

Supporting information

Ultrahigh-power-density BNT ferroelectric multilayer ceramic capacitors for pulse power energy conversion components

Canyu Che^{a,b}, Yizheng Bao^b, Zimeng Hu^b, Qiu Feng^c, Meng Xie^b, Bin Zhou^b, Jia Yang^d, Hengchang Nie^{a,b}, Zhipeng Gao^{c,d*} and Genshui Wang^{a,b*}*

a. School of Chemistry and Materials Science, Hangzhou Institute for Advanced Study, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Hangzhou 310024, China

b. Key Laboratory of Inorganic Functional Materials and Devices, Shanghai Institute of Ceramics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shanghai 200050, China

c. Joint Laboratory for Extreme Conditions Matter Properties, Southwest University of Science and Technology, Mianyang 621002, China

d. Institute of Fluid Physics, China Academy of Engineering Physics, Mianyang 621900, China

KEYWORDS: ferroelectrics, energy storage, multilayer ceramic capacitors, high power density systems

*Corresponding authors.

E-mail addresses: sestonenhc@mail.sic.ac.cn (H. Nie), z.p.gao@foxmail.com (Z. Gao), genshuiwang@mail.sic.ac.cn (G. Wang).

Sample (unpoled)	Unit cell parameters(\AA)		Weight fraction in %	Fitting parameter
	Phase 1, R3c	Phase 2, P4bm		
BNT-BA-NN	$a=b=5.48186$ $c=13.4890$ $c/a=2.4593$ volume=351.047	$a=b=5.499030$ $c=4.034300$ $c/a=0.7336$ volume=121.994	$R3c=98.46$ $P4bm=1.54$	$\chi^2=1.87$ $R_p=2.31$ $R_{wp}=3.04$ $R_{exp}=2.22$

Table S1. Refined refinement results of unpoled BNT-BA-NN ceramic.

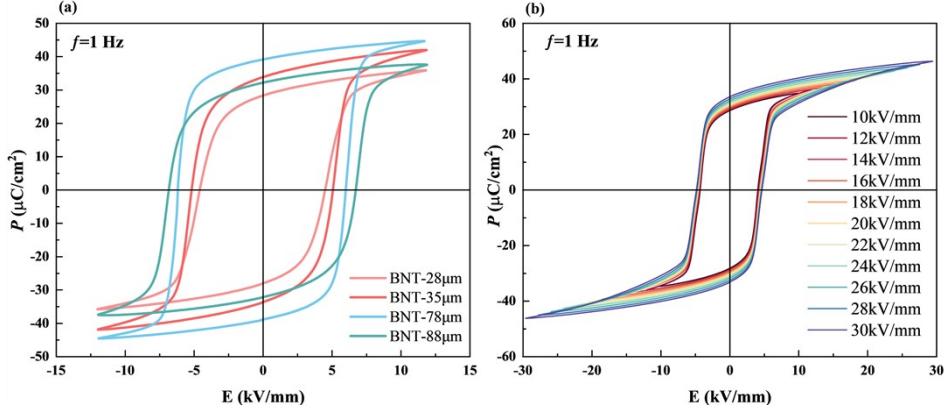


Figure S1. (a) P - E loops of BNT MLCCs; (b) P - E loops of BNT-28 μm MLCCs.

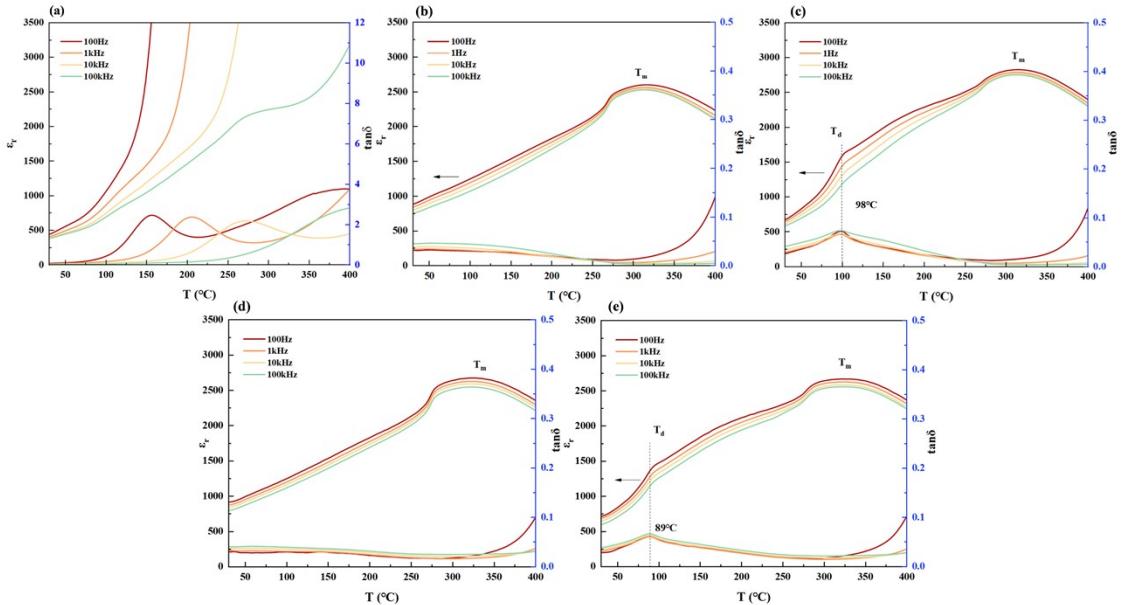


Figure S2. The temperature dependencies of dielectric permittivity (ϵ_r) and loss tangent ($\tan\delta$) measured at selected frequencies for (a) unpoled BNT-88 μm MLCCs; (b) unpoled and (c) poled BNT-35 μm MLCCs; (d) unpoled and (e) poled BNT-28 μm MLCCs.

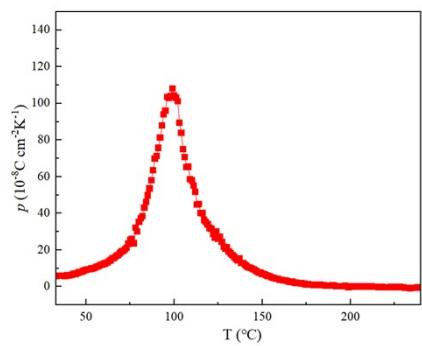


Figure S3. The pyroelectric coefficient of BNT-35 μm MLCC.