

Supporting Information

A Multifunctional Artificial Protective Layer Producing an Ultra-stable Lithium Metal Anode in a Commercial Carbonate Electrolyte

Song Li, Xian-Shu Wang, Qi-Dong Li, Qi Liu, Pei-Ran Shi, Jing Yu, Wei Lv, Feiyu Kang, Yan-Bing He, * Quan-Hong Yang

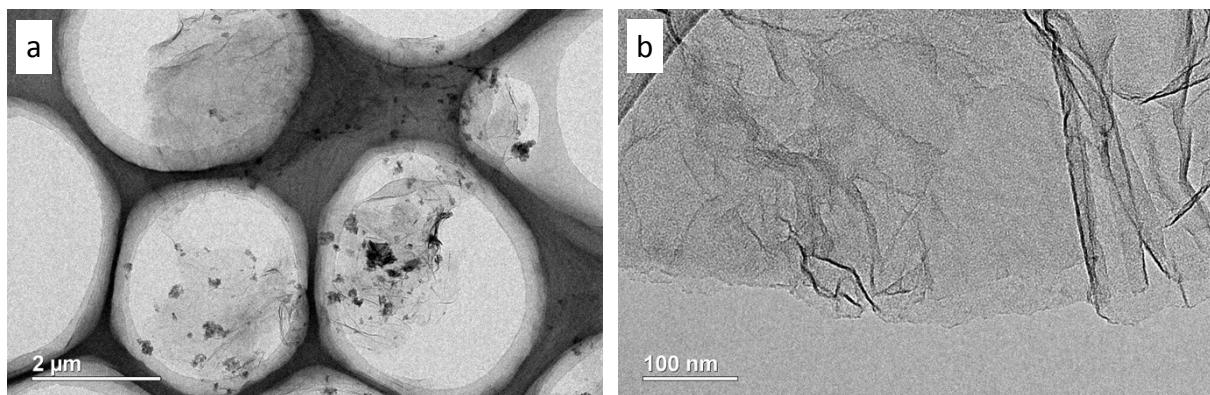


Figure S1. TEM of GO nanosheet

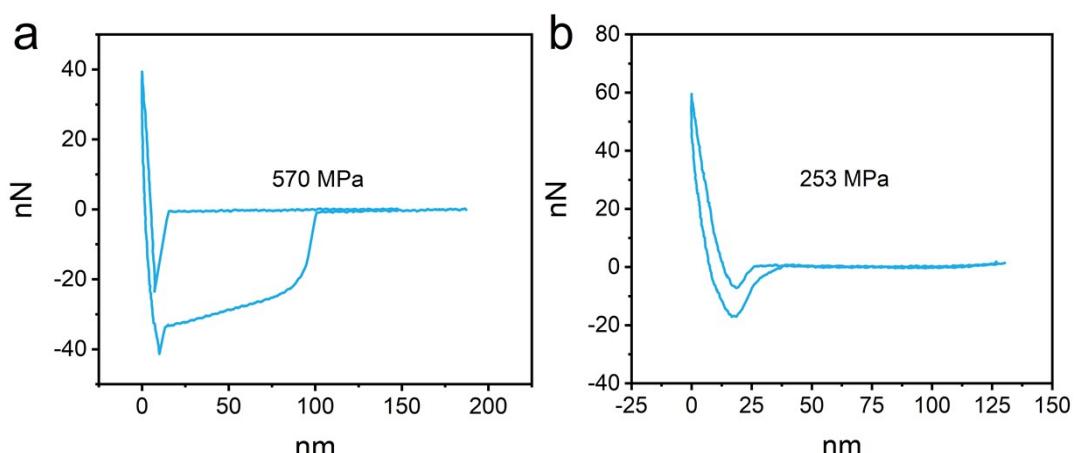


Figure S2. The mechanical properties of (a) MAP with GO and (b) MAP without GO via AFM characterization.

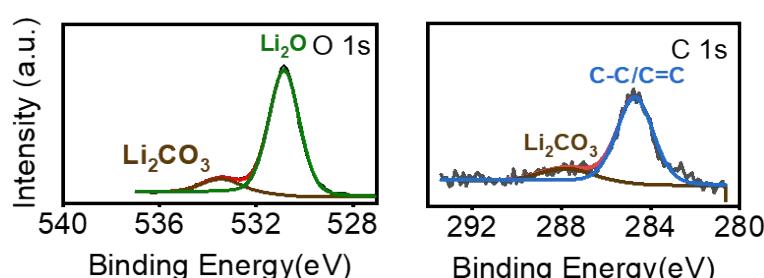


Figure S3. The O 1s and C 1s spectra of pristine Li.

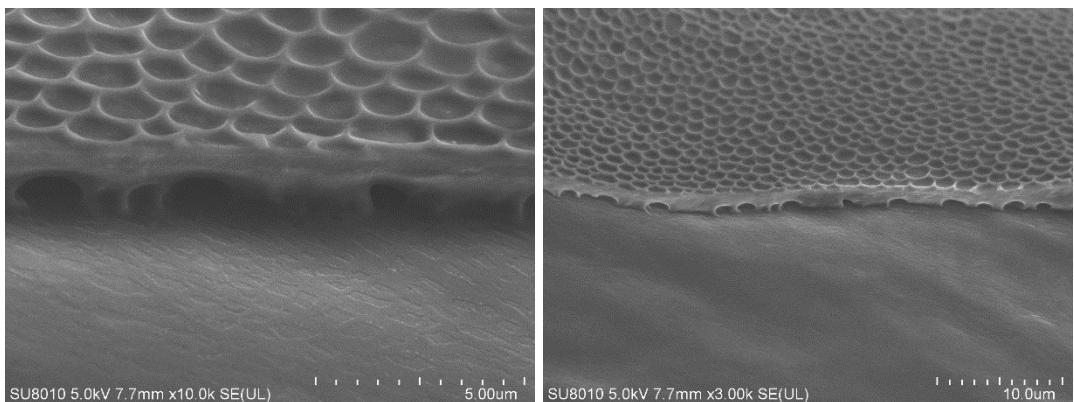


Figure S4. Cross sectional SEM of a MAP-modified lithium anode.

Table S1. The cycle life of different kinds of lithium anode modified with a SEI in a carbonate liquid electrolyte

Artificial SEIs	Test condition	Cycle life	Referrence
graphite fluoride	1mA cm ⁻²	250 h	[1]
PAA	0.5 mA cm ⁻²	700 h	[2]
	1 mA cm ⁻²	250 h	
ZnO/PVDF-HFP	0.5 mA cm ⁻²	500 h	[3]
Li ₃ PO ₄	0.5 mA cm ⁻²	900 h	[4]
NiF ₂	0.5 mA cm ⁻²	1000 h	[5]
poly((N-2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolane-4-methyl)-5-norbornene-exo-2,3-dicarboximide)	1.0 mA cm ⁻² 0.5 mAh cm ⁻²	300 h	[6]
SBR/Li ₃ Sb	1.0 mA cm ⁻²	500 h	[7]
organic alucone/Al ₂ O ₃	1 mA cm ⁻²	900 h	[8]
This work	1 mA cm ⁻²	>1100 h	

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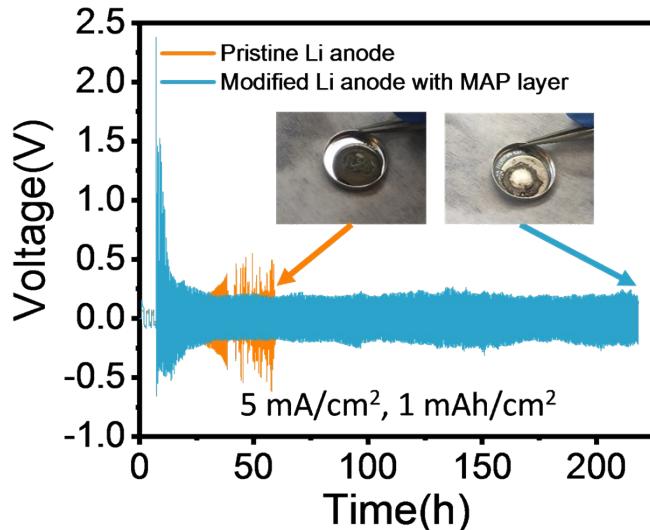


Figure S5. Comparison of the long-term cycling stability of Li/Li symmetric batteries with a pristine Li anode and a Li anode modified with a MAP layer at $5\text{ mA}/\text{cm}^2$ and $1\text{ mAh}/\text{cm}^2$.

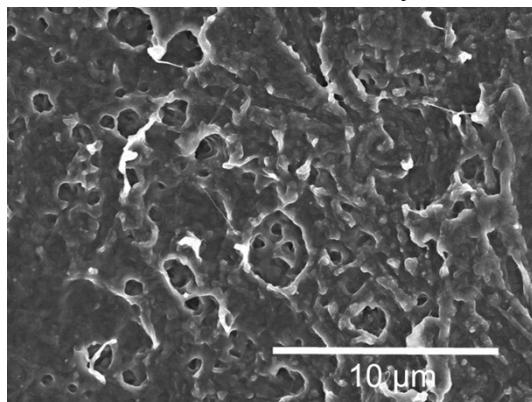


Figure S6. The top-view morphology of GO@PVDF-HFP layer.

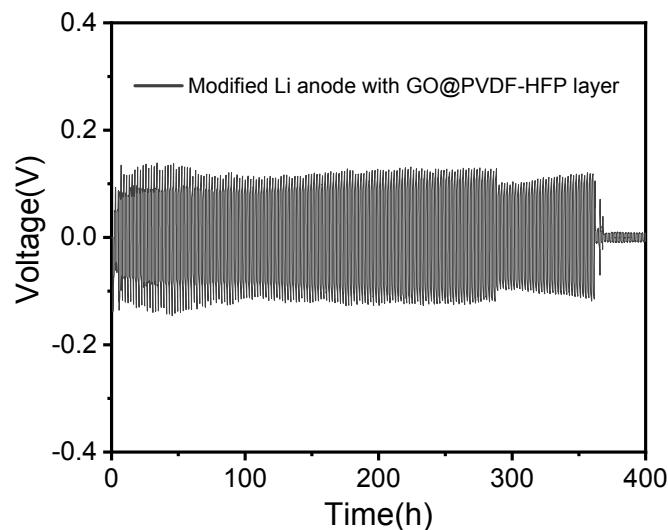


Figure S7. Voltage profile of continuous Li plating/stripping cycling of symmetric cell assembled with GO@PVDF-HFP-Li anode at a current density of $1\text{ mA}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}$ and a capacity

of $1 \text{ mAh} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$.

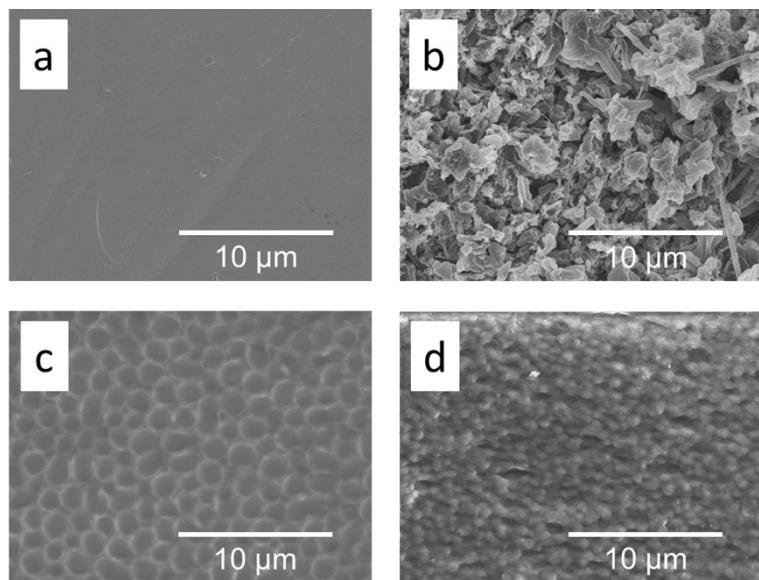


Figure S8. The magnified images of uncycled (a) and cycled (b) pristine Li metal, and uncycled (c) and cycled (d) MAP-Li anodes.

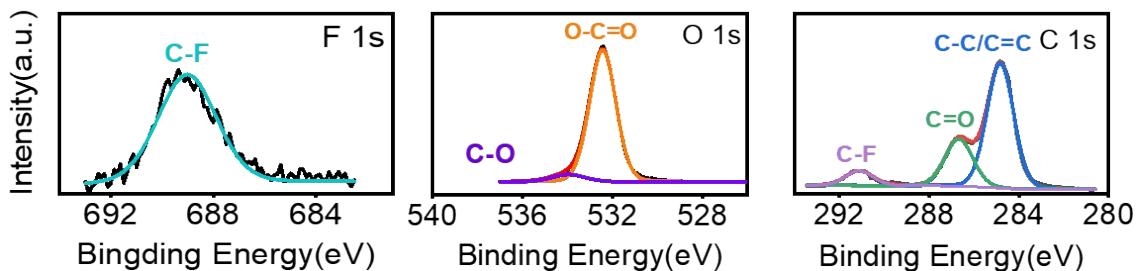


Figure S9. The O 1s, C 1s, and F 1s spectra of MAP layer.

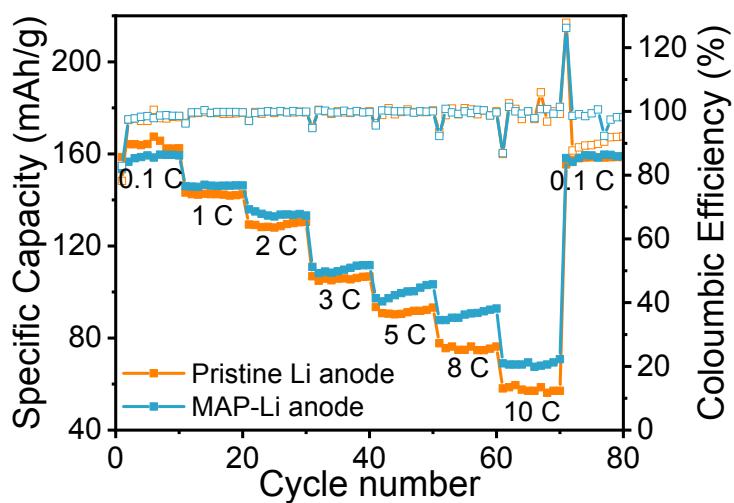


Figure S10. Comparison of the rate performance of LiFePO₄/Li cells with pristine and modified Li anodes.