

Supporting Information

Self-healable, super Li-ion conductive, and flexible quasi-solid electrolyte for long-term safe lithium sulfur battery

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Experimental procedure

Preparation of ionic liquid (IL): PYR–TFSI was prepared from PYR and IB, as described in **Fig. S1A**. A solution of IB (19 g)/ THF (10 mL) was slowly dropped in a reactor containing PYR (10 g) and acetylacetate (25 mL). The reactor was heated at 50 °C for 6 h to obtain white solids. The filtered solids were washed three-times with acetylacetate, and dried under vacuum at room temperature for 24 h to produce PYR–I solids. The PYR–TFSI IL was obtained via ionic exchange from PYR–I (9.5 g), LiTFSI (10 g), and deionized water (9 g). The phase separation appears from an initial mixture after 6 h. The bottom phase was filtered and washed with cold water to remove excess salts. PYR–TFSI IL was obtained after freeze drying for 48 h.

Results and Discussion

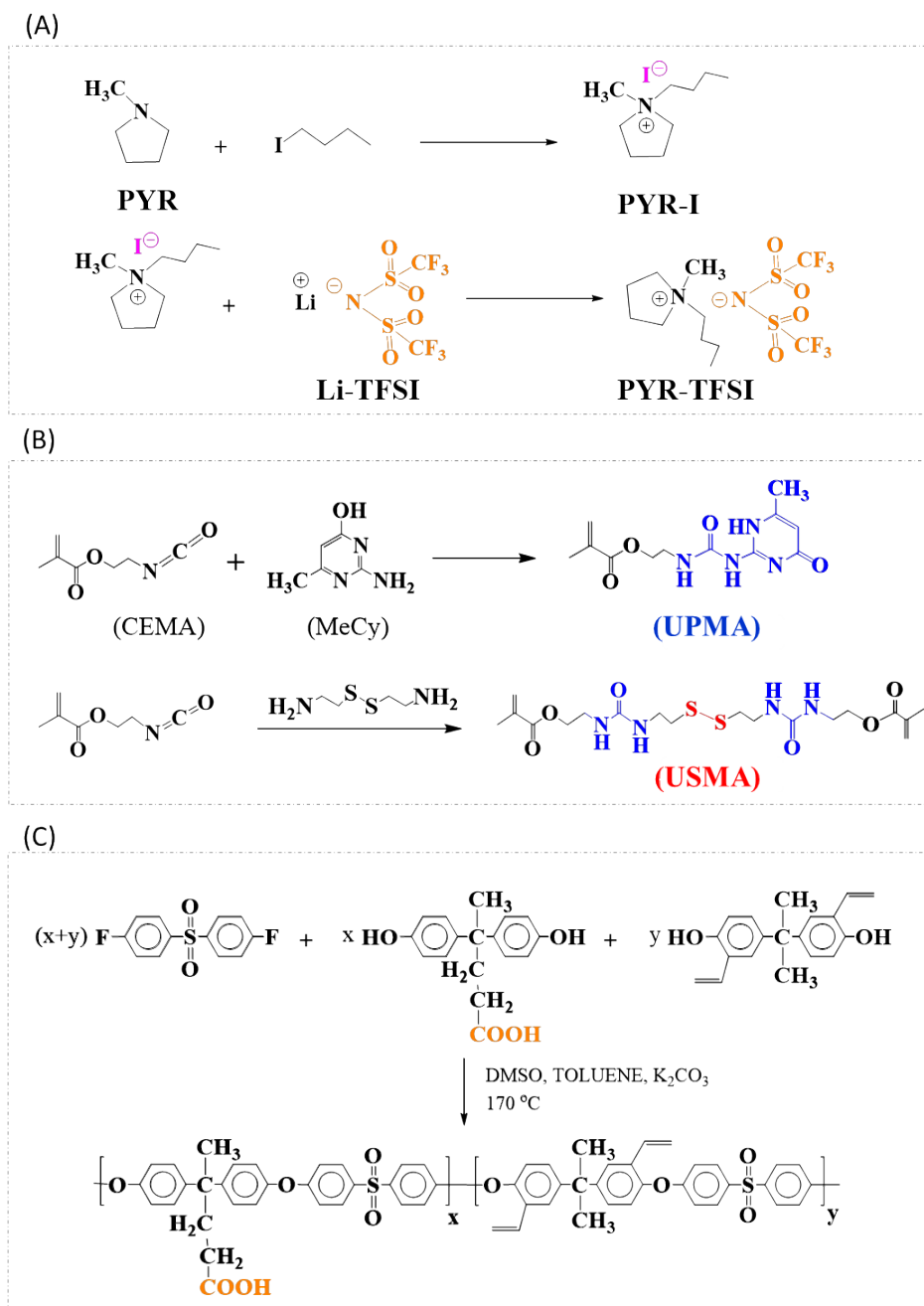


Figure S1. Synthetic scheme of (A) ionic liquid; (B) self-healing monomer (UPMA and SSMA); and (C) PAES backbone.

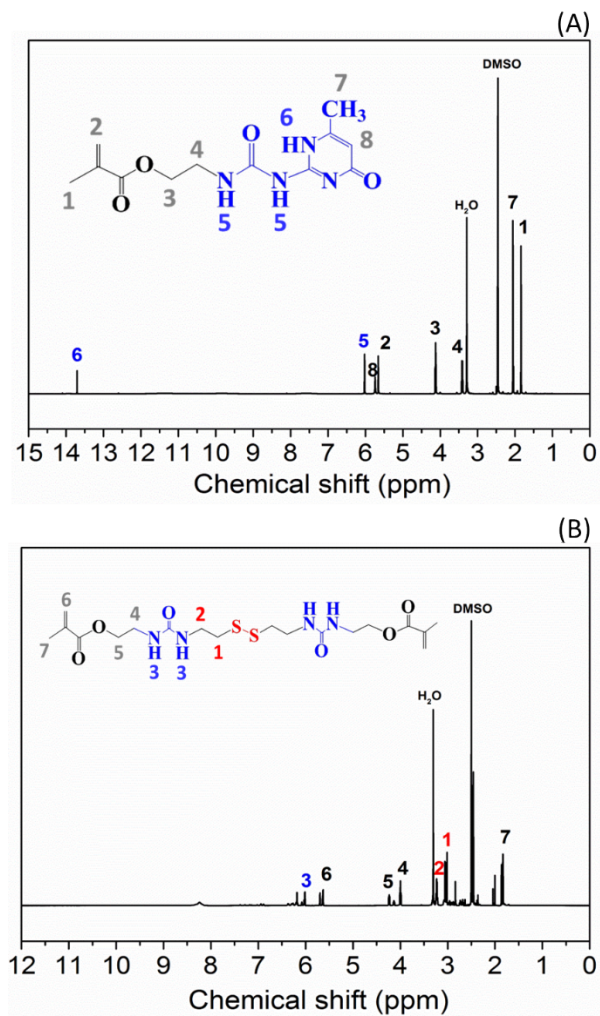


Figure S2. NMR spectra of (A) UPMA and (B) USMA monomers.

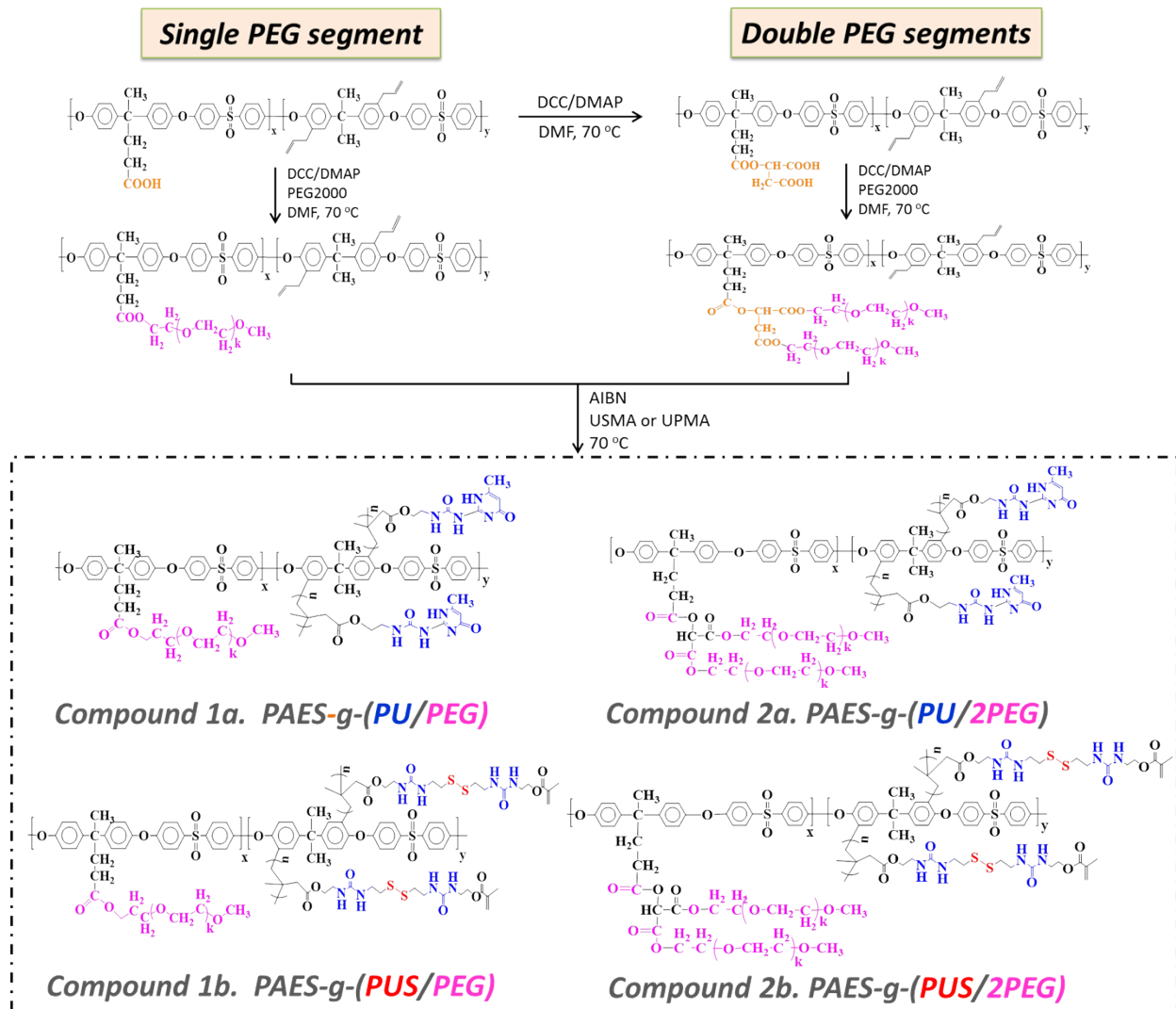


Figure S3. Synthetic scheme of PAES-g-(PU/PEG), PAES-g-(PU/2PEG), PAES-g-(PUS/PEG), and PAES-g-(PUS/2PEG).

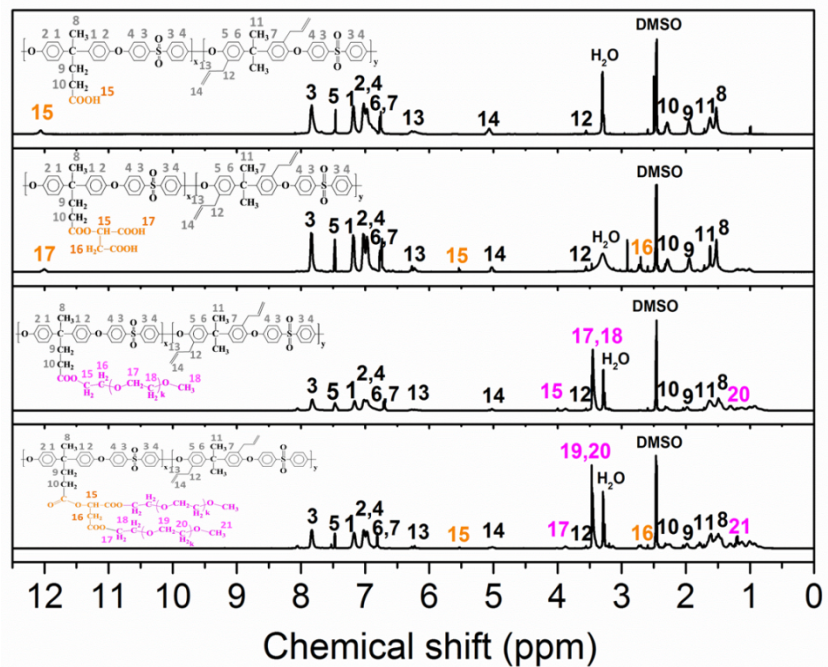


Figure S4. NMR spectra of PAES-COOH, PAES-2COOH, PAES-g-PEG, and PAES-g-2PEG.

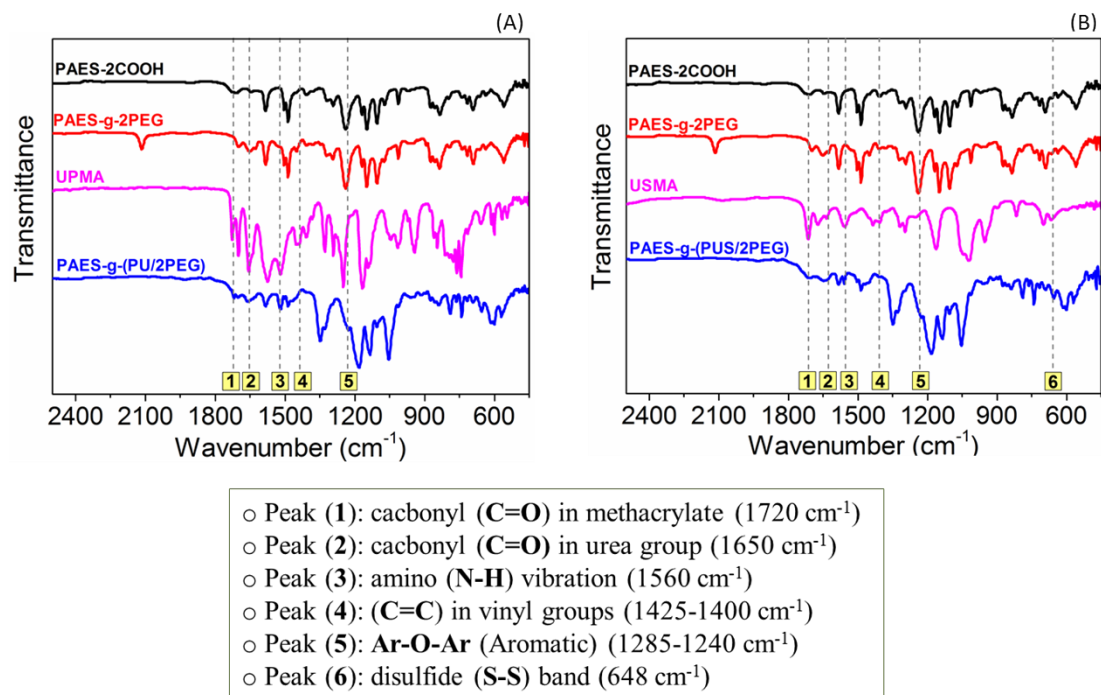


Figure S5. FTIR spectra of (A) PAES-2COOH, PAES-g-2PEG, UPMA, PAES-g-(PU/2PEG); and (B) PAES-2COOH, PAES-g-2PEG, USMA, PAES-g-(PUS/2PEG).

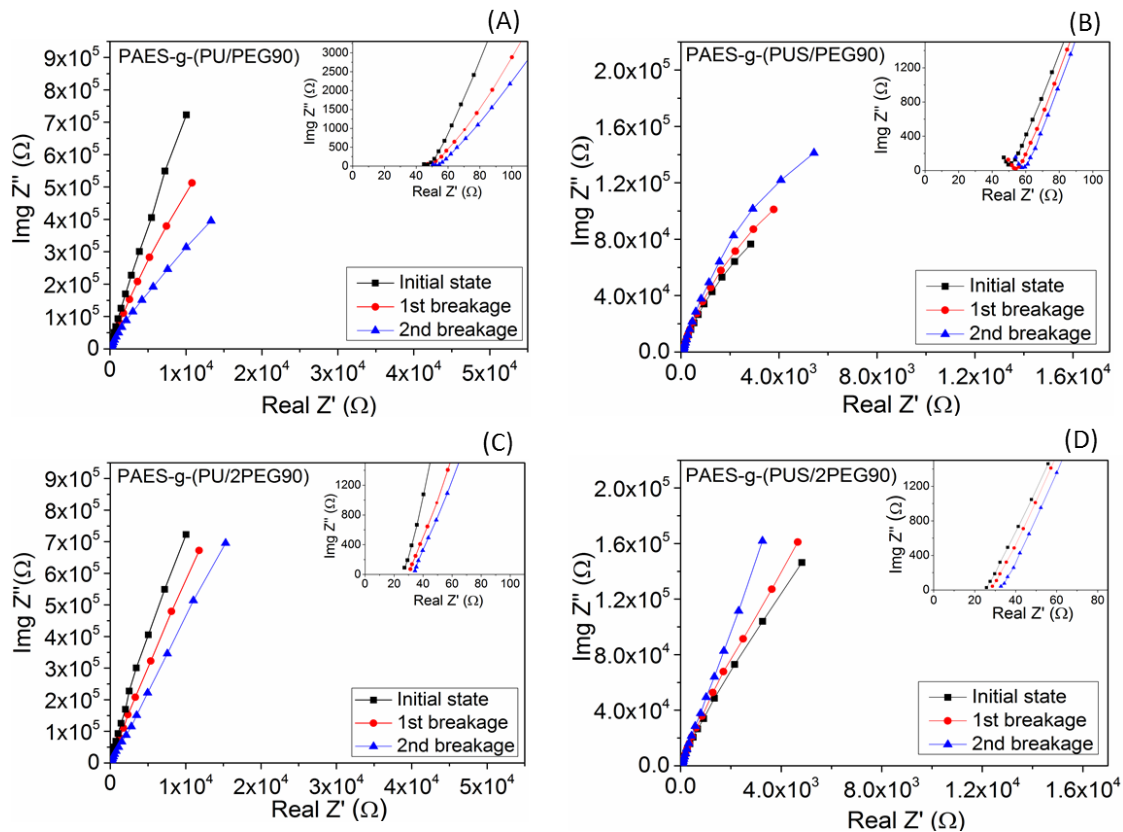


Figure S6. Nyquist plots before and after healing of (A) PAES-g-(PU/PEG90); (B) PAES-g-(PUS/PEG90); (A) PAES-g-(PU/2PEG90); and (A) PAES-g-(PUS/2PEG90) solid electrolytes containing 60 wt.% of (IL-EC) mixture.

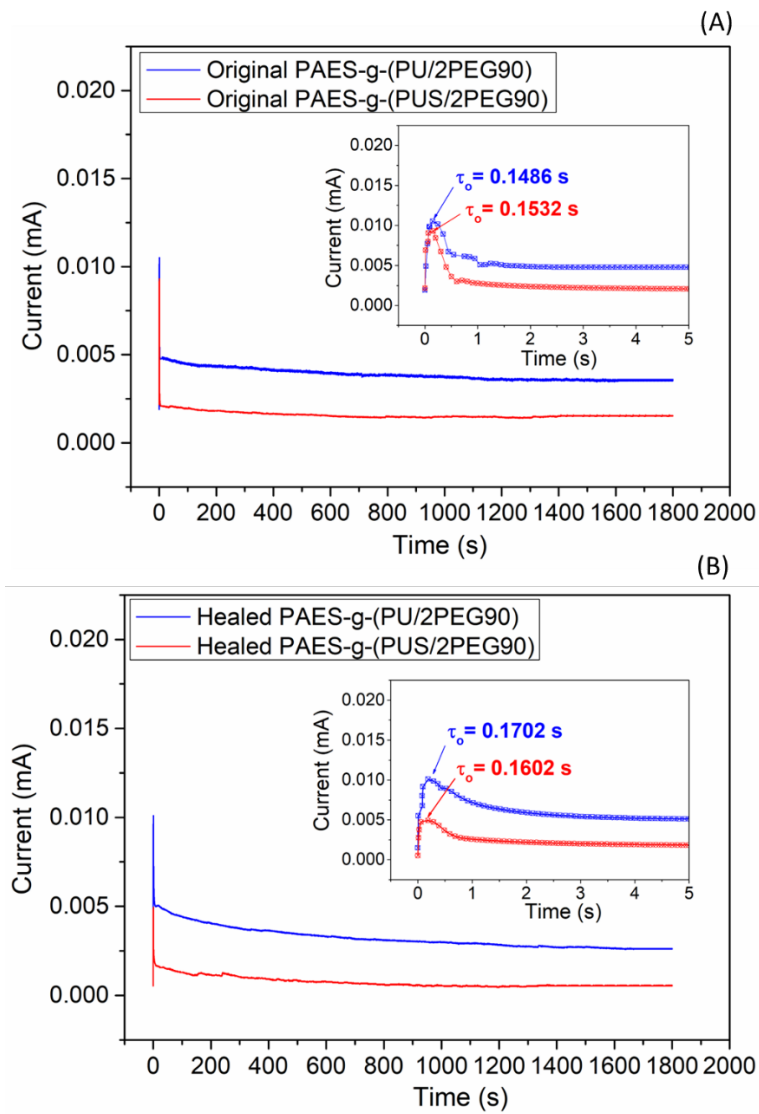


Figure S7. Transient ion current (TIC) curves of PAES-g-(PU/2PEG90) and PAES-g-(PUS/2PEG90) solid electrolytes (A) at original state and (B) after 2nd healing.

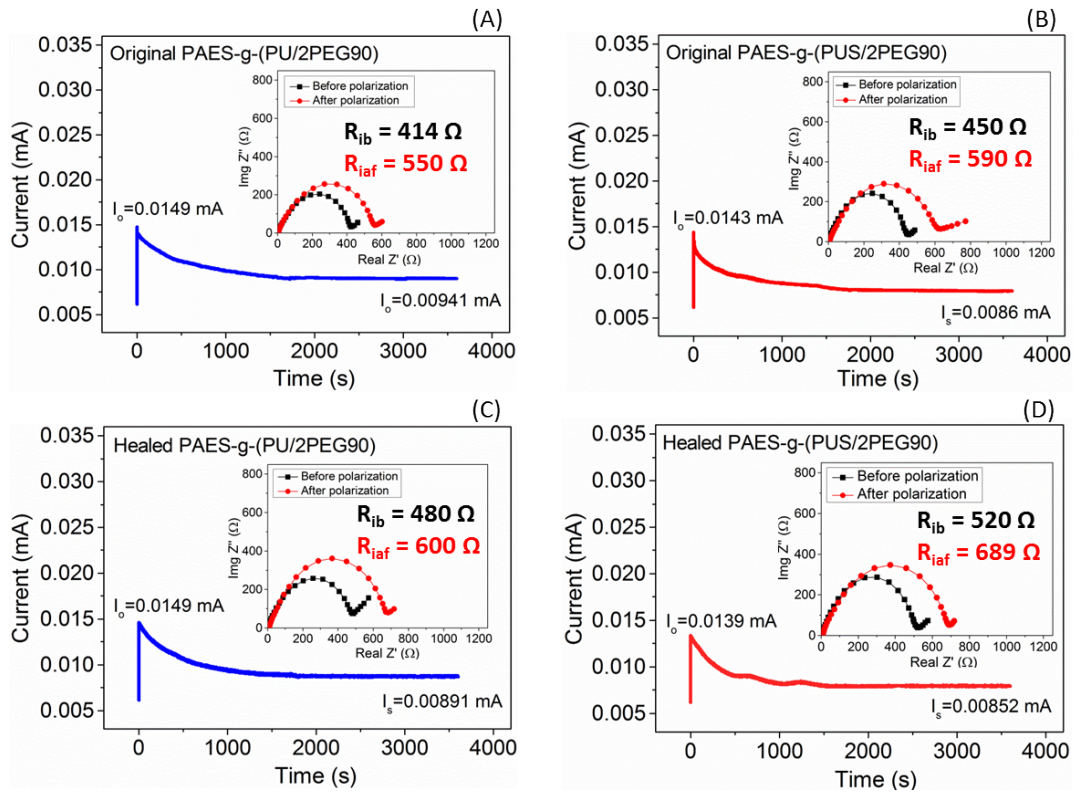


Figure S8. Current-time plots and impedance spectra before and after polarization of (A) original PAES-g-(PU/2PEG90); (B) original PAES-g-(PUS/2PEG90); (C) healed PAES-g-(PU/2PEG90); and (D) healed PAES-g-(PUS/2PEG90).

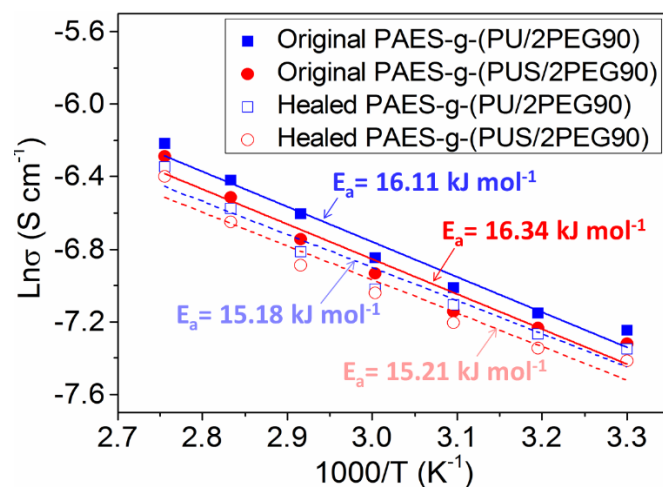


Figure S9. Thermal activation energy of PAES-g-(PU/2PEG) and PAES-g-(PUS/2PEG) electrolyte membranes before and after healing.

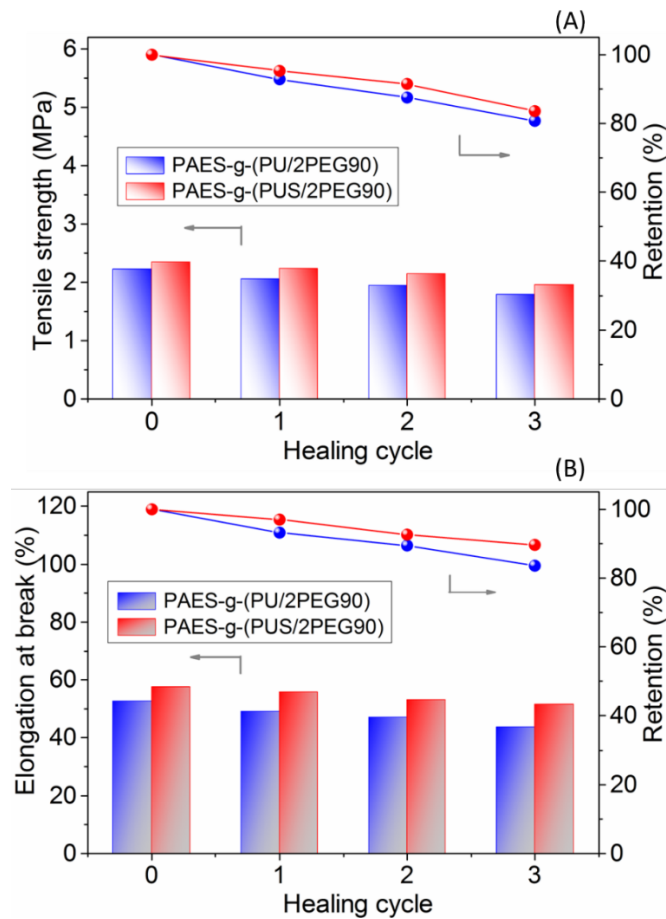


Figure S10. Tensile strength and elongation at break of PAES-g-(PU/2PEG) and PAES-g-(PUS/2PEG) electrolyte membranes before and after healing.

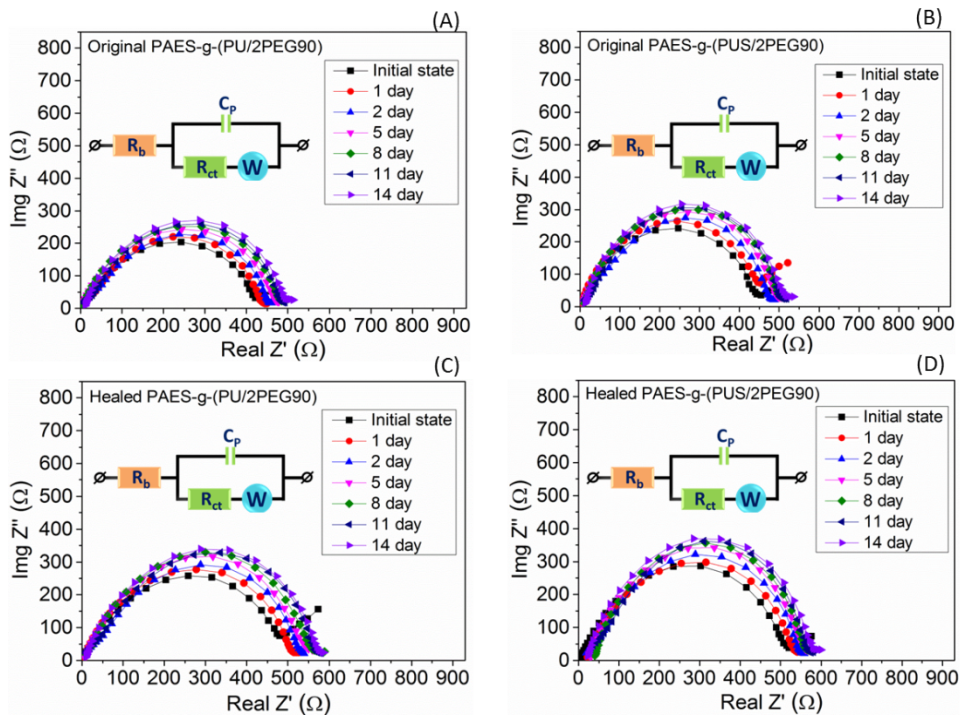


Figure S11. EIS plots of Li/PSE/Li cell assembled with PAES-g-(PU/2PEG) and PAES-g-(PUS/2PEG) electrolyte membranes before and after healing at different storage times.

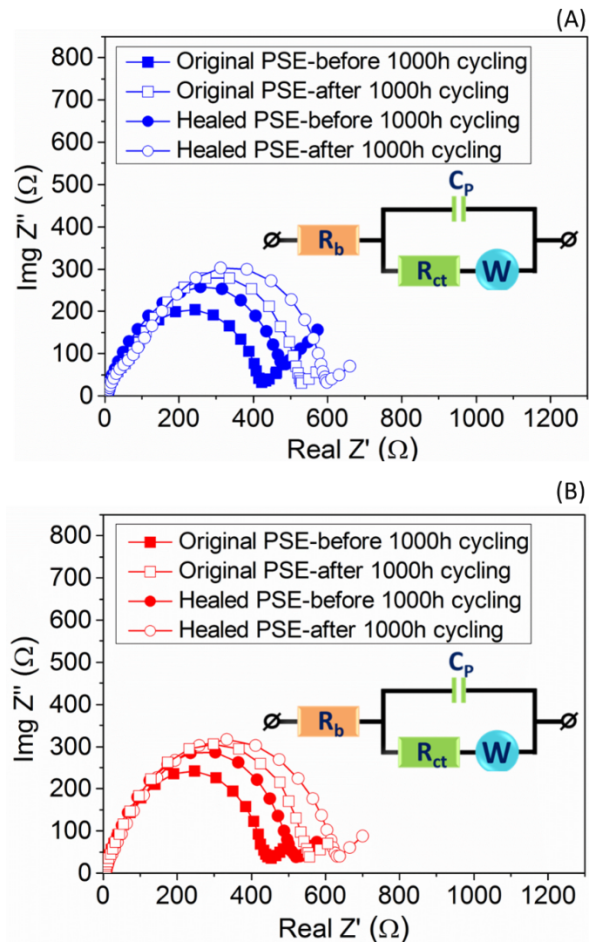


Figure S12. EIS plots before and after 1000 h cycling at 2.0 mA cm^{-1} for Li/PSE/Li cell assembled with (A) PAES-g-(PU/2PEG) and (B) PAES-g-(PUS/2PEG) electrolyte membranes before and after healing.

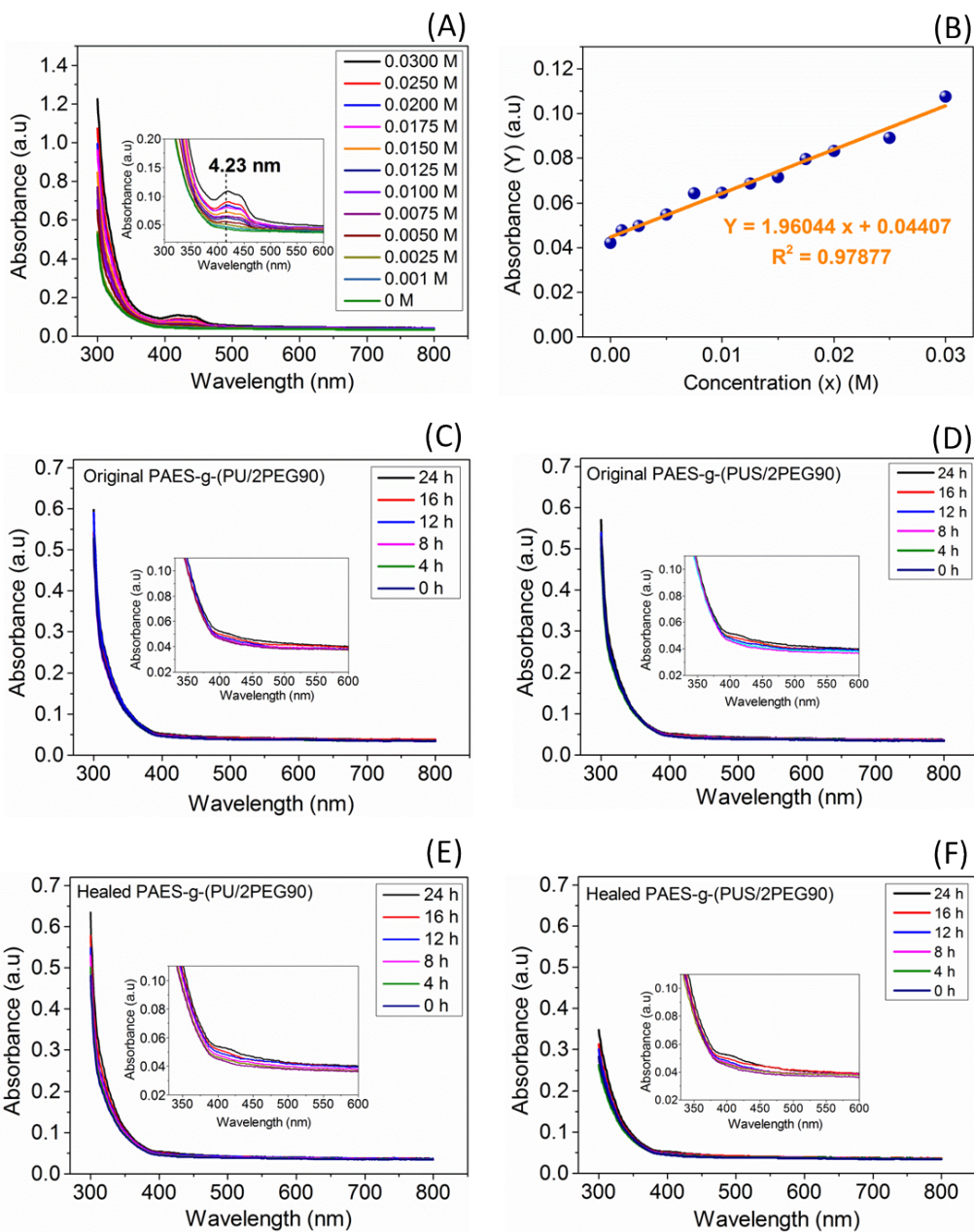


Figure S13. (A) UV-vis spectra of PS solution at different concentrations; (B) calibration plot of absorbance vs. PS concentration with the linear regression; (C-F) UV-vis spectra of PS solution diffused through PAES-g-(PU/2PEG) and PAES-g-(PUS/2PEG) electrolyte membranes before and after healing.

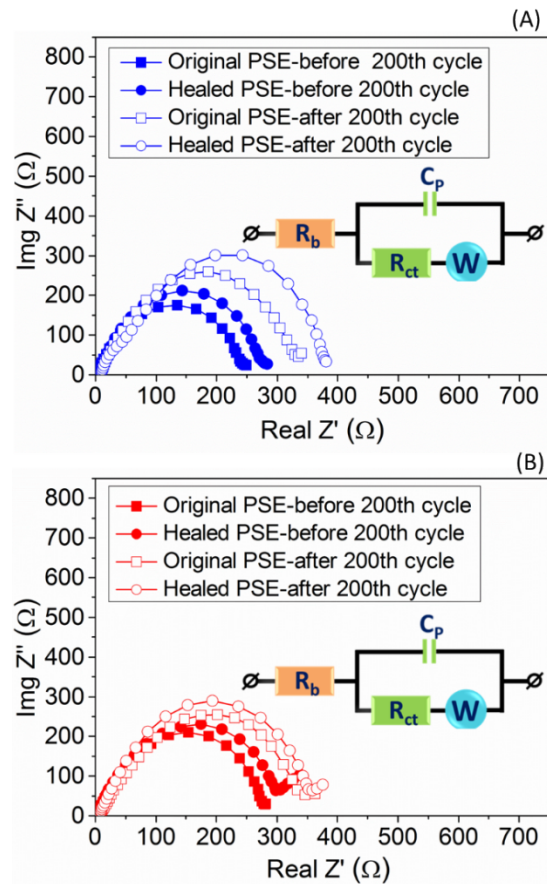


Figure S14. Interfacial resistance before and after 200 cycles of S/PSE/Li cells assembled with (A) PAES-g-(PU/2PEG); and (B) PAES-g-(PUS/2PEG) electrolyte membranes before and after healing.

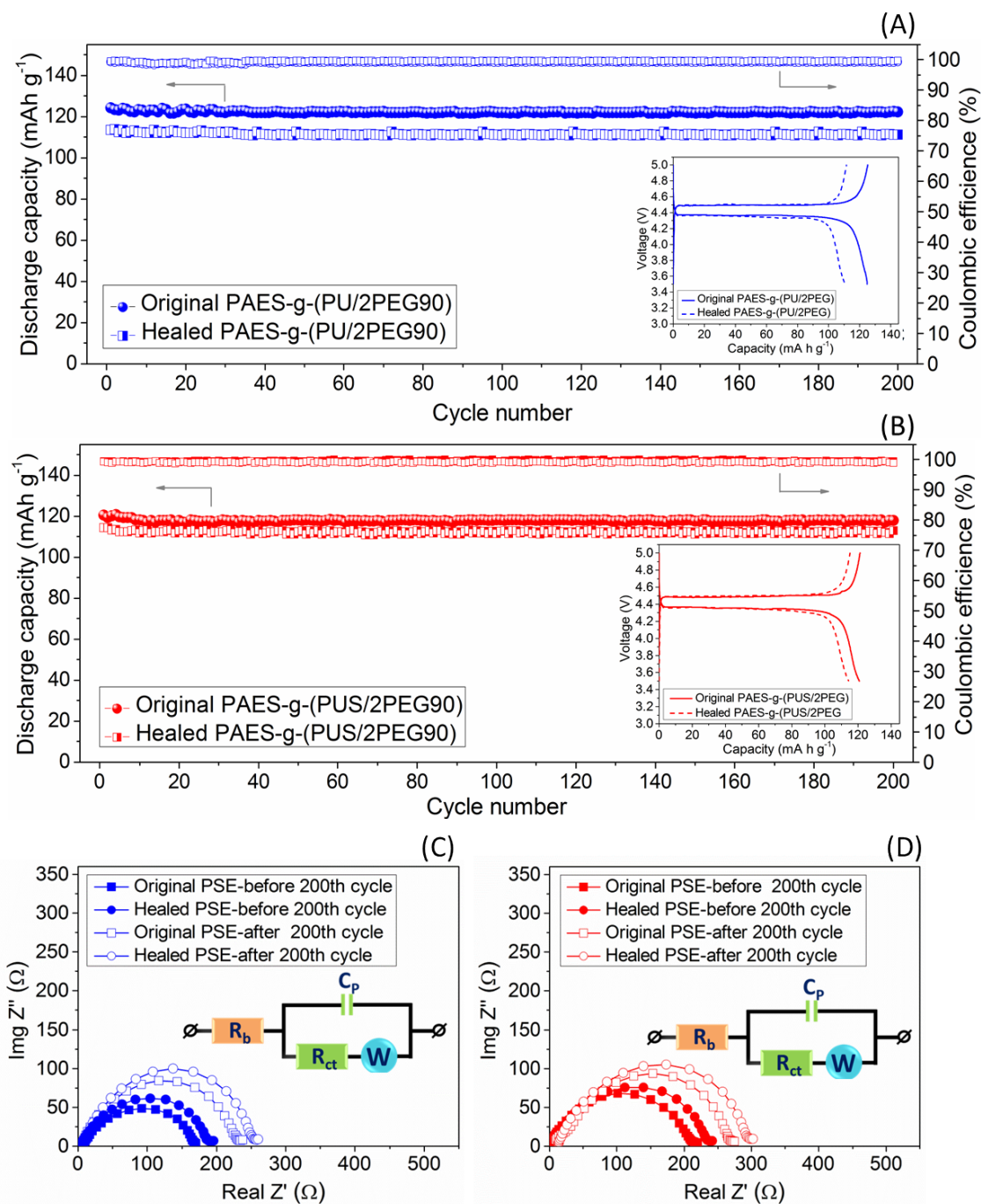


Figure S15. (A-B) Lithium storage performance at 0.2 C of LNMO/PSE/Li cells containing PAES-g-(PU/2PEG) and PAES-g-(PUS/2PEG) electrolyte membranes before and after healing; (C-D) Interfacial resistance of LNMO/PSE/Li cells before and after 200 cycles in voltage range of 3.5 -5.0 V.

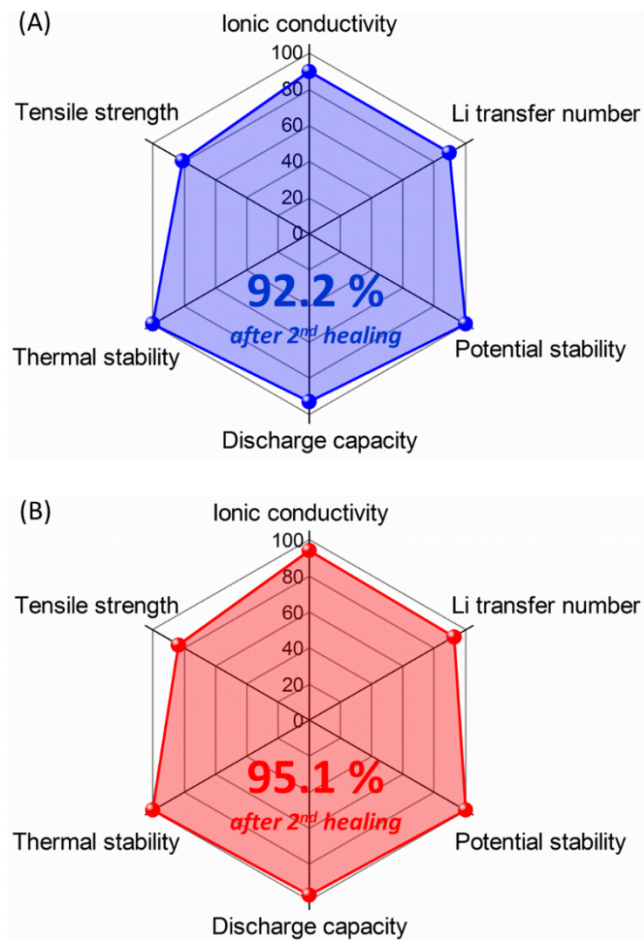


Figure S16. Radar diagram for important aspects related to self-healing efficiency of (A) healed PAES-g-(PU/2PEG); and (B) healed PAES-g-(PUS/2PEG) electrolyte membranes after 2nd damage.

Table S1. Comparison of ionic conductivity (σ), tensile strength and electrochemical stability window of 2nd-healed PAES-g-(SHP/2PEG) membranes with those of other electrolytes recently reported.¹⁻¹⁶

Electrolyte membranes	σ (mS cm ⁻¹)	TS ^{a)} (MPa)	ESW ^{b)} (V)	[Ref]
Poly(PEG-co-BTA)/zwitterion	4.79	0.05	4.5	[1]
PIL-UPy/ LiTFSI (DOL+DME)	1.57	0.047	5.3	[2]
Poly(PEO-co-TFB)/ LiTFSI	0.784	0.137	5.0	[3]
Healed PAES-g-(PU/2PEG90)	0.641	1.98	5.4	Our work
Healed PAES-g-(PUS/2PEG90)	0.659	2.14	5.6	Our work
Poly(MPC-co-SBVI)	0.60	0.116	5.4	[4]
DPIL-6/ LiTFSI	0.347	0.490	4.9	[5]
PVA-UPy-PEG <i>co-grafting</i>	0.287	0.13	5.2	[6]
Sulfide SS-PMSS/ SiO ₂ <i>composite</i>	0.279	0.15	4.82	[7]
<i>Cross-linking</i> PBA-co-PMMA/LiTFSI	0.169	15.0	4.8	[8]
PEG-g-UPyMA/ LiPS	0.145	0.50	4.6	[9]
PVT/EMIMTFSI (IL)	0.126	0.04	4.5	[10]
Poly(UPy-BCDMA)	0.0293	0.13	5.2	[11]
PEG-UPy/ UPy-modified SiO ₂ <i>composite</i>	0.0088	0.51	5.1	[12]
Poly(HFBM-co-SBMA)/IL	0.0063	0.08	4.7	[13]
PEGDA-UPyMA/ HCP	0.0056	0.40	4.85	[14]
PEG-UPy/ LiTFSI	0.0021	0.274	4.8	[15]
PEG/BPIL	0.0011	2.50	5.0	[16]

^{a)} Tensile strength and ^{b)} electrochemical stability window.

Table S2. Comparison of the S/SPE/Li cell performance based on PAES-g-(SHP/2PEG) membranes with those based on some other electrolytes recently reported.¹⁷⁻²⁹

Electrolyte membranes	Discharge capacity (mAh g ⁻¹)					[Ref]
	0.2C	0.5C	1.0C	2.0C	5.0C	
PEO/ PIM-8% <i>gel electrolyte</i>	1200	1100	910	600		[17]
SO ₃ Li <i>grafted</i> UIO (MOF) /LiTFSI +IL	985	890	749	-	-	[18]
PEGDA /Li _{6.5} La ₃ Zr _{1.5} Ta _{0.5} O ₁₂ <i>composite</i>	968	780	600	585	-	[19]
PEO-Li ₄ (BH ₄) ₃ I/ SiO ₂ (5%wt) <i>composite</i>	950	817	613	583	-	[20]
Healed PAES-g-(PUS/2PEG90)	929.8	891.6	837.9	776.6	683.3	Our work
Healed PAES-g-(PU/2PEG90)	919.9	885	832.5	769.2	674.1	Our work
PETT-DA/ (PEO + PVDF-HFP) <i>nano-fiber</i>	910	766	624	543	-	[21]
<i>In-situ</i> S-DCBQ organosulfur	890	795	750	600	-	[22]
PEO/(LLZO+MWCNT) <i>composite</i>	873	810	500	400	-	[23]
PETEA+divinyladipate/(DOL+TEGDME)	779	621	325	220	-	[24]
PEO/ (P ₂ S ₅ + LiTFSI) <i>gel electrolyte</i>	750	450	-	-	-	[25]
PEO/ Li _{1.3} Al _{0.3} Ti _{1.7} (PO ₄) ₃ / PEO (<i>LbL</i>)	692.9	428.4	362.3	-	-	[26]
Polydopamine-coated Li ₆ PS ₅ Cl <i>solid</i>	552.8	226.4	-	-	-	[27]
PEO/TCM+ LiTFSI) <i>solid electrolyte</i>	450	300	-	-	-	[28]
LiPS/Li ₃ HoBr ₆ <i>composite electrolyte</i>	450	250	140	-	-	[29]

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