

Porous LiMn_2O_4 microspheres as durable high power cathode materials for lithium ion batteries

Yuanfu Deng,^{*[a],[b]} Yubo Zhou,^{[b],[c]} Zhicong Shi,^[b] Xue Zhou,^[a] Xie Quan^[c] and Guohua Chen^{*[b],[c],[d]}

^[a] the Key Laboratory of Fuel Cell Technology of Guangdong Province, School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, South China University of Technology, Guangzhou, 510640, China;

^[b] Center for Green Products and Processing Technologies, Guangzhou HKUST Fok Ying Tung Research Institute, Guangzhou 511458, China;

^[c] State Key Laboratory of Fine Chemicals, School of Chemical Engineering, Dalian University of Technology, Dalian 116023, China;

^[d] Department of Chemical and Biomolecular Engineering, The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Hong Kong, China.

*Corresponding author. Tel & Fax: + 86 20 34685679

E-mail address: chyfdeng@scut.edu.cn; kechengh@ust.hk.

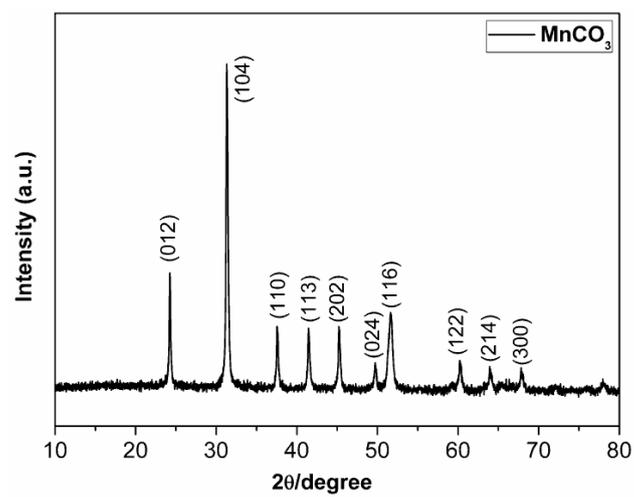


Fig. S1. The XRD pattern of the MnCO₃.

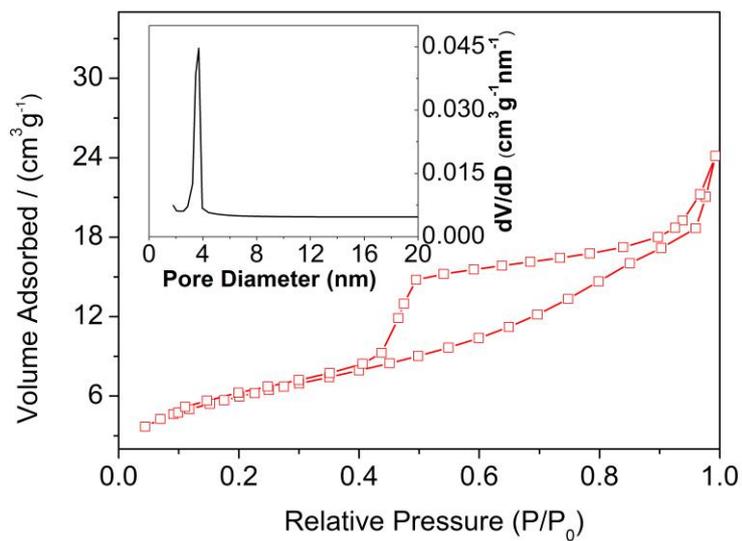


Fig. S2. The N₂ adsorption-desorption isotherms of the porous MnCO₃ microspheres.

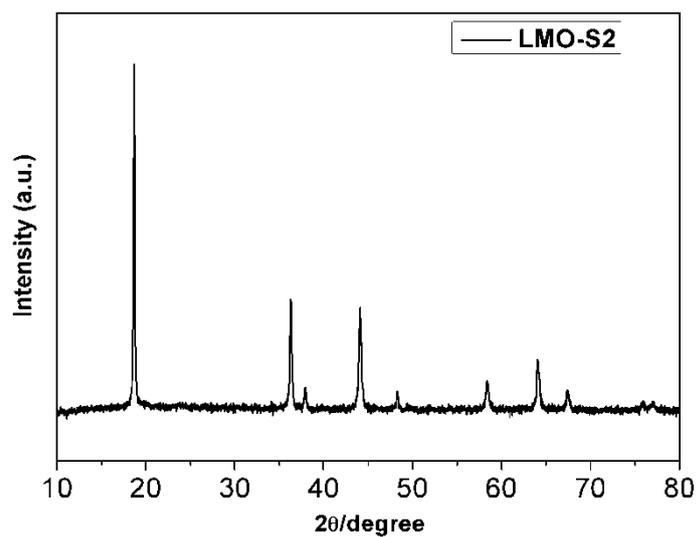


Fig. S3. The XRD pattern of the LiMn_2O_4 obtained from the reaction of commercial MnCO_3 with eutectic molten lithium salt.

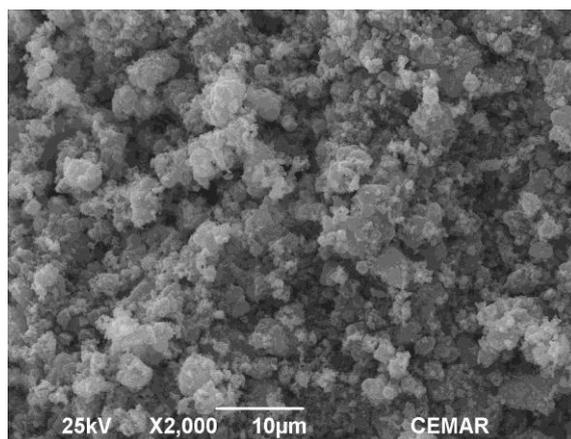


Fig. S4. The SEM image of the LiMn_2O_4 obtained from the reaction of commercial MnCO_3 with eutectic molten lithium salt.

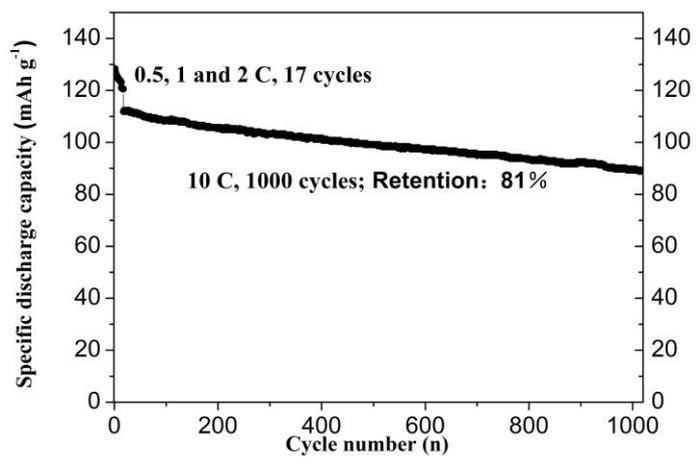


Fig. S5. The cycle performances of the LMO-S1 electrode at 10 C.

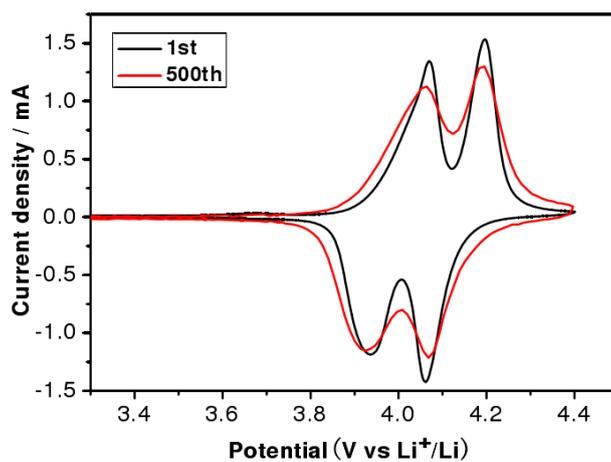


Fig. S6. The CV curves of the LMO-S1 electrode for the 1st and 500th cycles at 2 C.

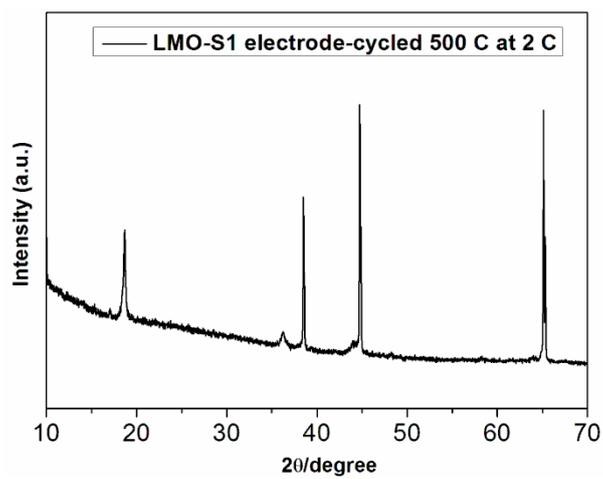


Fig. S7. The XRD pattern of the LMO-S1 electrode after the 500th cycle at 2 C.

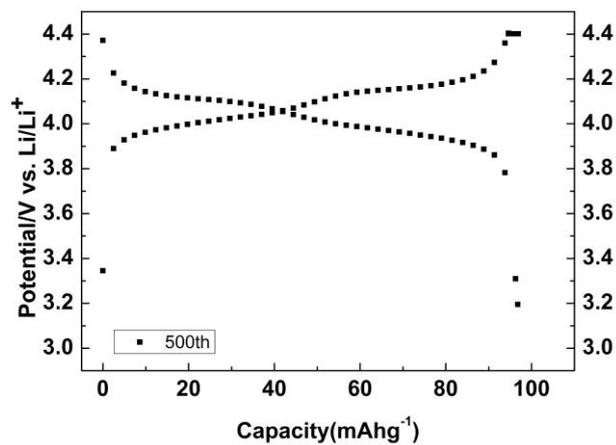


Fig. S8. The charge/discharge curves of the LMO-S1 electrode after the 500th cycle at 2 C.

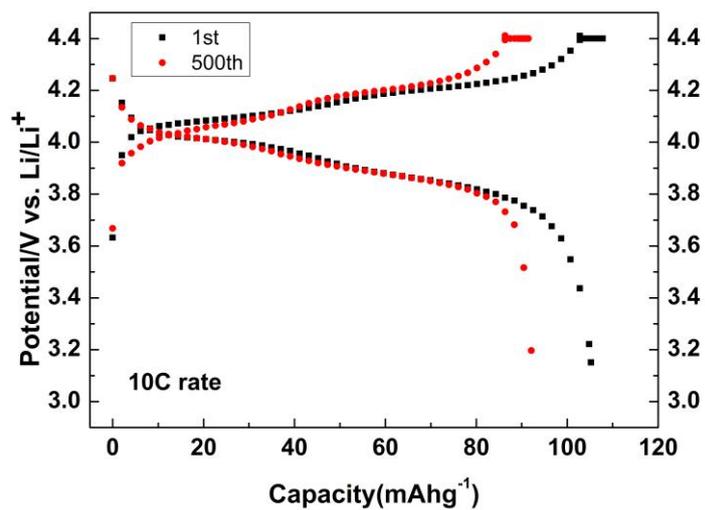


Fig. S9. The charge/discharge curves of the LMO-S1 electrode after the 1st and 500th cycles at 10 C.

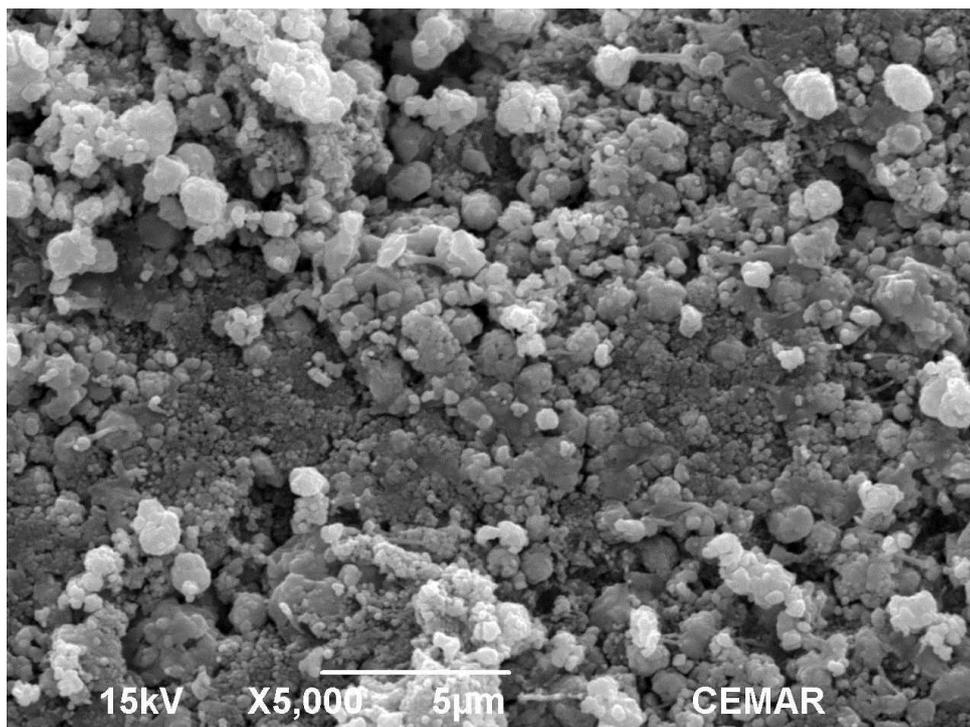


Fig. S10. The SEM image of the LMO-S1 electrode after 500 cycles at 2 C.