

Dehydrofluorination Process of Poly(vinylidene difluoride) PVdF-Based Gel Polymer Electrolytes and Its Effect on Lithium-Sulfur Batteries

Julen Castillo ^{1,2}, Adrián Robles-Fernandez ¹, Rosalía Cid ¹, José Antonio González-Marcos ², Michel Armand ¹, Daniel Carriazo ^{1,3}, Heng Zhang ⁴ and Alexander Santiago ^{1,*}

¹ Centre for Cooperative Research on Alternative Energies (CIC energiGUNE), Basque Research and Technology Alliance (BRTA), 01510 Vitoria-Gasteiz, Spain

² Department of Chemical Engineering, Faculty of Science and Technology, University of the Basque Country UPV/EHU, Campus de Leioa, Barrio Sarriena, ES-48940 Leioa, Bizkaia, Spain

³ IKERBASQUE, Basque Foundation for Science, 48013 Bilbao, Spain

⁴ Key Laboratory of Material Chemistry for Energy Conversion and Storage (Ministry of Education), School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Wuhan 430074, China

* Correspondence: asantiago@cicenergigune.com;

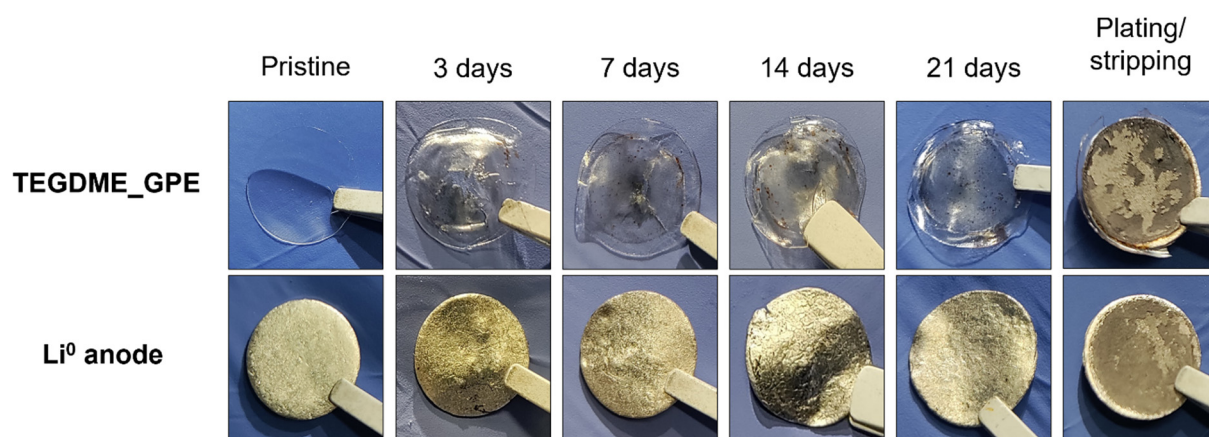


Figure S1. The aging test of TEGDME_GPE in contact with Li⁰ anode.

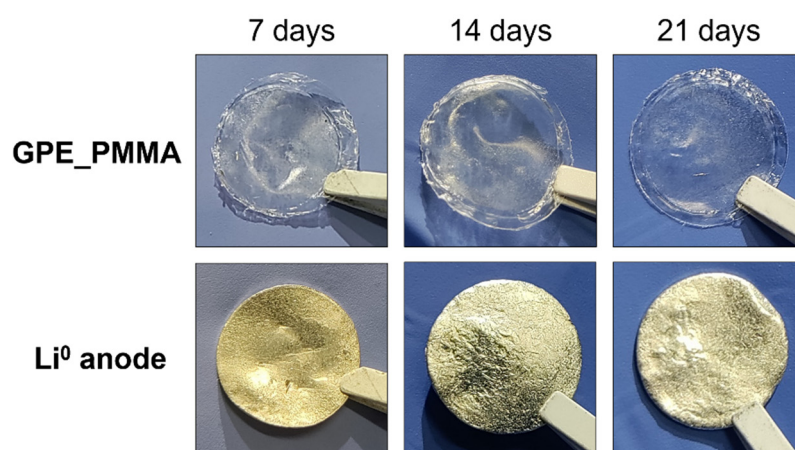


Figure S2. The aging test of the PMMA/PEGDME_GPE after contact with Li⁰ anode.

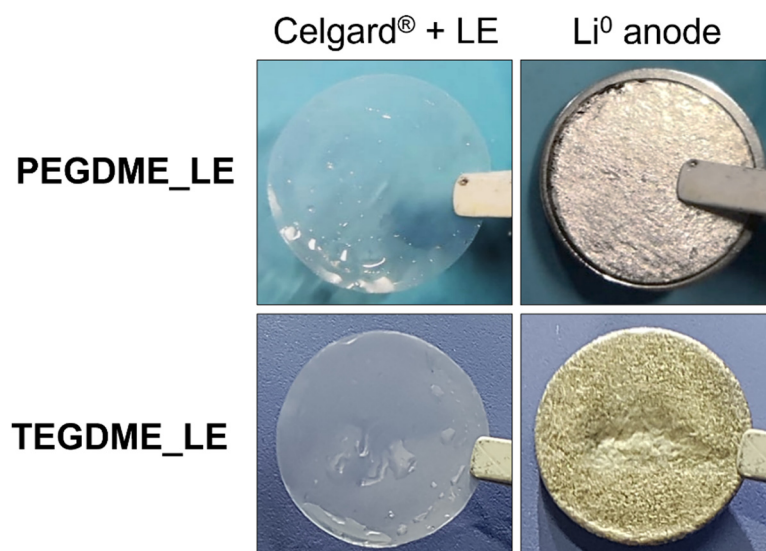


Figure S3. The aging test of PEGDME_LE and TEGDME_LE after 14 days in contact with the Li⁰ anode.

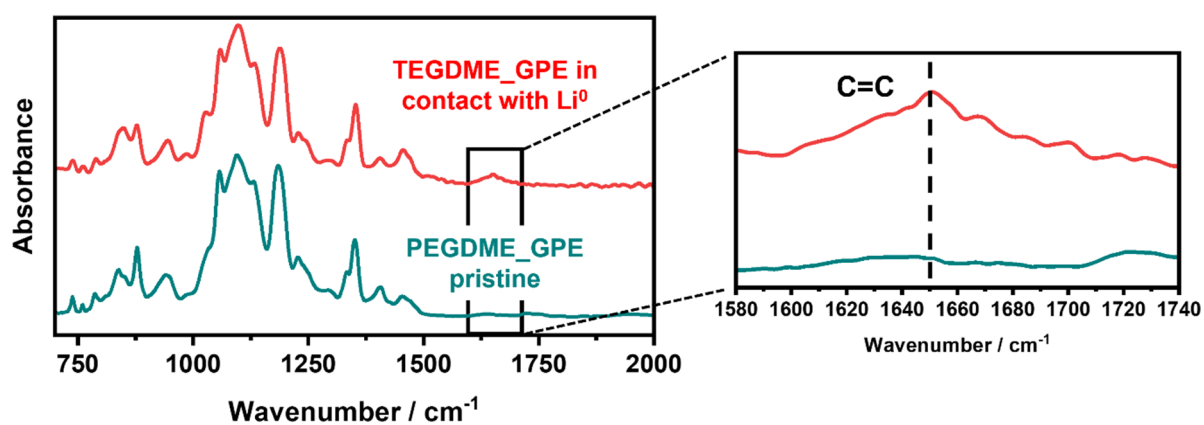


Figure S4. ATR-FTIR spectra of the TEGDME_GPE-based electrolyte before and after being in contact with Li⁰ anode.

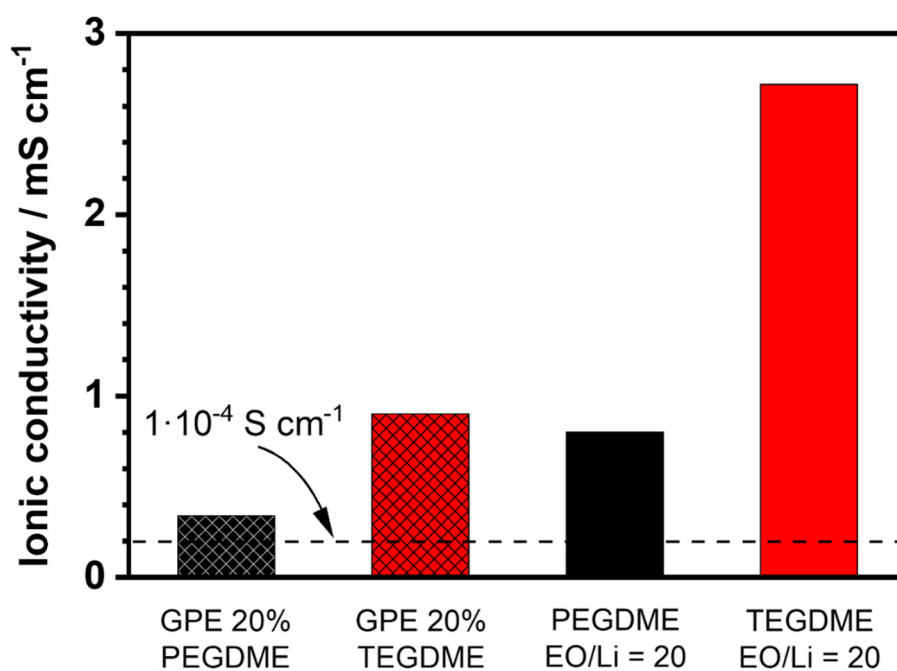


Figure S5. Ionic conductivity at RT of both PEGDME_GPE and TEGDME_GPE and their corresponding liquid electrolyte counterparts.

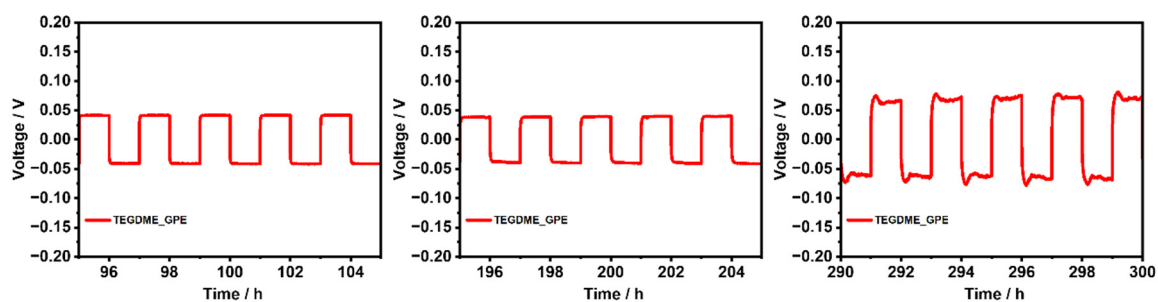


Figure S6. Enlarged symmetrical cell voltage profile data of TEGDME_GPE at different operation times.