Supporting Information for

# **Quantum Spin Exchange Interactions to Accelerate the Redox Kinetics**

#### in Li-S Batteries

Yu Du<sup>1</sup>, Weijie Chen<sup>1</sup>, Yu Wang<sup>1</sup>, Yue Yu<sup>1</sup>, Kai Guo<sup>1</sup>, Gan Qu<sup>1, \*</sup> and Jianan Zhang<sup>1, \*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Key Laboratory of Advanced Energy Catalytic and Functional Materials Preparation of Zhengzhou City, College of Materials Science and Engineering, Zhengzhou University, Zhengzhou 450001, P. R. China

\*Corresponding authors. E-mail: <u>gqu@zzu.edu.cn</u> (G. Qu), <u>zjn@zzu.edu.cn</u> (J. Zhang)

## **S1** Computational Methods

The DFT calculations were performed on Vienna ab initio Simulation package (VASP) [S1, S2] with projector augmented wave (PAW) pseudopotential [S3, S4]. The exchangecorrelation interaction was described by Perdew-Burke-Ernzerhof (PBE) functional within the spin-dependent generalized gradient approximation (GGA) [S5]. The kinetic energy cut-off was set to 500 eV, and the dispersion corrections in Grimme's scheme (DFT-D3) was utilized to treat the long-range van der Waals interactions [S6]. For structure optimization, the Brillouin zone was sampled by Gamma-centered k-point with  $3 \times 3 \times 1$ , and the convergence criterion of force and energy were set to 0.01 eV Å<sup>-1</sup> and  $10^{-5}$  eV, respectively [S7]. For electronic structure calculation, the total energy was converged to  $10^{-7}$  eV.



## **S2** Supplementary Figures and Tables

Fig. S1 The supernatant of MgPc, MgPc@CNT and MgPc@FCNT after the centrifugation



Fig. S2 SEM images of a CNT, b FCNT, c MgPc@CNT and d MgPc@FCNT



Fig. S3 TEM images of MgPc@FCNT



Fig. S4 HRTEM images of MgPc@FCNT



Fig. S5 Cs-HAADF-STEM images of MgPc@FCNT



Fig. S6 STEM-EDS elemental mapping of MgPc@FCNT



Fig. S7 FT-IR spectra of MgPc@FCNT and MgPc



**Fig. S8** Nitrogen adsorption and desorption isotherm and pore size distribution curves of **a**, **b** MgPc@FCNT and **c**, **d** MgPc@CNT



Fig. S9 XPS survey of a MgPc@FCNT, b MgPc@CNT, c FCNT and d MgPc



Fig. S10 XPS spectra of MgPc@FCNT, MgPc@CNT, FCNT and MgPc. **a** F 1s spectrum, **b** N 1s spectrum



Fig. S11 The expanded peaks of EPR spectra for a MgPc@FCNT, MgPc@CNT and b MgPc



Fig. S12 Inelastic electron cutoff edge energy ( $E_{cutoff}$ ) of a MgPc@FCNT, b MgPc@CNT and c MgPc calculated by UPS



Fig. S13 HOMO energy of a MgPc@FCNT, b MgPc@CNT and c MgPc calculated by UPS



**Fig. S14** UV-vis spectra of MgPc@FCNT, MgPc@CNT and MgPc. **a** Reflection spectrum, **b** absorption spectrum

Figure S13a shows the relationship between reflectivity and wavelength, and the relationship between absorbance and reflectance is as follows:

$$\alpha = -\log(R) \tag{S1}$$

The relationship between absorbance and wavelength was obtained by replacing reflectance with absorbance using Equation 1.1, as shown in Fig. 13b. According to the Kubelka Munk equation:

$$(\alpha h\nu)^{1/n} = A (h\nu - E_g)$$
(S2)

Among them  $\alpha$  is the absorbance, *h* is the Planck constant, v Is the frequency of light, A is a physical quantity related to the material,  $E_g$  is the bandgap energy value, *n* is 1/2 for direct bandgap semiconductors, and 2 for indirect semiconductors. Fig. 2e is obtained after converting Fig. S13b into photon energy. In Fig. 2e, select the straight-line segment with the highest slope as the tangent, and the value at the intersection of the tangent and the x-axis is the bandgap width [S8].



Fig. S15 HOMO/LUMO level alignment obtained through DFT calculations



Fig. S16 CV profiles of a MgPc@FCNT, b MgPc@CNT, c FCNT and d CNT



**Fig. S17** Li-ion diffusion coefficient of **a** MgPc@FCNT, **b** MgPc@CNT, **c** FCNT and **d** CNT probed by the plots of CV peak currents vs. square root of the scan rates



Fig. S18 Tafel slope of CV a peak 1 and b peak 2



Fig. S19 The constant potential discharge curves of a FCNT and b CNT using  $Li_2S_6$  solution at 2.05 V



Fig. S20 Temperature-dependent EIS of MgPc@FCNT at 1.8, 2.1, 2.4 and 2.7 V



Fig. S21 Temperature-dependent EIS of MgPc@CNT at 1.8, 2.1, 2.4 and 2.7 V



Fig. S22 Temperature-dependent EIS of FCNT at 1.8, 2.1, 2.4 and 2.7 V



Fig. S23 Temperature-dependent EIS of CNT at 1.8, 2.1, 2.4 and 2.7 V



Fig. S24 Arrhenius plots of a MgPc@FCNT, b MgPc@CNT, c FCNT and d CNT batteries calculated based on the EIS curve



Fig. S25 Digital photos of the MgPc@FCNT modified separator under various mechanical stresses



**Fig. S26** The galvanostatic charge-discharge profiles of **a** MgPc@FCNT, **b** MgPc@CNT, **c** FCNT and **d** CNT at varied current densities



Fig. S27 Q2/Q1 at different rate of MgPc@FCNT, MgPc@CNT, FCNT and CNT

The *in-situ* XRD spectra were processed in air during the GCD processes for the MgPc@FCNT and MgPc@CNT. The voltage programming of the XRD patterns are shown in the left of Figs. 4d and S28.



Fig. S28 2D pseudo-color in-situ XRD patterns of MgPc@CNT during the GCD processes



Fig. S29 The capacity decay rates at 0.5 and 2 C



Fig. S30 SEM images of the cathode electrode after 100 cycles with a PP separator modified by a MgPc@FCNT and b MgPc@CNT



Fig. S31 Optimized Configurations of  $Li_2S_n$  (n=1, 2, 4, 6, 8) and isolated  $S_8$  clusters. The Li and S atoms are green and yellow respectively



**Fig. S32** Side views of **a** MgPc@FCNT and **b** MgPc@CNT. The H, C, N, Mg, and F are white, gray, blue, purple, and pink, respectively



Fig. S33 Calculated atomic adsorption energy



Fig. S34 Side views of the adsorption configurations of  $Li_2S_n$  (n = 1, 2, 4, 6, 8) and isolated  $S_8$  clusters on MgPc@FCNT



Fig. S35 Side views of the adsorption configurations of  $Li_2S_n$  (n = 1, 2, 4, 6, 8) and isolated  $S_8$  clusters on MgPc@CNT

**Table S1** The Mg contents in MgPc@FCNT as determined by ICP, XPS ang EDS mapping

Sample	ICP (wt%)	XPS (wt%)	EDS mapping (wt%)
MgPc@FCNT	0.36	0.73	0.57

#### Table S2 Vibration types of FT-IR peaks [S9]

Wavenumbers	Vibration types		
1330、1282、1165	The stretching vibration of C-N bond		
1607	The stretching vibration of C=N bond		
1078、1056、756、726	The stretching vibration of phthalocyanine skeleton		
888	Metal ligand vibration		
1482	The stretching vibration of C=C bond		

**Table S3** The structural parameters at the Mg K-edge extracted from quantitativeEXAFS curve-fittings

Sample	bond type	CN*	R (Å)	$\sigma^2 (10^{-3} \text{\AA}^2)^{**}$	R factor	
Mg-SAC	Mg-N	$3.0\pm0.5$	$2.01\pm0.01$	$5.4 \pm 1.6$	0.056	
	Mg-F	$2.1\pm0.6$	$2.38\pm0.02$	$5.4 \pm 1.6$		
MgPc	Mg-N	4	$1.91\pm0.03$	$11.4 \pm 6.1$	0.038	
* CN: coordination number; $S_0^2$ was fixed from the fitting result of MgPc						
** σ <sup>2</sup> : Debye–Waller factors						

Table S4 The bond length (Å) for  $Li_2S_n$  (n = 1, 2, 4, 6, 8) and isolated  $S_8$  clusters on MgPc@FCNT and MgPc@CNT

	Adsorption	Li <sub>2</sub> S	Li <sub>2</sub> S <sub>2</sub>	Li <sub>2</sub> S <sub>4</sub>	Li <sub>2</sub> S <sub>6</sub>	Li <sub>2</sub> S <sub>8</sub>	S <sub>8</sub>
MgPc@FCNT	Mg–S bond	2.06	2.54	2.65	2.36	1.72	3.8
	Li–N bond		2.21	2.25	2.08	1.86	
MgPc@CNT	Mg–S bond	2.46	2.54	2.65	1.91	2.11	3.96
	Li–N bond		2.4	2.25	2.13	2.04	

#### **Supplementary References**

- [S1] G. Kresse, J. Furthmüller, Efficient iterative schemes for*ab initio* total-energy calculations using a plane-wave basis set. Phys. Rev. B 54, 11169–11186 (1996). <u>https://doi.org/10.1103/physrevb.54.11169</u>
- [S2] G. Kresse, J. Hafner, *Ab initio* molecular-dynamics simulation of the liquid-metalamorphous-semiconductor transition in germanium. Phys. Rev. B 49, 14251– 14269 (1994). <u>https://doi.org/10.1103/physrevb.49.14251</u>
- [S3] P.E. Blöchl, Projector augmented-wave method. Phys. Rev. B 50, 17953–17979 (1994). <u>https://doi.org/10.1103/physrevb.50.17953</u>
- [S4] G. Kresse, D. Joubert, From ultrasoft pseudopotentials to the projector augmentedwave method. Phys. Rev. B 59, 1758–1775 (1999). <u>https://doi.org/10.1103/physrevb.59.1758</u>
- [S5] J.P. Perdew, K. Burke, M. Ernzerhof, Generalized gradient approximation made simple. Phys. Rev. Lett. 77, 3865–3868 (1996). <u>https://doi.org/10.1103/physrevlett.77.3865</u>
- [S6] J.A. White, D.M. Bird, Implementation of gradient-corrected exchange-correlation potentials in Car-Parrinello total-energy calculations. Phys. Rev. B 50, 4954–4957 (1994). <u>https://doi.org/10.1103/physrevb.50.4954</u>
- [S7] S. Froyen, Brillouin-zone integration by Fourier quadrature: Special points for superlattice and supercell calculations. Phys. Rev. B 39, 3168–3172 (1989). <u>https://doi.org/10.1103/physrevb.39.3168</u>
- [S8] Y. Xu, M. Di, Y. Wang, L. Fu, Y. Du et al., Structure, bandgap and photoluminescence of fluorinated reduced graphene oxide. Diam. Relat. Mater. 114, 108342 (2021). <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/j.diamond.2021.108342</u>
- [S9] Z. Liu, X. Zhang, Y. Zhang, J. Jiang, Theoretical investigation of the molecular, electronic structures and vibrational spectra of a series of first transition metal phthalocyanines. Spectrochim. Acta, Part A 67, 1232–1246 (2007). <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/j.saa.2006.10.013</u>