

Pre-Lithiation of $\text{Li}(\text{Ni}_{1-x-y}\text{Mn}_x\text{Co}_y)\text{O}_2$ Materials Enabling Enhancement of Performance for Li-Ion Battery

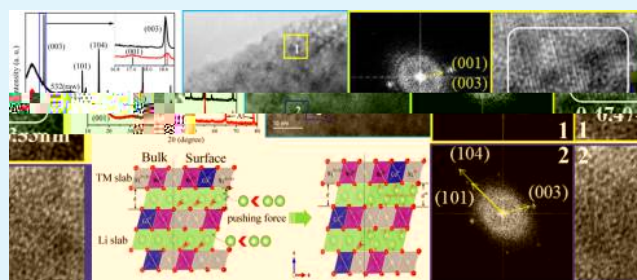
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Khalil Amine, and Feng Pan^{*,†}

† a a/a , e / a . a / 5055, a
‡ a a a/a , a a . 203, / far
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S Supporting Information

[illegible]

E D : pre-lithiation, $\text{Li}(\text{Ni}_x\text{Mn}_y\text{Co}_z)\text{O}_2$ (NMCxyz), *ab initio* calculations, double-layered Li structure, cycling stability and capacity



■ INTRODUCTION

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($x - y - 1 - x - y$)O₂

O₂a O₄a

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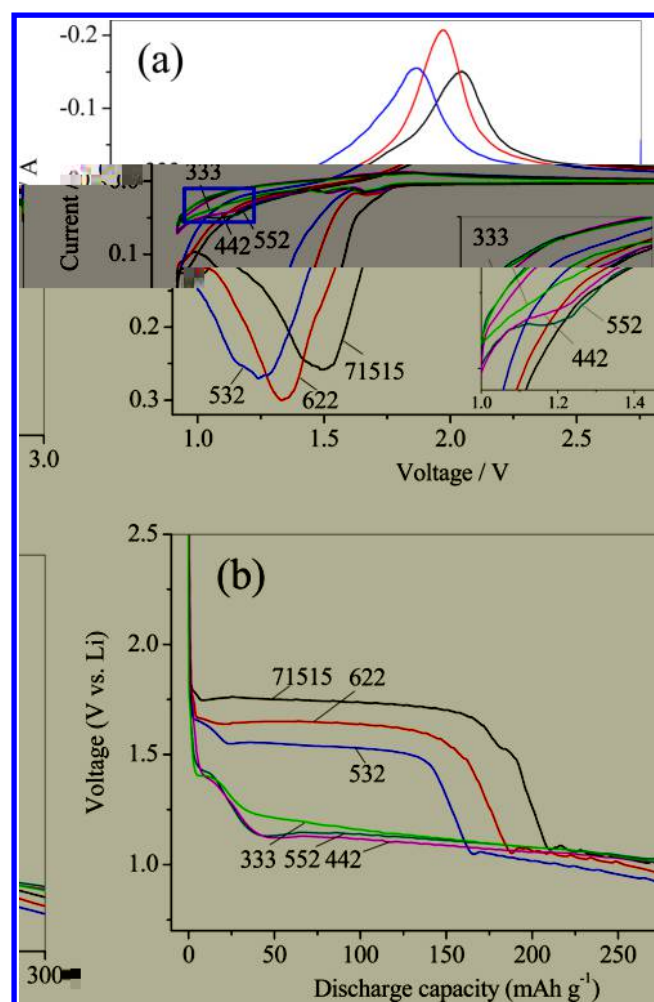
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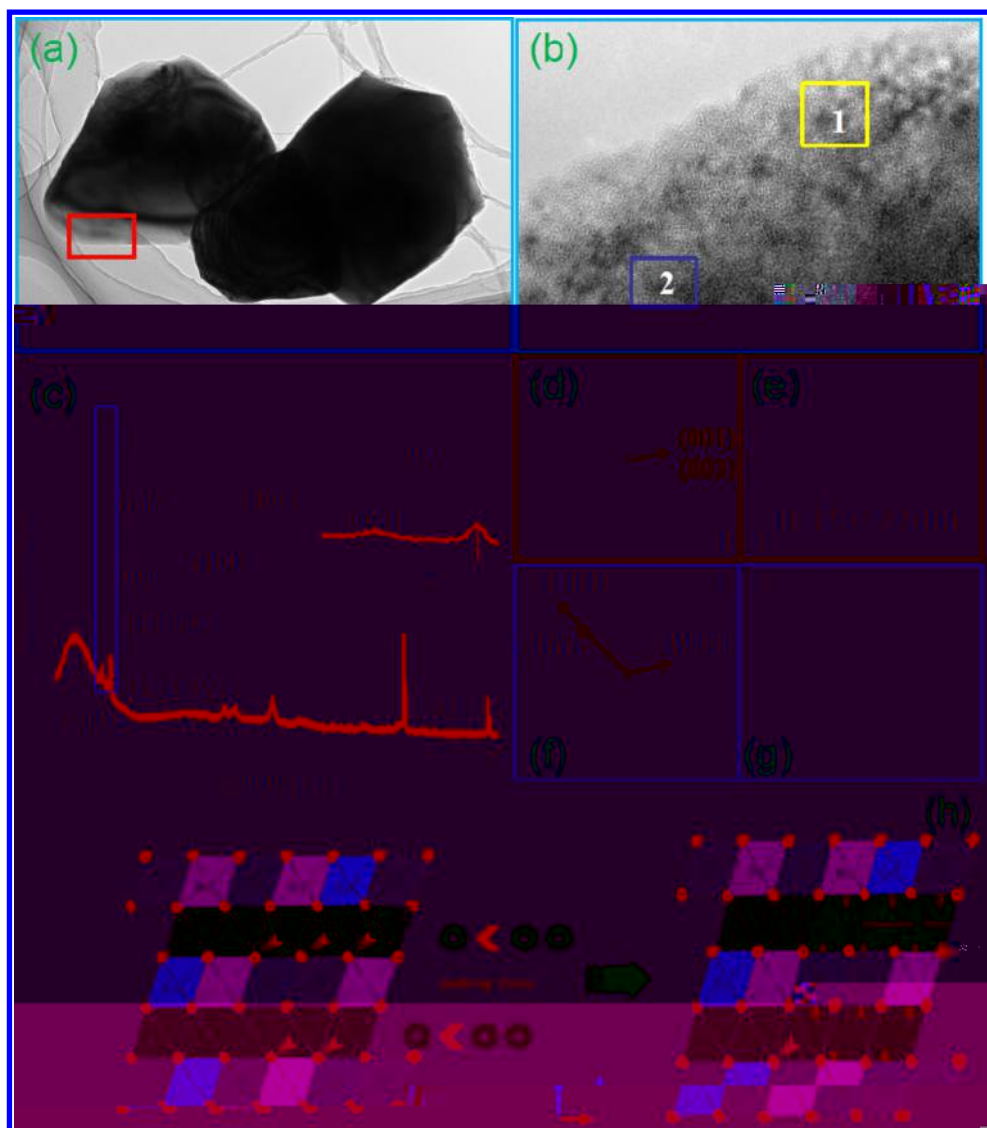



F 3. $\frac{1}{a} \cdot \frac{1}{a} = \frac{1}{a^2}$ ($1-x-y$)^x O₂

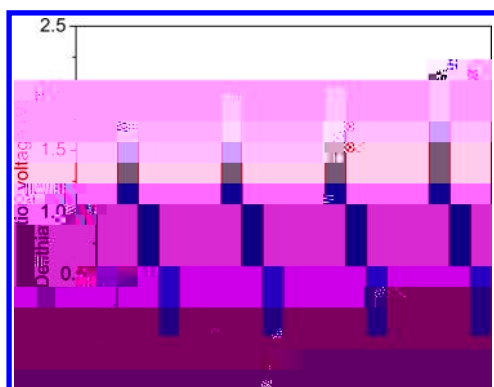
3.0 a . 1.0 (a) $\frac{1}{a} \cdot \frac{1}{a} = \frac{1}{a^2}$ fi .

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a fi . l' a a a a l' . a (a), () at l'
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F 6. . . . / / a . . . /
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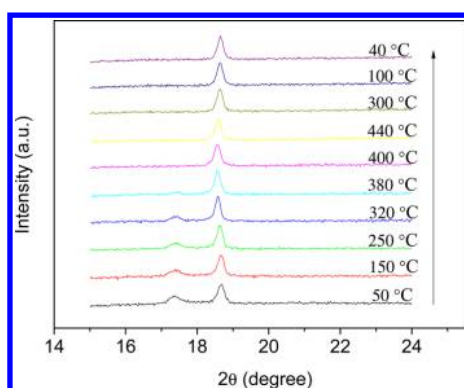


Figure 7. XRD patterns of the samples at different temperatures. The patterns show a broad peak around 18-20 degrees, indicating amorphous or nanocrystalline structure. The intensity of the peak increases with temperature, suggesting a phase transition or crystallization process.

Figure 8. XRD patterns of the samples at different temperatures. The patterns show a broad peak around 18-20 degrees, indicating amorphous or nanocrystalline structure. The intensity of the peak increases with temperature, suggesting a phase transition or crystallization process.

CONCLUSIONS

The study demonstrates the effect of pre-lithiation on the electrochemical performance of the battery. The results show that pre-lithiation to 1.76V significantly improves the discharge capacity and cycle life of the battery. The capacity increases from approximately 120 mAh/g to 140 mAh/g, and the cycle life is extended from 10 to 50 cycles. The improvement is attributed to the formation of a stable SEI layer and the reduction of side reactions during the initial cycles.

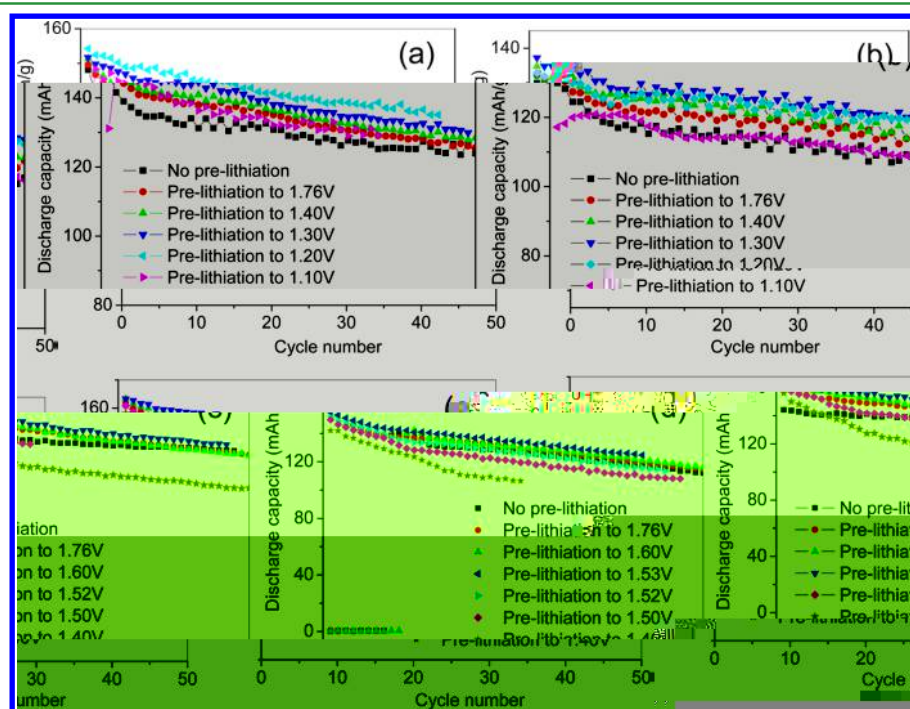


Figure 8. XRD patterns of the samples at different temperatures. The patterns show a broad peak around 18-20 degrees, indicating amorphous or nanocrystalline structure. The intensity of the peak increases with temperature, suggesting a phase transition or crystallization process.

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