

**A full battery system of prelithiated phosphorus/sulfurized pyrolyzed
poly(acrylonitrile) with safety and effective electrolyte**

Xinpeng Han,^{1,3} Xiaojun Wang,³ Muyao Han,¹ Jie Sun^{1,2,*}

*¹Key Laboratory for Green Chemical Technology of Ministry of Education, School of
Chemical Engineering and Technology, Tianjin University, Tianjin 300072, China*

*²State Key Laboratory of Organic-Inorganic Composites, Beijing University of
Chemical Technology, Beijing 100029, China*

*³Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering and Texas Center for
Superconductivity, University of Houston, Houston, TX 77204, USA*

Calculation of energy density

The Capacity is calculated based on the mass of the S in the S@PAN cathode in the $\text{Li}_3\text{P-S}$ full cell. The average voltage in the full cell is selected as Voltage. So, the calculation of Energy density is based on the following equation:

$$\text{Energy density} = \text{Capacity} \times \text{Voltage} = 720 \text{ mA h g}^{-1} \times 0.9 \text{ V} = 648 \text{ Wh/kg}$$

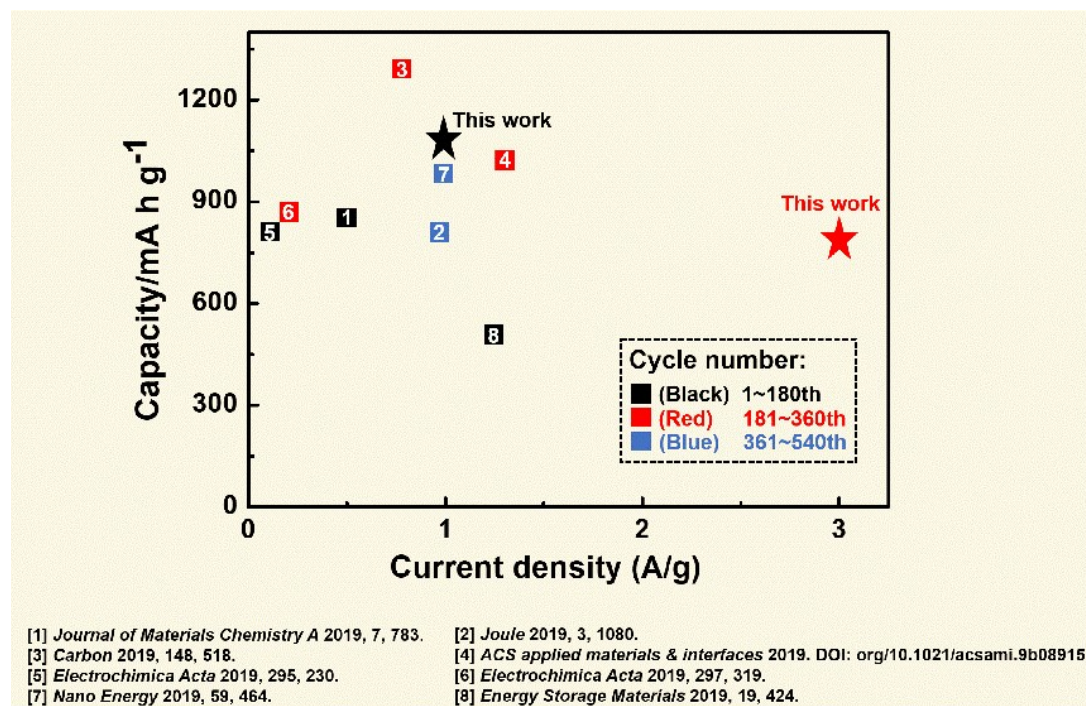


Figure S1 Cycling performance of this study was comparable with those of previous studies on P-based composite anodes.

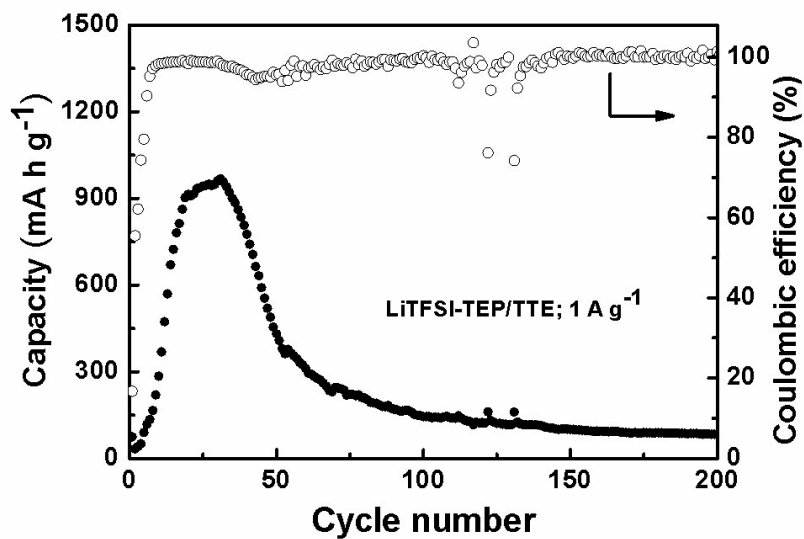


Figure S2 Cycle performance of RP/CNT composites in LiTFSI-TEP/TTE electrolyte at 1 A g⁻¹.

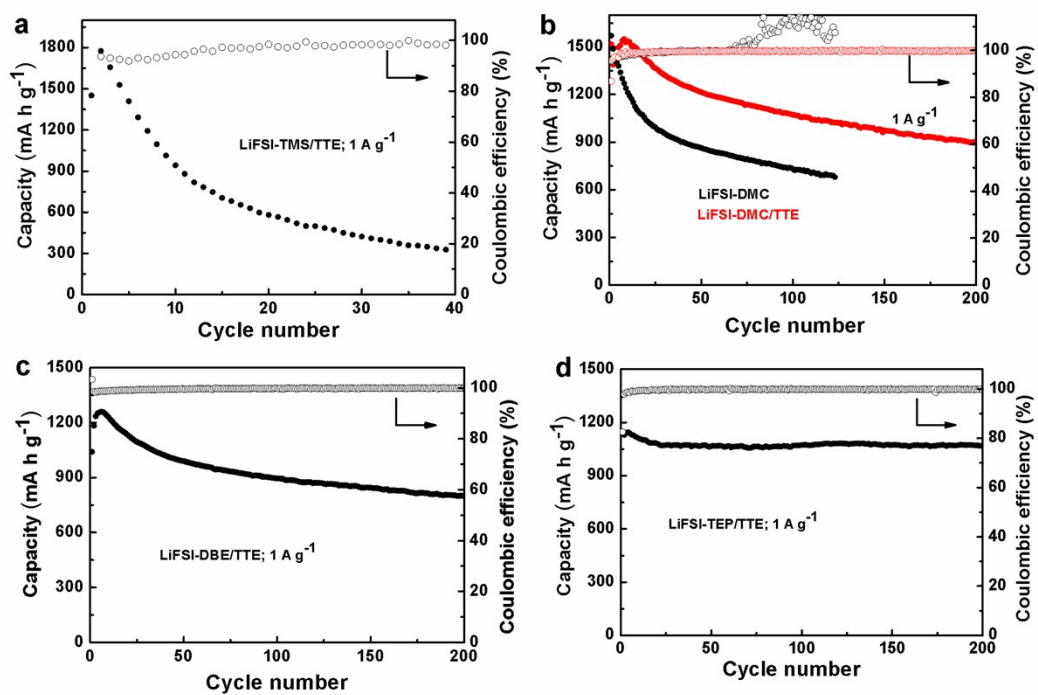


Figure S3 Cycle performance of RP/CNT composites in LIFSI-TMS/TTE, LIFSI-DMC/TTE, LIFSI-DBE/TTE and LIFSI-TEP/TTE at 1 A g⁻¹.

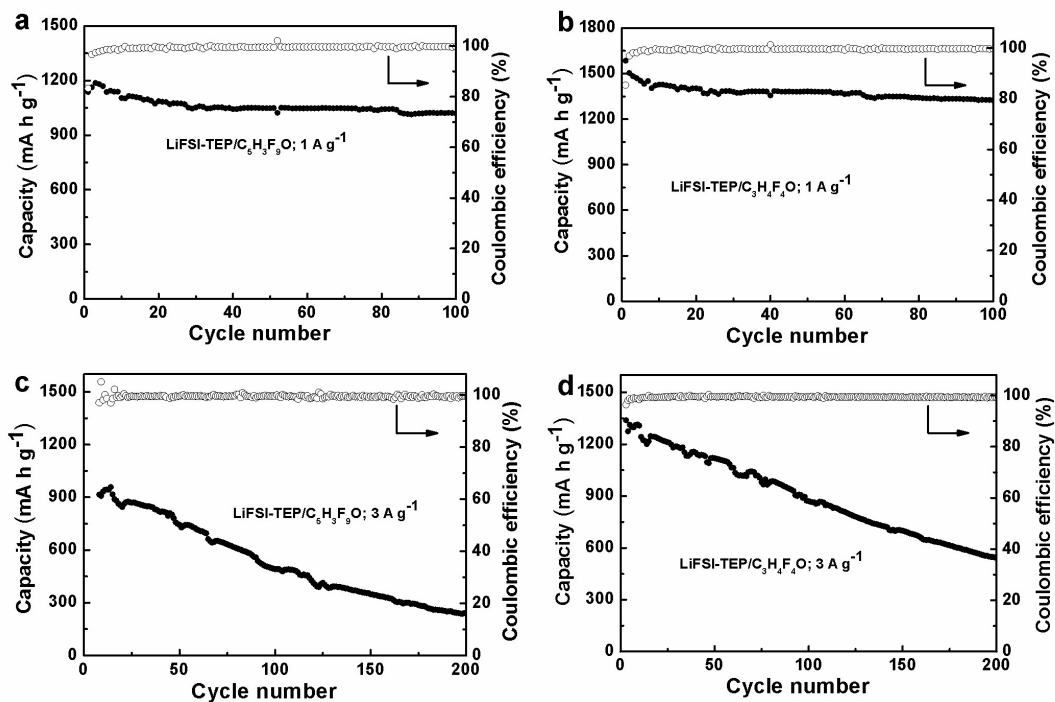


Figure S4 a) Cycle performance of RP/CNT anode in LiFSI-TEP/C₅H₃F₉O electrolyte at 1 A g⁻¹. b) Cycle performance of RP/CNT anode in LiFSI-TEP/C₃H₄F₄O electrolyte at 1 A g⁻¹. c) Cycle performance of RP/CNT anode in LiFSI-TEP/C₅H₃F₉O electrolyte at 3 A g⁻¹. d) Cycle performance of RP/CNT anode in LiFSI-TEP/C₃H₄F₄O electrolyte at 3 A g⁻¹.

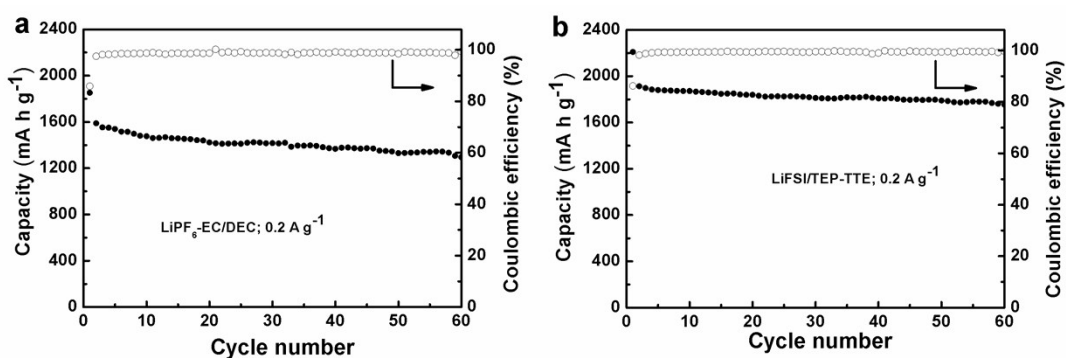


Figure S5 Cycle performance of RP/CNT composites in LIPF₆-EC/DEC and LiFSI-TEP/TTE electrolytes at 0.2 A g⁻¹.

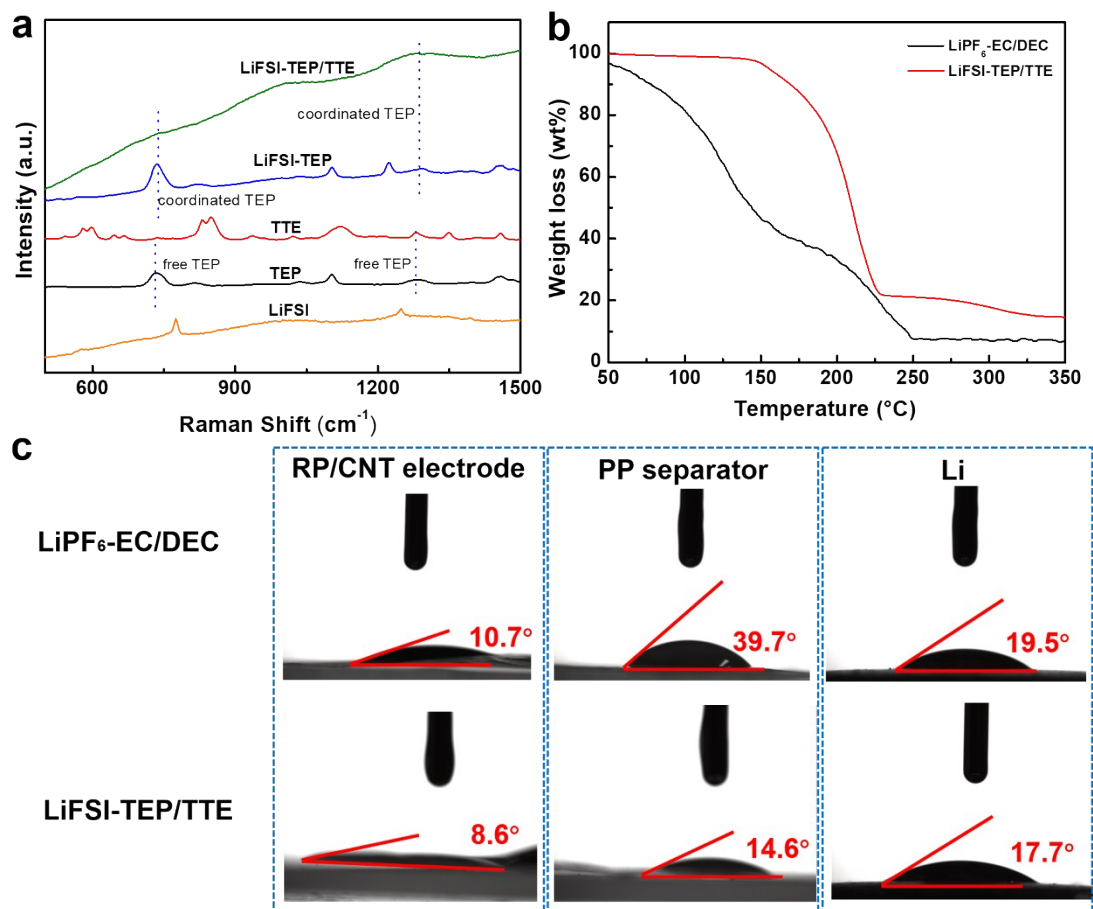


Figure S6 a) Raman spectra of LiFSI, TEP, TTE, LiFSI-TEP and LiFSI-TEP/TTE electrolytes. b) TG analysis of LiPF₆-EC/DEC and LiFSI-TEP/TTE electrolytes. c) Contact angles of LiPF₆-EC/DEC and LiFSI-TEP/TTE electrolytes.

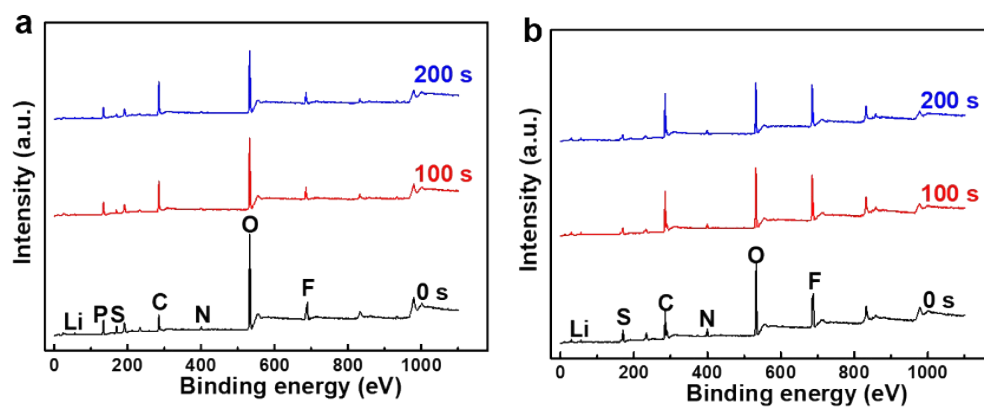


Figure S7 XPS full survey spectra of P anode and S cathode with different etched time.

Table S1 Comparison of the LiPF₆-EC/DEC and LiFSI-TEP/TTE electrolytes based on the environmental impacts, physicochemical and electrochemical properties.

Composition of electrolytes	Melting/boiling point (°C)	Flammability	Dielectric constant (°C)	Wettability	Compatibility with P anode and S cathode
LiPF ₆ -EC/DEC (1:1 volume ratio)	-43/127 for DEC 37/128 for EC	Yes	31.1 for DEC 160 for EC	Good	Bad
LiFSI-TEP/TTE (1:3 volume ratio)	-56/220 for TEP -97/93 for TTE	No	117 for TEP	Good	Good

Table S2 Summary of the contributions of solvation sheath structure and LiFSI salt in LiFSI-TEP/TTE electrolytes.

Composition of electrolytes	Molar number and LUMO value of [Li-4TEP] ⁺ solvation structure	Molar number and LUMO value of LiFSI salt
LiFSI-TEP/TTE	0.72*10 ⁻³ mol	1.28*10 ⁻³ mol

-2.806 eV

-1.947 eV
