

## Support Information

### Achieving ultrahigh energy storage density and efficiency in $0.90\text{NaNbO}_3\text{-}0.10\text{BaTiO}_3$ ceramic via a composition modification strategy

Hua Wang<sup>1, 2</sup>, Enzhu Li<sup>1, 2\*</sup>, Mengjiang Xing<sup>3</sup>, Chaowei Zhong<sup>1, 2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> National Engineering Research Center of Electromagnetic Radiation Control

Materials, University of Electronic Science and Technology of China, Chengdu,

610054, China

<sup>2</sup> Key Laboratory of Multi-Spectral Absorbing Materials and Structures of Ministry of

Education, University of Electronic Science and Technology of China, Chengdu,

610054, China

<sup>3</sup> Yangtze Delta Region Institute (Huzhou), University of Electronic Science and

Technology of China, Huzhou, 313001, China

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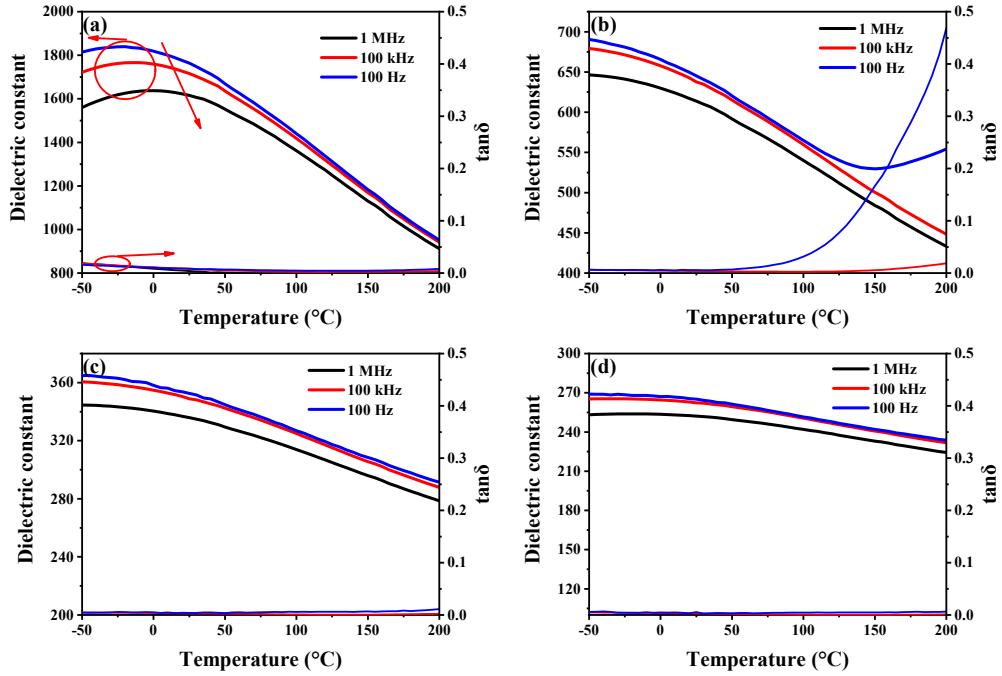
\* Corresponding authors: E-mail addresses: lienzhu@uestc.edu.cn

**Table S1** refinement parameters of NNBT- $x$ BLMT ceramics

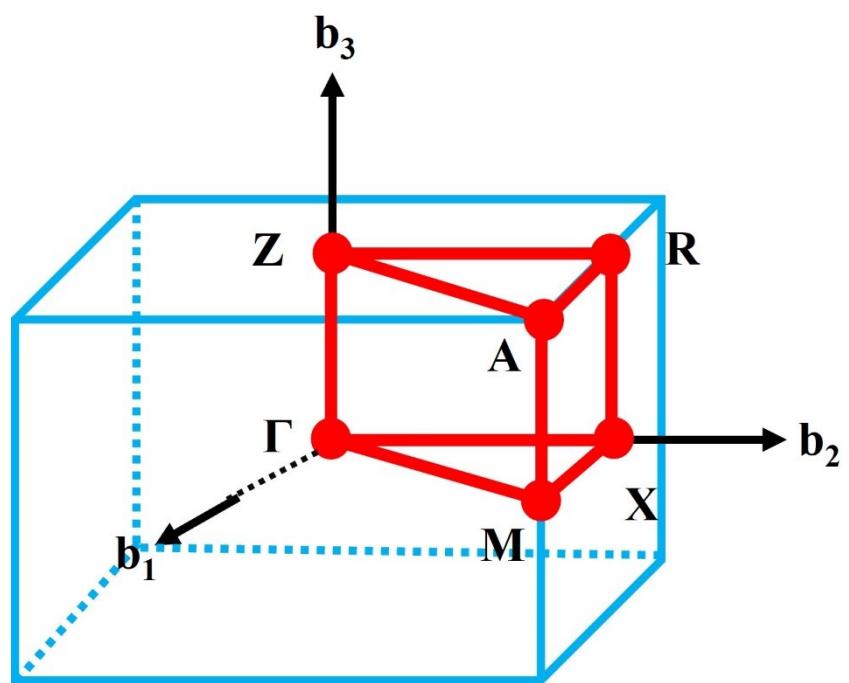
$x$	<b>lattice parameters/(Å)</b>	$R_p/\%$	$R_{wp}/\%$	$\chi^2$
0	$\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^\circ$ a = b = 3.931356 c = 3.932283 $V = 60.778$	3.05	3.89	2.029
0.05	$\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^\circ$ a = b = 3.933834 c = 3.933572 $V = 60.872$	3.60	4.82	2.764
0.10	$\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^\circ$ a = b = 3.938624 c = 3.937000 $V = 61.074$	3.91	5.48	3.202
0.15	$\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^\circ$ a = b = 3.945789 c = 3.945971 $V = 61.436$	3.49	4.65	2.159
0.20	$\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^\circ$ a = b = 3.951609 c = 3.952425 $V = 61.718$	3.55	4.95	2.330

**Table S2** Comparison of the energy storage properties of NNBT-0.10BLMT ceramics with other recently reported energy storage ceramics

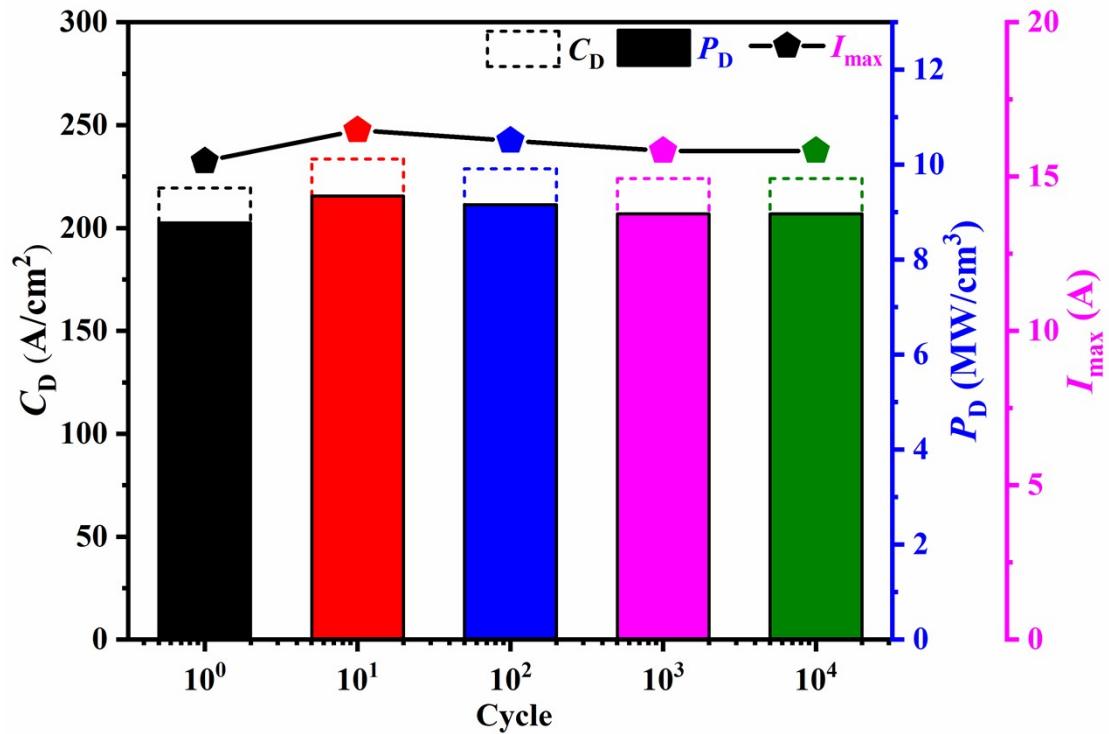
Materials	BDS(kV/cm)	$W_{\text{rec}}(\text{J}/\text{cm}^3)$	$\eta(\%)$	Ref.
0.97K <sub>0.5</sub> Na <sub>0.5</sub> NbO <sub>3</sub> -0.03La(Mn <sub>0.5</sub> Ni <sub>0.5</sub> )O <sub>3</sub>	190	1.65	76	<sup>1</sup>
0.45Bi <sub>0.5</sub> Na <sub>0.5</sub> TiO <sub>3</sub> -0.55Sr <sub>0.7</sub> Bi <sub>0.2</sub> TiO <sub>3</sub>	100	1.34	96	<sup>2</sup>
0.90NaNbO <sub>3</sub> -0.10Bi(Zn <sub>0.5</sub> Sn <sub>0.5</sub> )O <sub>3</sub>	350	3.14	83	<sup>3</sup>
0.95[(Bi <sub>0.5</sub> Na <sub>0.5</sub> ) <sub>0.94</sub> Ba <sub>0.06</sub> TiO <sub>3</sub> ]-0.05AgNbO <sub>3</sub>	105	1.27	78	<sup>4</sup>
0.9(0.7BiFeO <sub>3</sub> -0.3BaTiO <sub>3</sub> )-0.1Nb	150	2.01	68	<sup>5</sup>
0.9(k <sub>0.5</sub> Na <sub>0.5</sub> )NbO <sub>3</sub> -0.1Bi(Zn <sub>2/3</sub> Nb <sub>1/3</sub> )O <sub>3</sub>	200	0.97	-	<sup>6</sup>
0.50NaNbO <sub>3</sub> -0.50NaTaO <sub>3</sub>	300	2.2	80	<sup>7</sup>
0.80Bi <sub>0.5</sub> Na <sub>0.5</sub> TiO <sub>3</sub> -0.20SrTi <sub>0.5</sub> Zr <sub>0.5</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	150	1.85	66	<sup>8</sup>
0.85BaTiO <sub>3</sub> -0.15Bi(Ni <sub>1/2</sub> Ti <sub>1/2</sub> )O <sub>3</sub>	170	1.46	91	<sup>9</sup>
0.85K <sub>0.5</sub> Na <sub>0.5</sub> NbO <sub>3</sub> -0.15Bi(Ni <sub>0.5</sub> Ti <sub>0.5</sub> )O <sub>3</sub>	280	2.61	83	<sup>10</sup>
0.92Bi <sub>0.5</sub> (Na <sub>0.82</sub> K <sub>0.18</sub> ) <sub>0.5</sub> TiO <sub>3</sub> -0.08Bi(Mg <sub>2/3</sub> Nb <sub>1/3</sub> )O <sub>3</sub>	110	2.20	55.7	<sup>11</sup>
NNBT-0.10BLMT	400	2.68	90	This work



**Fig S1.** Temperature dependent the dielectric constant and dielectric loss of the materials: (a)  $x = 0.05$ , (b)  $x = 0.10$ , (c)  $x = 0.15$  and (d)  $x = 0.20$ .



**Fig S2.** The energy band path of the tetragonal phase:  $\Gamma$ -X-M- $\Gamma$ -Z-R-A-Z|X-R|M-A.



**Fig S3.** The cycle stability  $C_D$ ,  $P_D$ , and  $I_{\max}$  for NNBT-0.10BLMT ceramic at 80 kV/cm.

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