

# Supporting Information

## Lithium Sulfonate/Carboxylate Anchored Polyvinyl Alcohol

### Separator for Lithium Sulfur Batteries

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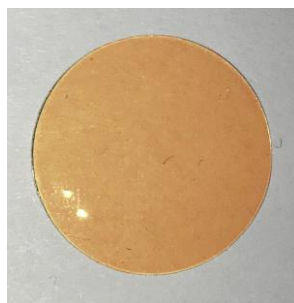


Figure S1. The photograph of prepared P-S/C-Li.

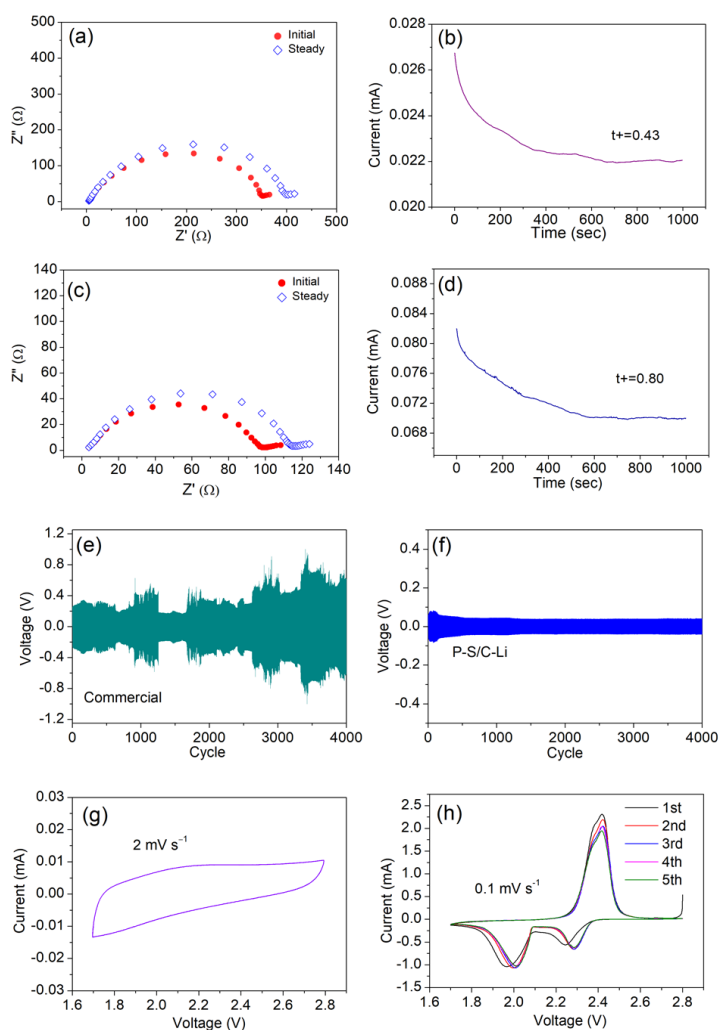


Figure S2. EIS at initial and steady states, responsive currents and the plate/strip voltage of Li/Li cell comprising commercial separator (a, b, e) and P-S/C-Li (c, d, f), respectively. The cyclic voltammograms of Li//stainless steel at  $2 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$  (g) and Li/S@C at  $0.1 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$  (h) applying P-S/C-Li.

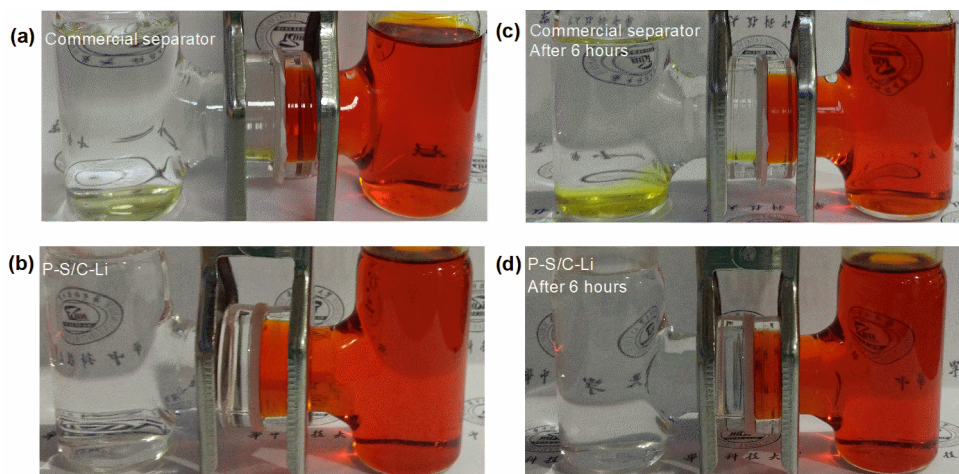


Figure S3. The verification of polysulfide immobilization. Freshly assembled: commercial (a) and P-S/C-Li (b). After 6h: commercial (c) and P-S/C-Li (d).

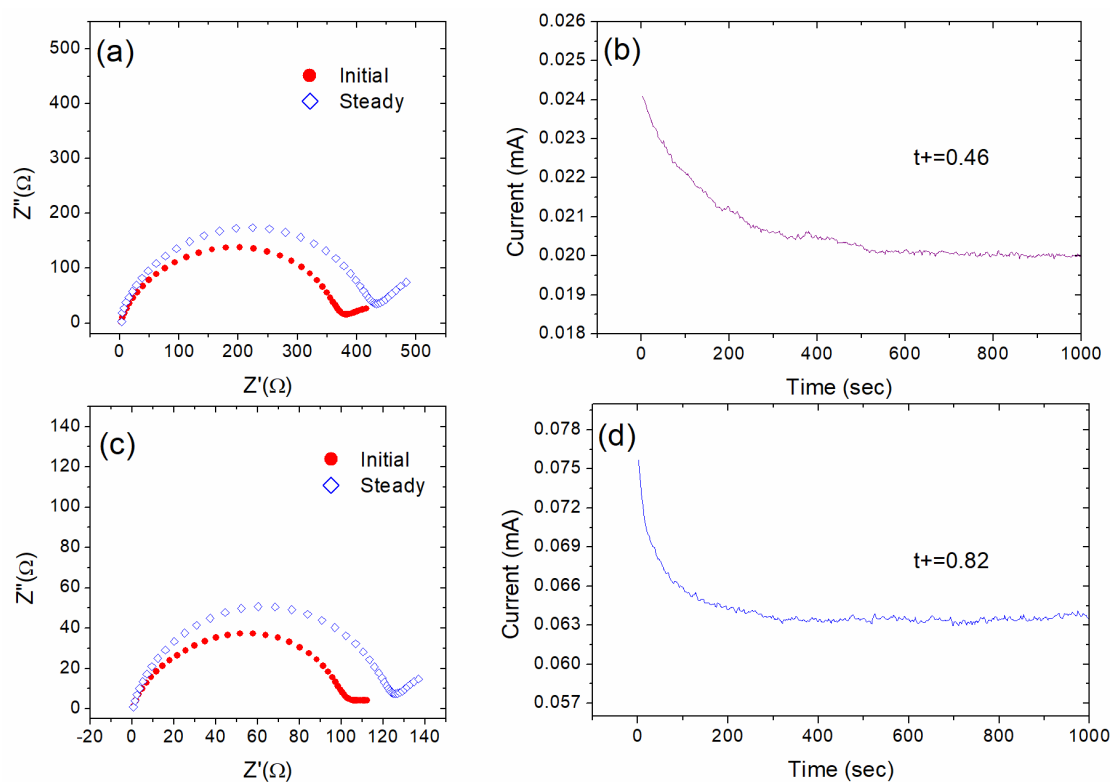


Figure S4. Lithium transference number measurements in 1 M LiTFSI + 0.2 M Li<sub>2</sub>S<sub>8</sub> DOL/DME (1:1, v/v) electrolyte. EIS in initial and steady status and current plots for commercial (a, b) and P-S/C-Li (c, d) separators, respectively.

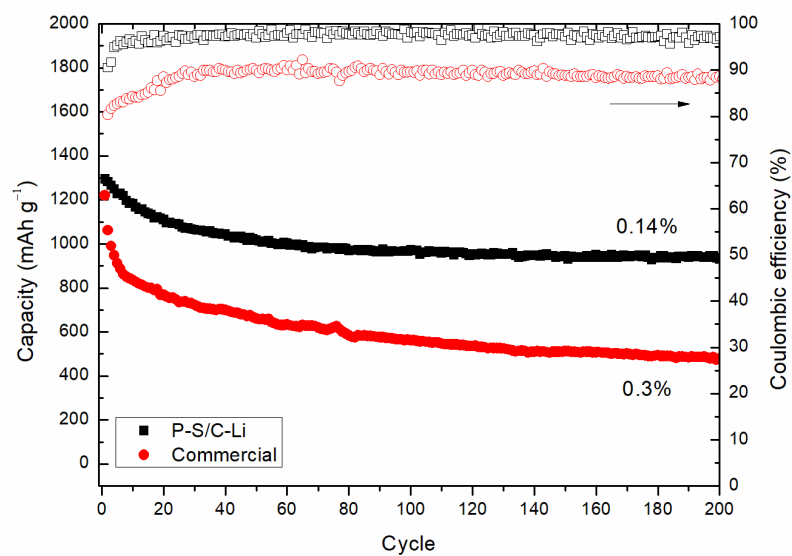


Figure S5. The galvanostatic charge/discharge performances at  $0.5 \text{ A g}^{-1}$  for 200 cycles applying S@C cathode.

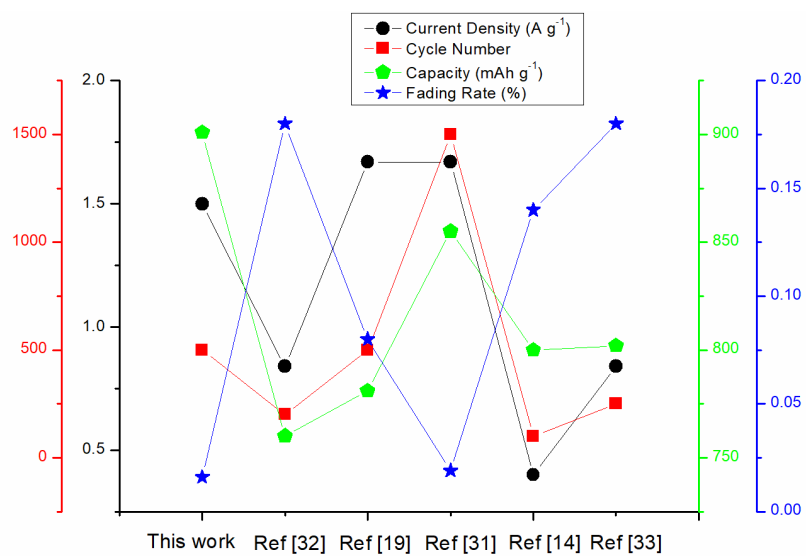


Figure S6. The LSB performances applying various functional separator in literatures.