

## Supporting information

### **Electrochemically induced amorphous VO<sub>x</sub>/N doped carbon porous spheres cathode for advanced aqueous zinc-ion battery**

Jujun Yuan,<sup>a</sup> Yunfei Gan,<sup>a,b</sup> Jirong Mou,<sup>a</sup> Xiangdong Ma,<sup>a</sup> Xiaokang Li,<sup>\*a,b</sup> Junxia Meng,<sup>a</sup> Lishuang Xu,<sup>a</sup> Xianke Zhang,<sup>\*a</sup> Haishan He,<sup>a,b</sup> Meiqi Mu,<sup>a</sup> Jun Liu,<sup>\*a,c</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Key Laboratory of New Energy Materials and Low Carbon Technologies, College of Physics and Electronics, Gannan Normal University, Ganzhou 341000, PR China

<sup>b</sup>College of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Gannan Normal University, Ganzhou 341000, PR China

<sup>c</sup>School of Materials Science and Engineering, South China University of Technology, Guangzhou 510641, P. R. China

\*Corresponding authors: [lixiaokang@gnnu.edu.cn](mailto:lixiaokang@gnnu.edu.cn) ; [zhangxianke77@163.com](mailto:zhangxianke77@163.com) ; [msjliu@scut.edu.cn](mailto:msjliu@scut.edu.cn)

### Detailed calculation processes of Zn<sup>2+</sup> transfer coefficient

The Zn<sup>2+</sup> diffusion is measured based on the analysis of impedance and according to Equations (1) and (2):

$$D_{\text{Zn}^{2+}} = R^2 T^2 / 2n^4 F^4 \sigma_w^2 A^2 C^2 \quad (1)$$

$$Z' = R + \sigma_w \omega^{-1/2} \quad (2)$$

EIS was employed to calculate the Zn<sup>2+</sup> transfer coefficient to study the effect of crystallinity on potassium storage performance. In Equations (1) and (2), R, T, n, F, A, C, and  $\sigma_w$  are the gas constant (8.314 J mol<sup>-1</sup> K<sup>-1</sup>), the absolute temperature (301.15 K), the number of electrons per molecule during oxidation (2), the Faraday's constant (96485 C mol<sup>-1</sup>), the surface area of the electrode (1.13 cm<sup>2</sup>), the Zn<sup>2+</sup> concentration in the electrode material (3.0 mol L<sup>-1</sup>), and the Warburg coefficient, respectively.

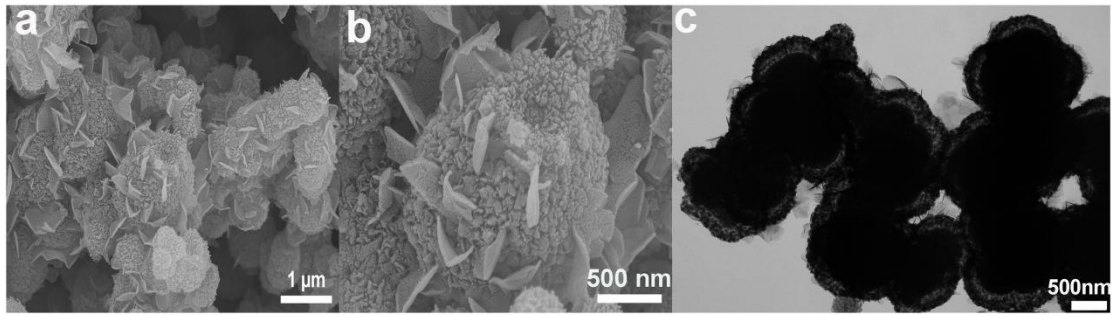
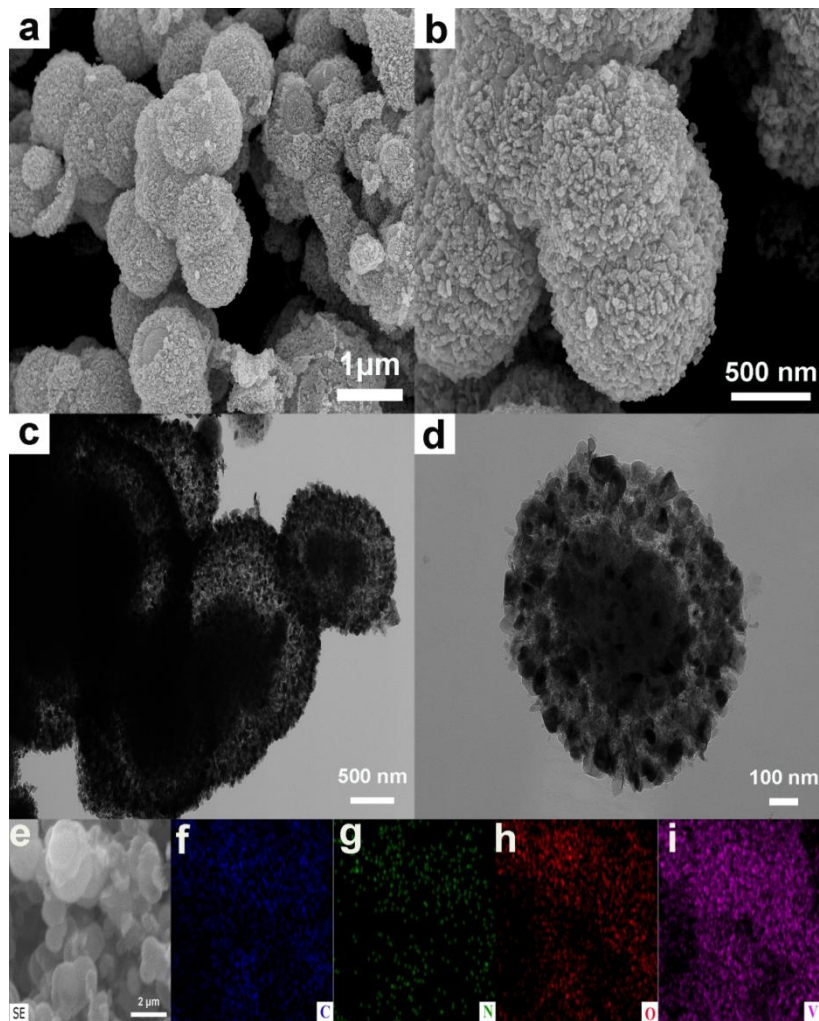


Fig.S1 (a,b) SEM images for  $V_2O_3/NC-3h$  porous spheres at different magnifications. (c) TEM image for  $V_2O_3/NC-3h$  porous spheres



**Fig. S2** (a,b) SEM images for  $V_2O_3/NC-6h$  porous spheres at different magnifications. (c,d) TEM images for  $V_2O_3/NC-6h$  porous spheres at different magnifications. (e) EDS mapping for  $V_2O_3/NC-6h$  porous spheres.

**Table S1.** The electrochemical performances for V-related oxides/carbon composites with different morphologies fabricated using different strategies in ZIBs.

<b>Morphology</b>	<b>Synthesis method</b>	<b>Capacity retention (mAh g<sup>-1</sup>)</b>	<b>Referance</b>
Graphene/VO <sub>2</sub> composite	Freeze-drying/high temperature reduction	240 (1000 cycles) at 4 A g <sup>-1</sup>	[15]
V <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> /carbon composite	Ball-milling route	84(2000 cycles) At 5 A g <sup>-1</sup>	[29]
V <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> /3D nanocarbon	Atomic layer deposition	133(800 cycles) At 5 A g <sup>-1</sup>	[30]
3D spongy VO <sub>2</sub> -graphene	Hydrothermal/chemical reduction	267(5000cycles) At 10A g <sup>-1</sup>	[31]
Network C@V <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	Chitosan-assisted hydrothermal process	250(2000 cycles) At 0.5A g <sup>-1</sup>	[41]
V <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> @PEDOT/C C	Solvothermal reaction/thermal treatment	223(2000cycles) At 5A g <sup>-1</sup>	[42]
Hydrated V <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> /PPy	Hydrothermal/chemical polymerization	165(5000 cycles) At 10A g <sup>-1</sup>	[44]
VO <sub>x</sub> /NC porous spheres	Electrochemically inducing V <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> /NC porous spheres	233(2000 cycles) At 5A g <sup>-1</sup>	This work

