

## PAPER

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2, 530Structure and interactions of novel ether-  
functionalised morpholinium and piperidinium  
ionic liquids with lithium salts†Anna Warrington, <sup>ac</sup> Luke A. O'Dell, <sup>b</sup> Oliver E. Hutt, <sup>c</sup> Maria Forsyth <sup>a</sup> and  
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Ionic liquids with ether-functionalised cations have generated much interest as electrolytes for Li-ion batteries because of their intrinsic safety properties such as non-flammability, in addition to the advantageous fluidity and lithium coordination environment afforded by the ether group. Here, four ionic liquids, *N*-methoxymethyl-*N*-piperidinium bis(fluorosulfonyl)imide and bis(trifluoromethanesulfonyl)imide ([C<sub>10</sub>1mpip][FSI] and [C<sub>10</sub>1mpip][TFSI]) and *N*-methoxymethyl-*N*-methylmorpholinium FSI and TFSI ([C<sub>10</sub>1mmor][FSI] and [C<sub>10</sub>1mmor][TFSI]) were synthesised and compared to explore the suitability of these ionic liquids as battery electrolytes. Properties fundamentally relevant to electrolyte applications, such as thermal stability, density, viscosity and ionic conductivity and electrochemical stability were analysed to evaluate the effects caused by the presence of ether-functionality in the side chain and/or in the organic cation ring. Electrolyte solutions were prepared with lithium bis(fluorosulfonyl)imide (LiFSI) or lithium bis(trifluoromethanesulfonyl)imide (LiTFSI) in a ratio of 1:9 salt:IL (mol/mol). The electrolyte solutions were found to exhibit glass transition temperatures between −64 and −94 °C. ([LiFSI]<sub>0.1</sub>[C<sub>10</sub>1mpip][FSI])<sub>0.9</sub> exhibited the highest ionic conductivity of 5.0 × 10<sup>−3</sup> S cm<sup>−1</sup> and fastest Li<sup>+</sup> diffusion of 1.6 × 10<sup>−11</sup> m<sup>2</sup> s<sup>−1</sup> at 30 °C. The TFSI-based ionic liquids and their electrolyte solutions were analysed with Raman spectroscopy and the [C<sub>10</sub>1mmor][TFSI] exhibited a lower average solvation number of Li<sup>+</sup> (1.49) than [C<sub>10</sub>1mpip][TFSI] (1.65) demonstrating the benefit of an oxygen in the ring.

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## Introduction

Advancements in lithium battery technologies require the development of innovative new materials to achieve higher performance in energy density, safety, and durability. For electrolytes, one approach to reach these goals is through the utilisation of alternative safer and more reliable electrolytes than flammable and volatile organic carbonates. Ionic liquids (ILs) are an appealing class of compounds to meet requirements of new aprotic solvents because of their intrinsic properties such as negligible flammability and volatility, high thermal stability, wide temperature range,<sup>1</sup> and wide electrochemical windows.<sup>2</sup>

ILs are liquid salts at room temperature, are formed with an organic cation commonly based on pyrrolidinium, piperidinium,

morpholinium, ammonium, imidazolium, and an inorganic or organic anion *e.g.* PF<sub>6</sub><sup>−</sup>, BF<sub>4</sub><sup>−</sup>, dicyanamide, bis-(trifluoromethanesulfonyl)imide (TFSI), bis(fluorosulfonyl)imide (FSI). Among the various anions, fluorinated anions such as TFSI and FSI have been widely studied due to their wide electrochemical stability, low viscosity, and ability to form stable and conductive solid-electrolyte interface (SEI) layers.<sup>3–8</sup> Both lithium bis(trifluoromethanesulfonyl)imide (LiTFSI) and lithium bis(fluorosulfonyl)imide (LiFSI) are commercially available and considered suitable for battery applications.

One method to further reduce viscosity and enhance ionic conductivity is through the incorporation of ether functional groups on the cation.<sup>9–12</sup> For example, at 30 °C, the viscosity and ionic conductivity of the neat IL (without any lithium salt) 1-methoxymethyl-1,1,1-trimethylammonium TFSI [N<sub>111,101</sub>][TFSI] is 44 mPa s and 4.8 mS cm<sup>−1</sup>, compared to 63 mPa s and 3.5 mS cm<sup>−1</sup> for the alkyl equivalent 1-propyl-1,1,1-trimethylammonium TFSI [N<sub>1113</sub>][TFSI].<sup>13,14</sup> In another study, the viscosity and ionic conductivity of (*N*-(2-methoxyethoxy)methyl)-*N*-methylpiperidinium TFSI [C<sub>10</sub>201mpip][TFSI] at 30 °C is 69 mPa s and 2.3 mS cm<sup>−1</sup> respectively, compared to 132 mPa s and 0.8 mS cm<sup>−1</sup> for *N*-hexyl-*N*-methylpiperidinium TFSI [C<sub>6</sub>mpip][TFSI].<sup>15</sup>

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For lithium batteries, IL electrolytes are prepared by dissolving the corresponding lithium salt (e.g. LiTFSI) in an IL. Li<sup>+</sup> mobility remains a significant challenge in IL electrolytes as Li<sup>+</sup> ions usually diffuse slower than the cations and free anions in the IL, as they are coordinated to anions by strong electrostatic interactions, therefore Li<sup>+</sup> transport is highly dependent on the Li<sup>+</sup> solvate structures. In TFSI- and FSI-based ILs, Li<sup>+</sup> is coordinated to the oxygens in the anion, to form [Li(anion)<sub>n</sub>]<sup>1−n</sup> complexes, where *n* is the average number of anions solvating one Li-ion.<sup>16</sup> In electrolyte solutions with low concentrations of Li-salt a high solvation number can be associated with limitations to Li-insertion in the negative electrode at low current densities, and Li-diffusion, directly impacting charge-discharge rates at high current densities.<sup>17</sup> Raman spectroscopy studies highlight the benefit of oxygen-functionality on the cation when paired with TFSI, FSI,<sup>18</sup> dicyanamide (DCA) and mixed anions.<sup>19,20</sup> The ether-oxygen is known to play a key role in weakening interactions between Li<sup>+</sup> and the anion, by providing a new speciation site for the Li<sup>+</sup> to interact with.<sup>12,21</sup> A lower solvation number of anions per Li<sup>+</sup> can therefore lead to better rate performance in batteries.

Understanding the factors that influence Li<sup>+</sup> solvation and transport is therefore necessary in the development of new electrolytes, especially how the oxygen in the chain *vs.* the ring can influence the solvation environment of Li<sup>+</sup> and lead to changes in anion solvation, which has not yet been studied. Furthermore, lower viscosity ionic liquid-based electrolytes are required to improve battery performance.

In the present study four ILs were newly synthesised, with two cations, *N*-methoxymethyl-*N*-piperidinium ([C<sub>101</sub>mpip]<sup>+</sup>) and *N*-methoxymethyl-*N*-methylmorpholinium ([C<sub>101</sub>mmor]<sup>+</sup>) paired with FSI and TFSI anions, shown in Fig. 1, as potential electrolytes for lithium batteries. The methoxymethyl chain has been less explored in comparison to longer ether-functionalised chains but has previously been employed on cations such as *N*-methoxymethyl-*N*-methylpyrrolidinium [C<sub>101</sub>mpyr]<sup>+</sup> and 1-methoxymethyl-1,1,1-trimethylammonium [N<sub>111,101</sub>]<sup>+</sup> to demonstrate the promising benefits of the chain.<sup>13,22</sup> [N<sub>111,101</sub>][TFSI] led

to improved fluidity and lower ionicity compared to the alkyl equivalent IL, [N<sub>1113</sub>][TFSI], and longer ether-functionalised chains such as [N<sub>111,201</sub>][TFSI], but Li-electrolytes based on these ILs have not yet been studied. Further, the viscosity of [C<sub>101</sub>mpyr][FSI] at 25 °C is 31 mPa s, lower than most ILs, and 0.32 kg mol<sup>−1</sup> LiFSI in [C<sub>101</sub>mpyr][FSI] has been used to demonstrate stable lithium plating and stripping with a higher current density than alkyl ILs.<sup>23</sup> [C<sub>101</sub>mpip][TFSI] has previously been synthesised at 27% yield, and an improved synthetic method is reported here. The IL was previously studied as an electrolyte for high temperature supercapacitor operation and outperformed the standard 1.0 M LiTFSI propylene carbonate electrolyte,<sup>24</sup> so a deeper understanding of the physicochemical properties of this IL is desirable.

Here we report the thermal transitions and decomposition temperatures of the ILs, and the transport properties of the neat ILs and their corresponding 10 mol% lithium electrolytes with the same anion. We investigated the influence of the two cation structures on Li-TFSI interactions using Fourier Transform Infrared and Raman spectroscopy to reveal insights into the different solvation environments of the lithium ions, which is important for the development of these materials as electrolytes for lithium batteries.

## Experimental

### Materials and methods

4-Methylmorpholine (Oakwood Chemicals, USA), *N*-methylpiperidine (Oakwood Chemicals, USA) were distilled before use. Lithium bis(trifluoromethanesulfonyl)imide (LiTFSI) (99.9%, Solvay, Canada), potassium bis(fluorosulfonyl)imide (KFSI) (99.9%, Suzhou Fluolyte Co, China), lithium bis(fluorosulfonyl)imide (99.9%, Solvay, Canada), were dried at 50 °C for at least 24 hours before use. Chloromethylmethyl ether (97%, Boron Molecular, Australia) and silver nitrate (AgNO<sub>3</sub>) (LR, Chem-Supply, Australia) were used without further purification.

Liquid-state <sup>1</sup>H, <sup>13</sup>C and <sup>19</sup>F NMR spectra were collected on a 9.4 T Bruker Avance III instrument. Mass spectroscopy was performed on an Agilent 1200 series HPLC system. Elemental analysis was performed at Macquarie University Chemical Analysis Facility, Australia. After preparation of the ILs they were dried under vacuum at 60 °C for at least 72 hours after which they were transferred to an Ar-filled glove box for storage and handling.

### Chloride content and Karl Fisher coulometric titration

Quantification of residual chloride content was not possible by ion selective electrode, due to interaction of the organic cations, [C<sub>101</sub>mpip]<sup>+</sup> and [C<sub>101</sub>mmor]<sup>+</sup> with the ion selective electrode. A AgNO<sub>3</sub> test was used to confirm negligible chloride content in both the water washings and neat ILs. The water content of the ionic liquid was measured using a Metrohm 899 Karl-Fisher Coulometer on 0.1 mL of sample.

### Inductively coupled plasma-mass spectroscopy (ICP-MS)

Quantification of lithium, potassium and silver was carried out using an inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometer

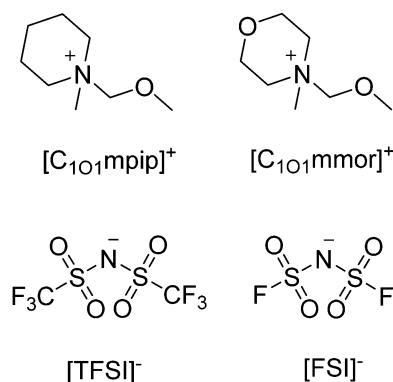


Fig. 1 Structure and abbreviations of cation and anions used. Cation abbreviations are: *N*-methoxymethyl-*N*-methylpiperidinium [C<sub>101</sub>mpip]<sup>+</sup> and 4-methoxymethyl-4-methylmorpholinium [C<sub>101</sub>mmor]<sup>+</sup>. Anion abbreviations are bis(trifluoromethanesulfonyl)imide [TFSI]<sup>−</sup>, and bis(fluorosulfonyl)imide [FSI]<sup>−</sup>.



and cooling cycles were performed per sample. The data was analysed by fitting with a semicircle on the Nyquist plot using MT-Lab software.

The diffusivities of the  $[\text{C}_{10}\text{Immpip}]^+$ ,  $[\text{C}_{10}\text{Immmor}]^+$  and  $\text{Li}^+$  cations,  $[\text{FSI}]^-$  and  $[\text{TFSI}]^-$  anions for both the neat and 10 mol% Li-salt samples were determined by  $^1\text{H}$ ,  $^{19}\text{F}$  and  $^7\text{Li}$  pulsed-field gradient double stimulated echo (PFG-STE) NMR. The samples were packed into 5 mm NMR tubes inside an Ar-filled glovebox. The measurements were performed on a 7.05 T Bruker Avance III spectrometer equipped with a Diff50 probe. The data were recorded at 25 °C and every 10 °C from 30 to 90 °C (with a minimum of 10 min equilibration time before each measurement). The pulsed field gradient stimulated echo pulse sequence was utilised with eight scans at each gradient strength. The diffusion time ( $\Delta$ ) was 25 ms, gradient duration ( $\delta$ ) was 1 ms and the maximum gradient strength used was 2800 G cm $^{-1}$ . The signal attenuation profiles were fitted to the Stejskal-Tanner equation<sup>25,26</sup> on Topspin to obtain the diffusion coefficients.

### Cyclic voltammetry

Cyclic voltammetry (CV) experiments were performed using a three-electrode cell at 25 °C: a 3 mm glassy carbon (GC) working electrode, a coiled platinum wire counter electrode, and a AgOTf reference electrode. The AgOTf reference electrode was prepared from a 0.05 M solution of AgOTf and the IL being measured. The GC electrode was cleaned with 0.3 m alumina and water before each scan in the positive or negative direction. The Pt wire was cleaned by flame. CV analysis was carried out on a Biologic SP-200 potentiostat inside a glovebox with an Ar atmosphere. The reductive scans were conducted before the oxidative scans. Ferrocene was used to normalise the reference potential *vs.* Ag/Ag<sup>+</sup>.

## Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy

The vibrational spectral features of the materials were obtained from FTIR spectroscopy using a single diamond Attenuated Total Reflection (ATR) unit (PerkinElmer) running on Spectrum software. The spectra were collected from 1500  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  to 450  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  under an Ar atmosphere (only the relevant regions of the spectra have been presented herein). Approximately 10 mg of each sample was placed on the sensing surface of the spectrometer and pressure applied to ensure that there was sufficient contact before each spectrum was acquired at a spectral resolution of 4  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  with 32 co-added scans. Spectral data was deconvoluted on Origin 2019 with Gaussian profiles.

The density of the ionic liquids was measured using a density meter from Anton Paar (DMA 4500M) in the temperature range between 25 °C and 30 °C to 90 °C at 10 °C intervals. The ionic liquid was drawn into a syringe (1 mL) in an Ar-filled glove box and directly injected into the densitometer without being exposed to air. The error was estimated to be  $\pm 0.001 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$ . The viscosity of the ionic liquids were measured by a rolling-ball viscometer from Anton Paar (Lovis 2000 M/ME) in the temperature range between 25 °C and 30 °C to 90 °C at 10 °C intervals with a 10 mm long capillary tube ( $\varnothing 1.8 \text{ mm}$  diameter) with automatic tilted angle.

## Raman spectroscopy

The interactions between  $\text{Li}^+$  and TFSI anions of ionic liquid electrolytes were analysed with Raman spectroscopy. Calibration electrolytes were prepared of 5, 7.5, 10, 15 and 20 mol% LiTFSI in  $[\text{C}_{10}\text{Im}]\text{py}][\text{TFSI}]$  and  $[\text{C}_{10}\text{Mm}][\text{TFSI}]$  and dried at 60 °C under vacuum for 48 h. Samples were sealed under Ar between a microscope slide and a quartz cover slip using melted parafilm to avoid exposure to water. The samples were

stored under Ar until analysed. Raman spectra of the prepared solutions were collected using a Renishaw inVia Raman Microscope equipped with a near-IR 785 nm diode laser through a 20-power objective lens (Leica, 0.40 NA, 1.1 mm), leading to a 2.29  $\mu\text{m}$  spot size at room temperature. For each calibration solution, the spectra were recorded with a 740  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  center at 1% laser power, 10 second exposure and 250 acquired spectra. Using Renishaw WiRE 3.4 software, the background was removed and normalised. Spectral data was deconvoluted on CasaXPS with 40 : 60 Gaussian : Lorentzian fixed profiles.

### Fitting of the transport properties

Transport properties of the neat ionic liquids and the Li-salt mixtures were fitted with the Vogel-Tammann-Fulcher (VTF) equation (eqn (1)), which is often used to describe the temperature-dependence of IL transport properties in a broad temperature range.<sup>27</sup>

$$\gamma = \gamma_0 \exp\left(\frac{B_\gamma}{T - T_0}\right) \quad (1)$$

where  $\gamma$  is the transport property related to dynamics, e.g. dynamic viscosity ( $\eta$ ), specific conductivity ( $\kappa$ ), molar conductivity ( $A_{\text{imp}}$  or  $A_{\text{NMR}}$ ).  $\gamma$ ,  $B_\gamma$ , and  $T_{0,\gamma}$  (the Vogel temperature) are material dependent fitting parameters. The VTF equation describes empirical relationships but extrapolation down to a materials'  $T_g$  value increases the uncertainty as experiments were only measured from 25 °C. The Angell's strength parameter ( $\delta_\gamma$ ), a measure of the liquid fragility of glass formers, is the pseudoactivation energy,  $B_\gamma$ , scaled against the ideal glass transition temperature,  $T_{0,\gamma}$  ( $\delta_\gamma = B_\gamma/T_{0,\gamma}$ ) and describes the rate of change in a transport property upon change in temperature.<sup>27–29</sup> In narrow temperature ranges (25–60 °C) a linear fit was possible with  $R^2$  values above 0.99 for transport properties reported, where the Arrhenius equation (eqn (2)) can be used to determine the activation energy of a transport process.<sup>30</sup>

$$\ln(\gamma) = \ln(\gamma_0) - \frac{E_{a,\gamma}}{RT} \quad (2)$$

where  $E_{a,\gamma}$  is the activation energy for ion transport by migration, of the transport property  $\gamma$  and is calculated from the slope of the Arrhenius plot.

### Synthesis

***N*-Methoxymethyl-*N*-methylpiperidinium chloride, [C<sub>10</sub>mpip] Cl.** Chloromethylmethyl ether (2.00 g, 25 mmol) was added dropwise over 30 minutes to a stirring solution of *N*-methylpiperidine (2.71 g, 27 mmol) and acetone (20 mL) under an inert atmosphere at 0 °C. The reaction was stirred for 24 h at room temperature. The solution was filtered, and the solid material was washed with acetone (3  $\times$  20 mL). The solid was then dried *in vacuo* at 50 °C to yield *N*-methoxymethyl-*N*-methylpiperidinium chloride as a white solid (3.20 g, 57% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>, 200 MHz):  $\delta$  4.69 (s, 2H, NCH<sub>2</sub>O), 3.62 (s, 3H, OCH<sub>3</sub>), 3.28 (m, 4H, CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>N), 2.98 (s, 3H, NCH<sub>3</sub>), 1.78 (m, 4H, CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>N), 1.65–1.45 (m, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>N) ppm. <sup>13</sup>C NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>, 100 MHz):  $\delta$  92.05 (NCH<sub>2</sub>O), 61.42 (OCH<sub>3</sub>), 55.86 (CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>N), 44.58 (NCH<sub>3</sub>),

21.34 (CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>N), 19.33 (CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>N) ppm. ES<sup>+</sup> *m/z* 144.0 (C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>18</sub>NO)<sup>+</sup>, ES<sup>−</sup> *m/z* 34.8 (Cl<sup>−</sup>). Anal. calculated for C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>18</sub>NOCl; C, 53.47; H, 10.10; N, 7.80; found: C, 53.15; H, 10.04; N, 7.86.

***N*-Methoxymethyl-*N*-methylpiperidinium bis(fluorosulfonyl)imide, [C<sub>10</sub>mpip][FSI].** [C<sub>10</sub>mpip]Cl (10.00 g, 56 mmol) and KFSI (12.44 g, 57 mmol) were dissolved separately in Milli-Q water (2  $\times$  75 mL) and the solutions were stirred together for 3 h. DCM (50 mL) was added to the flask and the two layers were separated. The organic layer was washed with Milli-Q water (6  $\times$  20 mL) and the organic solvent was evaporated. The resulting liquid was then dried *in vacuo* at 60 °C to yield *N*-methoxymethyl-*N*-methylpiperidinium bis(fluorosulfonyl)imide as a colourless liquid (15.64 g, 87% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>, 200 MHz):  $\delta$  4.65 (s, 2H, NCH<sub>2</sub>O), 3.61 (s, 3H, OCH<sub>3</sub>), 3.25 (m, 4H, CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>N), 2.95 (s, 3H, NCH<sub>3</sub>), 1.78 (m, 4H, CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>N), 1.64–1.44 (m, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>N) ppm. <sup>13</sup>C NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>, 100 MHz):  $\delta$  92.11 (NCH<sub>2</sub>O), 61.41 (OCH<sub>3</sub>), 55.93 (CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>N), 44.61 (NCH<sub>3</sub>), 21.33 (CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>N), 19.31 (CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>N) ppm. <sup>19</sup>F NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>, 376.5 MHz):  $\delta$  53.21 ppm. ES<sup>+</sup> *m/z* 144.0 (C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>18</sub>NO)<sup>+</sup>, ES<sup>−</sup> *m/z* 179.9 (FSI<sup>−</sup>). Anal. calculated for C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>18</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>S<sub>2</sub>F<sub>2</sub>; C, 29.62; H, 5.59; N, 8.64; found: C, 29.64; H, 3.45; N, 8.30. No white precipitates with AgNO<sub>3</sub> test. Potassium content (ICP) 10 ppm.

***N*-Methoxymethyl-*N*-methylpiperidinium bis(trifluoromethanesulfonyl)imide, [C<sub>10</sub>mpip][TFSI].** [C<sub>10</sub>mpip]Cl (10.07 g, 56 mmol) and LiFSI (16.41 g, 57 mmol) were dissolved separately in Milli-Q water (2  $\times$  75 mL) and the solutions were stirred together for 3 h. DCM (50 mL) was added to the flask and the two layers were separated. The organic layer was washed with Milli-Q water (6  $\times$  20 mL) and the organic solvent was evaporated. The resulting liquid was then dried *in vacuo* at 60 °C to yield *N*-methoxymethyl-*N*-methylpiperidinium bis(trifluoromethanesulfonyl)imide as a colourless liquid (21.94 g, 92% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>, 200 MHz):  $\delta$  4.65 (s, 2H, NCH<sub>2</sub>O), 3.61 (s, 3H, OCH<sub>3</sub>), 3.25 (m, 4H, CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>N), 2.95 (s, 3H, NCH<sub>3</sub>), 1.78 (m, 4H, CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>N), 1.66–1.41 (m, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>N) ppm. <sup>13</sup>C NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>, 100 MHz):  $\delta$  119.47 (CF<sub>3</sub>, *J*<sub>CF</sub> = 320.07 Hz), 91.63 (NCH<sub>2</sub>O), 60.93 (OCH<sub>3</sub>), 56.43 (CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>N), 44.12 (NCH<sub>3</sub>), 20.85 (CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>N), 18.83 (CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>N) ppm. <sup>19</sup>F NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>, 376.5 MHz):  $\delta$  −78.71 (CF<sub>3</sub>) ppm. ES<sup>+</sup> *m/z* 144.2 (C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>18</sub>NO)<sup>+</sup>, ES<sup>−</sup> *m/z* 280.0 (TFSI<sup>−</sup>). Anal. calculated for C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>18</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>S<sub>2</sub>F<sub>6</sub>; C, 28.30; H, 4.28; N, 6.60; found: C, 28.49; H, 4.40; N, 6.98. No white precipitates with AgNO<sub>3</sub> test. Lithium content (ICP) below limit of detection.

***N*-Methoxymethyl-*N*-methylmorpholinium chloride, [C<sub>10</sub>mmor] Cl.** Chloromethylmethyl ether (2.50 g, 31 mmol) was added dropwise over 30 minutes to a stirring solution of *N*-methylmorpholine (3.46 g, 34 mmol) and acetonitrile (20 mL) under an inert atmosphere in a round-bottom flask fitted with a reflux condenser at 50 °C. The reaction was stirred for 3 h at 50 °C. The solution was filtered, and the solid material was washed with acetonitrile (3  $\times$  20 mL). The solid was then dried *in vacuo* at 50 °C to yield *N*-methoxymethyl-*N*-methylmorpholinium chloride as a white solid (3.20 g, 57% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>, 200 MHz):  $\delta$  4.84 (s, 2H, NCH<sub>2</sub>O), 3.93 (m, 4H, CH<sub>2</sub>OCH<sub>2</sub>), 3.64 (s, 3H, OCH<sub>3</sub>), 3.44 (t, 4H, CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>N), 3.15 (s, 3H, NCH<sub>3</sub>) ppm. <sup>13</sup>C NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>, 100 MHz):  $\delta$  92.18 (NCH<sub>2</sub>O), 61.11 (OCH<sub>3</sub>), 59.46 (CH<sub>2</sub>OCH<sub>2</sub>), 55.06 (CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>N), 43.28 (NCH<sub>3</sub>) ppm. ES<sup>+</sup> *m/z* 145.9





( $C_7H_{16}NO_2$ )<sup>+</sup>, ES<sup>−</sup>  $m/z$  34.8 (Cl<sup>−</sup>). Anal. calculated for  $C_7H_{16}NO_2Cl$ ; C, 46.28; H, 8.88; N, 7.71; found: C, 46.29; H, 8.86; N, 7.70.

***N*-Methoxymethyl-*N*-methylmorpholinium bis(fluorosulfonyl)imide, [C<sub>101</sub>mmor][FSI].** [C<sub>101</sub>mmo]Cl (2.50 g, 14 mmol) and KFSI (3.32 g, 15 mmol) were dissolved separately in Milli-Q water (2 × 10 mL) and the solutions were stirred together for 24 h. DCM (20 mL) was added to the flask and the two layers were separated. The organic layer was washed with Milli-Q water (7 × 10 mL) and the organic solvent was evaporated. The resulting liquid was then dried *in vacuo* at 60 °C to yield *N*-methoxymethyl-*N*-methylmorpholinium bis(fluorosulfonyl)imide as a colourless liquid (3.31 g, 74% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>, 200 MHz): δ 4.75 (s, 2H, NCH<sub>2</sub>O), 3.93 (m, 4H, CH<sub>2</sub>OCH<sub>2</sub>), 3.63 (s, 3H, OCH<sub>3</sub>), 3.47–3.26 (m, 4H, CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>N), 3.11 (s, 3H, NCH<sub>3</sub>) ppm. <sup>13</sup>C NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>, 200 MHz): δ 92.59 (NCH<sub>2</sub>O), 61.15 (OCH<sub>3</sub>), 59.50 (CH<sub>2</sub>OCH<sub>2</sub>), 55.24 (CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>N), 43.48 (NCH<sub>3</sub>) ppm. <sup>19</sup>F NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>, 376.5 MHz): δ 53.23 ppm. ES<sup>+</sup>  $m/z$  146.1 ( $C_7H_{16}NO_2$ )<sup>+</sup>, ES<sup>−</sup>  $m/z$  179.9 (FSI<sup>−</sup>). Anal. calculated for  $C_7H_{16}N_2O_6S_2F_2$ ; C, 25.76; H, 4.94; N, 8.58; found: C, 26.06; H, 4.69; N, 8.29. No white precipitates with AgNO<sub>3</sub> test. Potassium content (ICP) 15 ppm.

***N*-Methoxymethyl-*N*-methylmorpholinium bis(trifluoromethanesulfonyl)imide, [C<sub>101</sub>mmor][TFSI].** [C<sub>101</sub>mmo]Cl (1.80 g, 10 mmol) and LiTFSI (3.12 g, 11 mmol) were dissolved separately in Milli-Q water (2 × 10 mL) and the solutions were stirred together for 24 h. DCM (20 mL) was added to the flask and the two layers were separated. The organic layer was washed with Milli-Q water (3 × 10 mL) and the organic solvent was evaporated. The resulting liquid was then dried *in vacuo* at 60 °C to yield *N*-methoxymethyl-*N*-methylmorpholinium bis(trifluoromethanesulfonyl)imide as a colourless liquid (3.34 g, 79% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>, 200 MHz): δ 4.76 (s, 2H, NCH<sub>2</sub>O), 3.93 (m, 4H, CH<sub>2</sub>OCH<sub>2</sub>), 3.63 (s, 3H, OCH<sub>3</sub>), 3.41–3.32 (m, 4H, CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>N), 3.11 (s, 3H, NCH<sub>3</sub>) ppm. <sup>13</sup>C NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>, 200 MHz): δ 119.48 (CF<sub>3</sub>,  $J_{CF}$  = 319.89 Hz), 92.57 (NCH<sub>2</sub>O), 61.16 (OCH<sub>3</sub>), 59.49 (CH<sub>2</sub>OCH<sub>2</sub>), 55.21 (CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>N), 43.45 (NCH<sub>3</sub>) ppm. <sup>19</sup>F NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>, 376.5 MHz): δ −78.74 (CF<sub>3</sub>) ppm. ES<sup>+</sup>  $m/z$  146.1 ( $C_7H_{16}NO_2$ )<sup>+</sup>, ES<sup>−</sup>  $m/z$  279.9 (TFSI<sup>−</sup>). Anal. calculated for  $C_9H_{16}N_2O_6S_2F_6$ ; C, 25.35; H, 3.78; N, 6.57; found: C, 25.41; H, 3.58; N, 6.40. No white precipitates with AgNO<sub>3</sub> test. Lithium content (ICP) 32 ppm.

## Results and discussion

### Thermal properties

The thermal properties of ILs are important as they determine the temperature range in which they can operate as liquid electrolytes. The lower temperature limit that an electrochemical device can operate at is defined by the melting point ( $T_m$ ) or glass transition temperature ( $T_g$ ) of the IL, below which the crystallinity or amorphous phase of the material restricts the ion mobility and therefore, ion conduction. The differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) traces for both pure IL and ILs containing 10 mol% Li salt are reported in Fig. 2 and Table 1

summarises the thermal properties in terms of glass transition ( $T_g$ ), cold crystallisation ( $T_{cc}$ ), melting ( $T_m$ ) and decomposition ( $T_d$ ) temperatures.

There are three types of thermal behaviour commonly observed in ILs based on their kinetics under the specific measurement conditions (*e.g.* scan rate).<sup>31</sup> The first kind of thermal behaviour presents only glass transitions, resulting in liquids above the  $T_g$  and glasses below the  $T_g$ . Two of the new ILs are in this first type, [C<sub>101</sub>mmor][TFSI] and [C<sub>101</sub>mpip][TFSI]. The second type undergoes crystallisation on cooling and melts on heating, and [C<sub>101</sub>mpip][FSI] is categorised in this class. The third type undergoes a cold crystallisation and melting on heating, which is observed for [C<sub>101</sub>mmor][FSI].

All the samples show glass-transition temperatures ( $T_g$ ) in the temperature range measured, except for [C<sub>101</sub>mpip][FSI], although upon addition of LiFSI to [C<sub>101</sub>mpip][FSI] a  $T_g$  appears. The  $T_g$  of the TFSI-based ILs is increased upon addition of LiTFSI. Only the FSI-based ILs show a  $T_m$ , which is suppressed upon the addition of LiFSI, which widens the temperature range of the material and thus allows for expanded application ranges.

There is a complete absence of ordered crystalline structure in the TFSI-based ILs, which leads only to the formation of amorphous glasses at the  $T_g$ . The absence of a melting

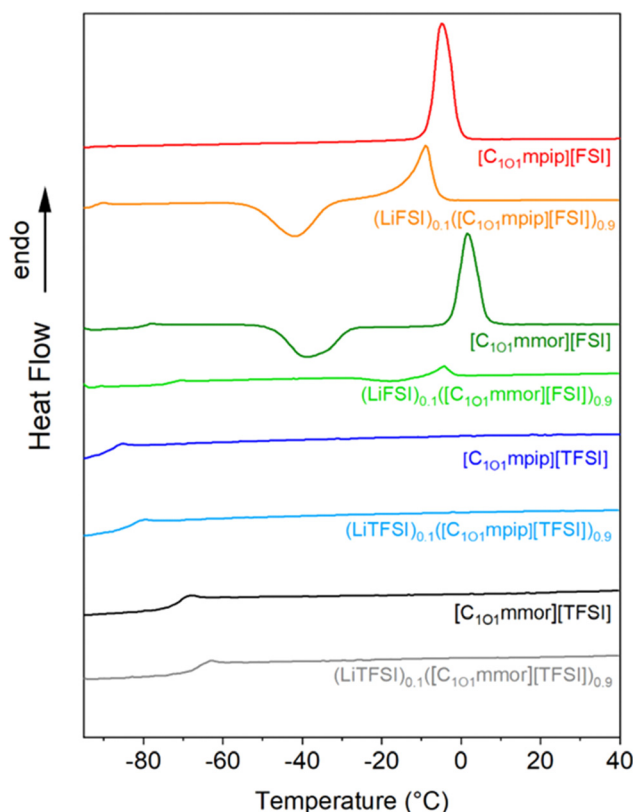


Fig. 2 DSC thermograms showing the second heating cycle for [TFSI]-based ionic liquids and their 10 mol% LiTFSI solutions and [FSI]-based ionic liquids and their 10 mol% LiFSI solutions.



**Table 1** Thermal behaviour of ILs, data extracted from DSC and TGA.  $T_m$  and  $T_{cc}$  values were extracted from peak onsets on DSC curve and  $T_g$  values were extracted from the midpoint of the  $T_g$

Ionic liquid	$T_g \pm 1$ (°C)	$T_{cc} \pm 1$ (°C)	$T_m \pm 1$ (°C)	$T_d(5\% \text{ weight loss}) \pm 1$ (°C)
[C <sub>10</sub> mpip][FSI]	—	−59	−8	238
(LiFSI) <sub>0.1</sub> [(C <sub>10</sub> mpip)[FSI]] <sub>0.9</sub>	−94	−53	−26	
[C <sub>10</sub> mmor][FSI]	−79	−50	−2	219
(LiFSI) <sub>0.1</sub> [(C <sub>10</sub> mmor)[FSI]] <sub>0.9</sub>	−75	−27	−10	
[C <sub>10</sub> mpip][TFSI]	−80	—	—	282
(LiTFSI) <sub>0.1</sub> [(C <sub>10</sub> mpip)[TFSI]] <sub>0.9</sub>	−79	—	—	
[C <sub>10</sub> mmor][TFSI]	−69	—	—	248
(LiTFSI) <sub>0.1</sub> [(C <sub>10</sub> mmor)[TFSI]] <sub>0.9</sub>	−64	—	—	

transition has also been observed in [C<sub>20</sub>mmor][TFSI] and [C<sub>20</sub>mpip][TFSI], which the authors attributed to the flexibility of the ether side chain.<sup>32</sup> Given that the FSI anions coupled with the smaller ether chain cations allowed crystallisation of the IL whereas the TFSI-based ILs are liquids it would appear that the size of the TFSI anion suppresses crystallisation in the TFSI-based ILs. This idea is further supported by the presence of a melting transition in the thermal analysis of the alkyl equivalent *N*-propyl-*N*-methylpiperidinium IL, [C<sub>3</sub>mpip][TFSI] ( $T_m = 12.3$  °C)<sup>33</sup> but not in *N*-propyl-*N*-methylmorpholinium IL, [C<sub>3</sub>mmor][TFSI].<sup>34</sup>

[C<sub>10</sub>mpip][TFSI] has the lowest  $T_g$  at −80 °C and there was no  $T_g$  observed for [C<sub>10</sub>mpip][FSI] in the temperature range studied (lower limit of −100 °C). The shorter alkoxy chain has resulted in lower  $T_g$  for both [C<sub>10</sub>mpip][TFSI] and [C<sub>10</sub>mmor][TFSI] (−80 and −69 °C, respectively) compared longer alkoxy chain cations such as *N*-ethoxyethyl-*N*-methylpiperidinium IL, [C<sub>20</sub>mpip][TFSI] and *N*-ethoxyethyl-*N*-methylmorpholinium [C<sub>20</sub>mmor][TFSI], with  $T_g$  values of −78 and −62 °C, respectively.<sup>32</sup>

The presence of an oxygen has decreased the melting temperature of [C<sub>10</sub>mpip][FSI] ( $T_m = -8$  °C) compared to the alkyl-equivalent [C<sub>3</sub>mpip][FSI], which has a  $T_m$  of 4 °C and  $T_g$  of −94 °C, attributed to the enhanced conformational degrees of freedom of the alkoxy chain.<sup>35</sup> Supercooling is a common finding in ILs, especially in ether-functionalised ILs,<sup>36</sup> and a cold crystallisation is observed in the DSC heating traces of [C<sub>10</sub>mmor][FSI] and (LiFSI)<sub>0.1</sub>[(C<sub>10</sub>mpip)[FSI]]<sub>0.9</sub>. Addition of a higher molar concentration of LiFSI would most likely suppress the melt entirely, thus widening the liquid range of these FSI-based electrolytes further.

Thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) measurements were performed as an initial assessment of thermal stability and are reported in Table 1 and the mass loss traces are shown in Fig. S1 (ESI†). Decomposition temperatures ( $T_d$ ) were determined at a mass loss of 5%. All the neat ILs show decomposition above 200 °C. Both FSI-based ILs show a one-stage decomposition whilst TFSI-based ILs show a two-stage decomposition and are more thermally stable. The TFSI anion and piperidinium cation are most thermally stable, ergo [C<sub>10</sub>mpip][TFSI] has highest  $T_d$  whilst [C<sub>10</sub>mmor][FSI] has lowest  $T_d$ . A decrease in  $T_d$  is observed compared to piperidinium cations with no oxygens and cations with longer ethoxy chains, e.g. *N*-butyl-*N*-methylmorpholinium TFSI [C<sub>4</sub>mmor][TFSI] and *N*-methoxyethyl-*N*-

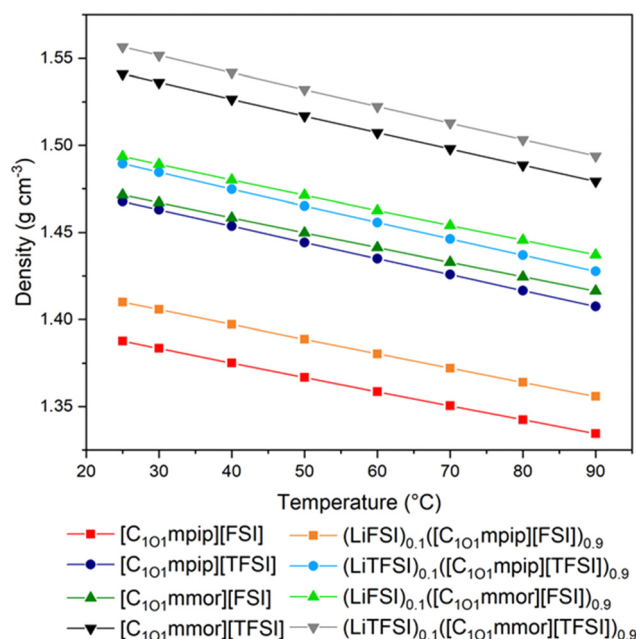
methylmorpholinium TFSI [C<sub>10</sub>mmor][TFSI], have  $T_d$  values of 398 and 387 °C, respectively.<sup>37,38</sup> Whereas the decomposition temperature of [C<sub>10</sub>mpip][TFSI] ( $T_d = 219$  °C) is similar to its alkyl analogue [C<sub>3</sub>mpip][TFSI], which has a  $T_d$  of 200 °C.<sup>34</sup>

The length of the alkoxy chain has a significant impact on the decomposition temperatures of these materials, with shorter chains having the lowest decomposition temperatures in each cation family.<sup>9,10</sup> Even so, the TGA results show that all four ILs are stable above 200 °C which is adequate thermal stability for most electrochemical applications.

## Density

Density measurements of the ILs and electrolyte solutions were performed between 25–90 °C and the experimental data summarised in Fig. 3 and Tables S1, S2 (ESI†). The densities are lower with the [FSI]<sup>−</sup> anion and [C<sub>10</sub>mpip]<sup>+</sup> cation. The density difference upon changing the cation from piperidinium to morpholinium has a larger effect than changing the anion, despite the minimal change in molecular weight. Since the cation molecular weights are very similar, the higher densities of the morpholinium ILs must be rationalised with structural changes on the molecular level directly resulting from the oxygen on the cation ring. The oxygen on the ring is more electron rich than the oxygen on the chain,<sup>39</sup> and likely interacts with other organic cations and anions resulting in a decrease in interionic separation and increase in efficient packing.

The methoxymethyl chain results in higher densities than for longer ether-functionalised cations, due to more efficient packing with shorter chains, and the equivalent alkyl-functionalised ILs, for example at 25 °C [C<sub>10</sub>mpip][FSI] and [C<sub>10</sub>mpip][TFSI] have densities of 1.39 and 1.47 g cm<sup>−3</sup>,



**Fig. 3** Temperature dependence of the density for the neat ILs and their electrolytes.







**Table 2** Viscosity of the pure ionic liquids, VTF fitting parameters ( $\eta_0$ ,  $B_\eta$ ,  $T_{0,\eta}$ ), Angell strength factor  $\delta_\eta$  and activation energy  $E_{a,\eta}$  (in the range 25 to 60 °C) for the  $T$ -dependent viscosity

Ionic liquid	$\eta^{30^\circ\text{C}}/\text{mPa s}$	$\eta_0/10^{-1} \text{ mPa s}$	$B_\eta/\text{K}$	$T_{0,\eta}/\text{K}$	$\delta_\eta$	$E_{a,\eta}/\text{kJ mol}^{-1}$
[C <sub>10</sub> mpip][FSI]	52	4.1 ± 0.6	625 ± 141	174 ± 17	3.6	26
(LiFSI) <sub>0.1</sub> [(C <sub>10</sub> mpip)[FSI]] <sub>0.9</sub>	56	2.3 ± 0.8	802 ± 70	157 ± 7	5.1	27
[C <sub>10</sub> mmor][FSI]	106	3.6 ± 0.6	659 ± 123	188 ± 12	3.5	33
(LiFSI) <sub>0.1</sub> [(C <sub>10</sub> mmor)[FSI]] <sub>0.9</sub>	144	1.5 ± 0.7	897 ± 109	172 ± 9	5.2	37
[C <sub>10</sub> mpip][TFSI]	72	2.5 ± 1.0	696 ± 13	180 ± 1	3.9	32
(LiTFSI) <sub>0.1</sub> [(C <sub>10</sub> mpip)[TFSI]] <sub>0.9</sub>	108	1.0 ± 0.5	947 ± 190	167 ± 16	5.7	36
[C <sub>10</sub> mmor][TFSI]	198	2.1 ± 1.0	760 ± 11	192 ± 1	4.0	42
(LiTFSI) <sub>0.1</sub> [(C <sub>10</sub> mmor)[TFSI]] <sub>0.9</sub>	290	3.4 ± 0.8	664 ± 46	205 ± 4	3.3	46

has a >90 mPa s increase in viscosity compared to the neat IL. The pseudoactivation energy  $B_\eta$  has increased upon addition of Li-salt for all electrolytes except for (LiTFSI)<sub>0.1</sub>[(C<sub>10</sub>mmor)[TFSI]]<sub>0.9</sub> (where a decrease in  $B_\eta$  but an increase in  $T_{0,\eta}$  is observed), resulting in higher  $\delta_\eta$ . This suggests the addition of Li-salt results in ions requiring a larger amount of energy to

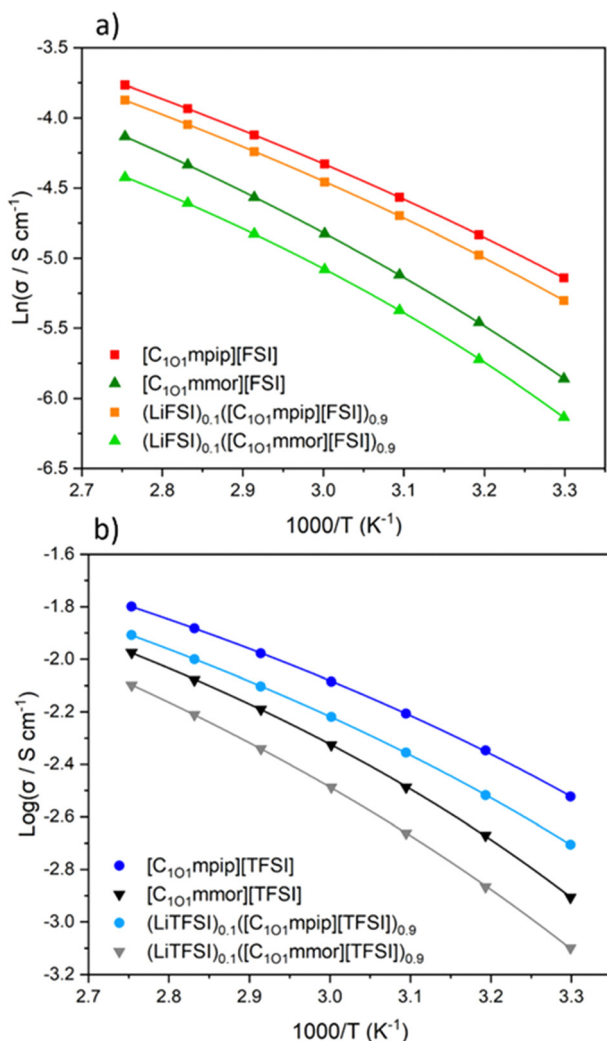
diffuse past each other, which is related to their inherently high viscosities.

**Conductivity.** Determining the ionic conductivity of new electrolytes is important as it is a key parameter influencing the overall performance of a battery electrolyte. The ionic conductivity ( $\sigma$ ) of the pure ILs and Li-salt solutions were measured from 30 °C to 90 °C and the results are reported in Fig. 5 and Table S4 (ESI<sup>†</sup>), organised by anion type. The VTF plot for conductivities is shown in Fig. S3 (ESI<sup>†</sup>). The VTF fitting parameters for conductivity and molar conductivity are summarised in Table S5 (ESI<sup>†</sup>) and Table 3, respectively. The VTF parameter  $\sigma_0$  represents the ionic conductivity at infinite temperature and the pseudoactivation energy,  $B_\sigma$ , is related to the critical free volume for ion transport. The molar conductivities are presented in Table S6 (ESI<sup>†</sup>). The  $\delta_{\Lambda\text{imp}}$  values again show no trend and are between 2.4 and 4.4; the small range is expected considering the similar cationic and anionic structures.<sup>43</sup>

All the neat ILs exhibited conductivities above  $10^{-3} \text{ S cm}^{-1}$  in the temperature range measured. However, (LiTFSI)<sub>0.1</sub>[(C<sub>10</sub>mmor)[TFSI]]<sub>0.9</sub> was lower at  $8 \times 10^{-4} \text{ S cm}^{-1}$ , which originates from the low ionic conductivity of the pure IL, [C<sub>10</sub>mmor][TFSI]. The highest conductivity at 30 °C was found for [C<sub>10</sub>mpip][FSI] at  $5.9 \times 10^{-3} \text{ S cm}^{-1}$ , which was almost retained upon addition of LiFSI, at  $5.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ S cm}^{-1}$ . The higher conductivities for the FSI-based ILs are attributed to the smaller size of the anion and the higher tendency of [FSI]<sup>−</sup> anions to dissociate compared to [TFSI]<sup>−</sup> anions.<sup>54</sup> The conductivity of the neat FSI IL was reduced upon changing the cation to [C<sub>10</sub>mmor]<sup>+</sup>, to  $2.8 \times 10^{-3} \text{ S cm}^{-1}$ , and similarly reduced when changing the anion to TFSI.

The ether-functionality has enhanced the ionic conductivity of the piperidinium-based ILs compared to their alkyl counterparts: [C<sub>3</sub>mpip][FSI] and [C<sub>3</sub>mpip][TFSI], have conductivities of  $3.7 \times 10^{-3}$  and  $1.4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ S cm}^{-1}$  at 25 °C respectively,<sup>46</sup> whilst [C<sub>10</sub>mpip][FSI] and [C<sub>10</sub>mpip][TFSI] have conductivities of  $5.9 \times 10^{-3}$  and  $3.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ S cm}^{-1}$  at 30 °C, respectively, attributed primarily to their lower viscosities.

The activation energy,  $E_{\Lambda\text{imp}}$ , calculated from eqn (2), for ILs with the [C<sub>10</sub>mmor]<sup>+</sup> cation is higher compared to those with the [C<sub>10</sub>mpip]<sup>+</sup> cation and further indicates that a higher thermal energy is required to achieve the same ion mobility with the [C<sub>10</sub>mmor]<sup>+</sup> cation. Likewise,  $E_{\Lambda\text{imp}}$  increases upon addition of the Li-salt for all samples.



**Fig. 5** Temperature dependent ionic conductivity plots of (a) FSI-based ionic liquids and their 10 mol% LiFSI electrolyte solutions and (b) TFSI-based ionic liquids and their 10 mol% LiTFSI electrolyte solutions.





**Table 3** Calculated values for the molar conductivity at 30 °C, VTF fitting parameters, Angell strength factor and activation energy (in the range 30 to 60 °C)

Ionic liquid	$\Lambda_{\text{imp}}^{30^\circ\text{C}}/\text{S cm}^2 \text{ mol}^{-1}$	$\Lambda_{\text{imp},0}/\text{S cm}^2 \text{ mol}^{-1}$	$B_{\Lambda_{\text{imp}}}/\text{K}$	$T_{0,\Lambda_{\text{imp}}}/\text{K}$	$\delta_{\Lambda_{\text{imp}}}$	$E_{\Lambda_{\text{imp}}}/\text{kJ mol}^{-1}$
[C <sub>10</sub> mpip][FSI]	1.4	161 ± 1	679 ± 14	161 ± 2	4.2	23
(LiFSI) <sub>0.1</sub> [(C <sub>10</sub> mpip)[FSI]] <sub>0.9</sub>	1.1	130 ± 1	648 ± 24	167 ± 3	3.9	24
[C <sub>10</sub> mmor][FSI]	0.6	137 ± 1	661 ± 16	180 ± 2	3.7	30
(LiFSI) <sub>0.1</sub> [(C <sub>10</sub> mmor)[FSI]] <sub>0.9</sub>	0.4	52 ± 1	477 ± 13	202 ± 2	2.4	33
[C <sub>10</sub> mpip][TFSI]	0.9	119 ± 1	558 ± 37	190 ± 5	2.9	29
(LiTFSI) <sub>0.1</sub> [(C <sub>10</sub> mpip)[TFSI]] <sub>0.9</sub>	0.6	114 ± 1	584 ± 14	193 ± 2	3.0	32
[C <sub>10</sub> mmor][TFSI]	0.3	90 ± 1	519 ± 27	210 ± 3	2.5	38
(LiTFSI) <sub>0.1</sub> [(C <sub>10</sub> mmor)[TFSI]] <sub>0.9</sub>	0.2	159 ± 1	723 ± 33	194 ± 3	3.7	40

### Self-diffusion coefficients

The transfer of the active species, Li<sup>+</sup> is a prerequisite for operating lithium batteries. To understand individual ion movements at a molecular level, PFG-NMR spectroscopy was employed to measure self-diffusion coefficients of the cations (<sup>1</sup>H or <sup>7</sup>Li) and anions (<sup>19</sup>F). Fig. 6 shows the self-diffusion coefficients against reciprocal temperature for the neat ILs and electrolyte solutions, and Table 4 presents ion activation energies and Table S9 (ESI†) shows the self-diffusion coefficients for <sup>1</sup>H, <sup>19</sup>F and <sup>7</sup>Li for the neat ILs and electrolyte solutions at 30 °C, and the diffusivity ratios of Li<sup>+</sup> and example PFG NMR attenuation curves are presented in Fig. S4 (ESI†).

The [C<sub>10</sub>mpip]<sup>+</sup> has larger D<sub>s</sub>(<sup>1</sup>H) values than [C<sub>10</sub>mmor]<sup>+</sup> in all cases. For the temperature dependent self-diffusion coefficients of the neat ILs, the general trend for TFSI-based ILs is that the cation diffuses faster, and for FSI-based ILs, the anion diffuses faster. The FSI<sup>−</sup> anion leads to faster anion

diffusion in both the neat ILs and their electrolytes, which is also the case for other FSI-based ILs, such as *N*-propyl-*N*-methylpyrrolidinium IL [C<sub>3</sub>mpyr][FSI],<sup>55</sup> as well as faster Li<sup>+</sup> diffusion.

Upon addition of Li-salt, the diffusion coefficients decrease for all ions, with Li<sup>+</sup> having the slowest diffusion coefficient except in (LiFSI)<sub>0.1</sub>[(C<sub>10</sub>mmor)[FSI]]<sub>0.9</sub>, where Li<sup>+</sup> and the IL cation have similar diffusion coefficients. The ratios of D<sub>s</sub>(<sup>7</sup>Li)/D<sub>s</sub>(<sup>1</sup>H) and D<sub>s</sub>(<sup>7</sup>Li)/D<sub>s</sub>(<sup>19</sup>F) are presented in Fig. S5 (ESI†). The highest D<sub>s</sub>(<sup>7</sup>Li) value is observed in (LiFSI)<sub>0.1</sub>[(C<sub>10</sub>mpip)[FSI]]<sub>0.9</sub> at 1.6 × 10<sup>−11</sup> m<sup>2</sup> s<sup>−1</sup>, which correlates to this electrolyte showing the highest conductivity. It is clear from Fig. 6 that (LiTFSI)<sub>0.1</sub>[(C<sub>10</sub>mpip)[TFSI]]<sub>0.9</sub> (Fig. 6g), has a larger difference between the diffusion rate of lithium D<sub>s</sub>(<sup>7</sup>Li) (5.1 × 10<sup>−12</sup> m<sup>2</sup> s<sup>−1</sup> at 30 °C) and that of the cation or anion, D<sub>s</sub>(<sup>1</sup>H) and D<sub>s</sub>(<sup>19</sup>F) (1.2 × 10<sup>−11</sup> and 8.1 × 10<sup>−12</sup> m<sup>2</sup> s<sup>−1</sup> respectively, at 30 °C) than for other electrolytes (Fig. 6e, f and h). In the neat IL, [C<sub>10</sub>mpip][TFSI] has D<sub>s</sub>(<sup>1</sup>H) and



**Fig. 6** Temperature dependent self-diffusion coefficients (<sup>1</sup>H: IL cation, <sup>19</sup>F: anion, <sup>7</sup>Li: lithium cation) of neat ILs on top row in order (a) [C<sub>10</sub>mpip][FSI], (b) [C<sub>10</sub>mmor][FSI], (c) [C<sub>10</sub>mpip][TFSI], (d) [C<sub>10</sub>mmor][TFSI] and their electrolyte solutions directly below, in temperature range 30–70 °C. Errors are within the size of the data points.



$$\log A_{\text{imp}} = \log C + a \log \eta^{-1} \quad (3)$$

where  $\alpha$  is an exponential factor used to describe the rate of increase of ion pairing over a specified temperature range, and  $C$  is the intercept. A calibration line which represents 0.01 M KCl solution is often referenced, where the ions are assumed to be fully dissociated and move independently in an electric field and so ionicity equals unity.<sup>60</sup> Fig. 7a and b shows the Walden plot for the ILs and their electrolyte solutions. In each case, the data lies close to the KCl line, and these ILs can be classified as “good ILs”, having relatively high ionicity, according to Angell.<sup>61</sup> The degree of ionicity of the ILs can be approximated by the vertical deviation from the ideal KCl line ( $\Delta W$ ), where  $\Delta W = 0$  would indicate full ion dissociation, and  $\Delta W = 1$  indicates only 10% ion dissociation (10% ionicity line is shown in Fig. 7). The  $\Delta W$  values (Table S6, ESI<sup>†</sup>) increase with temperature, indicating ion pairing as temperature increases, and lie between 0.15–0.27 over the temperature range analysed, with the general trend from most dissociated to least dissociated (*i.e.* lowest to highest  $\Delta W$  values) in the order  $[C_{10}mipip][FSI] > [C_{10}mmor][TFSI] \approx [C_{10}mmor][FSI] > [C_{10}mipip][TFSI]$ . No clear trend is observed for  $\Delta W$  values as the deviations from the KCl line are all quite small and similar to each other. Similar values are observed for other ILs such as  $[N_{11,10}][TFSI]$  and  $[C_{10}mpyr][TFSI]$ , which have  $\Delta W$  values at 30 °C of 0.21 and 0.26 respectively.<sup>13,62</sup>

Upon addition of Li-salt the  $\Delta W$  values increase to 0.21–0.32 due to  $\text{Li}^+$  interacting with anions that form ion pairs and aggregates. As the temperature increases,  $\Delta W$  increases more for the TFSI-based electrolytes, indicating a higher degree of ion association or  $\text{Li}^+$  aggregates forming at higher temperatures than for FSI-based electrolytes. This temperature trend of increasing  $\Delta W$  with temperature is consistent with that of other ILs.<sup>63</sup>

$$A_{\text{NMR}} = \frac{N_A e^2 (\text{D}^+ + \text{D}^-)}{kT} = \frac{F^2 (\text{D}^+ + \text{D}^-)}{RT} \quad (4)$$
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Fig. 7 Walden plot for (a) FSI-based ILs and their electrolyte solutions and (b) TFSI-based ILs and their electrolyte solutions, where  $\Lambda$  is molar conductivity calculated from experimental impedance data and  $\eta^{-1}$  is fluidity, and temperature-dependant ionicity  $I_{\text{HR}}$  of (c) FSI-based ILs and their electrolytes and (d) TFSI-based ILs and their electrolytes. Errors were calculated at <4% for all ionicity measurements.

electrochemical impedance spectroscopy ( $A_{\text{imp}}$ ) measures the migration of only charged species (not neutral aggregates) in an electric field. Therefore, the ratio of  $A_{\text{imp}}$  and  $A_{\text{NMR}}$  ( $I_{\text{HR}}$ , the inverse of the Haven ratio) represents the proportion of ions that contribute to ion conduction from all diffusing species and is interpreted as the amount of 'free ions' in the IL.<sup>60</sup>

A plot of ionicity ( $A_{\text{imp}}/A_{\text{NMR}}$ ) vs. temperature is shown in Fig. 7c and d. The  $I_{\text{HR}}$  values show a narrow distribution of ionicity values between 0.84 and 0.73 at 30  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ , which decrease with temperature due to increased ion pairing or aggregate formation at higher temperatures, with the general trend from most dissociated to least dissociated (*i.e.* highest to lowest ionicity) in the order  $[\text{C}_{10}\text{mmor}][\text{TFSI}] > [\text{C}_{10}\text{mpip}][\text{FSI}] > [\text{C}_{10}\text{mmor}][\text{FSI}] > [\text{C}_{10}\text{mpip}][\text{TFSI}]$ . The trend from the Walden analysis was slightly different, likely reflecting experimental uncertainty, giving  $[\text{C}_{10}\text{mpip}][\text{FSI}] > [\text{C}_{10}\text{mmor}][\text{TFSI}] \approx [\text{C}_{10}\text{mmor}][\text{FSI}] > [\text{C}_{10}\text{mpip}][\text{TFSI}]$ .

Both  $[\text{C}_{10}\text{mpip}][\text{TFSI}]$  and  $[\text{C}_{10}\text{mmor}][\text{FSI}]$  have comparable conductivities, despite the piperidinium IL having a lower viscosity at 30  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  (91 mPa s compared to 139 mPa s for  $[\text{C}_{10}\text{mmor}][\text{FSI}]$ ). Both the Walden Plot and  $I_{\text{HR}}$  indicate that this is due to  $[\text{C}_{10}\text{mpip}][\text{TFSI}]$  having a lower number of free charge carriers due to more ion association compared to  $[\text{C}_{10}\text{mmor}][\text{FSI}]$ , as the TFSI anions have a lower tendency to dissociate than FSI anions. At 30  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ , this is confirmed by  $[\text{C}_{10}\text{mmor}][\text{FSI}]$  having a lower  $\Delta W$  value and higher  $I_{\text{HR}}$  ( $A_{\text{imp}}/A_{\text{NMR}}$ ) value than  $[\text{C}_{10}\text{mpip}][\text{TFSI}]$  ( $\Delta W = 0.17$  and  $0.21$ , and  $I_{\text{HR}} = 0.79$  and  $0.73$ , respectively).

All the ILs lie in a narrow distribution range of ionicity and show a similar picture from each approach.  $[\text{C}_{10}\text{mpip}][\text{TFSI}]$  has the lowest degree of ion dissociation, followed by  $[\text{C}_{10}\text{mmor}][\text{FSI}]$ .  $[\text{C}_{10}\text{mpip}][\text{FSI}]$  and  $[\text{C}_{10}\text{mmor}][\text{TFSI}]$  have the highest degree of ion association. Usually, FSI-based ILs tend to have higher  $I_{\text{HR}}$  values compared to TFSI-based ILs with



the same cation,<sup>64</sup> and this trend is observed for [C<sub>101</sub>mpip]<sup>+</sup> based ILs but not [C<sub>101</sub>mmor]<sup>+</sup> based ILs. [C<sub>101</sub>mmor][TFSI] has a higher *I*<sub>HR</sub> value (more dissociation) compared to [C<sub>101</sub>mpip][TFSI], but upon addition of LiTFSI, the electrolytes have similar *I*<sub>HR</sub> values, suggesting potentially more [C<sub>101</sub>mmor]<sup>+</sup> cations are interacting with Li<sup>+</sup>. For FSI-based systems, upon addition of Li-salt, both electrolytes result in lower ionicity compared to the neat ILs. At higher temperatures, ionicity decreases for all systems. A possible reason for this complex behaviour may be a change in transport mechanism.<sup>65</sup>

### Electrochemical stability windows

The electrochemical stability window ( $\Delta E$ ) defines the potential range in which the IL is stable and does not undergo oxidation or reduction. Wide  $\Delta E$ 's can result in more oxidising cathodes being employed, unlocking higher power density in batteries. The  $\Delta E$  of the ILs were measured using cyclic voltammetry (CV), as an initial assessment to their suitability as electrolytes, at a 3 mm diameter glassy carbon electrode. The onset potentials of reductive and oxidative decomposition ( $E_a$  and  $E_c$ , respectively) of the ILs are defined using a cut-off current density of  $\pm 0.1 \text{ mA cm}^{-2}$ . The  $\Delta E$  is defined as the difference between the anodic and cathodic potential limits ( $\Delta E = E_a - E_c$ ). The electrochemical windows of the ILs are presented in Fig. S6 (ESI†) and the potential values are summarised in Table 5. An internal ferrocene redox couple was used to normalise the reference potential *vs.* the Fc/Fc<sup>+</sup> redox potential.

The data presented in Table 5 shows evident trends in the electrochemical stabilities of these ILs. The CVs of the four ILs show the onset of electrolyte decomposition by reduction and oxidation in the regions of  $-4.0$  to  $-2.7$  V *vs.* Fc/Fc<sup>+</sup> and  $2.0$  to  $2.3$  V *vs.* Fc/Fc<sup>+</sup>. The TFSI<sup>−</sup> anion is more electrochemically stable than the FSI<sup>−</sup> anion, as reported elsewhere,<sup>66</sup> and as such the TFSI-based ILs lead to higher  $\Delta E$  compared to FSI-based ILs. [C<sub>101</sub>mmor][TFSI] has the lowest reductive potential at  $-3.2$  V, and the widest  $\Delta E$ , at  $5.5$  V. Both [C<sub>101</sub>mmor][FSI] and [C<sub>101</sub>mpip][TFSI] also have electrochemical stability windows above  $5$  V, allowing the use of high voltage cathode materials such as olivine structured LiMPO<sub>4</sub> materials.<sup>67</sup> The  $\Delta E$  for both morpholinium-based ILs are significantly higher than [C<sub>4</sub>mmor][TFSI] ( $4.5$  V)<sup>68</sup> and [C<sub>4</sub>mmor][FSI] ( $3$  V).<sup>69</sup> The higher oxidative stability of [C<sub>101</sub>mmor][FSI] compared to [C<sub>101</sub>mpip][FSI] is somewhat surprising considering the introduction of oxygen to the cation chain decreases the  $\Delta E$  as observed with [C<sub>3</sub>mpip][TFSI] ( $5.9$  V) and [C<sub>3</sub>mpip][FSI] ( $5.6$  V),<sup>46</sup> compared with [C<sub>101</sub>mpip][TFSI] ( $5.2$  V) and [C<sub>101</sub>mpip]

[FSI] ( $4.7$  V) here, due to a decrease in both cathodic and anodic limits upon ether-functionalisation. However, the trend of a wider  $\Delta E$  for morpholinium-based ILs has previously been observed with the ethoxyethyl chain, where [C<sub>202</sub>mmor][FSI] has a wider electrochemical window than [C<sub>202</sub>mpip][FSI] ( $4.6$  and  $4.0$  V, respectively).<sup>70</sup> Overall, all four ILs possess sufficiently wide electrochemical stability for future investigation into Li electrochemical applications.

### Interaction of Li<sup>+</sup> and TFSI counter anion in ionic liquid

Weakening Li<sup>+</sup>-solvent interactions is beneficial for improving Li<sup>+</sup> diffusion and enhancing rate performance in batteries.<sup>12</sup> Therefore, low Li-anion solvation numbers are desirable. FTIR spectroscopy can elucidate the presence of *cis*- and *trans*-conformers of the TFSI anion, where weak interactions between cations and anions favour *trans*-TFSI.<sup>71</sup>

The IR spectra of [C<sub>101</sub>mpip][TFSI] and [C<sub>101</sub>mmor][TFSI] and their electrolyte solutions were measured as a function of temperature between  $30$  and  $90$  °C, in the frequency range between  $580$  and  $680 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ , where the peak present is a contribution of the two conformers which can be clearly identified,<sup>39,72,73</sup> and are reported in Fig. S7 (ESI†). Deconvolution of these peaks (an example of the deconvoluted peaks is presented in Fig. S8, ESI†) can be used to calculate the enthalpy difference ( $\Delta H$ ) between *cis*- and *trans*-TFSI conformers in each IL, with a higher  $\Delta H$  indicating a higher concentration of the more stable *trans*-TFSI.<sup>39</sup> A higher  $\Delta H$  was observed in [C<sub>101</sub>mmor][TFSI] compared to [C<sub>101</sub>mpip][TFSI] and  $\Delta H$  decreased upon addition of LiTFSI in both electrolytes. A higher concentration of *trans*-TFSI indicates weaker interactions between the cation and anion and therefore more fragile glass behaviour. Weak cation and anion interactions in the electrolyte systems are advantageous for Li<sup>+</sup> solvation and Li<sup>+</sup> diffusion. Further discussion of the IR data is in the ESI.† However, we found Raman analysis to be more insightful for quantitative comparison of the lithium coordination in the new IL electrolytes and thus this approach is discussed in more detail below.

Raman spectroscopy was used to investigate the Li<sup>+</sup> coordination to the anions in the bulk electrolyte. When Li-salts are dissolved into a TFSI-based IL, Li<sup>+</sup> coordinates to the oxygen atoms in the anion by Coulombic force, to form [Li(TFSI)<sub>*n*</sub>]<sup>1−*n*</sup> complexes. The higher the solvation number (*n*), the slower the diffusion of the complex, which leads to drawbacks such as low lithium transport numbers and has a large influence on the charge-discharge properties of batteries. When *n* is above  $1$ , the overall charge of the Li<sup>+</sup> complex is negative. It has previously been found that oxygens on the chain of a cation play a key role in weakening the Li-anion interactions and lowering the solvation number, due to an attractive force generated between the electronegative oxygen atoms on the cation and the Li<sup>+</sup>, and that multiple oxygens on the cation chain lead to further increase the Li-cation interaction and thus further weaken the interactions between the Li<sup>+</sup> and the anion.<sup>12</sup> The effect of having an oxygen on the ring *vs.* the chain has not yet been explored to understand if there is a benefit to one position over the other.

**Table 5** Onset potentials of cathodic ( $E_c$ ) and anodic ( $E_a$ ) decomposition and the ILs electrochemical stability windows,  $\Delta E$ , as determined by cyclic voltammetry at a GC working electrode, at  $25$  °C

Ionic liquid	$E_c$ (V <i>vs.</i> Fc/Fc <sup>+</sup> )	$E_a$ (V <i>vs.</i> Fc/Fc <sup>+</sup> )	$\Delta E$ (V)
[C <sub>101</sub> mpip][FSI]	$-2.7$	$2.0$	$4.7$
[C <sub>101</sub> mmor][FSI]	$-2.9$	$2.5$	$5.4$
[C <sub>101</sub> mpip][TFSI]	$-3.1$	$2.1$	$5.2$
[C <sub>101</sub> mmor][TFSI]	$-3.2$	$2.3$	$5.5$







Fig. 8 (a) Raman spectra of  $(\text{LiTFSI})_x([\text{C}_{101}\text{mpip}][\text{TFSI}])_{1-x}$  (left) and  $(\text{LiTFSI})_x([\text{C}_{101}\text{mmor}][\text{TFSI}])_{1-x}$  (right) electrolyte solutions from 730 to 755  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ , where  $x$  is 0 (black), 0.05 (red), 0.075 (blue), 0.10 (green), 0.15 (orange), and 0.2 (purple) and (b) plot of  $I_{\text{solv}}/(I_{\text{solv}} + I_{\text{free}})$  as a function of  $(\text{LiTFSI})_x([\text{C}_{101}\text{mpip}][\text{TFSI}])_{1-x}$  and  $(\text{LiTFSI})_x([\text{C}_{101}\text{mmor}][\text{TFSI}])_{1-x}$  where the slope represents the average solvation number. The grey dashed reference lines represent the slope when the average solvation number ( $n$ ) = 1, 2 or 3.

The bending vibration of the  $\text{CF}_3$  group coupled with a stretching vibration of S–N–S in the TFSI anion appears at around 742  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ .<sup>16</sup> When TFSI anions are coordinated to  $\text{Li}^+$  ions, known as contact ion pairs, the band is shifted to 744–747  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ , or further still in the case of aggregates, where an anion is coordinated to two or more  $\text{Li}^+$  cations, to 747–750  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . Aggregates are usually formed at high Li–salt concentrations. Here, two peaks have been assigned, as either “free” anions (or very weakly coordinated anions) at approximately 742  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  or “solvated” anions, which may include both contact ion pairs and aggregates, at approximately 748  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . Furthermore, due to both *trans*- and *cis*-TFSI anions being present, four oxygens per TFSI anion that can coordinate to  $\text{Li}^+$ , and TFSI anions undergoing rapid conformational dynamic exchange during measurements,<sup>74</sup> the Raman peaks analysed are broadened. Therefore, the analysis herein is more qualitative than quantitative, but deconvolution of peaks has been followed by reported methods, and as such we have compared data to other similar systems following the same method.<sup>75,76</sup>

For analysis of the spectral results shown in Fig. 8a, the spectral regions were fitted with a fixed 40:60 Gaussian:Lorentzian ratio profile (Fig. S9, ESI<sup>†</sup>), to obtain the integrals of the peaks of the ‘free’ anion and coordinated species. The average solvation number is calculated by a method reported by Lassègues and Balducci *et al.*<sup>75,76</sup> The slope of a plot of the ratio of solvated anions to both solvated and free anions (eqn (5)) vs. molar fraction of LiTFSI determines the average solvation

number, shown in Fig. 8b.

$$n = \frac{I_{742}}{I_{742} + I_{748}} = \frac{[I_{\text{solv}}]}{[I_{\text{solv}}] + [I_{\text{free}}]} \quad (5)$$

In both ILs, the band at 742  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  is larger than 748  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ , indicating there is always a larger concentration of free TFSI anions than coordinated across the whole Li–salt concentration range studied (LiTFSI molar fractions = 0.05, 0.075, 0.1, 0.15 and 0.2). At 20 mol% LiTFSI,  $[\text{C}_{101}\text{mpip}][\text{TFSI}]$  has resulted in a lower solvation number of 1.65 compared to the cation with a longer ether-chain *N*-methoxybutyl-*N*-methylpiperidinium  $[\text{C}_{102}\text{mpip}][\text{TFSI}]$ , which has solvation number of 1.76 at the same LiTFSI concentration range.<sup>12</sup> More aggregation in the cation with longer side chain can lead to a higher solvation number. When there are two oxygens on the cation, the formation of  $[\text{Li}(\text{TFSI})_n]^{1-n}$  complexes is further suppressed.  $(\text{LiTFSI})_{0.2}([\text{C}_{101}\text{mmor}][\text{TFSI}])_{0.8}$  has a solvation number of 1.49, which is lower than when two oxygens are located on the chain in the case of  $(\text{LiTFSI})_{0.2}([\text{C}_{102}\text{mpip}][\text{TFSI}])_{0.8}$ , which has a solvation number of 1.56.

The lower solvation number for  $[\text{C}_{101}\text{mmor}][\text{TFSI}]$  indicates fewer  $[\text{TFSI}]^-$  anions coordinate to each  $\text{Li}^+$  ion, meaning the  $\text{Li}^+$  in  $[\text{C}_{101}\text{mmor}][\text{TFSI}]$  is less constrained by interactions with anions, and the overall smaller Li-complex is able to diffuse faster through the liquid. To confirm this, a reciprocal viscosity (fluidity) vs.  $\text{Li}^+$  diffusion coefficient plot is shown in Fig. S10 (ESI<sup>†</sup>) to compare  $\text{Li}^+$  solvation in each system. At any given



fluidity, the  $\text{Li}^+$  diffusion coefficient is fastest to slowest in the different IL-based electrolytes in the order  $[\text{C}_{101}\text{mmor}][\text{FSI}] > [\text{C}_{101}\text{mpip}][\text{FSI}] > [\text{C}_{101}\text{mmor}][\text{TFSI}] > [\text{C}_{101}\text{mpip}][\text{TFSI}]$ . Assuming that  $\text{Li}^+$  moves as a cluster rather than hopping between ions by rearrangement of the solvation sphere or exchange of coordination environment,<sup>77</sup> it can be concluded that the coordination environment in the  $[\text{C}_{101}\text{mmor}]^+$  electrolyte has a beneficial impact on  $\text{Li}^+$  diffusion as the  $\text{Li}^+$  is able to diffuse faster in this IL than in the  $[\text{C}_{101}\text{mpip}]^+$  system even at the same viscosity. The second oxygen in the  $[\text{C}_{101}\text{mmor}]^+$  cation is therefore concluded to be important in weakening interactions between  $\text{Li}^+$  and anions, but also plays a role in decreasing the concentration of *cis*- $[\text{TFSI}]^-$  anions present in the electrolyte, as observed with FTIR, which preferably coordinate to  $\text{Li}^+$  ions.

## Conclusions

Three new ILs were synthesised, as well as  $[\text{C}_{101}\text{mpip}][\text{TFSI}]$  at a higher yield than previously reported. Two cations were synthesised and paired with TFSI and FSI anions to study the effect of the position and number of oxygen atoms within the cation with each anion on the structure–property relationships of the neat ILs and their lithium electrolyte compositions, including ionicity by Walden plot method and comparisons of molar conductivity calculated by EIS and PFG-NMR.

The thermal behaviour shows the effect of anion where TFSI-based ILs only show a  $T_g$  whereas FSI-based ILs had melting points which were suppressed upon lithiation, enabling a wide working temperature range as liquid electrolytes. All the electrolyte compositions resulted in low  $T_g$  values of below  $-64^\circ\text{C}$ . The morpholinium ILs were found to have higher densities and viscosities compared to the corresponding piperidinium ILs, while the addition of Li-salts further increased these values.

$[\text{C}_{101}\text{mpip}][\text{FSI}]$  showed particularly promising properties, such as a viscosity value of 51.8 mPa s and conductivity of  $5.9 \times 10^{-3} \text{ S cm}^{-1}$  at  $30^\circ\text{C}$ , and high ionicity value of 0.81 at  $30^\circ\text{C}$ , indicating a high degree of ion dissociation. These values were almost retained upon LiFSI addition, resulting in a conductivity of  $5.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ S cm}^{-1}$  and the fastest  $\text{Li}^+$  diffusion at  $1.6 \times 10^{-11} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$  at  $30^\circ\text{C}$ . However, when comparing  $\text{Li}^+$  diffusion to fluidity ( $\eta^{-1}$ ), at a given fluidity the  $[\text{C}_{101}\text{mmor}][\text{FSI}]$  results in the fastest  $\text{Li}^+$  diffusion, with the morpholinium-based electrolytes resulting in faster  $\text{Li}^+$  diffusion in both anion systems.

All of the neat ionic liquids, except for  $[\text{C}_{101}\text{mpip}][\text{FSI}]$  display electrochemical stability windows above 5 V, while  $[\text{C}_{101}\text{mpip}][\text{FSI}]$  has an electrochemical stability window of 4.7 V. Thus, an initial investigation shows sufficient electrochemical stability to support extended electrochemical studies on the development of these new ionic liquids for battery applications.

The solvation environment of Li-ions in the respective TFSI-based electrolytes was analysed with Raman spectroscopy and revealed the methoxymethyl chain functionality is beneficial to

lowering the average solvation number of TFSI anions per Li-ion, which is expected to be advantageous for their use as electrolytes in lithium batteries. Moreover, the second oxygen in the morpholinium cation lowers the average solvation number further from 1.65 for  $(\text{LiTFSI})_{0.2}([\text{C}_{101}\text{mpip}][\text{TFSI}])_{0.8}$  to 1.49 for  $(\text{LiTFSI})_{0.2}([\text{C}_{101}\text{mmor}][\text{TFSI}])_{0.8}$ , which contributes to a higher relative diffusion for  $\text{Li}^+$  observed in PFG-NMR.

In conclusion, novel ether-functionalised piperidinium and morpholinium-based ionic liquids including their corresponding electrolyte systems with LiFSI and LiTFSI demonstrate a range of advantages over alkyl equivalent ILs and cations with longer ether-functionalised chains, such as reduced viscosity and weakened Li-anion interactions. Incorporating short ether-functionalised chains on to the cation is an approach that points towards high performance IL-based electrolytes for lithium metal batteries as a viable safe alternative to the traditional carbonate-based solvents. Future work will include electrochemical study on Li-transference, Li deposition and stripping behaviour, and cell cycling under realistic conditions. This work has the potential to be extended to various other rechargeable battery systems, for instance to increase target ion transport to other alkali metal batteries such as sodium or potassium.

## Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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