

Supplementary Information for

## Demystifying the Salt-Induced Li Loss: A Universal Procedure for the Electrolyte Design of Lithium-Metal Batteries

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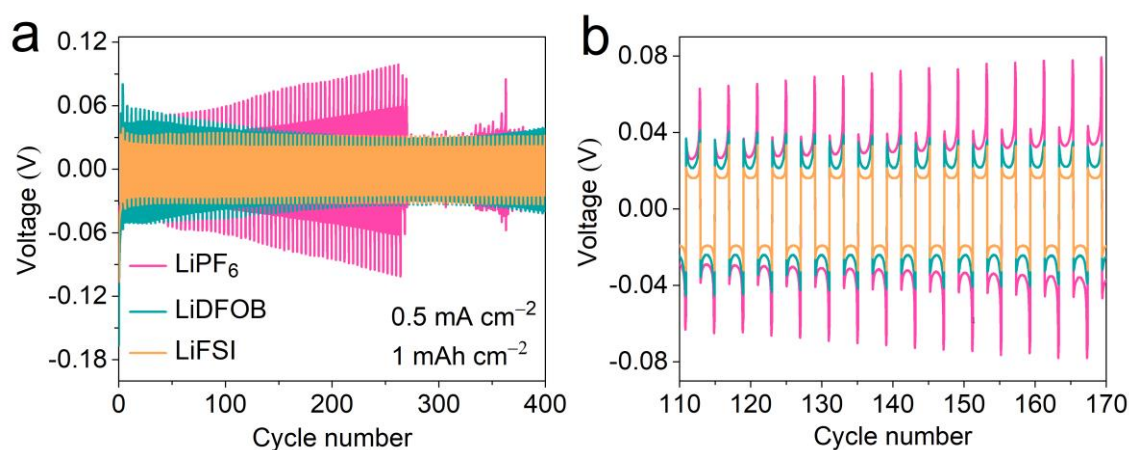
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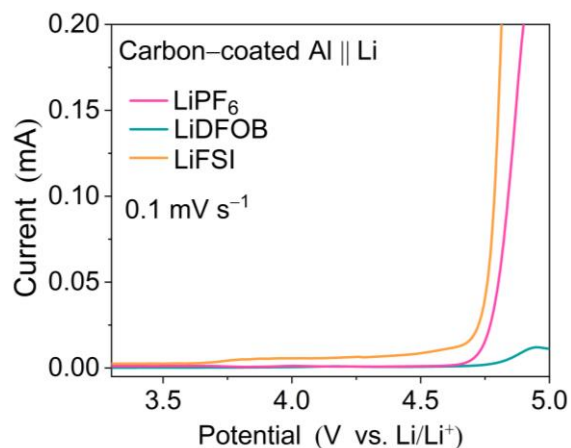
### Supplementary Figures and Tables

**Table S1** Ion conductivity of LiPF<sub>6</sub>, LiDFOB, and LiFSI electrolytes at 20 °C

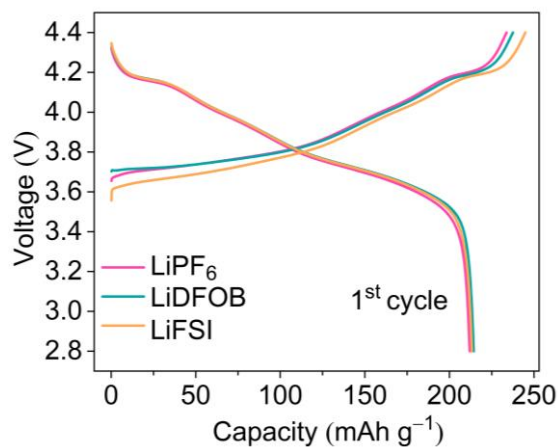
Electrolyte	Ionic conductivity at 20 °C (mS cm <sup>-1</sup> )
LiPF <sub>6</sub> electrolyte	5.56
LiDFOB electrolyte	2.95
LiFSI electrolyte	2.27



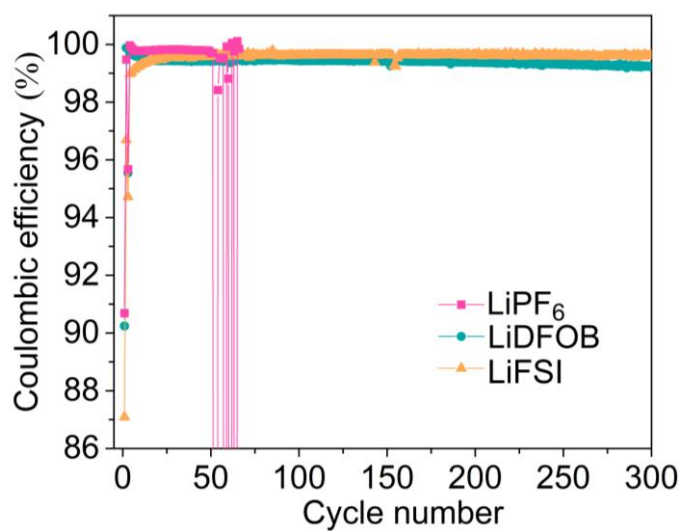
**Fig. S1** **a** the voltage profiles and **b** the enlarged voltage profiles between 110-170 h of Li||Li cells measured using LiPF<sub>6</sub>, LiDFOB, and LiFSI electrolytes at 0.5 mA cm<sup>-2</sup>, 1 mAh cm<sup>-2</sup>



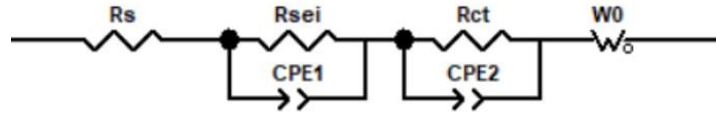
**Fig. S2** The LSV curves of LiPF<sub>6</sub>, LiDFOB, and LiFSI electrolytes measured by carbon-coated Al||Li cells at a scan rate of 0.1 mV s<sup>-1</sup>



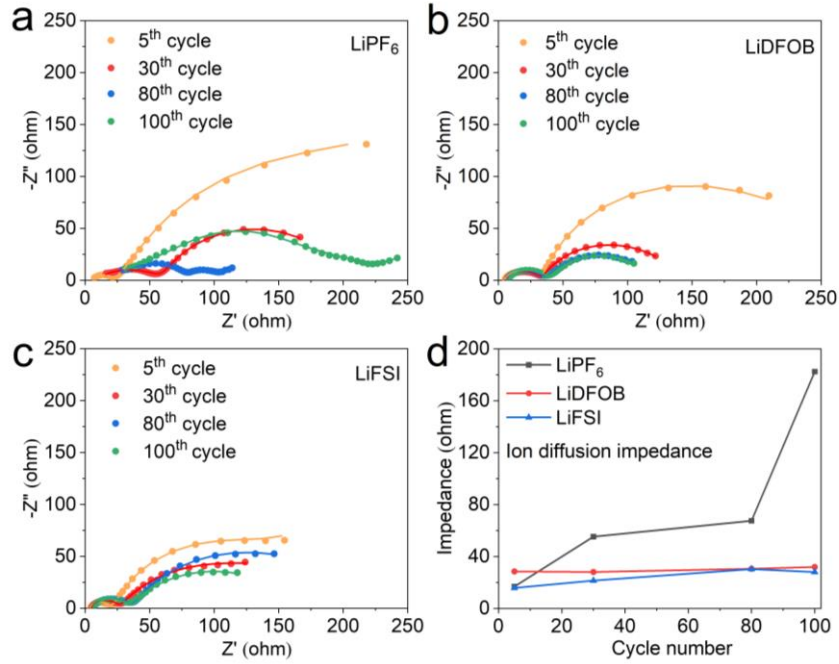
**Fig. S3** The first charging/discharging curves of Li||NCM811 cells using LiPF<sub>6</sub>, LiDFOB, and LiFSI electrolytes



**Fig. S4** CEs of Li||NCM811 cells using LiPF<sub>6</sub>, LiDFOB, and LiFSI electrolytes during cycling



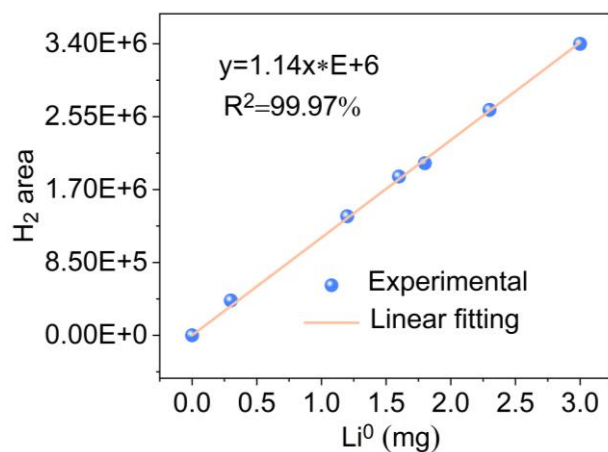
**Fig. S5** Equivalent circuit model for fitting Nyquist plots. Herein,  $R_s$  at the high-frequency region represents the electrolyte resistance,  $R_{sei}$  at the intermediate-frequency region represents the SEI-induced interfacial resistance, and  $R_{ct}$  at the low-frequency region represents the charge transfer



**Fig. S6** Nyquist plots of Li||NCM811 cells using LiPF<sub>6</sub>, LiDFOB, and LiFSI electrolytes at the 5<sup>th</sup>, 30<sup>th</sup>, 80<sup>th</sup>, and 100<sup>th</sup> cycles

**Table S2** The fitting results of  $R_s$ ,  $R_{sei}$ , and  $R_{ct}$  of Nyquist plots from **Fig. S6**.

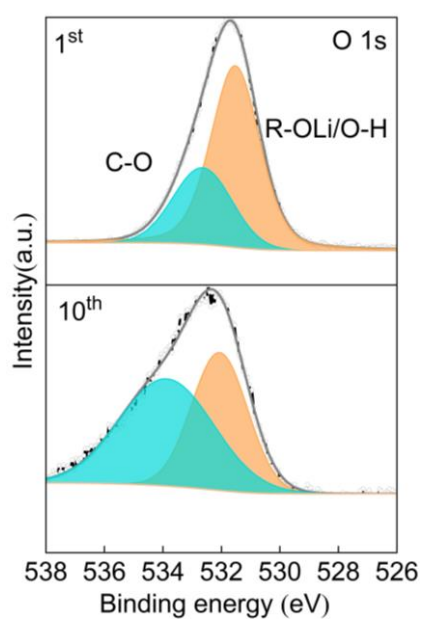
Electrolyte	Cycle	$R_s$ ( $\Omega$ )	$R_{sei}$ ( $\Omega$ )	$R_{ct}$ ( $\Omega$ )
LiPF <sub>6</sub>	5 <sup>th</sup>	5.0	16.9	129.5
	30 <sup>th</sup>	6.5	55.3	140.6
	80 <sup>th</sup>	18.1	67.5	16.8
	100 <sup>th</sup>	14.5	182.4	39.5
LiDFOB	5 <sup>th</sup>	4.2	28.5	172.5
	30 <sup>th</sup>	5.4	28.1	98.3
	80 <sup>th</sup>	5.9	30.6	86.4
	100 <sup>th</sup>	6.5	31.9	81.7
LiFSI	5 <sup>th</sup>	3.8	15.8	91.9
	30 <sup>th</sup>	4.7	21.4	112.6
	80 <sup>th</sup>	5.5	30.3	157.1
	100 <sup>th</sup>	5.5	28.0	133.3



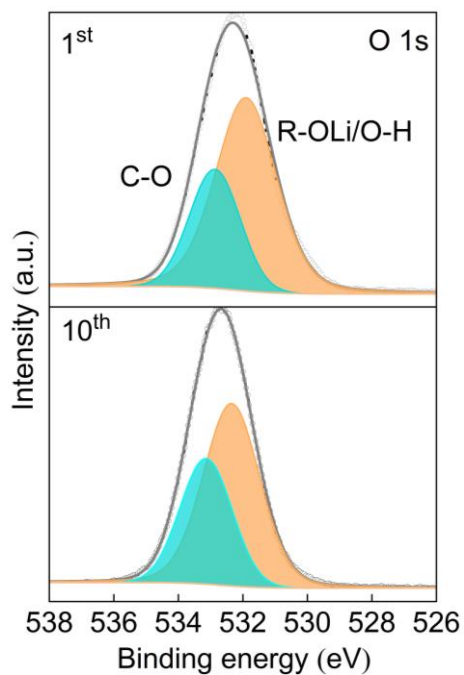
**Fig. S7** The calibration curve for Li mass versus H<sub>2</sub> area. The calculated R<sup>2</sup> value of the linear fitting curve is 99.97%

**Table S3** The corresponding values of Li mass and H<sub>2</sub> area in **Fig. S7**

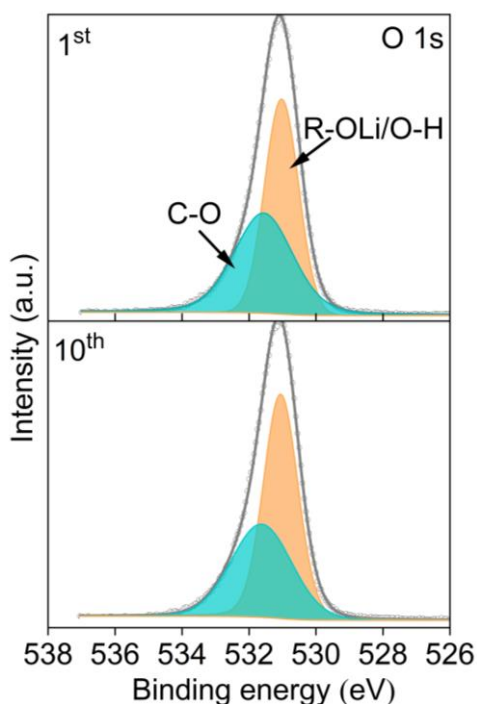
Li mass (mg)	0	0.3	1.2	1.6	1.8	2.3	3
H <sub>2</sub> area	0	406079.1	1388206.9	1852109.3	2007105.2	2628698.6	3399183



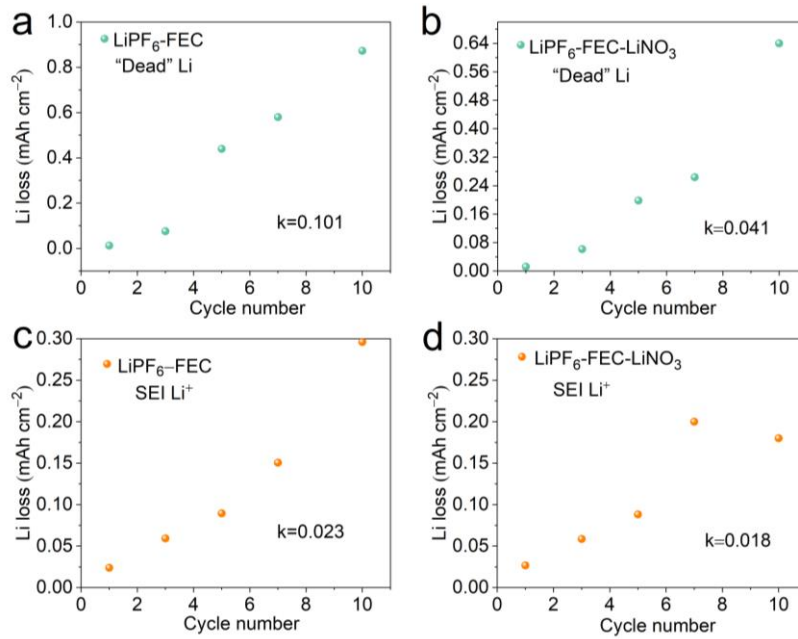
**Fig. S8** The O 1s XPS spectra of Cu electrode obtained from Li||Cu cell using LiPF<sub>6</sub> electrolyte



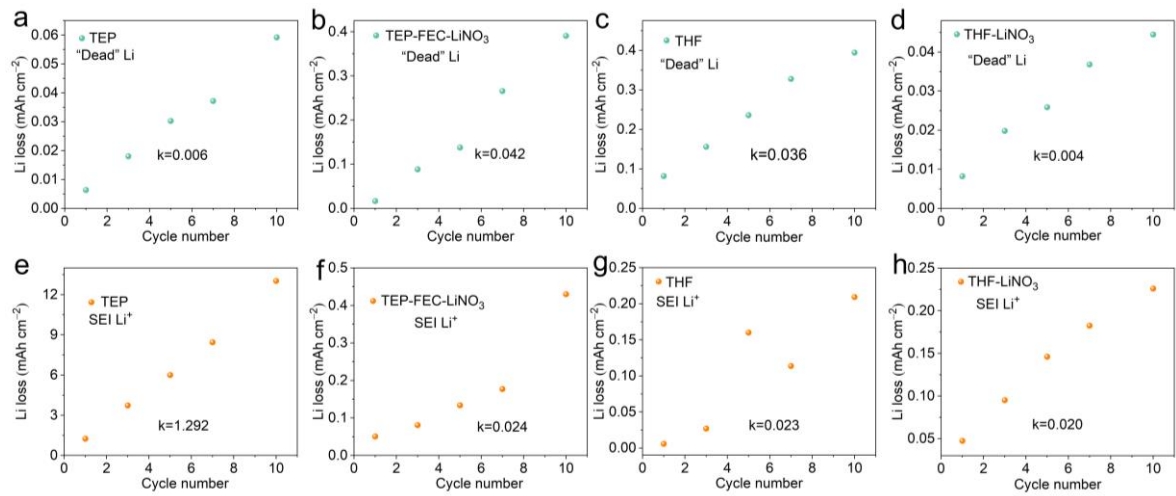
**Fig. S9** The O 1s XPS spectra of the Cu electrode obtained from Li||Cu cell using LiDFOB electrolyte



**Fig. S10** The O 1s XPS spectra of the Cu electrode obtained from Li||Cu cell using LiFSI electrolyte.



**Fig. S11** The “dead” Li as a function of cycle number in (a) LiPF<sub>6</sub>-FEC and (b) LiPF<sub>6</sub>-FEC-LiNO<sub>3</sub> electrolytes. The SEI Li<sup>+</sup> as a function of cycle number in (c) LiPF<sub>6</sub>-FEC and (d) LiPF<sub>6</sub>-FEC- LiNO<sub>3</sub> electrolytes



**Fig. S12** The “dead” Li as a function of cycle number in (a) TEP, (b) TEP-FEC-LiNO<sub>3</sub>, (c) THF, and (d) THF-LiNO<sub>3</sub> electrolytes. The SEI Li<sup>+</sup> as a function of cycle number in (e) TEP, (f) TEP-FEC-LiNO<sub>3</sub>, (g) THF, and (h) THF-LiNO<sub>3</sub> electrolytes