

## Supporting information

Enabling a compatible Li/garnet interface via a multifunctional additive of sulfur  
Jie Wang,<sup>†ab</sup> Saisai Zhang,<sup>†a</sup> Shaokang Song,<sup>a</sup> Jintao Liu,<sup>a</sup> Zhaolin Li<sup>ab</sup> and Hailei  
Zhao<sup>\*ab</sup>

<sup>a</sup> School of Materials Science and Engineering, University of Science and Technology  
Beijing, Beijing 100083, China

<sup>b</sup> Beijing Municipal Key Lab of Advanced Energy Materials and Technologies,  
Beijing 100083, China

\*Corresponding author: hlzhao@ustb.edu.cn

<sup>†</sup> These authors contributed equally to this work.

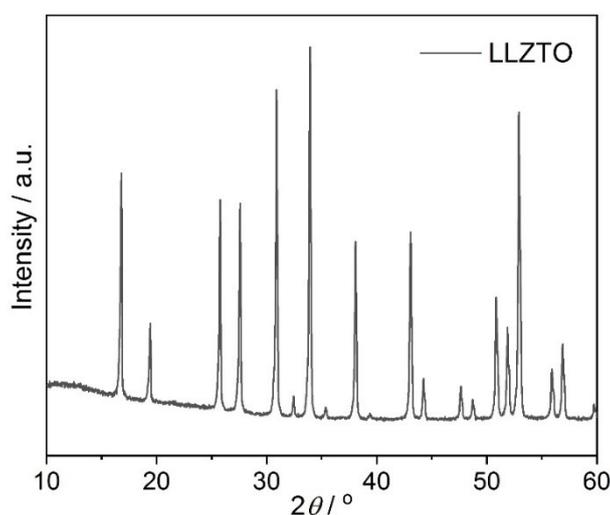


Fig. S1 XRD pattern of the synthesized LLZTO electrolyte.

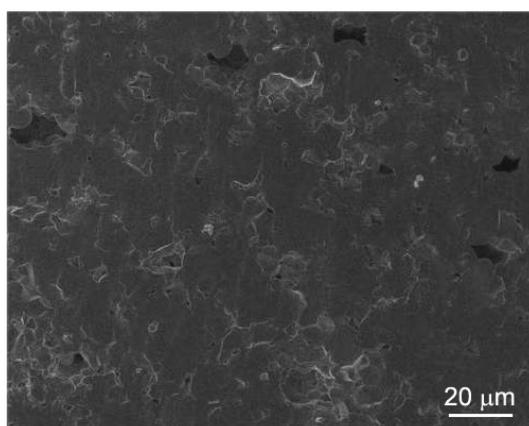


Fig. S2 Cross-section FESEM image of the LLZTO electrolyte.

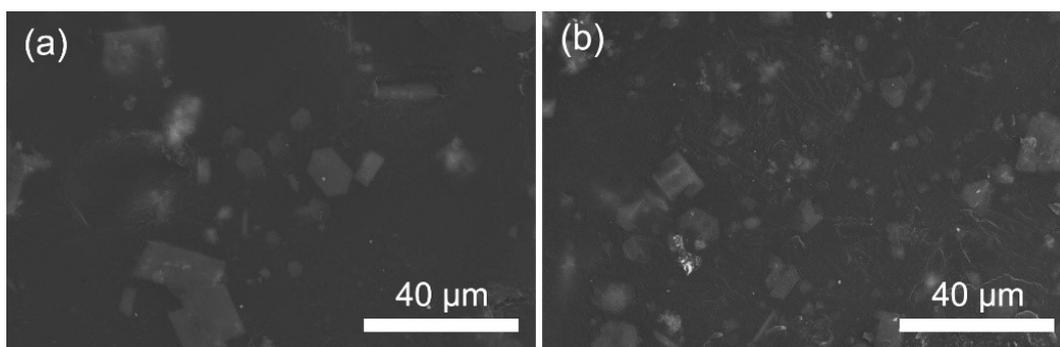


Fig. S3 The surface FESEM images of (a) LS5 and (b) LS20.

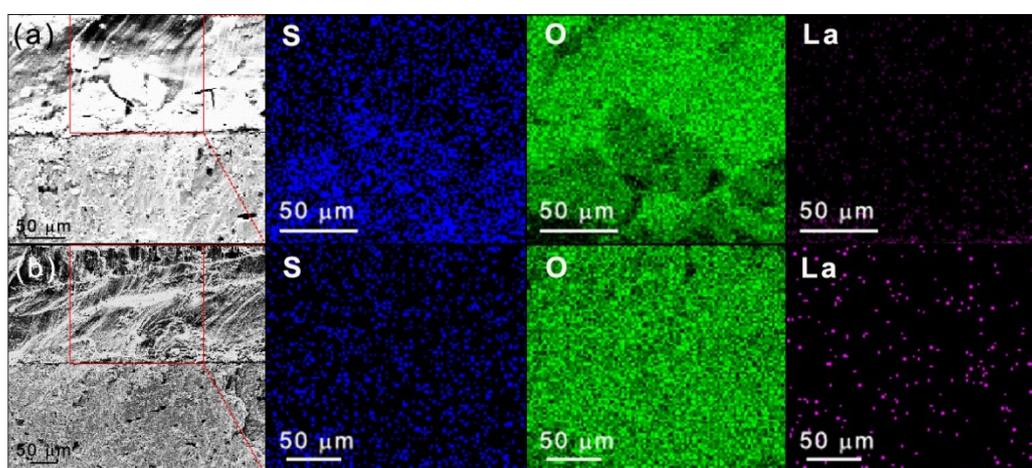


Fig. S4 (a, b) FESEM images of the cross-section of the LS10 electrode and the corresponding EDS mapping analysis on the different marked areas in the LS10|LLZTO|LS10 symmetric cell.

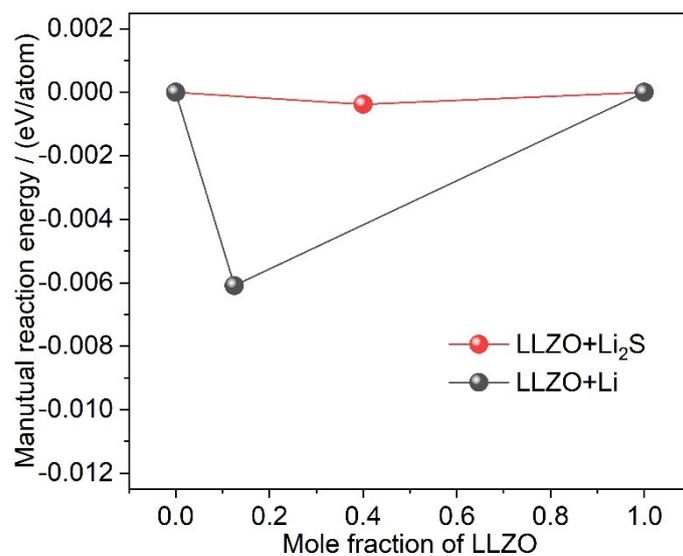


Fig. S5 Calculated mutual reaction energy between Li<sub>2</sub>S/pure Li and garnet LLZO electrolyte.

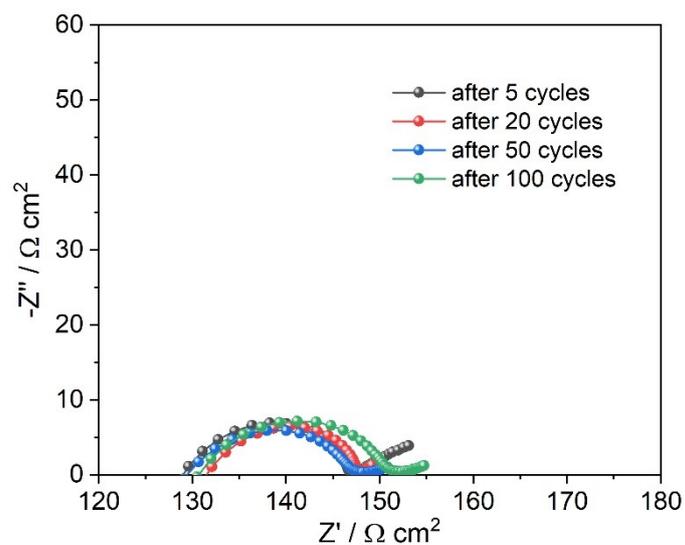


Fig. S6 EIS plots of the LS10|LLZTO|LS10 symmetric cell after different cycles.

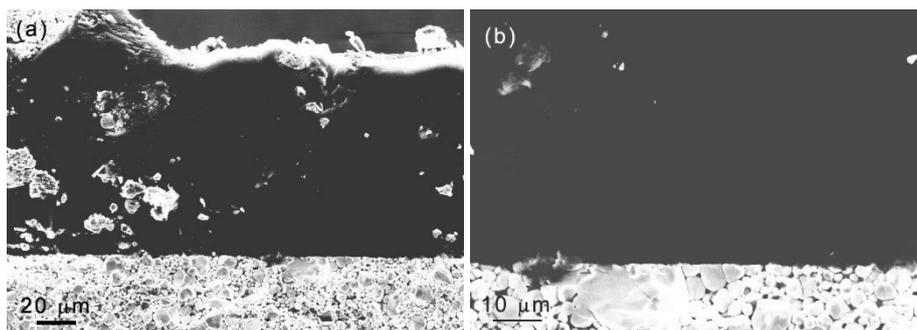


Fig. S7 The cross-sectional FESEM image of the LS10|LLZTO|LS10 symmetric cell after cycling at the current density of  $0.2 \text{ mA cm}^{-2}$ : (a) low magnification and (b) high magnification.

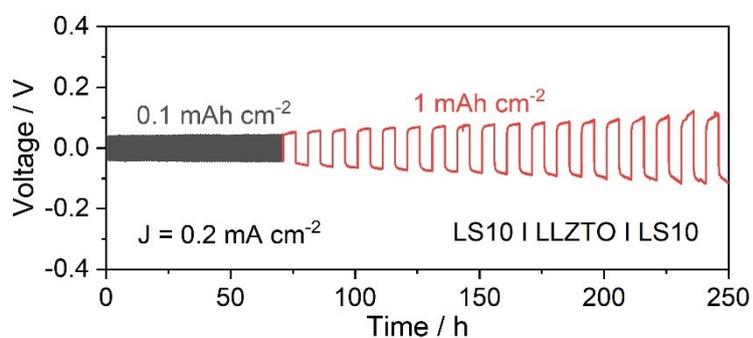


Fig. S8 Cycling performance of the LS10|LLZTO|LS10 symmetric cell at the current density of  $0.2 \text{ mA cm}^{-2}$  and capacity of  $1 \text{ mAh cm}^{-2}$ .

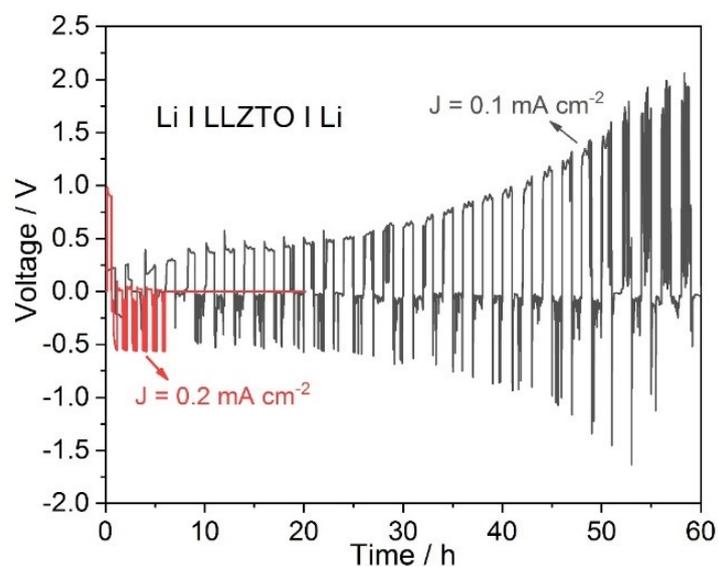


Fig. S9 Galvanostatic Li plating/stripping curves of symmetric Li|LLZTO|Li cells at room temperature.

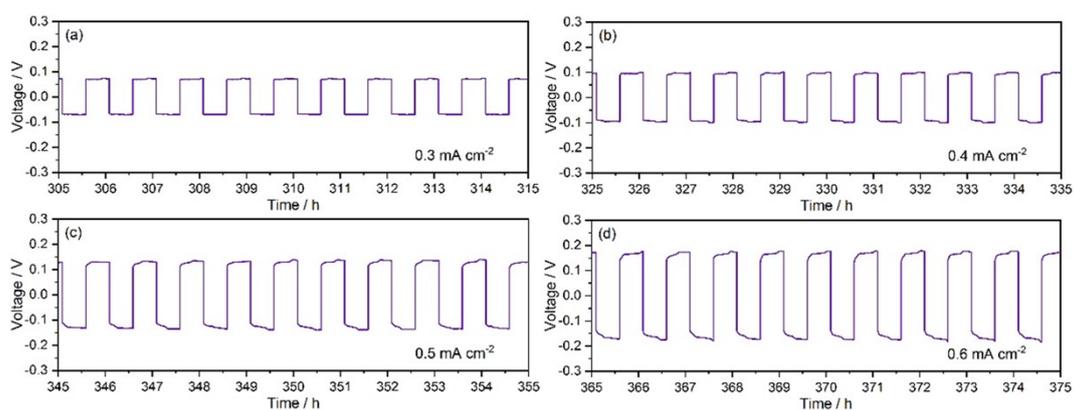


Fig. S10 Enlarged Li plating/stripping curves of symmetric LS10|LLZTO|LS10 cells at different current densities.

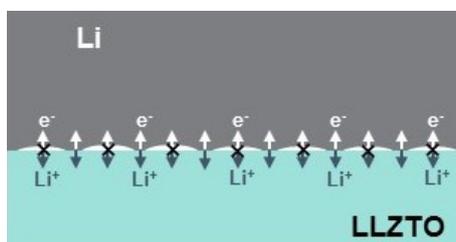


Fig. S11 Schematic illustration of the charge transfer at the interface for the Li|LLZTO|Li symmetric cell.

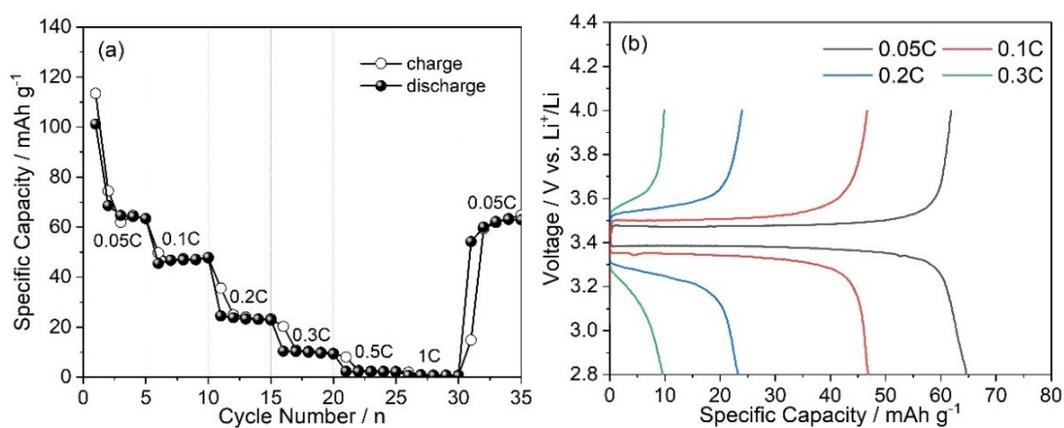


Fig. S12 (a) Stepped rate-capability of the fabricated Li|LLZTO|LiFePO<sub>4</sub> cell and (b) the corresponding charge/discharge curves at the different current densities.

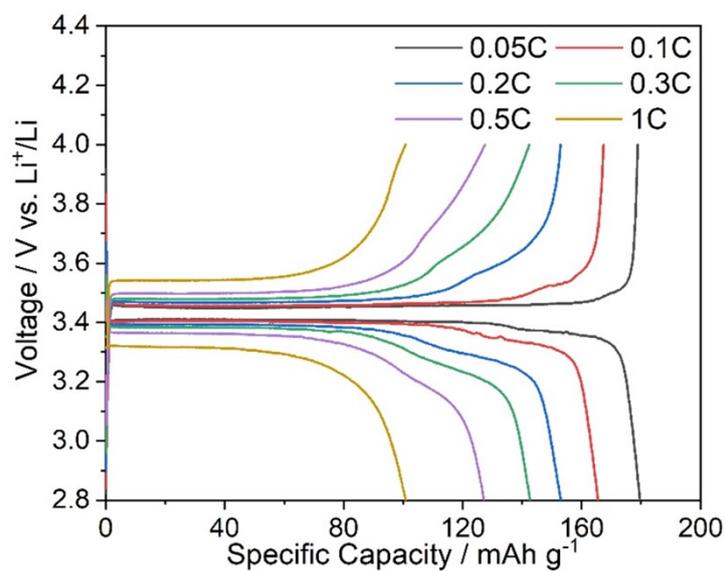


Fig. S13 Discharge/charge curves of the LS10|LLZTO|LiFePO<sub>4</sub> cell at the different current densities.

Table S1 The detailed first-principles calculation results

Reactants	Ratio of LLZO	Mutual reaction energy(eV/atom )	Phase equilibria
LLZO+Li <sub>2</sub> S	100%	0	Li <sub>7</sub> La <sub>3</sub> Zr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>12</sub>
	40%	-0.00038	La <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>2</sub> ,Li <sub>2</sub> O,Li <sub>6</sub> Zr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>7</sub>
	0%	0	Li <sub>2</sub> S
LLZO+Li	100%	0	Li <sub>7</sub> La <sub>3</sub> Zr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>12</sub>
	12.5%	-0.006	Li <sub>2</sub> O,La <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> ,Zr <sub>4</sub> O
	0%	0	Li