

Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI)

S1. Methods

Molecular dynamics (MD) simulation: We used the relaxed system as a starting configuration. As it is before system relaxation MD, energy minimization was carried out with a composite protocol of steepest descent using termination gradients of $100 \text{ kJ} (\text{mol} \cdot \text{nm})$. A 10 ns NPT relaxation run at 298K for the equilibrium MD simulation. The Nose'-Hoover thermostat was used to maintain the equilibrium temperature at 298 K, and periodic boundary conditions were imposed on all three dimensions [1]. The Particle Mesh-Ewald method was used to compute long-range electrostatics within a relative tolerance of 1×10^{-6} [2,3]. A cut-off distance of 1nm was applied to real-space Ewald interactions. The same value was used for van der Waals interactions. The LINCS algorithm was applied to constrain bond lengths of hydrogen atoms [4]. A leap-frog algorithm was used with a time step of 1 fs [5].

S2. Figures and Tables

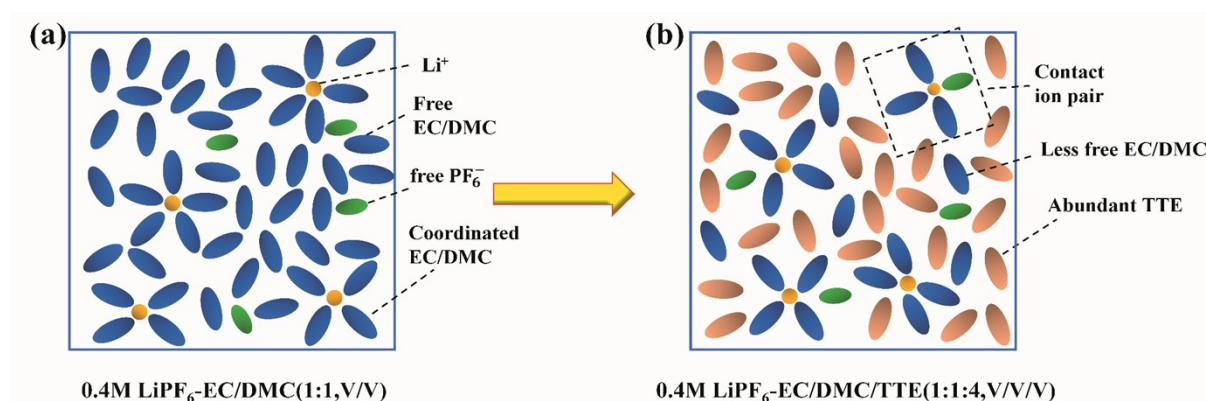


Fig. S1 The schemes of the Li^+ -solvation structures in the 0.4M LiPF_6 -EC/DMC (1:1, v/v) and 0.4M LiPF_6 -EC/DMC/TTE (1:1:4, v/v/v)

Table S1 The compositions of electrolytes for all-atom MD simulation.

	PF_6^-	Li^+	EC	DMC	TTE	Box size (nm)
0.4M-11	48	48	900	704	0	6.14*6.14*6.14
0.4M-111	48	48	600	469	265	6.04*6.04*6.04
0.4M-112	48	48	450	352	398	6.00*6.00*6.00
0.4M-113	48	48	360	281	477	5.98*5.98*5.98
0.4M-114	48	48	300	234	530	5.96*5.96*5.96

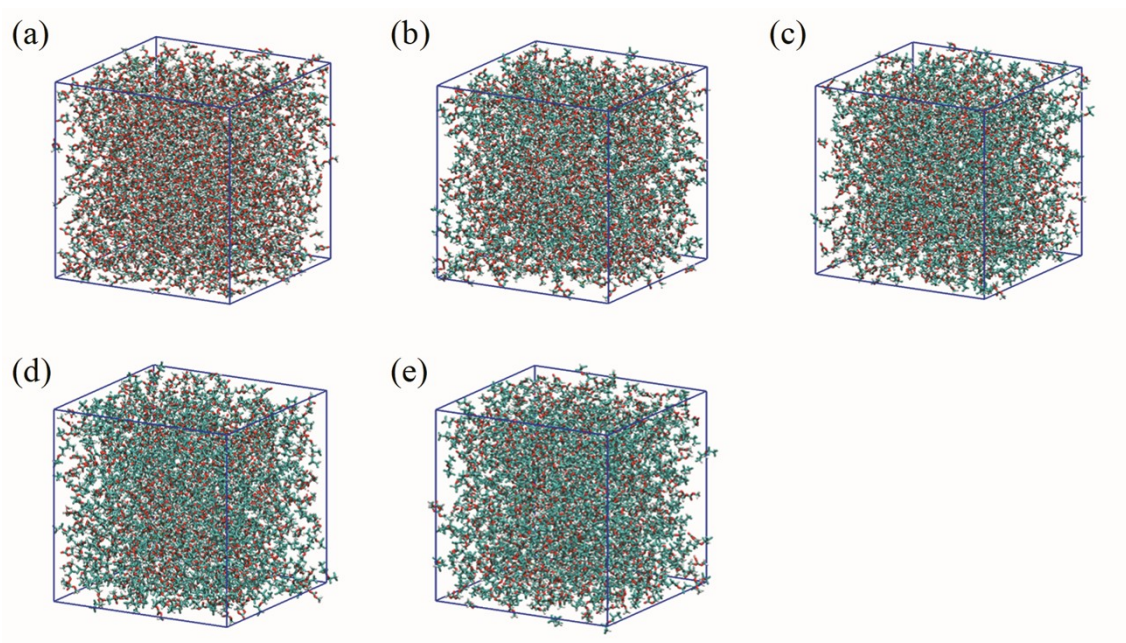


Fig. S2 All-atom MD simulation snapshots of (a)0.4M-11, (b)0.4M-111, (c)0.4M-112, (d)0.4M-113, (e)0.4M-114. Color code: H, White; O, Red; C, Pale blue; Li, Dull yellow; P, Green; F, Dark blue.

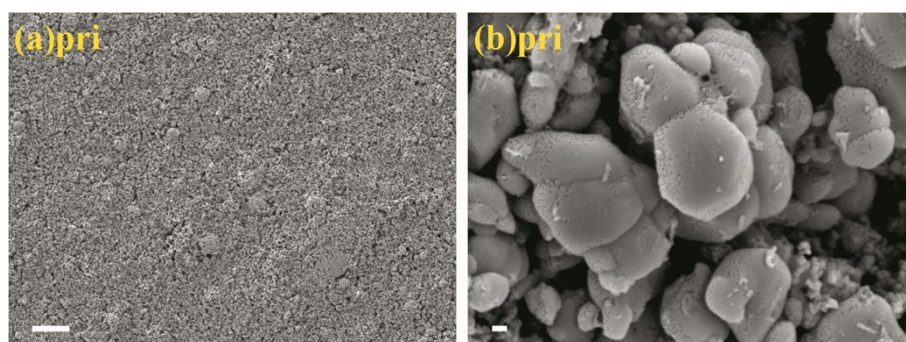


Fig. S3 Top view of LFP cathode before cycling (a) and morphology of LFP particles before cycling (b). Scale bars, 10 μ m (a) and 100nm (b).

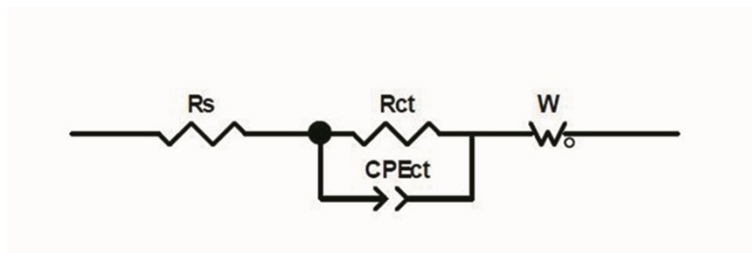


Fig. S4 Equivalent circuit used for fitting the EIS of Li||LFP cells.

Table S2 EIS fitting results for Li||LFP cells with different electrolytes.

Li LFP cells	After 3 cycles		After 302 cycles	
	$R_s(\Omega)$	$R_{ct}(\Omega)$	$R_s(\Omega)$	$R_{ct}(\Omega)$
0.4M-11	3.33	175.1	52.07	379.6
0.4M-111	3.57	75.62	6.77	235.5
0.4M-112	3.8	71.4	6.23	178
0.4M-113	4.1	38.54	6.57	47.5
0.4M-114	5.43	26	7.80	31.13
1M-11	3.58	112.1	8.66	239.6

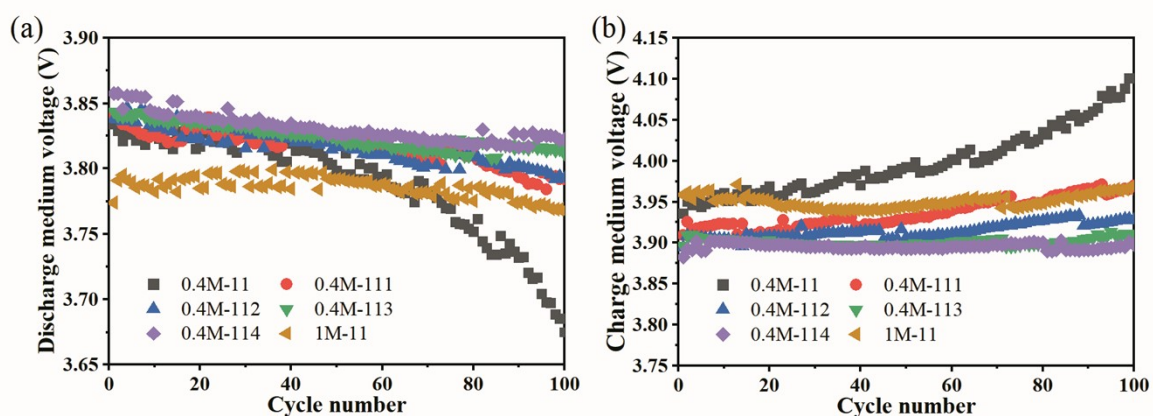


Fig. S5 The discharge medium voltages (a) and charge medium voltages (b) of the Li||NCM811 cells with different electrolytes at 1C.

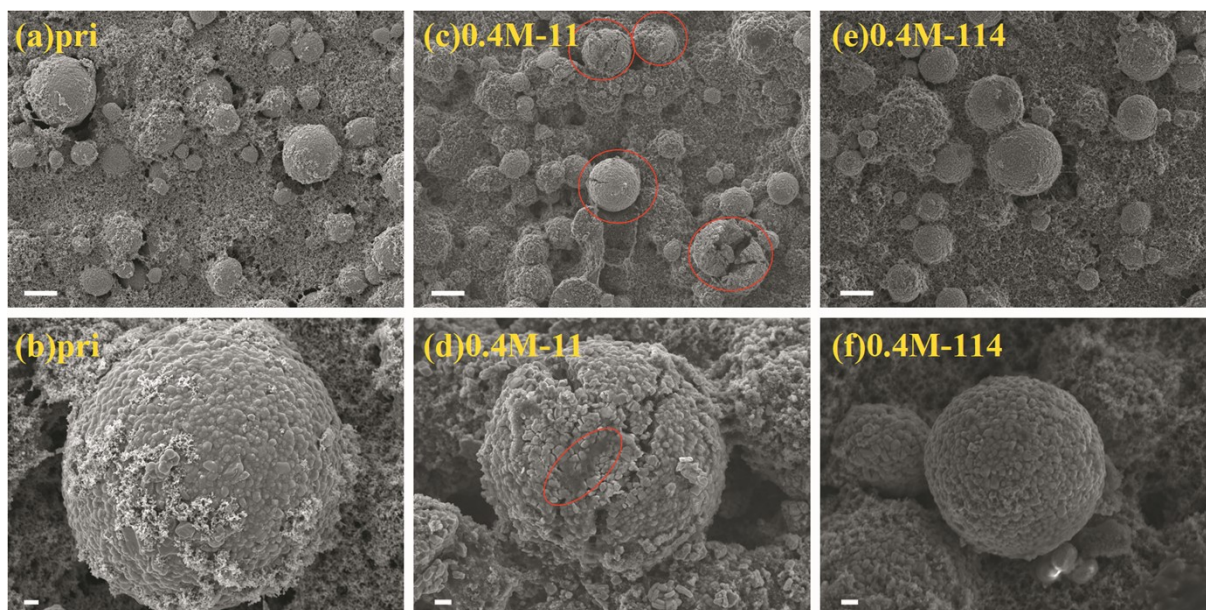


Fig. S6 Morphologies of NCM811 cathodes before cycling (a, b) and after 100 cycles in the 0.4M-11(c, d) and 0.4M-114 electrolyte (e, f). Scale bars, 10 μ m (a, c, e) and 1 μ m (b, d, f).

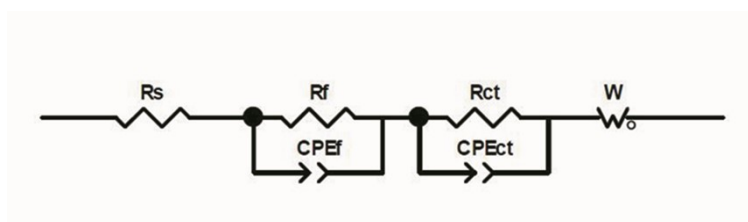


Fig. S7 The equivalent circuit used for fitting the EIS of Li||NCM811 cells.

Table S3 EIS fitting results for Li||NCM811 cells with different electrolytes.

Li NCM811 cells	After 4 cycles			After 103 cycles		
	$R_s(\Omega)$	$R_f(\Omega)$	$R_{ct}(\Omega)$	$R_s(\Omega)$	$R_f(\Omega)$	$R_{ct}(\Omega)$
0.4M-11	3.74	15.56	135.7	18.24	48.07	277.8
0.4M-111	4.30	16.16	109.1	9.86	29.86	213
0.4M-112	4.92	21.76	103	8.70	26.51	163.1
0.4M-113	6.13	21.03	64.71	7.37	21.23	112.6
0.4M-114	6.62	22.88	53.97	6.38	16.2	92.46
1M-11	4.16	22.84	79.18	9.91	24.2	171.5

References

- [1] J. Berendsen, H. J.; Postma, J. P. M.; van Gunsteren, W. F.; DiNola, A.; Haak, J. *Chem. Phys.* **1984**, *81*, 3684.
- [2] U. Essmann, L. Perera, M. L. Berkowitz, T. Darden, H. Lee, L. G. Pedersen, *J. Chem. Phys.* **1995**, *103*, 8577.
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