

Supporting Information

High-Throughput Screening of Stable Layered Anode Materials A_2TMO_3Cl for Chloride-Ion Batteries

Dexing Wang^{a#}, Fusheng Zhang^{a#}, Jianglong Wang^a, Xingqiang Shi^a, Penglai Gong^a, Huanjuan Liu^a,
Mengqi Wu^{a,b,*}, Yingjin Wei^{b,*}, Ruqian Lian^{a,*}

^aKey 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.

^bKey Laboratory of Physics and Technology for Advanced Batteries (Ministry of Education), College of
Physics, Jilin University, Changchun 130012, China.

*Corresponding author:
rqlian@126.com (R. Lian); wumq_jy@163.com (M. Wu)

#These authors contributed equally: Dexing Wang, Fusheng Zhang.

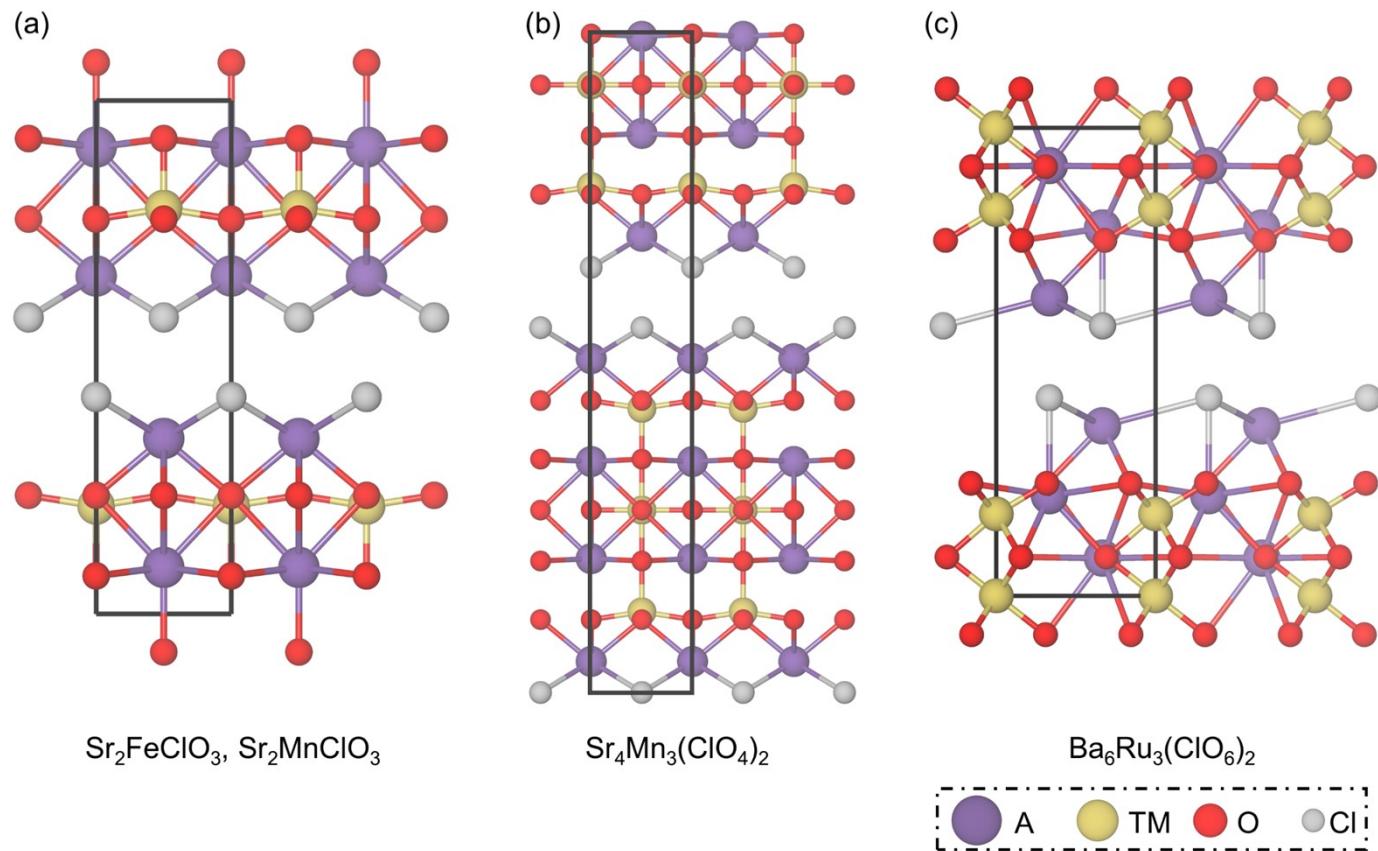
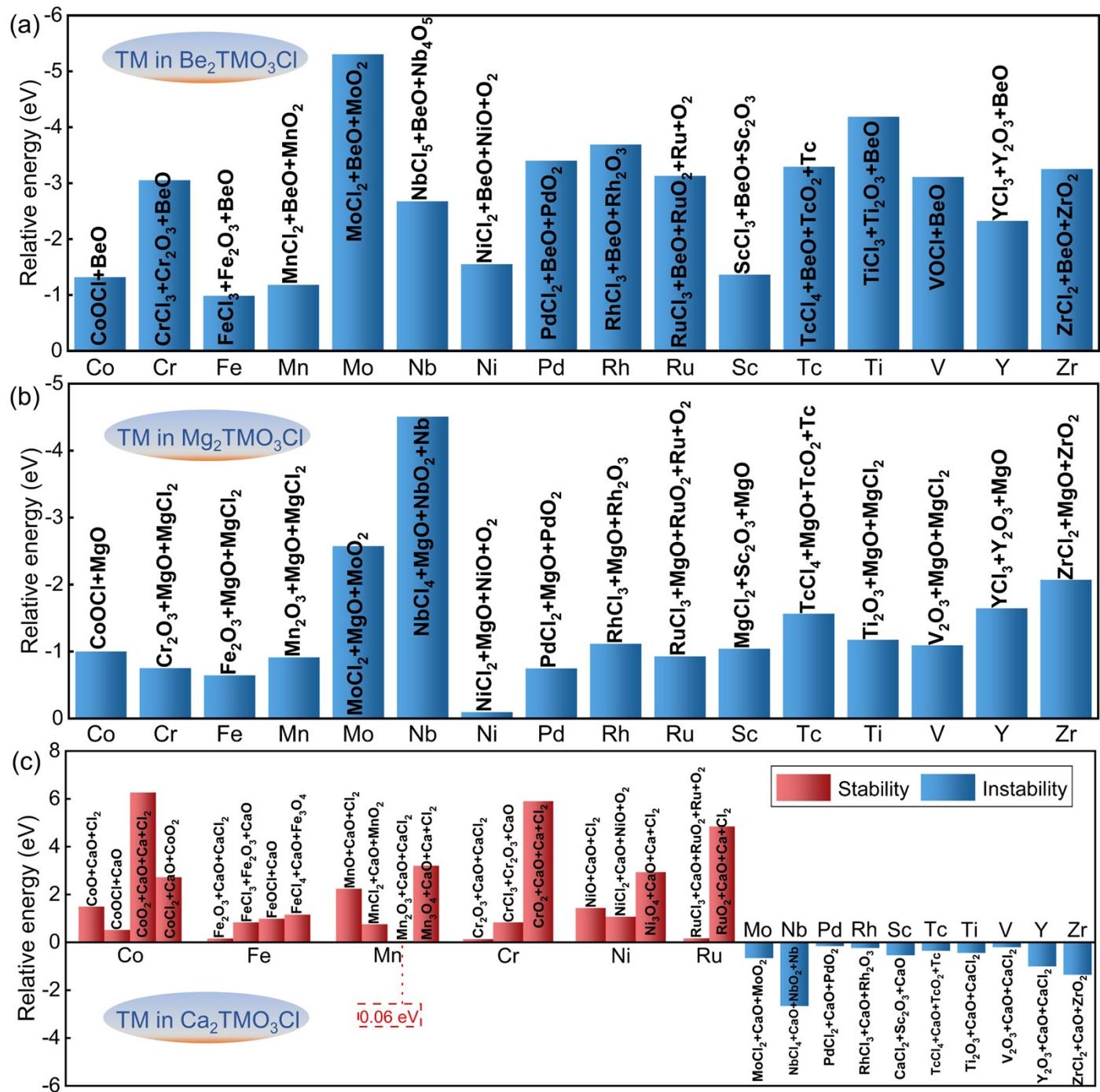


Figure S1. Thermodynamically stable conductive of (a) $\text{Sr}_2\text{FeClO}_3$ and $\text{Sr}_2\text{MnClO}_3$, (b) $\text{Sr}_4\text{Mn}_3(\text{ClO}_4)_2$, and (c) $\text{Ba}_6\text{Ru}_3(\text{ClO}_6)_2$.



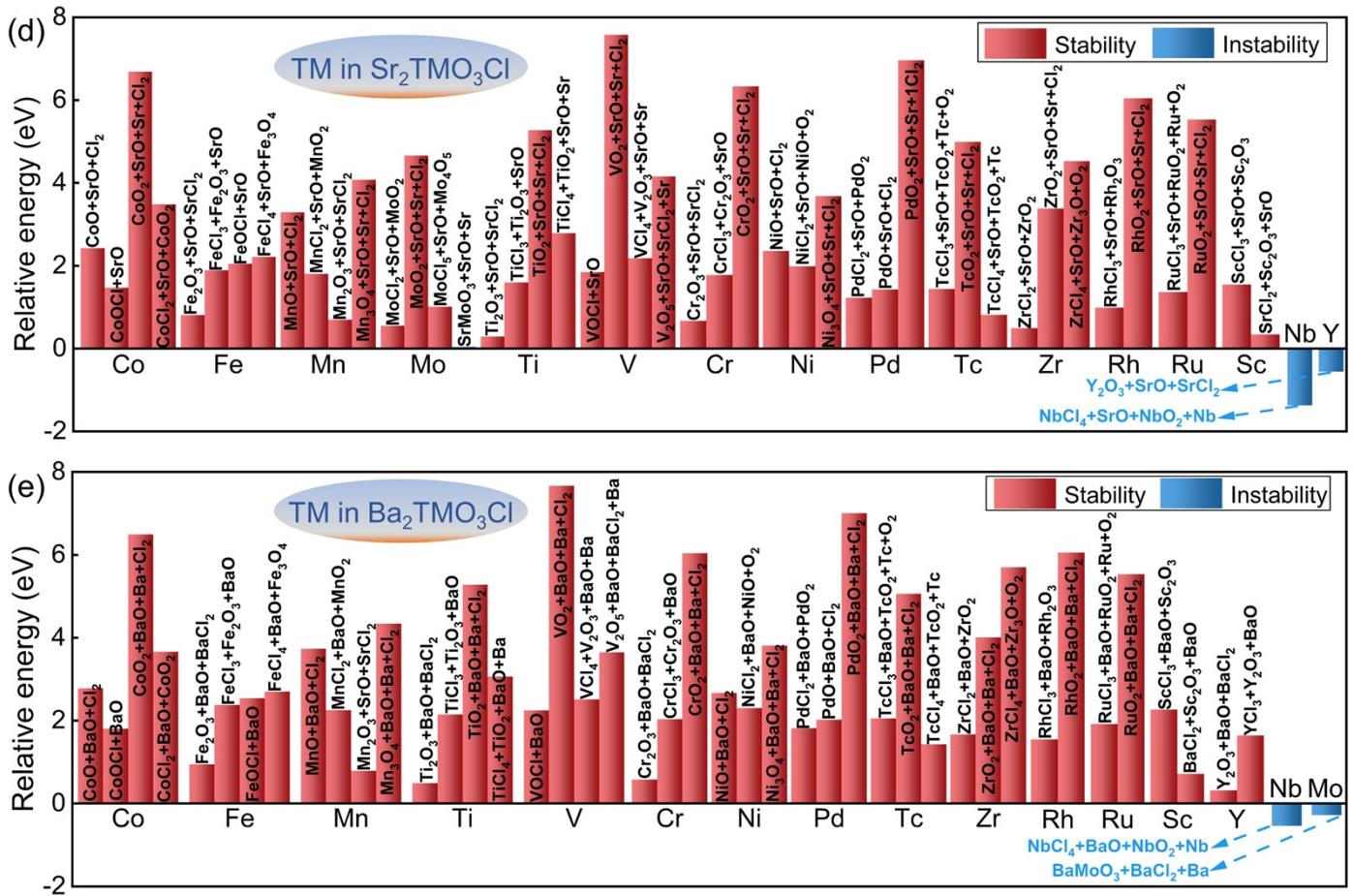
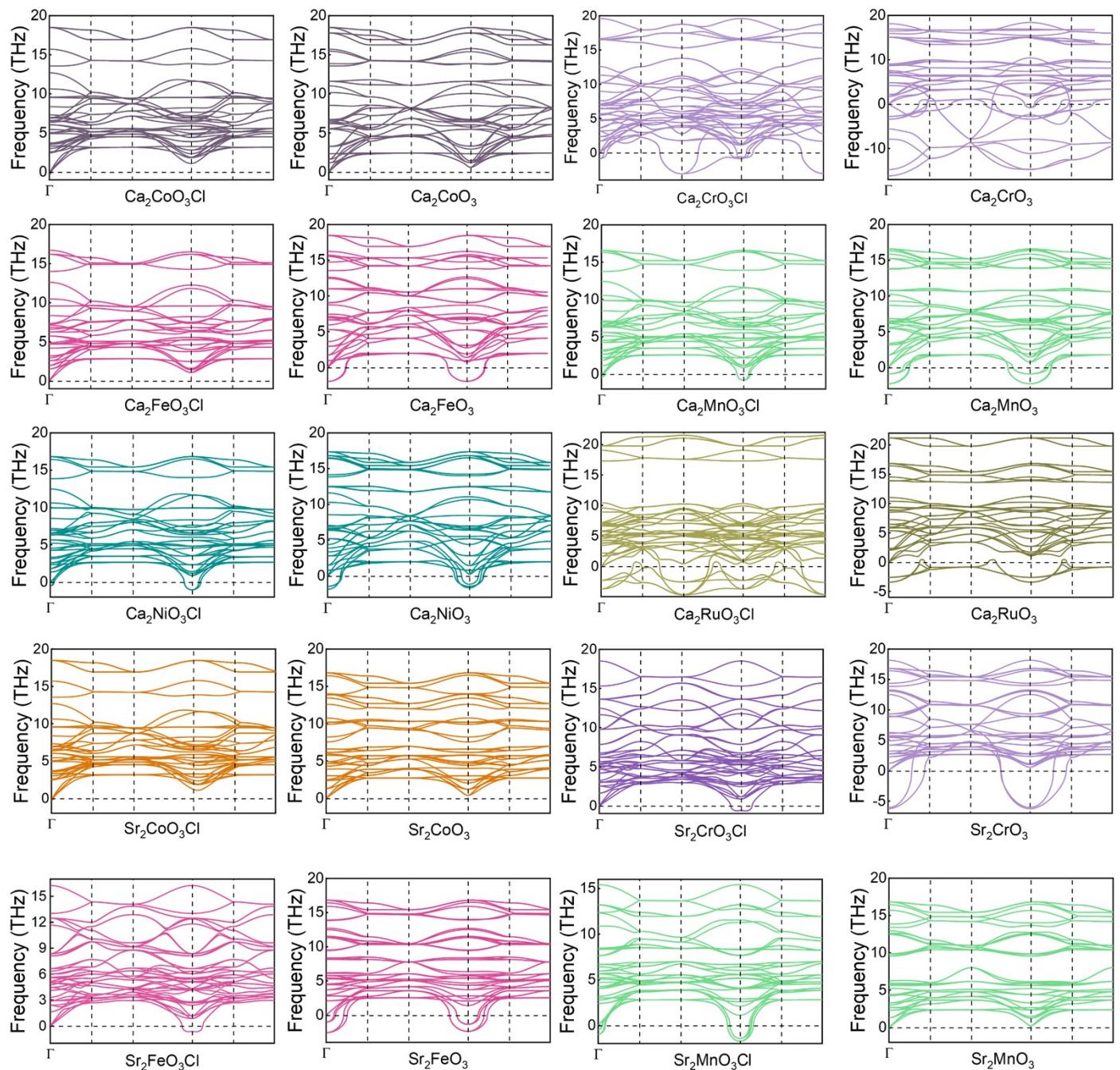
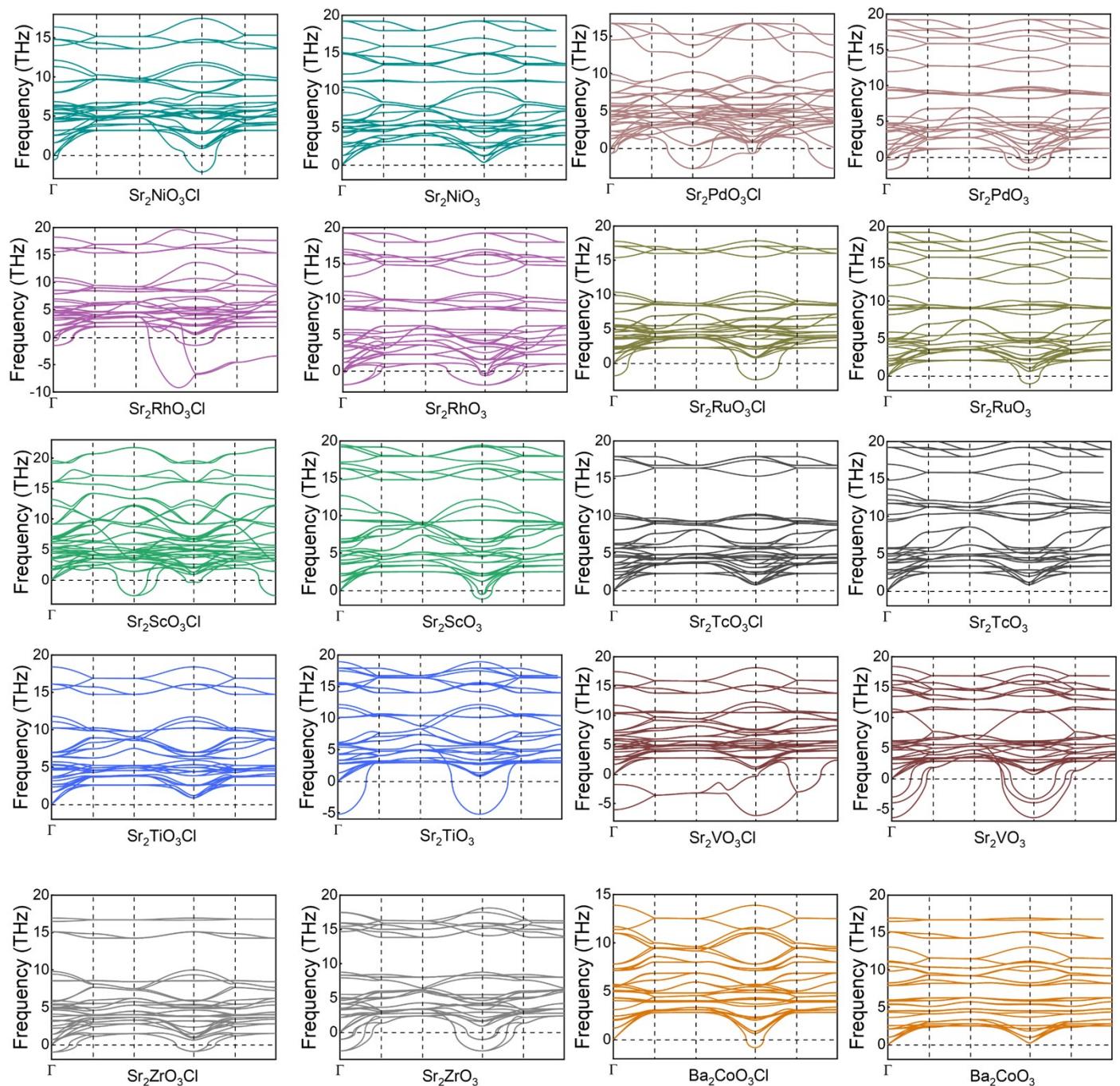
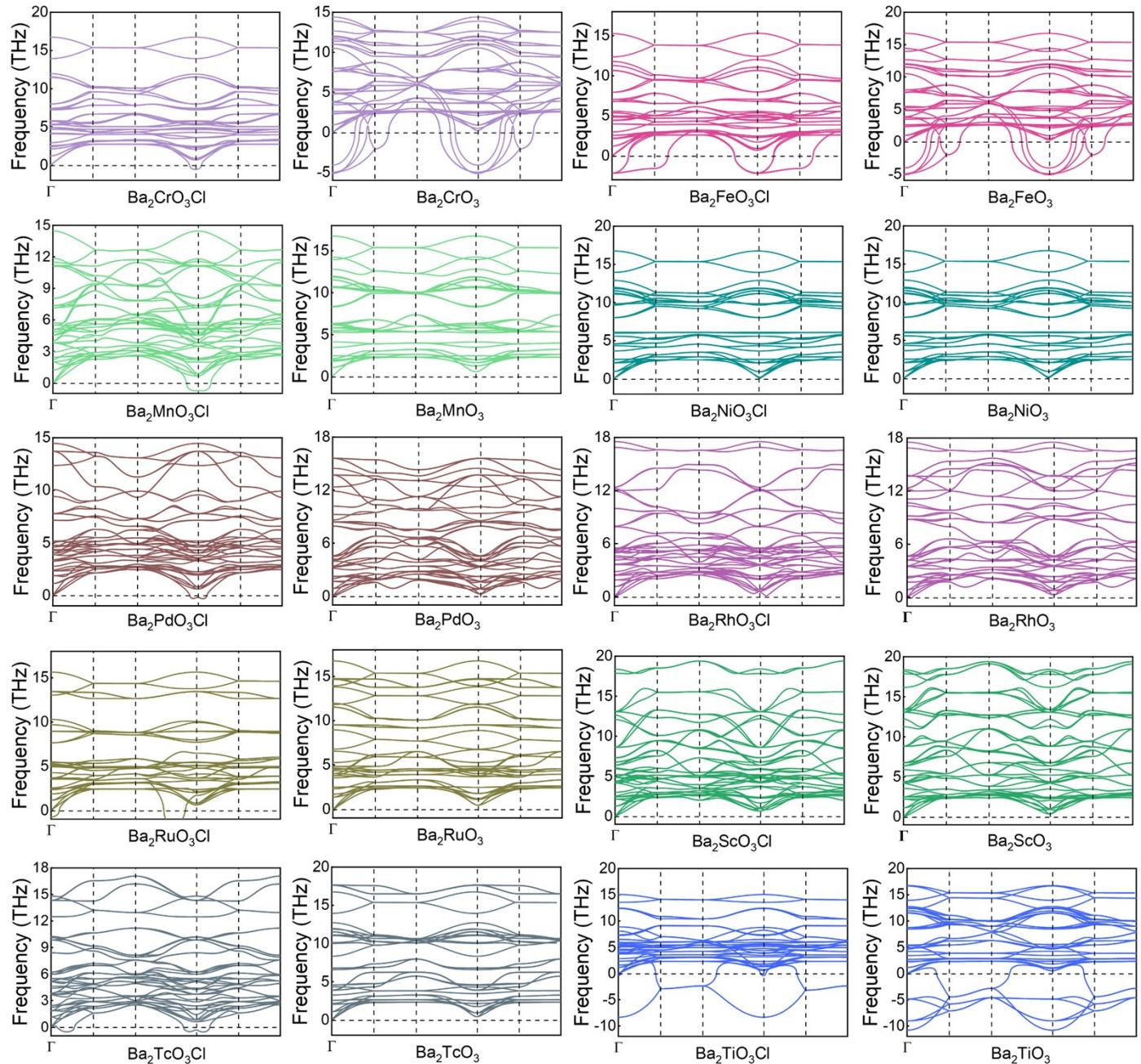


Figure S2. Relative energies between $\text{A}_2\text{TMO}_3\text{Cl}$ and their possible decomposition products. Layered $\text{A}_2\text{TMO}_3\text{Cl}$ are selected as the reference state. ($\text{A} = \text{Be}, \text{Mg}, \text{Ca}, \text{Sr}, \text{Ba}; \text{TM} = \text{Sc}, \text{Ti}, \text{V}, \text{Cr}, \text{Mn}, \text{Fe}, \text{Co}, \text{Ni}, \text{Y}, \text{Zr}, \text{Nb}, \text{Mo}, \text{Tc}, \text{Ru}, \text{Rh}, \text{Pd}$)







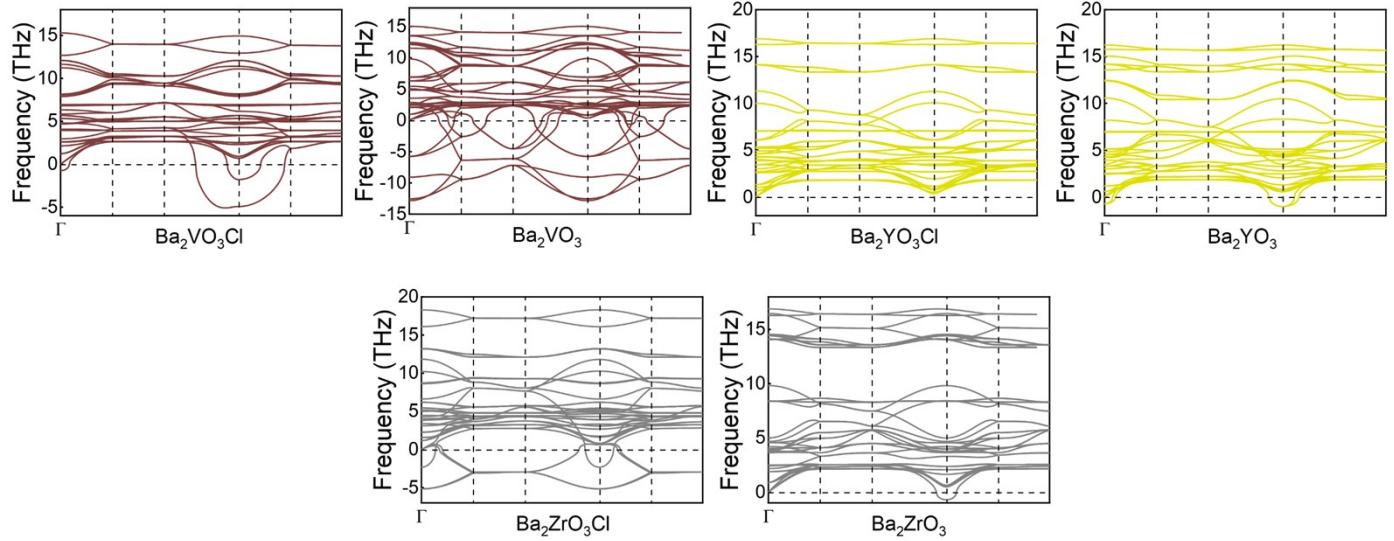


Figure S3. Phonon band structures of thermodynamically stable A_2TMO_3Cl and their dechlorinated states. ($A = Ca, TM = Co, Cr, Fe, Mn, Ni, Ru; A = Sr, TM = Co, Cr, Fe, Mn, Ni, Pd, Rh, Ru, Sc, Tc, Ti, V, Zr; A = Ba, TM = Co, Cr, Fe, Mn, Ni, Pd, Rh, Ru, Sc, Tc, Ti, V, Y, Zr$).

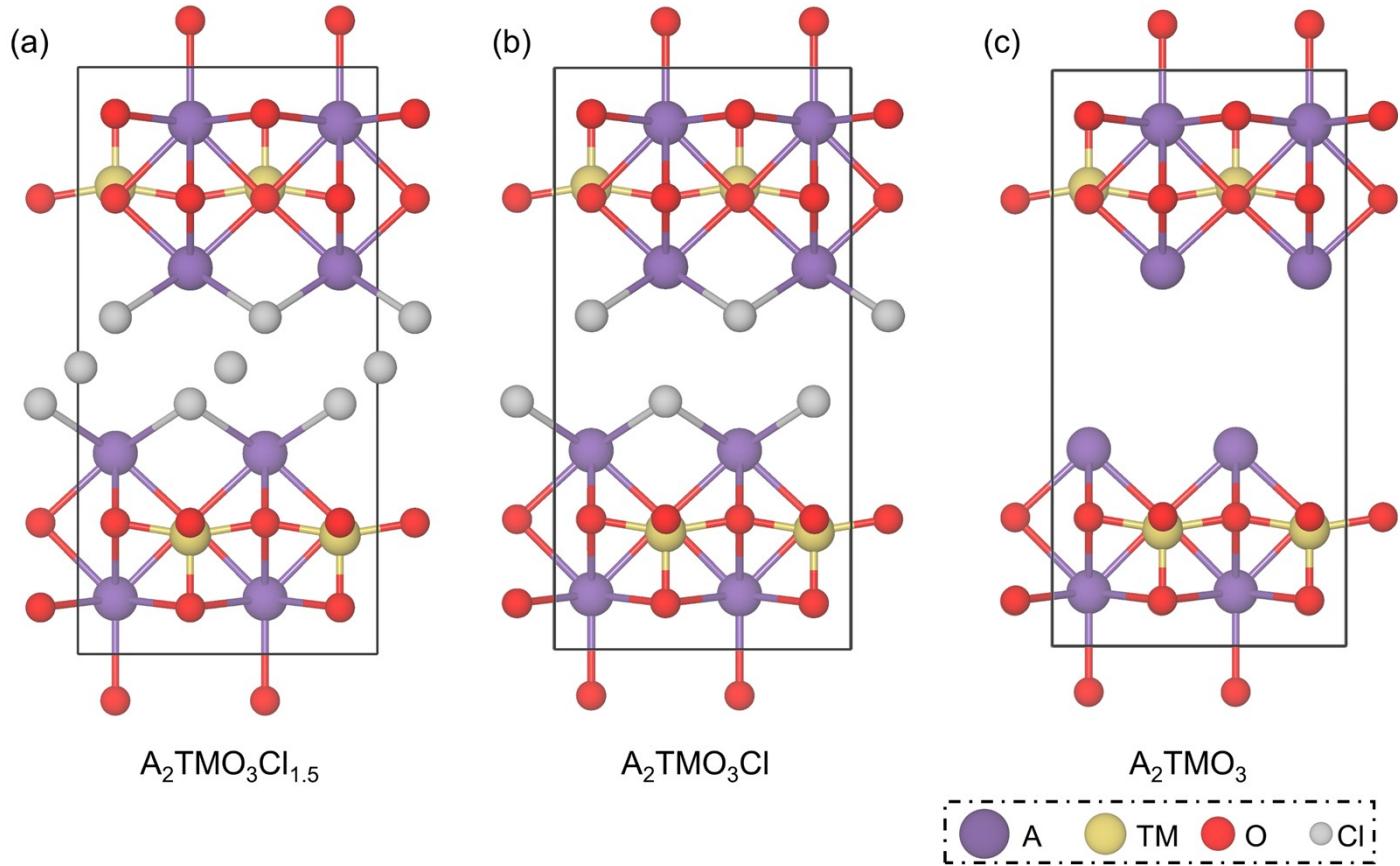


Figure S4. The structures of $A_2TMO_3Cl_x$ at (a) $x = 1.5$, (b) $x = 1$ and (c) $x = 0$.

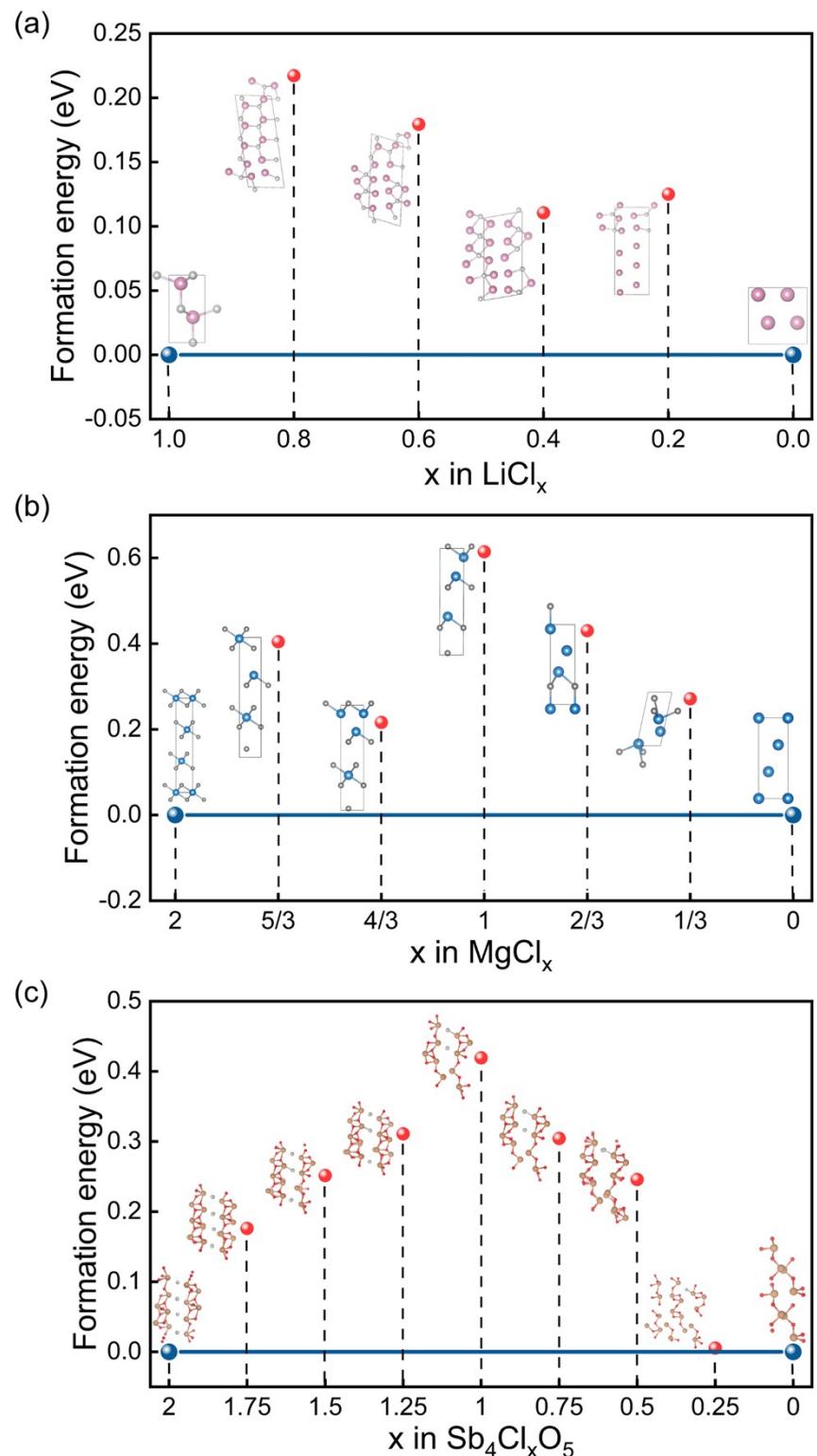


Figure S5. Formation energy of (a) LiCl , (b) MgCl_2 and (c) $\text{Sb}_4\text{Cl}_2\text{O}_5$.

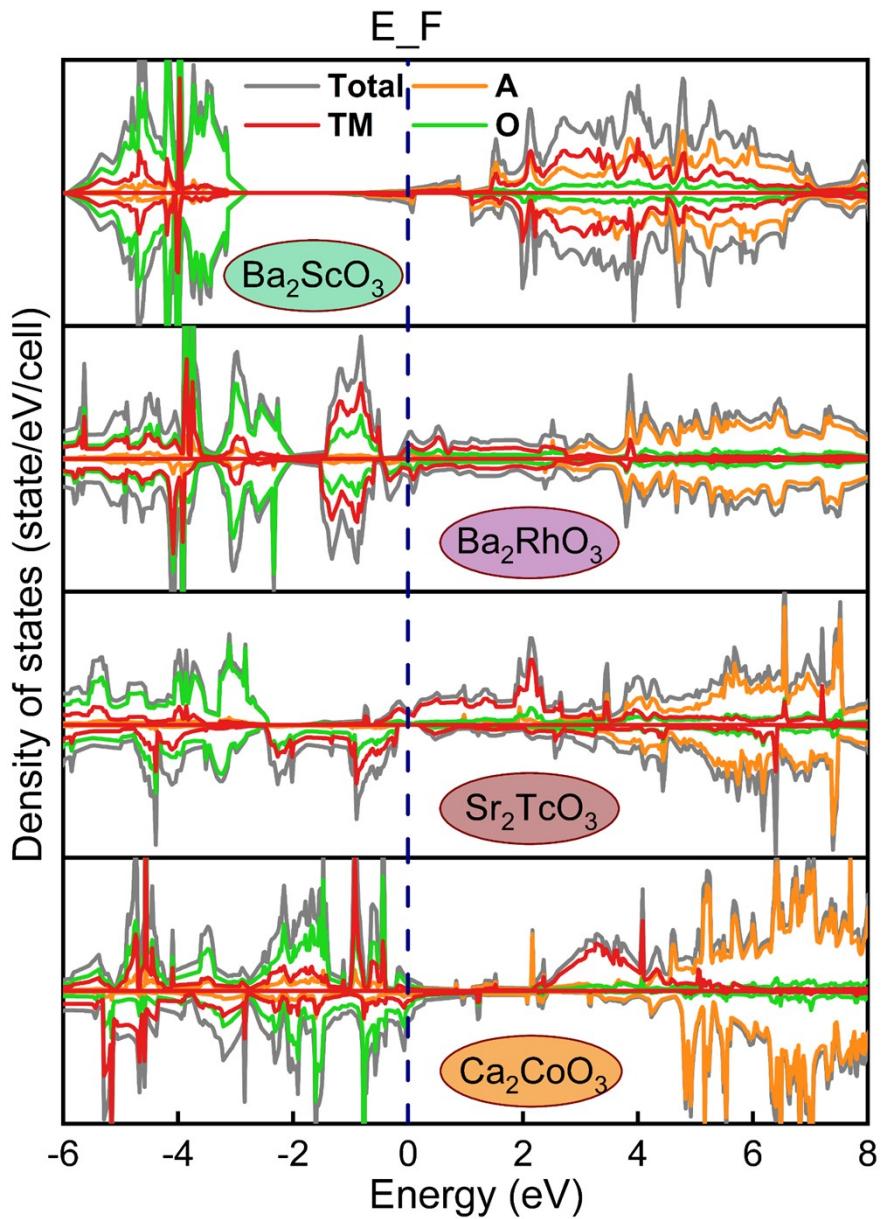


Figure S6. Partial density of states of A, TM, and O (A = Ca, TM = Co; A = Sr, TM = Tc; A = Ba, TM = Sc, Rh)

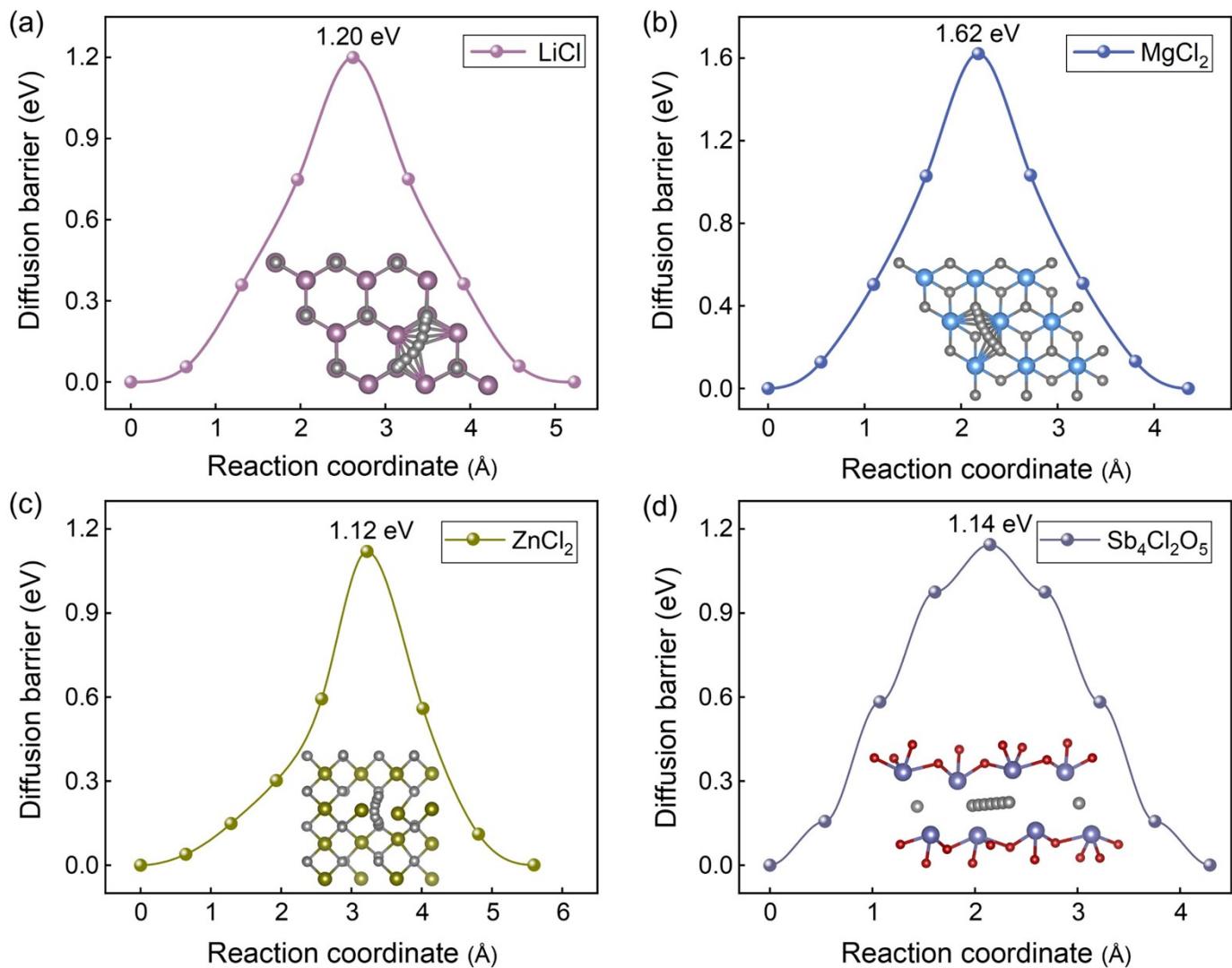


Figure S7. Distribution of Cl^- diffusion barrier in reported (a) LiCl , (b) MgCl_2 , (c) ZnCl_2 , and (d) $\text{Sb}_4\text{Cl}_2\text{O}_5$.

Table S1. Crystal system, space group, and Cl-layer Observed of thermodynamically stable conductive compounds that containing A, TM, O, and Cl.

Compound	Crystal system	Space group	Cl-layer Observed
Sr ₂ FeClO ₃	Tetragonal	P4/nmm	Yes
Sr ₂ MnClO ₃	Tetragonal	P4/nmm	Yes
Sr ₄ Mn ₃ (ClO ₄) ₂	Tetragonal	I4/mmm	Yes
Ba ₆ Ru ₃ (ClO ₆) ₂	Trigonal	P3m1	Yes
Rb ₂ Pu(Cl ₂ O) ₂	Monoclinic	C12/m1	No
Cs ₂ Pu(Cl ₂ O) ₂	Monoclinic	C12/m1	No
Sr ₂ CrClO ₄	Orthorhombic	Pbcm	No
Sr ₂ Cu(ClO) ₂	Tetragonal	I4/mmm	Yes
Ba ₂ Cu ₃ (ClO ₂) ₂	Tetragonal	I4/mmm	No
Ba ₄ Os ₆ ClO ₁₈	Cubic	I23	No

Table S2. Bader charge (e) of A, TM, Cl, and O for $\text{Ca}_2\text{CoO}_3(\text{Cl})$, $\text{Sr}_2\text{TcO}_3(\text{Cl})$, $\text{Ba}_2\text{ScO}_3(\text{Cl})$, and $\text{Ba}_2\text{RhO}_3(\text{Cl})$, respectively.

Compound	A	TM	Cl	O
$\text{Ca}_2\text{CoO}_3\text{Cl}$	1.53	1.29	-0.78	-1.19
Ca_2CoO_3	1.32	1.19	-	-1.28
$\text{Sr}_2\text{TcO}_3\text{Cl}$	1.53	1.49	-0.78	-1.25
Sr_2TcO_3	1.38	1.06	-	-1.28
$\text{Ba}_2\text{ScO}_3\text{Cl}$	1.52	1.68	-0.80	-1.31
Ba_2ScO_3	1.40	1.19	-	-1.33
$\text{Ba}_2\text{RhO}_3\text{Cl}$	1.53	1.13	-0.78	-1.13
Ba_2RhO_3	1.48	0.74	-	-1.23