## **Supporting Information**

## Carbonate deprotonation on Ni-rich layered cathode: Development of a new cis isomerism oligomer as an organic coverage

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Fig. S1 SEM images of (a, b) pristine NCM811 and (c, d) CI@NCM811 particles before cycle.



Fig. S2 Ex situ ATR-FTIR of pristine NCM811 and CI@NCM811 before cycle.



Fig. S3 The operando ATR-FTIR electrochemical cell illustration.



Fig. S4 Proposed structure cis formulations of oligomer.

	Maleimide dissolved in NMP	CI Oligomer
Mn	511	907
Мw	554	2290
PDI	$\frac{\bar{M}w}{\bar{M}n} = 1.08$	$\frac{Mw}{Mn} = 2.52$
D <sub>p</sub>	$\frac{\bar{M}n}{MW} = \frac{511}{268.22} = 1.9$	$\frac{\bar{M}n}{MW} = \frac{907}{268.22} = 3.38$

**Table S1.** GPC characteristics of maleimide monomer in NMP and its derivative CI oligomer.



**Fig. S5** FTIR spectra of NMP, maleimide monomer, and CI oligomer at wavenumber range of (a) 600-1800 cm<sup>-1</sup> and (b) 1800-4000 cm<sup>-1</sup>. The corresponding functional group for each absorption peak in certain wavenumber is mentioned in table S2.

Wavenumber (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	Vibrational mode	Species of origin
694	C-H bending	Maleimide Monomer
844	C-H ( 1,4 – Disubstitution)/ Para	Maleimide Monomer
892	C-H ( 1,4 – Disubstitution)/ Para	CI Oligomer
1066	C-O stretching	CI Oligomer
1241	C-N stretch	CI Oligomer
1365	C-N strecth	Maleimide Monomer
1380	C-N strecth	Maleimide Monomer
1407	O-H bending	CI Oligomer
1517	Aromatic ring ( C=C-C)	Maleimide Monomer
1670	C=C stretching	CI Oligomer
1697	C=C stretching	Maleimide Monomer
1720	C=O stretching	Maleimide Monomer, Cl Oligomer
3100	C=CH / C-H stretch	Maleimide Monomer
3675	-сон / -он	CI Oligomer

**Table S2.** FTIR peak table of Maleimide monomer and CI oligomer (Ref. 35)



**Fig. S6** XANES spectra of Ni K-edge during first charge of (a) pristine NCM811 and (b) the magnification of the orange-square-lined region as well as (c) CI@NCM811 and (d) the magnification of the orange-square-lined region. (e) Corresponding binding energy at specify normalized intensity of 0.6 of the edge jump.



Fig. S7 Ni K-edge EXAFS spectra of pristine NCM811 and CI@NCM811 in the first charge.



Fig. S8 Initial voltage profile of NCM811 vs. CI@NCM811 in the half-cell configuration



**Fig. S9** SEM images of (a, b) pristine NCM811 and (c, d) CI@NCM811 electrode after cycling in half cell configuration.



**Fig. S10** The Nyquist plot of pristine NCM811 and Cl@NCM811 after 34<sup>th</sup> cycle at charge state 3.9 V (a). The linear slope of  $Z_w$  and  $\omega^{-1/2}$  at low frequency for pristine NCM811 (b) and Cl@NCM811 (c) after 34<sup>th</sup> cycle at charge state 3.9 V.

The semi-circles of the two electrodes in high-frequency region representing the electrolyte resistance, cathode-electrolyte interface resistance and charge transfer resistance. Low freq tail was attributed to the Warburg impedance ( $Z_w$ ) of Li<sup>+</sup> diffusion in the cathode material.<sup>1</sup>

The diffusion coefficient value can be obtained by the following equation (1): <sup>2–4</sup>

$$D_{Li^{+}} = 0.5 \left(\frac{RT}{A F^2 \sigma_{\omega} C}\right)^2 \tag{1}$$

Where R represents the gas constant, T is the Kelvin temperature, A is the total surface of the electrode, F is Faraday's constant,  $\sigma_{\omega}$  is the linear slope between Warburg impedance (Z<sub>w</sub>) and frequency region ( $\omega^{-1/2}$ ) and C is the molar concentration of lithium in the active material.

The Li<sup>+</sup> diffusion coefficient calculated by eq 1 of pristine NCM811 and Cl@NCM811 after prolonged cycle condition are  $3.82 \times 10^{-8}$  cm<sup>-2</sup> s<sup>-1</sup> and  $4.48 \times 10^{-8}$  cm<sup>-2</sup> s<sup>-1</sup>, respectively. This value were similar to previous report that stated the D<sub>Li+</sub> in the charge process are between  $10^{-8}$  to  $10^{-9}$  cm<sup>-2</sup> s<sup>-1</sup>.<sup>5,6</sup>



**Fig. S11** Equivalent circuit model for the fitting of Nyquist plot at (a) after 3rd cycle and (b) after 250<sup>th</sup> cycle.

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