

# Improving the ionic conductivity of PEGDMA-based polymer electrolytes by reducing the interfacial resistance for LIBs

**Figure S1.** (a)  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR spectra of methacryloyl chloride and (b) PEG.

**Figure S2.** The macroscopical images of PE (a) precursor solution and (b) after UV-cured polymerization.

**Scheme S1.** Schematic illustration of the (a) LFP-50 and (b) half-cell preparation.

**Figure S3.** Impedance spectra of (a) SPE-50, (b) PE-10, (c) PE-30 and (d) PE-50.

**Figure S4.** Zview fitting result and current model.

**Table S1.** Currents and resistances of the electrolytes for  $t_{\text{Li}^+}$  calculation.

**Figure S5.** CV plots of polymer electrolytes at room temperature with a scan rate of  $1 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$ .

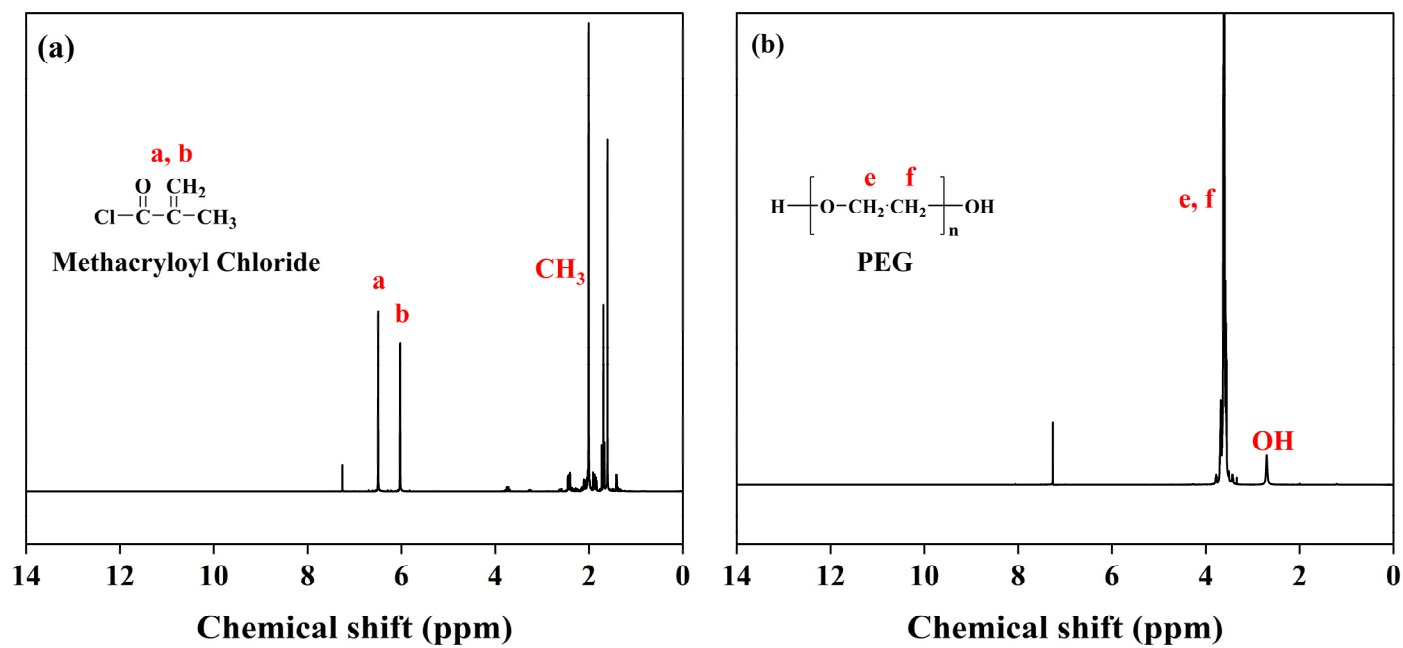
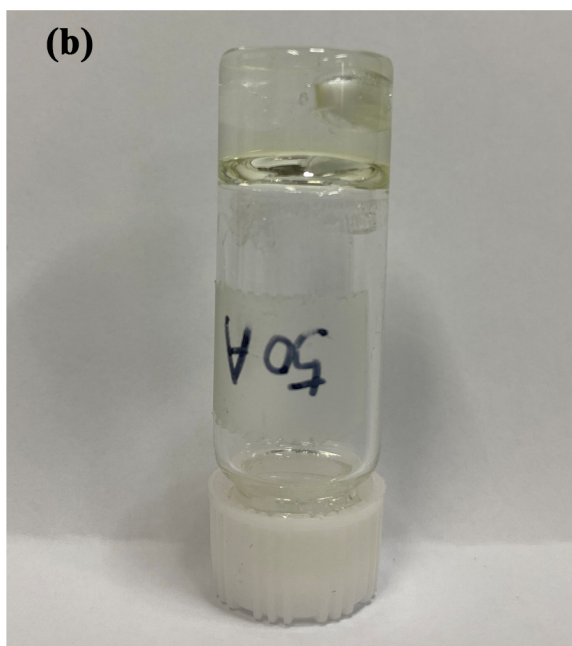
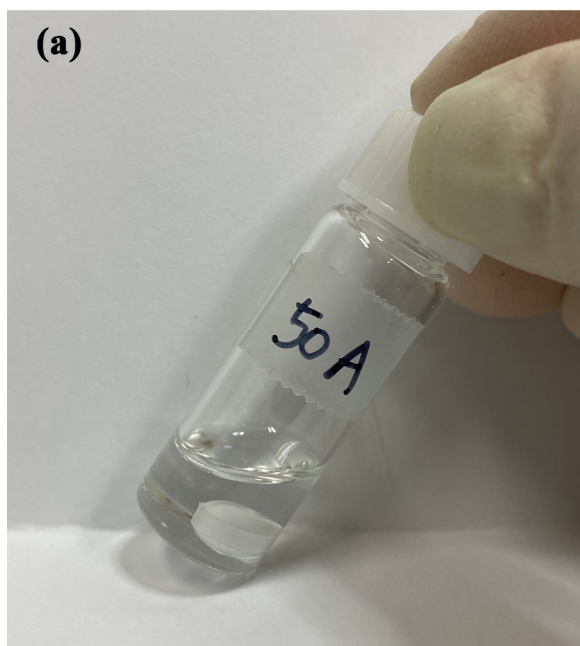
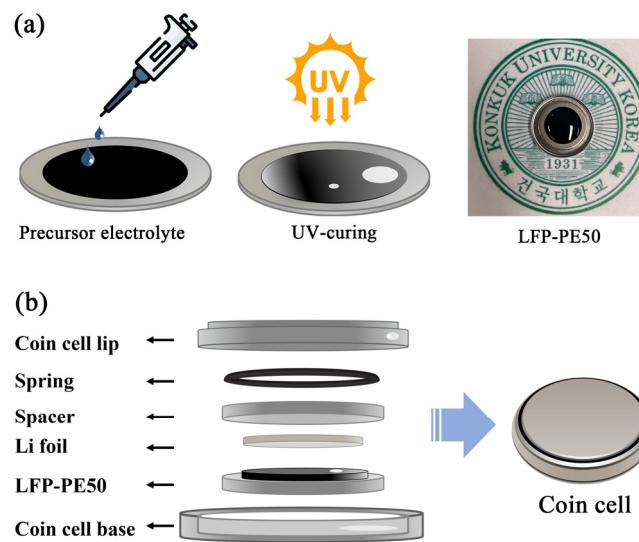


Figure S1. (a)  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR spectra of methacryloyl chloride and (b) PEG.



**Figure S2.** The macroscopical images of PE (a) precursor solution and (b) after UV-cured polymerization.



**Scheme S1.** Schematic illustration of the (a) LFP-50 and (b) half-cell preparation.

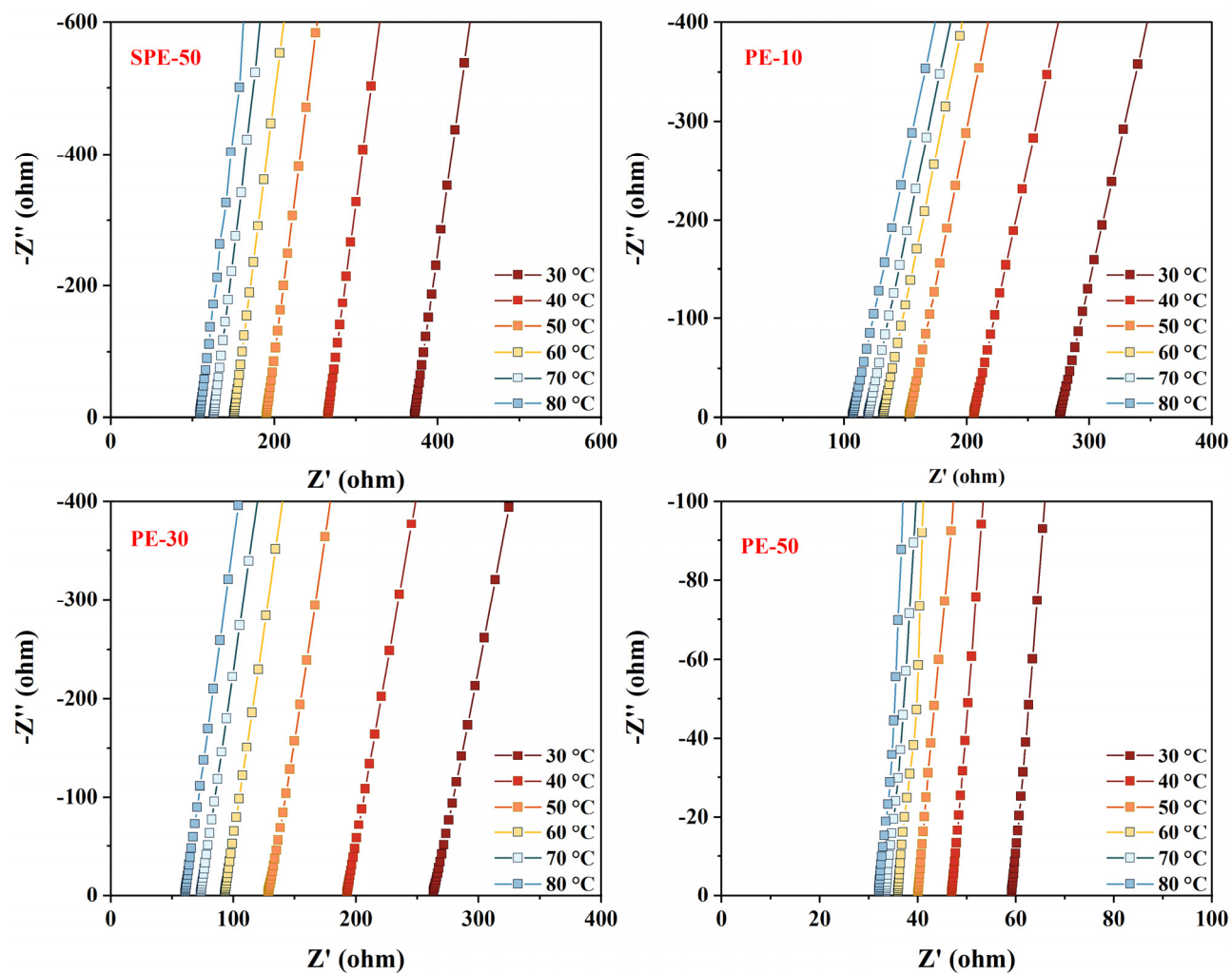
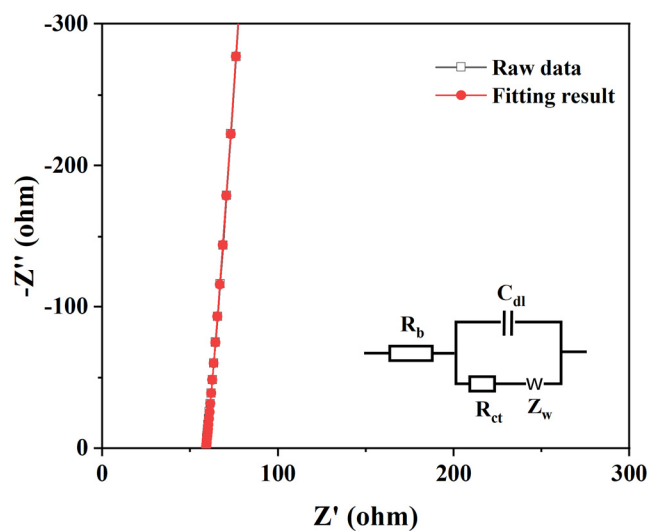


Figure S3. Impedance spectra of (a) SPE-50, (b) PE-10, (c) PE-30, and (d) PE-50.



**Figure S4.** Zview fitting result and current model.

Whereas  $R_b$  is the bulk resistance represent the movement of lithium ions through the electrolyte.  $R_{ct}$ ,  $C_{dl}$  and  $Z_w$  indicate the charge transfer resistance during the electrochemical reactions, double-layer capacitance and Warburg diffusion resistance, respectively.

**Table S1.** Currents and resistances of the electrolytes for  $t_{Li^+}$  calculation.

Electrolyte	$I_s$ (A)	$I_0$ (A)	$\Delta V$ (mV)	$R_0$ (ohm)	$R_s$ (ohm)	$t_{Li^+}$
SPE-50	3.05E-06	1.76E-05	10	371	443	0.16
PE-10	3.77E-06	1.20E-05	10	276	364	0.31
PE-30	8.38E-06	2.00E-05	10	263	343	0.41
PE-50	8.18E-06	1.29E-05	10	59	79	0.63

Bruce–Vincent–Evans Equation:

$$t_{Li^+} = I_s (\Delta V - I_0 R_0) / I_0 (\Delta V - I_s R_s)$$

where  $I_0$  and  $I_s$  are the initial and steady-state current, and  $R_0$  and  $R_s$  are denoted as the interfacial resistance between electrode and electrolyte of the symmetrical cell before and after polarization, respectively.

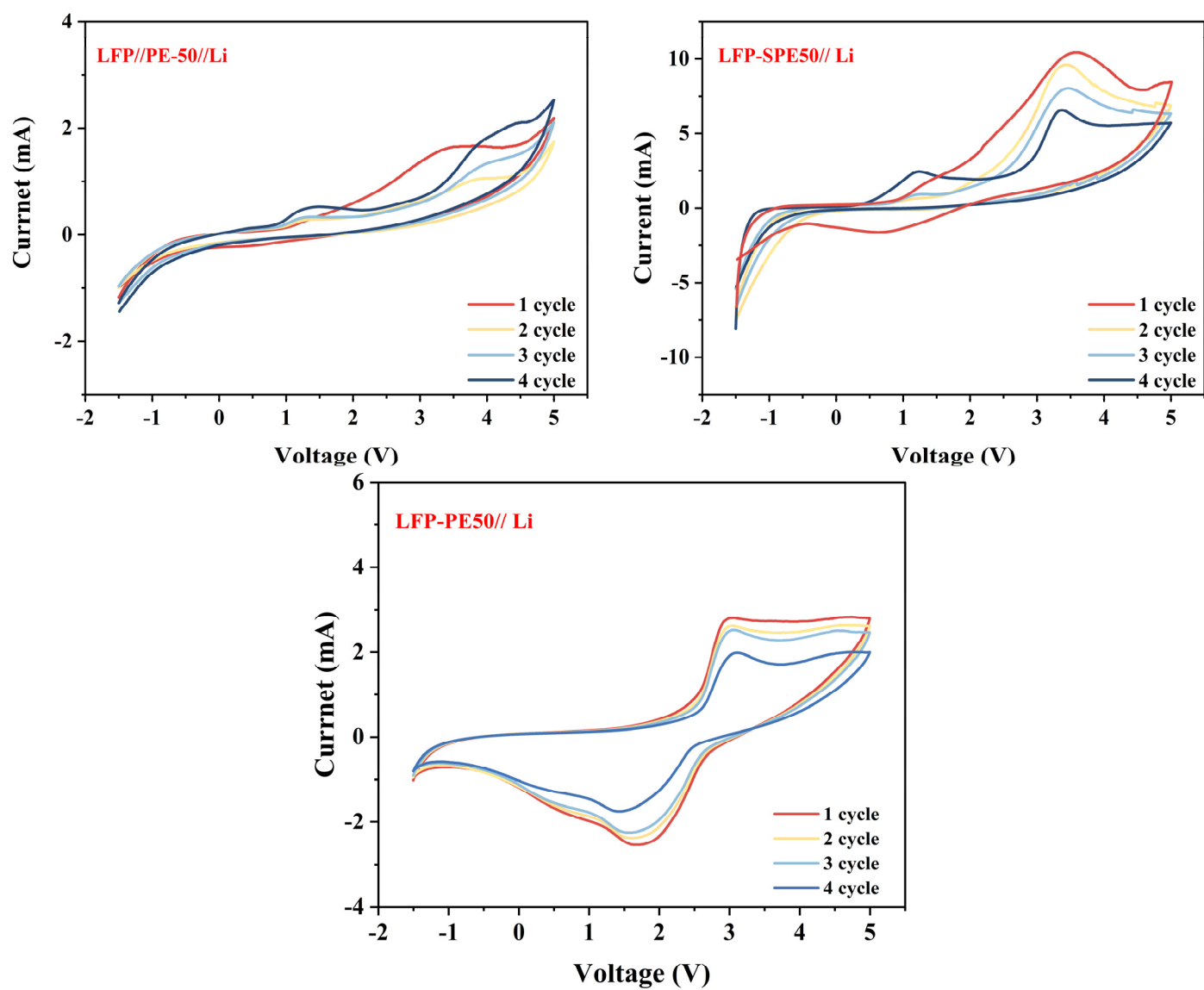


Figure S5. CV plots of polymer electrolytes at room temperature with a scan rate of 1 mV s<sup>-1</sup>.