

Probing and Understanding Performances of Conductive Organic Radical Salts as Positive Electrode Material for anion-ion and dual-ion Batteries

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SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Table S1 Electrocrystallization conditions

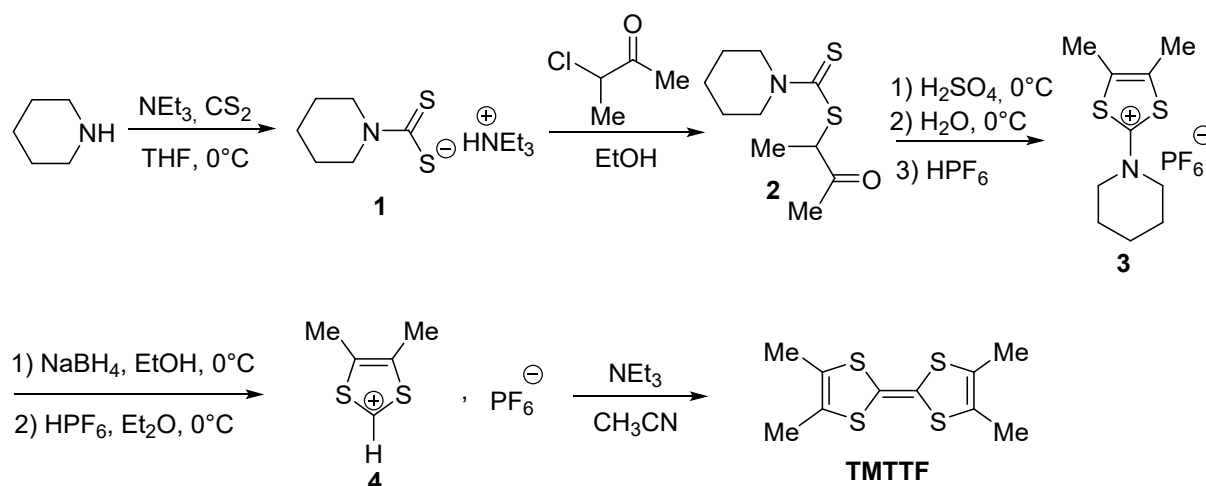
X = Br ⁻ , BF ₄ ⁻ , ClO ₄ ⁻ , PF ₆ ⁻ , AsF ₆ ⁻	(TMTTF) ₂ Br	(TMTTF) ₂ BF ₄	(TMTTF) ₂ ClO ₄	(TMTTF) ₂ PF ₆	(TMTTF) ₂ AsF ₆	
TMTTF (mg, mmol)	150, 0.57	150, 0.57	400, 1.54	400, 1.54	600, 2.3	150, 0.57
TBAX (g, mmol)	1.47, 4.56	2.87, 8.73	8.0, 24.3	8.0, 23.4	12.0, 31.0	3.77, 8.74
TBAX (mmol)	4.56	8.73	24.3	23.4	31.0	8.74
I (μA)	200	200	400	400	600	200
(TMTTF) ₂ X (mg)	34	74	126	225	504	91
Yield	20%	43%	27%	47%	66%	45%

Table S2 Chemical oxidation conditions for (TMTTF)₂X synthesis

X = BF ₄ ⁻ , ClO ₄ ⁻ , PF ₆ ⁻	(TMTTF) ₂ BF ₄	(TMTTF) ₂ ClO ₄	(TMTTF) ₂ PF ₆	
TMTTF (mg, mmol)	100, 0.38	400, 1.54	100, 0.38	100, 0.38
V H ₂ O ₂ (μL)	9.9, 96.0	39.6, 384.0	9.9, 96.0	9.9, 96.0
V HX (μL, μmol)	24.0, 192.0	95.6, 768.0	16.6, 192.0	28.3, 192.0
V THF (mL)	20	60	20	20
(TMTTF) ₂ X (mg)	30	255	60	18
Yield	25%	54%	51%	14%

Table S3: Crystallographic data

	TMTTF	(TMTTF)Br(H ₂ O) ₂
CCDC deposit nb.	2545862	2545863
Formulae	C ₁₀ H ₁₂ S ₄	C ₁₀ H ₁₆ BrO ₂ S ₄
FW (g.mol ⁻¹)	260.44	376.37
System	monoclinic	monoclinic
Space group	C2/c	C2/m
<i>a</i> (Å)	15.773(2)	16.6579(19)
<i>b</i> (Å)	5.9995(10)	9.7456(11)
<i>c</i> (Å)	14.248(2)	9.0958(10)
α (deg)	90.00	90.00
β (deg)	119.826(5)	97.894(5)
γ (deg)	90.00	90.00
<i>V</i> (Å ³)	1169.7(3)	1462.6(3)
<i>T</i> (K)	150(2)	150(2)
<i>Z</i>	4	4
Cryst. dim. (mm)	0.31×0.06×0.05	0.13×0.11×0.06
<i>D</i> _{calc} (g.cm ⁻³)	1.479	1.709
μ (mm ⁻¹)	0.77	3.369
Absorption corr.	multi-scan	multi-scan
<i>T</i> _{min} , <i>T</i> _{max}	0.946, 0.962	0.4711, 0.7456
Total refls	4253	8455
Uniq refls (<i>R</i> _{int})	1323 (0.0671)	1772 (0.0268)
Uniq refls (<i>I</i> > 2 σ (<i>I</i>))	1027	1638
<i>R</i> ₁ , <i>wR</i> ₂	0.0804, 0.1985	0.023, 0.063
<i>R</i> ₁ , <i>wR</i> ₂ (all data)	0.0961, 0.2129	0.026, 0.0645
GOF	1.058	1.017

**Fig. S1: Synthetic pathway towards TMTTF**

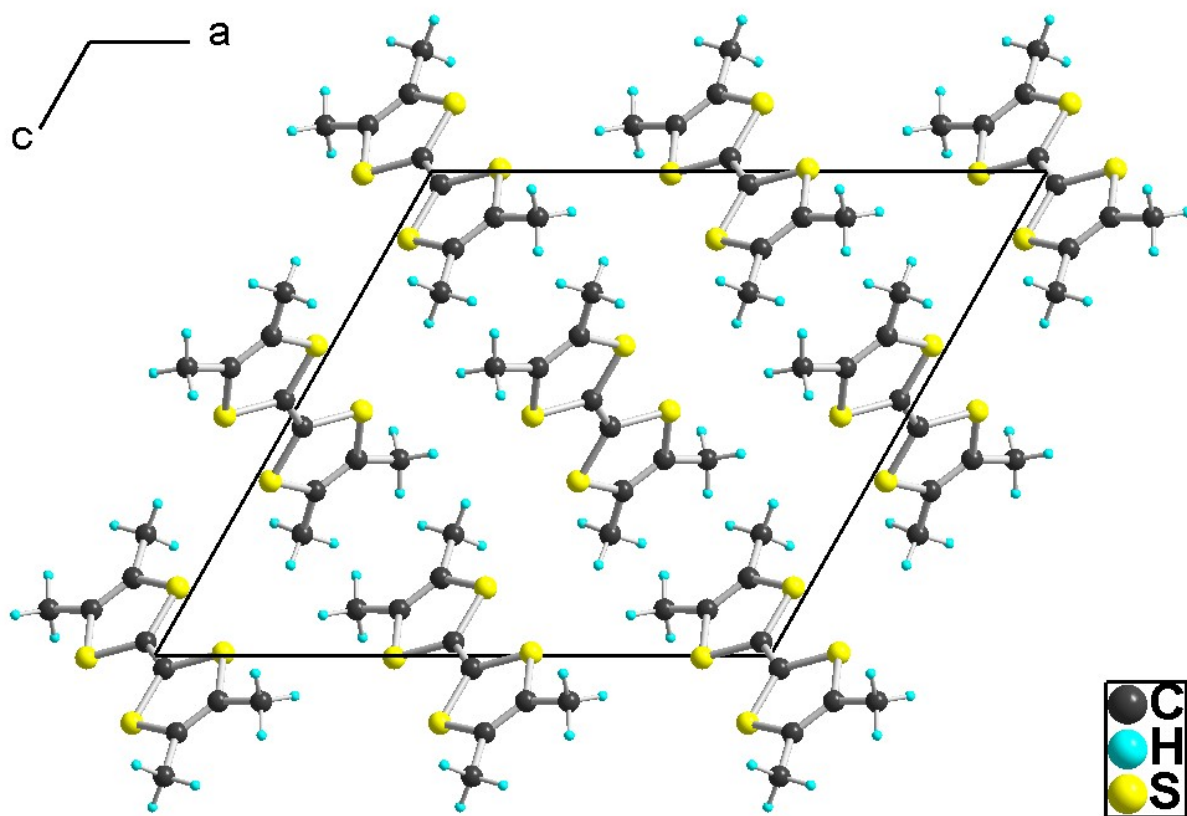
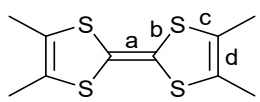


Fig. S2: Projection view along the *b* axis of the unit cell of TMTTF (monoclinic phase)

Table S4: Evolutions of averaged intramolecular bond distances (a - d) in neutral TMTTF and its bromide salts

	a (Å)	b (Å)	c (Å)	d (Å)	T (K)	Ref.
TMTTF ⁰	1.359(2)	1.763(2)	1.767(3)	1.343(2)	120	[1]
TMTTF ⁰	1.339(5)	1.758(5)	1.760(4)	1.337(8)	150	this work
TMTTF ⁺ Br ⁻ ^(a) Mol. A	1.415(10)	1.712(4)	1.746(5)	1.358(7)	RT	[2]
Mol. B	1.394(10)	1.717(4)	1.740(6)	1.336(7)		
TMTTF ⁺ Br ⁻ ^(b)	1.394(5)	1.720(2)	1.738(4)	1.350(2)	150	this work

(a) In the salt formulated as (TMTTF)(Br)(PhCN)0.5(H₂O)0.5; (b) In the newly reported salt formulated as (TMTTF)Br(H₂O)₂

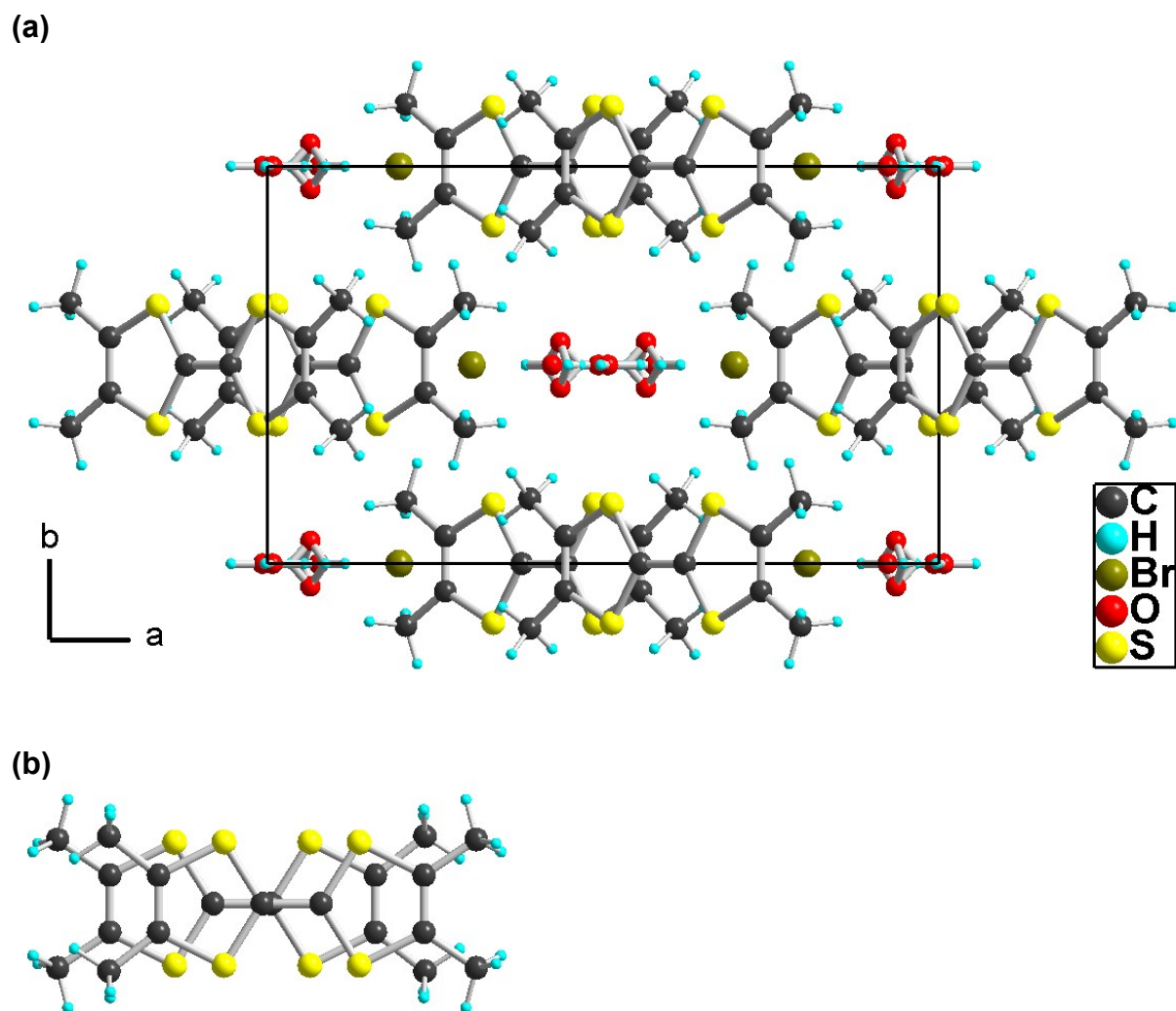


Figure S3: Details of the crystal structure of $(\text{TMTTF})\text{Br}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2$, (a) projection view of the unit cell along the c axis, and (b) intra-dimer bond-over-ring overlap

Table S5: Measured unit cell parameters of (TMTTF)₂BF₄, (TMTTF)₂ClO₄, (TMTTF)₂PF₆ and (TMTTF)₂AsF₆.

	(TMTTF) ₂ BF ₄	(TMTTF) ₂ ClO ₄	(TMTTF) ₂ PF ₆	(TMTTF) ₂ AsF ₆
Systeme and space group	Triclinic $P\bar{1}$	Triclinic $P\bar{1}$	Triclinic $P\bar{1}$	Triclinic $P\bar{1}$
T°	RT	RT	RT	RT
<i>a</i> (Å)	7.11(8)	7.13(4)	7.15(4)	7.1634(12)
<i>b</i> (Å)	7.48(6)	7.53(0)	7.57(7)	7.6095(11)
<i>c</i> (Å)	12.94(4)	13.015(8)	13.21(1)	13.2991(21)
α (°)	85.46(8)	84.40(4)	82.58(5)	81.9639(53)
β (°)	85.97(3)	85.23(9)	84.62(4)	84.1452(59)
γ (°)	71.23(9)	71.60(3)	72.39(1)	73.0613(55)
<i>V</i> (Å ³)	650.38(2)	6593.34(2)	675.7(37)	685.23(18)

Table S6: Unit cell parameters of, (TMTTF)₂ClO₄, (TMTTF)₂BF₄, (TMTTF)₂PF₆ and (TMTTF)₂AsF₆ as reported in literature.

	(TMTTF) ₂ BF ₄ [3]		(TMTTF) ₂ ClO ₄	(TMTTF) ₂ PF ₆		(TMTTF) ₂ AsF ₆	
CCDC reffcode	TMTFBF01	TMTFBF10	MTHFPC10[4]	MTHFPF[5]	MTHFPF01[6]	BUHGAM[7]	BUHGAM01[6]
System and space group	Triclinic $P\bar{1}$	Triclinic $P\bar{1}$	Triclinic $P\bar{1}$	Triclinic $P\bar{1}$	Triclinic $P\bar{1}$	Triclinic $P\bar{1}$	Triclinic $P\bar{1}$
T°	100 K	RT	RT	RT	4 K	RT	4 K
<i>a</i> (Å)	6.97(1)	7.112(3)	7.115(3)	7.650	6.936(5)	7.178(4)	6.898(5)
<i>b</i> (Å)	7.49(1)	7.468(3)	7.515(2)	13.23	7.508(4)	7.610(3)	7.553(3)
<i>c</i> (Å)	12.89(2)	12.946(3)	12.992(3)	7.14	13.045(5)	13.317(4)	13.166(5)
α (°)	85.6(1)	85.56(2)	84.41(2)	94.30	83.70(4)	82.03(3)	83.45(2)
β (°)	93.2(1)	94.05(2)	85.27(2)	108.75	87.20(3)	95.75(3)	87.20(3)
γ (°)	110.1(1)	108.80(4)	71.53(3)	83.15	70.81(5)	107.11(3)	70.73(3)
<i>V</i> (Å ³)	629.77(163)	648.196	654.78(38)	678.885	637.66(65)	687.168	643.25(60)
Plane-to-plane distance (Å)	3.48		3.51		3.46		3.45

Table S7: Measured conductivity (S cm^{-1}) data on single crystals of $(\text{TMTTF})_2\text{X}$ ($\text{X} = \text{PF}_6$, ClO_4 , AsF_6 , BF_4) along the b axis at ambient pressure using two-point probe methods compared with literature data (with four-point probe methods), both at room temperature.

Material	Conductivity (S.cm^{-1}) (four-point measurements)	Conductivity (S.cm^{-1}) (two-point measurements)
$(\text{TMTTF})_2\text{BF}_4$	50 [8]	3.47 [this work]
$(\text{TMTTF})_2\text{ClO}_4$	30 [8]	4.60 [this work]
$(\text{TMTTF})_2\text{PF}_6$	20 [8]	0.015 [this work]
$(\text{TMTTF})_2\text{AsF}_6$	25 [9]	1.75 [this work]

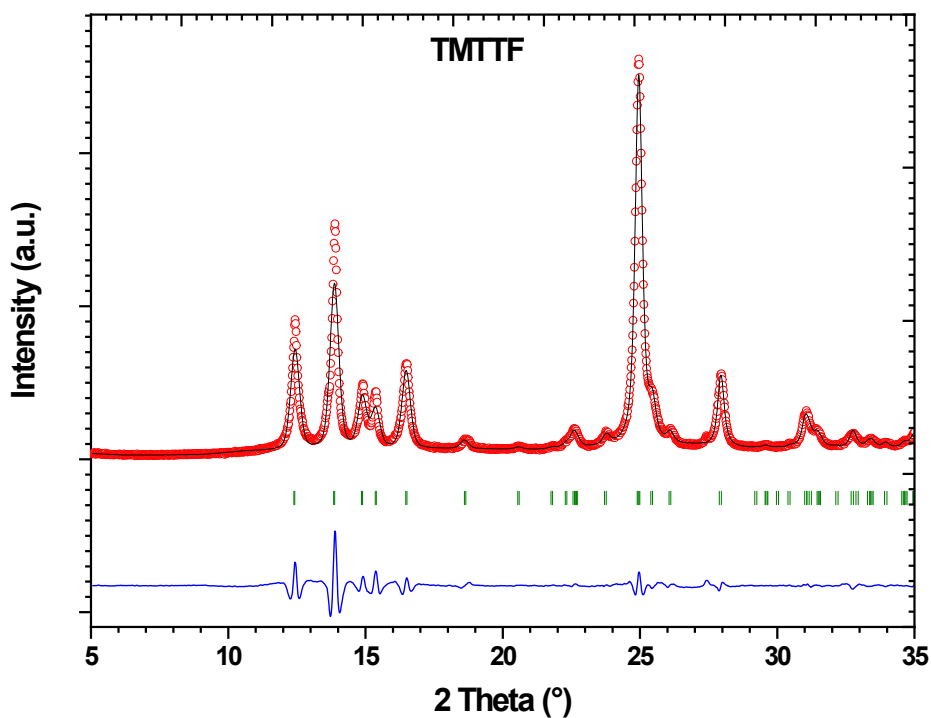


Figure S4: Rietveld refinement of TMTTF, the experimental data (red dots), calculated pattern (black line), Bragg positions (green markers) and difference curve (blue line).

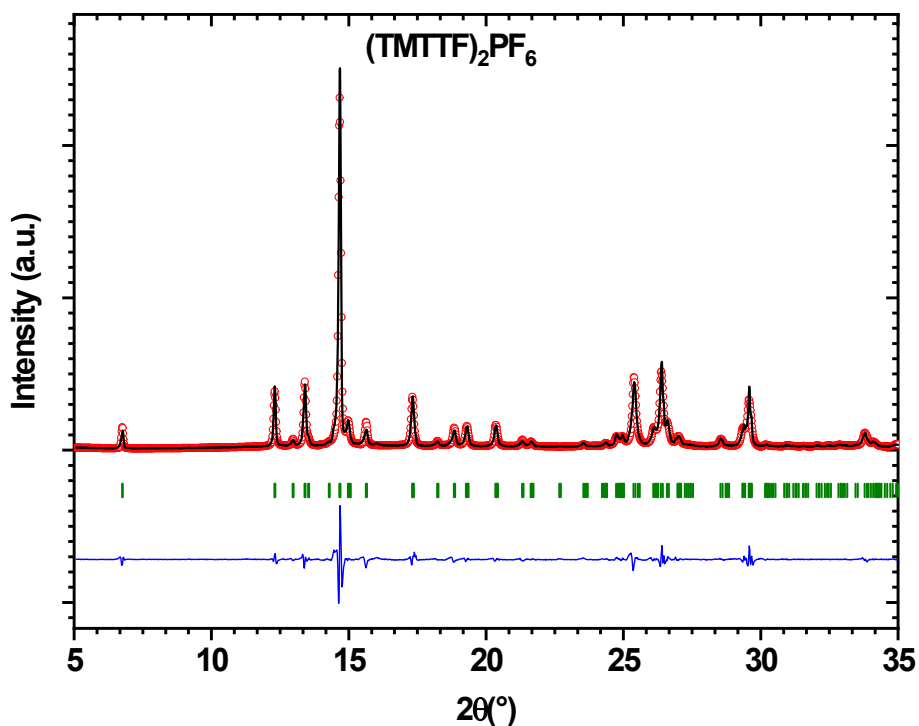


Figure S5: Rietveld refinement of $(\text{TMTTF})_2\text{PF}_6$, the experimental data (red dots), calculated pattern (black line), Bragg positions (green markers) and difference curve (blue line).

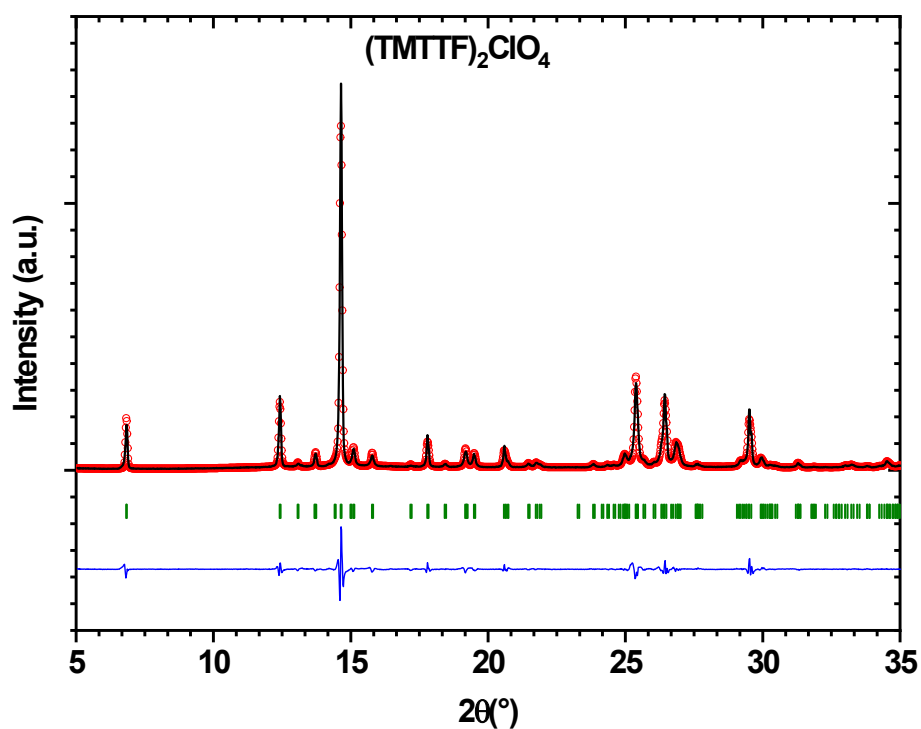


Figure S6: Rietveld refinement of $(\text{TMTTF})_2\text{ClO}_4$, the experimental data (red dots), calculated pattern (black line), Bragg positions (green markers) and difference curve (blue line).

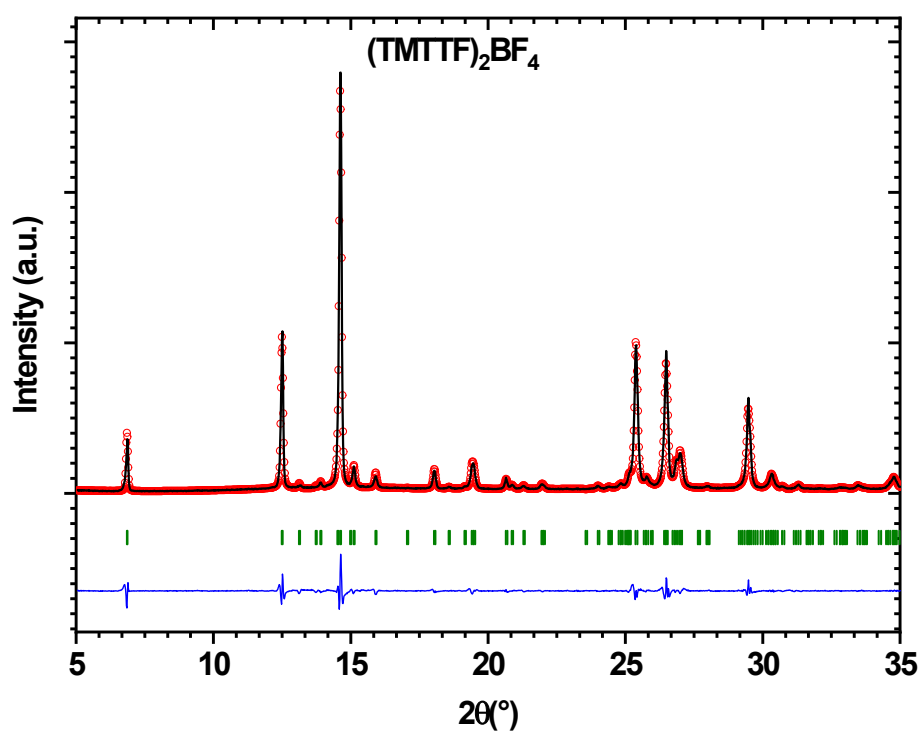


Figure S7: Rietveld refinement of $(\text{TMTTF})_2\text{BF}_4$, the experimental data (red dots), calculated pattern (black line), Bragg positions (green markers) and difference curve (blue line).

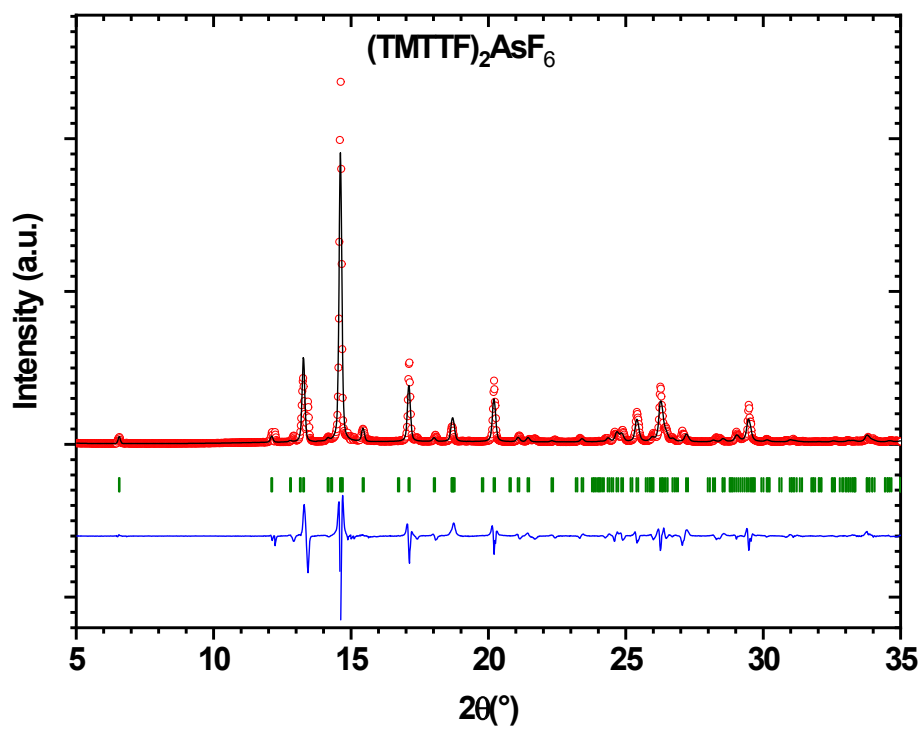


Figure S8: Rietveld refinement of $(\text{TMTTF})_2\text{AsF}_6$, the experimental data (red dots), calculated pattern (black line), Bragg positions (green markers) and difference curve (blue line).

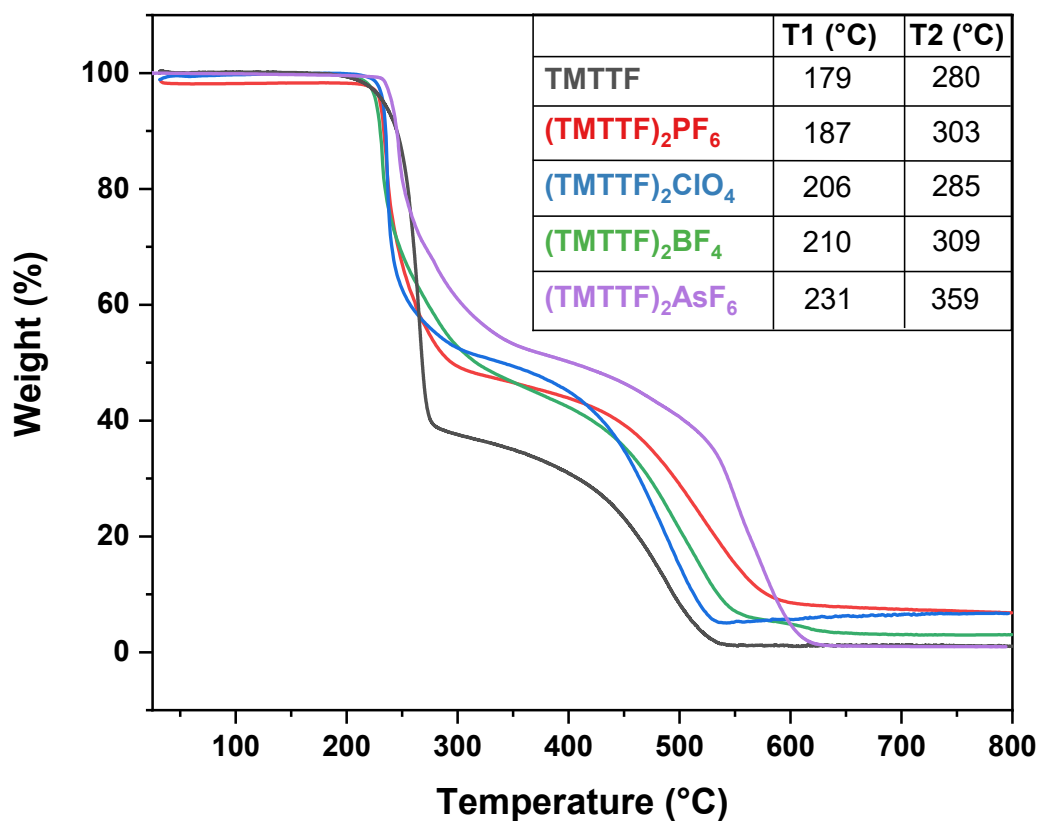


Figure S9: Thermogravimetric analysis under air at 5°C.min⁻¹ with an input of the degradation temperature on TMTTF (grey) and radical salt associated with PF₆⁻ (red), ClO₄⁻ (blue), BF₄⁻ (green) and AsF₆⁻ (purple) anions.

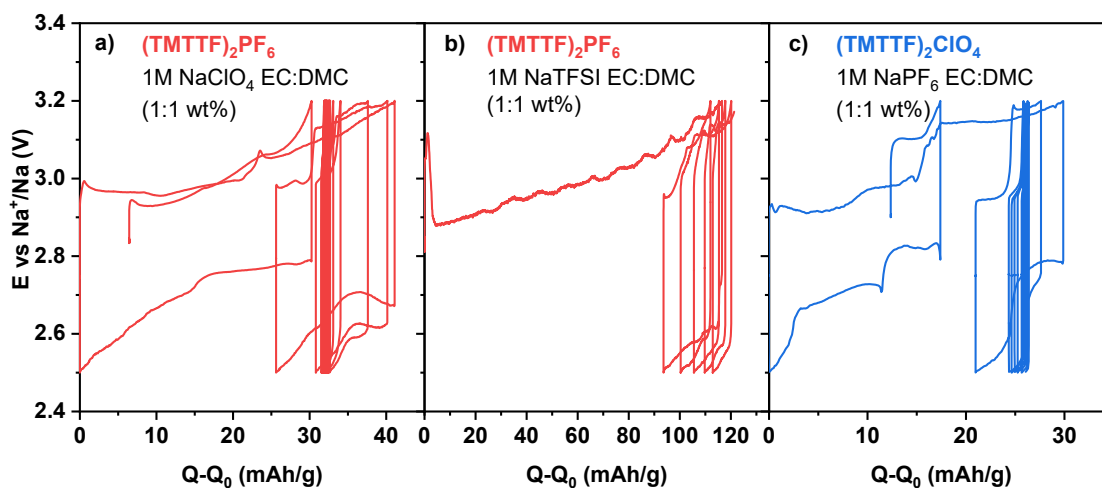


Figure S10: Galvanostatic potential-composition profile of a) $(\text{TMTTF})_2\text{PF}_6$ using 1M NaClO_4 EC:DMC (1:1 wt%), b) $(\text{TMTTF})_2\text{PF}_6$ using 1M NaTFSI EC:DMC (1:1 wt%) and c) $(\text{TMTTF})_2\text{ClO}_4$ using 1M NaPF_6 EC:DMC (1:1 wt%) as electrolyte. The electrode is mixed with 30 % of C45 cycled at C/10 between 2.4 and 3.2 V vs Na^+/Na .

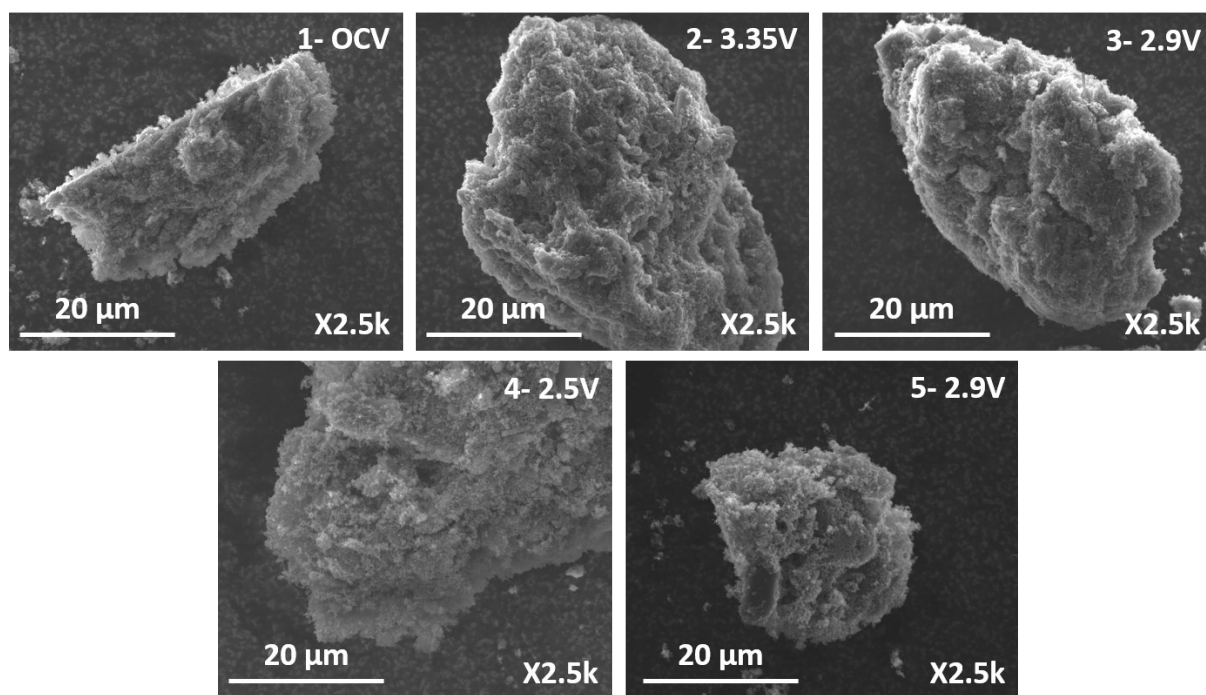
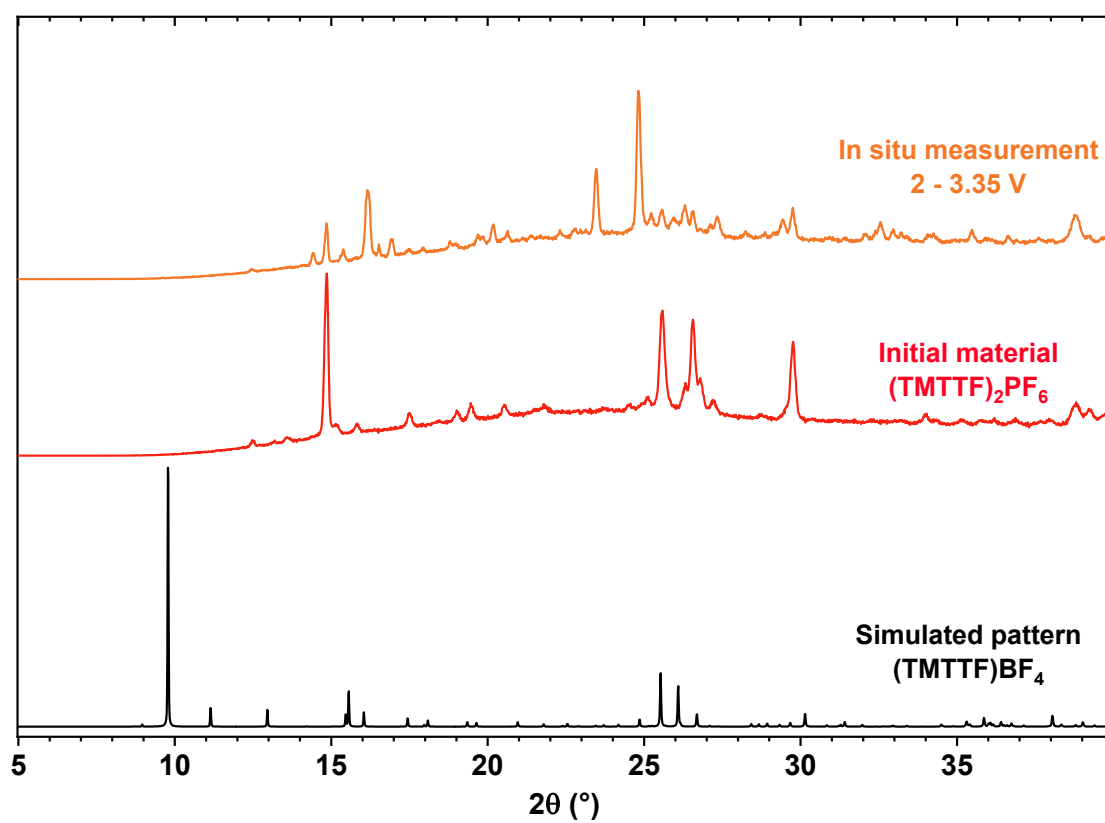


Figure S11: *Ex situ* SEM characterisation of the $(\text{TMTTF})_2\text{PF}_6$ electrode with 30 % of conductive carbon at different states of charge.

Figure S12: XRD comparison between the initial material $(\text{TMTTF})_2\text{PF}_6$, *in situ* measurement at 3.35V where $(\text{TMTTF})\text{PF}_6$ is expected to form and simulated pattern of $(\text{TMTTF})\text{BF}_4$.



The CV of the TMTTF were performed in CH_2Cl_2 and in CH_3CN using 0.1 M Bu_4NPF_6 as supporting electrolyte. Voltammograms were recorded at 0.1 V/s on a platinum electrode and the potentials were measured versus saturated calomel electrode (SCE)

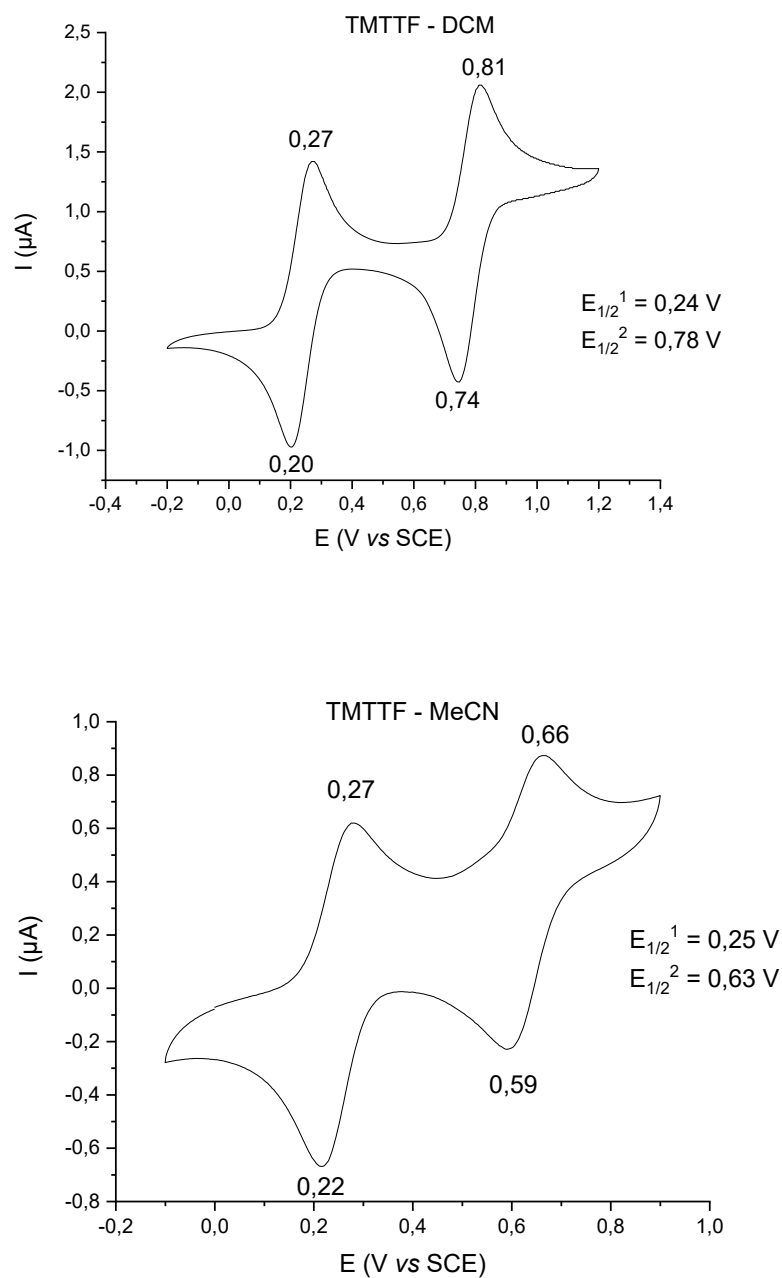


Figure S13: Cyclic voltammograms of TMTTF in CH_2Cl_2 (top) and in CH_3CN (bottom) 0.1 M NBu_4PF_6 at $100 \text{ mV}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$

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