

Supporting Information for

The principle of Introducing Halogen Ions Into β -FeOOH: Controlling Electronic Structure and Electrochemical Performance

Dongbin Zhang¹, Xuzhao Han¹, Xianggui Kong^{1,*}, Fazhi Zhang¹, Xiaodong Lei^{1,*}

¹State Key Laboratory of Chemical Resource Engineering, Beijing University of Chemical Technology, PO Box 98, Beijing 100029, People's Republic of China

*Corresponding authors. E-mail: leixd@mail.buct.edu.cn (X. Lei); kongxg@mail.buct.edu.cn (X. Kong)

Supplementary Figures and Tables

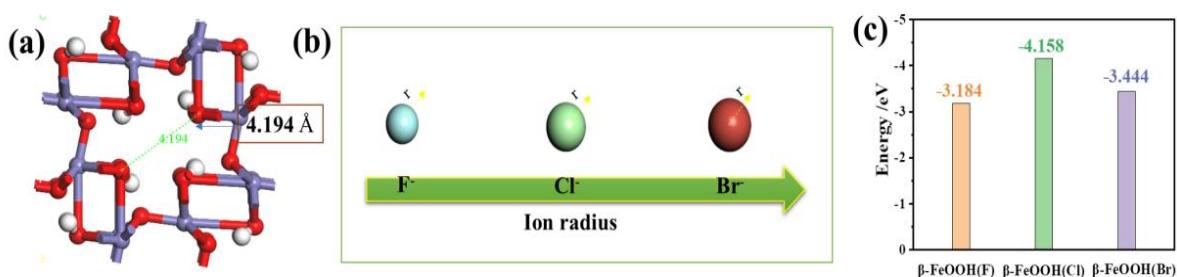


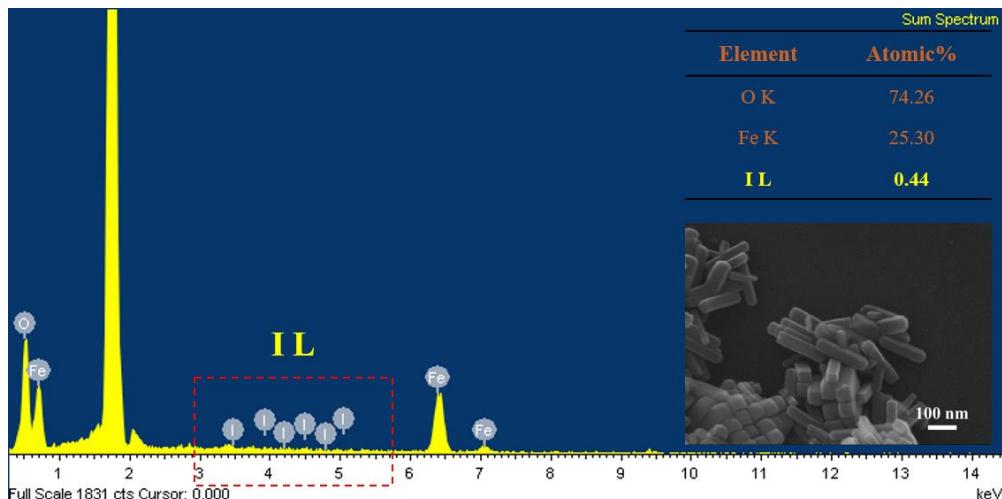
Fig. S1 **a** Crystal structure of β -FeOOH; **b** radius of halogen anions for F^- , Cl^- and Br^- ; **c** the adsorption energy of β -FeOOH for halogen anions, including F^- , Cl^- , and Br^-

Table S1 Comparsion of different halide ions radius

Ion	Bare ion radius (Å)	Hydrated radius (Å)
F^-	1.16	3.52
Cl^-	1.64	3.32
Br^-	1.80	3.30

Table S2 Comparision of standard electrode potentials

Redox reaction	Potential
$\text{Fe}^{3+} + \text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{Fe}^{2+}$	+0.77
$\text{F}_2 + 2\text{e}^- \longrightarrow 2\text{F}^-$	+2.87
$\text{Cl}_2 + 2\text{e}^- \longrightarrow 2\text{Cl}^-$	+1.36
$\text{Br}_2 + 2\text{e}^- \longrightarrow 2\text{Br}^-$	+1.07
$\text{I}_2 + 2\text{e}^- \longrightarrow 2\text{I}^-$	+0.54

**Fig. S2** The EDS of $\beta\text{-FeOOH(I)}$, inset the corresponding SEM image**Table S3** Comparison of the length of different Fe-Os bond

Sample	Fe-O1	Fe-O2	Fe-O3	Fe-O4	Fe-O5	Fe-O6	Fe-O7	Fe-O8
$\beta\text{-FeOOH}$	1.957	2.024	3.003	2.407	1.957	2.015	3.115	2.450
$\beta\text{-FeOOH(F)}$	1.952	2.117	2.504	2.428	1.883	1.995	2.488	2.543
$\beta\text{-FeOOH(Cl)}$	1.967	1.923	2.168	2.664	2.285	2.207	2.809	3.041
$\beta\text{-FeOOH(Br)}$	1.844	2.109	2.099	1.953	2.682	1.870	2.873	2.989

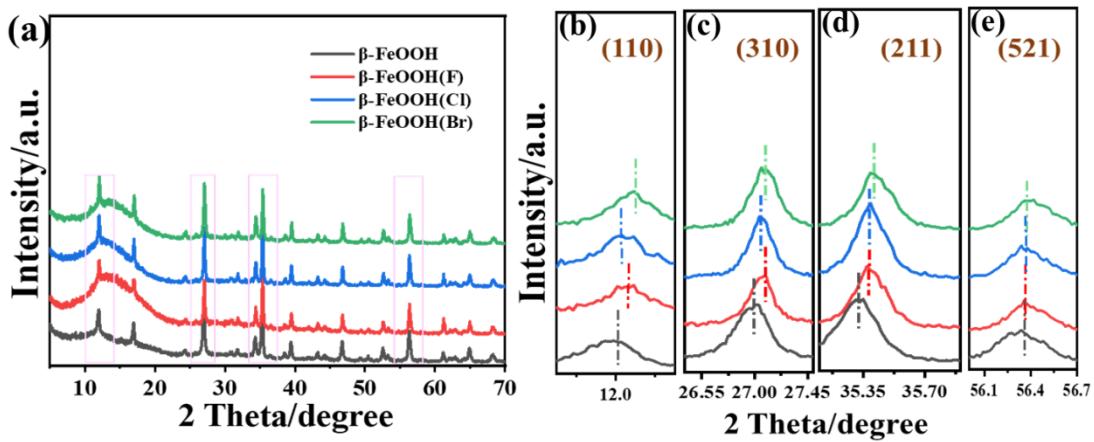


Fig. S3 XRD results of β -FeOOH and β -FeOOH(X)s

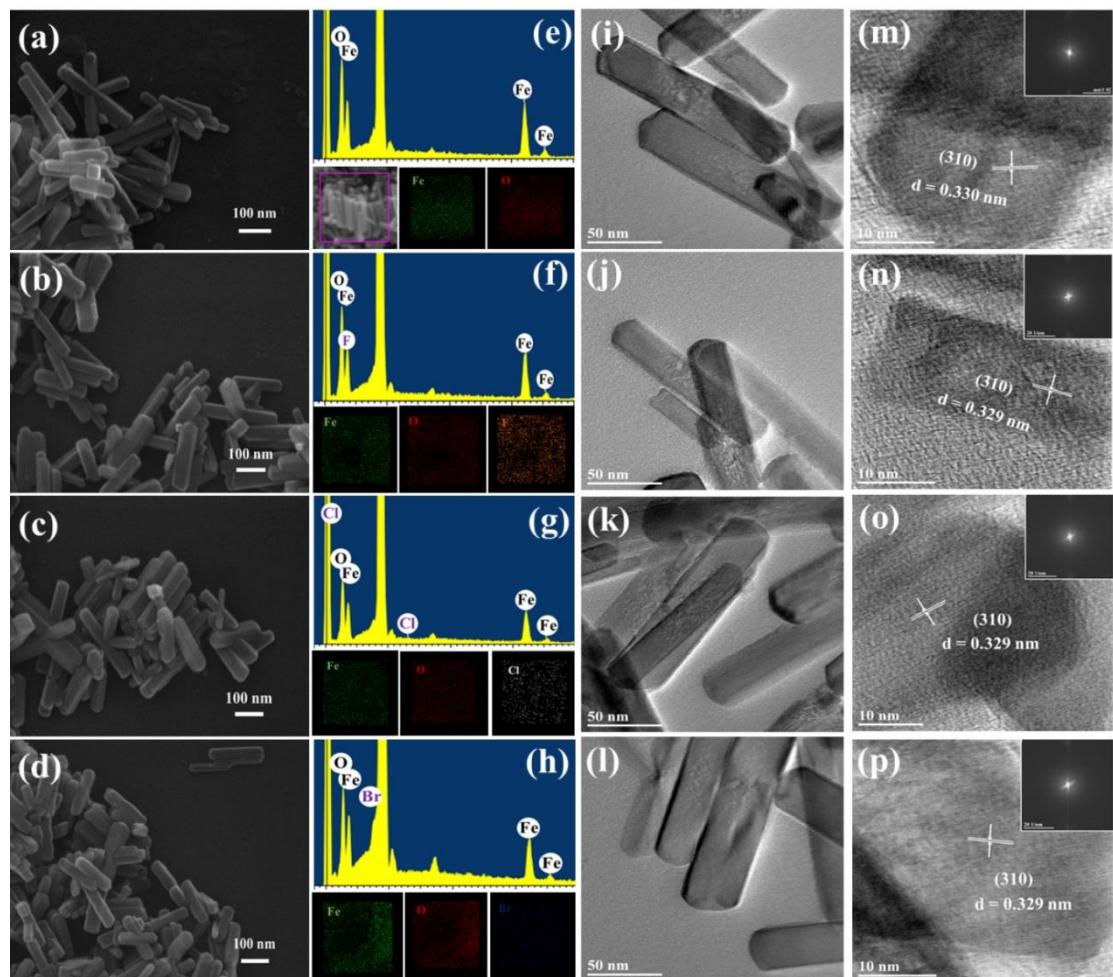


Fig. S4 SEM and HRTEM images of β -FeOOH, β -FeOOH(F), β -FeOOH(Cl) and β -FeOOH(Br). **a-d** SEM images; **e-h** EDS and mapping images; **i-p** HRTEM images, inset the FFT images

Table S4 EDS results of samples

Samples	Elements	Atomic%
β-FeOOH	Fe	25.73
	O	74.27
	---	---
β-FeOOH(F)	Fe	22.17
	O	64.13
	F	13.70
β-FeOOH(Cl)	Fe	13.79
	O	75.54
	Cl	10.67
β-FeOOH(Br)	Fe	13.96
	O	75.35
	Br	10.69

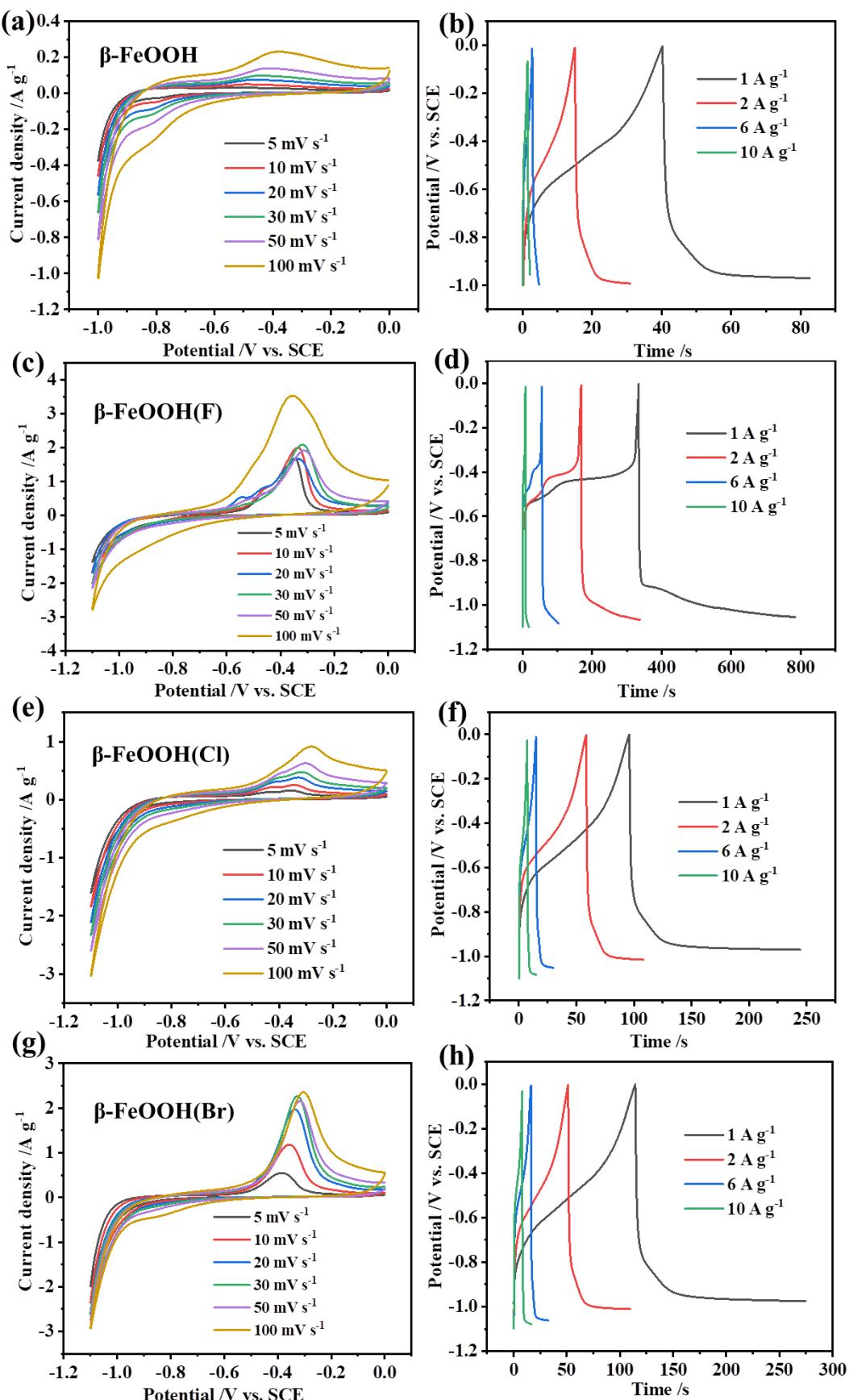


Fig. S5 The CV and GCD of **a, b** β -FeOOH; **c, d** β -FeOOH(F); **e, f** β -FeOOH(Cl) and **g, h** β -FeOOH(Br)

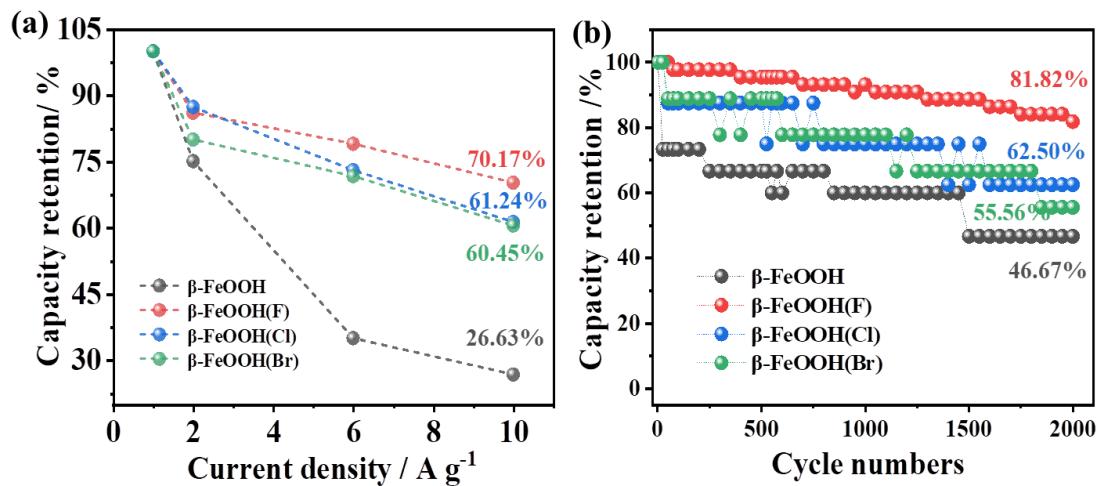


Fig. S6 **a** Rate capacity and **b** cyclic stability of β -FeOOH, β -FeOOH(F), β -FeOOH(Cl) and β -FeOOH(Br)

Table S5 Comparison of electrochemical performances of FeOOH-based electrodes

Materials	Potential Window/V	Specific Capacitance	Rate Capacity/%	Cyclic Stability/%	Refs.
β -FeOOH(F)	-1.1-0 V	$391.9 \text{ F} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ at 1 A g^{-1}	70.17% from 1 to 10 A g^{-1}	80.82% after 2000 cycles	This work
FeOOH nanorod	-1.08- 0 V	$396 \text{ F} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ at 0.5 A g^{-1}	64% from 0.5 to 10 A g^{-1}	83% after 500 cycles	[S1]
β -FeOOH	-0.85- -0.1 V	$116 \text{ F} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ at 0.5 A g^{-1}	80% from 0.5 to 1.5 A g^{-1}	Not give	[S2]
Metal-FeOOH	-1- -0.6 V	$463.18 \text{ F} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ at 0.1 A g^{-1}	$\sim 20\%$ from 0.11 to 10 A g^{-1}	96.36% after 1000 cycles	[S3]
FeOOH/R GO	-0.8- 0 V	$142.0 \text{ F} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ at 1 A g^{-1}	90% from 1 to 40 A g^{-1}	$\sim 90\%$ after 1000 cycles	[S4]
$\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4/\text{FeO OH}$	-1.1- 0 V	$300 \text{ F} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ at 2 mV s^{-1}	$\sim 25\%$ from 2 to 250 mV s^{-1}	$\sim 80\%$ after 150 cycles	[S5]
Amorphous $\text{FeOOH/Ti}_{3}\text{C}_2\text{T}_x$	-0.8- 0 V	$217 \text{ F} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ at 1 A g^{-1}	64% from 1 to 12 A g^{-1}	82% after 3000 cycles	[S6]

FeOOH@ SnO ₂	-0.7- -0.2 V	7.013 mF·cm ⁻² at 0.20 mA cm ⁻²	32.22% from 0.20 to 2.26 mA cm ⁻²	82.8% after 2000 cycles	[S7]
----------------------------	--------------	--	--	----------------------------	------

Table S6 Concentration of Fe element in electrolyte before and after electrochemical tests, when the β -FeOOH(F) as the working electrode

Fe elements	Conc. ($\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$)
Before electrochemical tests	2.630
After electrochemical tests	2.528

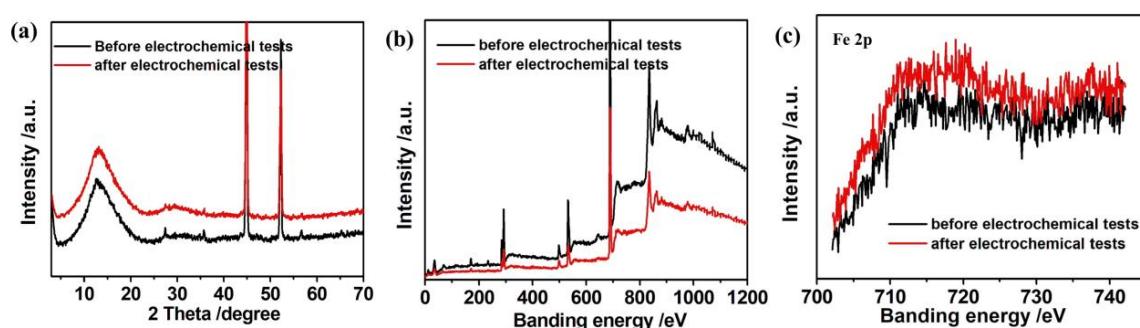


Fig. S7 The XRD **a** and XPS **b, c** measurements of β -FeOOH(F) electrode before and after electrochemical tests

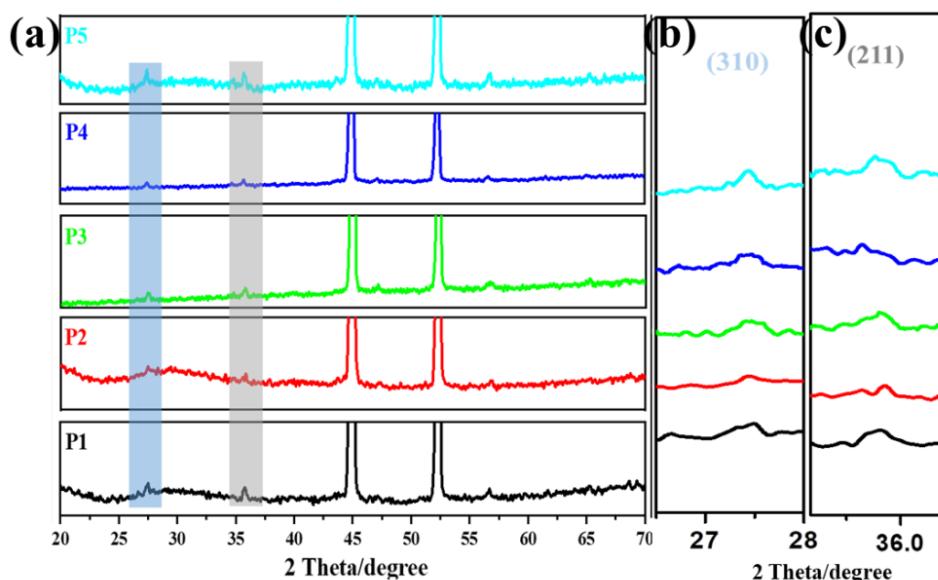
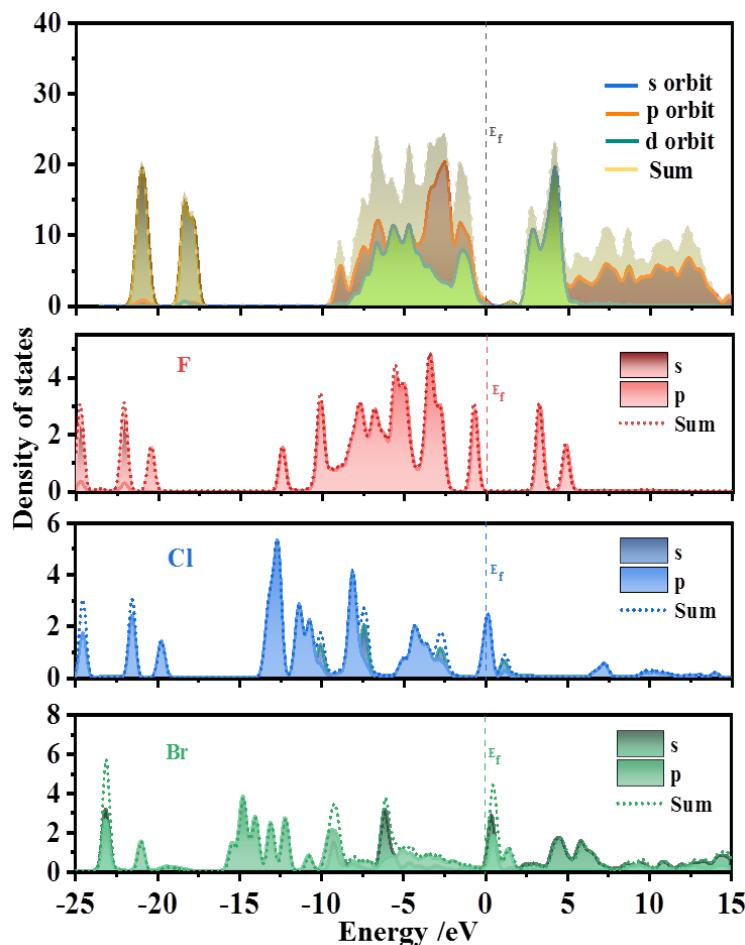


Fig. S8 ex-XRD tests of β -FeOOH(F) electrode during the charge and discharge test

Table S7 XPS test results of β -FeOOH(F) under different charge and discharge potentials

Name	Position	%At Conc
Na 1s	P1	1072.60
	P2	1072.63
	P3	1072.32
	P4	1072.38
	P5	1072.74

Name	Position	%At Conc
Fe 2p	P1	712.28
	P2	712.40
	P3	712.73
	P4	712.54
	P5	712.02

**Fig. S9** PDOS of β -FeOOH and β -FeOOH(X)s

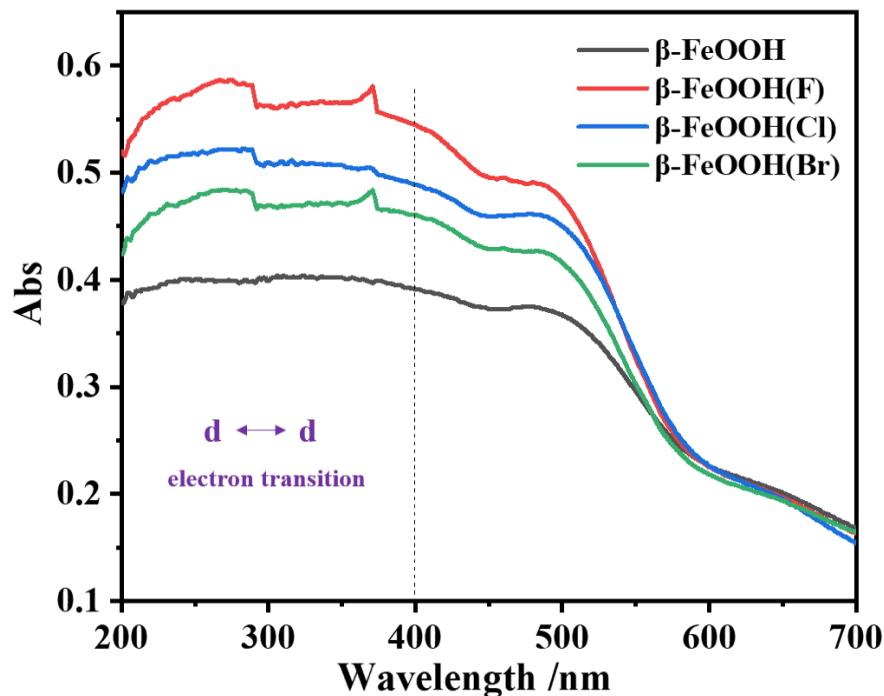


Fig. S10 Solid UV-vis absorption spectra of $\beta\text{-FeOOH}$ and $\beta\text{-FeOOH(X)s}$

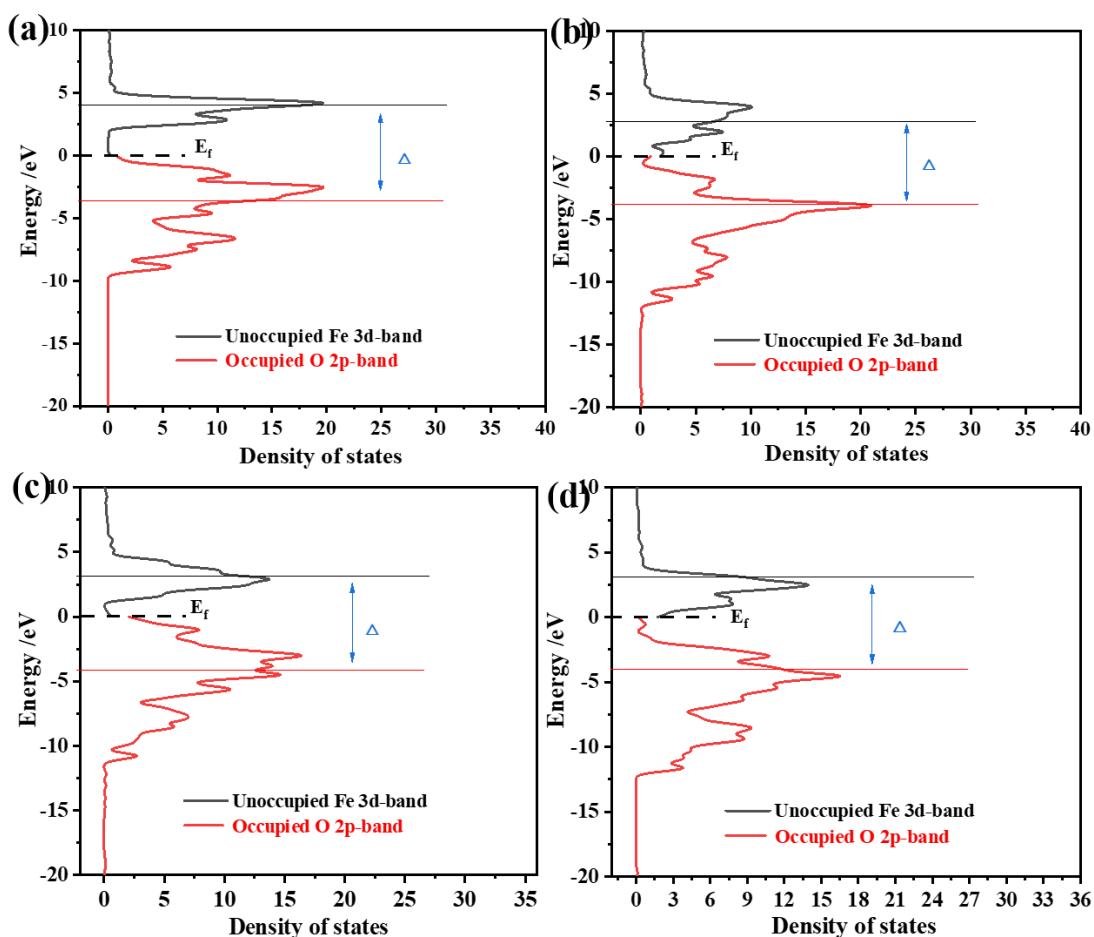


Fig. S11 Illustration of charge-transfer energy of **a** $\beta\text{-FeOOH}$, **b** $\beta\text{-FeOOH(F)}$, **c** $\beta\text{-FeOOH(Cl)}$ and **d** $\beta\text{-FeOOH(Br)}$

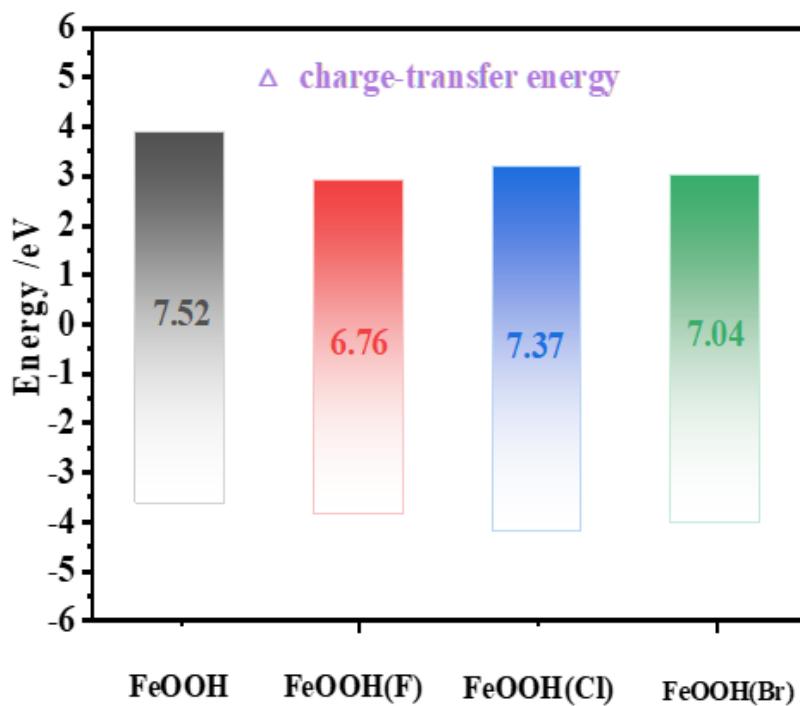


Fig. S12 Comparison of charge-transfer energy of β -FeOOH and β -FeOOH(X)s

Table S8 Mulliken charge analysis

Sample	β -FeOOH	β -FeOOH(F)	β -FeOOH(Cl)	β -FeOOH(Br)
Fe1	1.26	1.14	1.10	1.15
Fe2	1.09	1.22	1.12	1.19
Fe3	1.03	1.43	1.23	1.17
Fe4	1.11	1.24	1.08	1.20
Average	1.1225	1.2575	1.1320	1.1775

Supplementary References

- [S1] J. Li, D. Chen, Q. Wu, X. Wang, Y. Zhang, Q. Zhang, FeOOH nanorod arrays aligned on eggplant derived super long carbon tube networks as negative electrodes for supercapacitors. *New J. Chem.* **42**(6), 4513-4519 (2018). <https://doi.org/10.1039/c7nj04662f>
- [S2] W.-H. Jin, G.-T. Cao, J.-Y. Sun, Hybrid supercapacitor based on MnO₂ and columned FeOOH using Li₂SO₄ electrolyte solution. *J. Power Sources* **175**(1), 686-691 (2008). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpowsour.2007.08.115>
- [S3] R. Barik, B. K. Jena, M. Mohapatra, Metal doped mesoporous FeOOH nanorods for high performance supercapacitors. *RSC Adv.* **7**(77), 49083-49090 (2017). <https://doi.org/10.1039/c7ra06731c>
- [S4] H.-W. Chang, C.-L. Dong, Y.-R. Lu, Y.-C. Huang, J.-L. Chen et al., X-ray

absorption spectroscopic study on interfacial electronic properties of FeOOH/reduced graphene oxide for asymmetric supercapacitors. ACS Sustain. Chem. Eng. **5**(4), 3186-3194 (2017).
<https://doi.org/10.1021/acssuschemeng.6b02970>

[S5]L. O'Neill, C. Johnston, P. S. Grant, Enhancing the supercapacitor behaviour of novel Fe₃O₄/FeOOH nanowire hybrid electrodes in aqueous electrolytes. J. Power Sources **274**, 907-915 (2015). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpowsour.2014.09.151>

[S6]X. Zhang, Y. Liu, S. Dong, Z. Ye, Y. Wei, Low-temperature synthesized nanocomposites with amorphous feoooh on Ti₃C₂T_x for supercapacitors. J. Alloy. Compd. **744**, 507-515 (2018). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jallcom.2018.02.080>

[S7]R. Li, X. Ren, F. Zhang, C. Du, J. Liu, Synthesis of Fe₃O₄@SnO₂ core-shell nanorod film and its application as a thin-film supercapacitor electrode. Chem. Commun. **48**(41), 5010-5012 (2012). <https://doi.org/10.1039/c2cc31786a>