

## Electronic Supplementary Information

### Highly crinkled and interconnected N, O and S co-doped carbon nanosheets modified separator for efficient Li-S batteries

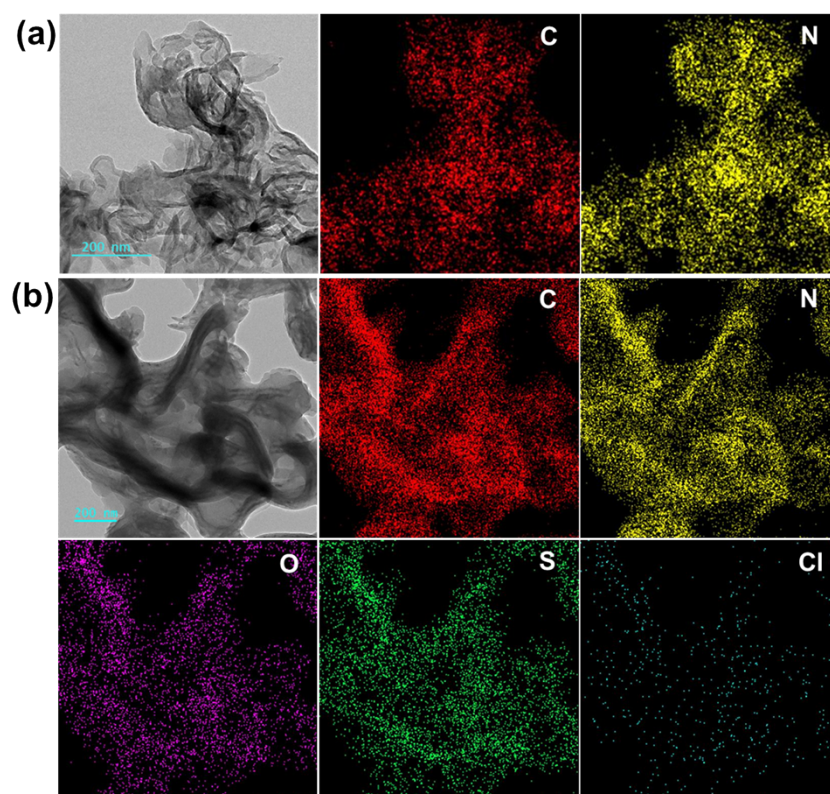
Yanan Zhu<sup>\*a,b</sup>, Yuanfu Deng<sup>c</sup> and Guohua Chen<sup>\*a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Department of Mechanical Engineering, Research Institute for Smart Energy, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hung Hom, Kowloon, Hong Kong SAR, China.

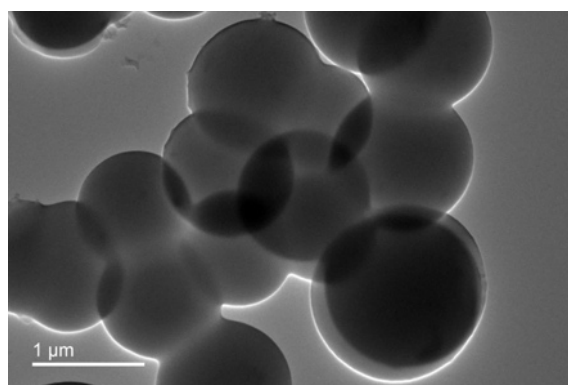
<sup>b</sup> Present address: Xi'an Shiyou University, Xi'an, 710065, P. R. China.

<sup>c</sup> The Key Laboratory of Fuel Cell for Guangdong Province, School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, South China University of Technology, Guangzhou, China.

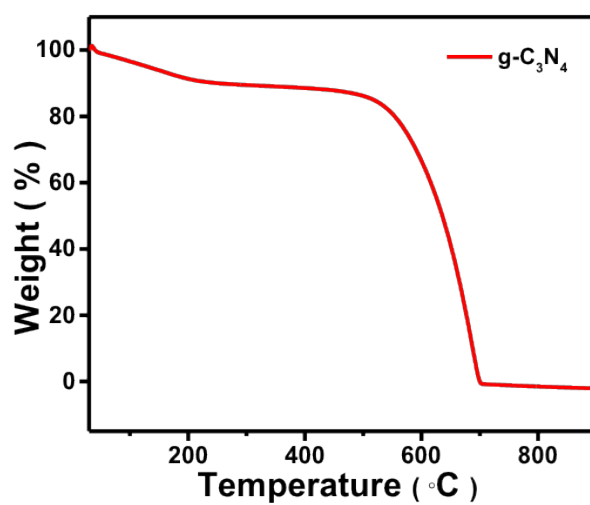
E-mail: zhuyanana@xsyu.edu.cn; ghchen1963@gmail.com



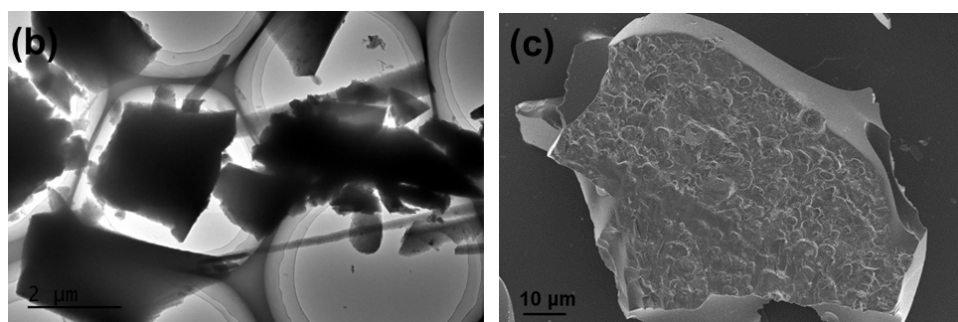
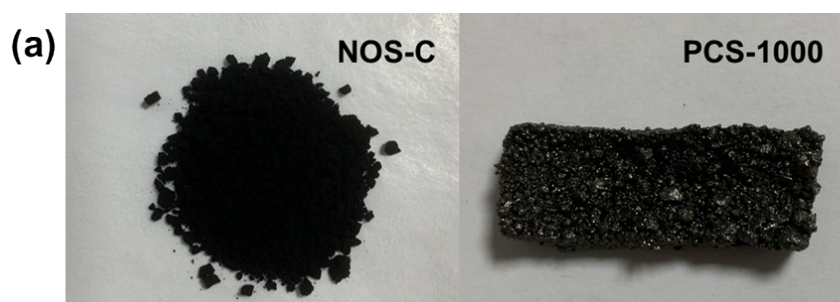
**Fig. S1** EDS mapping images of (a) g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>, and (b) g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>@PCS



**Fig. S2** TEM image of PCS without  $g\text{-C}_3\text{N}_4$  templates



**Fig. S3** TGA curve of  $g\text{-C}_3\text{N}_4$



**Fig. S4** (a) Photographs of NOS-C and PCS-1000, (b) TEM image of PCS-1000, and (c) SEM image of PCS-1000

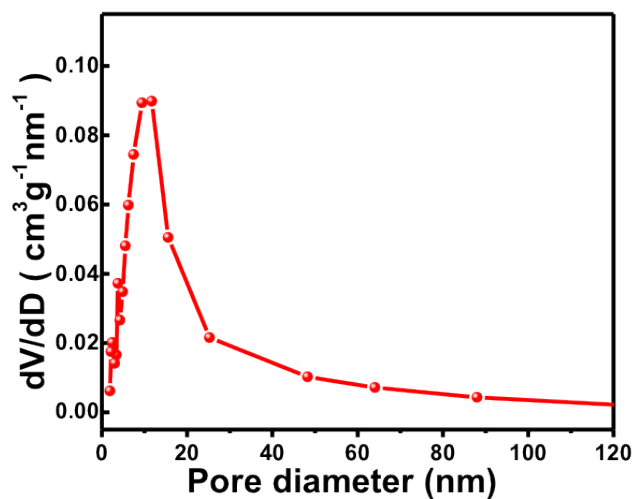


Fig. S5 BJH pore size distribution of NOS-C

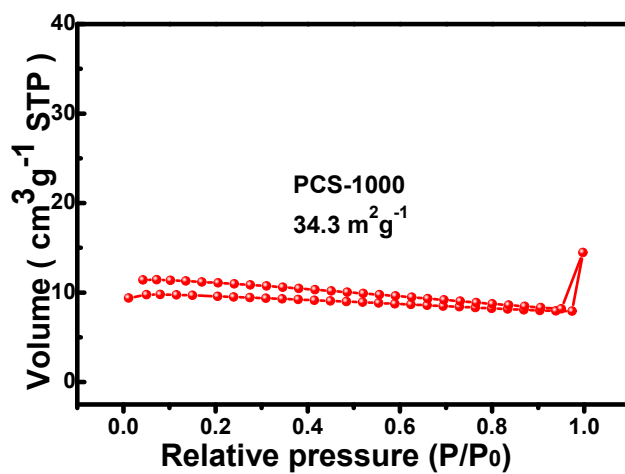


Fig. S6 N<sub>2</sub> adsorption–desorption isotherms of PCS-1000

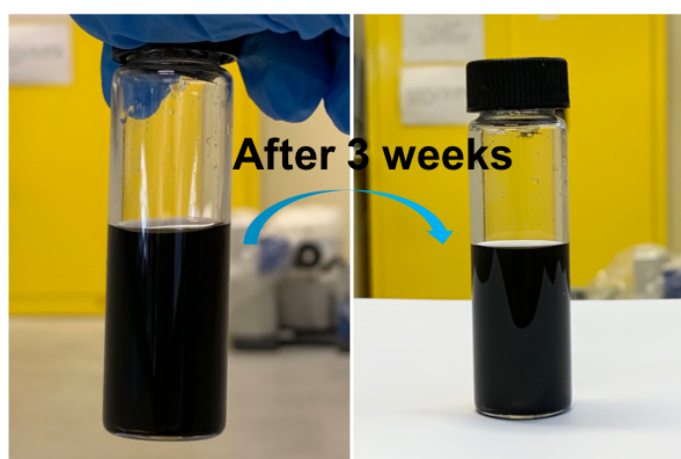
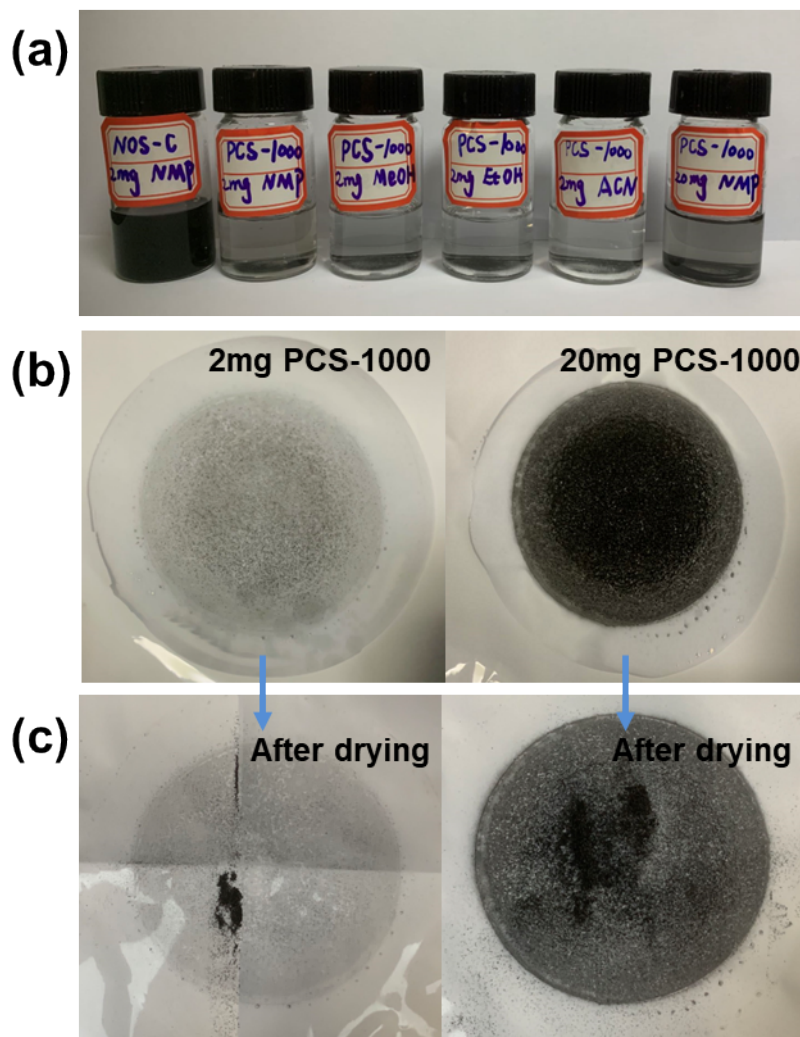
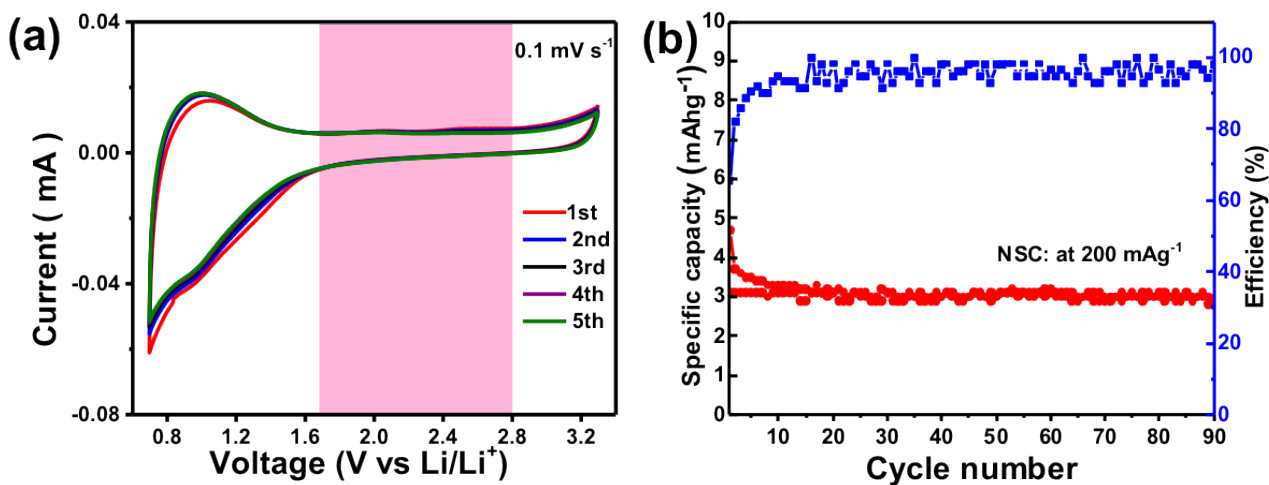


Fig. S7 Photographs of NOS-C dispersion after 3 weeks standing

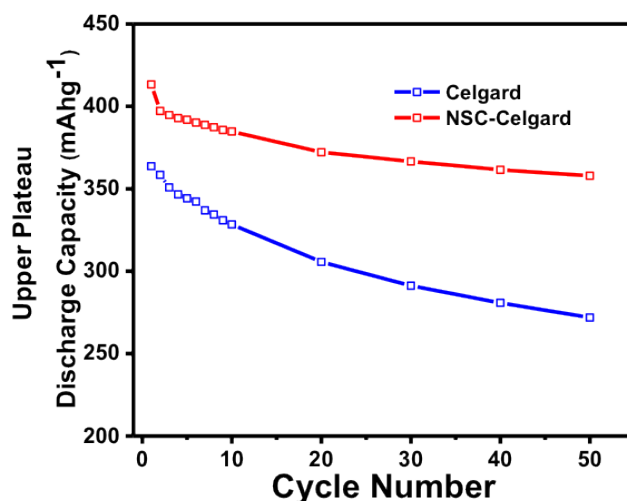


**Fig. S8** Photograph of (a) the dispersion of NOS-C and PCS-1000 in the solvents, (b) PCS-1000 deposited on the Celgard separators via vacuum filtration, (c) PCS-1000 easily peeled off after drying



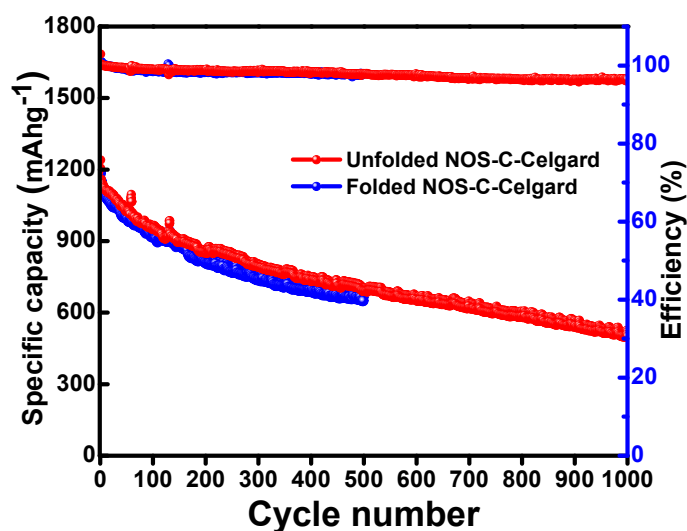
**Fig. S9** (a) CV curves, and (b) cycling curves of the battery with the Celgard separator and the NOS-C electrode.

The electrochemical stability of NOS-C during the common voltage range of 1.7 V-2.8 V for Li-S batteries was tested (cathode: NOS-C, separator: Celgard). The cyclic voltammogram (CV) curves at  $0.1 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$  (Fig. S9a) showed that no delithiation peaks were detected in the voltage window. The Li storage capacities ( $\sim 3 \text{ mAh g}^{-1}$ , Fig. S9b) were negligible.



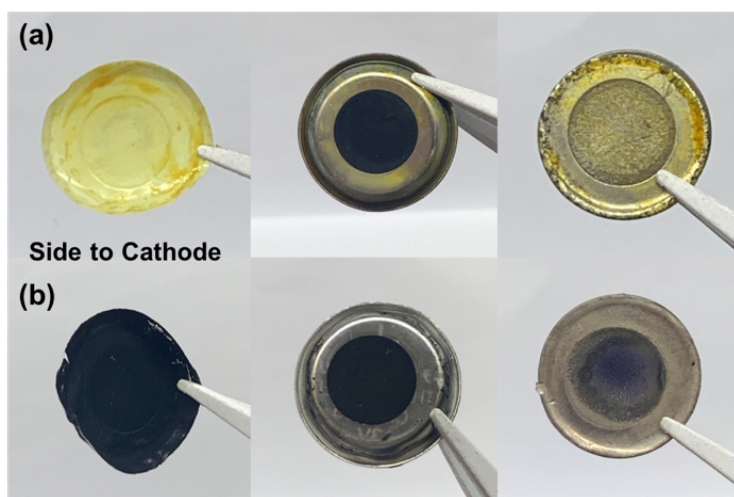
**Fig. S10** The upper discharge capacities for the first 50 cycles.

As shown in Fig.S10, the initial  $Q_H$  of the battery with the NOS-C-Celgard separator at  $0.5 \text{ C}$  was  $413.3 \text{ mAh g}^{-1}$ , which was 98% of the theoretical value ( $419 \text{ mAh g}^{-1}$ ). However, the battery with the Celgard separator only reached  $363.7 \text{ mAh g}^{-1}$ . After 50 cycles, the battery with the NOS-C-Celgard separator showed a retention rate of 88.6% of the initial  $Q_H$ , higher than that with the Celgard separator (73.2%).

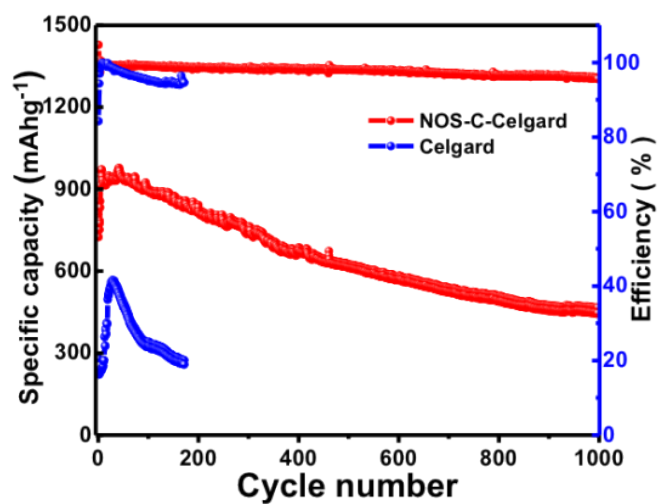


**Fig. S11** The cycling performances of the batteries with the folded and unfolded NOS-C-Celgard separators at  $0.5 \text{ C}$

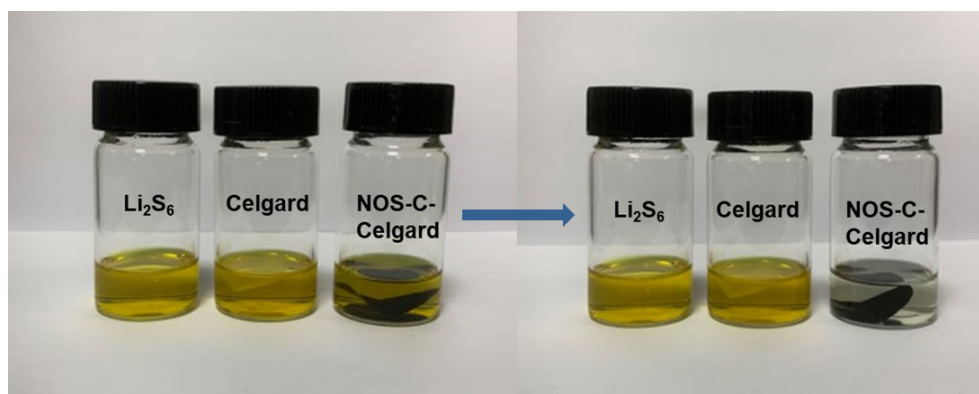




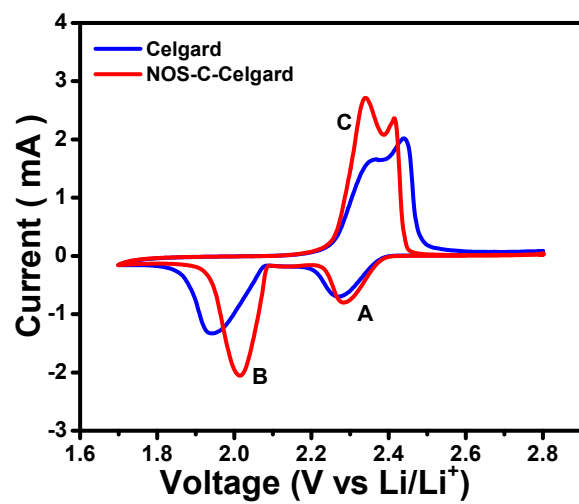
**Fig. S12** Photographs of the disassembled batteries after cycling, (a) the battery with Celgard separator, (b) the battery with the NOS-C-Celgard separator



**Fig. S13** Long-term cycling performance for the pure S cathode with the NOS-C-Celgard and Celgard separators



**Fig. S14** Photographs of polysulfides adsorption test



**Fig. S15** CV curves at  $0.1 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$  of the batteries with the NOS-C-Celgard and Celgard separators