

Supporting Information for

Stable Cycling of All-Solid-State Lithium Batteries Enabled by Cyano-Molecular Diamond Improved Polymer Electrolytes

Yang Dai¹, Mengbing Zhuang¹, Yi-Xiao Deng², Yuan Liao¹, Jian Gu^{1,*}, Tinglu Song^{3,*}, Hao Yan^{1,*}, Jin-Cheng Zheng^{2, 4, *}

¹Department of Chemical Engineering, Shanghai University, Shangda Road 99, Shanghai, 200444, P. R. China

²Department of Physics, Xiamen University, Xiamen, 361005, P. R. China

³Experimental Center of Advanced Materials School of Materials Science & Engineering, Beijing Institute of Technology, Beijing, 100081, P. R. China

⁴Department of Physics and Department of New Energy Science and Engineering, Xiamen University Malaysia, Sepang 43900, Malaysia

* Corresponding authors. E-mail: hao-yan@shu.edu.cn (Hao Yan); gujian@shu.edu.cn (Jian Gu); song@bit.edu.cn (Tinglu Song); jczheng@xmu.edu.cn (Jin-Cheng Zheng)

S1 Symmetric Li/SPEs/Li Cell Assembly

The 2032 typed symmetric Li/SPEs/Li ($\varphi=10$ mm) cells were performed on a Solartron 1260+1287 workstation employing EIS measurements at 45 °C (AC amplitude of 10 mV, 1 MHz to 0.01 Hz). The plating/stripping profiles were recorded by a Land CT2001A.

The Li⁺ transference number (t_{Li^+}) of LiTFSI/P(EO)₁₄ and LiTFSI/P(EO)₁₄/ADCN-2 membrane was measured in a symmetric Li cell at 45 °C with a DC polarization of 10 mV. The t_{Li^+} was calculated using the equation:

$$t_{Li^+} = \frac{I_s(\Delta V - I_0 R_0)}{I_0(\Delta V - I_0 R_s)} \quad (S1)$$

Here, I_0 and I_s are the initial and steady-state currents, ΔV is the applied potential. R_0 and R_s indicate the charge-transfer resistance before and after the polarization of the cell, respectively.

The HOMO and LUMO energies were performed under the Gaussian and plane-wave (GPW) approach [S1] using B3LYP as exchange and correlation potential functional [S2], and double-zeta valence plus polarisation (DZVP) basis set in combination with Geodecker-Teter and Hutter(GTH) pseudopotentials were employed [S3].

S2 Supplementary Figures and Tables

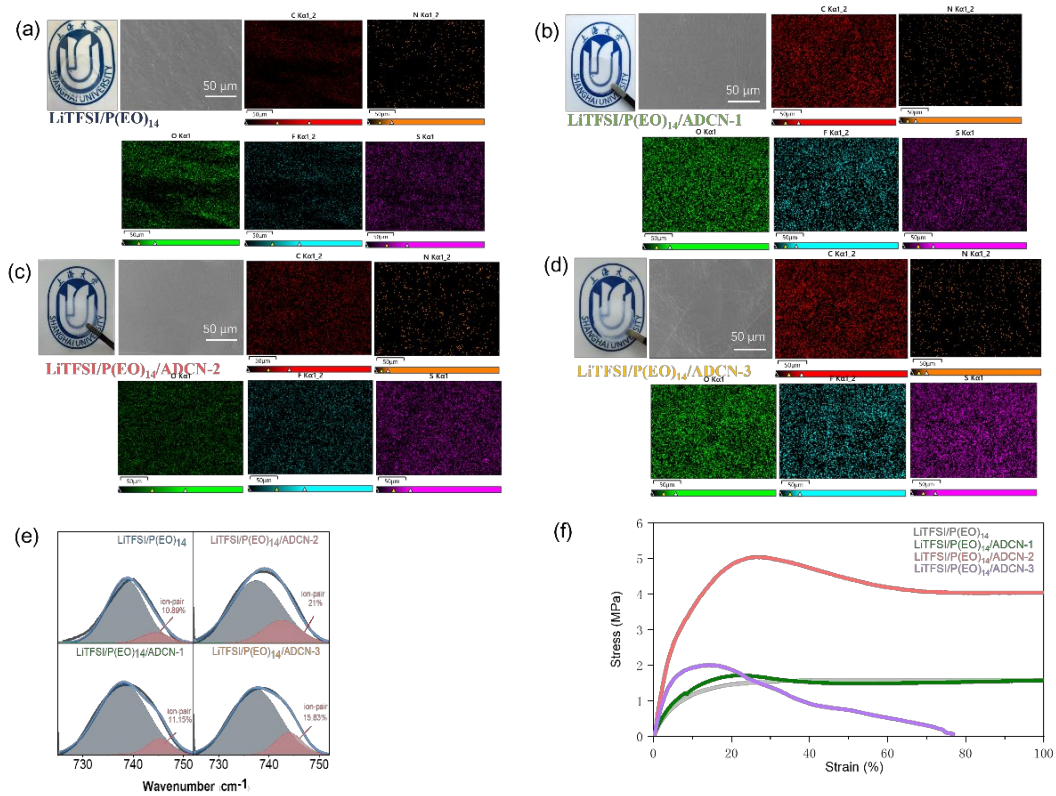


Fig. S1 Photo, SEM and EDS images of the SPEs (a) LiTFSI/P(EO)₁₄, (b) LiTFSI/P(EO)₁₄/ADCN-1, (c) LiTFSI/P(EO)₁₄/ADCN-2, and (d) LiTFSI/P(EO)₁₄/ADCN-3. (e) FTIR spectra at the range of 728-752 cm⁻¹ of the various SPEs. (f) The stress-strain profiles of various SPEs

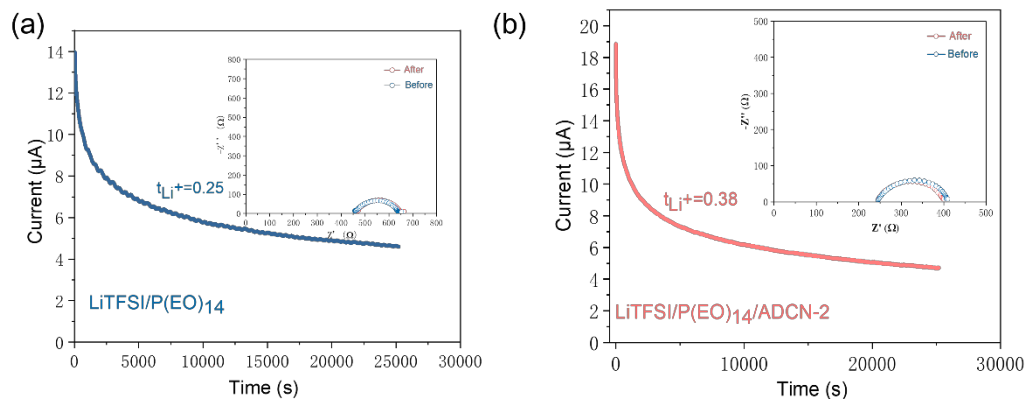


Fig. S2 Chronoamperometry profiles of Li//Li cells with (a) LiTFSI/P(EO)₁₄, and (b) LiTFSI/P(EO)₁₄/ADCN-2, The insets are the corresponding EIS before and after polarization

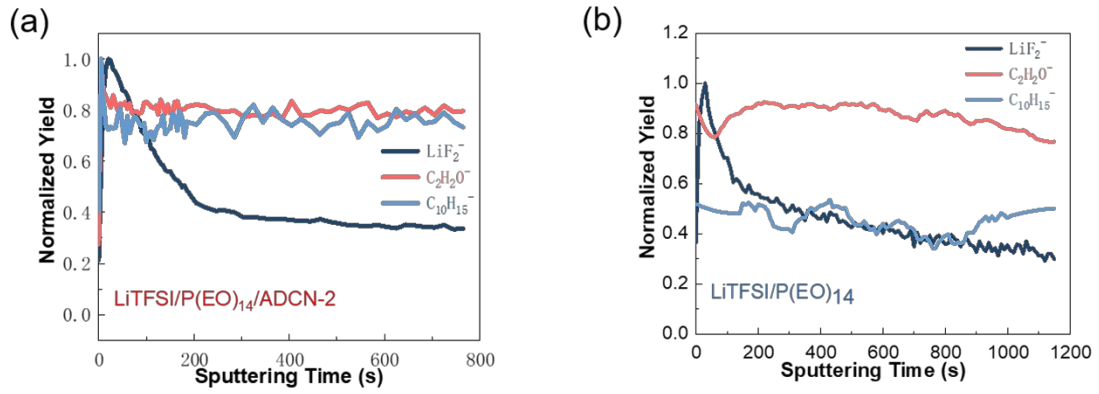


Fig. S3 TOF-SIMS depth profiles of the typical species and corresponding 3D-views for the cycled lithium anodes in the symmetric cells with LiTFSI/ P(EO)₁₄ (a) LiTFSI/P(EO)₁₄/ADCN-2 (b) after cycling, respectively

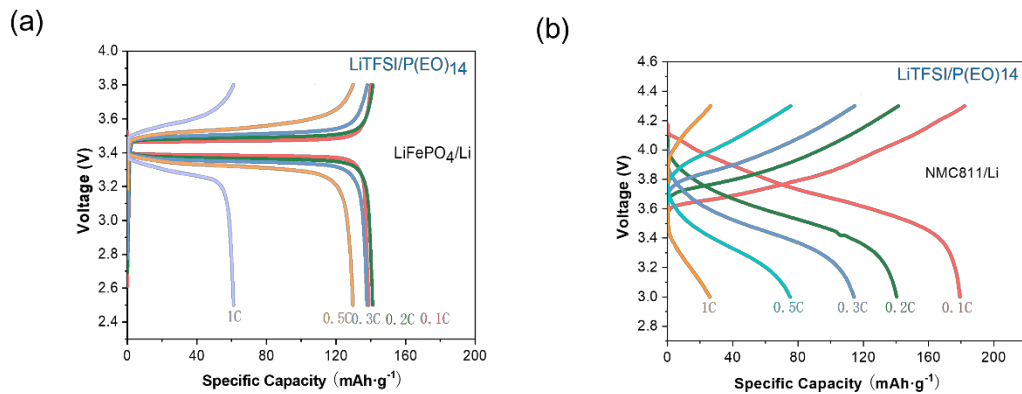


Fig. S4 Charge-discharge curves of the (a) LFP/LiTFSI/(PEO)₁₄/Li (b) NMC811 /LiTFSI/(PEO)₁₄/Li at various rates

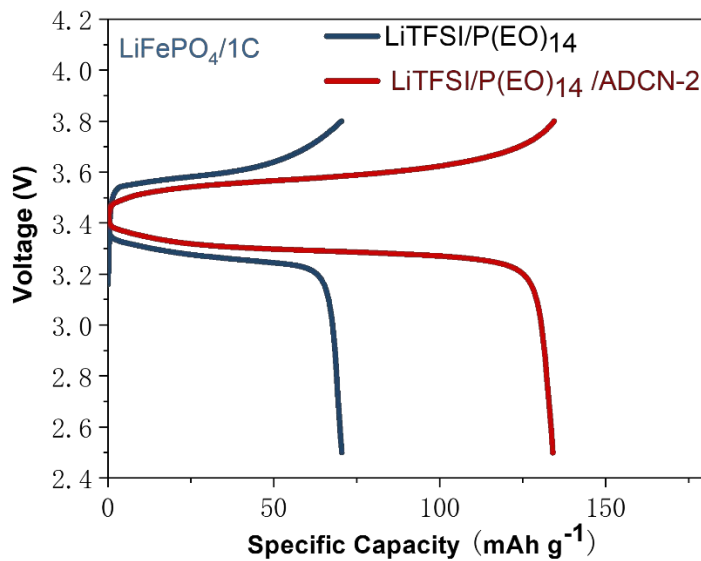


Fig. S5 Comparison of the charge-discharge curves of the LFP/LiTFSI/(PEO)₁₄/Li and LFP/LiTFSI/(PEO)₁₄/ADCN-2/Li at 1C

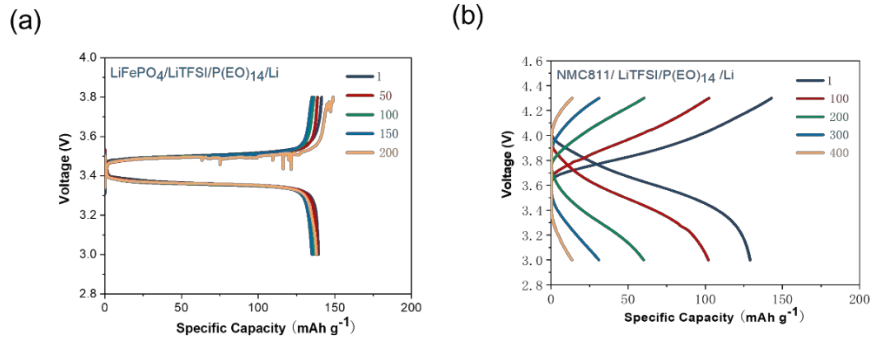


Fig. S6 Charge-discharge curves of the (a) LFP/LiTFSI/(PEO)₁₄/Li and (b) NMC811/LiTFSI/(PEO)₁₄/Li at various cycles

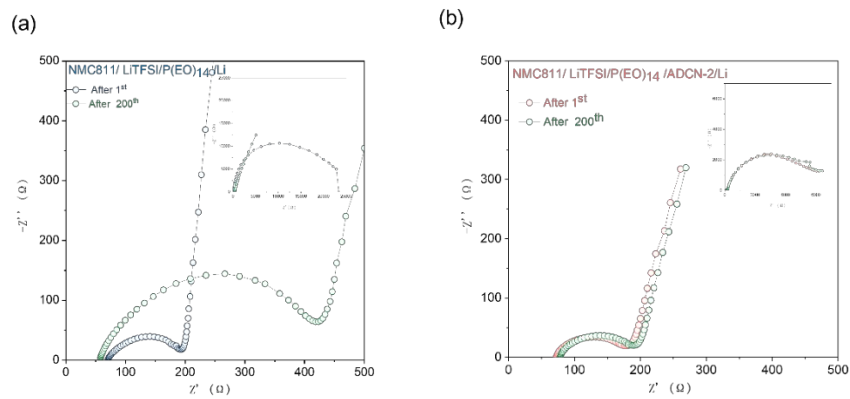


Fig. S7 EIS spectra of the NCM811/SPE/Li cells before and after 200 cycles for the (a) NCM811/LiTFSI/P(EO)₁₄ and (b) NCM811/LiTFSI/P(EO)₁₄/ADCN-2/Li cells

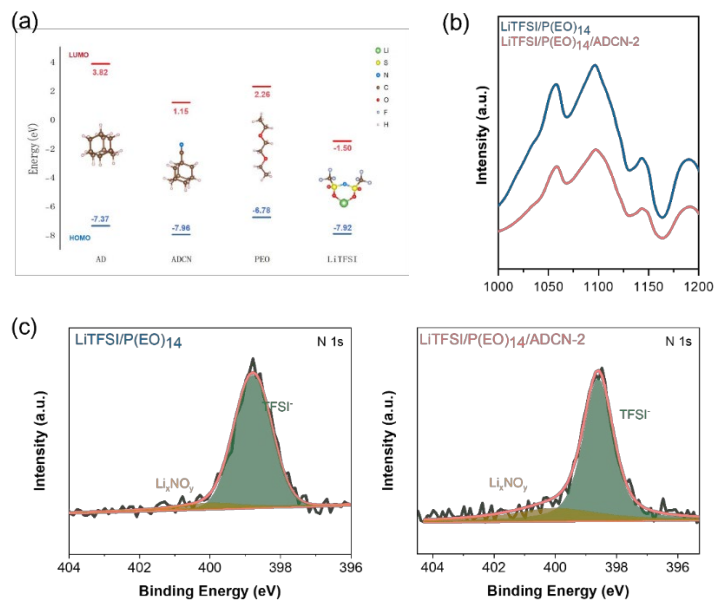


Fig. S8 (a) Calculated HOMO-LUMO energy of various compositions (b) XPS N1s spectra of the cycled cathodes (c) FTIR spectra of the cycled cathodes

Table S1 Crystallinity of polymer electrolytes

Polymer electrolytes	T_g (°C)	T_m (°C)	ΔT_m (J/g)	χ_c /%
LiTFSI/P(EO) ₁₄	-44.9	44.7	31.45	16.04
LiTFSI/P(EO) ₁₄ /ADCN-1	-45.9	44.6	26.26	13.40
LiTFSI/P(EO) ₁₄ /ADCN-2	-46.5	41.7	16.9	8.62
LiTFSI/P(EO) ₁₄ /ADCN-3	-45.0	43.8	18.86	9.62

Table S2 Comparison of the all-solid-state NMC/Li batteries with PEO-based electrolytes

Electrolyte components	Voltage-cutoff (V) And Cathode materials	Mass loading (mg cm ⁻²)	Temp. (°C)	Cyclability	Initial specific capacity	Refs.
LiTFSI/P(EO) ₁₀ -15wt%Al ₂ O ₃ -0.5wt%Mg(ClO ₄) ₂	4.3 NMC811	3	55	0.1C 80 cycles ~73%	0.1C 138.6 mAh g ⁻¹	[S4]
LiTFSI/P(EO) ₁₅ -1wt%LiS ₂	4.2 NMC811	2.1-2.5	50	0.2C 150 cycles 91.2%	0.2C 159.6 mAh g ⁻¹	[S5]
LiTFSI/P(EO) ₁₀ -20wt%Li _{3/8} Sr _{7/16} Ta _{3/4} Zr _{1/4} O ₃	4.3 NMC811	0.6	45	0.05C 120 cycles ~81.5%	0.05C 146 mAh g ⁻¹	[S6]
LiTFSI/P(EO) ₁₀ -15wt%ZIF-8	4.3 NMC811	3	60	0.2C 50 cycles ~87.6%	0.2C 161.2 mAh g ⁻¹	[S7]
LiTFSI/P(EO) ₁₆ -La ₂ Zr ₂ O ₇	4.2 NCM811	/	45	0.1C 50 cycles, ~75.7%	0.1C 177mAh g ⁻¹	[S8]
LiTFSI/P(EO) ₁₀ -45wt%PEGdMA	4.3 NCM622	/	40	1C 50 cycles ~90%	1C 145 mAh g ⁻¹	[S9]
LiTFSI/P(EO) ₁₆ -CuF ₂	4.1 LiNi _{0.83} Co _{0.12} Mn _{0.05} O ₂ (NCM83)	2	30	0.6C 500 cycles, ~71%	0.6C 147.7 mAh g ⁻¹	[S10]
LiTFSI/P(EO) ₁₀ -1wt%C ₆ H ₅ -CF ₃	4.3 NMC811	2	60	0.2 C 160 cycles ~88%	0.2C 141.2 mAh g ⁻¹	[S11]
hc-Li _{2+x} Zr _{1-x} In _x Cl ₆ (0.3 ≤ x ≤ 1)	2.82–4.42 NMC811	/	25	1 C 500 cycles ~74%	1 C 169 mAh g ⁻¹	[S12]
Li ₃ (CB ₁₁ H ₁₂) ₂ (CB ₉ H ₁₀)	4 NMC811	/	60	0.5 C 350 cycles ~75%	0.5C 175 mAh g ⁻¹	[S13]
Li ₁₀ GeP ₂ S ₁₂	4.1 PS-LPO-NMC811	/	25	0.3C 250 cycles ~80%	0.3C 161 mAh g ⁻¹	[S14]
LiTFSI/P(EO) ₁₄ -5wt%C ₁₁ H ₁₅ N	4.3 NMC811	1-2	45	0.3 C 1000 cycles ~80%	0.3C 143.4 mAh g ⁻¹	This work

Supplementary References

- [S1] J. VandeVondele, M. Krack, F. Mohamed, M. Parrinello, T. Chassaing, et al. Quickstep: Fast and accurate density functional calculations using a mixed gaussian and plane waves approach. *Comput. Phys. Commun.* **167**(2), 103-128 (2005). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cpc.2004.12.014>
- [S2] C. Lee, W. Yang, R. G. Parr. Development of the colle-salvetti correlation-energy formula into a functional of the electron density. *Phys. Rev. B* **37**(2), 785-789 (1988). <https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevB.37.785>
- [S3] S. Goedecker, M. Teter, J. Hutter. Separable dual-space gaussian pseudopotentials. *Phys. Rev. B* **54**(3), 1703 (1996).
- [S4] B. Xu, X. Li, C. Yang, Y. Li, N. S. Grundish, et al. Interfacial chemistry enables stable cycling of all-solid-state li metal batteries at high current densities. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **143**(17), 6542-6550 (2021). <https://doi.org/10.1021/jacs.1c00752>
- [S5] O. Sheng, J. Zheng, Z. Ju, C. Jin, Y. Wang, et al. In situ construction of a lif-enriched interface for stable all-solid-state batteries and its origin revealed by cryo-tem. *Adv. Mater.* **32**(34), 2000223 (2020). <https://doi.org/0.1002/adma.202000223>
- [S6] H. Xu, P.-H. Chien, J. Shi, Y. Li, N. Wu, et al. High-performance all-solid-state batteries enabled by salt bonding to perovskite in poly(ethylene oxide). *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* **116**(38), 18815-18821 (2019). <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1907507116>
- [S7] J. Shen, Z. Lei, C. Wang. An ion conducting zif-8 coating protected peo based polymer electrolyte for high voltage lithium metal batteries. *Chem. Engin. J.* **447**(13), 7503 (2022). <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cej.2022.137503>
- [S8] J. Ma, G. Zhong, P. Shi, Y. Wei, K. Li, et al. Constructing a highly efficient “solid–polymer–solid” elastic ion transport network in cathodes activates the room temperature performance of all-solid-state lithium batteries. *Energy Environ. Sci.* **15**(4), 1503-1511 (2022). <https://doi.org/10.1039/d1ee03345j>
- [S9] G. Homann, L. Stolz, K. Neuhaus, M. Winter, J. Kasnatscheew. Effective optimization of high voltage solid-state lithium batteries by using poly(ethylene oxide)-based polymer electrolyte with semi-interpenetrating network. *Adv. Funct. Mater.* **30**(46), 2006289 (2020). <https://doi.org/10.1002/adfm.202006289>
- [S10] Y. Wei, T. H. Liu, W. Zhou, H. Cheng, X. Liu, et al. Enabling all-solid-state li metal batteries operated at 30 °C by molecular regulation of polymer electrolyte. *Adv. Energy Mater.* **13**(10), (2023). <https://doi.org/10.1002/aenm.202203547>
- [S11] C. Li, S. Zhou, L. Dai, X. Zhou, B. Zhang, et al. Porous polyamine/peo composite solid electrolyte for high performance solid-state lithium metal batteries. *J. Mater. Chem. A* **9**(43), 24661-24669 (2021). <https://doi.org/10.1039/d1ta04599g>
- [S12] K. Wang, Z. Gu, H. Liu, L. Hu, Y. Wu, et al. High-humidity-tolerant chloride

solid-state electrolyte for all-solid-state lithium batteries. Adv. Sci. (2024). <https://doi.org/10.1002/advs.202305394>

[S13]H. Braun, R. Asakura, A. Remhof, C. Battaglia. Hydroborate solid-state lithium battery with high-voltage nmc811 cathode. ACS Energy Lett. **9**(2), 707-714 (2024). <https://doi.org/10.1021/acseenergylett.3c02117>

[S14]J. Liang, Y. Zhu, X. Li, J. Luo, S. Deng, et al. A gradient oxy-thiophosphate-coated ni-rich layered oxide cathode for stable all-solid-state li-ion batteries. Nat. Commun. **14**(1), (2023). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-022-35667-7>