

Supplementary Material

**Fluorine-free electrolytes for all-solid sodium-ion batteries based on percyano-substituted organic salts**

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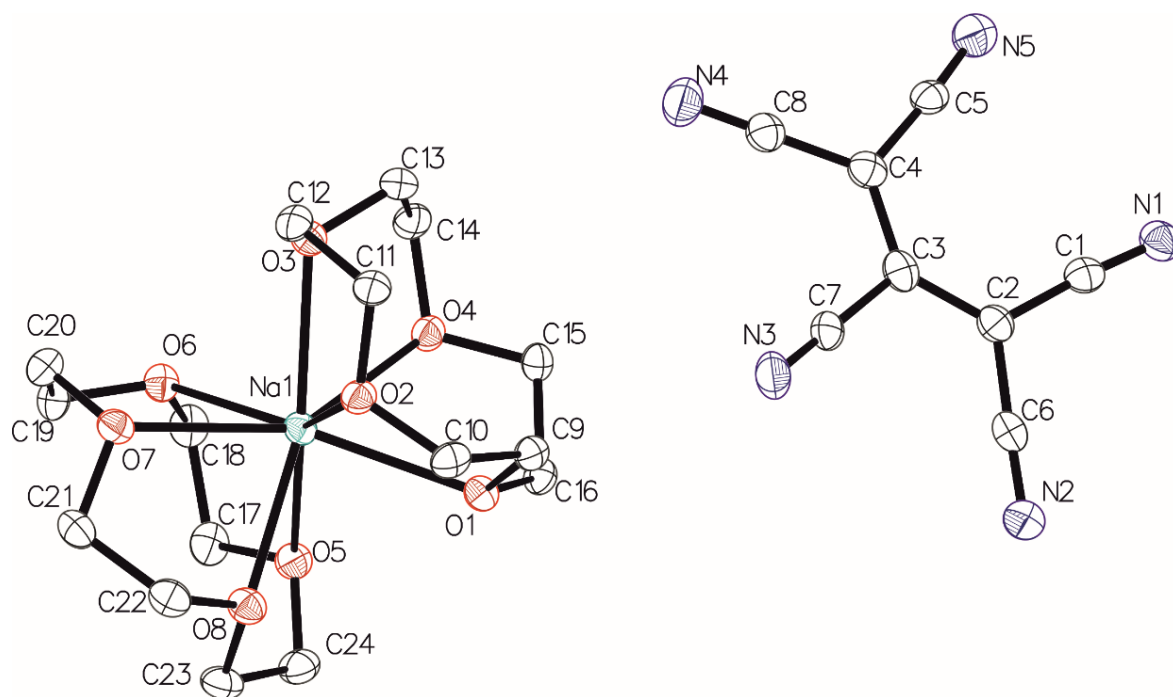
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## X-ray crystallography

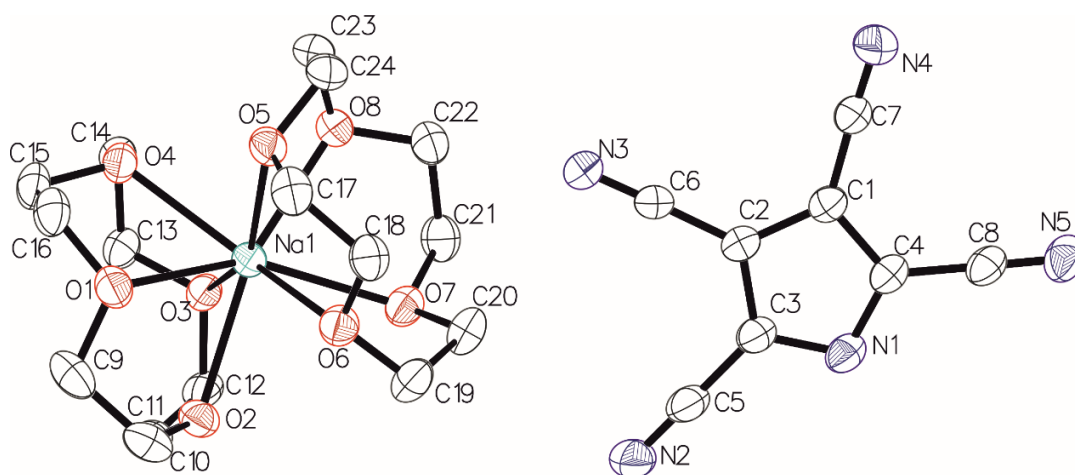
A suitable single crystals of  $\text{Na}(\text{12C4})_2^+\text{PCPI}^-$ ,  $\text{Na}(\text{12C4})_2^+\text{TCP}^-$  and  $\text{Na}(\text{12C4})_2^+\text{TIM}^-$  solvates were selected under the polarizing microscope and mounted in inert oil on an Oxford Diffraction  $\kappa$ -CCD Gemini A Ultra diffractometer. Crystals were kept at 120.0(1) K during data collection. Cell refinement and data collection as well as data reduction and analysis were performed with the CRYSTALIS<sup>PRO</sup> software. [1] Using Olex2 [2], the structure was solved with the ShelXT [3] structure solution program using Direct Methods and refined with the ShelXL [4] refinement package using Least Squares minimization. The crystal data and experimental parameters are summarized in Table 3. Hydrogen atoms were added to the structure model at a geometrically idealized coordinates and refined as riding atoms. Solvate  $\text{Na}(\text{12C4})_2^+\text{PCPI}^-$  exhibit structural disorder. PCPI anions are disordered over two positions with occupancy ratios of 0.896(4):0.104(4). The non-merohedric crystal domains of  $\text{Na}(\text{12C4})_2^+\text{TCP}^-$  were found to be twinned in the triclinic space group  $P1$  with two domains of ratio 0.8498(4):0.1502(4) in the final refinement and the hklf 5 procedure was used for the refinement. Both orientation matrices identified using the program CRYSTALIS<sup>PRO</sup> are related by a twofold rotation around the  $[-0.2\ 0.08\ 0.02]$  direction in reciprocal space (0 1 0 in direct space).

**Supporting table 1.** Crystal Data for the Single Crystal X-ray Structures of 12C4 solvates of NaPCPI, NaTCP and NaTIM.

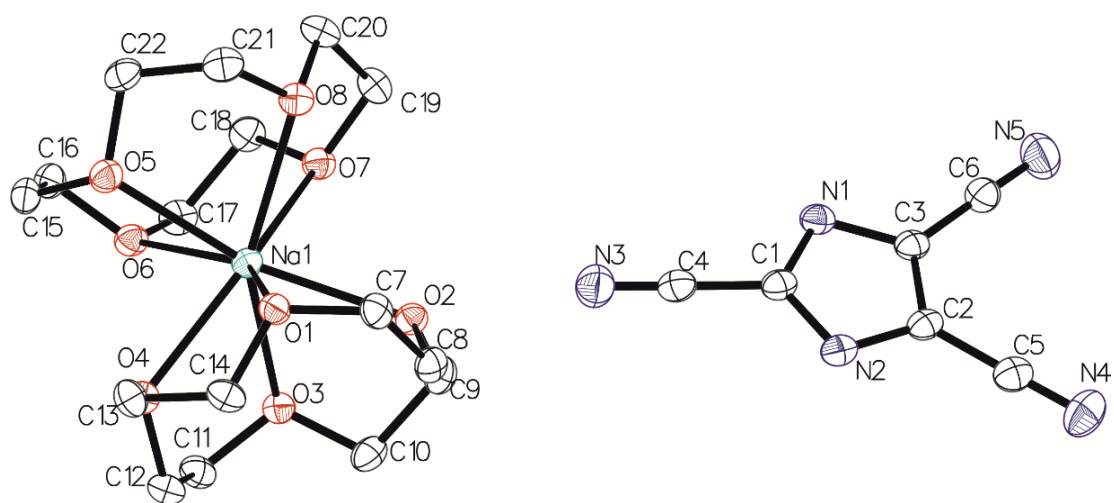
Compound reference	$\text{Na}(\text{12C4})_2^+\text{PCPI}^-$	$\text{Na}(\text{12C4})_2^+\text{TCP}^-$	$\text{Na}(\text{12C4})_2^+\text{TIM}^-$
Chemical formula	$\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{32}\text{NaO}_8\cdot\text{C}_8\text{N}_5$	$\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{32}\text{NaO}_8\cdot\text{C}_8\text{N}_5$	$\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{32}\text{NaO}_8\cdot\text{C}_6\text{N}_5$
Formula Mass	541.53	541.53	517.51
Crystal system	Triclinic	Triclinic	Monoclinic
$a/\text{\AA}$	7.8139(2)	14.8918(3)	8.4422(2)
$b/\text{\AA}$	13.9616(6)	16.1844(3)	13.7081(3)
$c/\text{\AA}$	14.0604(6)	23.6019(5)	22.2632(5)
$\alpha/^\circ$	119.144(5)	88.8849(17)	90
$\beta/^\circ$	94.331(3)	75.7581(19)	94.506(2)
$\gamma/^\circ$	94.794(3)	78.8007(18)	90
Unit cell volume/ $\text{\AA}^3$	1323.08(10)	5406.2(2)	2568.47(10)
Temperature/K	120.0(1)	120.0(1)	120.0(1)
Space group	$P1$	$P1$	$P2_1/n$
No. of formula units per unit cell, $Z$	2	8	4
No. of reflections measured	19779	35861	60234
No. of independent reflections	4681	35861	5487
$R_{int}$	0.0334	0.0390	0.0577
Final $R_I$ values ( $I > 2\sigma(I)$ )	0.0299	0.0492	0.0340
Final $wR(F^2)$ values ( $I > 2\sigma(I)$ )	0.0725	0.1265	0.0747
Final $R_I$ values (all data)	0.0381	0.0746	0.0471
Final $wR(F^2)$ values (all data)	0.0770	0.1394	0.0815
Goodness of fit on $F^2$	1.026	0.957	1.035
CCDC number	1425674	1425675	1425676



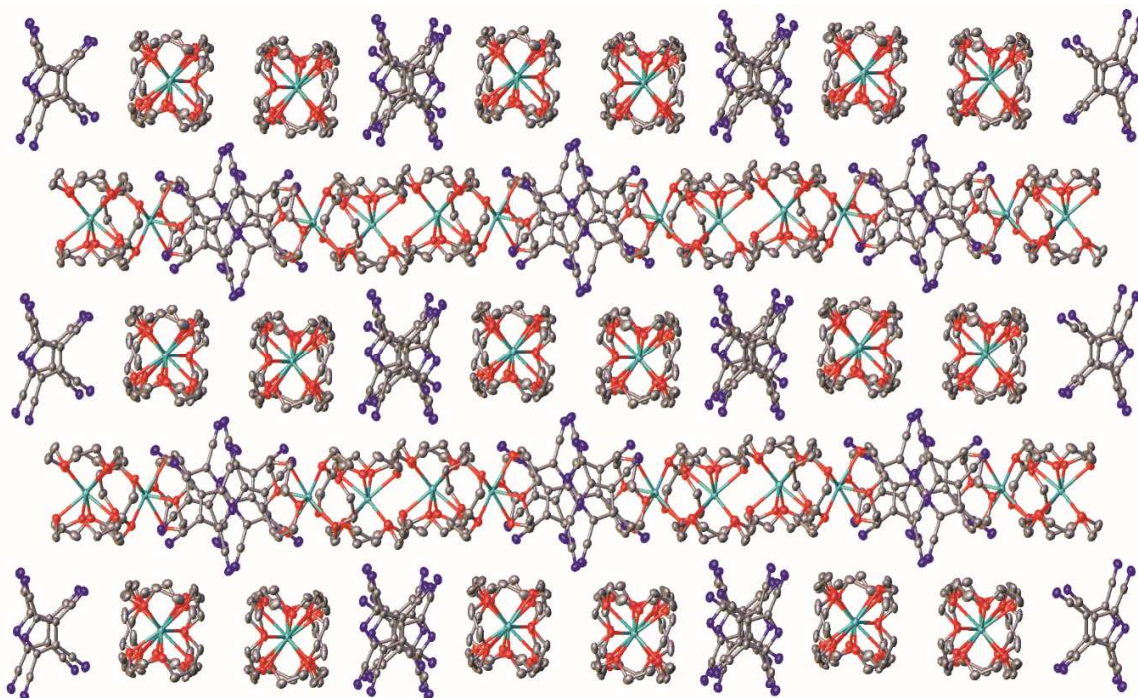
**Supporting figure 1.** Molecular structure of crystalline  $\text{Na}(\text{12C4})_2^+ \text{PCPI}^-$  solvate with atom numbering scheme. Hydrogen atoms and partial disorder of PCPI anion were omitted for clarity.



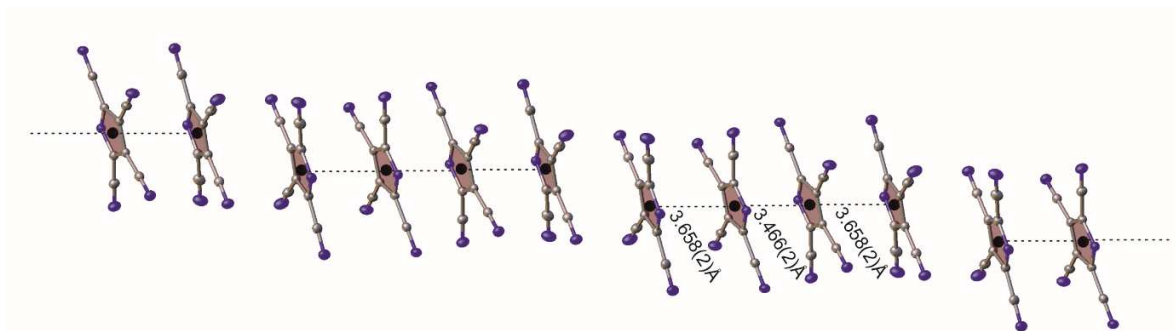
**Supporting figure 2.** Ortep plot of molecular assembly observed in  $\text{Na}(\text{12C4})_2^+ \text{TCP}^-$  solvate. Hydrogen atoms and disorder of 12C4 rings were omitted for clarity.



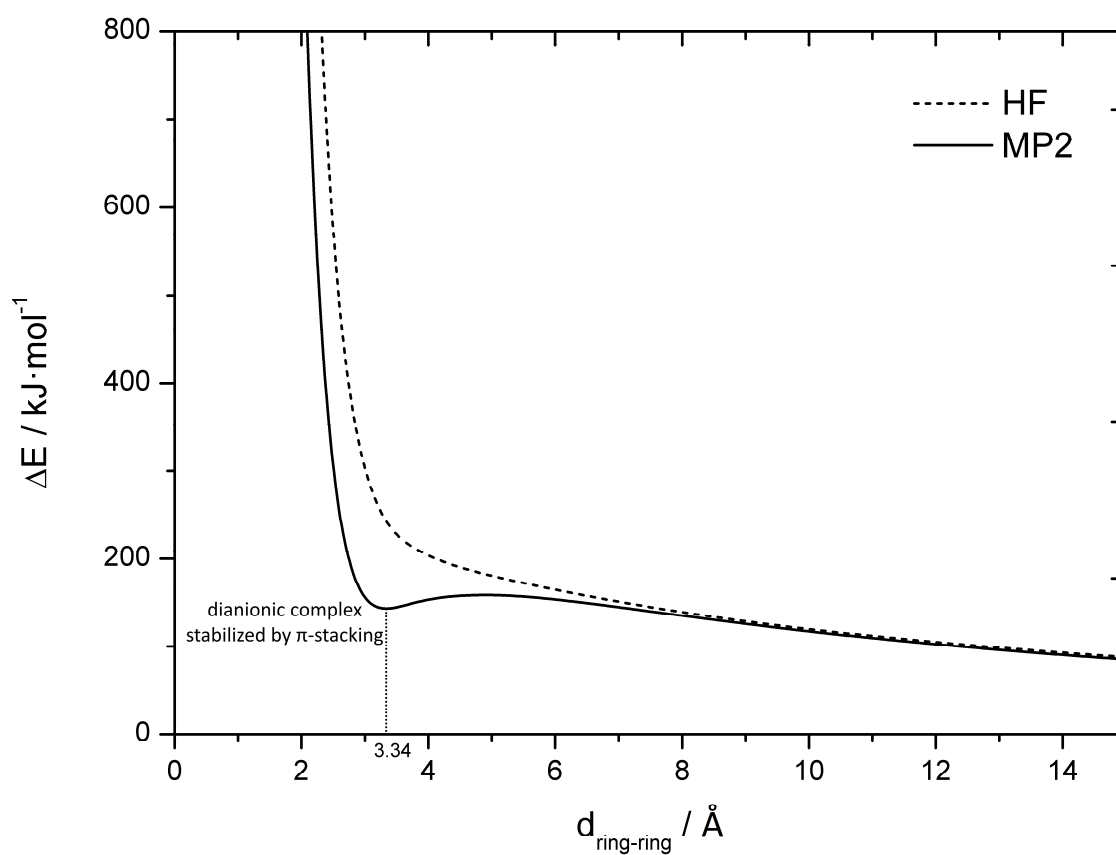
**Supporting figure 3.** Molecular structure of crystalline  $\text{Na}(\text{12C4})_2^+ \text{TIM}^-$  solvate. Hydrogen atoms were omitted for clarity.



**Supporting figure 4.** Projection of the crystal packing in  $\text{Na}(\text{12C4})_2^+ \text{TCP}^-$  along  $a$  axis showing columnar arrangement of anions and cations. Hydrogen atoms have been omitted for clarity. Color code: gray C; red O; blue: N, cyan: Na.



**Supporting figure 5.** Detailed view of columnar arrangement of anions in  $\text{Na}(\text{12C4})_2^+\text{TCP}^-$ . Tetrameric units are formed via  $\pi$ - $\pi$  stacking interaction between TCP rings with short centroid-centroid distance.

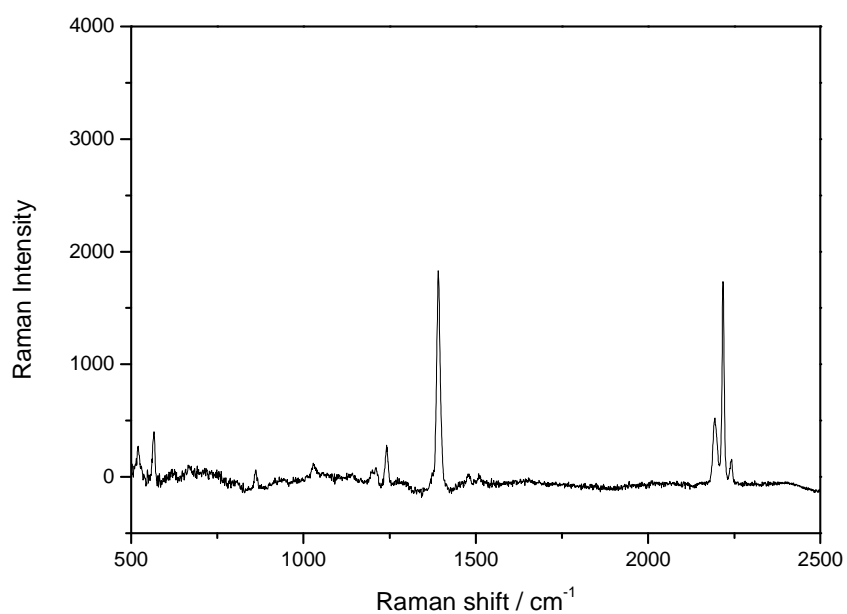


**Supporting figure 6.** BSSE-corrected interaction energies between two TCP anions, as a function of distance between the centers of rings; comparison of uncorrelated (HF/jun-cc-pVDZ) and correlated (MP2/jun-cc-pVDZ) methods in prediction of  $\pi$ -stacking interactions.

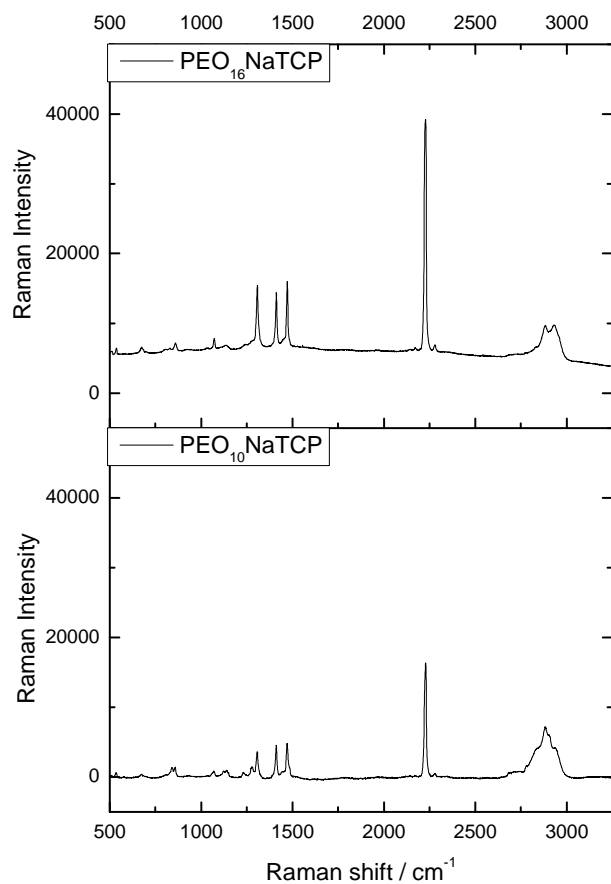
**Supporting table 2.** Detailed geometry of  $\pi$ - $\pi$  contacts in  $\text{Na}(\text{12C4})_2^+\text{TCP}^-$ .

Plane	a-b	b-c	c-d
Centroid-to-plane distance/Å	3.526(2)	3.347(2)	3.460(2)
Centroid-to-centroid distance/Å	3.658(2)	3.466(2)	3.658(2)
Plane-to-plane angle /°	5.06(9)	0.0(2)	5.06(9)
Shift displacement distance/Å	0.972(5)	0.901(5)	1.186(4)

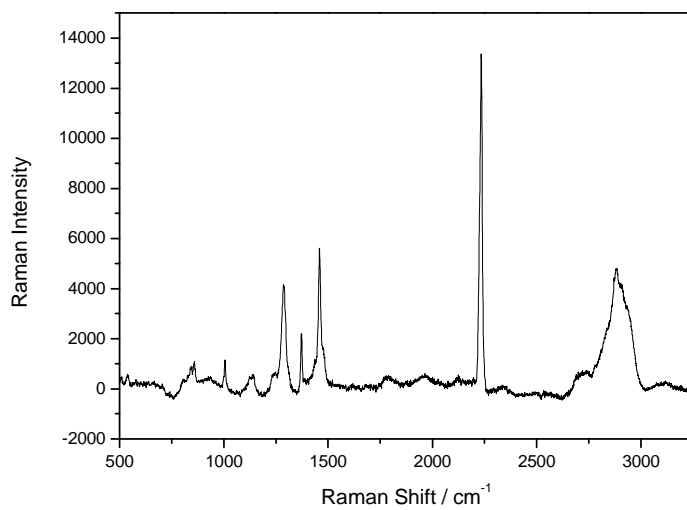
plane **a**: [C2 C1 C4 N1 C3]; plane **b**: [C26 C27 C28 N6 C25]; plane **c**: [C26 C27 C28 N6 C25]<sup>i</sup>, plane **d**: [C2 C1 C4 N1 C3]<sup>i</sup>; symmetry code  $i=1-x, 1-y, 2-z$ ;



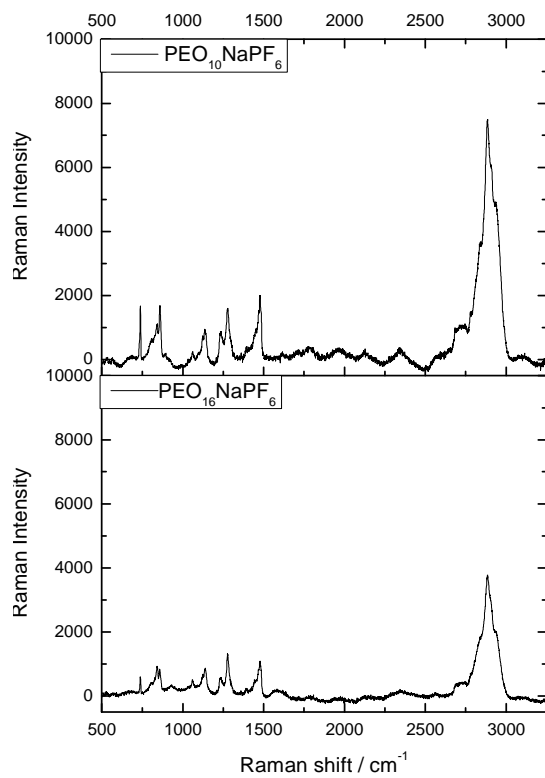
**Supporting figure 7.** PEO<sub>10</sub>PCPI Raman spectra.



**Supporting figure 8.**  $\text{PEO}_{10}\text{NaTCP}$  and  $\text{PEO}_{16}\text{NaTCP}$  Raman spectra.

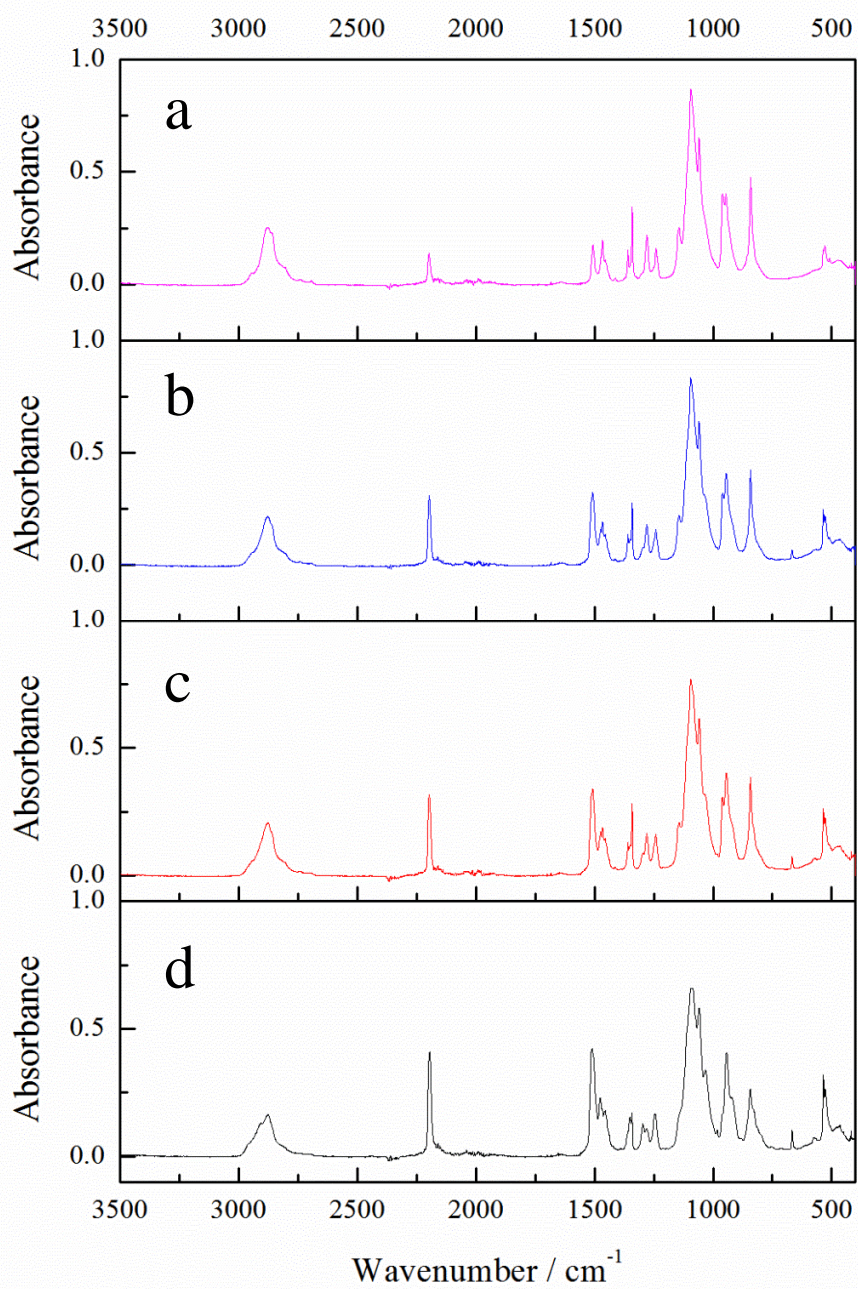


**Supporting figure 9.**  $\text{PEO}_{16}\text{NaTIM}$  Raman spectra.



**Supporting figure 10.**  $\text{PEO}_{10}\text{NaPF}_6$  and  $\text{PEO}_{16}\text{NaPF}_6$  Raman spectra.

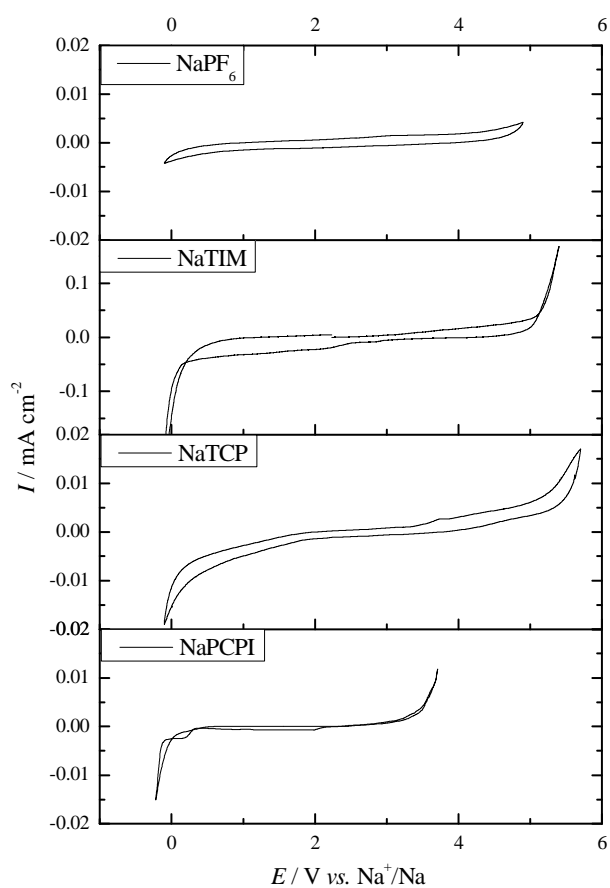




**Supporting figure 11.** FTIR spectra for PEO<sub>50</sub>NaPCPI (a), PEO<sub>20</sub>NaPCPI (b), PEO<sub>16</sub>NaPCPI (c) and PEO<sub>10</sub>NaPCPI (d).

**Supporting table 3.** Calculated dissociation energies of the most stable ion-pairs ( $\Delta E_d$ ) and anion oxidation potentials ( $\Delta E_v$ ).

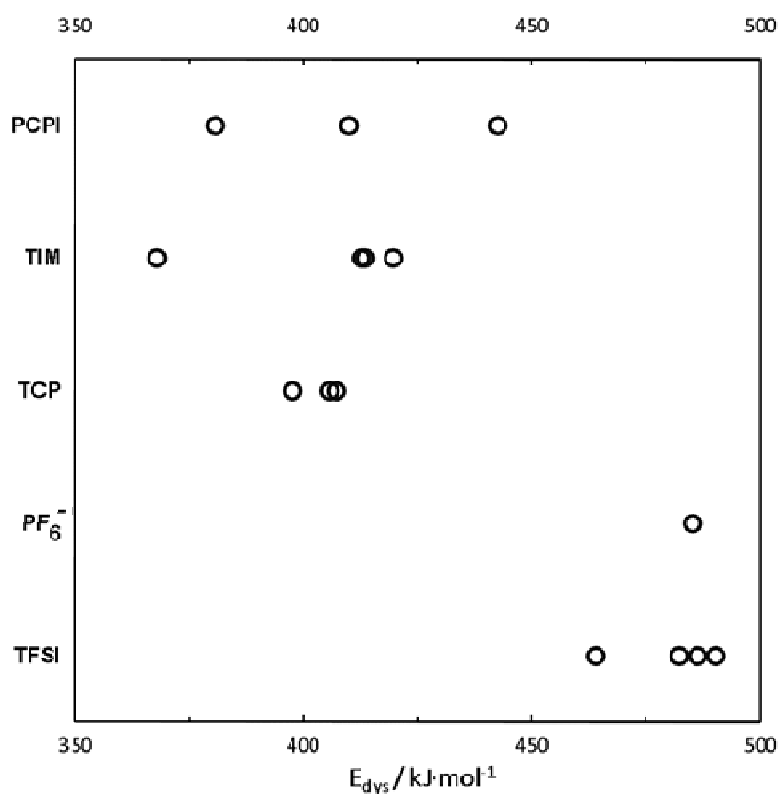
anion	$\Delta E_d$ [kJ·mol <sup>-1</sup> ] B3LYP/6- 311+G(d)	$\Delta E_v$ [V vs. Na <sup>+</sup> /Na <sup>0</sup> ] M06-2X/6- 311+G(d)
PCPI	443	3.25
TIM	420	3.68
TCP	407	3.89
PF <sub>6</sub> <sup>-</sup>	485	7.02
TFSI	490	5.45



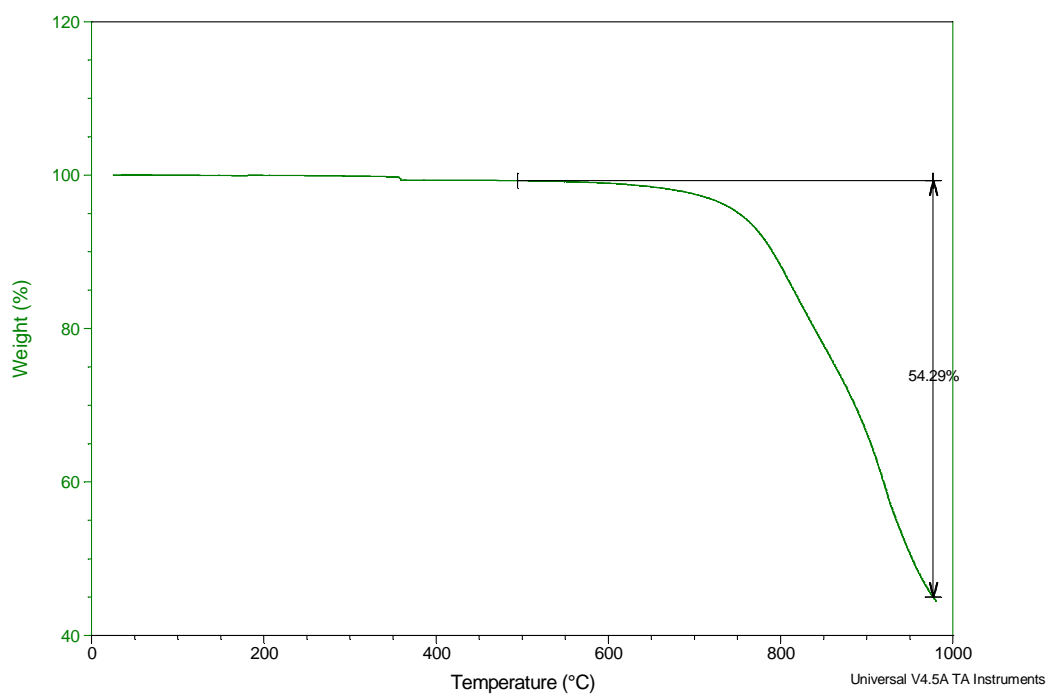
**Supporting figure 12.** Cyclic voltammetry of electrolytes (0.75 mol/kg of salts in PEG-500)

**Supporting table 4.** Ionic conductivity values of 0.75 mol kg<sup>-1</sup> of NaPF<sub>6</sub>, NaPCPI, NaTCP and NaTIM in PEG at various temperatures.

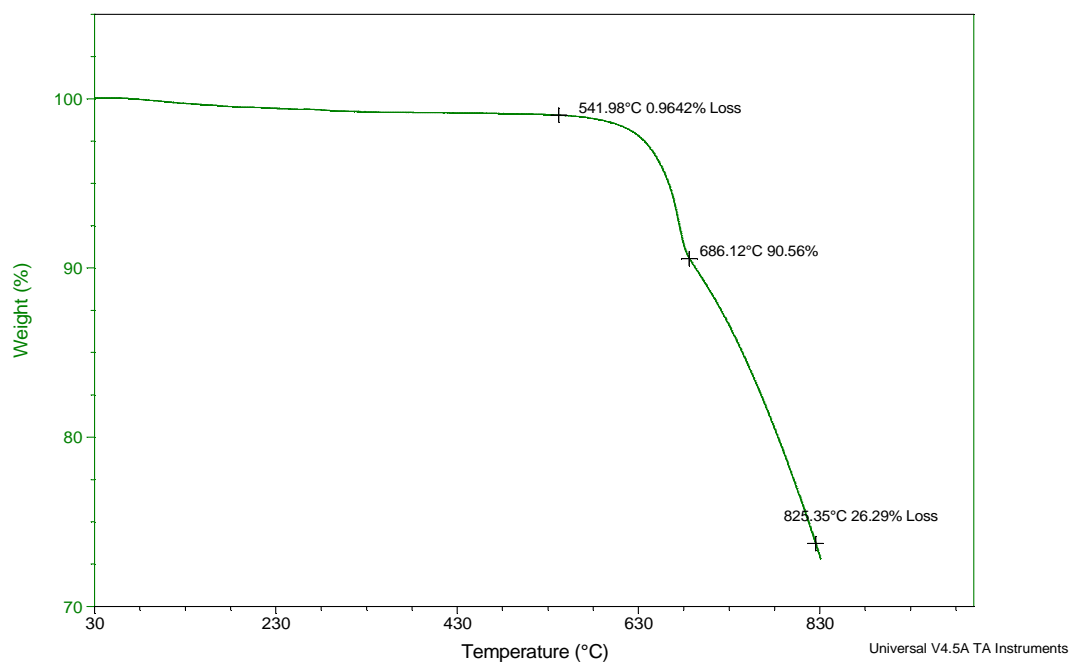
Temperature, °C	$\sigma$ (NaPF <sub>6</sub> ), mS cm <sup>-1</sup>	$\sigma$ (NaPCPI), mS cm <sup>-1</sup>	$\sigma$ (NaTCP), mS cm <sup>-1</sup>	$\sigma$ (NaTIM), mS cm <sup>-1</sup>
10	0.35	0.48	0.66	0.77
20	0.57	0.75	1.05	1.16
25	0.71	0.94	1.24	1.36
30	0.84	1.14	1.52	1.57
40	1.17	1.56	2.16	2.18
50	1.56	2.09	2.90	2.83
60	1.98	2.67	3.77	3.53



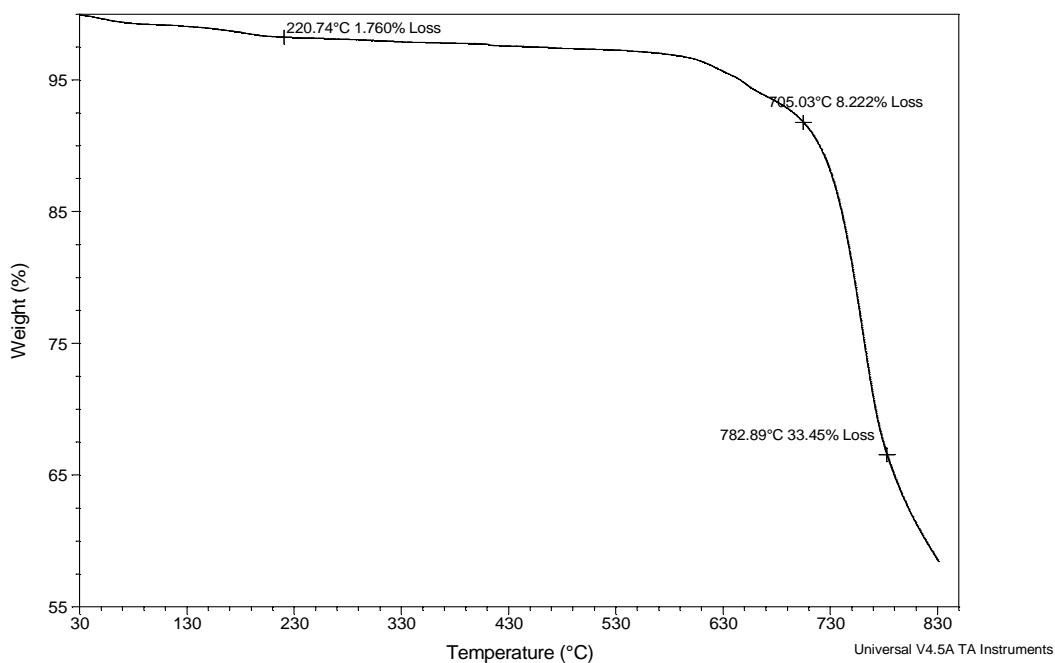
**Supporting figure 13.** Calculated dissociation energies for all found stable ion-pairs; B3LYP/6-311+G(d)



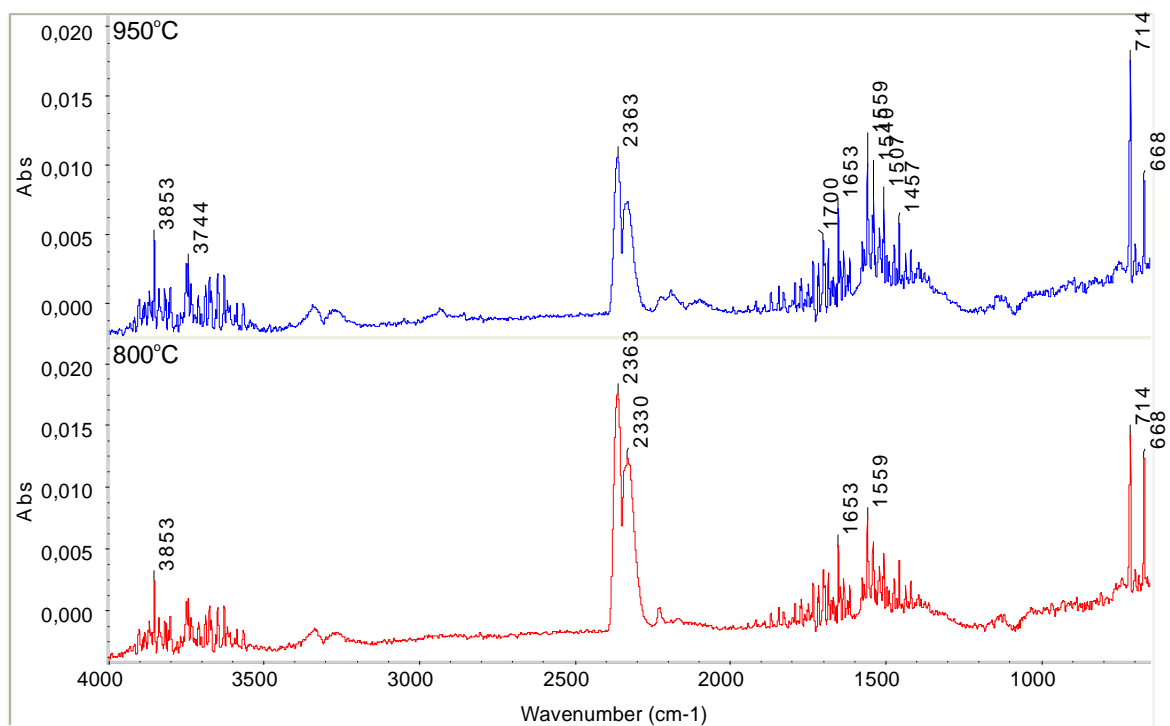
**Supporting figure 14.** TG of pure NaPCPI salt in inert atmosphere.



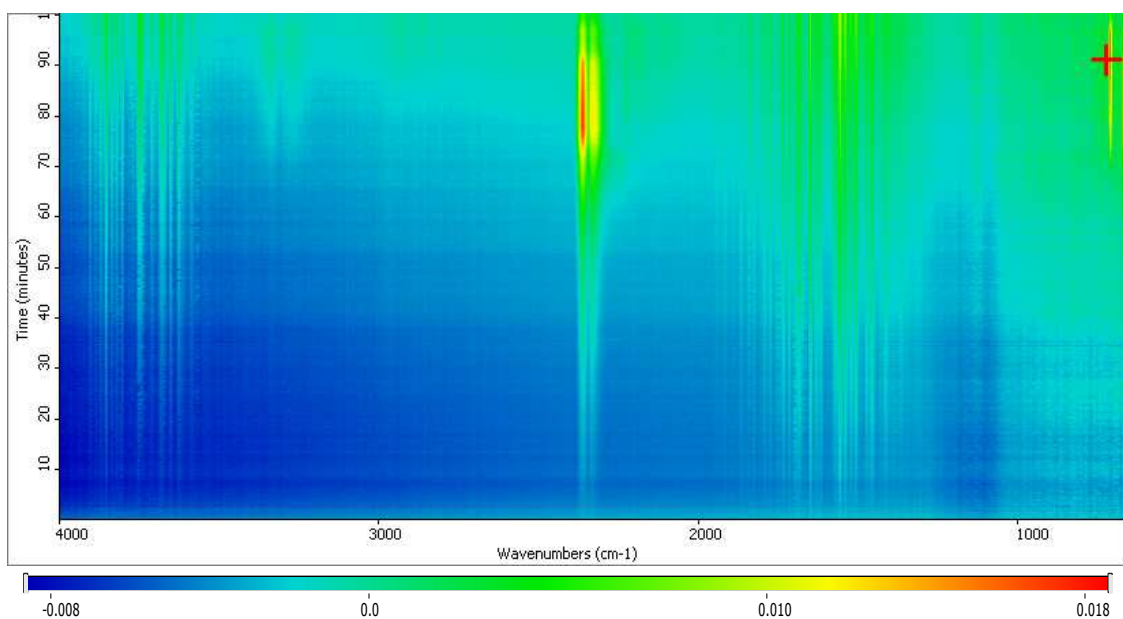
**Supporting figure 15.** TG of NaTCP heated at 10 °C/min in inert atmosphere.



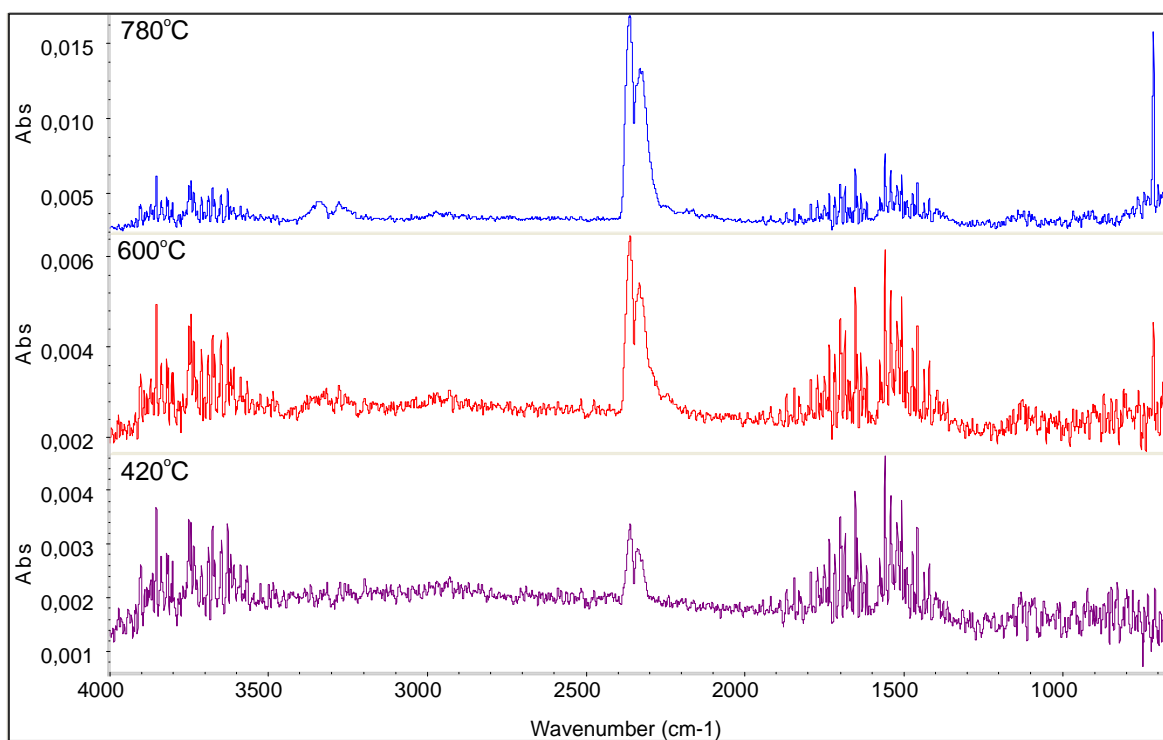
**Supporting figure 16.** TG of NaTIM heated at 10 °C/min in inert atmosphere.



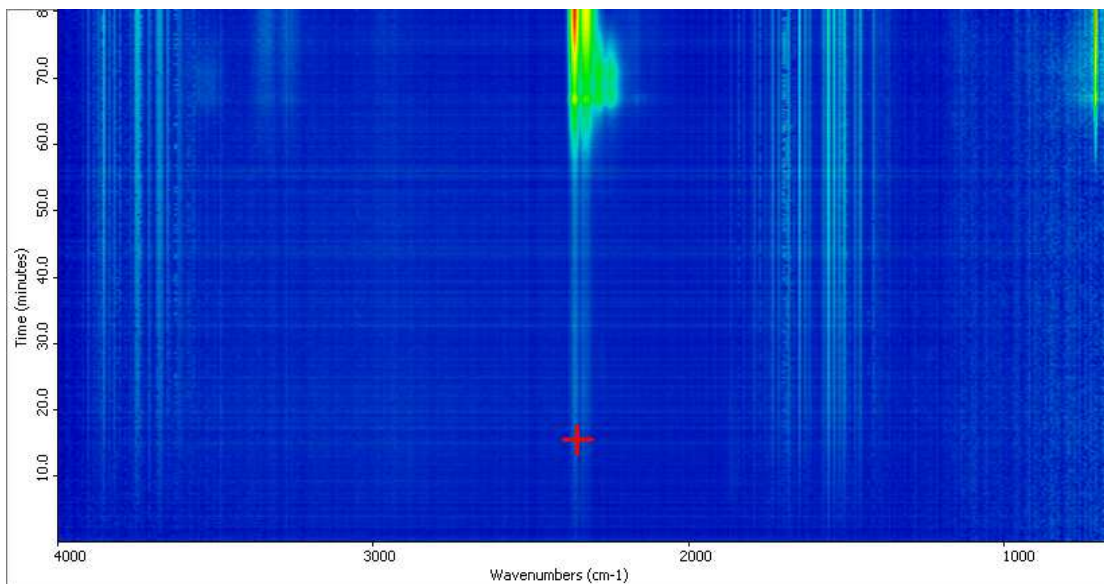
**Supporting figure 17.** FTIR spectra of NaPCPI at 800 °C (blue) and 950 °C (red).



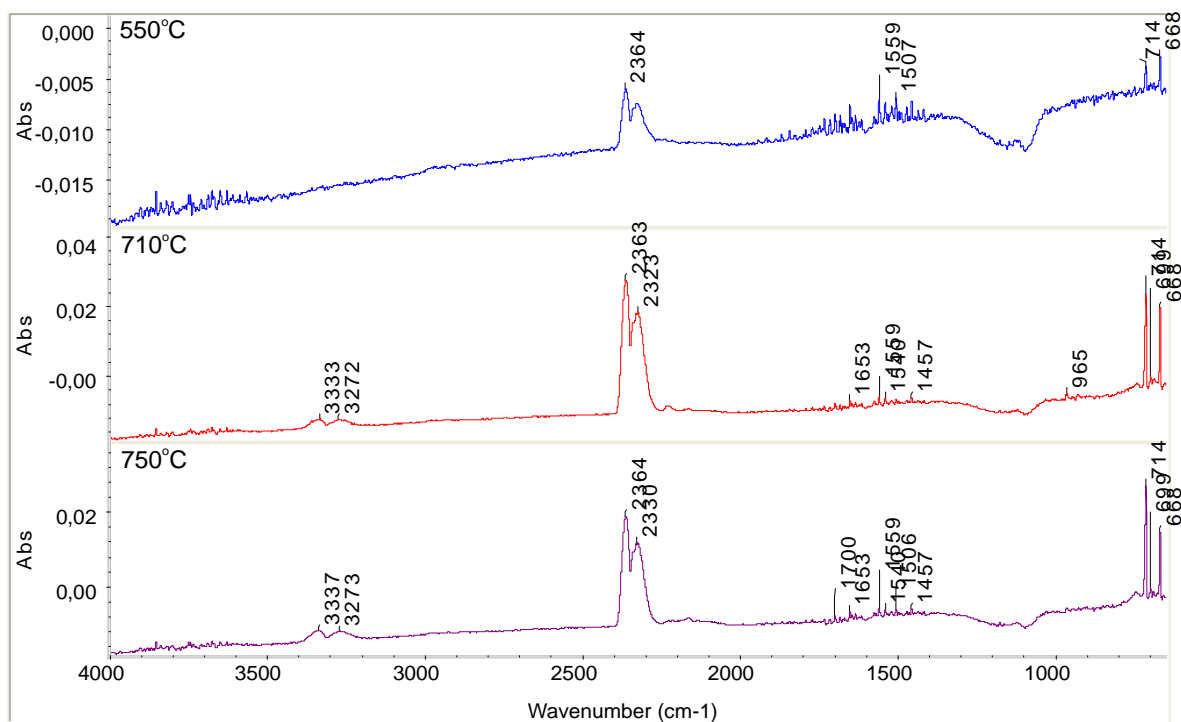
**Supporting figure 18.** FTIR spectra of evolved gases during TG of NaPCPI. The legend below the figure corresponds to peak intensity; where blue to red shift corresponds from negligible to intense peaks.



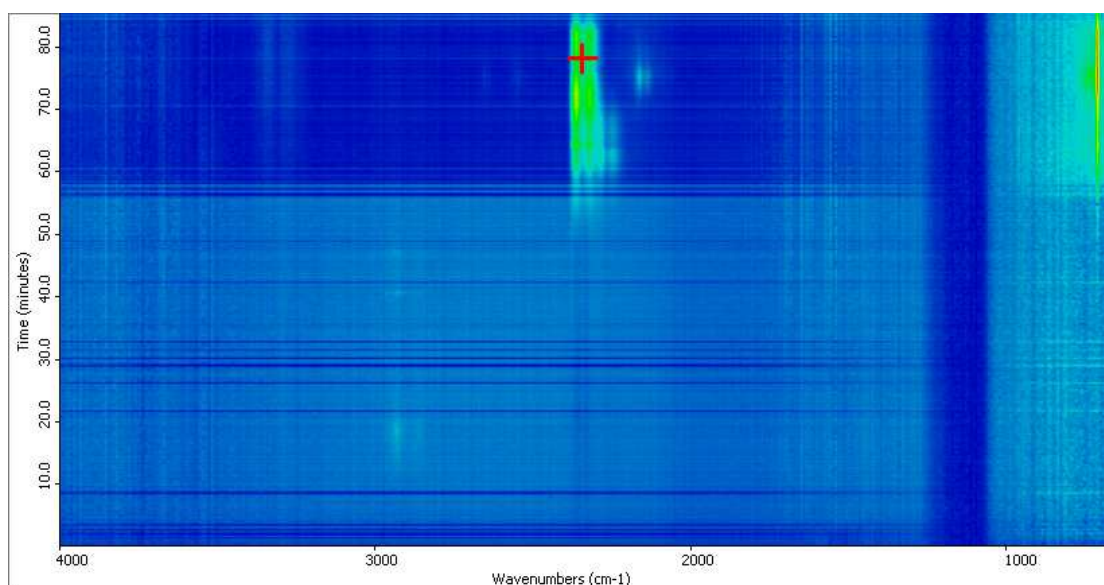
**Supporting figure 19.** FTIR spectra of evolved products of NaTCP at 420 (blue), 600 (red) and 780°C (purple).



**Supporting figure 20.** FTIR spectra of evolved gases during TG of NaTCP. The legend below the figure corresponds to peak intensity; where blue to red shift corresponds from negligible to intense peaks.



**Supporting figure 21.** FTIR of evolved gases during heating of NaTIM at 550 (blue), 710 (purple) and 750 (red) °C.



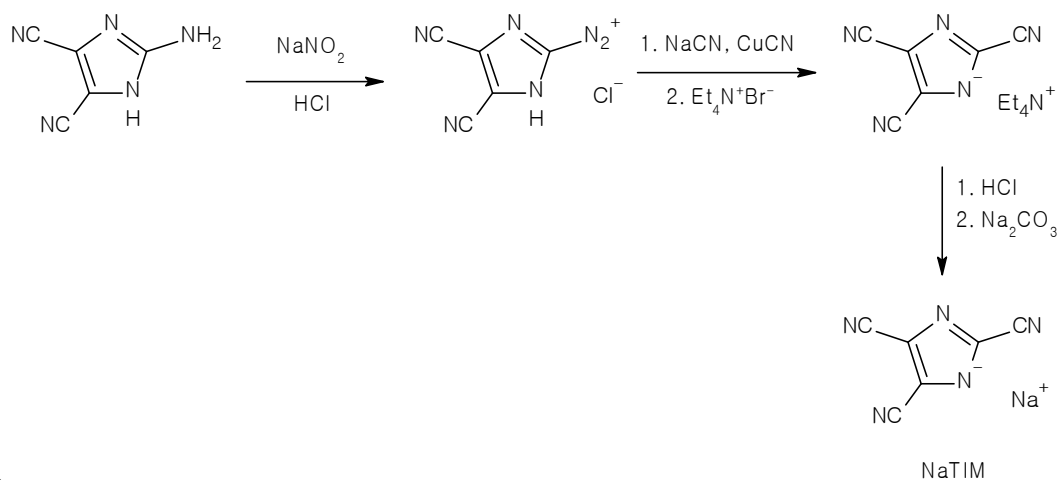
**Supporting figure 22.** FTIR spectra of evolved gases during TG of NaTCP. The legend below the figure corresponds to peak intensity; where blue to red shift corresponds from negligible to intense peaks.

**Supporting table 5.** Composition (polymer:salt molar ratio), glass transition temperature ( $T_g$ ), melting temperature ( $T_m$ ), for solid-polymer electrolytes undergoing DSC. PEO<sub>10</sub>NaTIM was not studied due to way different morphology then other presented polymer electrolytes.

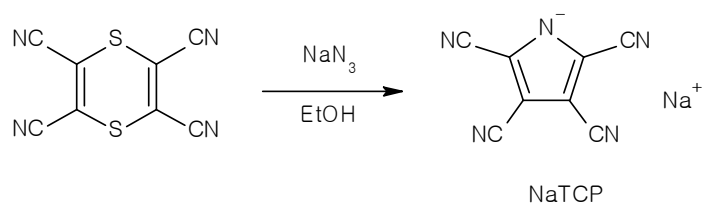
<b>concentration</b>	<b>PEO<sub>10</sub>NaPCPI</b>	<b>PEO<sub>16</sub>NaPCPI</b>	<b>PEO<sub>20</sub>NaPCPI</b>	<b>PEO<sub>50</sub>NaPCPI</b>
$T_g/^\circ\text{C}$	-39.8	-36.1	-35.5	-38.0
$T_m/^\circ\text{C}$	47.1	51.0	50.6	62.1
<b>concentration</b>	<b>PEO<sub>10</sub>NaTCP</b>	<b>PEO<sub>16</sub>NaTCP</b>	<b>PEO<sub>20</sub>NaTCP</b>	<b>PEO<sub>50</sub>NaTCP</b>
$T_g/^\circ\text{C}$	-33.8	-30.7	-30.4	-39.5
$T_m/^\circ\text{C}$	47.4	52.1	55.9	61.7
<b>concentration</b>	<b>PEO<sub>10</sub>NaTIM*</b>	<b>PEO<sub>16</sub>NaTIM</b>	<b>PEO<sub>20</sub>NaTIM</b>	<b>PEO<sub>50</sub>NaTIM</b>
$T_g/^\circ\text{C}$	-	-37.8	-37.7	-44.8
$T_m/^\circ\text{C}$	-	49.2	54.0	61.0
<b>concentration</b>	<b>PEO<sub>10</sub>NaPF<sub>6</sub></b>	<b>PEO<sub>16</sub>NaPF<sub>6</sub></b>	<b>PEO<sub>20</sub>NaPF<sub>6</sub></b>	<b>PEO<sub>50</sub>NaPF<sub>6</sub></b>
$T_g/^\circ\text{C}$	-27.6	-29.4	-39.7	-53.1
$T_m/^\circ\text{C}$	53.9	57.3	69.9	66.5



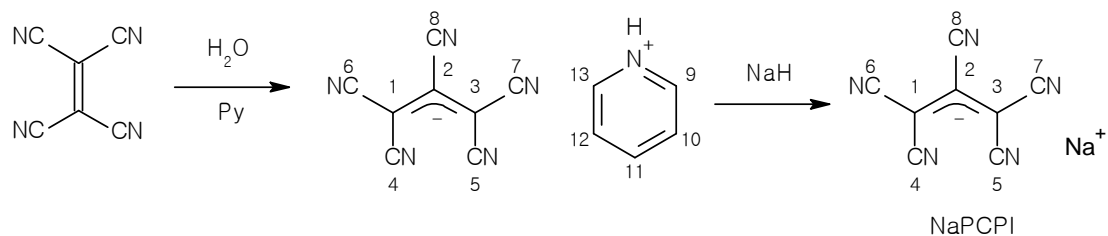
a) NaTIM



b) NaTCP



c) NaPCPI



**Supporting figure 23.** Synthesis scheme a) NaTIM, b) NaTCP, c) NaPCPI

**References**

- [1] CRYSTALIS<sup>PRO</sup> Software system, Agilent Technologies, Oxford, UK, 2014
- [2] Dolomanov, O.V., Bourhis, L.J., Gildea, R.J, Howard, J.A.K. & Puschmann, H. (2009), *J. Appl. Cryst.* 42, 339-341
- [3] Sheldrick, G.M. (2015). *Acta Cryst.* A71, 3-8
- [4] Sheldrick, G.M. (2008). *Acta Cryst.* A64, 112-122