Stable multi-functional artificial solid electrolyte interfaces for lithium batteries

Lin Ma¹, Mun Sek Kim², Lynden A. Archer^{2,*}

¹Department of Materials Science and Engineering, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14853-5201, USA.

²School of Chemical and Biomolecular Engineering, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, 14853-5201, USA.

*email: laa25@cornell.edu

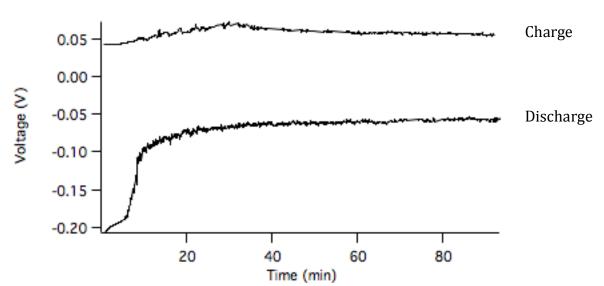


Figure S1. Voltage profile of the treatment of the lithium metal. The lithium metal is firstly discharged, then charged, both at a current density of 2mA/cm² in AlI₃ containing DOL/DME electrolyte.

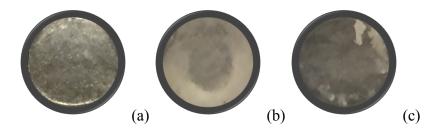


Figure S2. Photographic images of lithium metal under different treatment. a) pristine lithium. b) lithium metal pretreated in electrolyte without AlI₃. c) lithium metal pretreated in electrolyte with AlI₃.

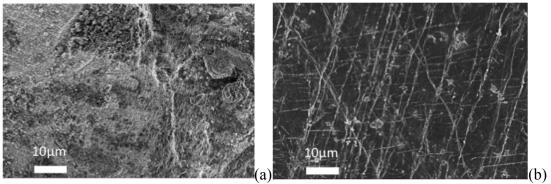


Figure S3. SEM images of lithium metal in contact with LiPS rich electrolyte after 3 dyas in symmetric cells with lithium metal of different treatment. a) pristine lithium metal. b) lithium metal pretreated with AlI₃.

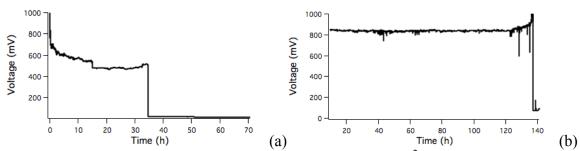


Figure S4. Potential profile for symmetric polarized at 2mA/cm². a) with pristine lithium as electrodes. b) with pretreated lithium as electrodes.

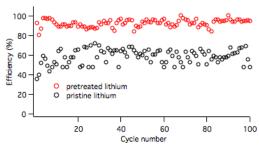


Figure S5. Lithium deposition efficiency of the Li/electrolyte/stainless steel cell with pristine lithium and pretreated lithium respectively in LiPS rich electrolyte. The cell is discharge for 30 min at a constant current density of 2 mA/cm², then charge back to 0.5V at the same current density.

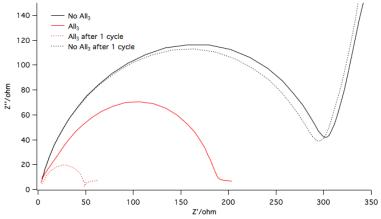


Figure S6. Impedance of the cell before and after treatment with AlI₃.

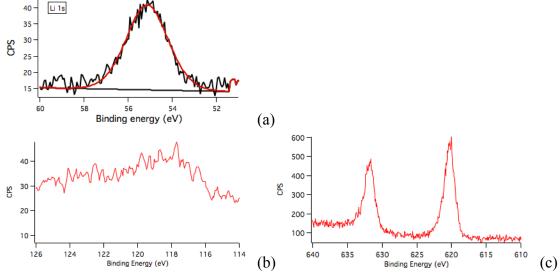
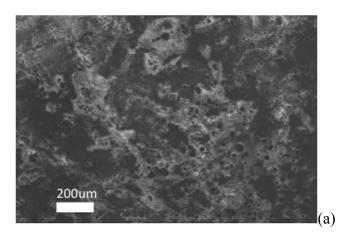
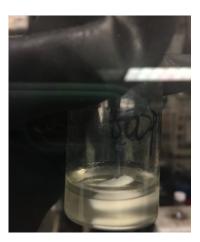


Figure S7. a) XPS of lithium metal in contact with electrolyte without AlI₃. XPS of pretreated lithium metal after polarization test. b) Al 2s signal. c) I 3d signal.





(b)

Figure S8. Clues for the additional protection polymer film on lithium metal surface. a) SEM image of lithium metal after short circuit in the polarization test. b) DOL/DME electrolyte containing AlI₃ after resting for 2 weeks.

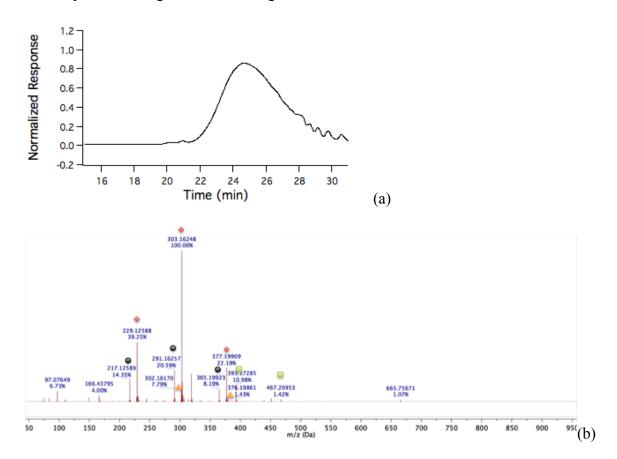
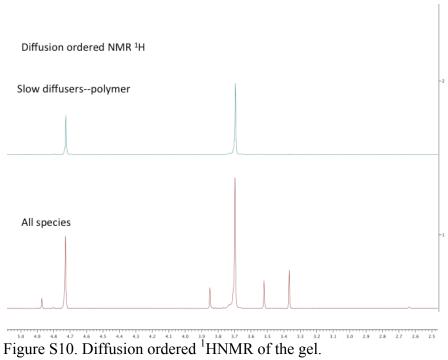
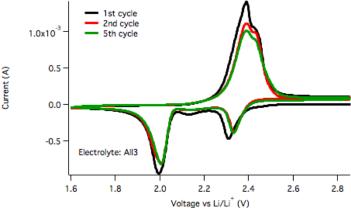


Figure S9. Investigation of the gel structure formed in the AlI3 containing electrolyte. a) Gel Permeation Chromatography (GPC) of the gel. b) Mass spectra of the gel. Different labels represent different series of species with a molecular weight difference of 74.





Voltage vs Li/Li⁺ (V)
Figure S11. Cyclic Voltammetry of the Li-S battery applying the pretreated lithium as the anode.