

# A Multi-Functional Binder for High-Capacity Lithium-rich Layered Oxide Battery Cathode

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High-energy Li-ion batteries are well-suited for electric vehicle (EV) applications. For the success of long-driving EV, increasing the specific energy density of Li-ion batteries toward more than doubled compared to commercial batteries is on demand.<sup>1</sup> Li-rich layered oxide, represented by  $x\text{Li}_2\text{MnO}_3 \cdot (1-x)\text{LiMn}_{1-y-z}\text{Ni}_y\text{Co}_z\text{O}_2$  (LMNC), is a promising high-capacity cathode material for high-energy batteries, whose capacity increases by increasing the charge cut-off voltage to above 4.6 V versus Li/Li<sup>+</sup>, and more than doubled energy density than that of a commercial battery is possibly attained.<sup>1,2</sup> Its performance upon high-voltage operation (> 4.2 V versus Li/Li<sup>+</sup>) however is limited, due to instable cathode-electrolyte interface, and the occurrence of metal-dissolution, particle cracking and structural degradation, particularly, at elevated temperatures.<sup>2</sup> We have developed a new multi-functional binder (MF), which mitigates the degradation problems of cathode coated with conventional polyvinylidene fluoride (PVdF) binder, through superior binding ability to cathode surface element and the formation of a robust surface structure at the cathode.

In the commercial electrolyte of 1M LiPF<sub>6</sub>/EC:EMC without any electrolyte additive, the full-cell that consists of LMNC cathode coated with MF binder and graphite anode exhibits excellent capacity retention of 89% at the 100th cycle even in the harsh operation condition of 55 °C between 2.5 and 4.7 V. This is so far the best and first performance ever reported for high-voltage full-cell at elevated temperature without any electrolyte additive. On the contrary, a very rapid capacity fade is observed with the full-cell with the cathode coated with PVdF binder.<sup>3</sup> Improved high-voltage and high-temperature cycling performance and interfacial stabilization of the full-cell by the effects of our novel MF binder would be discussed in the meeting.

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