Suppressing vanadium dissolution of V_2O_5 via in situ polyethylene glycol intercalation towards ultralong lifetime room/low-temperature zinc-ion batteries

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Figure S1. FTIR spectra of PEG, PEG-V₂O₅ and raw V_2O_5 .



Figure S2. The TG curves of PEG-V₂O₅.



Figure S3. (a, b) SEM images of HVO.



Figure S4. Comparison of the rate capability of the PEG- V_2O_5 with other previously reported ZIBs cathodes.



Figure S5. Galvanostatic charge-discharge profiles during different cycling numbers at 10.0 A g⁻¹.



Figure S6. Separation of the capacitive and diffusion-controlled current contribution at different scan rates.



Figure S7. Zinc-ion storage performance of PEG-V₂O₅ electrode at a low temperature of -10 °C: (a) The charge-discharge curves and (b) cycling performance at 0.5 $A \cdot g^{-1}$.



Figure S8. Long cycling performance of PEG-V₂O₅ electrode at a low temperature of -10 °C at 2.0 A g⁻¹.

Cathode Materials	$D_{Zn^{2}+(cm^{2} s^{-1})}$	Ref.
PEG-V ₂ O ₅	$10^{-9} \sim 10^{-11}$	This work
$Mn_{0.15}V_2O_5{\scriptstyle\bullet}nH_2O$	$10^{-10} \sim 10^{-12}$	[9]
α -MnO ₂	$10^{-12} \sim 10^{-17}$	[2]
LiFePO ₄	$10^{-15} \sim 10^{-19}$	[10]
MnO ₂ nanospheres	$10^{-12} \sim 10^{-15}$	[11]
δ-MnO ₂	$10^{-12} \sim 10^{-15}$	[12]
PANI-VOH	$10^{-13} \sim 10^{-16}$	[3]
$Al_{0.2}V_2O_5$	$10^{-12} \sim 10^{-13}$	[13]

Table S1. Comparison of the diffusion coefficient $\binom{D}{Zn^{2}}$ with other reported cathode materials.

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