

Ultrahigh energy density in short-range tilted NBT-based lead-free multilayer ceramic capacitors by nanodomain percolation

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Electronic Supplementary Information for
**Ultrahigh energy density in short-range tilted lead-free multilayer
ceramic capacitors by nanodomain percolation**

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Table S1. Tolerance factor (t) and average ionic polarizability (α) for NBT-SBT- x BMN.

Composition	tolerance factor (t)	average ionic polarizability (α , Å ³)
0	0.9756	9.0440
0.02	0.9748	9.0727
0.04	0.9739	9.1013
0.06	0.9730	9.1300
0.08	0.9722	9.1587
0.10	0.9713	9.1873

Figure S1. (a) XRD patterns of NBT-SBT- x BMN ceramics ($0 \leq x \leq 0.1$) and enlarged region from 32° to $33^\circ 2\theta$.

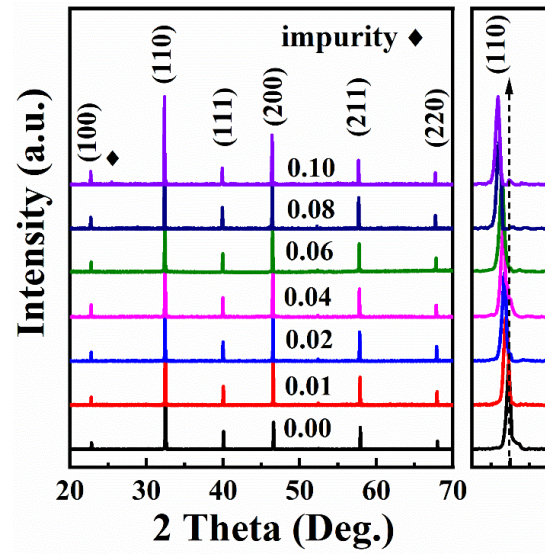


Figure S2. Z'' - M'' spectroscopic plots for NBT-BT- x BMN ceramics

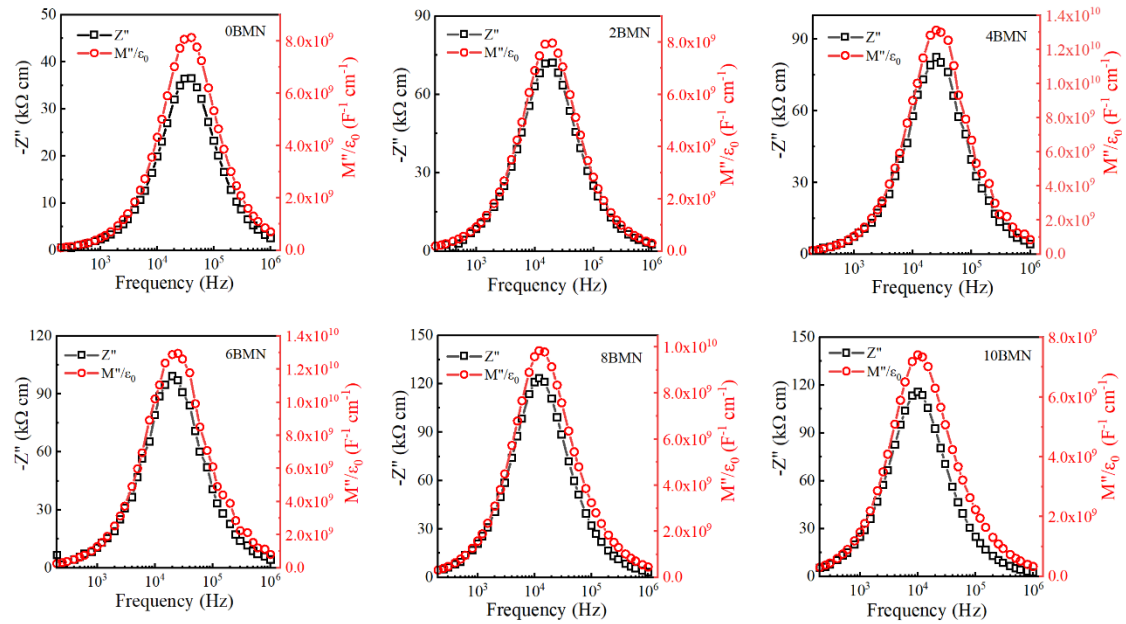


Figure S3. The comparison of P_m , P_r and ΔP studied in this work with other reported energy storage ceramics

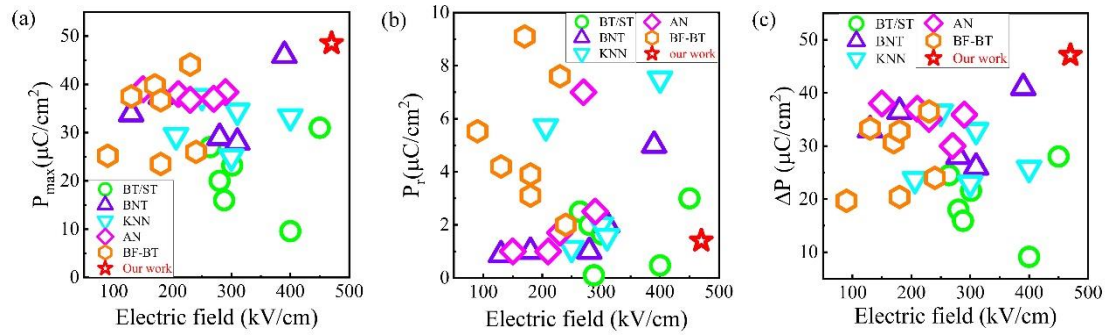


Figure S4. SEM of NBT-SBT-xBMN ceramics

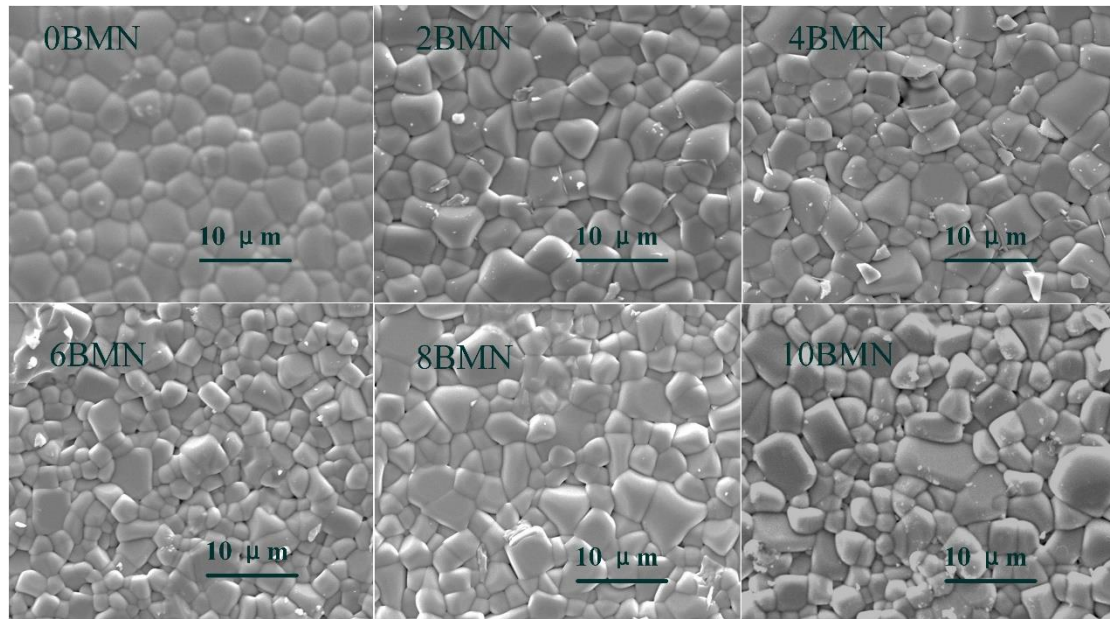


Figure S5. Room-temperature Raman data for NBT-SBT- x BMN ceramics

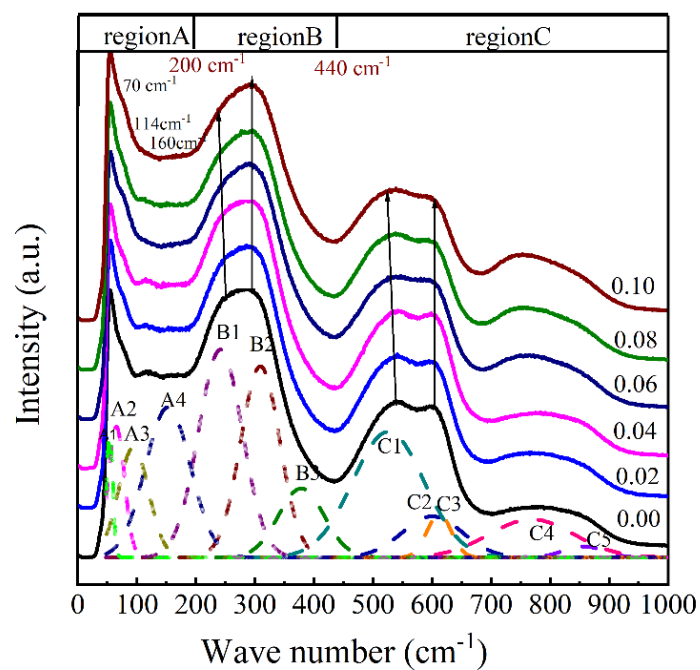


Figure S6. Temperature-dependent dielectric permittivity and loss curves for NBT-0.3SBT- x BMN ceramics with different frequencies

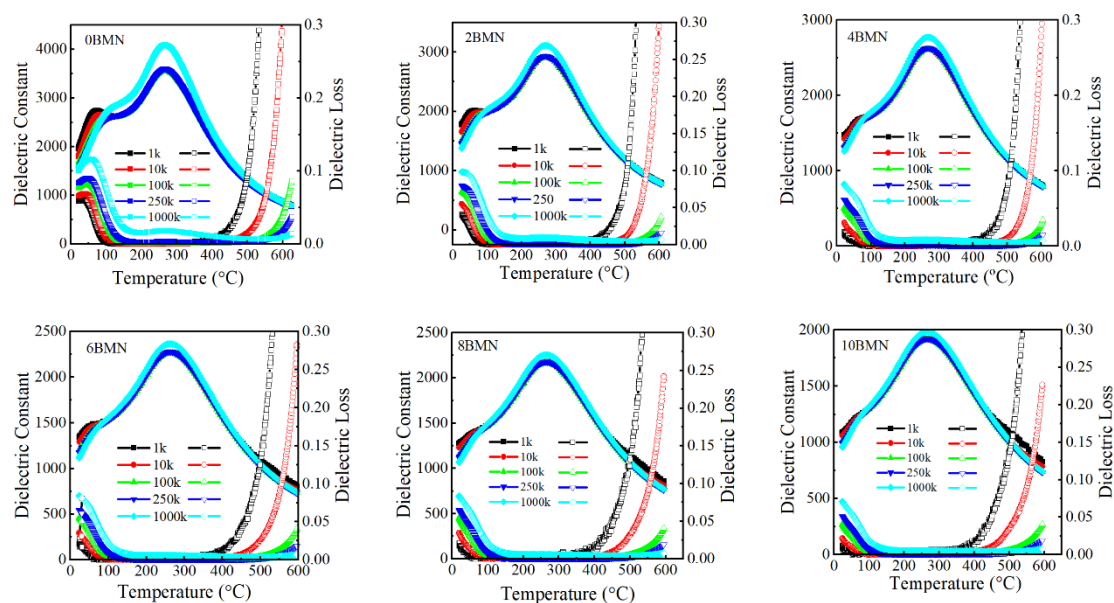


Figure S7. Temperature-dependent dielectric permittivity and loss curves for NBT-BT- x BMN ceramics

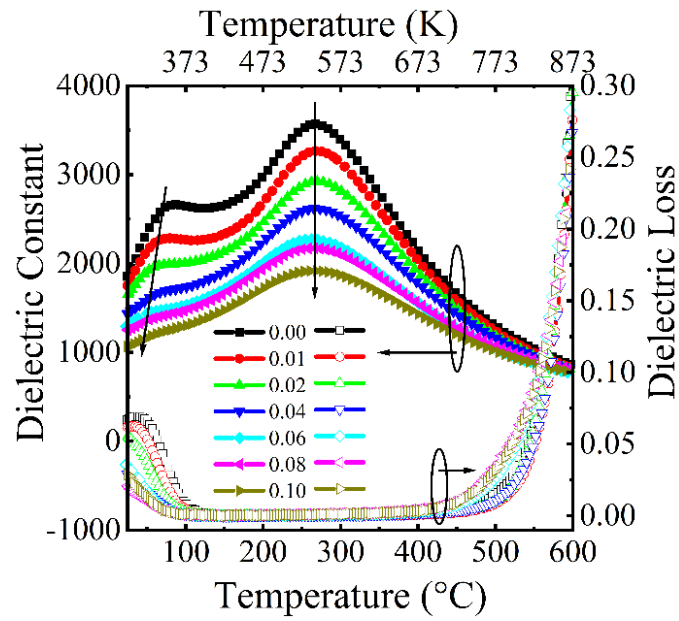


Figure S8. $\langle 110 \rangle$ zone axis diffraction patterns of NBT-SBT-0.08BMN, showing $\frac{1}{2}\{hkl\}$ superstructure reflections attributed to antiphase rotations of the O octahedra.

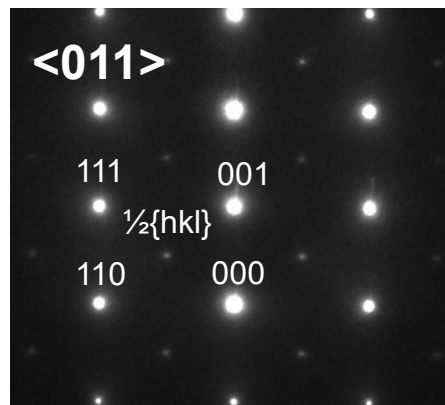


Figure S9. The ϵ_r /P-E loops for NBT-BT-xBMN ceramics

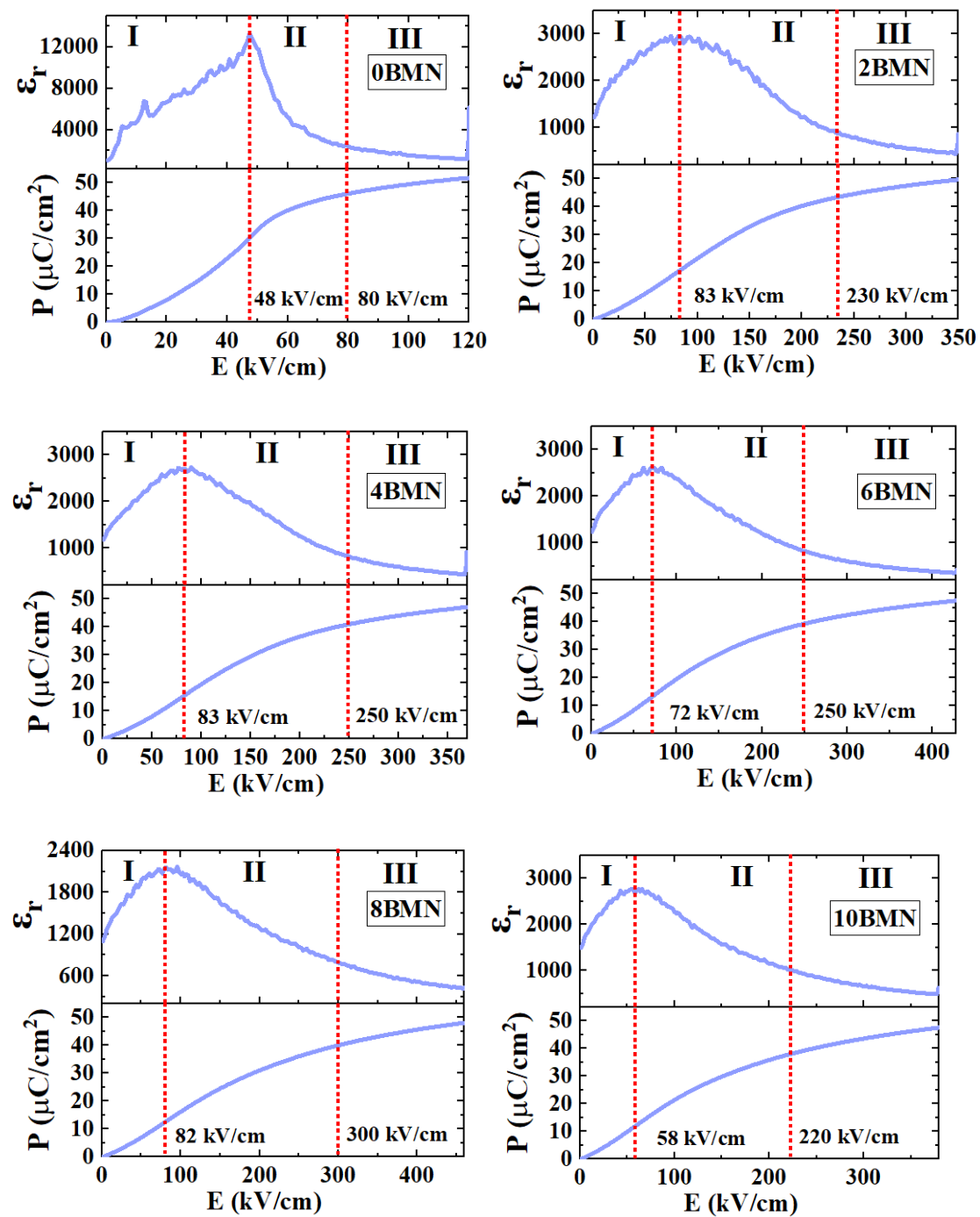


Figure S10. Cross-sectional (a) SEM image, (b) EDX element line element and mapping of (c) Pt and (d) Bi for NBT-SBT-0.08BMN MLCCs.

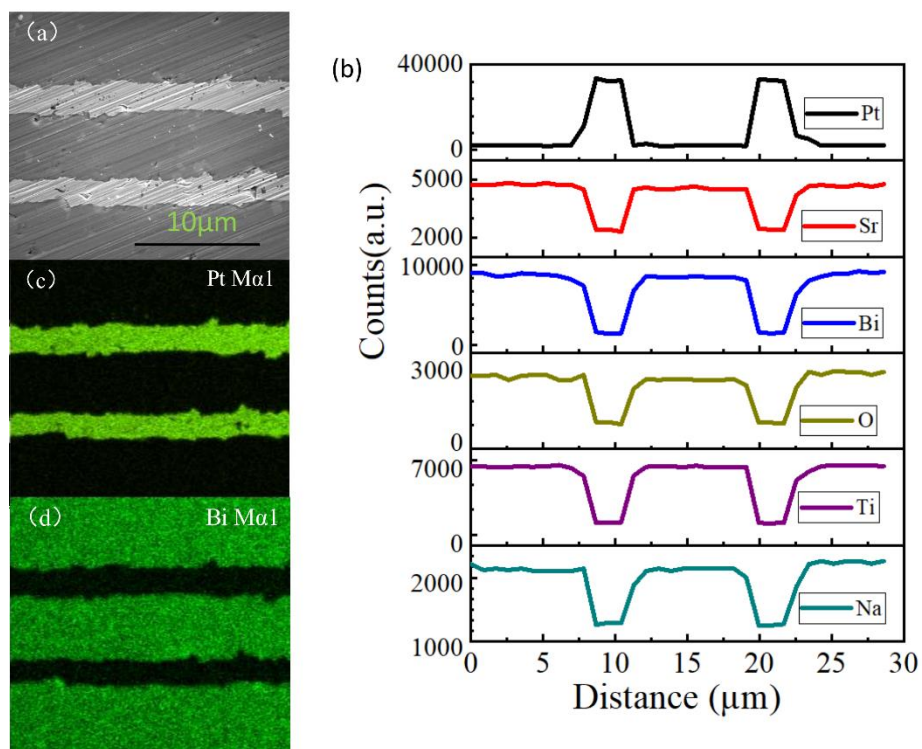


Figure S11. Bright field STEM image and corresponding chemical EDX mapping obtained from an interface between a ceramic grain and a Pt grain (electrode).

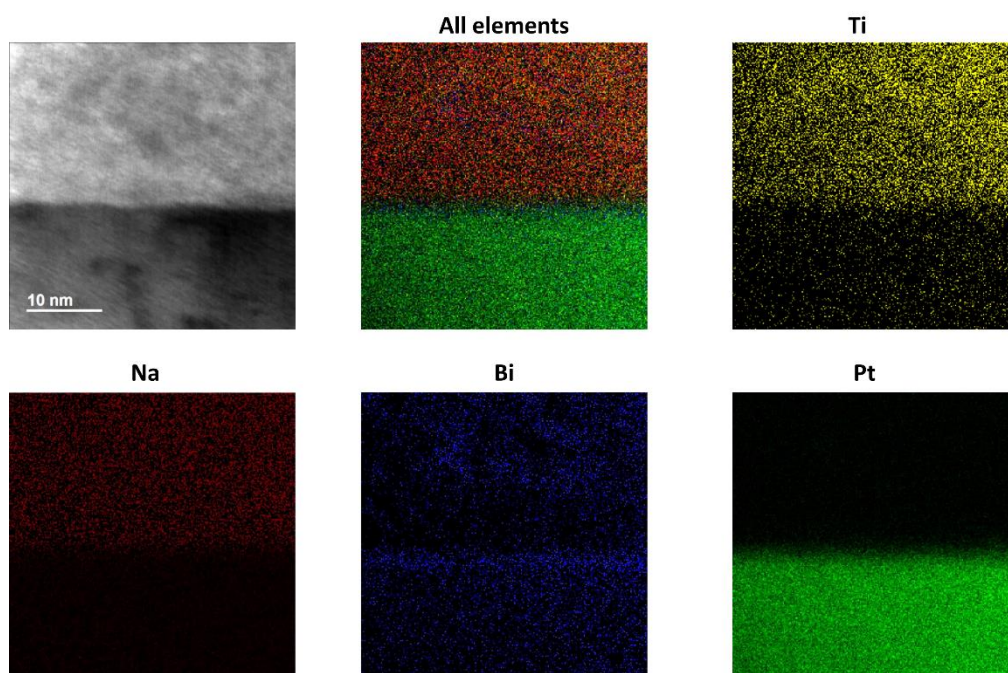


Figure S12. (a) Unipolar P-E loops for NBT-SBT-0.08BMN MLCCs at room temperature; (b) Temperature dependent unipolar P-E loops; (c) Frequency-dependent unipolar P-E loops; (d) AC cycling unipolar P-E loops.

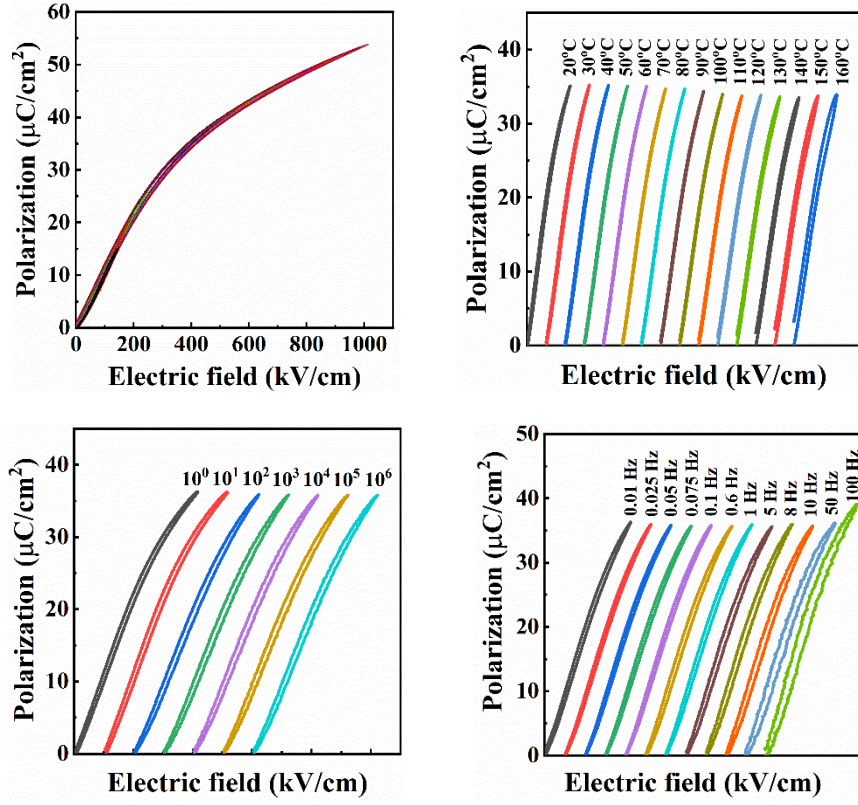


Figure S13. Unipolar strain versus E-field (S-E) loops for NBT-SBT, $S_{\text{max}} \sim 0.17\%$, hysteresis $\sim 12\%$, and NBT-SBT-8BMN, $S_{\text{max}} \sim 0.065\%$, hysteresis $\sim 2.9\%$

