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Supplementary Information

Stabilizing the Structure of LiMn_{0.5}Fe_{0.5}PO₄ via Formation of Concentration-gradient Hollow Spheres with Fe-rich Surfaces

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Figure S1[†] SEM images of the Li₃PO₄ particles obtained with different volume ratios of H₂O:PEG600: a) 1:2, b) 3:2, c) 3:1, d) 5:0.

As can be seen from the scanning electron microscope (SEM) images, the particle size of the Li_3PO_4 became larger and a spherical morphology was formed as the H_2O :PEG600 solvent ratio was raised from 1:2 to 3:1, which could be attributed to the different velocities influencing the mass transport for the synthesis reaction. As the volume ratio of H_2O to PEG600 grew higher, the viscosity of the solution decreased, which would expedite the mass transfer process for the nucleation and growth of Li_3PO_4 spheres. The resulting Li_3PO_4 nanoparticles would create rough surface, however, and stick together in the absence of PEG600 could reduce the surface energy of Li_3PO_4 , which consequently overcame the tendency of particles towards fusion with each other.¹



Figure S2[†] SEM images of the Li_3PO_4 particles obtained at different pH values: a) pH = 10, b) pH = 11, c) pH = 13, d) pH = 14.

As shown in **Fig. S2**, as the pH value of the original solution increased, the hollow spherical structure of Li_3PO_4 vanished and the particles were agglomerated into large grains, due to the dominance of PO_4^{3-} at higher pH values without the pre-sacrificial precipitation of Li_2HPO_4 , turning the hollow structured spheres into large solid ones.



Figure S3† a) SEM image of C-LMFP/C. b, c) HRTEM images of C-LMFP/C with FFT pattern in the inset of c). d) HAADF-STEM image and elemental mapping results from a cross-section of a C-LMFP/C sphere.



Figure S4[†] a) SEM image of a broken HCG-LMFP/C sphere. b) Line scan profiles of Fe and Mn across a broken HCG-LMFP/C sphere.



Figure S5[†] Cycling performances of C-LMFP/C and HCG-LMFP/C at the 1C rate.



Figure S6[†] XRD patterns of C-LMFP/C and HCG-LMFP/C after cycling.

| Samples | a/Å | b/Å | c/Å | <i>V</i> /Å ³ | $R_{\rm wp}$ /% | <i>R</i> _p /% | χ^2 |
|------------|---------|--------|--------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|----------|
| C-LMFP/C | 10.3285 | 6.0140 | 4.6945 | 291.60 | 3.01 | 2.47 | 1.52 |
| HCG-LMFP/C | 10.3216 | 6.0109 | 4.6926 | 291.14 | 2.75 | 2.18 | 1.46 |

Table S1[†] Lattice constants and unit cell volume from the Rietveld refinements of C-LMFP and HCG-LMFP samples. R_p : profile R-factor; R_{wp} : weighted profile R-factor; χ^2 : goodness-of-fit parameter.

| Composites | Particle size | Electrochemical behavior | References |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| LiFePO ₄ nanoplatelets wrapped in a nitrogen- doped grapheme aerogel | ~200 nm in length, ~40 nm in thickness | Initial discharge capacity ~124 mAh g ⁻¹ , with a capacity retention of 89% after 1000 cycles at 10C rate | 2 |
| $LiMn_{0.5}Fe_{0.5}PO_4$ nanoparticles | ~50 nm | Initial discharge capacity ~109 mAh g ⁻¹ , with a capacity retention of 90% after 100 cycles at 1C rate | 3 |
| Mesoporous LiMnPO ₄ nanoplates | ~200 nm in length, 5-20 nm in thickness | Initial discharge capacity ~ 156 mAh g ⁻¹ , with a capacity retention of 83% after 100 cycles at 1C rate | 4 |
| LiMn _{0.75} Fe _{0.25} PO ₄ nanoplates with fluorine- doped carbon coating | ~150 nm | discharge capacity ~120 mAh g ⁻¹ at the 500 th cycle at 10C rate, with a capacity retention of 80% | 5 |
| LiMn _{0.6} Fe _{0.4} PO ₄ | Unmentioned | discharge capacity ~90 mAh g ⁻¹ at the 1000 th cycle at 10C rate | 6 |
| LiFePO ₄ nanosheets | ~5 µm in lateral size, 15-20 nm in thickness | discharge capacity ~120 mAh g ⁻¹ at the 500 th cycle at 5C rate, with a capacity retention of 93% | 7 |
| LiFePO ₄ nanoplatelets | 80-100 nm in length,40-60 nm in width,10-20 nm in thickness | discharge capacity ~ 105 mAh g ⁻¹ at the 1000 th cycle at 10C rate, with a capacity retention of 87% | 8 |
| LiMn _{0.9} Fe _{0.1} PO ₄ - polyacene | unmentioned | discharge capacity \sim 91 mAh g ⁻¹ at the 100 th cycle at 10C rate, with a capacity retention of 89.7% | 9 |
| LiMn _{0.8} Fe _{0.2} PO ₄ microspheres | ~1 µm in diameter | discharge capacity ~ 105 mAh g ⁻¹ at the 1000 th cycle at 5C rate, with a capacity retention of 93.9% | 10 |
| LiMn _{0.65} Fe _{0.35} PO ₄ at core covered by LiMn _{0.38} Fe _{0.62} PO ₄ with an average composition of LiMn _{0.5} Fe _{0.5} PO ₄ | ~600 nm | Initial discharge capacity \sim 117 mAh g ⁻¹ , with a capacity retention of 96% after 1000 cycles at 1C rate | This work |

Table S2^{\dagger} Comparison of the properties in the present work with other LiMnPO₄-LiFePO₄ related cathodes reported in the last three years.

| Current densities | 0.1C | 0.2C | 1C | 2C | 5C | 10C | 20C | 60C |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|--------------|
| galvanostatic charge | 168.10 | 156.40 | 147.42 | 137.04 | 128.09 | 110.1 | 93.5 | 60.0 |
| capacity (mAh g ⁻¹) | | | | | | 2 | | |
| Total capacity | 160 12 | 156 12 | 147.50 | 120.0 | 121 | 117.2 | 102 | 72 76 |
| (mAh g ⁻¹) | 168.12 | 130.43 | 147.39 | 138.0 | 131 | 117.2 | 103 | /2./0 |
| galvanostatic charge | 00.09 | 00.07 | 00.88 | 00.21 | 07 79 | 02.06 | 00.20 | 00 <i>17</i> |
| capacity fraction (%) | 99.98 | 99.97 | 99.88 | 99.31 | 97.78 | 93.90 | 90.29 | 02.47 |

 Table S3[†] Results for the charge process in HCG-LMFP/C.

 Table S4† Results for the charge process in C-LMFP/C.

| Current densities | 0.1C | 0.2C | 1C | 2C | 5C | 10C | 20C | 60C |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------|---------------|-------|
| galvanostatic charge | 169.32 | 156.17 | 146.26 | 126.54 | 101.64 | 75.74 | 53.85 | 21.60 |
| capacity (mAh g ⁻¹) | 107.02 | 100.17 | 110.20 | | | | | |
| Total capacity | 160 34 | 156 21 | 146 51 | 127 58 | 104 | 85.6 | 66 7 | 35 13 |
| $(mAh g^{-1})$ | 109.54 | 130.21 | 140.31 | 127.30 | 104 | 85.0 | 00.7 | 55.15 |
| galvanostatic charge | 00.08 | 00.07 | 00.83 | 00.10 | 07 72 | <u> </u> | <u> 20</u> 74 | 61 40 |
| capacity fraction (%) | 99.98 | 99.97 | 99.83 | 99.19 | 91.12 | 00.49 | 80.74 | 01.48 |

| Samp | oles | C-LMFP/C | HCG-LMFP/C | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Space § | group | <i>Pnma</i> (orthorhombic) | <i>Pnma</i> (orthorhombic) | |
| Unit cell parameters | Cell volume (Å ³) | 296.22 | 292.92 | |
| | a (Å) | 10.3975 | 10.3944 | |
| | <i>b</i> (Å) | 6.0281 | 6.0235 | |
| | <i>c</i> (Å) | 4.7262 | 4.6782 | |

Table S5[†] The structure parameters of the C-LMFP/C and HCG-LMFP/C cathodes after cycling.

| Samples | | LiMnPO ₄ | LiFePO ₄ | MnPO ₄ | FePO ₄ | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| Space group | | <i>Pnma</i> (orthorhombic) | <i>Pnma</i> (orthorhombic) | <i>Pnma</i> (orthorhombic) | <i>Pnma</i> (orthorhombic) | |
| Unit cell | Cell volume (Å ³) | 310.8783 | 302.4183 | 275.8838 | 290.6502 | |
| parameters | a (Å) | 10.5751 | 10.4529 | 9.7575 | 10.0089 | |
| | <i>b</i> (Å) | 6.1570 | 6.0864 | 5.8580 | 5.9326 | |
| | <i>c</i> (Å) | 4.7746 | 4.7534 | 4.8265 | 4.8647 | |
| M-O parameters | Average bond length (Å) | 2.2193 | 2.1841 | 2.0327 | 2.0623 | |
| | Distortio n index (Å) | 0.0278 | 0.0339 | 0.0626 | 0.0399 | |

Table S6[†] The structure parameters of the LiMnPO₄, MnPO₄, LiFePO₄, and FePO₄ samples.

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