

Supporting Information

1,4-Bis(trimethylsilyl)-2,5-Dimethoxybenzene As a Novel Redox Shuttle Additive for Overcharge Protection in LithiumIon Batteries

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Supplementary Figures and Tables

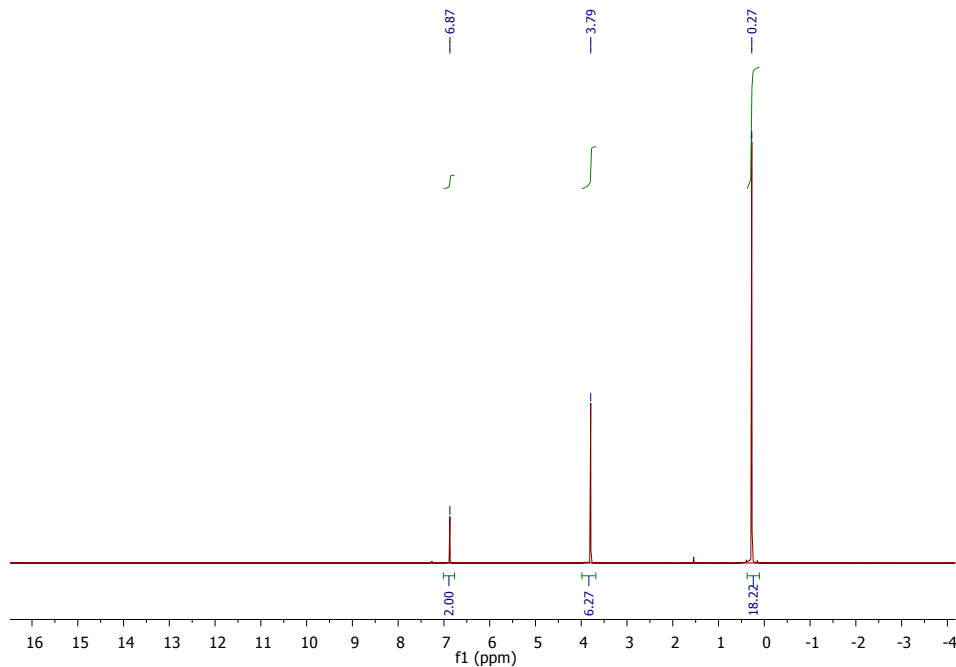


Figure S1. ¹H NMR of BTMSDB

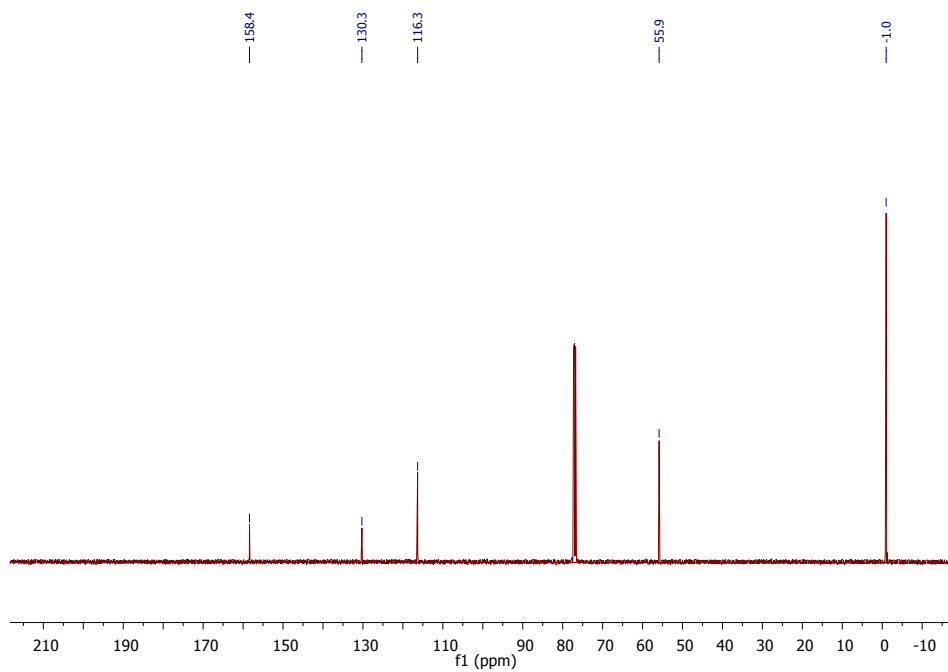


Figure S2. ¹³C NMR of BTMSDB

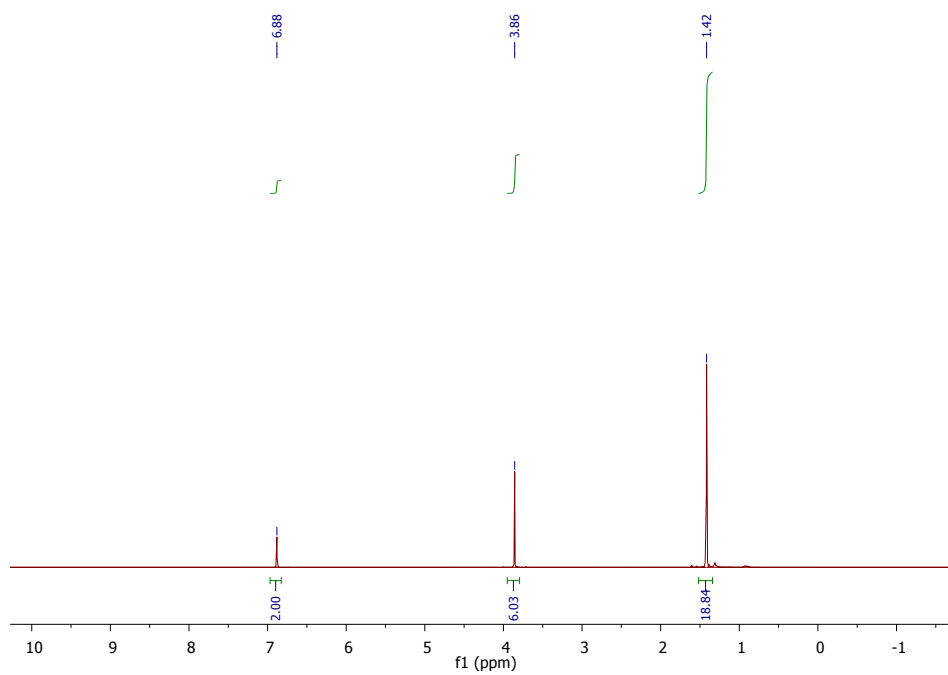


Figure S3. ¹H NMR of DDB

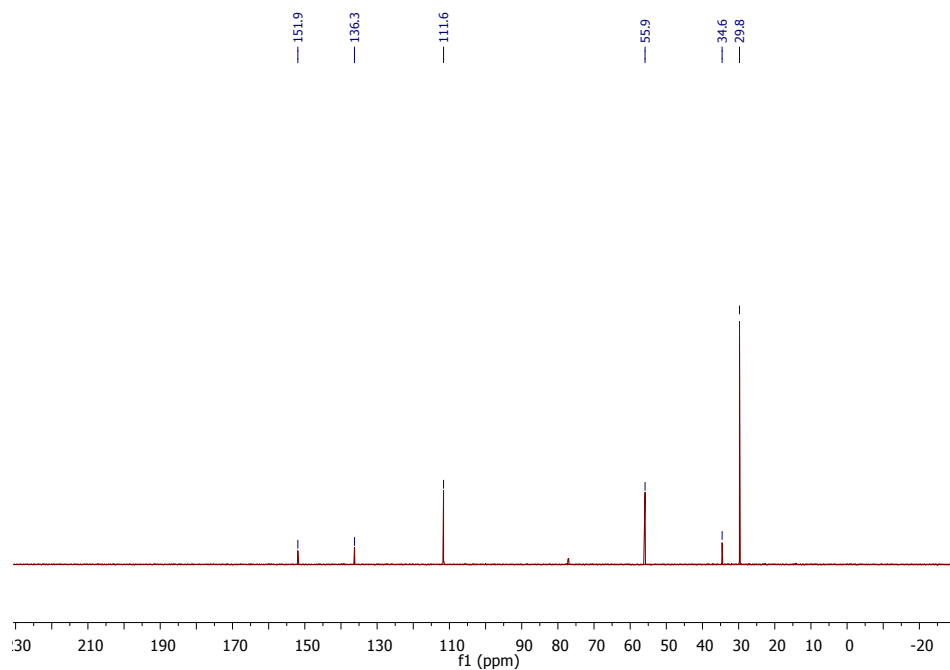


Figure S4. ¹³C NMR of DDB

Table S1. Ratio of the anodic/cathodic peak currents vs. the scan rate

scan rate mV/s	current ratio
5	1.04
10	1.01
20	1.00
25	1.00
50	1.03
100	1.01

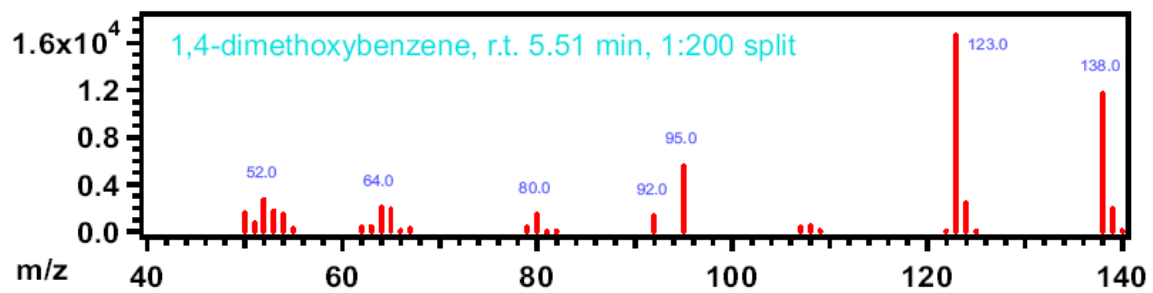
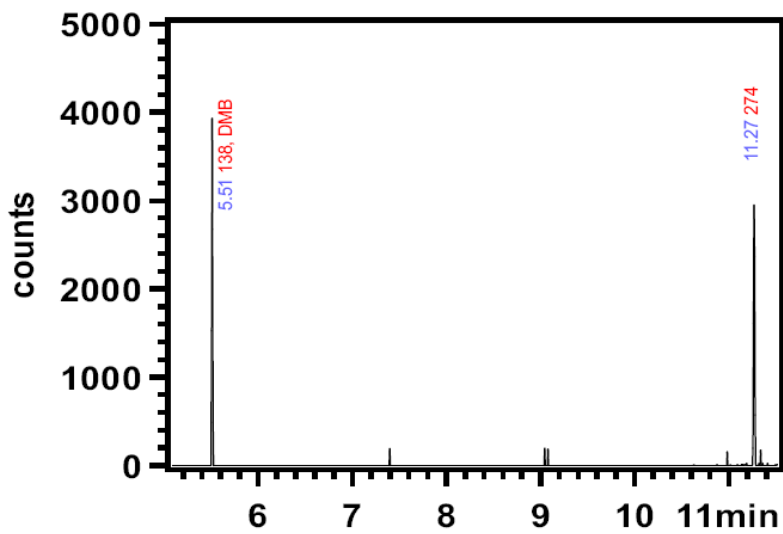


Figure S5. GCMS of the harvested electrolyte

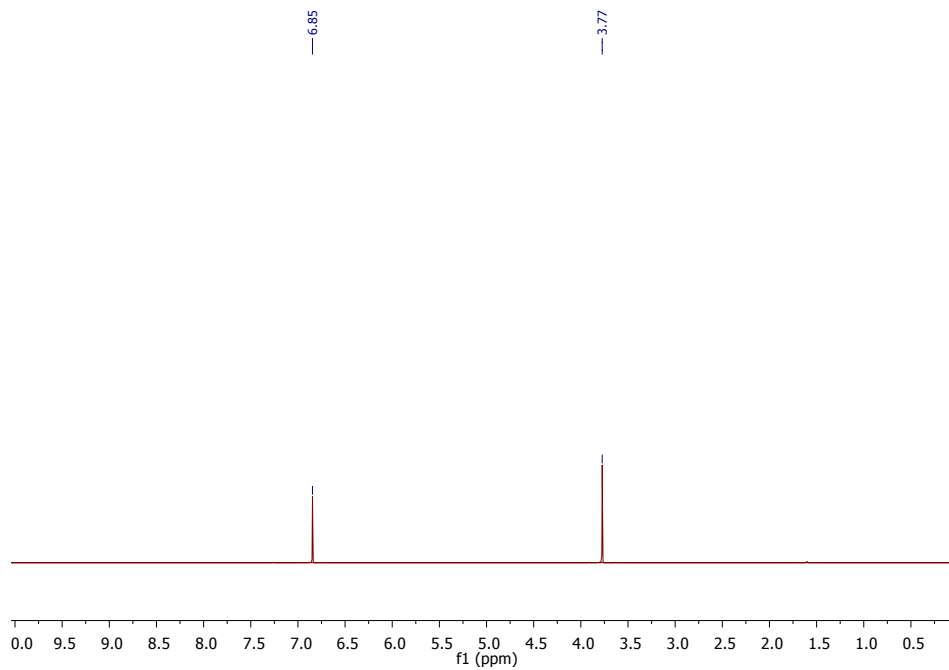


Figure S6. ^1H NMR of 1,4-dimethoxybenzene

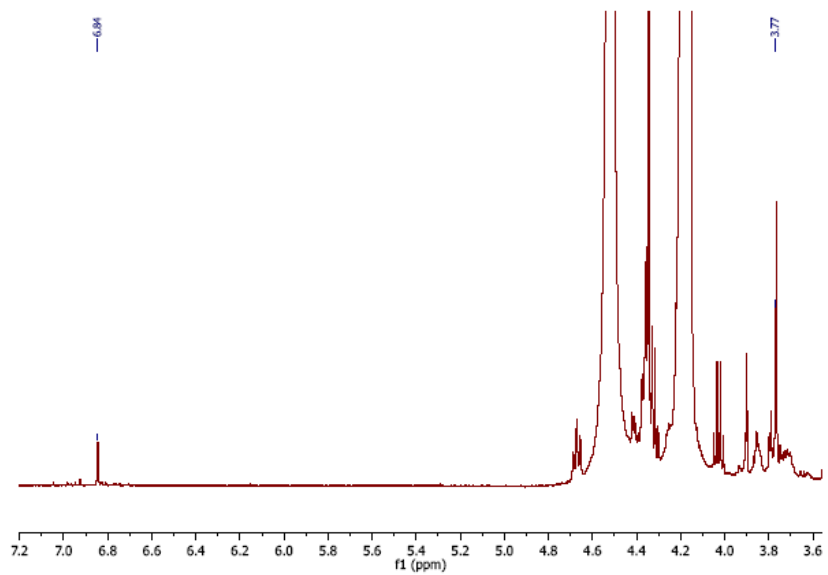


Figure S7. ^1H NMR of the harvested electrolyte

Table S2. Summary of g -factors and ^1H and ^{29}Si hyperfine coupling constants (hfcc, Gauss) ¹ for radical cations of DDB and BTMSDB

Progenitor	$(g-2)\times 10^4$	hfcc calculated ^a	hfcc, chemical ^b	hfcc, electrochemical ^c
DDB	48.8 ^b , 42.9 ^c	6H (MeO) 3.69, 2H 0.11, 18H (<i>t</i> Bu) 0.16	4H 3.22, 2H 1.02	4H 3.21, 2H 1.01, 18H 0.10
BTMSDB	49.1 ^b , 48.4 ^c	6H (MeO) 3.82, 2H 0.80, 2 ²⁹ Si 1.57	6H 3.34, 2H 1.76, 2 ²⁹ Si 1.58	6H 3.32, 2H 1.77, 2 ²⁹ Si 1.58

a) DFT calculation for the gas-phase radical cation

b) chemical oxidation by [bis(trifluoroacetoxy)iodo]benzene

c) electrochemical oxidation by constant potential bulk electrolysis.

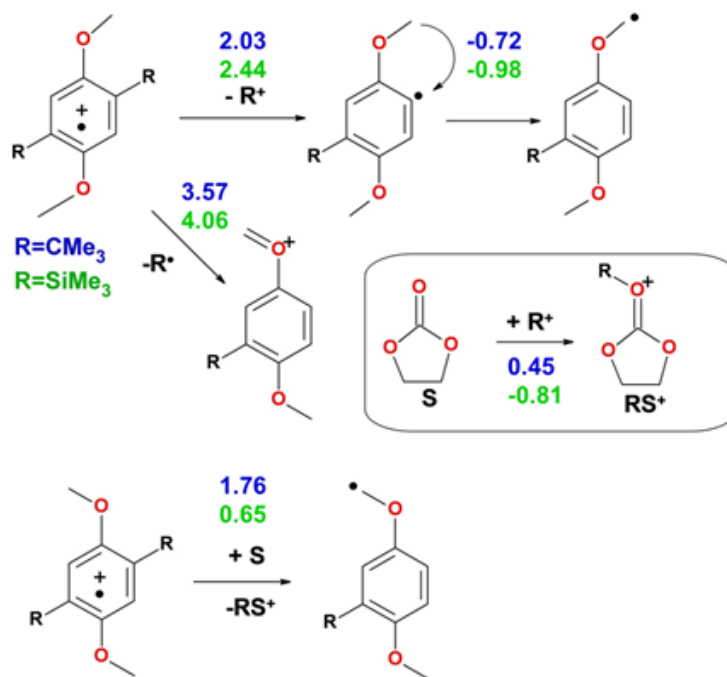


Figure S8. Decomposition reactions of radical cations

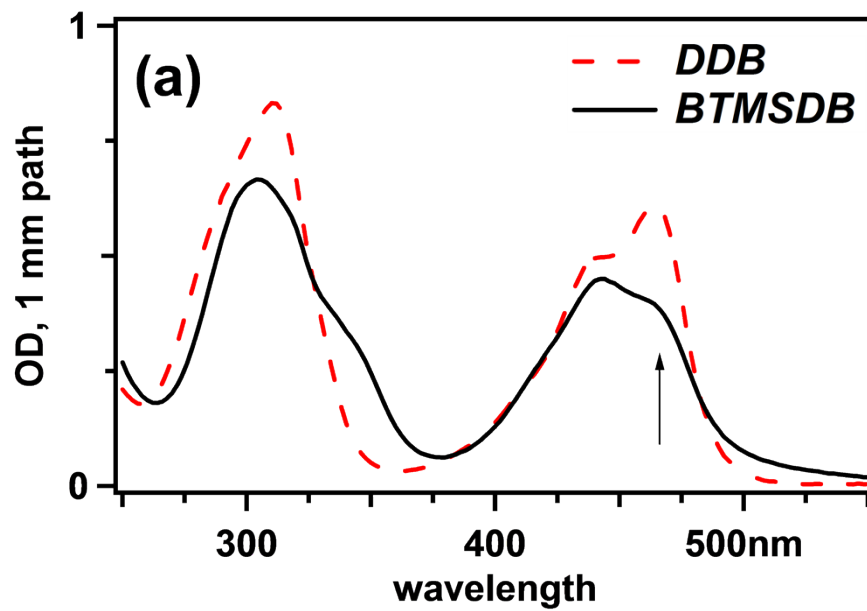


Figure S9. UV spectra of BTMSDB and DDB