

Supplementary Information

A Green Recycling Process Designed for LiFePO₄ Cathode Materials for Li-ion Batteries[‡]

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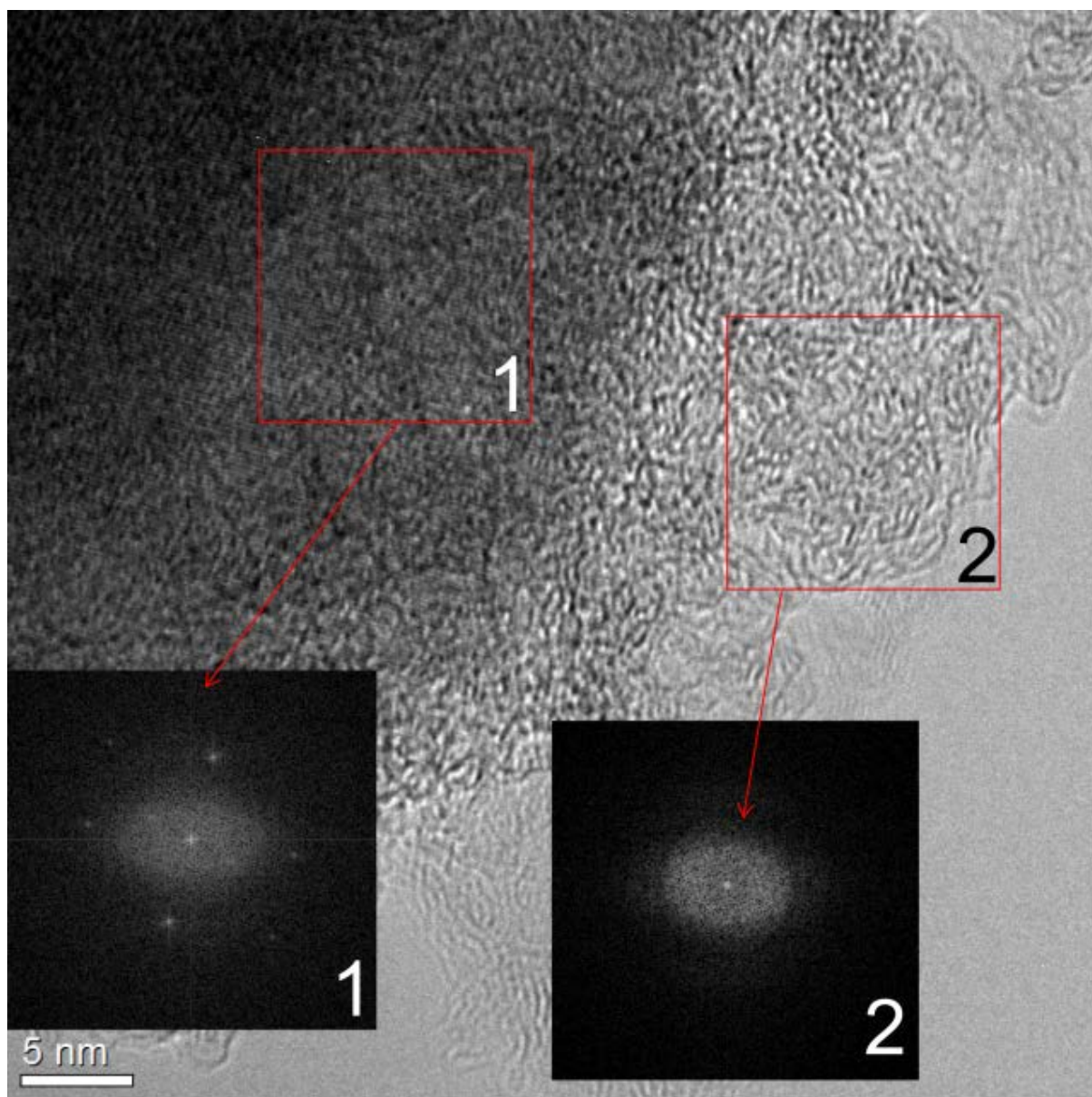


Fig. S1 HRTEM image of LiFePO_4 synthesized at $700\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$.

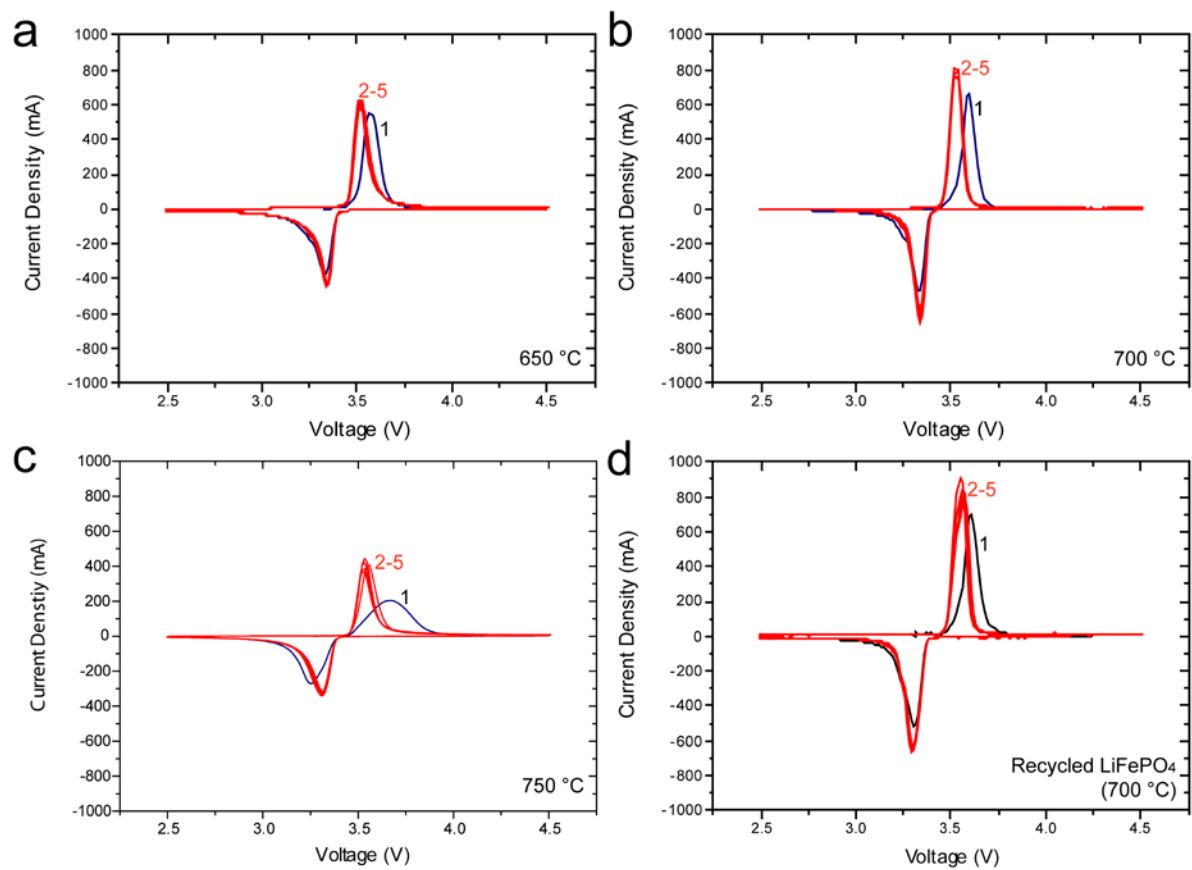


Fig. S2 Cyclic voltammetries of LiFePO_4 synthesized at (a) $650\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ (b) $700\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ (c) $750\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ (d) recycled LiFePO_4 ($700\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$).

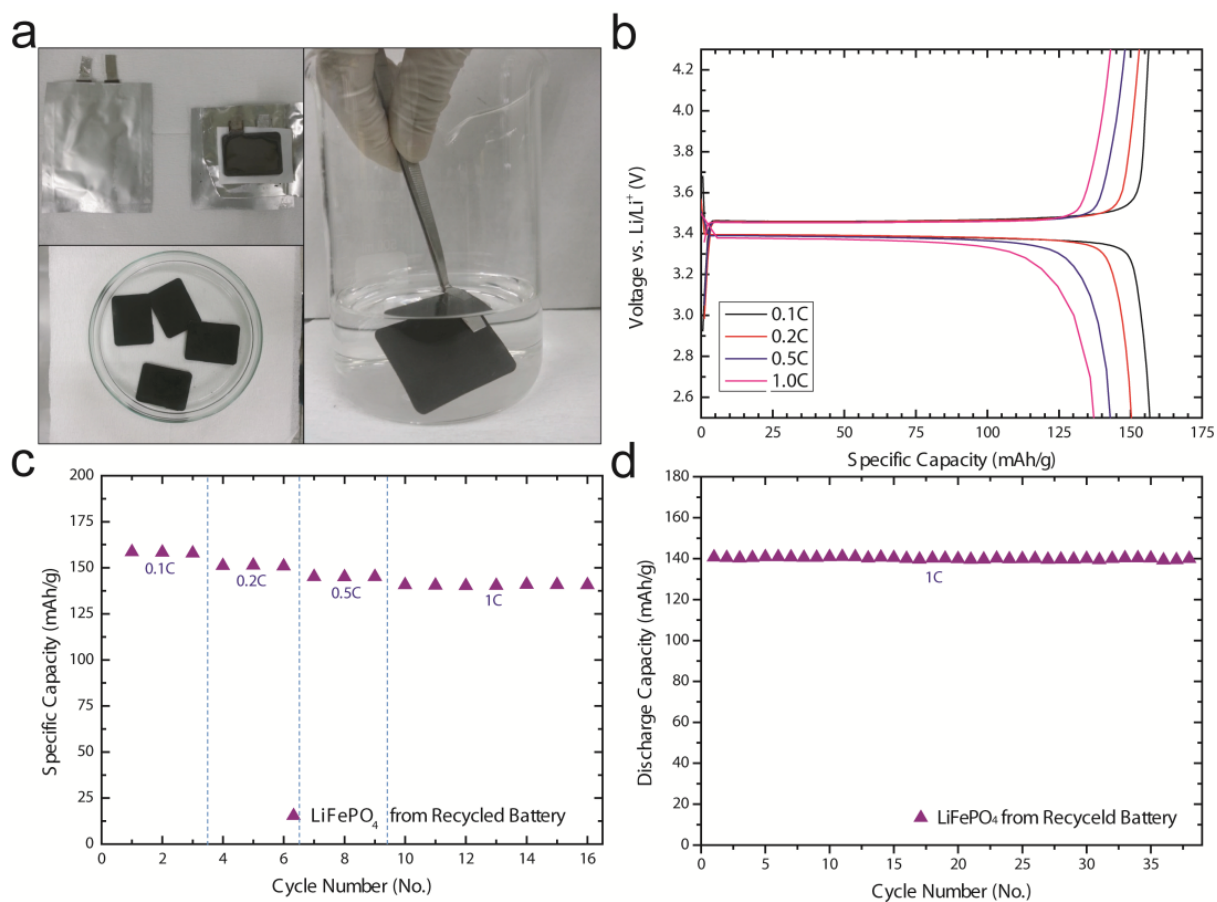


Fig. S3 (a) Process to recover used LiFePO_4 from the fully-cycled pouch cells (disassembled LiFePO_4 electrode materials washed in DMC solution) (b) electrochemical performance of LiFePO_4 from recycled battery (c) rate capabilities (d) cycle characteristics. Because each pouch cell only contains very small amount of active cathode materials, we disassembled several pouch cells and combined all of these recovered powders in order to carry out the electrochemical test measurements.

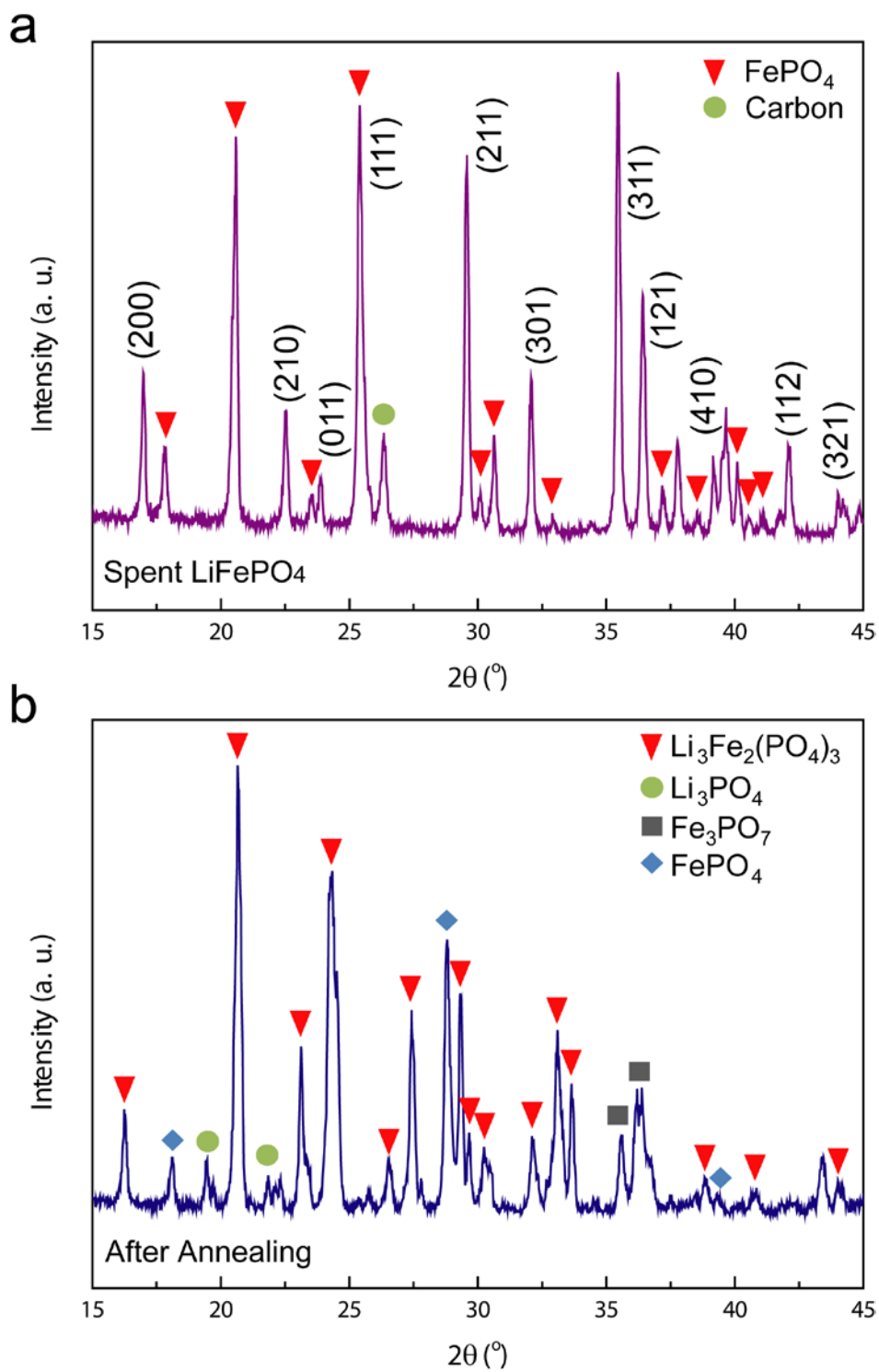


Fig. S4 X-ray diffraction patterns of (a) recovered spent $\text{Li}_{1-x}\text{FePO}_4$ powders (b) after annealing process at 700 °C in a box furnace, where all the Fe^{2+} sources are oxidized to Fe^{3+} .

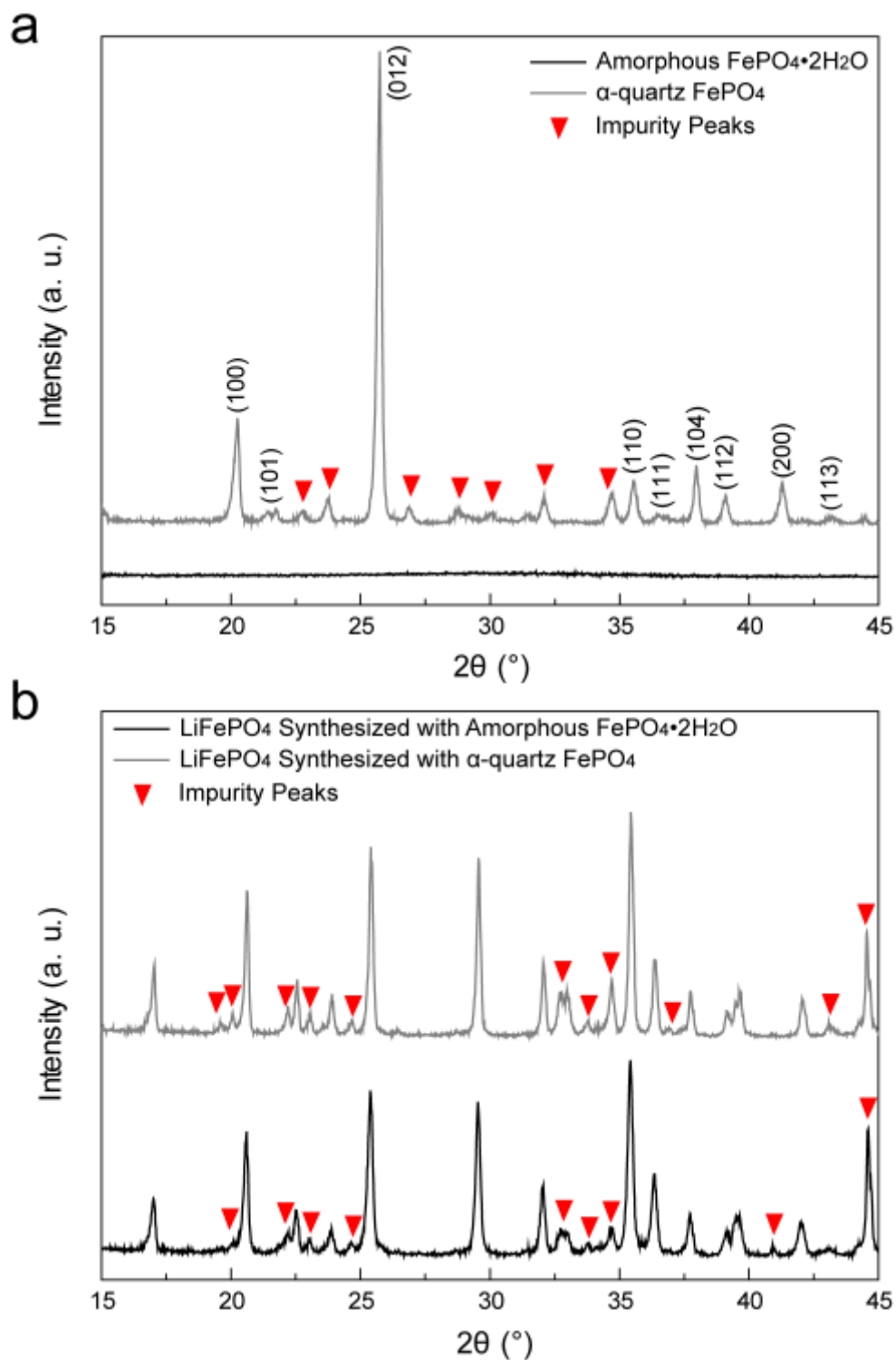


Fig. S5 X-ray diffraction patterns of (a) amorphous $\text{FePO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (Aldrich) and α -quartz FePO_4 after heat treatment (600 °C, 6 hr) (b) LiFePO_4 synthesized at 700 °C with amorphous $\text{FePO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and α -quartz FePO_4 .

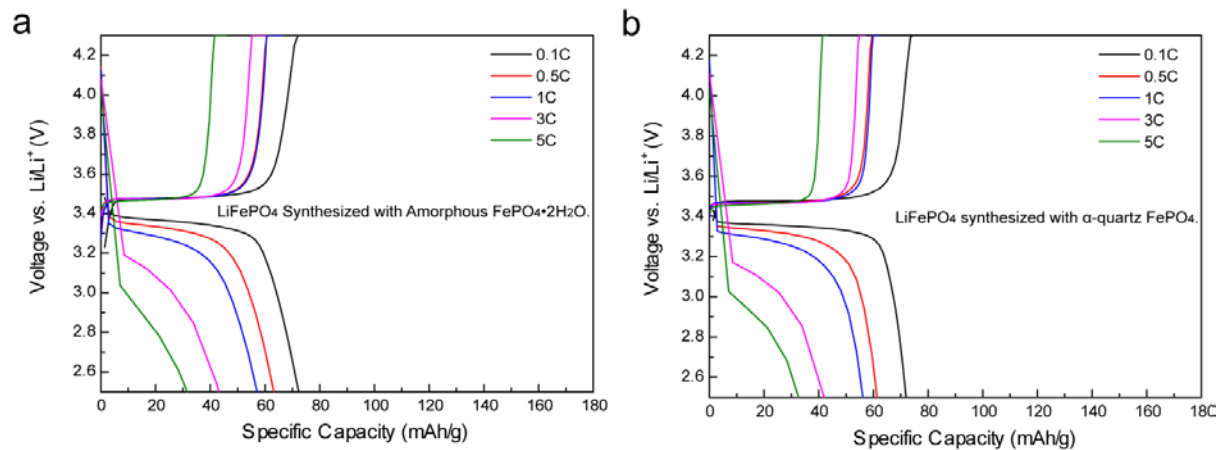


Fig. S6 Capacity vs. voltage curves of (a) LiFePO_4 synthesized with amorphous $\text{FePO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$

(b) LiFePO_4 synthesized with α -quartz FePO_4 .