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Supporting Information

Electrochemical reaction behavior of MnS in aqueous zinc ion battery

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Figure S1. XRD pattern of the prepared Mn-based organometallic precursor.



Figure S2. TGA of MnS/C.

MnS content in MnS/C composite: x 79.74% $\times 2M_{MnS}$

$$x = \frac{M_{Mn_2}O_3}{M_{Mn_2}O_3} \qquad x = 87.93\%$$

C content in MnS/C composite: y

y = 100 - x y = 12.07%



Figure S3. (a, b) SEM images of the MnS/C. The scale bar is 1 μ m.



Figure S4. (a-d) TEM images of the MnS/C. The scale bar is 1 $\mu m.$



Figure S5. The time-dependent TEM images of the lab-prepared Mn-based organometallic precursor collected at different times: (a) 2, (b) 4, (c) 6, (d) 8, and (e) 10 h. The scale bar is 500 nm.



Figure S6. (a) SEM image and its corresponding line scan EDS elemental mappingresultsof(b)C,(c)Mn,and(d)S.



Figure S7. (a) N_2 adsorption-desorption isotherm of MnS/C composite. (b) pore sizedistributionofhollowMnS/C.



Figure S8. Rate capabilities of MnS/C electrodes.



Figure S9. Galvanostatic charge/discharge curves of MnS/C electrode.



Figure S10. Charge and discharge curves at different cycles at 100 mA g⁻¹.



Figure S11. SEM images of MnS/C electrode after cycling. (a) 1st, (b) 2 nd, (c) 20 th, (d) 1000 th.



Figure S12. The capacitive contribution ratio of MnS/C at different scan rates: (a) 0.1, (b) 0.4, (c) 0.5, and (d) 0.7 mV s⁻¹.



Figure S13. The typical voltage evolution in a single titration in region (a) I and (b) II.