Electronic Supplementary Information

A novel lithium-impregnated hollow MOF-based electrolyte realizing an optimum balance between ionic conductivity and the transference number in solid-like batteries

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Figure S1. PXRD patterns of the synthesized hollow mesopores HM-MIL match well with that of simulated ones.



Figure S2. The PXRD patterns of the synthesized LiNO₃@HM-MIL, LiBF₄@HM-MIL, LiCl@HM-MIL, LiClO₄@HM-MIL and LiTFSI@HM-MIL.



Figure S3. (a) The BET of the synthesized hollow mesoporous HM-MIL; (b) Pore size distribution of the synthesized hollow mesoporous HM-MIL.



Figure S4. The TGA curves of synthesized hollow mesoporous HM-MIL.



Figure S5. EIS of the S-MIL-Cr electrolyte and hollow mesoporous HM-MIL electrolyte (25 °C), and the internal shows a magnified view of the high frequency area.



Figure S6. The PXRD patterns of the synthesized solid S-MIL-Cr.



Figure S7. (a) Photograph of the LiNO₃@HM-MIL electrolyte membrane; (b-d) Flexible electrolyte membranes of LiNO₃@HM-MIL under different bending degrees.



Figure S8. The EIS of the synthesized $LiBF_4@HM-MIL$, LiCl@HM-MIL, LiCl@HM-MIL, $LiClO_4@HM-MIL$, LiTFSI@HM-MIL and $LiBF_4@HM-MIL$ at 25 °C (the internal shows a magnified view of the high frequency area).

NO.	Materials	σ (S cm ⁻¹)	Lithium content (wt%)
1	LiNO3@HM-MIL	1.24×10 ⁻³	12
2	LiTFSI@HM-MIL	9.36×10-4	11.2
3	LiClO ₄ @HM-MIL	7.90×10 ⁻⁴	0.001
4	LiCl@HM-MIL	7.54×10 ⁻⁴	0.013
5	LiBF ₄ @HM-MIL	5.17×10-4	1.01

Table S1. The ionic conductivity and ICP results for HM-MIL after immersing different lithium salt solutions.



Figure S9. (a) The X-ray photoelectron spectra (XPS) of the $LiNO_3@HM-MIL$ after the activation treatment by $LiPF_6$; (b) The XPS of $LiNO_3@HM-MIL$ after the treatment of argon etching about one minute.

NO.	Materials	Temperature Range	σ (S cm ⁻¹)	Ref	
1	LCZ	20 80°C	1.61×10 ⁻⁴ (30°C)	<u>S1</u>	
	LOZ	30-80 C	5.26×10 ⁻⁴ (80°C)	51	
2	LCMOF-1/PVDF-	-20-80°C	6.7×10 ⁻⁴ (30°C)	\$2	
2	HFP/Li-IL	-20-80 C	5.01×10 ⁻⁴ (80°C)	52	
	UiO-66-LiSS	25-90°C	6.0×10 ⁻⁵ (25°C)		
3			7.90×10 ⁻⁵ (80°C)	S3	
			1.10×10 ⁻⁴ (90°C)		
4	MOF-688	-40-60°C	3.40×10 ⁻⁴ (20°C)	S4	
			4.60×10 ⁻⁴ (30°C)		
5	UiOLiTFSI	25-70°C	2.07×10 ⁻⁴ (25°C)	\$5	
			1.39×10 ⁻³ (70°C)	33	
6	ZIF-67@ZIF-8	20.100°C	3.44×10 ⁻⁴ (-20°C)	S6	
		-20-100 C	4.98×10⁻³ (100°C)		
7	Li-IL@MOF	20, 10000	2.20×10 ⁻⁵ (-20°C)	\$7	
		-20-100°C	4.90×10 ⁻³ (100°C)	5/	
0	LiNO3@HM-MIL	20.12090	6.46×10 ⁻⁴ (20°C)	This	
ð		20-120°C	5.06×10 ⁻³ (120°C)	work	

Table S2. Summary of ionic conductivity for MOFs-based solid-state electrolytes at different temperature ranges.



Figure S10. The current-time curve of solid-like electrolyte S-MIL-Cr during the polarization process (inside is the corresponding EIS before and after polarization).

Table S3. Summary of conductivity	and transference num	nber of different N	MOFs-based
solid-state electrolytes.			

NO.	Materials	σ (S cm ⁻¹)	t_{Li}^{+}	Ref
1	CSIL	2.1×10 ⁻³	0.63	S8
2	ZIF-67@ZIF-8	1.35×10 ⁻³	0.82	S6
3	LiNO ₃ @HM-MIL	1.24×10 ⁻³	0.86	This work
4	LCMOF-1/PVDF-HFP/Li-IL	1.06×10 ⁻³	0.36	S2
5	Zr-BPDC-2SO ₃ H	7.88×10-4	0.88	S9
6	ZIF-8-SN-FEC	7.04×10 ⁻⁴	0.68	S10
7	UiO-66-LiSS-50 wt% PC/EC	7.80×10-4	0.88	S3
8	MIT-20-LiBF ₄	4.8×10 ⁻⁴	-	S11
9	MOF-688	3.4×10 ⁻⁴	0.87	S4

10	UiO-66 (SLE-H)	3.3×10 ⁻⁴	0.25	S12
11	$0.35 LiO^i Pr + 0.25 LiBF_4$	3.1×10 ⁻⁴	-	S13
12	Li-IL@MOF	3.0×10-4	0.36	S7
13	UiOLiTFSI	2.07×10-4	0.84	S5
14	LGZ	1.61×10-4	-	S1
15	PEO/ZIF-90-g-IL	1.17×10 ⁻⁴	0.44	S14



Figure S11. Photographs of LiNO₃@HM-MIL electrolyte membrane after 1 h storage at various temperature stages in an electric blow dryer atmosphere.



Figure S12. The LSV curves of SS|S-MIL-Cr electrolyte|Li battery.



Figure S13. The PXRD patterns of the synthesized Al-doped solid bimetals S-MIL.



Figure S14. The SEM-EDX of the synthesized Al-doped solid bimetals S-MIL.



Figure S15. HAADF-STEM images of the synthesized Al-doped solid bimetals S-MIL (a) with the corresponding EDX elements mappings (b) and (c).



Figure S16. EIS of the synthesized Al-doped solid bimetals S-MIL at 25°C (the internal shows a magnified view of the high frequency area).



Figure S17. The current-time curve of the S-MIL solid-like electrolyte during the polarization process (inside is the corresponding EIS before and after polarization).



Figure S18. The LSV curves of SS|S-MIL solid-like electrolyte|Li battery.



Figure S19. The XPS spectra of N 1s for LiNO₃@HM-MIL electrolyte after lithium plating/stripping cycles.



Figure S20. The galvanostatic charge and discharge cycling of LiFePO₄|LiNO₃@HM-MIL electrolyte|Li battery.



Figure S21. PXRD patterns of the hollow mesoporous LiNO₃@HM-MIL solid-like electrolyte before and after galvanostatic charge and discharge cycling.



Figure S22. (a) The galvanostatic charge and discharge cycling of LiFePO₄|S-MIL-Cr electrolyte|Li battery; (b) The LiFePO₄|S-MIL-Cr electrolyte|Li battery charge and discharge curves for the 1st, 10nd and 18th cycles; (c) The charge/discharge capacity and coulombic efficiency of the LiFePO₄|S-MIL-Cr electrolyte|Li battery.

 Table S4.
 Summary of cycle performance of different MOFs-based solid-state

 electrolytes.

NO.	Materials	current density	Initial discharge capacity/ mAh g ⁻¹	After cycle discharge capacity/mA h g ⁻¹	Capacity retention ratio/%	Ref
1	CSIL	0.2 C	-	158 (100 cycles)	99	S 8
2	ZIF-67@ZIF-8	0.1 C	116	103.3 (100 cycles)	89.1	S6
3	UiO-66-LiSS- 50wt%PC/EC	0.2 C	127	112 (100 cycles)	88.1	S3
4	LGZ	1.0 C	101.2	101.4 (500 cycles)	100	S1
5	Cu@Zn-MOF/PVA	1.0 C	119.3	135.3 (100 cycles)	-	S15
6	UiO-66 (SLE-H)	0.1 C	137	130 (100 cycles)	94.8	S12
7	Hollow ZIF-8	0.1 C	111.2	94.6 (100 cycles)	85.1	S16
8	PEO-n-UIO/60°C	0.1 C	151	141 (100 cycles)	95	S17
9	UIO/Li-IL/60°C	0.2 C	130.2	130.4 (100 cycles)	100	C19
		1.0 C	119	112 (380 cycles)	94	518
10	MOF-688	30mA/g	125	120 (200 cycles)	96	S4
11	LiNO ₃ @HM-MIL	0.1 C	131.96	128.56 (200 cycles)	97.42	This work

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