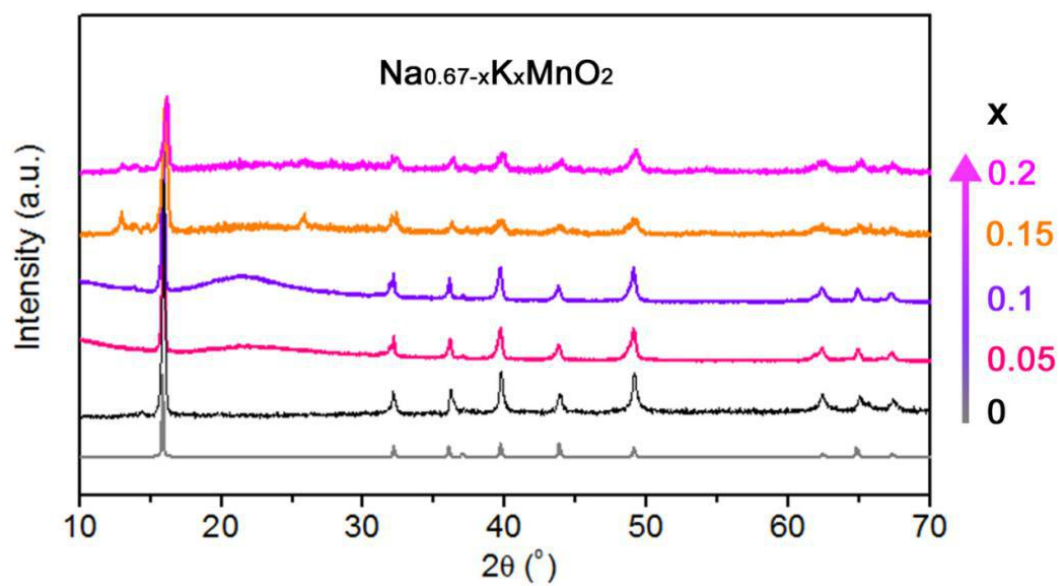


Supplementary Information

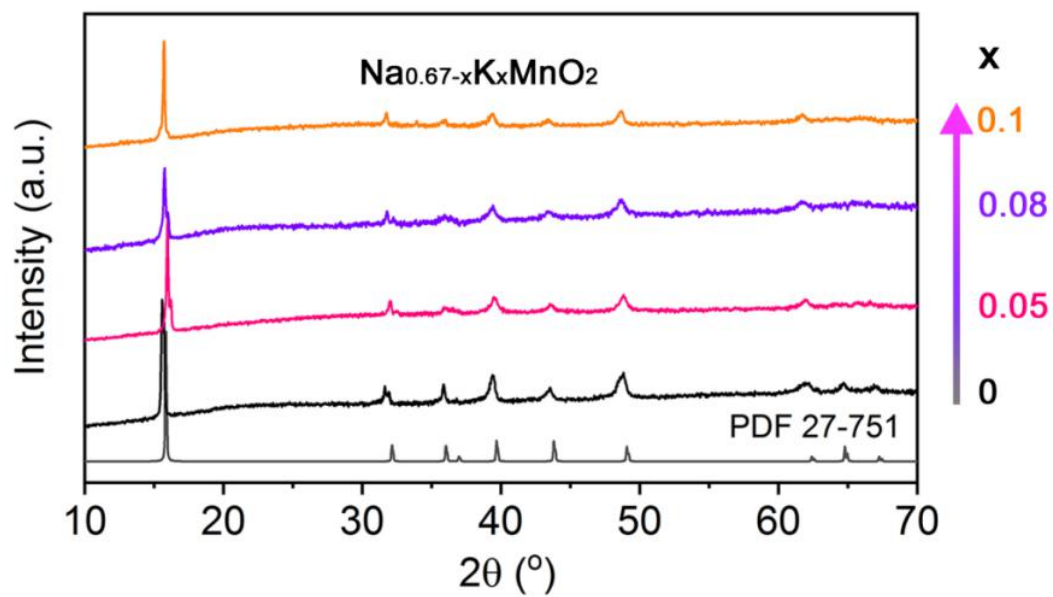
Tuning local chemistry of P2 layered-oxide cathode for high energy and long cycles of sodium-ion battery

Wang et al.

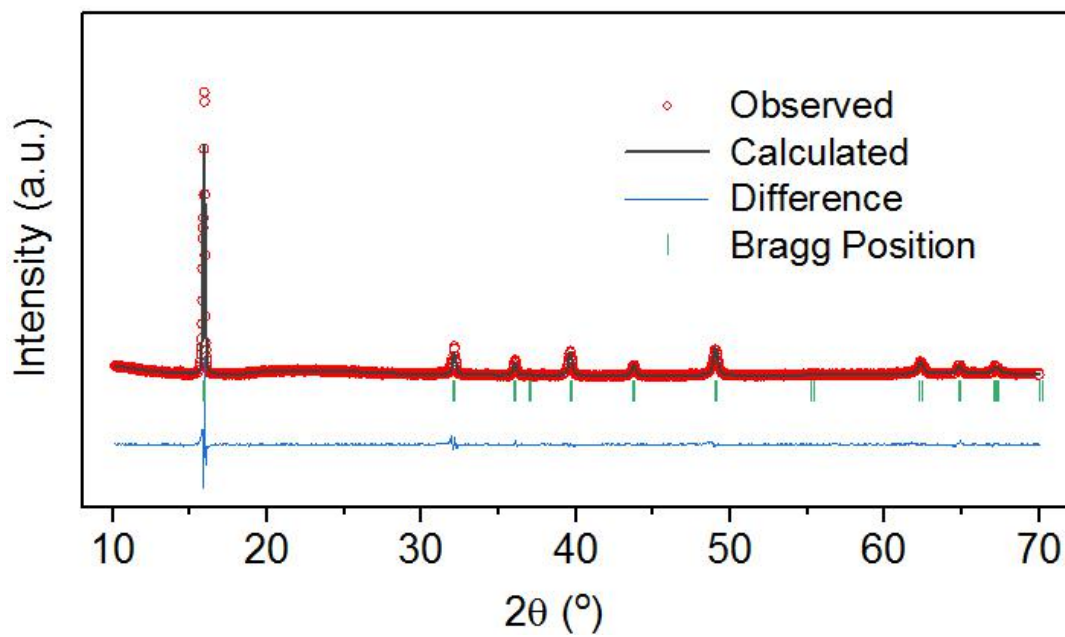
Supplementary Figures



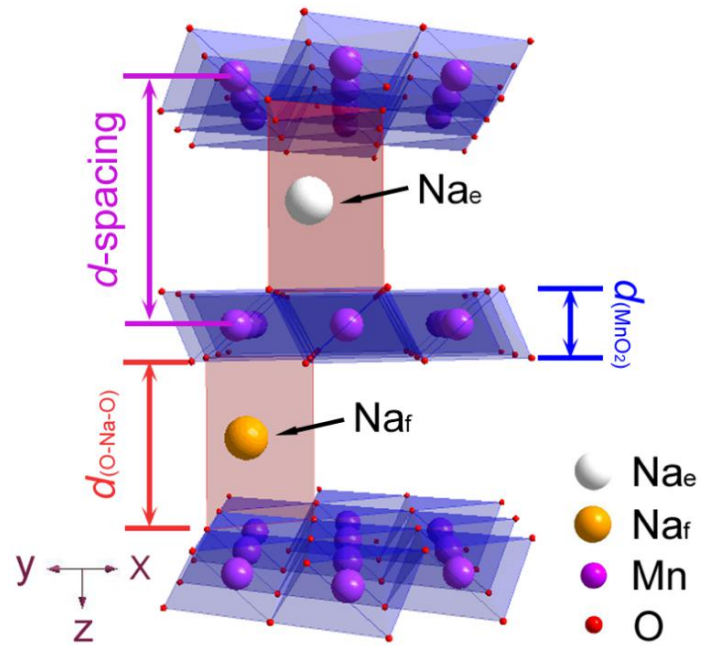
Supplementary Fig. 1 XRD patterns for the as-synthesized $\text{Na}_{0.67-x}\text{K}_x\text{MnO}_2$ ($0 \leq x \leq 0.2$) using sodium acetate precursor.



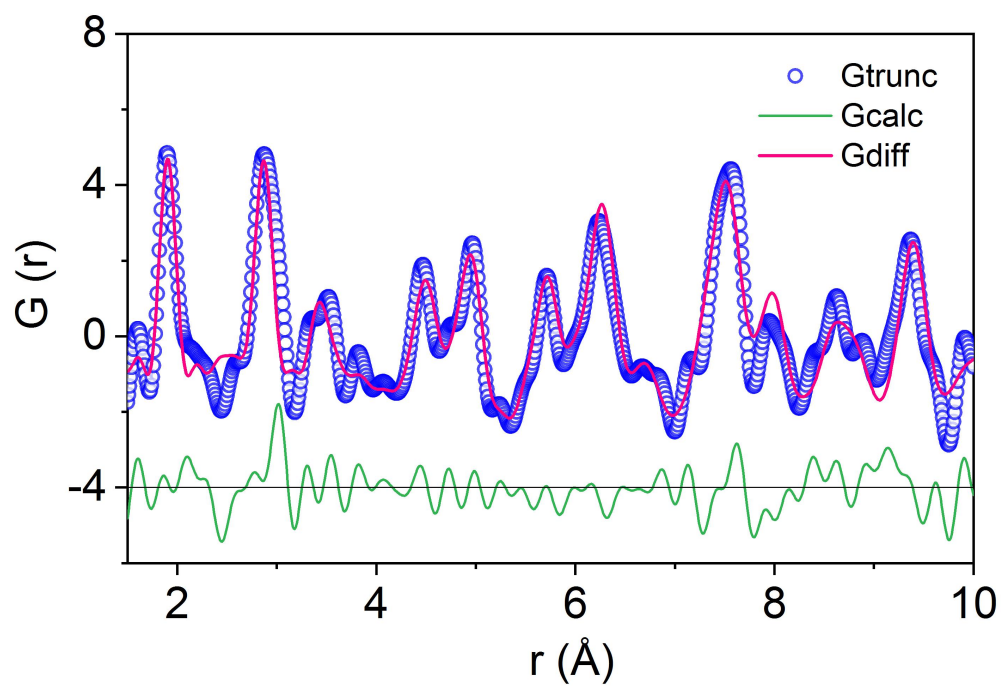
Supplementary Fig. 2 XRD patterns for the as-synthesized $\text{Na}_{0.67-x}\text{K}_x\text{MnO}_2$ ($0 \leq x \leq 0.1$) using sodium carbonate precursor.



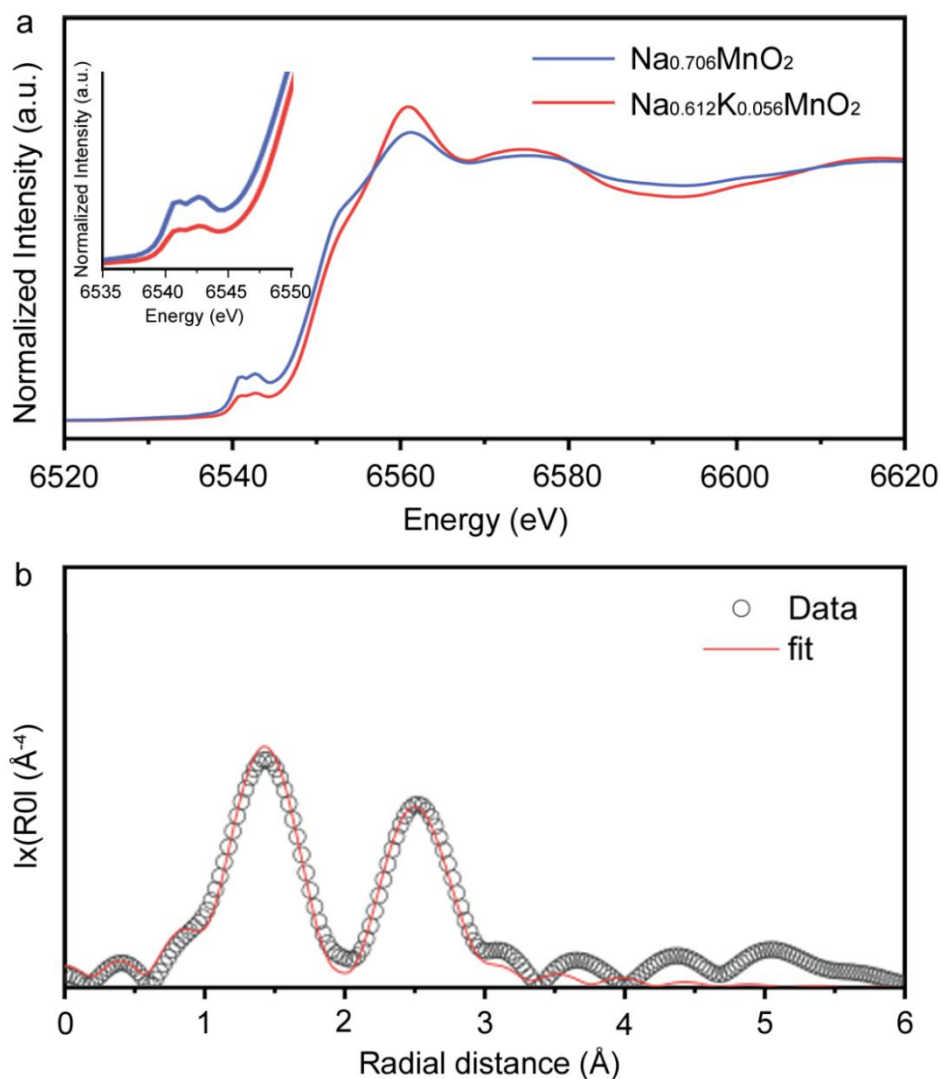
Supplementary Fig. 3 XRD Rietveld refinement pattern for the as-synthesized $\text{Na}_{0.706}\text{MnO}_2$.



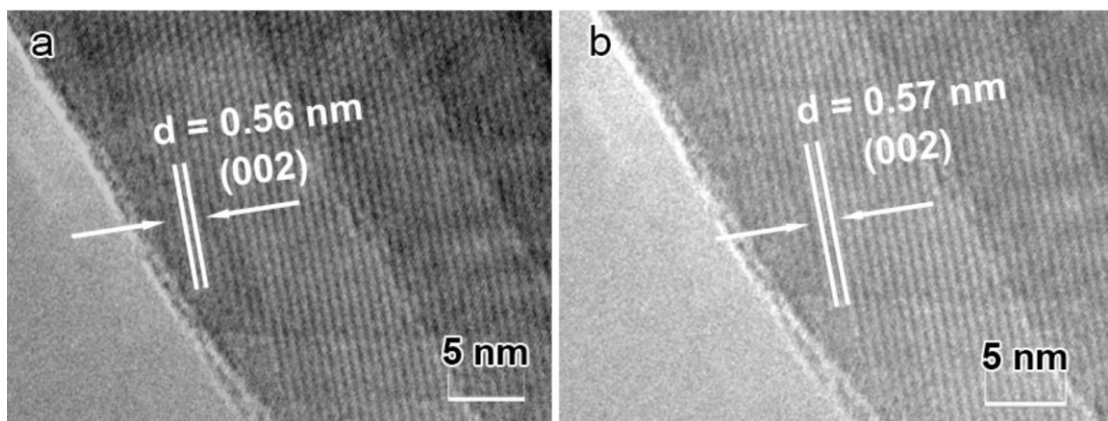
Supplementary Fig. 4 Structure of $\text{Na}_{0.706}\text{MnO}_2$ in the $P6_3/mmc$ space group viewed along the y axis. It shows the typical Na_e (edge-sharing), Na_f (face-sharing) sites, d -spacing, $d_{(\text{Na}-\text{O}-\text{Na})}$ and d_{MnO_2} .



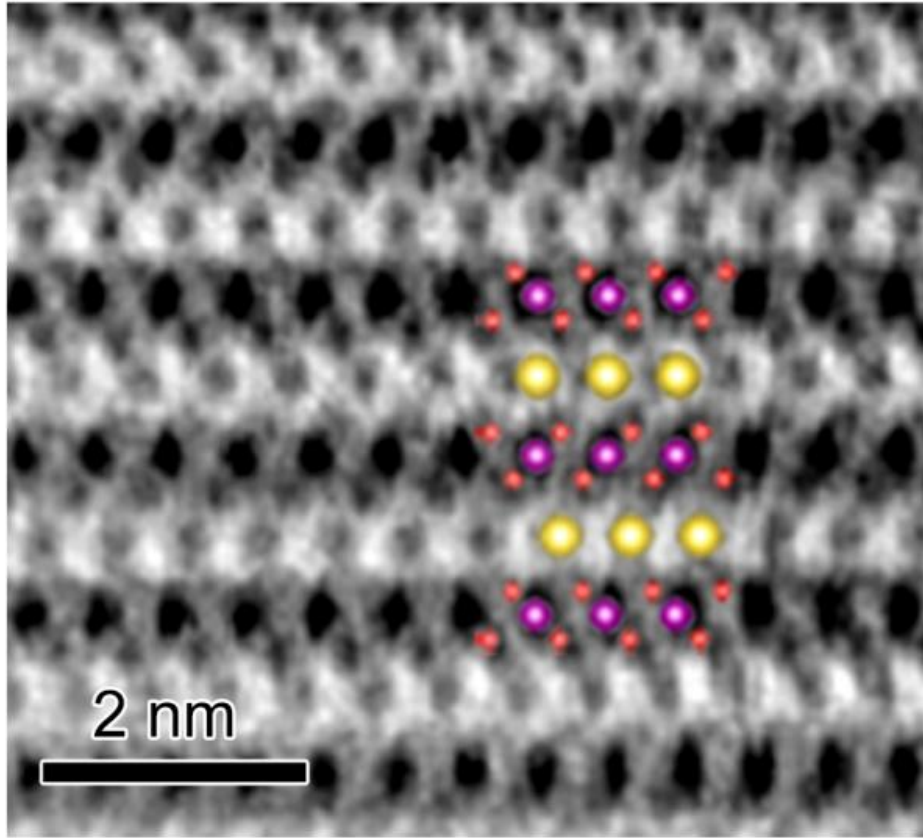
Supplementary Fig. 5 PDF pattern of $\text{Na}_{0.706}\text{MnO}_2$.



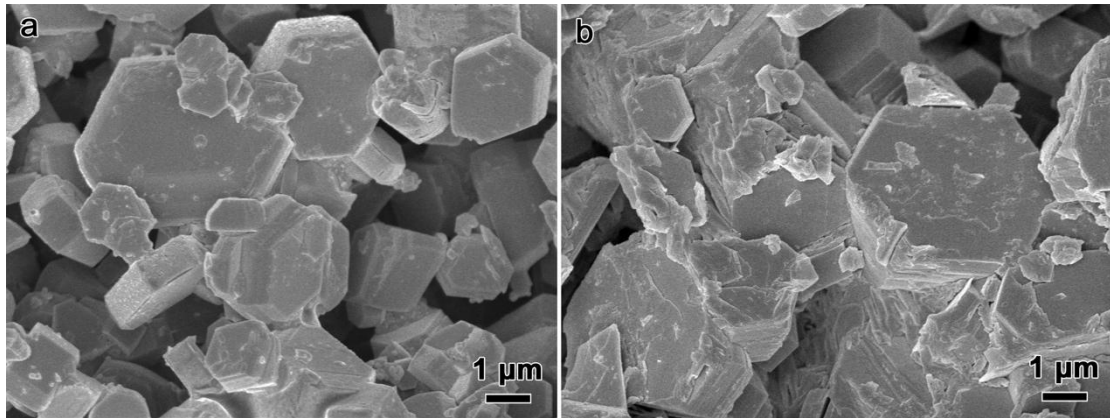
Supplementary Fig. 6 a, XANES spectra at the Mn K-edge for $\text{Na}_{0.612}\text{K}_{0.056}\text{MnO}_2$ and $\text{Na}_{0.706}\text{MnO}_2$. **b**, Fitting of Mn K-edge FT-EXAFS spectra of $\text{Na}_{0.706}\text{MnO}_2$. The magnified pre-edge region is shown in Supplementary figure 6a inset. In the pre-edge region, two peaks are observable, and these Mn pre-edge peaks look similar for both $\text{Na}_{0.612}\text{K}_{0.056}\text{MnO}_2$ and $\text{Na}_{0.706}\text{MnO}_2$, which implies that Mn has the approximately same average oxidation states.



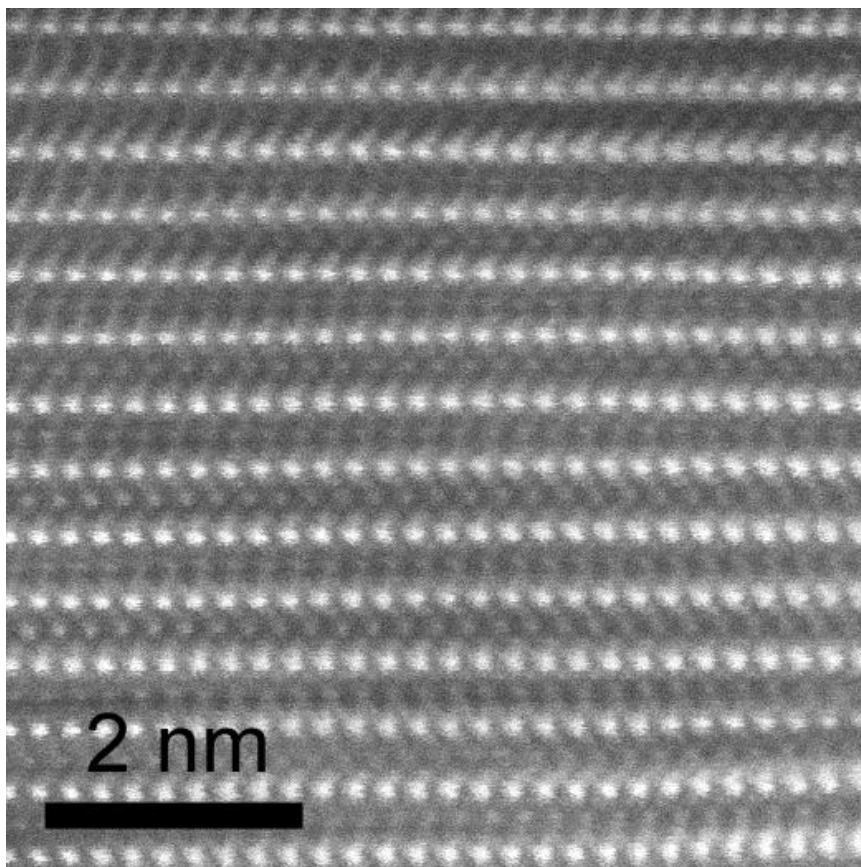
Supplementary Fig. 7 HRTEM images for the as-synthesized $\text{Na}_{0.612}\text{K}_{0.056}\text{MnO}_2$ (a) and $\text{Na}_{0.706}\text{MnO}_2$ (b).



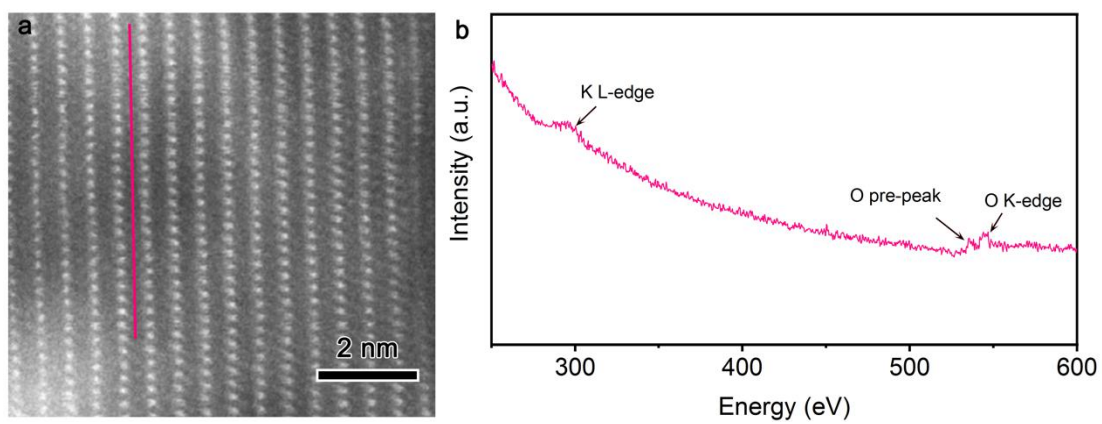
Supplementary Fig. 8 STEM-ABF image for the as-synthesized $\text{Na}_{0.602}\text{K}_{0.056}\text{MnO}_2$.



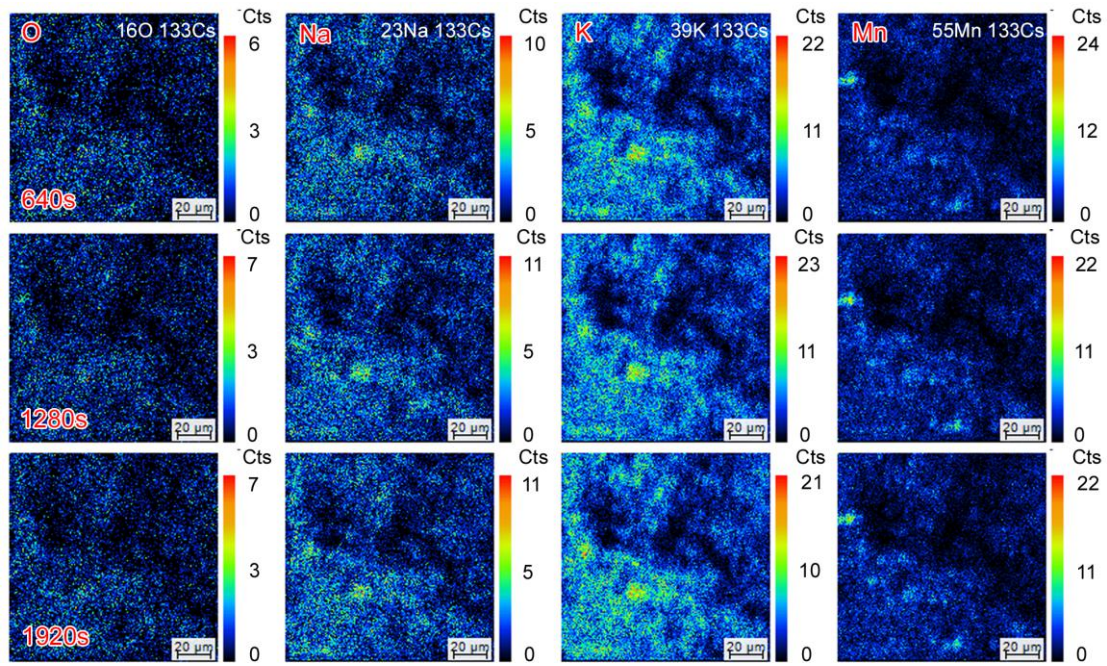
Supplementary Fig. 9 SEM images for the as-synthesized $\text{Na}_{0.612}\text{K}_{0.056}\text{MnO}_2$ (a) and $\text{Na}_{0.706}\text{MnO}_2$ (b).



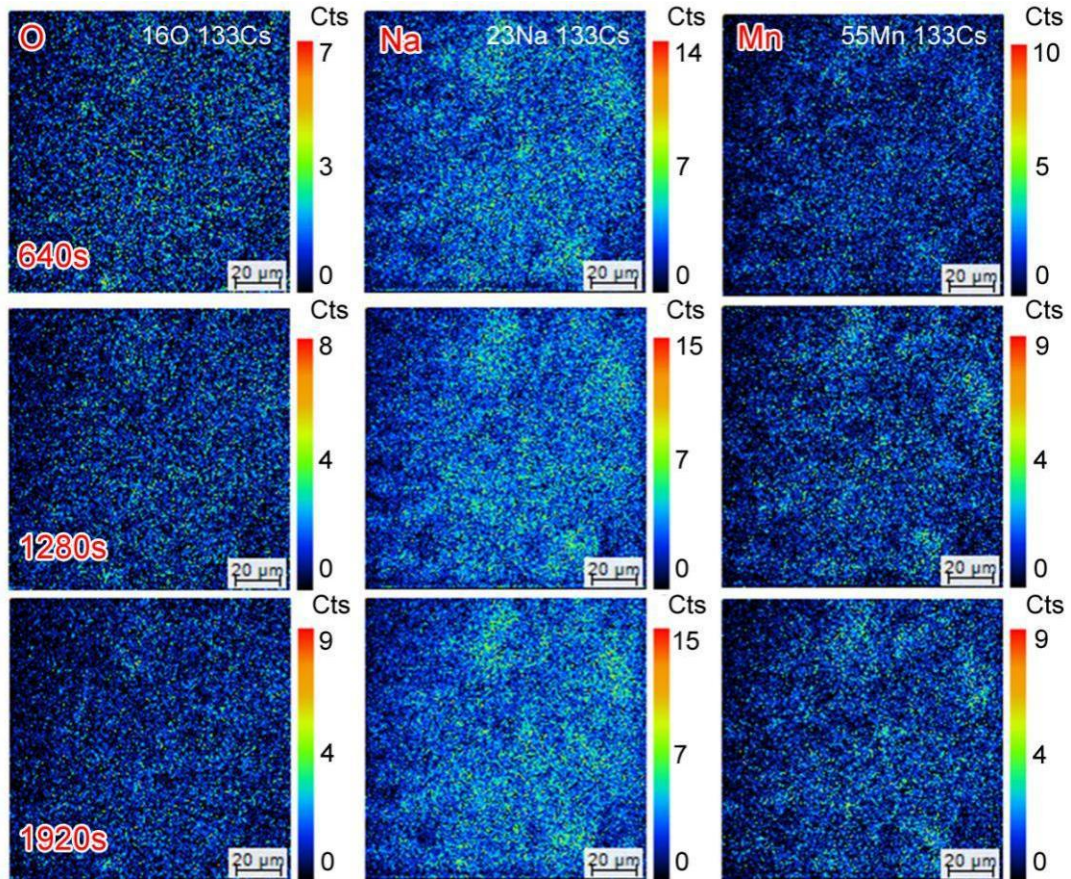
Supplementary Fig. 10 STEM-HAADF image for the as-synthesized Na_{0.706}MnO₂.



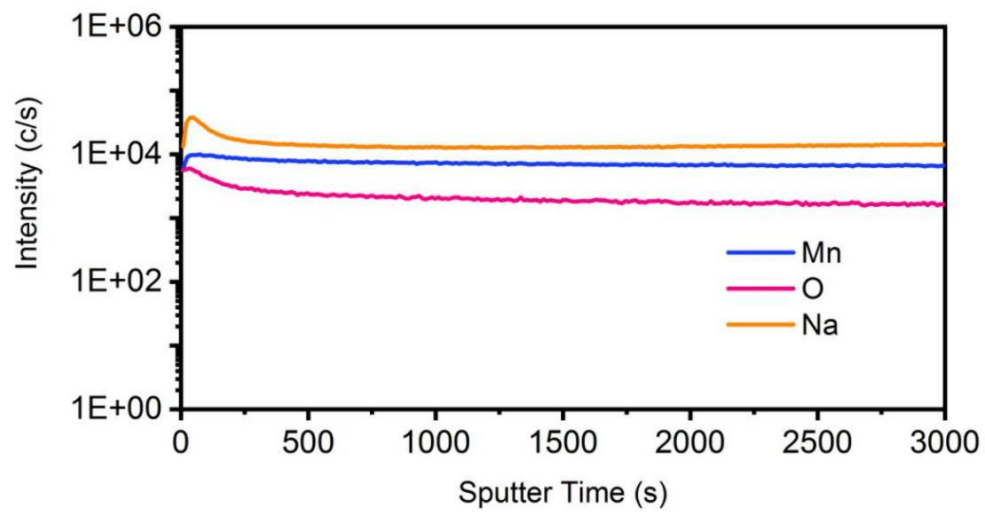
Supplementary Fig. 11 a, STEM-HAADF image of the as-synthesized $\text{Na}_{0.612}\text{K}_{0.056}\text{MnO}_2$ (b) and EELS profile scanned along the pink line in (a).



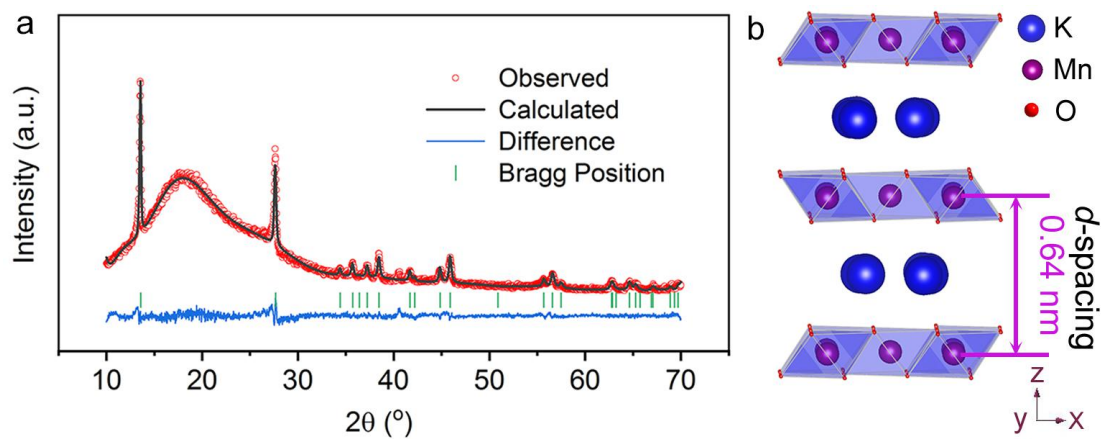
Supplementary Fig. 12 Elemental secondary ion mass spectrometry (SIMS) mapping of the pristine $\text{Na}_{0.612}\text{K}_{0.056}\text{MnO}_2$.



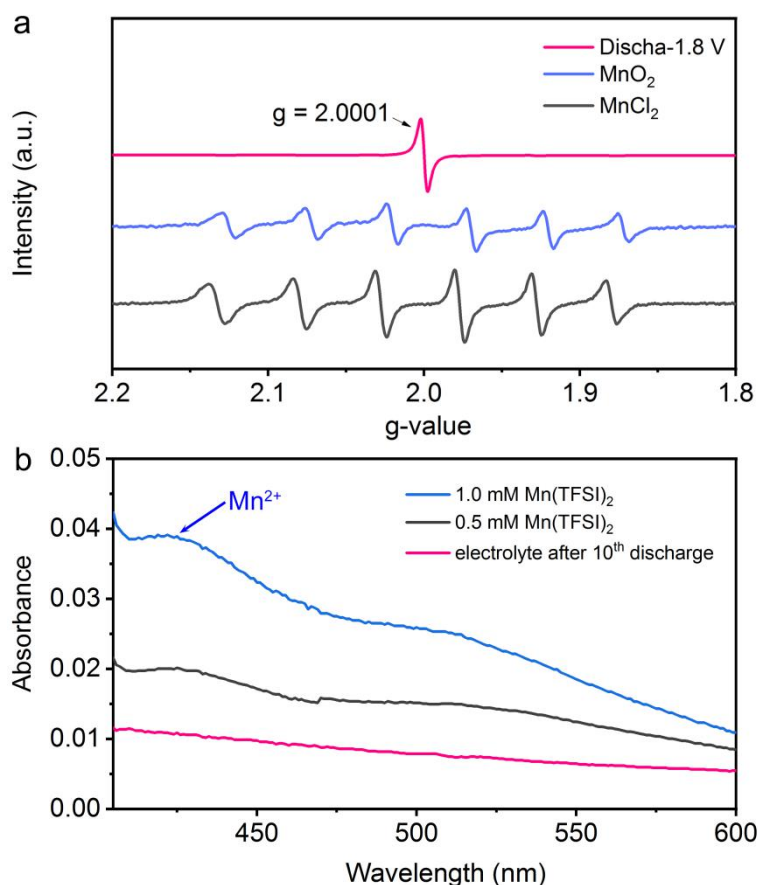
Supplementary Fig. 13 Elemental secondary ion mass spectrometry (SIMS) mapping of the pristine $\text{Na}_{0.706}\text{MnO}_2$.



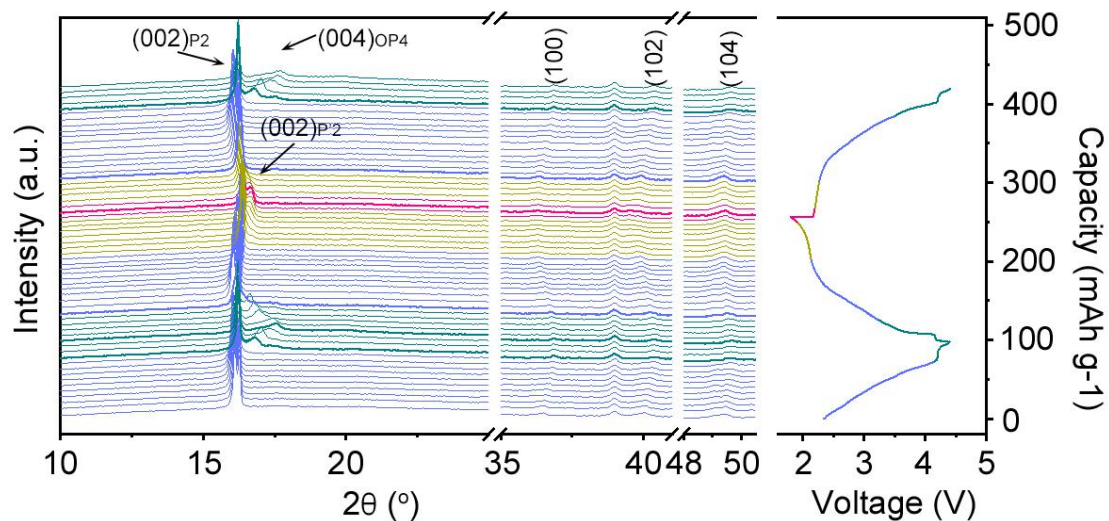
Supplementary Fig. 14 Sputter depth profiles of Na_{0.706}MnO₂.



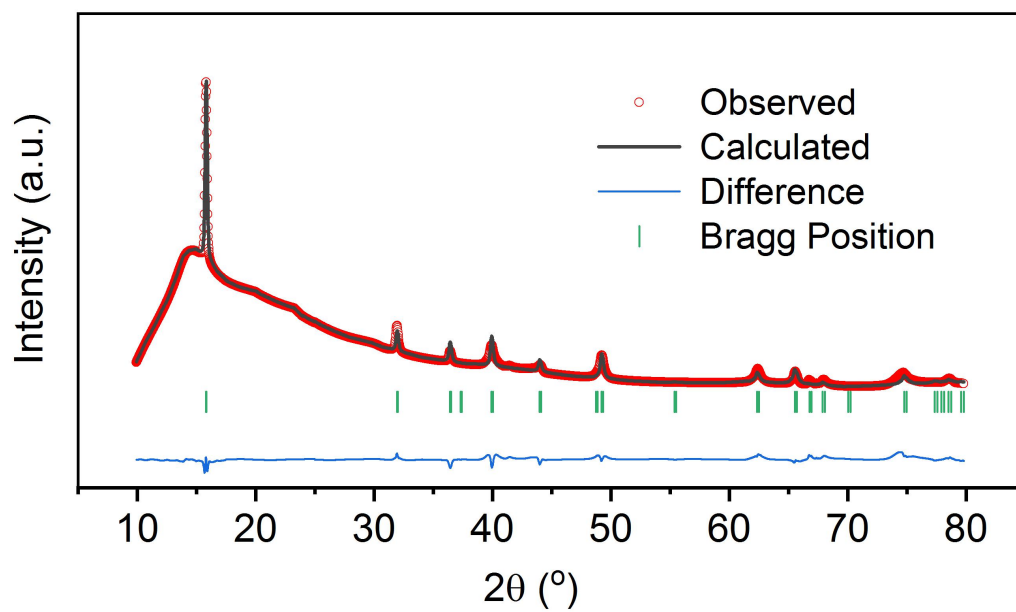
Supplementary Fig. 15 a, XRD Rietveld refinement pattern for $K_{0.67}MnO_2$. b, Structure of layered $K_{0.67}MnO_2$ in the $ccmm$ space group.



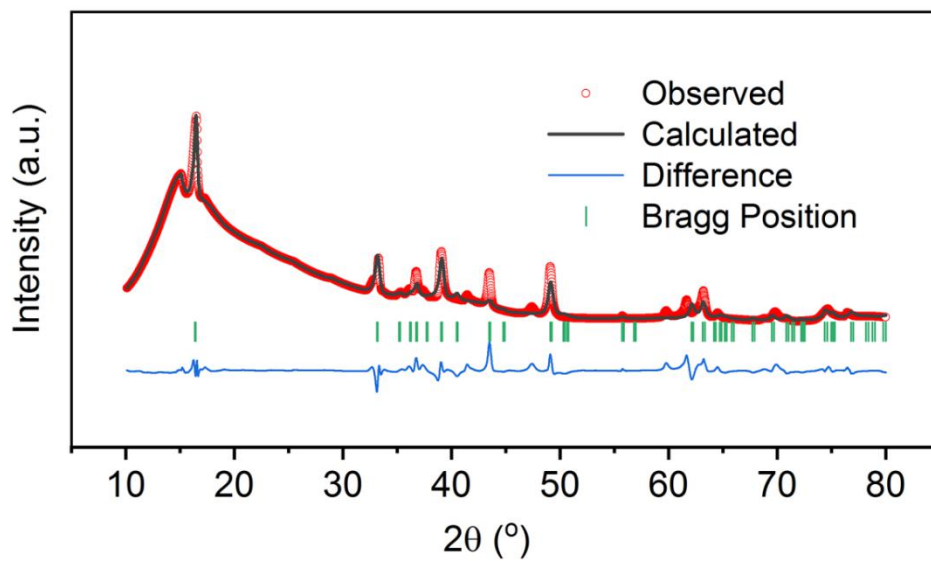
Supplementary Fig. 16 a, Electron paramagnetic resonance (EPR) spectra of discharged electrodes of P2-Na_{1.015}K_{0.056}MnO₂. b, Ultraviolet (UV) spectrum of electrolytes after 10th discharge of P2-Na_{0.612}K_{0.056}MnO₂ as well as 0.5 and 1.0 mM Mn(TFSI)₂. It was further confirmed that only Mn³⁺ exists in the full discharge state without Mn²⁺. The EPR signal observed at $g=2.0001$ in Na_{1.015}K_{0.056}MnO₂ is attributed to the oxygen vacancies in the material surface.



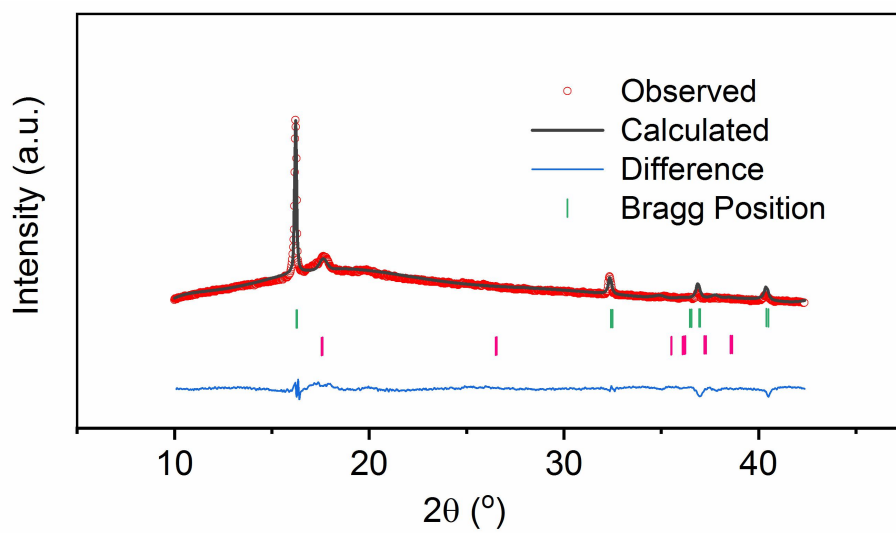
Supplementary Fig. 17 *In situ* XRD patterns collected during the first charge/discharge and the second charge of the $\text{Na}_{0.706}\text{MnO}_2$ electrodes. The (004) peak of OP4 phase appears at 17.5° , and the (002) peak of P'2 phase appears at 17.0° . It suggests that P2- $\text{Na}_{0.706}\text{MnO}_2$ involves the phase transition of $\text{P2} \rightarrow \text{OP4}$ at high charge voltages during charge and $\text{P2} \rightarrow \text{P}'2$ during discharge.



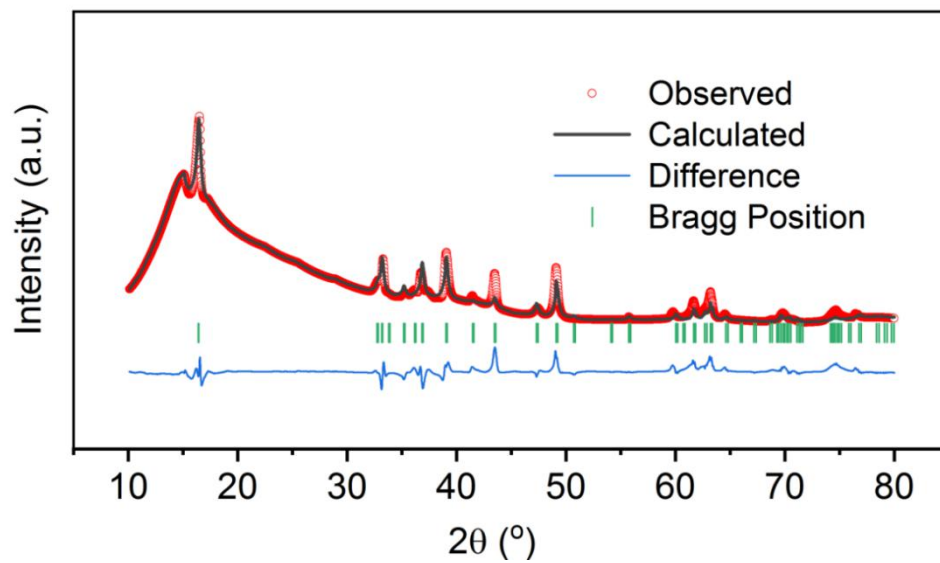
Supplementary Fig. 18 XRD Rietveld refinement pattern of $\text{Na}_{0.114}\text{K}_{0.056}\text{MnO}_2$.



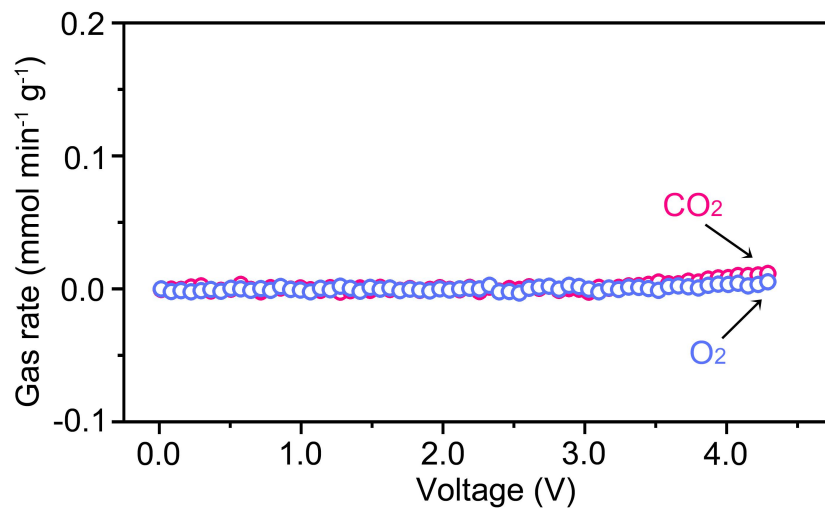
Supplementary Fig. 19 XRD Rietveld refinement pattern of $\text{Na}_{1.015}\text{K}_{0.056}\text{MnO}_2$.



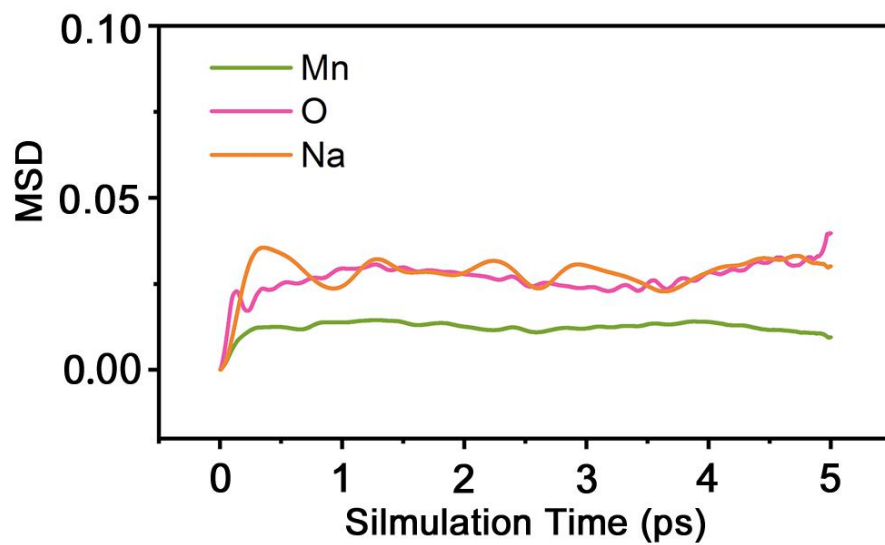
Supplementary Fig. 20 XRD Rietveld refinement pattern of $\text{Na}_{0.327}\text{MnO}_2$.



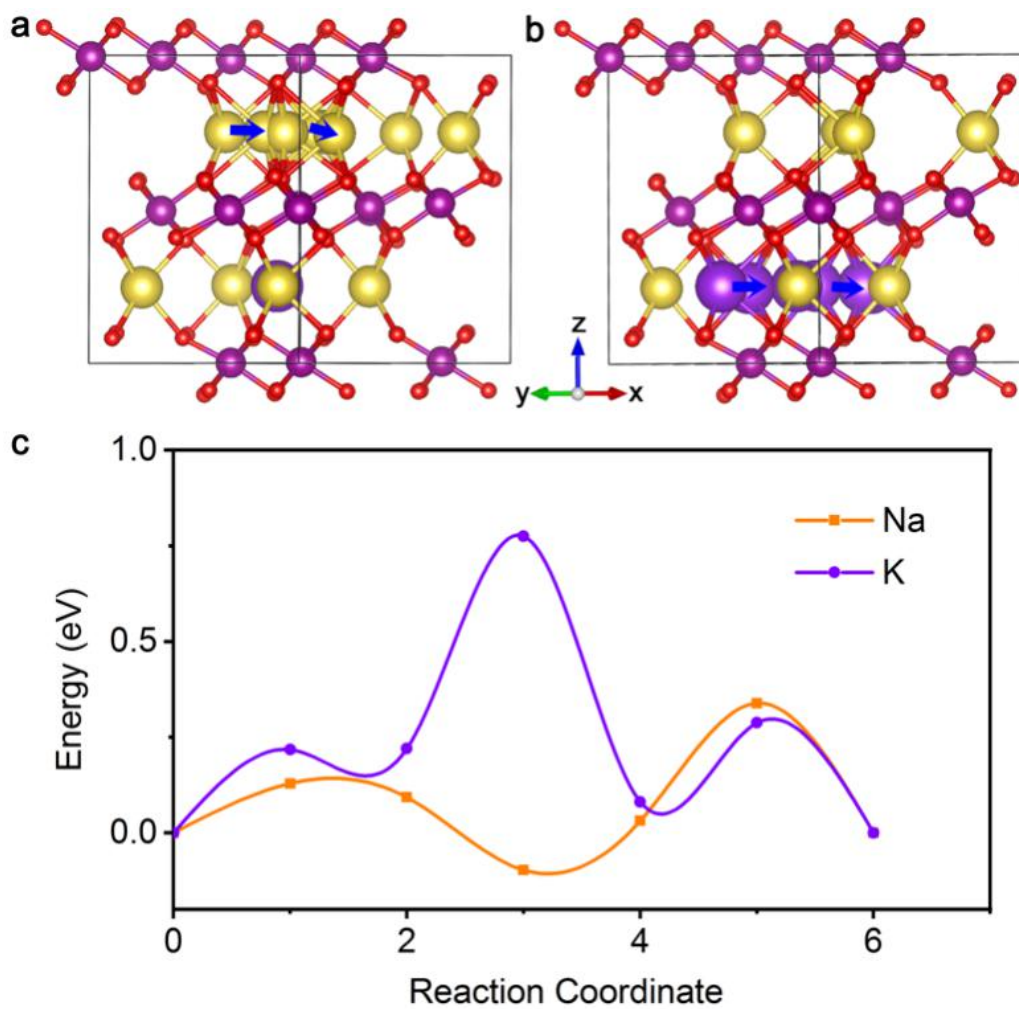
Supplementary Fig. 21 XRD Rietveld refinement pattern of $\text{Na}_{0.998}\text{MnO}_2$.



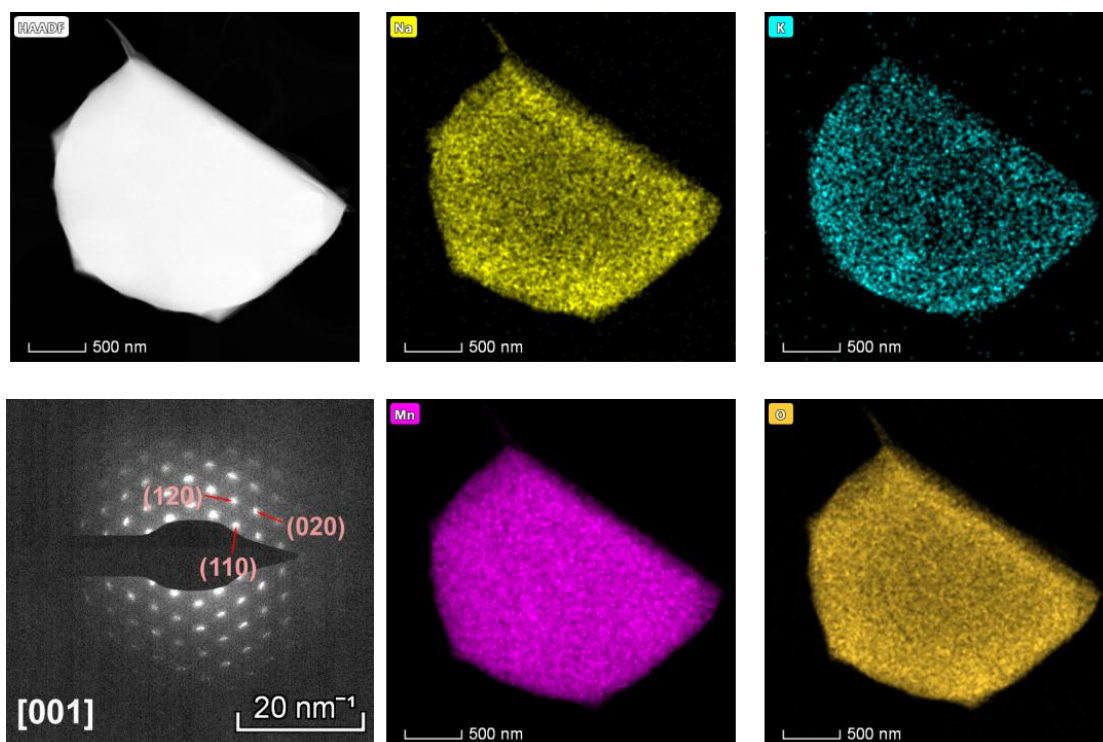
Supplementary Fig. 22 *In situ* differential electrochemical mass spectrometry (DEMS) results of gas evolution rates of CO₂ and O₂ (unit: mmol min⁻¹ g⁻¹).



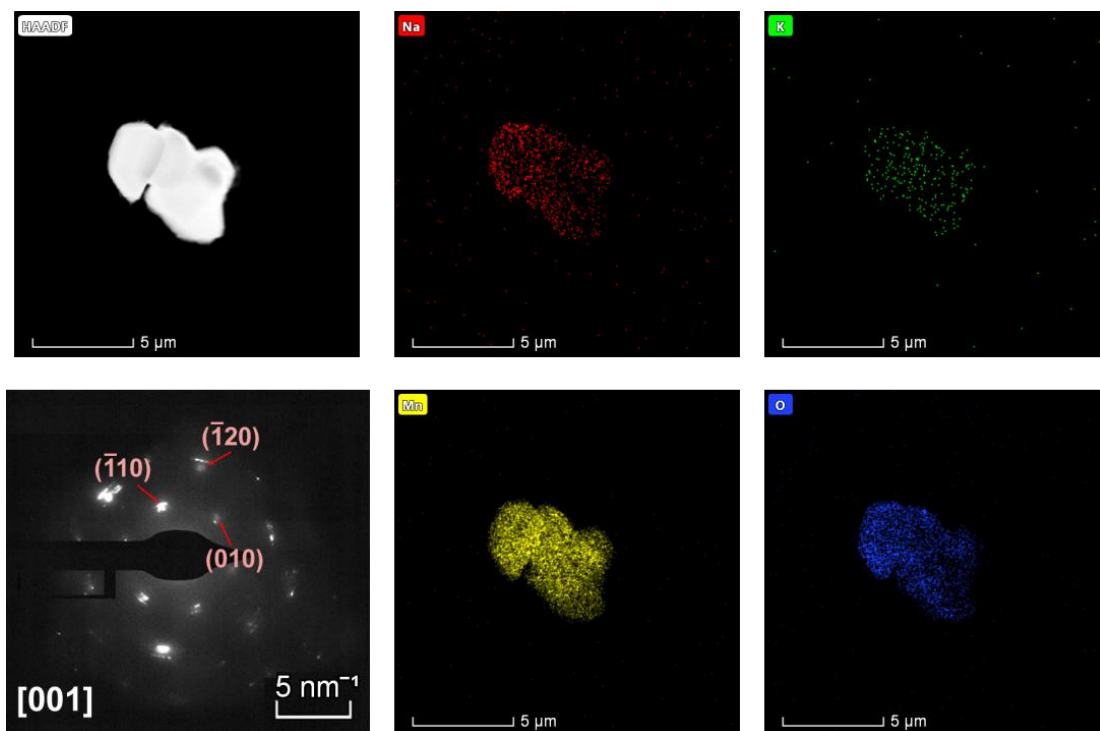
Supplementary Fig. 23 MSD of Mn, Na, and O as functions of time in $\text{Na}_{0.555}\text{MnO}_2$.



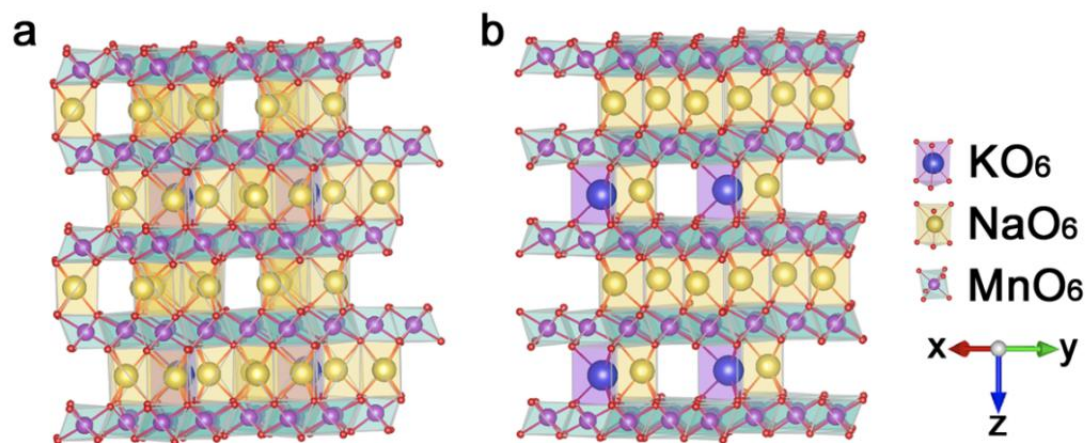
Supplementary Fig. 24 Diffusion path for Na^+ (a) and K^+ (b) and their migration energy barrier (c) in $\text{Na}_{0.612}\text{K}_{0.056}\text{MnO}_2$.



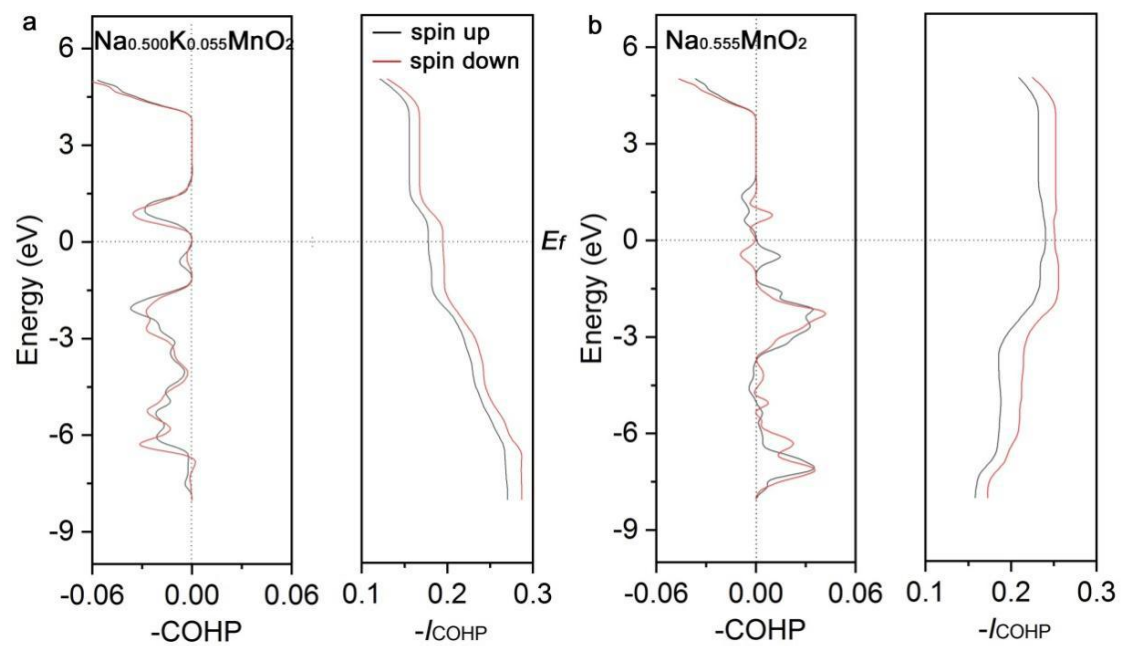
Supplementary Fig. 25 TEM elemental mappings and selected area electron diffraction (SAED) of the as-synthesized $\text{Na}_{0.612}\text{K}_{0.056}\text{MnO}_2$. SAED implies a pure P2 phase and the elemental mappings show uniform distribution of Na, K, Mn, and O in pristine $\text{Na}_{0.612}\text{K}_{0.056}\text{MnO}_2$.



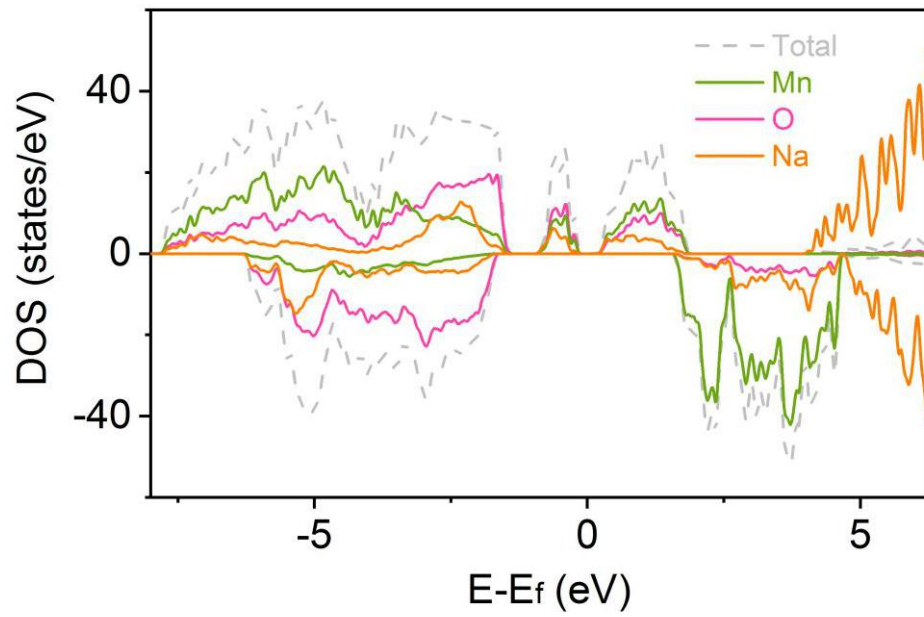
Supplementary Fig. 26 TEM elemental mappings and SAED of $\text{Na}_{0.612}\text{K}_{0.056}\text{MnO}_2$ after the first charge. SAED implies that a pure P2 phase was maintained after charging. The elemental mappings show uniform distribution of Na, K, Mn, and O after charge.



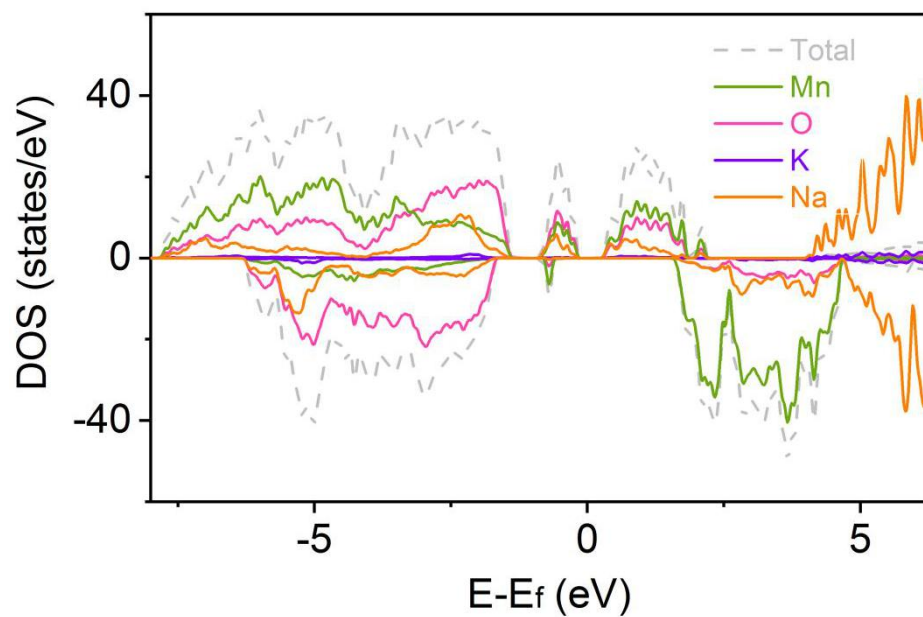
Supplementary Fig. 27 Optimized structure of P2-Na_{0.500}K_{0.055}MnO₂ (a) and P2-Na_{0.220}K_{0.055}MnO₂ (b).



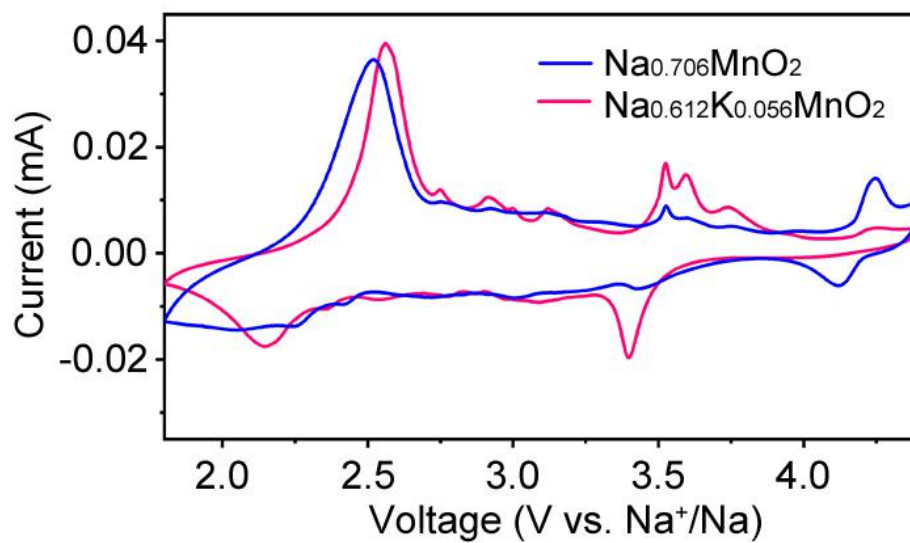
Supplementary Fig. 28 -COHP and corresponding integrated ($-\text{ICOHP}$) curves for K-O in $\text{Na}_{0.500}\text{K}_{0.055}\text{MnO}_2$ (a) and Na-O in $\text{Na}_{0.555}\text{MnO}_2$ (b).



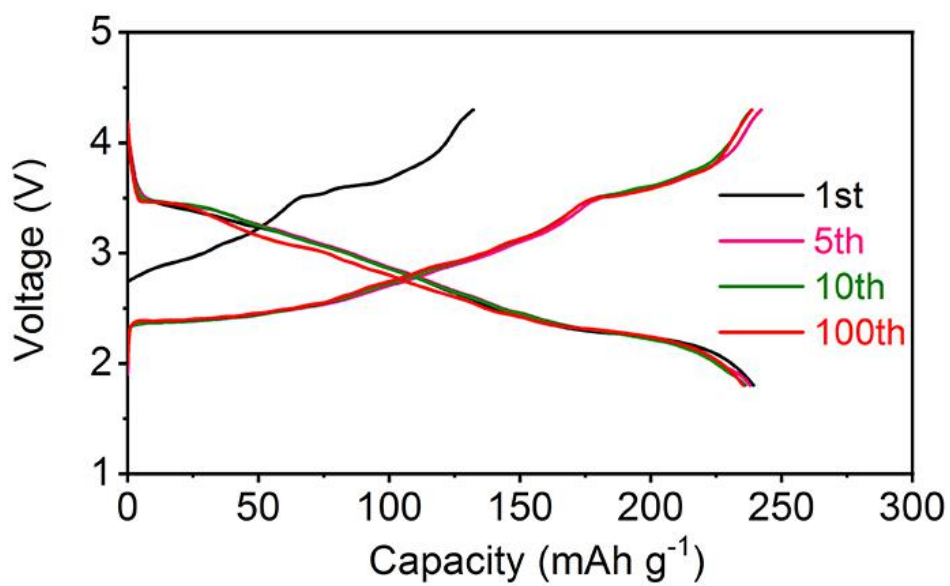
Supplementary Fig. 29 tDOS of $\text{Na}_{0.555}\text{MnO}_2$ and pDOS of Na 3s, K 4s, O 2p and Mn 3d orbitals. The Fermi energy is set to 0 eV.



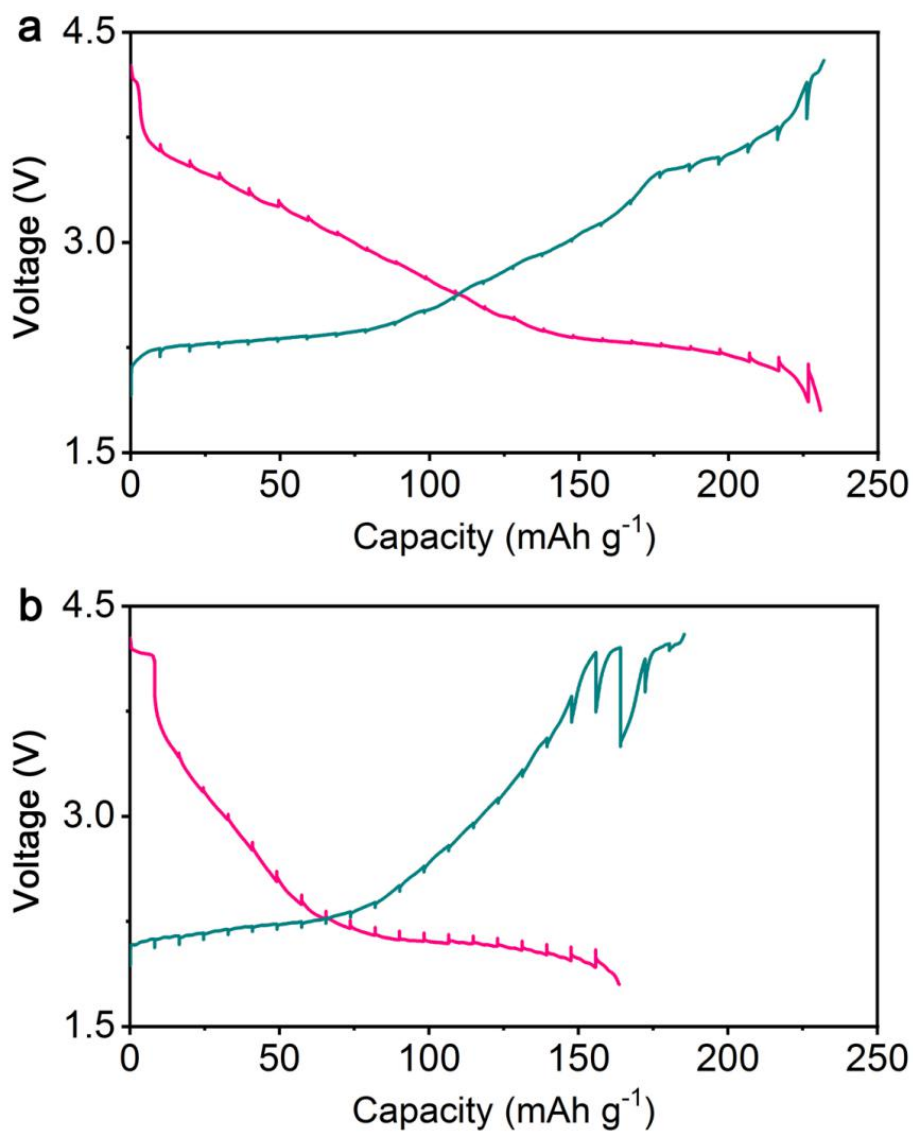
Supplementary Fig. 30 tDOS of $\text{Na}_{0.500}\text{K}_{0.055}\text{MnO}_2$ and pDOS of Na 3s, K 4s, O 2p and Mn 3d orbitals. The Fermi energy is set to 0 eV.



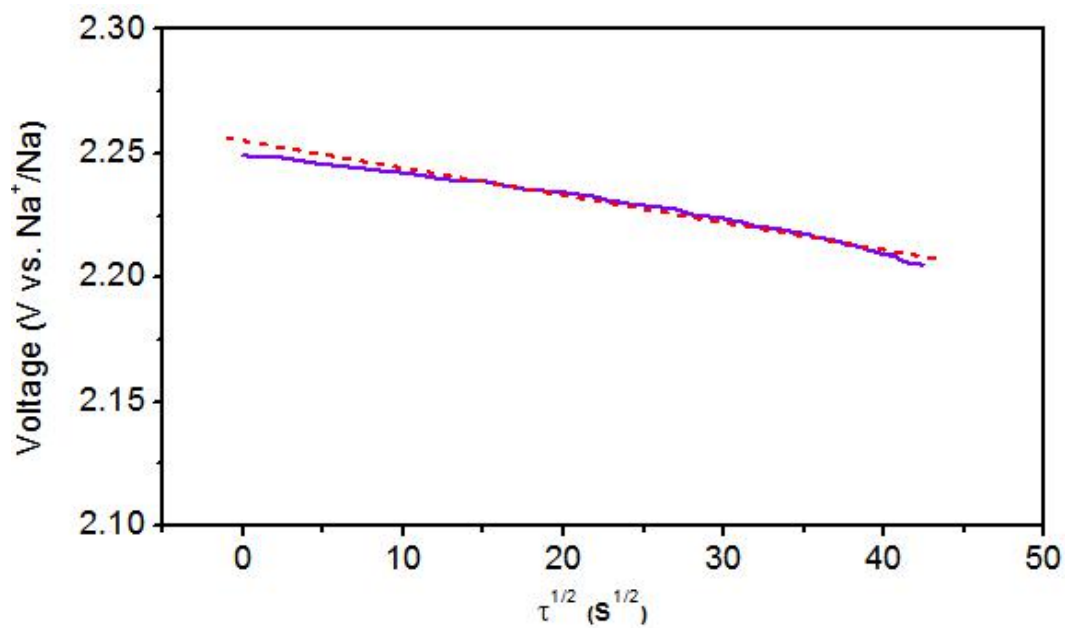
Supplementary Fig. 31 CV curves of Na_{0.612}K_{0.056}MnO₂ and Na_{0.706}MnO₂ at a scan rate of 0.1 mV s⁻¹.



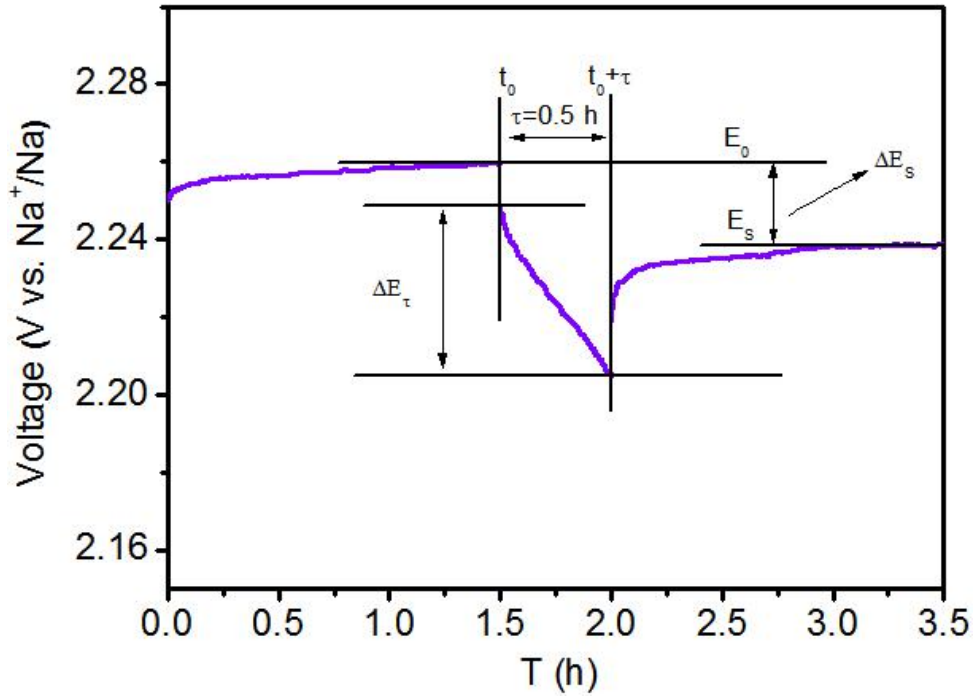
Supplementary Fig. 32 Selected charge/discharge curves of $\text{Na}_{0.612}\text{K}_{0.056}\text{MnO}_2$ at 50 mA g^{-1} during 100 cycles.



Supplementary Fig. 33 GITT curves of $\text{Na}_{0.612}\text{K}_{0.056}\text{MnO}_2$ (a) and $\text{Na}_{0.706}\text{MnO}_2$ (b) during the second cycle in the voltage range of 1.8-4.3 V.



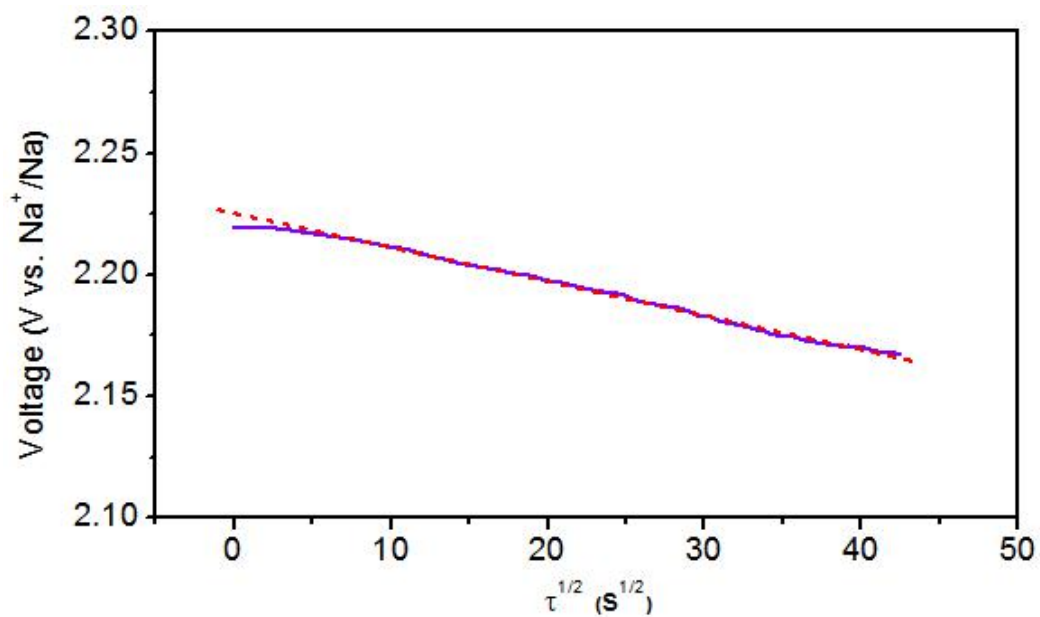
Supplementary Fig. 34 Linear fitting of Na_{0.612}K_{0.056}MnO₂ electrode at 2.25 V in the second discharge process.



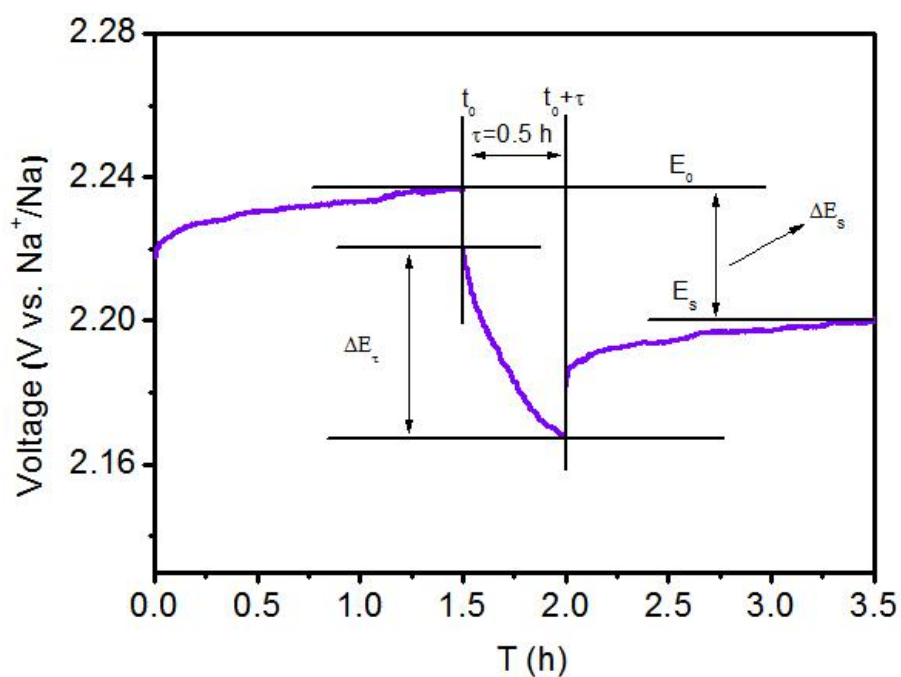
Supplementary Fig. 35 Current step diagrams of $\text{Na}_{0.612}\text{K}_{0.056}\text{MnO}_2$ electrode at 2.25 V in the second discharge process. The diffusion coefficient of Na^+ can be determined by applying the Fick's second law of diffusion, and the Equation is as following:

$$D_{\text{Na}^+} = \frac{4}{\pi\tau} \left(\frac{m_B V_m}{M_B A} \right)^2 \left(\frac{\Delta E_s}{\Delta E_\tau} \right)^2$$

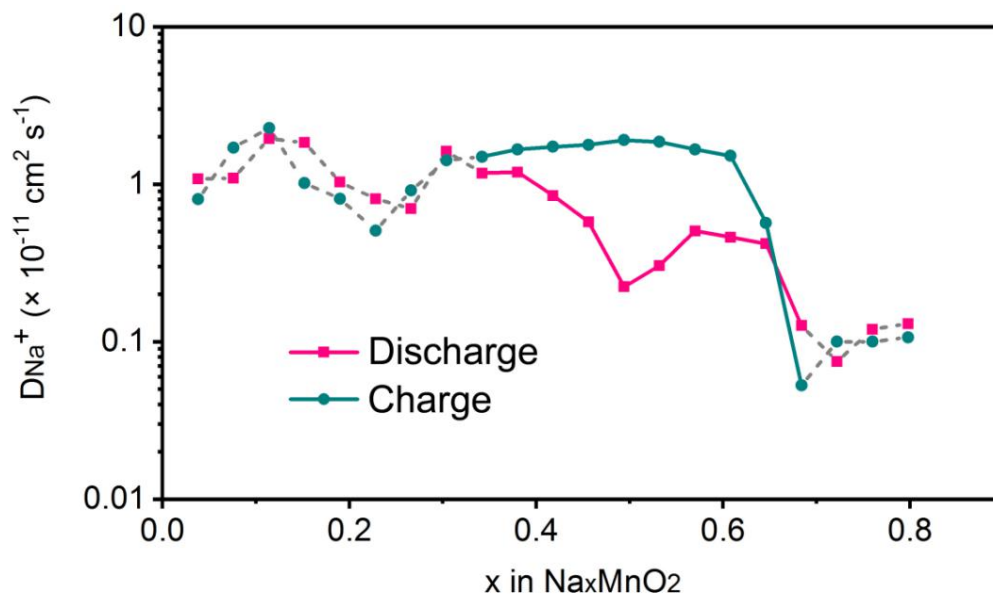
Where M_B , V_m , and m_B are molecular weight, molar volume, and mass of electrode material, respectively, A is geometric area of electrode. ΔE_s and ΔE_τ represent the change of quasi-equilibrium potential and battery voltage, respectively.



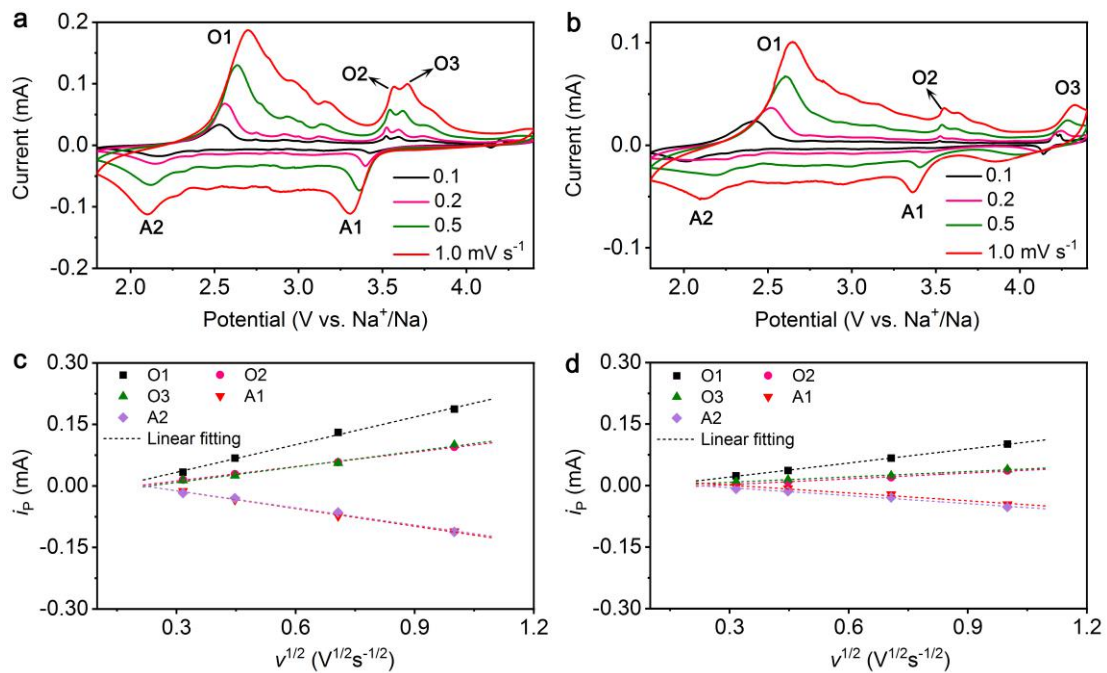
Supplementary Fig. 36 Linear fitting of Na_{0.706}MnO₂ electrode at 2.22 V in the second discharge process.



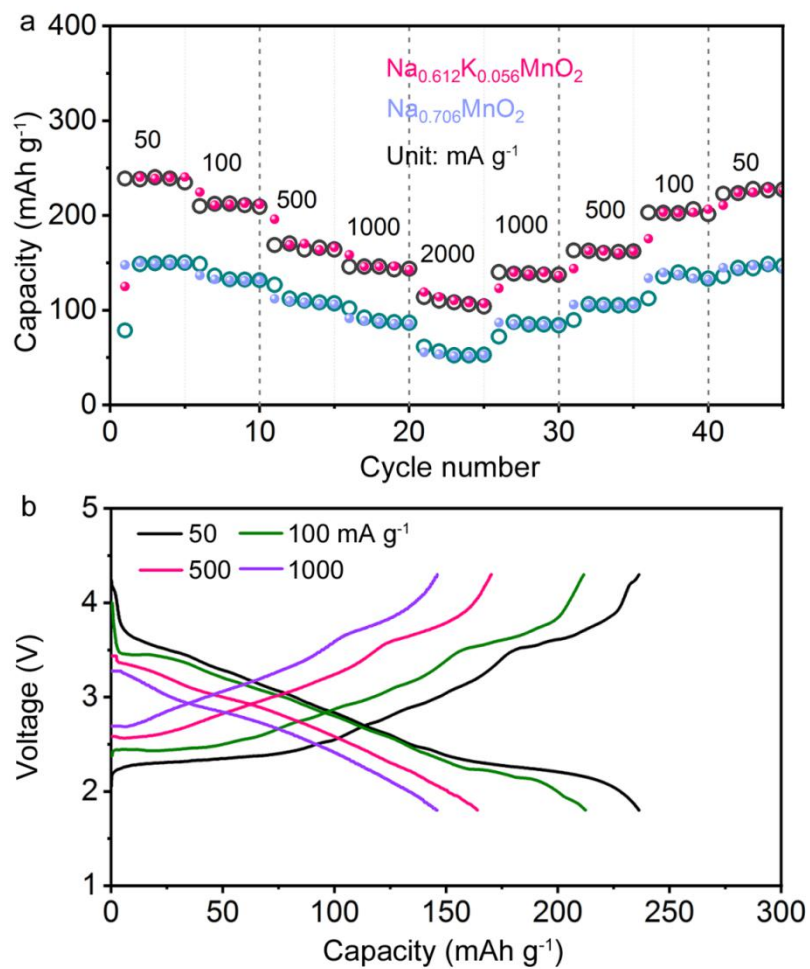
Supplementary Fig. 37 Current step diagrams of Na_{0.706}MnO₂ electrode at 2.22 V in the second discharge process.



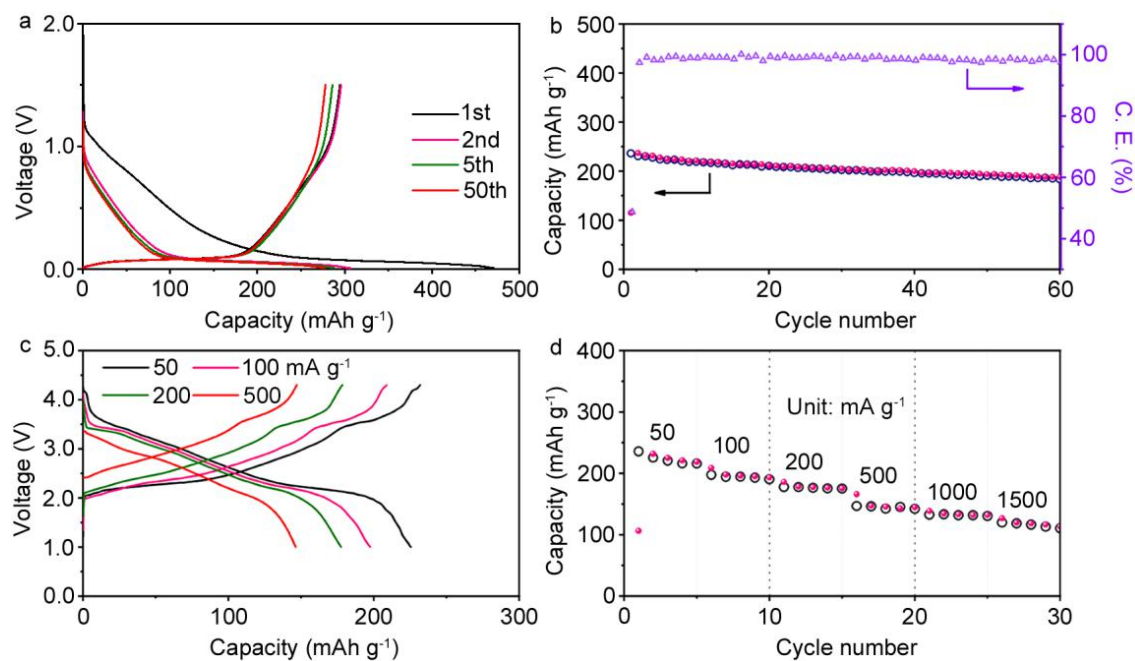
Supplementary Fig. 38 Variation of D_{Na^+} as functions of x in Na_xMnO_2 determined by GITT, where the gray area represents the two-phase region.



Supplementary Fig. 39 CV curves of $\text{Na}_{0.612}\text{K}_{0.056}\text{MnO}_2$ (a) and $\text{Na}_{0.706}\text{MnO}_2$ (b) at different scan rates of 0.1, 0.2, 0.5 and 1.0 mV s^{-1} . Linear relationship of the peak current (i_p) and the square root of scan rate ($v^{1/2}$) for peaks of O1, O2, O3, A1 and A2 in **Supplementary Fig. 39a** (c) and **Supplementary Fig. 39b** (d).



Supplementary Fig. 40 a, Rate performance of Na_{0.612}K_{0.056}MnO₂ and Na_{0.706}MnO₂.
b, Typical discharge/charge curves of Na_{0.612}K_{0.056}MnO₂ at different current densities.



Supplementary Fig. 41 Electrochemical performance of HC electrode and HC//Na_{0.612}K_{0.056}MnO₂ full battery. **a**, Selected charge/discharge curves of HC at 50 mA g⁻¹ during 50 cycles. **b**, Cycle performance of HC//Na_{0.612}K_{0.056}MnO₂ full battery at 50 mA g⁻¹ in the voltage range of 1.0 V - 4.3 V. **c**, Typical discharge/charge curves of HC//Na_{0.612}K_{0.056}MnO₂ full battery at different current densities. **d**, Rate performance of HC//Na_{0.612}K_{0.056}MnO₂ full battery.

Supplementary Tables

Supplementary Table 1. ICP-OES of the synthesized P2-Na_{0.612}K_{0.056}MnO₂ and charged and discharged electrodes.

Elements	Atomic ratio		
	Pristine	Charged	Discharged
Na	0.612	0.116	1.010
K	0.056	0.055	0.055
Mn	1.00	1.00	1.00

Supplementary Table 2. Results of iodometric titration on discharged K-doped cathode.

	1	2	3
V (Na ₂ S ₂ O ₃ , mL)	12.60	12.65	12.65
Valence of Mn	3.298	3.303	3.303
δ	0.017	0.015	0.015

Supplementary Table 3. Structure parameters of Na_{0.612}K_{0.056}MnO₂ determined from the XRD Rietveld refinement.

Atom	Site	<i>g</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>
Na1	2 <i>c</i>	0.320(1)	1/3	2/3	1/4
Na2	2 <i>b</i>	0.294(2)	0	0	1/4
K1	2 <i>b</i>	0.056(2)	1/3	2/3	1/4
Mn	2 <i>a</i>	1.0	0.0	0.0	1/2
O1	4 <i>f</i>	1.0	2/3	1/3	0.085(1)

Space group: $P6_3/m m c$ (194), $a = b = 2.868(3)$, $c = 11.134(10)$ Å, $\alpha = \beta = 90^\circ$, $\gamma = 120^\circ$, Vol = 79.310 Å³ ($Z = 2$), $R_p = 2.93\%$, $R_{wp} = 3.96\%$, $\chi^2 = 2.987$. *g*: occupancy. *x*, *y*, and *z*: atomic coordinate.

Supplementary Table 4. Structure parameters of Na_{0.706}MnO₂ determined from the XRD Rietveld refinement.

Atom	Site	<i>g</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>
Na1	2 <i>c</i>	0.323(11)	1/3	2/3	1/4
Na2	2 <i>b</i>	0.388(11)	0	0	1/4
Mn	2 <i>a</i>	1.0	0.0	0.0	1/2
O1	4 <i>f</i>	1.0	2/3	1/3	0.088(1)

Space group: $P6_3/m m c$ (194), $a = b = 2.870(2)$, $c = 11.158(9)$ Å, $\alpha = \beta = 90^\circ$, $\gamma = 120^\circ$, Vol = 79.321 Å³ ($Z = 2$), $R_p = 4.64\%$, $R_{wp} = 6.56\%$, $\chi^2 = 6.104$. *g*: occupancy. *x*, *y*, and *z*: atomic coordinate.

Supplementary Table 5. Synchrotron pair distribution function (PDF) refined structural parameters of Na_{0.612}K_{0.056}MnO₂.

Atom	Site	<i>g</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>
Na1	2 <i>d</i>	0.298	1/3	2/3	1/4
Na2	2 <i>b</i>	0.314	0	0	1/4
K1	2 <i>d</i>	0.056	1/3	2/3	1/4
Mn	2 <i>a</i>	1.0	0.0	0.0	1/2
O1	4 <i>f</i>	1.0	2/3	1/3	0.0849(6)

Space group: $P6_3/m m c$ (194), $a = b = 2.8696 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 11.1243 \text{ \AA}$, $\alpha = \beta = 90^\circ$, $\gamma = 120^\circ$,
 Vol = 79.331 \AA^3 , $\chi^2 = 2.3524$. *g*: occupancy. *x*, *y*, and *z*: atomic coordinate.

Supplementary Table 6. Synchrotron pair distribution function (PDF) refined structural parameters of Na_{0.706}MnO₂.

Atom	Site	<i>g</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>
Na1	2 <i>d</i>	0.350	1/3	2/3	1/4
Na2	2 <i>b</i>	0.356	0	0	1/4
Mn	2 <i>a</i>	1.0	0.0	0.0	1/2
O1	4 <i>f</i>	1.0	2/3	1/3	0.0862(6)

Space group: $P6_3/m m c$ (194), $a = b = 2.8703 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 11.1533 \text{ \AA}$, $\alpha = \beta = 90^\circ$, $\gamma = 120^\circ$,
Vol = 79.577 \AA^3 , $\chi^2 = 1.7982$. *g*: occupancy. *x*, *y*, and *z*: atomic coordinate.

Supplementary Table 7. Extracted parameters from EXAFS spectra fitting of $\text{Na}_{0.612}\text{K}_{0.056}\text{MnO}_2$.

Scattering path	CN	R (Å)	σ^2 (Å ²)
Mn-O	6	1.889	0.00671
Mn-Mn	6	2.889	0.01057

R -value: 0.00998, S_0^2 : 0.80, E_0 : -5.5 eV.

Supplementary Table 8. Extracted parameters from EXAFS spectra fitting of $\text{Na}_{0.076}\text{MnO}_2$.

Scattering path	CN	R (\AA)	σ^2 (\AA^2)
Mn-O	6	1.895	0.00516
Mn-Mn	6	2.897	0.00892

R -value: 0.00705, S_0^2 : 0.80 , E_0 : -4.1 eV.

Supplementary Table 9. Structure parameters of $\text{K}_{0.67}\text{MnO}_2$ determined from the XRD Rietveld refinement.

Atom	Site	<i>g</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>
K1	8 <i>g</i>	0.184(5)	-0.196(8)	0.193(9)	1/4
K2	8 <i>g</i>	0.353(3)	0.261(3)	0.495(2)	1/4
Mn	4 <i>a</i>	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
O1	16 <i>h</i>	1.0	0.369(1)	0.157(1)	0.007(8)

Space group: *ccmm* (63), $a = 5.165(6)$, $b = 2.845(3)$, $c = 12.755(6)$ Å, $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^\circ$,
 Vol = 187.525 Å³ ($Z = 4$), $R_p = 5.51\%$, $R_{wp} = 3.94\%$, $\chi^2 = 1.35$. *g*: occupancy. *x*, *y*, and
z: atomic coordinate.

Supplementary Table 10. Structure parameters of Na_{0.114}K_{0.056}MnO₂ determined from the XRD Rietveld refinement.

Atom	Site	<i>g</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>
Na1	2 <i>d</i>	0.090(3)	1/3	2/3	1/4
Na2	2 <i>b</i>	0.024(5)	0	0	1/4
K1	2 <i>d</i>	0.056(4)	1/3	2/3	1/4
Mn	2 <i>a</i>	1.0	0.0	0.0	1/2
O1	4 <i>f</i>	1.0	2/3	1/3	0.069(2)

Space group: $P6_3/m\ m\ c$ (194), $a = b = 2.8465(9)$, $c = 11.1987(2)$ Å, $\alpha = \beta = 90^\circ$, $\gamma = 120^\circ$, Vol = 78.587 Å³, $R_p = 2.35\%$, $R_{wp} = 3.14\%$, $\chi^2 = 1.265$. *g*: occupancy. *x*, *y*, and *z*: atomic coordinate.

Supplementary Table 11. Structure parameters of Na_{1.015}K_{0.056}MnO₂ determined from the XRD Rietveld refinement.

Atom	Site	<i>g</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>
Na1	4 <i>c</i>	0.381(6)	0	-0.0866(3)	1/4
Na2	4 <i>c</i>	0.633(4)	0	0.6253(4)	1/4
K1	4 <i>c</i>	0.056(1)	0	0.6253(4)	1/4
Mn	4 <i>a</i>	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
O1	8 <i>f</i>	1.0	0	0.6438(5)	0.9032(4)

Space group: *cmcm* (63), $a = 2.8841(2)$, $b = 5.4855(5)$, $c = 10.8045(2)$ Å, $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^\circ$, Vol = 170.938 Å³ ($Z = 4$), $R_{wp} = 4.44\%$, $\chi^2 = 3.58$. *g*: occupancy. *x*, *y* and *z*: atomic coordinate.

Supplementary Table 12. Mixed P2 and OP4 phases of Na_{0.327}MnO₂ determined from the XRD Rietveld refinement.

P2- Na_{0.327}MnO₂:

Atom	Site	<i>g</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>
Na1	2 <i>c</i>	0.268(6)	1/3	2/3	1/4
Na2	2 <i>b</i>	0.088(8)	0	0	1/4
Mn	2 <i>a</i>	1.0	0.0	0.0	1/2
O1	4 <i>f</i>	1.0	2/3	1/3	0.068(1)

Space group: $P6_3/m\ m\ c$ (194), $a = b = 2.8421(5)$, $c = 11.1947(9)$ Å, $\alpha = \beta = 90^\circ$, $\gamma = 120^\circ$, Vol = 78.266 Å³. *g*: occupancy. *x*, *y*, and *z*: atomic coordinate.

OP4- Na_{0.327}MnO₂:

Atom	Site	<i>g</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>
Na1	2 <i>d</i>	0.160(5)	2/3	1/3	1/4
Na2	2 <i>c</i>	0.060(4)	1/3	2/3	1/4
Na3	2 <i>a</i>	0.111(2)	0	0	1/2
Mn	4 <i>f</i>	1.0	2/3	1/3	0.384(4)
O1	4 <i>f</i>	1.0	1/3	2/3	0.434(6)
O2	8 <i>e</i>	1.0	0	0	0.341(2)

Space group: $P6_3mc$ (186), $a = b = 2.817(11)$, $c = 17.812(14)$ Å, $\alpha = \beta = 90^\circ$, $\gamma = 120^\circ$, Vol = 122.402 Å³. *g*: occupancy. *x*, *y* and *z*: atomic coordinate.

Ratio of P2 and OP4: 87.0% : 13.0%, $R_p = 2.60\%$, $R_{wp} = 3.38\%$, $\chi^2 = 3.796$.

Supplementary Table 13. Structure parameters of Na_{0.998}MnO₂ determined from the XRD Rietveld refinement.

Atom	Site	<i>g</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>
Na1	4 <i>c</i>	0.363(4)	0	-0.084(8)	1/4
Na2	4 <i>c</i>	0.640(5)	0	0.641(5)	1/4
Mn	4 <i>a</i>	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
O1	8 <i>f</i>	1.0	0	0.632(2)	0.900(1)

Space group: *cmcm* (63), $a = 2.915(2)$, $b = 5.544(4)$, $c = 10.915(9)$ Å, $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^\circ$,
 Vol = 176.434 Å³ ($Z = 4$), $R_p = 2.31\%$, $R_{wp} = 3.69\%$, $\chi^2 = 9.454$. *g*: occupancy. *x*, *y*
 and *z*: atomic coordinate.

Supplementary Table 14. Crystal orbital Hamilton populations (COHP) of $\text{Na}_{0.555}\text{MnO}_2$ and $\text{Na}_{0.500}\text{K}_{0.055}\text{MnO}_2$.

Atoms in $\text{Na}_{0.555}\text{MnO}_2$	-COHP (eF)	Atoms in $\text{Na}_{0.500}\text{K}_{0.055}\text{MnO}_2$	-COHP (eF)
Na1-O9	0.273	K1-O9	0.180
Na1-O1	0.239	K1-O1	0.179
Na1-O33	0.304	K1-O33	0.178
Na1-O36	0.255	K1-O36	0.177
Na1-O12	0.218	K1-O12	0.191
Na1-O4	0.317	K1-O4	0.193
average	0.267	average	0.183
Mn8-O9	1.535	Mn8-O9	1.549
Mn10-O1	1.176	Mn10-O1	1.234
Mn2-O33	1.387	Mn2-O33	1.467
Mn3-O36	1.411	Mn3-O36	1.507
Mn7-O12	1.361	Mn7-O12	1.450
Mn1-O4	0.649	Mn1-O4	1.217
average	1.253	average	1.404

Supplementary Table 15. Crystal orbital Hamilton populations (COHP) of $\text{Na}_{0.555}\text{MnO}_2$ and $\text{Na}_{0.500}\text{K}_{0.055}\text{MnO}_2$. It shows the influence of K on the adjacent Mn-O bonds (Mn2) and distant Mn-O bonds (Mn15, Mn10), as well as Mn atoms at different valence states (the valences for Mn10 and Mn15 are 4+ and 3+, respectively.).

Atoms in $\text{Na}_{0.555}\text{MnO}_2$	-COHP (eF)	Atoms in $\text{Na}_{0.500}\text{K}_{0.055}\text{MnO}_2$	-COHP (eF)
Mn10-O19	0.709	Mn10-O19	1.399
Mn10-O21	1.282	Mn10-O21	1.494
Mn10-O25	1.340	Mn10-O25	1.491
Mn10-O31	1.442	Mn10-O31	1.283
Mn10-O35	1.490	Mn10-O35	1.456
Mn10-O37	0.790	Mn10-O37	1.545
average	1.176	average	1.445
Mn15-O26 (z ligand)	1.335	Mn15-O26	1.348
Mn15-O28 (xy-plane)	0.848	Mn15-O28	1.372
Mn15-O30 (xy-plane)	1.232	Mn15-O30	1.600
Mn15-O48 (xy-plane)	1.312	Mn15-O48	1.350
Mn15-O50 (xy-plane)	0.649	Mn15-O50	1.429
Mn15-O52 (z ligand)	1.589	Mn15-O52	1.553
average	1.161	average	1.442
Mn2-O22 (z ligand)	1.197	Mn2-O22	1.501
Mn2-O24 (xy-plane)	0.743	Mn2-O24	1.455
Mn2-O33 (xy-plane)	1.387	Mn2-O33	1.467
Mn2-O34 (xy-plane)	1.171	Mn2-O34	1.426
Mn2-O36 (xy-plane)	0.799	Mn2-O36	1.480
Mn2-O38 (z ligand)	1.579	Mn2-O38	1.579
average	1.146	average	1.485

Supplementary Table 16. Crystal orbital Hamilton populations (COHP) of $\text{Na}_{0.555}\text{MnO}_2$ and $\text{Na}_{0.500}\text{K}_{0.055}\text{MnO}_2$ at their fully charged state.

Atoms in $\text{Na}_{0.222}\text{MnO}_2$	-COHP (eF)	Atoms in $\text{Na}_{0.167}\text{K}_{0.055}\text{MnO}_2$	-COHP (eF)
Na1-O26	0.356	K1-O19	0.210
Na1-O28	0.330	K1-O22	0.210
Na1-O42	0.329	K1-O23	0.203
Na1-O52	0.356	K1-O26	0.203
Na1-O66	0.340	K1-O35	0.204
Na1-O68	0.339	K1-O38	0.205
average	0.342	average	0.206
Mn6-O26	1.511	Mn4-O19	1.618
Mn4-O28	1.639	Mn3-O22	1.619
Mn22-O42	1.554	Mn4-O23	1.504
Mn4-O52	1.558	Mn5-O26	1.547
Mn14-O66	1.575	Mn12-O35	1.373
Mn20-O68	1.513	Mn17-O38	1.548
average	1.558	average	1.535

Supplementary Table 17. Crystal orbital Hamilton populations (COHP) of $\text{Na}_{0.555}\text{MnO}_2$ and $\text{Na}_{0.500}\text{K}_{0.055}\text{MnO}_2$ at their fully discharged state.

Atoms in NaMnO_2	-COHP (eF)	Atoms in $\text{NaK}_{0.055}\text{MnO}_2$	-COHP (eF)
Na1-O35	0.275	K1-O34	0.159
Na1-O39	0.275	K1-O35	0.163
Na1-O43	0.274	K1-O38	0.160
Na1-O47	0.274	K1-O39	0.163
Na1-O52	0.275	K1-O43	0.167
Na1-O56	0.275	K1-O47	0.166
average	0.275	average	0.163
Mn20-O35	1.369	Mn23-O34	1.341
Mn17-O39	0.583	Mn22-O35	1.481
Mn20-O43	1.370	Mn25-O38	1.337
Mn22-O47	1.368	Mn24-O39	1.479
Mn28-O52	0.582	Mn22-O43	1.434
Mn21-O56	1.368	Mn24-O47	1.434
average	1.107	average	1.418

Supplementary Table 18. Vacancy formation energy in $\text{Na}_{0.555}\text{MnO}_2$ and $\text{Na}_{0.500}\text{K}_{0.055}\text{MnO}_2$.

Atoms in $\text{Na}_{0.555}\text{MnO}_2$	Vacancy formation energy (eV)	Atoms in $\text{Na}_{0.500}\text{K}_{0.055}\text{MnO}_2$	Vacancy formation energy (eV)
Na1 (Na_e)	2.712	Na1 (Na_e)	-1.841
Na2 (Na_f)	2.787	Na2 (Na_f)	-3.111
Na3 (Na_e)	3.775	Na3 (Na_e)	-2.971
Na4 (Na_f)	2.294	Na4 (Na_f)	-2.911
Na5 (Na_e)	2.674	Na5 (Na_e)	-3.152
Na6 (Na_e)	2.618	Na6 (Na_e)	-1.419
Na7 (Na_e)	2.934	Na7 (Na_e)	-1.982
Na8 (Na_f)	2.738	Na8 (Na_f)	-3.388
Na9 (Na_f)	2.162	Na9 (Na_f)	-3.024
Na10 (Na_e)	2.755		
average Na_e	2.911	average Na_e	-2.273
average Na_f	2.495	average Na_f	-3.109

Supplementary Table 19. Diffusion coefficient (D_{Na^+}) from Supplementary Fig. 39.

	$D_{\text{O1}}(\times 10^{-11}$ $\text{cm}^2\text{s}^{-1})$	$D_{\text{O2}}(\times 10^{-11}$ $\text{cm}^2\text{s}^{-1})$	$D_{\text{O3}}(\times 10^{-11}$ $\text{cm}^2\text{s}^{-1})$	$D_{\text{A1}}(\times 10^{-11}$ $\text{cm}^2\text{s}^{-1})$	$D_{\text{A2}}(\times 10^{-11}$ $\text{cm}^2\text{s}^{-1})$
$\text{Na}_{0.612}\text{K}_{0.056}\text{MnO}_2$	1.952	1.411	1.465	1.561	1.538
$\text{Na}_{0.706}\text{MnO}_2$	1.296	0.830	0.801	0.969	0.977

Supplementary Methods

Electron paramagnetic resonance (EPR) spectra were obtained using a Bruker electron paramagnetic resonance spectrometer. MnCl_2 and MnO_2 after dilution with NaCl were used as standards of Mn^{2+} and Mn^{4+} . The solubility of Mn^{2+} in the electrolytes was analyzed by ultraviolet (UV) spectrum (SPECORD 2010 plus, analytikjena). For UV measurement, the residual electrolyte on the electrodes was washed with dimethyl carbonate (DMC) in an argon-filled glove box. 0.5 and 1.0 mM manganese(II) bis(trifluoromethanesulfonyl)imide ($\text{Mn}(\text{TFSI})_2$) in DMC were used to give the standard Mn^{2+} peak. *In situ* differential electrochemical mass spectrometry (DEMS) measurements were carried out using a homemade cell connected to the equipment from Perkin-Elmer (Clarus 680 and SQ 8S).

Iodometric titration:

1. Preparation of standard sodium thiosulfate ($\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$) aqueous solution

0.1 M of $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ aqueous solution is prepared by dissolving 6.25 g of $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and 5 g of sodium carbonate (Na_2CO_3) in 250 mL of distilled water. The real concentration of $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ aqueous solution was determined by internal standard method with $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ solution.

2. Titration of oxygen in the as-synthesized material

Firstly, 0.1 g of powder sample was dissolved in HCl diluted solution before the iodometric titration under the protection of nitrogen atmosphere. Then, starch solutions and buffered solution were added and the solution changed to dark blue. $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ aqueous solution was slowly titrated into the solution till the color disappeared. The oxygen non-stoichiometry was then calculated based on the amount of $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ aqueous solution.