Supporting information

A facile surface preservation strategy on the lithium anode for high performance Li-O₂ batteries

Zhihong Luo^{2‡}, Guangbin Zhu^{2‡}, Liankun Yin², Fujie Li², Ben Bin Xu³, Laurent Dala³, Xiaoteng Liu*³, Kun Luo^{1,2*}

 School of Materials Science and Engineering, Changzhou University, Changzhou 213164, P R China;

 College of Materials Science and Engineering, Guilin University of Technology, Guilin 541004, P R China;

3. Department of Mechanical & Construction Engineering, Faculty of Engineering and Environment, Northumbria University, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 8ST, UK.

Corresponding authors:

Prof. Kun Luo, email: luokun@cczu.edu.cn;

Dr. Xiaoteng Liu, email: terence.liu@northumbria.ac.uk



Figure S1 TEM images of (a) SiO_2 and (b) GO



Figure S2 XPS analysis of coating layers: C_{1s} spectrum of GO layer (a), Si_{2p} spectrum of SiO₂ layer (b), C_{1s} and Si_{2p} spectra of SiO₂/GO (c, d) layers



Figure S3 Nyquist Plots of Li|SS foam cells in O₂ atmosphere: pristine Li (a), Li-GO (b), Li-SiO₂ (c) and Li-SiO₂/GO (d)



Figure S4 (a) Li stripping/plating curves in Li|Li symmetric cells with pristine Li, Li-GO, Li-SiO₂ and Li-SiO₂/GO at 0.1 mA•cm⁻² in O₂ atmosphere. The selected voltage profiles in the 3

ranges from (b) 0 h to 4 h, (c) 80 h to 84 h, (d) 250 h to 254 h, and (e) 300 h to 304 h. Surface morphology and cross-section images of (f, j) Li after 80 h, (g, k) Li-GO, (h, l) Li-SiO₂ and (i, m) Li-SiO₂/GO after 200 h



Figure S5 Ultimate capacities of the LOBs with the pristine Li, Li-GO, Li-SiO₂ and Li-SiO₂/GO anodes



Figure S6 The (a) mass ratio and (b) loading amount of the SiO₂/GO coatings dependence of the cyclic performance of the LOBs.



Figure S7 TEM images of GO/SiO₂ with different mass ratio: a— 0.5:1; b— 1:1; c—3:1; d— 4:1



Figure S8 Cross-section images of the Li-SiO₂/GO anodes with different loading amounts of the hybrid: a - 0.1 mg; b - 0.2 mg; c - 0.5 mg; d - 0.6 mg; e - 0.8 mg; f - 1.0 mg; g - 1.5 mg.

Element	Binding energy	Possible chemistry	
	284.8	C-C	
	285.5	RC*H ₂ CO ₂ Li	
С	286.8	RC*OCO ₂ Li	
	288.8	RCOC*O ₂ Li, RCH ₂ C*O ₂ Li	
	289.9	Li ₂ C*O ₃	
Li	54.6	Li*OH	
	55.4	RCOCO ₂ Li*, RCH ₂ CO ₂ Li*, Li* ₂ CO ₃	
0	531.2	LiO*H	
	531.7	RCOCO ₂ *Li	
	532.6	RCH ₂ CO ₂ *Li, Li ₂ CO* ₃	
	533.1	RCO*CO ₂ Li	

Table S1 Component analysis of SEI from XPS



Figure S9 The SEM images and XRD patterns of (a, d) Li-GO after 166 cycles, (b, e) $Li-SiO_2$ after 187 cycles and (c, f) $Li-SiO_2/GO$ after 348 cycles



Figure S10 XRD analysis of the MWNTs cathodes in the cells with the pristine Li at the 58^{th} cycle (a) and the Li-SiO₂/GO anode at the 58^{th} (b) and 348^{th} (c) cycles.



Figure S11 Nyquist plots of the LOBs (after cycling for 58 cycles and getting rid of O_2 with N_2) with the pristine Li, Li-GO, Li-SiO₂ and Li-SiO₂/GO anodes, the enlarged view of the red dotted

frame and equivalent circuit (inset)

Sample	R_s/Ω	R_1/Ω	R_2/Ω
pristine Li	219	248.5	329
Li-GO	48.4	83.4	93.4
Li-SiO ₂	41.1	69.3	86.4
Li-SiO ₂ /GO	34.2	17.8	74.1

Table S2 R_s , R_1 and R_2 values by EIS analysis