Supplementary Information

## LLTO-containing heterogeneous composite electrolyte with a stable

## interface enabling solid-state lithium metal batteries

Jiaying Bi\*, a, b, Ling Zhang<sup>b,c</sup>, Borong Wu\*, b,c,d, Meixia Xiao<sup>a</sup>, Lei Wang<sup>a</sup>, Zhao Li<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> College of New Energy, Xi'an Shiyou University, Xi'an, 710065, China.

<sup>b</sup> Beijing Key Laboratory of Environmental Science and Engineering, School of Materials Science and Engineering, Beijing Institute of Technology, Beijing, 100081, China.

<sup>c</sup> Chongqing Innovation Center of Beijing Institute of Technology, Chongqing 401120, China.

<sup>d</sup> Beijing Higher Institution Engineering Research Center of Power Battery and Chemical Energy Materials, Beijing Institute of Technology, Beijing 100081, China.

\* Corresponding authors.

E-mail addresses: jybi@xsyu.edu.cn (J.Y. Bi); wubr@bit.edu.cn (B.R. Wu).



**Fig. S1.** (a) EIS for the PLT electrolytes with different LLTO contents at room temperature. (b) Ionic conductivities of PLT electrolytes with different LLTO contents.



**Fig. S2.** The chronoamperometry curves of the (a) Li|PEO|Li and (b) Li|PVDF-HFP|Li cells under a polarization voltage of 10 mV (Insets are the EIS before and after the polarization).



Fig. S3. (a) EIS for the PLTP from 20 to 80  $^{\circ}$ C. (b) Arrhenius plot of the PLTP.



Fig. S4. CV curves of the Li|PLT|ss cell from -0.5 to 2.5 V at 60  $^\circ\text{C}.$ 



Fig. S5. CCD test of the lithium metal symmetrical cell with PLT measured from 0.1 to 2.4 mA  $cm^{-2}$  at 60 °C.