

Supporting Information

Hemi-Methylamine Lithium Borohydride as Electrolyte for All-Solid-State Batteries

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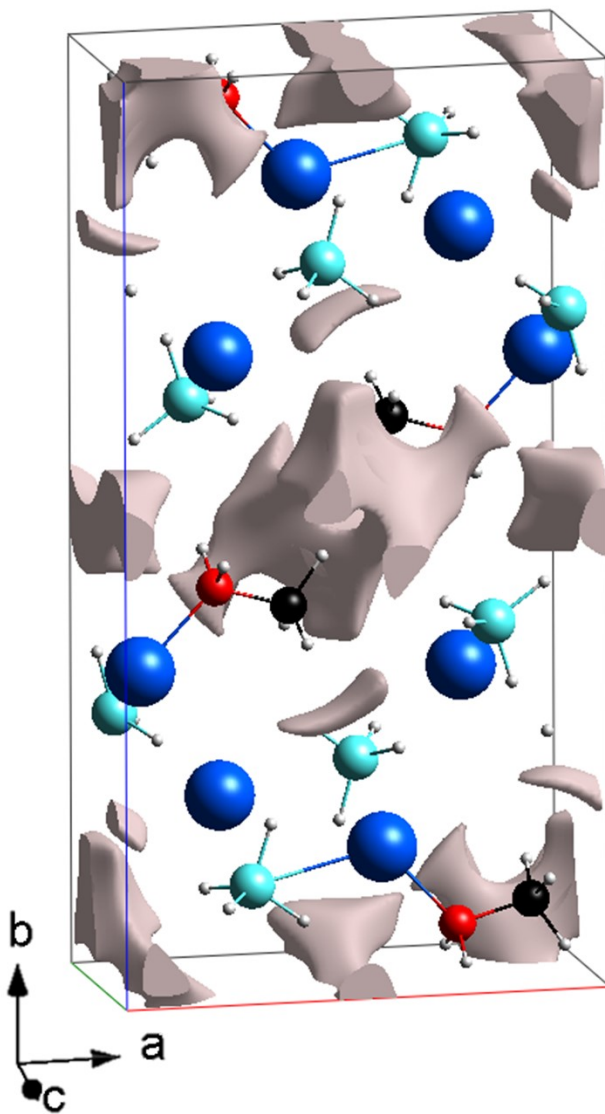


Figure S1. Crystal voids analysis of $\text{LiBH}_4 \cdot \frac{1}{2}\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_2$ using Crystal explorer and the standard isovalue of $0.002 \text{ e} \cdot \text{au}^{-3}$. Color scheme: Li (blue), B (light blue), N (red), C (black), H (grey). The light purple ribbons illustrate voids.

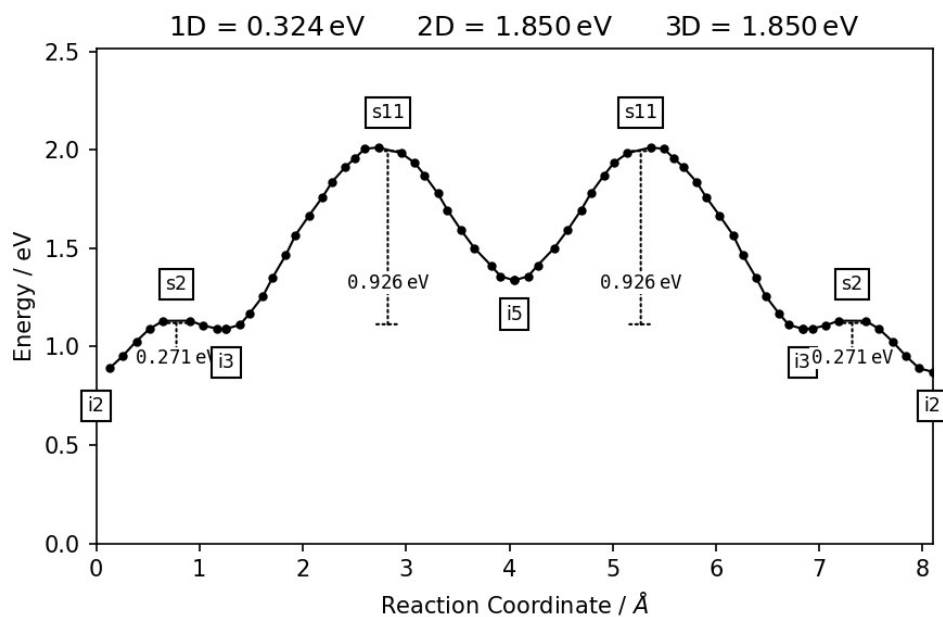
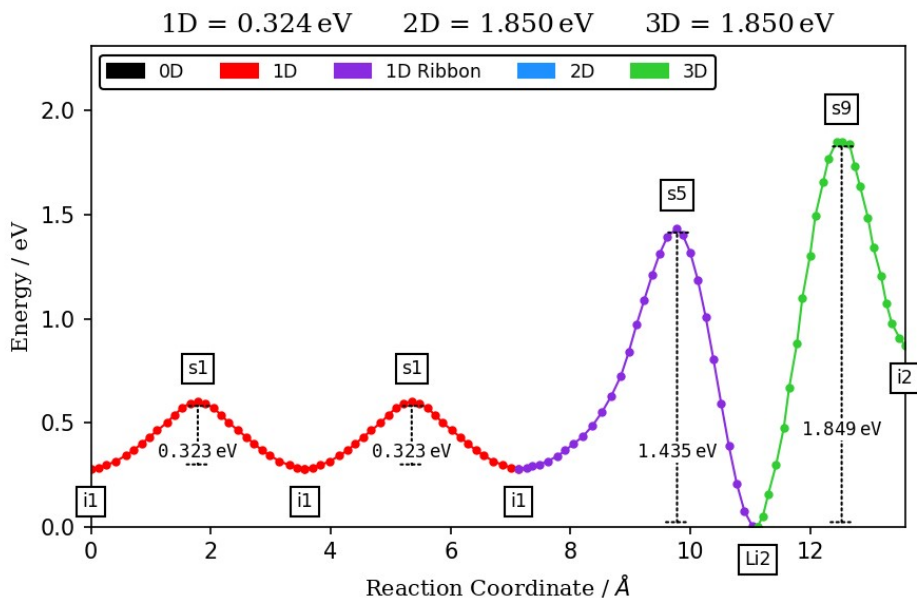


Figure S2. Energy barriers of the Li^+ ion migration pathway in the $\text{LiBH}_4 \cdot \frac{1}{2}\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_2$ unit cell as calculated by the software SoftBV using the Bond-Valence approach. a) shows the energy profile for conduction pathway A (1D) and the complete energy landscape for a three-dimensional conduction pathway, which also include a framework Li^+ . b) shows the energy profile for conduction pathway B. Note that SoftBV calculates for a static structure.

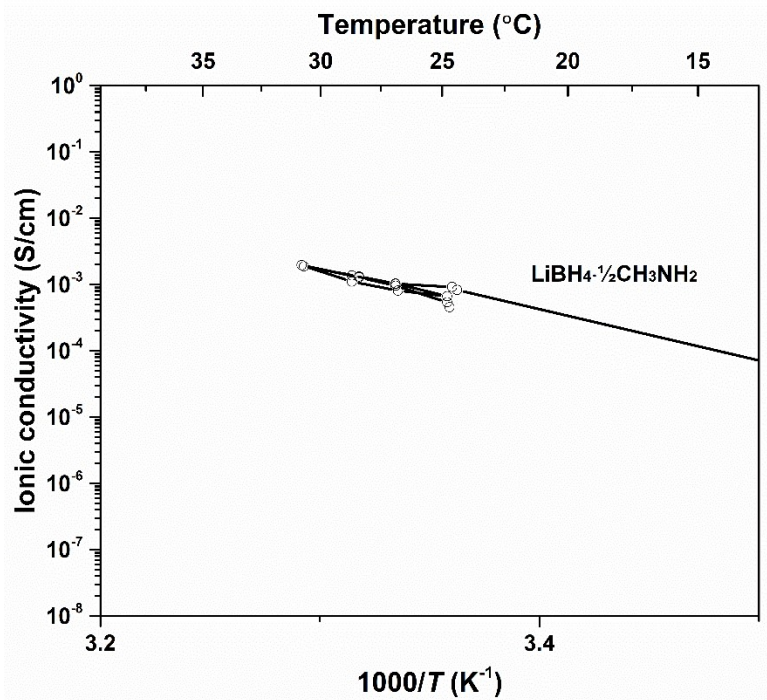


Figure S3. Temperature-dependent ionic conductivity of $\text{LiBH}_4 \cdot \frac{1}{2}\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_2$ upon cycling.

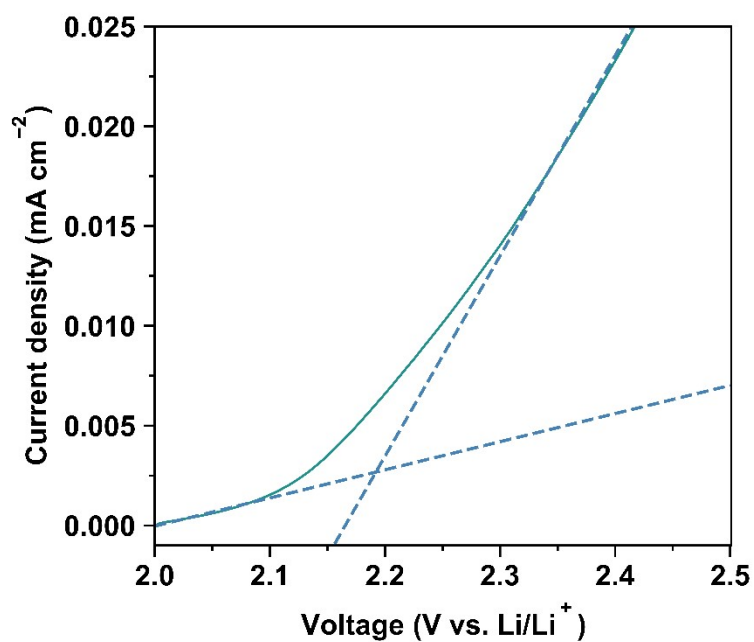
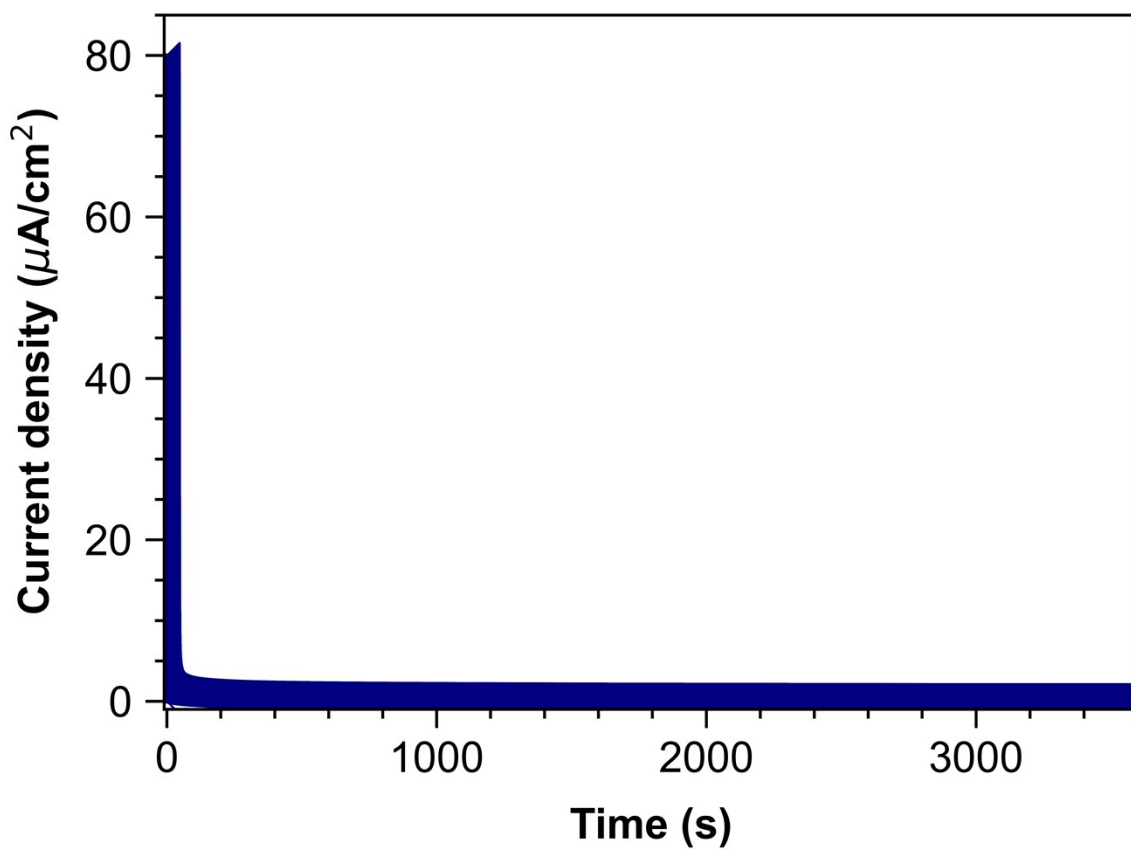


Figure S4. Linear sweep voltammetry of $\text{LiBH}_4 \cdot \frac{1}{2}\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_2$ in a two electrode setup with Li as counter/reference electrode and Mo as working electrode recorded at $T = 30 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ with a scan rate $v = 1 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$ in the potential range from OCV to 2.4 V to evaluate the oxidative stability.



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figure S5. Chronoamperometry in a symmetric $\text{Mo}|\text{LiBH}_4 \cdot \frac{1}{2}\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_2|\text{Mo}$ cell at 30°C by applying 0.5 V for 1 h

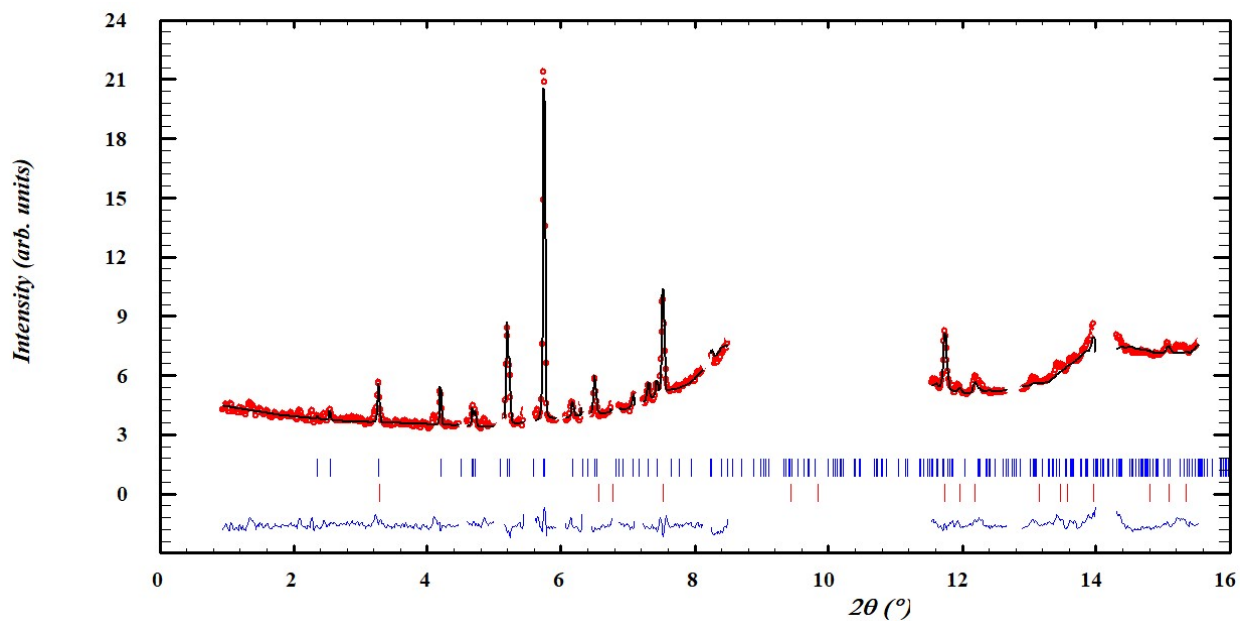


Figure S6. Rietveld refinement of the *in operando* data collected for Li|LiBH₄·½CH₃NH₂|TiS₂ from SR PXD data measured at room temperature, $\lambda = 0.3542 \text{ \AA}$, showing experimental (red circles) and calculated (black line) PXD patterns, and a difference plot below (blue line). Blue tick marks: LiBH₄·½CH₃NH₂, red tick marks: TiS₂. Final discrepancy factors: $R_p = 2.65 \%$, $R_{wp} = 3.40 \%$ (not corrected for background), $R_p = 45.6 \%$, $R_{wp} = 23.2 \%$ (conventional Rietveld R-factors). The ranges containing scattering from the Al-windows and Li-metal has been excluded in the refinement.