

Supporting Information

Direct electrophoretic deposition of ultra-strong separator on anode in a surfactant-free colloidal system for lithium ion batteries

*Yupei Han^{a,†}, Luhan Ye^{b,†}, Bismark Boateng^{a,†}, Qingwei Sun^a, Cheng Zhen^a, Ning Chen^a, Xingyi Shi^a,
James H. Dickerson^c, Xin Li^{b,*}, Weidong He^{a,*}*

^aSchool of Physics, University of Electronic Science and Technology of China, Chengdu 611731, P.R. China. ^bJohn A. Paulson School of Engineering and Applied Sciences, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138, USA. ^cDepartment of Physics, Brown University, Providence, RI 02912, USA.

Corresponding Authors*: lixin@seas.harvard.edu, weidong.he@uestc.edu.cn. [†]These authors contributed equally.

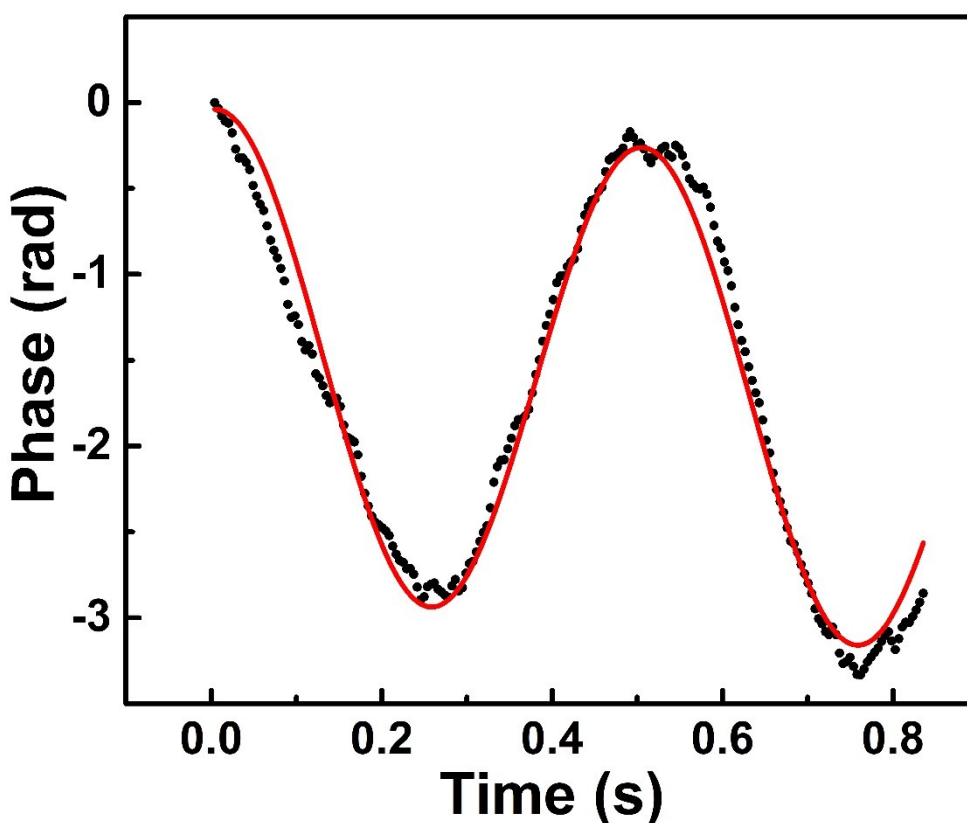


Figure S1. Zeta-potential of the PVdF-HFP/acetone colloidal solution. Acetone diluted PVdF-HFP colloidal samples was analyzed for zeta potential measurement using NanoBrook 90Plus PALS (BrookHaven, USA).

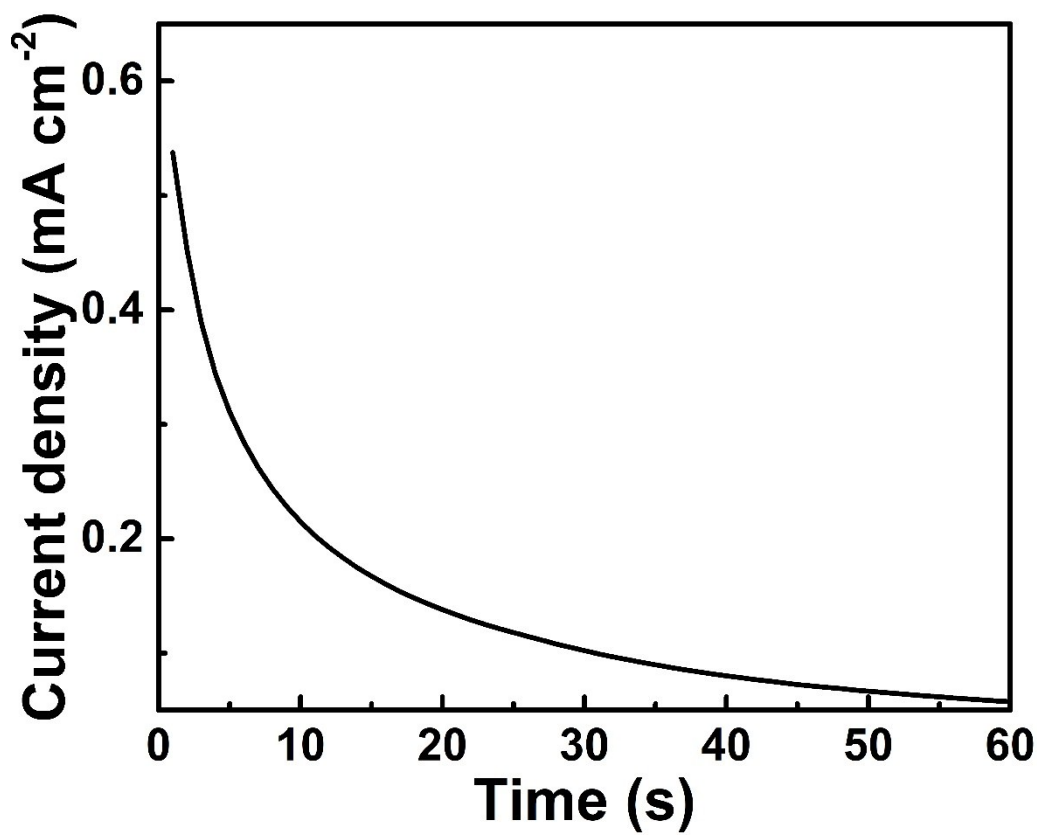


Figure S2. Electrophoretic current profile (current density vs. time).

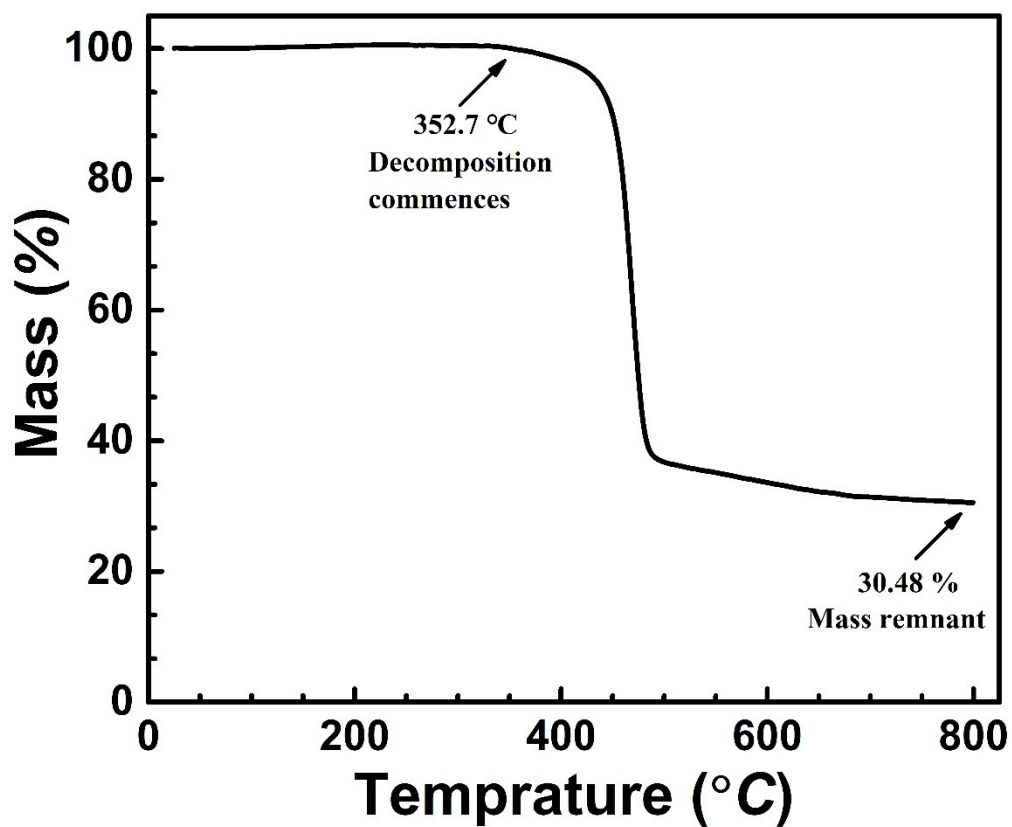


Figure S3. Thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) of the EPD separator. TG was performed using a simultaneous thermal analyzer STA-449F3 (Netzsch, Germany), with samples heated up to 800 °C at 10 °C min⁻¹ in N₂ atmosphere.

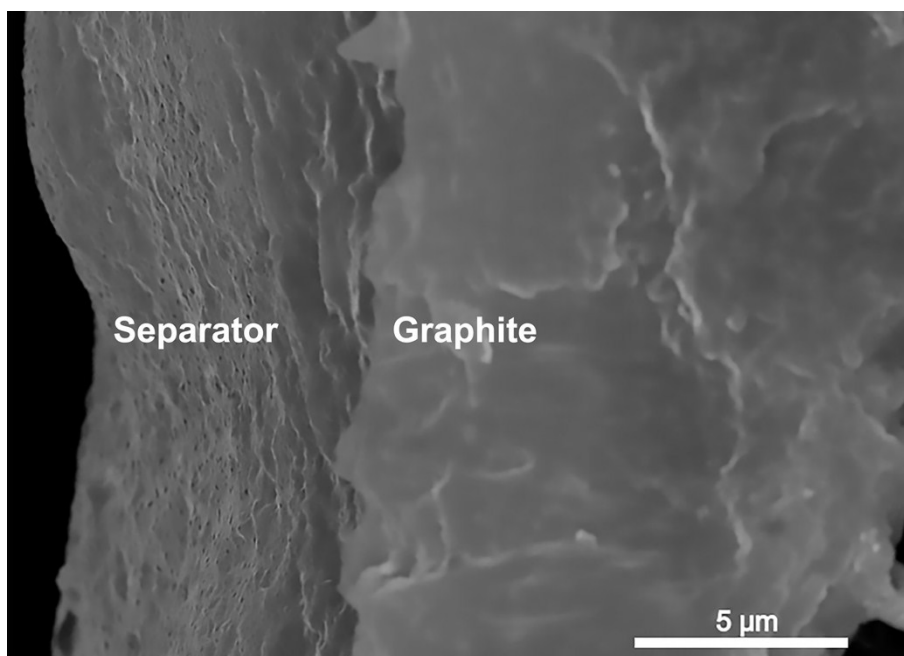


Figure S4. Cross-sectional SEM images of the separator-anode structure.