

## Supporting information for

# “Mapping Sodium Intercalation Mechanism, Electrochemical Properties and Structural Evolution in Non-stoichiometric Alluaudite $\text{Na}_{2+2\delta}\text{Fe}_{2-\delta}(\text{SO}_4)_3$ Cathode Materials”

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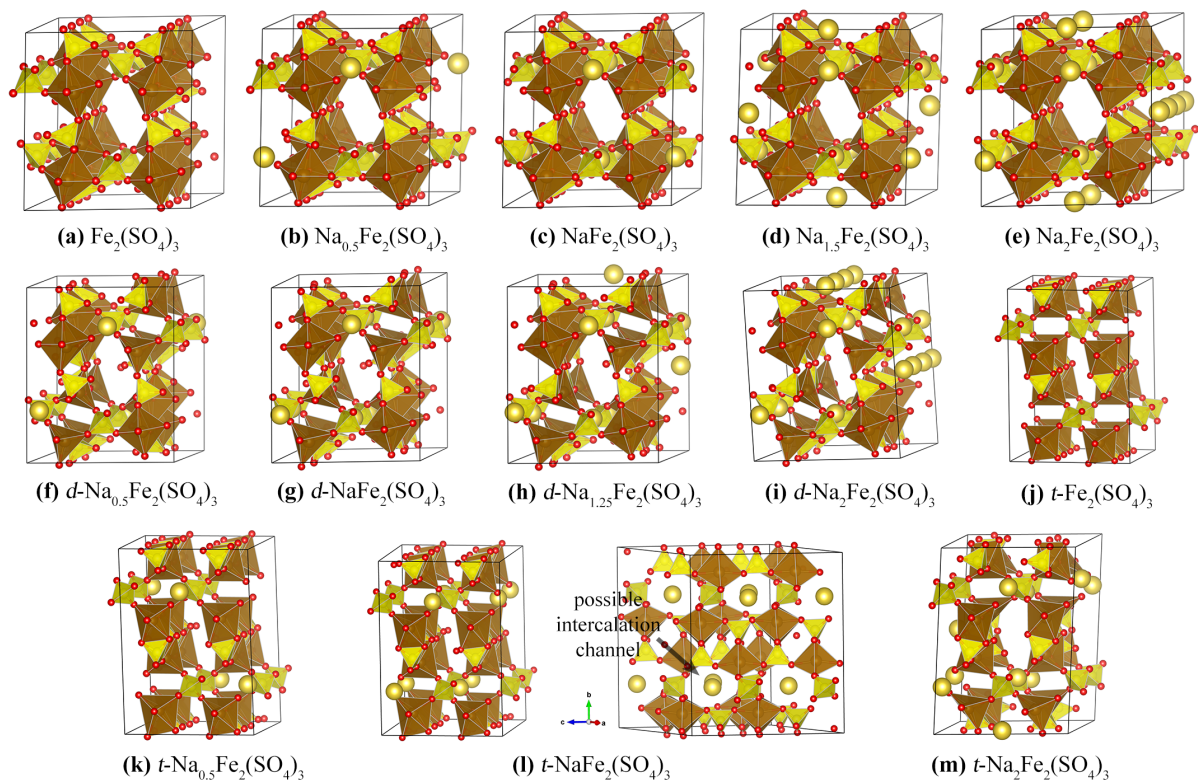
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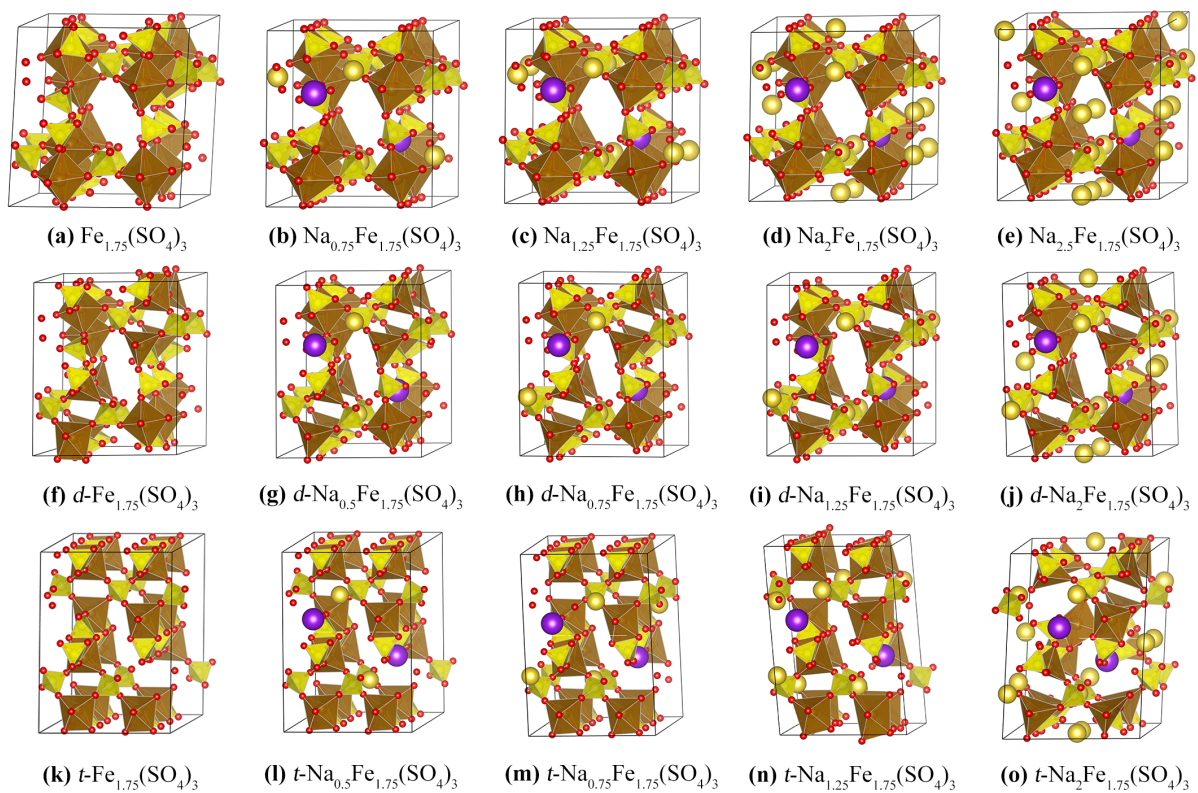
## Figures and Tables

**Table S1** Fractional atomic coordinates and occupancies for the fully-desodiated  $\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$  structure with  $C2/c$  symmetry in which  $a = 17.27 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $b = 6.41 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $c = 9.57 \text{ \AA}$ , and  $\beta = 119.08^\circ$

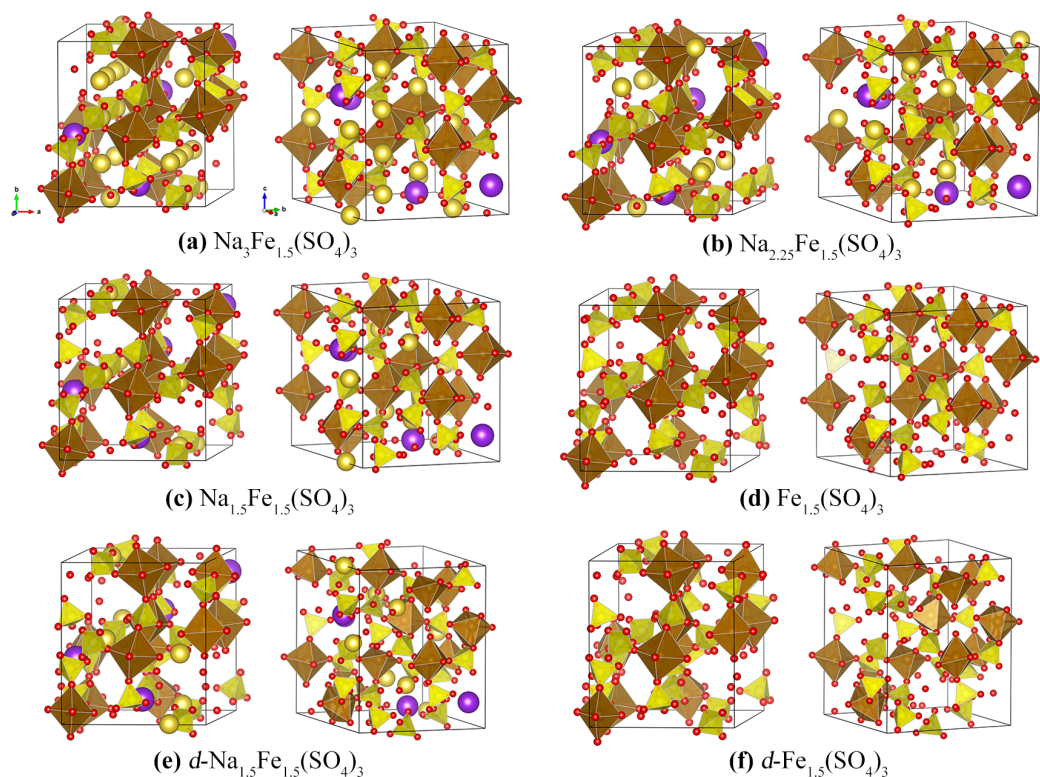
Site	Wyckoff	$x$	$y$	$z$	Occu.
Fe1	$8f$	0.1387	0.1313	0.1199	1.0
S1	$4e$	0.0000	0.0017	0.2500	1.0
S2	$8f$	0.3114	0.1297	0.3230	1.0
O11	$8f$	0.0467	0.1384	0.1911	1.0
O12	$8f$	0.4367	0.3631	0.1188	1.0
O21	$8f$	0.3689	0.3152	0.3905	1.0
O22	$8f$	0.2355	0.1295	0.3580	1.0
O23	$8f$	0.2634	0.1289	0.1423	1.0
O24	$8f$	0.1299	0.4451	0.1076	1.0



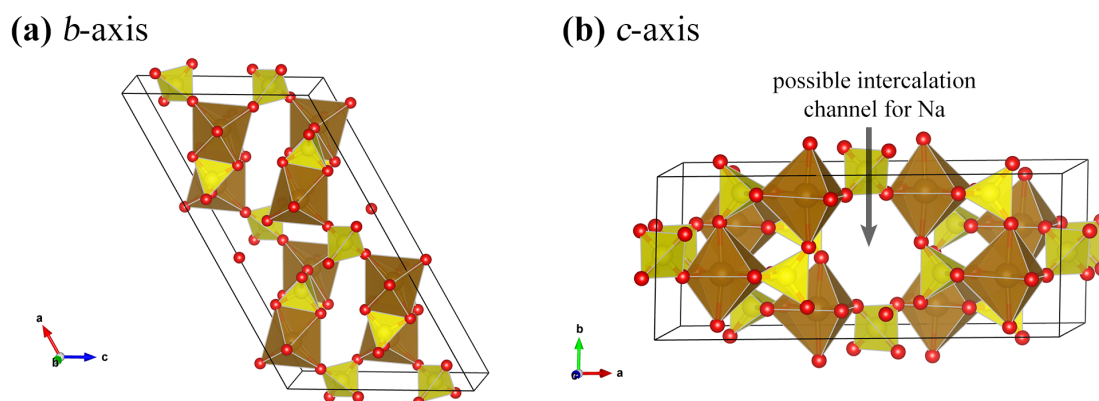
**Figure S1** Minimum energy configurations of  $\text{Na}_x\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$  illustrated in (a-e) pristine, (f-i) *d*-phase and (j-m) *t*-phase.



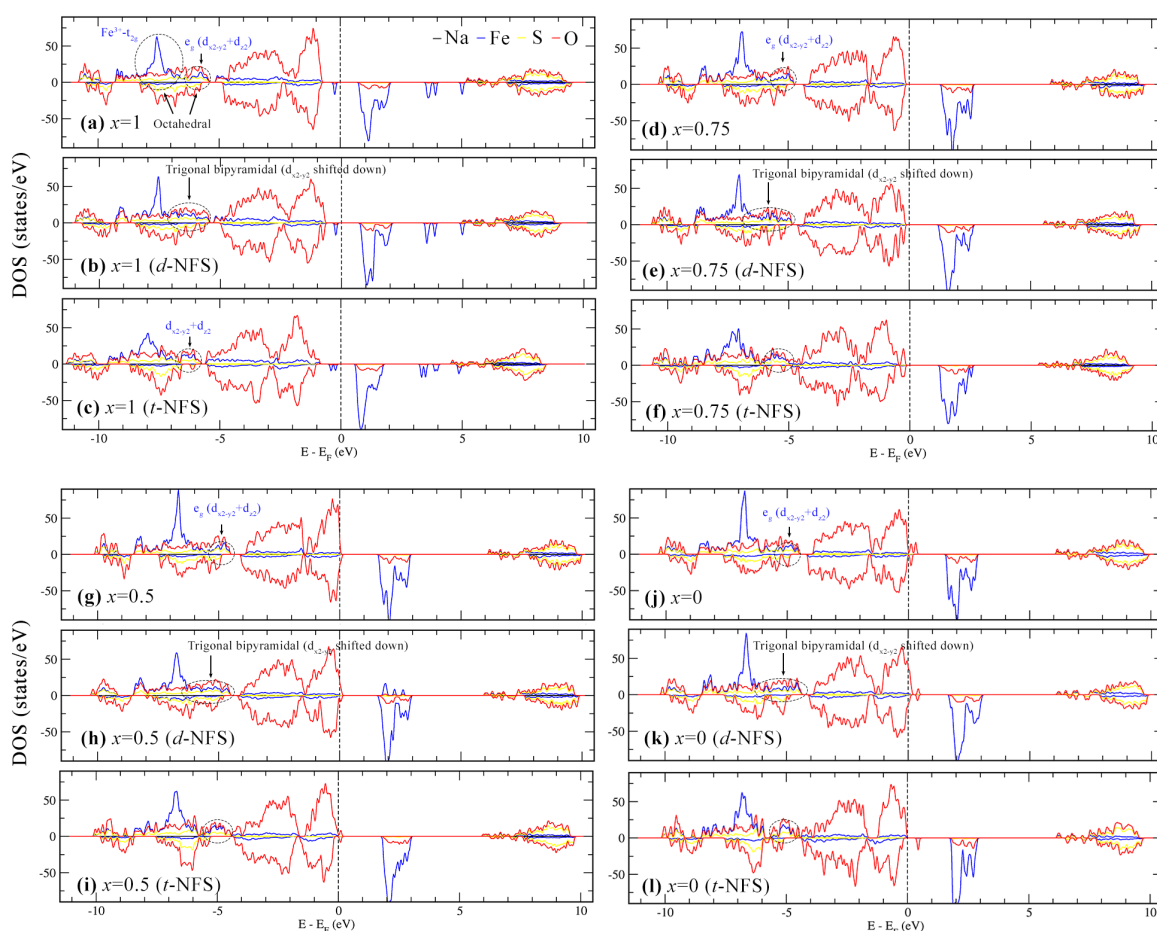
**Figure S2** Minimum energy configurations of  $\text{Na}_x\text{Fe}_{1.75}(\text{SO}_4)_3$  illustrated in (a-e) pristine, (f-j) *d*-phase and (k-o) *t*-phase.



**Figure S3** Minimum energy configurations of  $\text{Na}_x\text{Fe}_{1.5}(\text{SO}_4)_3$  illustrated in (a-d) pristine and (e-f) *d*-phase.



**Figure S4** The primitive crystal structure of  $\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$  in  $C2/c$  space group (*t*-phase) illustrated along (a) *b*-direction and (b) *c*-direction. Possible intercalation channel for  $\text{Na}^+$  ion in *t*-phase is emerged as shown in (b).



**Figure S5** Density of states of desodiated  $\text{Na}_x\text{Fe}_{1.75}(\text{SO}_4)_3$  cathodes with (a-c)  $x = 1$ , (d-f)  $x = 0.75$ , (g-i)  $x = 0.5$  and (j-l)  $x = 0$  in three different phases; the original,  $d$ - and  $t$ -phases, respectively. The Fermi levels are set to zero and are represented by the dashed lines. Dashed-circles indicate the change in electronic state for each phase due to the different crystal field splitting around Fe, where the doubly degenerate state ( $e_g$  orbital;  $d_{x^2-y^2}$  and  $d_{z^2}$ ) is appeared due to  $\text{FeO}_6$  octahedral field in the original and  $t$ -phase, and the lowering  $d_{x^2-y^2}$  orbital is preset due to  $\text{FeO}_5$  trigonal bipyramidal field in  $d$ -phase.