

# Advancing Sodium-Ion Batteries through Electrode Doping and Optimized Electrolytes

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P2-type layered oxides ( $\text{Na}_x\text{TMO}_2$ ) are promising cathode materials for sodium-ion batteries due to their cost-effectiveness, structural flexibility, and promising energy density. However, cycling to high voltages ( $>4.2$  V) induces structural degradation, irreversible oxygen loss, and interfacial instability. These issues stem from irreversible anionic redox reactions, phase transitions, and Jahn–Teller distortion, all of which compromise capacity retention and safety [1].

To address these challenges, we employed a dual modification strategy: (1) Al doping at transition metal sites and (2) use of a low-concentration  $\text{NaPF}_6$ -based electrolyte. Al substitution, though electrochemically inactive, enhances structural integrity by suppressing  $\text{Mn}^{3+}$ -induced distortions and reducing TM migration, thereby stabilizing the oxygen redox process. Concurrently, low-concentration electrolytes limit interfacial side reactions and phase instability.

The optimized system demonstrated high initial capacities of  $184/178 \text{ mAh}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$  (discharge/charge) at  $10 \text{ mA}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$  between 2.0–4.6 V, with an electrode loading of  $7 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}$  and 84% capacity retention after 100 cycles. These results highlight the synergistic role of bulk and interfacial modifications in enabling high-voltage, long-life sodium-ion batteries [2].

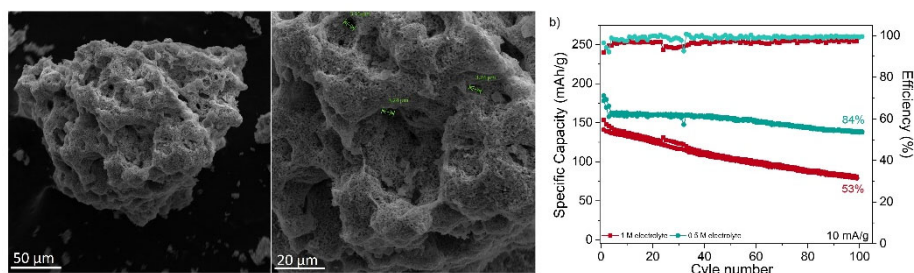


Figure 1: a) SEM images of synthesized material, b) cycling performances of P2- $\text{Na}_{0.67}\text{Mn}_{0.56}\text{Ni}_{0.11}\text{Fe}_{0.25}\text{Al}_{0.08}\text{O}_2$  with standard and low-concentration electrolytes at  $10 \text{ mA}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$  within the voltage range between 2.0–4.6 V (vs.  $\text{Na}^+/\text{Na}$ ) [2].

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## References

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