

Supporting Information for

**Lowering Charge Overpotential of Li<sub>2</sub>S via Inductive Effect of Phenyl Diselenide in Li-S  
Batteries**

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**Experimental Section:**

**Materials:** Commercial lithium sulfur electrolyte (1.0 M LiTFSI in DOL:DME =1:1 vol with 1.0 wt.% LiNO<sub>3</sub>, Canrd), phenyl diselenide (PDSe, C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>10</sub>Se<sub>2</sub>, >97%, Tokyo Chemical Industry Co. Ltd), Lithium sulfide (Li<sub>2</sub>S, 99.98%, Alfa Aesar), anhydrous ethanol (99.7%, Sinopharm Reagent Co. Ltd) were purchased and used as received.

**Preparation of PDSe catholyte and Li<sub>2</sub>S/PDSe mixture solutions:** The PDSe catholyte was prepared by dissolving PDSe in lithium sulfur electrolyte to form 0.5 M solution. The Li<sub>2</sub>S solution was prepared by dissolving Li<sub>2</sub>S power in anhydrous ethanol to render 0.5 M solution. To prepare Li<sub>2</sub>S/PDSe mixtures, Li<sub>2</sub>S and PDSe solutions with appropriate amounts of Li<sub>2</sub>S and PDSe (Li<sub>2</sub>S: PDSe molar ratios = 2:1, 4:1, 6:1 and 8:1) were mixed to render 0.5 M solutions.

**Preparation of Li<sub>2</sub>S and Li<sub>2</sub>S/PDSe composite electrodes:** Commercial binder free carbon nanotube paper called buckypaper (NanoTechLabs, Inc) was used as the current collector in this study. The carbon paper was cut into 1.13 cm<sup>2</sup> discs (d = 12 mm, about 2.2 mg each) and dried at 110 °C 24 h in a vacuum oven before use. First, 10 μL of Li<sub>2</sub>S solution was added into the carbon paper, and then the Li<sub>2</sub>S electrode was dried at room temperature inside the glove box. The Li<sub>2</sub>S electrode was flipped, and additional Li<sub>2</sub>S solution was added, and then the electrode was dried again. This procedure was repeated at least three times until the mass of Li<sub>2</sub>S in the electrode was calculated to be 1.13 mg, corresponding to 1 mg cm<sup>-2</sup> in the electrode. Finally, the Li<sub>2</sub>S electrode was dried in the gloved box at room temperature for another 48 h to completely remove ethanol for the control experiment. The Li<sub>2</sub>S/PDSe composite electrodes were prepared by following the same procedure, the mass of Li<sub>2</sub>S in the Li<sub>2</sub>S/PDSe composite electrodes was controlled to be 1.13 mg. The masses of PDSe in the Li<sub>2</sub>S/PDSe composite electrodes are 3.85 mg (Li<sub>2</sub>S:PDSe molar ratio = 2:1), 1.92 mg (Li<sub>2</sub>S:PDSe molar ratio = 4:1), 1.28 mg (Li<sub>2</sub>S:PDSe molar ratio = 6:1), and 0.96 mg (Li<sub>2</sub>S:PDSe molar ratio = 8:1).

**Cell fabrication and electrochemical evaluation:** CR2032 Coin cells were fabricated in an Ar-filled glove box. First, 20 μL electrolyte was added into the prepared Li<sub>2</sub>S and Li<sub>2</sub>S/PDSe composite electrodes. Then a Celgard 2400 separator was placed on the top of the electrode followed by 20 μL additional electrolyte and lithium metal anode. Finally, the cell was crimped and taken out of the glove box for electrochemical evaluation. PDSe cells were fabricated for control experiments. An appropriate amount of PDSe catholyte was added into carbon paper, the following procedure is same as that in preparing the Li<sub>2</sub>S/PDSe cells.

Cells were galvanostatically cycled on a LANHE battery cycler at different C rates (1C = 1166 mA g<sup>-1</sup>, based on the mass of Li<sub>2</sub>S in the cells). The Li<sub>2</sub>S and Li<sub>2</sub>S/PDSe cells were initially

charged to 2.8 V at 0.05 C rate, then cycled between 1.8-2.8 V at 0.1 C and 0.2 C rates, 1.75–2.8 V at 0.5 C rate, 1.7–2.8 V at 1 C rate, and 1.65–2.8 V at 2 C. For the  $\text{Li}_2\text{S}$  and  $\text{Li}_2\text{S}/\text{PDSe}$  cells, the cyclic voltammetry (CV) was performed on a Bio-Logic VMP-3 potentiostat with a scan rate of  $0.02 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$  between 2.8-1.8 V after the initial anodic scan from OCV to 2.8 V. For the PDSe cell, the potential was swept from OCV to 1.8 V and then swept back to 2.8 V at a scan rate of  $0.02 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$ . Electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS) data were collected with a Bio-Logic VMP-3 impedance analyzer in the frequency range of 100 kHz–0.1 Hz.

### **Characterizations:**

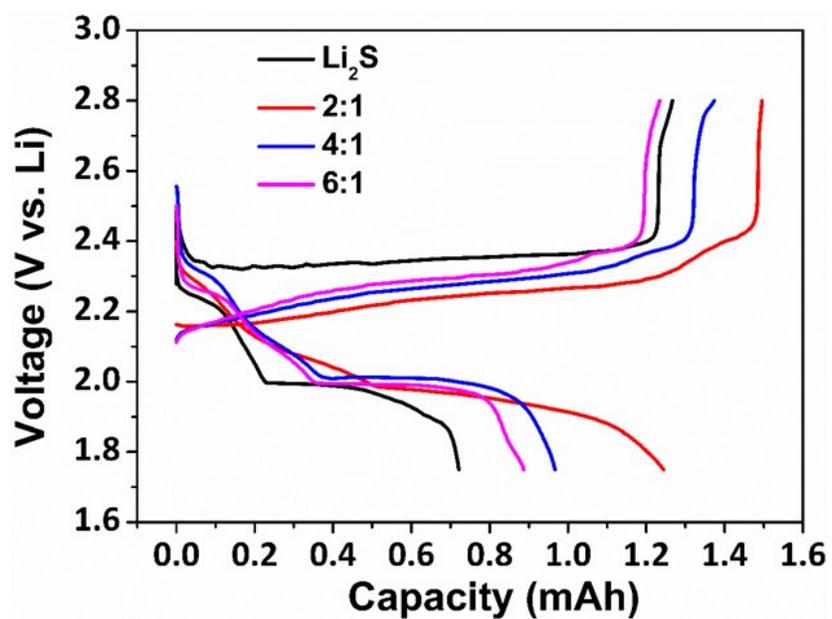
The morphological characterizations were conducted with a Carl Zeiss Sigma 500 field emission scanning electron microscopy (SEM). The elemental mapping was performed with energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDX) attached to the SEM. X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) were analyzed with a 5000 VersaProbe II XPS spectrometer with monochromatic Al  $K\alpha$  radiation.

Fourier Transform Infrared (FTIR) absorption spectra were collected using a Nicolet NEXUS-470 FTIR spectrometer. Samples were prepared by grinding the compounds with dried KBr power and then pressing it into tablet using an FTIR die set in an Ar-filled glove box.

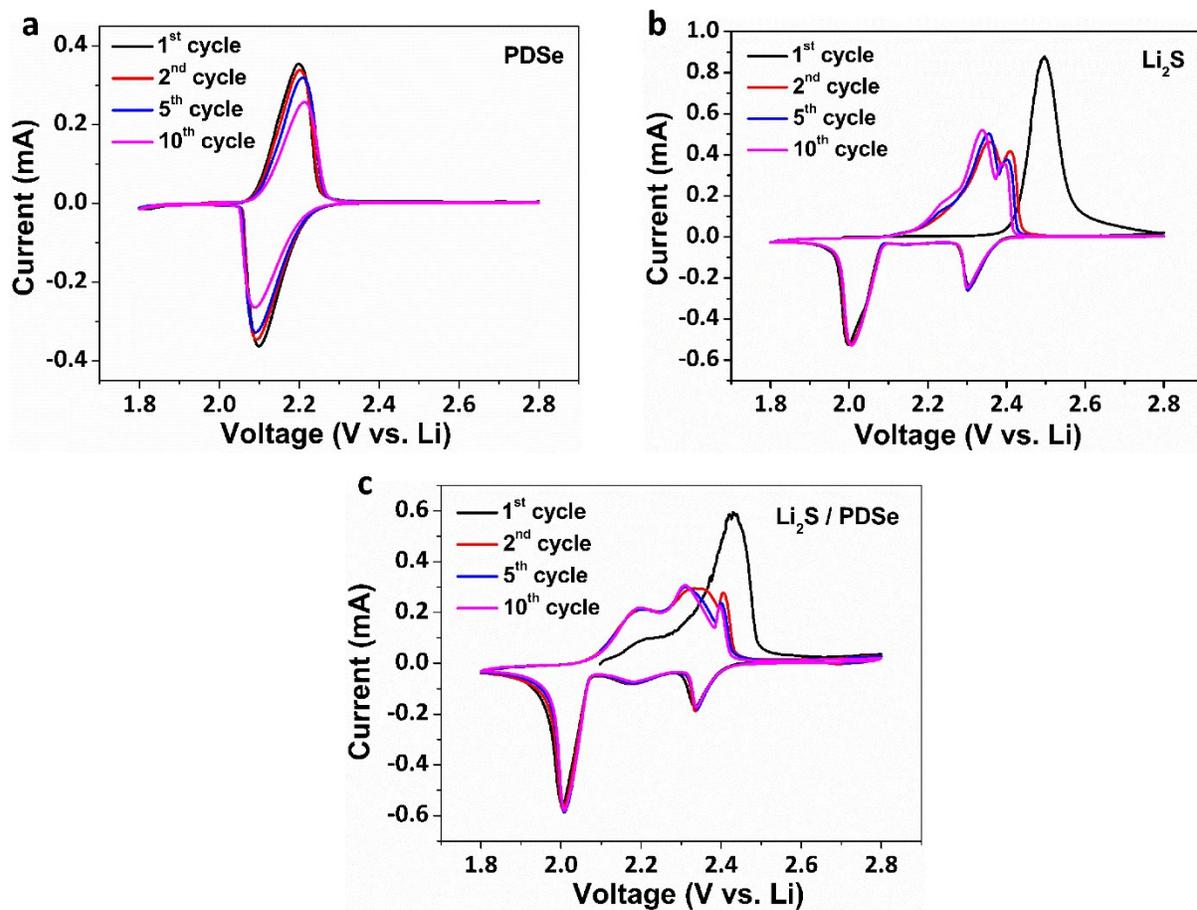
A Waters ACQUITY UPLC I-Class PLUS liquid chromatogram coupled to a Waters Xevo G2-XS QToF mass spectrometer was used to verify the existence of  $\text{PhSe}\cdot$  in the  $\text{Li}_2\text{S}/\text{PDSe}$  composite electrode. The column is ACQUITY UPLC BEH C18 LC Column (2.1-100 mm, Waters). The fresh  $\text{Li}_2\text{S}/\text{PDSe}$  electrode sample was dissolved in chromatographic methanol and it was filtered.  $0.5 \mu\text{L}$  of the solution was tested in electrospray ionization (ESI) positive mode, and the first-order mass spectrometry model was applied to ensure that no fragment ions are produced during the testing process.

### **Theoretical Computation:**

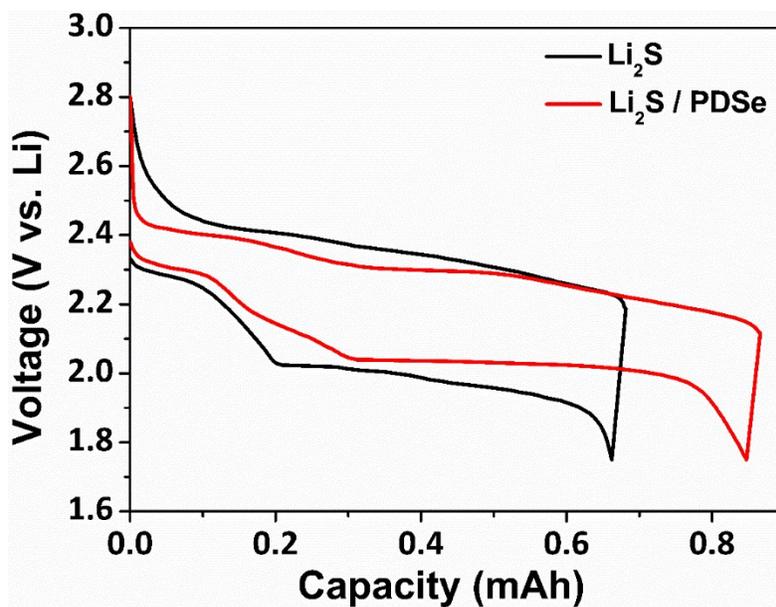
The  $\text{Li}_2\text{S}$  and PDSe were optimized at the density functional theory (DFT) with PBE0/6-31G(d) level implemented with polarizable continuum model (PCM) to consider the solvent effect, and the static dielectric constant of DME ( $\epsilon = 7.07$  at 298.15K) was used. The vibrational frequency analysis was performed to verify the optimized geometries are local minima. All the optimizations were manipulated by the Gaussian 09 suite.



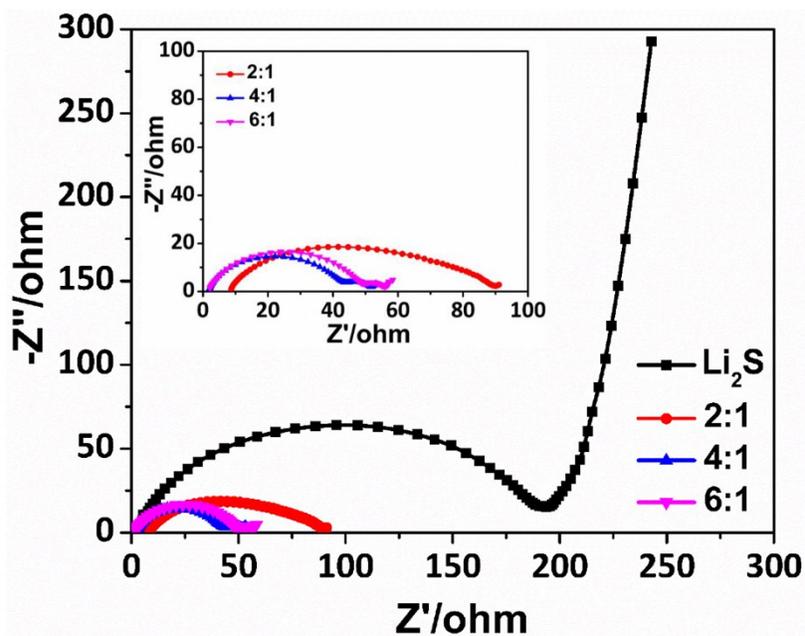
**Figure S1.** Initial charge/discharge voltage profiles of the  $\text{Li}_2\text{S}$  and  $\text{Li}_2\text{S}/\text{PDSe}$  electrodes with  $\text{Li}_2\text{S}:\text{PDSe}$  molar ratios of 2:1, 4:1, and 6:1.



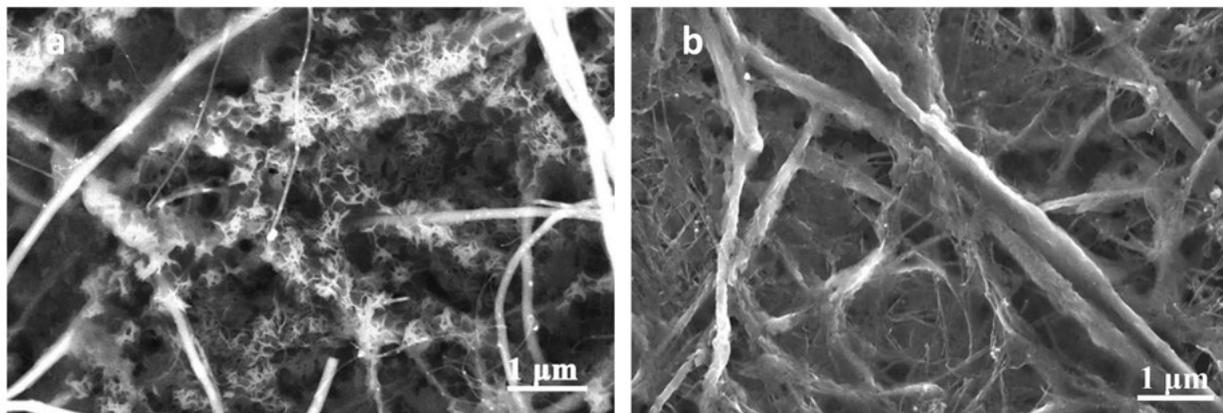
**Figure S2.** CV of cells with (a) PDSe, (b) Li<sub>2</sub>S, and (c) Li<sub>2</sub>S/PDSe electrodes cycled at a scanning rate of 0.02 mV s<sup>-1</sup>. The Li<sub>2</sub>S:PDSe molar ratio is 8:1.



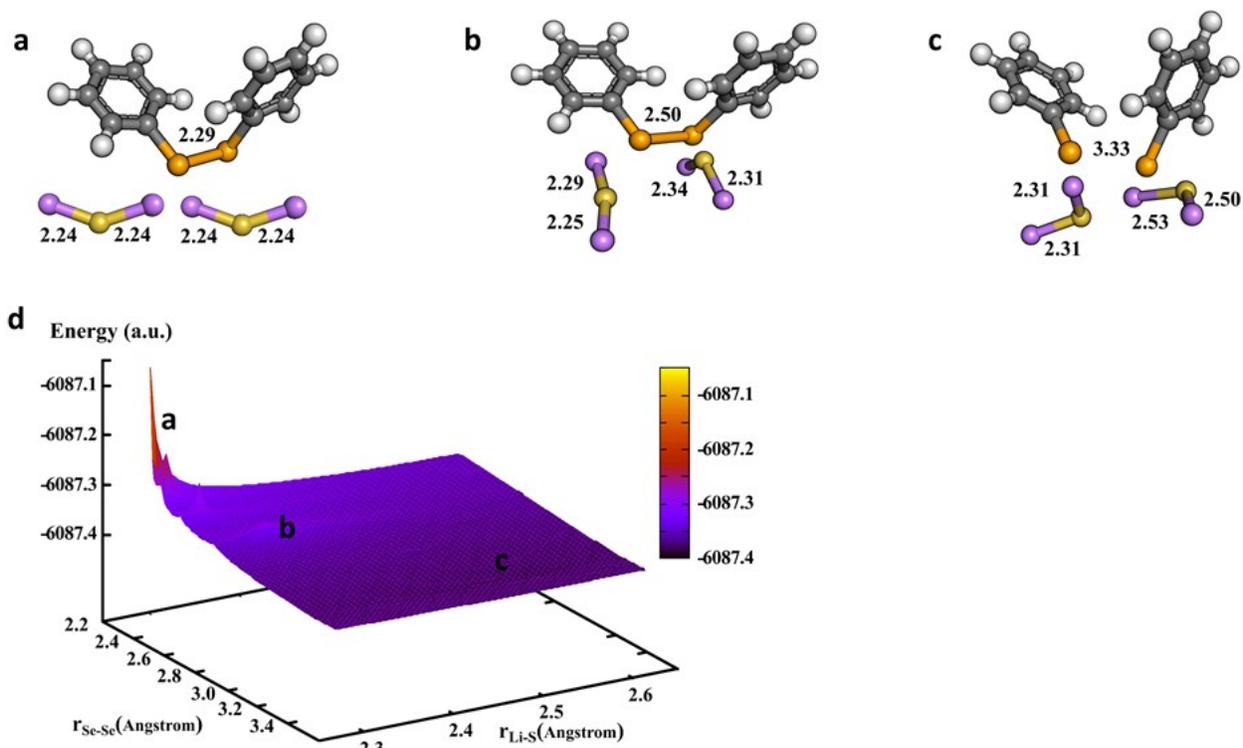
**Figure S3.** Voltage profiles of  $\text{Li}_2\text{S}$  and  $\text{Li}_2\text{S}/\text{PDSe}$  electrodes with the  $\text{Li}_2\text{S}:\text{PDSe}$  molar ratio of 8:1 at 0.5 C rate. The  $\text{Li}_2\text{S}:\text{PDSe}$  molar ratio is 8:1.



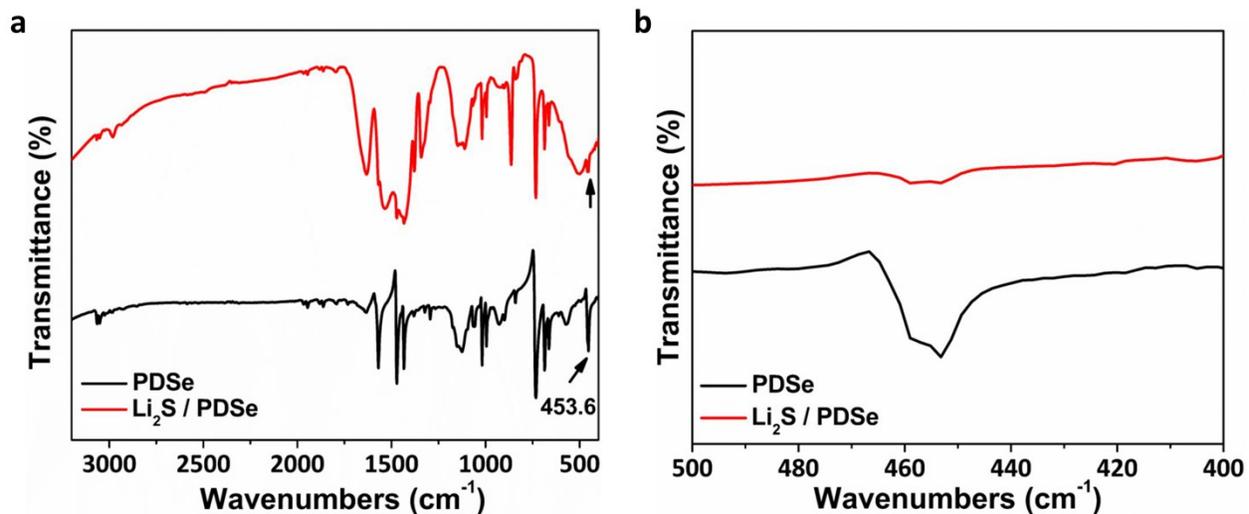
**Figure S4.** Nyquist plots of  $\text{Li}_2\text{S}$  and  $\text{Li}_2\text{S}/\text{PDSe}$  cells with the  $\text{Li}_2\text{S}:\text{PDSe}$  molar ratios of 2:1, 4:1, and 6:1. The insert shows the local amplification of impedance spectra of the  $\text{Li}_2\text{S}/\text{PDSe}$  cells.



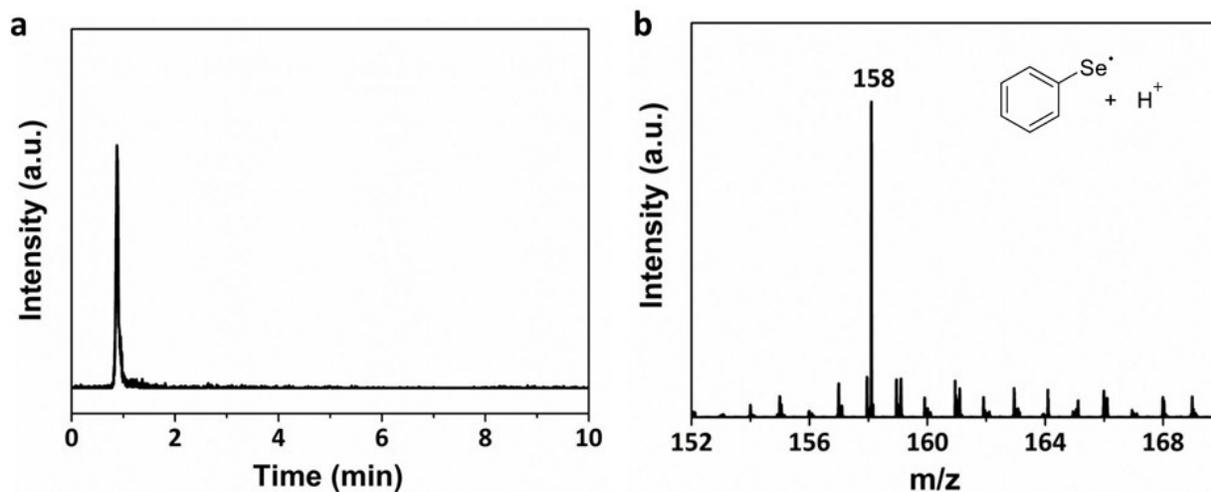
**Figure S5.** High magnification SEM images of (a) the fresh  $\text{Li}_2\text{S}$  and (b)  $\text{Li}_2\text{S}/\text{PDSe}$  electrodes when the molar ratio of  $\text{Li}_2\text{S}$  to  $\text{PDSe}$  is 8:1.



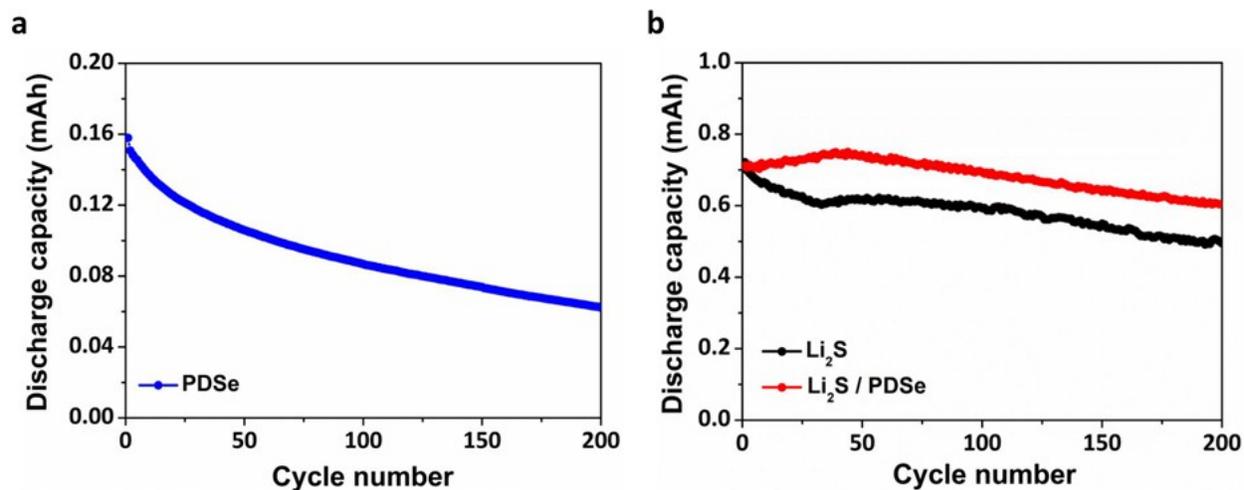
**Figure S6.** (a-d) Theoretical models for the interactions between  $\text{Li}_2\text{S}$  and  $\text{PDSe}$  in ethanol environment with the dielectric constant of 24.852 used. The monomers of  $\text{Li}_2\text{S}$  and  $\text{PDSe}$  are shown in (a), and the initial and final complexes are shown in (b) and (c) as well as the possible potential energy surface is given in (d). In the models, the carbon, hydrogen, lithium, sulfur and selenium elements are shown in green, white, purple, yellow and dark yellow, respectively.



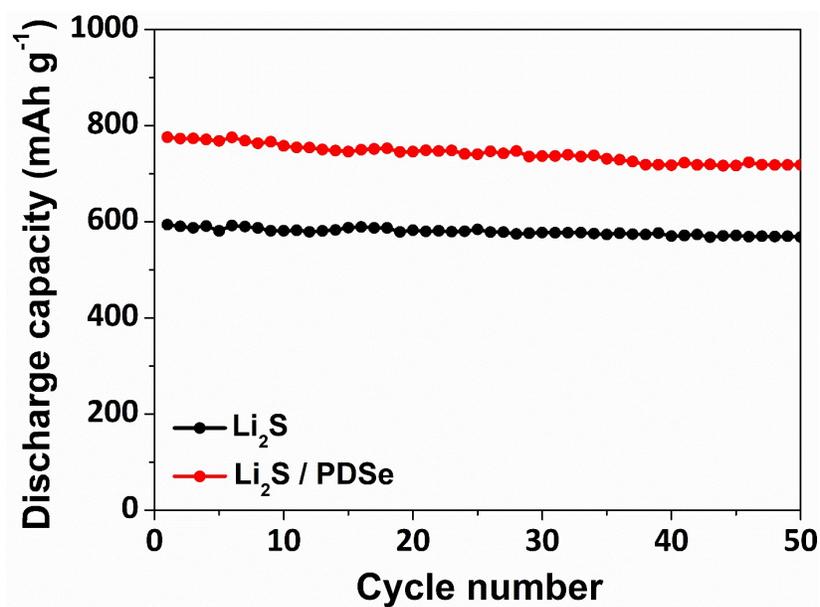
**Figure S7.** (a) FTIR spectra of PDSe and Li<sub>2</sub>S/PDSe. (b) The enlarged spectra of the out of plane phenyl ring twist peaks in PDSe and Li<sub>2</sub>S/PDSe. The Li<sub>2</sub>S:PDSe molar ratio is 8:1.



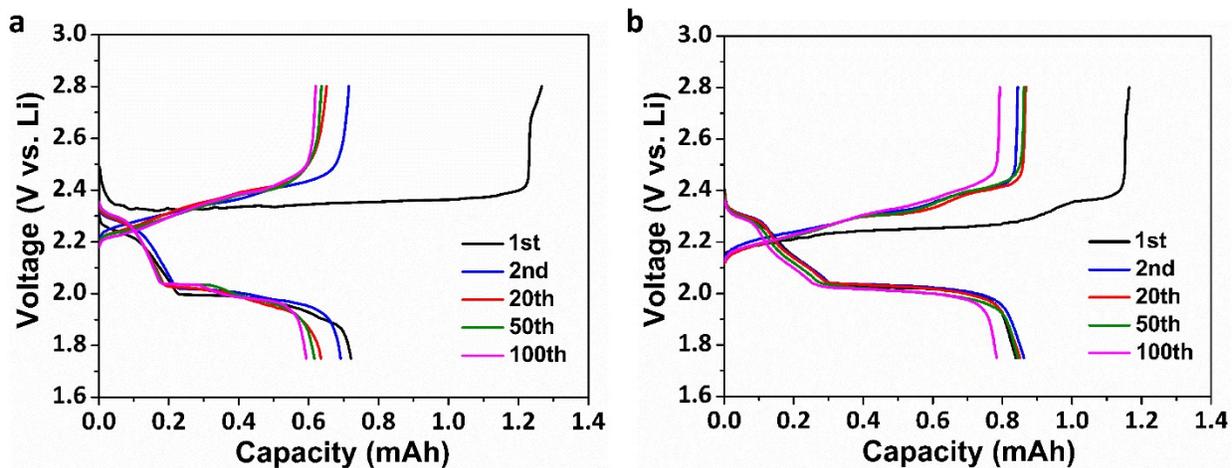
**Figure S8.** Extracted ion chromatogram of the fresh Li<sub>2</sub>S/PDSe composite electrode and corresponding mass spectrum.



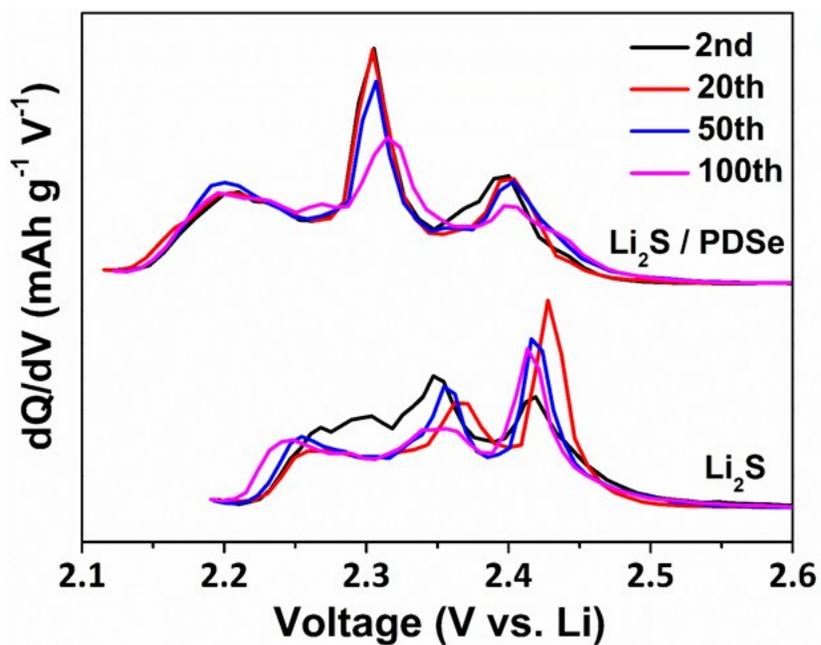
**Figure S9.** Cycling performance of (a) PDSe and (b) Li<sub>2</sub>S and Li<sub>2</sub>S/PDSe electrodes at 0.5 C rate, the contributed capacities of PDSe as shown in (a) were extracted from those of the Li<sub>2</sub>S/PDSe electrode shown in (b). The Li<sub>2</sub>S:PDSe molar ratio is 8:1.



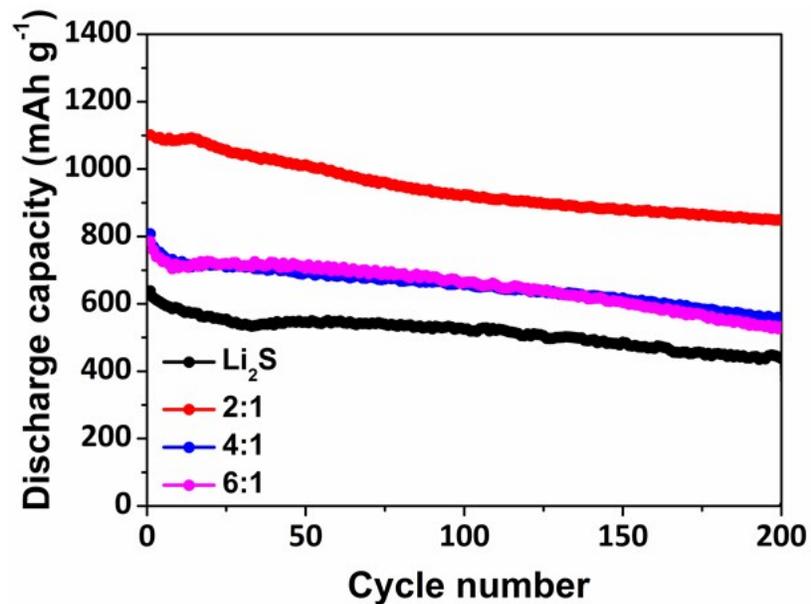
**Figure S10.** Cycling performance of Li<sub>2</sub>S and Li<sub>2</sub>S/PDSe cells at 0.2 C rate.



**Figure S11.** Charge/discharge voltage profiles of (a)  $\text{Li}_2\text{S}$  and (b)  $\text{Li}_2\text{S}/\text{PDSe}$  electrodes at different cycles at 0.5 C rate. The  $\text{Li}_2\text{S}:\text{PDSe}$  molar ratio is 8:1.



**Figure S12.**  $dQ/dV$  of  $\text{Li}_2\text{S}$  and  $\text{Li}_2\text{S}/\text{PDSe}$  electrodes derived from data presented in Figure S11.



**Figure S13.** Cycling stability of Li<sub>2</sub>S and Li<sub>2</sub>S/PDSe cells with the Li<sub>2</sub>S:PDSe molar ratios of 2:1, 4:1, and 6:1 at 0.5 C rate, the cells were first charged at the 0.05 C rate, and then cycled between 1.75 and 2.8 V at the 0.5 C rate.

**Table S1.** Coordinates of complexes b and c at the PBE0/PCM/6-31G(d) level.

**Coordinates of complexes b and c:**

**Complex b:**

Element	X	Y	Z
C	-2.13551300	-2.38552400	-0.26150100
C	-0.95883800	-1.64737200	-0.02339400
C	-0.00943300	-2.15456100	0.88014800
C	-0.23486100	-3.36996200	1.52477800
C	-1.40032500	-4.10145900	1.28265600
C	-2.34764000	-3.60253900	0.38972300
H	-2.89048100	-1.99381600	-0.94264500
H	0.89790400	-1.58928500	1.07553500
H	0.51315000	-3.75417500	2.21564900
H	-1.56731800	-5.05085400	1.78496200
H	-3.26172700	-4.16091600	0.19768800
C	2.73636200	0.47052200	-0.19449500
C	3.89591700	0.95208700	0.43016900
C	2.87391200	-0.45376400	-1.23568400
C	5.15962700	0.52774300	0.02125200
H	3.81716100	1.67226700	1.24592600
C	4.13985500	-0.87975800	-1.64130800
H	1.98429400	-0.84335500	-1.72728000
C	5.28701900	-0.39148000	-1.01865900
H	6.04723000	0.91577400	0.51801400
H	4.22620600	-1.59971200	-2.45304100
H	6.27100900	-0.72495900	-1.33856100
Se	-0.71693000	0.02832400	-0.97573800
Se	0.95886500	1.15704500	0.48058900
S	0.78159500	2.67484700	2.14265400
Li	0.69578000	4.02282700	0.27577200
Li	-0.11439800	3.15095500	4.24455900
S	-2.85709200	1.25791600	-1.60476300
Li	-2.76798500	0.28180200	0.46476100
Li	-3.36273500	2.02980600	-3.65345800

**Complex c:**

Element	X	Y	Z
C	-1.38070800	-3.09816700	-1.28413700
C	-0.80967400	-1.86645600	-0.93184500
C	-0.34090400	-1.70952800	0.38282500
C	-0.45475700	-2.74333700	1.30970500
C	-1.02847900	-3.96039000	0.94839000
C	-1.48778200	-4.13107100	-0.35699000
H	-1.74430900	-3.24337200	-2.29806300
H	0.12440400	-0.77052800	0.67560200
H	-0.08418900	-2.59419800	2.32143300

H	-1.11302200	-4.76666400	1.67210800
H	-1.93433000	-5.07616500	-0.65800400
C	2.56504900	0.66683600	-0.10370300
C	3.49938100	0.96548400	0.88536100
C	2.75737800	-0.43349600	-0.94421800
C	4.63472400	0.16934300	1.02670300
H	3.34783200	1.82960900	1.52705100
C	3.89134600	-1.22582600	-0.78762200
H	2.00369200	-0.68203400	-1.68807400
C	4.83655300	-0.92693800	0.19209700
H	5.36209200	0.40984500	1.79810200
H	4.03489300	-2.08174600	-1.44216800
H	5.72240700	-1.54590200	0.30552200
Se	-0.67270300	-0.45076200	-2.20830900
Se	0.96859600	1.74266800	-0.33594300
S	1.50162500	3.62294500	0.77815000
Li	1.71529600	3.83656500	-1.66140400
Li	-0.67657600	3.02424400	1.74596400
S	-2.75048100	2.45879500	0.91061600
Li	-1.83751200	0.95221800	-0.56932400
Li	-4.98923300	2.06644900	0.89448500