

Electronic Supplementary Information

Excellent long-term cycling stability of La-doped $\text{Li}_4\text{Ti}_5\text{O}_{12}$ anode material at high current rates

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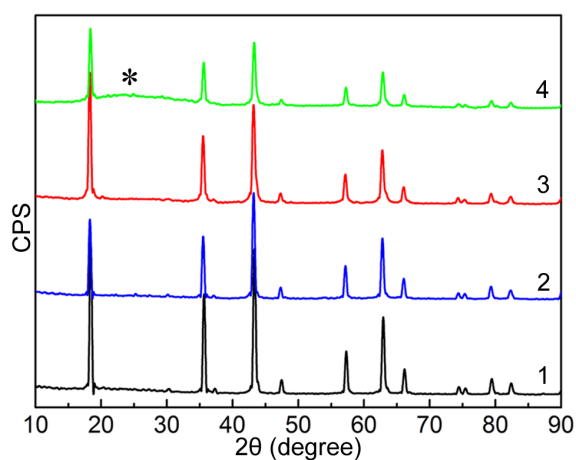


Fig. S1. XRD patterns of $\text{La}_x\text{Li}_{4-x}\text{Ti}_5\text{O}_{12}$ for $x = 0$ (1), 0.02 (2), 0.06 (3) and 0.1 (4).

The XRD patterns of $\text{La}_x\text{Li}_{4-x}\text{Ti}_5\text{O}_{12}$ ($x = 0, 0.02, 0.06$ and 0.1) are shown in Fig. S1. The similarity of the patterns indicates that the as-obtained LLTO possesses the same spinel structure (JCPDS 49-0207). The occurrence of a small amount of amorphous phase (marked

with *) and the waved diffraction peak (curve 4) of $\text{La}_{0.1}\text{Li}_{3.9}\text{Ti}_5\text{O}_{12}$ suggest the severe lattice distortion and a slight structural change owing to the higher La-doping content of 0.1.

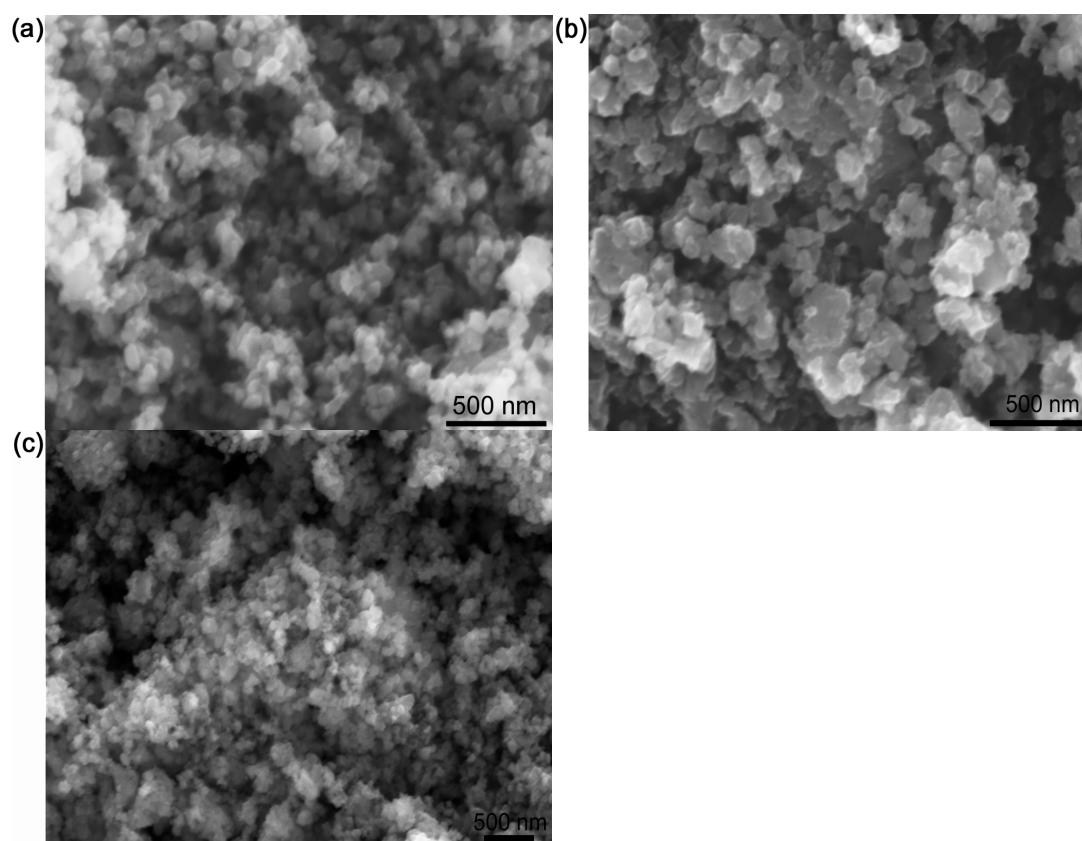


Fig. S2. FESEM images of (a) $\text{Li}_4\text{Ti}_5\text{O}_{12}$, (b) $\text{La}_{0.02}\text{Li}_{3.98}\text{Ti}_5\text{O}_{12}$ and (c) $\text{La}_{0.1}\text{Li}_{3.9}\text{Ti}_5\text{O}_{12}$.

The morphology of the LLTO with the La-doping content of $x = 0, 0.02$ and 0.1 was also observed by FESEM, as revealed in Fig. S2. In comparison the images in Fig. S2 with those in Figs. 2-3, no significant difference could be distinguished from the morphology.

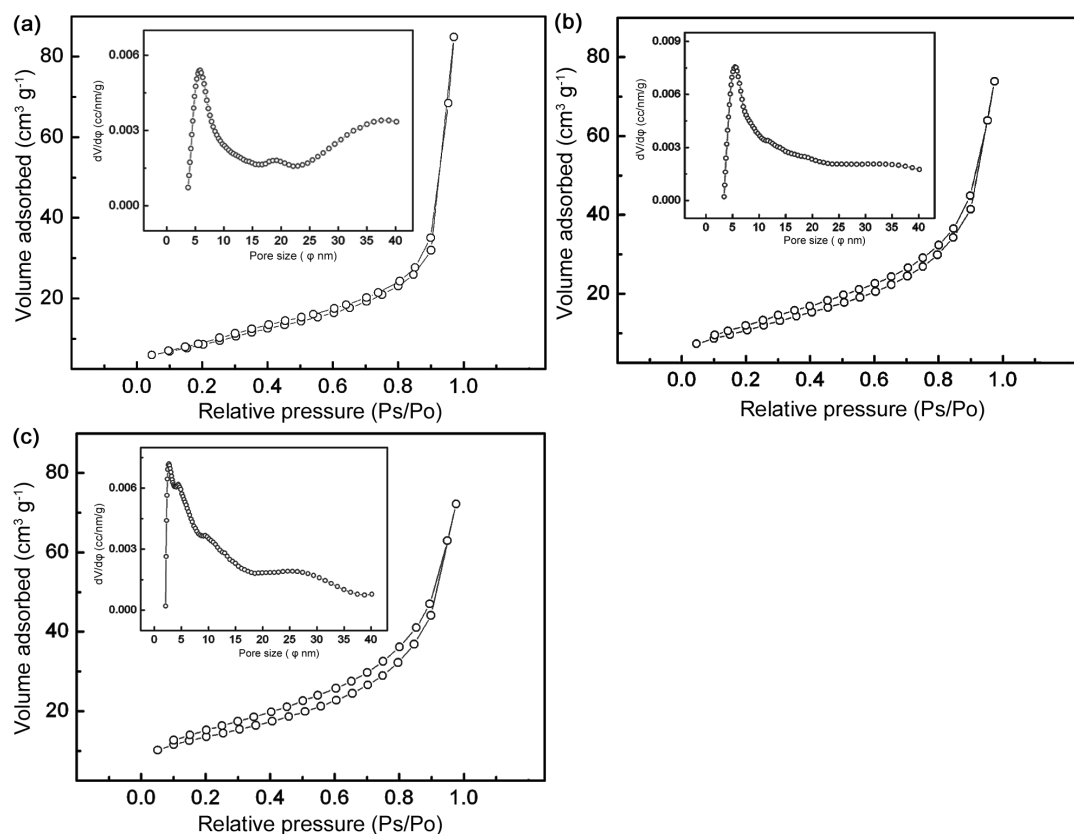


Fig. S3. Nitrogen adsorption/desorption isotherms of (a) $\text{Li}_4\text{T}_5\text{O}_{12}$, (b) $\text{La}_{0.02}\text{Li}_{3.98}\text{T}_5\text{O}_{12}$, (c) $\text{La}_{0.1}\text{Li}_{3.9}\text{T}_5\text{O}_{12}$. The insets display the corresponding DFT pore size distribution.

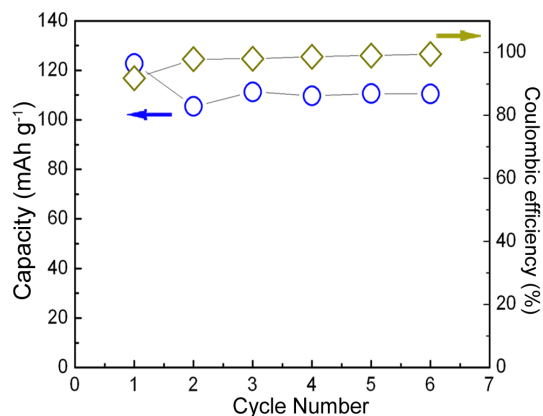


Fig.S4. Cycling performance of another $\text{La}_{0.06}\text{Li}_{3.94}\text{Ti}_5\text{O}_{12}$ cell measured at -40°C at 0.1 C.

The low temperature performance was also measured in other cells, as shown in Fig. S4.

The reversible capacity of 110.3 mAh g^{-1} at -40°C further demonstrates the outstanding

performance at low temperatures, as well as the good reproducibility of the performance for various LLTO cells.

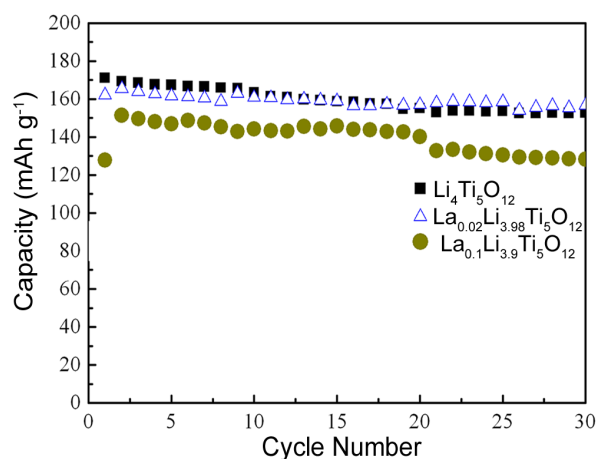


Fig.S5. Cycling performance of Li₄Ti₅O₁₂, La_{0.02}Li_{3.98}Ti₅O₁₂ and La_{0.1}Li_{3.9}Ti₅O₁₂ measured at 0.1 C at 25 °C.

The cycling performance of the LLTO with other La-doping content was also tested, as exhibited in Fig. S5. After cycling 30 times at 0.1 C, the reversible capacities are 152.6, 156.6 and 128.8 mAh g⁻¹ for $x = 0, 0.02$ and 0.1 of La _{x} Li_{4- x} Ti₅O₁₂, respectively. The capacity fading of La_{0.1}Li_{3.9}Ti₅O₁₂ might be associated with the large lattice distortion induced by the La-doping content of 0.1 (Figs. 1, 4 and S1), which could be supported by the reduced electronic conductivity ($\sigma = 3.84 \times 10^{-9}$ S cm⁻¹) and Li-ion diffusion coefficient ($D_{\sigma} = 3.47 \times 10^{-10}$ cm² s⁻¹) as compared to those of La_{0.06}Li_{3.94}Ti₅O₁₂ ($\sigma = 8.12 \times 10^{-8}$ S cm⁻¹, and $D_{\sigma} = 7.31 \times 10^{-9}$ cm² s⁻¹) collected in Table 1.