

Supplementary information:

Quantifying the impact of operating temperature on cracking in battery electrodes, using super-resolution of microscopy images and stereology

Orkun Furat^{1,*}, Donal P. Finegan^{2,*}, Zhenzhen Yang³, Matthias Neumann¹, Sangwook Kim⁴,
Tanvir R. Tanim⁴, Peter Weddle², Kandler Smith², Volker Schmidt¹

¹*Institute of Stochastics, Ulm University, Helmholtzstraße 18, 89069 Ulm, Germany*

²*National Renewable Energy Laboratory, 15013 Denver W Parkway, Golden, CO 80401, USA*

³*Chemical Sciences and Engineering Division, Argonne National Laboratory, 9700 S. Cass Avenue, Lemont, IL 60439, USA*

⁴*Idaho National Laboratory, 2525 N. Fremont, Idaho Falls, ID 83415, USA*

S1 The evolution of incremental capacity

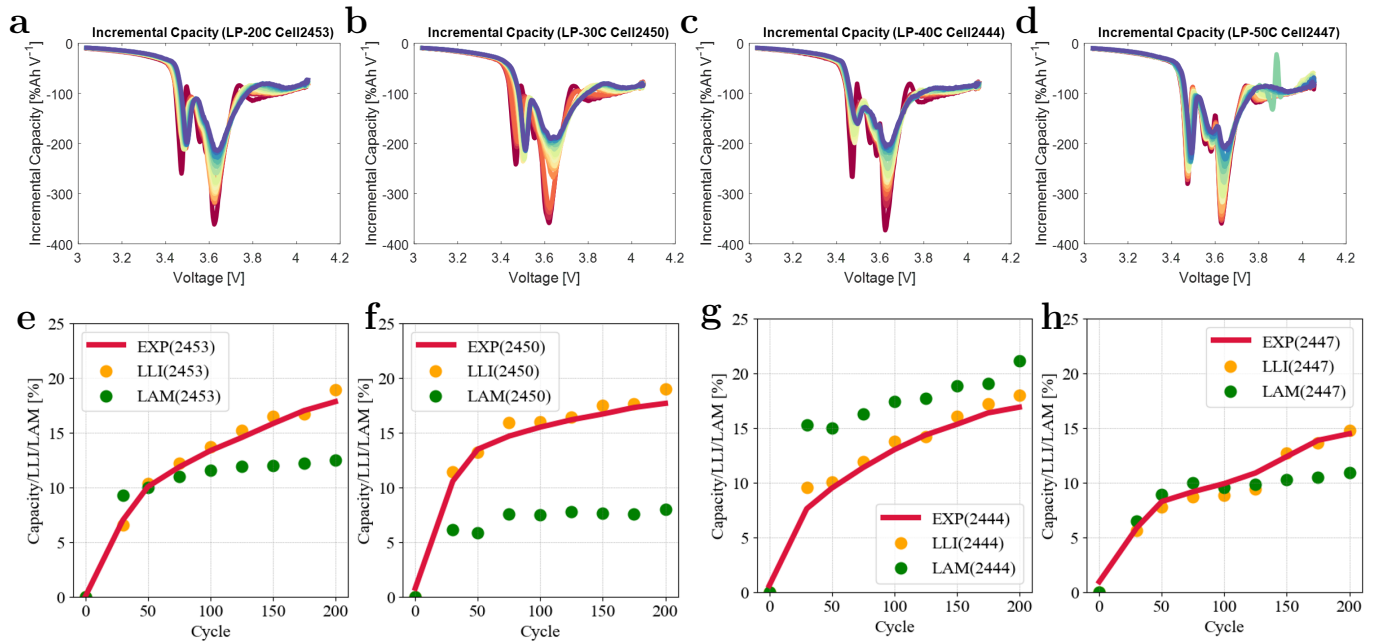


Figure S1: The evolution of incremental capacity. (a-d) Incremental capacity curves at RPT from the beginning of test (BOT) to the end of test (EOT) and (e-h) the percentage of LLI and LAM estimated at different operating temperatures (20, 30, 40, and 50 °C) using the IC-DL model. Estimated LLI values are validated with capacity loss in pouch cells.

*Corresponding authors

Email addresses: orkun.furat@uni-ulm.de (Orkun Furat), donal.finegan@nrel.gov (Donal P. Finegan)