

Supporting Information

High-stable Mn-based cathode with low crystalline Li_2MnO_3 and spinel functional units for lithium-ion batteries

Shiqi Liu^{‡a,b,f}, Yinzhong Wang^{‡a,b,c}, Dongdong Xiao^{‡c}, Haifeng Li^{a,b}, Tianhao Wu^{a,b}, Boya Wang^{a,b}, Guangxing Hu^{a,b}, Lingqiao Wu^{a,b}, Yulong Wang^{a,b}, Guoqing Wang^{a,b,c}, Nian Zhang^d and Haijun Yu^{a,b,f,*}

^aInstitute of Advanced Battery Materials and Devices, College of Materials Science and Engineering, Beijing University of Technology, Beijing 100124, China. E-mail: hj-yu@bjut.edu.cn

^bKey Laboratory of Advanced Functional Materials, Ministry of Education, Beijing University of Technology, Beijing 100124, China.

^cBeijing National Laboratory for Condensed Matter Physics, Institute of Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100190, China.

^dState Key Laboratory of Functional Materials for Informatics, Shanghai Institute of Microsystem and Information Technology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shanghai 200050, People's Republic of China.

^eBeijing Create Energy & Benefit Future Co., Ltd., Beijing 100176, China.

^fInstitute of Matter Science, Beijing University of Technology, Beijing 100124, China.

[‡]These authors contributed equally to this work.

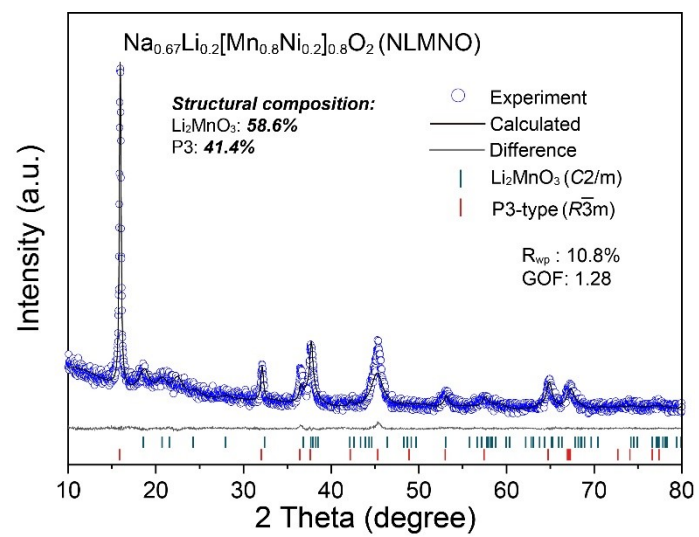


Figure S1. XRD refinement of NLMNO.

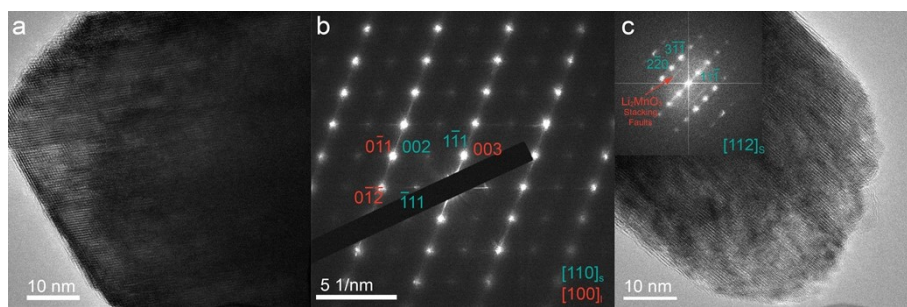


Figure S2. TEM images and corresponding SAED and FFT patterns of PHS-LLMNO within different particles.

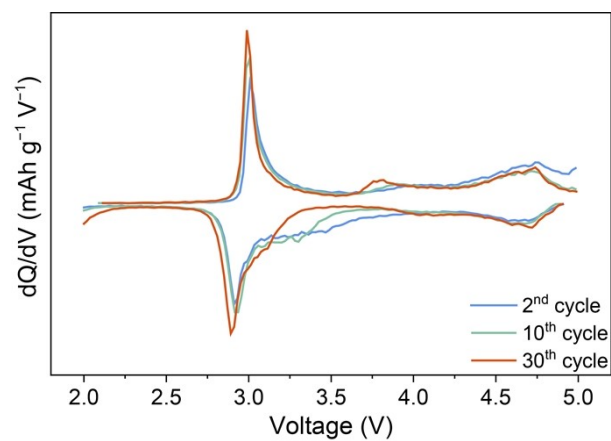


Figure S3. The dQ/dV curves of PHS-LLMNO in different cycles at 10 mA g^{-1} .

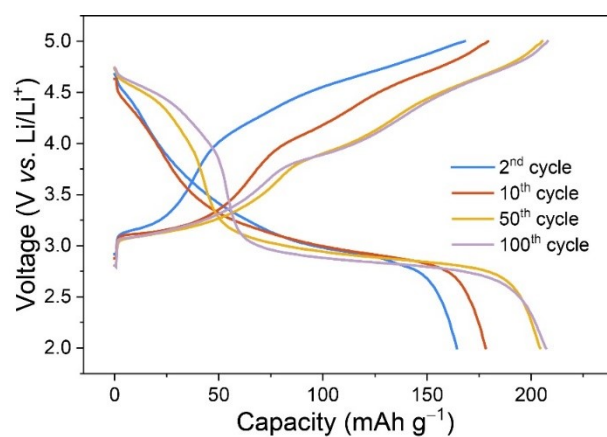


Figure S4. Charge/discharge profiles of PHS-LLMNO in different cycles at 200 mA g⁻¹.

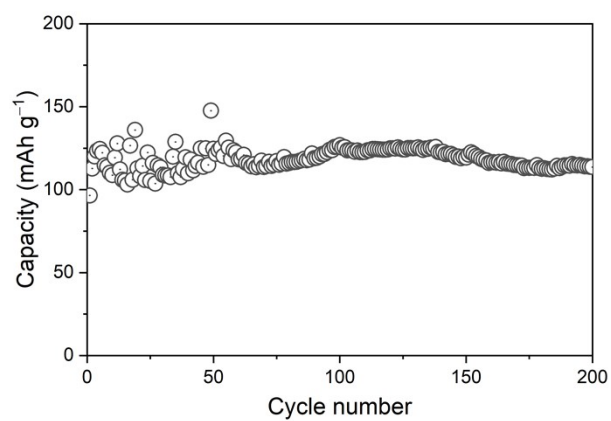


Figure S5. The capacity retention of PHS-LLMNO with the high mass loading of active material of 6.5 mg cm^{-2} at 600 mA g^{-1} .

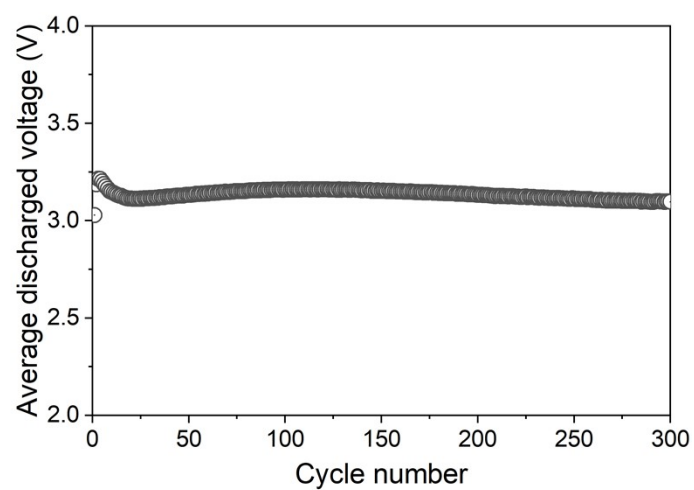


Figure S6. The variation of average discharged voltage versus cycle number at 300 mA g^{-1} .

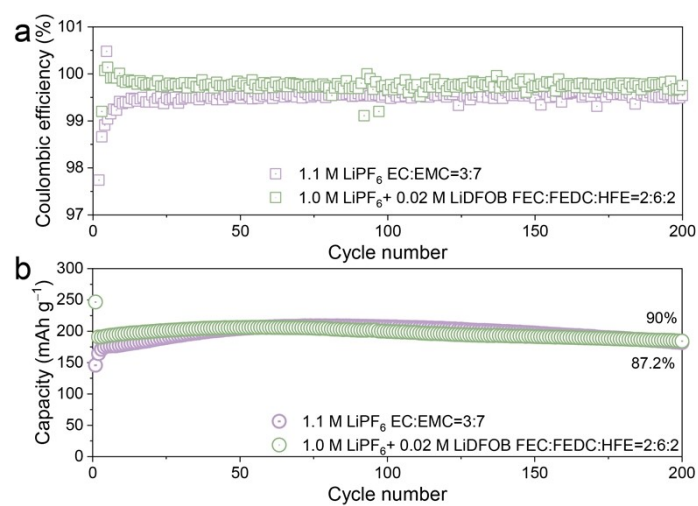


Figure S7. (a) Coulombic efficiency and (b) capacity retention of PHS-LLMNO in different electrolytes at 200 mA g⁻¹.

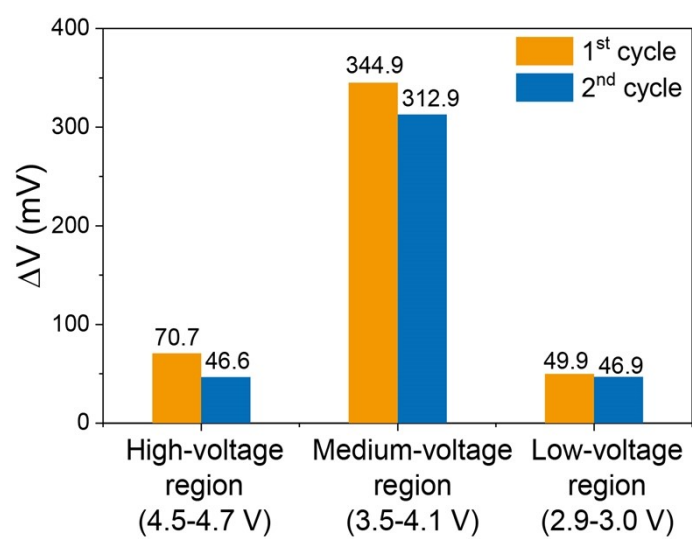


Figure S8. The calculated overpotentials at selected voltage regions upon the discharge processes of the initial two cycles under GITT measurement.

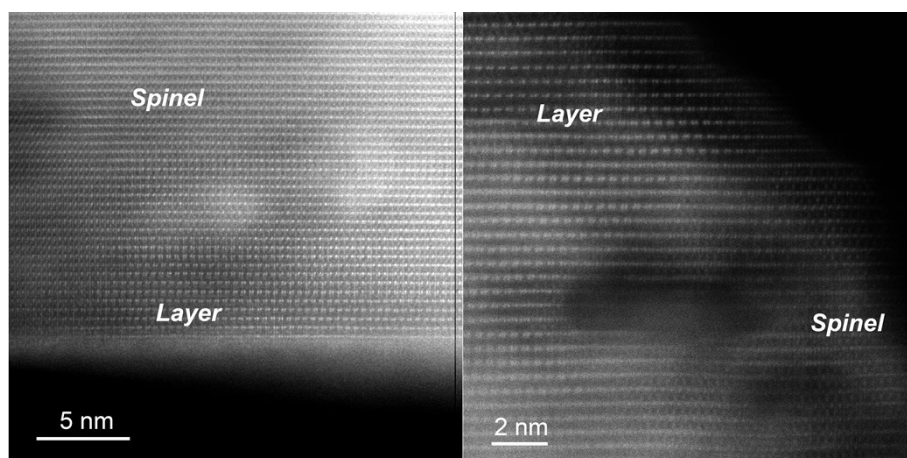


Figure S9. HAADF-STEM images of PHS-LLMNO in different particles and areas.

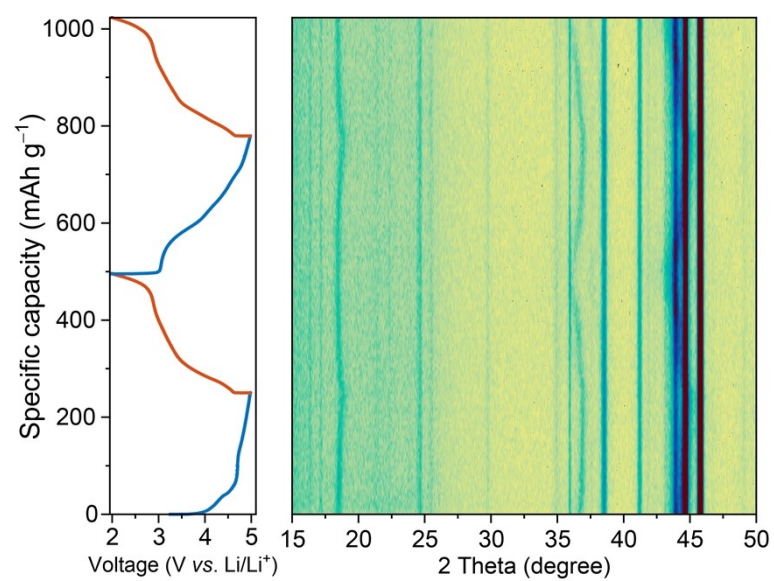


Figure S10. The *in situ* XRD 2D contour image and corresponding charge/discharge profiles of PHS-LLMNO.

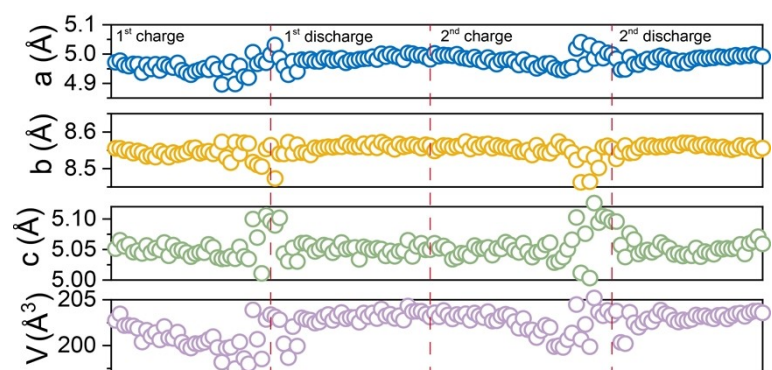


Figure S11. Variation of cell parameters a , b , c and V in the initial two cycles of PHS-LLMNO, respectively.

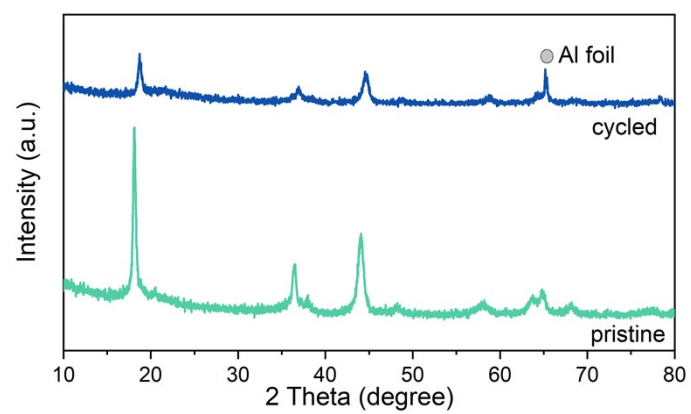


Figure S12. XRD pattern of PHS-LLMNO cathode before and after cycling.

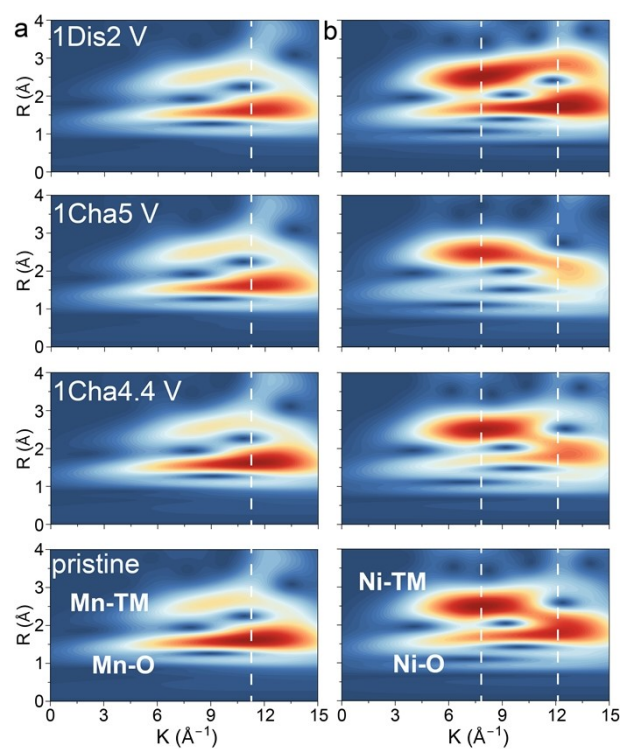


Figure S13. Wavelet transforms of (a) Mn *K*-edge and (b) Ni *K*-edge EXAFS spectra in PHS-LLMNO at different electrochemical states.

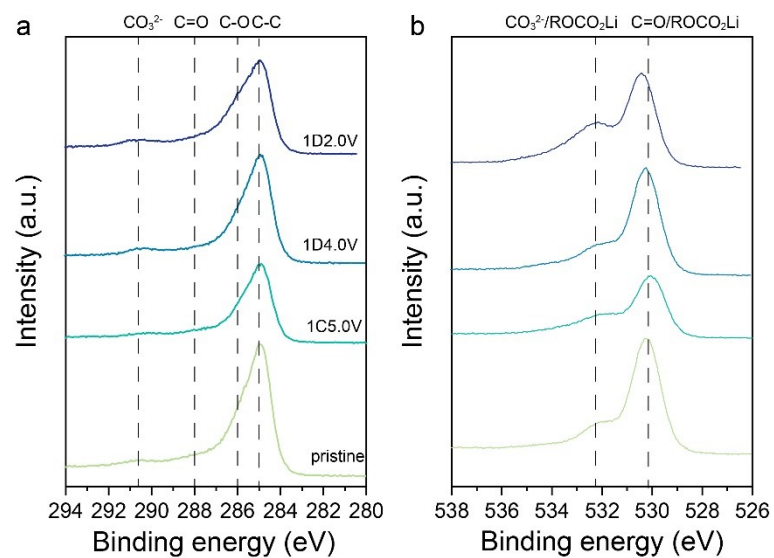


Figure S14. The ex situ XPS (a) C1s and (b) F1s spectra of PHS-LLMNO at the pristine, charged to 5.0 V, discharged to 4.0 V and discharged to 2.0 V, respectively.

Table S1. Stoichiometry from Inductively coupled plasma (ICP) results of PHS-LLMNO.

Elements	content (mg/L)	molar ratio
Li	11.9	0.80
Mn	75.1	0.64
Ni	20.3	0.16

Table S2. XRD refinement results of PHS-LLMNO based on two-phase model of monoclinic $C2/m$ space group of Li_2MnO_3 and cubic $P4_332$ space group of $\text{LiMn}_{1.5}\text{Ni}_{0.5}\text{O}_4$.

Site	Wyckoff position	x	y	z
Mn1	4g	0	0.172(3)	0
Li1	4g	0	0.172(3)	0
Li2	2b	0	0.5	0
Mn2	2b	0	0.5	0
Li3	2c	0	0	0.5
Li4	4h	0	0.69120	0.5
O1	4i	0.240(1)	0	0.246(1)
O2	8j	0.249(6)	0.336(5)	0.221(5)
Phase Li_2MnO_3 , $a=4.953(5)$ Å; $b=8.589(9)$ Å; $c=5.067(2)$ Å; $\beta=109.640(1)^\circ$; $V = 203.06(8)$ Å ³ , fraction: 69.16(3) %				
Site	Wyckoff position	x	y	z
Li	8c	0.00373	0.00373	0.00373
Mn	12b	0.12118	0.12882	0.62500
Ni	4b	0.12500	0.87500	0.37500
O1	24e	0.195(5)	0.004(8)	0.002(7)
O2	8c	0.11553	0.61553	0.88447
Phase $\text{LiMn}_{1.5}\text{Ni}_{0.5}\text{O}_4$, $a = 8.162(8)$ Å; $V = 543.738(2)$ Å ³ , fraction: 30.84(1) %				