Supporting Information

High throughput Screening of TMOCl Cathode Materials based on Full-Cell System for Chloride-Ion Batteries

Mengqi Wu\textsuperscript{a}, Xiaohuan Lv\textsuperscript{a}, Jianglong Wang\textsuperscript{a}, Ruining Wang\textsuperscript{a}, Xingqiang Shi\textsuperscript{a}, Hu Zhang\textsuperscript{a}, Chendong Jin\textsuperscript{†}, Yingjin Wei\textsuperscript{b}, Ruqian Lian\textsuperscript{a,*}

\textsuperscript{a} Key Laboratory of Optic-Electronic Information and Materials of Hebei Province, National-Local Joint Engineering Laboratory of New Energy Photoelectric Devices, College of Physics Science and Technology, Hebei University, Baoding 071002, P. R. China.

\textsuperscript{b} Key Laboratory of Physics and Technology for Advanced Batteries (Ministry of Education), College of Physics, Jilin University, Changchun 130012, China.

Corresponding Author

* E-mail: rqlian@126.com
**Figure S1.** The simulated structure of (a) FeOCl, (b) VOCl, (c) CrOCl, (d) ZrOCl, (e) MoOCl, (f) MnOCl, (g) ScOCl, (h) RuOCl, (i) CoOCl, (j) NiOCl, (k) PdOCl, (l) RhOCl, (m) NbOCl, (n) TcOCl, (o) RuOCl, and (p) YOCl at 600 K after 10 ps.
Figure S2. Phonon band structure of (a) CoOCl, (b) VOCl, (c) FeOCl, (d) MnOCl, (e) CrOCl, (f) RhOCl, (g) NiOCl, (h) PdOCl, (i) RuOCl, and (j) TiOCl.
Figure S3. The relative energy between TMOC1 and their possible decomposition products, where TMOC1 is used as a reference.
Figure S4. Formation energy of VOCl$_x$ following (a) decomposition reaction and (b) deintercalation reaction.
Figure S5. Structures of (a) VOCl$_{0.5}$ and VOCl$_{0.375}$, (b) CoOCl$_{0.5}$ and CoOCl$_{0.375}$. 
Figure S6. Formation energy of FeOCl$_x$ following (a) decomposition reaction and (b) deintercalation reaction.
Figure S7. Formation energy of CoOCl$_x$ following (a) decomposition reaction and (b) deintercalation reaction.
Figure S8. Density of states of (a) FeCl$_3$, (b) VCl$_2$, (c) CoCl$_2$, and (d) BiOCl.