

Supporting Information

Solvent-Mediated Synthesis of Amorphous $\text{Li}_3\text{PS}_4/\text{PEO}$ Composite Solid Electrolytes with High Li^+ Conductivity

Ethan C. Self^{a†}, Zachary D. Hood^{b†}, Teerth Brahmhatt^c, Frank M. Delnick^a, Harry M. Meyer III^d, Guang Yang^a, Jennifer L. M. Rupp^{b, e}, and Jagjit Nanda^{a*}

^a Chemical Sciences Division, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, TN, 37831, USA

^b Department of Materials Science and Engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA, 02139, USA

^c The Bredesen Center for Interdisciplinary Research and Graduate Education, The University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN, 37996, USA

^d Center for Nanophase Material Sciences, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, TN, 37831, USA

^e Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA 02139, USA

Corresponding Author* Emails:

selfec@ornl.gov (E. C. Self)

zhood@mit.edu (Z. D. Hood)

nandaj@ornl.gov (J. Nanda)

† E. C. Self and Z. D. Hood contributed equally to this work.

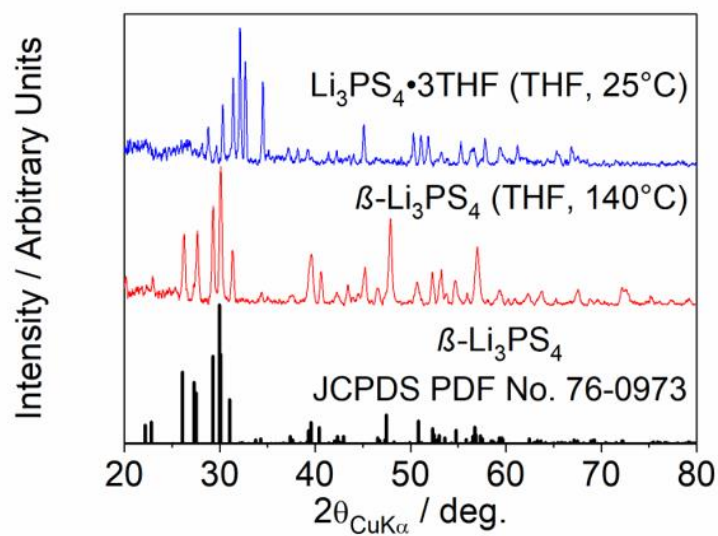


Figure S1. Powder XRD patterns of Li₃PS₄ powders synthesized from THF dried under vacuum overnight at room temperature and 140 °C. Kapton background was manually subtracted.

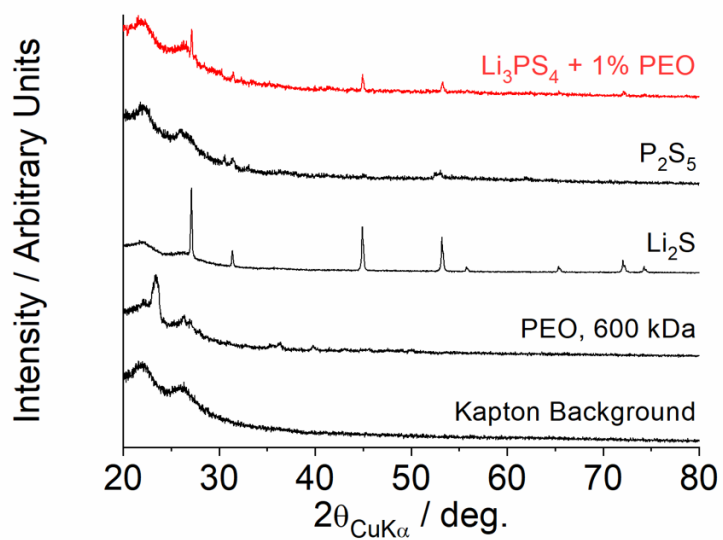


Figure S2. Powder XRD patterns of $\text{Li}_3\text{PS}_4 + 1\% \text{ PEO}$, precursor materials (Li_2S , P_2S_5 , and PEO), and Kapton tape used to mitigate sample exposure during XRD measurements.

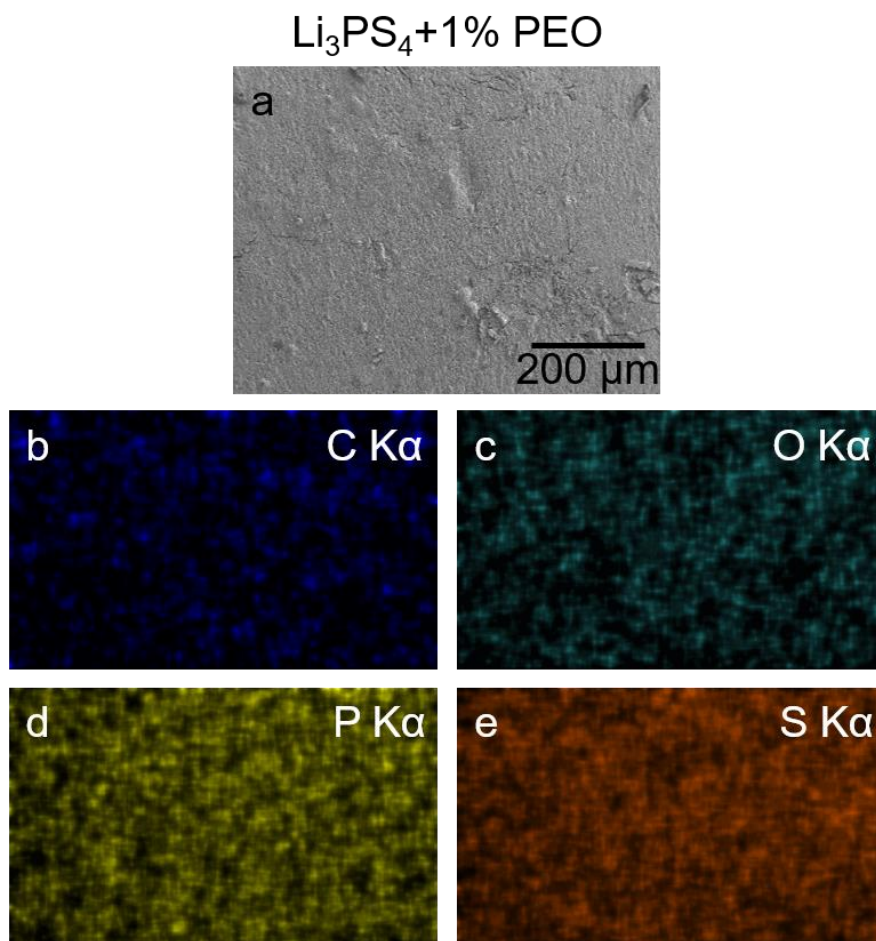


Figure S3. SEM image and corresponding EDX maps of an amorphous $\text{Li}_3\text{PS}_4 + 1 \text{ wt.}\%$ PEO composite showing the elemental distribution of C/O (associated with PEO) and P/S (associated with Li_3PS_4).

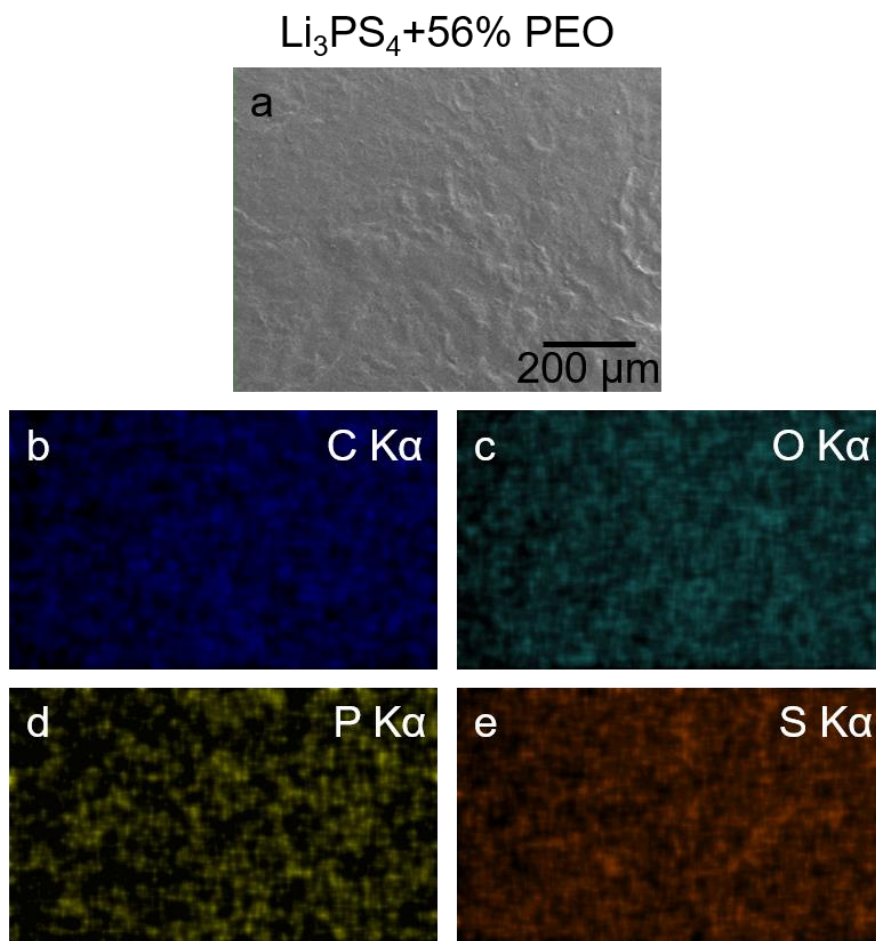


Figure S4. SEM image and corresponding EDX maps of an amorphous $\text{Li}_3\text{PS}_4 + 56$ wt.% PEO composite showing the elemental distribution of C/O (associated with PEO) and P/S (associated with Li_3PS_4).

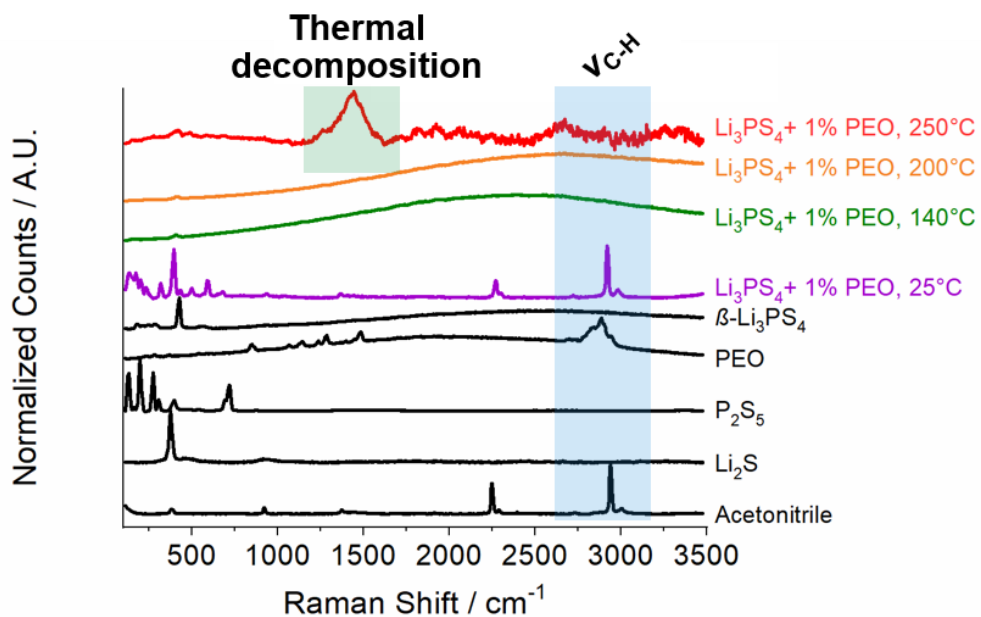


Figure S5. Raman spectra of $\text{Li}_3\text{PS}_4 + 1 \text{ wt.}\% \text{ PEO}$ dried overnight at 25 – 250 °C. Fluorescence background was subtracted for the sample heated to 250 °C. Reference data for $\beta\text{-Li}_3\text{PS}_4$ and precursor materials (Li_2S , P_2S_5 , PEO, and acetonitrile) are shown for comparison.

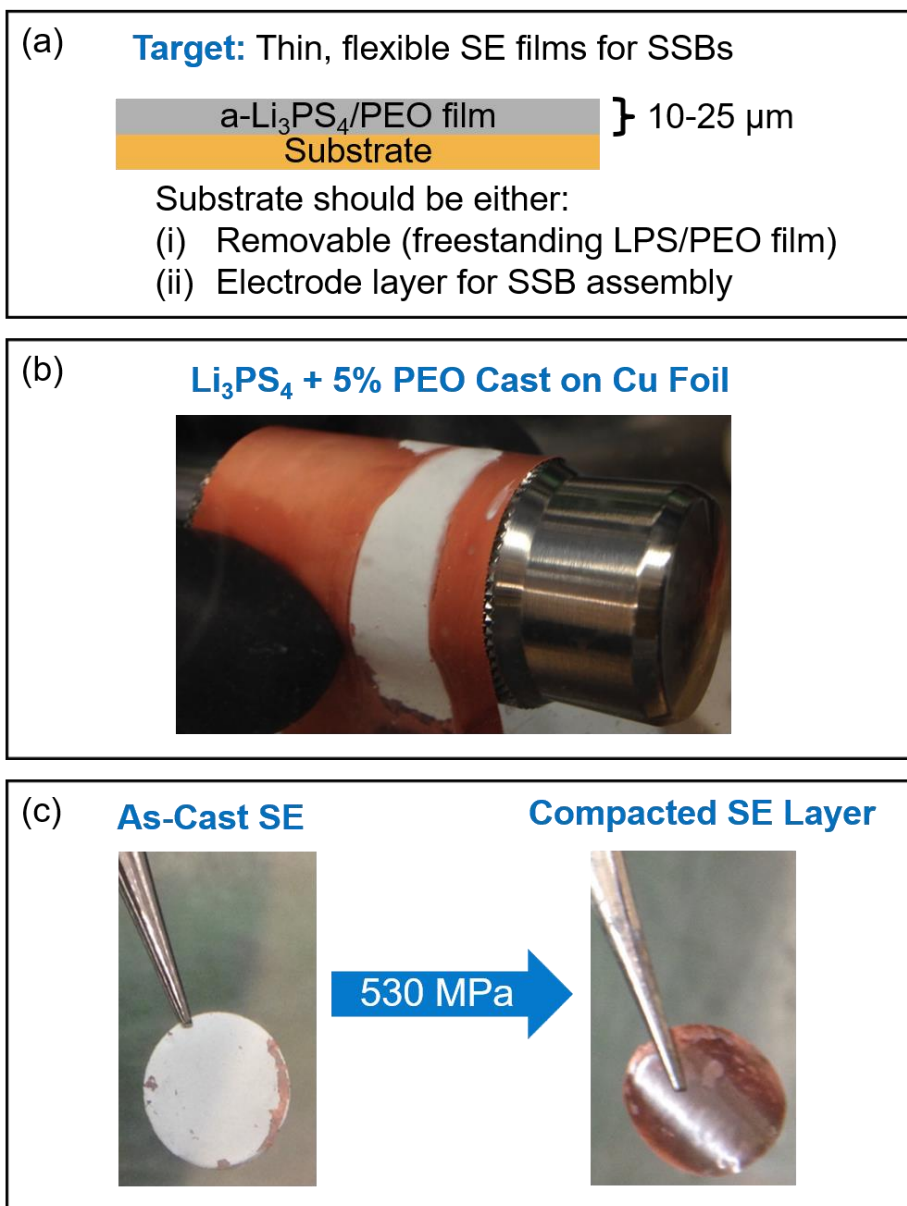


Figure S6. Preliminary investigations of slurry cast Li₃PS₄/PEO solid electrolytes showing (a) targeted structure containing a thin (10 – 25 μm) solid electrolyte layer deposited on a substrate, (b) Li₃PS₄ + 5% PEO cast onto Cu foil, and (c) solid electrolyte disks (1/2" diameter) on Cu foil before and after cold-pressing at 530 MPa. Further optimization of the electrolyte and slurry composition is required before testing these thin solid electrolytes in all-solid-state batteries.

Table S1. Properties of the Li_3PS_4 + 5% PEO SE layers cast onto Cu foil shown in Figure S6.

Sample	Thickness (μm)	Loading (mg/cm^2)	Density (g/cm^3)	Porosity* (%)
As-Cast	32	1.82	0.57	70
Cold-Pressed (530 MPa)	10	1.82	1.82	3

* Porosity estimated assuming a theoretical density of $1.87 \text{ g}/\text{cm}^3$ for $\beta\text{-Li}_3\text{PS}_4$.