

## **Supplementary Information for**

# **High performance of regenerated $\text{LiFePO}_4$ from spent cathodes via an in situ coating and heteroatom-doping strategy using amino acids**

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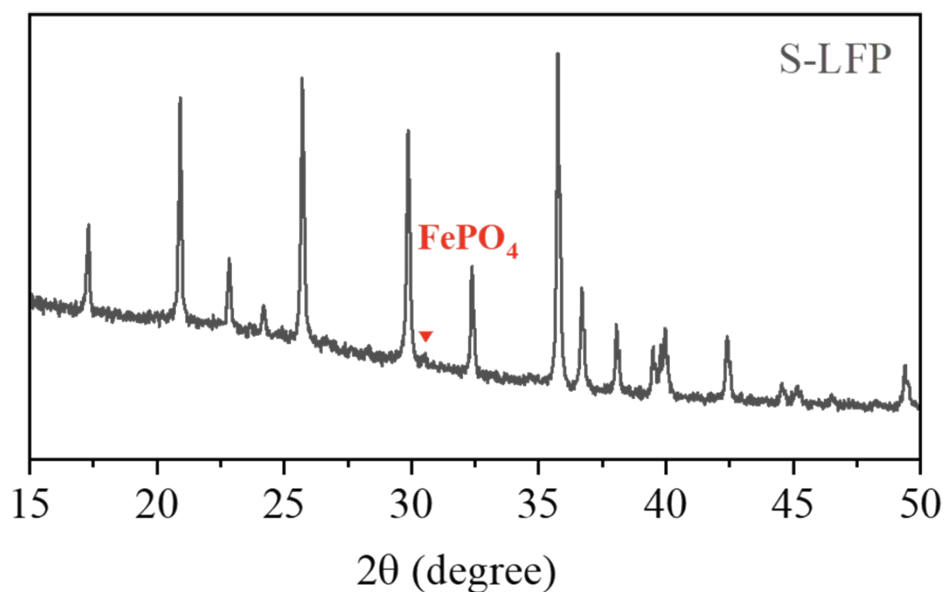
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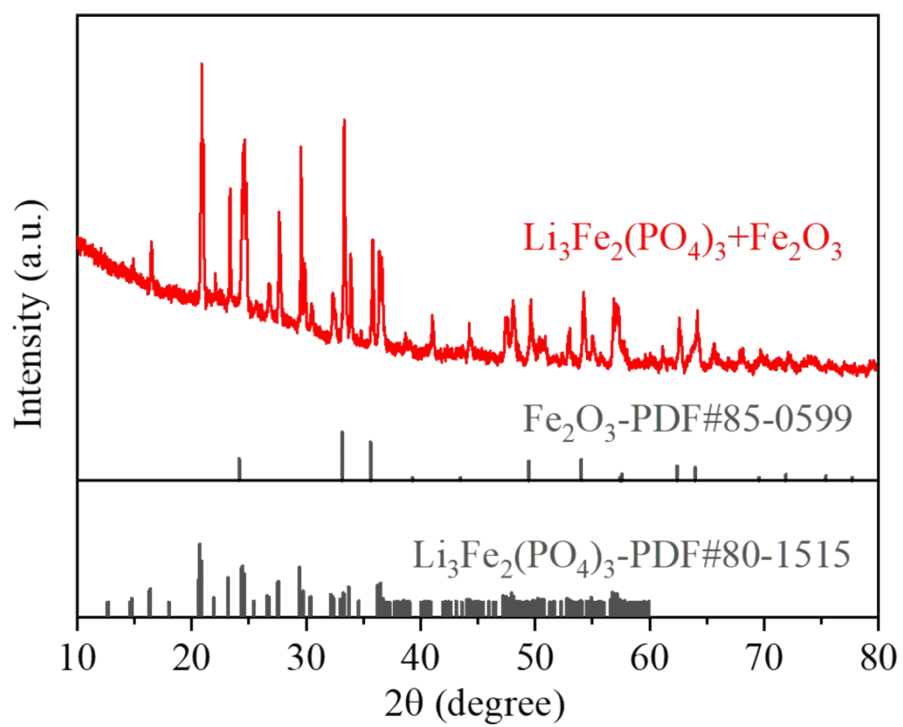
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## Computational details

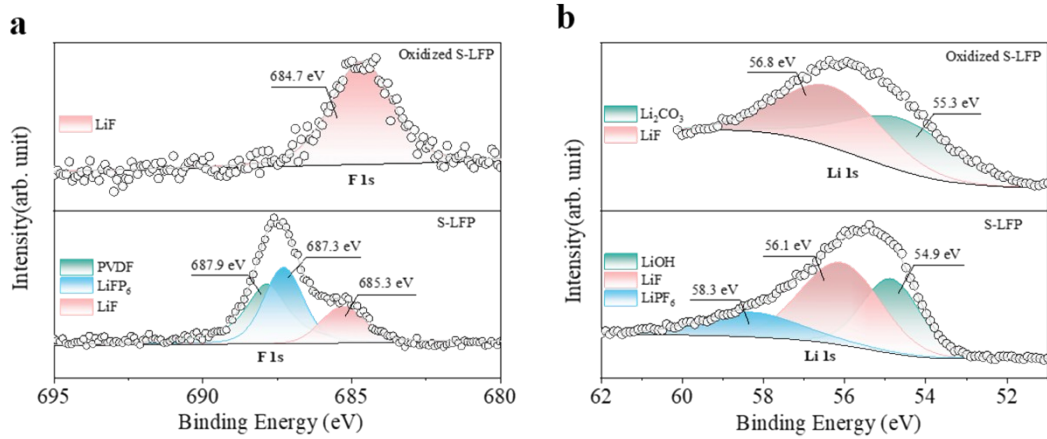
All the calculations are performed in the framework of the density functional theory with the projector augmented plane-wave method, as implemented in the Vienna ab initio simulation package<sup>1</sup>. The generalized gradient approximation proposed by Perdew, Burke, and Ernzerhof is selected for the exchange-correlation potential<sup>2</sup>. The cut-off energy for plane wave is set to 400 eV. The energy criterion is set to  $10^{-6}$  eV in iterative solution of the Kohn-Sham equation. A vacuum layer of 15 Å is added perpendicular to the sheet to avoid artificial interaction between periodic images. The Brillouin zone integration is performed using a  $2 \times 2 \times 1$  k-mesh for pyridine-N doped graphene and a  $4 \times 2 \times 1$  k-mesh for  $\text{LiFePO}_4$  (010) model. All the structures are relaxed until the residual forces on the atoms have declined to less than  $0.03$  eV/Å.



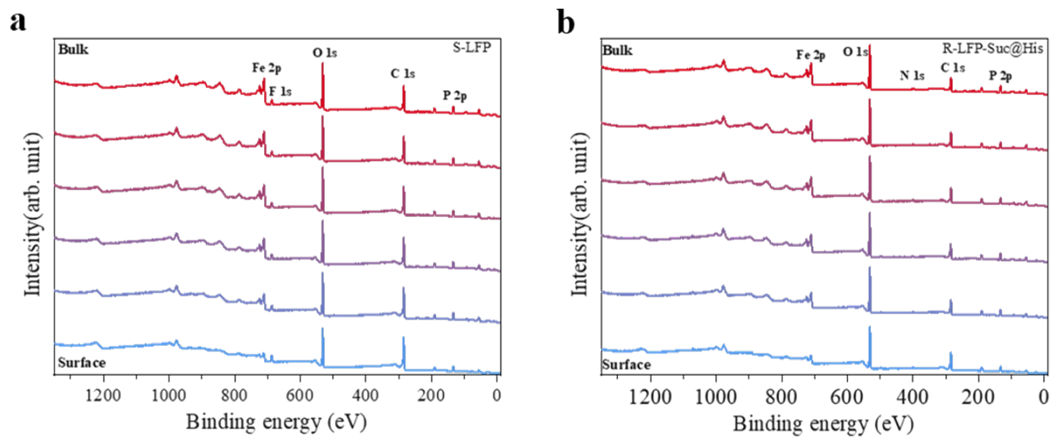
**Supplementary Figure 1.** The XRD pattern of S-LFP.



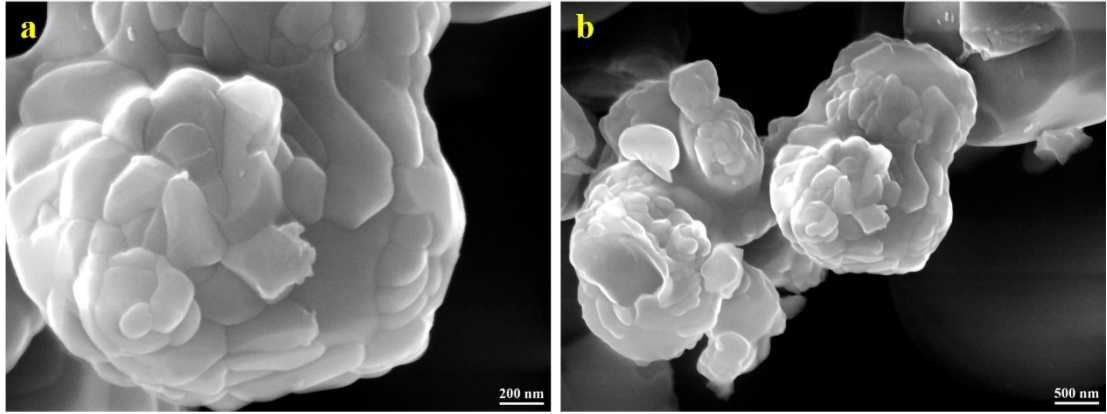
**Supplementary Figure 2.** The XRD pattern of oxidized S-LFP.



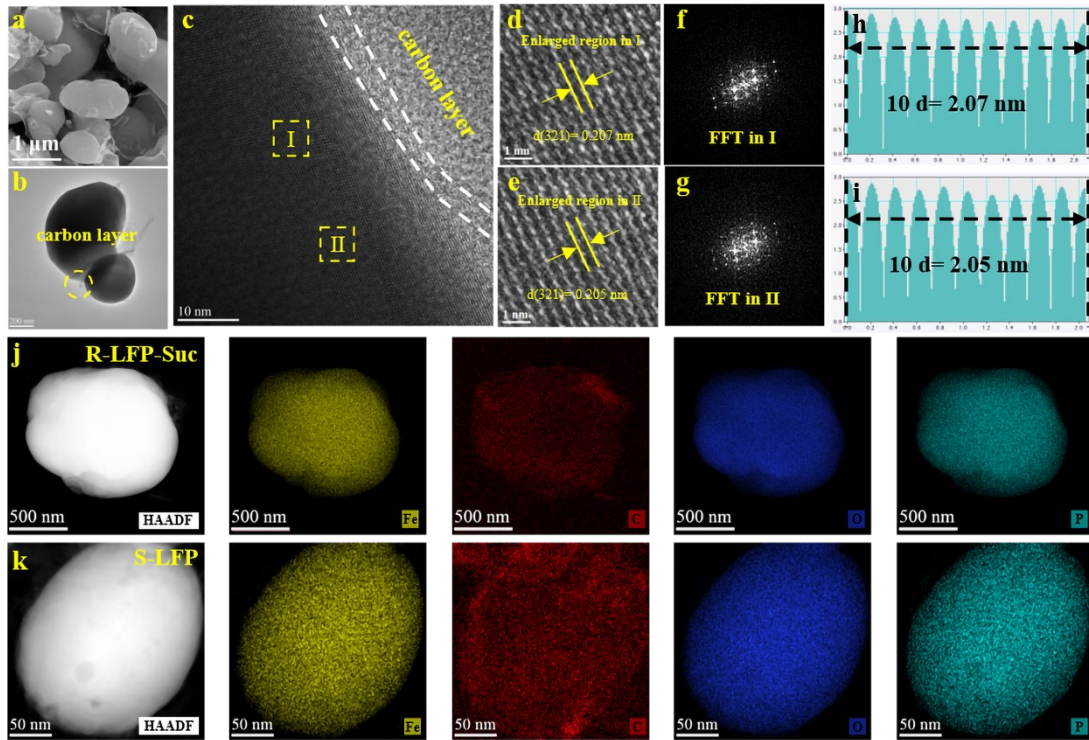
**Supplementary Figure 3.** **a** The F 1s spectrum of S-LFP and oxidized S-LFP. **b** The Li 1s spectrum of S-LFP and oxidized S-LFP.



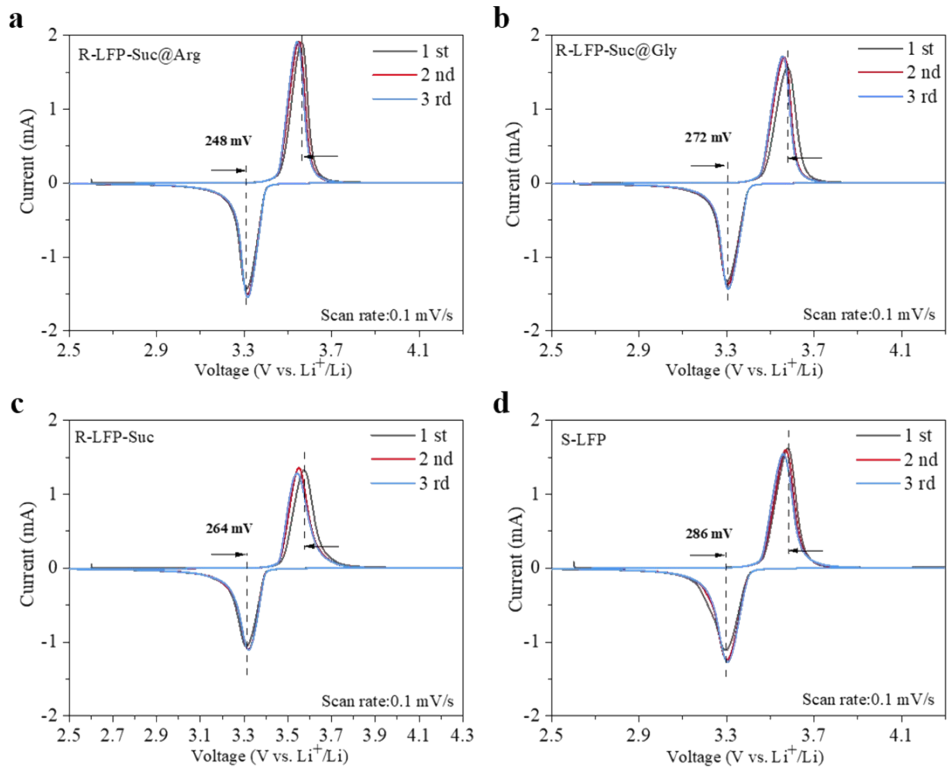
**Supplementary Figure 4.** **a** In-depth XPS survey of S-LFP. **b** In-depth XPS survey of R-LFP-Suc@His.



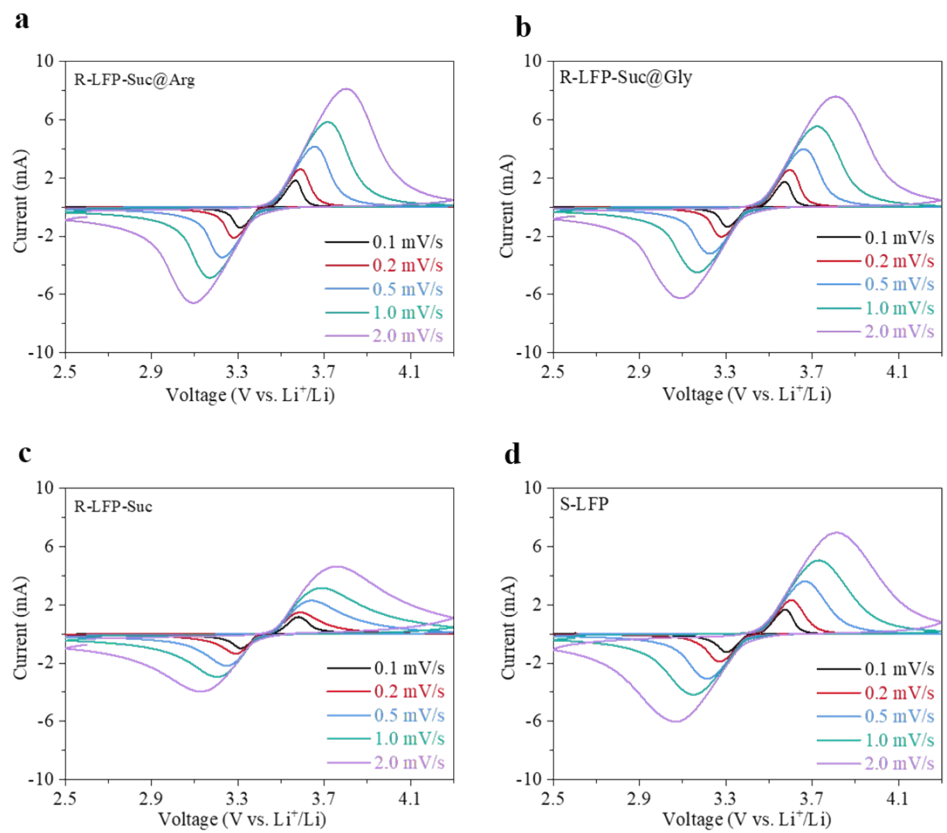
Supplementary Figure 5. a,b SEM images of oxidized S-LFP.



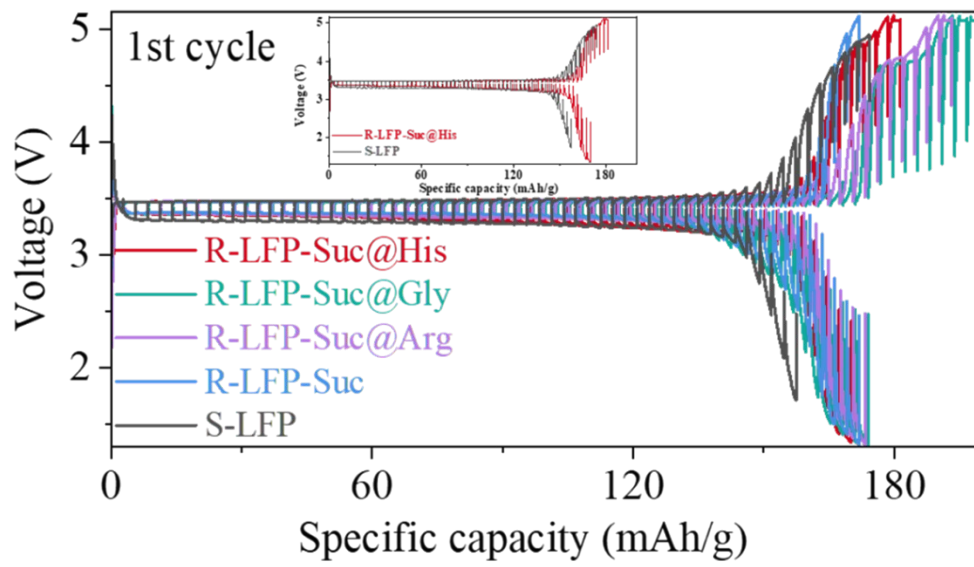
**Supplementary Figure 6.** **a,b** SEM and TEM images of R-LFP-Suc. **c** HRTEM image of R-LFP-Suc. **d,e** Enlarged figures. **f,g** Fast Fourier transform (FFT) images of region I and region II. **h,i** Line profiles in (f) and (g). **j** TEM mapping images for Fe,N,C,O and P in R-LFP-Suc. **k** TEM mapping images for Fe,N,C,O and P in S-LFP.



**Supplementary Figure 7.** The first three CV curves. **a** R-LFP-Suc@Arg. **b** R-LFP-Suc@Gly. **c** R-LFP-Suc. **d** S-LFP.

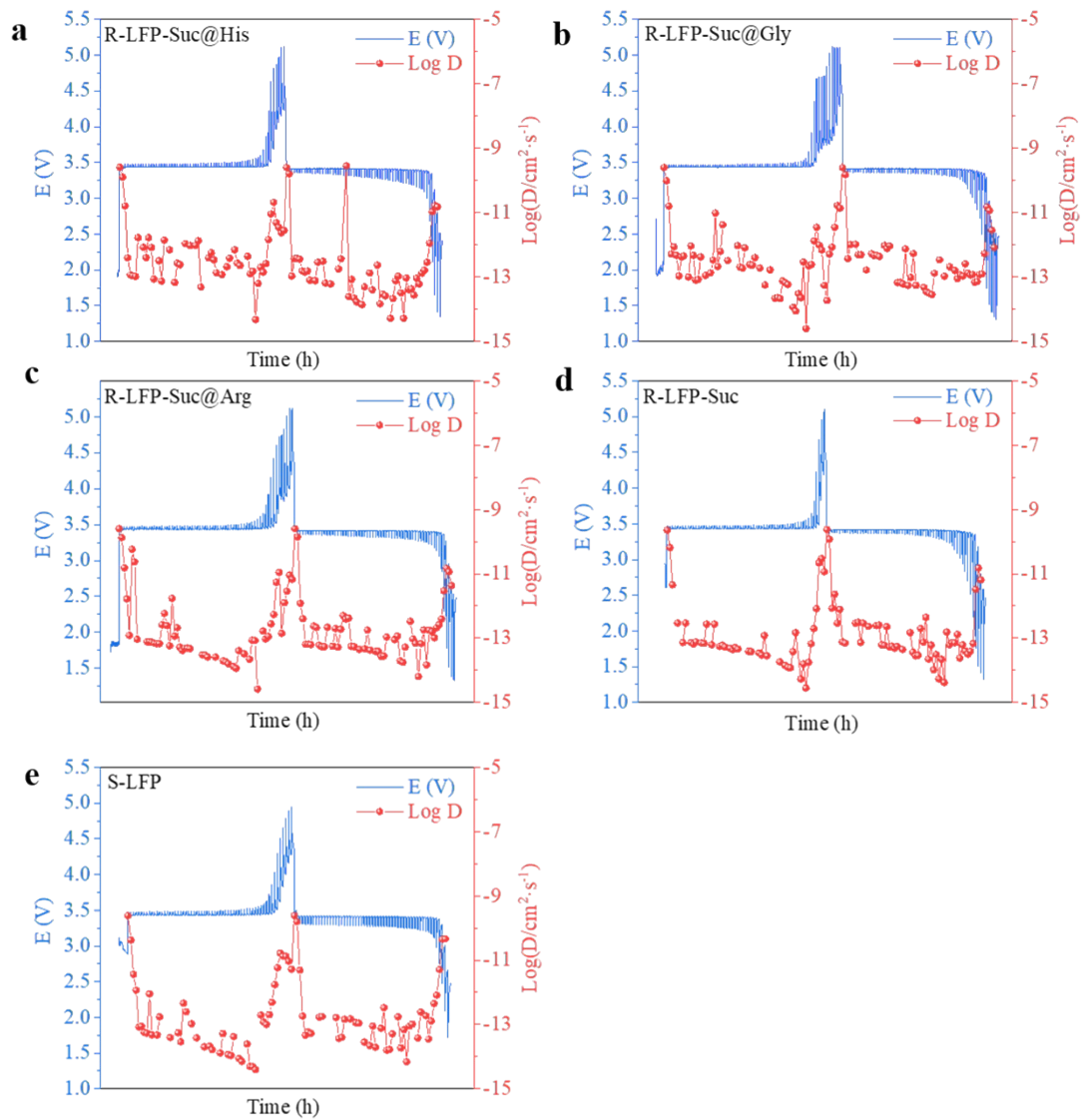


**Supplementary Figure 8.** CV curves of LFP at different scan rates. **a** R-LFP-Suc@Arg. **b** R-LFP-Suc@Gly. **c** R-LFP-Suc. **d** S-LFP.

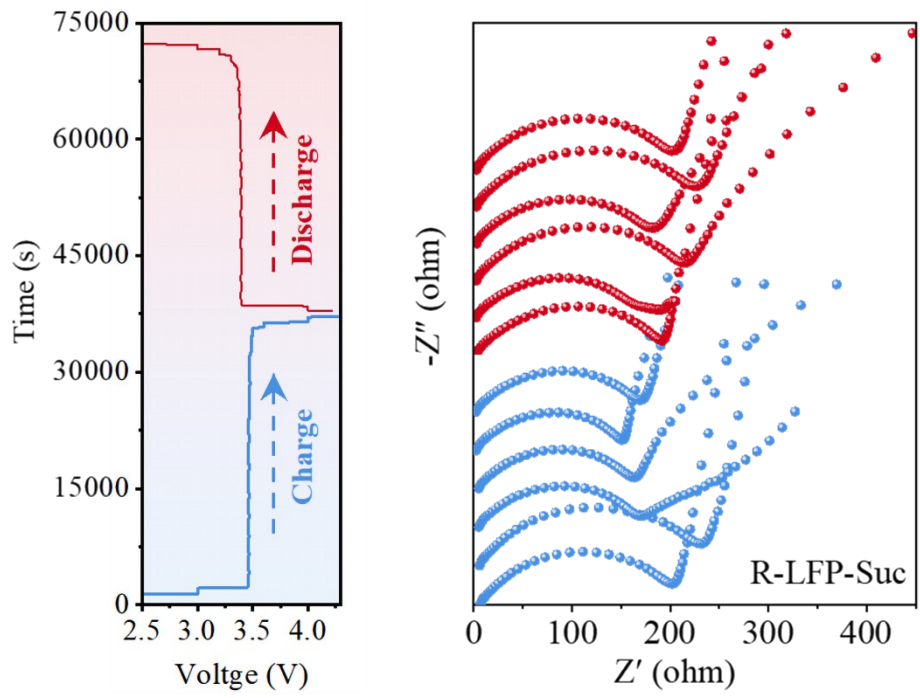


**Supplementary Figure 9.** GITT curves during the first cycle of S-LFP, R-LFP-Suc, R-LFP-Suc@Arg, R-LFP-Suc@Gly and R-LFP-Suc@His.

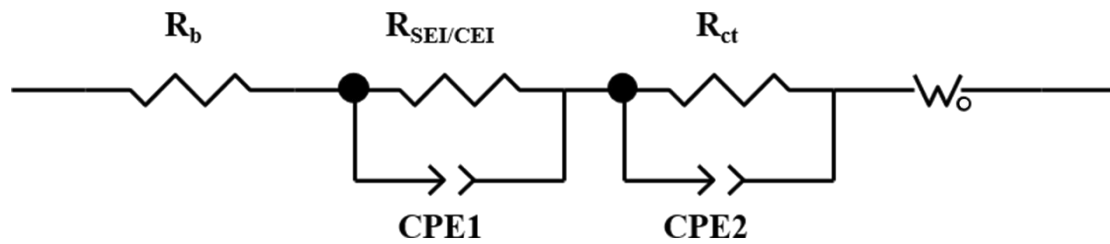




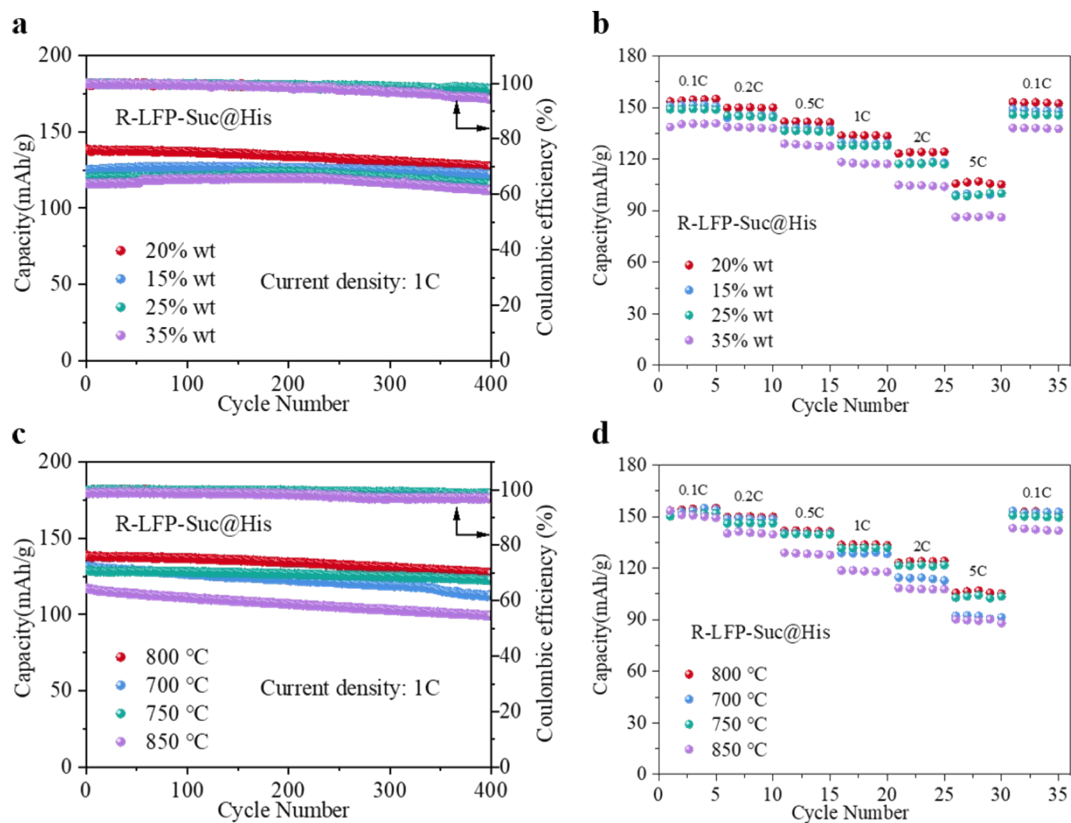
**Supplementary Figure 10.** GITT profiles for the discharge/charge process (blue curves) and diffusion coefficients (red curves) of **a** R-LFP-Suc@His, **b** R-LFP-Suc@Gly, **c** R-LFP-Suc@Arg, **d** R-LFP-Suc, **e** S-LFP.



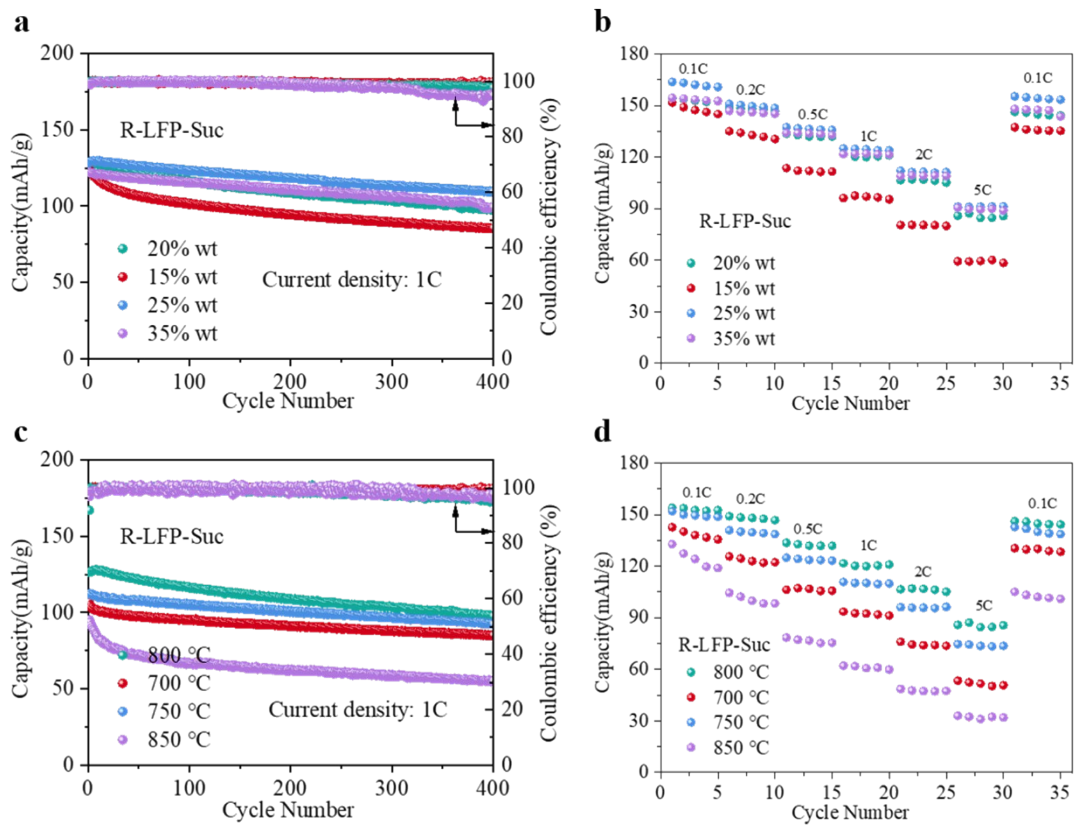
**Supplementary Figure 11.** In situ EIS of R-LFP-Suc during charge/discharge.



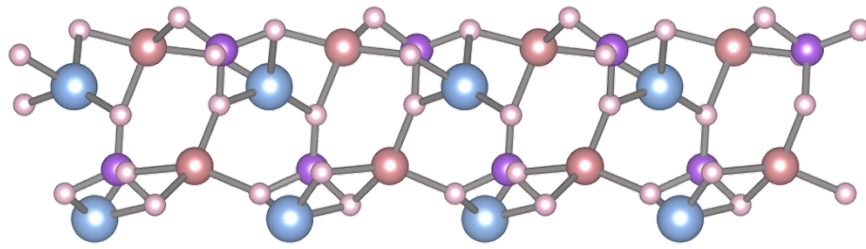
Supplementary Figure 12. Equivalent circuit model used to fit experimental EIS data .



**Supplementary Figure 13.** a,b The cycling performance and rate performance of R-LFP-Suc@His with different sucrose contents. c,d The cycling performance and rate performance of R-LFP-Suc@His at different temperatures.

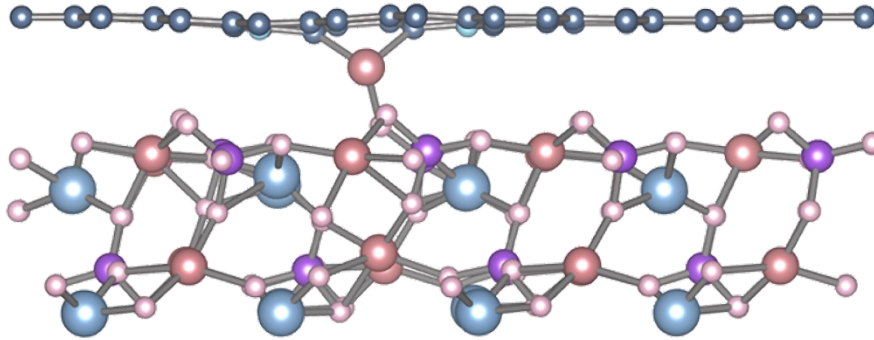


**Supplementary Figure 14.** **a,b** The cycling performance and rate performance of R-LFP-Suc with different sucrose contents. **c,d** The cycling performance and rate performance of R-LFP-Suc at different temperatures.

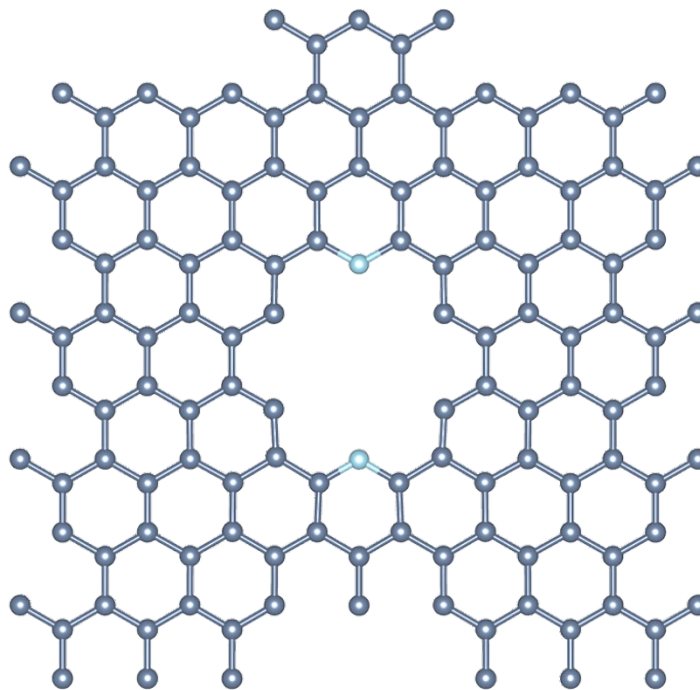


LFP (010)

**Supplementary Figure 15.** The optimized structure model of the LFP.



LFP (010)



N doped carbon structure

**Supplementary Figure 16.** The optimized structure model of the R-LFP-Suc@His.

**Supplementary Table 1.** ICP-OES analysis of the powder from S-LFP, S-LFP after oxidized, S-LFP after cleaned, R-LFP-Suc@His, R-LFP-Suc@Gly, R-LFP-Suc@Arg, R-LFP-Suc.

Sample	Li (mol):Fe (mol):P (mol)	molar ratio
S-LFP		1.33:1:1
S-LFP after oxidized		1.28:1:1.01
S-LFP after cleaned		0.98:1:1.01
R-LFP-Suc@His		1.07:1:1
R-LFP-Suc@Gly		1.01:1:1.01
R-LFP-Suc@Arg		1:1:1
R-LFP-Suc		1.02:1:1

**Supplementary Table 2.** The carbon content of R-LFP-Suc@His and R-LFP-Suc.

Sample	Testing Quality (g)	C (wt%)
R-LFP-Suc@His	0.1012/0.2052	4.474/4.410
R-LFP-Suc	0.2070/0.2111	2.972/2.970

**Supplementary Table 3.** Fitting result of equivalent circuit model for impedance parameters at different state of S-LFP sample. (C-Charge, D-Discharge.)

<b>Charge/Discharge</b>	<b><math>R_b</math> (<math>\Omega</math>)</b>	<b><math>R_{ct}</math> (<math>\Omega</math>)</b>
C-2.5 V	1.438	132.2
C-3.0 V	1.149	120.8
C-3.5 V	1.11	82.42
C-3.6 V	1.425	77.56
C-4.0 V	1.389	58.53
C-4.3 V	1.416	54.02
D-4.0 V	1.5	68.61
D-3.4 V	1.285	71.23
D-3.3 V	1.371	69.77
D-3.2 V	1.467	83.02
D-3.0 V	1.35	90.49
D-2.5 V	1.394	118



**Supplementary Table 4.** Fitting result of equivalent circuit model for impedance parameters at different state of R-LFP-Suc@His sample. (C-Charge, D-Discharge.)

<b>Charge/Discharge</b>	<b><math>R_b</math> (<math>\Omega</math>)</b>	<b><math>R_{ct}</math> (<math>\Omega</math>)</b>
C-2.5 V	2.796	311
C-3.0 V	2.778	314.1
C-3.5 V	2.73	61.87
C-3.6 V	2.835	64.63
C-4.0 V	2.411	50.88
C-4.3 V	2.509	51.72
D-4.0 V	2.303	52.16
D-3.4 V	2.157	54.03
D-3.3 V	2.013	48.58
D-3.2 V	2.597	52.95
D-3.0 V	2.138	50.77
D-2.5 V	2.243	55.75

**Supplementary Table 5.** The electrochemical properties of regenerated LFP samples in previous work and this work.

Samples	Methods	Capacity (mAh/g)	Capacity retention	Ref.
S-650	Solid state sintering	147.0 mAh/g at 0.2C	95.32% after 100 cycles at 0.2C	3
S-14	Full-solid route	140.0 mAh/g at 0.2C	101.9% after 100 cycles at 0.2C	4
regenerated LFP	Hydrothermal	105.0 mAh/g at 1C	98.6% after 200 cycles at 0.2C	5
Regeneration-LFP	Solid state sintering	129.43 mAh/g at 0.5C	92.96% after 1000 cycles at 0.5C	6
R-LFP-700	Hydrothermal	145.93 mAh/g at 0.2C	99.1% after 200 cycles at 1C	7
Re-LiFePO <sub>4</sub>	Fenton reaction and solid state sintering	140.0 mAh/g at 1C	91% after 200 cycles at 1C	8
RA-LFP	Hydrothermal	159.0 mAh/g at 0.5C	99% after 100 cycles at 0.5C	9
repaired LiFePO <sub>4</sub>	Solid state sintering	139.0 mAh/g at 0.2C	95% after 100 cycles at 0.2C	10
R-LFP-2 h	Molten Salt	145.0 mAh/g at 0.5C	90% after 100 cycles at 0.5C	11
regenerated LiFePO <sub>4</sub>	embedding-lithium process	135.2 mAh/g at 1C	95.3% after 500 cycles at 1C	12
regenerated LFP	One-step hydrothermal	140.0 mAh/g at 1C	99% after 100 cycles at 1C	13
LFP-500	oxidation/reduction proces	141.6 mAh/g at 1C	92% after 300 cycles at 2C	14
R-LFP-Li <sub>2</sub> DHBN	Using organic lithium salt	140.0 mAh/g at 1C	90% after 300 cycles at 1C	15
RSLFP@NC	Hydrothermal	139.0 mAh/g at 1C	99.5% after 100 cycles and 85.2% after 500 cycles at 1C	16
R-LFP-Suc@His	Redox process	138.8 mAh/g at 1C	98.7% after 100 cycles and 87.9% after 500 cycles at 1C	this work

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