

## Support Information

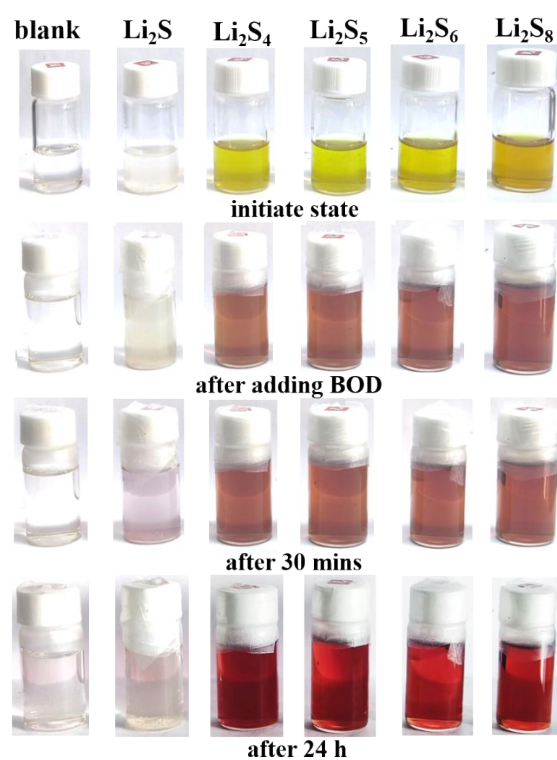
# An electrolyte additive of bromoxoindole enables uniform Li-ion flux and tunable Li<sub>2</sub>S deposition for high-performance lithium-sulfur batteries

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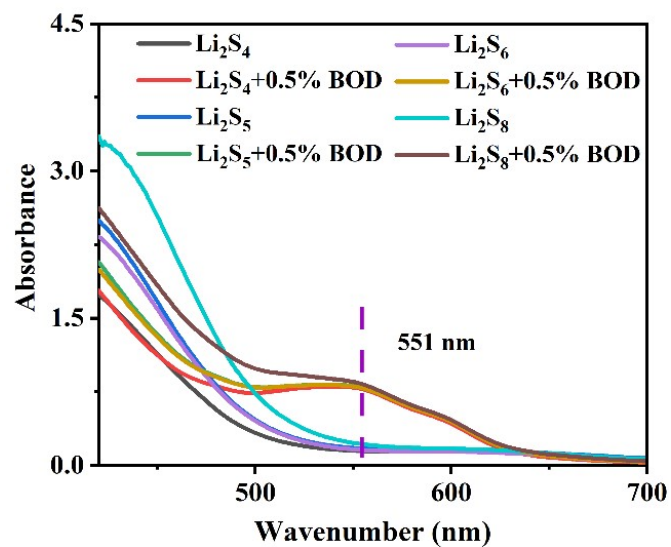
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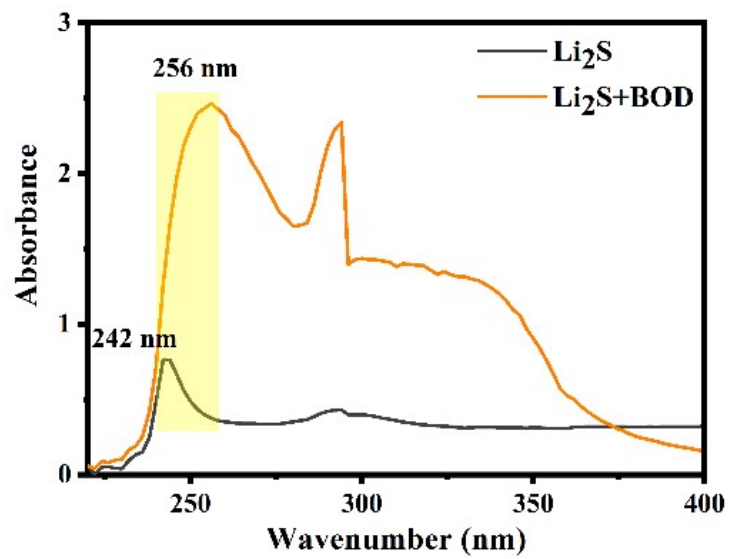
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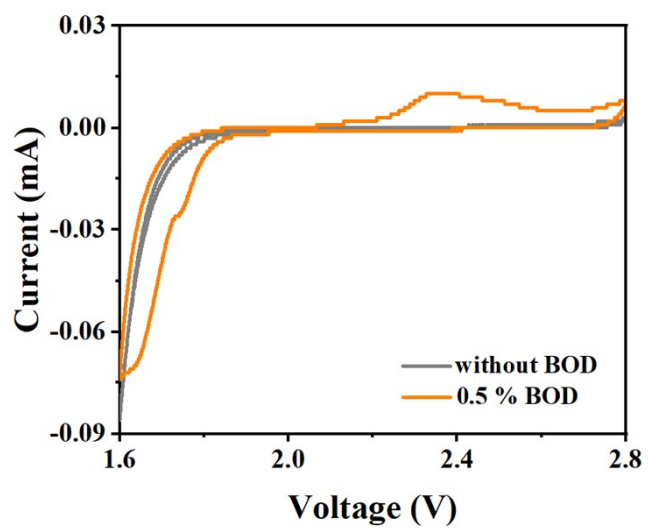
**Figure S1.** Digital photographs of the  $\text{Li}_2\text{S}_n$  ( $4 \leq n \leq 8$ ) color changes after adding 0.5 wt% BOD for 30 min, 1 h, and 24 h.



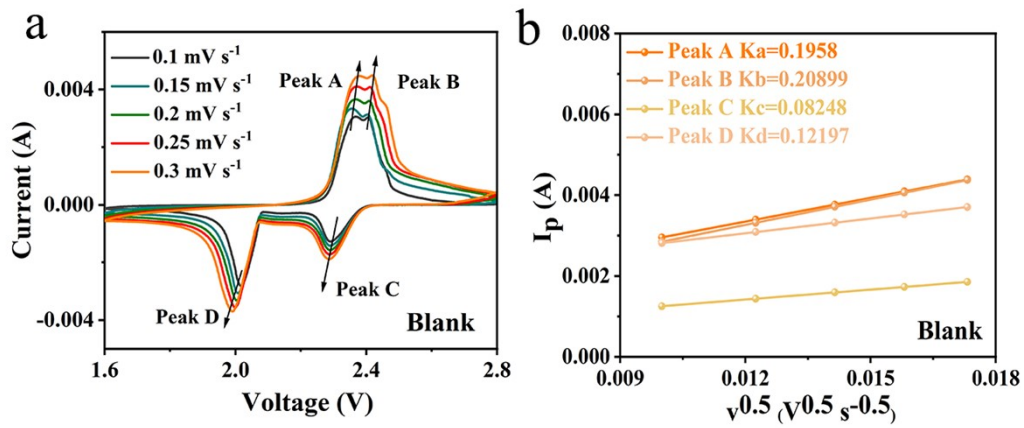
**Figure S2.** UV-vis spectra of  $\text{Li}_2\text{S}_n$  ( $4 \leq n \leq 8$ ) solution before and after adding 0.5 wt% BOD electrolyte.



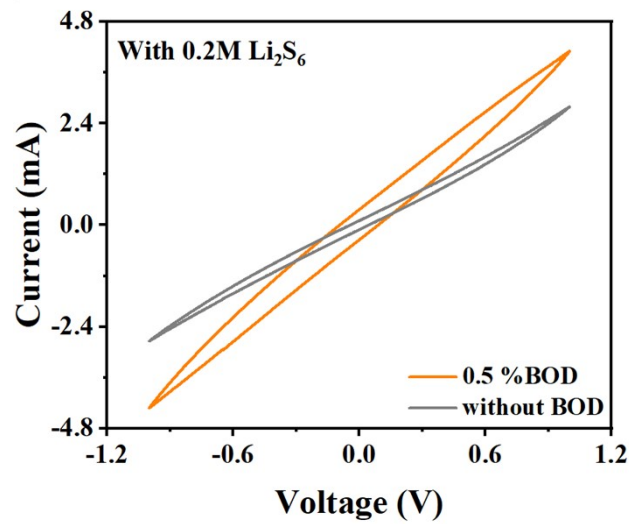
**Figure S3.** UV-vis spectra of  $\text{Li}_2\text{S}$  solution before and after adding 0.5 wt% BOD electrolyte.



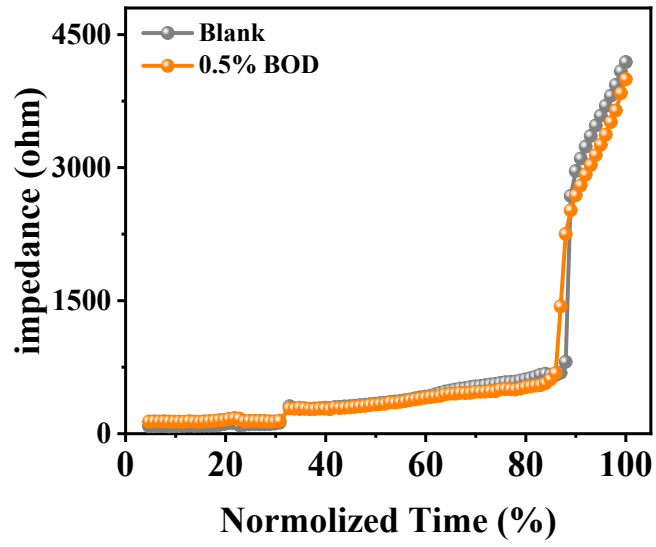
**Figure S4.** Comparison of CV profiles for the cell with and without 0.5 wt% BOD.



**Figure S5.** The Li-S battery performance without BOD electrolyte. (a) CV curves at different scanning rates; (b) Linear fits of the peak current and Li<sup>+</sup> diffusion coefficient calculated by the Randles-Sevcik equation.

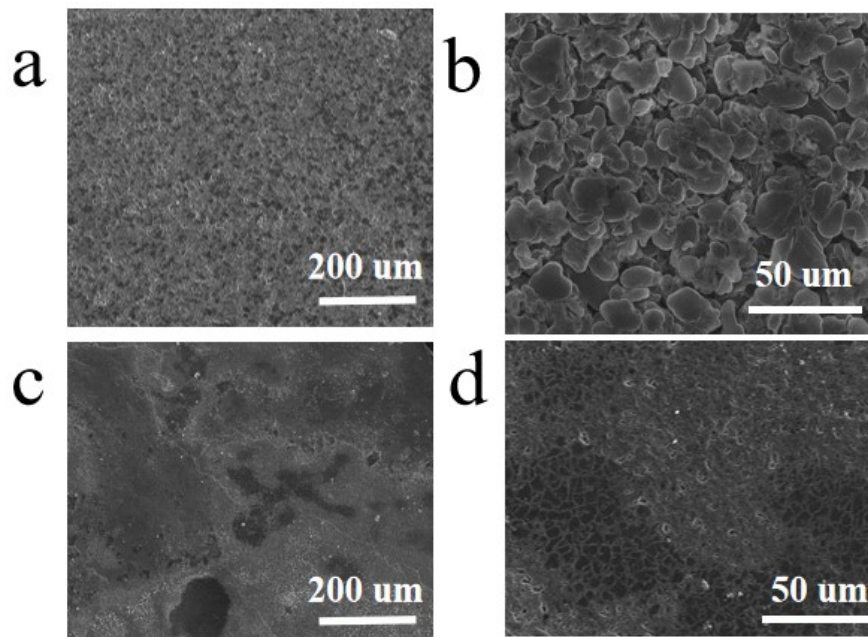


**Figure S6.** CV profiles in Li<sub>2</sub>S<sub>6</sub> symmetric cells with/without BOD at 30 mV s<sup>-1</sup>.

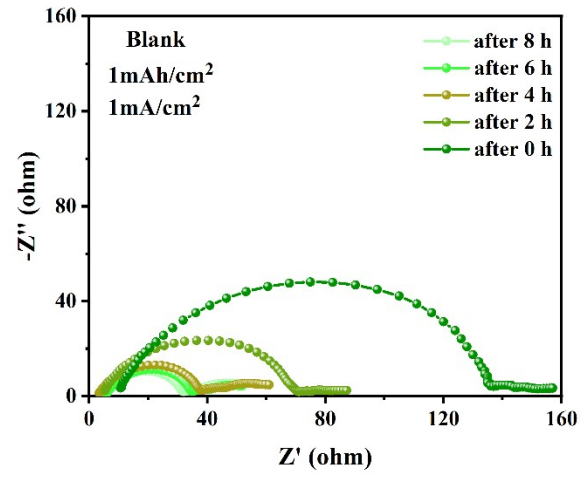


**Figure S7.** Internal resistance of the cell with and without 0.5 wt% BOD during discharge.

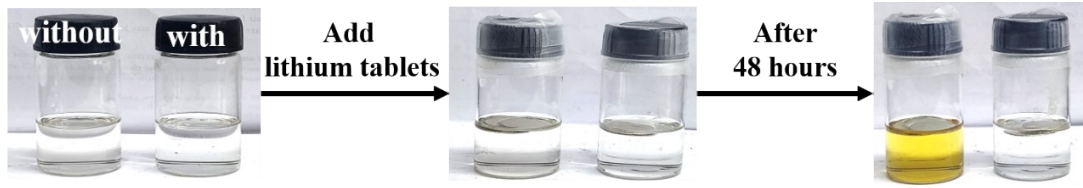




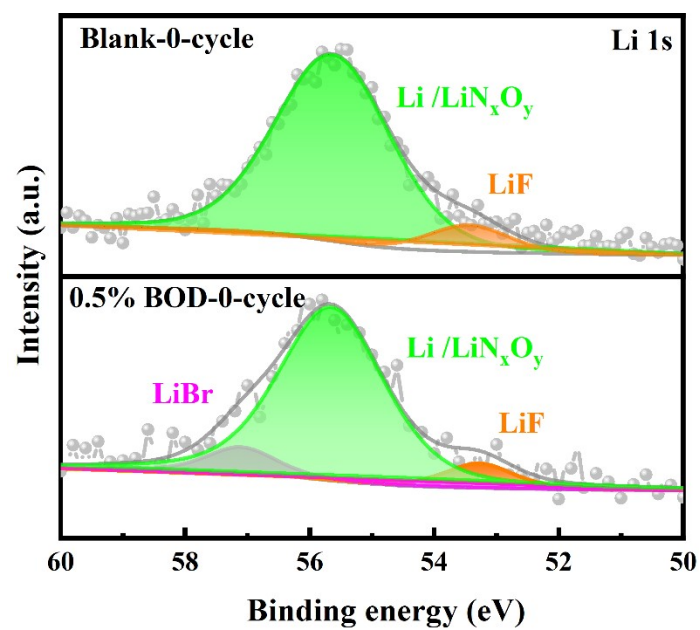
**Figure S8.** (a-b) SEM photographs of the Li anode after 200 cycles at 0.2 C and -20 °C; (c-d) SEM images of the Li anode after 140 cycles at 0.2 C with an E/S ratio of 8  $\mu\text{L mg}^{-1}$  and a sulfur loading of 5  $\text{mg cm}^{-2}$ .



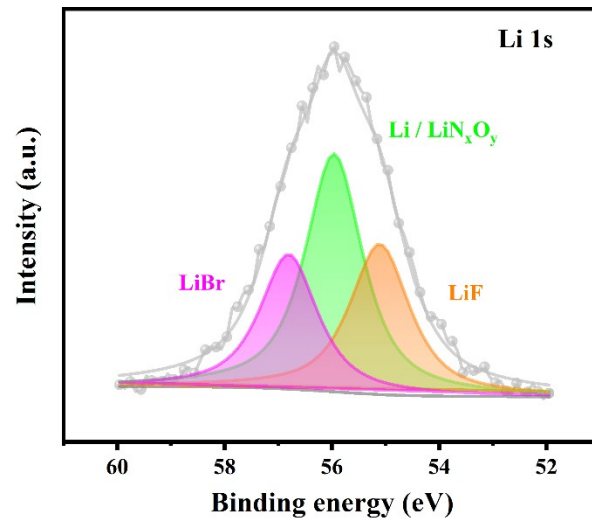
**Figure S9** EIS spectra of the bare Li anode in the Li||Li symmetric cells without BOD for plating 0, 2, 4, 6, and 8 h, respectively, under a current density of 1 mA cm<sup>-2</sup>.



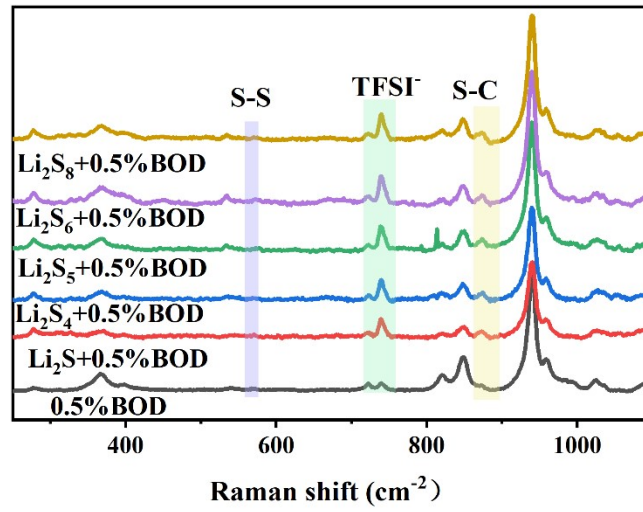
**Figure S10.** Optical images of Li sheets in the electrolyte with and without 0.5 wt% BOD for 48 h.



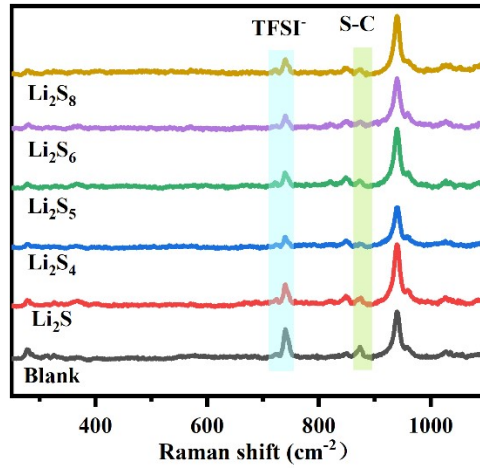
**Figure S11.** The comparison of Li 1s XPS spectra of Li sheets immersed in blank and 0.5 wt% BOD electrolyte for 48 h and after 200 cycles in 0.5 wt% BOD electrolyte.



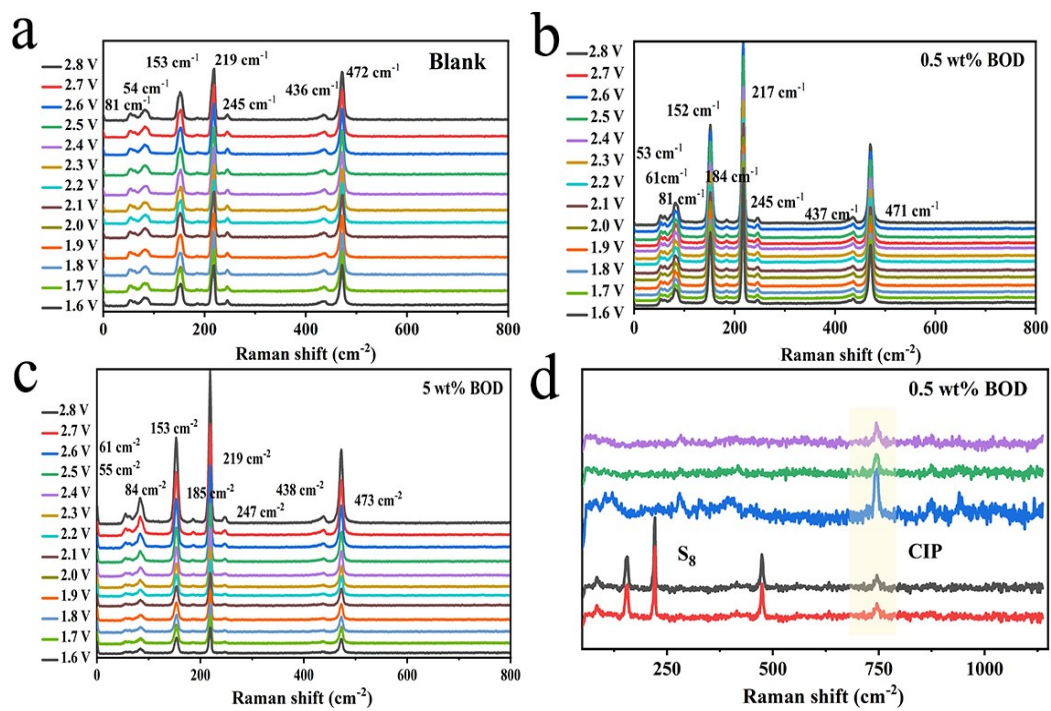
**Figure S12.** Li 1s XPS spectrum of the cell with 0.5 wt% BOD electrolyte after 200 cycles.



**Figure S13.** Raman spectra of 0.5% BOD in various of  $\text{Li}_2\text{S}_n$  ( $n=1, 4, 5, 6, 8$ ) with a volume ratio of 1:1.

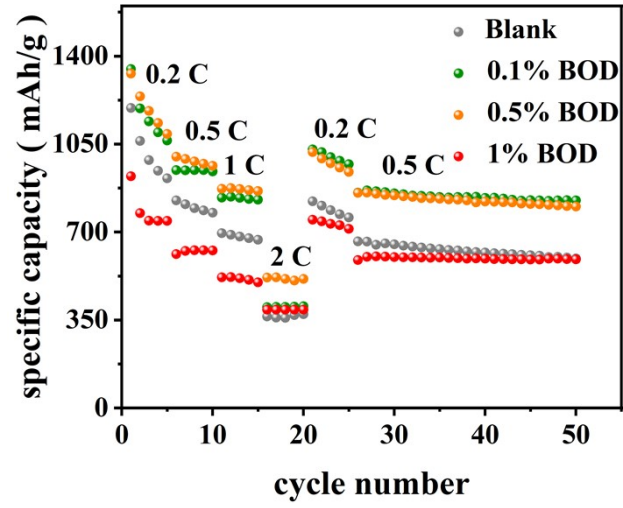


**Figure S14.** Raman spectra of the bare  $\text{Li}_2\text{S}_n$  ( $n=1, 4, 5, 6, 8$ ) solution.

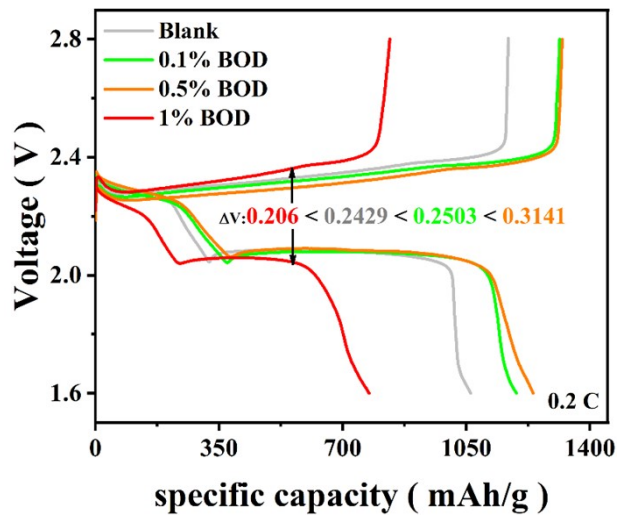


**Figure S15.** *In-situ* Raman spectra of the cell with (a) blank, (b) 0.5 wt%, and (c) 5 wt% BOD electrolyte. (d) Raman spectra of 0.5 wt% BOD in  $\text{Li}_2\text{S}_n$  ( $n=1, 4, 5, 6, 8$ ) solution for studying the solvation structure.

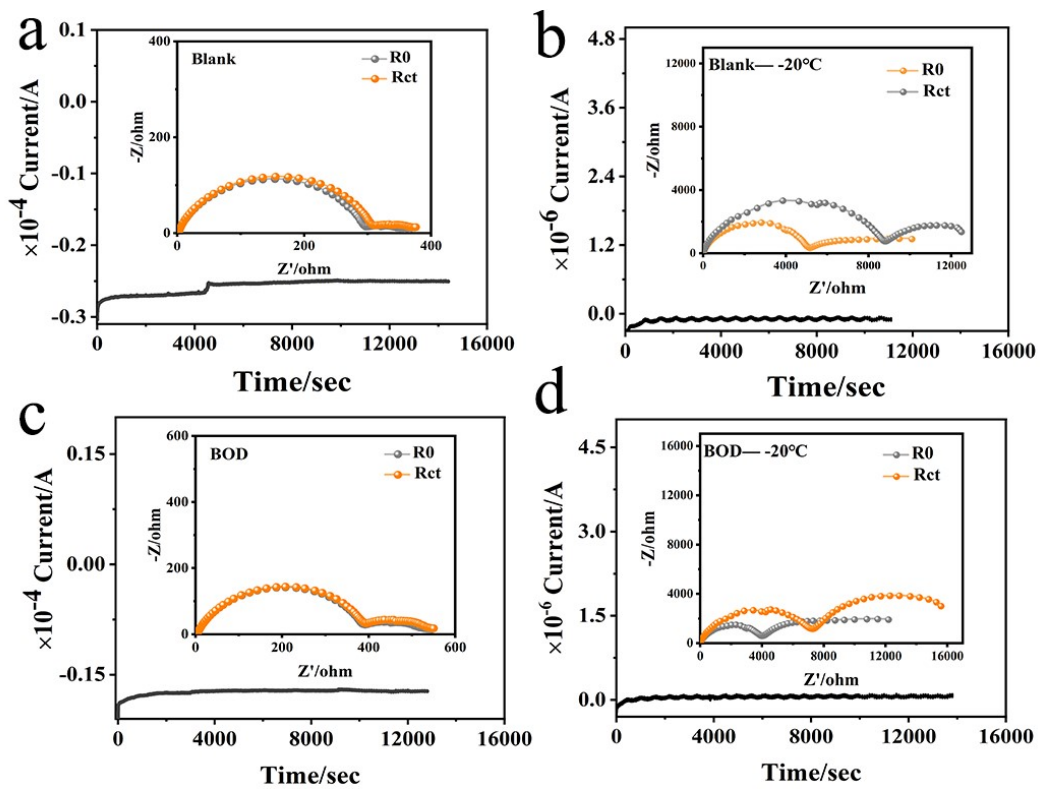




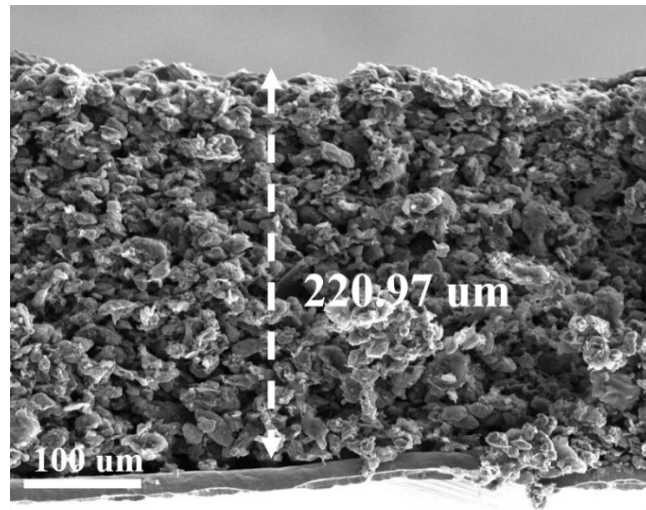
**Figure S16.** Rate performances (0.2, 0.5, 1, 2C) of the Li-S batteries with standard and 0.1 wt%, 0.5 wt%, and 1 wt% BOD electrolyte.



**Figure S17.** Voltage-capacity curves of the Li-S batteries with blank, 0.1 wt%, 0.5 wt%, and 1 wt% BOD at 0.2 C.



**Figure S18.** Chronoamperometric responses of Li||Li symmetric cells with a 10 mV bias voltage at 25 °C and -20 °C.



**Figure S19.** SEM images of the thick sulfur cathode with sulfur loading of  $5\text{ mg cm}^{-2}$ .