

## Supporting Information

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Unlocking Electrode Performance of Disordered Rocksalt Oxides Through Structural Defect Engineering and Surface Stabilization with Concentrated Electrolyte

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## **Supporting Figures**



Figure S1. Theoretical capacities of Li<sub>3</sub>NbO<sub>4</sub>–LiMnO<sub>2</sub> binary systems with different chemical compositions. Theoretical capacities estimated based on the cationic  $(Mn^{3+}/Mn^{4+}$  redox) and anionic  $(O^{2-}/O^{n-}$  redox) are also shown.



**Figure S2.** (a) XRD patterns and (b) SEM images of  $Li_{1.1}Nb_{0.1}Mn_{0.8}O_2$  and  $Li<sub>1.05</sub>Nb<sub>0.05</sub>Mn<sub>0.9</sub>O<sub>2</sub>$  synthesized at different temperature and time. The data of Li<sub>3</sub>NbO<sub>4</sub> and LiMnO<sub>2</sub> are also shown for comparison. A pure phase of  $Li<sub>1.05</sub>Nb<sub>0.05</sub>Mn<sub>0.9</sub>O<sub>2</sub>$  cannot be obtained.



**Figure S3.** SEM images with EDX analysis of  $Li_{1.3}Nb_{0.3}Mn_{0.4}O_2$ ,  $Li_{1.2}Nb_{0.2}Mn_{0.6}O_2$ , and  $Li_{1.1}Nb_{0.1}Mn_{0.8}O_2$ .



**Figure S4.** HAADF-/ABF-STEM images of Li<sub>1.1</sub>Nb<sub>0.1</sub>Mn<sub>0.8</sub>O<sub>2</sub> along [011], and high magnification images are shown in **Figure 1c**. An FFT image is obtained in the yellow square area, and some diffuse spots, which are indicative of short-range cation ordering, are observed (also see **Figure 1e** and **Supporting Figure S5**).



**Figure S5.** HAADF/ABF-STEM images of Li<sub>1.1</sub>Nb<sub>0.1</sub>Mn<sub>0.8</sub>O<sub>2</sub> along [001] and an FFT image in the white square area in the low magnification image. Li, Nb, Mn, and O ions are randomly scattered along [001] zone axis, and the clear evidence of SRO is observed in the STEM image along [001].



Figure S6. Cycle performance of Li<sub>1.3</sub>Nb<sub>0.3</sub>Mn<sub>0.4</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, Li<sub>1.2</sub>Nb<sub>0.2</sub>Mn<sub>0.6</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, and Li<sub>1.1</sub>Nb<sub>0.1</sub>Mn<sub>0.8</sub>O<sub>2</sub> with a voltage range of 2.0 – 4.8 V at 10 mA g<sup>-1</sup>.



**Figure S7.** A schematic illustration of the synthesis of nanosized samples by mechanical milling.



**Figure S8.** (a) XRD patterns and (b) SEM images of as-prepared  $Li_{1.1}Nb_{0.1}Mn_{0.8}O_2$ samples milled at 450 rpm for 3 h, 6 h, and 12 h, after mixing with acetylene black.



Figure S9. HAADF/ABF-STEM images of nanosized Li<sub>1.1</sub>Nb<sub>0.1</sub>Mn<sub>0.8</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, 450 rpm 6 h milled sample, with different magnifications. An FFT image of STEM image is also shown.



**Figure S10.** Raman spectra of as-prepared, 450 rpm 3 h, 6 h, and 12 h milled samples.



**Figure S11.** Williamson–Hall plots of the different samples: as-prepared, 450 rpm 3h, 6 h, and 12 h. A CeO<sup>2</sup> standard was also analyzed for instrumental calibration.



Figure S12. (a) A scheme of the experimental setup of electronic conductivity measurement for powder samples, and (b) reproduced data obtained from different powders synthesized at the same condition in **Figure 3c**.



**Figure S13.** Comparison of electrode performance before and after mechanical milling with different duration: (a) differential capacity curves, (b) cycle stability, (c) EIS spectra after charged to 4.3 V, and (d) cycle performance of 450 rpm 6 h milled  $Li_{1.1}Nb_{0.1}Mn_{0.8}O_2$  at different cut-off voltages.



**Figure S14.** Electrode performance of nanosized  $Li_{1,1}Nb_{0,1}Mn_{0.8}O_2$ , 450 rpm 6 h milled sample, cycled in CE and HCE: cyclability at a rate of (a) 10 mA  $g^{-1}$  and (b) 50 mA g−1 with the voltage range of 1.5–4.8 V. (c) Galvanostatic charge/discharge curves cycling in CE and HCE at 100 mA  $g^{-1}$  with voltage range of 1.5–4.5 V and (d) average discharge voltage variations for 100 cycles.



**Figure S15.** Electrode performance comparison of micrometer-sized (a)  $Li_{1.3}Nb_{0.3}Mn_{0.4}O_2$  and (b)  $Li_{1.2}Nb_{0.2}Mn_{0.6}O_2$  cycled in CE and HCE.



Figure S16. Original in-situ XRD data of nanosized Li<sub>1.1</sub>Nb<sub>0.1</sub>Mn<sub>0.8</sub>O<sub>2</sub> cycled in (a) CE and (b) HCE. Many diffraction peaks originate from Be window and Al current collector.



Figure S17. Ex-situ XRD data of nanosized Li<sub>1.1</sub>Nb<sub>0.1</sub>Mn<sub>0.8</sub>O<sub>2</sub> cycled in (a) CE and (b) HCE.



Figure S18. DF/BF-STEM and FFT images of nanosized Li<sub>1.1</sub>Nb<sub>0.1</sub>Mn<sub>0.8</sub>O<sub>2</sub> cycled in HCE with different magnifications. The red square "a" is the location for STEM images shown in **Figure 6b**.



**Figure S19.** DF/BF-STEM and FFT images of (a) nanosized  $Li_{1.1}Nb_{0.1}Mn_{0.8}O_2$ cycled in CE, the red square "1" is the location for STEM images shown in **Figure 6b**, and (b) the sample measured from a different particle.



Figure S20. XPS spectra of nanosized Li<sub>1.1</sub>Nb<sub>0.1</sub>Mn<sub>0.8</sub>O<sub>2</sub> before and after cycle in HCE and CE: C 1s, Mn 2p, and N 1s XPS spectra.