

Supporting Information for

Enhanced cycling stability of boron-doped lithium-rich layered oxide
cathode materials by suppressing transition metal migration

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Table S1. The refinement of LLO and LLO@LBO.

(a) The refinement of XRD results for LLO in Figure 1.

Crystal system	Hexagonal				$R_p=4.04\%$
Space group	R-3m				$R_{wp}=5.01\%$
Atom	Site	x	y	z	Occupancy
Li ₁	3a	0	0	0	0.8661
Ni ₁	3a	0	0	0	0.1297
Mn	3b	0	0	0.5000	0.3400
Co	3b	0	0	0.5000	0.3330
O	6c	0	0	0.2433	1.0000
Li ₂	3b	0	0	0.5000	0.0150
Ni ₂	3b	0	0	0.5000	0.3150

(b) The refinement of XRD results for LLO@LBO in Figure 1.

Crystal system	Hexagonal				$R_p=1.95\%$
Space group	R-3m				$R_{wp}=2.51\%$
Atom	Site	x	y	z	Occupancy
Li ₁	3a	0	0	0	0.8489
Ni ₁	3a	0	0	0	0.1511
Mn	3b	0	0	0.5000	0.3400
Co	3b	0	0	0.5000	0.3330
O	6c	0	0	0.2430	1.0000
Li ₂	3b	0	0	0.5000	0.0150
Ni ₂	3b	0	0	0.5000	0.3150

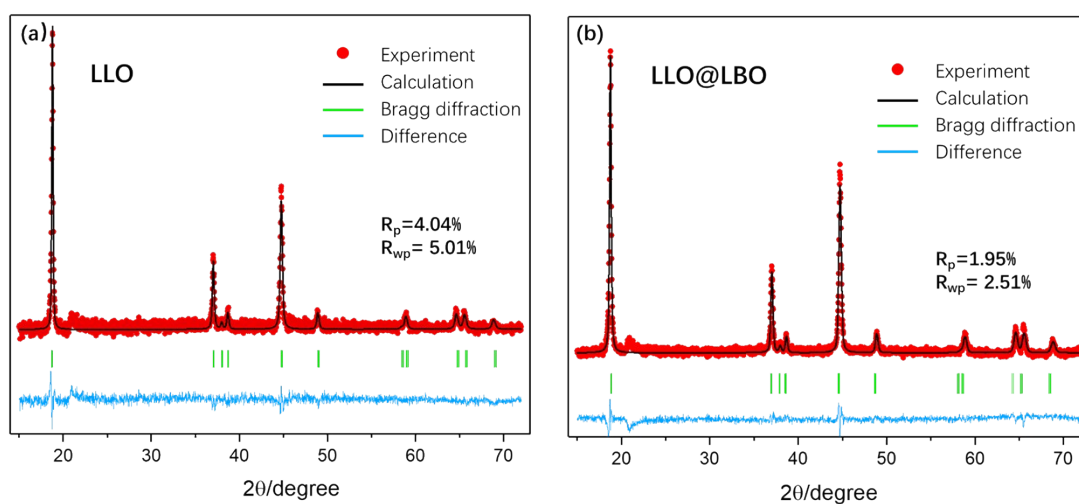


Figure S1. Refinement results of LLO@LBO and bare LLO.

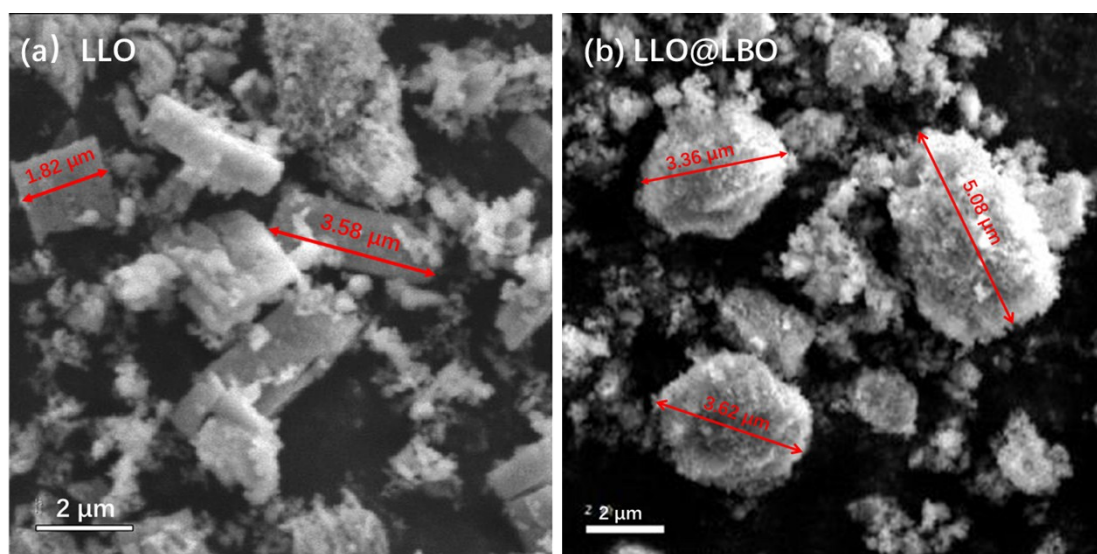


Figure S2. The SEM images of LLO and LLO@LBO.

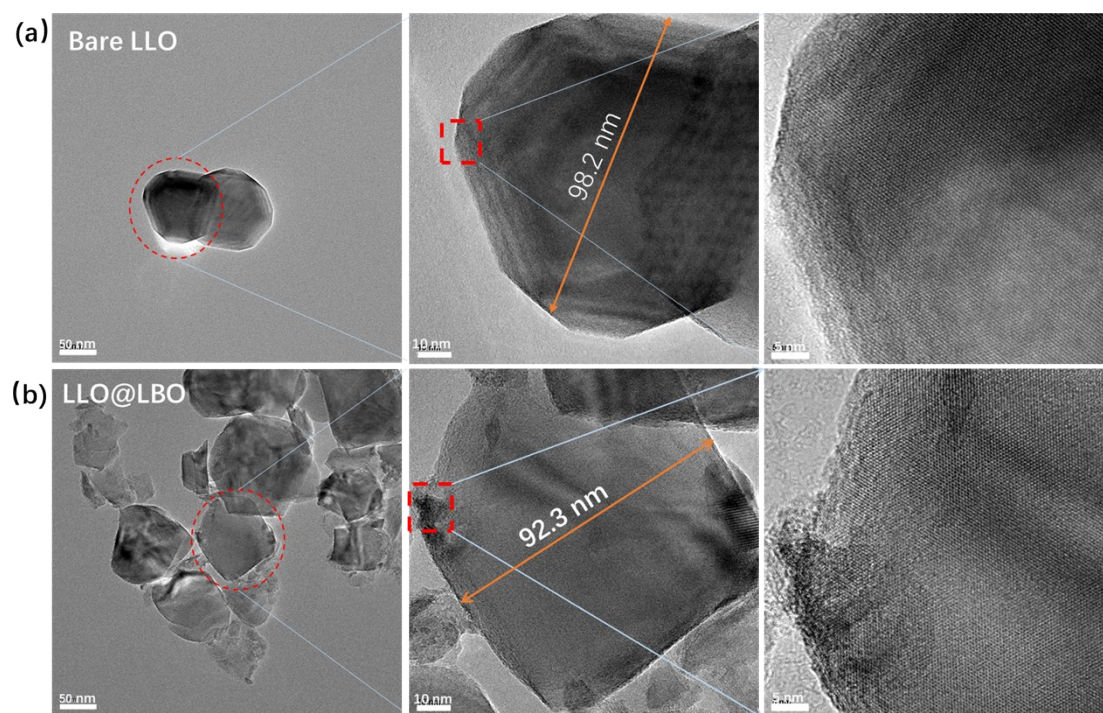


Figure S3. HRTEM images of (a) bare LLO and (b) LLO@LBO.

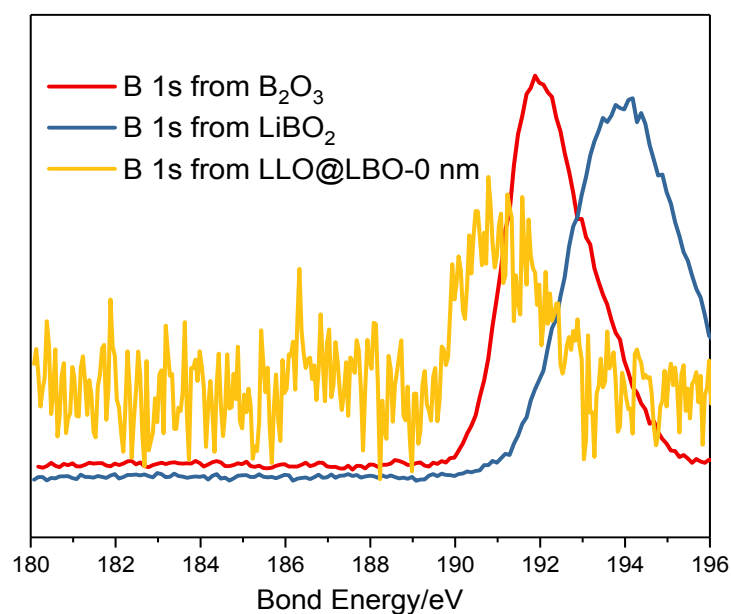


Figure S4. The XPS spectrums of B 1s in LLO@LBO (0 nm), $LiBO_2$ and B_2O_3 .

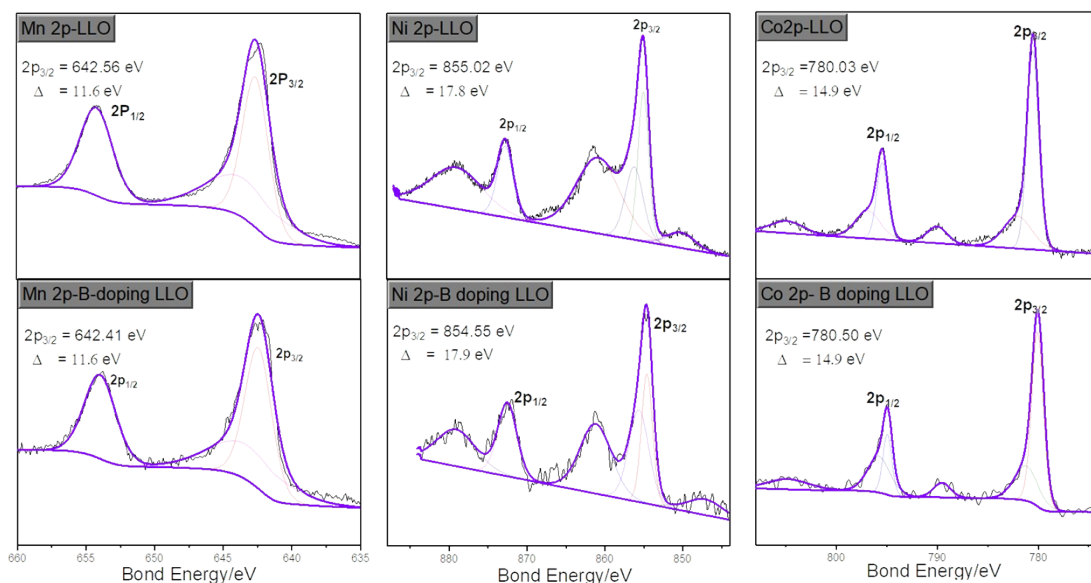


Figure S5. The XPS spectrum of Ni 2p, Co 2p, and Mn 2p at surface with and without boron doping.

The XPS spectrum of Ni 2p, Co 2p, and Mn 2p at surface with and without boron doping are compared in Figure S1. The XPS plots of Ni, Co and Mn is well accord with the previous work.^{1, 2} Furthermore, the position of each peak shows no visible change before and after boron doping. It demonstrate that the boron doping hardly affects the chemical valence of transition metal.

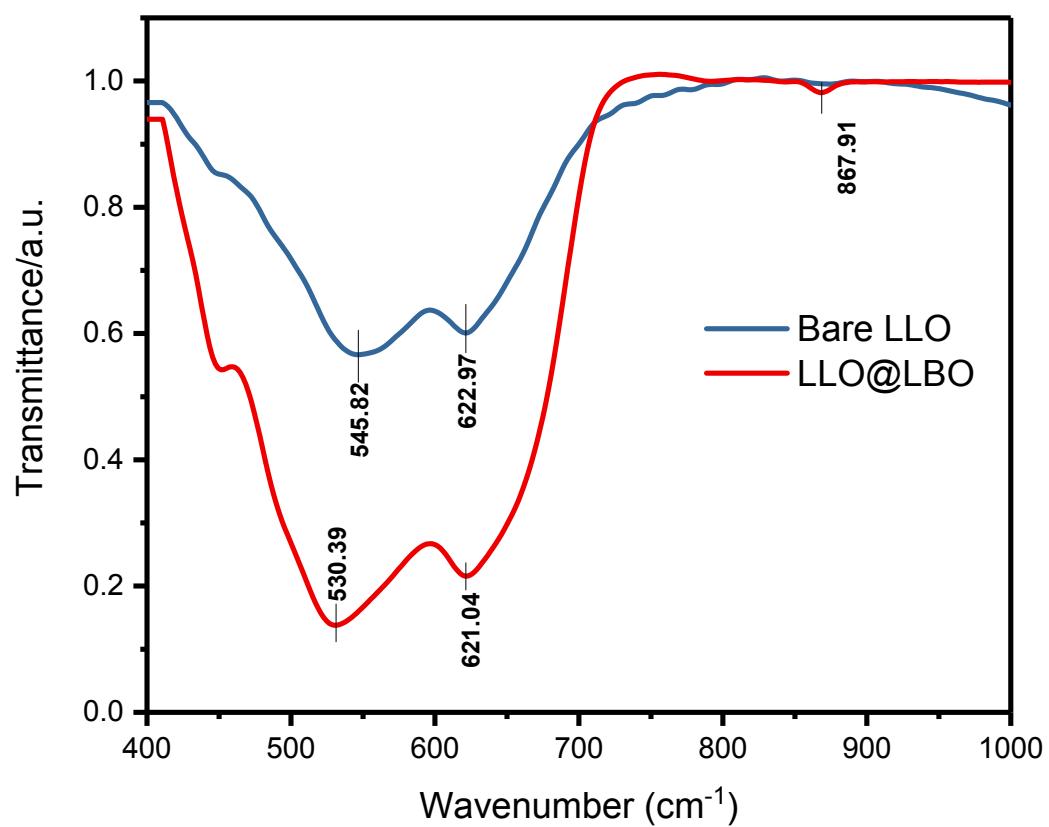


Figure S6. The FT-IR of LLO@LBO and bare LLO.

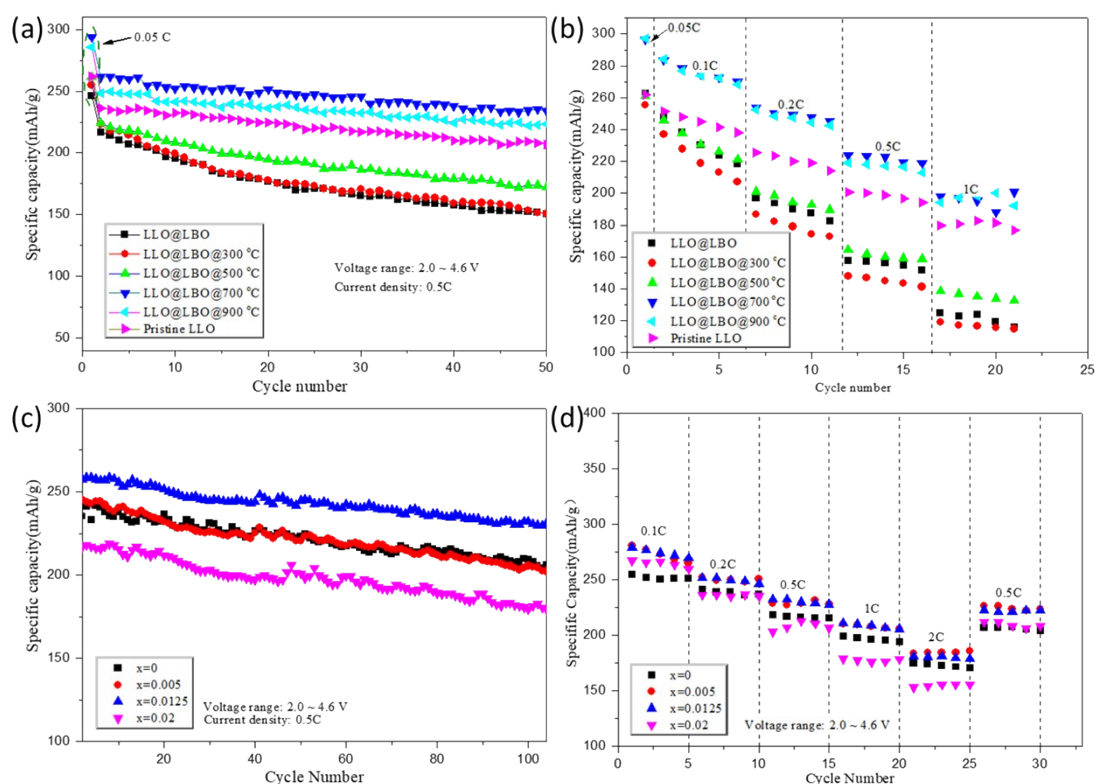


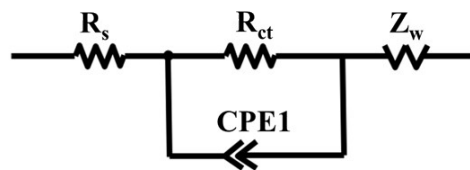
Figure S7. (a) The cycle ability and (b) rate performance of LLO@LBO at different reaction temperature (300, 500, 700, and 900 °C). (c) The cycle ability and (b) rate performance of $\text{Li}_{1.2}\text{Ni}_{0.13}\text{Co}_{0.13}\text{Mn}_{0.54}\text{B}_x\text{O}_2$ with $x = 0, 0.005, 0.0125$ and 0.02 .

We optimized the reaction temperature and boron content for the doping process. the results shows that the LLO@LBO with $x=0.0125$ and a reaction temperature of 700 °C shows the best electrochemical performance. At lower temperature, boron atoms cannot be introduced into the lattice of LLO while higher temperature induce the structural damage. For boron content, excessive boron atoms also increase the inactive components and inhabit the lithium ion (TM layer) migration from TM layers to lithium layers, which causes the declined capacity performance

Table S2. The key information for multivalent ion doping of LLOs.

Doping ions	Mass percent	Initial CE	Reversible Capacity	Cycle retention	Reference
B	0.16%	90.77	293.9	89.6(100)	Our work
Mo	2.28%	77.2	270.6	88.7(100)	[3]
Zr	8.62%	67.7	210	78(100)	[4]
Nb	2.17%	82	281.3	83(100)	[5]
La	3.26%	70.02	263.1	93.9(100))	[6]
Gd	3.69%	80.1	273.6	90.9(100)	[7]
Sb	3.85%	87.8	272.8	86.9(100)	[8]
Al	1.58%	75	231.7	98(30)	[9]
Sn	1.39%	76.5	268.9	75.2(100)	[10]
Rb	3.0%	74.0	255	92.78(100)	[11]
Ga	1.6%	77.43	259.8	88.2(100)	[12]
Te	7.48%	88.2	271.6	84.3(100)	[13]
Ti	2.2%	62.94	187.8	99.4(10)	[14]
Se	12.9%	77	265	95(100)	[15]
Y	3.13%	77.6	235.5	92.7(50)	[16]
Fe	1.96%	83.4	261.6	90.9(80)	[17]
Ru	1.18%	76	277	81(50)	[18]

(a) Model 1



(b) Model 2

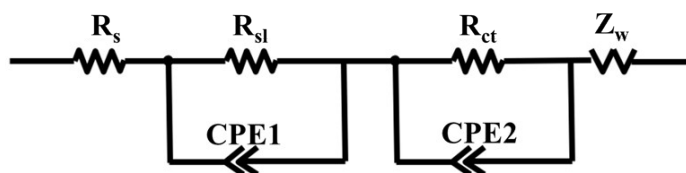


Figure S8. The equivalent circuits used for the fitting of Nyquist plots.

The fitting of the Nyquist plots of LLO and LLO@LBO electrode before cycling used the Model 1. That of cycled LLO@LBO electrode also adopted Model 1 as the fitting model. However, the Nyquist plots of cycled LLO electrode is simulated using the Model 2 due to its intrinsic difference from others.

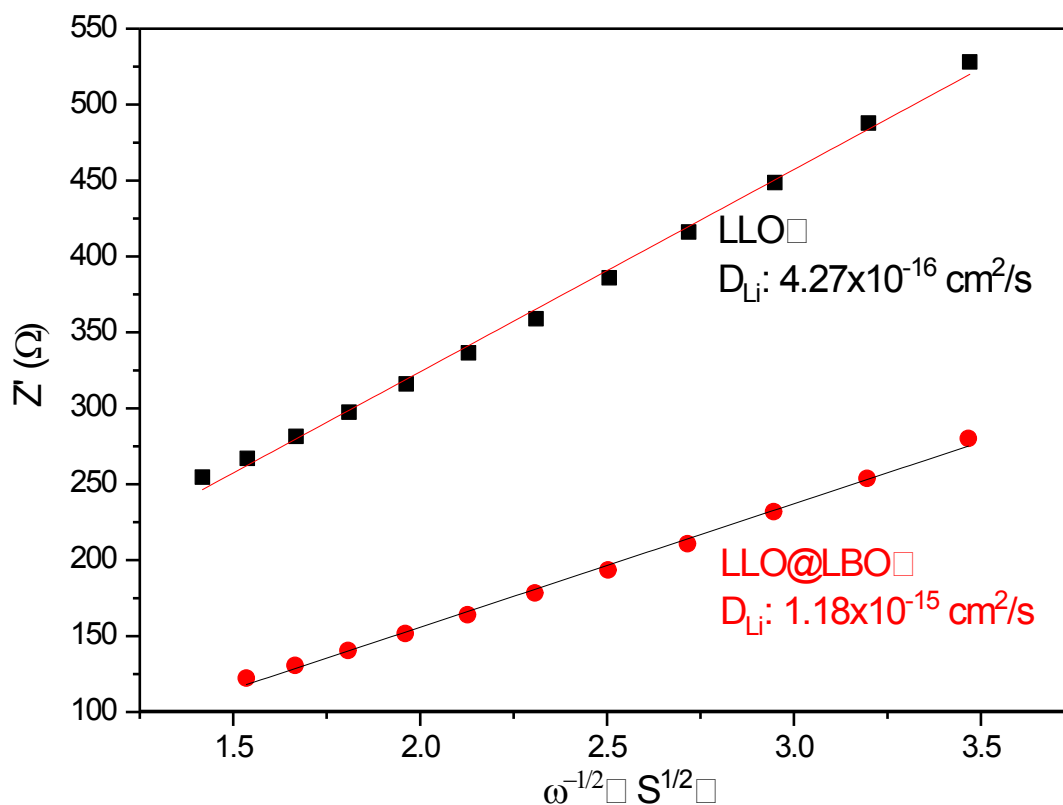


Figure S9. The plot of Z' vs. $\omega^{-1/2}$ for LLO@LBO and bare LLO.

Table S3. The simulated results of Nyquist plots for LLO and LLO@LBO electrodes at discharge state of 2.0 V.

		$R_s (\Omega)$	$R_{sl} (\Omega)$	$R_{ct} (\Omega)$
LLO	Fresh	2.186	N/A	79.55
	100 cycles	3.243	119.4	209.44
LLO@LBO	Fresh	2.865	N/A	56.54
	100 cycles	3.339	N/A	131.6

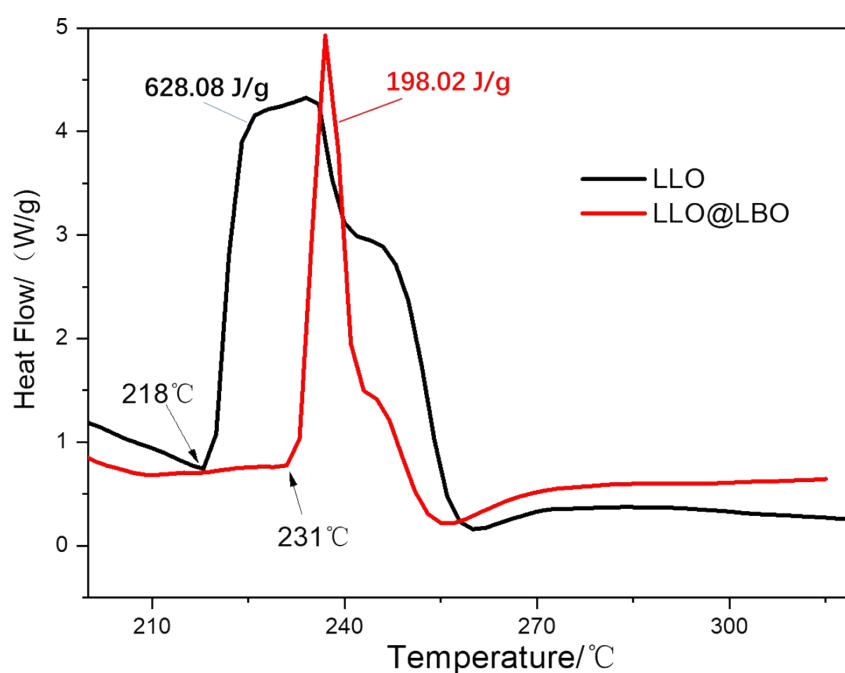


Figure S10. The DSC profiles of LLO@LBO and LLO charged at 4.6 V and kept for 10 h at constant voltage, at a scanning rate of 10 °C min⁻¹.

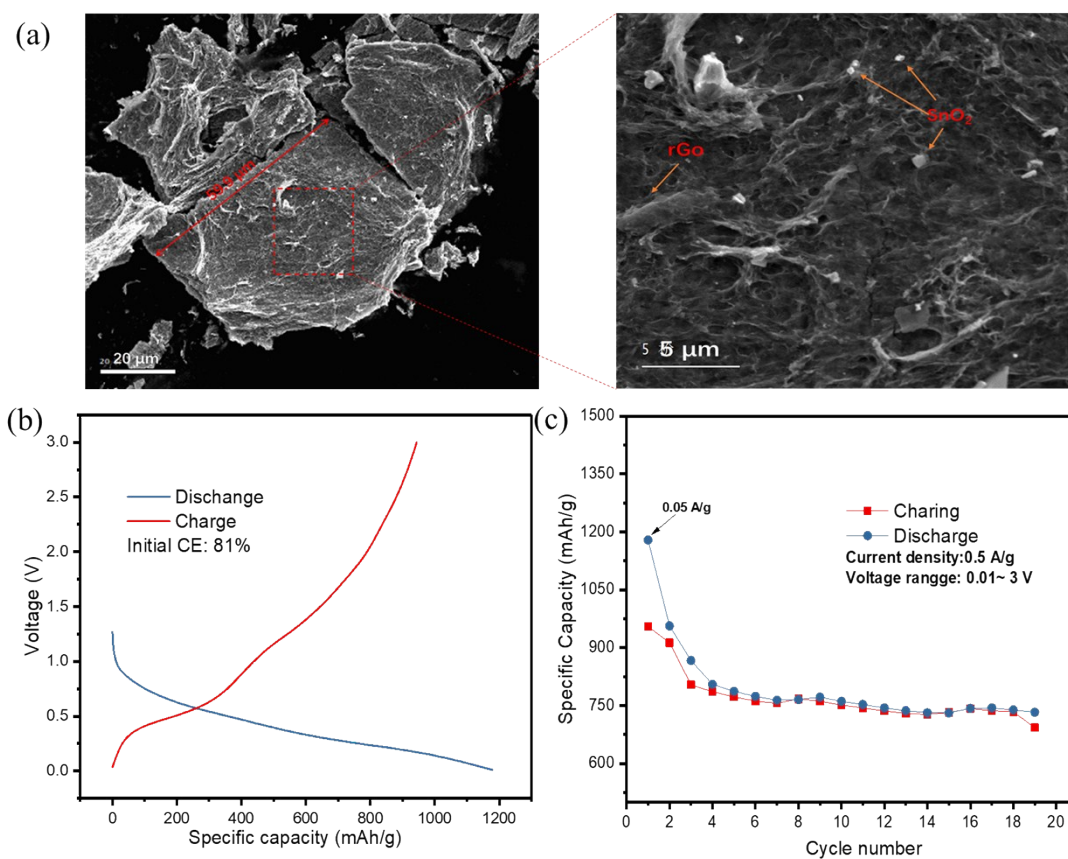


Figure S11. (a) The SEM image of $\text{SnO}_2@\text{rGO}$ anode materials and its enlarged image, (b) the discharge/charge curve of $\text{SnO}_2@\text{rGO}$ at initial cycle and (c) the cycle performance of $\text{SnO}_2@\text{rGO}$ anode materials.

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