Supporting Information

Tuning the Electrochemical Behavior of Organodisulfides in Rechargeable Lithium Batteries by N-Containing Heterocycles

Dan-Yang Wang, a Yubing Si,*b Junjie Li,c and Yongzhu Fu*a

a College of Chemistry and Molecular Engineering, Zhengzhou University, Zhengzhou 450001, P. R. China
b Henan Provincial Key Laboratory of Nanocomposites and Applications, Institute of Nanostructured Functional Materials, Huanghe Science and Technology University, Zhengzhou 450006, P. R. China
c Research Technologies, Indiana University, Indianapolis, IN 46202, U. S. A.
Experimental Section:

Materials: Commercial lithium-sulfur electrolyte (1.0 M LiTFSI in DOL:DME =1:1 vol% with 1.0% LiNO₃), and 2,2’-dipyridyl disulfides (2,2’-DpyDS, C₅H₄NSSC₅H₄N, 98%), 4,4’-dipyridyl disulfides (4,4’-DpyDS, C₅H₄NSSC₅H₄N, 98%), dipyridyl disulfide-N,N’-dioxide (DpyDSDO, C₅H₄NOSSC₅H₄NO, 98%) were purchased and used as received.

Figure S1. Liquid chromatogram and mass spectrum of 2,2’-DpyDS (a) and the electrolyte (b); mass spectra of c peak (c) and a peak (d) from the 2,2’-DpyDS electrode after recharge.
Figure S2. X-ray diffractogram of commercial 2,2’-DpyDS.

Figure S3. XPS spectrum of sulfur 2p of 2,2’-DpyDS.
Figure S4. (a) Liquid chromatogram and mass spectrum of 4,4’-DpyDS; mass spectra of f peak (b) and d peak (c) from the 4,4’-DpyDS electrode after discharge; (d) mass spectrum of f peak from the 4,4’-DpyDS electrode after recharge.

Figure S5. XPS spectrum of sulfur 2p of 4,4’-DpyDS.
Figure S6. (a) Liquid chromatogram and mass spectrum of DpyDSDO; mass spectra of g peak (b) and i peak (c) from the DpyDSO electrode after discharge; (d) mass spectrum of i peak from the DpyDSO electrode after recharge.

Figure S7. X-ray diffractogram of commercial DpyDSDO.
Figure S8. XPS spectrum of sulfur 2p of DpyDSDO.

Figure S9. (a) The voltage-capacity profiles of the Li/DPDS cell at C/2 rate in different cycles; (b) the voltage-capacity profiles of the Li/2,2’-DpyDS cell at C/2 rate in different cycles
**Figure S10.** Impedance spectra of Li/2,2’-DpyDS, Li/4,4’-DpyDS, Li/DPDS, and Li/DpyDSDO cells.

**Figure S11.** Selected cyclic voltammograms of the Li/2,2’-DpyDS cell performed at a scan rate of 0.05 mV s\(^{-1}\).
Figure S12. (a) Rate performance of the Li/2,2’-DpyDS cell; (b) selected voltage-capacity profiles at different C rates.

Figure S13. Selected cyclic voltammograms of the Li/4,4’-DpyDS cell (a) and Li/DpyDSO cell (b) performed at a scan rate of 0.05 mV s⁻¹; rate performance of the Li/4,4’-DpyDS cell (c) and Li/DpyDSO cell (d).
**Figure S14.** Specific energies of 2,2’-DpyDS in lithium cells with different mass loadings at C/2 rate.

**Figure S15.** Six typical snapshots along the BOMD trajectory of 2,2-DpyDS and the corresponding time evolution of the potential energy.
Figure S16. Six typical snapshots along the BOMD trajectory of 4,4-DpyDS and the corresponding time evolution of the potential energy.