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### Supplementary Information

## Are Type 316L Stainless Steel Coin Cells Stable in Nonaqueous Carbonate Solutions Containing NaPF<sub>6</sub> or KPF<sub>6</sub> salt?

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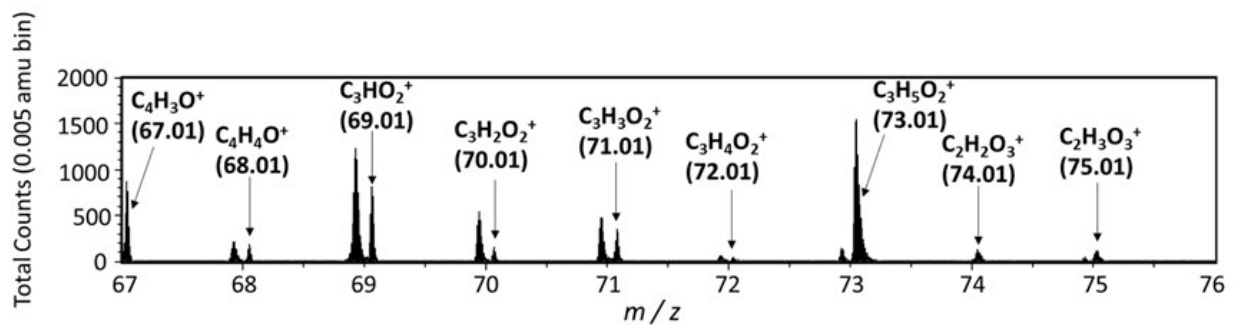
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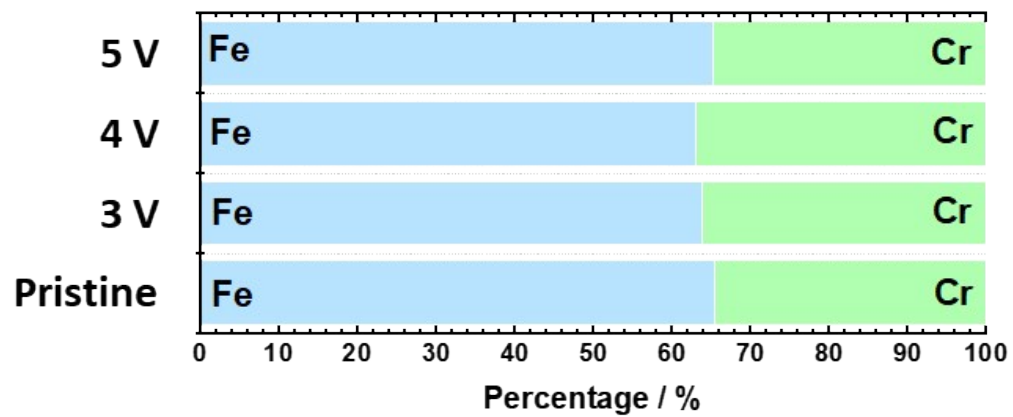
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**Table S1.** The chemical composition of type 316L stainless steel.

<b>Element</b>	<b>Concentration of element (mass %)</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>0.03</b>
<b>Mn</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>P</b>	<b>0.045</b>
<b>S</b>	<b>0.03</b>
<b>Si</b>	<b>0.75</b>
<b>Cr</b>	<b>16-18</b>
<b>Ni</b>	<b>10-14</b>
<b>Mo</b>	<b>2-3</b>
<b>N</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>Fe</b>	<b>Balance</b>



**Fig. S1.** ToF-SIMS spectra for the surface of type 316L SS transiently polarized at 4 V, and (e) 5 V versus Na<sup>+</sup>/Na. For the index of fragments, CrO<sup>+</sup> ( $m = 67.93$ ), CrF<sup>+</sup> ( $m = 70.93$ ), FeO<sup>+</sup> ( $m = 71.92$ ), and FeF<sup>+</sup> ( $m = 74.93$ ) fragments are indicated in Figs. 3 and 6.



**Fig. S2.** Chromium/iron atomic ratio in oxide layer on type 316L SS polarized at each potential in Na solution based on XPS analysis.