Supporting Information

Cationic polymer binders inhibit shuttle effects through electrostatic

confinement for lithium sulfur batteries

Huali Wang^{a,b,1}, Min Ling^{b,c,1}, Ying Bai^{a,*}, Shi Chen^{a,d}, Yanxia Yuan^a, Gao Liu^{b,*}, Chuan Wu^{a,d*}, Feng Wu^{a,d}

a. Beijing Key Laboratory of Environmental Science and Engineering, School of Materials Science & Engineering, Beijing Institute of Technology, No. 5 South Zhongguancun Street, Beijing 100081, China

b. Applied Energy Material groups, Energy Storage and Distributed Resources Division, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Berkeley, CA 94720, USA

 c. Key Laboratory of Biomass Chemical Engineering of Ministry of Education, College of Chemical and Biological Engineering, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou 310027, China

d. Collaborative Innovation Center of Electric Vehicles in Beijing, Beijing 100081, China

* Corresponding authors: <u>membrane@bit.edu.cn</u> (Ying Bai), <u>gliu@lbl.gov</u> (Gao Liu), <u>chuanwu@bit.edu.cn</u> (Chuan Wu).

1 Contributed equally to this work

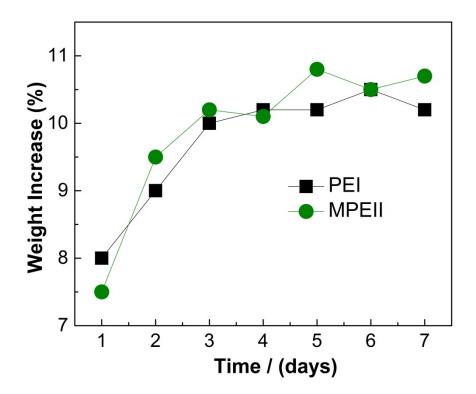


Figure S1 The swelling test of PEI and MPEII polymer in 1M lithium bis(trifluoromethanesulfonyl)imide (LiTFSI) dissolved in a mixture of 1,3-dioxolane and dimethoxyethane(1:1 in volume) with 2% LiNiO₃ added as an additive

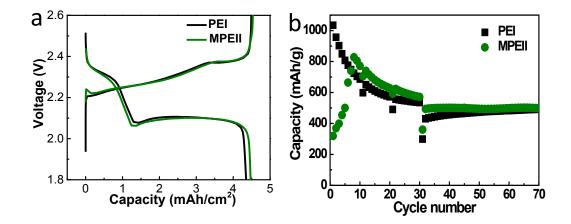


Figure S2 (a) Capacity voltage profiles and (b) Cycling performance of PEI and MPEII based sulfur electrodes at 0.05C.

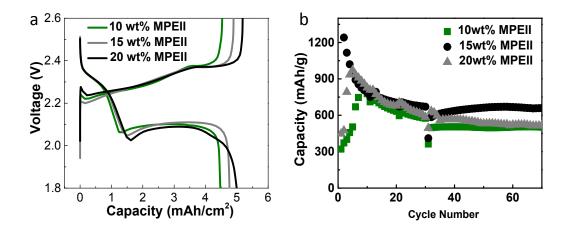


Figure S3 (a) Capacity voltage profiles and (b) Cycling performance of MPEII based sulfur electrodes at 0.05C.

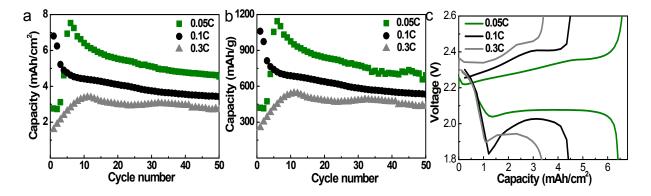


Figure S4 (a,b) Rate performance and (c) Charge/discharge profiles at the 10th cycle of S cathode using MPEII binder.

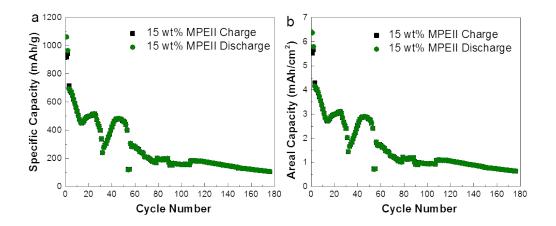


Figure S5 Cycling performance of cathodes with 15 wt% MPEII binder at 1C rate.

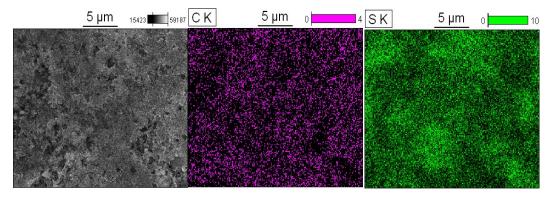


Figure S6 Energy dispersive Spectra (EDS) mapping of PEI based sulfur electrode.

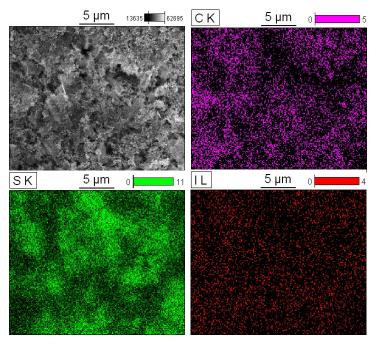


Figure S7 Energy dispersive Spectra (EDS) mapping of MPEII based sulfur electrode.