

## Electronic Supplementary Information

### **Sn-doped thioantimonate superionic conductors with high air stability and enhanced Li-ion conduction for all-solid-state lithium batteries**

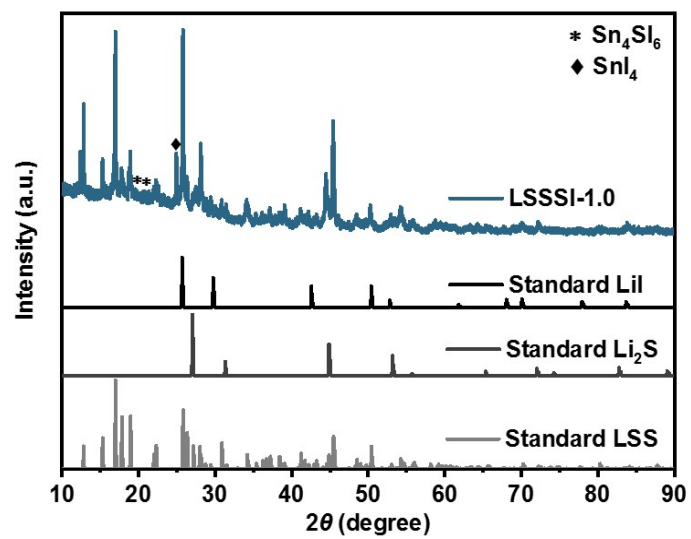
Zhihui Ma<sup>a</sup>, Jie Shi<sup>a</sup>, Di Wu<sup>a</sup>, Dishuang Chen<sup>a</sup>, Shuai Shang<sup>a</sup>, Xuanhui Qu<sup>a</sup>, Ping Li<sup>\*ab</sup>

<sup>a</sup> *Beijing Advanced Innovation Center for Materials Genome Engineering, Institute for Advanced Materials and Technology, University of Science and Technology Beijing, Beijing 100083, PR China*

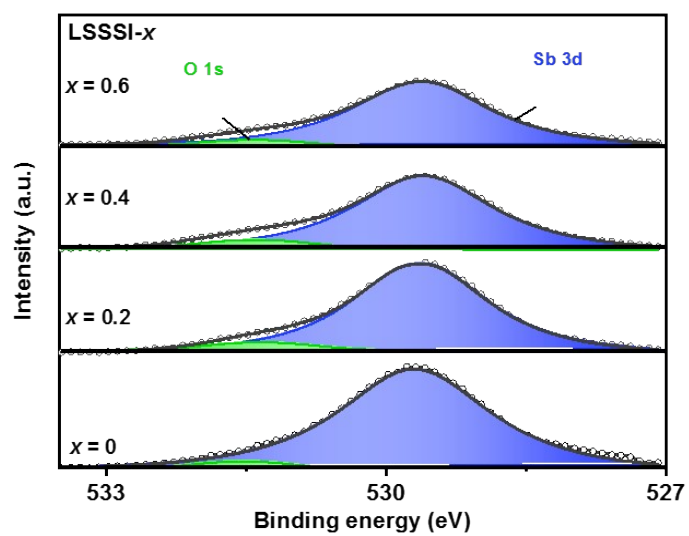
<sup>b</sup> *Shanxi Beike Qiantong Energy Storage Science and Technology Research Institute Co. Ltd., Gaoping 048400, PR China*

\* Corresponding author.

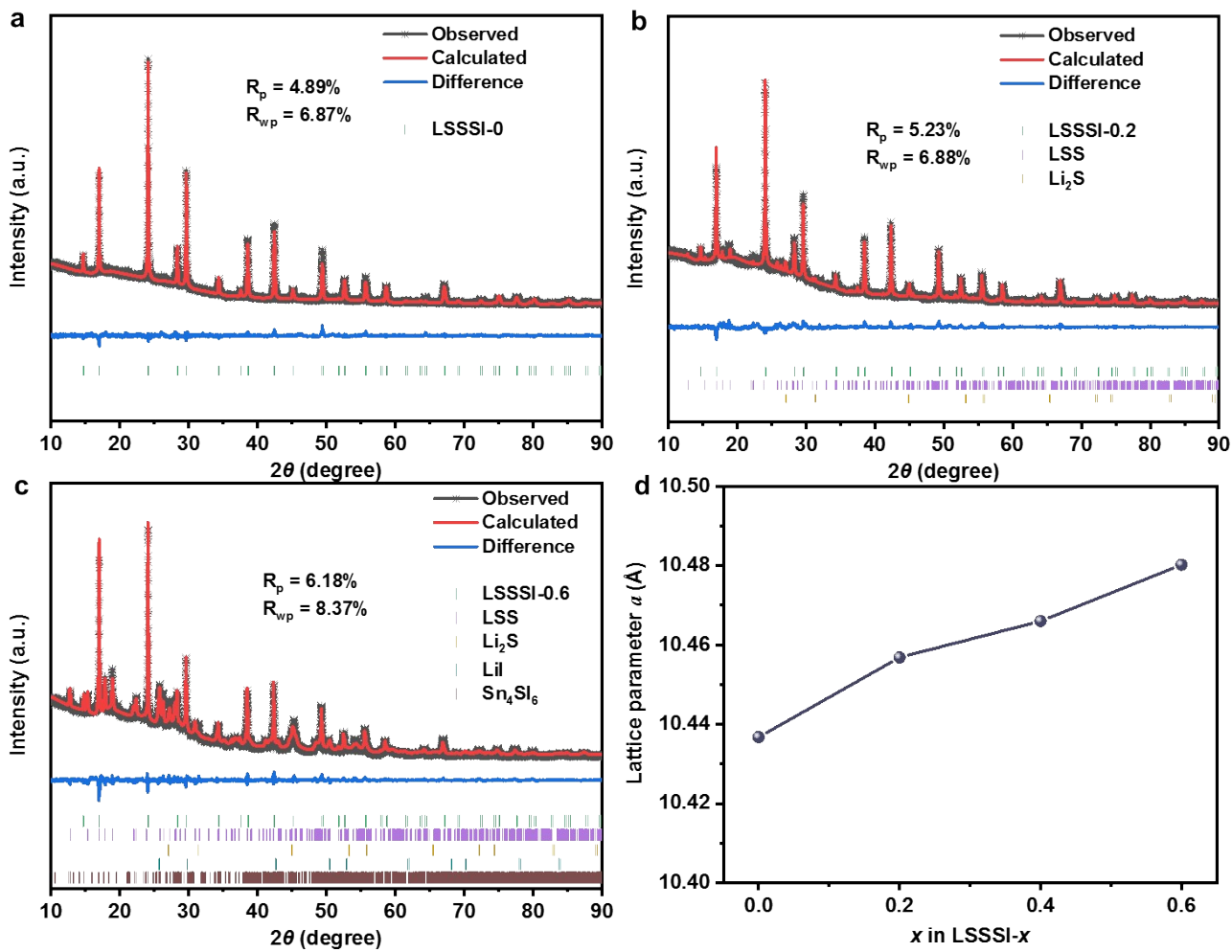
E-mail address: ustbliping@126.com.



**Fig. S1.** XRD pattern of the synthesized LSSSI-1.0 material.

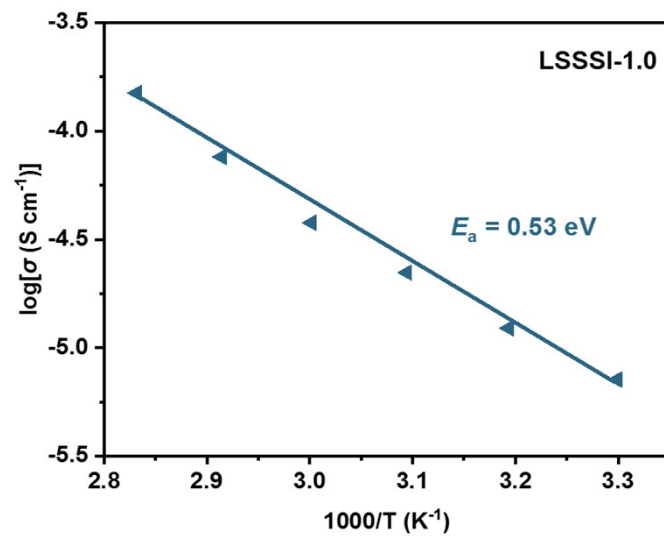


**Fig. S2.** Sb 3d XPS spectra for LSSSI- $x$  ( $0.0 \leq x \leq 0.6$ ) electrolytes. The minor peak at 531.6 eV (green) is attributed to antimony oxide caused by surface contaminations.<sup>1-3</sup>

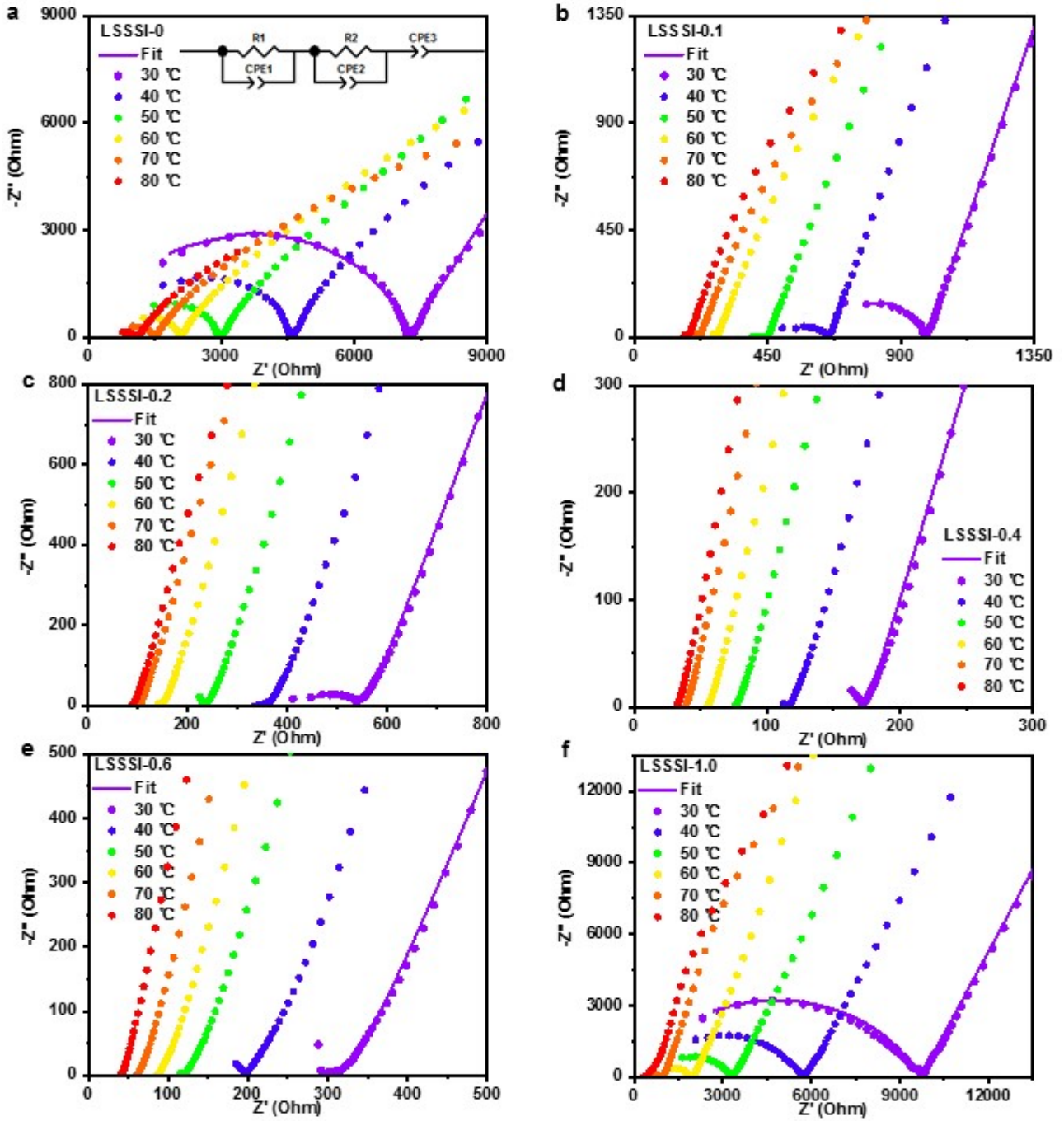


**Fig. S3.** Rietveld refinements of (a) LSSSI-0, (b) LSSSI-0.2 and (c) LSSSI-0.6 materials. (d)

Compositional dependence of the lattice parameter for LSSSI- $x$ .



**Fig. S4.** Arrhenius profile of LSSSI-1.0 electrolyte.



**Fig. S5.** Impedance spectra of LSSSI- $x$  ( $0.0 \leq x \leq 1.0$ ) electrolytes at different temperatures from 30 to 80 °C, the inset is the corresponding equivalent circuit.

The ionic conductivity can be obtained as follows,<sup>4</sup>

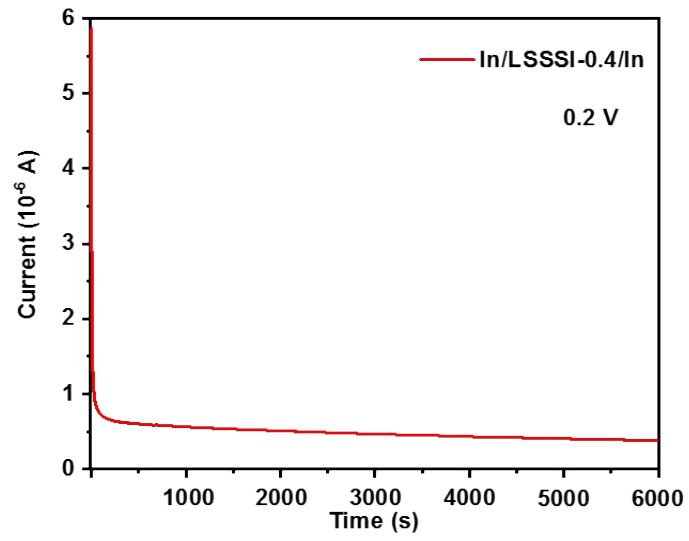
$$\sigma = \frac{R}{LS} \quad (1)$$

where  $\sigma$  is the ionic conductivity,  $R$  is the total resistance of SSEs,  $L$  is the sample thickness,  $S$  is the area of the sample.

The activation energy is calculated by<sup>5</sup>

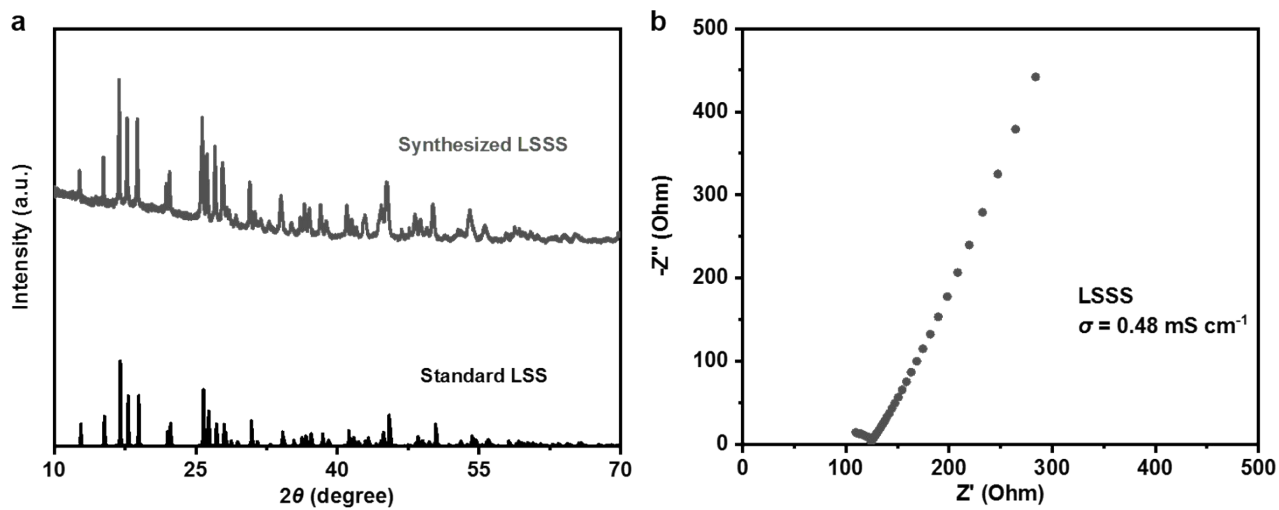
$$\sigma = A \exp\left(\frac{E_a}{RT}\right) \quad (2)$$

where  $A$  is the pre-exponential factor,  $E_a$  is the activation energy,  $R$  is the gas constant,  $T$  is the absolute temperature.

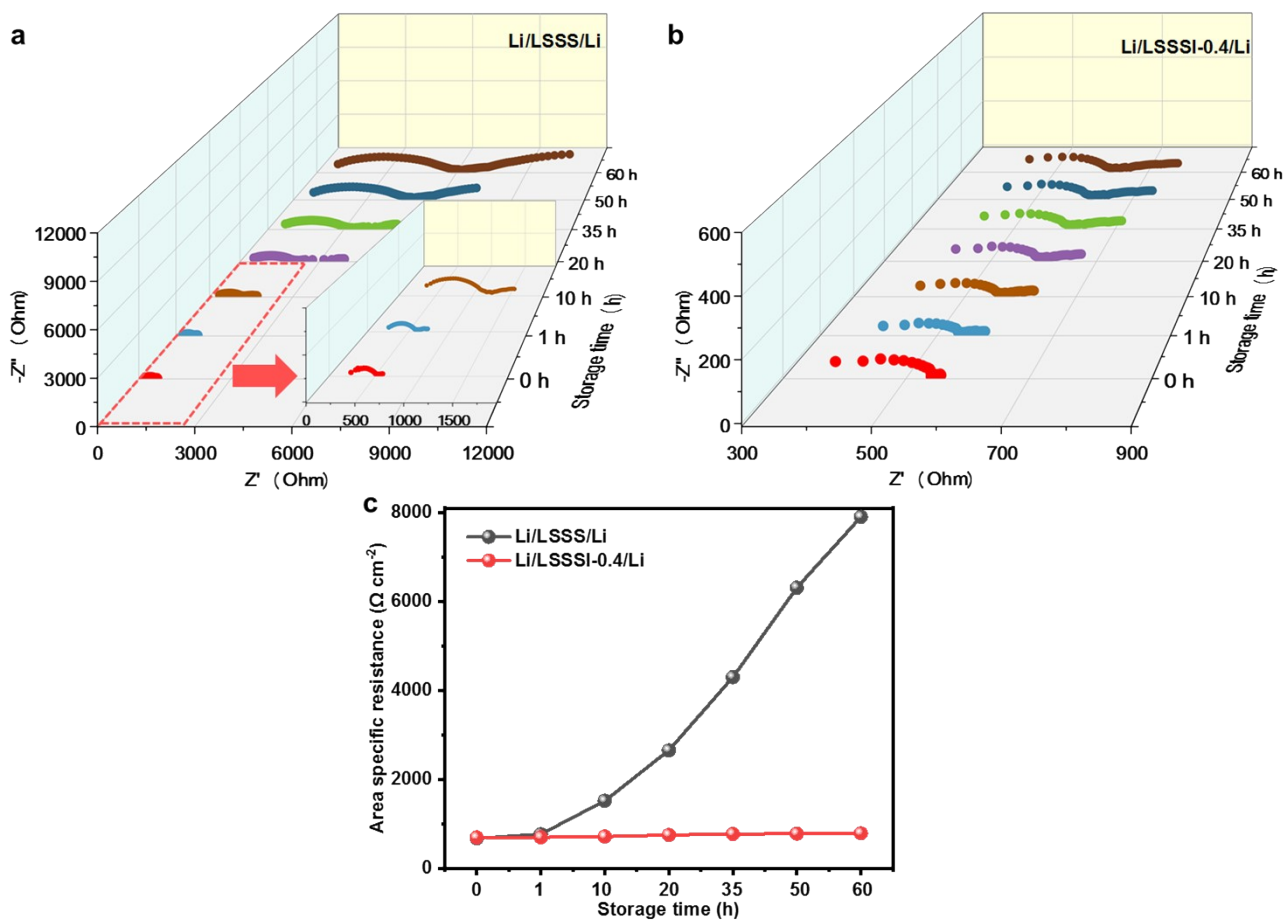


**Fig. S6.** DC polarization profiles of ion-blocking In/LSSSI-0.4/In cell at 0.2 V.

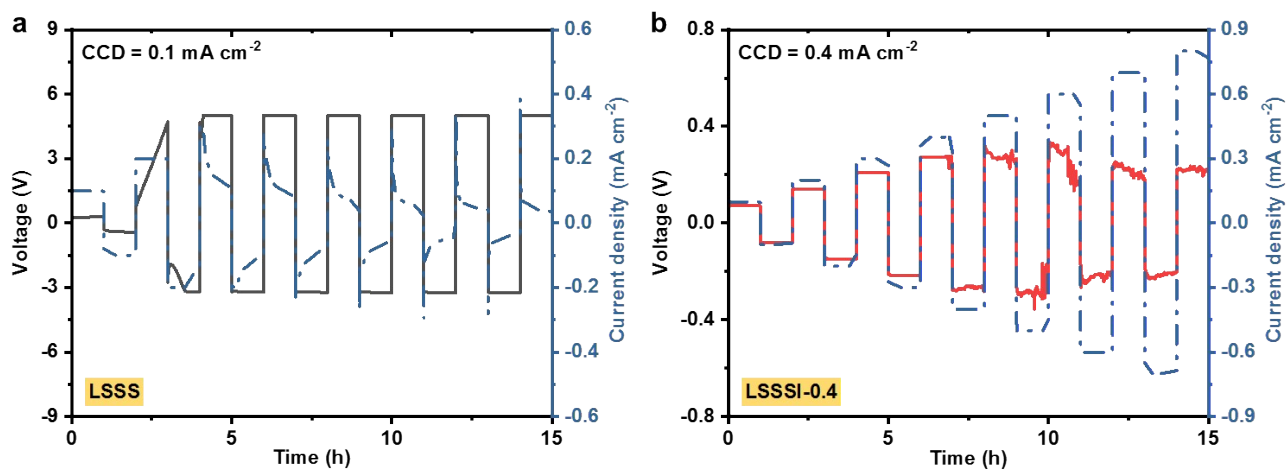




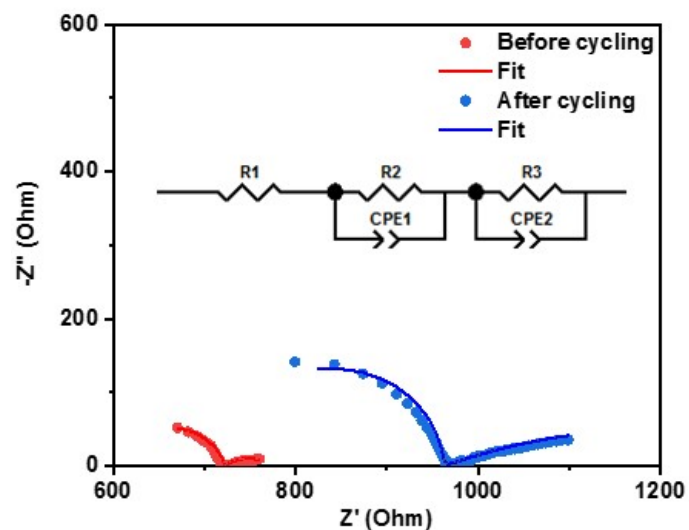
**Fig. S7.** (a) XRD pattern of prepared LSSS electrolyte. (b) Nyquist plot for LSSS electrolyte at 30 °C.



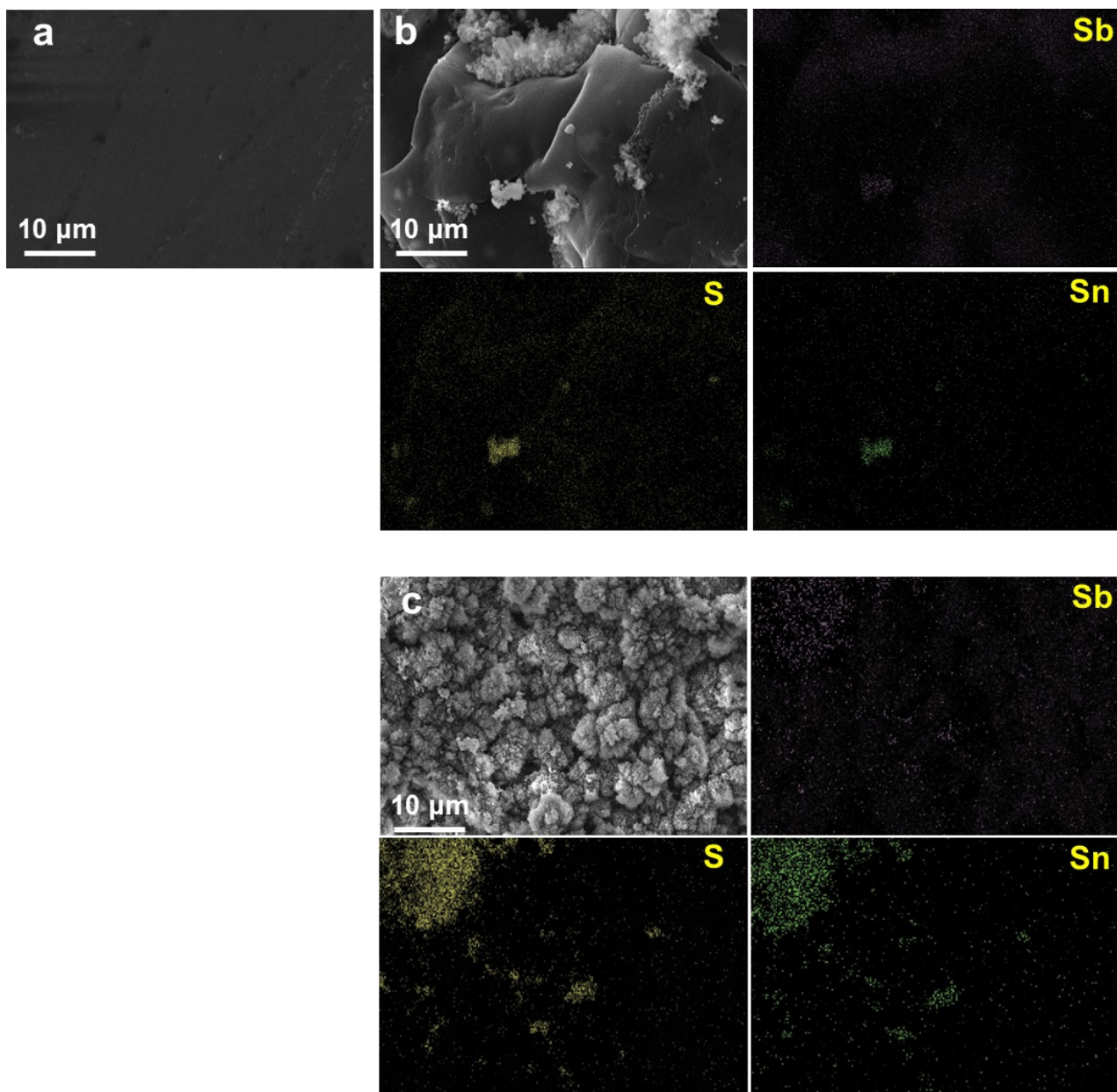
**Fig. S8.** Storage time dependence of EIS spectra at room temperature for (a) LSSS and (b) LSSSI-0.4, respectively. (c) The area specific resistance of Li/LSSS/Li and Li/LSSSI-0.4/Li cells as a function of storage time.



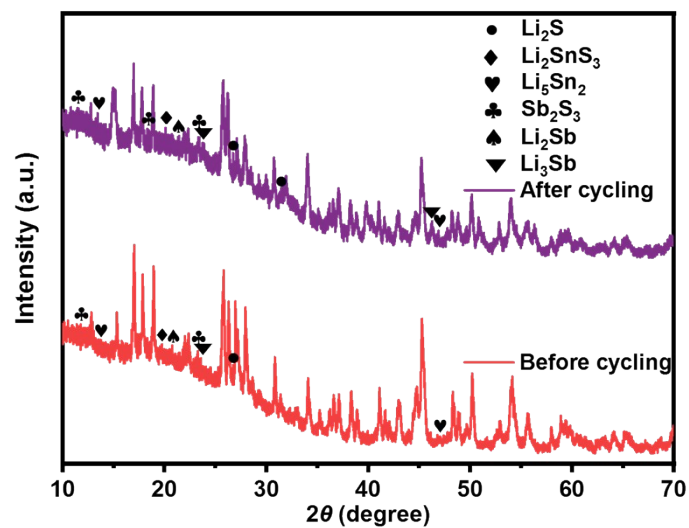
**Fig. S9.** Galvanostatic cycling of the Li symmetric cell at step-increased current densities of (a) Li/LSSS/Li and (b) Li/LSSSI-0.4/Li symmetric cells.



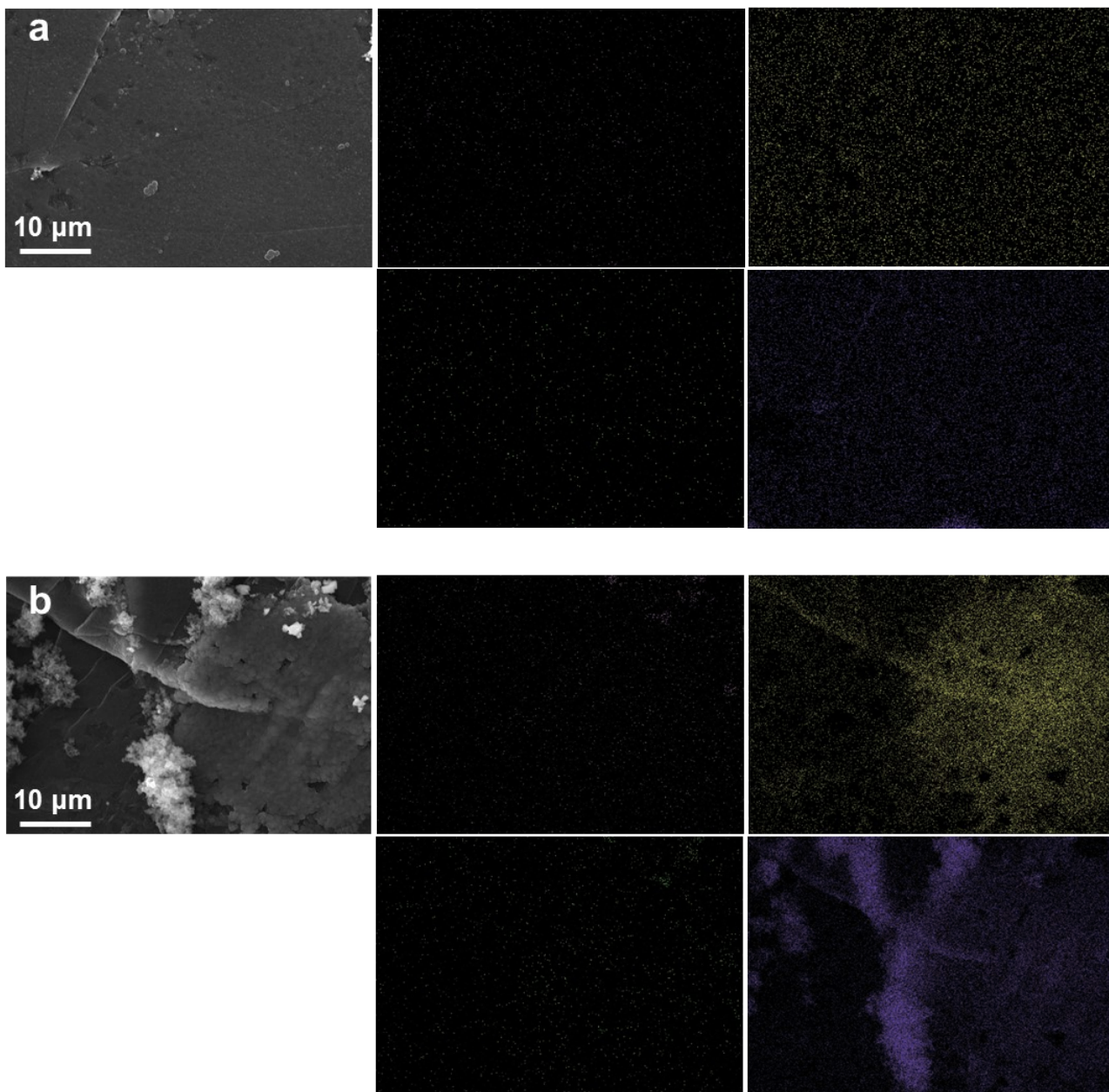
**Fig. S10.** The interfacial resistances of the Li/LSSSI-0.4/Li symmetric cell before and after cycling for 450 h, the inset is the corresponding equivalent circuit.



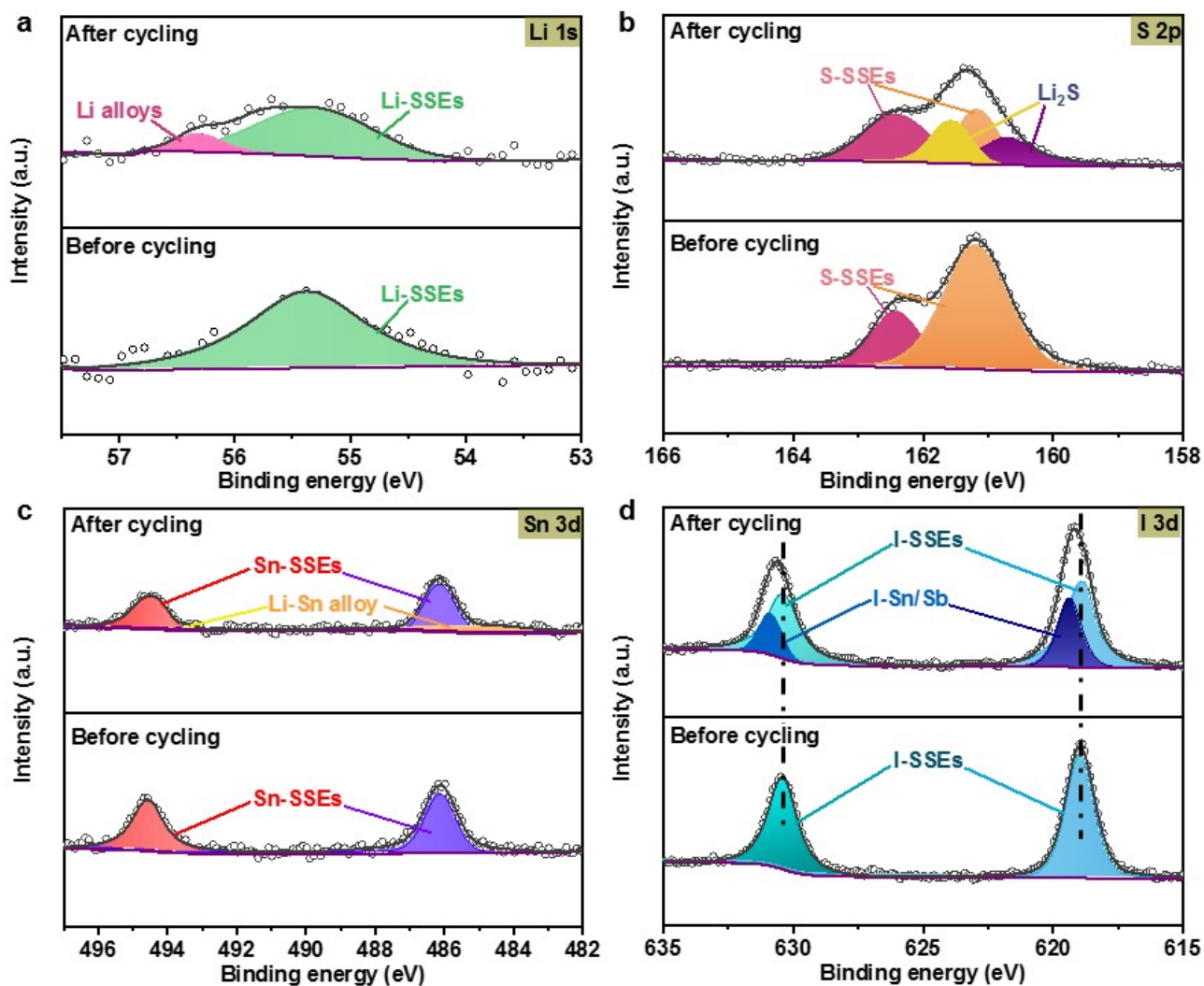
**Fig. S11.** (a) The morphology of the pristine Li metal. SEM images and corresponding EDS element mappings of the Li surface (b) after storage of 60 h in the Li/LSSS/Li cell and (c) after cycling at a current density of  $0.1 \text{ mA cm}^{-2}$  for 36 h.



**Fig. S12.** XRD patterns of the interfacial compositions at Li/SSEs interfaces after 60 h of storage and 36 h cycling in the Li/LSSS/Li symmetric cell.

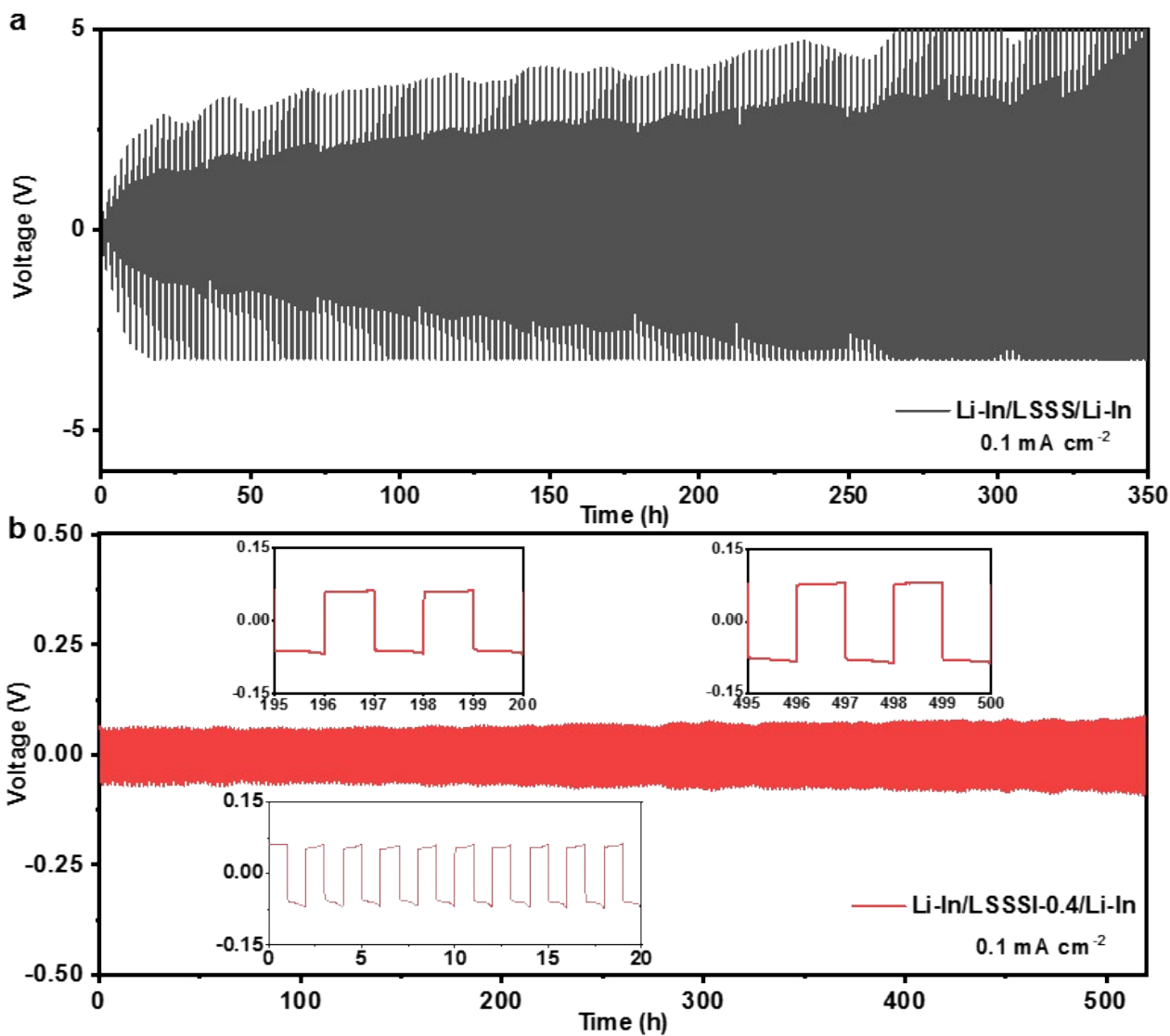


**Fig. S13.** SEM images and corresponding EDS element mappings of the Li surface (a) after storage of 60 h in the Li/LSSSI-0.4/Li cell and (b) after cycling at a current density of  $0.1 \text{ mA cm}^{-2}$  for 36 h.

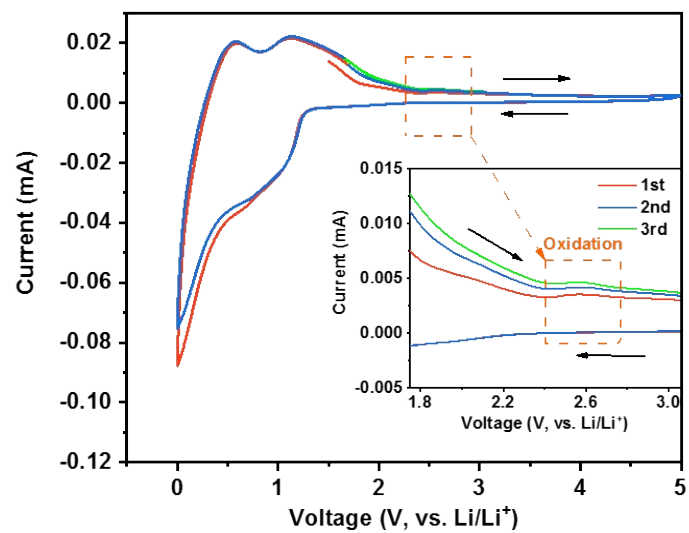


**Fig. S14.** (a) Li 1s, (b) S 2p, (c) Sn 3d and (d) I 3d XPS spectra of the interfacial compositions at Li/SSEs interface before and after cycling.

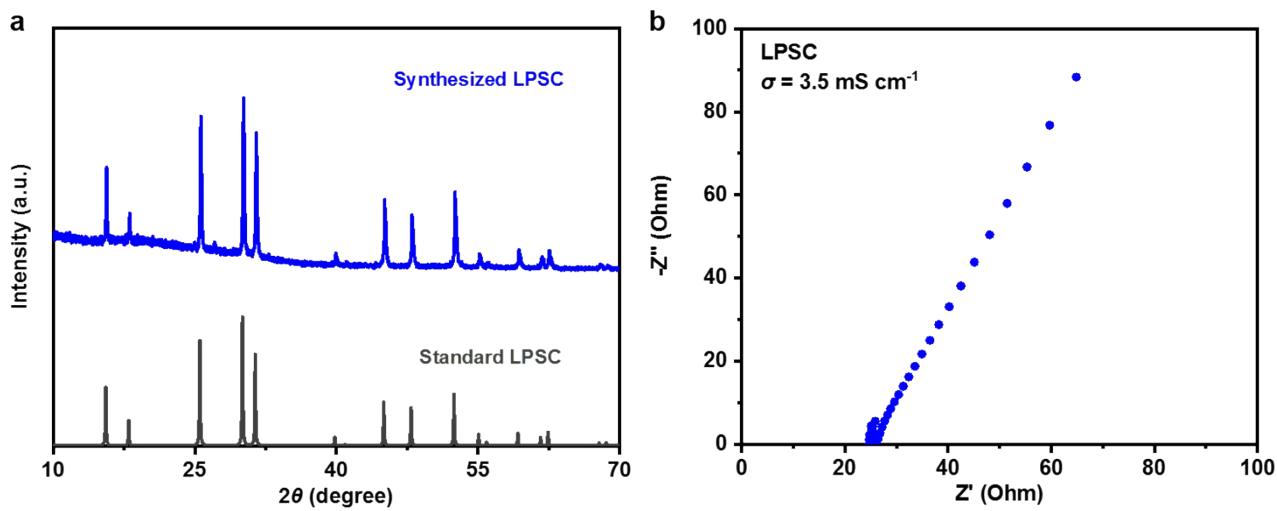




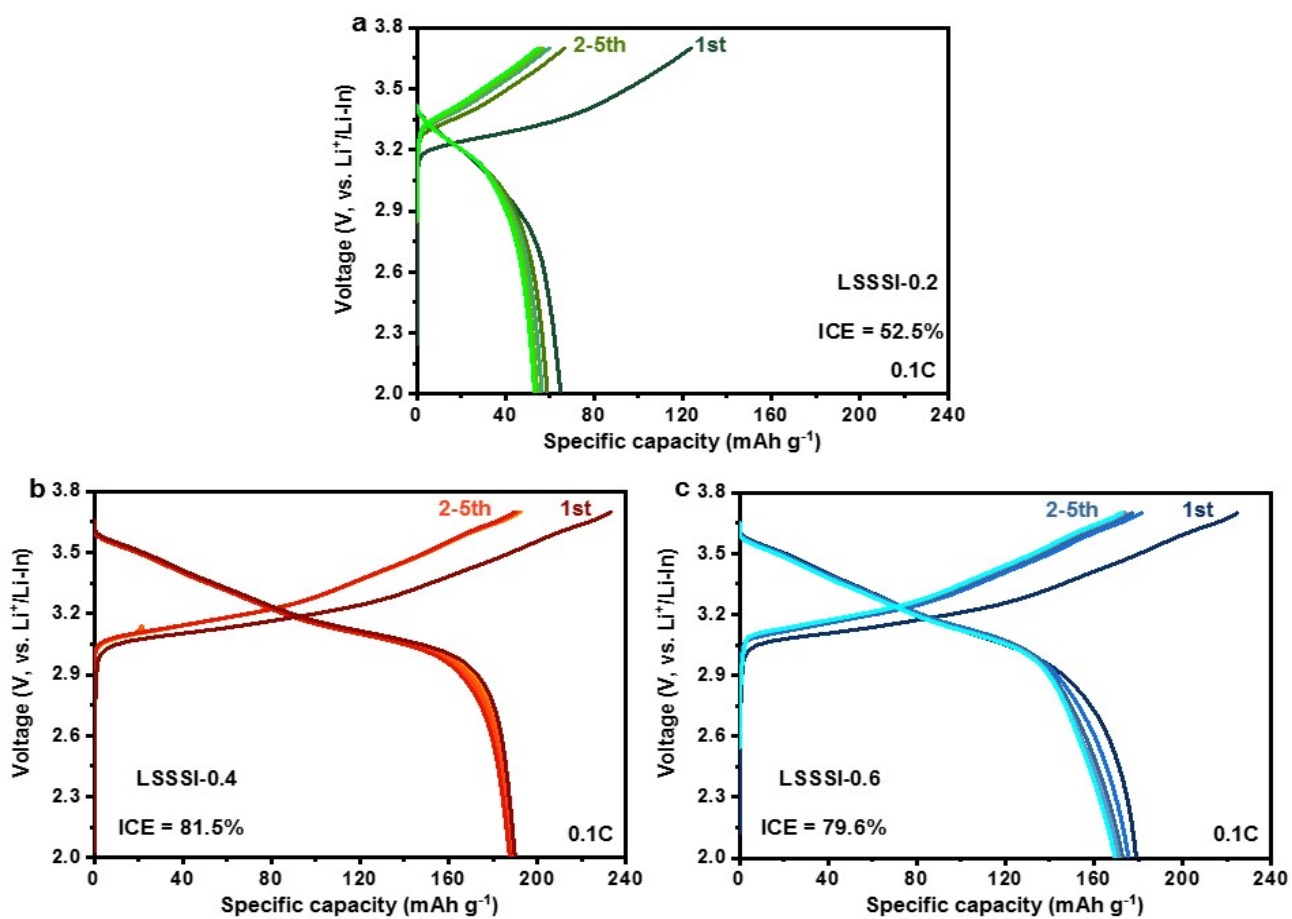
**Fig. S15.** Voltage profiles as a function of time during galvanostatic Li plating/stripping for (a) Li-In/LSSS/Li-In symmetric cell and (b) Li/LSSSI-0/Li symmetric cell at a current density of  $0.1 \text{ mA cm}^{-2}$ .



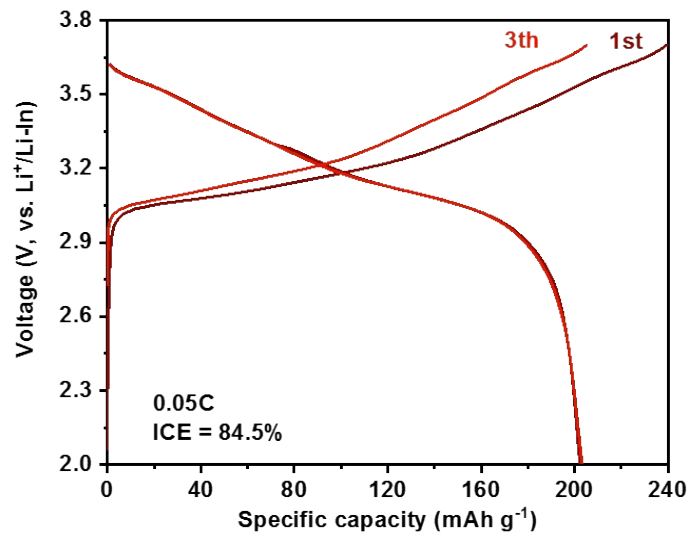
**Fig. S16.** The Cyclic Voltammetry of LSSSI-0.4 from 0 to 5 V vs. Li/Li<sup>+</sup>.



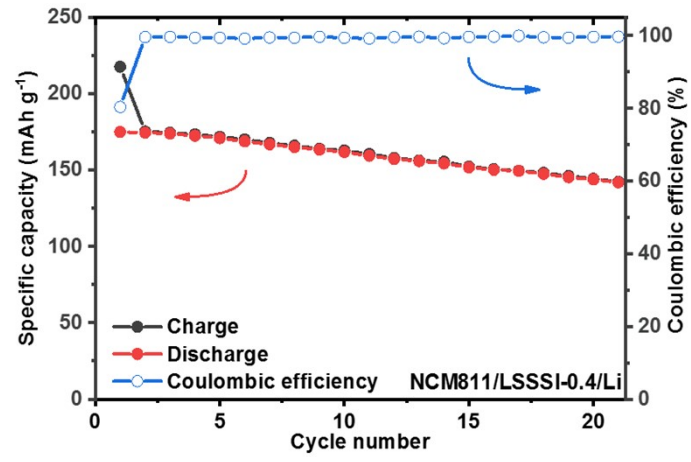
**Fig. S17.** (a) XRD pattern and (b) Nyquist plot of prepared LPSC electrolyte at room temperature.



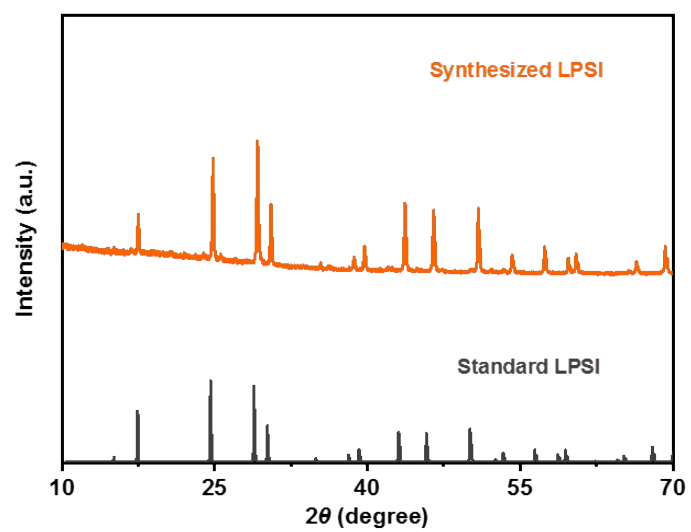
**Fig. S18.** Galvanostatic charge and discharge curves of the optimized ASSLBs using (a) LSSSI-0.2, (b) LSSSI-0.4 and (c) LSSSI-0.6 electrolytes at 0.1C.



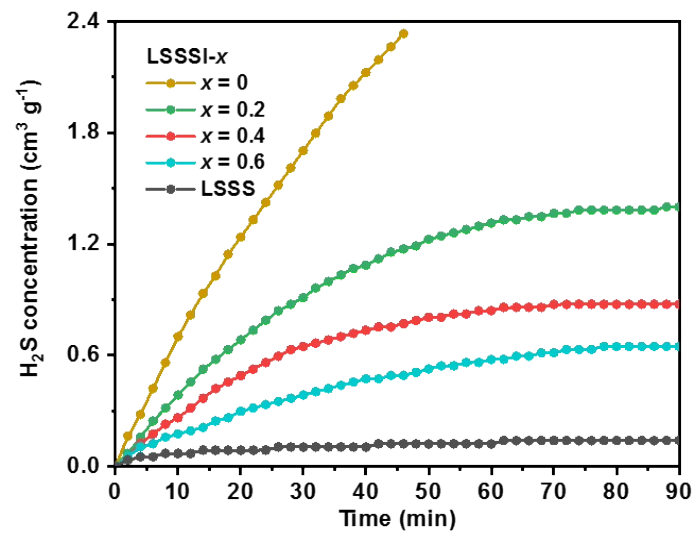
**Fig. S19.** Charge-discharge curves of the optimized ASSLB from 2.0 to 3.7 V (vs. Li<sup>+</sup>/Li-In) at 0.05C.



**Fig. S20.** The cycling performance of ASSLMB at 0.05C.

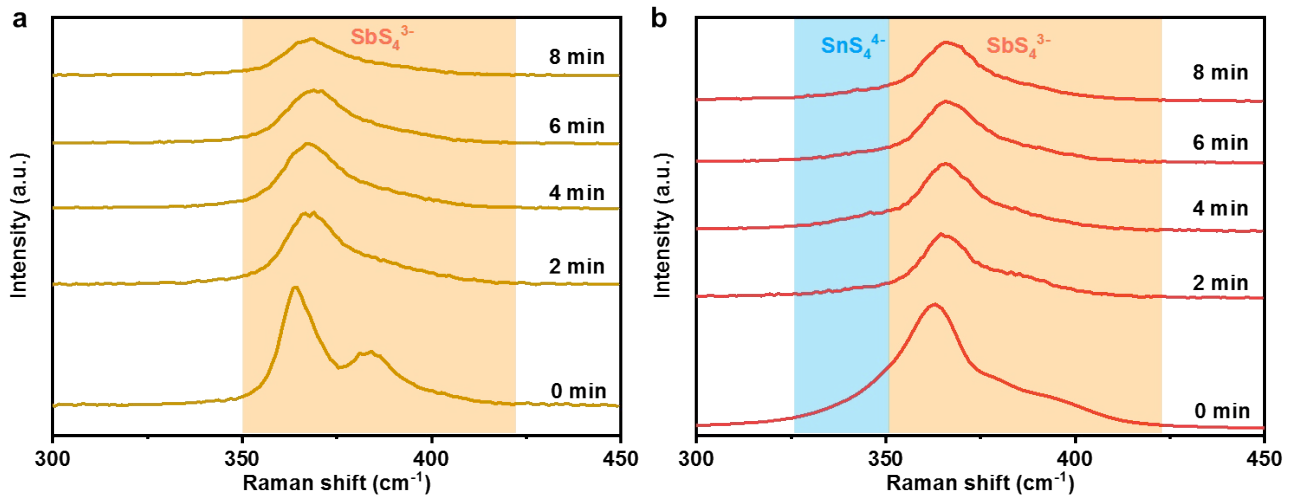


**Fig. S21.** XRD pattern of synthesized LPSI electrolyte.

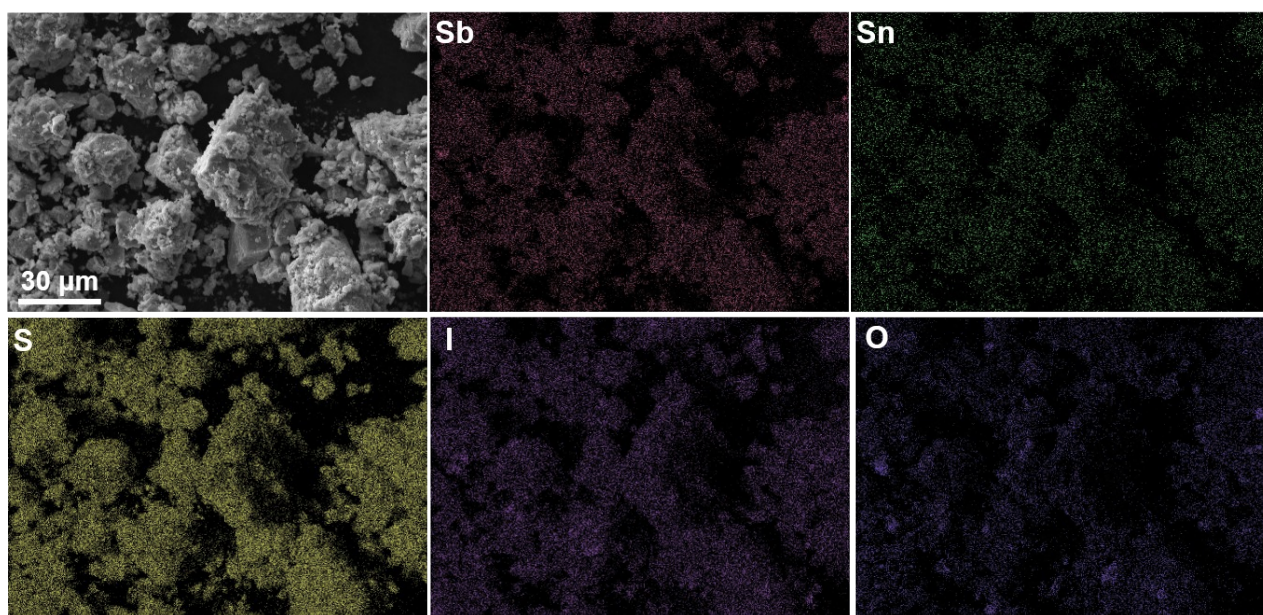


**Fig. S22.** Amount of H<sub>2</sub>S gas generated when LSSSI- $x$  ( $0.0 \leq x \leq 0.6$ ) and LSSS powders were exposed to humid air.

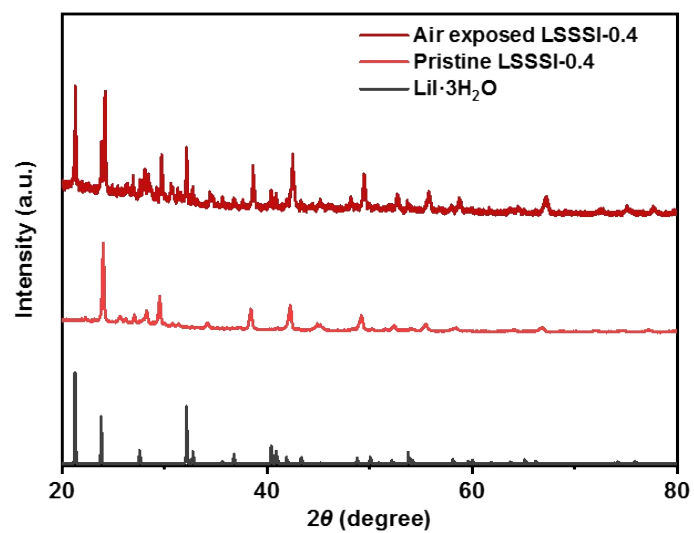




**Fig. S23.** In-situ Raman spectra of (a) LSSSI-0 and (b) LSSSI-0.4 after exposure to humid air (~71% RH, 26 °C).



**Fig. S24.** SEM and corresponding EDS elemental mapping images of dried LSSSI-0.4 electrolyte.



**Fig. S25.** XRD patterns of the as-synthesized LSSSI-0.4 and air exposed LSSSI-0.4 electrolytes.

**Table S1.** XRD Rietveld refinement results of LSSSI-0 with space group  $F4m$ .

---

$a = 10.43676\text{\AA}$ ,  $R_p = 4.89\%$ ,  $R_{wp} = 6.87\%$

---

Atom	Wyckoff site	x	y	z	Occupancy
Sb1	4b	0.5	0.5	0.5	1
S1	4c	0.25	0.25	0.25	1
S2	16e	0.37253	0.37253	0.62777	1
I1	4a	0.5	0.5	0	1
Li1	48h	0.28167	0.53204	0.78237	0.5

---

**Table S2.** XRD Rietveld refinement results of LSSSI-0.2 with space group  $F4m$ .

---

$a = 10.45685\text{\AA}$ ;  $R_p = 5.23\%$ ;  $R_{wp} = 6.88\%$ ; 5.28 wt% LSS, 2.24 wt%  $\text{Li}_2\text{S}$

---

Atom	Wyckoff site	x	y	z	Occupancy
Sb1	4b	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.808
Sn1	4b	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.192
S1	4c	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.952
S2	16e	0.37203	0.37203	0.62866	1
I1	4a	0.5	0.5	0	1
I2	4c	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.048
Li1	48h	0.28322	0.53192	0.78022	0.516

---

**Table S3.** XRD Rietveld refinement results of LSSSI-0.4 with space group  $F4m$ .

---

$a = 10.46601\text{\AA}$ ;  $R_p = 5.55\%$ ;  $R_{wp} = 7.46\%$ ; 17.06 wt% LSS, 4.35 wt%  $\text{Li}_2\text{S}$ , 0.73 wt% LiI

---

Atom	Wyckoff site	x	y	z	Occupancy
Sb1	4b	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.616
Sn1	4b	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.384
S1	4c	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.952
S2	16e	0.37169	0.37169	0.62915	1
I1	4a	0.5	0.5	0	1
I2	4c	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.048
Li1	48h	0.28480	0.53280	0.79200	0.533

---

**Table S4.** XRD Rietveld refinement results of LSSSI-0.6 with space group  $F4m$ .

---

$a = 10.48021\text{\AA}$ ;  $R_p = 6.18\%$ ;  $R_{wp} = 8.37\%$ ; 36.30 wt% LSS, 7.38 wt%  $\text{Li}_2\text{S}$ , 3.04 wt% LiI, 0.09 wt%

---

$\text{Sn}_4\text{SI}_6$					
Atom	Wyckoff site	x	y	z	Occupancy
Sb1	4b	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.432
Sn1	4b	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.568
S1	4c	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.952
S2	16e	0.37057	0.37057	0.63036	1
I1	4a	0.5	0.5	0	1
I2	4c	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.048
Li1	48h	0.28631	0.53378	0.77723	0.550

---

**Table S5.** Ionic conductivities and activation energies of sulfide solid state electrolytes.

Composition	Conductivity [S cm <sup>-1</sup> ]	$E_a$ [eV]	Ref.
Li <sub>9.54</sub> Si <sub>1.74</sub> P <sub>1.44</sub> S <sub>11.7</sub> Cl <sub>0.3</sub>	$2.5 \times 10^{-2}$	0.24	[6]
Li <sub>9.54</sub> [Si <sub>0.6</sub> Ge <sub>0.4</sub> ] <sub>1.74</sub> P <sub>1.44</sub> S <sub>11.1</sub> Br <sub>0.3</sub> O <sub>0.6</sub>	$3.2 \times 10^{-2}$	0.24	[7]
Li <sub>6</sub> PS <sub>5</sub> I	$2.8 \times 10^{-6}$	0.42	[8]
Li <sub>6.2</sub> Sn <sub>0.2</sub> P <sub>0.8</sub> S <sub>5</sub> I	$3.5 \times 10^{-4}$	0.30	[8]
Li <sub>6</sub> PS <sub>5</sub> Cl	$2.4 \times 10^{-3}$	0.32	[9]
Li <sub>4</sub> SnS <sub>4</sub>	$7.0 \times 10^{-5}$	0.41	[10]
Li <sub>3.875</sub> Sn <sub>0.875</sub> As <sub>0.125</sub> S <sub>4</sub>	$1.5 \times 10^{-3}$	0.27	[11]
Li <sub>3.85</sub> Sn <sub>0.85</sub> Sb <sub>0.15</sub> S <sub>4</sub>	$4.6 \times 10^{-4}$	0.50	[12]
Li <sub>6</sub> SbS <sub>5</sub> I	$3.0 \times 10^{-6}$	0.38	[3]
Li <sub>6.5</sub> Ge <sub>0.5</sub> Sb <sub>0.5</sub> S <sub>5</sub> I	$1.61 \times 10^{-2}$	0.18	[3]
Li <sub>6.7</sub> Si <sub>0.7</sub> Sb <sub>0.3</sub> S <sub>5</sub> I	$1.12 \times 10^{-2}$	0.26	[13]
LSSSI-0.4	$3.49 \times 10^{-4}$	0.31	This work



**Table S6.** The comparison of electrochemical properties of this work with other published ASSLBs based on air-exposed SSEs.

Assembled batteries	Voltage (V vs. Li/Li <sup>+</sup> )	Loading mass (mg cm <sup>-2</sup> )	Initial discharge capacity (mAh g <sup>-1</sup> )	Cycle life	Reference
NCM811/LSSSI-0.4/Li-In	2.6~4.3	8.92	184.0 (0.1C, 30 °C) 131.7 (0.2C, 30 °C)	>600	This work
0.4LiI-0.6Li <sub>4</sub> SnS <sub>4</sub> @LiCoO <sub>2</sub> /Li <sub>3</sub> PS <sub>4</sub> /Li-In	3.0~4.3	16.23	~118 (0.1C, 30 °C)	-	[14]
Li <sub>4</sub> SnS <sub>4</sub> @LiCoO <sub>2</sub> /Li <sub>10</sub> GeP <sub>2</sub> S <sub>12</sub> /Li <sub>3</sub> PS <sub>4</sub> /Li-In	3.0~4.3	16.23	~110 (0.1C, 30 °C)	30	[15]
LiCoO <sub>2</sub> /Li <sub>10</sub> Ge(P <sub>0.925</sub> Sb <sub>0.075</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> S <sub>12</sub> /In	2.5~4.2	8.92	126.0 (0.1C, RT)	>50	[16]
LiCoO <sub>2</sub> /Li <sub>3.875</sub> Sn <sub>0.875</sub> As <sub>0.125</sub> S <sub>4</sub> /Li <sub>4</sub> Ti <sub>5</sub> O <sub>12</sub>	0.6~3.2	1.27	188.4 (0.1C, 30 °C)	210	[11]
NCM811/Li <sub>9.54</sub> Si <sub>1.74</sub> (P <sub>9.903</sub> Sb <sub>0.097</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> S <sub>11.7</sub> Cl <sub>0.3</sub> /graphite/Li	2.5~4.3	2.0	182.4 (0.5C, 55 °C)	30	[17]
NCM622/Li <sub>6.04</sub> P <sub>0.98</sub> Bi <sub>0.02</sub> S <sub>4.97</sub> O <sub>0.03</sub> Cl/Li	2.5~4.3	8.79	~120.0 (0.2C, RT)	40	[18]

where RT stands for room temperature.

---

**References:**

- 1 T. J. Whittles, T. D. Veal, C. N. Savory, A. W. Welch, J. T. Gibbon, M. Birkett, R. J. Potter, D. O. Scanlon, A. Zakutayev and V. R. Dhanak, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2017, **9**, 41916.
- 2 N. Fleck, O. S. Hutter, L. J. Phillips, H. Shiel, T. D. Hobson, V. R. Dhanak, T. D. Veal, F. Jäckel, K. Durose and J. D. Major, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2020, **12**, 52595.
- 3 Y. Lee, J. Jeong, H. J. Lee, M. Kim, D. Han, H. Kim, J. M. Yuk, K.-W. Nam, K. Y. Chung, H.-G. Jung and S. Yu, *ACS Energy Lett.*, 2022, **7**, 171.
- 4 M. B. Preefer, J. H. Grebenkemper, F. Schroeder, J. D. Bocarsly, K. Pilar, J. A. Cooley, W. Zhang, J. Hu, S. Misra, F. Seeler, K. Schierle-Arndt and R. Seshadri, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2019, **11**, 42280.
- 5 G. Liu, D. Xie, X. Wang, X. Yao, S. Chen, R. Xiao, H. Li and X. Xu, *Energy Storage Mater.*, 2019, **17**, 266.
- 6 Y. Kato, S. Hori, T. Saito, K. Suzuki, M. Hirayama, A. Mitsui, M. Yonemura, H. Iba and R. Kanno, *Nat. Energy*, 2016, **1**, 16030.
- 7 Y. Li, S. Song, H. Kim, K. Nomoto, H. Kim, X. Sun, S. Hori, K. Suzuki, N. Matsui, M. Hirayama, T. Mizoguchi, T. Saito, T. Kamiyama and R. Kanno, *Science*, 2023, **381**, 50.
- 8 F. Zhao, J. Liang, C. Yu, Q. Sun, X. Li, K. Adair, C. Wang, Y. Zhao, S. Zhang, W. Li, S. Deng, R. Li, Y. Huang, H. Huang, L. Zhang, S. Zhao, S. Lu and X. Sun, *Adv. Energy Mater.*, 2020, **10**, 1903422.
- 9 H. Liu, Q. Zhu, Y. Liang, C. Wang, D. Li, X. Zhao, L. Gao and L.-Z. Fan, *Chem. Eng. J.*, 2023, **462**, 142183.
- 10 T. Kaib, S. Haddapour, M. Kapitein, P. Bron, C. Schröder, H. Eckert, B. Roling and S. Dehnen, *Chem. Mater.*, 2012, **24**, 2211.
- 11 P. Lu, L. Liu, S. Wang, J. Xu, J. Peng, W. Yan, Q. Wang, H. Li, L. Chen and F. Wu, *Adv. Mater.*, 2021, **33**, 2100921.
- 12 H. Kwak, K. H. Park, D. Han, K.-W. Nam, H. Kim and Y. S. Jung, *J. Power Sources*, 2020,

---

446, 227338.

13 L. Zhou, A. Assoud, Q. Zhang, X. Wu and L. F. Nazar, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2019, **141**, 19002.

14 K. H. Park, D. Y. Oh, Y. E. Choi, Y. J. Nam, L. Han, J.-Y. Kim, H. Xin, F. Lin, S. M. Oh and Y. S. Jung, *Adv. Mater.*, 2016, **18**, 1874.

15 Y. E. Choi, K. H. Park, D. H. Kim, D. Y. Oh, H. R. Kwak, Y.-G. Lee and Y. S. Jung, *ChemSusChem*, 2017, **10**, 2605.

16 J. Liang, N. Chen, X. Li, X. Li, K. R. Adair, J. Li, C. Wang, C. Yu, M. N. Banis, L. Zhang, S. Zhao, S. Lu, H. Huang, R. Li, Y. Huang and X. Sun, *Chem. Mater.*, 2020, **32**, 2664.

17 L. Ye, E. Gil-González and X. Li, *Electrochem. Commun.*, 2021, **128**, 107058.

18 H. Liu, Q. Zhu, C. Wang, G. Wang, Y. Liang, D. Li, L. Gao and L.-Z. Fan, *Adv. Funct. Mater.*, 2022, **32**, 2203858.