

Supporting Information

Synthesis Route Effects on Structure and Electrochemical Performance of Layered Oxide Cathode for Na-ion Batteries

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Experimental Section

1.1 Material Synthesis

Layered oxide $Na_{0.67}Fe_{0.5}Mn_{0.5}O_2$ cathode material was synthesized using both co-precipitation and solid-state synthesis method. For co-precipitation synthesis the primary material $Fe_{0.5}Mn_{0.5}CO_3$ was produced mixing $FeSO_4$, $MnSO_4$ (1:1 ratio) 1M solution in 100ml deionized water and 100 ml Na_2CO_3 1M solution with a continuous magnetic stir. The CO_2 gas was supplied continuously. Then the material was calcinated using Na_2CO_3 with $Fe_{0.5}Mn_{0.5}CO_3$ in stoichiometric ratio. 5% excess of Na_2CO_3 was used to compensate the Na loss.

For the solid-state synthesis, the precursors Na_2CO_3 , Fe_2O_3 and MnO_2 was mixed in stoichiometric ratio and the ball milling process was carried out for 2h using zirconia balls. Two step heat treatment process was carried out during calcination process. Initially, the mixture was heated to $450^\circ C$ at $5^\circ C$ per min and annealed for 5h reducing the temperature to room temperature after annealing. The mixture was mixed again with mortar pestle to reduce the carbonate formation on the substrate and again annealed at $850^\circ C$ for 12h with a ramp rate of $5^\circ C$ per min. After cooling down to room temperature the material immediately transferred to the Ar-filled glovebox.

1.2 Structural Characterization

The powder samples during synthesis process were subjected to structural characterization by X-ray diffraction using a Bruker D8 Discover diffractometer (nickel-filtered Cu $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 1.5418 \text{ \AA}$) in a 2θ range of $10-70^\circ$. The morphology and structure of the samples were characterized by a scanning electron microscope (SEM, TESCAN Vega3). TEM analysis was performed using Talos F200 and Tecnai F20 electron microscopes (Thermo Fisher Scientific).

1.3 Electrochemical Characterization

CR2032 coin cells were assembled with NFMO as active material in cathode, Na foil as anode, and glass fiber separator. The produced $Na_{0.67}Fe_{0.5}Mn_{0.5}O_2$ material was used to prepare composite cathode through dry processing approach in ambient environment. Specifically, the NFMO powder (5 mg) was mixed with TAB-2 binder (3 mg) in a mortar pestle to obtain a homogeneous mixture that load on a stainless-steel mesh, followed by drying at $170^\circ C$ for 3h. The liquid electrolyte is 1M $NaPF_6$ solution in EC/DEC solvent (1:2) with 5 vol% of fluoroethylene

carbonate (FEC) as additive. The galvanostatic discharge-charge of the coin cells are performed in the voltage range of 2.0–4.3 V at 30 °C. The electrochemical cycling data measured on the electrochemical the NeWare battery testing system. 1C is defined as fully charging the cathode in 1 hour, which corresponded to the current rate of 140 mA g⁻¹. The dQ/dV curve obtained from the charge-discharge profile of both the cathodes. The rate of performance is compared for both SS-NFMO and CP-NFMO at 0.2 C, 0.5 C, 1 C, 2 C and resume to 0.1 C rate.

1.4 GITT Experiment

The diffusion coefficient (D) of Na⁺/Na was determined via galvanostatic intermittent titration technique (GITT). The GITT measurement was done in Neware battery testing system. Here, the voltage response was measured after applying a fixed current pulse for 30 mins followed by a resting period of 2h which allowed the electrode to reach a steady-state of voltage. The diffusion coefficient (D) was calculated using the following equation-

$$D = \frac{4}{\pi\tau} \left(\frac{m_B V_M}{M_B S} \right)^2 \left(\frac{\Delta E_s}{\Delta E_\tau} \right)^2$$

where, τ is the pulse duration, m_B and M_B are active mass and molecular weight of NFMO. In addition, S represents the active surface area of NFMO cathode. The molar volume (V_M) based on the molar density ($\rho = 4.09 \times 10^3 \text{ kg m}^{-3}$) and then calculated for Na_{0.67}Fe_{0.5}Mn_{0.5}O₂ as 25.13 cm³ mol⁻¹. The voltage response ΔE_s and ΔE_τ were obtained from the GITT curve.

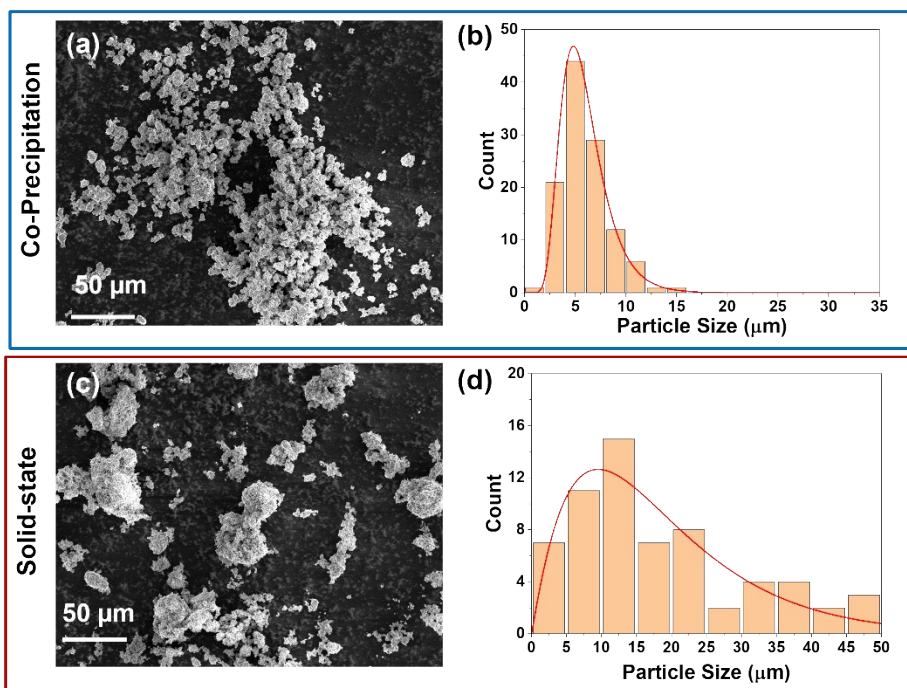


Figure S1: SEM images and particle size statistics analysis of secondary particles in: (a) (b) Co-precipitation, (c) (d) Solid-state

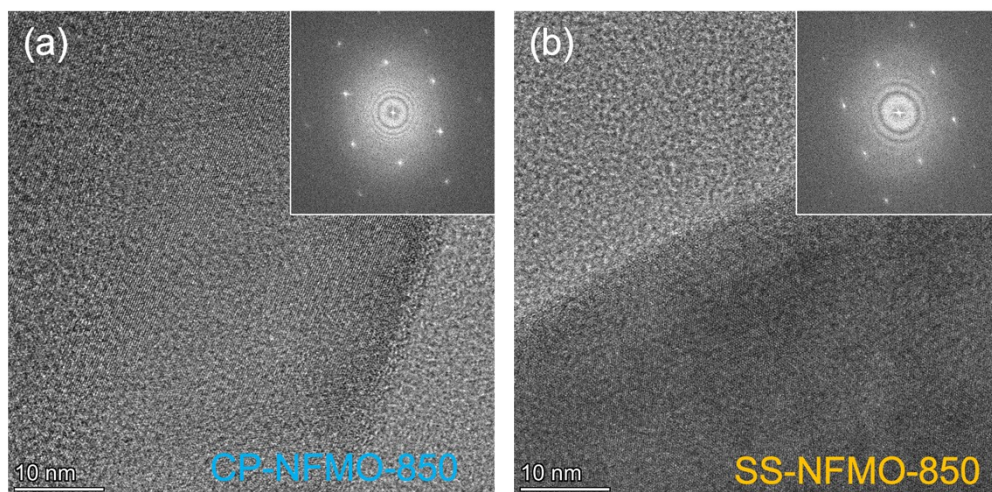


Figure S2: Plane-view HRTEM images and corresponding FFT patterns of (a) CP-NFMO-850, and (b) SS-NFMO-850 samples.

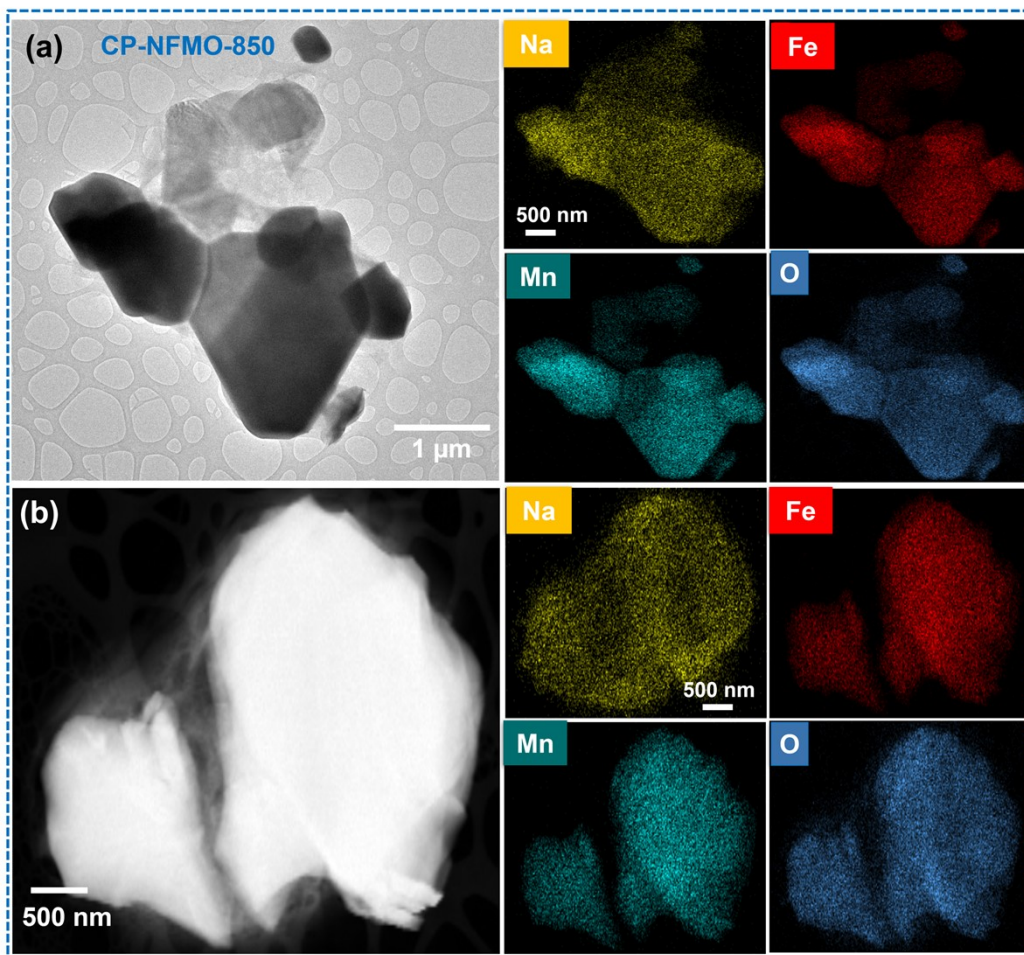


Figure S3: CP-NFMO-850 sample: TEM/STEM images and corresponding EDS-based elemental maps from (a) Region I; (b) Region II.

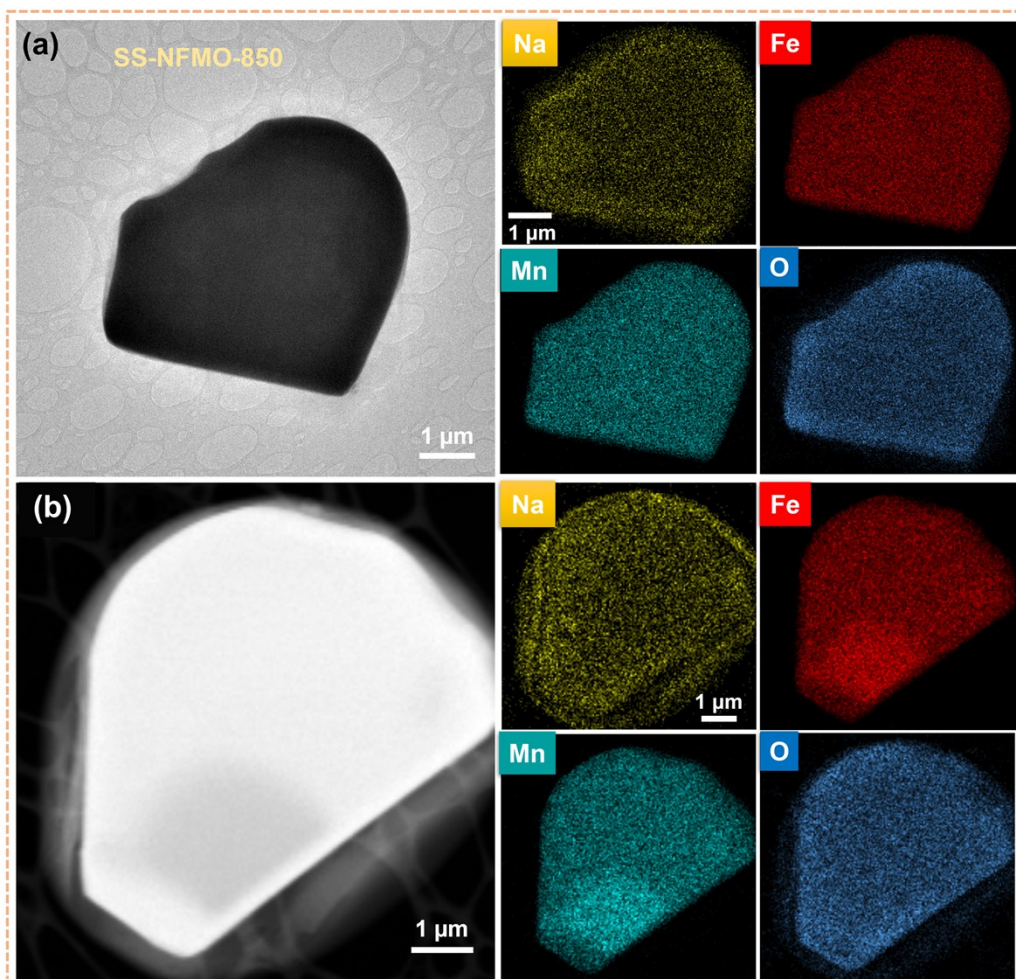
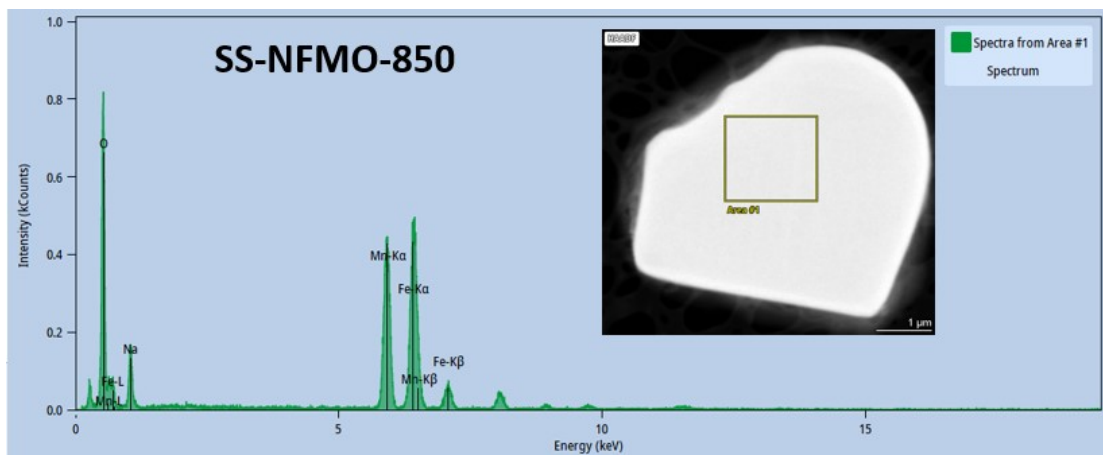
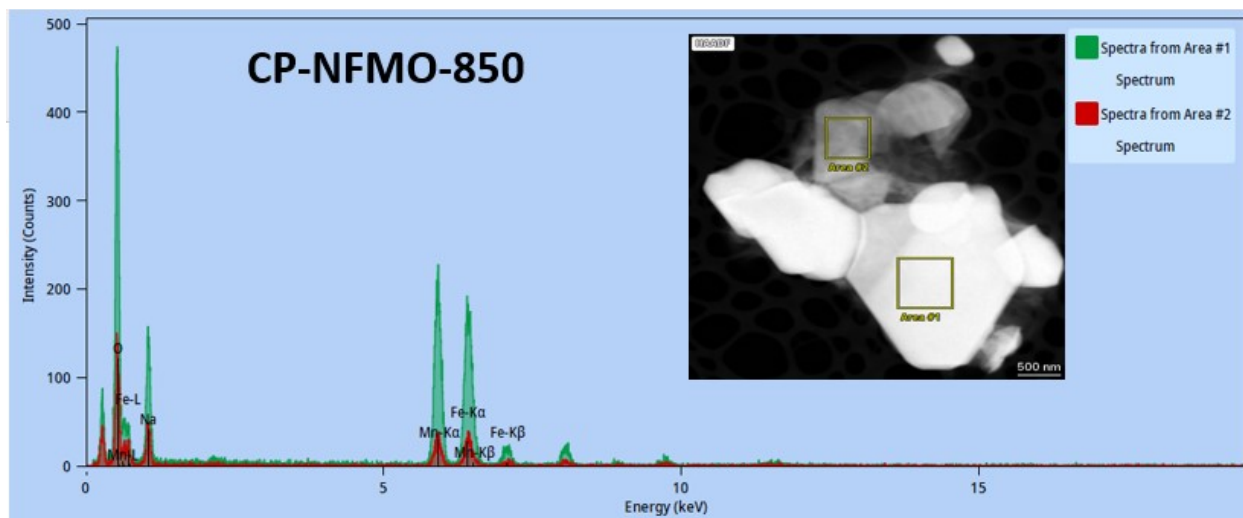


Figure S4: SS-NFMO-850 sample: TEM/STEM images and corresponding EDS-based elemental maps from (a) Region I; (b) Region II.



Z	Element	Family	Atomic Fraction (%)	Atomic Error (%)	Mass Fraction (%)	Mass Error (%)
8	O	K	50.19	2.31	24.09	1.77
11	Na	K	7.07	1.35	4.88	0.99
25	Mn	K	20.91	2.67	34.46	3.92
26	Fe	K	21.83	2.40	36.58	3.68

Figure S5. SS-NFMO-850 sample: high-angle annular dark-field (HAADF)-STEM image and the corresponding spectrum for the area 1 from HR-TEM.



Z-area 1	Element	Family	Atomic Fraction (%)	Atomic Error (%)	Mass Fraction (%)	Mass Error (%)
8	O	K	55.80	2.33	30.38	2.00
11	Na	K	12.38	2.21	9.69	1.85
25	Mn	K	17.38	2.32	32.50	3.69
26	Fe	K	14.44	1.73	27.43	3.04
Z-area 2	Element	Family	Atomic Fraction (%)	Atomic Error (%)	Mass Fraction (%)	Mass Error (%)
8	O	K	64.71	2.41	41.48	2.26
11	Na	K	15.22	2.61	14.02	2.50
25	Mn	K	10.33	1.49	22.73	2.90
26	Fe	K	9.77	1.22	21.77	2.48

Figure S6. CF-NFMO-850: HAADF-STEM image and the corresponding spectrum for two selected areas.

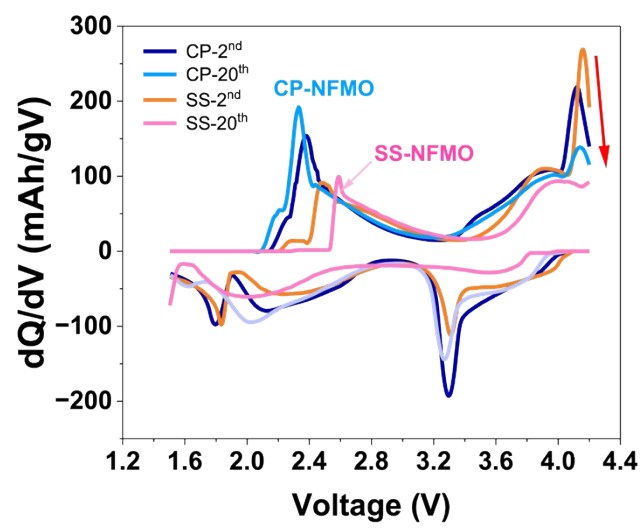


Figure S7: dQ/dV curve of CP-NFMO and SS-NFMO samples (2nd, 20th cycles)

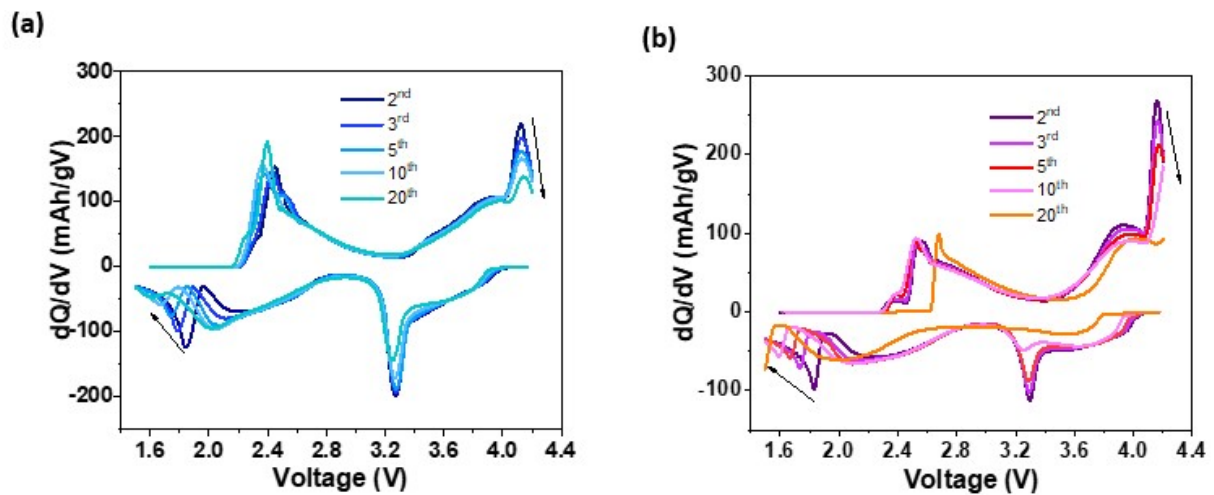


Figure S8: dQ/dV curves of (a) CP-NFMO and (b) SS-NFMO sample (2nd, 3rd, 5th, 10th, 20th cycles).

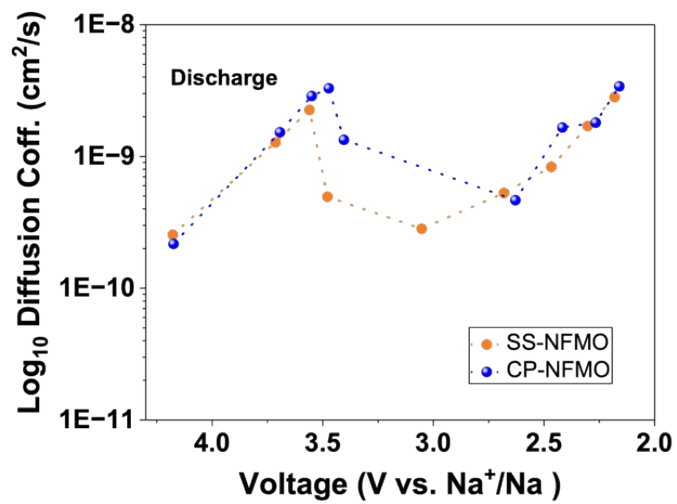


Figure S9: Diffusion coefficient comparison between SS-NFMO and CP-NFMO for discharge process.

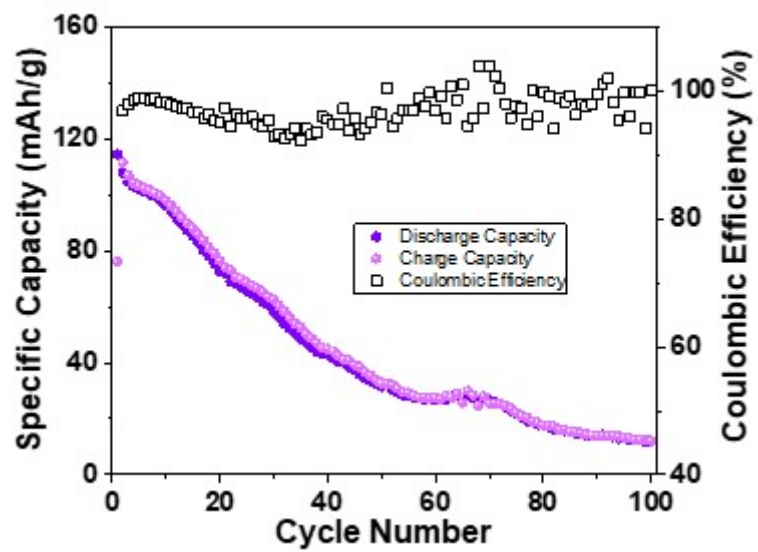


Figure S10: Electrochemical cycling of SS-NFMO for 100 cycles at 1C (140 mAh as 1C).

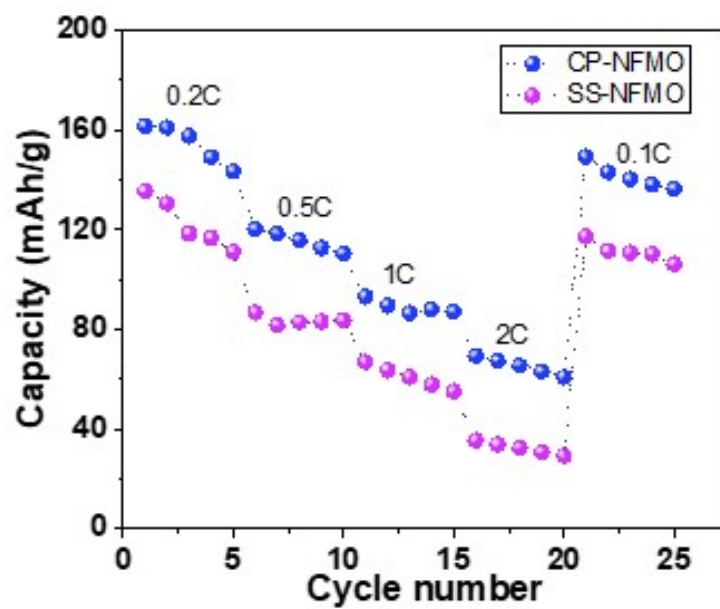


Figure S11: Electrochemical rate capacity comparison between CP-NFMO and SS-NFMO.

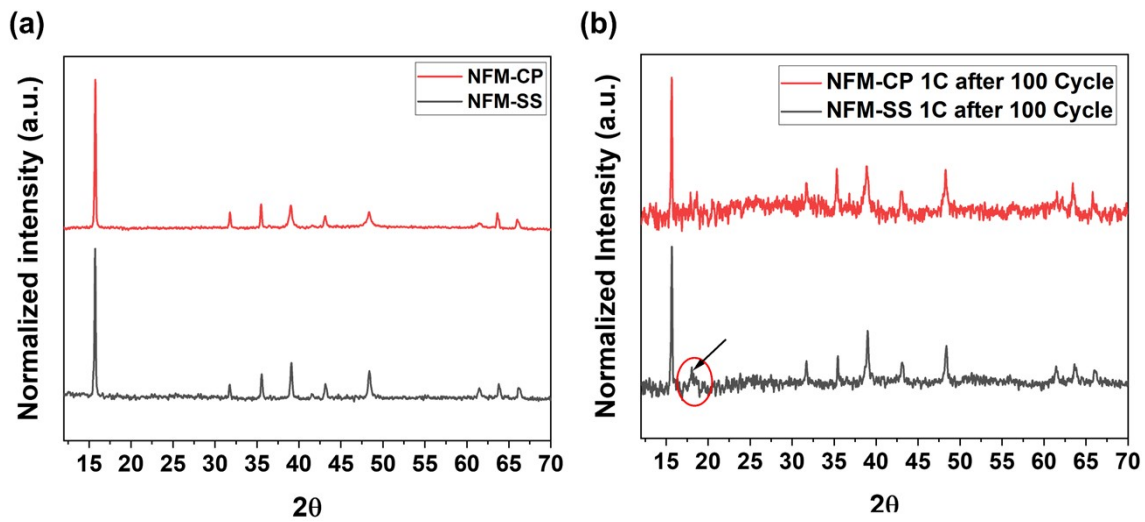


Figure S12: Ex-situ XRD patterns of CP-NFMO and SS-NFMO (a) pristine samples (b) after 100 cycles at 1C.

Table S1. XRD Rietveld refinement results for CP-NFMO-850 and SS-NFMO-850 samples.

Sample: CP-NFMO-850				Lattice Parameters: a= 2.921 Å, b=2.53 Å, c=11.258 Å			
h	k	l	d-spacing	2-theta	F_obs	F_calc	FWHM
0	0	2	5.6292	15.72918	3083.179	2573.226	0.12775
0	0	4	2.8146	31.76491	2423.826	1783.783	0.21583
1	0	0	2.5299	35.45092	1207.719	966.741	0.23803
1	0	1	2.4684	36.36548	61.059	46.165	0.24364
1	0	2	2.3076	38.99813	759.172	482.229	0.26005
1	0	3	2.0978	43.08352	576.78	393.814	0.28625
1	0	4	1.8816	48.33087	1915.777	1608.091	0.3213
0	0	6	1.8764	48.47212	64.489	52.921	0.32226
1	0	5	1.682	54.50907	199.733	74.667	0.36481
1	0	6	1.5071	61.47142	1088.461	845.754	0.4172
1	1	0	1.4607	63.65098	2958.56	2299.685	0.43443
1	1	2	1.4138	66.02162	1057.546	702.669	0.45368
0	0	8	1.4073	66.36798	647.632	503.686	0.45653
1	0	7	1.3573	69.15157	8.104	0.794	0.47994

Sample: SS-NFMO-850				Lattice Parameters: a=2.915Å, b=2.525Å, c=11.274Å			
h	k	l	d-spacing	2-theta	F_obs	F_calc	FWHM
0	0	2	5.63742	15.70607	3661.413	2574.264	0.1325
0	0	4	2.81871	31.71732	3368.899	1784.971	0.16279
1	0	0	2.52454	35.52923	1309.906	966.016	0.17081
1	0	1	2.46354	36.43946	58.081	45.989	0.17278
1	0	2	2.30406	39.06039	958.563	481.892	0.17856
1	0	3	2.09564	43.12944	686.438	393.063	0.18788
1	0	4	1.88055	48.35822	2267.236	1607.051	0.20055
0	0	6	1.87914	48.39684	75.091	52.832	0.20065
1	0	5	1.68176	54.51687	326.896	74.641	0.21657
1	0	6	1.50739	61.45906	1495.301	846.022	0.23628
1	1	0	1.45754	63.80308	3329.105	2289.98	0.24337
1	1	2	1.41114	66.16397	1369.724	700.133	0.25077
0	0	8	1.40935	66.25863	1017.706	504.652	0.25107
1	0	7	1.35786	69.11818	18.477	0.795	0.2604

Table S2. Comparison of synthesis methods, crystal structure and capacity for NFMO cathode.

Cathode composition	Synthesis method	Structure	Voltage/rate	Heating temp/time	Initial Capacity (mAh/g)	Retention (cycles)	Ref
Na _{0.67} Fe _{0.5} Mn _{0.5} O ₂	Solid-state	P-2	1.5-4.3V/ 0.1C	900°C/12h,	179.3	54.6% (100)	1
Na _{0.67} Fe _{0.5} Mn _{0.5} O ₂	Sol-gel	P-2	1.5-4.0V/ 0.1C	900°C/12h,	166.1	73.64% (100)	2
Na _{0.67} Fe _{0.5} Mn _{0.5} O ₂	Sol-gel	P-2	1.5-4.3V/ 0.1C	900°C/ 12h	147.8	63.3% (50)	3
Na _{0.67} Fe _{0.5} Mn _{0.5} O ₂	Solution combustion	P-2	1.5-4.3V/ 0.1C	900°C/ 6h	166	67% (100)	4
Na _{0.67} Fe _{0.5} Mn _{0.5} O ₂	Solid-state	P-2	1.5-4.2V/ 0.1C	1000°C/12h	151	81% (15)	5
Na _{0.67} Fe _{0.5} Mn _{0.5} O ₂	Sol-gel	P-2	1.5-4.3V/ 0.1C	900°C /15h	177.5	52% (40)	6
Na _{0.67} Fe _{0.5} Mn _{0.5} O ₂	Self-combustion	P2	1.5-4.2V/ 0.1C	1000°C/6h	210	50% (40)	7
Na _{0.67} Fe _{0.5} Mn _{0.5} O ₂	Solid-state	P-2	1.5-4.5V/ 10mA/g	950°C/10h	178	79.8% (100)	8
Na _{0.67} Fe _{0.5} Mn _{0.5} O ₂	Sol-gel	P-2	2.0-4.0V/ 1C	900°C/12h	164.3	54.6% (200)	9
Na _{0.67} Fe _{0.5} Mn _{0.5} O ₂	Hydro-thermal	P-2	1.5-4.5V/ 200mA/g	850°C/11h	137	73% (50)	10
Na _{0.67} Fe _{0.5} Mn _{0.5} O ₂	Co-precipitation	P-2	1.5-4.2V/ 1C	850°C /12h	135	60% (100)	This work

Reference

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