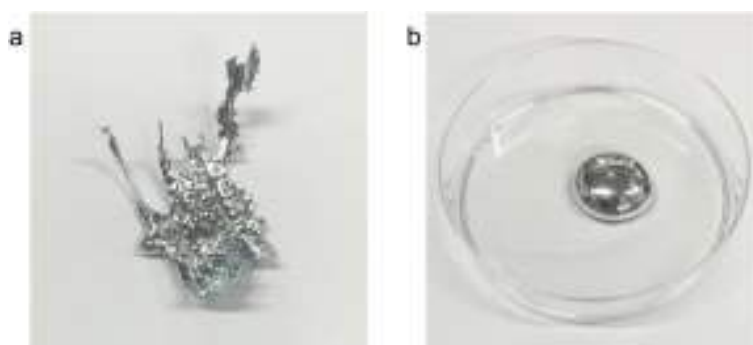
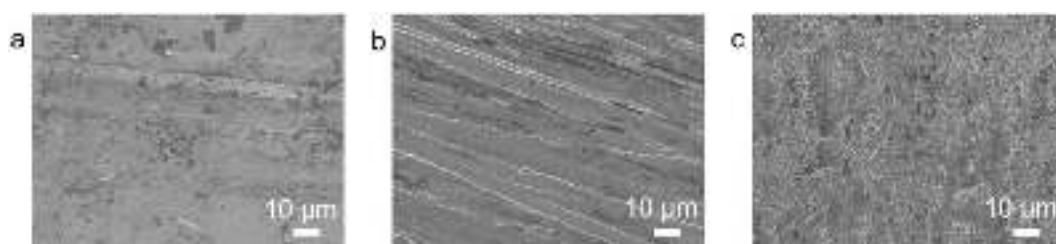


## Supporting Information

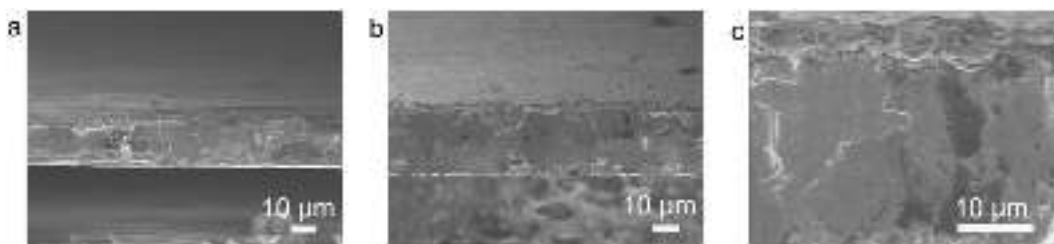
### Highly reversible Mg metal anodes enabled by interfacial liquid metal engineering for high-energy Mg-S batteries



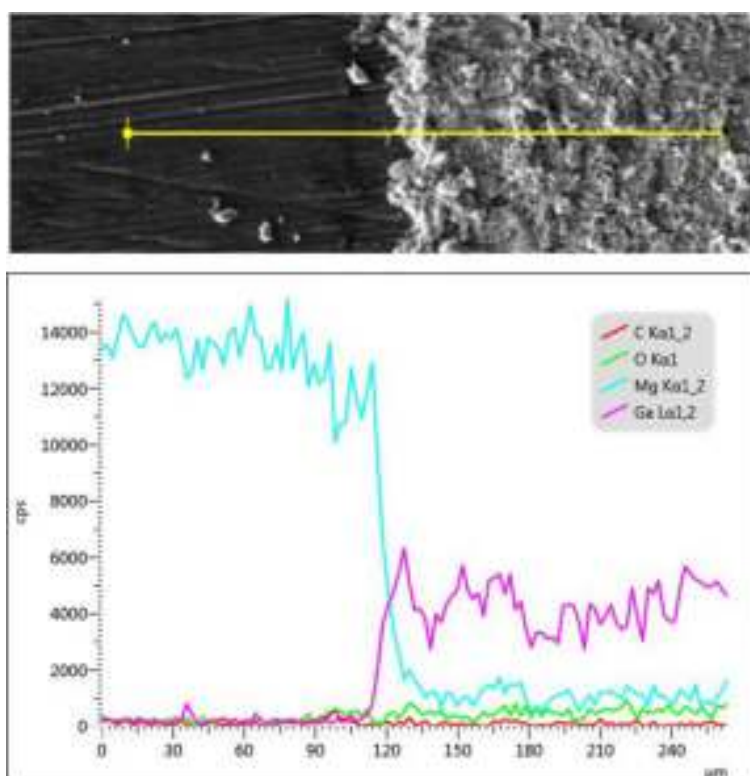
**Fig. S1.** (a, b) Photographs of solid Ga and liquid-state Ga, respectively.



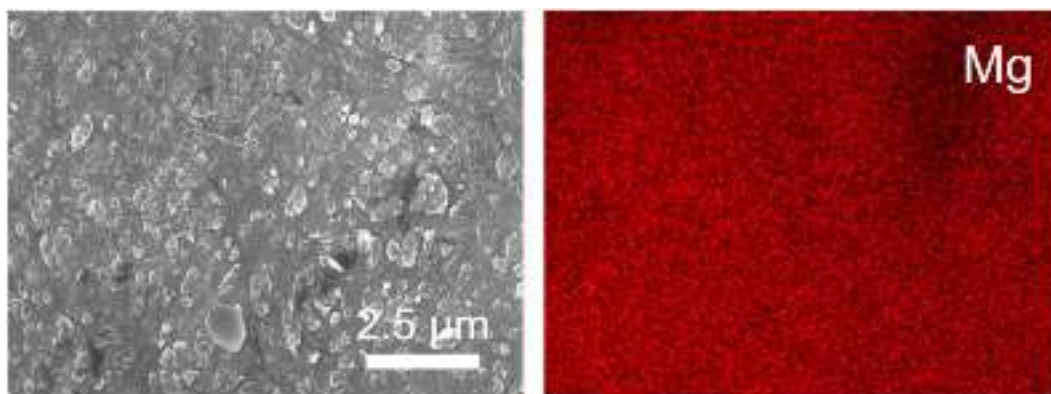
**Fig. S2.** (a–c) Top-view SEM images of unpolished Mg foil, polished Mg foil, and Ga<sub>5</sub>Mg<sub>2</sub>-Mg, respectively.



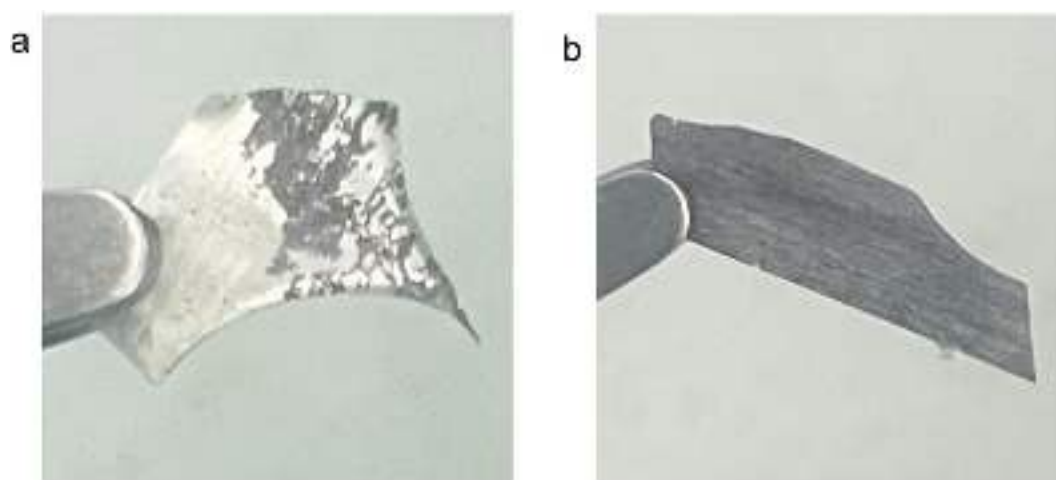
**Fig. S3.** (a) Cross-sectional SEM image of polished Mg foil. (b, c) Cross-sectional SEM images of  $\text{Ga}_5\text{Mg}_2\text{-Mg}$ .



**Fig. S4.** Top-view SEM image of  $\text{Ga}_5\text{Mg}_2\text{-Mg}$  and corresponding linear scanning showing the elemental distribution.



**Fig. S5.** Top-view SEM images after plating  $0.5 \text{ mAh cm}^{-2}$  of Mg on Mg electrode at  $0.5 \text{ mA cm}^{-2}$  and corresponding EDS mapping of Mg element.



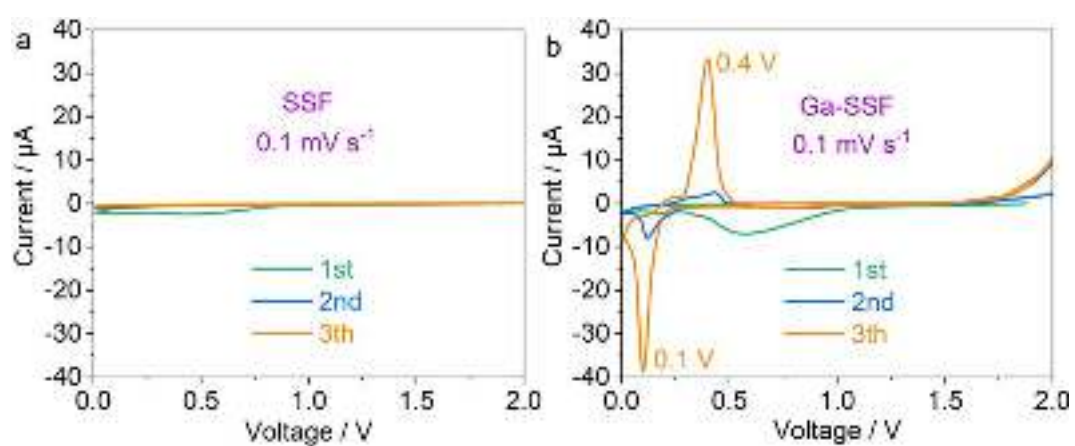
**Fig. S6.** (a, b) Photographs of Mg and Ga<sub>5</sub>Mg<sub>2</sub>-Mg electrodes after immersed in liquid electrolyte for 72 h, respectively.



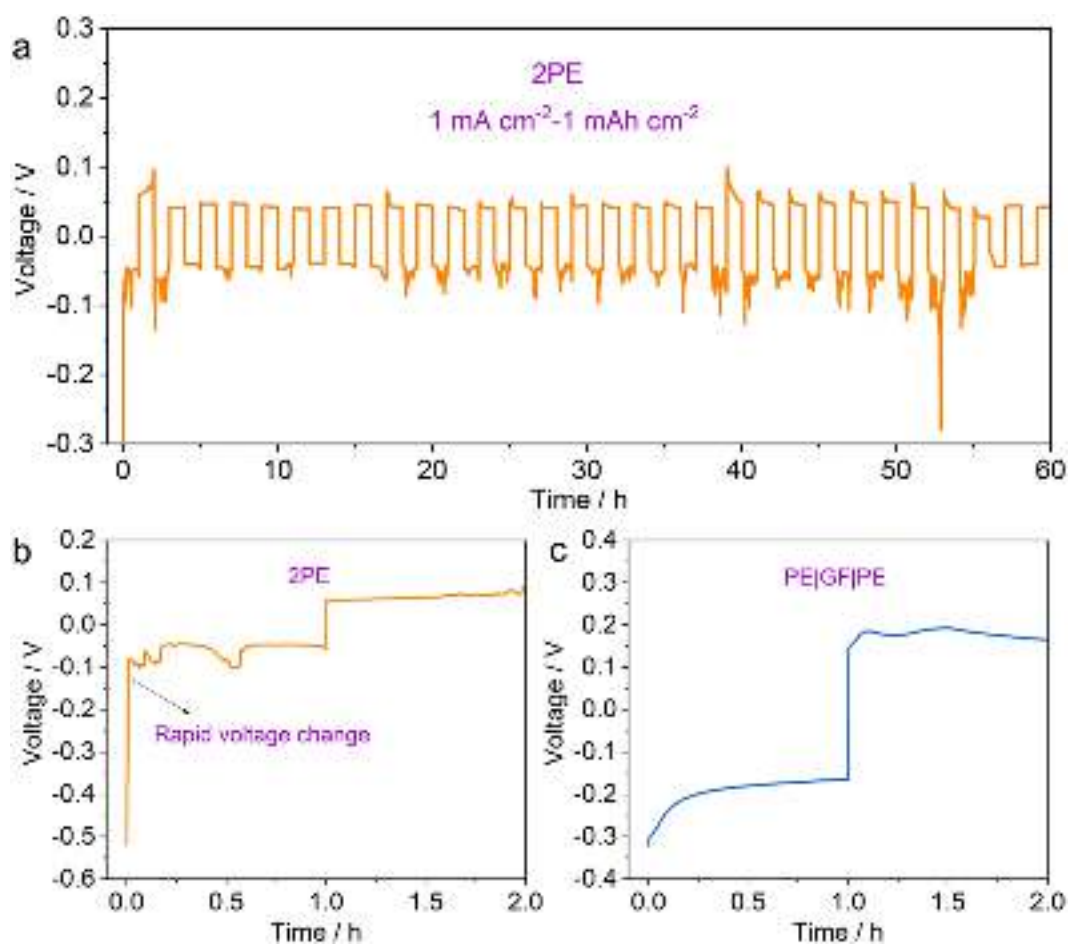
**Fig. S7.** Photographs of  $\text{Ga}_5\text{Mg}_2\text{-Mg}$  electrodes after heated in an Ar atmosphere for 1 h at different temperatures.



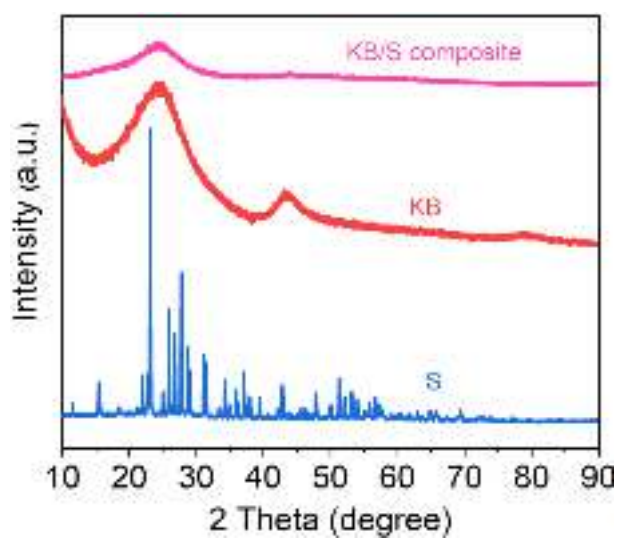
**Fig. S8.** Top-view SEM image after stripping  $0.5 \text{ mAh cm}^{-2}$  of Mg from  $\text{Ga}_5\text{Mg}_2\text{-Mg}$  electrode at  $0.5 \text{ mA cm}^{-2}$  and corresponding EDS mapping of Ga and Mg elements.



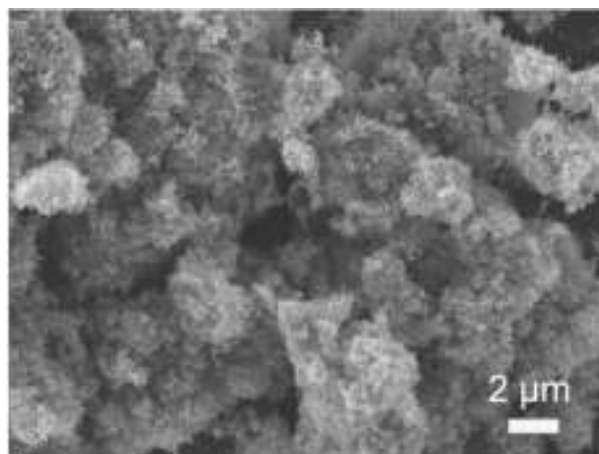
**Fig. S9.** (a, b) The first three cycles of CV curves of SSF and Ga-SSF at  $0.1 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$  in 0.01–2 V.



**Fig. S10.** (a) Voltage-time curves of Mg-Mg symmetric cells using two polyethylene separators (2PE). (b) The first-cycle plating/stripping curves of Mg-Mg symmetric cells using two 2PE. This image was got from (a). (c) The first-cycle plating/stripping curves of Mg-Mg symmetric cells using a piece of glass fiber film (Whatman) sandwiched between two pieces of polyethylene films (PE|GF|PE). This image was got from Fig. 6d.



**Fig. S11.** XRD patterns of S powders, KB, and KB/S composite.

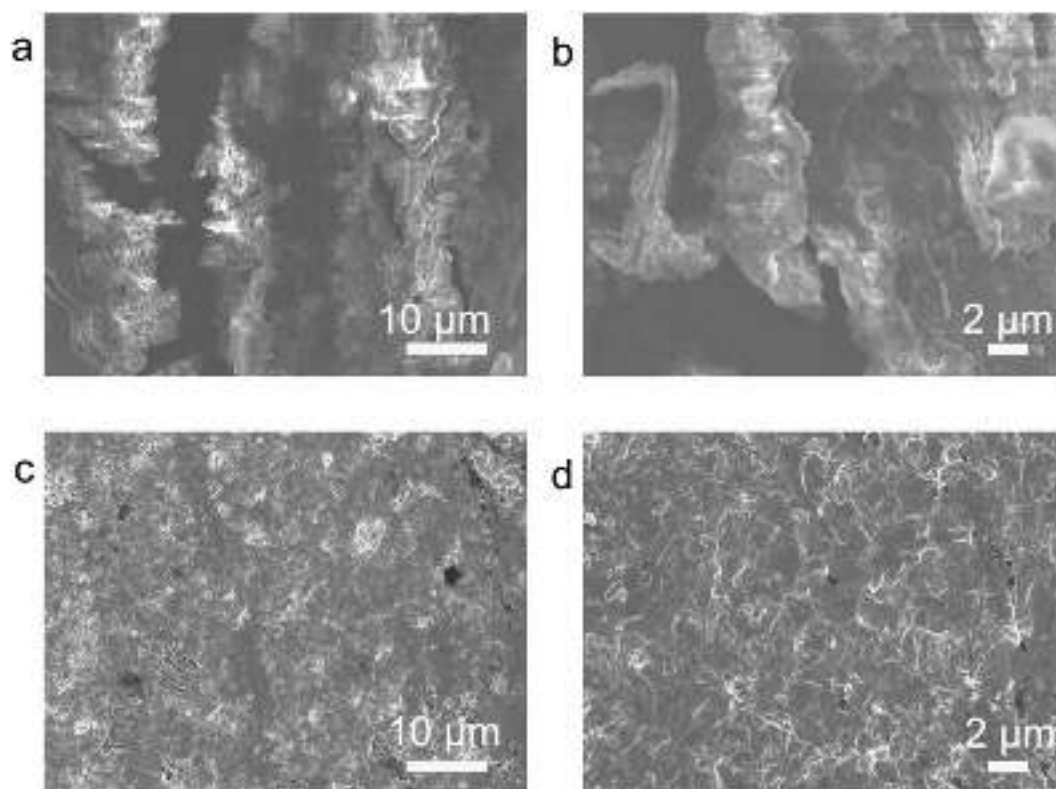


**Fig. S12.** SEM image of the KB/S composite.



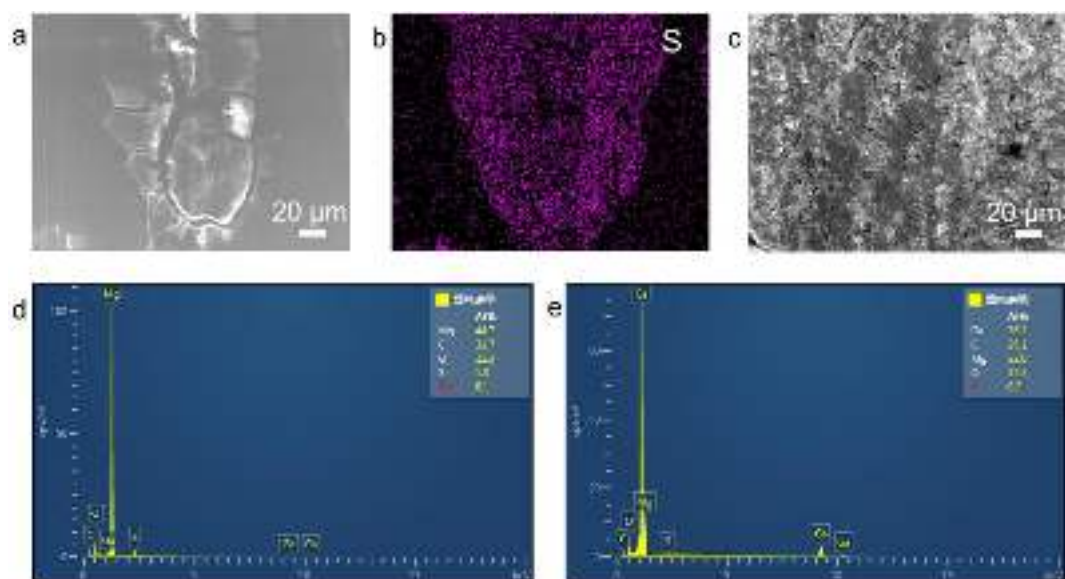


**Fig. S13.** SEM image of the KB/S composite and corresponding EDS mapping of S element.

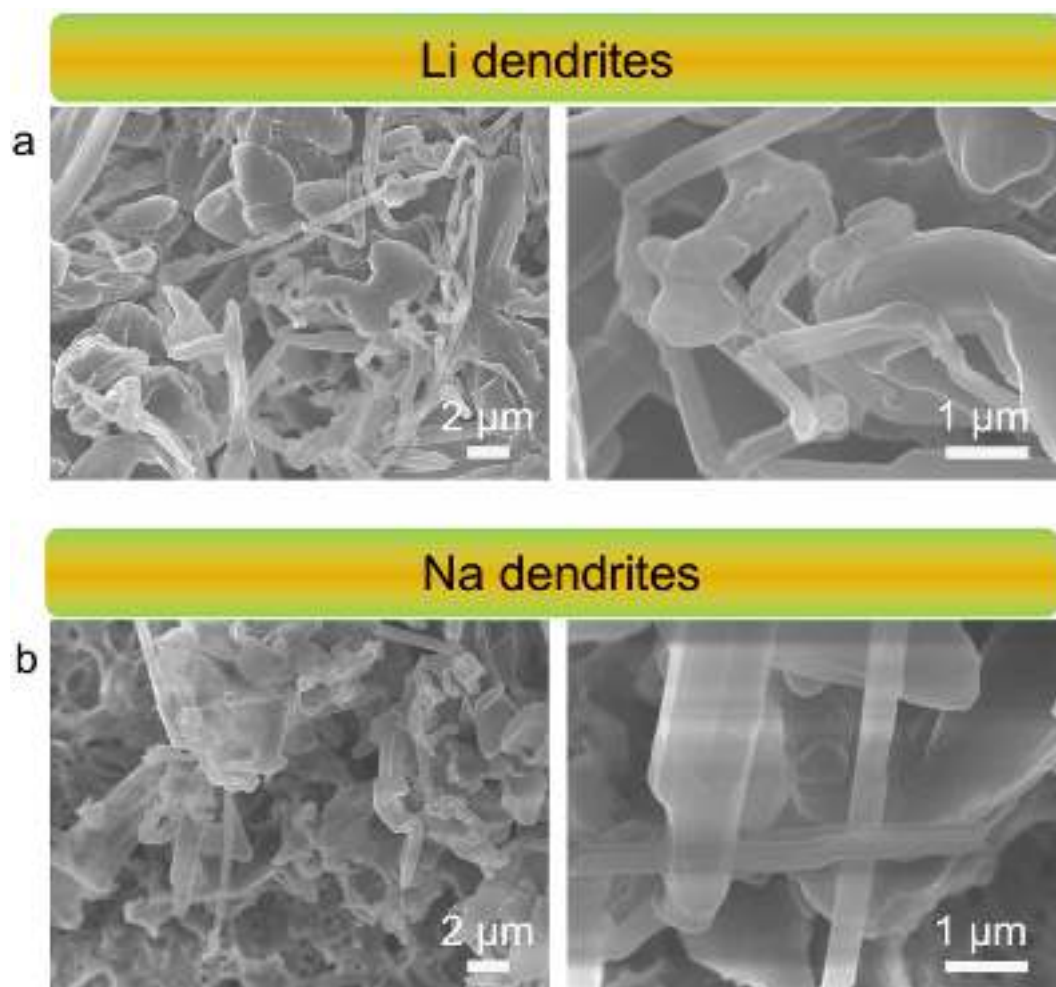


**Fig. S14.** (a, b) SEM images of Mg electrode after cycling in Mg/S cell. (c, d) SEM images of Ga<sub>5</sub>Mg<sub>2</sub>-Mg electrode after cycling in Ga<sub>5</sub>Mg<sub>2</sub>-Mg/S cell. The cells were first cycled for one time at 0.2 C in 0.1–2.5 V. Then the cells were discharged to 0.1 V at 0.2 C. After resting for 24 h, the cells were disassembled in a glove box. After washing with DME solvent, the Mg-based electrodes for SEM test were obtained.

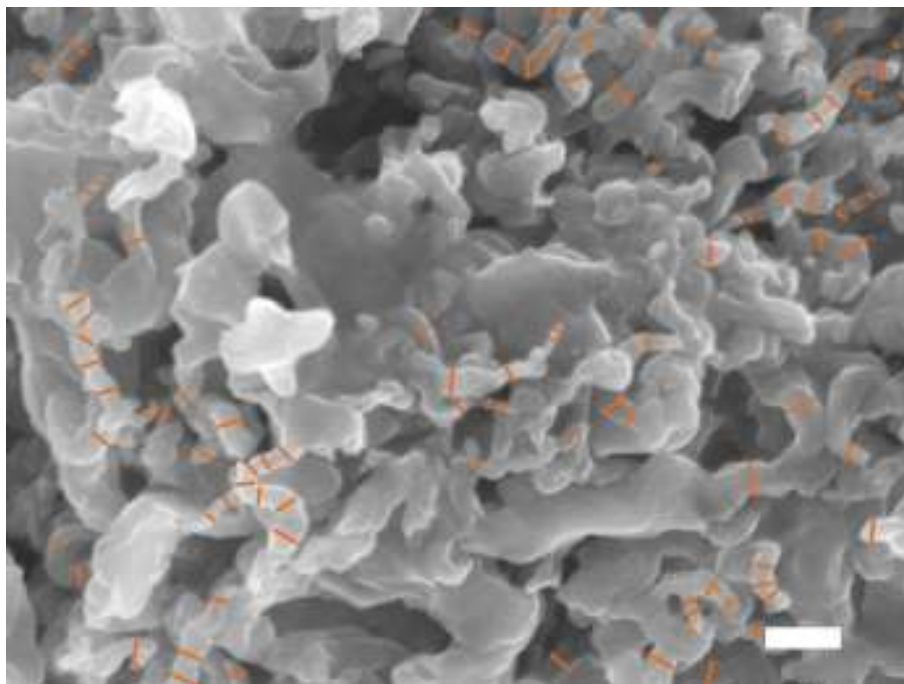




**Fig. S15.** (a, b) SEM image of Mg electrode after cycling in Mg/S cell and corresponding EDS mapping of S element. (c) SEM image of Ga<sub>5</sub>Mg<sub>2</sub>-Mg electrode after cycling in Ga<sub>5</sub>Mg<sub>2</sub>-Mg/S cell. (d) The content of elements in (a). (e) The content of elements in (c).



**Fig. S16.** (a, b) Top-view SEM images after depositing  $2 \text{ mAh cm}^{-2}$  of Li and Na on Li and Na electrodes at  $0.5 \text{ mA cm}^{-2}$ , respectively.



**Fig. S17.** Top-view SEM image after depositing  $2 \text{ mAh cm}^{-2}$  of Mg on Mg electrodes at  $0.5 \text{ mA cm}^{-2}$ . The orange marks were labeled to measure the diameter of Mg dendrites.