

Supporting information

Engineering oxygen vacancies and surface chemical reconstruction of MOF-derived hierarchical CoO/Ni₂P-Co₂P nanosheet arrays for advanced aqueous zinc-ion batteries

Zhihao Li,^a Qiang Jiao,^a Shu-ang He,^a Guanjie He,^d Ze Cen,^c Fang Yang,^c Rujia Zou,^a and Kaibing Xu^{*ab}

^a State Key Laboratory for Modification of Chemical Fibers and Polymer Materials, College of Materials Science and Engineering, Donghua University, Shanghai, 201620, China

^b Research Center for Analysis and Measurement, Donghua University, Shanghai, 201620, China

^c College of Mechanical and Automotive Engineering, Shanghai University of Engineering Science, Shanghai, 201620, China

^d School of Chemistry, University of Lincoln, Brayford Pool, Lincoln LN6 7TS, UK

Email: xukaibing@dhu.edu.cn.

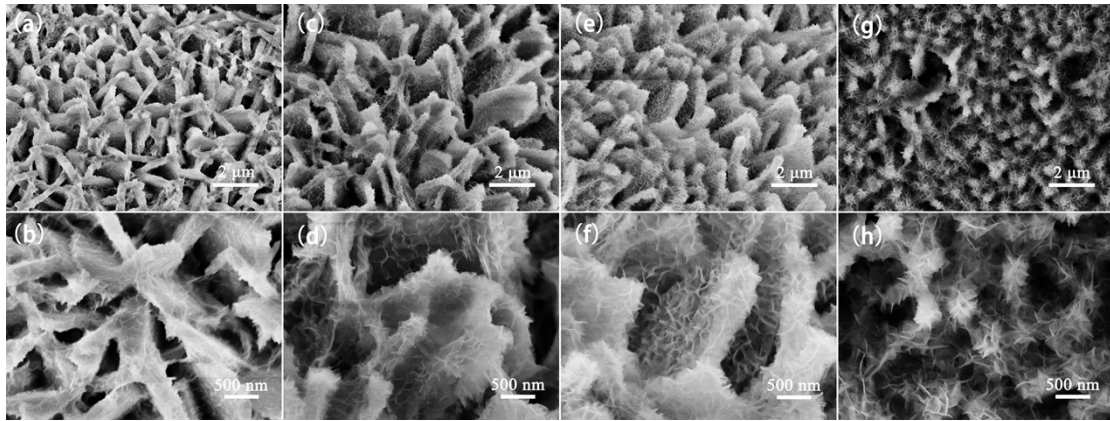


Fig. S1 SEM images of Co-MOF etching for (a, b) 30 minutes, (c, d) 60 minutes, (e, f) 90 minutes and (g, h) 120 minutes.

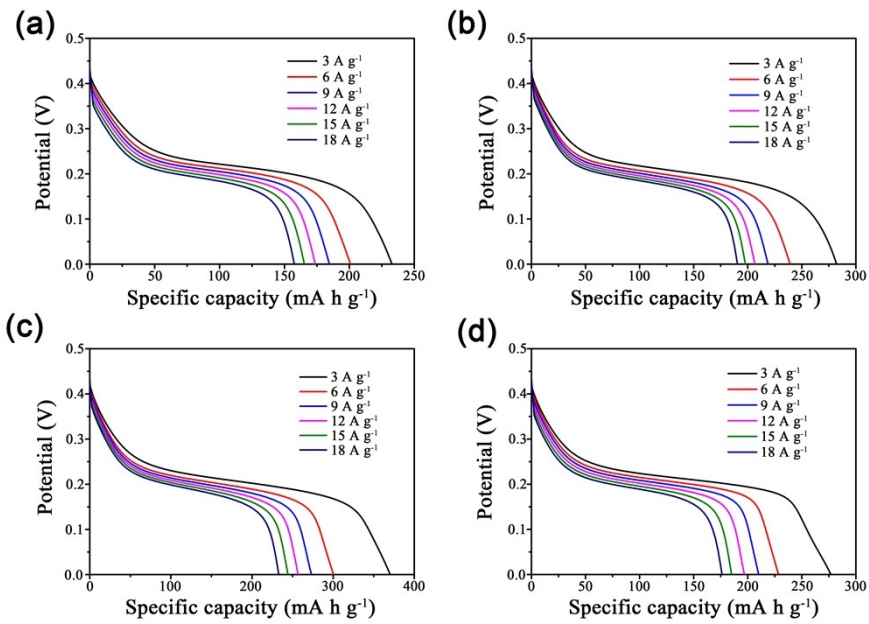


Fig. S2 Discharge curves of samples after subsequent phosphorization with different etching time (a) 30 minutes, (b) 60 minutes, (c) 90 minutes and (d) 120 minutes.

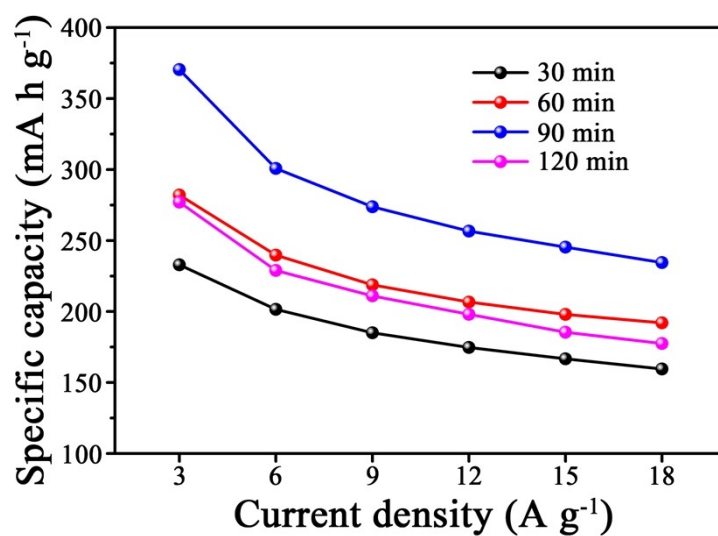


Figure. S3 Comparison of specific capacities for samples with different etching time.

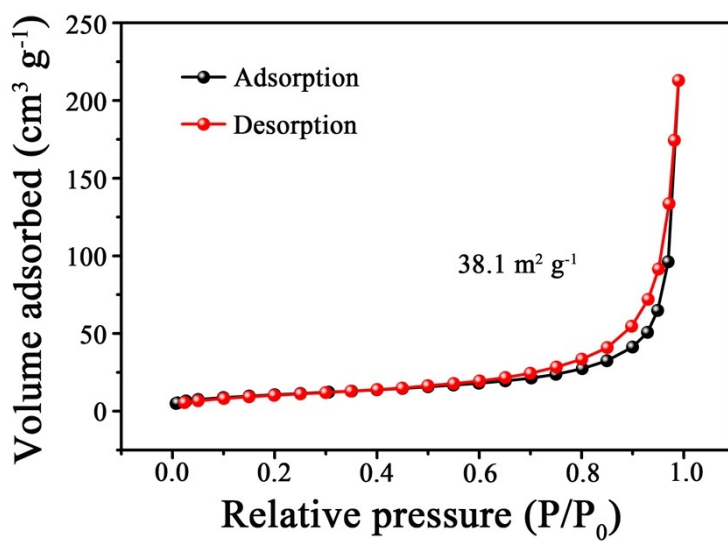


Fig. S4 Nitrogen adsorption/desorption isotherms of CoO/Ni₂P-Co₂P sample.

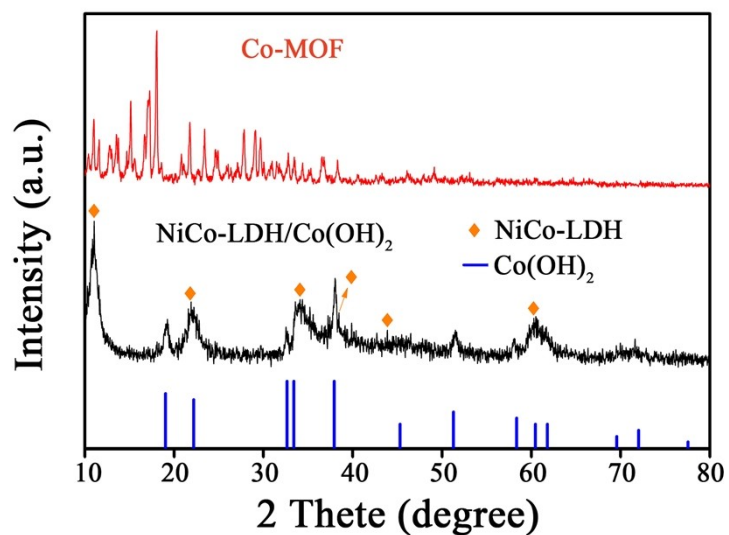


Fig. S5 XRD patterns of Co-MOF and NiCo-LDH/Co(OH)₂

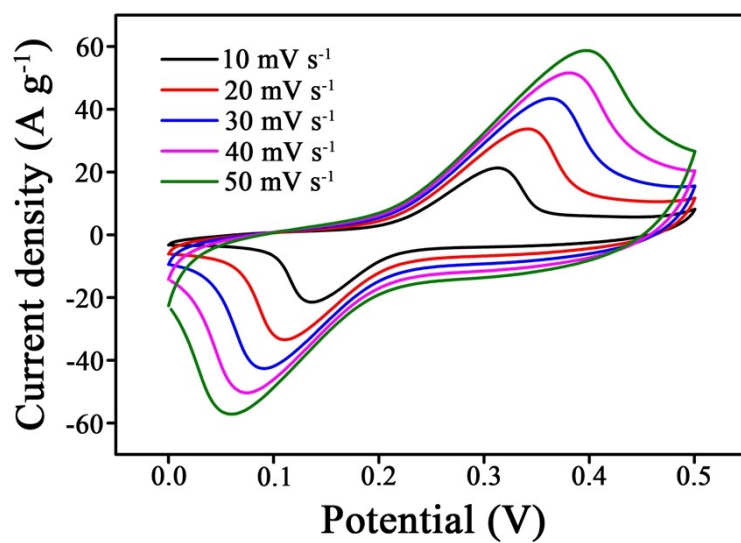


Fig. S6 CV curves of NiCo₂O₄/NiO at various scan rates.

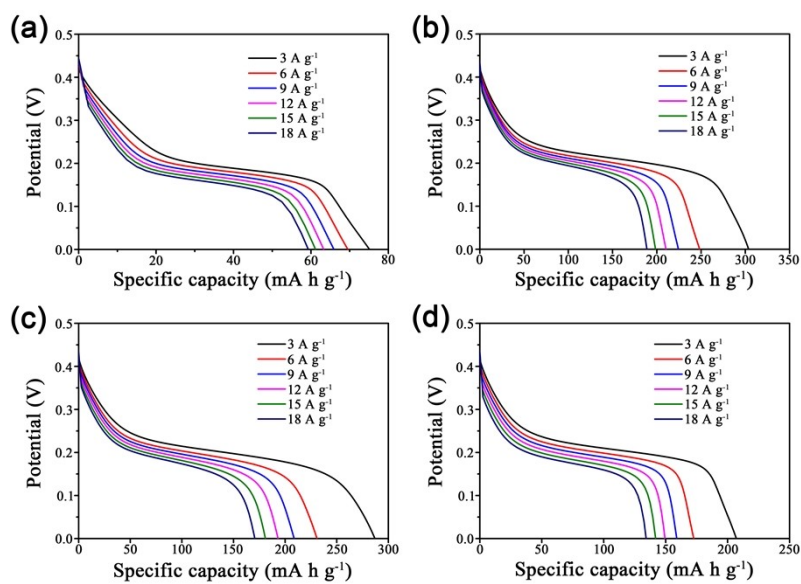


Fig. S7 Discharge curves at various current densities of (a) NiCo₂O₄/NiO electrode, (b) CoO/Ni₂P-Co₂P-15 electrode, (c) CoO/Ni₂P-Co₂P-60 electrode and (d) CoO/Ni₂P-Co₂P-120 electrode.

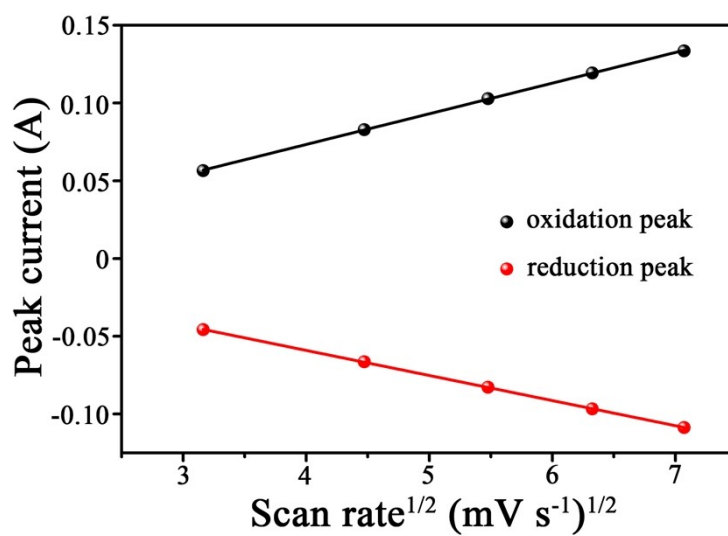


Fig. S8 Linear fitting of the relationship between peak current and the square root of scan rates.

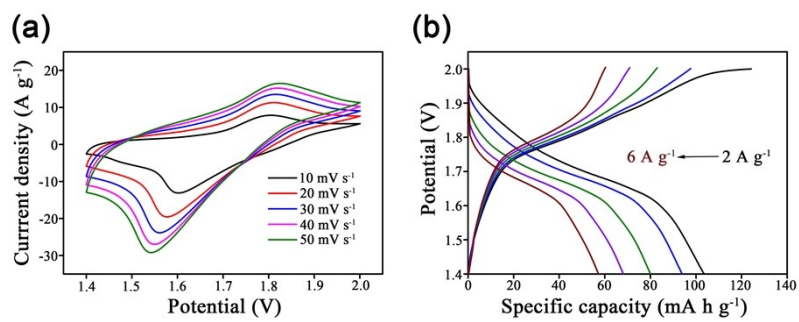


Fig. S9 (a) CV curves at various scan rates and (b) GCD curves at various current densities of NiCo₂O₄/NiO//Zn battery.