

Supplementary Information for

Unraveling Interphase-Driven Failure Pathways in $\text{LiMn}_{0.6}\text{Fe}_{0.4}\text{PO}_4$ /Graphite Pouch Cells

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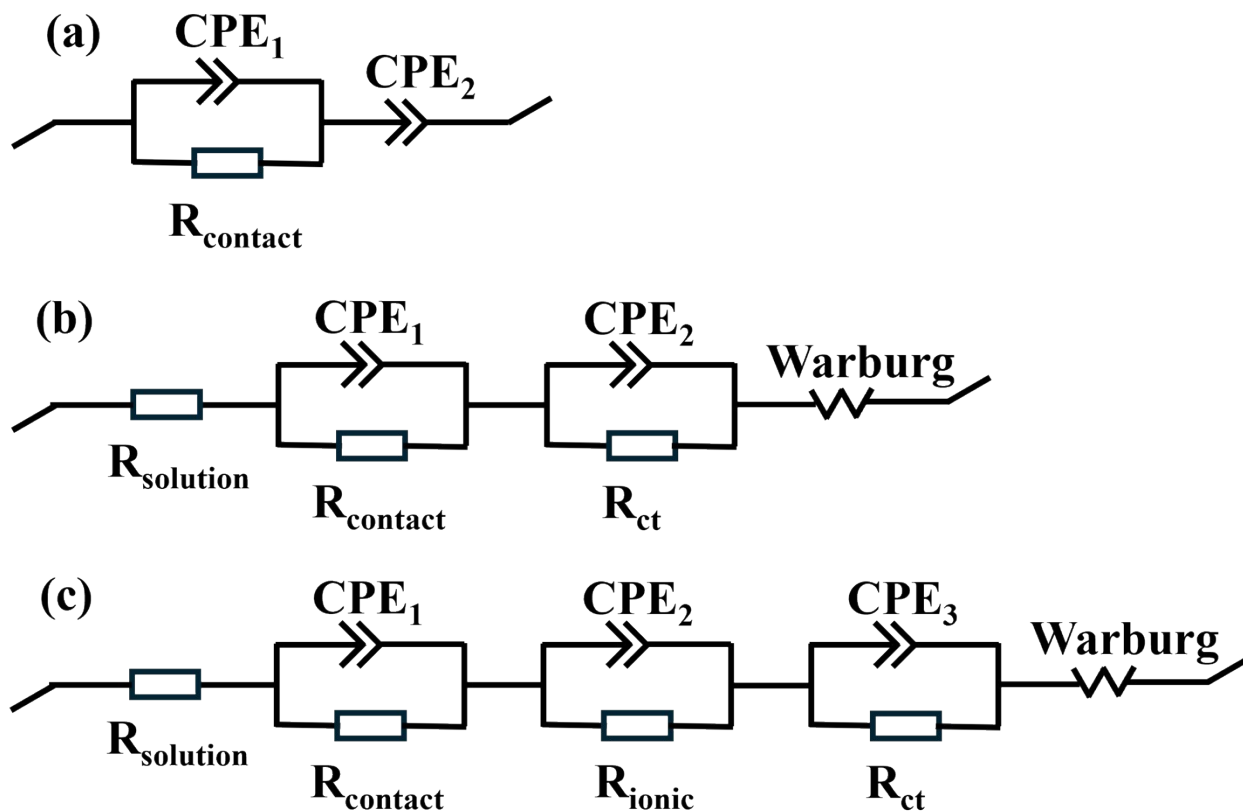


Figure S1. Equivalent circuit models used for fitting for (a) the contact resistance¹⁻³ (**Figure S2**), (b) negative symmetric cells²⁻⁵, and (c) positive symmetric cells, full coin cells, and pouch cells^{4, 5}. $R_{solution}$ is solution resistance, $R_{contact}$ is contact resistance, R_{ct} is charge transfer resistance, CPE is constant phase element, W is Warburg circuit element.

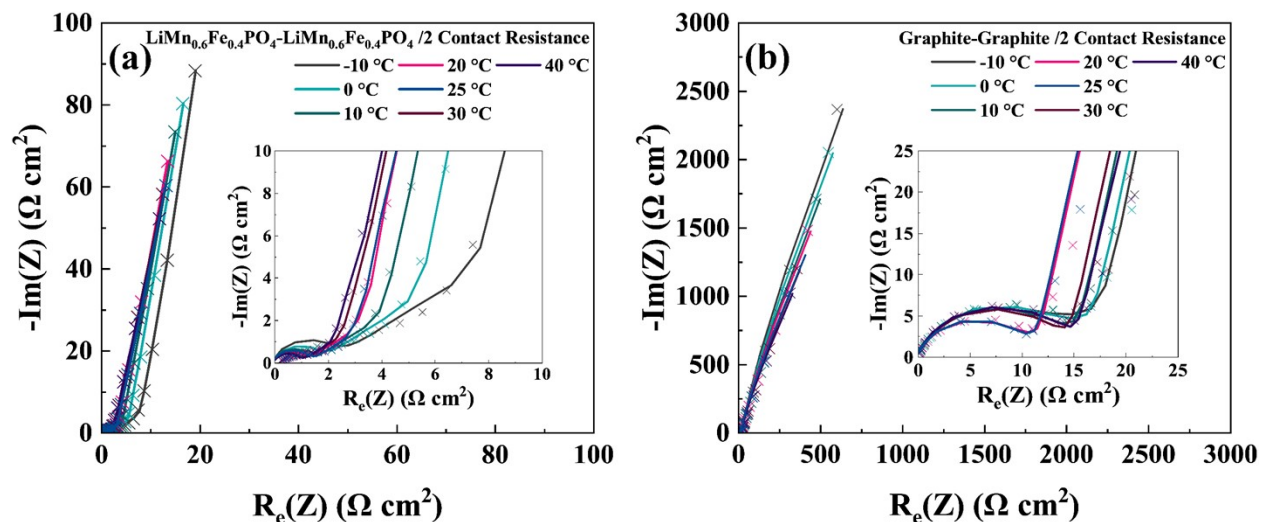


Figure S2. Area specific Nyquist plots of blocking (a) LiMn_{0.6}Fe_{0.4}PO₄ cathode ((+/+)/2) and (b) graphite anode ((-/-)/2) symmetric cells at different temperatures. The cells were fabricated using electrodes punched from fresh LiMn_{0.6}Fe_{0.4}PO₄/graphite pouch cells. Experimental data are shown as solid line and fitted data are shown as cross symbols, using the equivalent circuit in **Figure S1a**. The average contact resistance (R_{contact}) of LiMn_{0.6}Fe_{0.4}PO₄ cathode and graphite anode were determined to be 4.53 Ω cm² and 14.05 Ω cm², respectively.

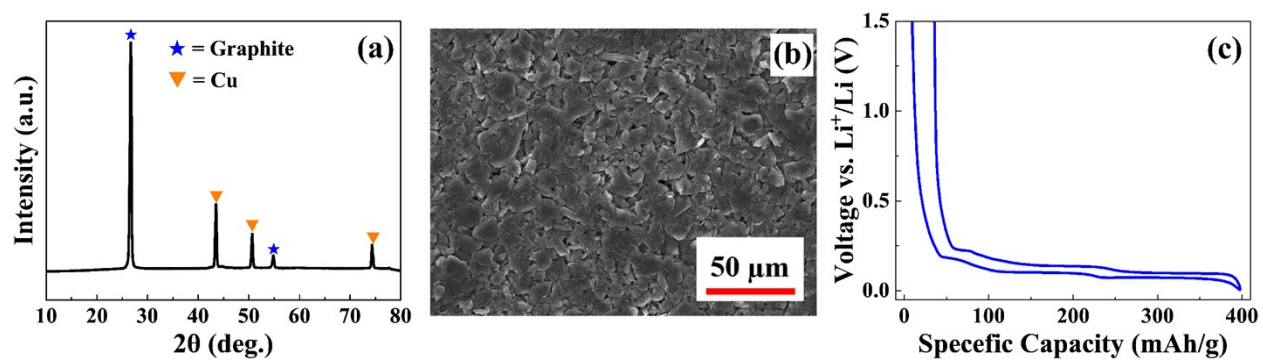


Figure S3. Characterizations of graphite anode material. (a) XRD pattern and (b) SEM image of pristine graphite electrode. (c) Voltage vs. specific capacity curve of graphite/Li half cell cycled at C/20 and 25°C .

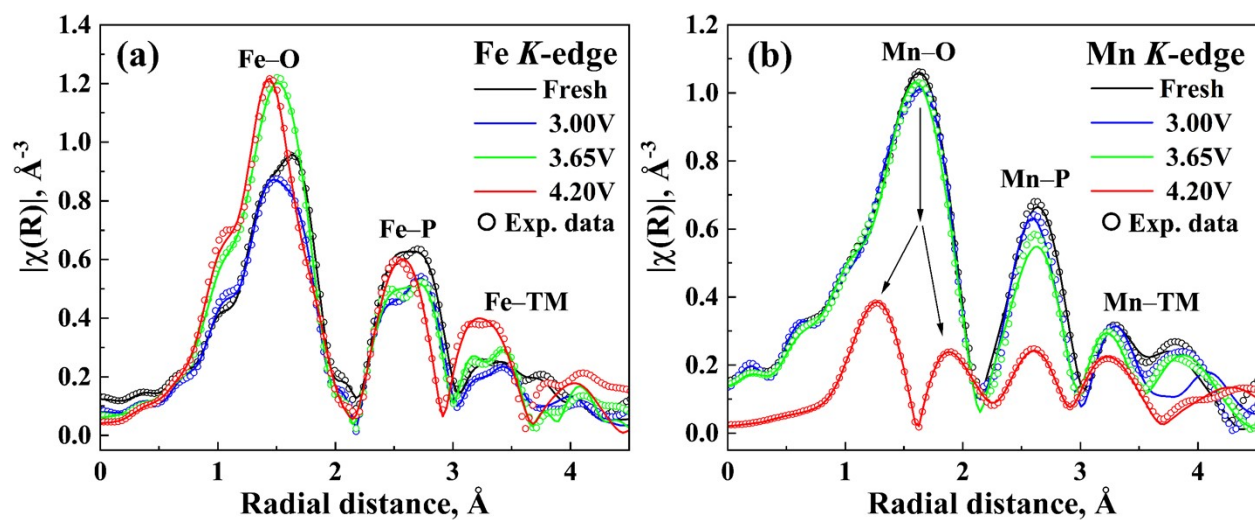


Figure S4. *Ex-situ* EXAFS spectra of (a) Fe K-edge and (b) Mn K-edge in $\text{LiMn}_{0.6}\text{Fe}_{0.4}\text{PO}_4$ electrode at different voltages.

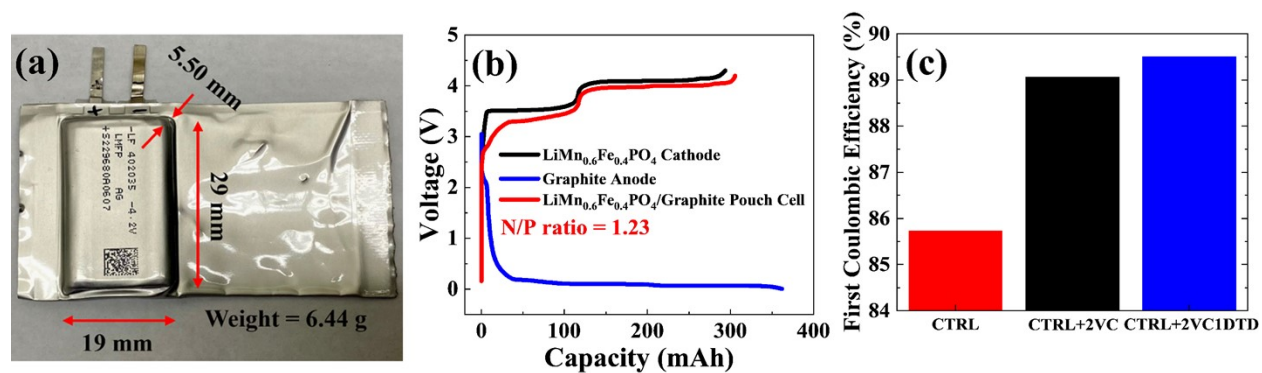


Figure S5. (a) LiMn_{0.6}Fe_{0.4}PO₄/graphite pouch cell, (b) voltage vs. capacity curves of LiMn_{0.6}Fe_{0.4}PO₄ cathode, graphite anode, and LiMn_{0.6}Fe_{0.4}PO₄/graphite pouch cell, displaying N/P ratio of 1.23, (c) first-cycle Coulombic efficiency of LiMn_{0.6}Fe_{0.4}PO₄/graphite pouch cells during formation.

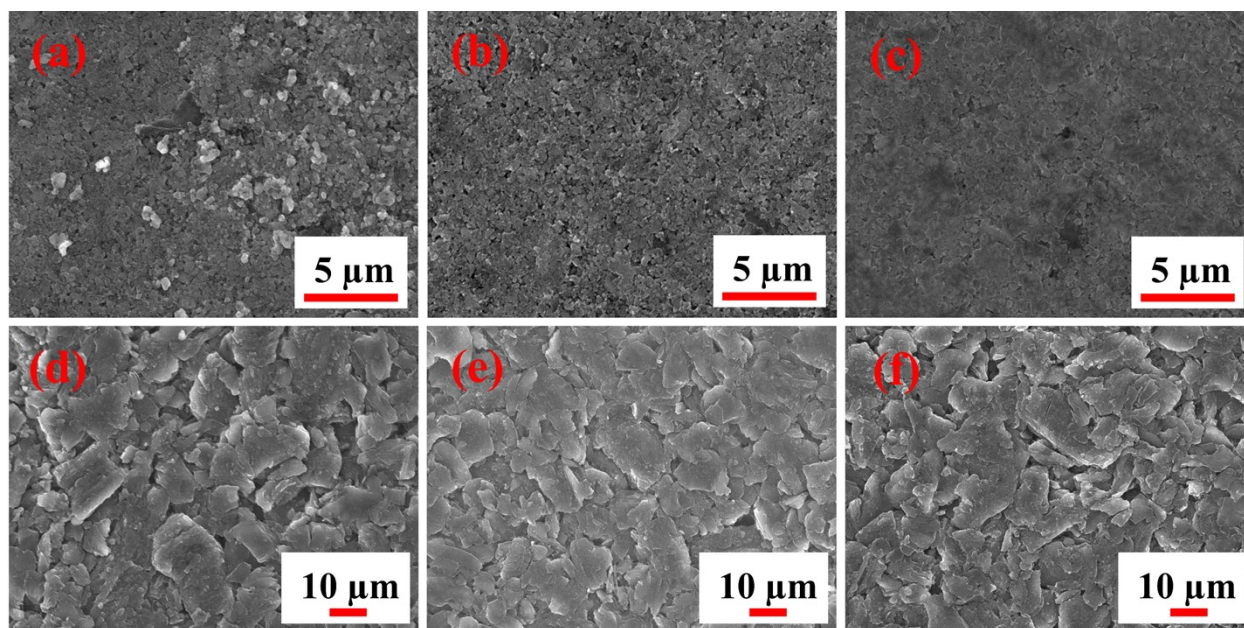


Figure S6. SEM images of (a-c) LiMn_{0.6}Fe_{0.4}PO₄ cathode and (d-f) graphite anode after long-term cycling with different electrolytes including (a, d) CTRL, (b, e) CTRL + 2% VC, and (c, f) CTRL + 2% VC + 1% DTD electrolytes.

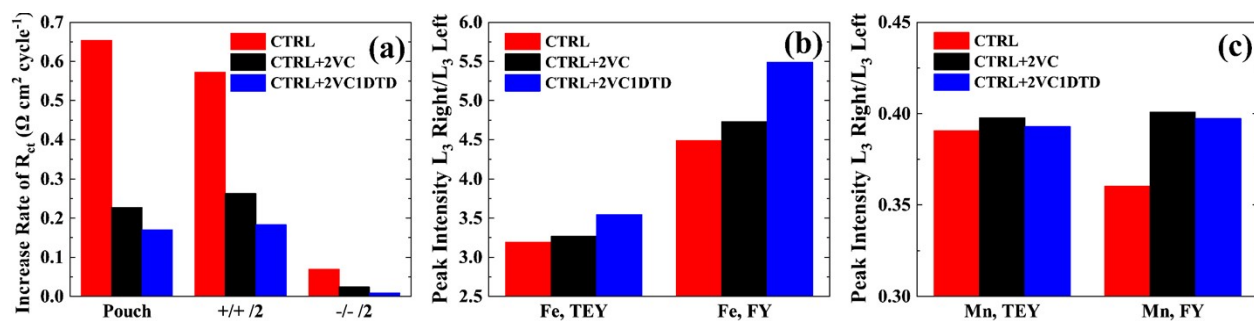


Figure S7. (a) Increase rate of R_{ct} per cycle for $\text{LiMn}_{0.6}\text{Fe}_{0.4}\text{PO}_4$ /graphite pouch cell, $\text{LiMn}_{0.6}\text{Fe}_{0.4}\text{PO}_4$ cathode ((+ / +) / 2) and (b) graphite anode ((- / -) / 2) symmetric cells. (b) The Fe L3-edge has two peaks, and the intensity ratio between the right peak and the left peak is plotted as a function of the labeled conditions. (c) The Mn L3-edge has two peaks, and the intensity ratio between the right peak and the left peak is plotted as a function of the labeled conditions.

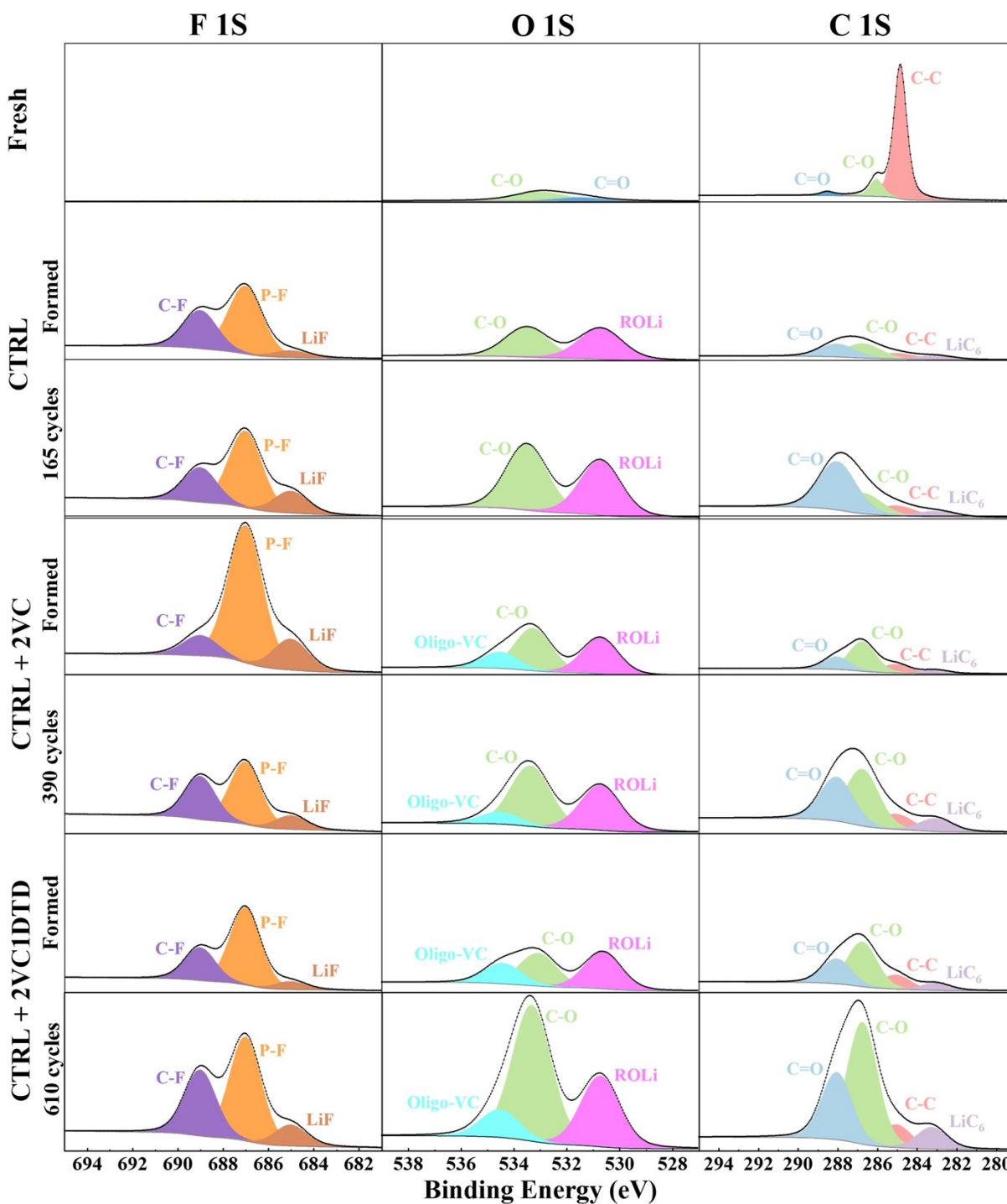


Figure S8. XPS data for graphite electrodes extracted from fresh, formed, and cycled pouch cells. Formed cells were formed to 4.2 V; cycled cells were cycled between 3.0 V and 4.2 V; all formed and cycled cells were disassembled at 3.9 V and contained CTRL, CTRL+2VC, or CTRL+2VC1DTD electrolyte. Each row contains data from one electrode sample. F 1s, O 1s, and C 1s spectra are shown. The y-axis scales are equal for spectra of the same type (columns). Components are labeled based on binding energy and literature assignments (**Table S12**).

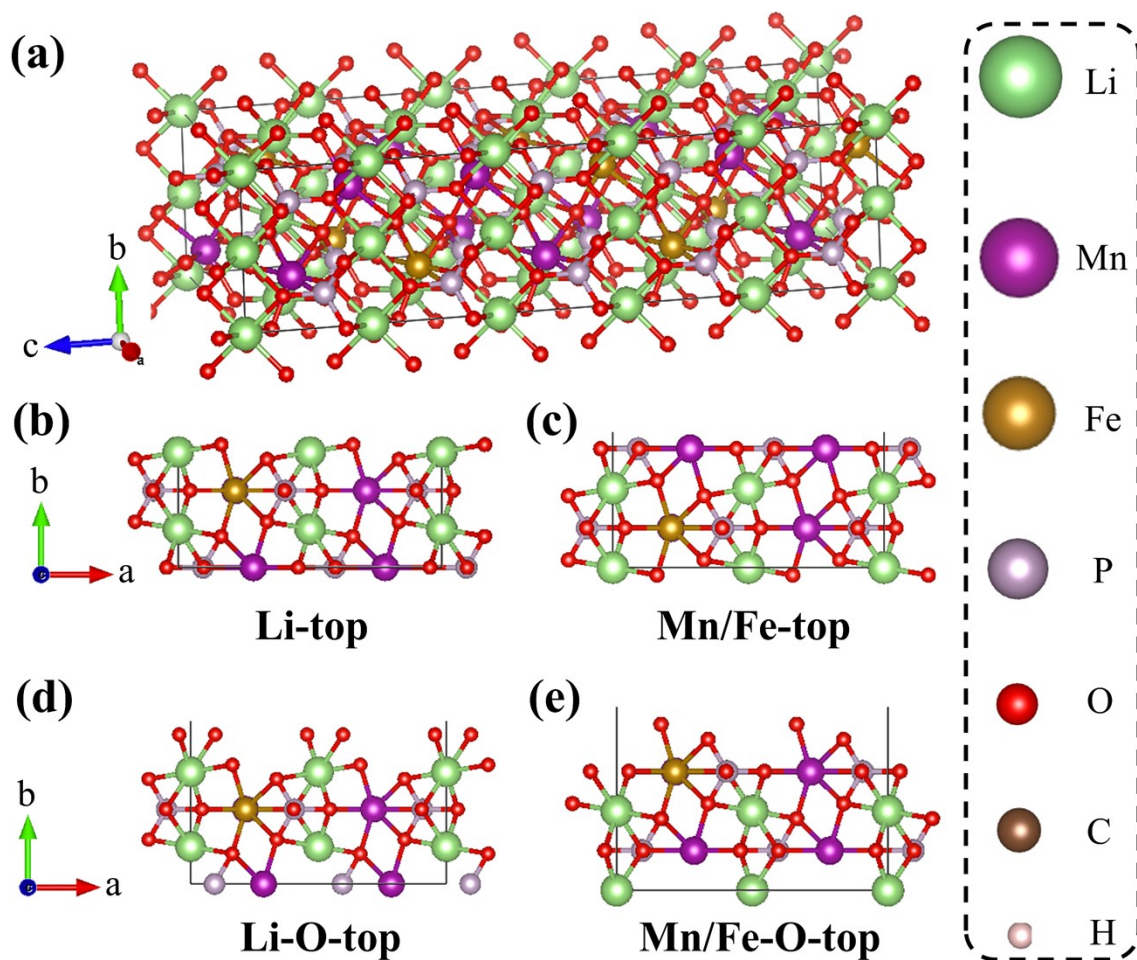


Figure S9. (a) Expanded unit cell of $\text{LiMn}_{0.6}\text{Fe}_{0.4}\text{PO}_4$ to remove partial atom occupations. Four different types of (010) lattice surfaces are shown: (b) Li-top, (c) Mn/Fe-top, (d) Li-O-top, and (e) Mn/Fe-O-top.

Table S1. The best fit parameters for the *ex situ* LiMn_{0.6}Fe_{0.4}PO₄ pristine
 $E_0 = 3.71 \pm 2.93$, $S_0^2 = 1.053 \pm 0.288$, R-factor = 0.0038

Sphere	Bond	N	R, Å	sigma, 10 ⁻³ Å
1 st	Fe-O	2	2.01435	2.53
1 st	Fe-O	1	2.11335	1.66
1 st	Fe-O	1	2.21067	0.74
2 nd	Fe-P	1	2.83298	6.24
2 nd	Fe-P	1	3.20688	203.2
2 nd	Fe-P	3	3.24557	7.96
3 rd	Fe-TM	4	3.83663	26.72
3 rd	Fe-TM	2	4.66033	9.65

Table S2. The best fit parameters for the *ex situ* LiMn_{0.6}Fe_{0.4}PO₄ 3.00V vs. Li⁺/Li
 $E_0 = 12.42 \pm 3.42$, $S_0^2 = 1.431 \pm 1.399$, R-factor = 0.0029

Sphere	Bond	N	R, Å	sigma, 10 ⁻³ Å
1 st	Fe-O	2	2.00738	7.95
1 st	Fe-O	1	2.10730	7.09
1 st	Fe-O	1	2.20434	71.27
2 nd	Fe-P	1	2.82486	9.41
2 nd	Fe-P	1	3.19770	36.12
2 nd	Fe-P	3	3.23627	17.61
3 rd	Fe-TM	4	3.82564	19.95
3 rd	Fe-TM	2	4.64698	15.27

Table S3. The best fit parameters for the *ex situ* LiMn_{0.6}Fe_{0.4}PO₄ 3.65V vs. Li⁺/Li
 $E_0 = 4.45 \pm 2.55$, $S_0^2 = 2.578 \pm 0.829$, R-factor = 0.0056

Sphere	Bond	N	R, Å	sigma, 10 ⁻³ Å
1 st	Fe-O	2	2.01126	8.78
1 st	Fe-O	1	2.11099	52.46
1 st	Fe-O	1	2.20820	232.88
2 nd	Fe-P	1	2.82981	15.02
2 nd	Fe-P	1	3.20330	19.13
2 nd	Fe-P	3	3.24194	24.31
3 rd	Fe-TM	4	3.83234	30.45
3 rd	Fe-TM	2	4.65512	18.85

Table S4. The best fit parameters for the *ex situ* LiMn_{0.6}Fe_{0.4}PO₄ 4.20V vs. Li⁺/Li
 $E_0 = 4.43 \pm 3.28$, $S_0^2 = 1.754 \pm 0.646$, R-factor = 0.0175

Sphere	Bond	N	R, Å	sigma, 10 ⁻³ Å
1 st	Fe-O	2	1.93860	4.88
1 st	Fe-O	1	2.08908	3.01
1 st	Fe-O	1	2.18529	37.39
2 nd	Fe-P	1	2.80045	9.60
2 nd	Fe-P	1	3.17006	5.39
2 nd	Fe-P	3	3.20830	32.20
3 rd	Fe-TM	4	3.79257	17.46
3 rd	Fe-TM	2	4.60681	14.00

Table S5. The best fit parameters for the *ex situ* LiMn_{0.6}Fe_{0.4}PO₄ pristine
 $E_0 = 3.71 \pm 2.93$, $S_0^2 = 1.053 \pm 0.288$, R-factor = 0.0038

Sphere	Bond	N	R, Å	sigma, 10 ⁻³ Å
1 st	Mn-O	2	2.01435	2.53
1 st	Mn-O	1	2.11335	1.66
1 st	Mn-O	1	2.21067	0.74
2 nd	Mn-P	1	2.83298	6.24
2 nd	Mn-P	1	3.20688	203.2
2 nd	Mn-P	3	3.24557	7.96
3 rd	Mn-TM	4	3.83663	26.72
3 rd	Mn-TM	2	4.66033	9.65

Table S6. The best fit parameters for the *ex situ* LiMn_{0.6}Fe_{0.4}PO₄ 3.00V vs. Li⁺/Li
 $E_0 = 12.42 \pm 3.42$, $S_0^2 = 1.431 \pm 1.399$, R-factor = 0.0029

Sphere	Bond	N	R, Å	sigma, 10 ⁻³ Å
1 st	Mn-O	2	2.00738	7.95
1 st	Mn-O	1	2.10730	7.09
1 st	Mn-O	1	2.20434	71.27
2 nd	Mn-P	1	2.82486	9.41
2 nd	Mn-P	1	3.19770	36.12
2 nd	Mn-P	3	3.23627	17.61
3 rd	Mn-TM	4	3.82564	19.95
3 rd	Mn-TM	2	4.64698	15.27

Table S7. The best fit parameters for the *ex situ* LiMn_{0.6}Fe_{0.4}PO₄ 3.65V vs. Li⁺/Li
 $E_0 = 4.45 \pm 2.55$, $S_0^2 = 2.578 \pm 0.829$, R-factor = 0.0056

Sphere	Bond	N	R, Å	sigma, 10 ⁻³ Å
1 st	Mn-O	2	2.01126	8.78
1 st	Mn-O	1	2.11099	52.46
1 st	Mn-O	1	2.20820	232.88
2 nd	Mn-P	1	2.82981	15.02
2 nd	Mn-P	1	3.20330	19.13
2 nd	Mn-P	3	3.24194	24.31
3 rd	Mn-TM	4	3.83234	30.45
3 rd	Mn-TM	2	4.65512	18.85

Table S8. The best fit parameters for the *ex situ* LiMn_{0.6}Fe_{0.4}PO₄ 4.20V vs. Li⁺/Li
 $E_0 = 8.56 \pm 2.45$, $S_0^2 = 2.044 \pm 0.631$, R-factor = 0.0069

Sphere	Bond	N	R, Å	sigma, 10 ⁻³ Å
1 st	Mn-O	2	1.96259	34.80
1 st	Mn-O	1	2.14113	83.12
1 st	Mn-O	1	2.23973	25.79
2 nd	Mn-P	1	2.87022	31.28
2 nd	Mn-P	1	3.24904	40.43
2 nd	Mn-P	3	3.28824	56.24
3 rd	Mn-TM	4	3.88707	39.39
3 rd	Mn-TM	2	4.72159	33.64

Table S9. Summary of R_{ct} values for $\text{LiMn}_{0.6}\text{Fe}_{0.4}\text{PO}_4/\text{LiMn}_{0.6}\text{Fe}_{0.4}\text{PO}_4$ and graphite/graphite symmetric cells, as well as $\text{LiMn}_{0.6}\text{Fe}_{0.4}\text{PO}_4/\text{graphite}$ pouch cells after formation at 3.90 V, obtained from equivalent circuit fitting at 10 °C. The equivalent circuit can be referred to Figure S1.

Electrolytes	Pouch ($\Omega \text{ cm}^2$)	+/+ /2 ($\Omega \text{ cm}^2$)	-/- /2 ($\Omega \text{ cm}^2$)
CTRL	62.59	26.32	34.90
CTRL+2VC	96.54	27.52	54.75
CTRL+2VC1DTD	100.7	58.65	32.56

Table S10. Summary of R_{ct} values for $\text{LiMn}_{0.6}\text{Fe}_{0.4}\text{PO}_4/\text{LiMn}_{0.6}\text{Fe}_{0.4}\text{PO}_4$ and graphite/graphite symmetric cells, as well as $\text{LiMn}_{0.6}\text{Fe}_{0.4}\text{PO}_4/\text{graphite}$ pouch cells after long-term cycling at 3.90 V, obtained from equivalent circuit fitting at 10 °C. The equivalent circuit can be referred to Figure S1

Electrolytes	Pouch ($\Omega \text{ cm}^2$)	+/+ /2 ($\Omega \text{ cm}^2$)	-/- /2 ($\Omega \text{ cm}^2$)
CTRL	170.4	120.7	46.38
CTRL+2VC	186.3	131.2	64.13
CTRL+2VC1DTD	204.4	170.5	38.20

Table S11. Summary of increase rate of R_{ct} per cycle for $\text{LiMn}_{0.6}\text{Fe}_{0.4}\text{PO}_4/\text{LiMn}_{0.6}\text{Fe}_{0.4}\text{PO}_4$ and graphite/graphite symmetric cells, as well as $\text{LiMn}_{0.6}\text{Fe}_{0.4}\text{PO}_4$ /graphite pouch cells.

Electrolytes	Pouch ($\Omega \text{ cm}^2 \text{ cycle}^{-1}$)	+/+ /2 ($\Omega \text{ cm}^2 \text{ cycle}^{-1}$)	-/- /2 ($\Omega \text{ cm}^2 \text{ cycle}^{-1}$)
CTRL	0.6534	0.5720	0.0696
CTRL+2VC	0.2274	0.2625	0.02375
CTRL+2VC1DTD	0.1700	0.18336	0.0092

Table S12. Binding energies of peak assignment in the XPS spectra (**Figure S8**)

Peaks	Binding energy (eV)	Species
F 1s	689 ^{6, 7}	C-F
	687 ^{4, 8}	P-F
	685 ^{4, 8}	LiF
O 1s	534.5 ^{9, 10}	Oligo VC
	533-533.5 ^{4, 9, 10}	C-O
	530.7 ^{9, 10}	ROLi
C 1s	288 ^{4, 11}	C=O/C-O=O
	286.7 ^{4, 11}	C-O/C-O-C
	285 ^{10, 11}	C-C/C-H
	283 ^{9, 10}	LiC ₆

Table S13. Energy information for the four different types of (010) lattice surfaces: Li-top, Mn/Fe-top, Li-O-top, and Mn/Fe-O-top

Surface type	Atom Movement Restriction	DFT Total Energy (eV)	Relative Energy (eV)
Li-top	1 layer at Bottom	-100460.217	73.486
Mn/Fe-top	1 layer at Bottom	-100533.685	0.000
Li-O-top	1 layer at Bottom	-100441.305	92.380
	2 layers at Bottom	-100456.313	77.371
Mn/Fe-O-top	1 layer at Bottom	-100518.895	14.790
	2 layers at Bottom	-100510.980	22.704

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