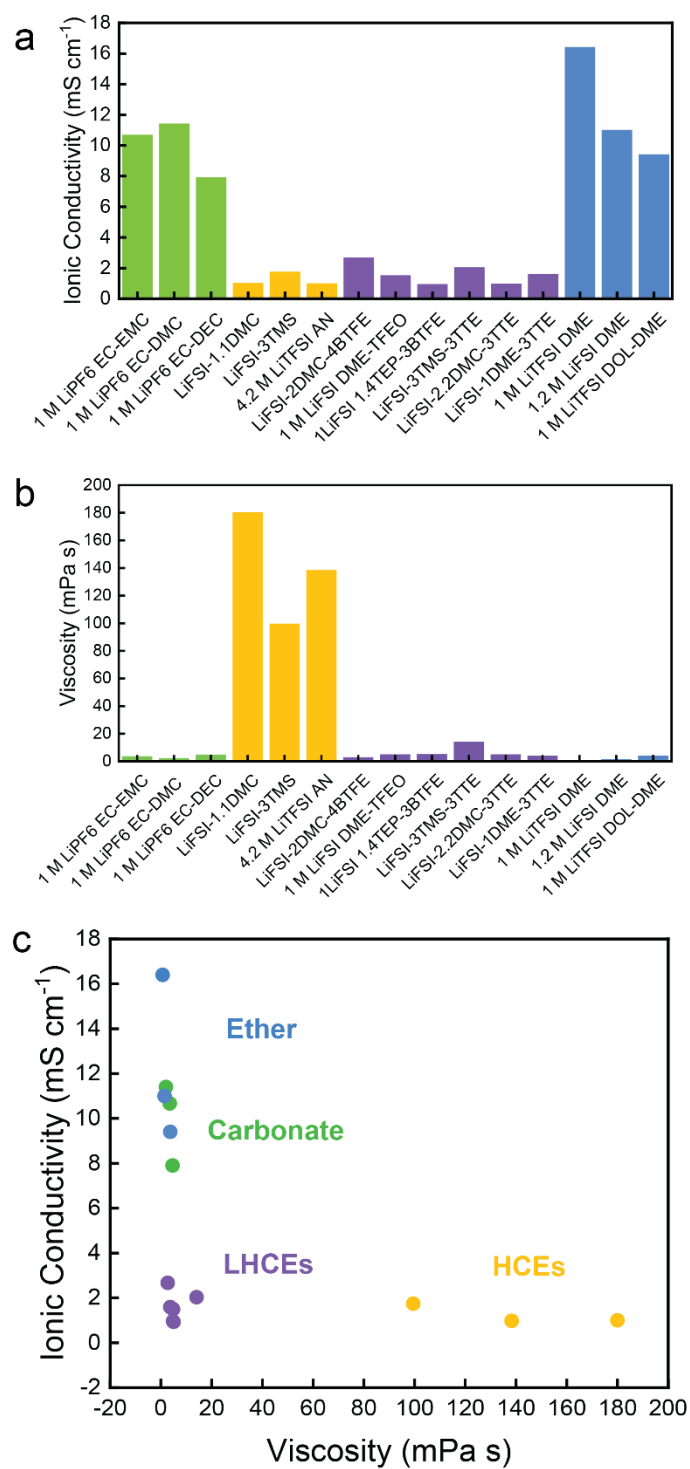
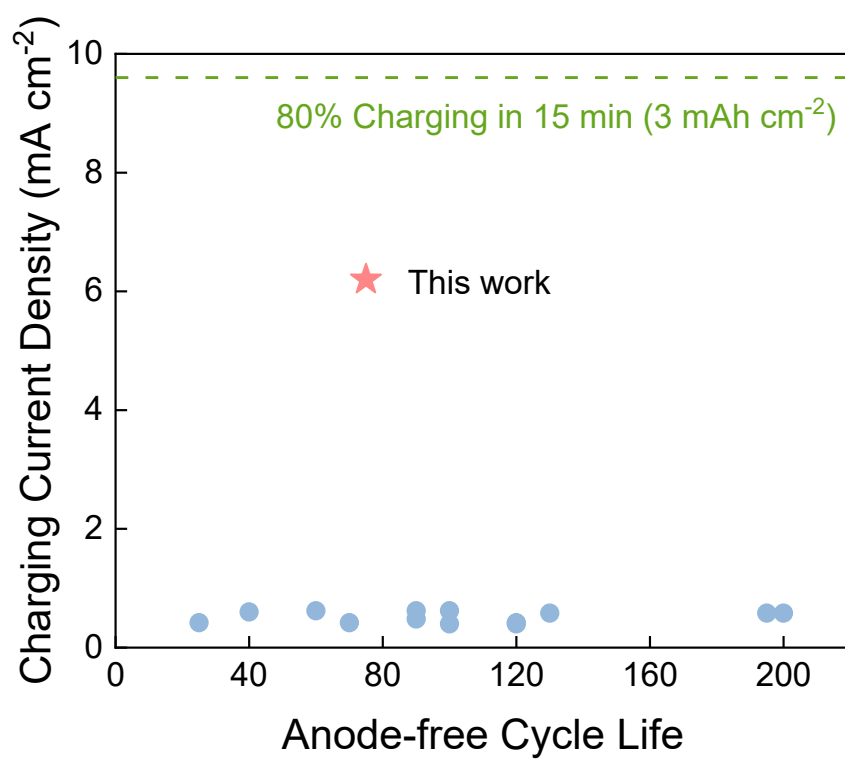

High-entropy electrolytes for practical lithium metal batteries

In the format provided by the
authors and unedited

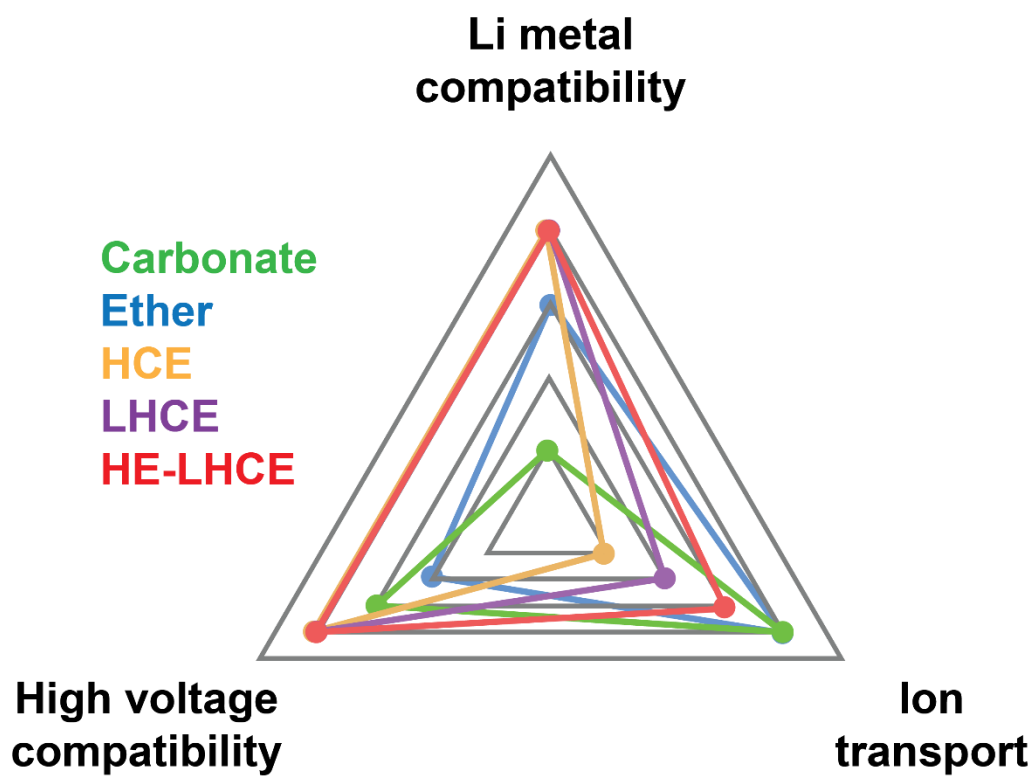
Supplementary Figures



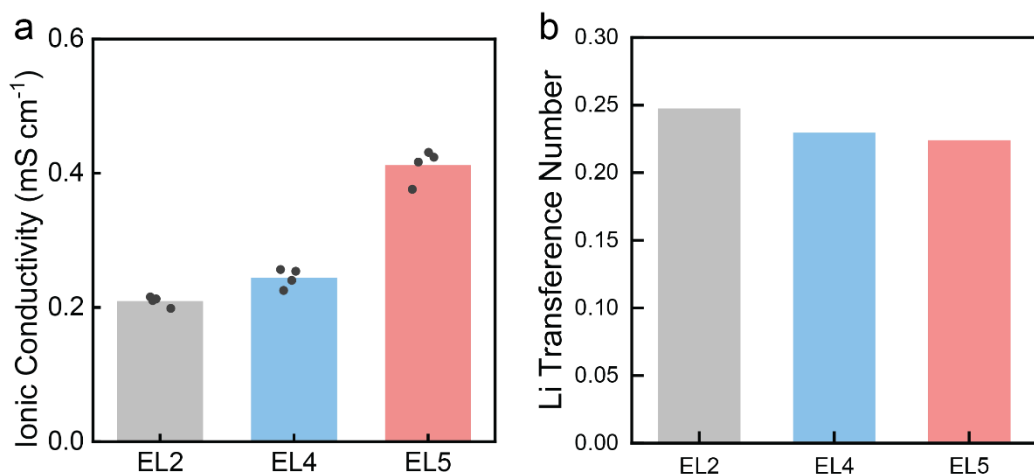
Supplementary Fig. 1: Ionic conductivity and viscosity values from the literature, where the references are given in Supplementary Table 1.



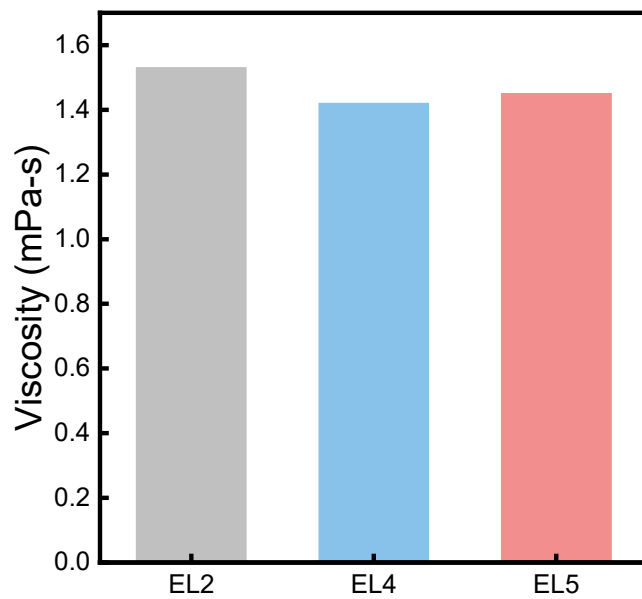
Supplementary Fig. 2: Reported anode-free cell cycle life and current density values from the literature, where the references are given in Supplementary Table 2.



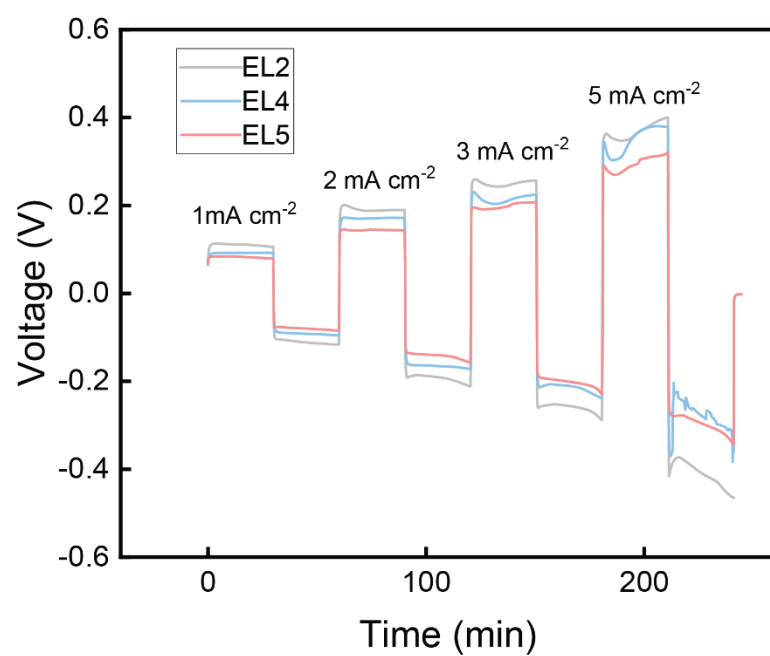
Supplementary Fig. 3: Summary of high voltage compatibility, Li metal compatibility and ion transport capabilities of various electrolytes.



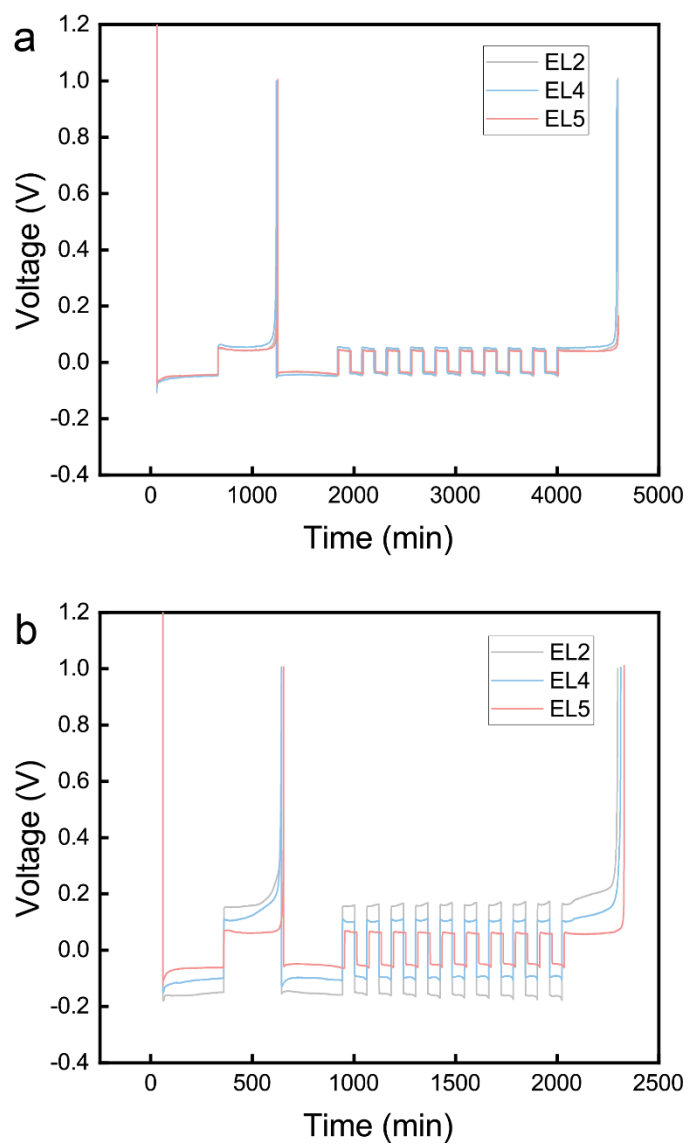
Supplementary Fig. 4: Ionic conductivities and transference numbers of the EL2-EL5 measured with separators in coin cells, where clear differences in conductivity can be seen while transference numbers are similar across electrolytes. Conductivities with separators were measured as ion transport through separator pores can have different behavior from bulk solution, depending on wettability and surface energy. Li transference number is similar across electrolytes, which infers that the mobility of both Li^+ and anions are increased with increasing molecular diversity.



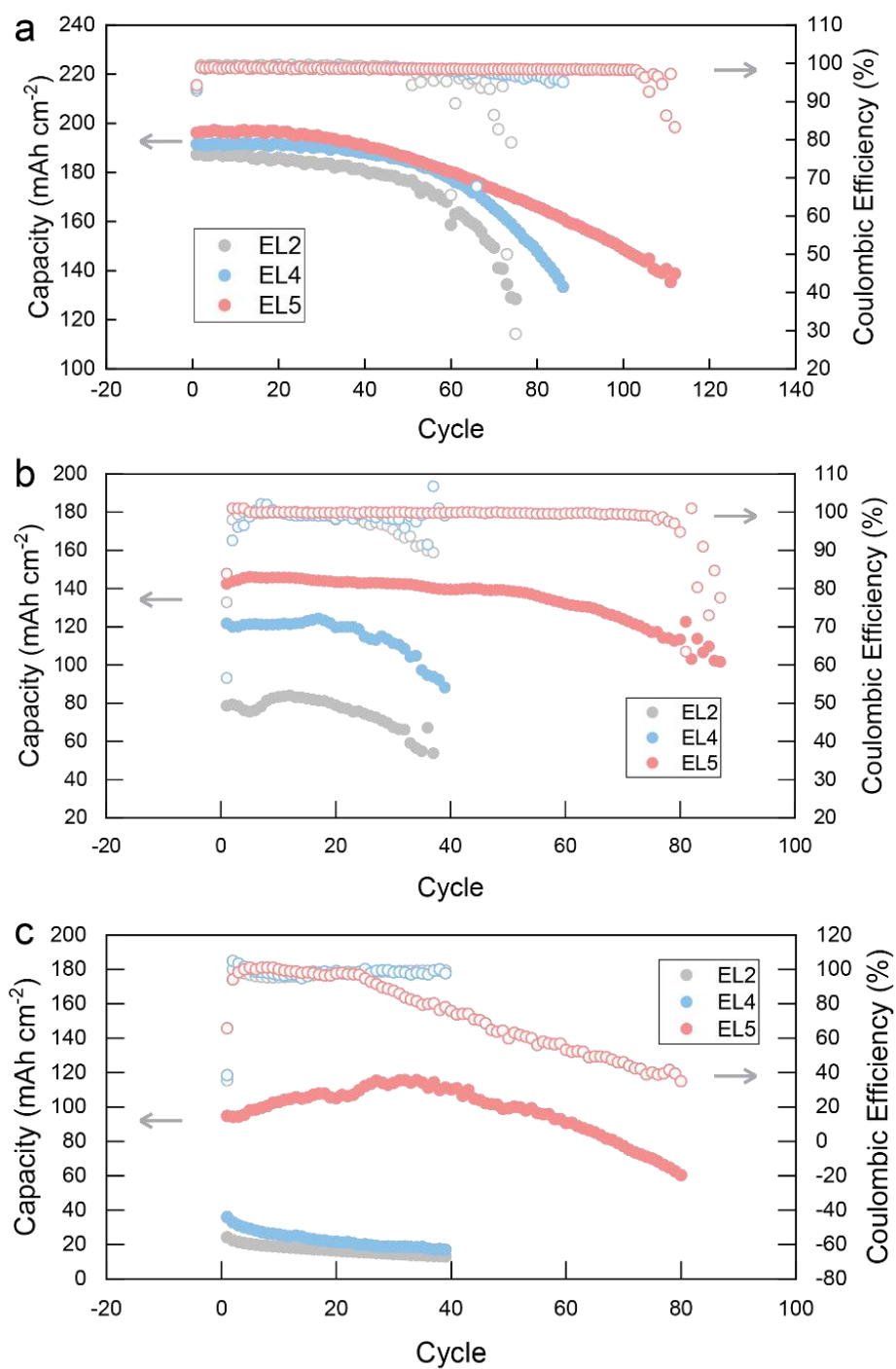
Supplementary Fig. 5: Viscosities of the three electrolytes are similar.



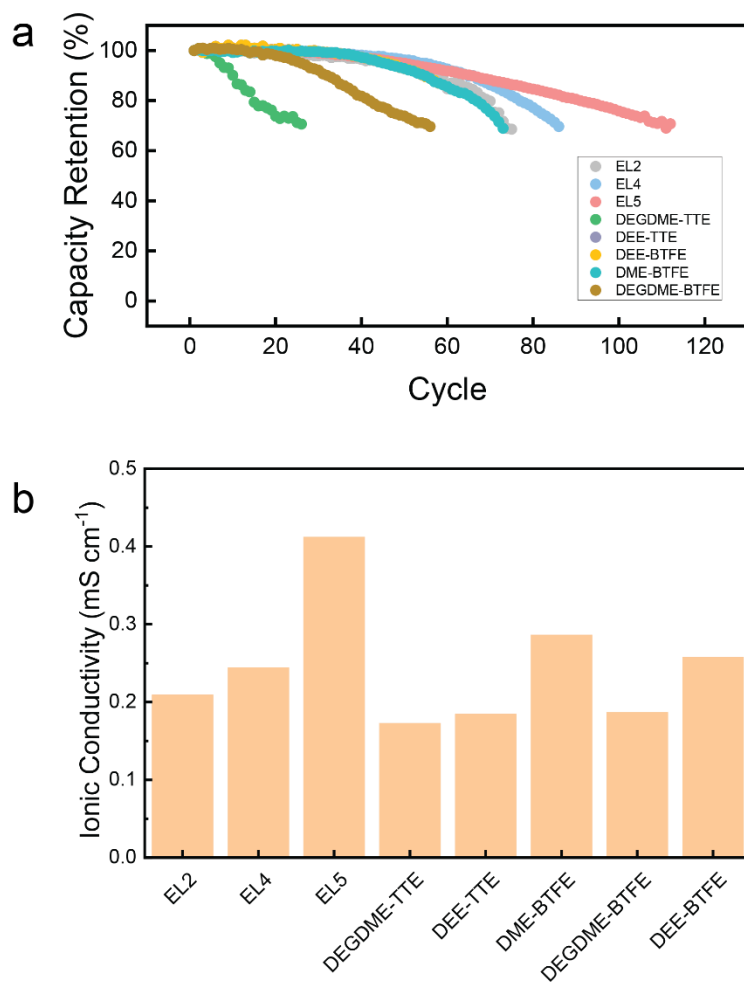
Supplementary Fig. 6: Voltage profiles of Li || Li cycling at various current densities, showing decreasing overpotential in the order of EL2-EL4-EL5.



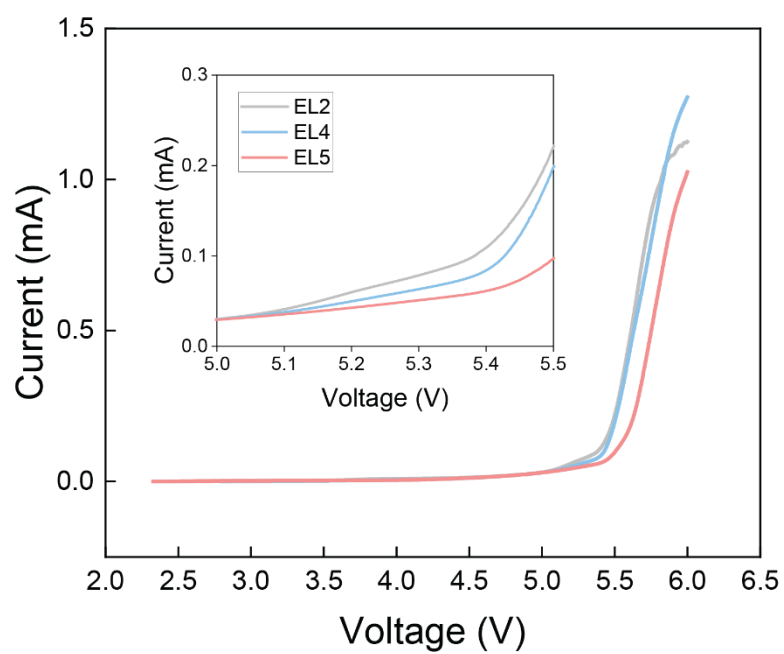
Supplementary Fig. 7: Li || Cu Coulombic efficiency measurements of EL2-EL5 using the Aurbach method at a) 0.5 mA cm^{-2} and b) 1 mA cm^{-2} .



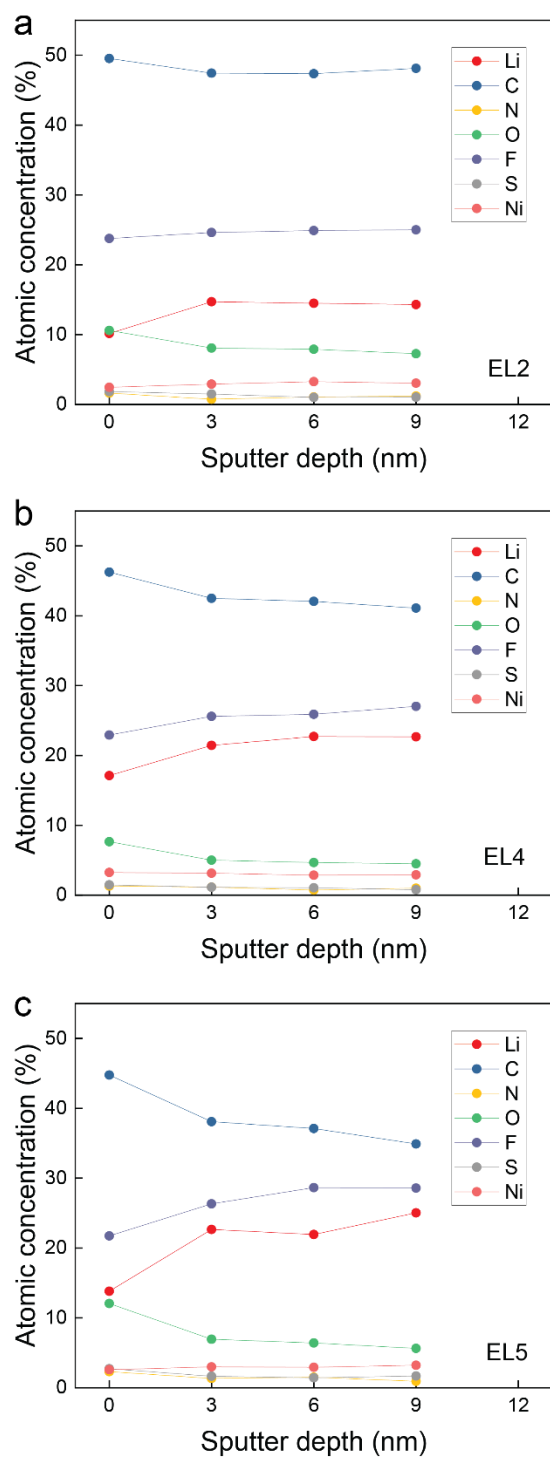
Supplementary Fig. 8: Capacity and Coulombic efficiency of anode-free NMC532-Cu pouch cell cycling at 3.0-4.4V cycled at a, 0.2C charging and 0.5C discharging. b, 1C charging and 1.5C discharging. c, 2C charging and discharging.



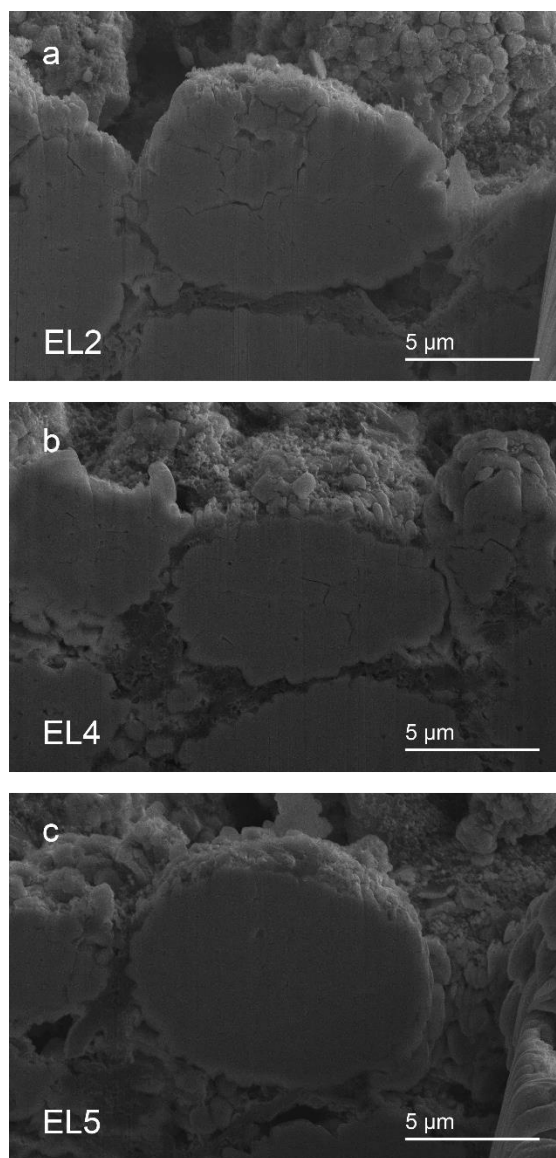
Supplementary Fig. 9: a) NMC532-Cu pouch cell cycling and b) ionic conductivities of various combinations of electrolytes, where EL5 shows performance significantly exceeding the average performance of all electrolytes.



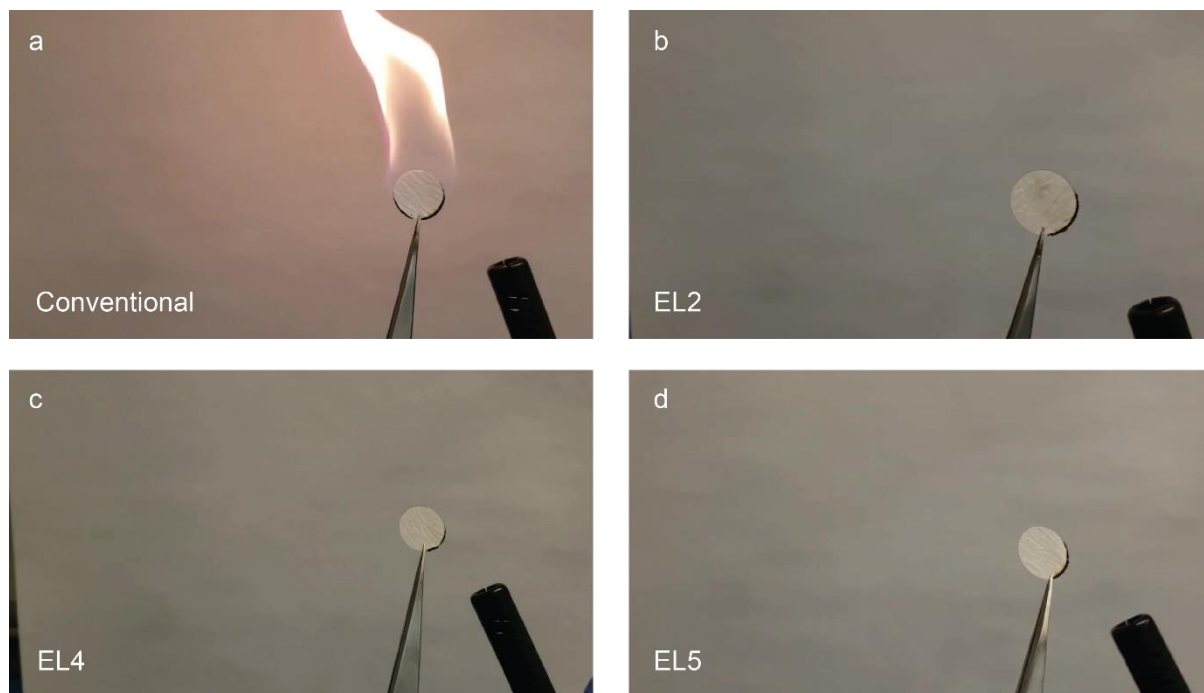
Supplementary Fig. 10: Linear sweep voltammetry (LSV) of the EL2-EL5 electrolytes, where oxidative stability slightly improves in the order of EL2-EL4-EL5.



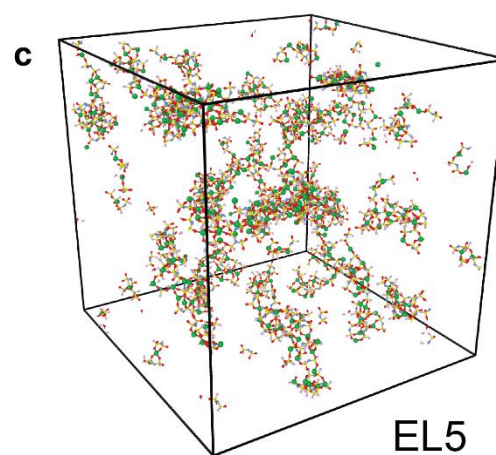
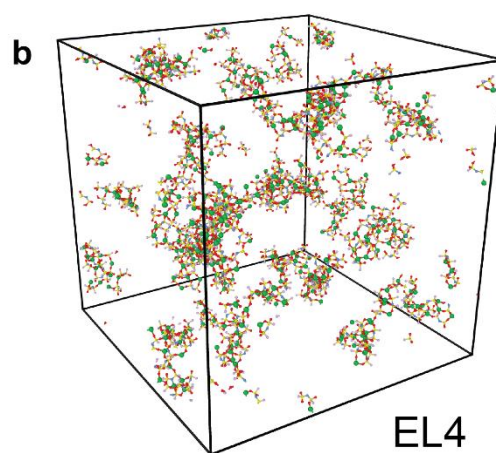
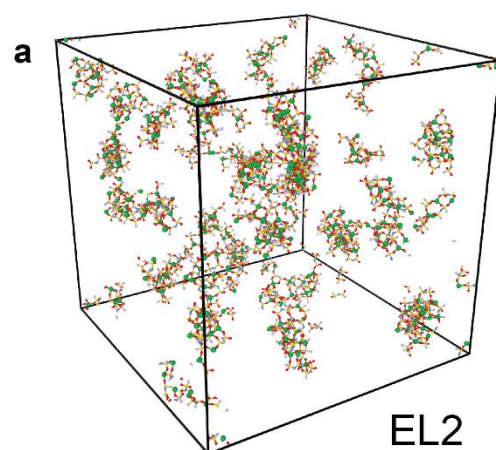
Supplementary Fig. 11: XPS characterization of the NMC532 CEI after 50 cycles in different electrolytes, showing while the interphase chemistries are similar, fluorine content increases and carbon content decreases in the order of EL2-EL4-EL5. The points represent the mean of 3 different spots.



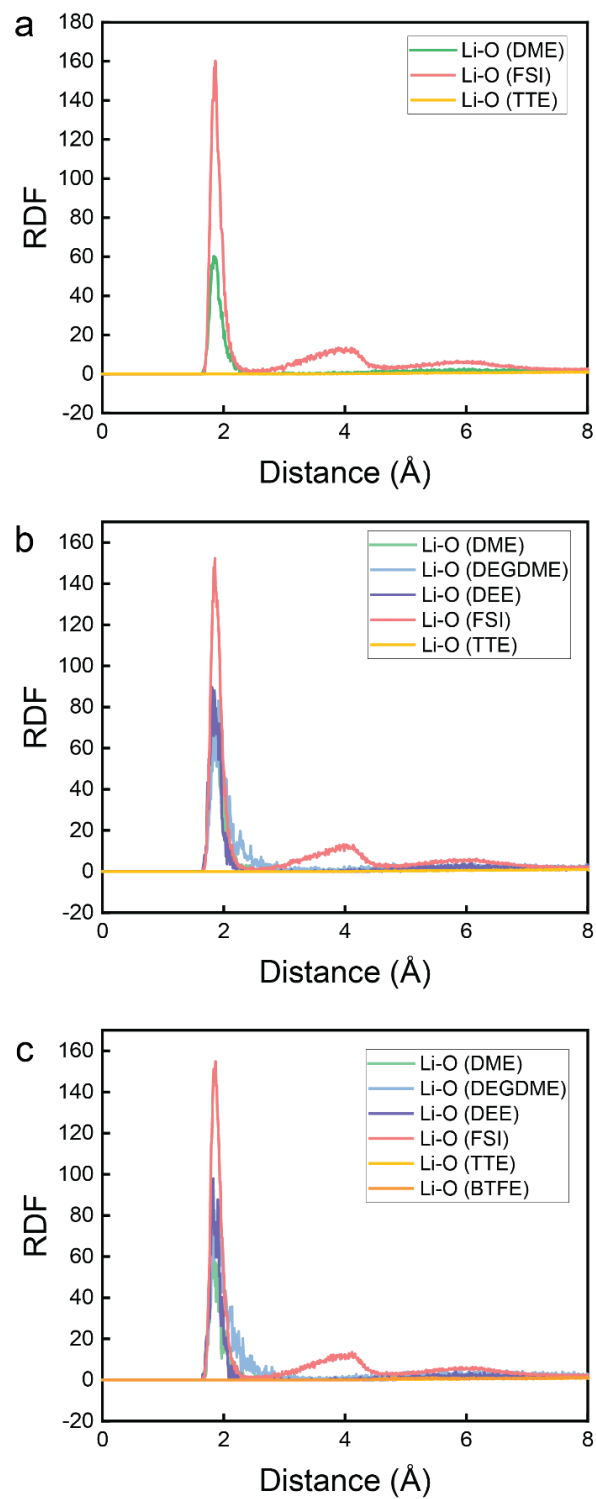
Supplementary Fig. 12: FIB-SEM images of NMC532 cathode particles after 50 cycles using different electrolytes, showing that while all samples retain relatively good structural integrity, crack formation decreases in the order of EL2-EL4-EL5.



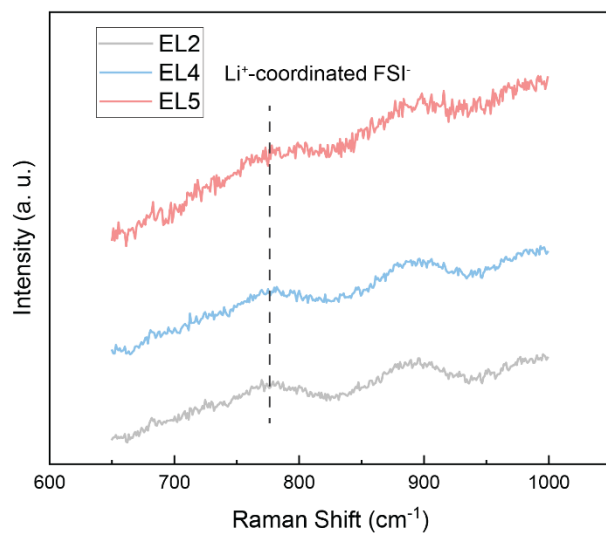
Supplementary Fig. 13: Flammability of different electrolytes using 30 μL of solution to soak the substrate, where images are taken at 0.5 seconds after ignition (Supplementary Videos 1-4). It is seen that EL2-5 have much reduced flammability compared to the conventional 1 M LiPF_6 EC-DMC (3:7) electrolyte.



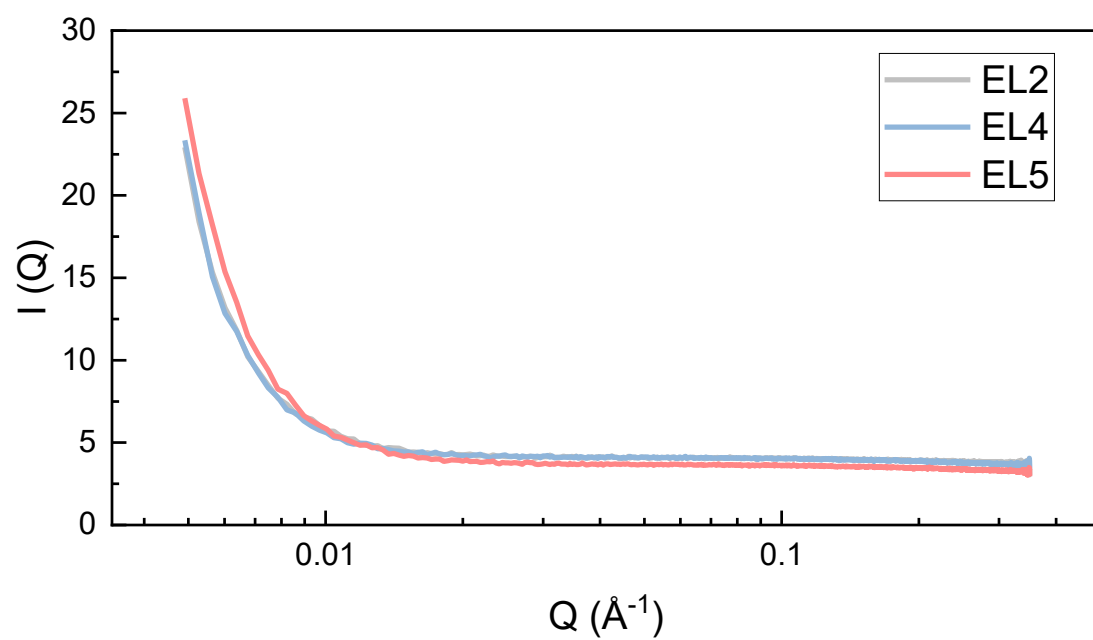
Supplementary Fig. 14: Molecular dynamics simulations of EL2-5.



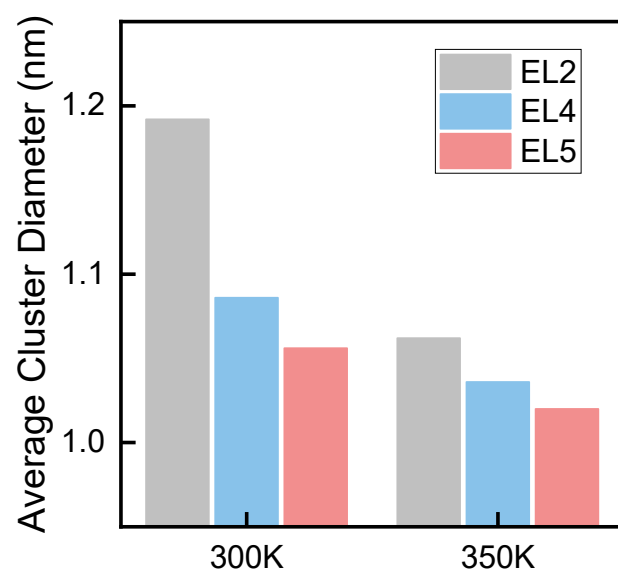
Supplementary Fig. 15: Radial distribution functions (RDFs) of Li^+ in a) EL2 b) EL4 c) EL5, showing the anion-rich first solvation structure.



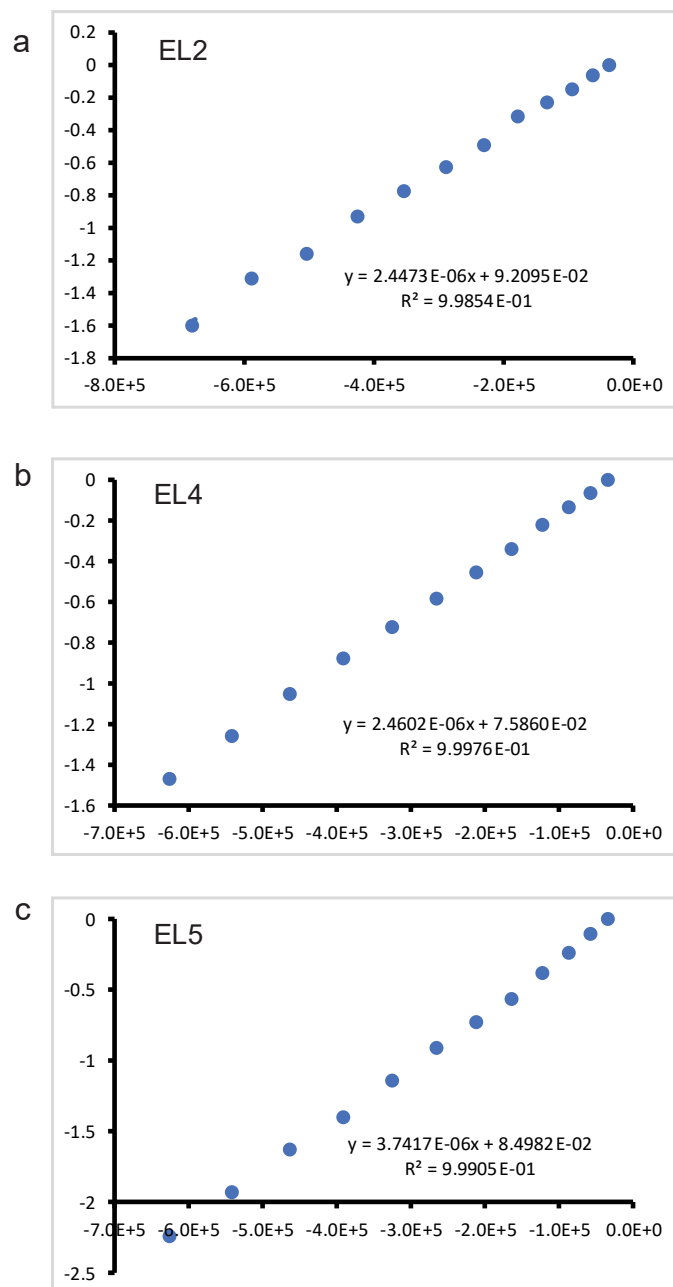
Supplementary Fig. 16. Raman spectroscopy of EL2-5, showing that the Li⁺-coordinated FSI⁻ shift is more or less constant across the three electrolytes.



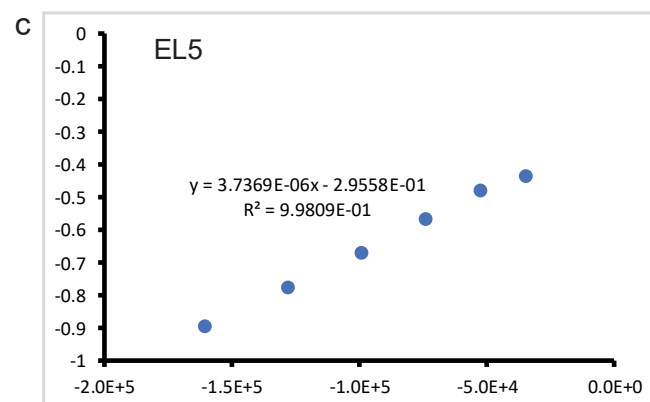
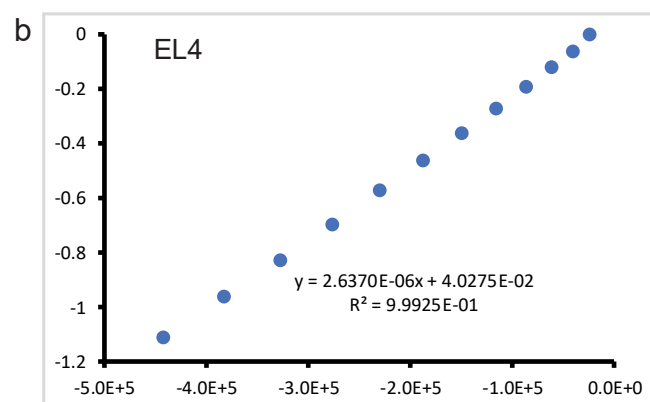
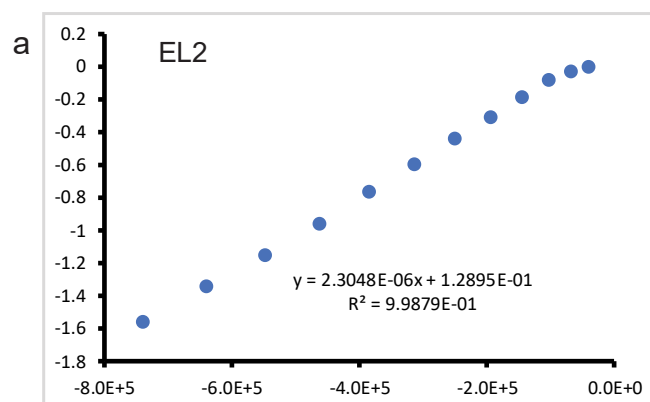
Supplementary Fig. 17: Small-angle X-ray scattering (SAXS) characterization not showing discernable differences at high Q regime.



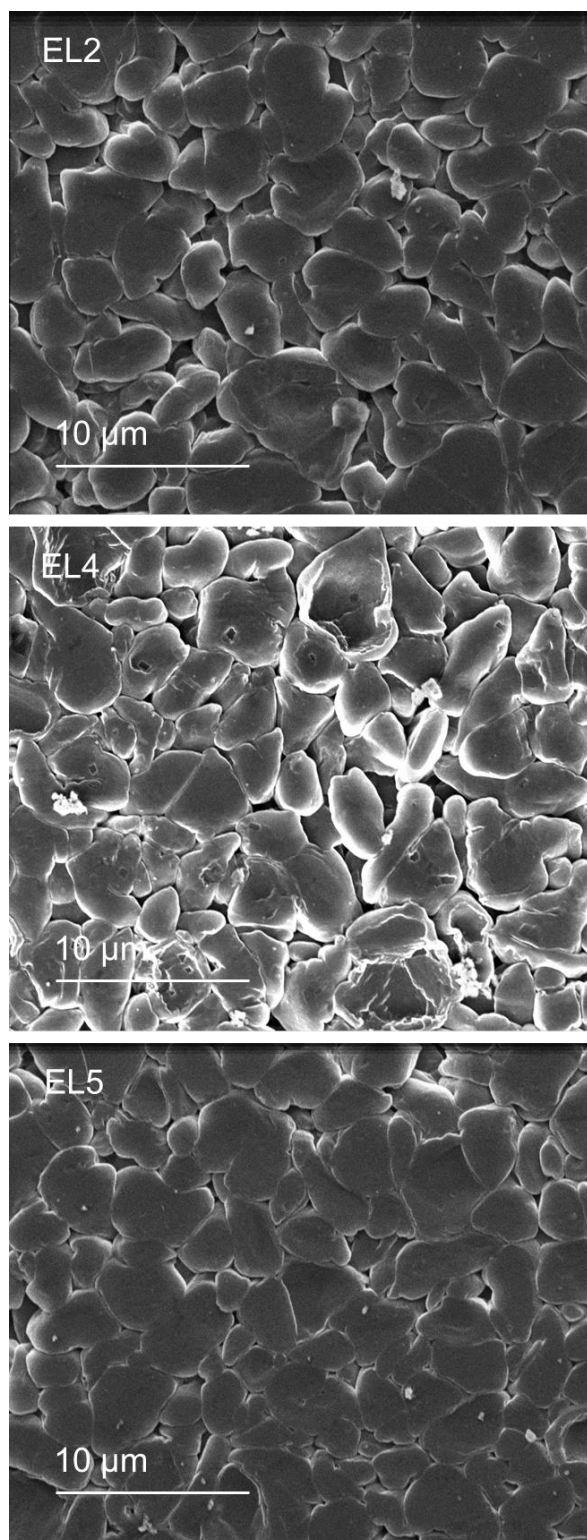
Supplementary Fig. 18: Molecular dynamics simulation of average cluster diameters for EL2-5 at 300K and 350K, where the diameters show similar trend to cluster sizes.



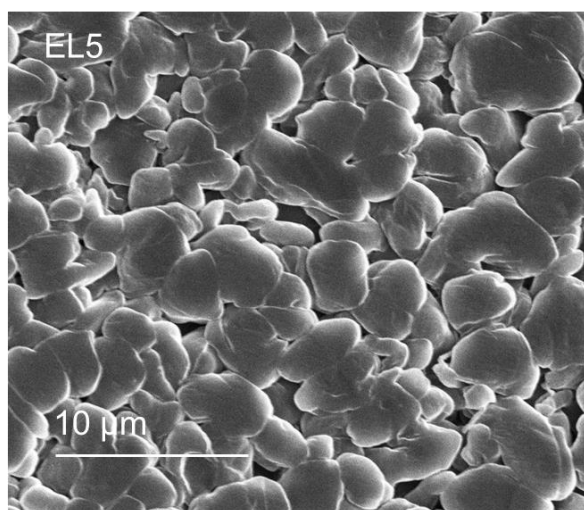
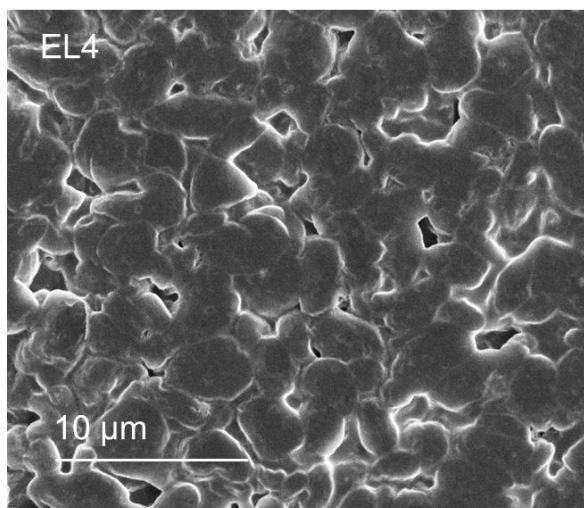
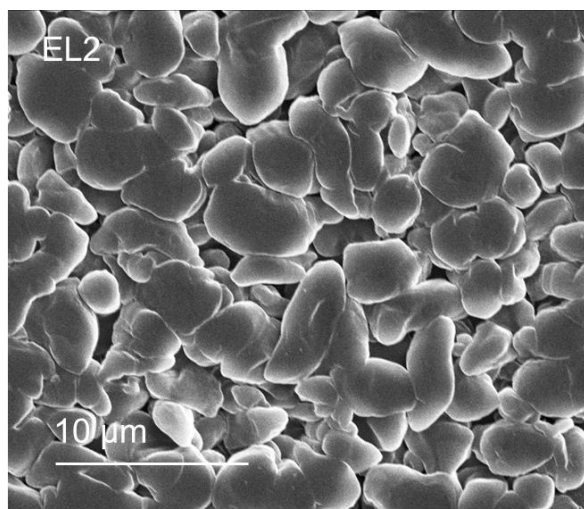
Supplementary Fig. 19: Diffusion coefficient of Li^+ characterized by DOSY-NMR, where the diffusion coefficients are summarized in Supplementary Table 6.



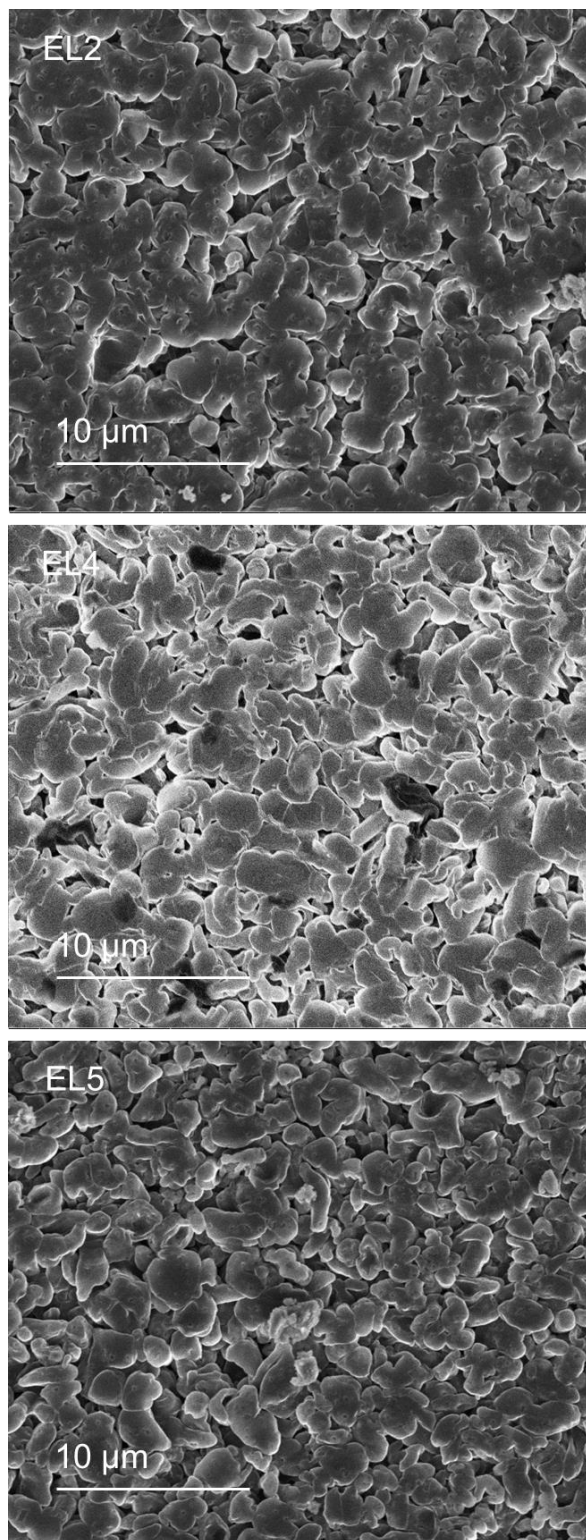
Supplementary Fig. 20: Diffusion coefficient of FSI⁻ characterized by DOSY-NMR, where the diffusion coefficients are summarized in Supplementary Table 6.



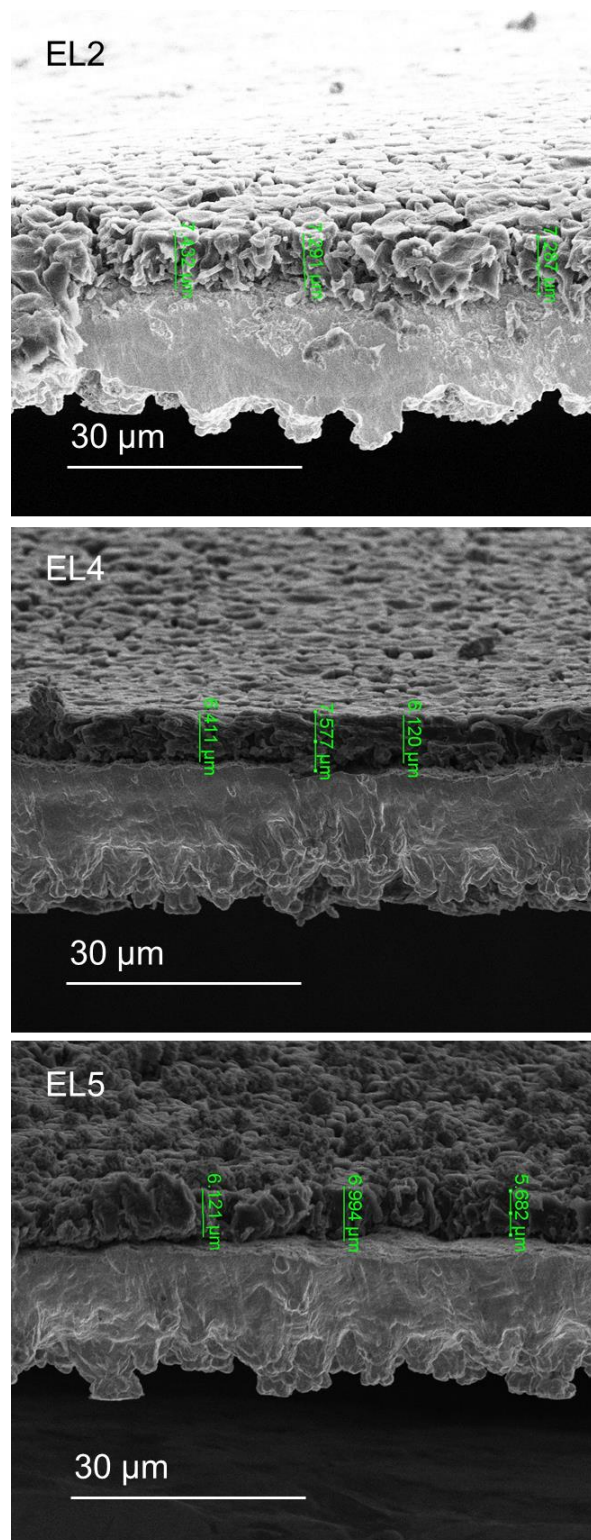
Supplementary Fig. 21: Top-view scanning electron micrographs of 1 mAh cm^{-2} of Li deposited at 0.5 mA cm^{-2} .



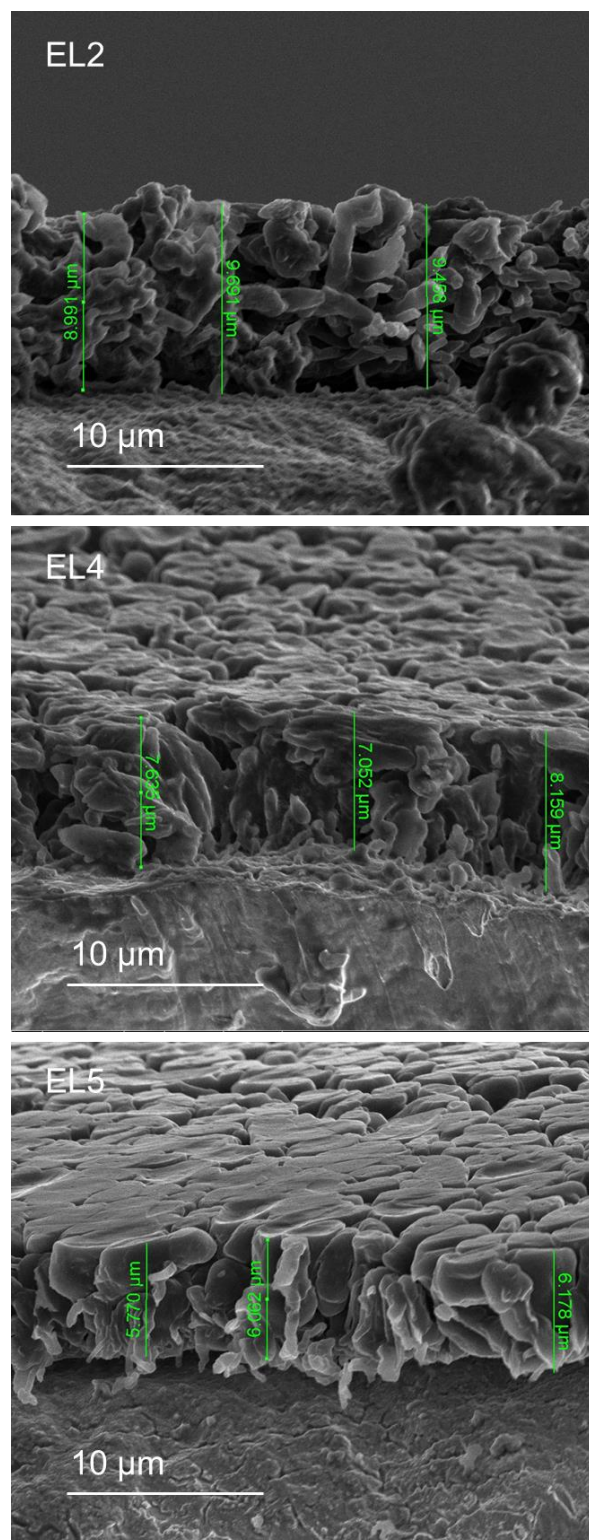
Supplementary Fig. 22: Top-view scanning electron micrographs of 1 mAh cm^{-2} of Li deposited at 1 mA cm^{-2} .



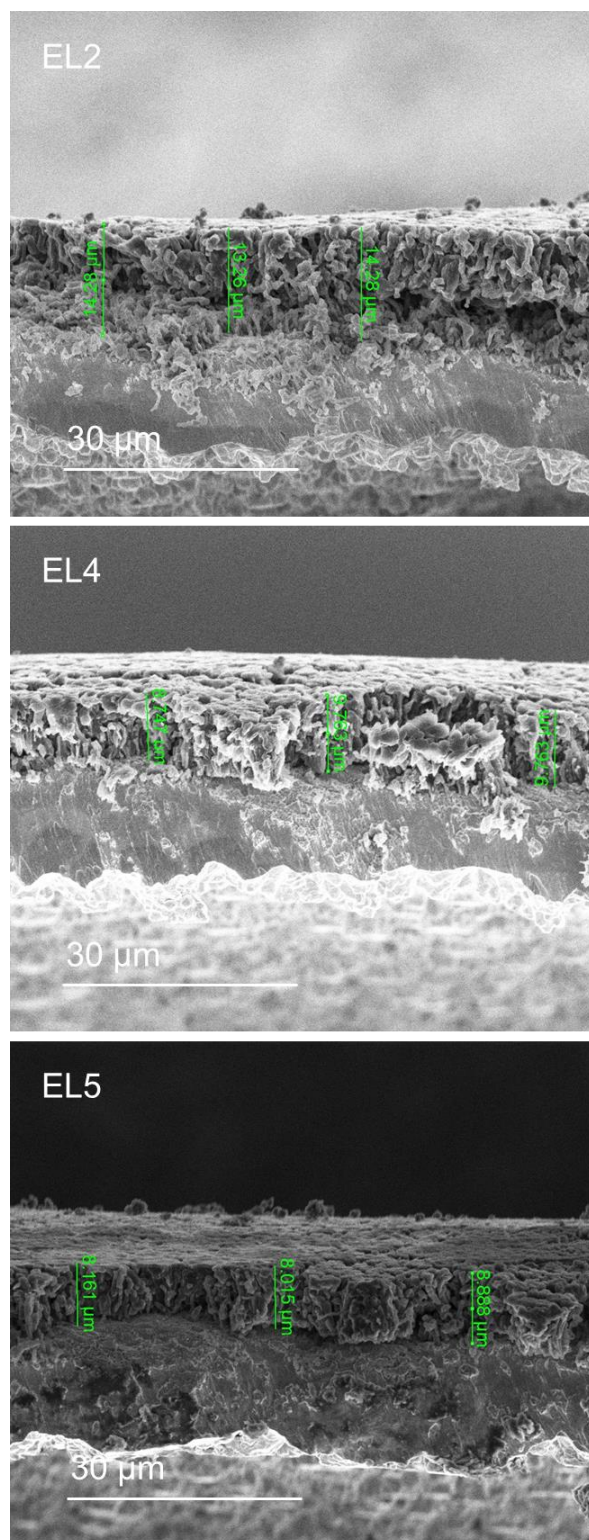
Supplementary Fig. 23: Top-view scanning electron micrographs of 1 mAh cm⁻² of Li deposited at 3 mA cm⁻².



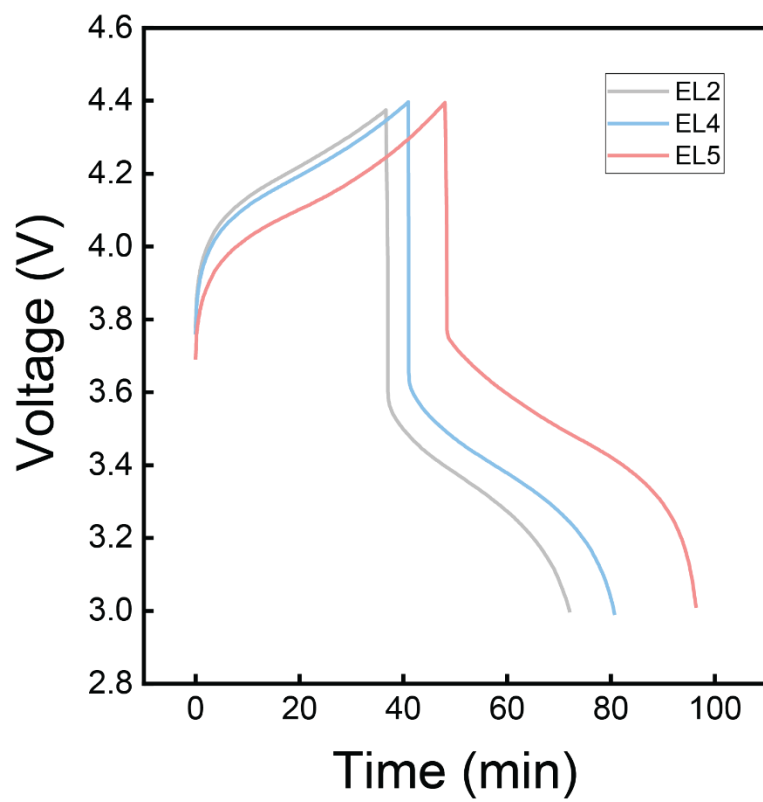
Supplementary Fig. 24: Cross-section-view scanning electron micrographs of 1 mAh cm⁻² of Li deposited at 0.5 mA cm⁻².



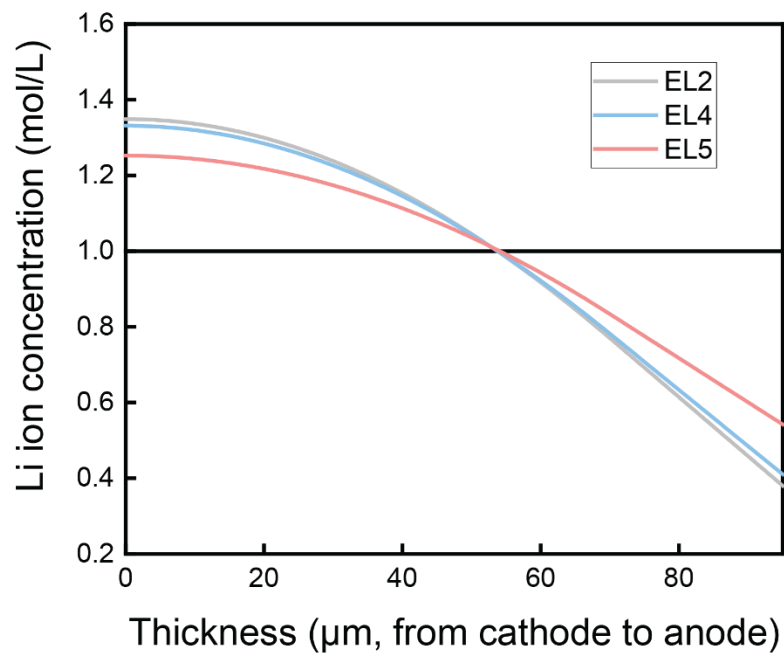
Supplementary Fig. 25: Cross-section-view scanning electron micrographs of 1 mAh cm^{-2} of Li deposited at 1 mA cm^{-2} .



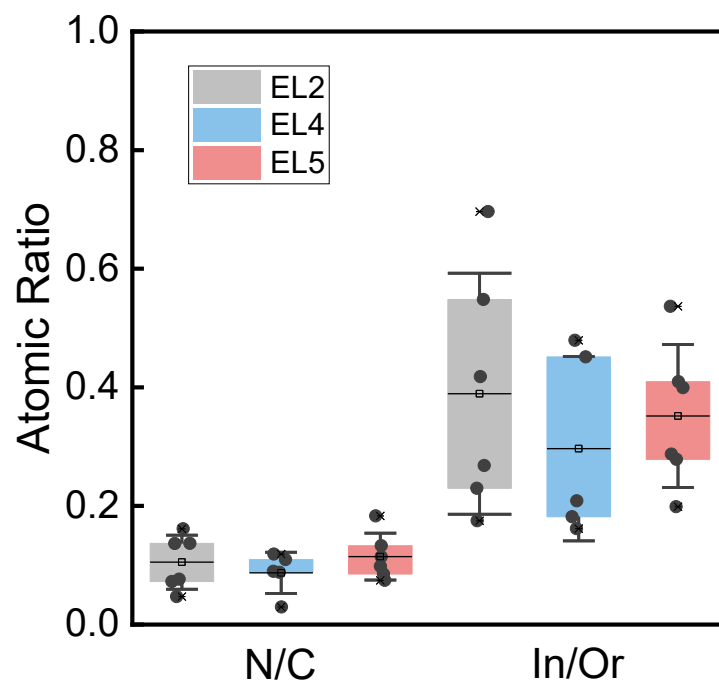
Supplementary Fig. 26: Cross-section-view scanning electron micrographs of 1 mAh cm⁻² of Li deposited at 3 mA cm⁻².



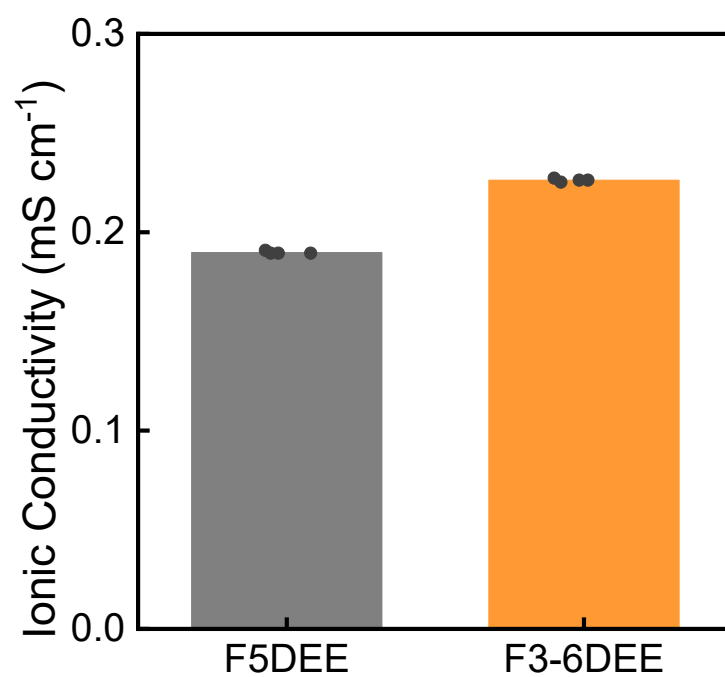
Supplementary Fig. 27: Multiphysics simulated voltage profiles of the pouch cell cycling at 1C, showing that EL5 has the smallest overpotential and highest discharge capacity.



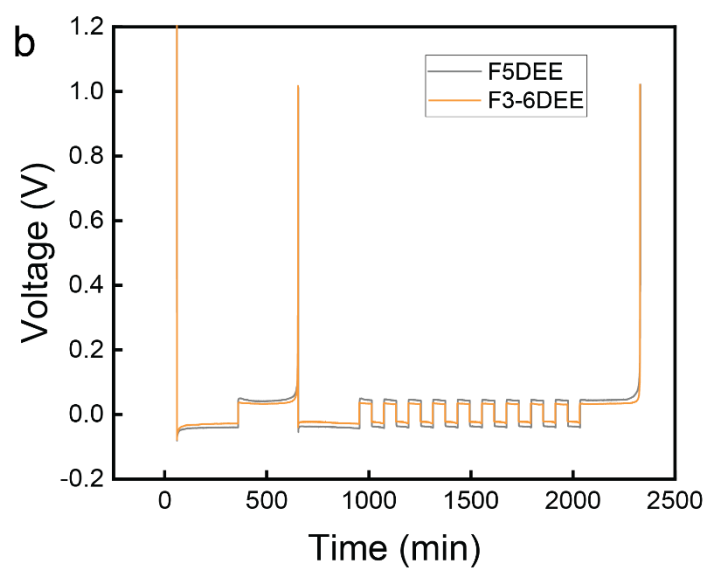
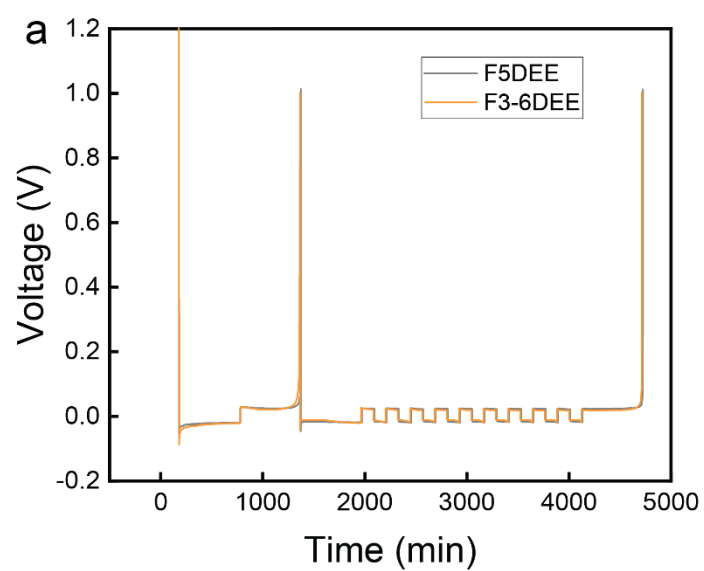
Supplementary Fig. 28: Multiphysics simulations of Li^+ concentration profile in the electrolyte of the pouch cell cycling at 1C charging, illustrating that EL5 has the mildest gradient while EL2 has the steepest.



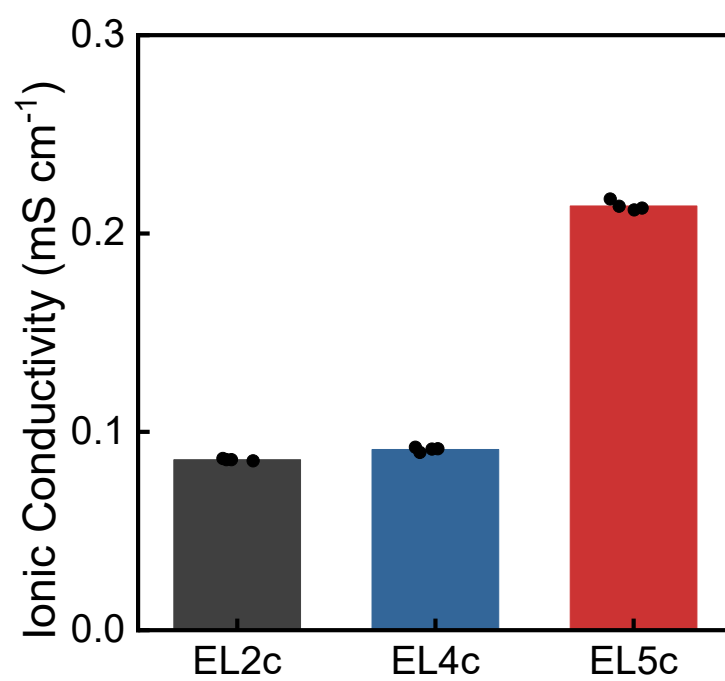
Supplementary Fig. 29: Elemental analysis from x-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) of the SEI formed in the EL2-EL5 shows that the three SEIs are compositionally similar. The horizontal lines signify the mean and the error bars are standard deviations.



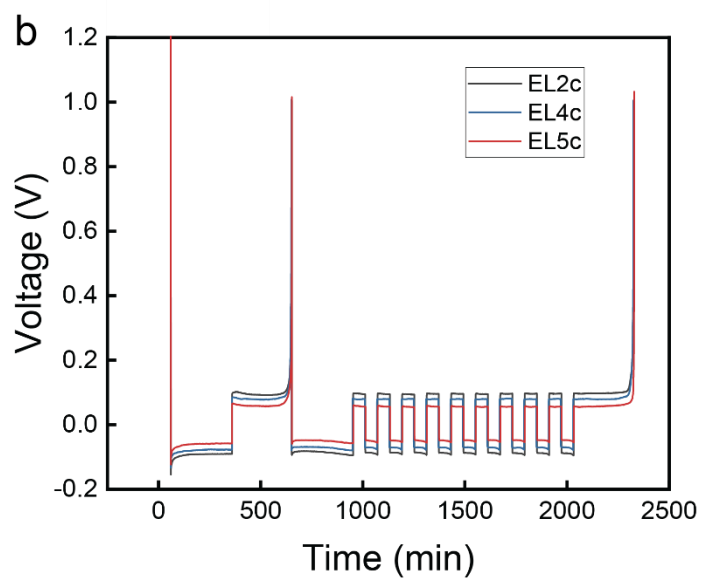
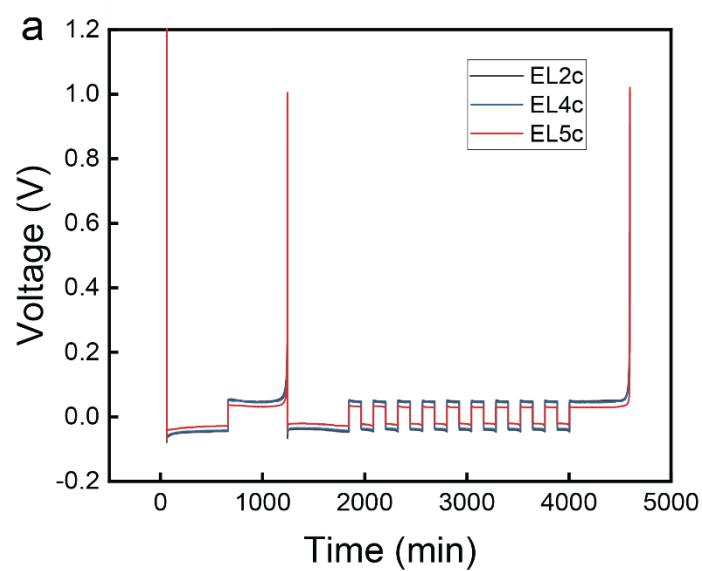
Supplementary Fig. 30: Ionic conductivities of F5DEE and F3-6DEE electrolytes measured with separators in coin cells.



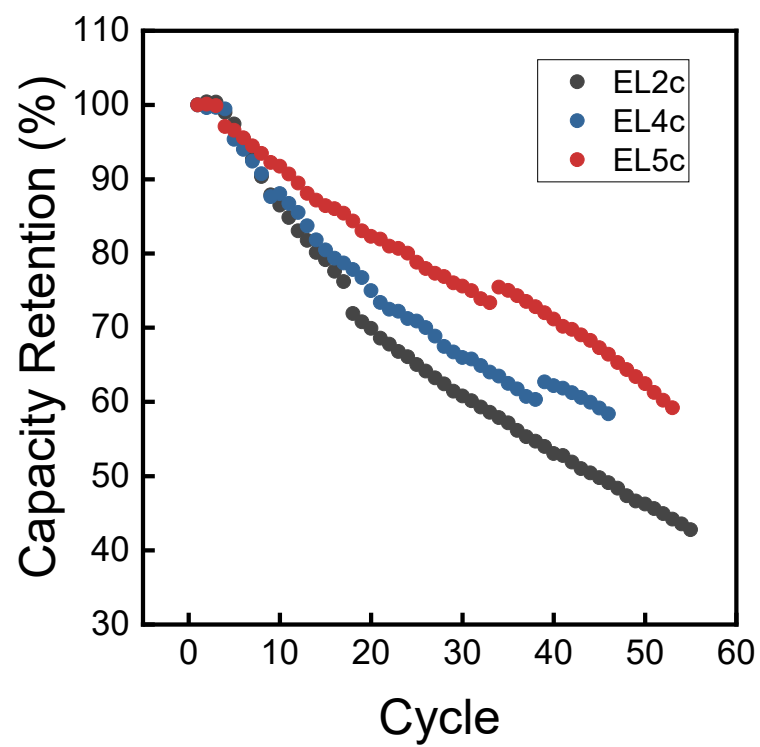
Supplementary Fig. 31: Li || Cu Coulombic efficiency measurements of F5DEE and F3-6DEE using the Aurbach method at a) 0.5 mA cm^{-2} and b) 1 mA cm^{-2}



Supplementary Fig. 32: Ionic conductivities of EL2c-EL5c measured with separators in coin cells.



Supplementary Fig. 33: Li || Cu Coulombic efficiency measurements EL2c-EL5c using the Aurbach method at a) 0.5 mA cm^{-2} and b) 1 mA cm^{-2} .



Supplementary Fig. 34: NMC532-Cu coin cell cycling of EL2c-EL5c at 1 mA cm^{-2} charging and discharging currents.

Supplementary Tables

Supplementary Table 1: Physical properties of electrolytes from the literature

Class	Electrolyte	Ionic conductivity (mS cm ⁻¹)	Viscosity (mPa s)	References
Carbonate	1 M LiPF ₆ EC-EMC	10.67	3.5	Chen, <i>Adv. Mater.</i> 30 , 1706102 (2018) ¹
Carbonate	1 M LiPF ₆ EC-DMC	11.4	2.01	Berhaut, <i>RSC Adv.</i> 9 , 4599–4608 (2019) ²
Carbonate	1 M LiPF ₆ EC-DEC	7.9	4.6	Lundgren, <i>J. Electrochem. Soc.</i> 162 , A413–A420 (2014) ³
HCE	LiFSI-1.1DMC	1	180	Chen, <i>Adv. Mater.</i> 30 , 1706102 (2018) ¹
HCE	LiFSI-3TMS	1.74	99.5	Ren, <i>Chem</i> 4 , 1877–1892 (2018) ⁴
HCE	4.2 M LiTFSI AN	0.98	138.3	Yamada, <i>J. Am. Chem. Soc.</i> 136 , 5039–5046 (2014) ⁵
LHCE	LiFSI-2DMC-4BTFE	2.67	2.7	Chen, <i>Adv. Mater.</i> 30 , 1706102 (2018) ¹
LHCE	1 M LiFSI DME-TFEO	1.5	4.8	Cao, <i>Nat. Energy</i> 4 , 796–805 (2019) ⁶
LHCE	1LiFSI 1.4TEP-3TTE	0.93	5	Ren, <i>Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.</i> 117 , 28603–28613 (2020) ⁷
LHCE	LiFSI-3TMS-3TTE	2.03	14.1	Ren, <i>Chem</i> 4 , 1877–1892 (2018) ⁴
LHCE	LiFSI-2.2DMC-3TTE	0.96	4.8	Ren, <i>Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.</i> 117 , 28603–28613 (2020) ⁷
LHCE	LiFSI-1DME-3TTE	1.59	3.7	Ren, <i>Chem</i> 4 , 1877–1892 (2018) ⁴
Ether	1 M LiTFSI DME	16.4	0.69	Yu, <i>Nat. Energy</i> 5 , 526–533 (2020) ⁸
Ether	1.2 M LiFSI DME	11	1.46	Yu, <i>Nat. Energy</i> 7 , 94-106 (2022) ⁹
Ether	1 M LiTFSI DOL-DME	8.9	3.4	Zheng, <i>Adv. Energy Mater.</i> 9 , 1803774 (2019) ¹⁰
Sulfoamide	1 M LiFSI DMTMSA	1.37	4.4	Xue, <i>Nat. Energy</i> 6 , 495-505 (2021) ¹¹
Fluorinated ether	1 M LiFSI FDMB	3.5	5	Yu, <i>Nat. Energy</i> 7 , 94-106 (2022) ⁹
Fluorinated ether	1 M LiTFSI FDMB	3	4.5	Yu, <i>Nat. Energy</i> 7 , 94-106 (2022) ⁹
Fluorinated ether	1.2 M F4DEE	4.76	6.97	Yu, <i>Nat. Energy</i> 7 , 94-106 (2022) ⁹
Fluorinated ether	1.2 M F5DEE	5.01	3.39	Yu, <i>Nat. Energy</i> 7 , 94-106 (2022) ⁹
Fluorinated ether	1.2 M F6DEE	4.48	3.61	Yu, <i>Nat. Energy</i> 7 , 94-106 (2022) ⁹

Supplementary Table 2: Reported anode-free cycling of various electrolytes from the literature

Current Density (mA cm ⁻²)	Cycle	Reference
0.42	25	Ren, <i>Joule</i> 3 , 1662–1676 (2019) ¹²
0.42	70	Ren, <i>Joule</i> 3 , 1662–1676 (2019) ¹²
0.4	100	Niu, <i>Nat. Energy</i> 6 , 723–732 (2021) ¹³
0.58	200	Louli, <i>Nat. Energy</i> 5 , 693–702 (2020) ¹⁴
0.58	130	Louli, <i>Nat. Energy</i> 5 , 693–702 (2020) ¹⁴
0.48	90	Weber, <i>Nat. Energy</i> 4 , 683–689 (2019) ¹⁵
0.62	100	Yu, <i>Nat. Energy</i> 5 , 526–533 (2020) ⁸
0.62	60	Yu, <i>Nat. Energy</i> 7 , 94–106 (2022) ⁹
0.42	120	Yu, <i>Nat. Energy</i> 7 , 94–106 (2022) ⁹
0.62	90	Yu, <i>Nat. Energy</i> 7 , 94–106 (2022) ⁹
0.6	40	Louli, <i>J. Electrochem. Soc.</i> 166 , A1291–A1299 (2019) ¹⁶
0.4	120	Wang, <i>Adv. Mater.</i> 33 , 2008619 (2021) ¹⁷
0.58	195	Genovese, <i>J. Electrochem. Soc.</i> 166 , A3342–A3347 (2019) ¹⁸

Supplementary Table 3: Ether-based LHCE electrolyte composition

	Salt	Solvent	Diluent
EL2	1 M LiFSI	DME (10% v/v)	TTE (90% v/v)
EL4	1 M LiFSI	DME (5% v/v) DEE (2.5% v/v) DEGDME (2.5% v/v)	TTE (90% v/v)
EL5	1 M LiFSI	DME (5% v/v) DEE (2.5% v/v) DEGDME (2.5% v/v)	TTE (45% v/v) BTFE (45% v/v)

Supplementary Table 4: Coulombic efficiency measurements

0.5 mA cm ⁻²	EL2	99.44	99.56	99.50
	EL4	99.44	99.33	99.58
	EL5	99.50	99.67	99.55
	F5DEE	99.61	99.61	99.35
	F3-6DEE	99.60	99.44	99.70
	EL2c	99.42	99.56	99.61
	EL4c	99.49	99.39	99.49
	EL5c	99.50	99.55	99.56
1 mA cm ⁻²	EL2	96.97	96.94	97.33
	EL4	98.66	98.77	99.25
	EL5	99.35	99.46	99.38
	F5DEE	99.38	99.43	99.45
	F3-6DEE	99.50	99.49	99.45
	EL2c	99.15	99.19	98.78
	EL4c	99.45	99.37	99.35
	EL5c	99.48	99.42	99.44

Supplementary Table 5: Anode-free pouch cell information

Information	Cu single-crystal NMC532
Cu foil thickness	8 μm
Al foil thickness	12 μm
Separator thickness	12 μm PE coated with alumina
Package foil thickness	~80 μm
Active material : carbon : binder	94 : 4 : 2
Areal capacity	~3.1 mAh cm ⁻²
Total capacity	200 mAh (0.3C discharge)
Electrolyte/cathode ratio (E/C, g Ah ⁻¹)	2.4

Supplementary Table 6: Diffusivity measurements from DOSY-NMR

Sample	D_{Li^+} (cm ² s ⁻¹)	D_{FSI^-} (cm ² s ⁻¹)
EL2	2.45E-06	2.30E-06
EL4	2.46E-06	2.64E-06
EL5	3.74E-06	3.74E-06

Supplementary Table 7: Electrode cross-section thickness measurements by SEM in μm

	0.5 mA cm⁻²			1 mA cm⁻²			3 mA cm⁻²		
	EL2	EL4	EL5	EL2	EL4	EL5	EL2	EL4	EL5
AVG	7.61	7.31	7.11	8.62	7.20	7.13	11.30	8.39	8.38
STDEV	1.40	1.14	1.23	2.17	0.65	1.43	2.30	0.70	0.79
1	9.179	6.848	8.888	8.512	7.635	6.653	14.13	8.305	9.908
2	9.621	6.848	7.432	9.383	7.052	7.782	13.41	7.88	9.908
3	9.034	7.139	7.724	8.742	8.159	7.531	12.24	8.026	10.05
4	7.869	6.272	8.451	12.36	6.604	11.548	14.76	6.557	8.161
5	8.306	6.704	8.742	12.18	7.547	6.242	13.02	7.287	8.015
6	7.724	6.413	10.2	12.53	7.17	6.575	13.41	8.161	8.888
7	7.432	8.452	7.868	6.528	8.585	5.192	8.451	7.437	8.015
8	7.291	8.451	8.014	6.469	7.285	5.77	8.014	8.306	7.145
9	7.287	8.596	8.742	7.636	7.286	6.062	9.325	8.598	7.432
10	8.014	8.742	5.684	8.991	7.81	6.178	14.28	8.452	9.035
11	9.035	8.596	5.974	9.691	6.412	6.411	13.26	8.899	8.159
12	8.742	7.141	5.682	9.458	6.061	6.76	14.28	8.888	8.596
13	8.601	7.577	5.83	6.21	7.111	6.119	9.035	8.452	8.598
14	8.889	6.85	5.83	7.021	6.604	7.601	9.471	8.888	7.868
15	8.743	6.411	5.682	5.979	6.608	8.023	9.179	9.035	8.306
16	9.908	9.034	6.121	6.287	7.012	8.659	8.742	8.015	7.869
17	8.451	9.325	6.413		6.62	8.058	9.471	8.743	7.869
18	9.034	9.179	5.684		8.058		8.161	8.452	7.285
19	6.12	6.12	5.83				10.93	7.869	8.015
20	5.399	5.1	6.121				12.09	8.015	8.161
21	5.247	5.393	6.994				11.66	7.722	8.596
22	5.247	6.411	5.682					8.888	
23	5.539	7.577	7.578					9.18	
24	5.835	6.12	7.868					8.161	
25	7.868	6.848	7.868					8.787	
26	7.728	6.267	7.577					9.763	
27	6.704	6.267	7.287					9.763	
28	5.537	7.868	7.432						
29	6.411	8.452							
30		8.159							

Supplementary Table 8: FDEE based electrolyte compositions

Name	Salt	Solvent
F5DEE	1 M LiFSI	F5DEE
F3-6DEE	1 M LiFSI	F3DEE (25% v/v) F4DEE (25% v/v) F5DEE (25% v/v) F6DEE (25% v/v)

Supplementary Table 9: Carbonate based LHCE electrolyte compositions

	Salt	Solvent	Diluent
EL2c	1 M LiFSI	EMC (15% v/v)	TTE (85% v/v)
EL4c	1 M LiFSI	EMC (7.5% v/v) DMC (3.75% v/v) DEC (3.75% v/v)	TTE (85% v/v)
EL5c	1 M LiFSI	EMC (7.5% v/v) DMC (3.75% v/v) DEC (3.75% v/v)	TTE (42.5% v/v) BTFE (42.5% v/v)

Supplementary Table 10: OPLS-AA parameters for 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethyl-2,2,3,3-tetrafluoropropyl ether (TTE)

Atom type	ϵ (kcal/mol)	σ (Å)	Q (e)
F2	0.060	2.90	-0.15
F3	0.060	2.90	-0.16
O1	0.210	2.96	-0.16
C1	0.066	3.50	0.25
C2	0.066	3.50	-0.08
C3	0.066	3.50	0.25
C4	0.066	3.50	0.25
H1	0.030	2.50	0.12

Bond type	k_r (kcal/mol·Å ²)	r_0 (Å)
F2-C1	413.500	1.36
C3-C4	319.000	1.53
F2-C3	367.000	1.36
C4-H1	388.500	1.10
O1-C2	360.000	1.42
O1-C3	455.000	1.34
C1-C2	325.000	1.51
F3-C4	430.000	1.35
C2-H1	385.500	1.10
C1-C4	305.500	1.53

Angle type	k_θ (kcal/mol·rad ²)	θ_0 (deg)
F2-C1-C2	92.00	110.42
F2-C1-C4	88.00	108.00
F2-C1-F2	119.00	107.79
F2-C1-C2	92.00	110.18
C2-C1-C4	82.00	112.29
O1-C2-C1	87.00	106.66
O1-C2-H1	69.00	110.81
C1-C2-H1	54.00	109.28
H1-C2-H1	49.00	109.93
O1-C3-C4	89.00	110.70
F2-C3-O1	120.50	111.90
F2-C3-F2	123.00	105.50
F2-C3-C4	84.00	108.39
F2-C3-O1	119.00	111.74
F3-C4-C1	87.50	109.04
F3-C4-F3	116.00	108.67
C1-C4-H1	71.00	109.50
C3-C4-H1	87.50	109.08
C2-O1-C3	56.00	111.66

Dihedral type	V_1 (kcal/mol)	V_2 (kcal/mol)	V_3 (kcal/mol)
C3-O1-C2-C1	1.629	0.311	0.028

C3-O1-C2-H1	-1.659	-0.280	-0.050
C2-O1-C3-F2	-1.713	-0.414	-0.731
C2-O1-C3-C4	1.590	0.611	-0.104
F2-C1-C2-O1	-0.403	0.270	-0.606
F2-C1-C2-H1	0.242	-0.310	0.914
C4-C1-C2-O1	0.644	0.556	0.515
C4-C1-C2-H1	-0.493	0.525	1.191
F2-C1-C4-F3	-0.129	-0.144	-0.109
F2-C1-C4-H1	0.102	0.131	-0.150
C2-C1-C4-F3	0.151	0.168	-0.274
C2-C1-C4-H1	-0.125	-0.154	-0.183
F2-C3-C4-F3	0.291	0.048	-0.224
F2-C3-C4-H1	-0.254	-0.067	-0.023
O1-C3-C4-F3	-0.264	-0.061	-0.244
O1-C3-C4-H1	0.229	0.083	-0.076

Supplementary Table 11. Transport properties of different electrolytes used in the numerical modeling

	EL2	EL4	EL5
Ionic conductivity (mS/cm)	1.67	1.89	3.57
Transference number	0.247	0.229	0.229
Li ⁺ diffusion coefficient (cm ² /s)	2.45×10 ⁻⁶	2.46×10 ⁻⁶	3.74×10 ⁻⁶

Supplementary Table 12. Other material properties used in the numerical modeling

Parameter (unit)	Value	Parameter (unit)	Value
Electric conductivity of carbon-binder matrix ($\text{S}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}$)	10^4	Initial Li concentration in electrolyte ($\text{mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$)	1000
Rate constant for cathodic reaction (m/s)	2×10^{-11}	Reference Li concentration for Li electrodeposition ($\text{mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$)	1000
Rate constant for anodic reaction (m/s)	2×10^{-11}	Max. Li concentration in NMC ($\text{mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$)	48700
Cathodic transfer coefficient (1)	0.5	Porosity of NMC cathode (1)	0.36
Anodic transfer coefficient (1)	0.5	Porosity of separator (1)	0.4
Li diffusivity in NMC ($\text{m}^2\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$)	5×10^{-13}	Tortuosity of NMC cathode, (1)	3
Dimeter of NMC particle (μm)	10	Tortuosity of separator (1)	3

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