Supporting Information for the article

## On the electrochemical properties of the Fe-Ti doped LNMO material LiNi<sub>0.5</sub>Mn<sub>1.37</sub>Fe<sub>0.1</sub>Ti<sub>0.03</sub>O<sub>3.95</sub>

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**Table S1:** Detailed Information on thermal treatment of all LNMFTO samples and specific surface area of the pristine LNMFTO (A2) and the fast cooled samples FC450 to FC940, according to the BET theory. Specific surface area measurements of the SC samples were omitted, since changes of the particle morphology are very unlikely to occur with slow cooling at temperatures < 650 °C.

Sample	Starting	Thermal	Treatment			Specific Surface (BET)
A2	Al RI	-300 K/h-	→ 900 °C (20 h)	-300K/h→ €	500 °C (30 h) -300 K/h→ RT	0.82 m²/g
FC460	A2 <b>R1</b>	-600 K/h-	→ 460 °C (20 h)	-600K/h→	RT	0.75 m²/g
FC500	A2 RI	-600 K/h-	→ 500 °C (20 h)	-600K/h→	RT	0.74 m²/g
FC540	A2 RI	-600 K/h-	→ 540 °C (18 h)	-600K/h→	RT	0.75 m²/g
FC580	A2 RI	-600 K/h-	→ 580 °C (16 h)	-600K/h→	RT	0.78 m²/g
FC620	A2 RI	-600 K/h-	→ 620 °C (14 h)	-600K/h→	RT	0.77 m²/g
FC660	A2 RI	-600 K/h-	→ 660 °C (12 h)	-600K/h→	RT	0.79 m²/g
FC700	A2 RI	-600 K/h-	→ 700 °C (10 h)	-600K/h→	RT	0.76 m²/g
FC740	A2 RI	-600 K/h-	→ 740 °C (8 h)	-600K/h→	RT	0.77 m²/g
FC780	A2 RI	-600 K/h-	→ 780 °C (6 h)	-600K/h→	RT	0.78 m²/g
FC820	A2 RI	-600 K/h-	→ 820 °C (5 h)	-600K/h→	RT	0.80 m²/g
FC860	A2 RI	-600 K/h-	→ 860 °C (4 h)	-600K/h→	RT	0.83 m²/g
FC900	A2 RI	-600 K/h-	→ 900 °C (3 h)	-600K/h→	RT	0.83 m²/g
FC940	A2 <b>R1</b>	-600 K/h-	→ 940 °C (2 h)	-600K/h→	RT	0.84 m²/g
SC460	A2 <b>R1</b>	-600 K/h-	→ 460 °C (20 h)	-10 K/h→	<b>350 °C</b> -100 K/h→ <b>RT</b>	-
SC500	A2 RI	-600 K/h-	→ 500 °C (20 h)	-10 K/h→	350 °C -100 K/h→ RT	-
SC540	A2 RI	-600 K/h-	→ 540 °C (18 h)	-10 K/h→	350 °C -100 K/h→ RT	-
SC580	A2 RI	-600 K/h-	→ 580 °C (16 h)	-10 K/h→	350 °C -100 K/h→ RT	-
SC620	A2 RI	-600 K/h-	→ 620 °C (14 h)	-10 K/h→	350 °C -100 K/h→ RT	-
SC660	A2 RI	-600 K/h-	→ 660 °C (12 h)	-10 K/h→	350 °C -100 K/h→ RT	-
SC700	A2 RI	-600 K/h-	→ 700 °C (10 h)	-600 K/h→	650 °C -10 K/h $\rightarrow$ 350 °C -100 K/h $\rightarrow$ RT	-
SC740	A2 RI	-600 K/h-	→ 740 °C (8 h)	-600 K/h→	650 °C -10 K/h $\rightarrow$ 350 °C -100 K/h $\rightarrow$ RT	-
SC780	A2 RI	-600 K/h-	→ 780 °C (6 h)	-600 K/h→	650 °C -10 K/h $\rightarrow$ 350 °C -100 K/h $\rightarrow$ RT	-
SC820	A2 RI	-600 K/h-	→ 820 °C (5 h)	-600 K/h→	650 °C -10 K/h $\rightarrow$ 350 °C -100 K/h $\rightarrow$ RT	-
SC860	A2 RI	-600 K/h-	→ 860 °C (4 h)	-600 K/h→	650 °C -10 K/h $\rightarrow$ 350 °C -100 K/h $\rightarrow$ RT	-
SC900	A2 RI	-600 K/h-	→ 900 °C (3 h)	-600 K/h→	650 °C -10 K/h→ 350 °C -100 K/h→ RT	-
SC940	A2 RI	-600 K/h-	→ 940 °C (2 h)	-600 K/h→	650 °C -10 K/h $\rightarrow$ 350 °C -100 K/h $\rightarrow$ RT	-

## Table S2: Detailed information on the (auxiliary) components of the cathodes (top) and anodes (bottom).

Component	Туре	Manufacturer
Carbon Black	C-NERGY™ SUPER C65	Timcal/Imerys, France
Graphite (cathode)	AGB1010	Superior Graphite Co., USA
Binder (PVDF)	Solef 5130	Solvay, Belgium
Graphite (anode)	SMG-A	Hitachi Chemical, Japan
Binder (Na-CMC)	CRT 2000 PA7	DOW Wolff, Germany
Binder (SBR)	TRD 2001	JSR Micro, Belgium



**Figure S1:** Volumetric particle size distribution for the spherical LNMFTO granules obtained from the second spray drying step (A1) and after the first calcination step (A2). Measurement carried out on a Laser Scattering Particle Size Distribution Analyzer LA-950 (Horiba).



**Figure S2:** Pore Size distribution of sample A2 obtained from mercury intrusion porosimetry. In accordance with cross section images of the material, pore diameters of ~20 nm to ~1500 nm are attributed to pores inside of the spherical granules. From the corresponding pore volume of ~62 mm<sup>3</sup>/g, an internal porosity of 20 % is expected. (Calculation for LNMFTO-density of 4.2 g/cm<sup>3</sup>).



**Figure S3:** SEM images of the starting material A2 and representative LNMFTO materials calcined at temperatures of 460 °C to 940 °C (FC460 to FC 940). As desired, all granules have a comparable morphology and the vast majority of primary particles shows octahedral shape.



**Figure S4**: Fe Mößbauer spectrum of sample A2. Experimental data points are shown as white spheres, the overall fit as blue doublet, and the difference as blue line. Fit parameters used to describe the Fe Mößbauer spectrum are shown in the box: isomer shift (IS), quadrupole splitting (QS), and line width ( $\Gamma$ ). All values are given in mm/s.



**Figure S5:** SEM-EDX analysis of the cross-section of a cathode prepared with starting material A2. Areas with increased nickel and reduced manganese content can be assigned to the secondary phase. An accumulation of iron in the secondary phase is not observed. Due to the low titanium concentration, substantial information on its elemental distribution could not be obtained.

Sample		F	LNMFTO ( $Fd\overline{3}m$ )	4	⊢ Li <sub>x</sub> Ni <sub>1-x</sub> O (R <b>3</b> m) ⊣
		Lattice	s.o.f.	Phase	
	$R_{wP}$	parameter a	32e	Fraction	
	[96]	[pm]	(oxygen)	[wt%]	Phase Fraction [wt%]
A2 (prist.)	2.73	818.61(3)	0.981(6)	93.1(5)	6.9(5)
FC460	3.31	818.32(3)	0.984(6)	94.3(6)	5.7(6)
FC500	3.32	818.25(3)	0.984(6)	94.6(6)	5.4(6)
FC540	3.07	818.23(3)	0.985(6)	94.9(5)	5.1(5)
FC580	2.61	818.35(2)	0.980(6)	95.0(5)	5.0(5)
FC620	2.36	818.45(2)	0.980(6)	95.0(4)	5.0(4)
FC660	2.44	818.65(2)	0.981(6)	94.5(5)	5.5(5)
FC700	3.13	818.97(3)	0.980(6)	92.0(4)	8.0(4)
FC740	2.76	818.17(3)	0.985(6)	90.5(4)	9.5(4)
FC780	3.00	818.34(3)	0.984(6)	89.6(5)	10.4(5)
FC820	2.89	818.42(3)	0.986(6)	89.8(5)	10.2(5)
FC860	2.88	818.50(4)	0.988(6)	90.1(5)	9.9(5)
FC900	2.91	818.55(4)	0.987(6)	89.5(5)	10.5(5)
FC940	2.81	818.64(4)	0.987(6)	90.2(5)	9.8(5)
SC460	2.58	818.36(2)	0.983(6)	94.3(4)	5.7(4)
SC500	2.56	818.29(2)	0.985(6)	94.9(4)	5.1(4)
SC540	2.65	818.24(2)	0.984(6)	95.1(4)	4.9(4)
SC580	2.63	818.23(2)	0.983(6)	94.9(4)	5.1(4)
SC620	2.43	818.24(2)	0.981(6)	95.4(4)	4.6(4)
SC660	2.30	818.22(2)	0.982(6)	95.5(4)	4.5(4)
SC700	2.90	818.38(3)	0.983(6)	95.8(6)	4.2(6)
SC740	3.17	818.29(3)	0.985(6)	94.7(5)	5.3(5)
SC780	3.19	818.31(3)	0.987(6)	94.4(5)	5.6(5)
SC820	3.21	818.34(3)	0.986(6)	93.5(5)	6.5(5)
SC860	3.31	818.35(3)	0.985(6)	93.6(5)	6.4(5)
SC900	3.34	818.40(3)	0.984(6)	93.7(5)	6.3(5)
SC940	3.22	818.45(3)	0.984(6)	95.3(4)	6.7(4)

**Table S3:** Results of the Rietveld refinements for the starting material A2 and the fast and slowly cooled LNMFTO series. The uncertainties of the phase fractions are likely to exceed the specified estimated standard deviations due to the overlap of main reflections of both phases.



**Figure S6:** Diffraction patterns and corresponding Rietveld refinement results of the fast (top) and slowly cooled LNMFTO materials (bottom). Selected LNMFTO reflections (space group  $Fd\overline{3}m$ ) are labelled in gray and black. Major reflections of the secondary phase (refined as Li<sub>x</sub>Ni<sub>1-x</sub>O, space group  $R\overline{3}m$ ) are marked with green arrows and indices. Small changes of the weight fraction of the secondary phase can be seen from the enlarged section around 28.5°. Variations of the lattice parameter of LNMFTO become visible from small shifts of the 844 reflection (section around 50.5°). Double reflections result from K<sub> $\alpha$ 1</sub>-K<sub> $\alpha$ 2</sub>-splitting. The black arrows indicate contributions of the borosilicate and soda lime glass capillaries used.



**Figure S7:** Evaluation of the voltage profiles of the second cycles, shown for samples SC660, A2 and FC660 to FC940. The methodology of previous works of Zhong et al.<sup>28</sup> was applied. Demarcation lines at 4.375 V and 4.72 / 4.73 V (partially ordered / disordered samples) were chosen to partition the capacity in three regions. The results of the evaluation of all samples are listed in the following Table S4.

Sample	Ni <sup>4+</sup> /	Ni <sup>3+</sup> /	Cap. Ni	Mn <sup>4+</sup> / Mn <sup>3+</sup>	Cap.	Ni (rel )	Mn (rel)	Composition (calculated)
bampie	111	111	cocui	1111	COCUL	(101.)	(101.)	(carcaracca)
A2	62	60	122	7	129	94.6%	5.4%	LiNi <sub>0.47</sub> Mn <sub>1.40</sub> Fe <sub>0.1</sub> Ti <sub>0.03</sub> O <sub>3.95</sub>
FC460	62	61	123	4	127	96.9%	3.1%	LiNi0.48Mn1.39Fe0.1Ti0.03O3.95
FC500	62	62	124	4	128	96.9%	3.1%	LiNi0.48Mn1.39Fe0.1Ti0.03O3.95
FC540	63	63	126	3	129	97.7%	2.3%	LiNi0.49Mn1.38Fe0.1Ti0.03O3.95
FC580	63	63	126	3	129	97.7%	2.3%	LiNi0.49Mn1.38Fe0.1Ti0.03O3.95
FC620	62	63	125	3	128	97.7%	2.3%	LiNi <sub>0.49</sub> Mn <sub>1.38</sub> Fe <sub>0.1</sub> Ti <sub>0.03</sub> O <sub>3.95</sub>
FC660	60	60	120	6	126	95.2%	4.8%	LiNi <sub>0.48</sub> Mn <sub>1.39</sub> Fe <sub>0.1</sub> Ti <sub>0.03</sub> O <sub>3.95</sub>
FC700	57	53	110	12	122	90.2%	9.8%	LiNi0.45Mn1.42Fe0.1Ti0.03O3.95
FC740	56	50	106	14	120	88.3%	11.7%	LiNi0.44Mn1.43Fe0.1Ti0.03O3.95
FC780	55	49	104	18	122	85.2%	14.8%	LiNi0.43Mn1.44Fe0.1Ti0.03O3.95
FC820	55	47	102	19	121	84.3%	15.7%	LiNi0.42Mn1.45Fe0.1Ti0.03O3.95
FC860	53	46	99	19	118	83.9%	16.1%	LiNi <sub>0.42</sub> Mn <sub>1.45</sub> Fe <sub>0.1</sub> Ti <sub>0.03</sub> O <sub>3.95</sub>
FC900	53	49	102	18	120	85.0%	15.0%	LiNi <sub>0.43</sub> Mn <sub>1.44</sub> Fe <sub>0.1</sub> Ti <sub>0.03</sub> O <sub>3.95</sub>
FC940	53	47	100	17	117	85.5%	14.5%	LiNi0.43Mn1.44Fe0.1Ti0.03O3.95
SC460	62	62	124	6	130	95 4%	3 8%	LiNio «Μηι ροΈρο ιΠίο ορΟρ ος
SC 500	62	63	125	4	129	96 98	3 1%	LiNio 40Mm 20Feo 1Tio 0202 05
SC540	62	64	126	4	130	96.9%	3 1%	$LiNia$ $a0Mn_1 = aFEa_1Tia_000000000000000000000000000000000000$
SC580	63	63	126	4	130	96.9%	3 1%	LiNio 40Mp1 20FP0 1Tio 0202 05
SC620	63	64	120	4	131	96.9%	3 12	LiNio 40Mpi 20Feo 1Tio 0202 05
SC 660	62	62	124	2	127	97 6%	2 48	LiNio 40Mpi 20Feo 1Tio 0202 05
SC700	61	61	122	5	127	96 18	2.40	LiNio 40Mpi 20Feo 1Tio 0202 05
SC740	61	62	122	5	128	96 12	3 98	LiNia (Mp. 00 Feb (Til) 0003.95
SC740	61	61	122	6	120	05 39	1 7%	LiNi, Mp
50780	60	60	122	7	120	90.5%	4.70	LiNi. 48Mii.39Fe0.1110.03O3.95
50820	0U C1	00	12U	7	120	94.Jő	J.J~ E E0	LIN10.47MII1.40F e0.1T10.03U3.95
50860	10	юU Е 0	121	7	107	94.38 04 E0	J.5%	LIN10.47MII1.40Fe0.1110.03U3.95
SC900	62	58	120		127	94.5%	5.5%	LIN10.47Mn1.40Fe0.1T10.03O3.95
SC940	62	60	122	6	128	95.38	4.7%	LIN10.48MN1.39E'e0.1'I'10.03O3.95

**Table S4:** Results of the evaluation of the redox profiles of the second cycle, with individual contributions of Niand Mn redox couples and the resulting compositions based on  $LiNi^{II}_{0.5-x}Mn^{IV}_{1.37-x}Mn^{III}_{2x}Fe_{0.1}Ti_{0.03}O_{3.95}$ .