

Supporting information

Surface reconstruction on Ni₂P@CC to form an ultrathin layer of Ni(OH)₂ for enhancing capture and catalytic conversion of polysulfides in lithium-sulfur batteries

Lin Peng ^{a,b}, Meixiu Qu ^{a,b}, Rui Sun ^{a,b}, Weiwei Yang ^{a,b}, Zhenhua Wang ^b, Wang Sun ^b, Yu Bai ^{a,b,*}

^a Advanced Research Institute of Multidisciplinary Science, Beijing Institute of Technology, Beijing 100081, PR China.

^b Beijing Key Laboratory for Chemical Power Source and Green Catalysis, School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Beijing Institute of Technology, Beijing, 100081, PR China.

*Corresponding author: E-mail: yubaiit@163.com

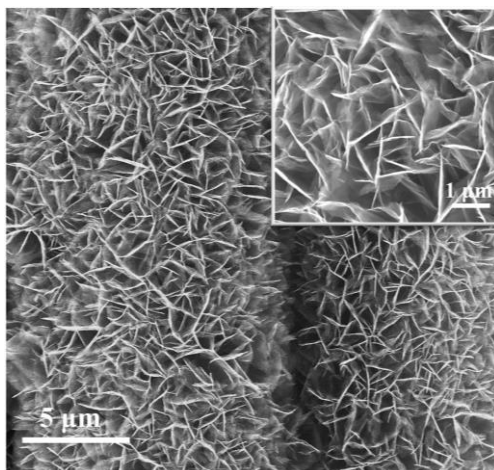


Fig. S1. SEM image of Ni₂P@CC (Insert is the magnified SEM image of Ni₂P@CC).

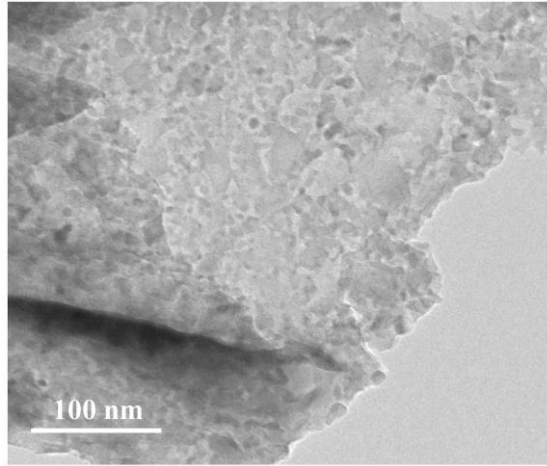


Fig. S2. TEM image of Ni₂P.

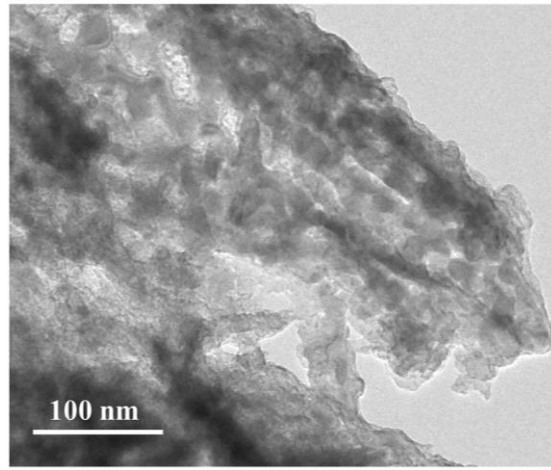


Fig. S3. TEM image of Ni(OH)₂-Ni₂P.

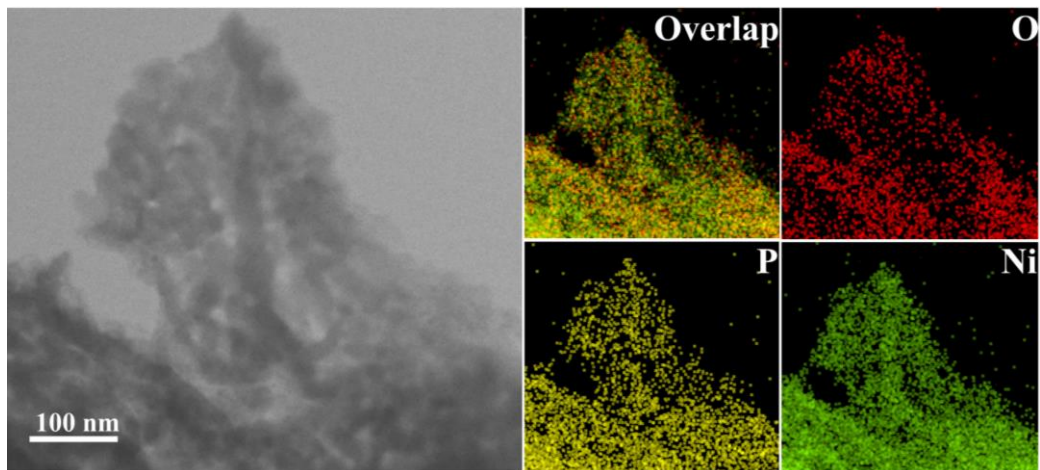


Fig. S4. HAADF-STEM image of $\text{Ni}(\text{OH})_2\text{-Ni}_2\text{P@CC}$ and the corresponding elemental mappings of overlap, O, P and Ni.

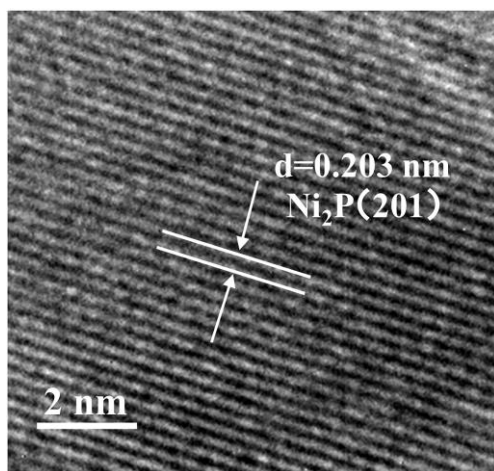


Fig. S5. HRTEM image of Ni₂P.

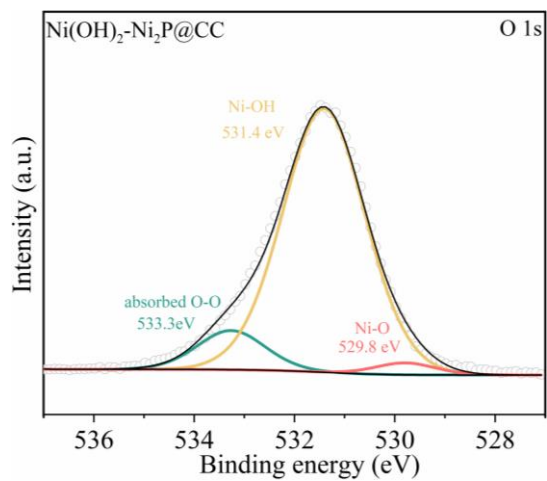


Fig. S6. The O 1s XPS spectrum of Ni(OH)₂-Ni₂P@CC.

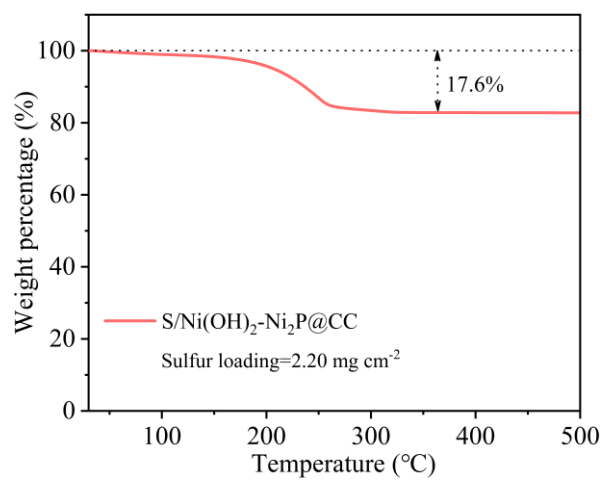


Fig. S7. TGA curve of S/Ni(OH)₂-Ni₂P@CC with a sulfur loading of 2.20mg cm⁻².

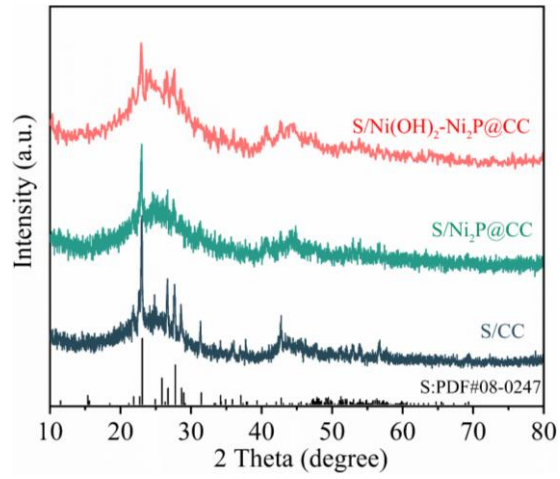


Fig. S8. XRD patterns of S/Ni(OH)₂-Ni₂P@CC, S/Ni₂P@CC and S/CC.

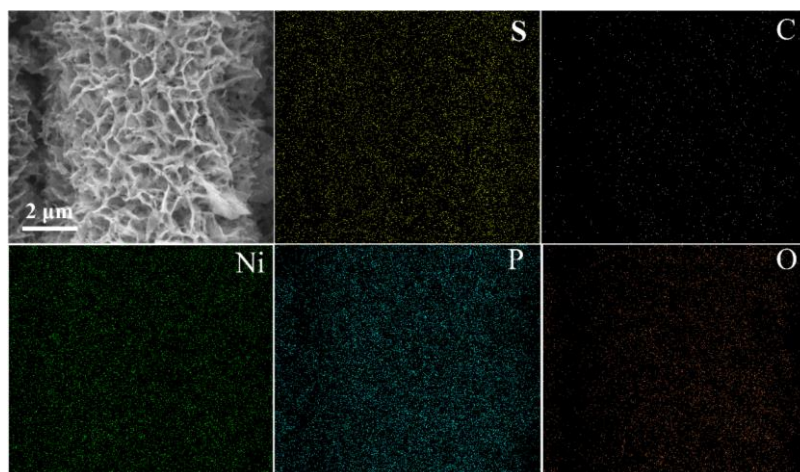


Fig. S9. SEM image and corresponding elemental mappings of S/Ni(OH)₂-Ni₂P@CC.

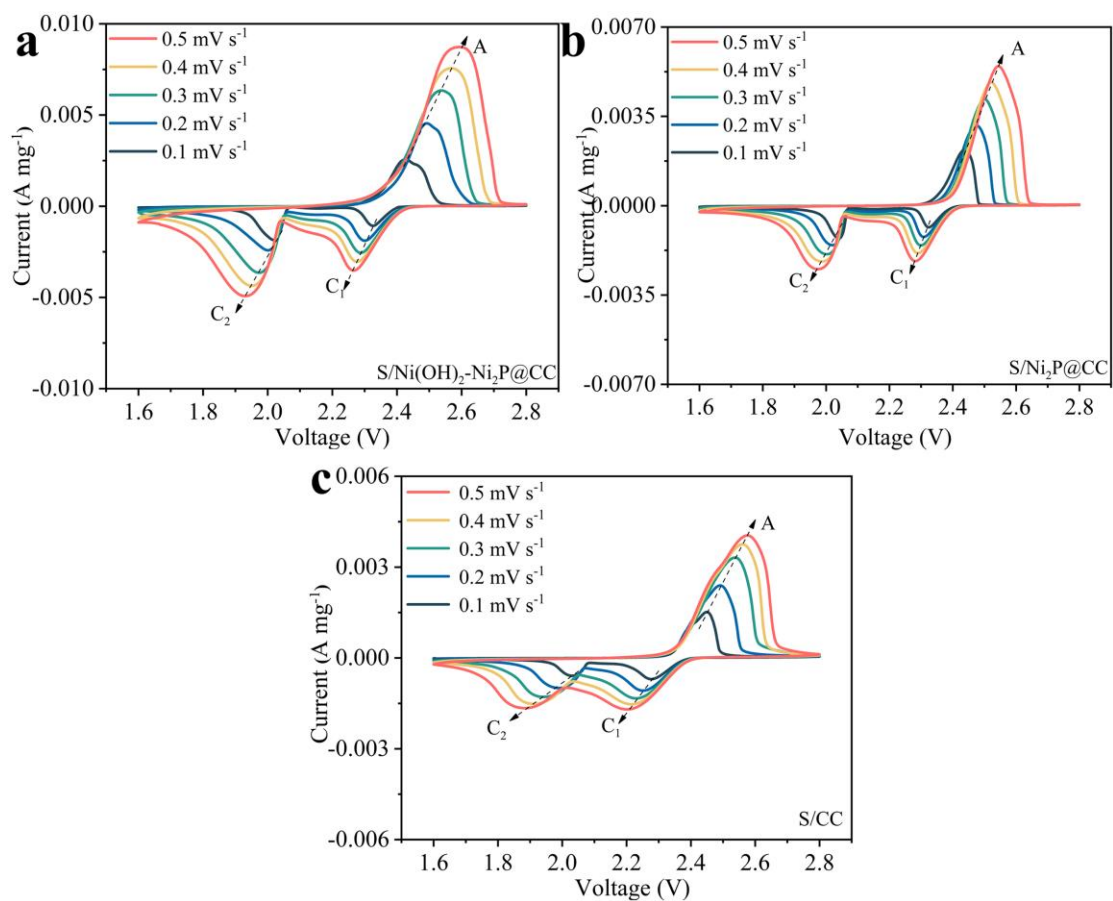


Fig. S10. CV curves of (a) S/Ni(OH)₂-Ni₂P@CC-based cell, (b) S/Ni₂P@CC-based cell and (c) S/CC-based cell at scan rates of 0.1-0.5 mV s⁻¹.

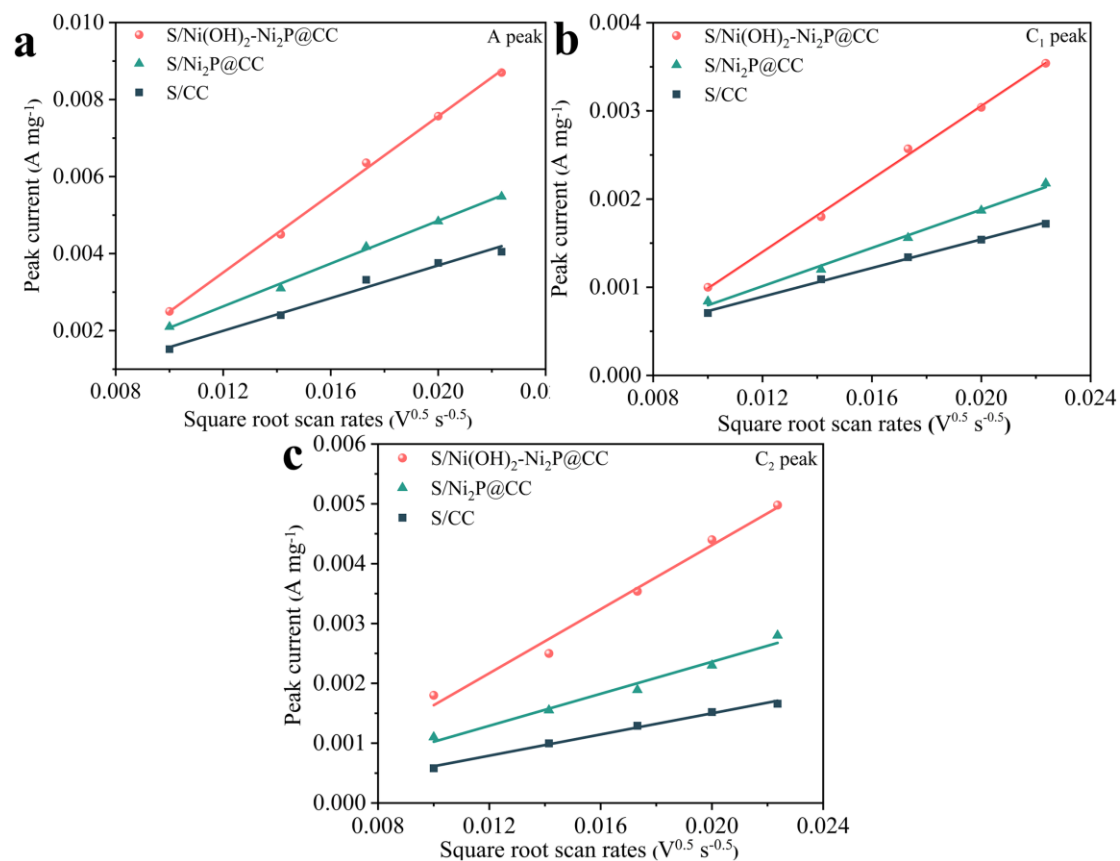


Fig. S11. (a) anodic oxidation process (peak A: $\text{Li}_2\text{S}/\text{Li}_2\text{S}_2 \rightarrow \text{S}_8$). (b) first cathodic reduction process (peak C₁: $\text{S}_8 \rightarrow \text{Li}_2\text{S}_x$, $4 \leq x \leq 6$). and (c) second cathodic reduction process (peak C₂: $\text{Li}_2\text{S}_x \rightarrow \text{Li}_2\text{S}/\text{Li}_2\text{S}_2$, $4 \leq x \leq 6$) vs the square root of the scan rates.

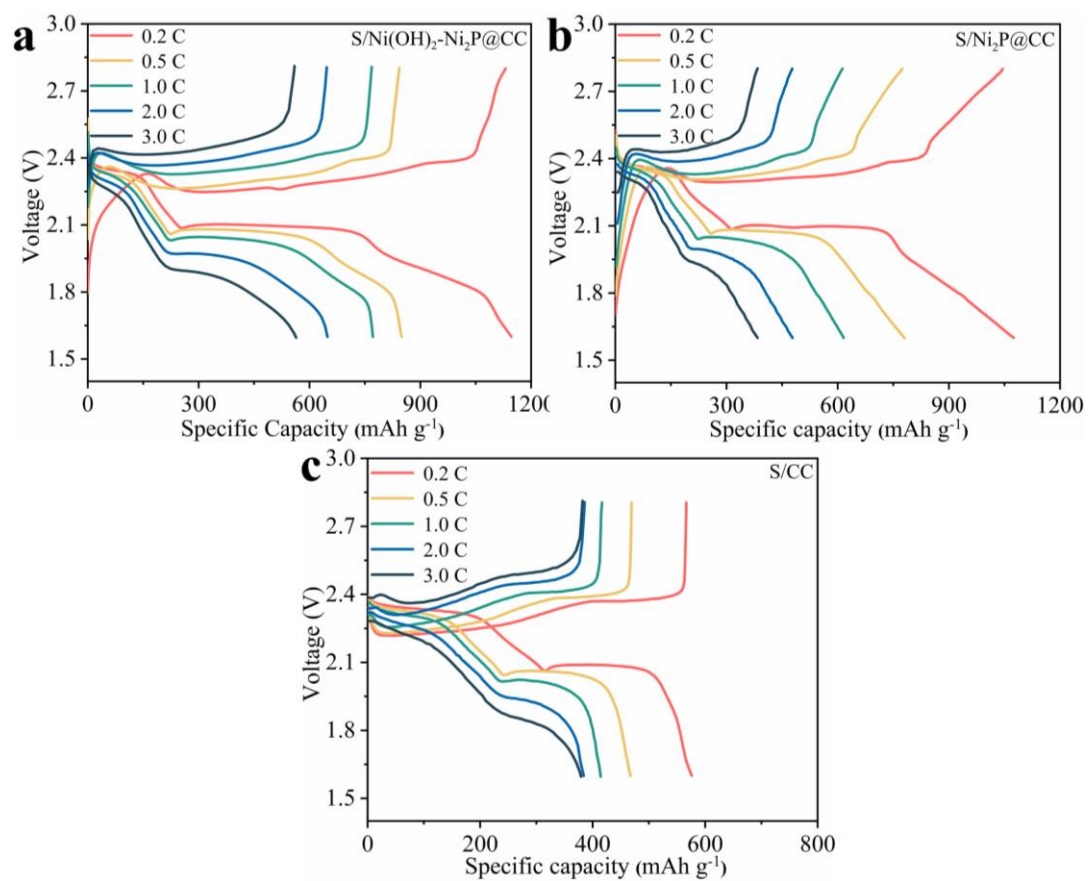


Fig. S12. Charge-discharge profiles of (a) S/Ni(OH)₂-Ni₂P@CC-based cell, (b) S/Ni₂P@CC-based cell and (c) S/CC-based cell at different current density.

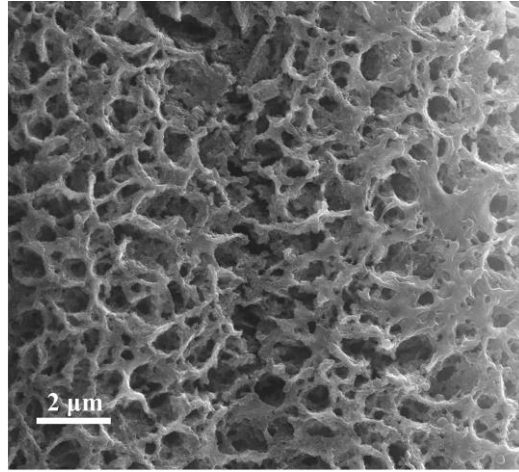


Fig. S13. SEM image of S/Ni(OH)₂-Ni₂P@CC cathode at fully charged state after 200 cycles at 1 C.

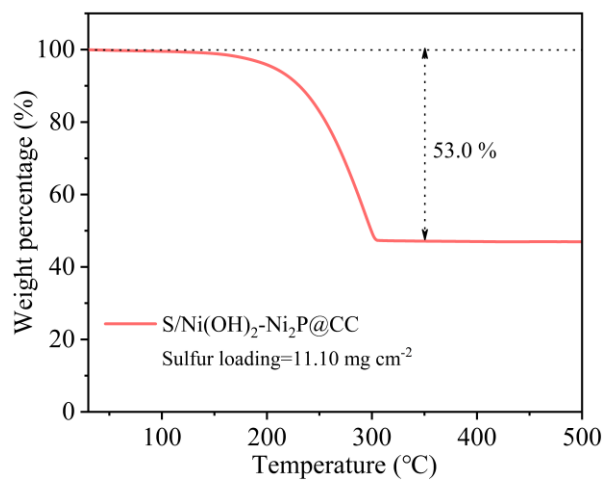


Fig. S14. TGA curve of S/Ni(OH)₂-Ni₂P@CC with a high sulfur loading of 11.10 mg cm⁻².

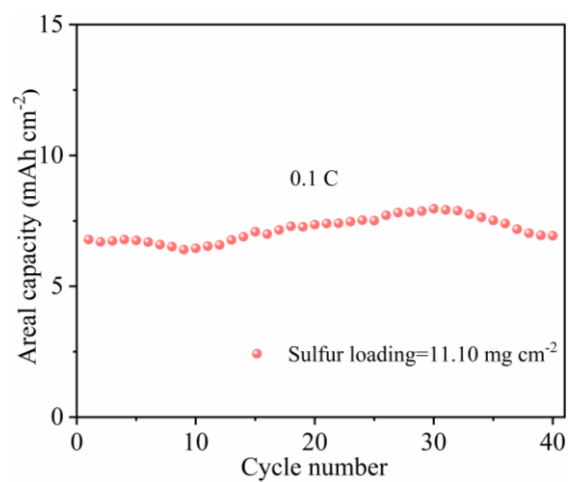


Fig. S15. Cycling performance of S/Ni(OH)₂-Ni₂P@CC-based cell at 0.1 C even with high sulfur loading (11.10 mg cm⁻²).

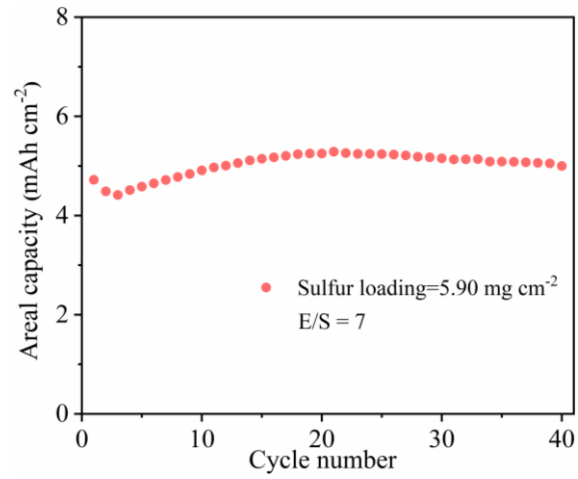


Fig. S16. Cycling performance of S/Ni(OH)₂-Ni₂P@CC-based cell with a sulfur loading of 5.90 mg cm⁻² under the E/S = 7 μ L_E mg⁻¹S condition.

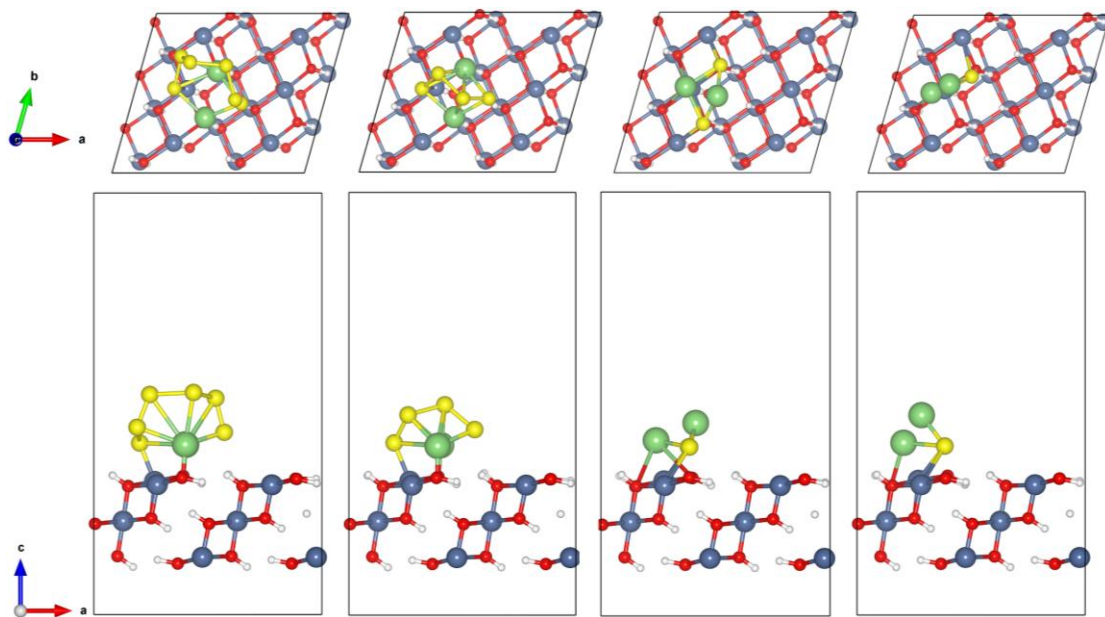


Fig. S17. The optimized adsorption configuration of LiPSs (Li₂S₆, Li₂S₄, Li₂S₂, and Li₂S) adsorbed on the surface of Ni(OH)₂.

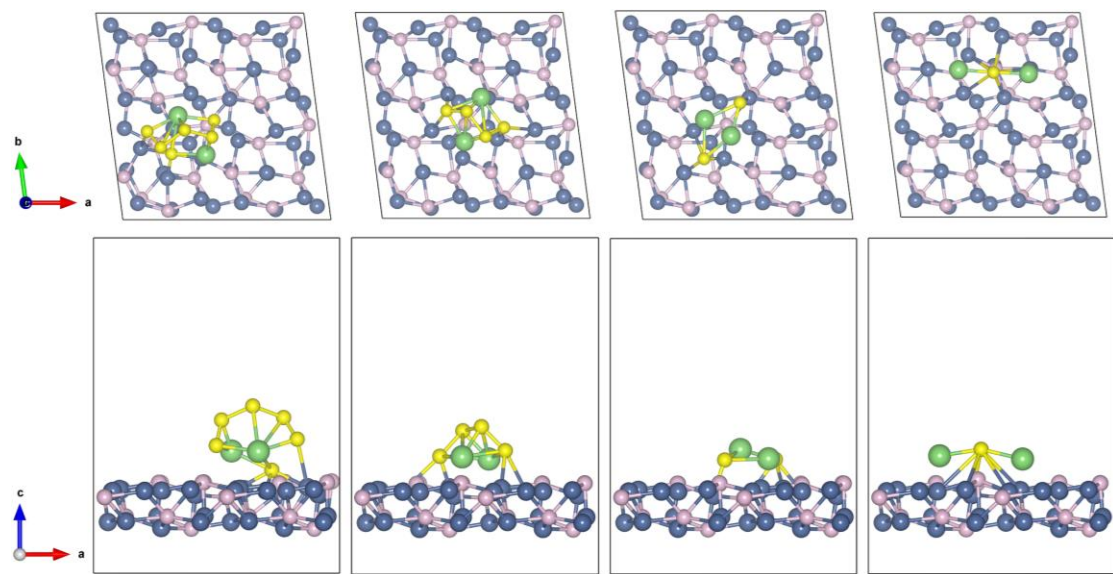


Fig. S18. The optimized adsorption configuration of LiPSs (Li_2S_6 , Li_2S_4 , Li_2S_2 , and Li_2S) adsorbed on the surface of Ni_2P .

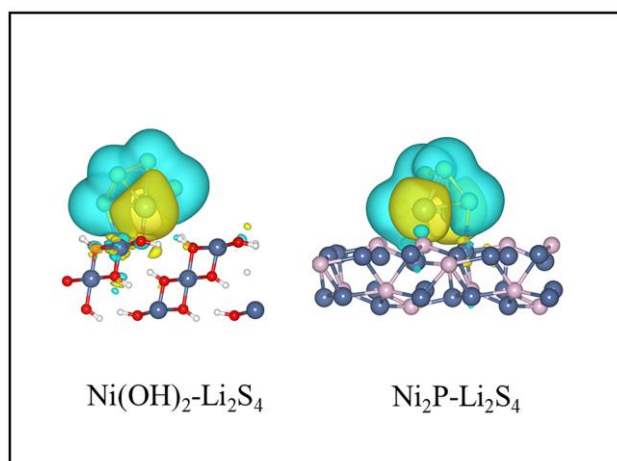


Fig. S19. The charge density difference plots of Ni(OH)_2 and Ni_2P after binding with Li_2S_4 .

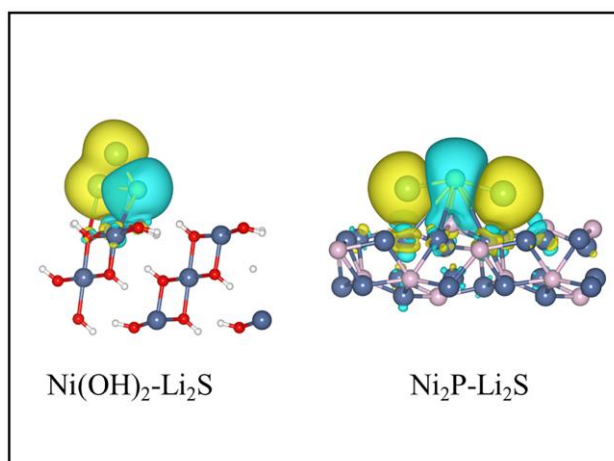


Fig. S20. The charge density difference plots of Ni(OH)_2 and Ni_2P after binding with Li_2S .

Table S1. Comparisons of the D_{Li^+} of S/Ni(OH)₂-Ni₂P@CC, S/Ni₂P@CC and S/CC based cells.

Electrode	$D_{Li^+}(\text{cm}^2 \text{ s}^{-1})$		
	Peak A	Peak C ₁	Peak C ₂
S/Ni(OH) ₂ -Ni ₂ P@CC	2.70×10^{-7}	4.50×10^{-8}	7.54×10^{-8}
S/Ni ₂ P@CC	8.13×10^{-8}	1.24×10^{-8}	1.88×10^{-8}
S/CC	4.74×10^{-8}	6.97×10^{-9}	8.26×10^{-9}

Table S2. The EIS results of S/Ni(OH)₂-Ni₂P@CC, S/Ni₂P@CC and S/CC based cells before and after cycling.

	Electrode	R_e (Ω)	R_g (Ω)	R_{ct} (Ω)
before cycling	S/Ni(OH) ₂ -Ni ₂ P@CC	2.61	-	22.20
	S/Ni ₂ P@CC	2.39	-	50.00
	S/CC	2.63	-	76.90
after cycling	S/Ni(OH) ₂ -Ni ₂ P@CC	3.65	2.28	4.89
	S/Ni ₂ P@CC	3.26	3.36	10.23
	S/CC	2.67	4.11	15.73

Table S3. The electrochemical performance comparison of the S/Ni(OH)₂-Ni₂P@CC-based cell with other articles.

Electrode	Sulfur loading (mg cm ⁻²)	E/S ratio (μL mg ⁻¹)	Rate	Areal capacity (mAh cm ⁻²)	Ref
S/Ni(OH) ₂ -Ni ₂ P@CC	5.9	7.0	0.1 C	5.28	This work
Co/CNT@GF-S	5.1	15.0	0.1 C	4.93	1
CC@CS@HPP/S	5.6	10.0	0.1 C	5.10	2
S-C@MoS ₂	4.0	10.0	0.1 C	3.30	3
VSe ₂ -VG@CC/S	5.5	8.4	0.1 C	4.10	4
Co-NbN/rGO/S	5.6	8.0	0.1 C	3.92	5
BTO-MS-BPC/S	4.5	8.0	0.1C	3.93	6
S-Ni ₂ Co@rGO	4.0	6.0	0.1 C	4.53	7
3DOM NC@V-ZnO/S	5.8	4.4	0.2 C	4.40	8

Reference

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