

Supporting information

Vanadium Dioxide-Reduced Graphene Oxide Binary Host as an Efficient Polysulfide Plague for High Performance Lithium Sulfur Batteries

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Equal Contribution¹

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Notes

The authors declare no competing financial interest.

Figure captions

Fig. S1. EDX spectrum (a), STEM image (b) and corresponding elemental mapping (c-d) of the pure VO₂.

Fig. S2. EDX spectrum (a); SEM image (b) and corresponding elemental mapping (c-f) of the VO₂@rGO/S composite

Fig. S3. Raman spectra of the pure VO₂ (a); XRD patterns of VO₂@rGO-2 binary host (b), VO₂@rGO/S composite (c) and TGA curves of VO₂@rGO/S, rGO/S and S in N₂ atmosphere (d).

Fig. S4. UV–vis absorption spectra of Li₂S₆/DME&DOL solution with the pure VO₂ and rGO, with the inset showing visualized adsorption of blank Li₂S₆/DME&DOL solutions and Li₂S₆/DME&DOL solutions with the VO₂ and rGO, respectively.

Fig. S5. Cross-sectional SEM image of the VO₂@rGO/S electrode with different sulfur loading at (a) around 1.5 mg cm⁻² and (b) around 4 mg cm⁻².

Fig. S6. (a) DualScope MP0R thickness gauge of the principles; (b) The standard card; The thickness of the VO₂@rGO/S electrode with different sulfur loading at (c) around 1.5 mg cm⁻² and (d) around 4 mg cm⁻².

Fig. S7. The comparison of peak potentials (a) and corresponding onset voltages (b) of the VO₂@rGO/S, rGO/S and VO₂/S composites; CV profiles of rGO/S (c) and VO₂/S (d) composites at various scan rates; Cathodic one (e) and two (f) currents of the VO₂@rGO/S, rGO/S and VO₂/S composites and their corresponding the square root of scan rates.

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VO₂@rGO/S-2 at 3 C; (d) EIS Nyquist plots of the VO₂@rGO/S, rGO/S, VO₂/S and VO₂@rGO/S-2 composites before initial discharge, the inset is equivalent circuit of fresh cells; (e) The application of VO₂@rGO/S electrode, powering 20 light-emitting diodes.

Fig. S11. (a) The cycling performance of the VO₂@rGO/S cathode with 4 mg cm⁻² sulfur loading at a current density of 0.335 mA cm⁻² and 3.35 mA cm⁻²; (b) The corresponding charge-discharge profile on 1st, 2nd, 10th, 20th cycle, respectively.

Fig. S12. SEM images of VO₂@rGO/S and rGO/S (a,c) fresh and (b,d) cycled cathode at 1C.

Table S1

A comparison of electrochemical performance of VO₂@rGO/S composite between this work and some other cathode materials for LSBs in published literatures.

Table S2

Electrode Resistance Obtained from the Equivalent Circuit Fitting of the VO₂@rGO/S, rGO/S, VO₂/S and VO₂@rGO/S-2 composites before initial discharge.

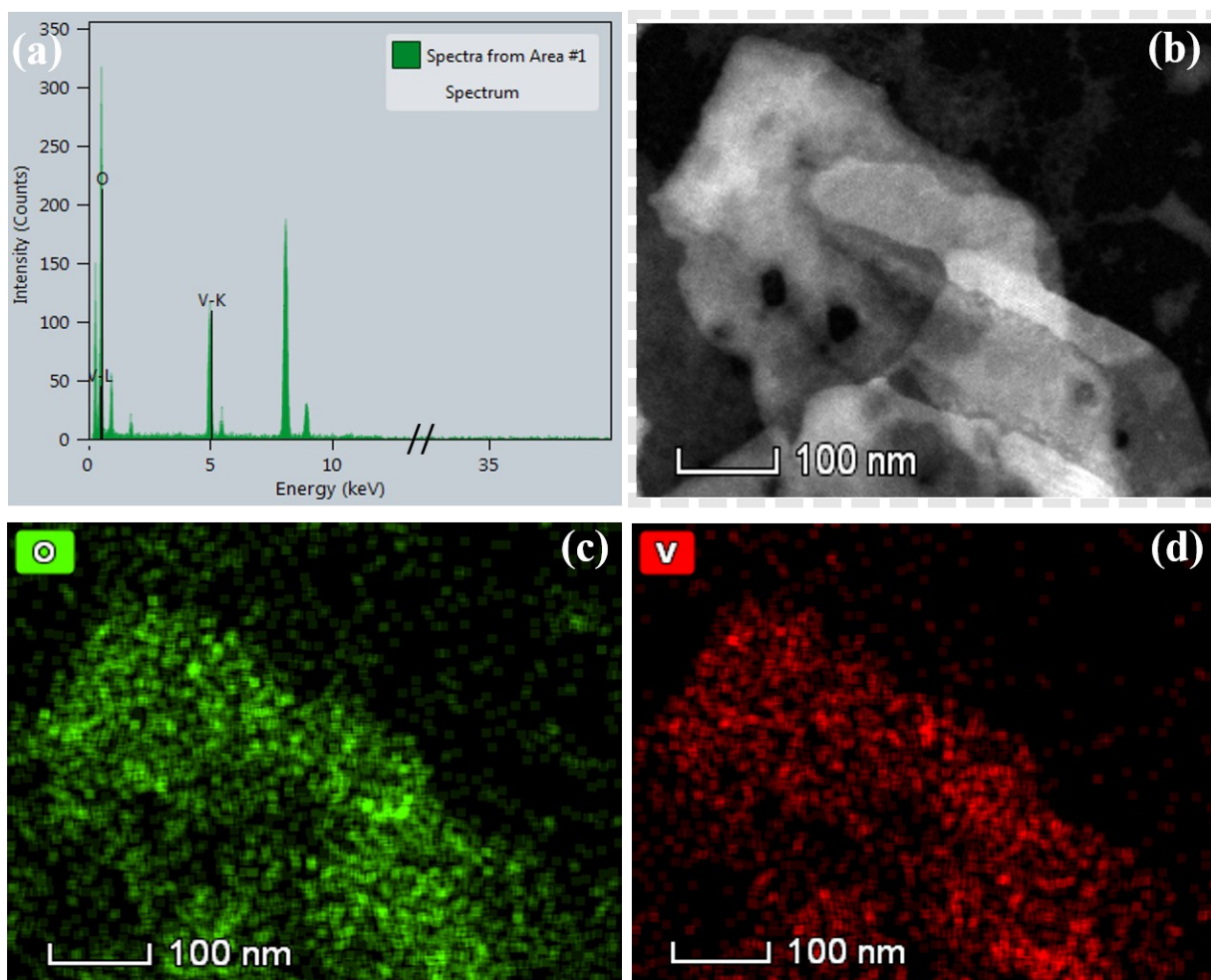


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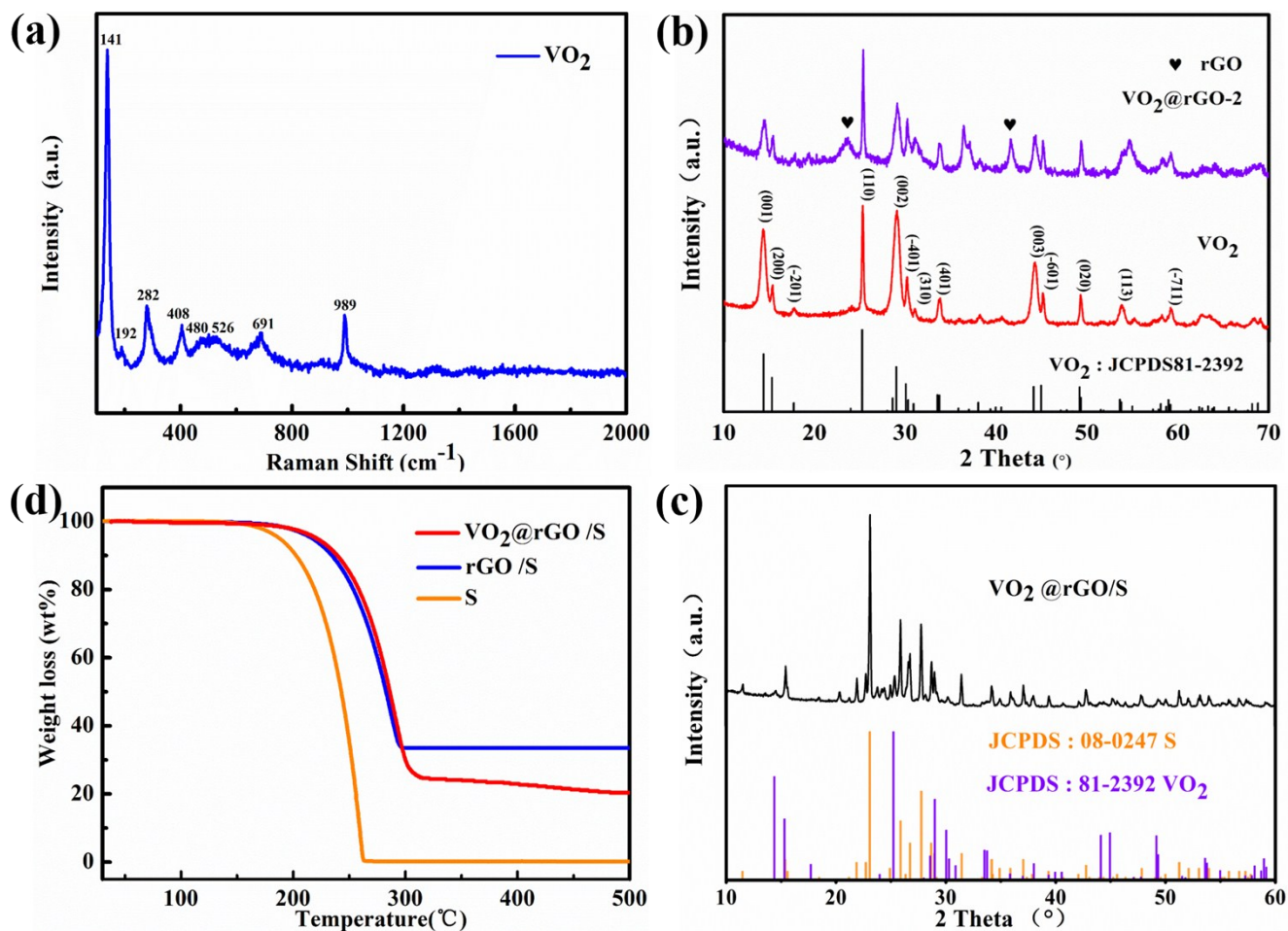


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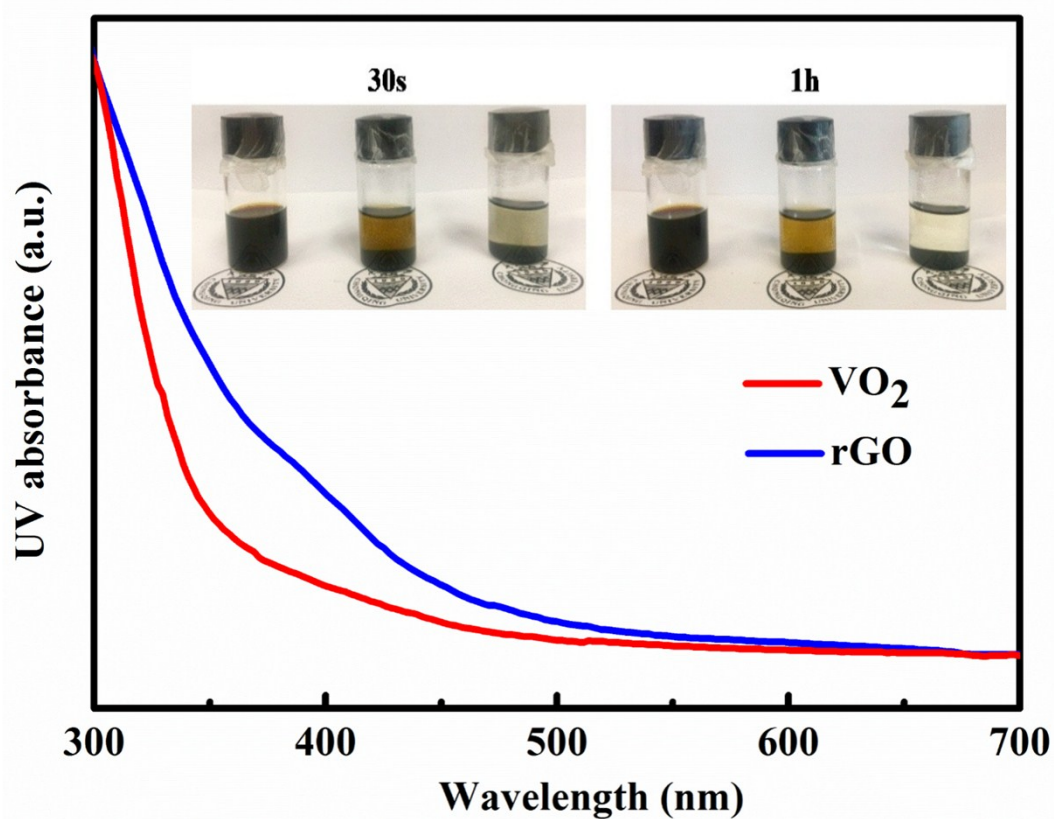


Fig. S4. UV-vis absorption spectra of $\text{Li}_2\text{S}_6/\text{DME}\&\text{DOL}$ solution with the pure VO_2 and rGO, with the inset showing visualized adsorption of blank $\text{Li}_2\text{S}_6/\text{DME}\&\text{DOL}$ solutions and $\text{Li}_2\text{S}_6/\text{DME}\&\text{DOL}$ solutions with the VO_2 and rGO, respectively.

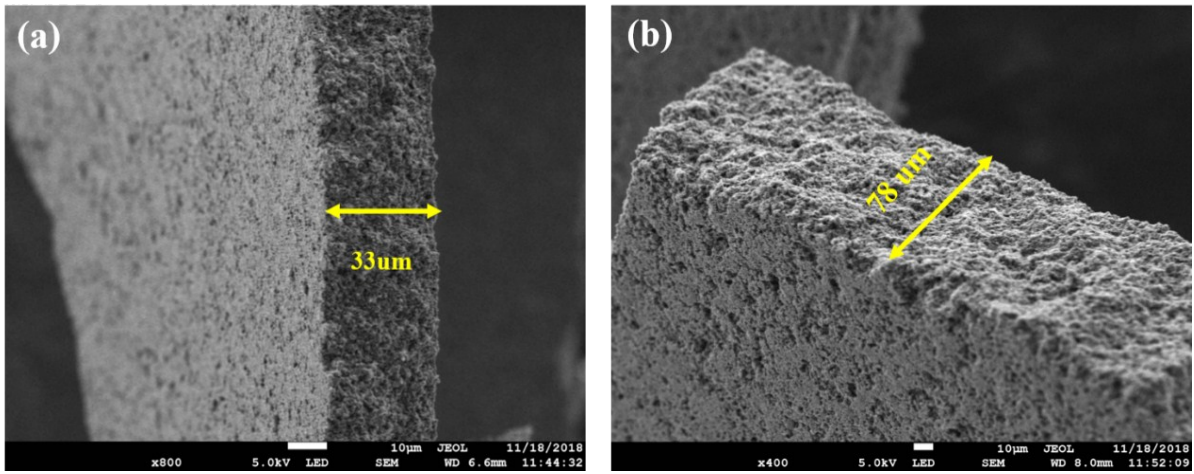


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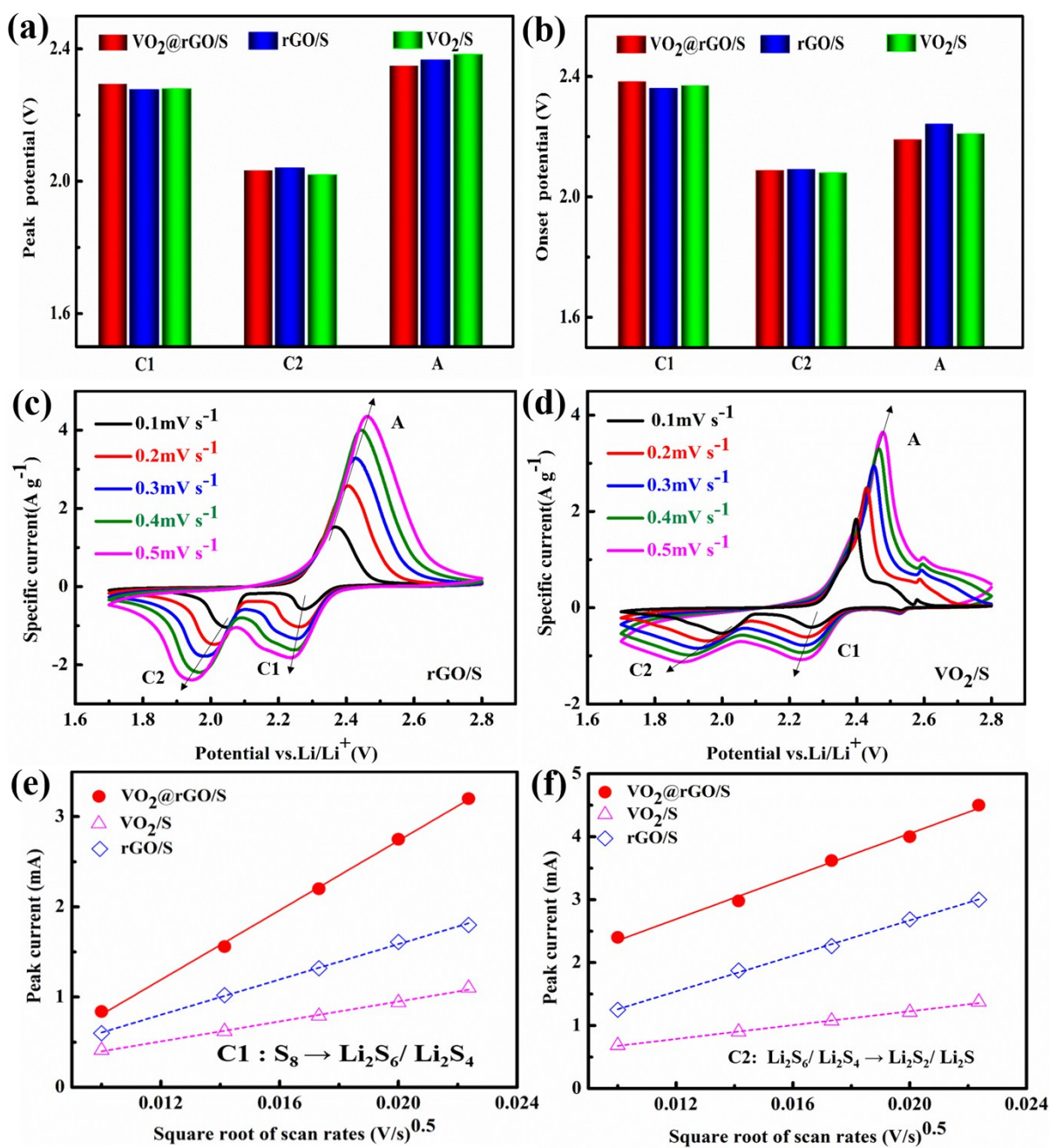


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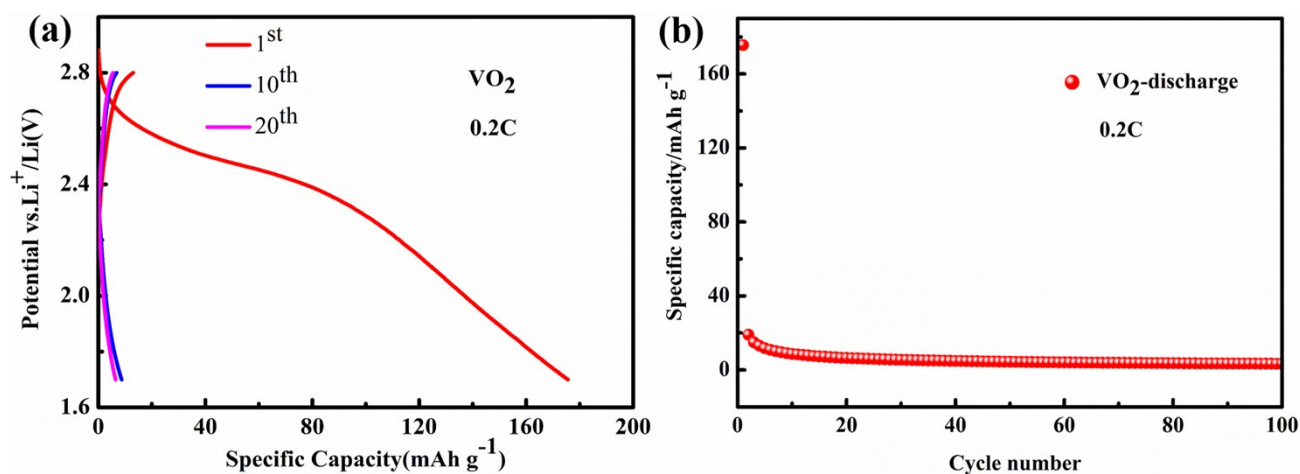


Fig. S8. Charge-discharge voltage profiles (a) and Cycle performance (b) of the pure VO₂ in the same electrolyte within the voltage window of 1.7-2.8 V for LSBs system.

As is well known, although the VO₂ with good electrochemical performance used as a lithium storage material was reported in LIBs,¹⁵⁻¹⁸ the electrolytes are the critical role for their corresponding energy storage systems. In LIBs, the electrolyte is ethylene carbonate, not ethers electrolytes, which have been seriously hampered by high working voltage.

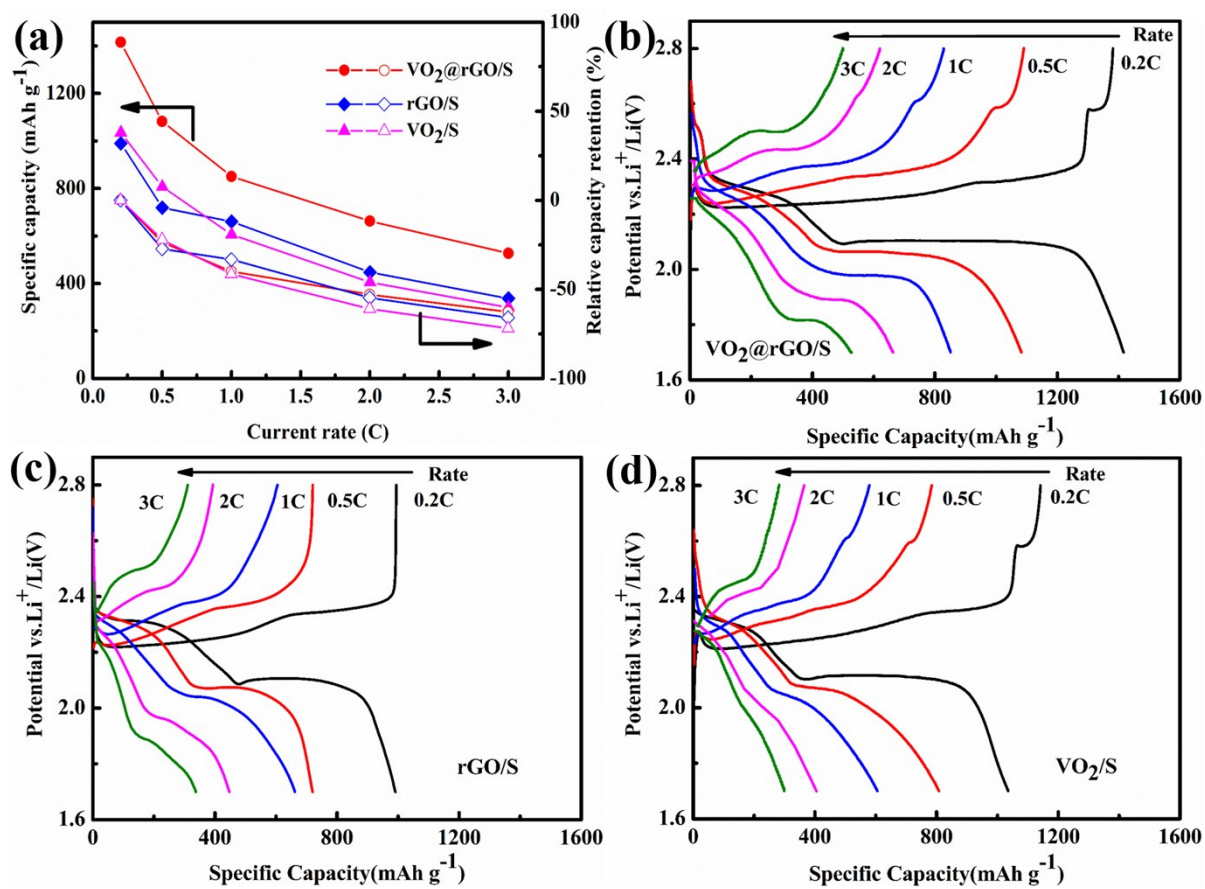


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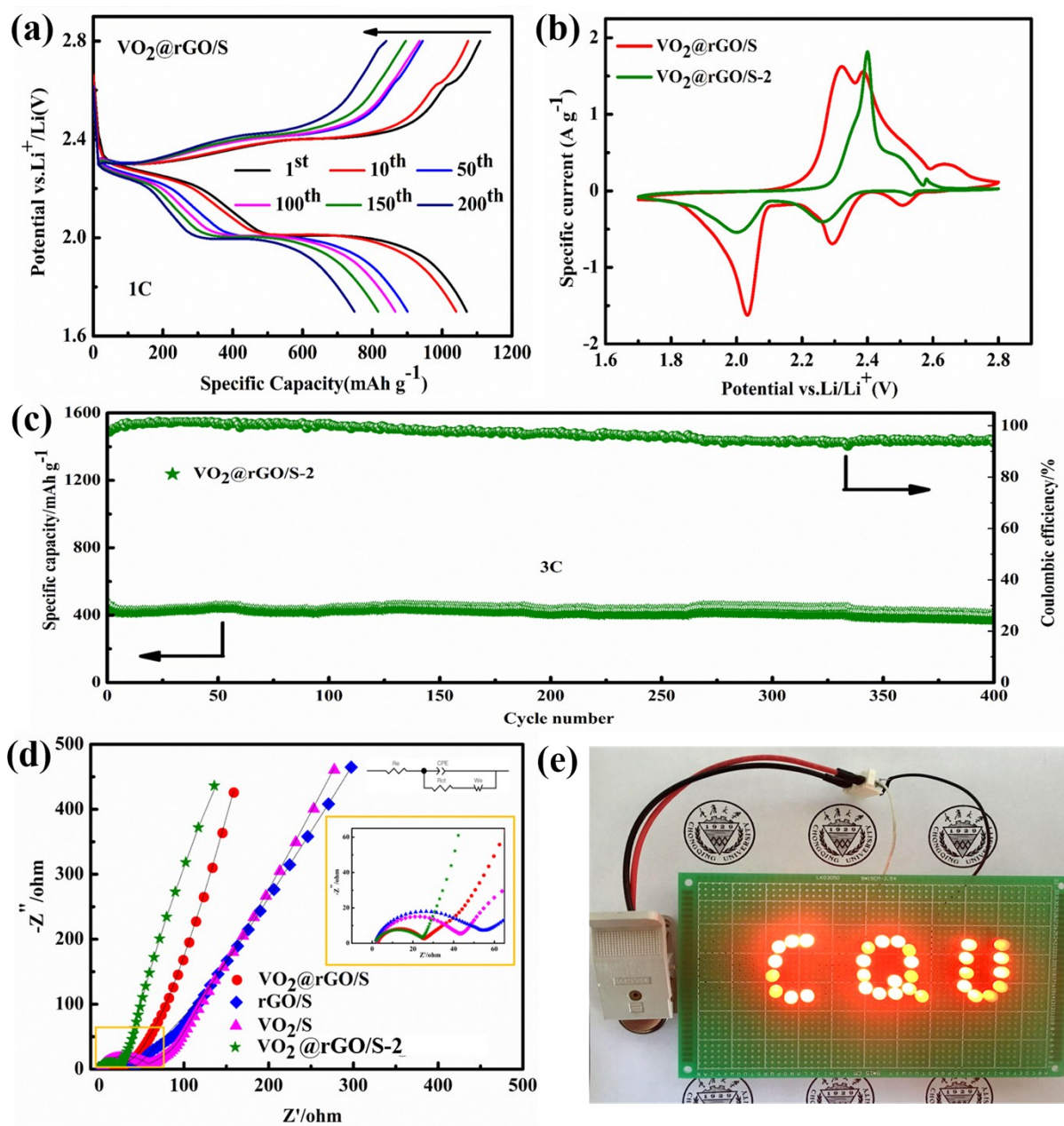


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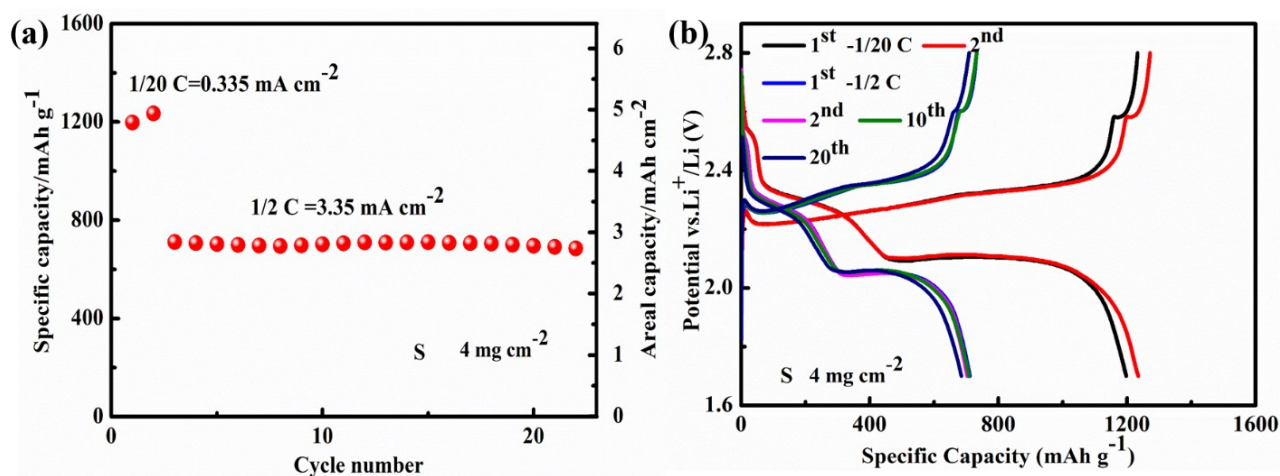


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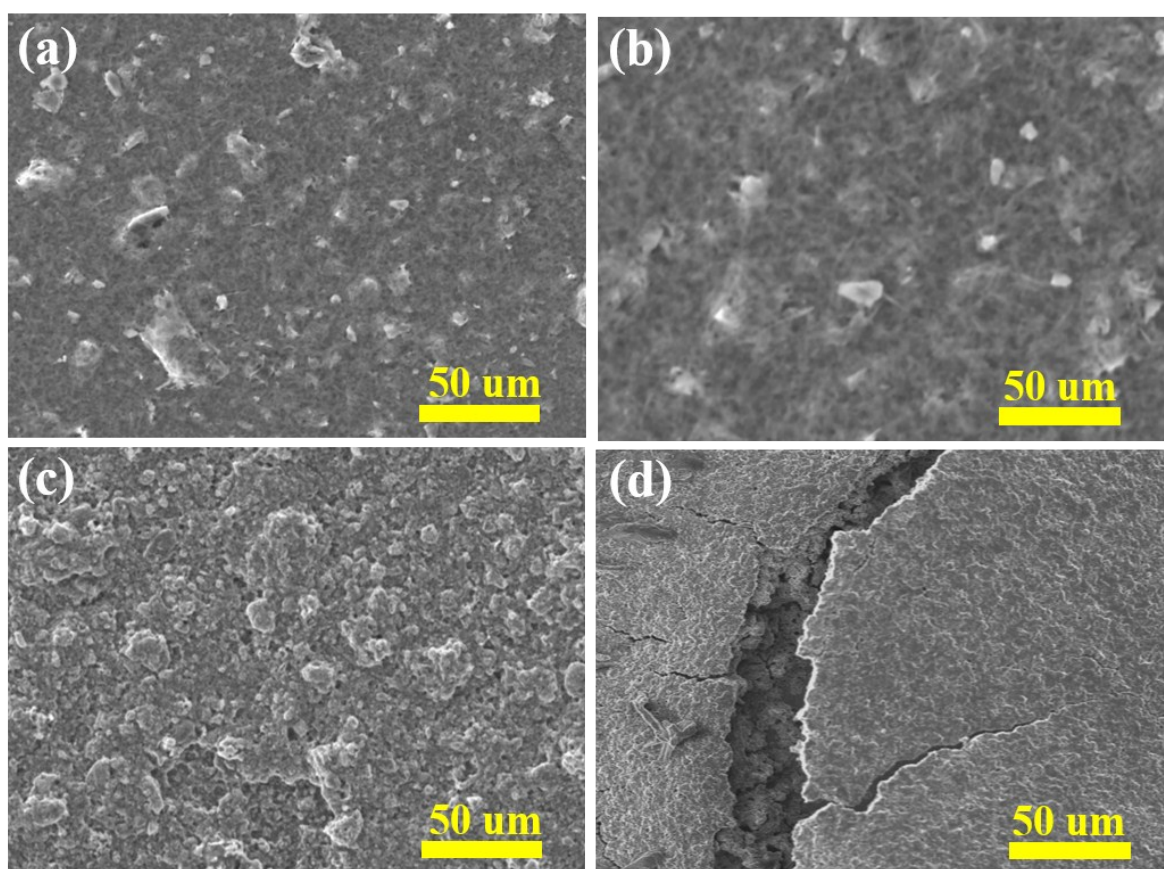


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Table S1

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Cathode Materials	Sulfur Loading (wt%)	Rate (C)	Discharge Capacity (mAh g⁻¹)	Capacity after cycling	Ref.
VO ₂ /G/S	70	0.2	1405	990(100 th)	1
TiO ₂ /rGO/S	60	0.2	~1200	666(300 th)	2
S/SnO ₂ @C	58	200 mA/g	1473.1	764 (100 th)	3
PPy@MnO ₂ @S	74.25	0.2	1372	964(200 th)	4
V ₂ O ₅ /C/S	~	0.2	1520	940(50 th)	5
VO₂@rGO/S	76.1	0.2	1358	1049(370th)	this work

Table S2

Electrode Resistance Obtained from the Equivalent Circuit Fitting of the VO₂@rGO/S, rGO/S, VO₂/S and VO₂@rGO/S-2 composites before initial discharge.

Sample	Re(Ω)	Rct	We
VO ₂ @rGO/S	2.7	22.0	1065
VO ₂ /S	0.5	58.9	2056
rGO/S	1.9	40.2	1937
VO ₂ @rGO/S-2	0.7	24.4	1024

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