

A Novel Mixed Ether-based Electrolyte for Lithium-sulfur Batteries with Li Anode Protection by Dual Salt

Xirui Kong ¹, Yichen Kong ², Xiaobin Liao ³, Sheng Liu^{1,*}, Yan Zhao ^{1,*}

¹ *The Institute of Technological Sciences, Wuhan University, Wuhan 430000, China.*

² *School of electrical engineering, Northeast Electric Power University, Jilin 132000, China.*

³ *State Key Laboratory of Silicate Materials for Architectures, International School of Materials Science and Engineering, Wuhan University of Technology, Wuhan 430000, China.*

* Corresponding author: victor_liu63@vip.126.com (S. Liu); yan2000@whut.edu.cn (Yan Zhao)

Table S1. Element composition of the SeSPAN powder

Element	H	C	N	S	Se
Weight ratio (%)	1.4	38.3	14.0	41.8	4.5

Table S2. Compositions (Molar Ratio) of the THF-DPE Electrolytes

Name of Electrolyte	LiTFSI	LiFSI	THF	DPE
L1L2TE-4082	4	0	8	2
L1L2TE-3182	3	1	8	2
L1L2TE-2282	2	2	8	2
L1L2TE-1382	1	3	8	2
L1L2TE-0482	0	4	8	2

Table S3. Specific capacity of SeSPAN with different electrolytes in rate test (mAh g⁻¹)

Electrolyte	LDD	L1L2TE-1382	L1L2TE-2282	L1L2TE-1382
0.15 C	678	700	702	705
0.23C	557	650	661	667
0.75 C	352	607	648	646
1.5 C	206	580	582	616
3 C	110	393	467	575
7.5 C	76	62	92	300

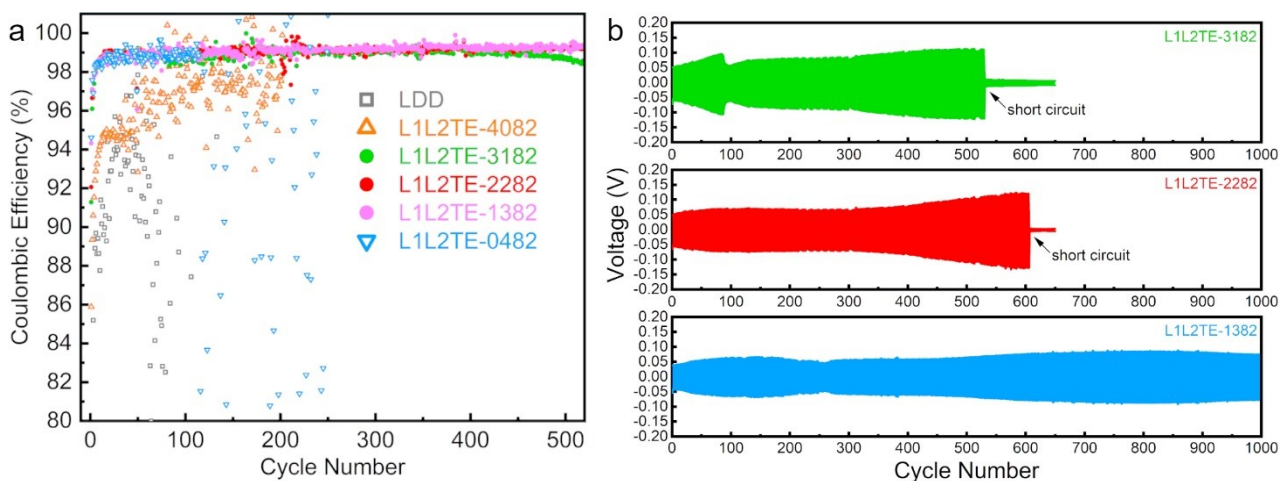


Figure S1. a) Coulombic efficiency of Li || Cu half-cells with the LDD, L1L2TE-4082, L1L2TE-3182, L1L2TE-2282, L1L2TE-1382 and L1L2TE-0482 electrolytes. b) Long-time cycling test of Li || Li symmetry-cells with the L1L2TE-3182, L1L2TE-2282 and L1L2TE-1382 electrolytes. See Table S1 for the details of the compositions of the electrolytes.

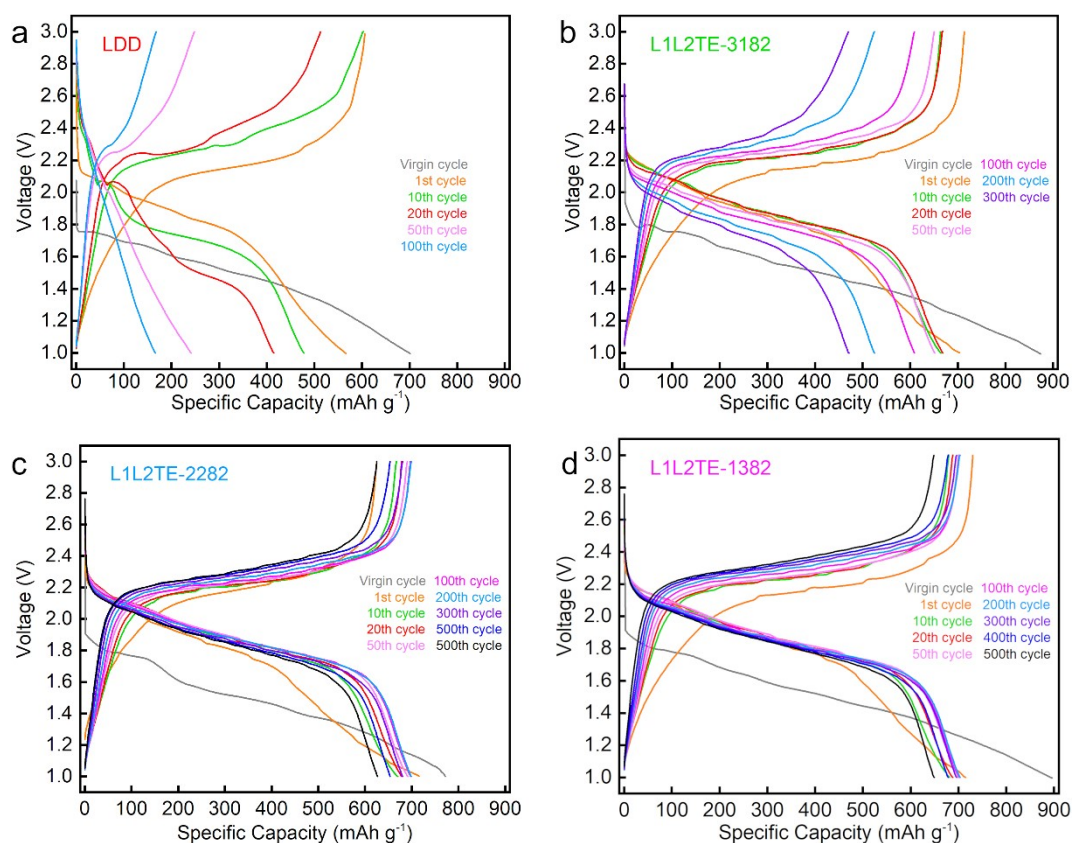


Figure S2. Corresponding voltage-capacity profiles of Li-SeSPAN cells on different cycle a) LDD, b) L1L2TE-3182, c) L1L2TE-2282, d) L1L2TE-1382.

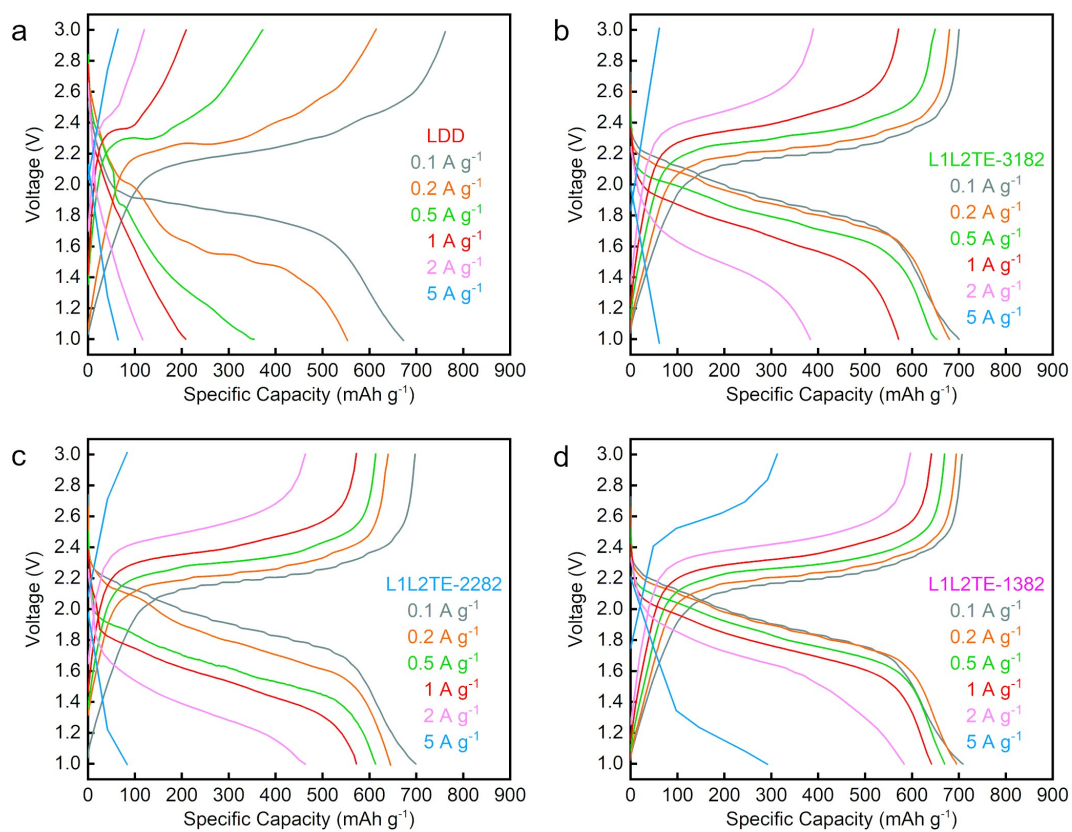


Figure S3. Capacity-voltage curves of the corresponding cells at various charge/discharge rate, a) LDD, b) L1L2TE-3182, c) L1L2TE-2282, d) L1L2TE-1382.

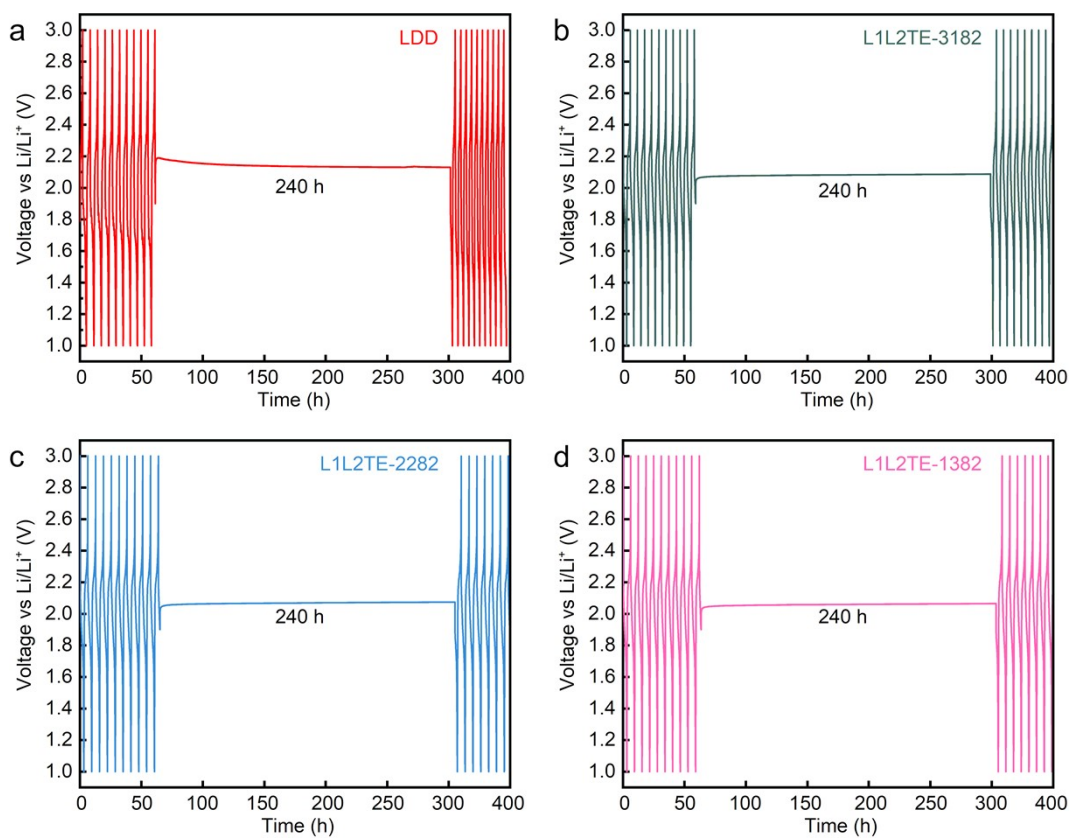


Figure S4. a-d) Voltage-time profiles for the storage test of cells with different electrolytes. All these cells were discharged to 1.9 V and kept for 10 d before resuming cycling.

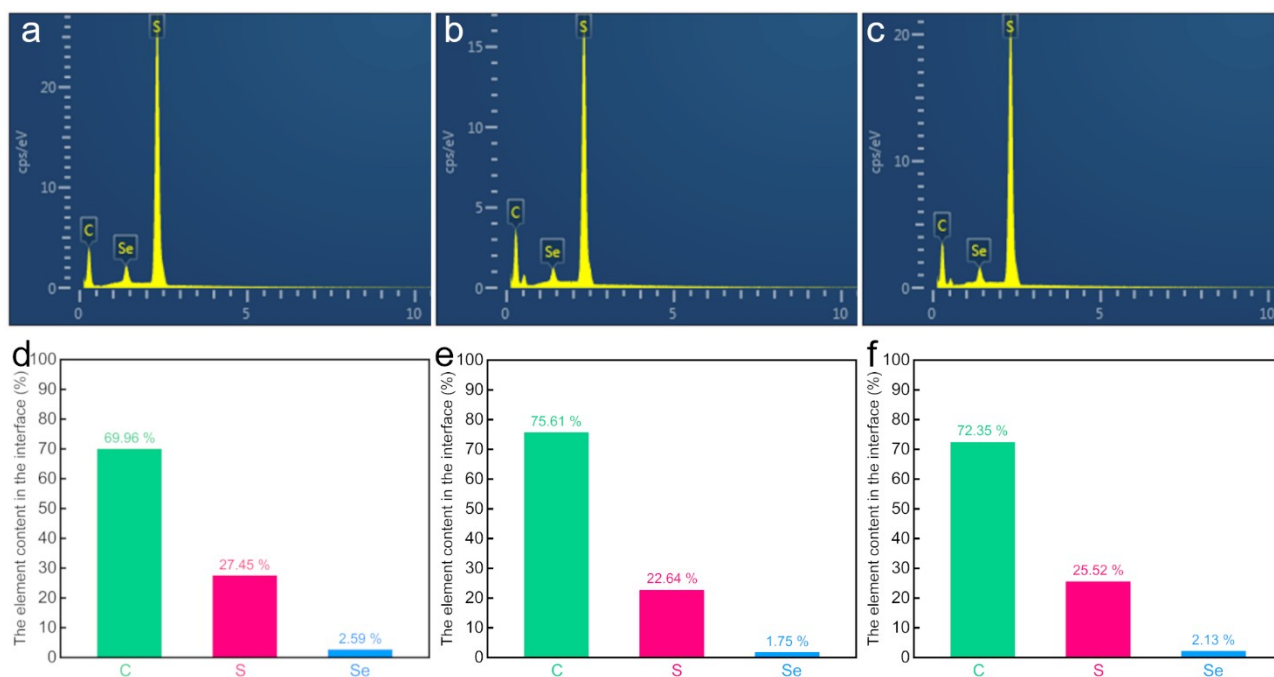


Figure S5. The EDS images of electrode surface, for, a) the original cathode, b) the cathode cycled in LDD, c) the cathode cycled in L1L2TE-1382. The content of elements on the electrode surface, for d) the original cathode, e) the cathode cycled in LDD, f) the cathode cycled in L1L2TE-1382.

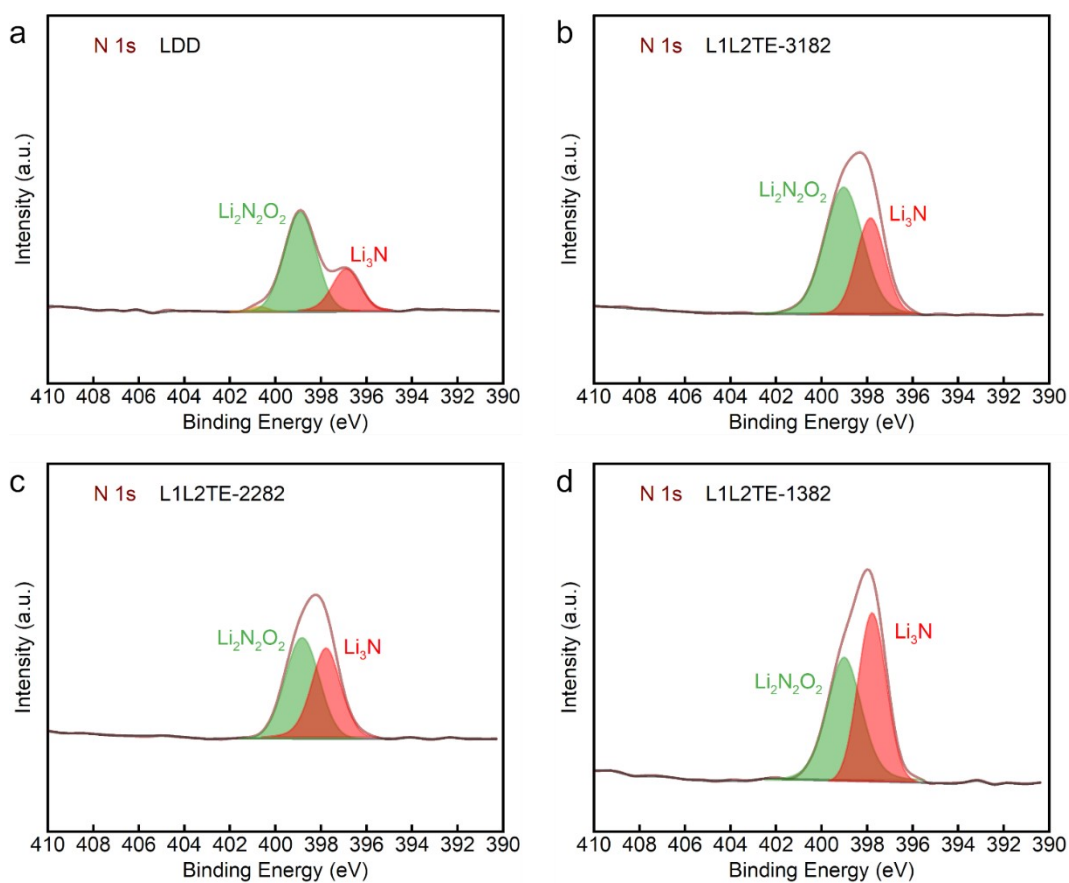


Figure S6. XPS spectra of N 1s of the SEI layers formed in Li-SeSPAN cells with different electrolytes after 50 cycles, for a) LDD, b) L1L2TE-3182, c) L1L2TE-2282, d) L1L2TE-1382.

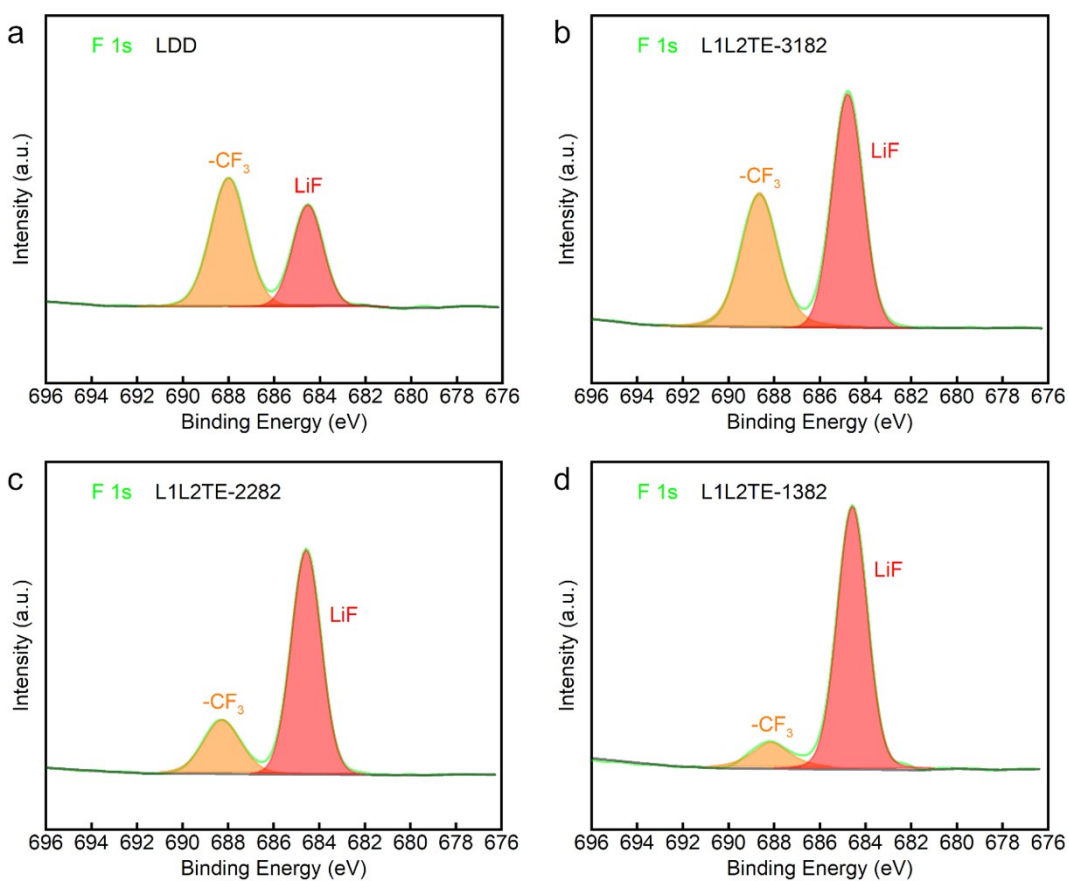


Figure S7. XPS spectra of F 1s of the SEI layers formed in Li-SeSPAN cells with different electrolytes after 50 cycles, for a) LDD, b) L1L2TE-3182, c) L1L2TE-2282, d) L1L2TE-1382.

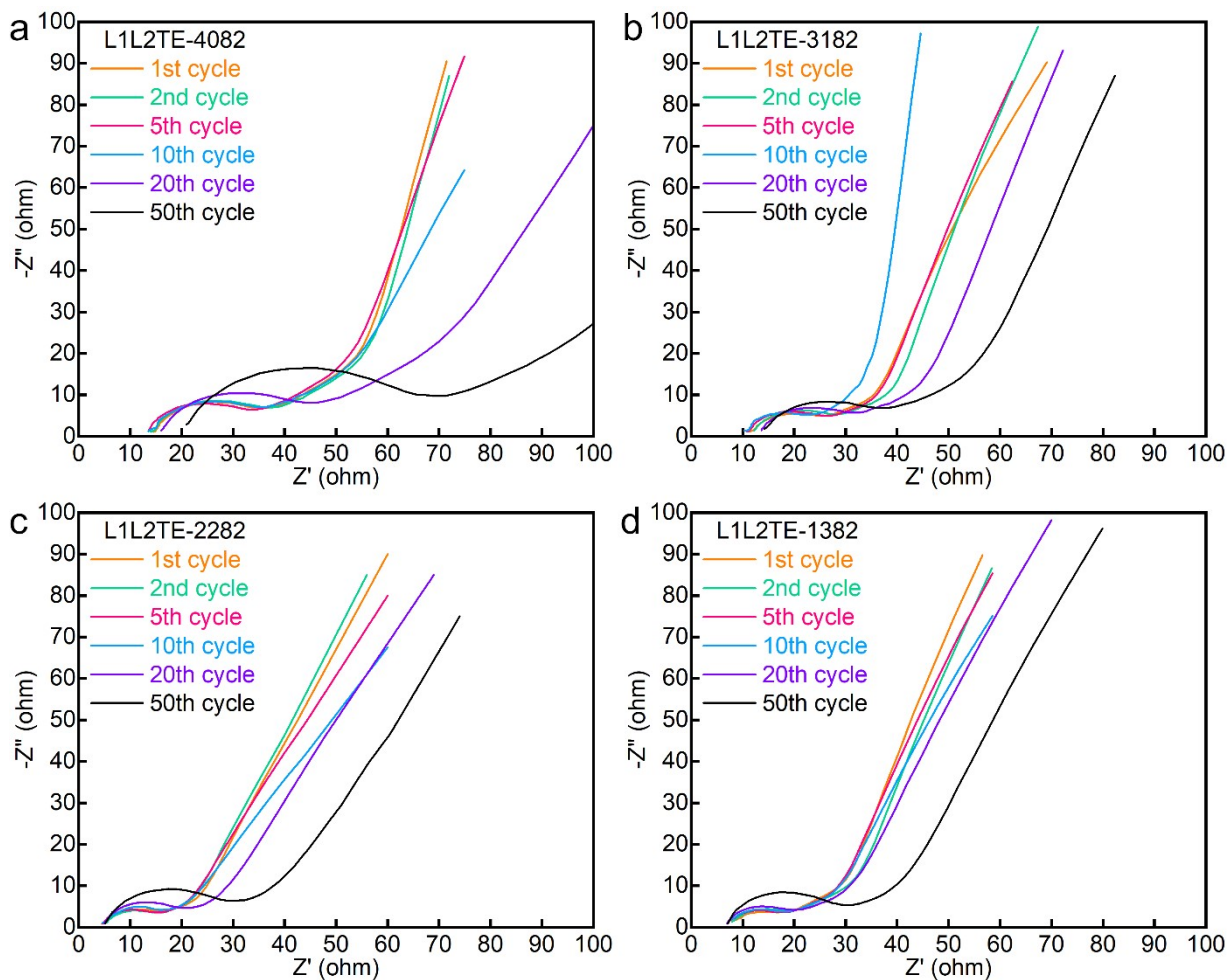


Figure S8. EIS spectra of the Li-SeSPAN cells with L1L2TE electrolytes cycled after 50 cycles, for a) L1L2TE-4082, b) L1L2TE-3182, c) L1L2TE-2282, d) L1L2TE-1382.