

Supporting Information

A Simple Melting-Diffusing-Reacting Strategy to Fabricate S/NiS₂-C for Lithium-Sulfur Batteries

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The mass ratio of the added sulfur and Ni-C is:

$$r = \frac{m_s}{m_1} = \frac{w_2}{M_{Ni}(1 - w_2)} [2M_s(1 - w_1)(2 - w_2) + M_{Ni}w_1]$$

m_s the mass of sulfur powders

m_1 the mass of Ni-C

M_{Ni} the molar mass of Ni

M_s the molar mass of S

w_1 the mass percentage of C in Ni-C

w_2 the mass percentage of S in S/NiS₂-C composite

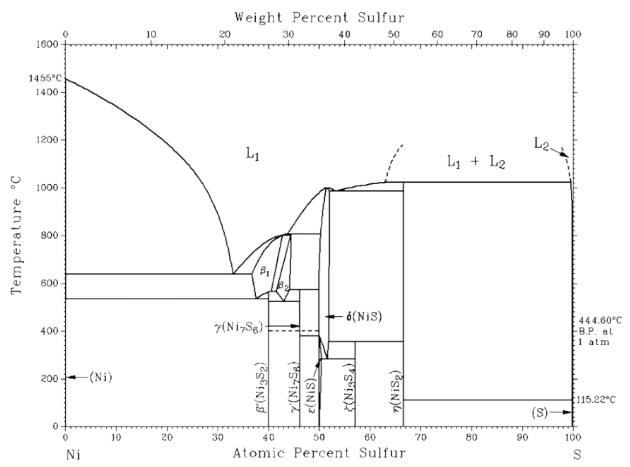


Figure S1. Phase diagram of nickel-sulfur binary system.

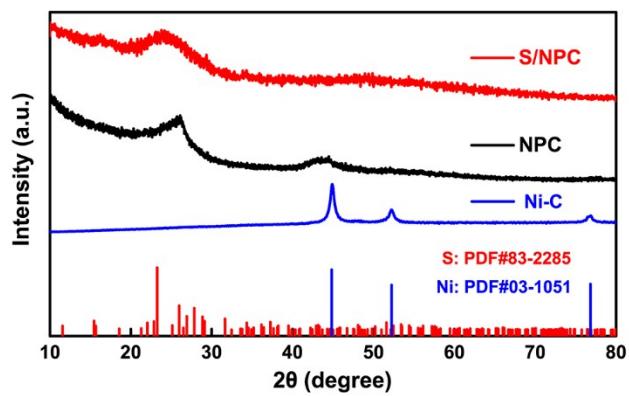


Figure S2. XRD patterns of Ni-C, NPC, S/NPC and the standard patterns of Ni and S.

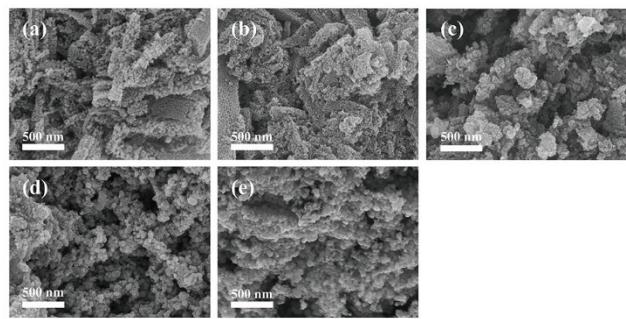


Figure S3. SEM images of (a) Ni-C, (b) NPC, (c) S/NPC, (d) 70S/NiS₂-C and (e) 80S/NiS₂-C.

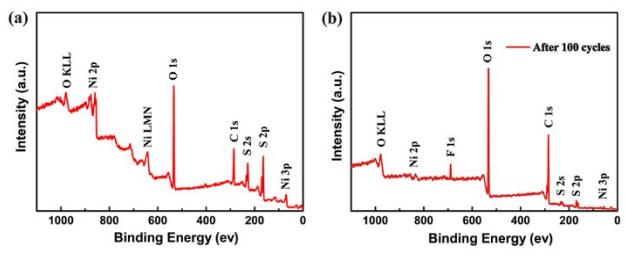


Figure S4. The XPS spectrum of S/NiS₂-C (a) before cycling; (b) after discharge/charge at 0.5 C for 100 cycles.

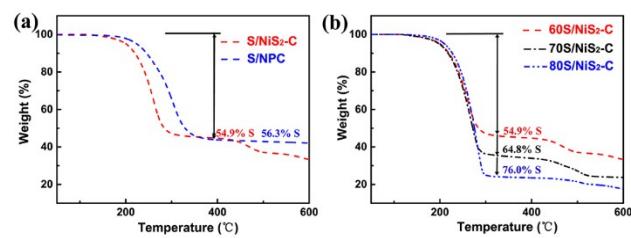


Figure S5. (a) Thermogravimetric (TG) curves of S/NiS₂-C and S/NPC composites; (b) Thermogravimetric (TG) curves of S/NiS₂-C with different sulfur content.

Table S1. The cathodic and anodic peaks from the first CV scan

Electrode	E1_{pa} (V)	E1_{pc} (V)	ΔE1_p (V)	E2_{pa}(V)	E2_{pc} (V)	ΔE2_p (V)
S/NiS ₂ -C	2.29	2.04	0.25	2.37	2.31	0.06
S/NPC	2.32	2.01	0.31	2.38	2.27	0.11

Table S2. The fitting results of EIS

Electrode	R₁ (Ω)	R₂ (Ω)	R₃ (Ω)
S/NiS ₂ -C	1.40	7.00	3.00
S/NPC	1.00	50.00	12.00

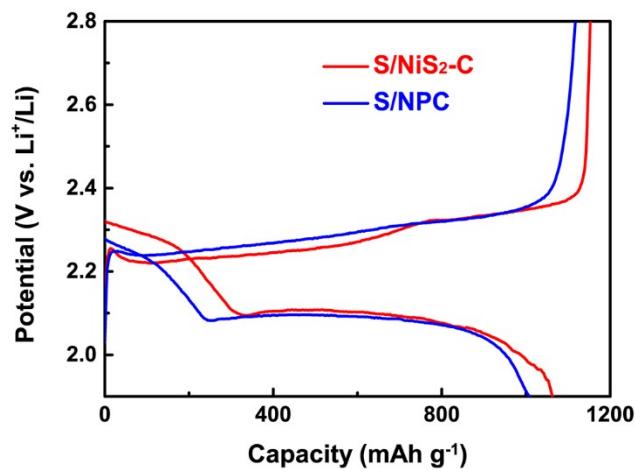


Figure S6. Initial discharge/charge profiles of S/NiS₂-C and S/NPC in the voltage range of 1.9–2.8 V at 0.2 C.