Supplemental Information

A Functional Electrolyte Additive Enabling Robust Interphases in High-Voltage

Li||LiNi_{0.8}Co_{0.1}Mn_{0.1}O₂ Batteries at Elevated Temperature

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Figure S1 Reduction stability of both electrolytes in three-electrode cell system tested by linear sweep voltammetry (LSV) and the scan rate was 1 mV s⁻¹.



Figure S2 The blank electrolytes (two bottles on the left) and PS-electrolytes (two bottles on the right) stored at elevated temperature of 45°C for different times.



Figure S3 O 1s (a, b) and S 2p (c) spectra of SEI formed on Li metal surface after 10 cycles by using different electrolytes.



Figure S4 Cycling performance of Li||NCM811 half-cells using different PS content in electrolytes between 2.8 to 4.3 V at 0.5 C.



Figure S5 (a) Nyquist plots for Li||NCM811 cells after 200 cycles during 2.8-4.45 V, at 45 °C using different electrolytes. (b) fitted Rf and Rct value according to (c) the equivalent circuit.



Figure S6 Rate performance of Li||NCM811 half-cells using the blank electrolyte and PS-electrolyte after two formation cycles at 0.1 C, then cycled at 0.2, 0.5, 1.0, 2.0, 3.0 and 5.0 C subsequently within the voltage of 2.8-4.45 V at elevated temperature.



Figure S7 (a, b) The top-view and (c, d) cross-sectional SEM images of cathodes in Li||NCM811 half-cells using the (a, c) blank electrolyte and (b, d) PS-electrolyte after 100 cycles to 4.45 V and at 45 °C.



Figure S8 In-situ XRD contour plots during the first cycle between 2.8-4.45 V using the (a) blank electrolyte and (b) PS-electrolyte.



Figure S9 Ex-situ XRD patterns for (a) full range, (b) 17-20° and (c) 43-46° for pristine NCM811 and NCM811 after 200 cycles.



Figure S10 Lattice parameter a and c values for cycled NCM811 from refinement results.



Figure S11 HRTEM and Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) and Inverse Fast Fourier Transform (IFFT) images at different regions of cycled NCM811 using the blank electrolyte (upper) and PS-electrolyte (lower).