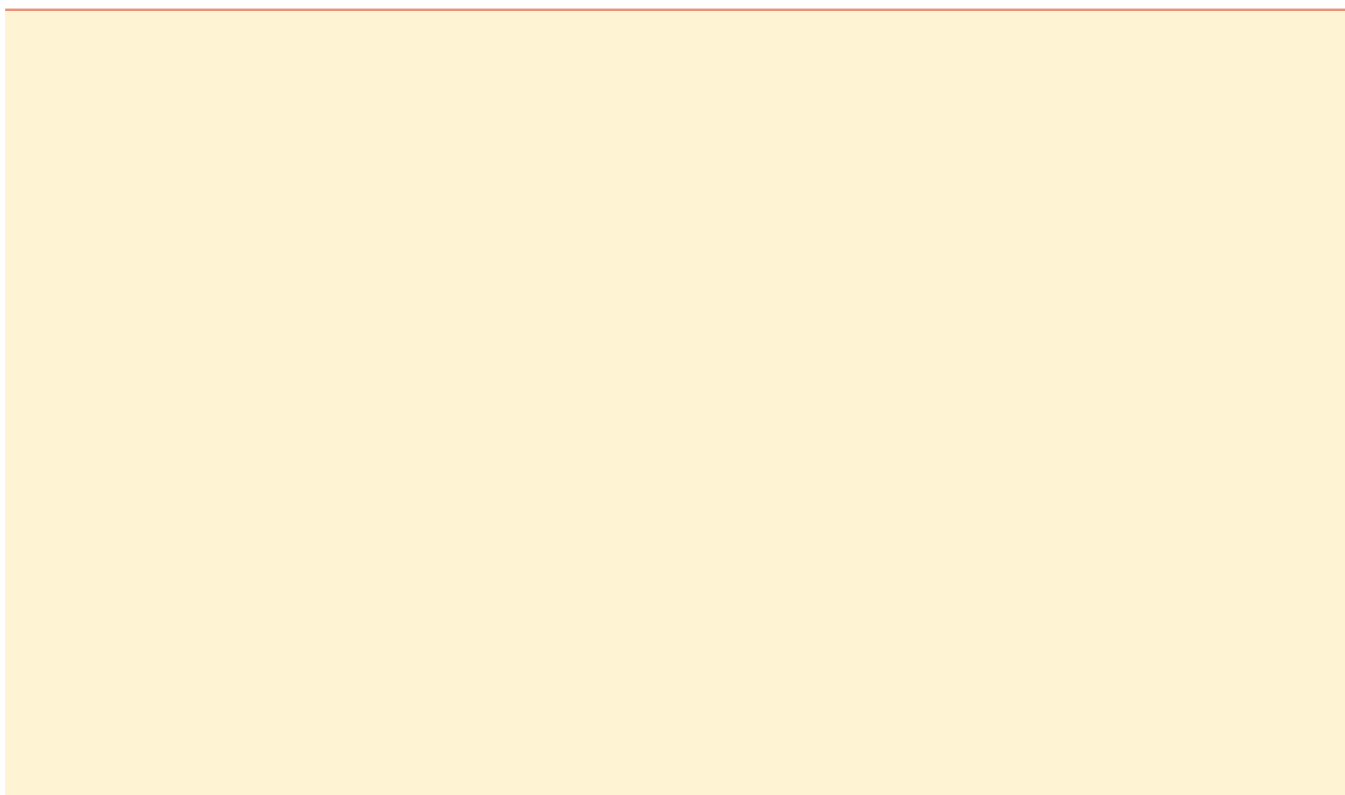


Prelithiation Activates $\text{Li}(\text{Ni}_{0.5}\text{Mn}_{0.3})$



For the more, the transition metal element Ni, Co, or Mn in bulk NMC will also experience an irreversible loss of the side reaction in the electrode, from which a part of the electrode forms surface degradation in the first charging process, and lead

shown in Supplementary Information Figure S1. The NMC532 particle consisted of 5–10 μm spherical secondary particles aggregated in organic-inorganic hybrid particles with a narrow distribution in the range of 300–500 nm. The free-standing, binder-free NMC532/CNT composite cathode was

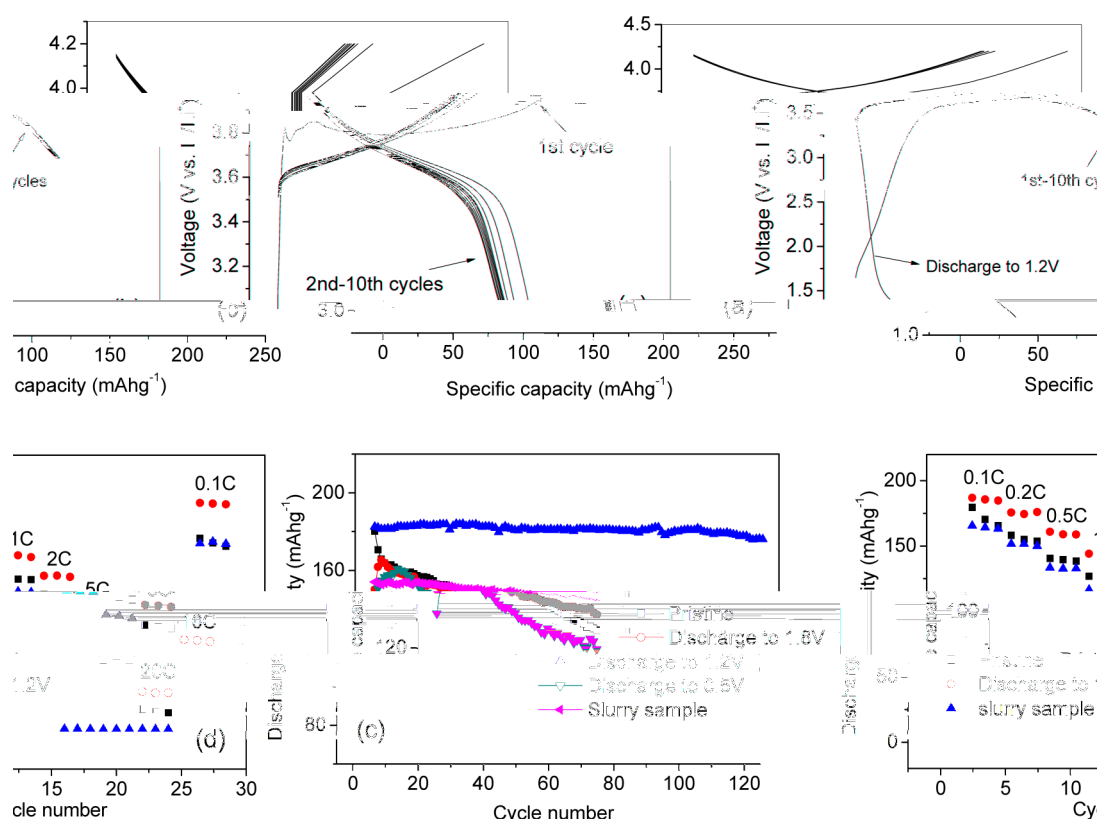


Figure 3. Electrochemical performance of the NMC532/CNT composite cathode: The voltage profile in the first 10 charge/discharge cycles for the sample in the first cycle (a) and the sample in the 10th cycle (b), and the cycling stability (c) and rate performance (d) of the sample. All of the electrodes were prepared between 3.0 and 4.2 V using Li as the positive electrode and reference electrode. For comparison, the cycling and rate performance of the pure NMC532 cathode are shown in c and d.

Figure 3a,b. The onset of oxidation of the Li^+ in the sample at a potential of 3.8 V in the first cycle, which is much higher than that of the pure NMC532 (about 3.6 V), indicating a high initial capacity. Although the initial capacity is high, the sample failed to be maintained in between the first cycle, similar to the pure NMC532.^{22,23} In this case, for the NMC532, the Li^+ intercalation, the onset of oxidation reaction in the first charge cycle occurred at 3.6 V, which remained constant in all the following cycles. This feature might suggest that NMC532 cathode material has been completely formed by the Li^+ intercalation. Although the first charging capacity is about 185 mAh/g, it is in fact close to the theoretical capacity of the NMC532 if the capacity corresponding to the Li^+ intercalation is based. Thus, the theoretical capacity of the initial cycle should be 91.2%, much higher than the value of being Li^+ intercalation, suggesting that the Li^+ intercalation between NMC532 and electrolyte and electrolyte has been effectively reduced. The SEI formed during Li^+ intercalation demonstrated excellent performance, as evidenced by the 185 mAh/g capacity, which is close to the theoretical value and well-maintained in the second cycle as shown in Figure 3c, in long comparison again the significant capacity fading observed in the first 50 cycles for all of the NMC532 samples. Although the NMC532 Li^+ intercalation mechanism is a good cycling performance, the limited capacity is much lower than the theoretical NMC532 Li^+ intercalation based on the theoretical. Compared with the sample made by the pure NMC532, the Li^+ intercalation is much better.

The performance of the Li^+ intercalation effect of CNT is not as high as that in the Figure 3d; namely, the most competitive improvement is achieved in the first cycle of NMC532, which is intercalated by Li^+ .

In order to deal with the mechanism of Li^+ intercalation effect, the capacity and cycling stability of NMC532, cyclic voltammetry (CV) and differential capacity analysis (DCA) were used to investigate the electrochemical process, as shown in Supporting Information, Figure S6 and S7, and Figure 4. During the first Li^+ intercalation between 3.0 and 0.5 V, the main peak appeared (Figure S6) at about 1.2, 0.8, and 0.5 V (lower than 0.5 V), respectively. The peak located at about 1.2, 0.8, and 0.5 V (lower than 0.5 V), respectively. The 1.2 V peak is likely related to the reduction of electrolyte and electrolyte, because it is in the significant decrease after the first cycle and the Li^+ intercalation is known for SEI formation on anode surface. The peak at 0.5 V corresponds to the Li^+ intercalation in each cycle. The increase in the cycle number. According to Figure S6b, it might be inferred from the collapse of NMC532 capacity and may be responsible for the poor electrochemical performance of the sample, which is charged to lower than 1.2 V. The main peak has appeared at 0.8 V only in the first Li^+ intercalation process may belong to a high energy density electrochemical process of Li^+ intercalation in NMC532. In the end, for all NMC532 samples, the capacity of the first cycle was between 3.0 and 4.2 V, which is higher than the theoretical capacity of the first cycle, which is intercalated by Li^+ in the first cycle (Figure 4a), then an obvious high potential plateau appeared immediately following the first discharge (Figure 4a), the

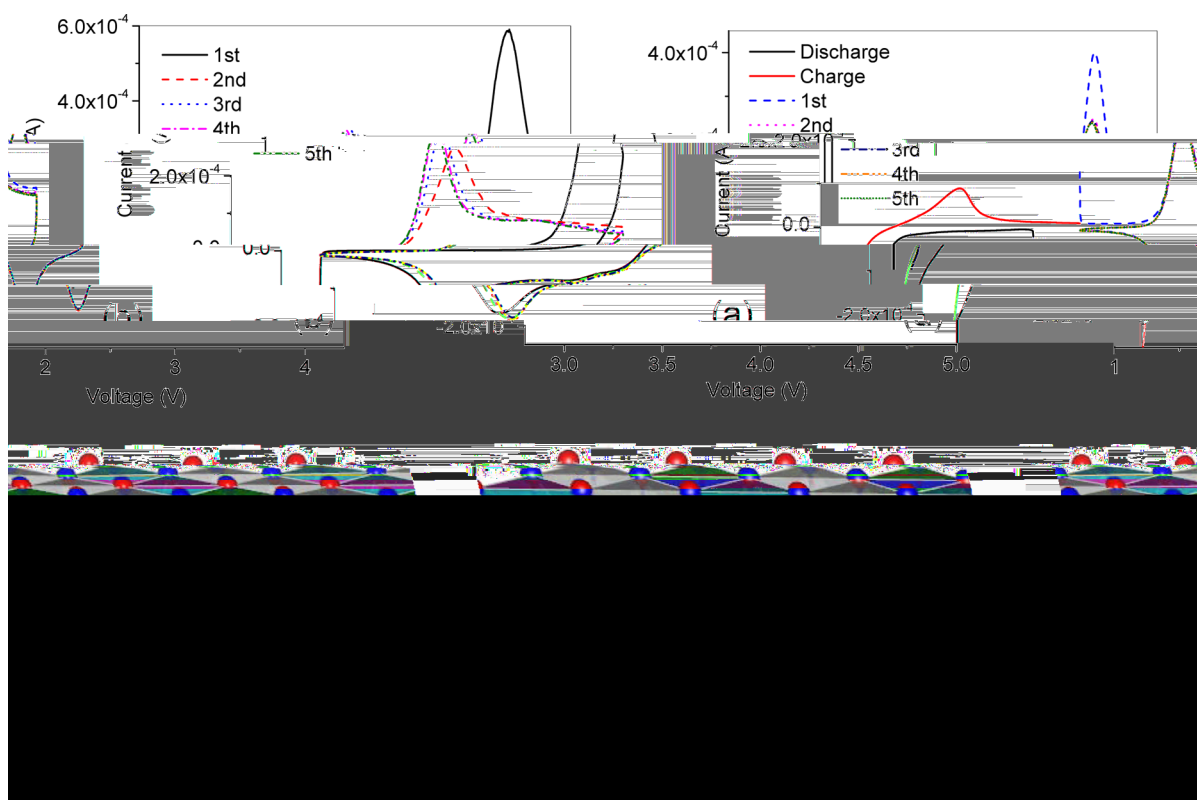


Figure 4. Cyclic voltammograms (CV) of a NiO/NMC532/CNT composite electrode: (a) at a scan rate of 0.1 mV s⁻¹, (b) at a scan rate of 0.2 mV s⁻¹, (c) chemical structure of NMC532, and (d) chemical structure of NiO.

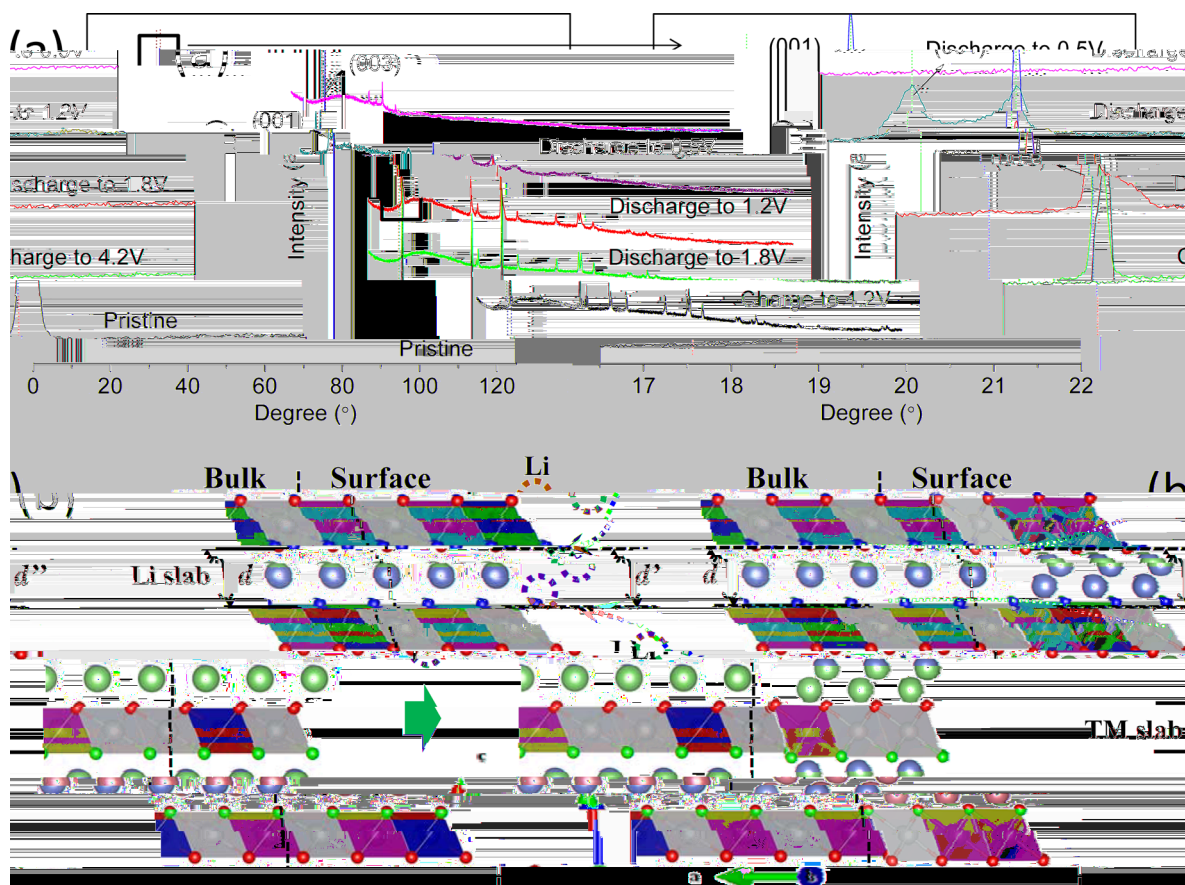


Figure 5. XRD of a NiO/NMC532/CNT composite electrode (a) and the chemical mechanism of ion intercalation in the electrode (b).

he edo eac ion i a e a he ame₁ o en ial i h he₂
₁ eli hia ed NMC532 am₂ le (Fig e 4b). The abo e
co ela ion be een he ini ial o ida ion₁ o en ial and he₂
₁ e ence o ab ence of li hia ion ma ha e effec ed he
c al an fo ma ion ha a ca ed b he la e , and e
belie e ha i ho ld be a ib ed o a₁ oce of NMC532
la e ed c e being li hia ed b e ce amo n of Li (Fig e
4c and d).

XRD anal i a cond ced on a io NMC532/CNT com, o i e ha ha e been , eli hia ed o a ing , o en al , and Fig e 5a ho he co e , onding c e e ol ion . Com, a ed i h he , i ine NMC532, no ob io change a ob e ed in he am, le ha en h o gh con en ional c cling ; ho e e , i h he dec ea ing , eli hia ion ol age, he NMC fea e become eake and ide . When he , eli hia ion ol age i 1.2 V, a ne , eak NMC (001) clo ed o NMC (003) a , , e a , hich a al o ob e ed in , e io o k fo he la e ed ca hode ma e ial i h e ce Li ha a chemical li hia ed.²⁴ The a , , e a nce of hi NMC (001) confi m ha e ce i e Li ion a e indeed in e ed in o he la e ed la ice of NMC d ing he , eli hia ion , oce and fo m a do ble Li la e ed c e a ho n in Fig e 5b, , e ha , im laneo l i h he fo ma ion of SEI. Once he , eli hia ion ol age i lo e han 1.2 V (a o nd 0.8 V), he am, le ho an amo , ho cha ac e i ic, hich indica e ha he NMC532 la ice colla , ed beca e of he e ce i e in e ion of Li.

U ing ab ini io calc la ion , he e e e en ed a imꝑ lifted model fo he e ce i e Li o age in Fig e S8, hich ho he oꝑ imi ed c e fo he no mal one la e Li o age cena io ($\text{LiNi}_{0.5}\text{Mn}_{0.3}\text{Co}_{0.2}\text{O}_2$) and he e ce i e o-la e Li o age cena io ($\text{Li}_2\text{Ni}_{0.5}\text{Mn}_{0.3}\text{Co}_{0.2}\text{O}_2$) be een o an i ion me al lab . In he fo me ca e, he o gen ion a e a anged in a he agonall clo eꝑ acked (hc_p) a a , hile he an i ion me al ion a e loca ed a all of he oc ahed al i e , i h he ingle la e of Li oc ahed al coo dina ed b o gen. In he la e ca e, he coo dina ion of an i ion me al ion and o gen ion emain nchanged, b he Li ion no a e loca ed in all he e ahed al i e of adjacen la e . Comꝑ ad i h he no mal $\text{LiNi}_{0.5}\text{Mn}_{0.3}\text{Co}_{0.2}\text{O}_2$, he la ice ꝑ ame e (a,b,c) of $\text{Li}_2\text{Ni}_{0.5}\text{Mn}_{0.3}\text{Co}_{0.2}\text{O}_2$ a e inc ea ed f om 14.178 Å , 11.357 Å , and 13.948 Å o 14.76 Å , 11.813 Å , and 15.802 Å , eꝑ ec i el , in hich he la e di stance along -a i a inc ea ed b abo 1.9 Å . Thi i al o ell con i en i h he XRD de ec ion of a ne ꝑ eak NMC (001) clo e o he (003) ꝑ eak (Fig e 5a) and he co e ꝑ onding inc ea e of -a i o 1.85 Å acco ding o $\lambda = 2$ in θ . The ꝑ onen ial fo he ce Li o age a hen calc la ed, and he al e of 2.27 V a b oined, acco ding o he follo ing e a ion:²⁵

$$V = - \left\{ \frac{E(\text{Li}_{x+\Delta x}\text{R}) - E(\text{Li}_x\text{R})}{dx} - E(\text{Li}) \right\} \quad (1)$$

he e (Li⁻) and (Li⁺) and fo he o al ene g befo e
and af e li hi m ion i emo ed fom Li com_ond_e
fo m la ni, and (Li) i he o al ene g of li hi m me al. The
di cha ge ol age o in e he e ce Li in o he la e ca hode
de i ed fom hi calc la ed_e on ial fo he e ce Li o age i
1.33 V (3.6 - 2.27 = 1.33 V), e clo e o he e_e imen al
al e of 1.2 V.

Rega ding he hif of ʔeak ʔoenial a ho n in he CV
d ing he on e o ida ion of he diffe en am ʔle ha did no
e ʔe ience ʔeli hia ion, he e ma be o fac o e ʔon ible:

he fi one i he e o e i e SEI fo med in he e eli hia ion, hich o he i e e ible eac ion ha ind ce he hif in he fi cha ging e o e d e o highe im edance, b mo e likel i he econd fac o a ib ed o he alence e ol ion of Ni. I i ell-kno n ha Ni in he NMC532 e i in o alence , Ni^{2+} and Ni^{3+} . Acco ding o XPS da a in Fig e 2a, a no iceable hif of he Ni $2_{3/2}$ eak o lo e binding ene g a ob e ed i h inc ea ing e ching de h, hich indica ha Ni^{3+} i iche han Ni^{2+} on he face of NMC532 e a icle . Acco ding o of X- a ab o ion e ec o co in Fig e S9, Ni^{4+} and Ni^{3+} e i on he face of NMC532 e a icle . In o he o d , an inhomogeneo c e of he NMC532 e a icle co ld ha e been made d e o he e e a ion e o e . In o e io o k, e ill a ed he o- age deli hia ion mechani m in NMC532 ma e ial , he fi one being $\text{Ni}^{2+}/\text{Ni}^{3+}$ loca ed a abo 3.8 V, and he o he one being $\text{Ni}^{3+}/\text{Ni}^{4+}$ eaked a 4.0 V o e en highe . To he i ine NMC532 e a icle , Ni^{3+} a he face ill ha e o e e ience he fi o ida ion o Ni^{4+} , follo ed b he $\text{Ni}^{2+}/\text{Ni}^{3+}$ o e dee e in he NMC e a icle ha co e yond o a m ch la ge eak a e ealed in he lef of Fig e 4a. Af e he fi cha ging and hen di cha ging e o e , all NMC532 e a icle ill be “ nified” o a nifo m Ni- alence, and con e en l , he one e o en ial fo o ida ion eac ion d o o 3.8 V and emain con an in he follo ing c cle . Fo he e eli hia ed am le, ho e e , all face Ni^{4+} and Ni^{3+} ill be ed ced o Ni^{2+} d ing he li hia ion e o e , hile he Li la e i e en all loaded i h o lab of Li-ion . In hi i a ion, he on e o ida ion e o en ial fo all e eli hia ed am le o ld a e a 3.8 V and emain con an e eaf e , a ho n in he igh of Fig e 4b. Fo all he NMC532 am le ha bjec o di ec c cling, he e a e mo e Ni^{3+} and Ni^{4+} a and nea he am le face (Fig e 4c), he Li-ion diff ion ac o he face need o o e come la ge ac i a ion ba ie ,²⁶ h leading o an o e e o en ial in he fi deli hia ion e o e . Thi o e e o en ial o ld become malle and finall ani h af e e e al c cle , beca e mo e Li-ion o ld be in e ed a and nea he face o ed ce he Ni^{3+} and Ni^{4+} con en a and nea he am le face d ing he li hia ion e o e . B con a , fo he e eli hia ed NMC532 am le , he e a e o la e of Li-ion o age a and nea he am le face (Fig e 4d), and he ol age fo he e Li-ion deli hia ion i lo e han ha fo he no mal one la e Li-ion deli hia ion. Thi al o acco n fo he o ida ion eak a 2.1 V in he fi cha ge e o e (Fig e 4b), con i en i h o follo ing ab ini io cala ion of 2.27 V. D e o he la ge Li lab e ace a and nea he am le face ca ed b he e ce amo n of Li, he e i no o e e o en ial fo he one la e Li-ion deli hia ion (Fig e 4b).

[illegible]

file ion method and a high capacity in the
 electrochemical cell
 containing the for-
 mation of the
 along the
 can be extended
 to all cathode materials based on the layered-
 structure of NMC
 design and
 optimization of the
 material for the
 general lithium battery.

■ ASSOCIATED CONTENT

S Supporting Information

De ail of he me hod ec ion, he mo 3 holog , XRD , a e n ,
e i ance, elec ochemical 3 e fo mance of he 3 e a ed
am,le and he 3 e CNT am,le , he TEM and of X-
a da a of he in e face la e , la e ed c al c e
im la ed b he fi 3 inci,le me hod. The S 3 3 o ing
Info ma ion i a ilable f ee cha ge on he ACS P blica ion
eb i e a DOI: 10.1021/ac .nanole .5b02246.

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Author Contributions

Z.W., S.J., and J.Z. contributed equally.

Author Contributions

This work is initiated by Z.W., S.J., and F.P. The experiments and electrochemical data are provided by Z.W., S.J., S.X., Q.L., and Z.Z. The data analysis is provided by Z.W., S.J., F.P., Y.L., and W.Y. The calculations are done by Z.H., Y.W., and J. Z. The manuscript is written by Z.W., F.P., K.X., and K.A.

Notes

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