

# HONEYCOMB ORDERING TO TRIGGER OXYGEN REDOX CHEMISTRY IN LAYERED CATHODE MATERIALS

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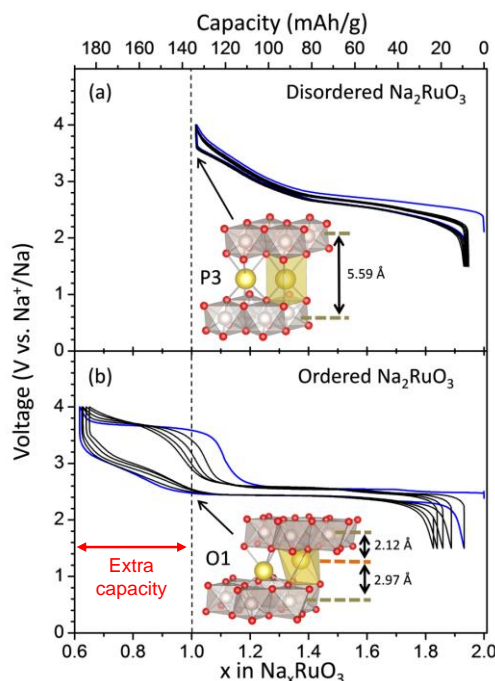
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Even though  $\text{Na}_x\text{MO}_2$  ( $x \leq 1$ ,  $M$  = transition metal) materials have been studied for a long time as positive electrode candidates for Na-ion batteries, the available capacity is still limited. Partial substitution of  $M$  by  $\text{Na}^+$  is an appealing strategy to overcome this issue: the excess  $\text{Na}^+$  ions in the  $\text{MO}_2$  layer could participate in the (de)intercalation process while lowering the weight of the battery, thus greatly enhancing the gravimetric capacity. This strategy, applied to Li-ion batteries for many years, is still poorly transferred to Na-ion battery materials.

In order to establish a model for the study of  $\text{Na}_2\text{MO}_3$  materials, we prepared two polymorphs of  $\text{O3-Na}_2\text{RuO}_3$ <sup>[1,2]</sup>, distinguished by the honeycomb-like ordering of the  $[\text{Ru}_{2/3}\text{Na}_{1/3}]\text{O}_2$  layers. We identified that the ordered phase induces the spontaneous formation of an ilmenite-type intermediate which facilitates highly reversible oxygen redox chemistry associated to large extra capacity (Figure 1).



**Figure 1.** Galvanostatic cycling curves for (a) disordered and (b) ordered  $\text{O3-Na}_2\text{RuO}_3$  (first cycle highlighted in blue). The insets represent the coordination environment of Na at  $x = 1$ .

[1] M. Tamaru, X. Wang, M. Okubo, A. Yamada, *Electrochem. Comm.* 33 (2013) 23 – 26.

[2] B. Mortemard de Boisse, G. Liu, J. Ma, S.-i. N, S.-C. Chung, H. Kiuchi, Y. Harada, J. Kikkawa, Y. Kobayashi, M. Okubo and A. Yamada, Submitted.