Supporting Information

## Boosting Cycling Stability of Ni-rich Layer Oxide Cathode by Dry Coating of Ultrastable Li<sub>3</sub>V<sub>2</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub> Nanoparticles

Dongdong Wang,<sup>a,b</sup> Qizhang Yan,<sup>a</sup> Mingqian Li,<sup>a,c</sup> Hongpeng Gao,<sup>d</sup> Jianhua Tian,<sup>b</sup> Zhongqiang Shan,<sup>b</sup> Ning Wang,<sup>a,e,\*</sup> Jian Luo,<sup>a,c,d,f</sup> Meng Zhou,<sup>g</sup> and Zheng Chen<sup>a,c,d,f\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Department of NanoEngineering, University of California San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093 <sup>b</sup>School of Chemical Engineering and Technology, Tianjin University, Tianjin 300350, P. R. China <sup>c</sup>Program of Chemical Engineering, University of California San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093

<sup>d</sup>Program of Materials Science and Engineering, University of California San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093

<sup>e</sup>Analysis and Testing Centre, Hebei Normal University, Shijiazhuang 050024, P. R. China <sup>f</sup>Sustainable Power and Energy Center, University of California San Diego, La Jolla, CA, 92093, United States

<sup>g</sup>Department of Chemical and Materials Engineering, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces,

NM 88003, United States

\*Correspondence to: <u>zhengchen@eng.ucsd.edu</u>; <u>hebsjzwn@gmail.com</u>



Figure S1. SEM image of the graphite (MTI corporation) used in full cell fabrication.



**Figure S2.** (a, b) SEM images of the LVP-C nanoparticles; (c) HR-TEM image of the LVP-C nanoparticles; (d) the relevant SEAD pattern of the LVP-C nanoparticles.



**Figure S3.** (a) XRD pattern of the synthesized LVP-C nanoparticles; (b) TGA curve of the LVP-C nanoparticles.



**Figure S4.** SEM images of NCM622/LVP-C composites with different LVP contents: (a, b) 95:5; (c, d) 80:20; (e, f) 70:30.



**Figure S5.** Cycling performance of NCM622/LVP-C composites with different contents of LVP-C at a current density of 0.5 C (*e.g.*, 90:10 refers to the weight ratio between NCM622 and LVP-C).



Figure S6. Cycling performance of LVP-C electrode at rate of (a) 0.5 C and (b) 2.0 C.



**Figure S7**. SEM images of (a) NCM622 and (b) NCM622/LVP-C electrodes after 50 cycles at 0.5C.



**Figure S8.** (a) The CV curves of LVP-C electrode after different cycles at a scan rate of 0.1 mV s<sup>-1</sup> between 3.0-4.3V; (b) The charge and discharge curves of LVP-C electrode after different cycles.



Figure S9. Comparison of the rate performance of NCM622/LVP-C and NCM622 electrode.



**Figure S10.** Nyquist plots of (a) NCM622 and (b) NCM622/LVP-C cathode after different cycles. The inset displays the equivalent circuit to fit the Nyquist plots. All the coin cells were cycled at 2 C between 3.0-4.3 V.

Samples	1st		100th		200th	
	<i>R</i> s ( <b>Ω</b> )	Rct ( <b>Q</b> )	<i>R</i> s (Ω)	$Rct(\mathbf{\Omega})$	<i>R</i> s ( <b>Ω</b> )	Rct( <b>Ω</b> )
NCM622	9.73	43.2	12.86	111.6	20.74	179.7
NCM622/LVP-C	8.33	31.1	9.85	40.5	10.76	58.7

**Table S1.** The values of  $R_{\rm S}$  and  $R_{\rm ct}$  for cycled electrodes at 2 C between 3.0-4.3 V.



**Figure S11.** The plot of Z' versus  $\omega^{-1/2}$  of NCM622 and NCM622/LVP-C electrode in the low-frequency region.

Electrodes	σ	$D_{\rm Li^+} ({\rm cm}^2~{\rm s}^{-1})$
NCM622	3.17	$1.23 \times 10^{-11}$
NCM622/LVP-C	2.23	$4.07 \times 10^{-11}$

**Table S2.** Summary of the EIS calculation results of the two electrodes



**Figure S12**. Rietveld refinement of the XRD patterns of (a) pristine NCM622; (b) cycled NCM622, and (c) cycled NCM622/LVP-C.