

# Supplementary Material

## Understanding the modulation mechanism of B-site doping CaMnO<sub>3-δ</sub> thermochemical properties: An Experimental and Computational Study

Zeyu Ning <sup>a,b,1</sup>, Shengchi Gan <sup>a,b,1</sup>, Haoran Xu <sup>a,b</sup>, Changdong Gu <sup>c</sup>, Peiwang Zhu <sup>a,b</sup>, Jinsong Zhou <sup>a,b,\*</sup>, Gang Xiao <sup>a,b,\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup> State Key Laboratory of Clean Energy Utilization, Institute for Thermal Power Engineering,

<sup>b</sup> Key Laboratory of Clean Energy and Carbon Neutrality of Zhejiang Province, Jiaxing

Research Institute,

<sup>c</sup> State Key Laboratory of Silicon Materials, College of Materials Science and Engineering,

Zhejiang University, Hangzhou 310027, P.R.China

<sup>1</sup> These two authors contributed equally to this paper.

\*Corresponding authors.

E-mail addresses: [zhoujs@zju.edu.cn](mailto:zhoujs@zju.edu.cn) (J. Zhou), [xiaogangtianmen@zju.edu.cn](mailto:xiaogangtianmen@zju.edu.cn) (G. Xiao).

14 Determination of U-values:

15 We initially determined  $U_{\text{Mn}} = 3.9$  eV,  $U_{\text{Cr}} = 3.7$  eV,  $U_{\text{Fe}} = 5.3$  eV based on the  
16 computational parameters available in the Materials Project database. The same U values were  
17 taken in the paper [44] by Amit Mishra et al. for the CaMnO<sub>3</sub> system material. Their  
18 calculations show that this U-value taken allows the calculations to be closer to the  
19 experimental values. Meanwhile, we carried out the linear response method to determine the  
20 U values as  $U_{\text{Mn}} = 6.3$  eV,  $U_{\text{Cr}} = 4.0$  eV, and  $U_{\text{Fe}} = 5.7$  eV. Subsequently, we recalculated all  
21 the different U values and found that the optimized cell parameters obtained by the linear  
22 response method deviated more from the experimental values, so we finally chose the original  
23 scheme.

24 **Table S1** Calculated values of lattice constant  $a(\text{\AA})$  for different U values

Sample name	experimental $a(\text{\AA})$	Calculated $a(\text{\AA})$ when	Calculated $a(\text{\AA})$ when
		$U_{\text{Mn}} = 3.9$ eV, $U_{\text{Cr}} = 3.7$ eV, $U_{\text{Fe}} = 5.3$ eV	$U_{\text{Mn}} = 6.3$ eV, $U_{\text{Cr}} = 4.0$ eV, $U_{\text{Fe}} = 5.7$ eV
CM	3.788	3.792	3.834
CMC12.5	NA	3.802	3.835
CMF12.5	3.797	3.803	3.835

25 The TG curves of Cr-doped CaMnO<sub>3</sub> and Fe-doped CaMnO<sub>3</sub> samples are shown in **Fig. 2a**  
26 and **Fig. 2c**. The corresponding thermal storage characteristic parameters can be calculated  
27 from the thermogravimetric experimental data, where  $\Delta m$  is the mass change during the

28 reaction. The information calculated from the thermogravimetric data is shown in **Tables S2**  
29 **and S3**.

30 **Table S2** Reaction performance of Cr-doped CaMnO<sub>3</sub>

Sample name	T <sub>start</sub>	Δm <sub>re</sub>	Δm <sub>ox</sub>	α <sub>cyc</sub>
CM	690°C	1.68%	1.48 %	88.10 %
CMC12.5	680°C	2.39%	2.31%	96.71%
CMC25	680°C	2.34%	2.30%	98.56 %

31 **Table S3** Reaction performance of Fe-doped CaMnO<sub>3</sub>

Sample name	T <sub>start</sub>	Δm <sub>re</sub>	Δm <sub>ox</sub>	α <sub>cyc</sub>
CM	690°C	1.68 %	1.48 %	88.10 %
CMF6.25	624°C	2.83 %	2.38 %	84.10 %
CMF12.5	591°C	2.54 %	2.50 %	98.43 %
CMF18.75	430°C	2.30 %	2.20 %	95.65 %
CMF25	400°C	2.20 %	2.09 %	95.00 %

32 The meaning of each parameter in the table is as follows:

33 T<sub>start</sub>- reduction onset temperature, the temperature at which the sample begins to lose weight  
34 in the second cycle;

35 Δm<sub>re</sub>- reduction reactivity, the difference of mass between the initial equilibrium and the  
36 maximum weight loss in the second cycle.

37  $\Delta m_{\text{ox}}$ - reoxidation reactivity, the difference of mass between the maximum weight loss and  
38 the reoxidation reaction equilibrium in the second cycle.

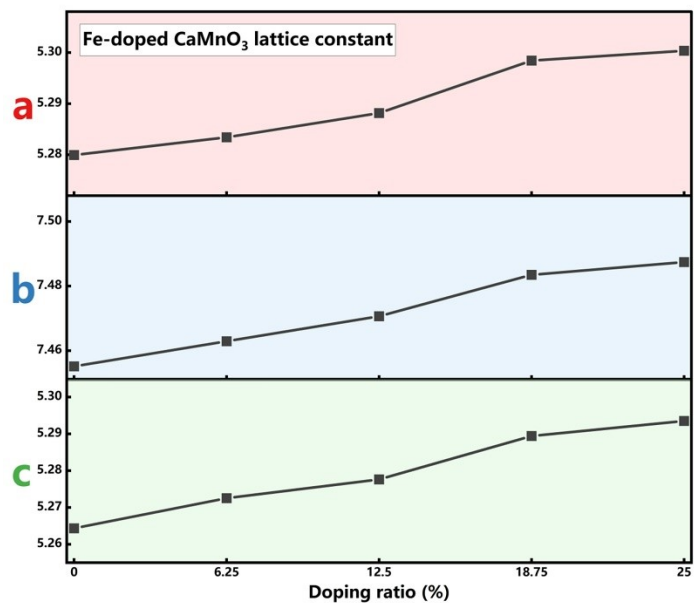
39  $\alpha_{\text{cyc}}$ - Reversible reaction rate,  $\alpha_{\text{cyc}} = \Delta m_{\text{ox}} / \Delta m_{\text{re}}$ ;

40 **Table S4** lists the experimental lattice constants obtained from Rietveld refinement and the  
41 optimized lattice constants from DFT calculations. These include the tetragonal phase at room  
42 temperature and the cubic phase at high temperature. It can be observed that the difference  
43 between the experimental and calculated values is very small.

44 **Table S4** Experimental and calculated values of lattice constant a(Å)

Sample name	a(Å) of quadratic phase	a(Å) of cubic phase	Calculated value of a(Å) (cubic)	Difference
CM	5.280	3.788	3.792	0.1%
CMC12.5	5.285	NA	3.802	NA
CMF12.5	5.288	3.797	3.803	0.2%

45 Rietveld refinement was used to analyze XRD results of Fe-doped CaMnO<sub>3</sub>, producing three  
46 lattice constant curves shown in **Fig. S1**.

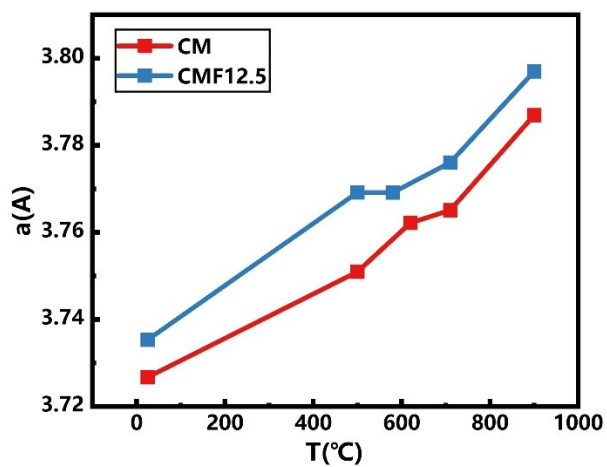


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48 **Fig. S1** The lattice constant of Fe-doped CaMnO<sub>3</sub>

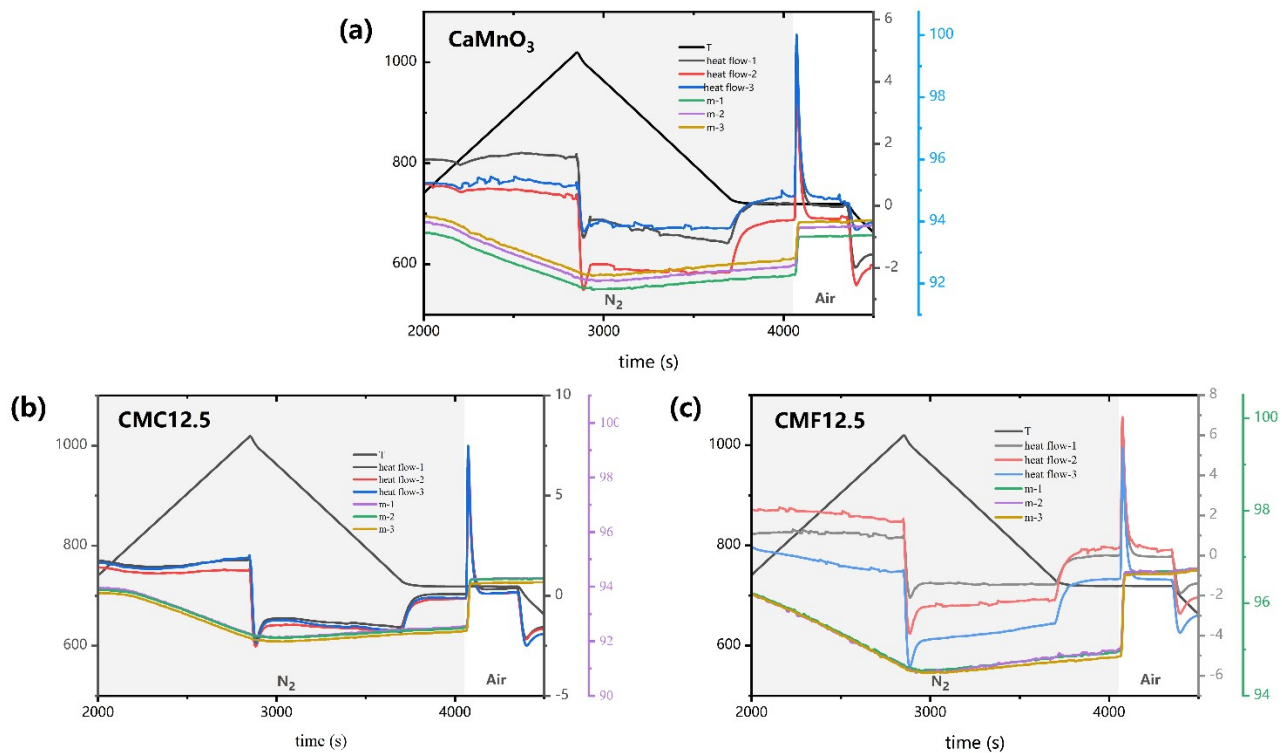
49 Rietveld refinement was performed on the in situ XRD test results of CM and CMF12.5 to

50 obtain lattice constant versus temperature curves, as illustrated in **Fig. S2**.



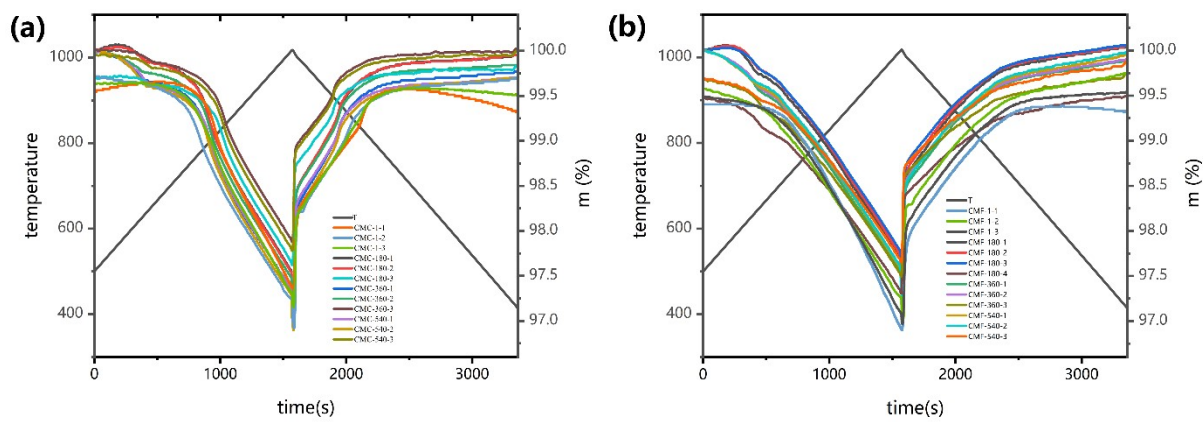
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52 **Fig. S2** The lattice constant of CM and CMF12.5 changes with temperature



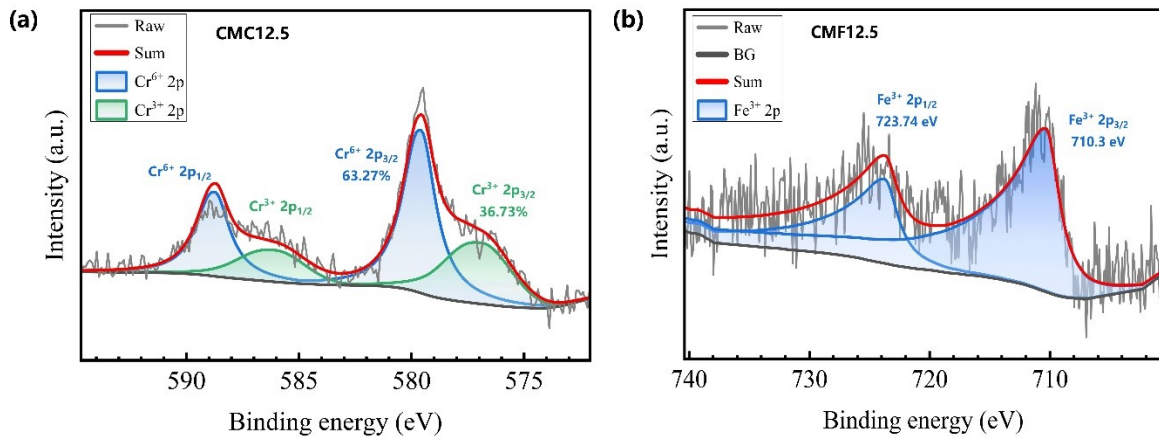
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54 **Fig. S3** The TG-DSC performance: (a) CM; (b) CMC12.5; (c) CMF12.5



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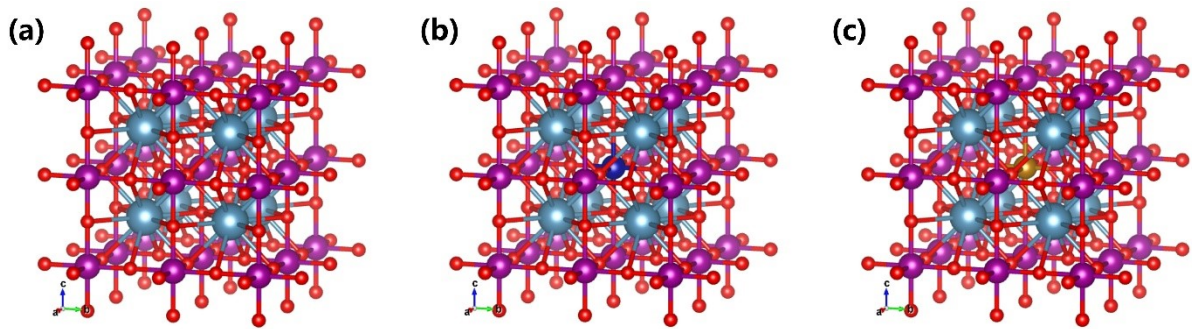
56 **Fig. S4** The cycling performance: (a) CMC12.5; (b) CMF12.5



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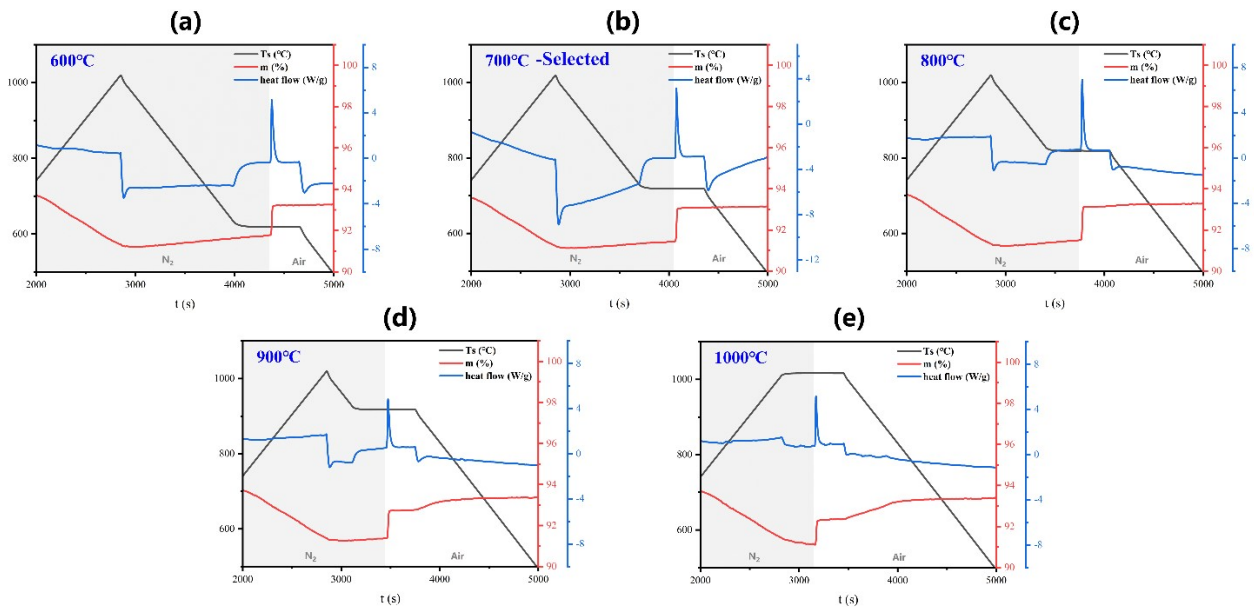
58 **Fig. S5** XPS spectra analysis: (a) Cr2p XPS spectra peak results of CMC12.5; (b) Fe2p XPS

59 spectra peak results of CMF12.5



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61 **Fig. S6** VASP simulation calculation models: (a) CM; (b) CMC12.5; (c) CMF12.5.



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63 **Fig. S7** Comparison and selection of DSC test solutions.