## One–Pot Synthesis of $Nb_2O_5$ @Niobium Carbide MX<br/>ene Hierarchical Composite for Energy Storage Devices

## <u>김선준</u>, Chuanfang Zhang<sup>1</sup>, Yury Gogotsi<sup>1</sup>, 정희태<sup>†</sup> KAIST; <sup>1</sup>Drexel University (heetae@kaist.ac.kr<sup>†</sup>)

Metal oxide/carbon composites have been widely used as energy storage materials, as metal oxides have high capacity and the carbon acts as a conducting matrix for electron transfer. Out of these materials, niobium oxide  $(Nb_2O_5)$ /carbon composites have been preferred due to its high capacity, good cyclability, and stable operation. Herein, we have oxidized a two-dimensional metal carbide (MXene) in CO<sub>2</sub> flow gas to fabricate  $Nb_2O_5$ /carbon@Niobium Carbide MXene via one step oxidation. Such a core-shell configuration would explore the high conductivity of core MXene, the fast rate response of shell  $Nb_2O_5$  and electron "bridge" effect of disordered carbon. The  $Nb_2O_5$ /carbon@  $Nb_4C_3T_x$  showed 208 mAh g<sup>-1</sup> and 141 mAh cm<sup>-3</sup> at 50 mA g<sup>-1</sup> (0.25 C), and retained 94% of initial specific capacity after 400 cycles with good rate capability. Since oxidized MXene as a Li-ion battery anode has just started to be investigated, there is great room to push the boundaries further and achieve better performances.