

Supplementary Information

Hollow $0.3\text{Li}_2\text{MnO}_3 \cdot 0.7\text{LiNi}_{0.5}\text{Mn}_{0.5}\text{O}_2$ microspheres as a high-performance cathode material for lithium-ion batteries

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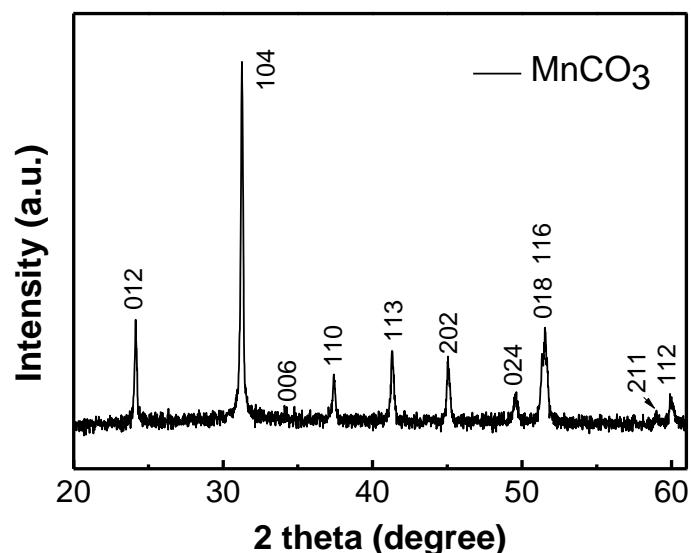


Fig.S1 A representative XRD pattern of precursor MnCO_3 prepared by co-precipitation. The diffraction peaks could be well indexed to a pure rhombohedral phase of MnCO_3 (JCPDS No. 44-1472).

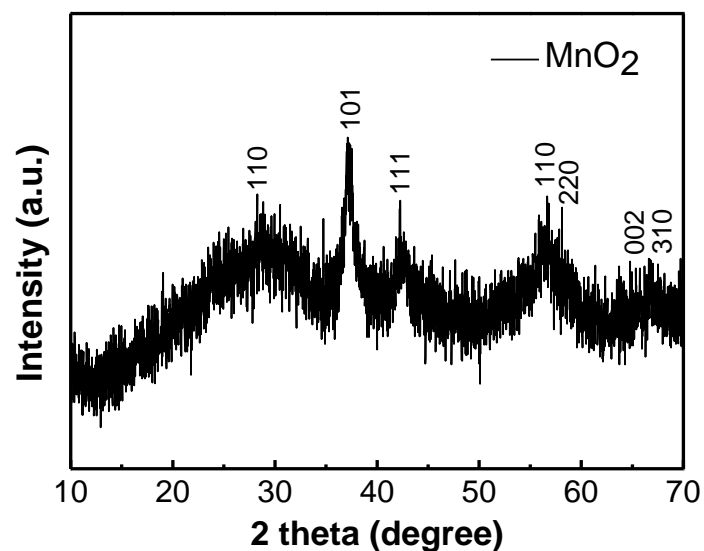


Fig.S2 A representative XRD pattern of the intermediate product of porous MnO₂ prepared by heating MnCO₃ at 400 °C for 5 h in air. The diffraction peaks could be well indexed to a pure tetragonal phase of MnO₂ (JCPDS No. 01-0799).

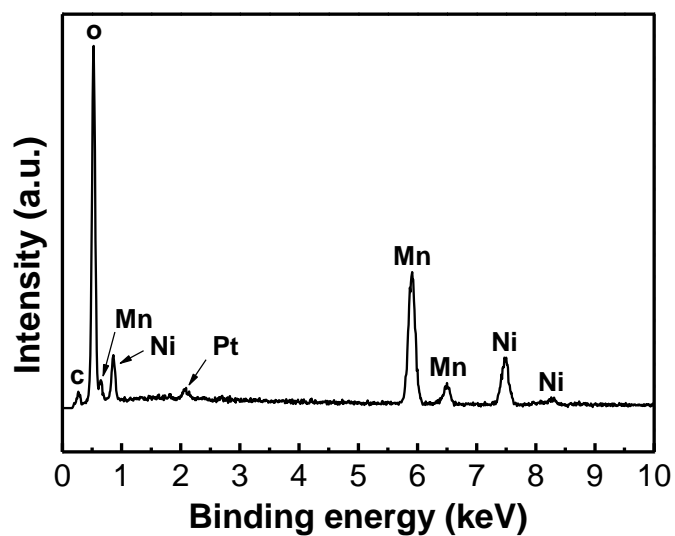


Fig. S3 EDX spectrum of the 0.3Li₂MnO₃•0.7LiNi_{0.5}Mn_{0.5}O₂ product, where the signal of C is generated from the sample holder.

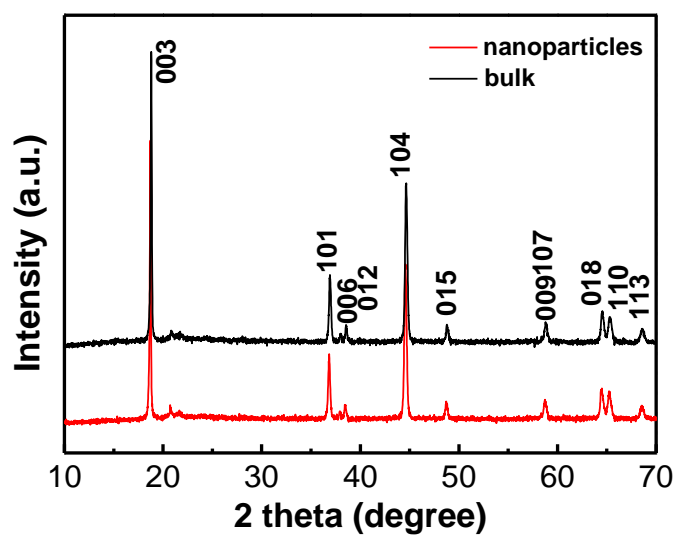


Fig. S4 XRD patterns for the $0.3\text{Li}_2\text{MnO}_3 \cdot 0.7\text{LiNi}_{0.5}\text{Mn}_{0.5}\text{O}_2$ products prepared by a sol-gel method (nanoparticles) and a solid state reaction (bulk), respectively.

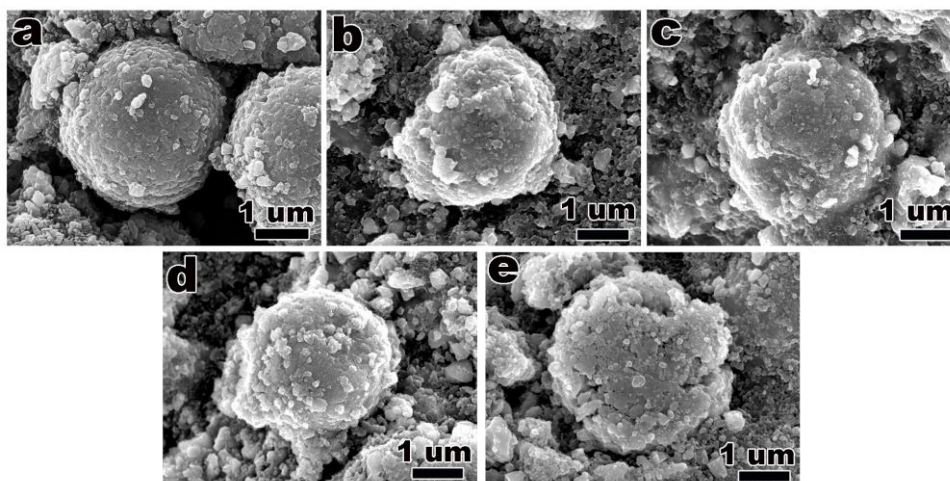


Fig. S5 FESEM images for the electrodes before cycling (a) and after 200 discharge/charge cycles at 55 °C at the current densities of (b) 50 (c) 100 (d) 200, and (e) 500 mA g⁻¹, respectively. The smaller particles are acetylene black.