

## Supporting Informations

# **Exploring the influence of hydrogen bond donors within deep eutectic solvents on the extraction of metals during the recycling process of lithium-ion batteries**

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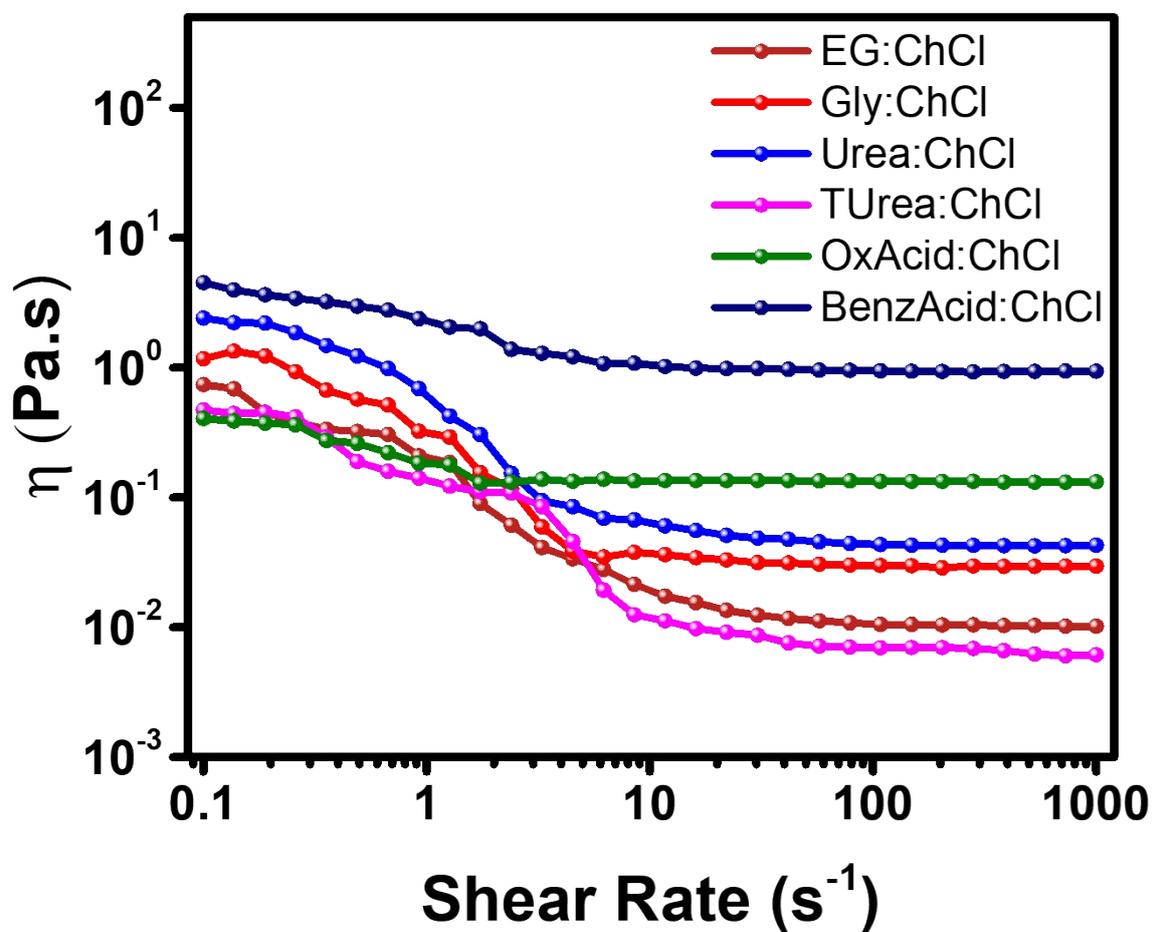
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**Table S1.** Detailed synthetic temperature and time for the DESs.

DES	Synthesis Temperature (°C)	Synthesis Time (min)
EG:ChCl	80	10
Gly:ChCl	80	10
Urea:ChCl	90	20
TUrea:ChCl	110	30
Ox Acid:ChCl	100	30
Benz Acid:ChCl	110	30



**Figure S1.** Viscosity vs shear rate curves of the DESs.



### Temperature dependent viscosities and activation energy calculation:

The viscosities of all NADES decreased with increasing temperature, which can be correlated with the Arrhenius model according to the following equation,

$$\eta = \eta_0 e^{\frac{E_a}{RT}} \quad (\text{Eq. S1})$$

Where,

$\eta$  = viscosity (Pa.s)

$\eta_0$  = pre-exponential factor (Pa.s)

$E_a$  = activation energy ( $\text{Jmol}^{-1}$ )

$R$  = ideal gas constant ( $\text{Jmol}^{-1}\text{K}^{-1}$ )

$T$  = temperature (K)

The logarithmic form of Equation S1 for the prepared NADES is plotted in Figure S6b. Note that the slopes of the plots indicate  $E_a$ , representing the activation energy barriers of NADES to shear stress.

**Table S2.**  $E_a$  values as a function of temperature

DES	$E_a$ ( $\text{Jmol}^{-1}$ )	$R^2$
EG:ChCl	250.4041	0.99291
Gly:ChCl	384.5321	0.93013
Urea:ChCl	517.3202	0.98328
TUrea:ChCl	343.6372	0.95644
Ox Acid:ChCl	538.1285	0.98734
Benz Acid:ChCl	1493.625	0.97605



a) Glycerol-ChCl DES



b) EG-ChCl DES



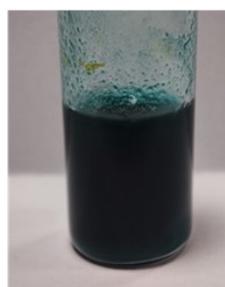
c) Oxalic Acid-ChCl DES



d) Benzoic Acid-ChCl DES

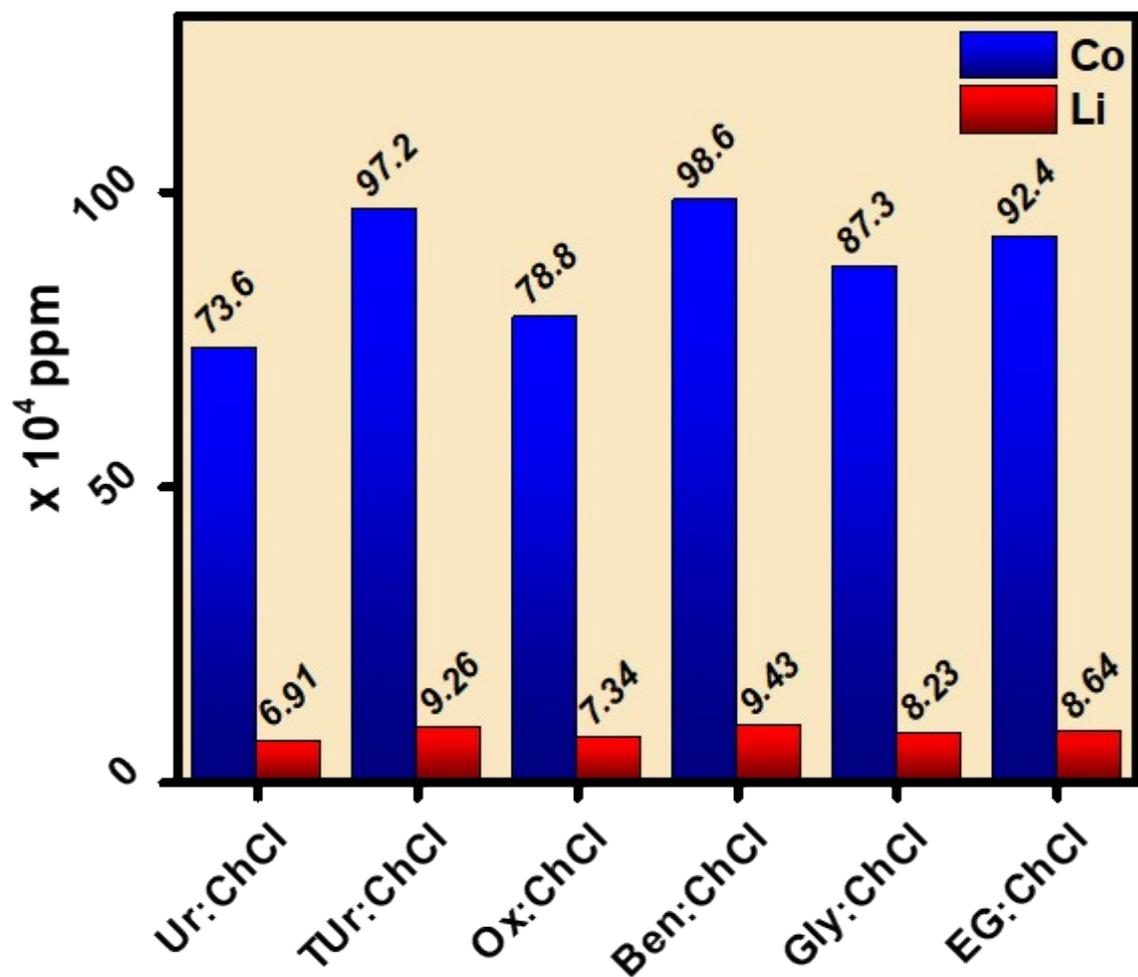


e) Urea-ChCl DES

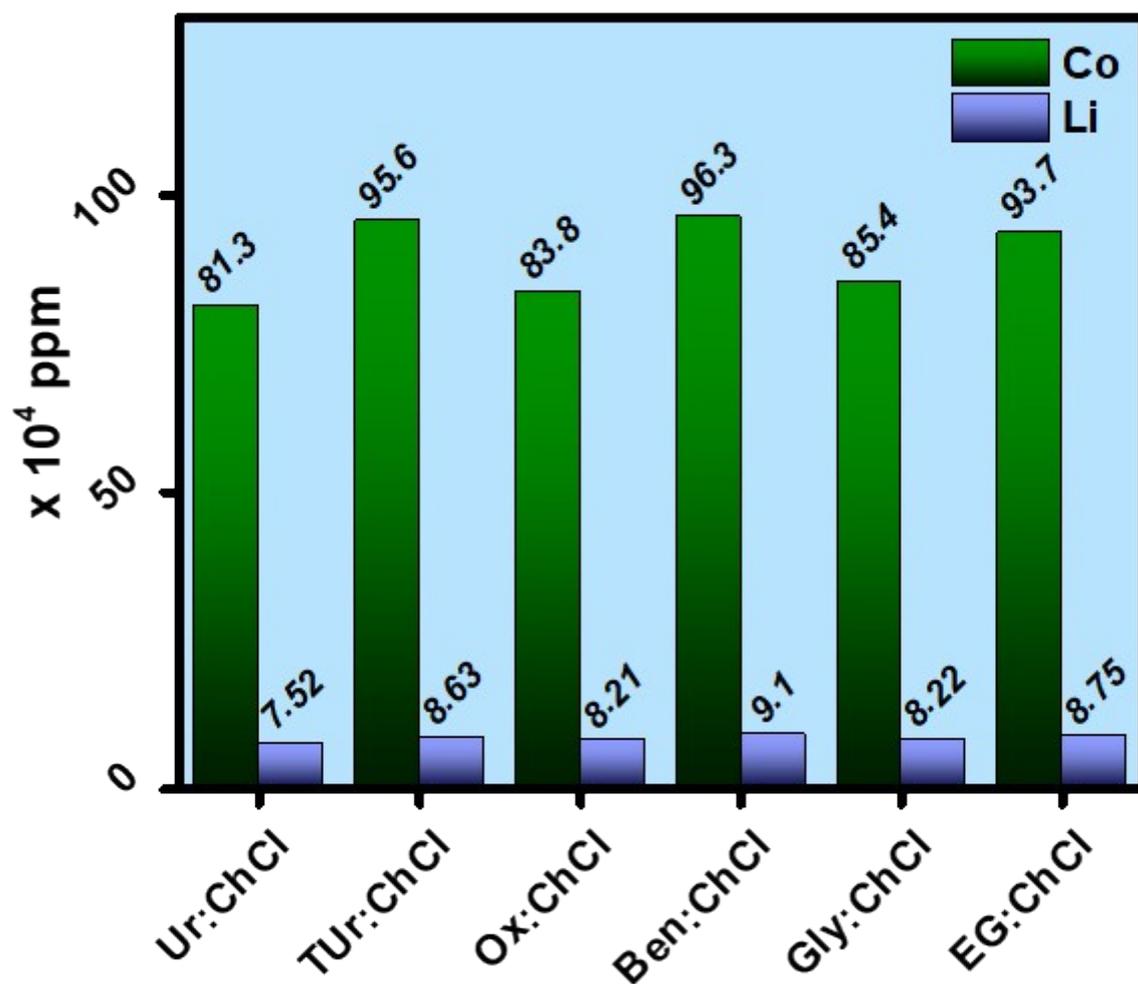


f) Thio Urea-ChCl DES

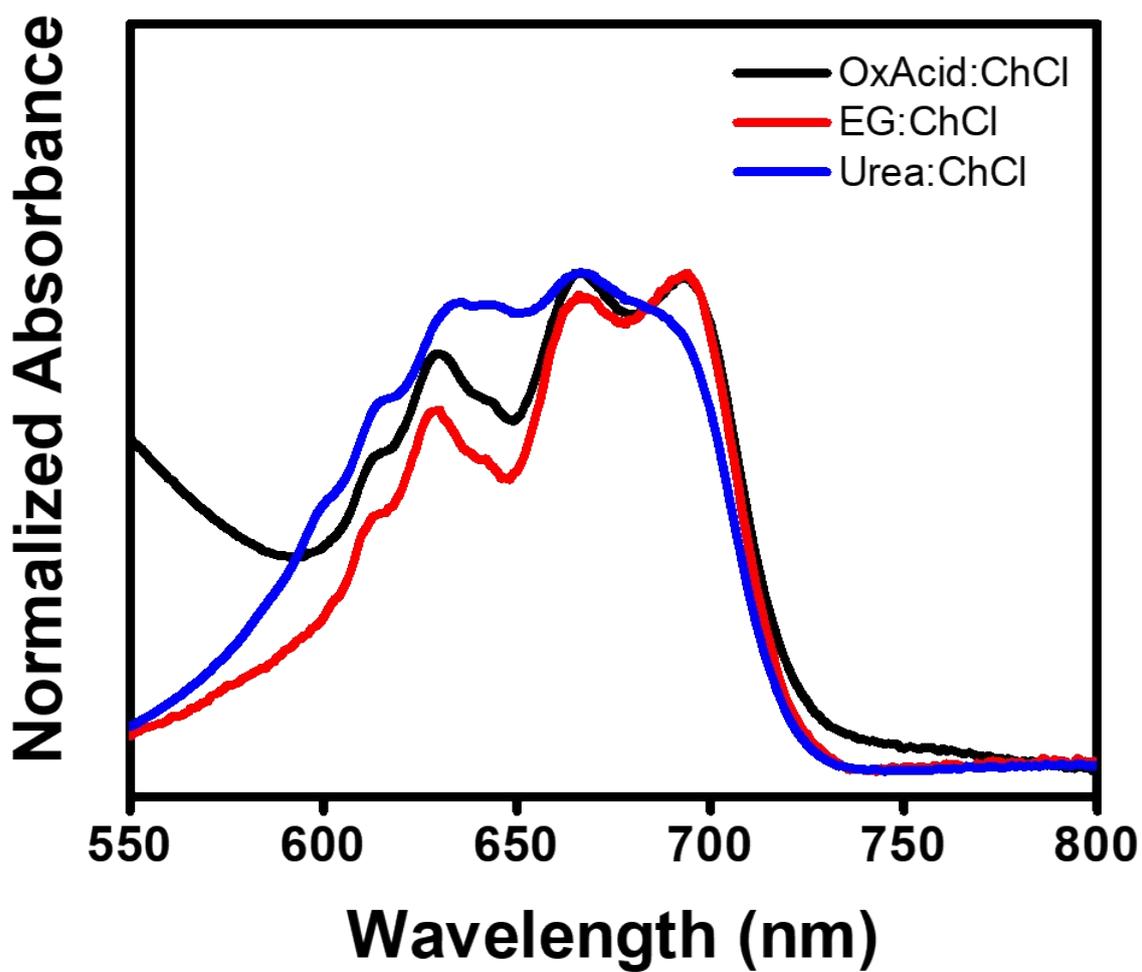
**Figure S2.** Images of DESs after the leaching and filtration process of LIB powder for **a.** Gly-ChCl, **b.** EG-ChCl, **c.** Ox Acid-ChCl, **d.** Benz Acid-ChCl, **e.** Urea-ChCl and **f.** Thiourea-ChCl DESs.



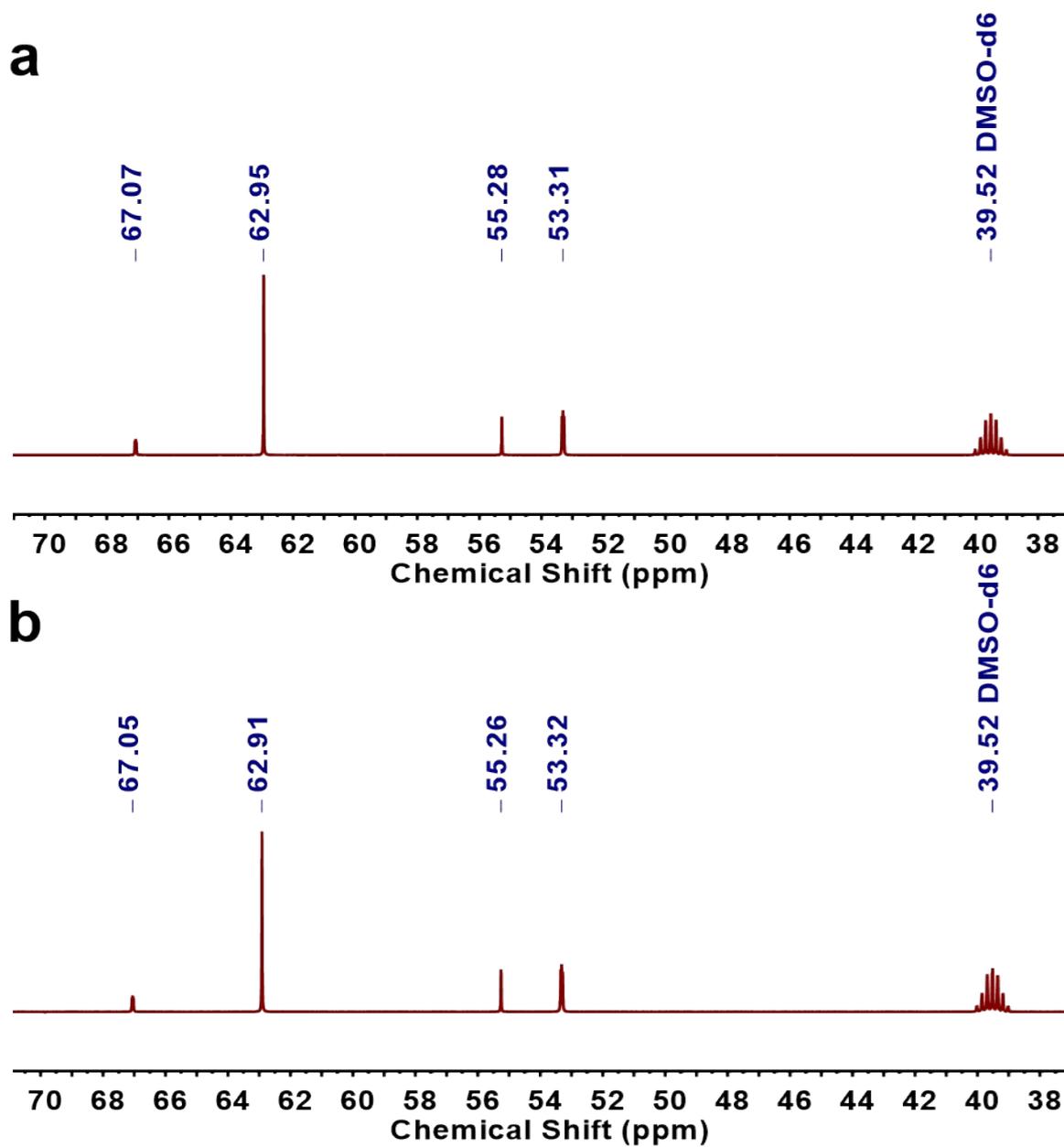
**Figure S3.** Effective amount of leached metal Cobalt and Lithium from the LCO powder by different DESs.



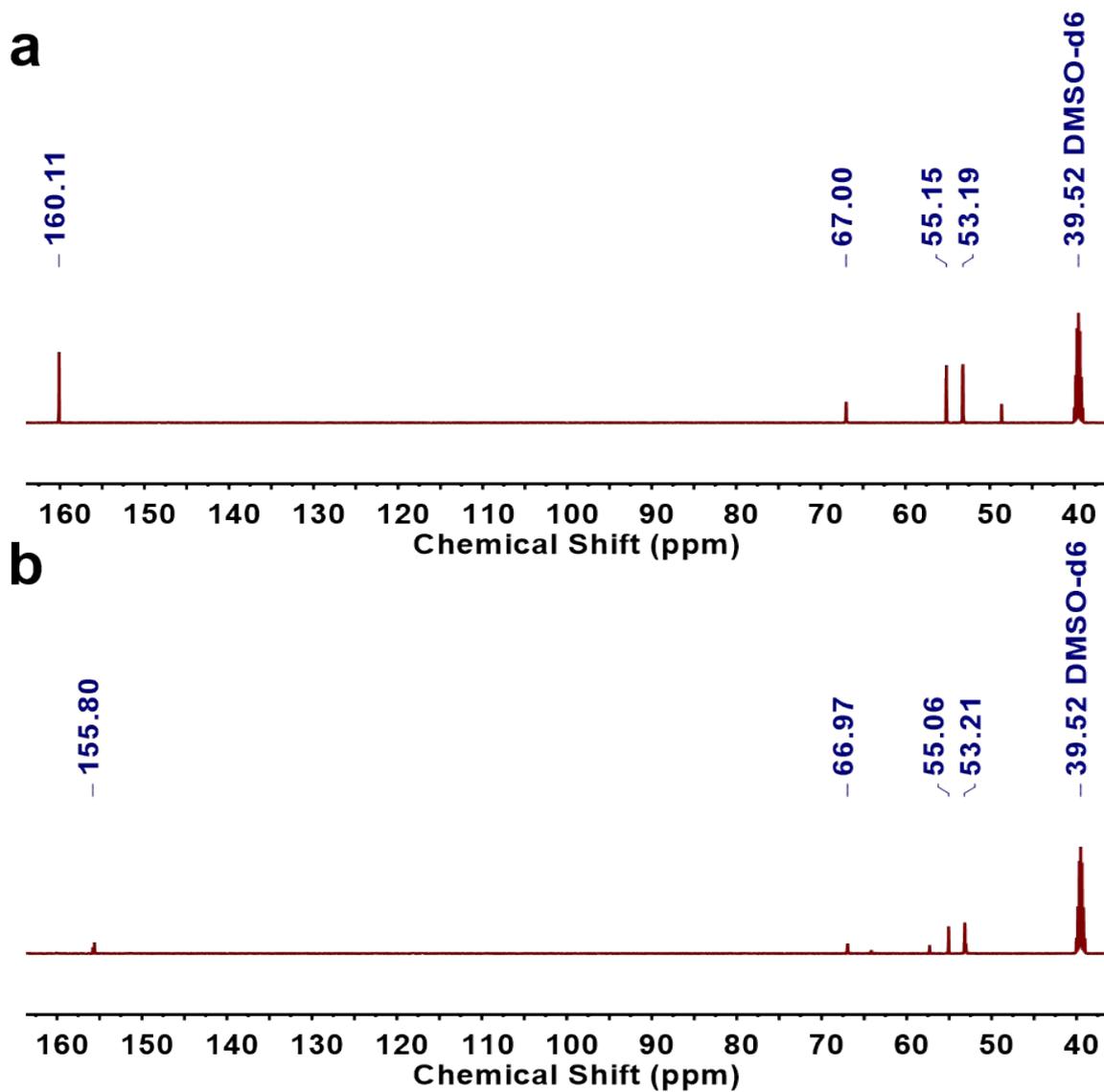
**Figure S4.** Effective amount of leached metal Cobalt and Lithium from the LIB powder by different DESs.



**Figure S5.** UV-visible spectra of the EG:ChCl, Urea:ChCl and OxAcid:ChCl DES after LCO leaching showing the peaks of Co(II)-coordinated complexations in the range of 600-700 nm.



**Figure S6.**  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR spectra of the EG:ChCl DES **a.** before leaching and **b.** after leaching.



**Figure S7.**  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR spectra of the Urea:ChCl DES **a.** before leaching and **b.** after leaching.

**Table S3.** The estimated yields of the recovered  $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4$  from LCO powder with the various HBD-functionalized DESs.

<b>DES</b>	<b>LCO taken (mg)</b>	<b><math>\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4</math> recovered (mg)</b>
EG:ChCl	30	9.11
OxAcid:ChCl	30	11.3
Urea:ChCl	30	13.4

**Table S4.** The estimated cost for the components used to produce DESs and Acid based solvents used for LIB leaching processes.

<b>NAME OF DES COMPONENT</b>	<b>PRICE IN USD</b>	<b>COST OF ACID BASED ALTERNATIVE</b>	<b>PRICE IN USD</b>
Choline Chloride	3.13 \$ per Kg	Hydrochloric Acid	3.15 \$ per Litre
Ethylene Glycol	1.08 \$ per Litre	Nitric Acid	1.14 \$ per Litre
Glycerol	0.78 \$ per Kg	Sulphuric Acid	0.54 \$ per Kg
Benzoic Acid	1.02 \$ per Kg	Ascorbic Acid	3.61 \$ per Kg
Oxalic Acid	0.54 \$ per Kg		
Thio Urea	3.01 \$ per Kg		
Urea	0.72 \$ per Kg		