centrifugal washing and dried at 80 $^°$C for 12 h. Finally, the as-dried precursor was heated in air at 5 $^°$C min$^{-1}$ up to 800 $^°$C, kept at this temperature for 2 h, and cooled naturally to room temperature. Grounded by agate mortar to obtain very fine composite powder (= 100 mesh), the Mn$_2$O$_3$/MnCr$_2$O$_4$ hybrid nanosheets was synthesized. The same procedures were applied to synthesize the Mn$_2$O$_3$ and Cr$_2$O$_3$ nanomaterials.

**Materials characterization**

The morphology and crystal structure of the samples were characterized by scanning electron microscopy (SEM, FEI Nova Nano SEM230), energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDX, FEI Nova Nano SEM230), transmission electron microscopy (TEM, JEOL JEM-2010), and X-ray diffraction (XRD, Rigaku Dmax/2550 VB + 18 kW). The surface chemical composition of the samples was identified by X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) using a multifunctional imaging electron spectrometer (Thermo ESCALAB 250Xi) with monochromatic Al Kz radiation. The specific surface areas and pore size distribution of the samples were evaluated from nitrogen adsorption–desorption isotherms using a Quaderasorb SI surface characterization analyzer.

**Electrochemical testing**

The electrodes were prepared by mixing 70 wt% active material, 20 wt% acetylene carbon black and 10 wt% polyvinylidene fluoride. Then dissolved the mixture in N-methyl-2-pyrrolidinone to form slurry. The obtained slurry was coated on copper foil, then dried at 80 $^°$C for 12 h under vacuum. Coin cells (CR2032) were fabricated using lithium metal as the counter electrode, Celgard 2400 as the separator, and LiPF$_6$ (1 M) in ethylene carbonate (EC) and dimethyl carbonate (DMC) with a 1 : 1 volume ratio as the electrolyte. The assembly of the cell was conducted in an Ar-filled glove box with oxygen and moisture contents less than 1 ppm. All measurements were carried out at 25 $^°$C. CV measurements were conducted at 0.1 mV s$^{-1}$ within the range of 0.01–3.0 V (vs. Li/Li$^+$) on a CHI660E electrochemical workstation. Cycle life and rate capability of the cells were tested within a voltage window of 0.01–3.0 V (vs. Li/Li$^+$) by using a battery testing system (LAND CT2001A, China) at current densities ranging from 0.1 to 3 A g$^{-1}$. EIS experiments were carried out using a CHI660E electrochemical workstation in the frequency range of 100 kHz to 0.01 Hz.

3. Results and discussion

The Mn$_2$O$_3$/MnCr$_2$O$_4$ hybrid nanosheets was prepared by a facile three-step process involving coprecipitation, lavation and calcination (Fig. 1). First, MnCl$_2$ and CrCl$_3$ were dissolved in deionized water to form a transparent solution containing Mn$^{2+}$ and Cr$^{3+}$. Similarly, NaOH and Na$_2$CO$_3$ were dissolved in deionized water to form a mixing transparent solution containing OH$^-$ and CO$_3$$^{2-}$. Then, the latter solution was dropwise added into the former solution, stirring at the same time to form a uniform suspension contained Mn(OH)$_3$, Cr(OH)$_3$, MnCO$_3$ and Cr$_2$(CO$_3$)$_3$. Through post-thermal calcination, the Mn$_2$O$_3$/MnCr$_2$O$_4$ hybrid nanosheets was obtained. It worth noting that Mn–Cr binary hydroxides and carbonates hybrid precursor can be uniformly formed efficiently by the facile co-precipitated method. Furthermore, the porous structures were well formed due to the release of CO$_2$ gas during thermal decomposition of the Mn–Cr binary carbonates.

The details of material synthesis and characterization methods are presented in the experimental section.

From the scanning electron microscopy (SEM) images of the Mn$_2$O$_3$/MnCr$_2$O$_4$ hybrid nanosheets observed in Fig. 2a and b, there are many nanosheets structures and it interconnected with each other. The interconnected nanosheets structures can not only supply enough space to buffer volume change and accommodate structural stress generated during cycling, but
also shorten electronic and ionic transport length.\textsuperscript{10,39} The energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDX) in Fig. 2c–f reveals the existence of Mn, Cr and O verifying the ingredients of the Mn\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{3}/MnCr\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{4} hybrid nanosheets, and it can be seen that Mn, Cr and O are homogeneously distributed in the entire nanosheets. SEM images of the Mn\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{3} and Cr\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{3} nanomaterials are shown in Fig. S1 and S2 (ESI).† The atomic contents of Mn and Cr elements in the Mn\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{3}/MnCr\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{4} hybrid nanosheets composite were about 43.26% and 20.17%, respectively, which are determined by the EDX (ESI, Fig. S3†). The results are in good agreement with the initial ratio of manganese chloride and chromic chloride. Therefore, the ratio of Mn\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{3} and MnCr\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{4} in the hybrid nanosheets composite is \( \frac{3}{2} : \frac{2}{3} \).

The typical XRD pattern of the as-prepared Mn\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{3}/MnCr\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{4} hybrid nanosheets is present in Fig. 3a. Three sharp and intense peaks at around 33.0°, 38.2° and 55.2° are well indexed to the (222), (400) and (440) planes of the cubic Mn\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{3} phase (JCPDS card no. 41-1442), respectively. Another three sharp and intense peaks at around 30.0°, 35.3° and 61.2° are well indexed to the (220), (311) and (440) planes of the cubic MnCr\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{4} phase (JCPDS card no. 54-0876). The XRD patterns of the Mn\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{3} and Cr\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{3} nanomaterials show in Fig. S4 (ESI).† X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) was implemented to investigate the elemental composition, chemical states. Feature peaks in the survey spectra corresponding to Mn 2p, Cr 2p and O 1s (Fig. 3b). Corresponding to previous literature, the peaks at 653.2 eV and 641.5 eV in Fig. S5a (ESI)† are ascribed to Mn 2p\textsubscript{1/2} and Mn 2p\textsubscript{3/2}, and the bonding energies at the Mn 2p\textsubscript{3/2} and Mn 2p\textsubscript{1/2} peaks agree well with that of reported for Mn\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{3}.\textsuperscript{43} The Mn 2p XPS spectrum exhibited three characteristic peaks at 640.4 eV, 641.8 eV and 643.9 eV, corresponding to spin–orbit peaks of manganese with mixed valence states of +2, +4 and +3, respectively.\textsuperscript{51} Similarly, in the Cr 2p XPS spectra, the high-resolution spectra of Cr 2p in Fig. S5b (ESI)† show two distinct peaks at 576.1 eV and 577.6 eV, which are respectively ascribed to Cr 2p\textsubscript{3/2} and Cr 2p\textsubscript{1/2} levels, respectively.\textsuperscript{52} The peak fitted at 575.7 eV, 576.8 eV and 578.6 eV mainly belong to Cr\textsuperscript{3+} 2p\textsubscript{3/2}, Cr\textsuperscript{4+} 2p\textsubscript{3/2} and Cr\textsuperscript{5+} 2p\textsubscript{3/2} respectively. Consequently, both mixed valence states of +2, +4 and +3 coexisted for manganese and chromium in the as-prepared composites. Brunauer–Emmett–Teller (BET) measurement was carried out to evaluate the specific surface area and pore size distribution of the Mn\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{3}/MnCr\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{4} hybrid nanosheets (Fig. 3c). A typical IV isotherm with

Fig. 2  (a) SEM image of the Mn\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{3}/MnCr\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{4} hybrid nanosheets; (b) high magnification image of (a); (c)–(f) SEM image and Mn, Cr and O elemental mapping of the Mn\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{3}/MnCr\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{4} hybrid nanosheets.

Fig. 3  (a) XRD pattern of the Mn\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{3}/MnCr\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{4} hybrid nanosheets; (b) XPS survey spectra of the Mn\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{3}/MnCr\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{4} hybrid nanosheets; (c) BET isotherm plots of the Mn\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{3}/MnCr\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{4} hybrid nanosheets; (d) BJH pore size distribution of the Mn\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{3}/MnCr\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{4} hybrid nanosheets.
patterns (Fig. 4d). The SAED patterns clearly seen, indicating its mesoporous structures. MnCr$_2$O$_4$ strongly bonded with each other, and it is good for nanosheets.

TEM image of (b); (d) SAED patterns of the Mn$_2$O$_3$/MnCr$_2$O$_4$ hybrid nanosheets; (b) high-resolution TEM image of (a); (c) high-resolution MnCr$_2$O$_4$ hybrid nanosheets. Fig. 4a clearly illustrates the MnCr$_2$O$_4$ hybrid nanosheets, and the total pore volume of the Mn$_2$O$_3$ (111) lattice plane, indicating that Mn$_2$O$_3$ and sheets is estimated to be 19.8 m$^2$ g$^{-1}$. The BET-surface area of the Mn$_2$O$_3$/MnCr$_2$O$_4$ hybrid nanostructures is calculated to be 0.1 cm$^3$ g$^{-1}$ for the 1st, 11th, 16th, 21st, 31st and 36th cycles are displayed in Fig. 5b. The potential of the Mn$_2$O$_3$/MnCr$_2$O$_4$ electrode increases/decreases monotonically with obvious potential plateau when charge/discharge at various current density, which is a typical behavior of ion conversion dominated energy storage mechanism. The distinct plateaus at around 0.5 V and 1.3 V in the discharge and charge profiles are in accordance with the CV curves, matching well with the reduction and oxidation of Mn$^{3+}$ and Mn, respectively. The ~27% irreversible capacity loss for the first cycle can be ascribed to the formation of the SEI layer and the decomposition of the electrolyte. The electrochemical reactions during cycling can be concluded as follows:

$$\text{Mn}_2\text{O}_3 + 6\text{Li}^+ + 6\text{e}^- \rightarrow 2\text{Mn} + 3\text{Li}_2\text{O} \quad (1)$$
$$\text{MnCr}_2\text{O}_4 + 8\text{Li}^+ + 8\text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Mn} + 2\text{Cr} + 4\text{Li}_2\text{O} \quad (2)$$
$$2\text{Cr} + 3\text{Li}_2\text{O} \leftrightarrow \text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3 + 6\text{Li}^+ + 6\text{e}^- \quad (3)$$
$$\text{Mn} + \text{Li}_2\text{O} \leftrightarrow \text{MnO} + 2\text{Li}^+ + 2\text{e}^- \quad (4)$$

It is worth pointing out that the reversed conversion (oxidation) potential of metal Mn to MnO (1.3 V) during Li$^+$ extraction process is higher than the conversion oxidation potential of metal Cr to Cr$_2$O$_3$ (1.27 V). In other words, the formed well-dispersed Mn nanoparticles in Cr/Li$_2$O matrices after full lithiation of the Mn$_2$O$_3$/MnCr$_2$O$_4$ can work as anchors to effectively prohibit the diffusion and coarsening of Cr nanocrystals during the reversed conversion reactions of Cr, giving rise to the obviously enhanced cycling efficiency and stability.
The upgrade of electrochemical properties is also reflected in rate performances, and the comparison between the Mn$_2$O$_3$, Mn$_2$O$_3$/MnCr$_2$O$_4$ and Cr$_2$O$_3$ electrodes were evaluated in the range from 0.1 to 3 A g$^{-1}$ (Fig. 5c). For the Mn$_2$O$_3$/MnCr$_2$O$_4$ electrode, the average reversible discharge capacities of 861, 734, 712, 577, 451 and 366 mA h g$^{-1}$ are obtained at 0.1, 0.2, 0.5, 1, 2 and 3 A g$^{-1}$, respectively. Obviously, the capacity gradually falls off as the current density increases but still remains relatively high. When the current density is reduced back to 0.2 A g$^{-1}$, the charge capacity also recovers to 693 mA h g$^{-1}$, indicating the high stability as well as excellent reversibility of the electrode. The rate performance of the Mn$_2$O$_3$/MnCr$_2$O$_4$ electrode is obviously much better than those of Mn$_2$O$_3$ and Cr$_2$O$_3$ electrodes. The excellent rate capability may be benefited from the presence of the interconnected nanosheets and porous structure, as well as the grain boundaries for elevating the transportation of both Li$^+$ and electrons.

To understand the capacity and stability of the Mn$_2$O$_3$, Mn$_2$O$_3$/MnCr$_2$O$_4$ and Cr$_2$O$_3$ electrodes, the cycling stability test was carried out at a current density of 1 A g$^{-1}$ (Fig. 5c). For the Mn$_2$O$_3$/MnCr$_2$O$_4$ electrode, the average reversible discharge capacities of 861, 734, 712, 451 and 366 mA h g$^{-1}$ are obtained at 0.1, 0.2, 0.5, 1, 2 and 3 A g$^{-1}$, respectively. Obviously, the capacity gradually falls off as the current density increases but still remains relatively high. When the current density is reduced back to 0.2 A g$^{-1}$, the charge capacity also recovers to 693 mA h g$^{-1}$, indicating the high stability as well as excellent reversibility of the electrode. The rate performance of the Mn$_2$O$_3$/MnCr$_2$O$_4$ electrode is obviously much better than those of Mn$_2$O$_3$ and Cr$_2$O$_3$ electrodes. The excellent rate capability may be benefited from the presence of the interconnected nanosheets and porous structure, as well as the grain boundaries for elevating the transportation of both Li$^+$ and electrons.

To understand the capacity and stability of the Mn$_2$O$_3$, Mn$_2$O$_3$/MnCr$_2$O$_4$ and Cr$_2$O$_3$ electrodes, the cycling stability test was carried out at a current density of 1 A g$^{-1}$ for 200 cycles (ESI, Fig. S6†). The initial Coulombic efficiency of the Mn$_2$O$_3$, Mn$_2$O$_3$/MnCr$_2$O$_4$ and Cr$_2$O$_3$ electrodes are 55.4%, 62.9% and 79.2%, respectively. In the first cycle, a large irreversible capacity can be observed because of the formation of the SEI composite. The discharge capacities of the Mn$_2$O$_3$, Mn$_2$O$_3$/MnCr$_2$O$_4$ and Cr$_2$O$_3$ electrodes are 500, 854 and 113 mA h g$^{-1}$ in the 200th cycle, respectively. The discharge capacity retention rate of the Mn$_2$O$_3$, Mn$_2$O$_3$/MnCr$_2$O$_4$ and Cr$_2$O$_3$ electrodes are 74.5%, 104.8% and 38.3% compared with the 2nd cycle, respectively. The discharge capacity of the Mn$_2$O$_3$ decreases to 242 mA h g$^{-1}$ in the 66th cycle, then increases to 429 mA h g$^{-1}$ in the 157th cycle, after that, the capacity decreases slowly. The discharge capacity of the Mn$_2$O$_3$/MnCr$_2$O$_4$ electrode shows an obvious capacity fading to 442 mA h g$^{-1}$ in the 64th cycle, then increases continuously to 854 mA h g$^{-1}$ in the 200th cycle. The discharge capacity of the Cr$_2$O$_3$ electrode falls down rapidly to 164 mA h g$^{-1}$ in the 10th cycle, then decreases slowly. The phenomenon may be ascribed to the comprehensive effects of the continuous formation of the SEI film on the new active surfaces caused by the repetitive volume change during the discharge/charge cycles.

The lithium induced reactivation of the Mn$_2$O$_3$ and Mn$_2$O$_3$/MnCr$_2$O$_4$ electrodes is a similar phenomenon observed in transition metal oxide electrodes. The excellent stability of the Mn$_2$O$_3$/MnCr$_2$O$_4$ electrode also can be ascribed to the special structure of the nanosheets and porous structure, which can effectively buffer volume expansion and prevent the aggregation during the conversion processes of the formation and decomposition of Li$_2$O, accompanying the reduction and oxidation of metal nanoparticles.

The cycling performances of the Mn$_2$O$_3$/MnCr$_2$O$_4$ electrode at the current densities of 0.1, 0.5 and 1 A g$^{-1}$ show in Fig. 5d and Fig. S7 (ESI). Under different current densities, the discharge capacities show the same tendency, gradually decreases first, then increases, it obtains 913 mA h g$^{-1}$ at 1 A g$^{-1}$ in the 300th cycle, more than 200% capacity recovery from the lowest value at the same rate. The drastic capacity fading is
caused by the lithiation-induced mechanical degradation and the formation of unstable SEI.48 The gradually increasing capacity can be reasonably explained by the electrochemical activation of active materials and electrochemical catalysis of Li2O and metal grains, which is a common phenomenon observed in other TMOs.44 The coulombic efficiency increases to 98% after three initial cycles, and then remains over this level until 400 cycles are completed. High coulombic efficiency indicates that a stable SEI layer formed during the initial cycles.

With the formation of a stable SEI layer, the structure-refined electrode exhibits a higher reversible specific capacity. The Mn2O3/MnCr2O4 electrode also exhibits a long cycling performance at a high current density of 3 A g⁻¹ for 1000 cycles (ESI, Fig. S8†). The discharge capacity gradually decreases to 208 mA h g⁻¹ in the 159th cycle, then increases to 380 mA h g⁻¹ in the 322nd cycle, and it still obtains 320 mA h g⁻¹ in the 1000th cycle.

To further reveal the differences of transport kinetics, the electrochemical impedance spectra (EIS) of all materials were analyzed. Fig. 6 displays the Nyquist plots of the Mn2O3, Mn2O3/MnCr2O4 and Cr2O3 electrodes. As observed in the Nyquist plots, all the three samples show a compressed semicircle in the high frequency region and an inclined line in the low-frequency region, which can be assigned to the charge-transfer resistance and semidiffusion of Li⁺ respectively.19 It can be clearly observed that the Mn2O3 nanocomposite electrode shows the lowest charge transfer resistance, and Mn2O3/MnCr2O4 electrode has a significantly lower charge transfer resistance than the Cr2O3 electrode, suggesting that increase the content of Mn2O3 can improve the electrical conductivity of Mn2O3/MnCr2O4 electrode. So the Mn2O3/MnCr2O4 electrode obtained more transport channels for electrons and Li⁺. Herein, not only can be the particular structure of the Mn2O3/MnCr2O4 nanosheets mitigates the aggregation and contact resistance, but it also can provide a short way for electrons and ions to transfer, which is in favor of its outstanding electrochemical performance.

Surface SEM images of the Mn2O3/MnCr2O4 electrode at 0th and 1000th cycles were measured to confirm the influence of nanosheets structure on the integrity of electrodes after cycling (Fig. 7). Surface of the Mn2O3/MnCr2O4 electrode before cycling has uniform mixed active materials and conductive agents with integrated structure (Fig. 7a). After 1000 cycles at 3 A g⁻¹, the electrode retains its integrated shape as shows in Fig. 7b, indicating the good structural stability of the Mn2O3/MnCr2O4 during the process of Li⁺ uptake/extraction. The nanosheets structure mitigates the volume changes and thus facilitates electrode stability and good electrical contact during long cycling.44

Based on the above experimental results and analysis, we can infer that the following strategically interdependent characteristics of the Mn2O3/MnCr2O4 hybrid nanosheets are responsible for the outstanding LIBs performance. The nanosheets structure can effectively withstand the mechanical stress during the charge–discharge processes. Further more, the interconnected nanosheets and porous structure facilitates quick transmission channels for Li⁺ and electrons among active materials, and can also protect the stable structure from collapse and aggregation so as to reduce the resistance. Therefore, both the poor conductivity and volume changes of the Mn2O3/MnCr2O4 electrode can be circumvented by the as-prepared Mn2O3/MnCr2O4 hybrid nanosheets, which is beneficial for directing other multiphase TMOs electrode designs.

4. Conclusions

In conclusion, the Mn2O3/MnCr2O4 hybrid nanosheets have been successfully prepared from a facile synthesis approach by thermal decomposition of the Mn–Cr binary hydroxides and carbonate hybrid precursor. The special structure was designed simultaneously to enable the effective restriction of the volumetric expansion of the Mn2O3/MnCr2O4 as well as provide good electron and ion transport capability based on electrochemical impedance spectra. The electrochemical measurements demonstrate that the Mn2O3/MnCr2O4 electrode delivers an excellent reversible capacity of 913 mA h g⁻¹ at a current density of 1 A g⁻¹ after 300 cycles and excellent rate performance. The facile and scalable approach to fabricate the Mn2O3/MnCr2O4 hybrid nanosheets can expand the scope of the design concept of multiphase TMOs for LIBs application.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.
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