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A graphene oxide scaffold-encapsulated microcapsule for polysulfides-rocked long life lithium-sulfur batteries

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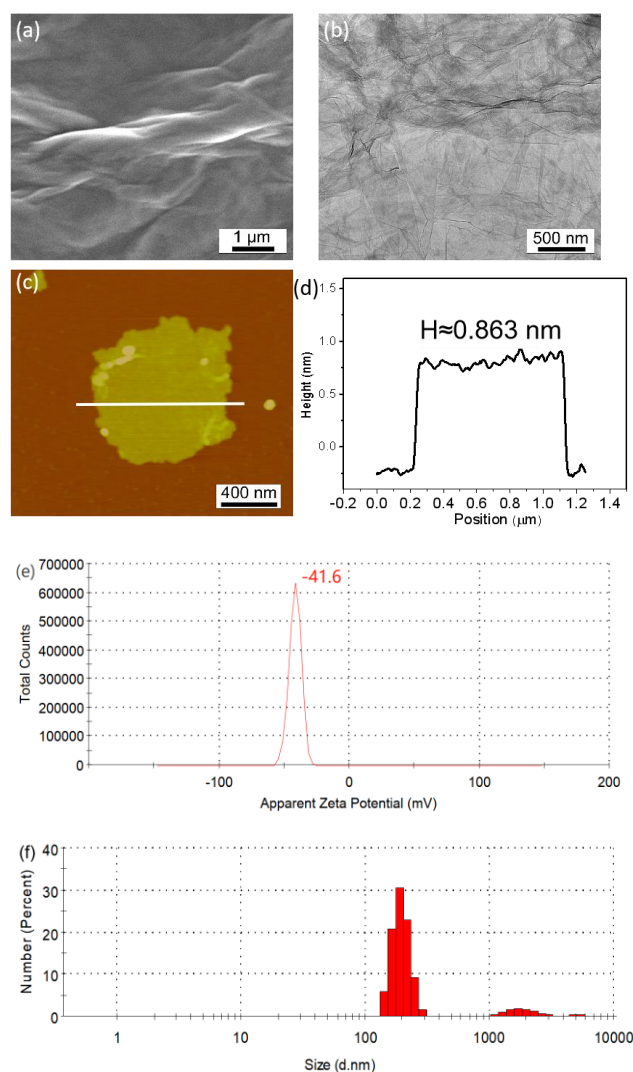


Fig. S1 (a) SEM, (b) TEM, (c) AFM images, (d) height profile, (e) Zeta potential and (f) size distribution of the GO nanosheets.

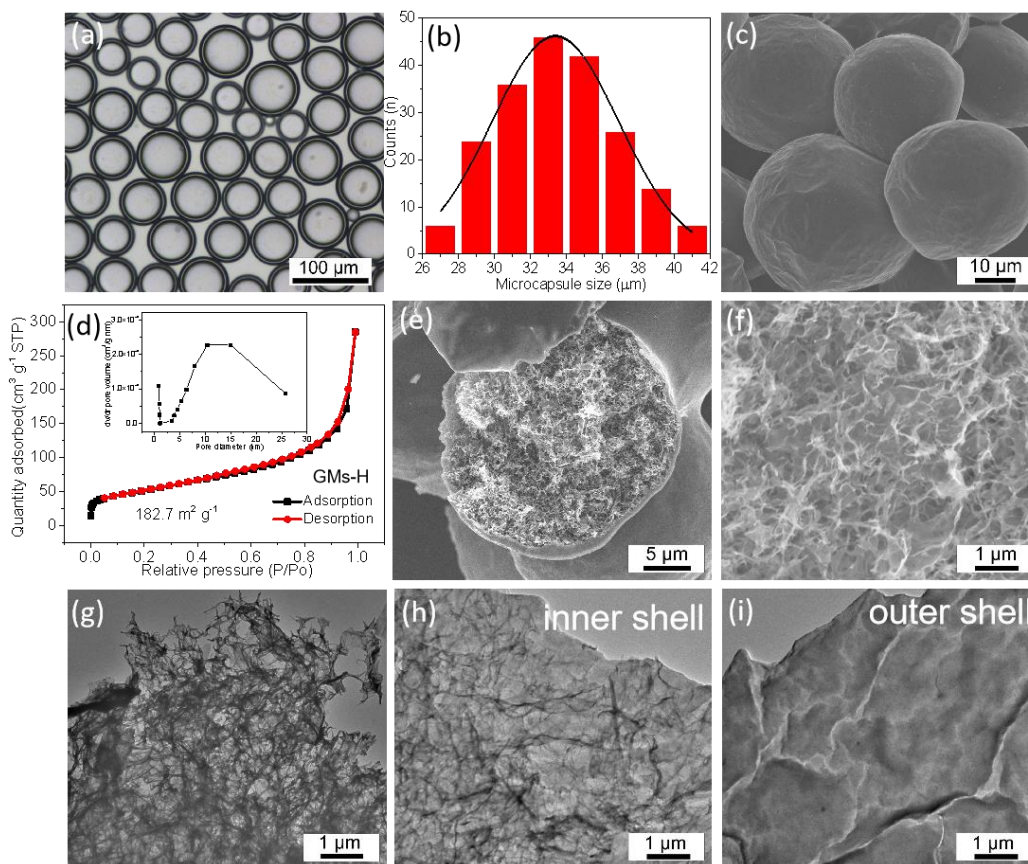


Fig. S2 Characterizations of the GMs-H. The (a) optical image and (b) corresponding size-distribution of the microcapsules after UV-curing. (c) SEM image and (d) Nitrogen adsorption/desorption isotherms of GMs-H. Inset in (d) shows the pore-size distribution. (e) Cross-section SEM image of GMs-H. (f) SEM and (g) TEM images of inner core. TEM images of (h) inner and (i) outer shell of the GMs-H.

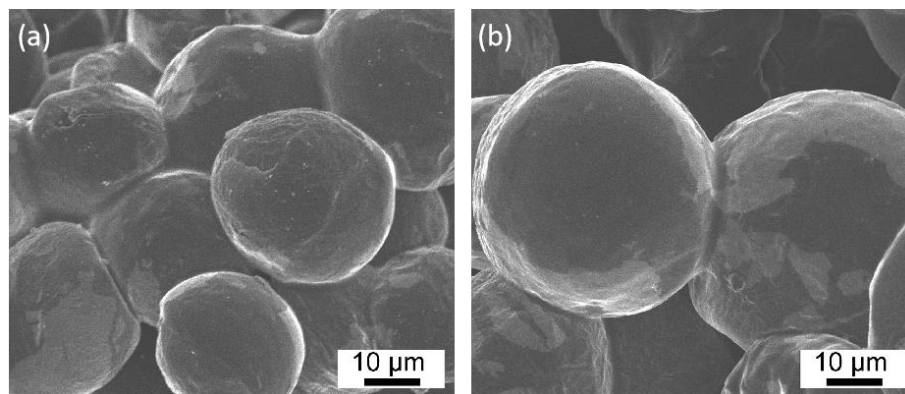


Fig. S3 (a,b) SEM images of the GSMs-H.

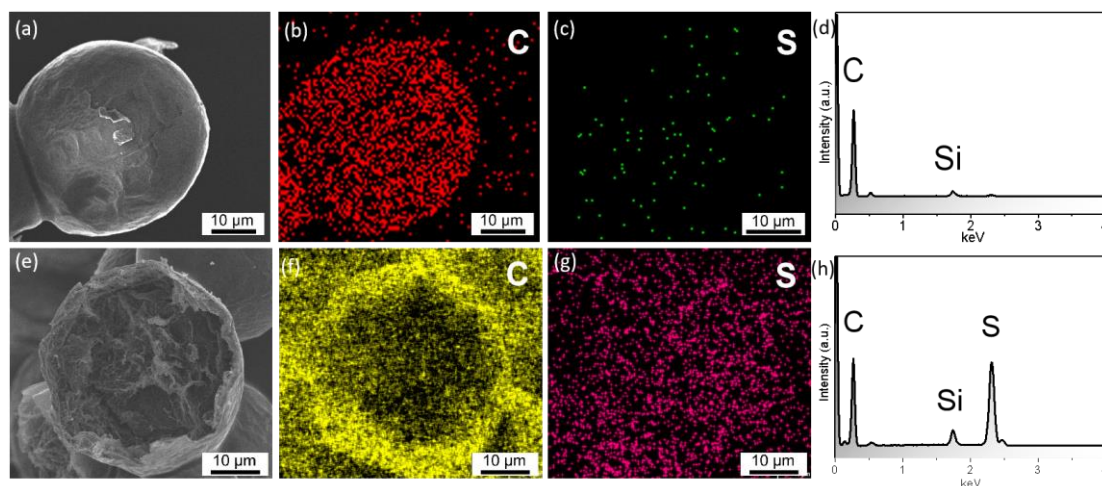


Fig. S4 (a) SEM image, (b,c) elemental mapping, and (d) EDS spectrum of a GSMs-H. Inset in (a) presents the corresponding line-scanning curves. (e) SEM, (f,g) elemental mapping images, and (h) EDS spectrum of a manually-broken GSMs-H.

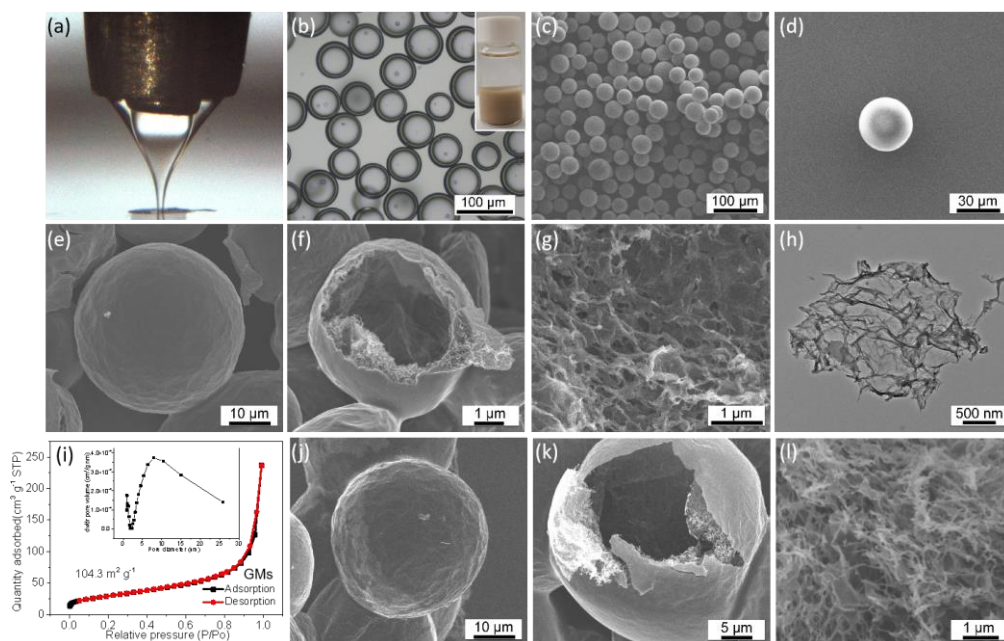


Fig. S5 (a) Optical images of a stable cone. (b) Optical and (c, d) SEM images of the GSMs prepared by using a low concentration of GO solution (1 mg L^{-1}) after UV-curing. (e,f) SEM images of the GSMs. (g) SEM and (h) TEM images of inner core for the GSMs. (i) N_2 adsorption/desorption isotherms and pore-size distribution of the GSMs. (j-l) SEM images of the GSMs and corresponding inner core after loading sulfur.

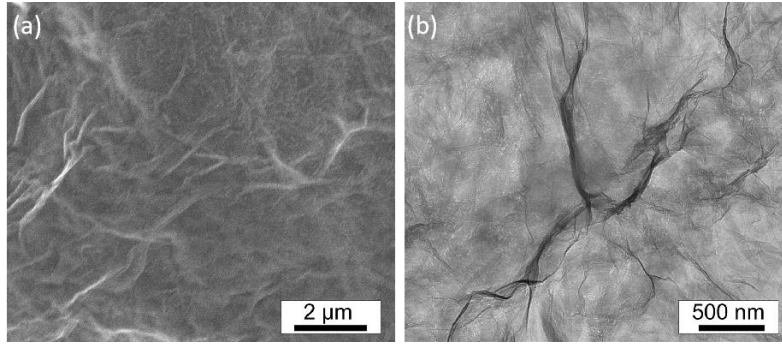


Fig. S6 (a) SEM and (b) TEM images of the GSSs.

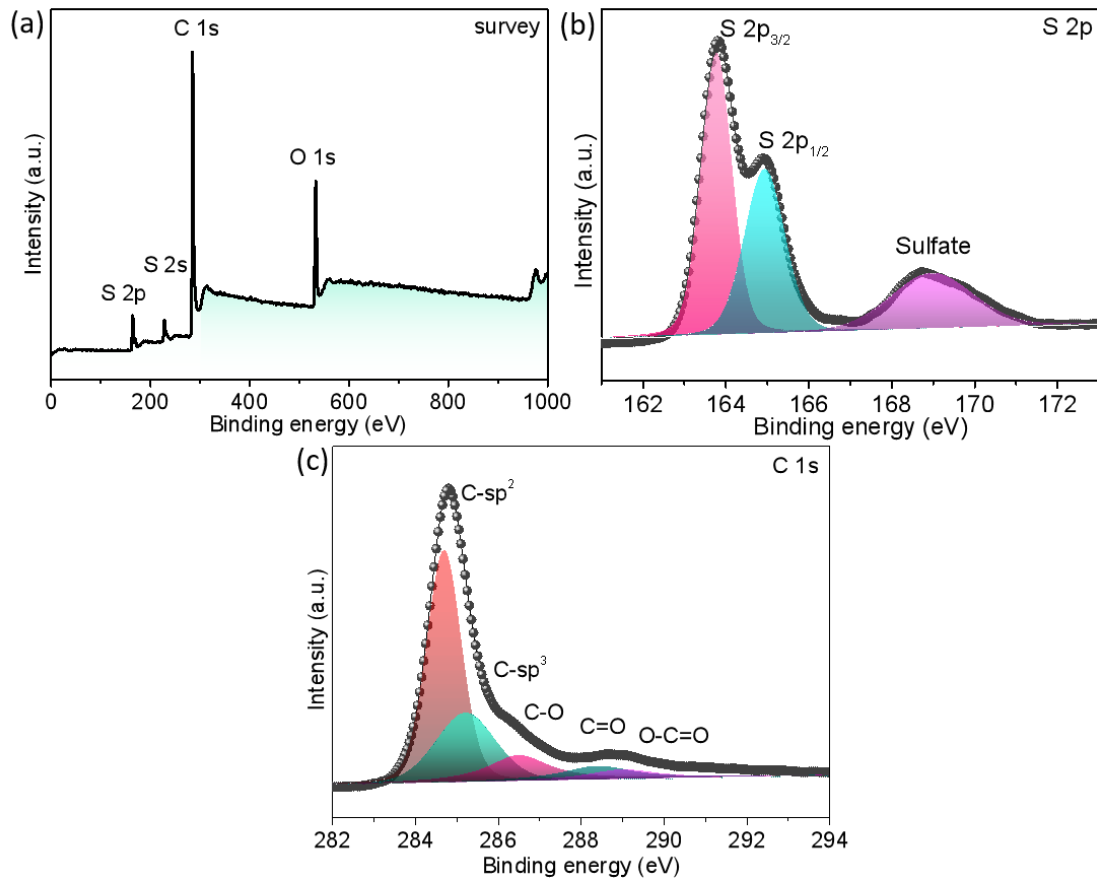


Fig. S7 XPS spectra of the GSMs-H: (a) survey spectrum, (b) S 2p, and (c) C 1s.

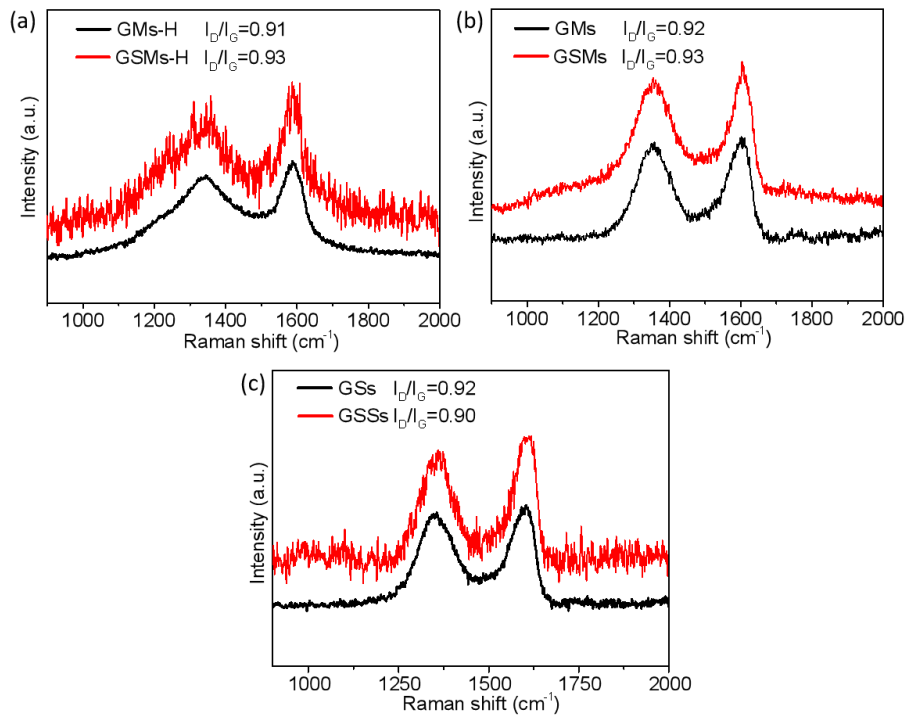


Fig. S8 Raman spectra of the (a) GMs-H and GSMs-H, (b) GMs and GSMs, (c) GSs and GSSs.

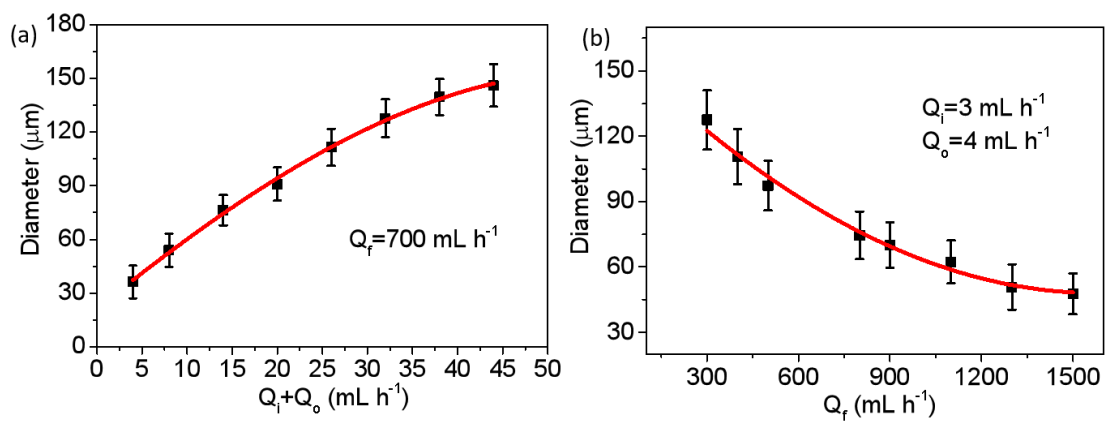


Fig. S9 The relationship between diameter of GMs and flowing rates: (a) Q_i+Q_o and (b) Q_f .

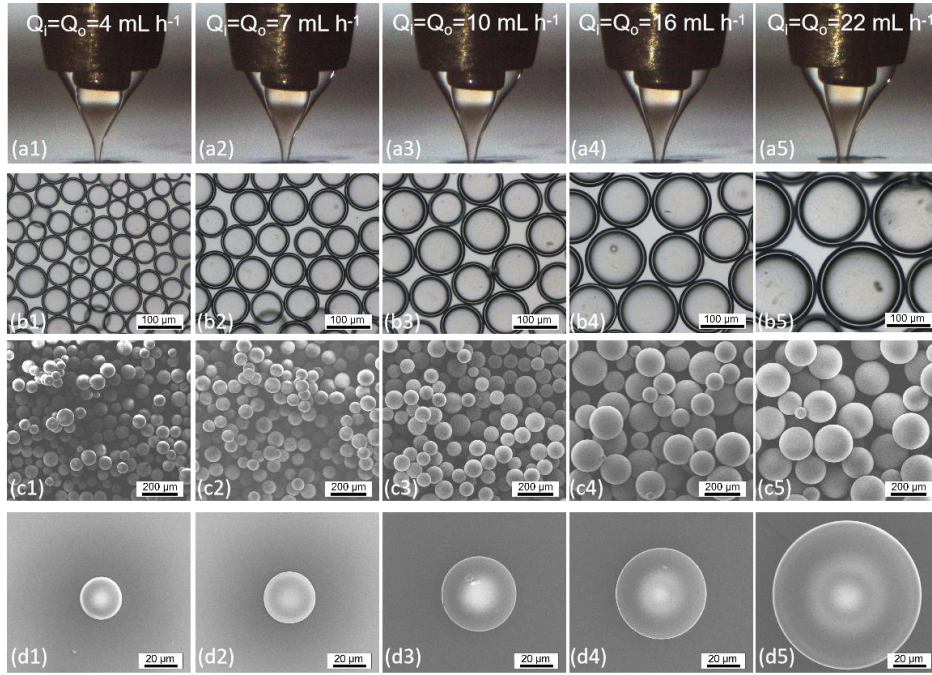


Fig. S10 (a) The steady cone-jet structure and corresponding (b) optical, (c) low- and (d) high-magnification SEM images of the microcapsules. The liquid flow rate of Q_i is the same as Q_o , and the Q_f is fixed at 700 mL h⁻¹.

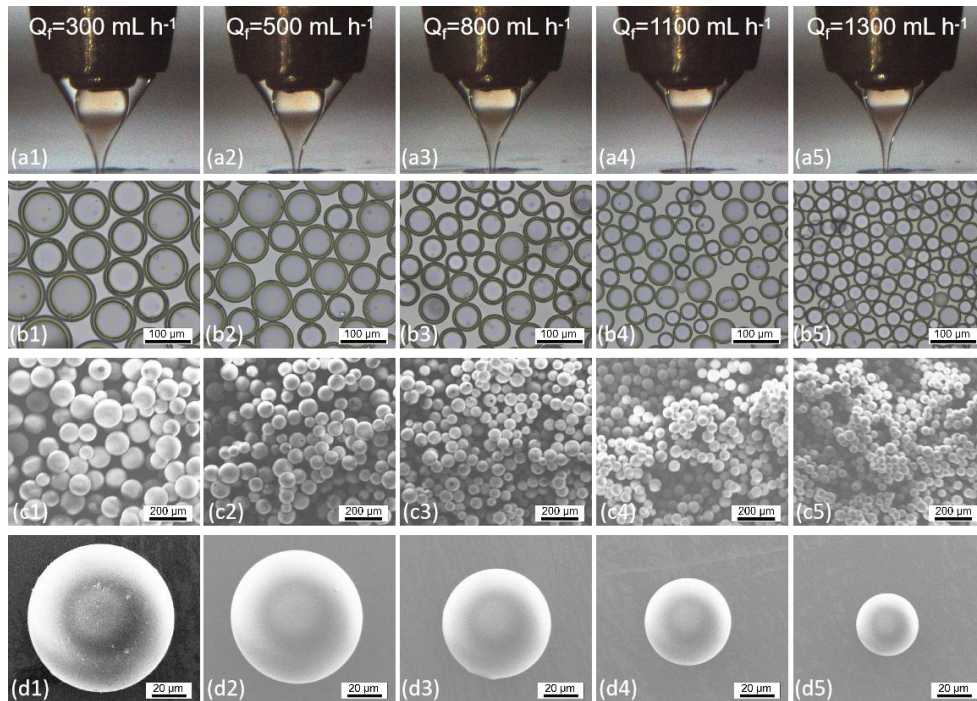


Fig. S11 (a) The steady cone-jet structure and corresponding (b) optical, (c) low- and (d) high-magnification SEM images of the microcapsules. The liquid flow rate of Q_i is 3 mL h⁻¹ and Q_o is 4 mL h⁻¹.

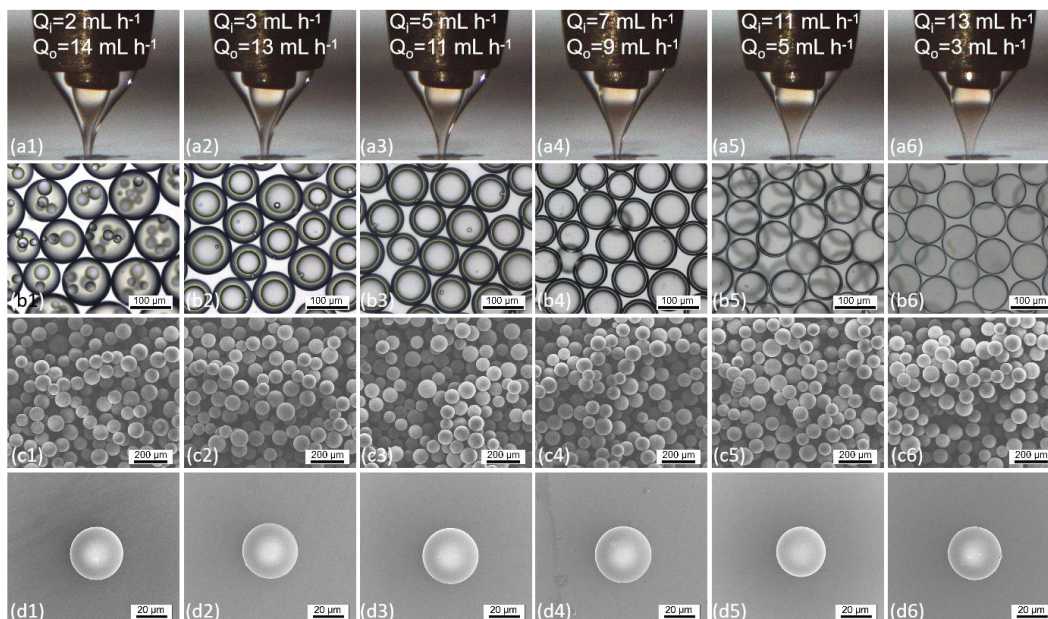


Fig. S12 (a) The stable cone-jet mode changing with ϕ ($\phi=Q_i/Q_o$), and corresponding (b) optical, (c) low- and (d) high-magnification SEM images of the microcapsules. The sum of the liquid flow rates of the Q_i and Q_o are constant at 16 mL h^{-1} , and the Q_f maintains at 700 mL h^{-1} .

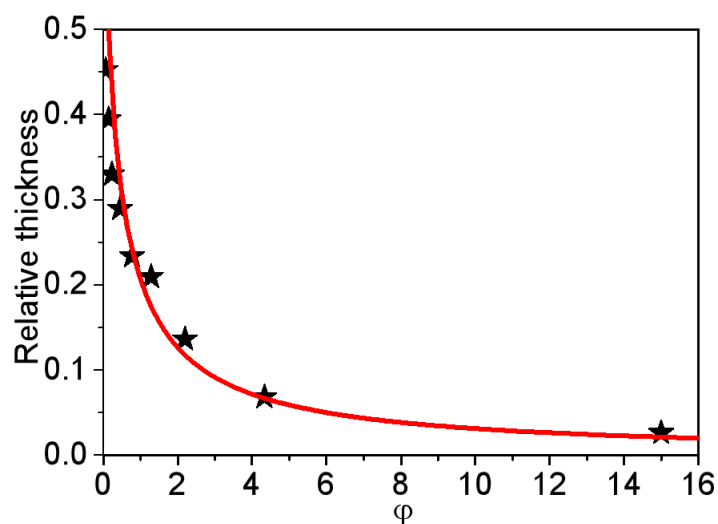


Fig. S13 Relationship of relative thickness vs inner and outer phases ($\phi=Q_i/Q_o$).

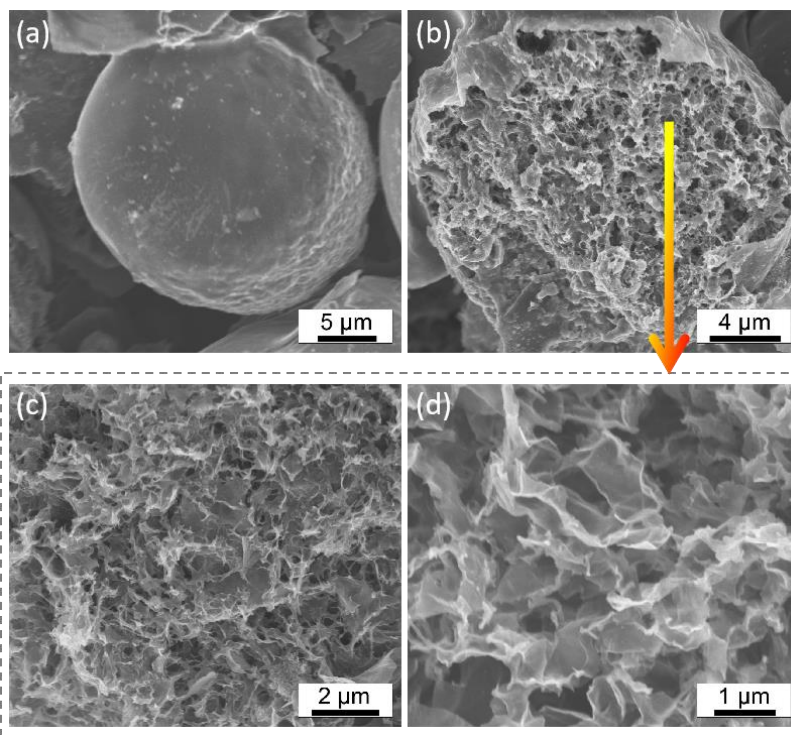


Fig. S14 (a-d) SEM images of the GSMs-H after cycling at 0.2C for 200 cycles.

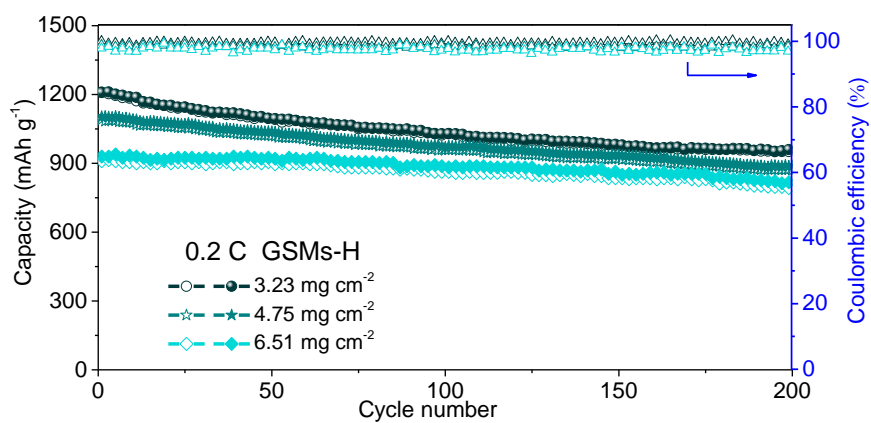


Fig. S15 Cycling capacity of GSMs-H sample with different sulfur loadings.

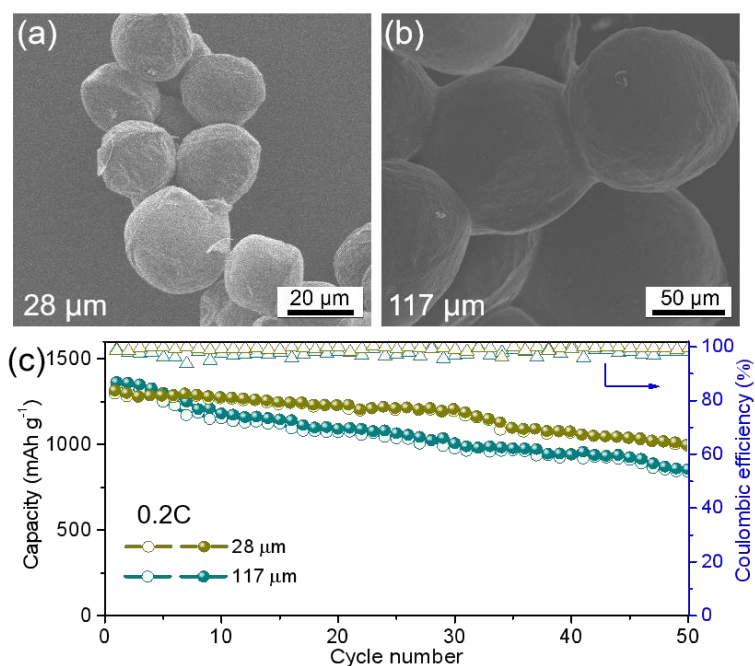


Fig. S16 SEM images of the GSMs-H for the diameters of (a) 28 μm (liquid flow rate: $Q_i=2\text{ mL h}^{-1}$, $Q_o=2\text{ mL h}^{-1}$, $Q_f=700\text{ mL h}^{-1}$) and (b) 117 μm (liquid flow rate: $Q_i=3\text{ mL h}^{-1}$, $Q_o=4\text{ mL h}^{-1}$, $Q_f=300\text{ mL h}^{-1}$). (c) Cycling performance at 0.2C.

Table S1. Comparison on the cycling performance of some GO-based cathodes.

Cathode	Synthetic method	Cycling rate	Cycle number	Capacity (mAh g^{-1})	Ref.
GO paper/S	Modified Hummers' method	100 mA g^{-1}	40	565	1
Mg ZIF-67/ CNT@GO/S	Spray drying	0.1C	50	641	2
SrTiO ₃ @rGO/S	Hydrothermal method	1C	600	820	3
NiS ₂ /rGO/S	Microwave-assisted method	1C	800	400	4
MnS/(N/S)-rGO/S	Hydrothermal process	0.2C	200	817	5
COF@GO/S	Spray-drying process	1C	500	601	6
Co/NrGO/S	Modified Hummers' method	0.2C	250	905	7
3D N-doped rGO/Co-Ni-S	One-step hydrothermal method	1C	350	700	8

N, S-doped graphene	<i>In situ</i> self-assembly	1C	500	622	9
S/Cr-Ni-NDs@G	Hydrothermal reaction	1C	500	682	10
Co@TiO ₂ /GO/S	Hydrothermal reaction	1C	500	807	11
Co-LDH@rGO/S	Spray-drying process	1C	600	600	12
GO/S-encapsulated microcapsules	Co-flow focusing approach	0.2C 1C	200 1000	1004 800	This work

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