## **Supporting information**

## Understanding the stepwise capacity-increase of high energy low-Co Li-rich cathode materials for lithium ion batteries

Delai Ye,<sup>a</sup> Bei Wang,<sup>a</sup> Yu Chen,<sup>a</sup> Guang Han,<sup>b</sup> Zhi Zhang,<sup>b</sup> Denisa Hulicova-Jurcakova,<sup>a</sup> Jin Zou,<sup>b,c</sup> Lianzhou Wang<sup>a</sup>\*

<sup>a</sup> Nanomaterials Centre, School of Chemical Engineering and Australian Institute of Bioengineering and Nanotechnology, The University of Queensland Brisbane, QLD 4072, Australia, E-mail: l.wang@uq.edu.au,

<sup>b</sup> Materials Engineering, The University of Queensland, Brisbane, QLD 4072, Australia <sup>c</sup> Centre for Microscopy and Microanalysis, The University of Queensland, Brisbane, QLD 4072, Australia



**Figure S1**. Comparison of the cycling performance of the  $\text{Li}[\text{Co}_x\text{Li}_{1/3-x/3}\text{Mn}_{2/3-2x/3}]\text{O}_2$  (x=0, 0.087, 0.1, 0.118) composites between 2-4.8 V potential window in the first 120 charging-discharging cycles.



Figure S2. Cycling performance of the x=0.143 and 0.182 samples at 30 mA g<sup>-1</sup> between 2-4.8 V.

Table S1. Resistance values of the  $Li[Co_xLi_{1/3-x/3}Mn_{2/3-2x/3}]O_2$  (x=0.087, 0.1, 0.118) composites before cycling and after the 1<sup>st</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> cycle.

Sample	Before cycle			After 1st cycle			After 5th cycle		
Х	$R1(\Omega)$	$R2(\Omega)$	R3(Ω)	$R1(\Omega)$	$R2(\Omega)$	$R3(\Omega)$	$R1(\Omega)$	$R2(\Omega)$	R3(Ω)
0.087	5.7	58.6	554.6	5.7	66.6	443.6	7.6	79.1	305.1
0.1	2.8	34.1	499	3.0	56.8	221.7	7.5	55.5	193.2
0.118	5.5	57.9	295.5	6.5	53.6	142.8	5.9	39.3	169.1