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### **Journal Name**

# SUPPORTING INFORMATION

## Effect of annealing atmosphere on LiMn<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> for thin film Li-ion Batteries from aqueous Chemical Solution Deposition.

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G. Maino,<sup>a</sup> J. D'Haen<sup>b</sup>, F. Mattelaer<sup>c</sup>, C. Detavernier<sup>c</sup>, A. Hardy<sup>a,d</sup> and M. K. Van Bael<sup>a,d</sup>

a)

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Figure S1: Synthesis scheme of the aqueous precursor solution



Figure S2: a) TGA (Mass %), DTG (Derivative of mass) analysis of the dried citrate- $Mn^{2+}$ ,  $Li^{+}$  precursor gel. The analyses are performed in  $O_2$ (solid line) and  $N_2$  (dashed line).

<sup>a</sup>UHasselt – Hasselt University, Institute for materials Research (IMO-IMOMEC), Inorganic and Physical Chemistry, Agoralaan, 3590 Diepenbeek, Belgium <sup>b</sup>Hasselt University, Institute for Materials Research, Wetenschapspark 1, B-3590

Diepenbeek, Belgium  $^c$ Gent University, Department Solid State Sciences, Krijgslaan 281 S1, 9000 Gent

(Belgium)

<sup>d</sup>imec, division imomec, 3590 Diepenbeek, Belgium

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m/z 17 O<sub>2</sub>

m/z 17 N











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#### ARTICLE

Figure S3 (a-i): TGA-MS profiles of the dried citrate- $Mn^{2^+}$ ,  $Li^+$  precursor gel at 60°C, recorded in N<sub>2</sub> and O<sub>2</sub> at a heating rate of 10°C/min. Ions with m/z 17 (OH<sup>+</sup>, NH<sup>+</sup><sub>3</sub>) and 18 (H<sub>2</sub>O<sup>+</sup>, NH<sup>+</sup><sub>4</sub>) are fragments related to water and ammonia. Ions with m/z 22 (CO<sub>2</sub><sup>++</sup>), 44 (CO<sub>2</sub><sup>+-</sup>, H<sub>2</sub>N-C=O<sup>+</sup>, C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>8</sub><sup>+</sup>) and 45 (<sup>13</sup>CO<sub>2</sub><sup>+-</sup>) are fragments related to the carboxylate groups. Ions with m/z 30 (NO<sup>+</sup>, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub><sup>+</sup>, H<sub>2</sub>N=CH<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup>), 43 (HNCO<sup>+</sup>, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>7</sub><sup>+</sup>), 44 (CO<sub>2</sub><sup>+-</sup>, H<sub>2</sub>N-C=O<sup>+</sup>), C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>8</sub><sup>+</sup>) are fragments related to the interaction between carboxylic acid groups and NH<sub>3</sub>. Ions with m/z 46 (NO<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup>, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>OH<sup>+-</sup>) and 58 (C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>6</sub>O<sup>+-</sup>) together with previous ones (m/z 30, 43, 44) are fragments related to the citrate's skeleton. Only the most relevant fragments are shown and cited in the article. Note that each sub-figure has its own lon current scale.

It can be noted that fragments 30 (NO<sup>+</sup>,  $C_2H_6^+$ ,  $H_2N=CH_2^+$ ), 43 (HNCO<sup>+</sup>,  $C_2H_7^+$ ) and 44 (CO<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup>,  $H_2N-C=O^+$ ) evolve at lower temperature in  $O_2$  atmosphere (180-190°C) motivating partially the faster mass lost in oxidative atmosphere around the same temperature.



Figure S4: TEM images of powders obtained after calcining dried precursor gels at 450 °C for 1h in a)  $N_2$  and b)  $O_2$ 



Figure S5: XRD of film on Si/SiO<sub>2</sub>/TiN/Pt substrate, heated at 450°C for 1h in  $N_2$ . <u>Arrow</u> represents LiMn<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> face centered cubic spinel phase (JCPDS 89-0117).



Figure S6: XRD of film on Si/SiO<sub>2</sub>/TiN/Pt substrate, heated at 450°C for 1h in  $O_2$ . <u>Arrow</u> represents LiMn<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> face centered cubic spinel phase (JCPDS 89-0117), <u>square</u> represents gamma Mn<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> tetragonal (JCPDS 06-0540).



Figure S7: SEM Pictures of films on Si/SiO<sub>2</sub>/TiN/Pt, annealed in N<sub>2</sub> at 450°C



Figure S8: SEM Pictures of films on Si/SiO<sub>2</sub>/TiN/Pt, annealed in O<sub>2</sub> at 450°C for 1h at 10°C/min.



Figure S9: In-situ XRD of spincoated films on Si substrate, recorded in  $N_2$  and  $O_2$  at a heating rate of 12 °C.min<sup>-1</sup>. The reflection at 27,5°2 $\vartheta$  originates from a detector artifact.



Figure S10: Cyclic Voltammogram (first 5 cycles, 10mV/sec) of the films onto Si/Si/SiO2/TiN/Pt, after annealing at 800 °C for 3h in  $N_2$ 



Figure S11: Cyclic Voltammogram (first 5 cycles, 10mV/sec) of the films onto Si/Si/SiO2/TiN/Pt, after annealing at 800 °C for 3h in  $O_2$