Supporting information

Achieving Dynamic Stability of Single-Crystal Low-Co Ni-Rich Cathode Material for High performance Lithium Batteries

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Electrode	a	С	Rp	Rwp	Rexp	Li/Ni cation
material	(Å)	(Å)	(%)	(%)	(%)	mixing (%)
Fresh-	2.878	14.241	5.03	8.56	3.08	3.28
NMC						
Fresh-	2.865	14.289	4.99	7.89	3.36	2.96
NMFAC						

Table S1: Rietveld XRD refinement results of the pristine cathode materials.

Table S2: Metal-oxygen bond lengths for NMC and NMFAC obtained from the DFT calculation of this study.

	NMC	NMFAC		
Bonds	а	b	с	
	(Å)	(Å)	(Å)	
Ni-O	-	Ni-O	1.980	
Li-O	-	Li-O	2.016	
Mn-O	1.986	Fe-O	2.012	
Co-O	1.967	Al-O	1.95	

Table S3. Chemical compositions of Ni, Mn, Fe, Al, and Co for NMC and NMFAC measured via the ICP-AES test.

Sample	Chemical composition (at. %)					
NMC	Ni	Mn	Со	-	-	
	90.02	4.97	5.01	-	-	
NMFAC	Ni	Mn	Fe	Al	Со	
	90.01	5.02	2.04	1.95	0.98	



Figure S1: (**a**, **b**) Rietveld refinement results of the XRD patterns, and (**c**, **d**) XPS survey spectrum for NMC and NMFAC, respectively.



Figure S2: SEM images of (a) $Ni_{0.90}Mn_{0.05}Co_{0.05}(OH)_2$ and (b) $Ni_{0.90}Mn_{0.05}Fe_{0.02}Al_{0.02}Co_{0.01}(OH)_2$ precursors.



Figure S3: Discharge voltage profiles of (**a**) NMC and (**b**) NMFAC full cells with a graphite anode at 2.8 - 4.3 V.



Figure S4: Nyquist plots of (a) before and (b) after 100 cycles for NMC and NMFAC cathode materials.

Cathode		$R_s(\Omega)$	$R_{SEI}(\Omega)$	$R_{int}(\Omega)$	$R_{ct}(\Omega)$
NMC	Before cycle	1.69	-	-	109
	After 100 cycles	2.15	5.05	129	495
NMFAC	Before cycle	1.75	-	-	42
	After 100 cycles	1.93	4.80	126	431



Figure S5: SEM and TEM images of (a-c) NMC and (d-f) NMFAC after 600 cycles.

	Cycling Stability						
Cathode	Initial Discharge	Voltage	No. of	Loading	Rate	Retention	
	capacity [mAh g ⁻¹]		Cycles	(mg/cm ²)	(C)	(%)	
NMC	196	4.3 V vs. Li	100	~2.25	1C	90	
NMFAC	198	4.3 V vs. Li	100	~2.25	1C	93	
NMC	186	4.3 V vs. Gr	600	~2.22	1C	70	
NMFAC	189	13V vs. Gr	600	~2 22	1 C	81	

Table S5: Electrochemical performance comparison of NMC and NMFAC with half-cell and full cell (our work).

		Cycling Sta	bility				
Cathode	Initial Discharge	Voltage	No. of	Loading	Rate	Retention	Ref.
	capacity [mAh g ⁻¹]		Cycles	(mg/cm ²)	(C)	(%)	
SCNMC811	185	4.3 V vs. Li	25	3	0.1C	~50%	[1]
SCNMC83	184	4.2 V vs.	600	47	1C	84%	[2]
		Gr/SiO					
LiNi _{0.89} Mn _{0.055} -	226	4.4 V vs. Li	100	-	0.1C	91%	[3]
C00.055O2							
LiNi0.883Mn0.056-	216	4.4 V vs. Li	100	2.5	1/3C	90%	[3]
Al0.061O2							
LiNi0.89Mn0.044C00.042-	213	4.4 V vs. Li	100	2.5	1/3C	93%	[3]
Al0.013Mg0.011O2							
LiNi0.883C00.053-	220	4.4 V vs. Li	100	2.5	1/3C	88%	[3]
Al _{0.064} O ₂							
LiNi _x Fe _y Al _z O ₂	180	4.5 V vs. Li	100	5	0.3C	~70%	[4]
LiNi0.95Mg0.05O2	200	4.3 V vs. Li	100	10-12	0.05/	~90%	[5]
					0.2C		
LiNi0.95Al0.05O2	220	4.3 V vs. Li	100	10-12	0.05/	~86%	[5]
					0.2C		
LiNi0.93Al0.05Ti0.01-	221	4.25 V vs.	800	2.0	0.5C	52%	[6]
Mg0.01O2		Gr					
LiNi _{0.96} Mg _{0.02} Ti _{0.02} O ₂	180	4.4 V vs. Gr	300	1.4	1C	85%	[7]
LiNi0.8C00.1Mn0.09-	175	4.3 V vs. Li	100	-	0.5C	94%	[8]
Cu0.01O2							
NMC	196	4.3 V vs. Li	100	~2.25	1C	90	Our
NMFAC	198	4.3 V vs. Li	100	~2.25	1C	93	Work

Table S6: Comparison of the specific capacity and cycling performance of SC NMCand NMFAC cathodes with the previously reported Ni-rich cathodes.

Cathode	Doping elements	Synthesis technique	Initial charge capacity [mAh g ⁻¹]	Rate (C)	Ref.
LiNi0.905C00.04Mn0.04-	Al/Nb	Co-	230	0.1	[9]
Al0.005Nb0.01O2		precipitation			
LiNi _{0.890} Mn _{0.044} Co _{0.042} Al _{0.013}	Al/Mg	Со-	213	0.1	[3]
Mg0.011O2		precipitation			
LiNi0.598C00.08Mn0.3Zr0.002-	Zr/Ti	Co- ~180		0.3	[10]
Ti0.002O2		precipitation			
SC-NMC	Ce/Gd	Solid State	211	0.1	[11]
LiNiO ₂	Mg/Al	Interdiffusion 252		0.1	[12]
		strategy			
NMFAC	Fe/Al	Co-	248	0.2	Our Work
		precipitation			

Table S7: Comparison of the previously reported co-dopped Ni-rich cathodes with our work.

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