## **Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI)**

## 3D Zinc@Carbon fibers composite framework anode for aqueous Zn-MnO<sub>2</sub> batteries

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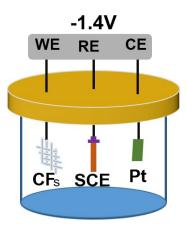


Fig. s1 Schematic illustration for preparation of Zn@CFs electrode in a threeelectrode glass under -1.4V vs. SCE.

The area of hydrophilic carbon clothes was 4 cm<sup>2</sup> (2cm\*2cm, shanghai hesen, 99%) as working electrode, a Pt foil (alfa, 99%) as counter electrode, a SCE as the reference electrode. The electrodeposition voltage was under -1.4 V (vs. SCE) in a solution containing 0.2 mol L<sup>-1</sup> ZnSO<sub>4</sub> and 0.5 mol L<sup>-1</sup> Na<sub>3</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>O<sub>7</sub>·H<sub>2</sub>O for 0.5 h. Before deposition, the carbon clothes were immersed in the solution for 10 mins to maintain a better infiltration and eliminate the bubbles.

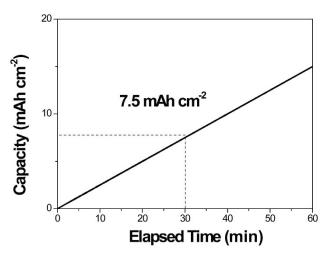


Fig. s2 Deposition capacity curve over time (min)

After electrodeposition for 30 mins under -1.4 V (vs. SCE), the capacity reach to 7.5 mA h cm<sup>-2</sup> and the mass load of Zn was about 9.5 mg cm<sup>-2</sup> (after 30 mins electrodeposition).

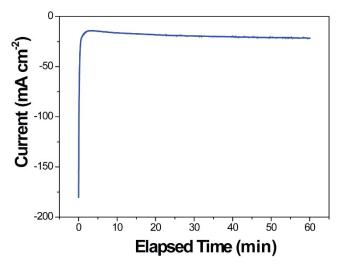
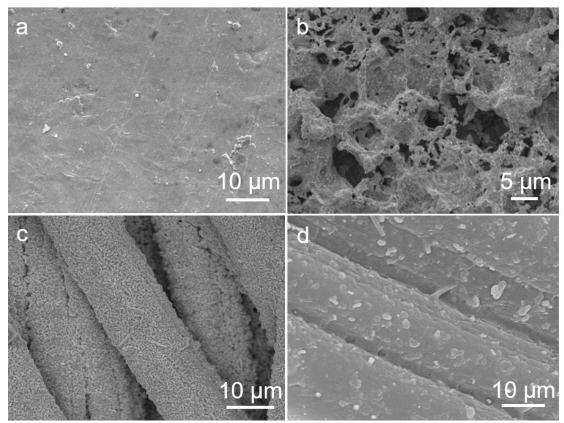


Fig. s3 Deposition current curve over time (min)

Through constant voltage (-1.4V) electrodeposition process, with the increment Zn amount, the electrical resistance of Zn@CFs anode decreased which was reflected by increment of deposition current.



**Fig. s4** the morphology changes of a commercialized Zinc plate anode before cycling test (a)and the SEM image of Zn dendrite after cycling(b). The morphology changes of Zn@CFs anode before(c) and after (d) cycling test.

Life span	Cathode material	Initial discharge capacity	Capacity Retention	Electrolyte	Highest rate Current	Energy density (W h kg <sup>-1</sup> )	Power density (kW kg <sup>-1</sup> )	Reference
140	α-MnO <sub>2</sub>	239.4 mA h g <sup>-1</sup> (1 C)	86.80%	2 M ZnSO <sub>4</sub> and 0.1 M MnSO <sub>4</sub>	1540 (5 C)	392.2	2.2	This work
150	Prussian Blue	81mA h g <sup>-1</sup> (100 mA g <sup>-1</sup> )	85%	$\begin{array}{c} 0.5 \text{ M} \\ \text{Na}_2 \text{SO}_4 \\ \text{and } 0.5 \text{ M} \\ \text{ZnSO}_4 \end{array}$	500 mA g <sup>-1</sup>	97.2	0.6	Electrochim. Acta, 2017, 244, 172– 177
125	δ-MnO <sub>2</sub>	123 mA h g <sup>-1</sup> (C/25)	49%	0.5 M AN–Zn (TFSI) <sub>2</sub> electrolyte	1 C (208 mA g <sup>-1</sup> )	116.9	0.21	Chem. Mater., 2017, 29, 4874–4884
80	α-MnO <sub>2</sub>	171.5 mA h g <sup>-1</sup>	85.60%	1 M ZnSO4	200 mA g <sup>-1</sup> (about 1.2 C)	248.7	0.29	J. Electrochem. Soc., 2015, 162, A1439- A1444
60	MnO <sub>2</sub>	220 mA h g <sup>-1</sup>	40.90%	25 wt% KOH solution	C/20(15. 5 mA h g <sup>-1</sup> )	291.5	0.02	Electrochem. Commun., 2017,81, 136-140

## Table S1 Comparison of the as-obtained Zn@CFs $|\alpha$ -MnO<sub>2</sub> aqueous battery with previous reported Zn<sup>2+</sup> ion aqueous battery systems.