

Supplementary Information

Ionicly cross-linked PEDOT:PSS as a multi-functional conductive binder for high-performance lithium-sulfur battery

Longlong Yan,^{a,b,†} Xiguang Gao,^{a,†} Joseph Palathinkal Thomas,^{c,a} Jenner Ngai,^a Haig Altounian,^a Kam Tong Leung,^c Yuezhong Meng^{b,*} and Yuning Li^{a,*}

^a *Department of Chemical Engineering and Waterloo Institute for Nanotechnology (WIN) University of Waterloo, 200 University Ave West, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada, N2L 3G1. yuning.li@uwaterloo.ca; Tel: 1-519-888-4567 ext. 31105; Fax: 1-519-888-4347*

^b *The Key Laboratory of Low-Carbon Chemistry & Energy Conservation of Guangdong Province/State Key Laboratory of Optoelectronic Materials and Technologies, School of Materials Science and Engineering, Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou 510275, P. R. China. E-mail: mengyzh@sysu.edu.cn*

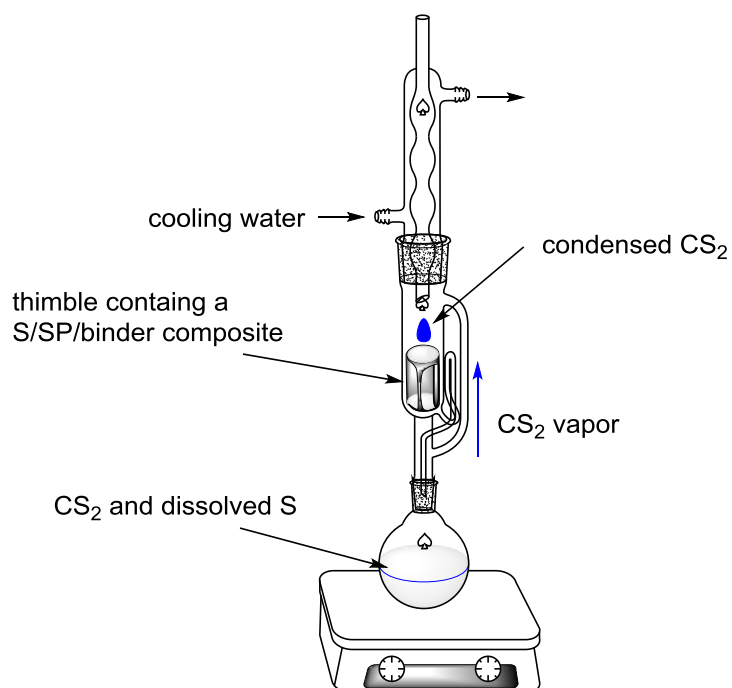
^c *Department of Chemistry, University of Waterloo, 200 University Ave West, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada, N2L 3G1.*

†These authors contributed equally to this work.

Table S1. Sulfur weight losses of cathode materials after Soxhlet extraction with CS₂.^a

Sample	Weight		Total weight loss	Sulfur weight loss
	Before Soxhlet extraction	After 5 h Soxhlet extraction		
70% NPS/20%SP/10%PVDF	1.0000g	0.2980g	70%	100%
70% NPS/20%SP/10% PEDOT:PSS	1.0004g	0.2998g	70%	100%
70%NPS/20%SP/10%PEDOT:PSS -Mg ²⁺	1.0010g	0.3984g	60%	86%

^aThe Soxhlet extraction setup used to dissolve sulfur in the S/SP/binder composites is shown below.



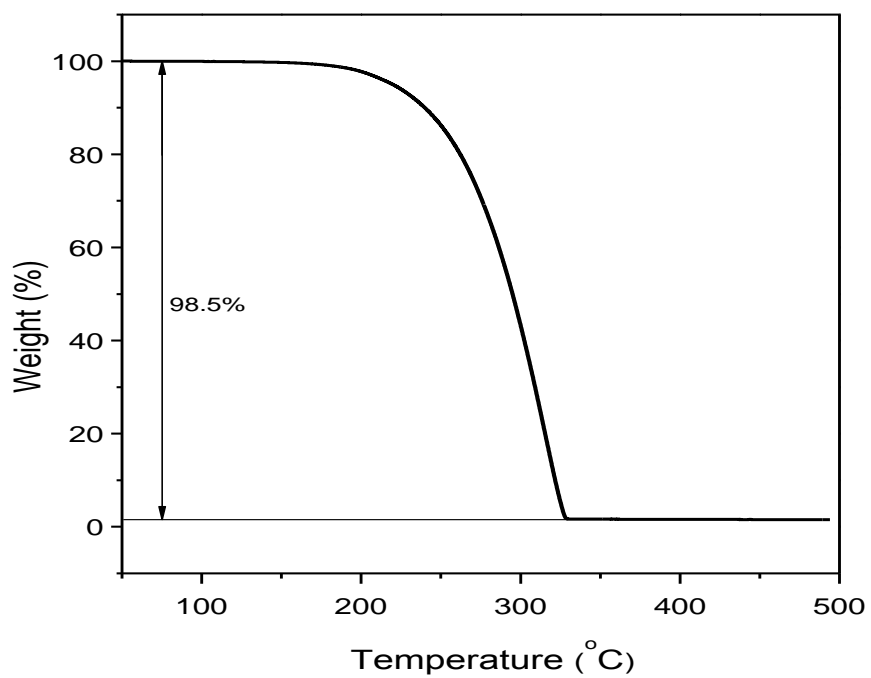


Figure S1. Thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) of NPS at a heating rate of $20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C min}^{-1}$ under nitrogen.

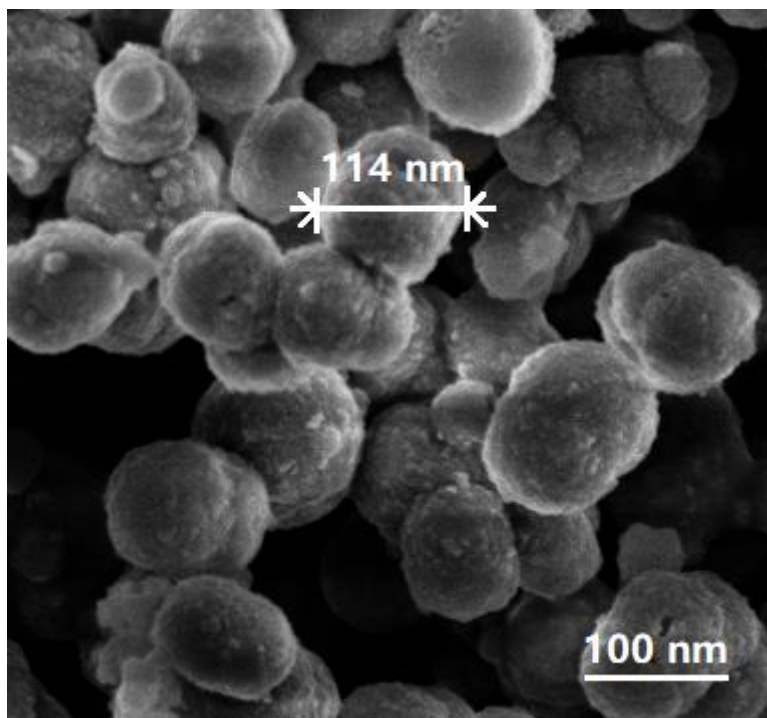


Figure S2. SEM images of nanoparticulate sulfur (NPS).