Supplementary Information

Induced Orbital Asymmetry of Nonpolar Molecular Additives for Boosted Rapid Operating Performance in Lithium Metal Batteries

Seo-Young Jun¹, Chae Yeong Son¹, Suji Kim¹, Haesun Park², and Won-Hee Ryu^{1,3,*}

¹Department of Chemical and Biological Engineering, Sookmyung Women's University, 100 Cheongpa-ro 47-gil, Yongsan-gu, Seoul 04310, Republic of Korea.

²School of Integrative Engineering, Chung-Ang University, 84, Heukseok-ro, Dongjak-gu, Seoul, 06974, Republic of Korea

³Institute of Advanced Materials and Systems, Sookmyung Women's University, 100 Cheongpa-ro 47-gil, Yongsan-gu, Seoul 04310, Republic of Korea.

* Corresponding author

E-mail: whryu@sookmyung.ac.kr (Prof. Won-Hee Ryu)

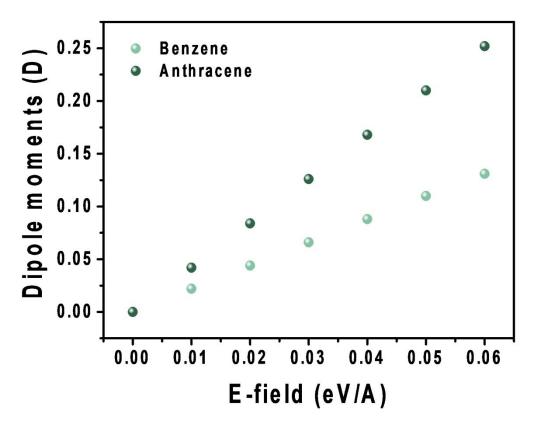


Figure S1. Graph of the calculated dipole moments of benzene and anthracene increasing with the E-field.

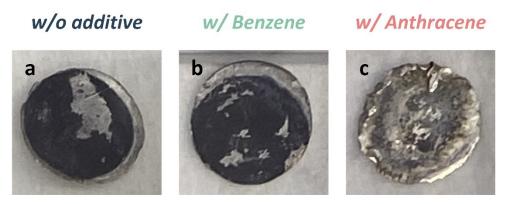


Figure S2. Digital images of the lithium metal anode from the disassembled Li–Li symmetric cells prepared (a) without additive, (b) with benzene, and (c) with anthracene.

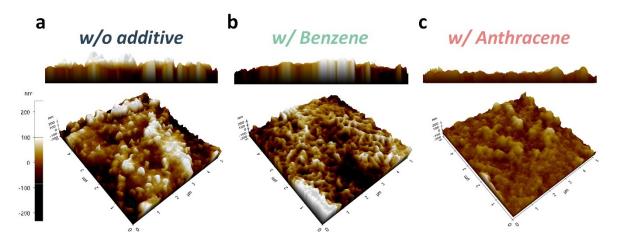


Figure S3. AFM images of the lithium metal electrode in the electrolyte (a) without additive, (b) with benzene, and (c) with anthracene.

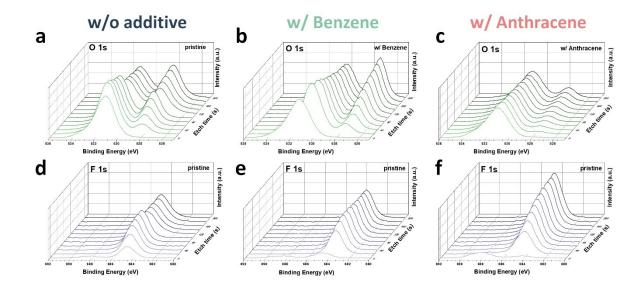


Figure S4. XPS depth profile results after 30 cycles. XPS depth profiles for O 1s using electrolyte (a) without additive, (b) with benzene, and (c) with anthracene. XPS depth profiles for F 1s using electrolyte (d) without additive, (e) with benzene, and (f) with anthracene.