

Altering Na-ion Solvation to regulate Dendrite growth for a Reversible and Stable Room-temperature Sodium-Sulfur Battery

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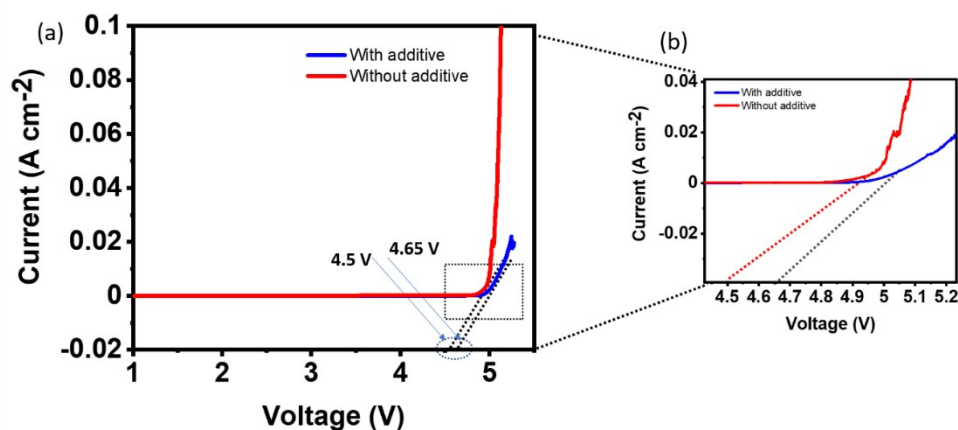


Fig. S1 Linear sweep voltammetry curve for electrolyte with additive and without additive. Na metal used as counter electrode whereas stainless steel used as working electrode

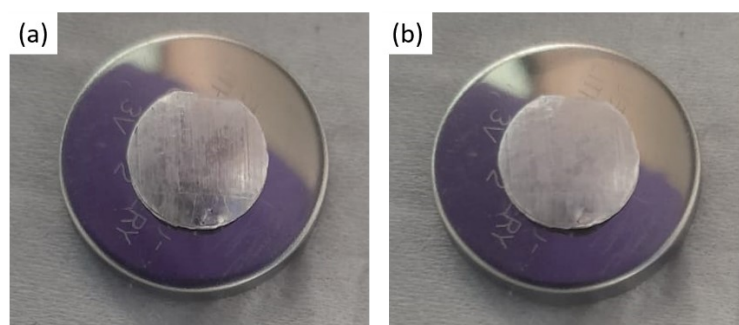


Fig. S2 Digital micrographs of a) a bare sodium metal, and b) sodium metal upon contact with NaI additive containing electrolyte. The sodium metal loses its luster; however, no apparent color change is caused by the NaI additives.

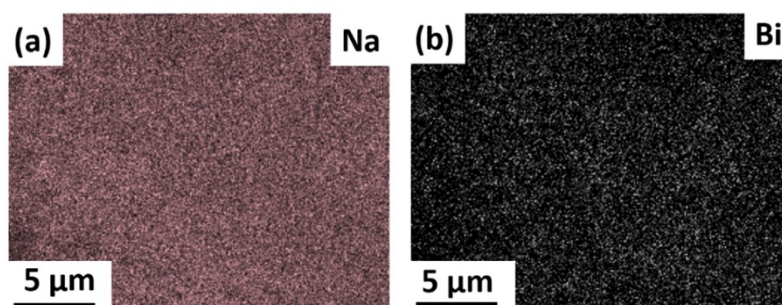


Fig. S3 EDX images of sodium metal anode top surface with additive. Here, Na and Bi, with Na comprising 68% and Bi 23% of the elemental composition on the metal anode

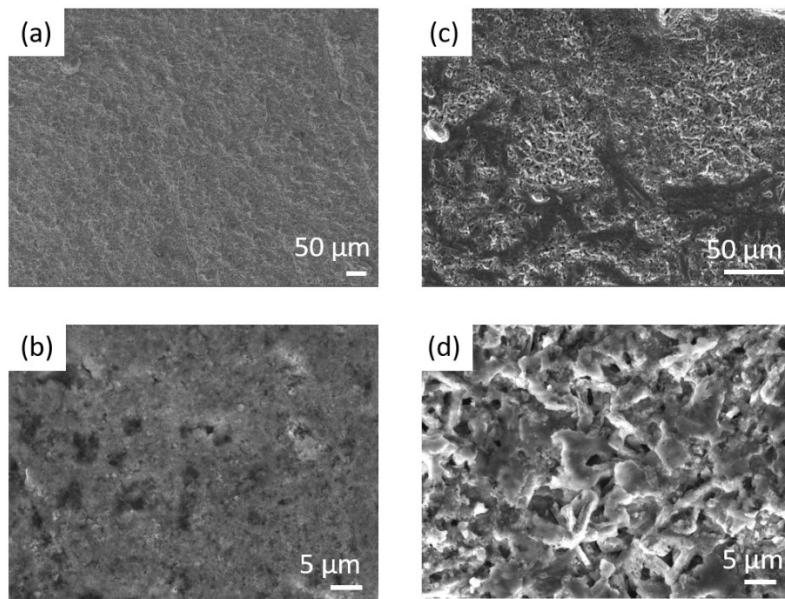


Fig. S4 FESEM images of Cu working electrode from half cells after 50 stripping/plating cycles at 1 mA cm^{-2} current density and 1 mAh cm^{-2} capacity, while stripped to 1 V. (a, b) with additive (c, d) without additive

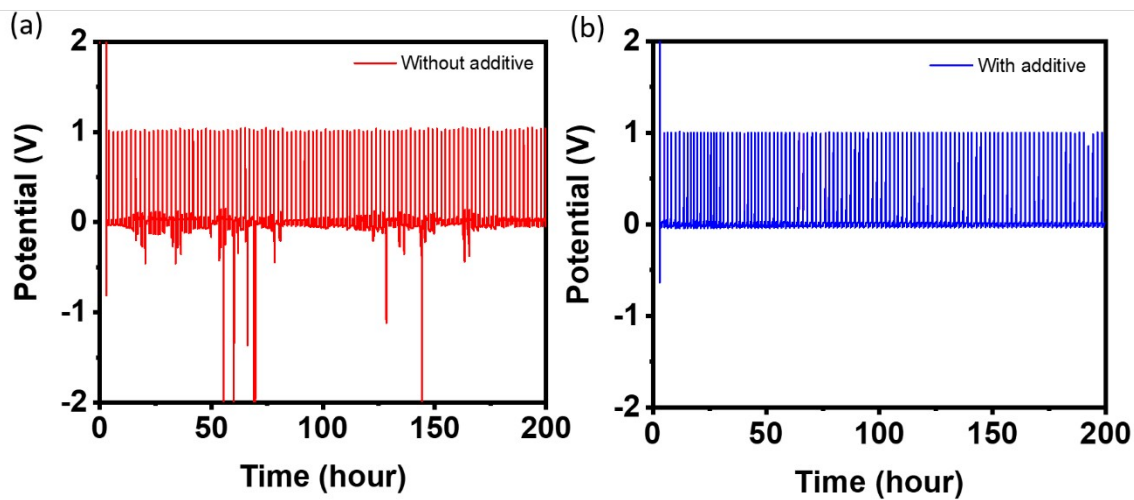


Fig. S5 Voltage vs time plots for Na//Cu half cells (a) without additive and (b) with additive at 1 mA cm^{-2} current density, 1 mA h cm^{-1} specific capacity and stripping up to 1 V.

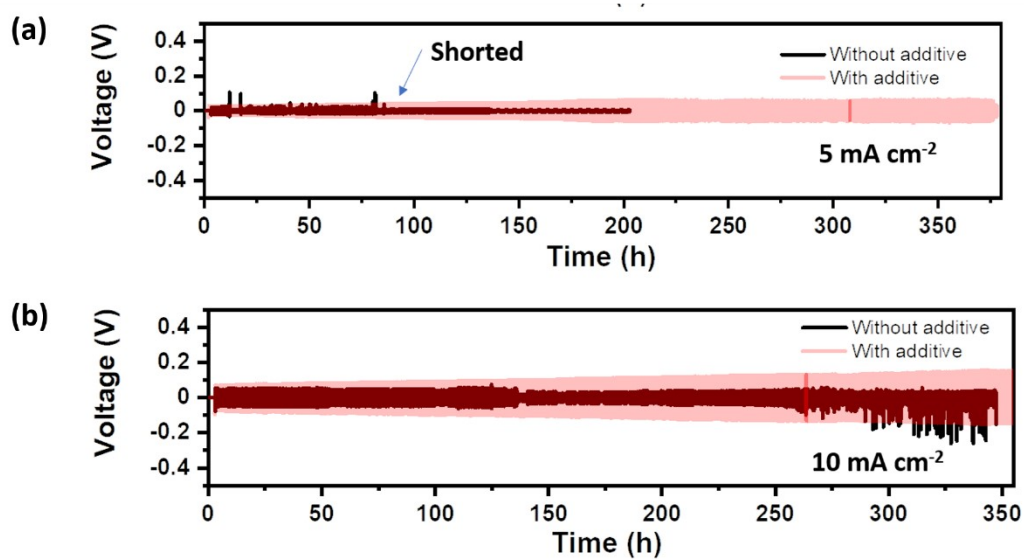


Fig. S6 (a) Stripping plating cycling performance of Na//Na symmetric cell at 5 mA cm^{-2} current density and 1 mA h cm^{-2} capacity (b) at 10 mA cm^{-2}

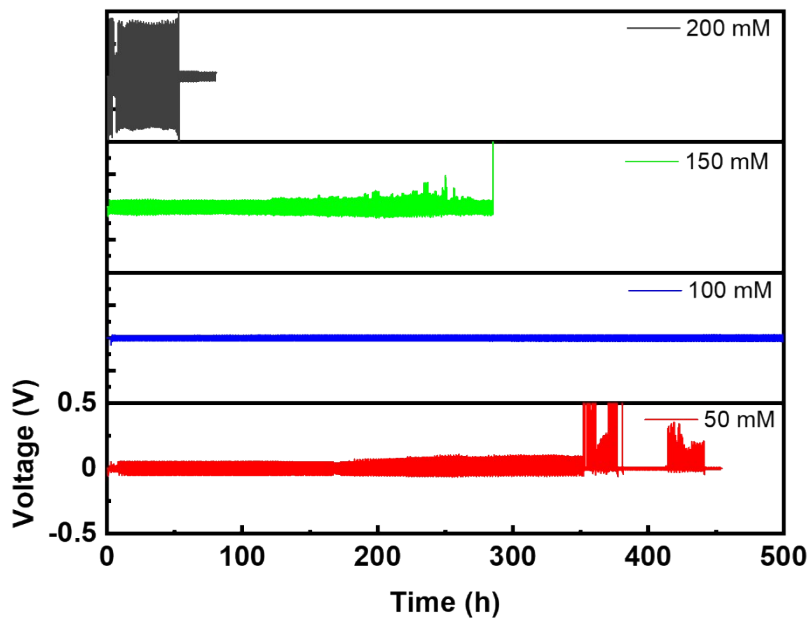


Fig. S7 Additive concentration optimization in Na//Na symmetric cell at 1 mA cm^{-2} current density. Concentration is varying from 50 to 200 mM.

Table-S1 Cyclic performance analysis of Na//Na symmetric cells with different types of additives.

Cell type	Salt	Solvent	Additive	Current density (mA cm ⁻²)	Capacity (mAh cm ⁻²)	Overpotential (mV)	Cycle life (h)
Na//Na (This work)	1 M NaOTf	Diglyme	100 mM BiI₃	1	1	90	1600
Na//Na ¹	1 M NaPF ₆	EC/PC	FEC	1	1	100	100
Na//Na ²	1 M NaPF ₆	Diglyme	0.033 M Na ₂ S ₆	2	1	38	400
Na//Na ³	1 M NaClO ₄	EC/DEC	0.05 M SnCl ₂	0.5	1	100	500
Na//Na ⁴	4 M NaFSI	DMC	1% SbF ₃	0.5	0.5	25	1000
Na//Na ⁵	1 M NaTFSI	FEC	0.75 % NaAsF ₆	0.5	1	500	350
Na//Na ⁶	2 M NaPF ₆	DME/FEPE	1% SbF ₃	0.5	0.5	200	1200
Na//Na ⁷	0.3 M NaPF ₆	EC/PC	Acetamide (BSTFA)	0.5	0.5	120	350
Na//Na ⁸	1 M NaOTf	Diglyme	50 mM 9-Fluorenone	1	1	25-30	1200
Na//Na ⁹	1 M NaPF ₆	EC/PC	2% TMDT	0.5	1	400	450
Na//Na ¹⁰	0.8 M NaPF ₆	TMP/FE C (7:3)	DTD as co-solvent	0.5	1	200	1350

Na/Na ¹¹	1 M NaPF ₆	EC/PC	Perfluorobenzene	1	1	600	300
Na/Na ¹²	1 M NaPF ₆	VC	N-methyl-N-(trimethylsilyl)trifluoroacetamide	0.1	0.1	400	800

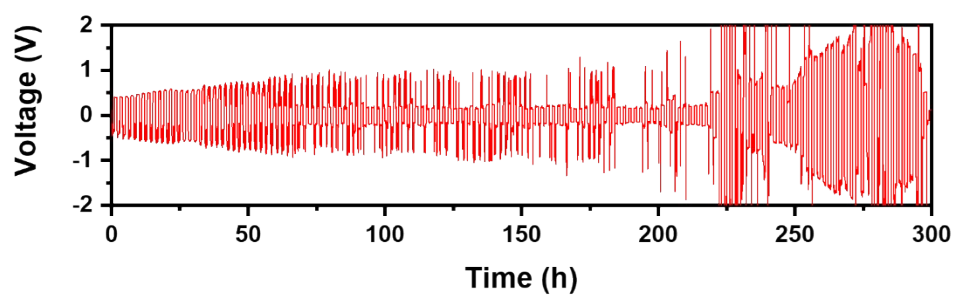


Fig. S8 Na/Na symmetric cell cycling performance in ester electrolyte (EC/DMC) at 1 mA cm⁻² current density and 1 mAh cm⁻² capacity.

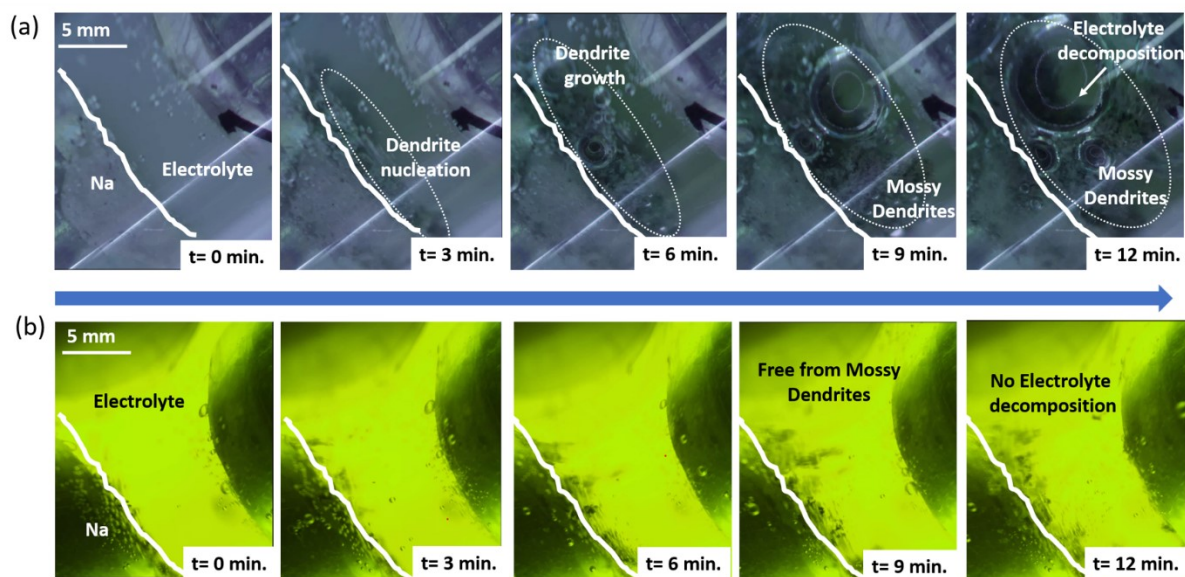


Fig. S9 In-situ optical testing for visualizing dendrite growth pattern over sodium metal anode (a) In conventional electrolyte without additive with mossy dendrites and bubble formation (b) In additive based electrolyte after a different span of time at 5 mA cm⁻² current density.

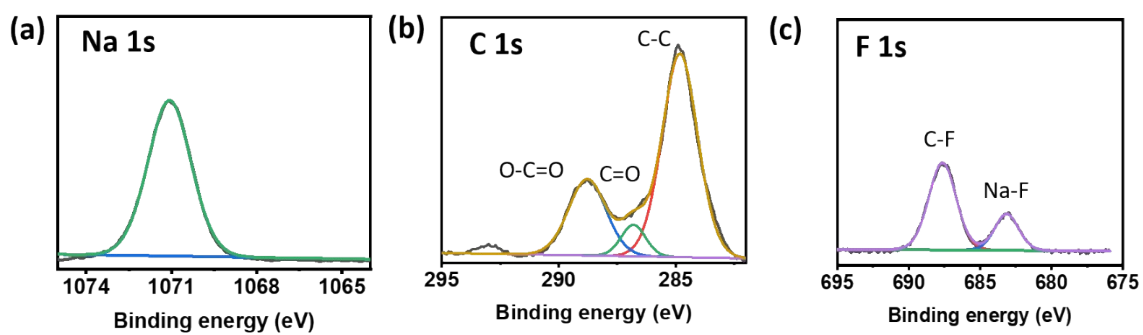


Fig. S10 XPS spectra of reference Na metal anode after cycling (a) Na 1s (b) C 1s (c) F 1s

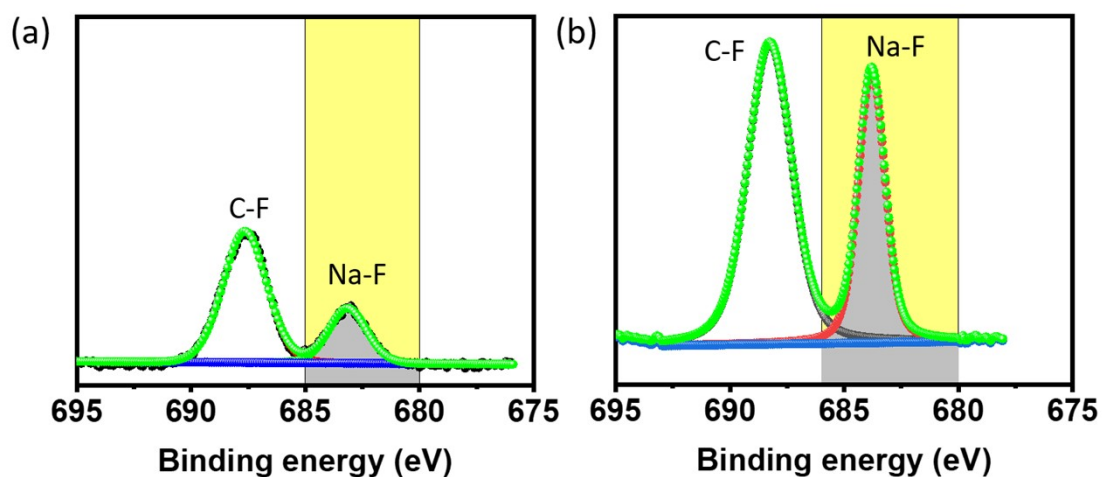


Fig. S11 (a) XPS spectra for F 1s from sodium metal anode in reference electrolyte after cycling
 (b) XPS spectra for F 1s from sodium metal anode in additive based electrolyte after cycling

Table-S2 XPS data tabulated in the form of elements, peak position, peak assignment and possible species

Element	Peak position	Peak assignment	Species
C	289.1/286.4/284.8 eV	O-C=O/C=O/C-C	NaSO ₃ CF ₃ /RC ₂ Na
O	535.6/532.5/531.1	O-H/Na-O/Na-C	NaOH/Na ₂ O/Na ₂ CO ₃
Na	1071	Na-F/Na-O	NaF/Na ₂ O
I	630.59/619.09	I 3d _{5/2} / I 3d _{3/2}	NaI
Bi	166.72/163.64/161/158.4	Bi 4f _{5/2} (Bi ₂ O ₃)/Bi 4f _{5/2} / Bi 4f _{7/2} (Bi ₂ O ₃)/Bi 4f _{7/2}	Na ₃ Bi / Bi ₂ O ₃
F	688.25/683.79 eV	C-F/Na-F	NaSO ₃ CF ₃ /NaF
S	170.33/169.02 eV	S 2p _{1/2} / S 2p _{3/2}	NaSO ₄

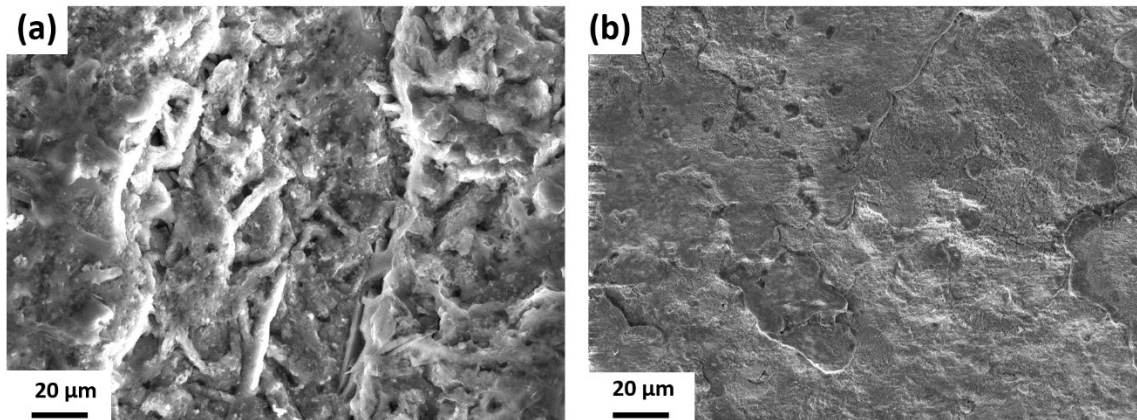


Fig. S12 FESEM images of sodium metal surface after 50 plating/stripping cycles in symmetric cell configuration (a) without additive (b) with additive

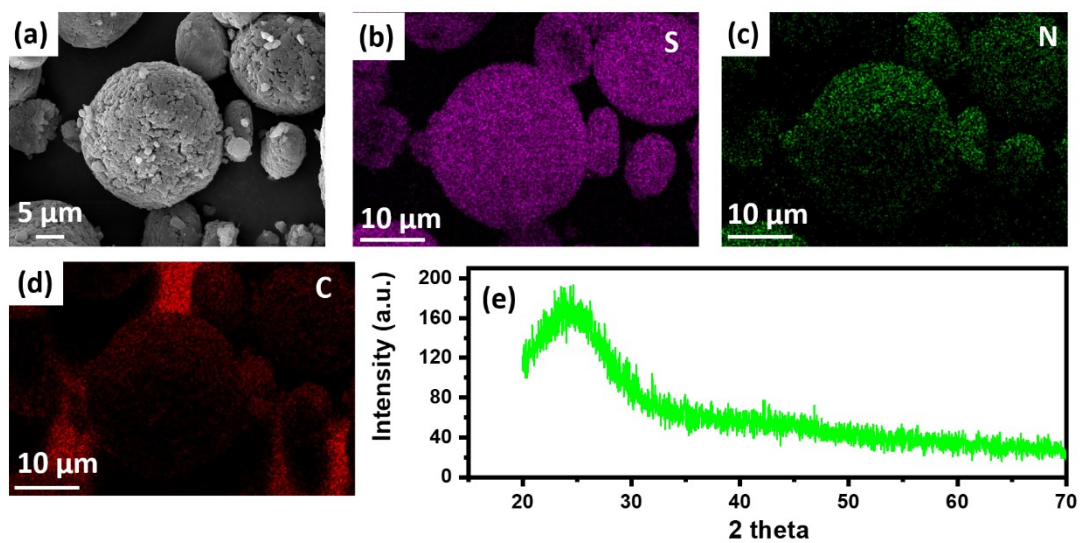


Fig. S13 (a) FESEM image of as synthesized SPAN material (b-c) corresponding EDX images (e) XRD spectra of the SPAN material

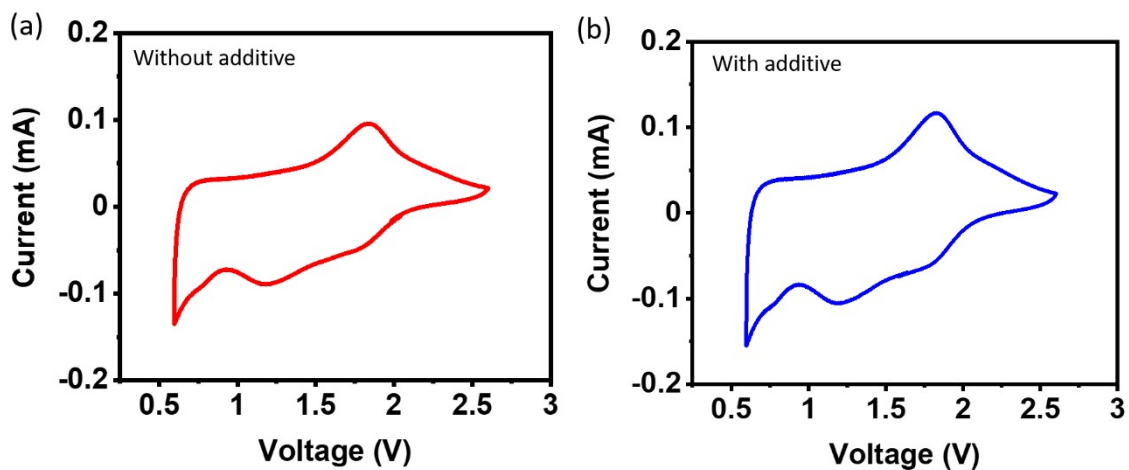


Fig. S14 (a) Cyclic voltammetry curves for Na-SPAN full cells without additive (b) with additives. CV was captured at 0.1 mA s^{-1} scan rate.

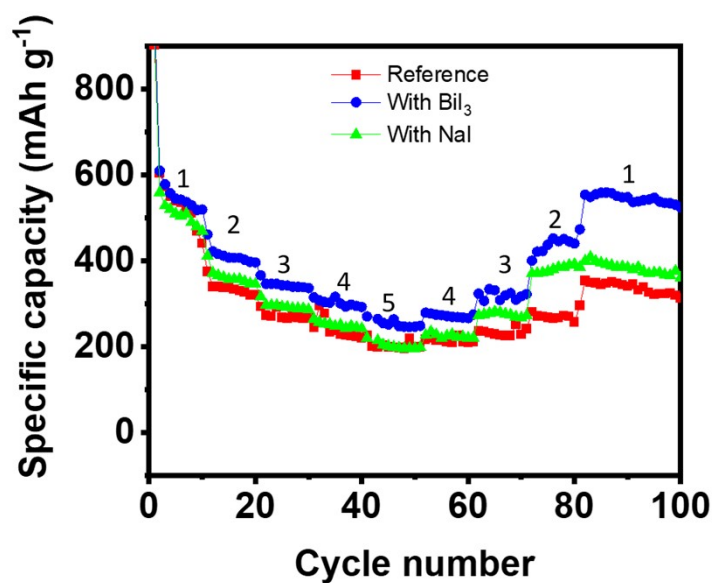


Fig. S15 Rate performance analysis for Na//SPAN full cells with BiI_3 , NaI and reference electrolyte. Where 1-5 corresponds to 160 mA g^{-1} , 320 mA g^{-1} , 640 mA g^{-1} , 800 mA g^{-1} , and 1000 mA g^{-1} current density, respectively

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