

Supplementary Information

Exploring ions migration in $\text{Li}_2\text{MnSiO}_4$ for Li-ion batteries through strain effect

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Table S1. Optimized lattice parameters for formula unit of $\text{Li}_2\text{MnSiO}_4$

$\text{Li}_2\text{MnSiO}_4$	a/ Å	b/ Å	c/ Å
Exp ¹	6.3109(9)	5.3800(9)	4.9662(8)
Thero ²	6.468	5.429	5.039
Thero ³	6.366	5.433	5.032
This work	6.3654	5.4247	5.0325

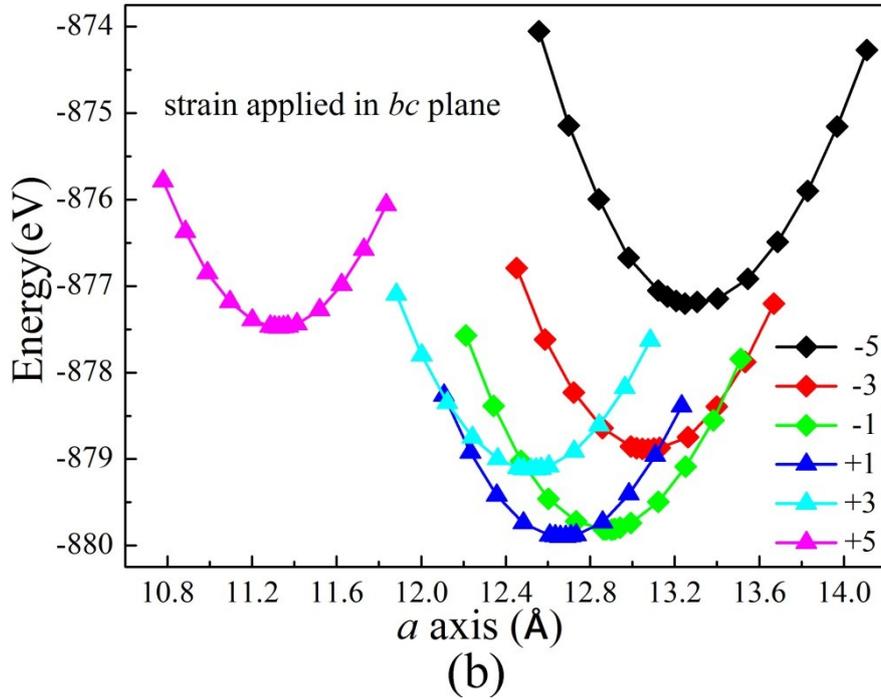
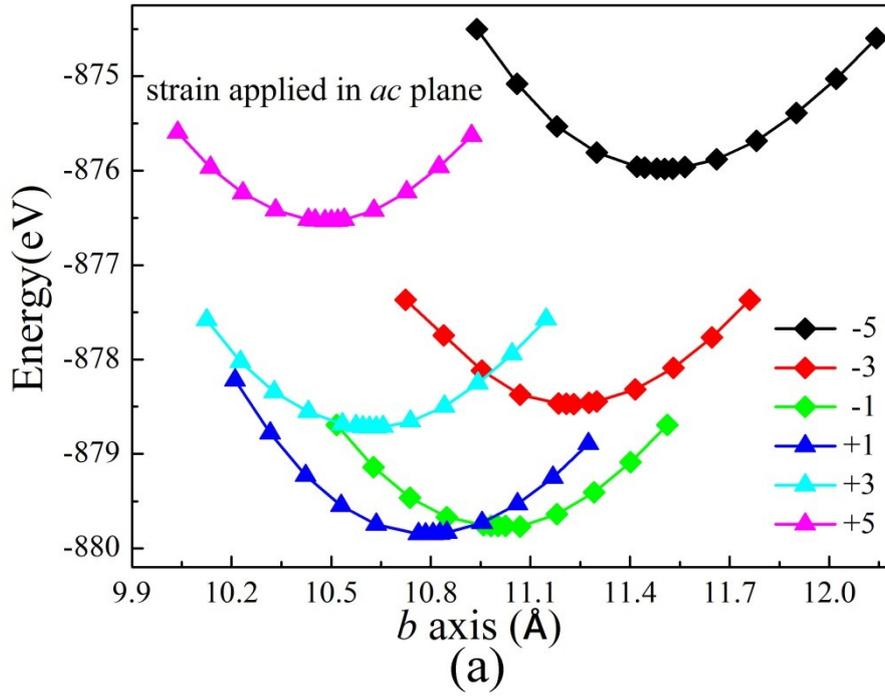
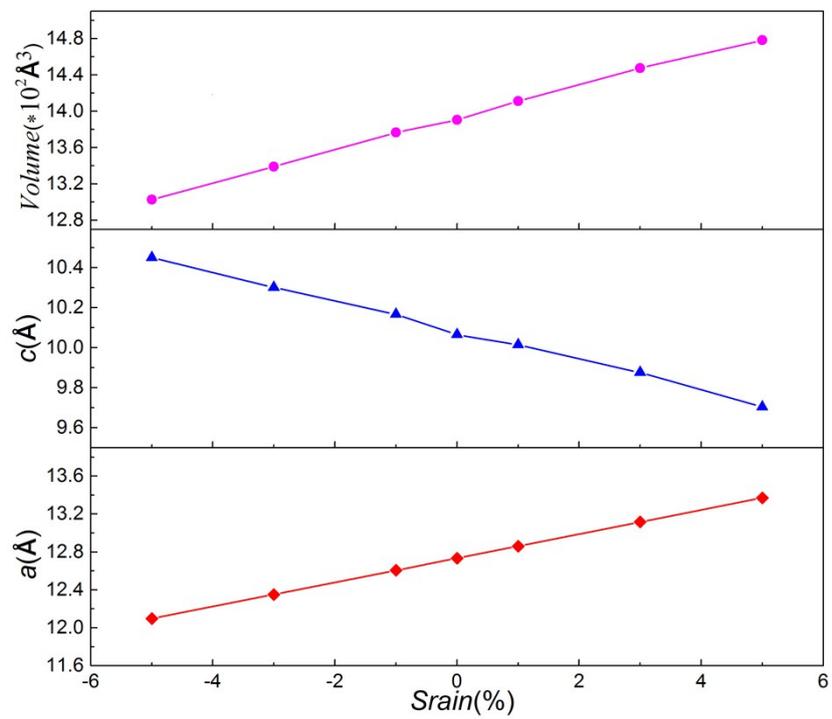
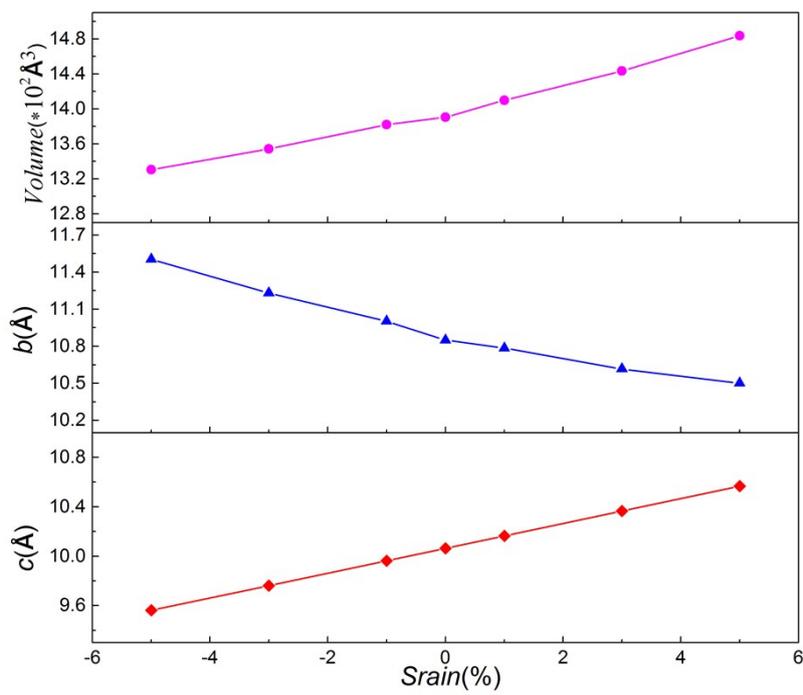


Figure S1 (a) Total energy for the supercell ($2 \times 2 \times 2$) of $\text{Li}_2\text{MnSiO}_4$ as a function of the b axis lattice parameters for the different strain applied in the ac plane. (b) Total energy as a function of the a axis lattice parameters for the different strain applied in the bc plane. Here we also use two different accuracy values: 1% and 0.1%, so as to get the energy minimized structure. Comparing the energy for tensile and compressive strain, we can get the result that

the introduction of positive tensile strain is more favourable than compressive strain. The same conclusion as strain applied in *ab* plane.



(a)



(b)

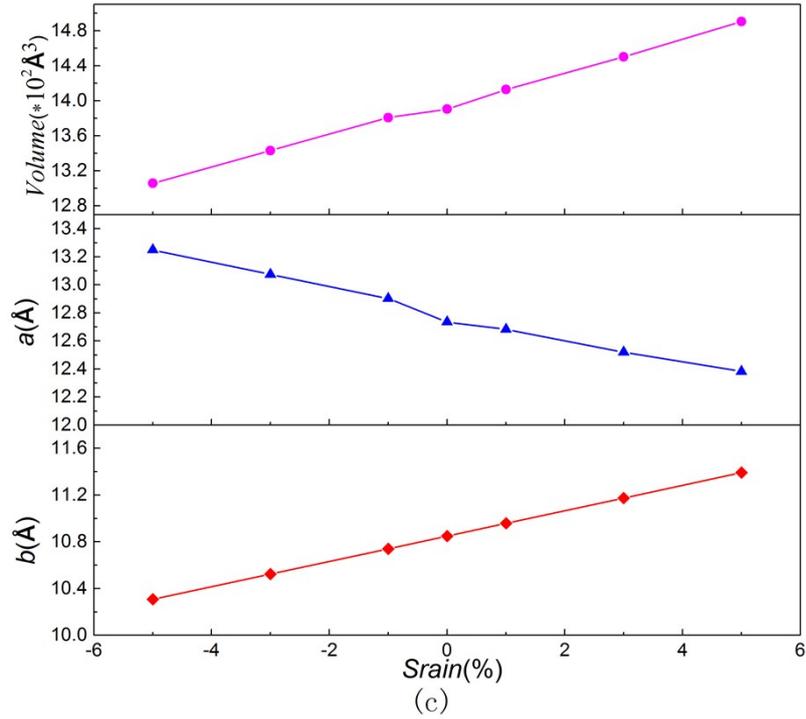


Figure S2. Calculate structure parameters and volume for $\text{Li}_2\text{MnSiO}_4$ structure under various applied biaxial strains in the (a) ab plane; (b) ac plane; (c) bc plane.

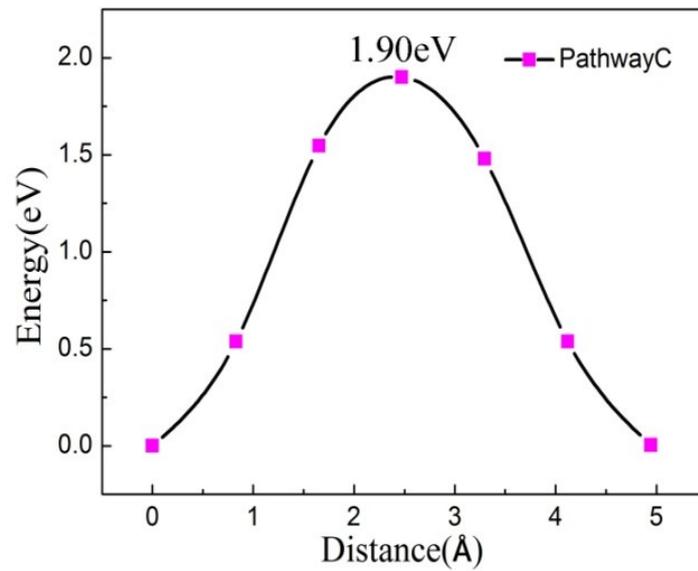


Figure S3. Calculate the activation barrier for pathway C. The migration is in the bc plane and across $[\text{MnSiO}_4]$ layer, when Li ion migration from pathway C the activation barrier is about

1.90 eV and jumping distance is 4.95 Å.

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- [2] Lee H, Park S D, Moon J, et al. Origin of poor cyclability in Li₂MnSiO₄ from first-principles calculations: Layer exfoliation and unstable cycled structure[J]. *Chemistry of Materials*, 2014, 26(13): 3896-3899.
- [3] Arroyo-deDompablo M E, Dominko R, Gallardo-Amores J M, et al. On the energetic stability and electrochemistry of Li₂MnSiO₄ polymorphs[J]. *Chemistry of Materials*, 2008, 20(17): 5574-5584.