High Ionic Conductivity and Ion Conduction Mechanism in ZIF-8 Based Quasi-Solid-State Electrolytes: a Positron Annihilation and Broadband Dielectric Spectroscopy Study

P. Utpalla^{I,†}, J. Mor^I, S. K. Sharma^{I,†*} and P. K. Pujari^{I,†}

Radiochemistry Division, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Mumbai, India 400 085

[†]Homi Bhabha National Institute, Anushaktinagar, Mumbai, India 400 094

*Corresponding author: skumars@barc.gov.in



Figure S1. SEM image of the synthesized ZIF-8 nanoparticles; scale bar at the bottom denotes

100 nm.





Figure S2. Real part (ε') of the complex permittivity for (a) Z-0 (b) Z-10 (c) Z-50 (d) Z-70 QSSEs.





Figure S3. Imaginary part (ε") of the complex permittivity for (a) Z-0 (b) Z-10 (c) Z-50 (d) Z-70 QSSEs.





Figure S4. dc conduction free dielectric permittivity for (a) Z-0 (b) Z-10 (c) Z-30 (d) Z-50 (e) Z-70 QSSEs. Solid lines show the fit of experimental data using HN formalism.





Figure S5. Real part (σ ') of the complex conductivity for (a) Z-0 (b) Z-10 (c) Z-50 (d) Z-70 QSSEs.





Figure S6. Imaginary part of modulus, M", variation with frequency for (a) Z-0 (b) Z-10 (c) Z-50 (d) Z-70 QSSEs. Solid lines show the fit of experimental data using HN formalism.





Figure S7. Master curve by maxima normalization technique for (a) Z-0 (b) Z-10 (c) Z-50 (d) Z-70 QSSEs.

| Sample | $\tau_1(ns)$ | I ₁ (%) | $\tau_2(ns)$ | $I_2(\%)$ | $\tau_3(ns)$ | $I_3(\%)$ | $\tau_4(ns)$ | $I_4(\%)$ |
|--------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| | | | | | | | | |
| ZIF-8- | 0.19 | 32.48 | 0.49 | 49.10 | 2.41 | 14.33 | 8.34 | 4.09 |
| LiTFSI | ±.01 | ±1.68 | ±0.01 | ±1.47 | ±.07 | ±0.24 | ±.33 | ±.26 |

 Table S1: o-Ps annihilation parameters for ZIF-8-LiTFSI from PALS