

Supporting Information

**A Cross-like Hierarchical Porous Lithium-rich Layered Oxide with
(110)-oriented Crystal Plane as High Energy Density Cathode for Lithium Ion
Batteries**

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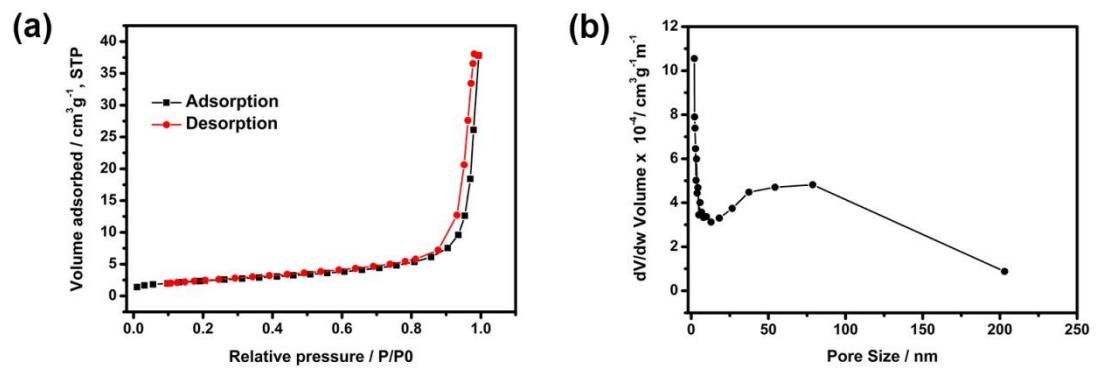


Figure S1. Nitrogen adsorption and desorption isotherm (a) and corresponding pore size distribution curve (b) of CHP-LMNO.

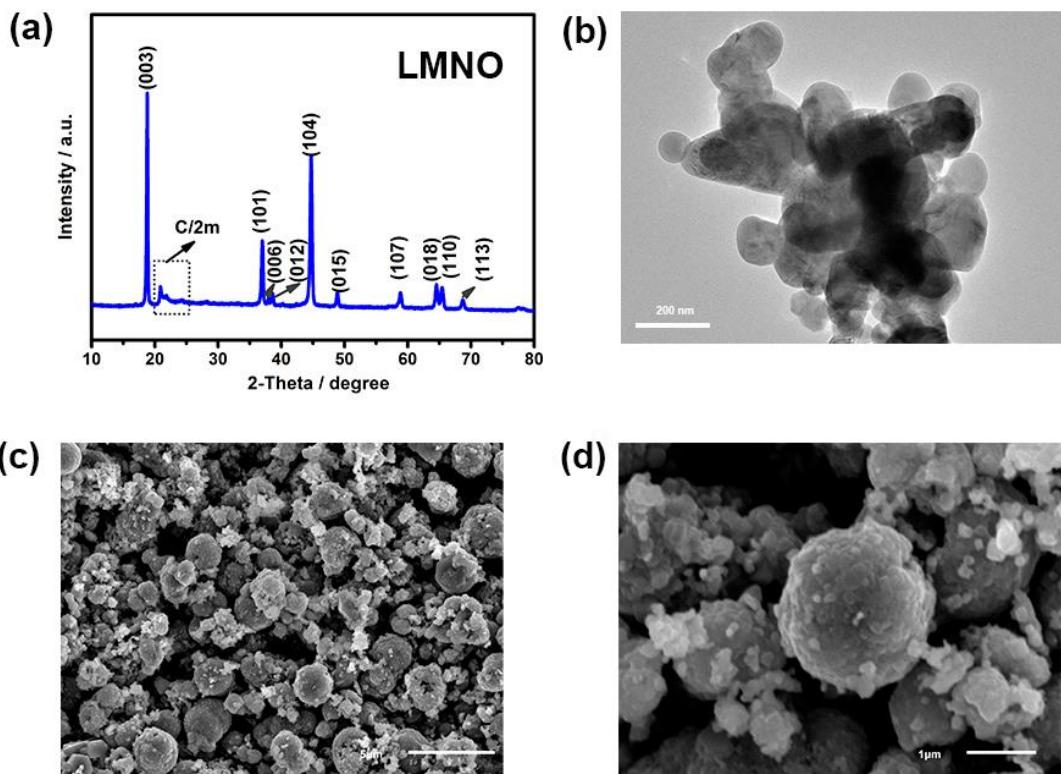


Figure S2. (a) XRD pattern, (b) TEM, (c) SEM, and (d) magnified SEM images of LMNO.

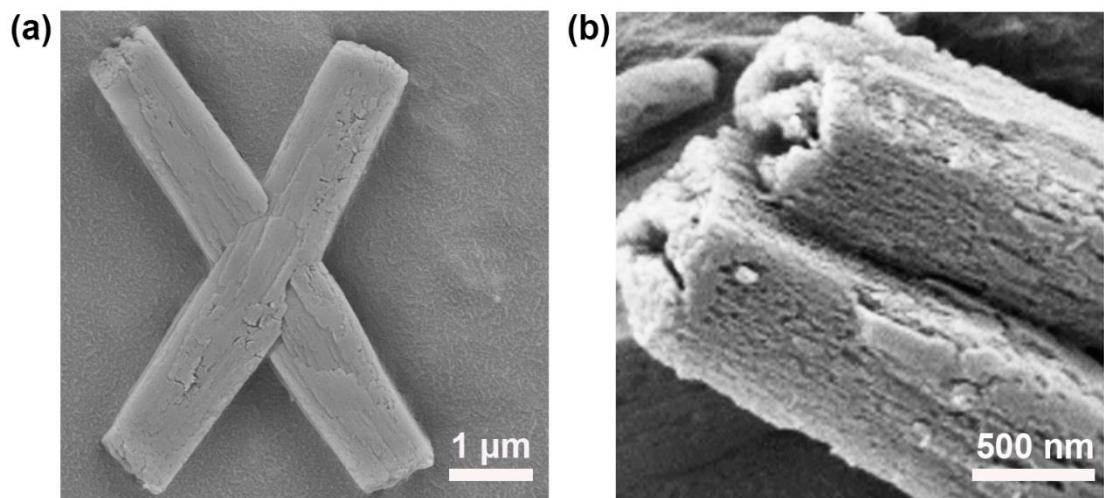


Figure S3. (a) SEM image and (b) local magnified SEM image of manganese-nickel oxalate precursor.

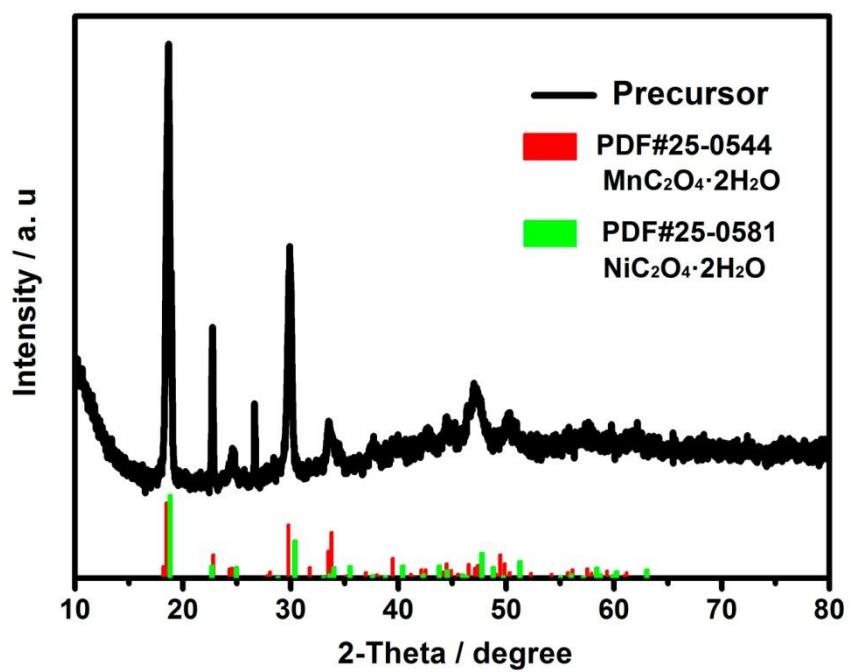


Figure S4. XRD pattern of manganese-nickel oxalate precursor.

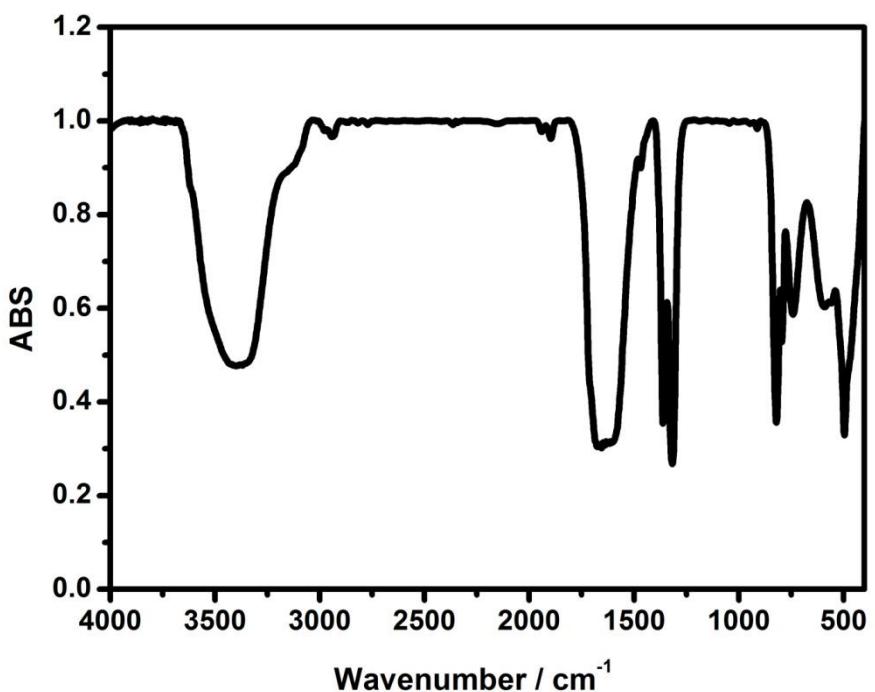


Figure S5. FTIR spectrum of manganese-nickel oxalate precursor.

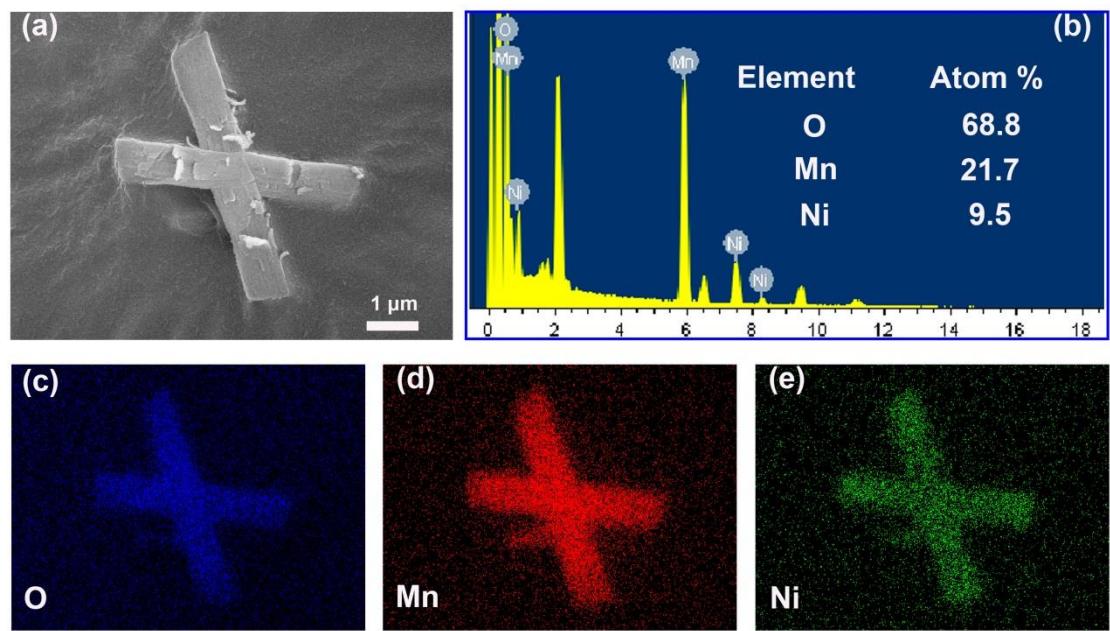


Figure S6. (a) SEM image of manganese-nickel oxide, (b) EDS pattern and the element content, and (c, d and e) element mappings of manganese-nickel oxide.

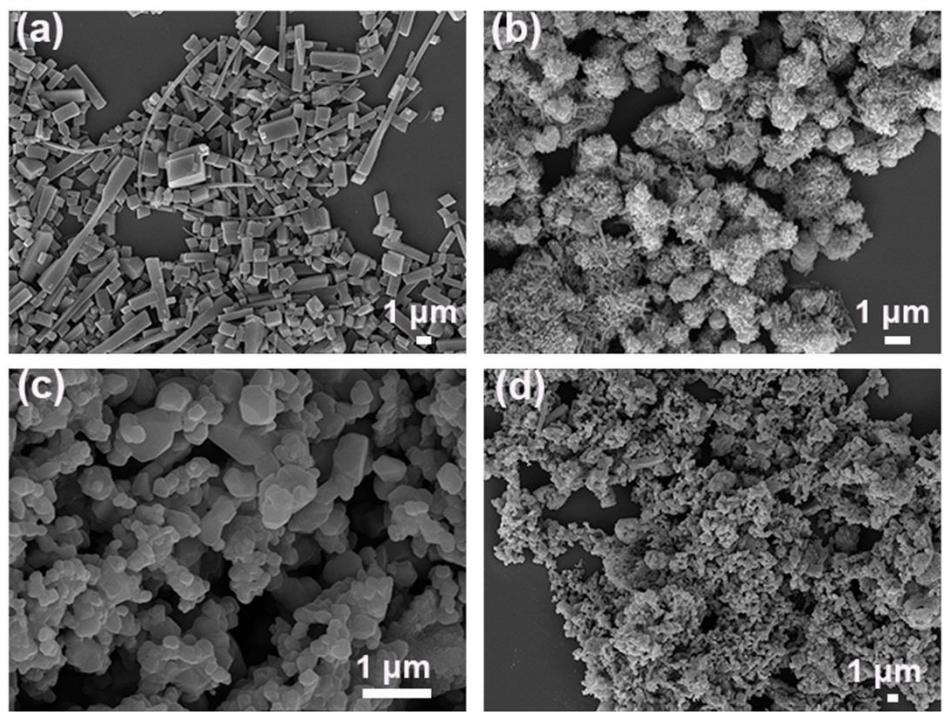


Figure S7. (a, c) SEM images of the manganese oxalate precursor and its oxide, (b, d) SEM images of the nickel oxalate precursor and its oxide.

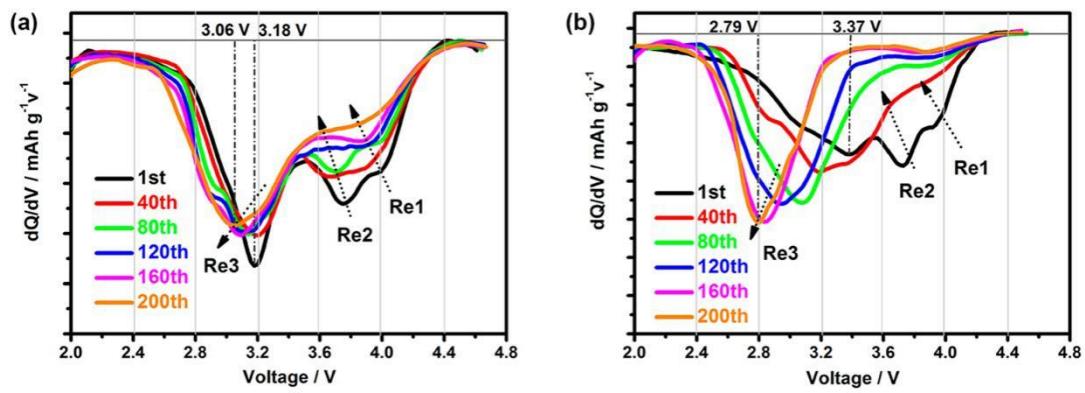


Figure S8. dQ/dV plots of (a) CHP-LMNO and (b) LMNO at various cycles.

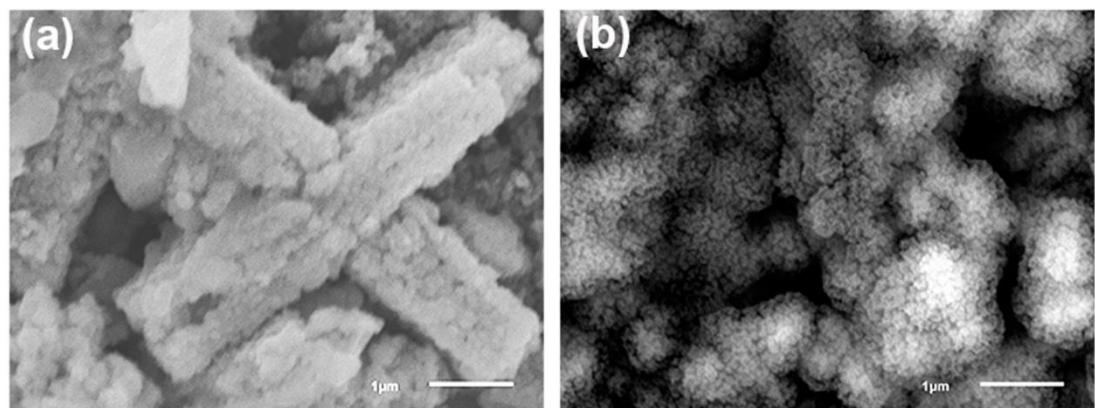


Figure S9. SEM images of (a) CHP-LMNO and (b) LMNO after 200 cycles.

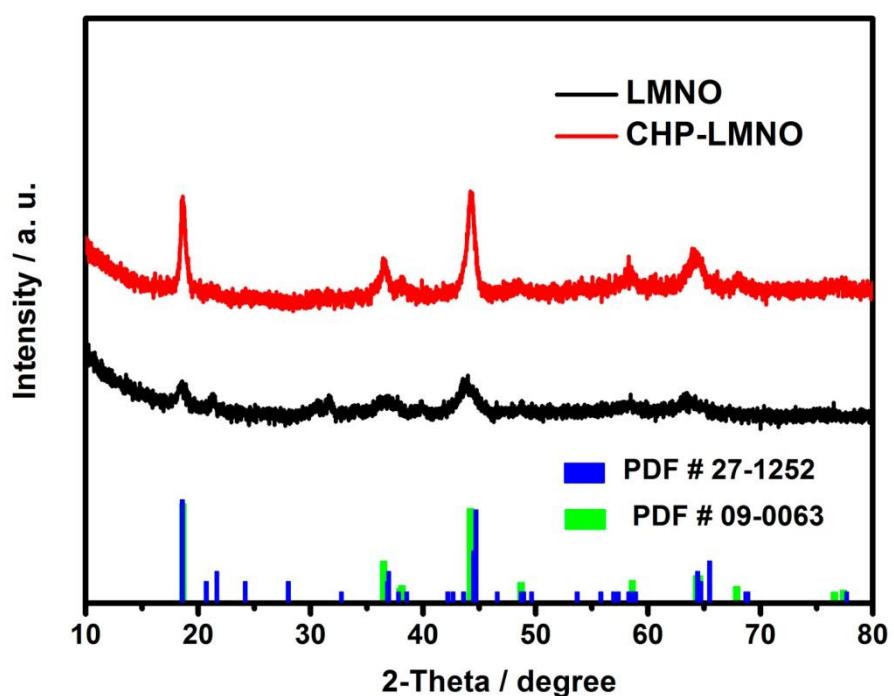


Figure S10. XRD patterns of CHP-LMNO and LMNO after 200 cycles.

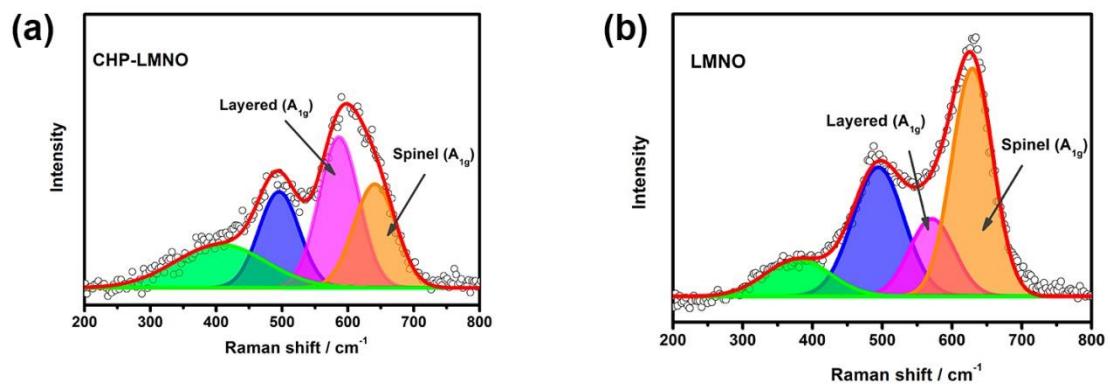


Figure S11. Raman spectra of CHP-LMNO and LMNO after 200 cycles.

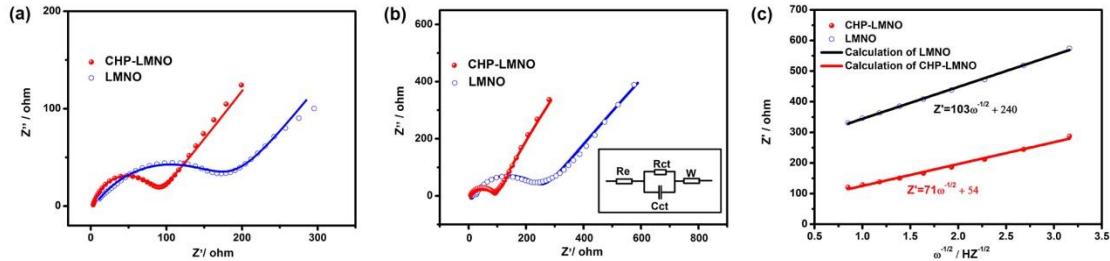


Figure S12. EIS plots (a) after 10 and (b) 200 cycles at 0.5 C; (c) profiles of Z' vs. $\omega^{-1/2}$ from 1 to 0.1 Hz for CHP-LMNO and LMNO.

Electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS) was used to confirm the accelerated kinetics, which was performed at the full lithium inserted state (2 V). Figure S12 presents the impedance spectra of the electrodes after 10 and 200 cycles. These spectra are composed of two parts: an arc at high frequencies corresponding interface impedance between materials and electrolyte, and a slope line at low frequencies reflecting the Warburg impedance for lithium ion diffusion,¹⁻³ and can be well fitted by the equivalent circuit in Figure S12b. The fitting results are presented in Table S2. After 10 cycles (Figure S12a), the interface resistance of CHP-LMNO and LMNO is about 80 Ω and 179 Ω , respectively, suggesting that CHP-LMNO has a fast lithium intercalation/de-intercalation kinetics. After 200 cycles, the interface resistance keeps almost unchanged for CHP-LMNO, but increases significantly to 239 Ω for LMNO, illustrating the far stable structure of CHP-LMNO than LMNO. Meanwhile, the lithium diffusion coefficient can be estimated by the slope (σ) of linear relation of the impedance with the frequency in Figure S12c based on:

$$D_{Li^+} = \frac{R^2 T^2}{2 n^4 A^2 F^4 C^2} \sigma$$

where R is the ideal gas constant, T is the absolute temperature, n is the number of

electron per molecule, A is the surface area of the electrode, F is the Faraday constant, C is the concentration of Li^+ in active material that is determined by its lithium-inserted state, and σ is the Warburg factor.^{1,4} The lithium diffusion coefficient is $5.2 \times 10^{-13} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$ for CHP-LMNO and $4.6 \times 10^{-14} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$ for LMNO, indicating fast transportation of Li^+ in CHP-LMNO than LMNO.

Table S1. Chemical compositions determined by ICP and crystal lattice parameters determined by XRD

| Samples | Composition | | Lattice parameter | | |
|----------|---|---|-------------------|---------|-------------|
| | Target product | ICP-AES | α / Å | c / Å | c/ α |
| CHP-LMNO | $\text{Li}_{1.2}\text{Mn}_{0.6}\text{Ni}_{0.2}\text{O}_2$ | $\text{Li}_{1.167}\text{Mn}_{0.583}\text{Ni}_{0.250}\text{O}_2$ | 2.8654 | 14.2865 | 4.9858 |
| LMNO | $\text{Li}_{1.2}\text{Mn}_{0.6}\text{Ni}_{0.2}\text{O}_2$ | $\text{Li}_{1.172}\text{Mn}_{0.586}\text{Ni}_{0.242}\text{O}_2$ | 2.8643 | 14.2578 | 4.9777 |

Table S2. Fitting parameters for electrochemical impedance spectra after 200 cycles

| Samples | $R_e(\Omega)$ | $R_{ct}(\Omega)$ | $R_{total}(\Omega)$ | $D_{Li^+}(cm^2 s^{-1})$ |
|----------|---------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| CHP-LMNO | 4.0 | 86.0 | 90.0 | 5.2×10^{-13} |
| LMNO | 8.0 | 239.0 | 247.0 | 4.6×10^{-14} |

Table S3. Comparison in electrochemical performances

| Morphology | Voltage window | Current density | Discharge capacity | Ref. |
|--|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| | / V | / mA g ⁻¹ | | |
| Hollow porous bowl-shape | 2.0-4.8 | 4000 | 103.6 | 5 |
| Olive-like with micro/nano structure | 2.0-4.6 | 2500 | 142.8 | 6 |
| Hollow porous hierarchical-structure | 2.0-4.8 | 2000 | 162.6 | 7 |
| Porous nanorods | 2.0-4.8 | 1000 | 145.4 | 8 |
| Nanowires | 2.0-4.8 | 2800 | 256 | 9 |
| Micro- and nanostructured bars | 2.0-4.8 | 2500 | 151 | 10 |
| Uniform nanoparticles | 3.0-4.8 | 263 | 130 | 11 |
| Hierarchical plate-like | 2.0-4.8 | 1000 | 204 | 12 |
| Hierarchically porous micro-rod | 2.0-4.8 | 1250 | 172.7 | 13 |
| Peanut-like hierarchical micro/nano structure | 2.0-4.8 | 2000 | 145 | 14 |
| Microrods | 2.0-4.8 | 1600 | 150.6 | 15 |
| Three-dimensional fusiform hierarchical micro/nano structure | 2.0-4.8 | 1000 | 166.8 | 16 |
| Hollow sphere | 2.0-4.8 | 1000 | 138.1 | 17 |
| Nanoarchitecture multi-structure | 2.0-4.6 | 250 | 200 | 18 |
| Microstructure | 2.0-4.8 | 3200 | 171 | 19 |
| Mesoporous foams | 2.0-4.8 | 200 | 208 | 20 |

| Morphology | Voltage window | Current density | Discharge capacity | Ref. |
|--|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| | / V | / mA g ⁻¹ | | |
| Hierarchical nanoplates | 2.0-4.8 | 5000 | 141.7 | 21 |
| octahedral core-shell like | 2.0-4.8 | 2000 | 162.4 | 22 |
| Microsphere | 2.0-4.6 | 1200 | 185.1 | 23 |
| Three-dimensional nanoporous structure | 2.0-4.8 | 1250 | 197.6 | 24 |
| A cross-like hierarchical porous structure | 2.0-4.8 | 5000 25 | 143 276 | Our work |

Supplementary References

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