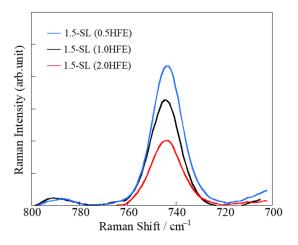
A Sulfolane-Based Electrolyte Optimized for Microporous Activated Carbon-Sulfur Composites for Lithium Sulfur Batteries Supplementary Information

 Takeshi TONOYA,^a Hirofumi YAMAMOTO,^a Yukiko MATSUI,^a Hidenori HINAGO,^b Masashi ISHKAWA^{a,*}
^a Department of Chemistry and Materials Engineering, Faculty of Chemistry, Materials and Bioengineering, Kansai University, 3-3-35 Yamate-cho, Suita 564-8680, Japan
^b Asahi Kasei Corporation, 1-1-2 Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-0006, Japan
*E-mail address: masaishi@kansai-u.ac.jp (M. Ishikawa).

To optimize the amount of HFE, the ratio of LiTFSI to SL in the 1.5-SL electrolyte was fixed with varying amounts of HFE. The electrolyte viscosity decreased with increasing ratio of HFE as diluent. The ionic conductivity decreased when HFE molar was above 1.0 because LiTFSI is almost insoluble in HFE.

Name	LiTFSI	SL	HFE	Ion conductivity	Viscosity
	mol	mol	mol	mS/m	mPa S
1.5-SL (2.0HFE)	0.572	2.00	2.52	93.1	25.3
1.5-SL (1.0HFE)	0.572	2.00	1.26	124.8	60
1.5-SL (0.5HFE)	0.572	2.00	0.63	120.3	119.7
1.5-SL (HFE free)	0.572	2.00	0	86.5	763.8

Table S1. Physical properties of various sulfolane electrolytes with different ratios of HFE.



FigureS1. Raman spectra for 1.5-SL electrolytes with different ratio of HFE