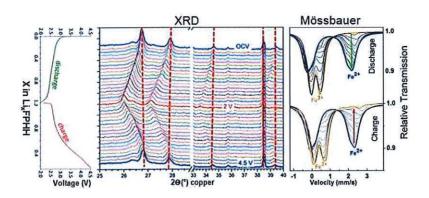
## One Step Hydrothermal Synthesis of Fe<sub>1.19</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>)(OH)<sub>0.57</sub>(H<sub>2</sub>O)<sub>0.43</sub> composite cathode material and Its Electrochemical Properties in Li-lon Batteries

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Lithium-ion batteries (LIBs) have been widely applied as a power source for portable and stationary energy storage systems. In this work, we report the electrochemical performance of FPHH/CB and FPHH/CNT cathode materials for Li-ion batteries where FPHH represents Fe<sub>1.19</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>)(OH)<sub>0.57</sub>(H<sub>2</sub>O)<sub>0.43</sub> while carbon black (CB) and carbon nanotubes (CNT) were used as precursors in the one-pot hydrothermal synthesis. We show that the addition of conducting carbon black into the solution has a strong influence on reducing the particle size and tailoring their morphology. Thanks to its favorable microstructural characteristics, the FPHH-10 wt% C and FPHH-20 wt% C materials exhibited good performance [1]. The CNT also improve the performance of FPHH such as capacity retention. The study of the reaction mechanism of FPHH/CNT during cycling by combining *operando* XRD and <sup>57</sup>Fe Mössbauer spectroscopy (**Figure 1**) shows that the insertion mechanism is a monophasic reaction with 10% volume variations associated to the Fe<sup>3+</sup>/Fe<sup>2+</sup> redox reaction [2].



**Figure 1.** Voltage curve (left), operando XRD patterns (middle) and operando <sup>57</sup>Fe Mössbauer spectra (right) of FPHH/CNT for the first discharge—charge cycle at C/20.

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