Binder-Driven Cathode–Electrolyte Interphase via Displacement Reaction for High Voltage Na₃V₂(PO₄)₂F₃ Cathode in Sodium-Ion Batteries

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Fig. S1 (a) FT-IR spectra and (b) XRD profile of synthesized NVPF of NaPAA and PVDF binders.



Fig. S2 Thermogravimetric analysis of NVPF under air at a heating rate of 10°C min⁻¹.



Fig. S3 NaPAA and PVDF electrode resistances from four-point probe measurements.



Fig. S4 TEM images of NVPF particles with (a) NaPAA or (b) PVDF binder. Binder coverage section is shown by the yellow dotted line, while non-coverage part is indicated by the sky-blue line.



Fig. S5 Voltage profiles of (a) NaPAA and (b) PVDF electrodes at 10, 50, 100, and 200 cycles, at a rate of 1C.



Fig. S6 Cycling performance of NVPF electrode with NaPAA binder at 4.3 mg cm⁻².



Fig. S7 XRD profiles of electrodes at pristine and after 200 cycles for NaPAA and PVDF binders.



Fig. S8 (a) CV profiles of carbon electrodes with NaPAA and PVDF binders. (b) Self-discharge test result of voltage changes of NaPAA and PVDF electrodes at charged state.



Fig. S9 ToF-SIMS profiles of (a) $PO_2F_2^-$, (b) NaF⁻, and (c) $C_3H_3O^-$ for NaPAA and PVDF electrodes at pristine and 3 cycles.