

Supporting Information for

Polyvinylchloride-derived N, S-co-doped carbon as efficient sulfur host for high-performance Li-S battery

Cejun Hu^a, Yingna Chang^a, Ruida Chen^a, Jijin Yang^a, Tianhui Xie^a, Zheng Chang^a, Guoxin Zhang^{*b},
Wen Liu^{*a}, and Xiaoming Sun^a

a: State Key Laboratory of Chemical Resource Engineering, College of energy, Beijing Advanced
Innovation Center for Soft Matter Science and Engineering, Beijing University of Chemical
Technology, Beijing 100029, China

b: College of Electrical Engineering and Automation, Shandong University of Science and
Technology, Qingdao 266590, China

E-mail: zhanggx@sdust.edu.cn; wenliu@mail.buct.edu.cn

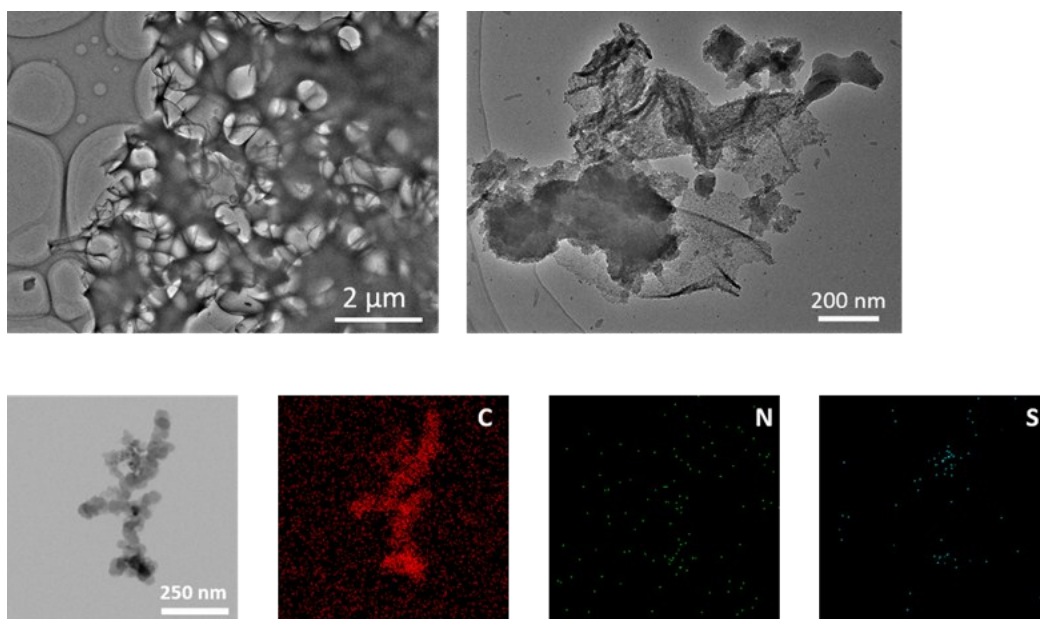


Figure S1: TEM images of A) NS-C, B) PC samples and C) Elemental mapping of C, N, S elements in NS-C sample.

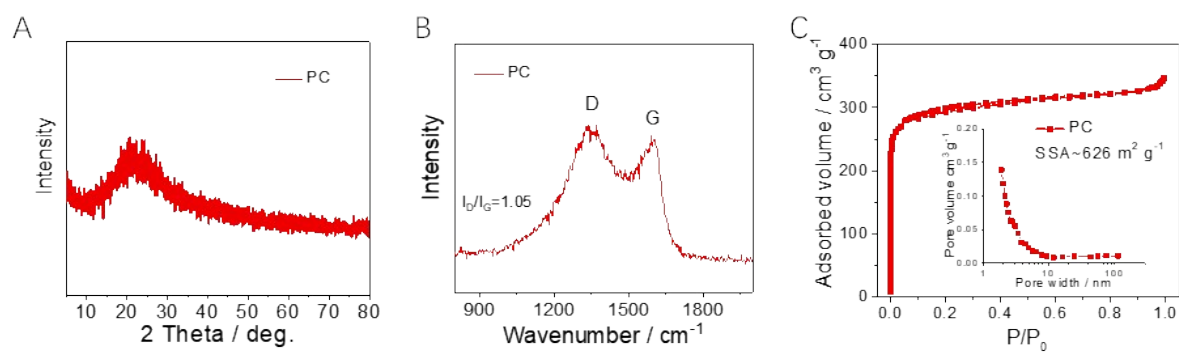


Figure S2: Physical properties of the PC sample. A) XRD pattern. B) Raman spectra and C) Pore size distribution of the NS-C samples.

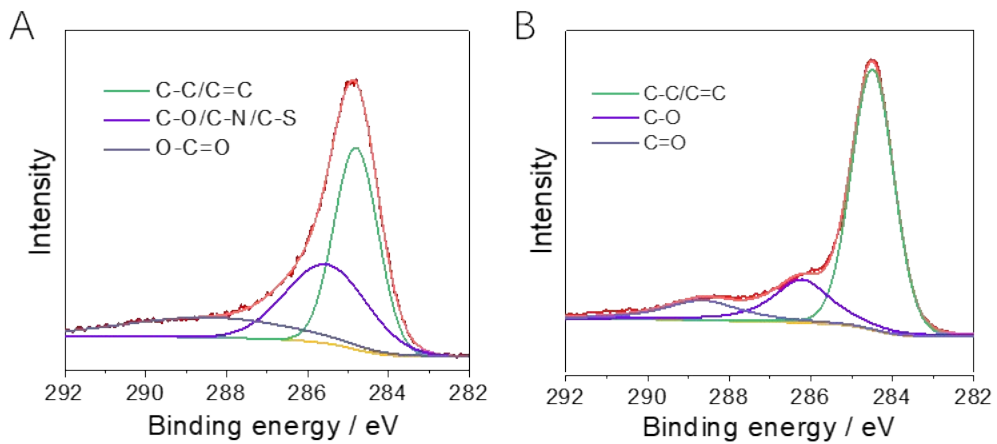


Figure S3: XPS surveys. A) C 1s XPS spectrum of NS-C. B) C 1s spectrum of PC sample.

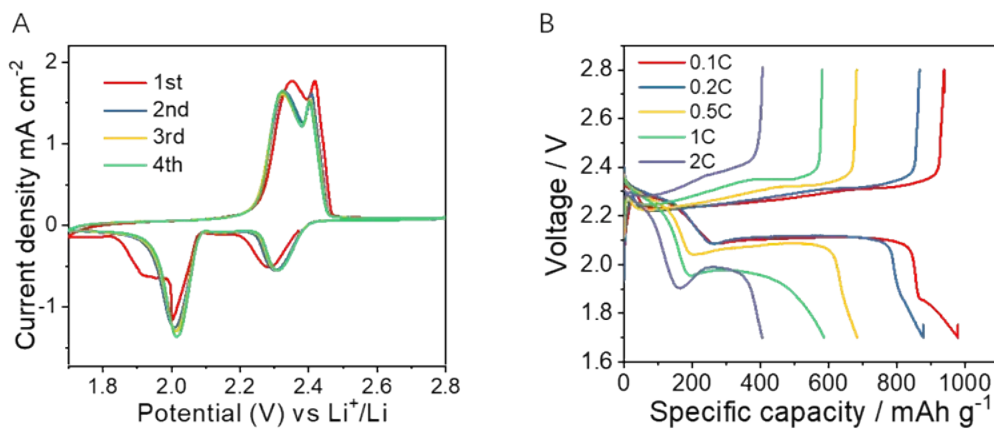


Figure S4: Elemental mapping of S in NS-C/S composite.

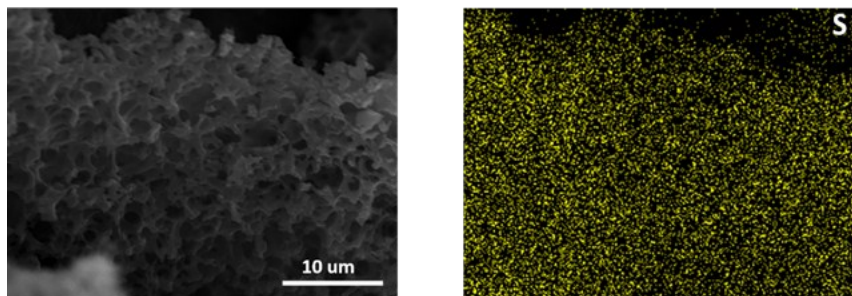


Figure S5: Electrochemical performance. A) CV curves of PC/S electrode. B) Discharge-charge profiles of PC/S electrode from 0.1C to 2C

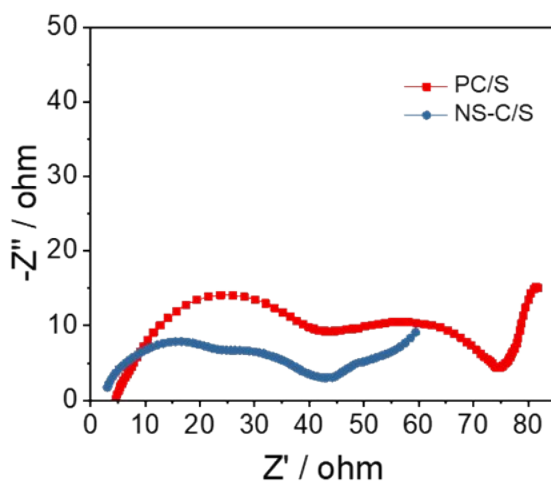


Figure S6: EIS patterns of sulfur electrodes of PC/S, and NS-C/S.

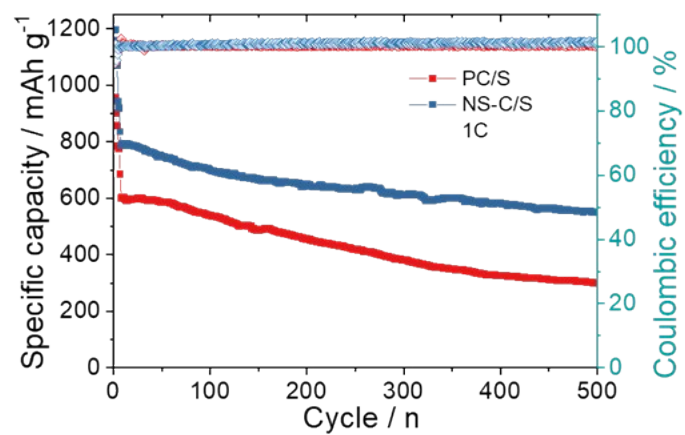


Figure S7: Long cycling performance and Coulombic efficiency of different sulfur electrodes at 1 C for 500 cycles