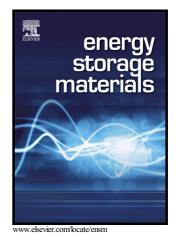
## Author's Accepted Manuscript

Stabilized  $Li_3N$  for Efficient Battery Cathode Prelithiation

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## Stabilized Li<sub>3</sub>N for Efficient Battery Cathode Prelithiation Yongming Sun<sup>a1</sup>, Yanbin Li<sup>a1</sup>, Jie Sun<sup>a</sup>, Yuzhang Li<sup>a</sup>, Allen Pei<sup>1</sup> and Yi Cui<sup>a,b\*</sup>

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## Abstract

Li<sub>3</sub>N can deliver more than 10 times the theoretical capacity of existing cathode materials and can serve as an excellent cathode prelithiation additive to offset the initial lithium loss in lithium-ion batteries. However, Li<sub>3</sub>N has intrinsic problems of poor environmental and chemical stability in battery electrode processing environments due to its reactivity with moisture in ambient conditions and incompatibility with solvents used for battery slurry mixing. Herein, we report a facile route to prepare a surface-passivated Li<sub>3</sub>N material by the reaction of lithium metal with nitrogen followed by an annealing process. A dense surface passivation layer consisting of crystalline Li<sub>2</sub>O and Li<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> isolates the active composition of materials from air and thus enables good stability of Li<sub>3</sub>N particles in ambient conditions. The as-prepared Li<sub>3</sub>N powder is processable by slurry coating for electrode fabrication using a low-polarity solvent. The Li<sub>3</sub>N is verified to work as a secondary lithium source to offset the initial capacity loss at the anode using a Li<sub>3</sub>N/graphite cell configuration. A high "donor"

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> These authors contributed equally to this work.

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