

Titanium and Vanadium based Bimetallic
Prussian Blue Analogue as a Cathode Material for
Sodium Ion Batteries

Omama Javed

MASTER OF SCIENCE

UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA PAHANG
AL-SULTAN ABDULLAH



اوتنورسيتي مليسيا فهغ السلطان عبد الله
UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA PAHANG
AL-SULTAN ABDULLAH

SUPERVISOR's DECLARATION

I hereby declare that I have checked this thesis and, in my opinion, this thesis is adequate in terms of scope and quality for the award of the degree of Master of Science.

(Supervisor's Signature)

Full Name : Ts. Dr. Radhiyah Binti Abd Aziz

Position : Pensyarah Kanan

Date : 17-10-2023



STUDENT'S DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the work in this thesis is based on my original work except for quotations and citations, which have been duly acknowledged. I also declare that it has not been previously or concurrently submitted for any other degree at Universiti Malaysia Pahang Al-Sultan Abdullah or any other institutions.

(Student's Signature)

Full Name : Javed Omama

ID Number : MFA20007

Date : 17-10-2023

Titanium and Vanadium based Bimetallic Prussian Blue Analogue as a Cathode
Material for Sodium Ion Batteries

Omama Javed

Thesis submitted in fulfilment of the requirements
for the award of the
Master of Science

Faculty of Manufacturing and Mechatronic Engineering Technology

UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA PAHANG AL-SULTAN ABDULLAH

December 2023

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

In the name of Almighty **ALLAH**, who bestowed on me His blessings and gave me courage and vision to accomplish this work successfully. I invoke peace for Holy Prophet **Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH)** Who is forever a symbol of guidance for humanity.

I would like to thank my supervisor **Ts. Dr. Radhiyah Binti Abd Aziz** for providing me with a consistent mentorship and guidance to accomplish this work. During a tough journey as an international student in Malaysia, her professional, and emotional support was like a breathe of fresh air every time. She is, undoubtedly, a brilliant supervisor who made this work possible for me.

I would like to thank my family; my parents, sister, and brothers for their prayers and wishes. I specially want to thank my mother **Rehana Amir** who believed in me and supported me with her full heart in pursuing my life dreams. Life entangled with studies and research work would have been difficult if no friends existed. I am lucky to have one such friend, **Rimsha Mehek** whose brilliance has always inspired me in many ways. I want to thank her for her constant support during the course.

Omama Javed

ABSTRAK

Peningkatan terhadap penggunaan sumber tenaga boleh diperbaharui gantian menyebabkan permintaan meningkat terhadap sistem penyimpanan tenaga yang stabil dan mudah didapati. Terkini, tahap prestasi bateri ion natrium (SIB) telah mengatasi prestasi bateri ion litium (LIB). Namun, SIB masih menghadapi beberapa cabaran besar yang berkait dengan bahan katod, seperti ketumpatan tenaga terhad, kegagalan struktur dan kestabilan kitaran. Disebabkan cabaran itu, proses penskalaan dan pengkomersialan SIB menghadapi kesukaran. Reka bentuk bahan katod adalah pendekatan yang mudah untuk meningkatkan kecekapan SIB secara keseluruhannya. Objektif utama penyelidikan ini adalah untuk menyiasat bagaimana perbezaan kepekatan dopan dalam sampel bahan katod memberi kesan kepada prestasi elektrokimianya; khususnya dari segi kapasiti dan kestabilan semasa kitaran cas-nyahcas. Untuk mencapai tujuan ini, penyediaan pelbagai sampel natrium titanium vanadium hexacyanoferrate dengan nisbah titanium dan vanadium yang berbeza-beza Ti: V iaitu 1:1, 3:7, 4:6, 6:4 dan 7:3 telah dihasilkan. Pencirian struktur and komposisi bahan katod dicirikan oleh XRD, FESEM-EDX, BET dan FT-IR. Pencirian XRD menunjukkan puncak mewakili PBA dan natrium yang jelas pada 17° dan 31° . Fungsi bahan juga telah disahkan dengan pencirian FT-IR yang menunjukkan ikatan regangan C=C pada 1634 cm^{-1} yang kuat dan ikatan pada 961 cm^{-1} mewakili ikatan lentur C-C yang kuat. Puncak luas pada 3500 cm^{-1} mewakili kehadiran ikatan O-H yang kuat. Purata saiz liang dalam julat 40-70 nm telah dicapai pada ujian BET. Perbandingan secara keseluruhan semua bahana, menunjukkan bahawa sampel dengan nisbah 1:1 menunjukkan morfologi, difraksi dan saiz liang yang lebih baik. Prestasi elektrokimia dianalisis dengan ujian kitaran voltametri (CV) dan ujian nyahcas galvanostatic (GCD). Cv menunjukkan puncak redoks yang jelas pada 3.25 V, mewakili sifat redoks sampel semasa kitaran cas-nyahcas dalam SIB. Plot analisis GCD juga telah dilakukan, menunjukkan lengkung cas-nyahcas dicapai dalam tettingkap potensi 1.5 V – 4.5 V untuk semua sampel. Nilai kapasiti khusus juga dikira untuk semua analisis. Untuk menilai kestabilan kitaran bahan katod, kitaran cas-nyahcas jangka panjang dijalankan untuk jangka masa 50 kitaran. Daripada semua analisis yang dilakukan, dapat disimpulkan bahawa sampel dengan nisbah 1:1 memberikan prestasi keseluruhan yang terbaik berbanding yang lain.

ABSTRACT

The growing need for alternative and renewable energy sources has led to a higher need for robust and readily available energy storage solutions. So far, the sodium ion battery (SIB) has demonstrated superior performance compared to lithium-ion batteries. However, it still faces challenges related to the cathode materials, such as limited energy density, structural integrity issues, and cycle stability concerns. As a result of these challenges, the process of scaling up and commercialization of sodium ion batteries is currently facing difficulties. The designing of cathode material is a straightforward approach to enhance the overall efficiency of the sodium ion battery. The main objective of this research is to investigate how varying concentrations of dopants in the cathode sample impact its electrochemical performance, specifically in terms of its specific capacity and stability during the charge-discharge cycle. For this purpose, this study aimed to prepare various samples of sodium titanium vanadium hexacyanoferrate with varying ratios of titanium and vanadium with ratios of 1:1, 3:7, 4:6, 6:4, and 7:3 were produced. These samples were first characterized by XRD, FESEM-EDX, BET, and FTIR to analyse the structural and compositional details of all the prepared cathode materials. The FESEM-EDX showed cubic shaped consistent all the samples which matches best with its XRD as well in which clear peaks of PBA and sodium were observed at 17° and 31° respectively. The functionality of the materials was confirmed by the identification bands in FTIR at 1634 cm^{-1} represents the strong C=C stretching bond and the bond at 961 cm^{-1} represents the strong C=C bending bond. The broad peak at 3500 cm^{-1} represents the presence of strong O-H bond. Average pore size in the range of 40-70 nm was achieved on BET testing. An overall comparison of all the materials shows that Ti:V 1:1 showed better morphology and diffraction pattern with good pore size. The electrochemical performance was analysed by cyclic voltammetry (CV) and galvanostatic charge-discharge (GCD) testing. The CV showed clear and promising redox peaks at 3.25 V which supports the redox behaviour of the prepared samples during charge-discharge cycles in SIB set-up. The same was further confirmed by GCD plots where charging and discharging curves are achieved in relevant potential window of 1.5-4.5 V for all the prepared and tested samples. The specific capacity was also calculated for all the scan rates. To evaluate the cyclic stability of the cathode material, the long-term charge discharge cycles were run for a span of 50 cycles. From all the analyses done, it can be concluded that the sample with ratio 1:1 giving the best overall performance compared to the others.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	ii
ABSTRAK	iii
ABSTRACT	iv
Table of Contents	v
LIST OF TABLES	ix
LIST OF FIGURES	x
LIST OF SYMBOLS	xiii
LIST OF ABBReViATIONS	xiv
CHAPTER 1	1
INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background of Research	1
1.2 Problem Statement	3
1.3 Research Objectives	5
1.4 Research Scope	5
1.5 Thesis Outline	6
CHAPTER 2	7
LITERATURE REVIEW	7
2.1 Sodium Ion Batteries	7
2.1.1 History of Sodium Ion Batteries	7
2.1.2 Working Principle of Sodium Ion Batteries	8
2.1.3 Advantages of Sodium Ion Batteries	9
2.1.4 Issues on Sodium-Ion Batteries	9

2.1.5	Anode Materials for Sodium-Ion Batteries	9
2.1.6	Cathode Materials for Sodium-Ion Batteries	11
2.1.6.1	Transition Metal Oxides (TMOs) as Cathode Materials	11
2.1.6.2	P2-Type Layered TMOs as Cathode Materials	11
2.1.6.3	O3-Type TMOs as Cathode Materials	12
2.1.6.4	Polyanionic Compounds	14
2.2	Prussian Blue Analogues (PBAs)	16
2.2.1	PBA: A suitable electrode material for Sodium Ion Battery	16
2.2.2	Various PBAs as Cathode for Sodium-Ion Batteries	17
2.2.3	Challenges towards PBA materials	21
2.3	Cathode Material of Interest	21
2.4	Characterization Techniques	22
2.4.1	X-ray Diffraction	22
2.4.2	Field Emission Scanning Electron Microscopy	22
2.4.3	Brunauer-Emmett-Teller	23
2.4.4	Fourier Transform Infrared	23
2.4.5	High Resolution Transmission Electron Microscopy	25
2.4.6	Cyclic Voltammetry	25
2.4.7	Electrochemical Impedance Spectroscopy	27
2.4.8	In-situ XRD	28
2.5	Chapter Summary	28
CHAPTER 3		30
MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY		30
3.1	Introduction	30
3.2	Research Flow	31
3.3	Methodology	32

3.3.1	Synthesis	32
3.4	Characterization Techniques	33
3.4.1	Physicochemical Characterization	33
3.4.1.1	X-ray Diffraction	33
3.4.1.2	Field Emission Scanning Electron Microscopy	33
3.4.1.3	Brunauer-Emmett-Teller	34
3.4.1.4	Fourier Transform Infrared	34
3.4.1.5	High Resolution Transmission Electron Microscopy	34
3.5	Electrochemical Characterization	34
3.5.1	Cyclic Voltammetry	34
3.5.2	Electrochemical Impedance Spectroscopy	35
3.5.3	In-situ XRD	35
3.6	Chapter Summary	35
 CHAPTER 4		 37
 RESULT AND DISCUSSION		 37
4.1	Introduction	37
4.2	Physicochemical Testing	37
4.2.1	X-Ray Diffraction	37
4.2.2	High Resolution Transmission Electron Microscopy	40
4.2.3	Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy	43
4.2.4	Field Emission Scanning Electron Microscopy and Energy Dispersive X-ray	45
4.2.5	Brunauer-Emmett-Teller	46
4.3	Electrochemical Testing	48
4.3.1	Cyclic Voltammetry (Three-Electrode System)	48
4.3.2	Galvanostatic Charge Discharge (Three-Electrode)	54

4.3.3	Cyclic Voltammetry (Two-Electrode System)	55
4.3.4	Galvanostatic Charge Discharge (Two-Electrode System)	57
4.3.5	Electrochemical Impedance Spectroscopy	62
4.3.5.1	EIS Two-Electrode	62
4.3.5.2	EIS Three-Electrode	63
4.4	in-situ XRD	64
4.5	Chapter Summary	66
CHAPTER 5		68
CONCLUSION		68
5.1	Conclusion	68
5.2	Recommendation	69
REFERENCES		70
APPENDICES		79

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1	List of P2- and O3-type Cathode Materials for Sodium Ion Batteries	13
Table 2.2	List of Polyanionic Cathode Material for Sodium Ion Batteries	15
Table 2.3	List of PBA based Cathode Materials for Sodium Ion Batteries	18
Table 2.4	List of Bimetallic PBA based Cathode and Anode Materials for Sodium Ion Batteries	20
Table 3.1	Chemical Names of Different Ratios	33
Table 3.2	Composition of different ratios of Sodium Titanium and Vanadium	33
Table 4.1	List of d-spacing of various peaks of all the samples of Sodium Titanium Vanadium Hexacyanoferrate	39
Table 4.2	List of pore size of all the samples of Sodium Titanium Vanadium Hexacyanoferrate	48
Table 4.3	Comparison between Sodium Titanium Vanadium Hexacyanoferrate and recently reported Electrode material for SIBs	61
Table 4.4	List of Charge Transfer Resistance (R_{ct})	63

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1	Sodium-Ion Battery	8
Figure 2.2	General Structure of Prussian Blue Analogue	16
Figure 2.3	(a) xrd pattern of VHCF, (b) xrd pattern of TiHCF	22
Figure 2.4	(a) SEM images of VHCF, (b) SEM image of TiHCF	23
Figure 2.5	(a) FTIR image of VHCF, (b) FTIR image of TiHCF	24
Figure 2.6	(a) CV images of VHCF, (b,c) CV images of TiHCF	27
Figure 2.4	(a) EIS image of VHCF, (b) EIS image of TiHCF	27
Figure 3.1	Research Flow Diagram	31
Figure 3.2	Synthesis Scheme	32
Figure 4.1	Powder X-ray diffraction patterns of sodium titanium vanadium hexacyanoferrate samples	40
Figure 4.2	High Resolution Transmission Electron Microscopy (HRTEM) Image of $\text{Na}_2\text{Ti}_{0.3}\text{V}_{0.7}[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$ (a) at 20 nm scale (b) at 10 nm scale for better visibility and (c) indication of lattice fringes on selected area	41
Figure 4.3	High Resolution Transmission Electron Microscopy (HRTEM) Image of $\text{Na}_2\text{Ti}_{0.7}\text{V}_{0.3}[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$ (a) at 20 nm scale (b) at 10 nm scale for better visibility and (c) indication of lattice fringes on selected area	42
Figure 4.4	High Resolution Transmission Electron Microscopy (HRTEM) Image of $\text{Na}_2\text{Ti}_{0.5}\text{V}_{0.5}[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$ (a) at 20 nm scale (b) at 10 nm scale for better visibility and (c) indication of lattice fringes on selected area	43
Figure 4.5	Fourier Transformed Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR) pattern of the Sodium titanium vanadium hexacyanoferrate samples	44
Figure 4.6	Field Emission Scanning Electron Microscopy (FESEM) of all the samples of sodium titanium vanadium hexacyanoferrate	46
Figure 4.7	Bruner Emmett Teller (BET) plots for nitrogen adsorption and desorption	47

Figure 4.8	Cyclic Voltammogram (CV plot) of $\text{Na}_2\text{Ti}_{0.3}\text{V}_{0.7}[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$, (a) cyclic voltammogram of sample $\text{Na}_2\text{Ti}_{0.3}\text{V}_{0.7}[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$ at scan rates of 0.01 V/s, 0.02 V/s, 0.04 V/s and 0.06 V/s, (b) cyclic voltammogram of sample $\text{Na}_2\text{Ti}_{0.3}\text{V}_{0.7}[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$ at scan rates of 0.001 V/s, 0.002 V/s, 0.004 V/s 0.006 V/s	49
Figure 4.9	Cyclic Voltammogram (CV plot) of $\text{Na}_2\text{Ti}_{0.4}\text{V}_{0.6}[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$, (a) cyclic voltammogram of sample $\text{Na}_2\text{Ti}_{0.4}\text{V}_{0.6}[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$ at scan rates of 0.01 V/s, 0.02 V/s, 0.04 V/s and 0.06 V/s, (b) cyclic voltammogram of sample $\text{Na}_2\text{Ti}_{0.4}\text{V}_{0.6}[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$ at scan rates of 0.001 V/s, 0.002 V/s, 0.004 V/s 0.006 V/s	50
Figure 4.10	Cyclic Voltammogram (CV plot) of $\text{Na}_2\text{Ti}_{0.5}\text{V}_{0.5}[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$, (a) cyclic voltammogram of sample $\text{Na}_2\text{Ti}_{0.5}\text{V}_{0.5}[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$ at scan rates of 0.01 V/s, 0.02 V/s, 0.04 V/s and 0.06 V/s, (b) cyclic voltammogram of sample $\text{Na}_2\text{Ti}_{0.5}\text{V}_{0.5}[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$ at scan rates of 0.001 V/s, 0.002 V/s, 0.004 V/s 0.006 V/s	51
Figure 4.11	Cyclic Voltammogram (CV plot) of $\text{Na}_2\text{Ti}_{0.6}\text{V}_{0.4}[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$, (a) cyclic voltammogram of sample $\text{Na}_2\text{Ti}_{0.6}\text{V}_{0.4}[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$ at scan rates of 0.01 V/s, 0.02 V/s, 0.04 V/s and 0.06 V/s, (b) cyclic voltammogram of sample $\text{Na}_2\text{Ti}_{0.6}\text{V}_{0.4}[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$ at scan rates of 0.001 V/s, 0.002 V/s, 0.004 V/s 0.006 V/s	52
Figure 4.12	Cyclic Voltammogram (CV plot) of $\text{Na}_2\text{Ti}_{0.7}\text{V}_{0.3}[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$, (a) cyclic voltammogram of sample $\text{Na}_2\text{Ti}_{0.7}\text{V}_{0.3}[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$ at scan rates of 0.01 V/s, 0.02 V/s, 0.04 V/s and 0.06 V/s, (b) cyclic voltammogram of sample $\text{Na}_2\text{Ti}_{0.7}\text{V}_{0.3}[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$ at scan rates of 0.001 V/s, 0.002 V/s, 0.004 V/s 0.006 V/s	52
Figure 4.13	A comparison of cyclic voltammograms of all the samples of sodium titanium vanadium hexacyanoferrate at 0.06 V/s and 0.006 V/s scan rate	54
Figure 4.14	Galvanostatic charge discharge (GCD) curves of all the samples of sodium titanium vanadium hexacyanoferrate in three-electrode system	55
Figure 4.15	Cyclic Voltammogram of (a) $\text{Na}_2\text{Ti}_{0.5}\text{V}_{0.5}[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$ (b) $\text{Na}_2\text{Ti}_{0.7}\text{V}_{0.3}[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$ (c) $\text{Na}_2\text{Ti}_{0.3}\text{V}_{0.7}[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$ in two electrode system	56

Figure 4.16	A comparison of cyclic voltammograms of sodium titanium vanadium hexacyanoferrate samples at 1 mV/s scan rate	57
Figure 4.17	a) Galvanostatic charge-discharge profiles of three samples of sodium titanium vanadium hexacyanoferrate representing potential versus specific capacity b) Specific discharge capacities of three samples of sodium titanium vanadium hexacyanoferrate for 50 continuous charge-discharge cycles	59
Figure 4.18	Coulombic Efficiency and Discharge Capacity plot against cycles numbers for 50 cycles for cathode samples; (a) $\text{Na}_2\text{Ti}_{0.5}\text{V}_{0.5}[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$ (b) $\text{Na}_2\text{Ti}_{0.7}\text{V}_{0.3}[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$, (c) $\text{Na}_2\text{Ti}_{0.3}\text{V}_{0.7}[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$	60
Figure 4.19	Electrochemical Impedance Spectroscopy	62
Figure 4.20	EIS of all samples at (a) 1 kHz, (b) 5 kHz, (c) 10 kHz, (d) 50 kHz, (e) 100 kHz of sodium titanium vanadium hexacyanoferrate samples in three-electrode system	64
Figure 4.21	in-situ XRD patterns of $\text{Na}_2\text{Ti}_{0.5}\text{V}_{0.5}[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$ during charging and discharging	65

REFERENCES

- Ali, S., Mohd Zabidi, N., & Duvvuri, S. (2010). Effect of loading on the physicochemical properties of alumina supported Co/Mo bimetallic nanocatalysts.
- Alvira, D., Antorán, D., & Manyà, J. J. (2022). Plant-derived hard carbon as anode for sodium-ion batteries: A comprehensive review to guide interdisciplinary research. *Chemical Engineering Journal*, 447, 137468.
- Balasankar, A., Arthiya, S. E., Ramasundaram, S., Sumathi, P., Arokiyaraj, S., Oh, T., ... & Kurkuri, M. D. (2022). Recent Advances in the Preparation and Performance of Porous Titanium-Based Anode Materials for Sodium-Ion Batteries. *Energies*, 15(24), 9495.
- Benson, T. R., Coble, M. A., Rytuba, J. J., & Mahood, G. A. (2017). Lithium enrichment in intracontinental rhyolite magmas leads to Li deposits in caldera basins. *Nature communications*, 8(1), 270.
- Berthelot, R., Carlier, D., & Delmas, C. (2011). Electrochemical investigation of the P2-NaxCoO2 phase diagram. *Nature materials*, 10(1), 74-80.
- Feng, B., Xu, L., Yu, Z., Liu, G., Liao, Y., Chang, S., & Hu, J. (2023). Wood-derived carbon anode for sodium-ion batteries. *Electrochemistry Communications*, 107439.
- Bucci, G., Swamy, T., Bishop, S., Sheldon, B. W., Chiang, Y.-M., & Carter, W. C. (2017). The effect of stress on battery-electrode capacity. *Journal of The Electrochemical Society*, 164(4), A645.
- Bucher, N., Hartung, S., Franklin, J. B., Wise, A. M., Lim, L. Y., Chen, H.-Y., Srinivasan, M. (2016). P2-Na_xCo_yMn_{1-y}O₂ (y= 0, 0.1) as Cathode Materials in Sodium-Ion Batteries • Effects of Doping and Morphology To Enhance Cycling Stability. *Chemistry of Materials*, 28(7), 2041-2051.
- Cabello, M., Bai, X., Chyrka, T., Ortiz, G. F., Lavela, P., Alcantara, R., & Tirado, J. L. (2017). On the reliability of sodium co-intercalation in expanded graphite prepared by different methods as anodes for sodium-ion batteries. *Journal of The Electrochemical Society*, 164(14), A3804.
- Cao, B., Liu, H., Xu, B., Lei, Y., Chen, X., & Song, H. (2016). Mesoporous soft carbon as an anode material for sodium ion batteries with superior rate and cycling performance. *Journal of Materials Chemistry A*, 4(17), 6472-6478.
- Luo, C., Shea, J. J., & Huang, J. (2020). A carboxylate group-based organic anode for sustainable and stable sodium ion batteries. *Journal of Power Sources*, 453, 227904.

- Chen, J., Chua, D. H., & Lee, P. S. (2020). The advances of metal sulfides and in situ characterization methods beyond Li ion batteries: sodium, potassium, and aluminum ion batteries. *Small Methods*, 4(1), 1900648.
- Chen, J., Li, S., Kumar, V., & Lee, P. S. (2017). Carbon coated bimetallic sulfide hollow nanocubes as advanced sodium ion battery anode. *Advanced Energy Materials*, 7(19), 1700180.
- Chen, M., Cortie, D., Hu, Z., Jin, H., Wang, S., Gu, Q., . . . Chen, L. (2018). A novel graphene oxide wrapped Na₂Fe₂(SO₄)₃/C cathode composite for long life and high energy density sodium-ion batteries. *Advanced energy materials*, 8(27), 1800944.
- Chen, X., Zeng, S., Muheiyati, H., Zhai, Y., Li, C., Ding, X., . . . He, Y. (2019). Double-shelled Ni–Fe–P/N-doped carbon nanobox derived from a prussian blue analogue as an electrode material for K-ion batteries and Li–S batteries. *ACS Energy Letters*, 4(7), 1496-1504.
- Cheon, Y. E., Park, J., & Suh, M. P. (2009). Selective gas adsorption in a magnesium-based metal–organic framework. *Chemical Communications*(36), 5436-5438.
- Delmas, C. (2018). Sodium and sodium-ion batteries: 50 years of research. *Advanced energy materials*, 8(17), 1703137.
- Desai, A. V., Morris, R. E., & Armstrong, A. R. (2020). Advances in Organic Anode Materials for Na-/K-Ion Rechargeable Batteries. *ChemSusChem*, 13(18), 4866-4884.
- Dong, S., Lv, N., Wu, Y., Zhang, Y., Zhu, G., & Dong, X. (2022). Titanates for sodium-ion storage. *Nano Today*, 42, 101349.
- Dose, W. M., Sharma, N., Pramudita, J. C., Brand, H. E., Gonzalo, E., & Rojo, T. (2017). Structure–electrochemical evolution of a Mn-rich P2 Na₂/3FeO. 2MnO. 8O₂ Na-ion battery cathode. *Chemistry of Materials*, 29(17), 7416-7423.
- Gao, Y., Pan, Z., Sun, J., Liu, Z., & Wang, J. (2022). High-energy batteries: beyond lithium-ion and their long road to commercialisation. *Nano-Micro Letters*, 14(1), 94.
- Gao, Y., Zhang, H., Liu, X. H., Yang, Z., He, X. X., Li, L., . . . Chou, S. L. (2021). Low-cost polyanion-type sulfate cathode for sodium-ion battery. *Advanced energy materials*, 11(42), 2101751.
- Garcia, L. V., Ho, Y. C., Myo Thant, M. M., Han, D. S., & Lim, J. W. (2023). Lithium in a sustainable circular economy: A comprehensive review. *Processes*, 11(2), 418.
- Gebreslase, G. A., Martínez-Huerta, M. V., & Lázaro, M. J. (2022). Recent progress on bimetallic NiCo and CoFe based electrocatalysts for alkaline oxygen evolution reaction: A review. *Journal of Energy Chemistry*, 67, 101-137.

- Hersbach, T., Yanson, A., & Koper, M. (2016). Anisotropic etching of platinum electrodes at the onset of cathodic corrosion. *Nature communications*, 7, 12653. doi:10.1038/ncomms12653
- Holechek, J. L., Geli, H. M., Sawalhah, M. N., & Valdez, R. (2022). A global assessment: can renewable energy replace fossil fuels by 2050?. *Sustainability*, 14(8), 4792.
- Hurlbutt, K., Wheeler, S., Capone, I., & Pasta, M. (2018). Prussian blue analogs as battery materials. *Joule*, 2(10), 1950-1960.
- Hwang, J.-Y., Myung, S.-T., & Sun, Y.-K. (2017). Sodium-ion batteries: present and future. *Chemical Society Reviews*, 46(12), 3529-3614.
- Hwang, J.-Y., Oh, S.-M., Myung, S.-T., Chung, K. Y., Belharouak, I., & Sun, Y.-K. (2015). Radially aligned hierarchical columnar structure as a cathode material for high energy density sodium-ion batteries. *Nature communications*, 6(1), 1-9.
- Hwang, T., Cho, M., & Cho, K. (2021). Interlayer design of pillared graphite by Na-halide cluster intercalation for anode materials of sodium-ion batteries. *ACS omega*, 6(14), 9492-9499.
- Javed, O., & Abd Aziz, R. (2022). *Bimetallic Prussian Blue Analogues: An Efficient Electrode Alternative for Energy Storage Applications*. Paper presented at the Materials Science Forum.
- Jiang, P., Lei, Z., Chen, L., Shao, X., Liang, X., Zhang, J., . . . Feng, J. (2019). Polyethylene Glycol–Na⁺ Interface of Vanadium Hexacyanoferrate Cathode for Highly Stable Rechargeable Aqueous Sodium-Ion Battery. *ACS applied materials & interfaces*, 11(32), 28762-28768.
- Jiao, S., Tuo, J., Xie, H., Cai, Z., Wang, S., & Zhu, J. (2017). The electrochemical performance of Cu₃[Fe(CN)₆]₂ as a cathode material for sodium-ion batteries. *Materials Research Bulletin*, 86, 194-200.
- Kang, S. M., Park, J.-H., Jin, A., Jung, Y. H., Mun, J., & Sung, Y.-E. (2018). Na⁺/Vacancy Disordered P2-Na_{0.67}Co_{1-x}Ti_xO₂: High-Energy and High-Power Cathode Materials for Sodium Ion Batteries. *ACS applied materials & interfaces*, 10(4), 3562-3570.
- Kanwade, A., Gupta, S., Kankane, A., Tiwari, M. K., Srivastava, A., Satrughna, J. A. K., ... & Shirage, P. M. (2022). Transition metal oxides as a cathode for indispensable Na-ion batteries. *RSC advances*, 12(36), 23284-23310.
- Khan, S. A., Ali, S., Saeed, K., Usman, M., & Khan, I. (2019). Advanced cathode materials and efficient electrolytes for rechargeable batteries: practical challenges and future perspectives. *Journal of Materials Chemistry A*, 7(17), 10159-10173.
- Kim, S., Seo, D., Ma, X., Ceder, G., & Kang, K. (2013). Adv. Energy Mater. 2012, 2, 710; b) MD Slater, D. Kim, E. Lee, CS Johnson. *Adv. Funct. Mater.*, 23, 947.

- Kim, K. H., & Hong, S. H. (2021). Investigation of sodium storage in manganese vanadate MnV_2O_6 nanobelt and nanoparticle as an anode for sodium-ion batteries. *Electrochimica Acta*, 367, 137520.
- Law, M., Ramar, V., & Balaya, P. (2017). Na_2MnSiO_4 as an attractive high capacity cathode material for sodium-ion battery. *Journal of power sources*, 359, 277-284.
- Lee, H.-W., Wang, R. Y., Pasta, M., Woo Lee, S., Liu, N., & Cui, Y. (2014). Manganese hexacyanomanganate open framework as a high-capacity positive electrode material for sodium-ion batteries. *Nature communications*, 5(1), 1-6.
- Lee, H., Kim, Y.-I., Park, J.-K., & Choi, J. W. (2012). Sodium zinc hexacyanoferrate with a well-defined open framework as a positive electrode for sodium ion batteries. *Chemical Communications*, 48(67), 8416-8418.
- Lee, J. H., Ali, G., Kim, D. H., & Chung, K. Y. (2017). Metal-organic framework cathodes based on a vanadium hexacyanoferrate Prussian blue analogue for high-performance aqueous rechargeable batteries. *Advanced energy materials*, 7(2), 1601491.
- Li, S., Guo, J., Ye, Z., Zhao, X., Wu, S., Mi, J.-X., . . . Zhu, Z. (2016). Zero-strain Na_2FeSiO_4 as novel cathode material for sodium-ion batteries. *ACS applied materials & interfaces*, 8(27), 17233-17238.
- Li, T., Qin, A., Yang, L., Chen, J., Wang, Q., Zhang, D., & Yang, H. (2017). In situ grown Fe_2O_3 single crystallites on reduced graphene oxide nanosheets as high performance conversion anode for sodium-ion batteries. *ACS applied materials & interfaces*, 9(23), 19900-19907.
- Li, Y., Mu, L., Hu, Y.-S., Li, H., Chen, L., & Huang, X. (2016). Pitch-derived amorphous carbon as high performance anode for sodium-ion batteries. *Energy Storage Materials*, 2, 139-145.
- Li, Z., Bommier, C., Chong, Z. S., Jian, Z., Surta, T. W., Wang, X., . . . Dolgos, M. (2017). Mechanism of Na-ion storage in hard carbon anodes revealed by heteroatom doping. *Advanced energy materials*, 7(18), 1602894.
- Liang, S., Cheng, Y. J., Zhu, J., Xia, Y., & Müller-Buschbaum, P. (2020). A chronicle review of nonsilicon (Sn, Sb, Ge)-based lithium/sodium-ion battery alloying anodes. *Small Methods*, 4(8), 2000218.
- Linden, D. (2010). *Linden's handbook of batteries*: McGraw-Hill.
- Liu, Y., Cheng, Z., Sun, H., Arandiyani, H., Li, J., & Ahmad, M. (2015). Mesoporous Co_3O_4 sheets/3D graphene networks nanohybrids for high-performance sodium-ion battery anode. *Journal of power sources*, 273, 878-884.
- Liu, Z., Xu, X., Ji, S., Zeng, L., Zhang, D., & Liu, J. (2020). Recent Progress of P2-Type Layered Transition-Metal Oxide Cathodes for Sodium-Ion Batteries. *Chemistry—A European Journal*, 26(35), 7747-7766.

- Lu, Y., Wang, L., Cheng, J., & Goodenough, J. B. (2012). Prussian blue: a new framework of electrode materials for sodium batteries. *Chemical Communications*, 48(52), 6544-6546.
- Luo, X.-F., Yang, C.-H., Peng, Y.-Y., Pu, N.-W., Ger, M.-D., Hsieh, C.-T., & Chang, J.-K. (2015). Graphene nanosheets, carbon nanotubes, graphite, and activated carbon as anode materials for sodium-ion batteries. *Journal of Materials Chemistry A*, 3(19), 10320-10326.
- Muruganatham, R., Gu, Y.-J., Song, Y.-D., Kung, C.-W., & Liu, W.-R. (2021). Ce-MOF derived ceria: Insights into the Na-ion storage mechanism as a high-rate performance anode material. *Applied Materials Today*, 22, 100935.
- Nayak, P. K., Yang, L., Brehm, W., & Adelhelm, P. (2018). From lithium-ion to sodium-ion batteries: advantages, challenges, and surprises. *Angewandte Chemie International Edition*, 57(1), 102-120.
- Ni, Q., Bai, Y., Wu, F., & Wu, C. (2017). Polyanion-type electrode materials for sodium-ion batteries. *Advanced Science*, 4(3), 1600275.
- Nobuhara, K., Nakayama, H., Nose, M., Nakanishi, S., & Iba, H. (2013). First-principles study of alkali metal-graphite intercalation compounds. *Journal of power sources*, 243, 585-587.
- Norton, M. G., & Suryanarayana, C. (1998). *X-Ray diffraction: a practical approach*: Plenum Press.
- Nwanya, A. C., Kebede, M. A., Ezema, F. I., & Maaza, M. (2019). Cathode materials for sodium-ion-based energy storage batteries. *Electrochemical Devices for Energy Storage Applications*, 59-80.
- Nzereogu, P., Omah, A., Ezema, F., Iwuoha, E., & Nwanya, A. (2022). Anode materials for lithium-ion batteries: A review. *Applied Surface Science Advances*, 9, 100233.
- Oyama, G., Nishimura, S. i., Suzuki, Y., Okubo, M., & Yamada, A. (2015). Off-Stoichiometry in Alluaudite-Type Sodium Iron Sulfate $\text{Na}_{2+2x}\text{Fe}_{2-x}(\text{SO}_4)_3$ as an Advanced Sodium Battery Cathode Material. *ChemElectroChem*, 2(7), 1019-1023.
- Paolella, A., Faure, C., Timoshevskii, V., Marras, S., Bertoni, G., Guerfi, A., . . . Zaghbi, K. (2017). A review on hexacyanoferrate-based materials for energy storage and smart windows: challenges and perspectives. *Journal of Materials Chemistry A*, 5(36), 18919-18932.
- Peters, J. F., Peña Cruz, A., & Weil, M. (2019). Exploring the economic potential of sodium-ion batteries. *Batteries*, 5(1), 10.
- Piernas Muñoz, M. J., & Castillo Martínez, E. (2018). Prussian blue and its analogues. Structure, characterization and applications *Prussian Blue Based Batteries* (pp. 9-22): Springer.

- Premathilake, D., Outlaw, R. A., Parler, S. G., Butler, S. M., & Miller, J. R. (2017). Electric double layer capacitors for ac filtering made from vertically oriented graphene nanosheets on aluminum. *Carbon*, *111*, 231-237.
- Pu, X., Wang, H., Zhao, D., Yang, H., Ai, X., Cao, S., . . . Cao, Y. (2019). Recent progress in rechargeable sodium-ion batteries: toward high-power applications. *Small*, *15*(32), 1805427.
- Qian, J., Wu, C., Cao, Y., Ma, Z., Huang, Y., Ai, X., & Yang, H. (2018). Prussian blue cathode materials for sodium-ion batteries and other ion batteries. *Advanced energy materials*, *8*(17), 1702619.
- Qian, J., Zhou, M., Cao, Y., Ai, X., & Yang, H. (2012). Nanosized Na₄Fe (CN)₆/C composite as a low-cost and high-rate cathode material for sodium-ion batteries. *Advanced energy materials*, *2*(4), 410-414.
- Hannun, R. M., & Razzaq, A. H. A. (2022, March). Air Pollution Resulted from Coal, Oil and Gas Firing in Thermal Power Plants and Treatment: A Review. In *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science* (Vol. 1002, No. 1, p. 012008). IOP Publishing.
- Reimer, L. (2013). *Transmission electron microscopy: physics of image formation and microanalysis* (Vol. 36): Springer.
- Sarma, D., & Shukla, A. (2018). Building better batteries: A travel back in time (Vol. 3, pp. 2841-2845): ACS Publications.
- Sayahpour, B., Hirsh, H., Parab, S., Nguyen, L. H. B., Zhang, M., & Meng, Y. S. (2022). Perspective: Design of cathode materials for sustainable sodium-ion batteries. *MRS Energy & Sustainability*, *9*(2), 183-197.
- Senthilkumar, B., Murugesan, C., Sharma, L., Lochab, S., & Barpanda, P. (2019). An overview of mixed polyanionic cathode materials for sodium-ion batteries. *Small Methods*, *3*(4), 1800253.
- Shadike, Z., Zhao, E., Zhou, Y. N., Yu, X., Yang, Y., Hu, E., ... & Yang, X. Q. (2018). Advanced characterization techniques for sodium-ion battery studies. *Advanced Energy Materials*, *8*(17), 1702588.
- Shugay, B., Rakhymbay, L., Konarov, A., Myung, S.T., Bakenov, Z., (2023) Enhanced electrochemical performance of sodium cathode materials with partial substitution of Zr, *Electrochemistry Communications*, Volume 146, 107413
- Soliman, A. M., Elwy, H. M., Thiemann, T., Majedi, Y., Labata, F. T., & Al-Rawashdeh, N. A. F. (2016). Removal of Pb(II) ions from aqueous solutions by sulphuric acid-treated palm tree leaves. *Journal of the Taiwan Institute of Chemical Engineers*, *58*, 264-273.
doi:<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jtice.2015.05.035>
- Strielkowski, W., Civín, L., Tarkhanova, E., Tvaronavičienė, M., & Petrenko, Y. (2021). Renewable energy in the sustainable development of electrical power sector: A review. *Energies*, *14*(24), 8240.

- Sun, Y.-K. (2020). Direction for commercialization of O3-type layered cathodes for sodium-ion batteries (Vol. 5, pp. 1278-1280): ACS Publications.
- Takachi, M., Matsuda, T., & Moritomo, Y. (2013). Redox reactions in Prussian blue analogue films with fast Na⁺ intercalation. *Japanese Journal of Applied Physics*, 52(9R), 090202.
- Tian, Y., Zeng, G., Rutt, A., Shi, T., Kim, H., Wang, J., . . . Chen, T. (2020). Promises and challenges of next-generation “beyond Li-ion” batteries for electric vehicles and grid decarbonization. *Chemical reviews*, 121(3), 1623-1669.
- Vanlaeke, P., Swinnen, A., Haeldermans, I., Vanhoyland, G., Aernouts, T., Cheyns, D., . . . Poortmans, J. (2006). P3HT/PCBM bulk heterojunction solar cells: Relation between morphology and electro-optical characteristics. *Solar energy materials and solar cells*, 90(14), 2150-2158.
- Veerasubramani, G. K., Subramanian, Y., Park, M.-S., Senthilkumar, B., Eftekhari, A., Kim, S. J., & Kim, D.-W. (2019). Enhanced sodium-ion storage capability of P2/O3 biphasic by Li-ion substitution into P2-type Na_{0.5}Fe_{0.5}Mn_{0.5}O₂ layered cathode. *Electrochimica Acta*, 296, 1027-1034.
- Wang, H. G., Li, W., Liu, D. P., Feng, X. L., Wang, J., Yang, X. Y., . . . Zhang, Y. (2017). Flexible electrodes for sodium-ion batteries: recent progress and perspectives. *Advanced materials*, 29(45), 1703012.
- Wang, J., Wang, B., Liu, X., Bai, J., Wang, H., & Wang, G. (2020). Prussian blue analogs (PBA) derived porous bimetal (Mn, Fe) selenide with carbon nanotubes as anode materials for sodium and potassium ion batteries. *Chemical Engineering Journal*, 382, 123050.
- Wang, L., Song, J., Qiao, R., Wray, L. A., Hossain, M. A., Chuang, Y.-D., . . . Lee, J.-J. (2015). Rhombohedral Prussian white as cathode for rechargeable sodium-ion batteries. *Journal of the American Chemical Society*, 137(7), 2548-2554.
- Wei, L., Karahan, H. E., Zhai, S., Liu, H., Chen, X., Zhou, Z., . . . Chen, Y. (2017). Amorphous bimetallic oxide–graphene hybrids as bifunctional oxygen electrocatalysts for rechargeable Zn–air batteries. *Advanced materials*, 29(38), 1701410.
- Xiao, W., Sun, Q., Liu, J., Xiao, B., Glans, P.-A., Li, J., . . . Sham, T.-K. (2017). Utilizing the full capacity of carbon black as anode for Na-ion batteries via solvent co-intercalation. *Nano Research*, 10(12), 4378-4387.
- Zhu, X., Shen, J., Chen, X., Li, Y., Peng, W., Zhang, G., . . . & Fan, X. (2019). Enhanced cycling performance of Si-MXene nanohybrids as anode for high performance lithium ion batteries. *Chemical Engineering Journal*, 378, 122212.
- Xie, M., Huang, Y., Xu, M., Chen, R., Zhang, X., Li, L., & Wu, F. (2016). Sodium titanium hexacyanoferrate as an environmentally friendly and low-cost cathode material for sodium-ion batteries. *Journal of power sources*, 302, 7-12.

- Xie, M., Xu, M., Huang, Y., Chen, R., Zhang, X., Li, L., & Wu, F. (2015). Na₂Ni_xCo_{1-x}Fe(CN)₆: A class of Prussian blue analogs with transition metal elements as cathode materials for sodium ion batteries. *Electrochemistry Communications*, 59, 91-94.
- Xu, J., Wang, M., Wickramaratne, N. P., Jaroniec, M., Dou, S., & Dai, L. (2015). High-performance sodium ion batteries based on a 3D anode from nitrogen-doped graphene foams. *Advanced materials*, 27(12), 2042-2048.
- Yoon, G., Seo, D.-H., Ku, K., Kim, J., Jeon, S., & Kang, K. (2015). Factors affecting the exfoliation of graphite intercalation compounds for graphene synthesis. *Chemistry of Materials*, 27(6), 2067-2073.
- You, Y., & Manthiram, A. (2018). Progress in high-voltage cathode materials for rechargeable sodium-ion batteries. *Advanced energy materials*, 8(2), 1701785.
- You, Y., Wu, X.-L., Yin, Y.-X., & Guo, Y.-G. (2013). A zero-strain insertion cathode material of nickel ferricyanide for sodium-ion batteries. *Journal of Materials Chemistry A*, 1(45), 14061-14065.
- Yu, H., Fan, H., Yadian, B., Tan, H., Liu, W., Hng, H. H., . . . Yan, Q. (2015). General approach for MOF-derived porous spinel AFe₂O₄ hollow structures and their superior lithium storage properties. *ACS applied materials & interfaces*, 7(48), 26751-26757.
- Yuan, X. Z., Song, C., Platt, A., Zhao, N., Wang, H., Li, H., . . . Jang, D. (2019). A review of all-vanadium redox flow battery durability: degradation mechanisms and mitigation strategies. *International Journal of Energy Research*, 43(13), 6599-6638.
- Li, Y., Lu, Y., Zhao, C., Hu, Y. S., Titirici, M. M., Li, H., ... & Chen, L. (2017). Recent advances of electrode materials for low-cost sodium-ion batteries towards practical application for grid energy storage. *Energy Storage Materials*, 7, 130-151.
- Zeng, X., Li, M., Abd El-Hady, D., Alshitari, W., Al-Bogami, A. S., Lu, J., & Amine, K. (2019). Commercialization of lithium battery technologies for electric vehicles. *Advanced energy materials*, 9(27), 1900161.
- Zhang, X. L., Jiang, Z. H., Yao, Z. P., Song, Y., & Wu, Z. D. (2009). Effects of scan rate on the potentiodynamic polarization curve obtained to determine the Tafel slopes and corrosion current density. *Corrosion Science*, 51(3), 581-587. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.corsci.2008.12.005>
- Zhang, Y., Wang, Y., Lu, L., Sun, C., & Denis, Y. (2021). Vanadium hexacyanoferrate with two redox active sites as cathode material for aqueous Zn-ion batteries. *Journal of power sources*, 484, 229263.
- Zhao, R., Liang, Z., Zou, R., & Xu, Q. (2018). Metal-organic frameworks for batteries. *Joule*, 2(11), 2235-2259.

Guo, Z., Qian, G., Wang, C., Zhang, G., Yin, R., Liu, W. D., ... & Chen, Y. (2022). Progress in electrode materials for the industrialization of sodium-ion batteries. *Progress in Natural Science: Materials International*.

Zhu, H., Li, Y., Song, Y., Zhao, G., Wu, W., Zhou, S., . . . Xiao, W. (2020). Effects of cyclic voltammetric scan rates, scan time, temperatures and carbon addition on sulphation of Pb disc electrodes in aqueous H₂SO₄. *Materials Technology*, 35(3), 135-140. doi:10.1080/10667857.2015.1133157