

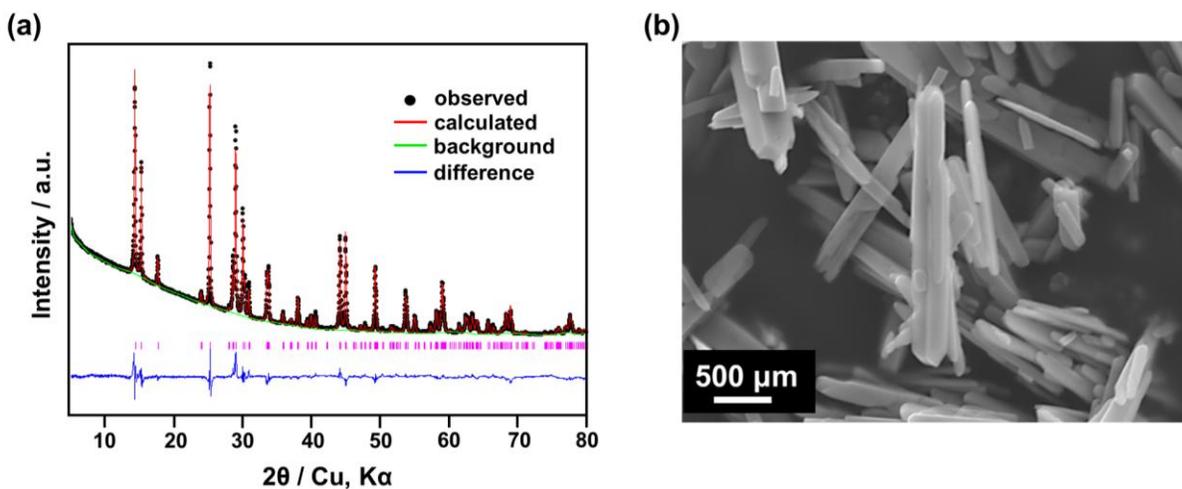
## Supporting Information

### **Beyond Half-Cell Success: Cathode-Electrolyte Reactivity Driving Magnesium Battery Full-Cell Degradation at Elevated Temperature**

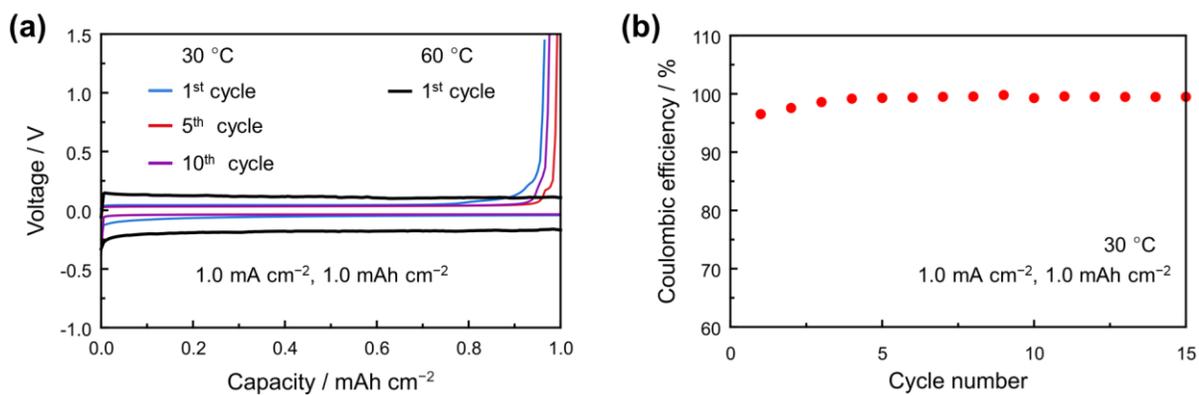
*Dedy Setiawan\**, <sup>A</sup> *Omar Falyouna* <sup>A</sup> and *Toshihiko Mandai\** <sup>A</sup>

A. Research Center for Energy and Environmental Materials (GREEN), National Institute for Materials Science (NIMS), 1-1 Namiki, Tsukuba, Ibaraki, 305-0044 Japan

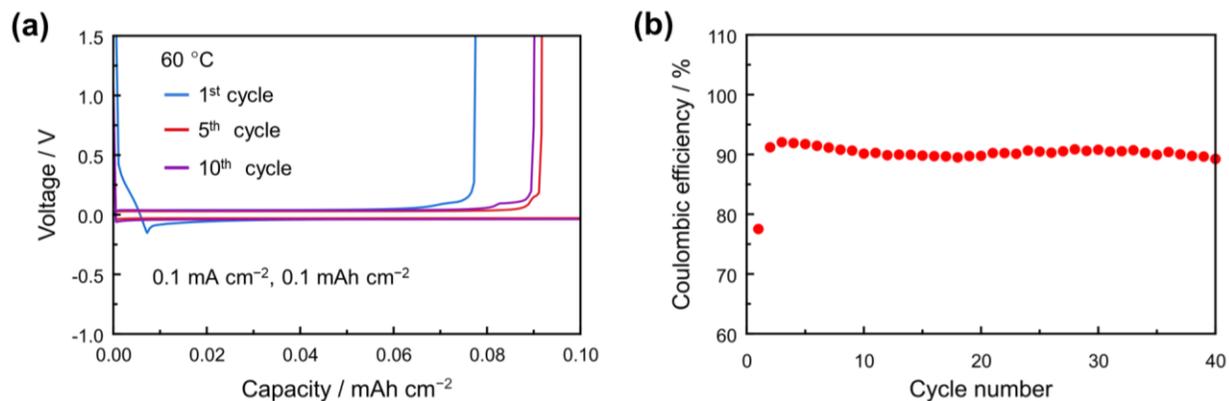
E-mail: SETIAWAN.Dedy@nims.go.jp, MANDAI.Toshihiko@nims.go.jp



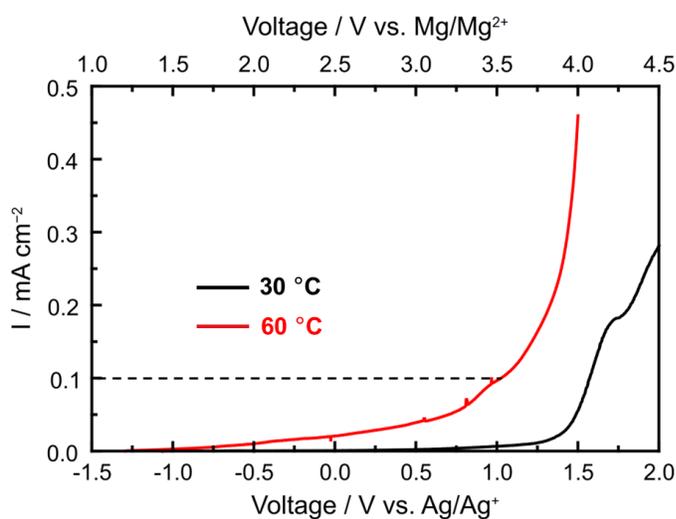
**Figure S1.** (a) X-ray Rietveld refinement of VO<sub>2</sub> powder. Space group : C 2/m, a = 12.065 (1) Å, b = 3.690 (1) Å, c = 6.419 (5) Å, β = 106.99 (1)°. (b) SEM image of VO<sub>2</sub> powder.



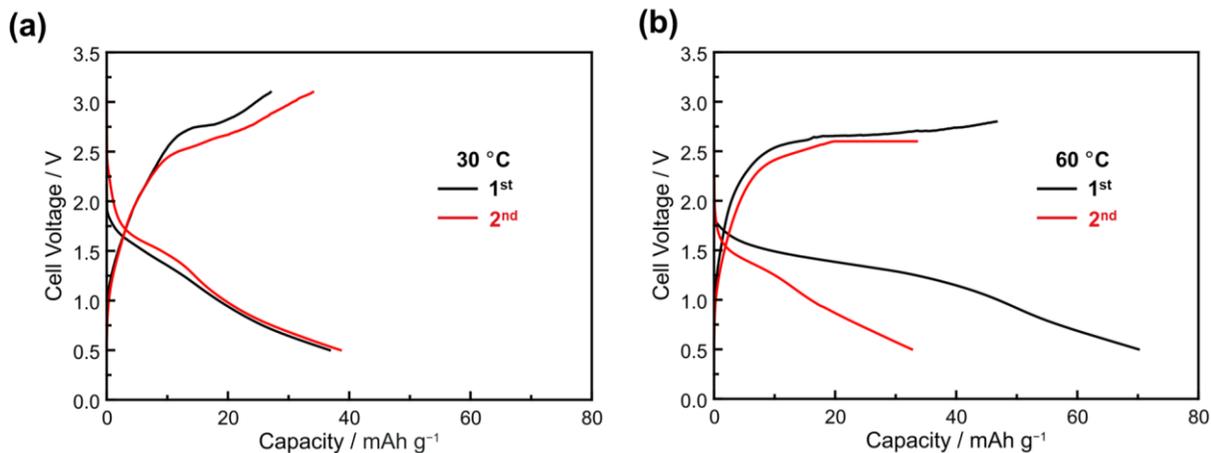
**Figure S2.** Asymmetric cell test comparison employing Cu as a working electrode and Mg metal as counter and reference electrode at 30 °C and 60 °C with a current density of 1.0 mA cm<sup>-2</sup>. (b) The corresponding Coulombic efficiency at 30 °C.



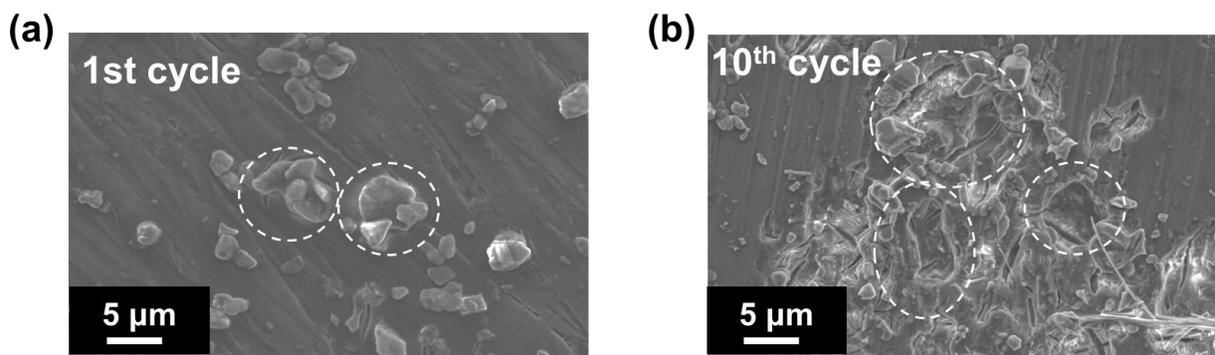
**Figure S3.** (a) Asymmetric cell test employing Cu as a working electrode and Mg metal as counter and reference electrode at 60 °C with a current density of 0.1 mA cm<sup>-2</sup>. (b) The corresponding Coulombic efficiency of the asymmetric cell test.



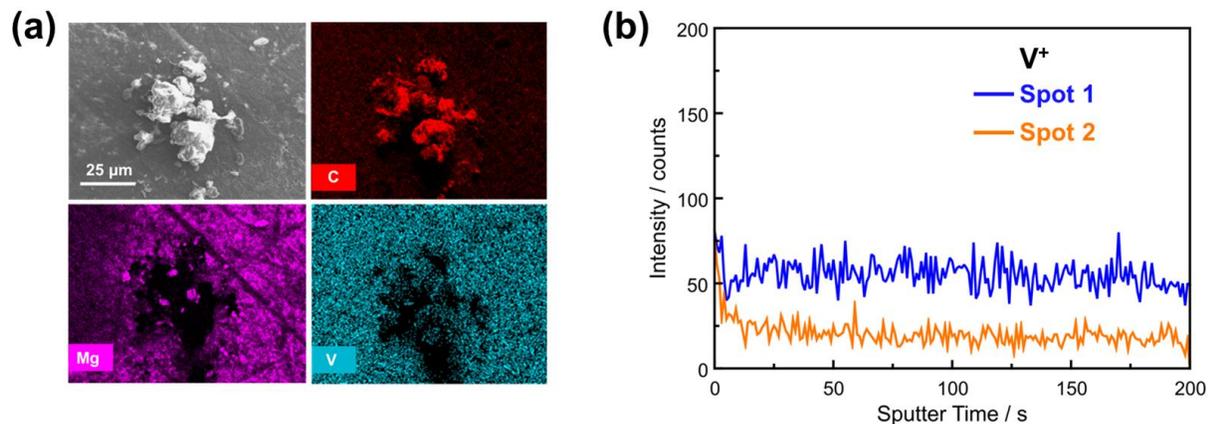
**Figure S4.** LSV profile of 0.3 M Mg[Al(hfip)<sub>4</sub>]<sub>2</sub> in diglyme with carbon-coated Al foil as working electrode.



**Figure S5.** Galvanostatic discharge-charge profile of the full cell comprising VO<sub>2</sub> cathode and 0.3 M Mg[B(hfip)<sub>4</sub>]<sub>2</sub> in diglyme as the electrolyte with a current density of 10 mA g<sup>-1</sup> cycled at different temperatures; (a) 30 °C and (b) 60 °C.



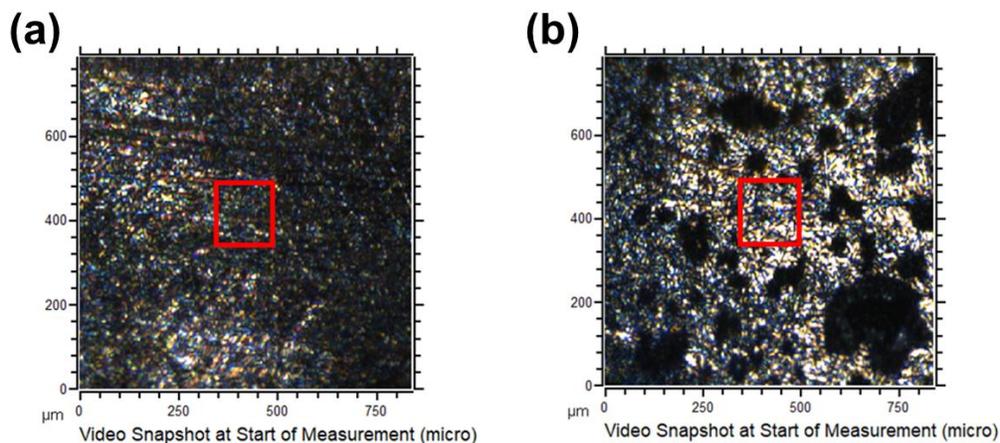
**Figure S6.** SEM image of Mg metal anode surface cycled in three-electrode cell with VO<sub>2</sub> as the cathode (a) after 1<sup>st</sup> cycle and (b) after 10<sup>th</sup> cycle.



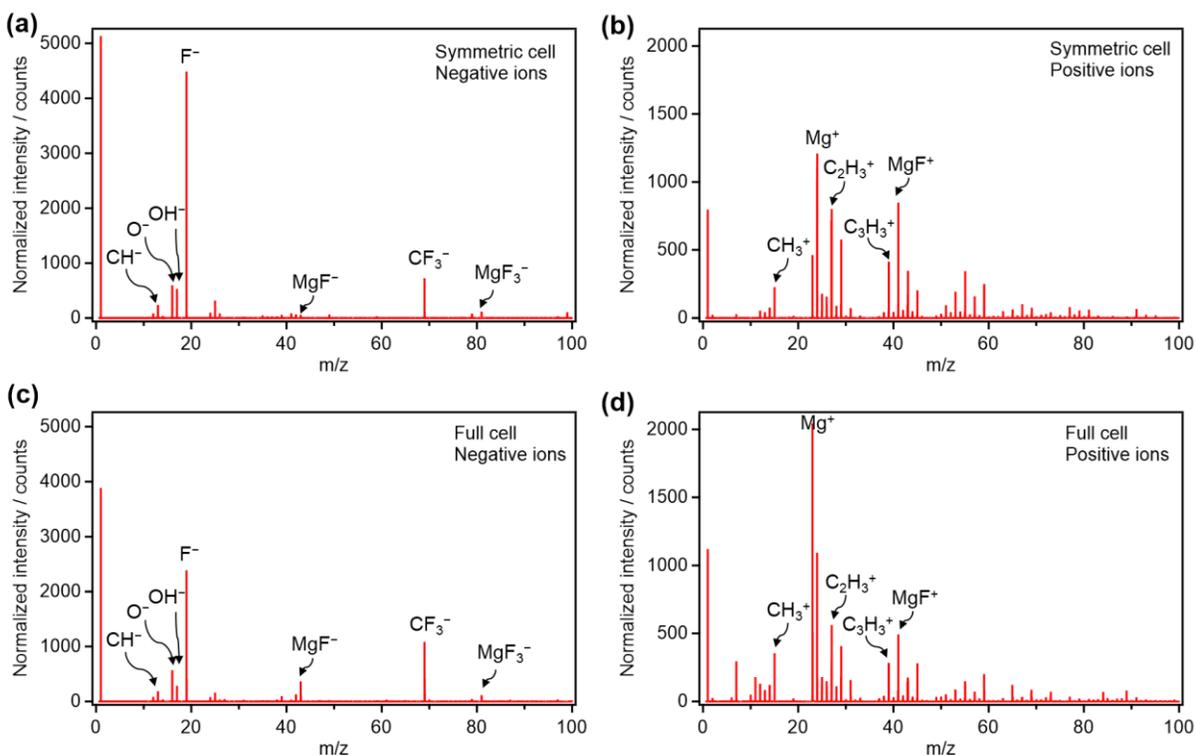
**Figure S7.** (a) SEM-EDX mapping of Mg metal surface after 1<sup>st</sup> cycle in three-electrode cell with VO<sub>2</sub> as the cathode. (b) ToF-SIMS analysis of V<sup>+</sup> spectra of Mg metal surface taken at two different spots, indicates the presence of vanadium.

**Table S1.** Elemental ratios estimated from the ICP-OES analysis on VO<sub>2</sub> cathode

Sample	Mass Ratio (%)		Relative Atomic Ratio	
	Mg	V	Mg	V
Pristine	<0.005	1.3	<b>0.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>
1 <sup>st</sup> Discharge	0.019	1.3	<b>0.03</b>	<b>1.00</b>
1 <sup>st</sup> Charge	<0.005	1.4	<b>0.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>
10 <sup>th</sup> Discharge (0.3 V vs. Ag/Ag <sup>+</sup> )	0.079	1.2	<b>0.14</b>	<b>1.00</b>
10 <sup>th</sup> Discharge (0.5 V vs. Ag/Ag <sup>+</sup> )	0.074	1.8	<b>0.09</b>	<b>1.00</b>



**Figure S8.** ToF-SIMS analysis area on Mg metal surface cycled with 0.3 M  $\text{Mg}[\text{Al}(\text{hfp})_4]_2$  in diglyme electrolyte in (a) symmetric cell and (b) in full cell with  $\text{VO}_2$  as a cathode, respectively.



**Figure S9.** ToF-SIMS surface spectra of Mg metal cycled with 0.3 M  $\text{Mg}[\text{Al}(\text{hfp})_4]_2$  in diglyme electrolyte in (a), (b) symmetric cell and (c), (d) in full cell with  $\text{VO}_2$  as a cathode, respectively.