

Supporting Information

Nanostructured block copolymer single-ion conductors for low-temperature, high-voltage and fast charging lithium-metal batteries

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Keywords: Polymer electrolyte, single-ion conductor, lithium metal, NMC, battery

Supporting Experimental Information

The lithium concentration (C_{Li} , meq Li^+ per g of electrolyte) in the dried ionomer films was obtained determined from both ^{19}F NMR spectra and acid-base titration of the ionomers in their acidic form as described elsewhere^[1]. The molecular mass (M_w , M_n) and polydispersity index (I_p) were determined by size exclusion chromatography coupled multi-angle laser light scattering (SEC-MALLS) with differential refractometer SOPARES RI2000 coupled to a multi-angles light scattering detector WYATT DAWN EOS at 690 nm by using 2xPLgel-Mixed-D as a column. The elution solvent was 0.1 M solution of NaNO_3 in dimethylformamide (Alfa Aesar-HPLC grade 99.7%), with flow rate of 1 mL/min. Injection of the sample solution was carried through the polypropylene filter of 0.2 μm .

Table S1. Li concentration and molecular weights of copolymer samples

| Sample | C_{Li} , (meq. Li^+ g^{-1}) (NMR) | C_{Li} , (meq. Li^+ g^{-1}) (titration) | M_n (kg mol^{-1}) | M_w (kg mol^{-1}) | I_p |
|---------|---|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|
| SI05-05 | 1.02 | 1.00 ± 0.02 | 150 | 396 | 2.6 |
| SI10-05 | 1.18 | 1.15 ± 0.03 | 165 | 362 | 2.2 |
| SI15-05 | 1.28 | 1.25 ± 0.04 | 126 | 408 | 3.2 |

For testing the electrochemical stability window of the electrolytes, linear sweep voltammetry (LSV) was performed with a VMP3 potentiostat (Biologic) at 0.1 mV s^{-1} in two-electrode 2032 coin cells. For the anodic sweep, a platinum (Pt) foil ($\varnothing = 6$ mm) was used as working electrode (WE) and a lithium foil ($\varnothing = 12$ mm) as combined counter (CE). For the cathodic sweep, a nickel (Ni) foil ($\varnothing = 12$ mm) was used as WE and a lithium foil was used as CE.

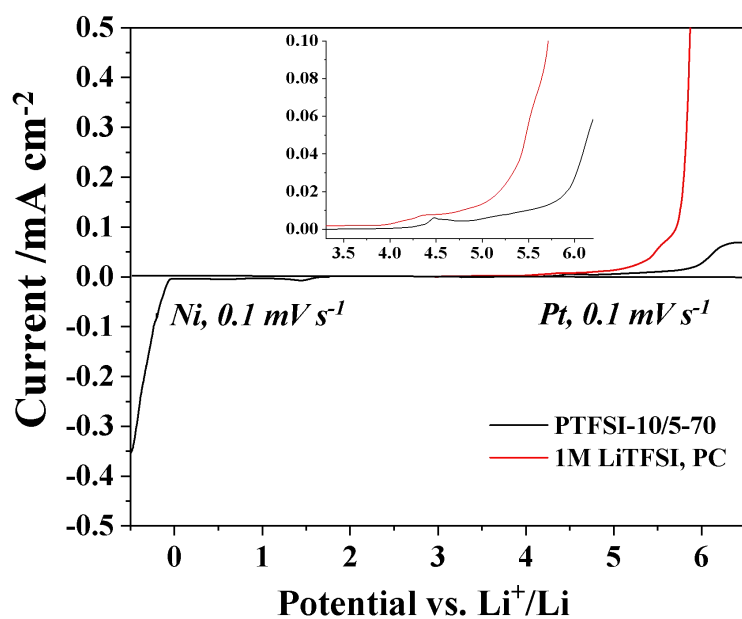


Figure S1. Electrochemical stability window of PTFSI-10/5-70 compared with 1M LiTFSI in PC for the anodic scan; inset: magnification of the onset of the current evolution at elevated potentials.

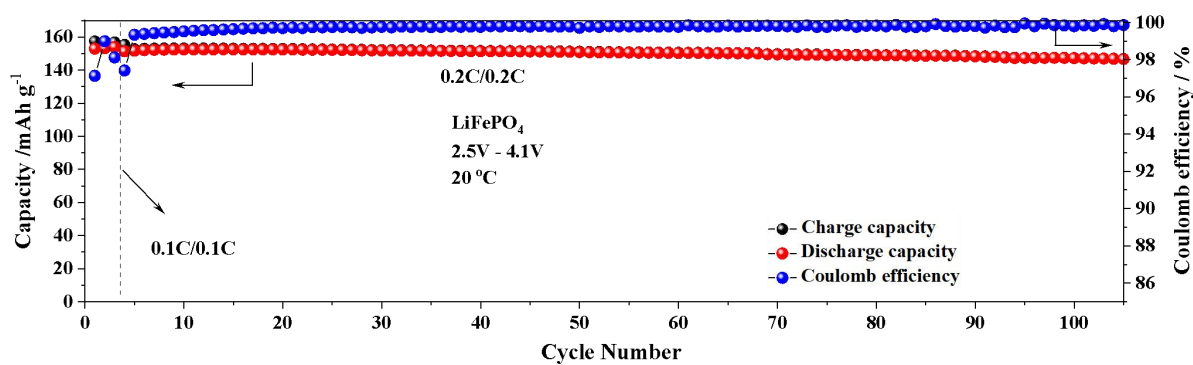


Figure S2. Cycling stability of a Li||LFP cell at 20 °C with PTFSI-10/5-70 as the electrolyte (cut-off voltages: 2.5 V and 4.1 V).

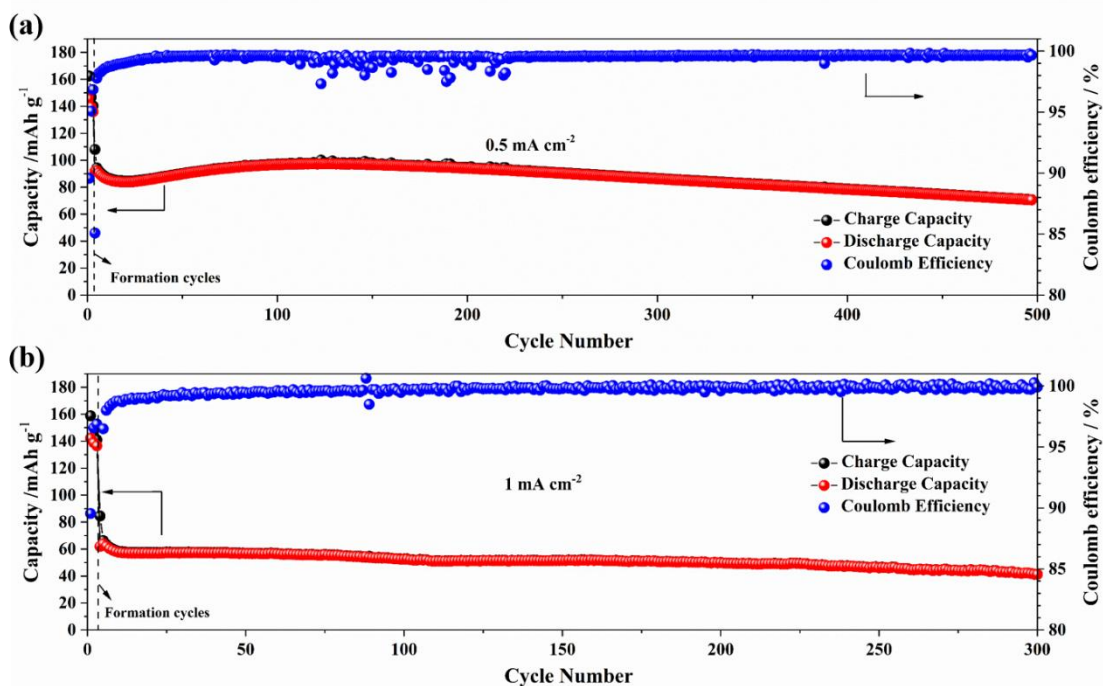


Figure S3. Cycling stability of a Li||NMC₁₁₁ cells at 20 °C with PTFSI-10/5-70 as the electrolyte (cut-off voltages: 2.8 V and 4.2 V).

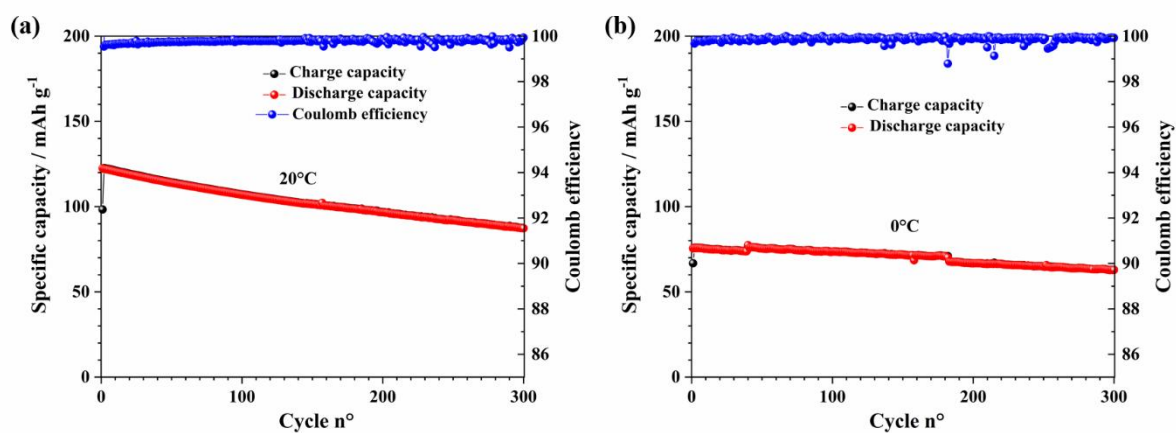


Figure S4. Cycling stability of Li||NMC₆₂₂ cells at 0.5C after the rate capability tests at (a) 20 °C and (b) 0 °C (cut-off voltages: 2.8 V and 4.2 V).

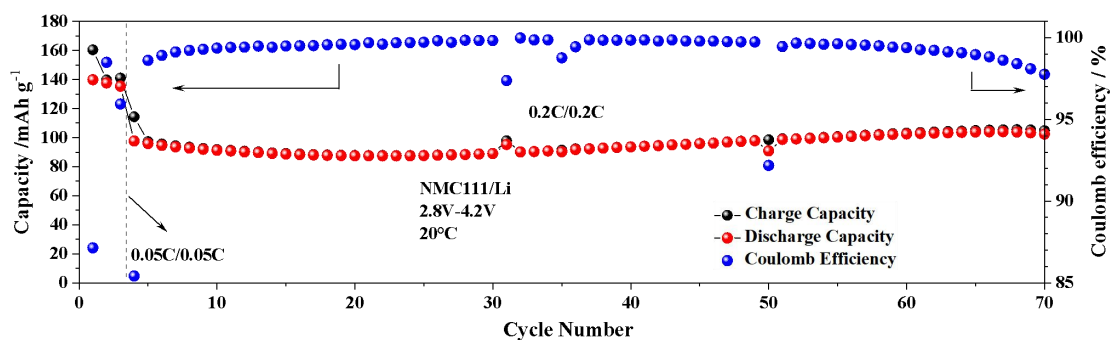


Figure S5. Cycling stability of a Li||NMC₁₁₁ cell at 20 °C using PTFSI-10/5 with 70 wt% adiponitrile as the electrolyte (cut-off voltages: 2.8 V and 4.2 V).

Bibliography

1. L. Assumma, C. Iojoiu, R. Mercier, S. Lyonnard, H. D. Nguyen and E. Planes, *J. Polym. Sci Part Polym Chem* 2015;53:1941-56.