

Supplementary information

A self-stabilized suspension catholyte to enable long-term stable Li-S flow batteries

Song Xu, Lan Zhang, Xiangping Zhang, Yingjun Cai and Suojiang Zhang*

Key Laboratory of Green Process and Engineering, Beijing Key Laboratory of Ionic

Liquids Clean Process, State Key Laboratory of Multiphase Complex Systems,

Institute of Process Engineering, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100190, PR

China

School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, University of Chinese Academy of

Science, Beijing 100049, China

E-mail: sjzhang@ipe.ac.cn

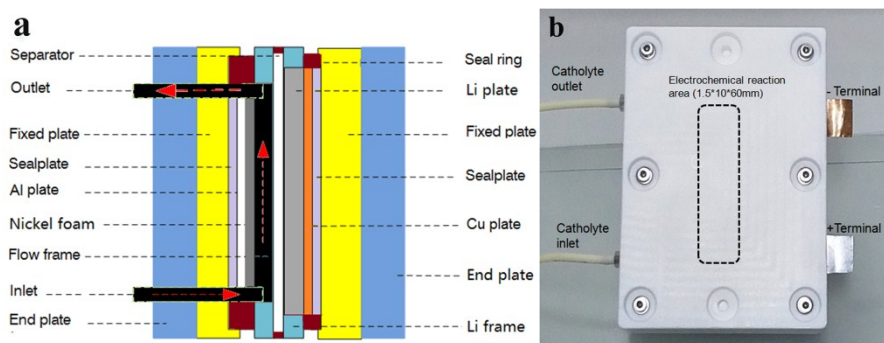


Fig. S1 (a) Schematic illustration of the flow cell configuration. (b) Photograph of the flow cell with electrochemical area of $1.5 \times 10 \times 60$ mm.

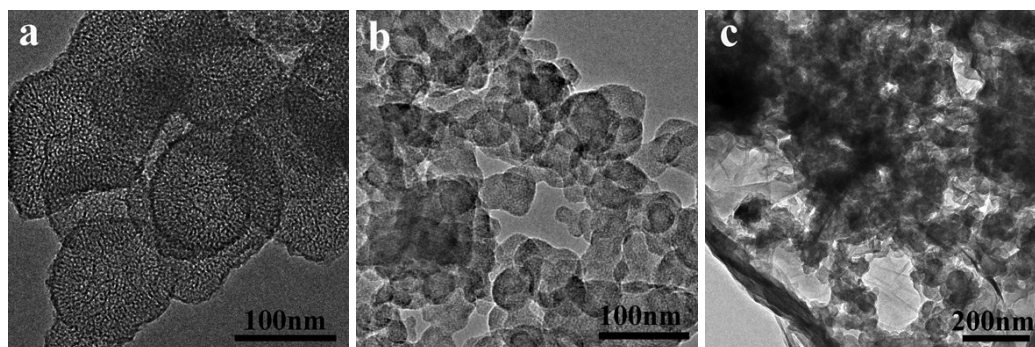


Fig. S2 TEM of (a) KB, (b) S-KB and (c) S-KB@rGO

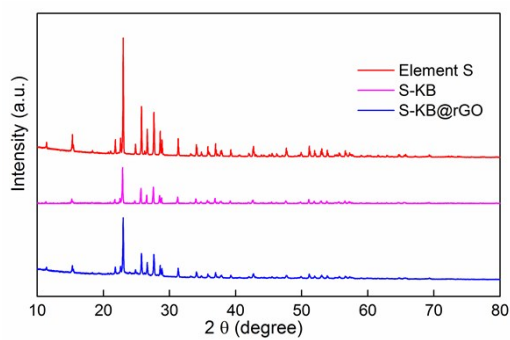


Fig. S3 X-ray diffraction patterns of sulfur, S-KB and S-KB@rGO

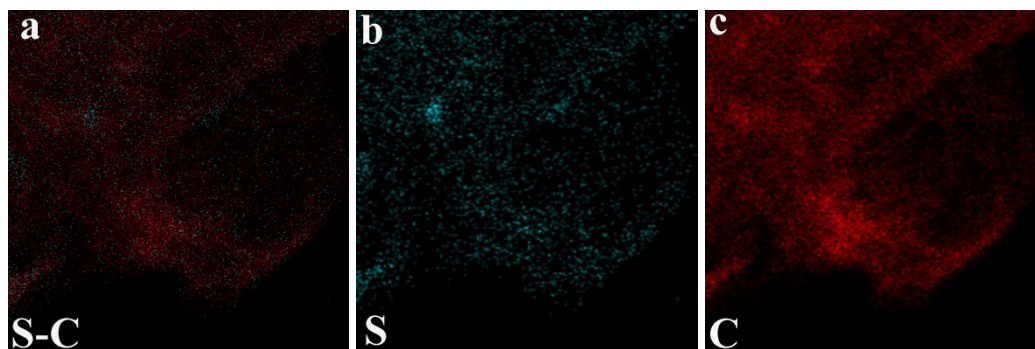


Fig. S4 The elemental maps of (a) carbon and sulfur, (b) sulfur and (c) carbon in the S-KB@rGO composite.

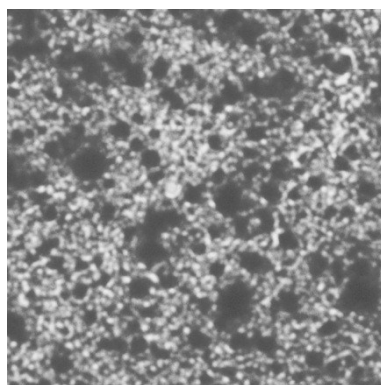


Fig. S5 Photograph of the suspension catholyte magnified by 200 times, a continuous 3D conduction network is formed in the suspension.

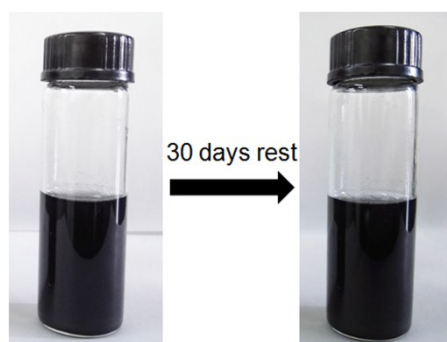


Fig. S6 Photographs of the catholyte with 198 g L^{-1} S-KB@rGO, it can keep homogeneous after 30-day rest.

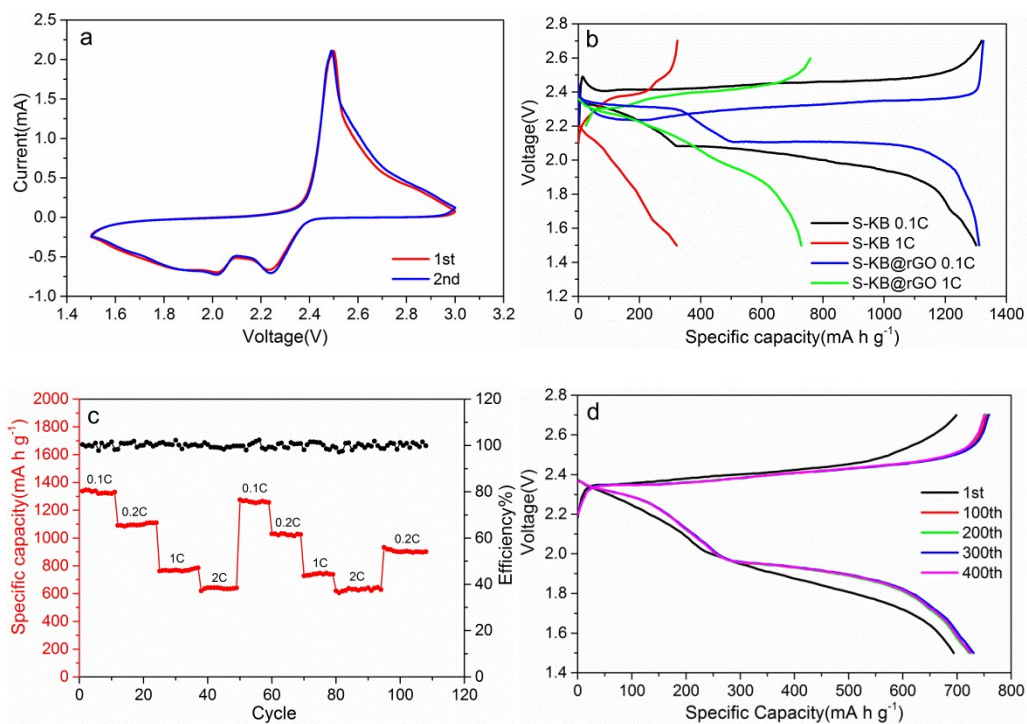


Fig. S7 (a) CV profiles of S-KB@rGO suspension catholyte at a scan rate of 0.1mVs^{-1} in the voltage range of 1.5 - 3 V vs. Li/Li^+ . (b) Charge/discharge profiles of the KB and S-KB@rGO catholyte at varied rates, the S-KB@rGO suspension shows much better rate performance. (c) Rate capability of the S-KB@rGO catholyte. (d) Charge/discharge profiles extracted from 1C cycling test.



Fig. S8 Photograph of the S-KB@rGO suspension flow battery system.

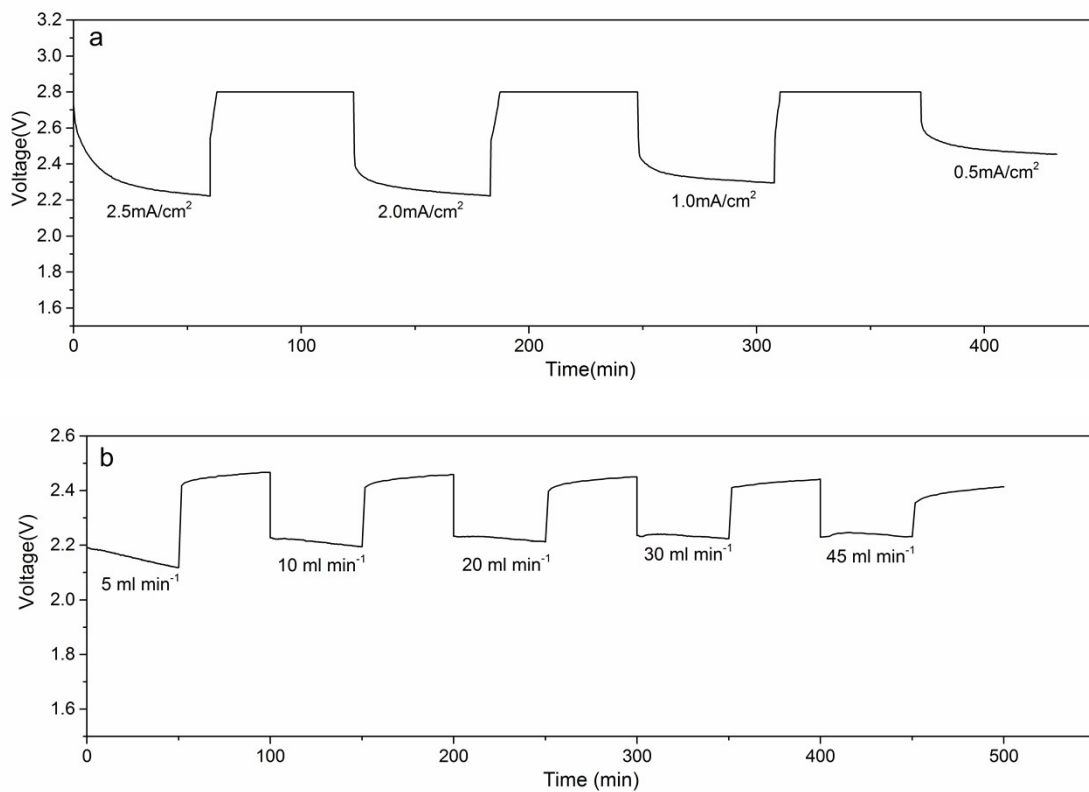


Fig. S9 Charge/discharge profiles at varied (a) current density and (b) flow rate in continuous flow mode.

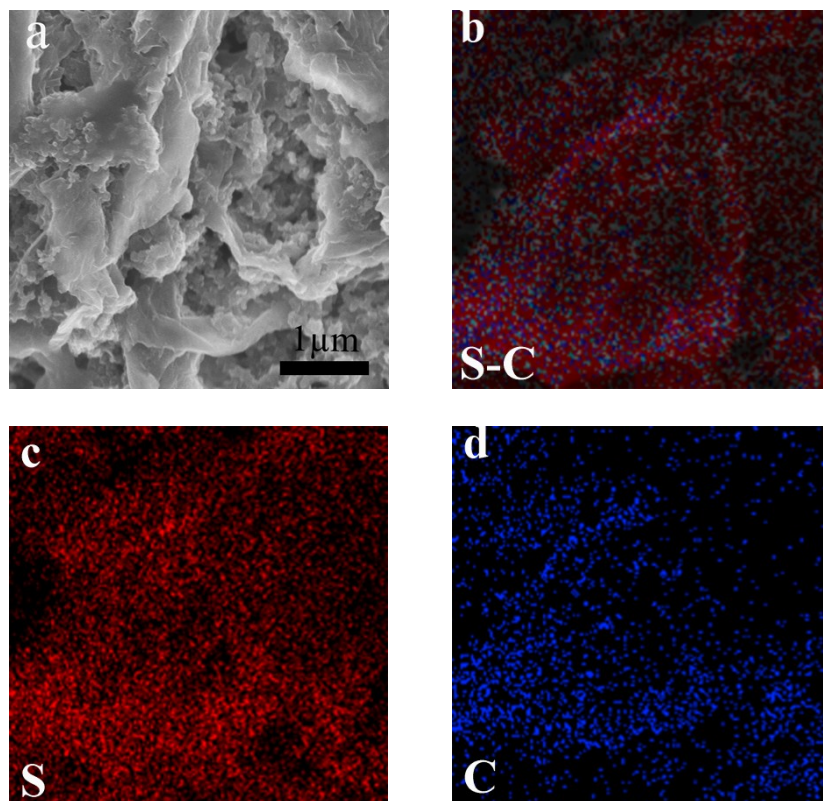


Fig. S10. (a) SEM of S-KB@rGO composite after cycling. Elemental maps of (b) carbon and sulfur, (c) sulfur and (d) carbon in the S-KB@rGO composite after cycling.