Supporting information

Solid polymer electrolytes based on poly(ethylene oxide)/carbonated soybean oil blends

Ashish Raj,^a Bruno Grignard,^{b,c} Christophe Detrembleur,^{b,d} and Jean-François Gohy*^a

^aInstitute of Condensed Matter and Nanoscience (IMCN), Université catholique de Louvain,
Place L. Pasteur 1, 1348 Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium

Email: jean-francois.gohy@uclouvain.be

^bCenter for Education and Research on Macromolecules (CERM), CESAM Research Unit, University of Liège, 13 Allée du 6 août, Building B6A, 4000 Liège, Belgium

^cFederation of Researcher in Innovation Technologies for CO₂ transformation (FRITCO2T research platform), University of Liège, 13 Allée du 6 août, Building B6A, 4000 Liège,

Belgium

^d WEL Research Institute, avenue Pasteur, 6, 1300 Wavre, Belgium

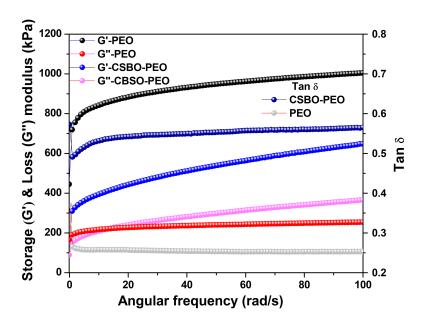


Figure S1. Rheology of PEO and CSBO-PEO (50:50 wt:wt) SPE membranes loaded with 20 wt% LiTFSI for storage (G') and loss (G'') modulus, Tan δ versus angular frequency.

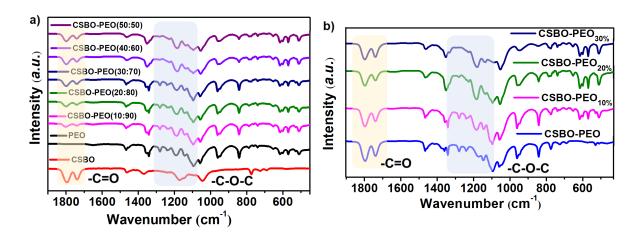


Figure S2. a) Comparative FTIR spectra of CSBO, PEO and CSBO-PEO (wt:wt) blends with various formulations, respectively with 20 wt% of LiTFSI; and b) FTIR of CSBO-PEO (50:50 wt:wt) blends with various amounts LiTFSI (in subscript in wt%).

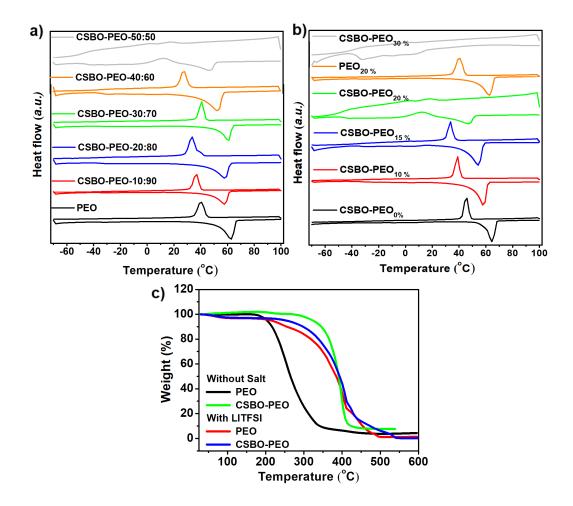


Figure S3. DSC thermograms of SPE membranes, a) different compositions of CSBO-PEO (y:z wt:wt) with LITFSI (20 wt%); b) CSBO-PEO (50:50 wt:wt) with LiTFSI (wt% in subscript); and c) Thermogravimetric analysis of PEO and CSBO-PEO (50:50 wt:wt) with and without LiTFSI, respectively.

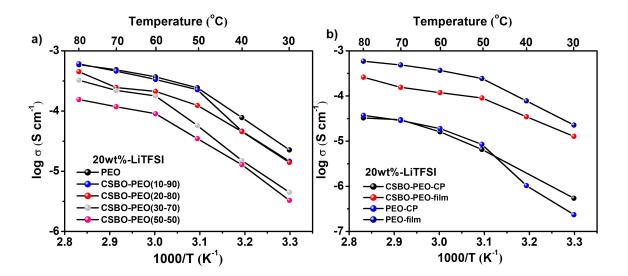


Figure S4. Temperature dependent ionic conductivity of SPEs with 20% of LiTFSI, a) y:z: by wt% in comparison to PEO, and b) with and without cellulose separator (CP: cellulose paper, without CP: film), respectively.

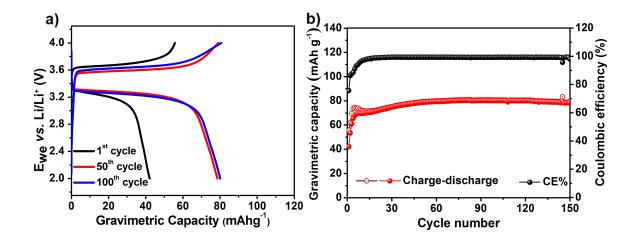


Figure S5. a) Galvanostatic charge-discharge voltage profile with gravimetric capacity at following charge and discharge of 1st, 50th and 100th at 0.1C and b) Capacity retention plot with cycle number for Li|CSBO-PEO_{20%} |LFP at 40 °C.

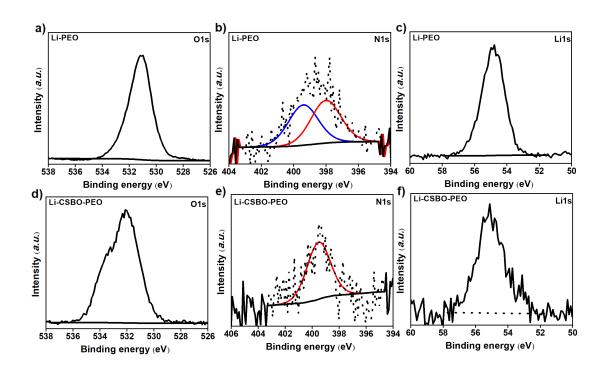


Figure S6. HR-XPS of a) and d) Oxygen (O1s), b) and e) Nitrogen (N1s), c) and f) Lithium (Li1s), for Li-anode surface of cell based on PEO and CSBO-PEO, respectively.

Table S1. Activation energy and pre-exponential factor as calculated from the two-region linear fitting of VFT plots (region 1 and region 2 correspond to lower $(20 \,^{\circ}\text{C} - 50 \,^{\circ}\text{C})$ and higher temperature $(60 \,^{\circ}\text{C} - 80 \,^{\circ}\text{C})$, respectively).

CSBO-PEO (1:1)	Adj. R ₁ ²	Adj. R ₂ ²	InA₁	InA ₁	<i>E_{a1}</i> (kJ-mol ⁻¹)	E _{a2} (kJ-mol ⁻¹)
PEO	0.99	0.99	5.0	-0.4	-15.4	-4.9
10%	0.91	0.75	4.3	-0.5	-19.8	-5.6
15%	0.98	0.99	2.6	0.3	-14.3	-8.0
20%	0.99	0.92	2.8	0.4	-15.5	-9.2

Table S2. Aging analysis: Interfacial (R_{in}) and bulk (R_b) resistance. (in Ohm) of the symmetric Li-Li cells at OCP.

	at OCP									
Day	PE	EO _{20%}	CSBO-PEO _{20%}							
	R₀	R_{in}	Rb	R_{in}						
1 st	2836	17185	362	25267						
2 nd	3489	23687	432	31579						
4 th	3799	27934	531	33645						
7 th	5283	38323	858	48160						
14 th	6769	46708	912	59864						

Table S3. Quantification table of XPS analysis of Li-anode post-cycling indicating binding energy (BE), full width half maxima (FWHM) and abundance ratio (%).

		F 1s			O 1s	N 1s			C 1s						S 2p _{3/2}	Li 1s
		<u>F</u> -C	<u>F</u> -Li	F total		<u>N</u> H ⁺ - (C,H)	<u>N</u> - (C,H)	N total	O- C=O/C O ₃ -2	O- C=O/ CO ₃ -	O=C/ O-C-O-	_	<u>C</u> - (C,H)	C total		
Li-PEO- cycled	BE	688.46	684.71		530.98	399.4	398.01		289.79	288.82	287.8	286.36	284.8			54.78
	FWHM	1.676	1.676		1.898	2.174	2.174		1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43			1.609
.,	Α%	0.233	1.999	2.232	32.241		0.195	0.38	0.891	3.395	0.577	5.164	27.315	37.342	0.199	26.991
Li-CSBO- PEO-cycled	BE	688.5	684.63		532.12	399.53			290.44	289.1	287.8	286.48	284.8			55.12
	FWHM	1.85	1.85		2.911	2.055			1.257	1.257	1.257	1.257	1.257			1.624
	Α%	1.511	0.451	1.962	18.228	0.301		0.301	1.049	3.375	2.023	9.103	57.971	73.521	0.469	5.246