

**Covalently-linked metal–organic framework (MOF)-polymer
all-solid-state electrolyte membrane for room temperature high
performance lithium batteries**

Zhinan Wang,^{‡a} Shi Wang,^{‡a} Ailian Wang,^a Xu Liu,^a Jie Chen,^a Qinghui Zeng,^a Lei Zhang,^b Wei Liu,^{*a} and
Liaoyun Zhang^{*a}

^a School of Chemical Sciences, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049, China. *E-mail: zhangly@ucas.ac.cn;

weiliu@ucas.ac.cn

^b College of Science, China University of Petroleum-Beijing (CUPB), Beijing 102249, China.

[‡] Zhinan Wang and Shi Wang contributed equally to this work.

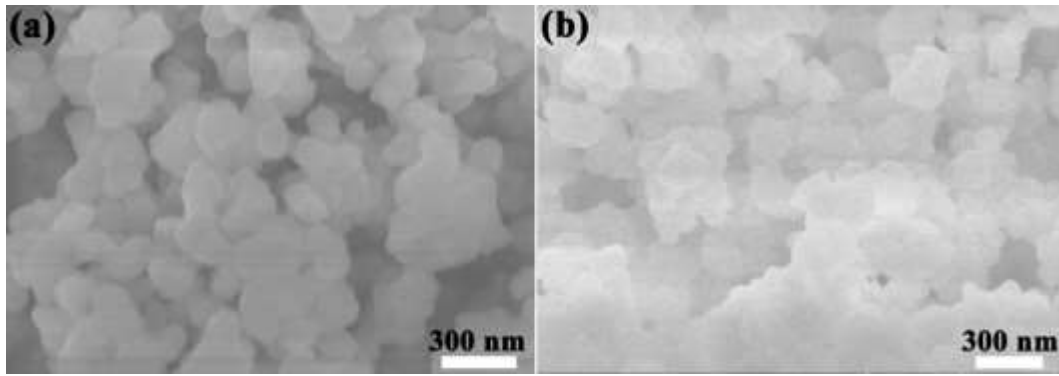


Figure S1. SEM images of (a) UiO-66-NH₂ and (b) M-UiO-66-NH₂, respectively.

(a)



(b)

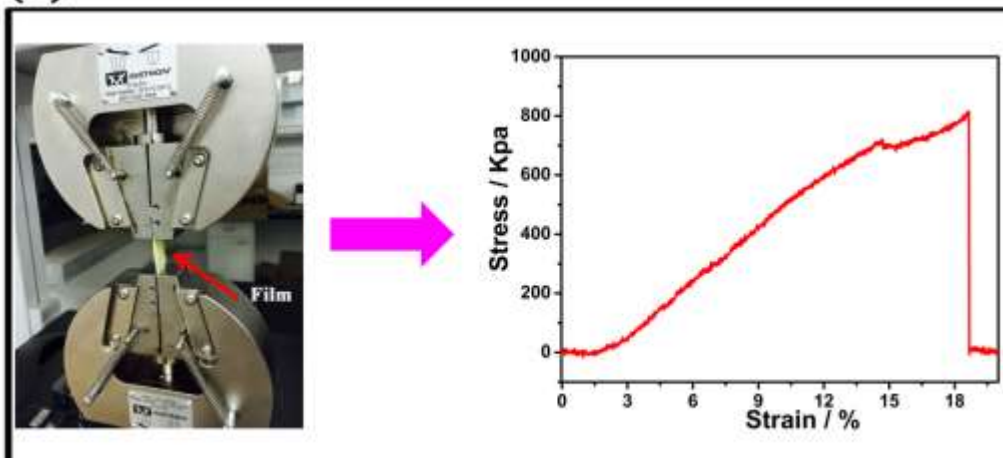


Figure S2. (a) The flexible and free-standing HSPE-1-8 film, which is used to test the mechanical strength. (b) The stretching device and the corresponding stress-strain curve of the HSPE-1-8 film.

Figure S2a shows that the free-standing HSPE-1-8 can be easily bent without breaking. It is seen in Figure S2b that the film exhibits a tensile strength of 820 Kpa (with an elongation-at-break value at ~20 %), indicating the film has good mechanical strength.

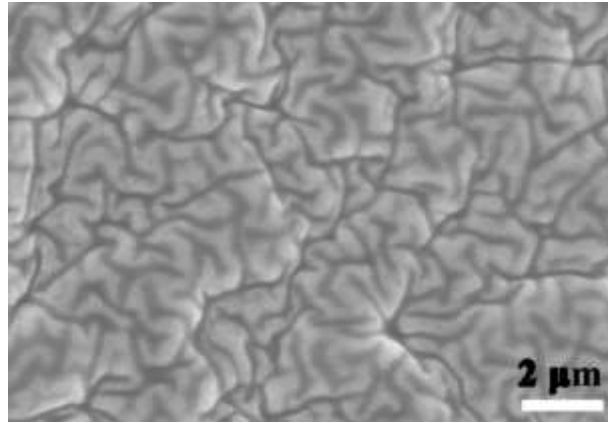


Figure S3. SEM image of HSPE-1-8, which shows obvious microphase separation phenomenon.

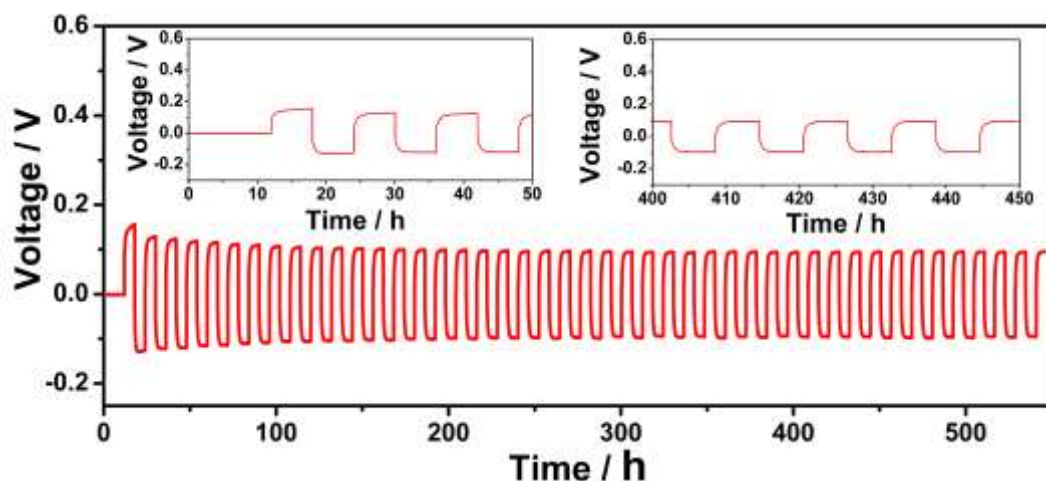


Figure S4. Li plating/stripping experiments of the Li/HSPE-1-8/Li symmetric cell at the current density of $50 \mu\text{A cm}^{-2}$ (cycled at RT). The insets present the Li plating/stripping at the selected potential profiles.

Figure S4 shows galvanostatic cycling curve of the Li/HSPE-1-8/Li symmetric cell at the current density of $50 \mu\text{A cm}^{-2}$ (cycled at RT). It is seen that the battery maintains a low voltage polarization without short circuiting after cycling for over 550 h, which suggests that the HSPE-1-8 has the ability to suppress the growth of lithium dendrites (highly stable cycling stability and reversibility for the lithium plating/stripping in the HSPE-1-8-based symmetric cell).