Supplementary Information

Hybrid solid electrolyte for flexible solid-state sodium battery

Jae-Kwang Kim,^a Young Jun Lim,^a Hyojin Kim,^a Gyu-Bong Cho^b and Youngsik Kim*,^a

^a School of Energy & Chemical Engineering, Ulsan National Institute of Science and Technology

(UNIST), Ulsan 689-798, Republic of Korea.

^b School of Materials Science and Engineering, Gyeongsang National University, 900, Gajwa-dong, Jinju 660-701, Republic of Korea.

* Corresponding author: ykim@unist.ac.kr



Fig. S1. XRD data for NASICON ($Na_3Zr_2Si_2PO_{12}$) ceramic powder.



Fig. S2 XRD and FR-IR spectra of HSE, NASICON, PVdF-HFP and liquid electrolyte (1M NaCF₃SO₃

in TEGDME).



Fig. S3 EDX mappings of cross-sectional HSE with Na, Si, P, O, F, and C atoms.



Fig. S4 DSC trace of liquid electrolyte and HSE. Scan rate: 10 °C min⁻¹.

Fig. S5 RT Raman spectra of liquid electrolyte and HSE showing symmetrical SO₃ bending mode for free CF₃SO₃ and CF₃SO₃ coordination to Na ions at 25 °C.



Fig. S6 Arrhenius plots of total conductivities of liquid electrolyte (1M NaCF₃SO₃ in TEGDME), solid film, and HSE.



Fig. S7 Bond lengths (Å) of free CF₃SO₃ anions and CF₃SO₃ anions interacted with NASICON particle.



Fig. S8 Shrinkage of commercial membrane (Celgard) and HSE at various temperatures.



Fig. S9 The combustion test of HSE.



Fig. S10 Discharge and charge voltage curves of Na/hard carbon cell with two different electrolytes at

room temperature (0.2 C-rate).



Fig. S11 Flexible solid-state Na battery scheme with Na-conducting HSE.



Fig. S12 Photographs showing electrical states (a: normal static condition, b: bending, c: following repeated bending) of red LED lamps connected to flexible solid-state Na batteries fabricated with HSE.

Fig. S13 Short-term cycling of flexible solid-state Na cell with Na-conducting and non-Na-conducting HSE at different C-rates (10 cycles at each C-rate, 25 °C, 1.5–4.0 V).