## Electronic Supplementary Information

## Impact of the Crystal Phase of Binary Silicide on its Lithiation and Delithiation Properties

Yasuhiro Domi,<sup>a,b</sup> Hiroyuki Usui,<sup>a,b</sup> Takumi Ando,<sup>b,c</sup> Hiroki Sakaguchi<sup>a,b,\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Department of Chemistry and Biotechnology, Graduate School of Engineering, Tottori University,4-101 Minami, Koyama-cho, Tottori 680-8552, Japan.

<sup>b</sup>Center for Research on Green Sustainable Chemistry, Tottori University, 4-101 Minami, Koyama-cho, Tottori 680-8552, Japan.

<sup>c</sup>Department of Engineering, Graduate School of Sustainability Science, Tottori University, 4-101 Minami, Koyama-cho, Tottori 680-8552, Japan.



Fig. S1. Crystal structure of (a) NiSi<sub>2</sub>, (b) NiSi, (c) Ni<sub>2</sub>Si and (d) Ni<sub>3</sub>Si.



**Fig. S2.** Crystal structure of (a) FeSi<sub>2</sub>, (b) FeSi and (c) Fe<sub>3</sub>Si. The structure of Fe<sub>2</sub>Si cannot be determined because Z number is unknown.



**Fig. S3.** Capacity retention of NiSi<sub>x</sub> (x = 2, 1, 1/2 and 1/3) electrodes under a current density of 50 mA g<sup>-1</sup> in 1 M LiFSA/Py13-FSA.

![](_page_4_Figure_0.jpeg)

**Fig. S4.** Capacity retention of FeSi<sub>x</sub> (x = 2, 1, 1/2 and 1/3) electrodes under a current density of 50 mA g<sup>-1</sup> in 1 M LiFSA/Py13-FSA.

![](_page_5_Figure_0.jpeg)

**Fig. S5.** Crystal structure of each lithiated NiSi<sub>x</sub> (x = 2, 1, 1/2 or 1/3). While Li<sub>0.25</sub>NiSi<sub>2</sub>, Li<sub>0.25</sub>NiSi and Li<sub>0.25</sub>Ni<sub>2</sub>Si were optimized crystal structure, LiNiSi<sub>3</sub> did not converge. Hence, the charge density was calculated with Li at the center of the lattice as in the former three crystals.

![](_page_6_Figure_0.jpeg)

Fig. S6. Distance of between Li and nearest–neighbour atom in each Ni-Si lattice.

Silicide	Molar ratio	Rotational speed / rpm	Treatment time / h
NiSi <sub>2</sub>	Ni : Si = 1 : 2	380	20
NiSi	Ni : Si = 1 : 1	380	10
Ni <sub>2</sub> Si	Ni : Si = 2 : 1	380	10
Ni <sub>3</sub> Si	Ni : Si = $3 : 1$	380	40
FeSi <sub>2</sub>	Fe: Si = 1: 3.3	380	100
FeSi	Fe: Si = 1: 1	380	10
Fe <sub>2</sub> Si	Fe: Si = 2: 1	380	10
Fe <sub>3</sub> Si	Fe: Si = 3: 1	380	10

Table S1. Molar ratio, rotational speed, and treatment time for preparation of each silicide powder.

	NiSi <sub>2</sub>	NiSi	Ni <sub>2</sub> Si	Ni <sub>3</sub> Si
Crystallite size / nm	9.2	11.8	13.9	9.0
	FeSi <sub>2</sub>	FeSi	Fe <sub>2</sub> Si	Fe <sub>3</sub> Si
Crystallite size / nm	13.7	22.2	6.3	11.7

**Table S2.** Crystallite sizes of (upper) NiSi<sub>x</sub> and (lower) FeSi<sub>x</sub> (x = 2, 1, 1/2 or 1/3).

Silicide	Molar mass / g mol <sup>-1</sup>	Density / $g \text{ cm}^{-3}$	Crystal system
NiSi2	114.87	4.83	Cubic
NiSi	86.78	5.96	Orthorhombic
Ni <sub>2</sub> Si	145.47	7.37	Orthorhombic
Ni <sub>3</sub> Si	204.17	7.84	Cubic
FeSi <sub>2</sub>	112.02	5.04	Tetragonal
FeSi	83.93	6.17	Cubic
Fe <sub>2</sub> Si	139.78	_	Cubic
Fe <sub>3</sub> Si	195.62	$7.1^{40}$	Cubic

 Table S3. Molar mass, density and crystal structure for each silicide.