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# ADVANCED ENERGY MATERIALS

## Supporting Information

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Superior Energy-Storage Capacitors with Simultaneously Giant Energy Density and Efficiency Using Nanodomain Engineered BiFeO<sub>3</sub>-BaTiO<sub>3</sub>-NaNbO<sub>3</sub> Lead-Free Bulk Ferroelectrics

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Table S1 Refined structural parameters by using the Rietveld method for the

T (°C)	Space group	Lattice parameters	V (Å <sup>3</sup> )	R <sub>wp</sub> (%)	R <sub>p</sub> (%)	$\chi^2$
-50	Pm3m	a=b=c=3.9938(0) Å, $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^{\circ}$	63.704(3)	5.88	4.55	1.15
25	Pm3m	a=b=c=3.9942(0) Å, $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^{\circ}$	63.723(2)	5.87	4.55	1.14
100	Pm3m	a=b=c=3.9956(0) Å, $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^{\circ}$	63.791(3)	5.90	4.61	1.16
175	Pm3m	a=b=c=3.9960(0) Å, $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^{\circ}$	63.810(2)	5.92	4.62	1.15
250	Pm3m	a=b=c=3.9963(0) Å, $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^{\circ}$	63.827(2)	5.94	4.73	1.16

x=0.1 ceramic measured at various temperatures.

 Table S2 Discharge properties of a few reported ceramics.

Composition	$W_D$	<i>t</i> <sub>0.9</sub>	Ε	Ref.
	$(J/cm^3)$	(ns)	(kV/mm)	
Na <sub>0.7</sub> Bi <sub>0.1</sub> NbO <sub>3</sub>	0.56	155	10	1
$Bi_{0.5}K_{0.5}TiO_3$ -0.06La(Mg_{0.5}Ti_{0.5})O_3	0.76	200	14	2
Sm <sub>0.03</sub> Ag <sub>0.91</sub> NbO <sub>3</sub>	4.2	20000	29	3
0.65BiFeO <sub>3</sub> -0.3BaTiO <sub>3</sub> -0.05Bi(Zn <sub>2/3</sub> Nb <sub>1/3</sub> )O <sub>3</sub>	0.09	100	7	4
0.91NaNbO <sub>3</sub> -0.09Bi(Zn <sub>0.5</sub> Ti <sub>0.5</sub> )O <sub>3</sub>	0.77	50	12	5
$0.9(Sr_{0.7}Bi_{0.2})TiO_3$ - $0.1Bi(Mg_{0.5}Hf_{0.5})O_3$	1	1250	16	6
$0.65Bi_{0.51}Na_{0.47}Ti_{0.9875}Nb_{0.01}O_3\text{-}0.35Ba(Ti_{0.7}Zr_{0.3})O_3$	1.23	1200	14	7
$(Na_{0.25}Bi_{0.25}Sr_{0.5})(Ti_{0.8}Sn_{0.2})O_3$	1.6	630	20	8
0.88BaTiO <sub>3</sub> -0.12Bi(Ni <sub>2/3</sub> Nb <sub>1/3</sub> )O <sub>3</sub>	0.54	85	10	9
$Pb_{0.94}La_{0.02}Sr_{0.04}(Zr_{0.9}Sn_{0.1})_{0.995}$	8.6	185	39.5	10
x=0.1	2.4	97	20	This
				work



Figure S1. Temperature and frequency dependence of dielectric permittivity of

(0.67-x)BF-0.33BT-xNN ceramics.



**Figure S2.** Surface morphology images of (0.67-x)BF-0.33BT-xNN ceramics: a) x=0, b)



**Figure S3.** a) Room-temperature pulsed overdamped discharging current curves of the x=0.1 ceramic at a fixed load resistance of 200  $\Omega$  under various electric fields; b) the evolution of  $W_D$  and  $t_{0.9}$  with changing electric field; c) The pulsed overdamped discharging current curves of the x=0.1 ceramic under 20 kV/mm at different measuring temperatures; d) the evolution of  $W_D$  and  $t_{0.9}$  with changing temperature.



**Figure S4.** A comparison of temperature stability of  $W_{rec}$  and  $\eta$  among a few typical

energy-storage bulk ceramics.<sup>[1-3,11-16]</sup>



**Figure S5.** SEM micrographs on polished and thermally etched surfaces of (0.67-x)BF-0.33BT-*x*NN ceramics sintered at their optimum temperatures: a) x=0, b)

x=0.04, c) x=0.1 and d) x=0.15.



**Figure S6.**  $(\alpha hv)^2$  versus hv plot of (0.67-x)BF-0.33BT-xNN and NN ceramics.



**Figure S7.** a) The complex AC impedance and fitting semicircles at 400 °C for the (0.67-x)BF-0.33BT-xNN ceramics; b) the fitted complex AC impedance including two semicircles corresponding to grain and grain boundary contributions, respectively, using the *x*=0.1 ceramic at 400 °C as an example via the equivalent circuit in the inset of a); c) plots of  $Z''/Z''_{max}$  versus frequency in the temperature range 300-600 °C for the *x*=0.1 ceramic; d) the Arrhenius-type plots of bulk conductivity for (0.67-x)BF-0.33BT-xNN

ceramics.

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