

Supporting Information

Anthraquinone-based covalent organic framework for highly reversible aqueous zinc-ion batteries cathode

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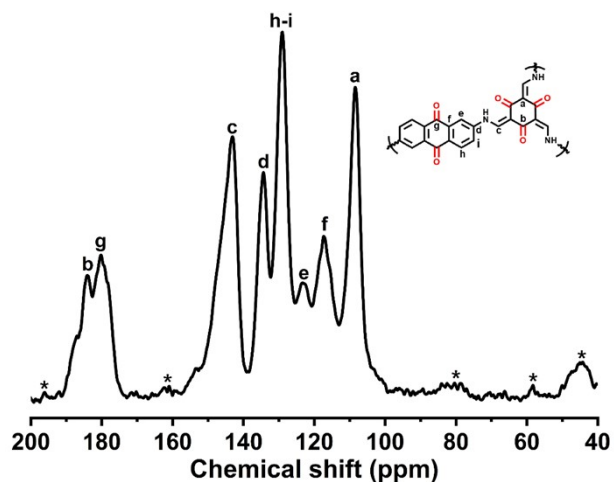


Figure S1. Solid-state ^{13}C CP/MAS NMR of TfDa-COF.

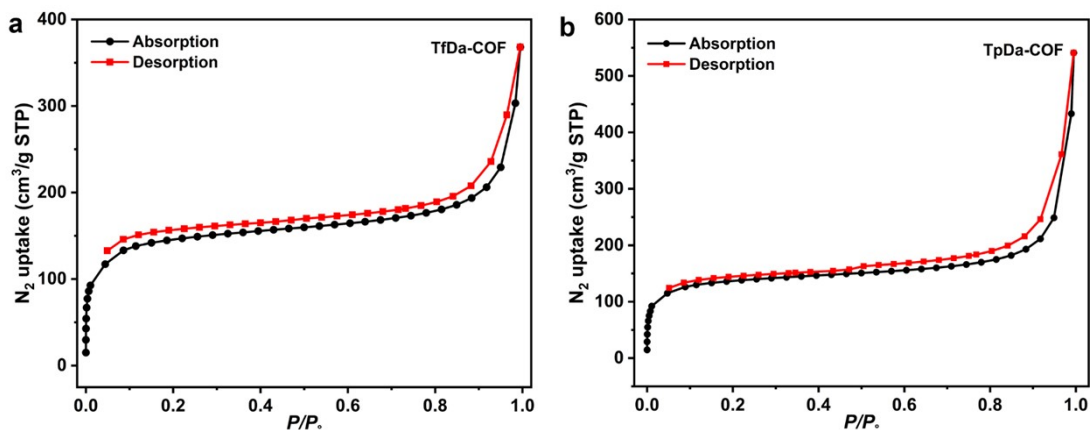


Figure S2. (a, b) N_2 adsorption and desorption isotherms of TfDa-COF and TpDa-COF.

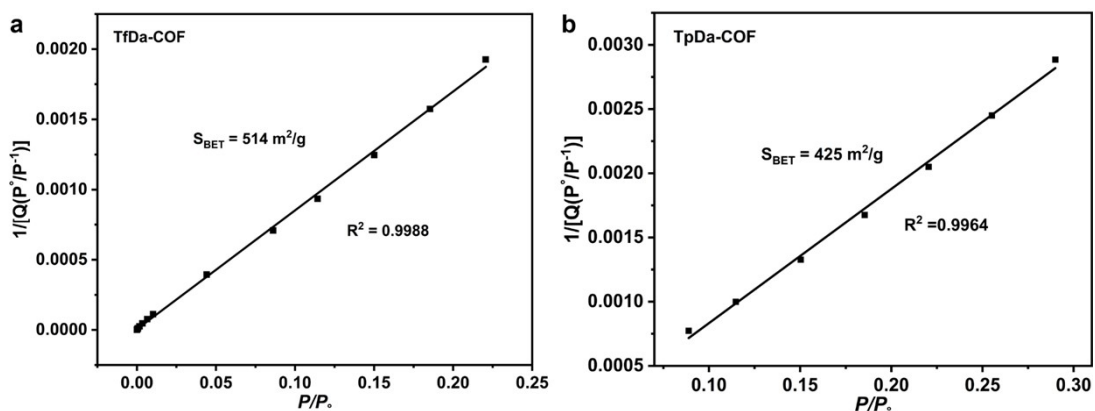


Figure S3. (a, b) Specific surface area of TfDa-COF and TpDa-COF.

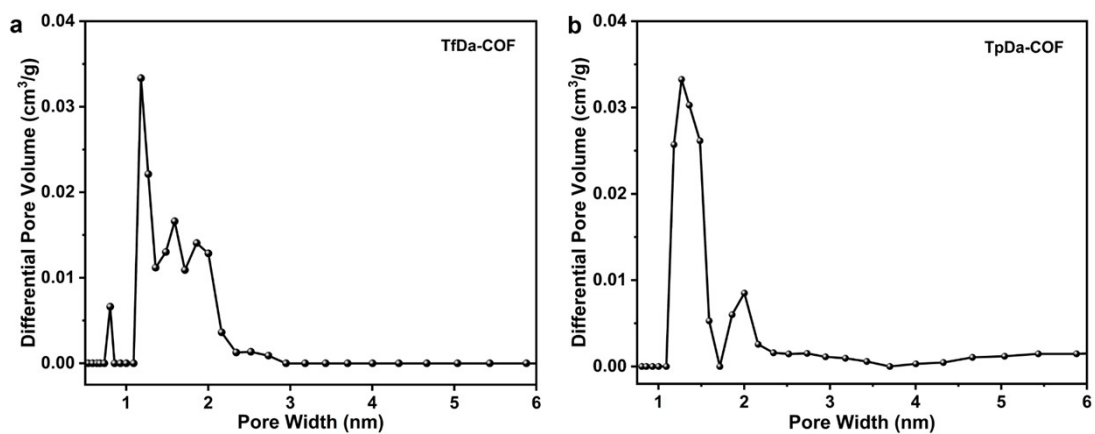


Figure S4. (a, b) Pore size distribution of TfDa-COF and TpDa-COF.

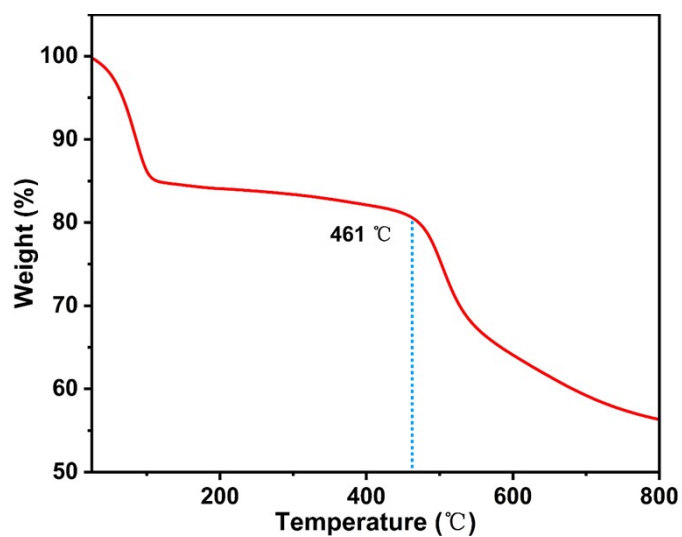


Figure S5. TGA curve of TfDa-COF.

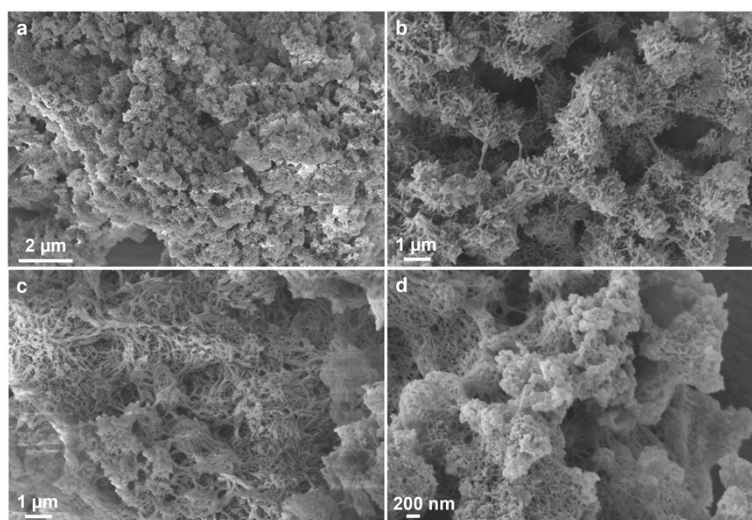


Figure S6. (a-d) SEM images of TfDa-COF at different magnifications.

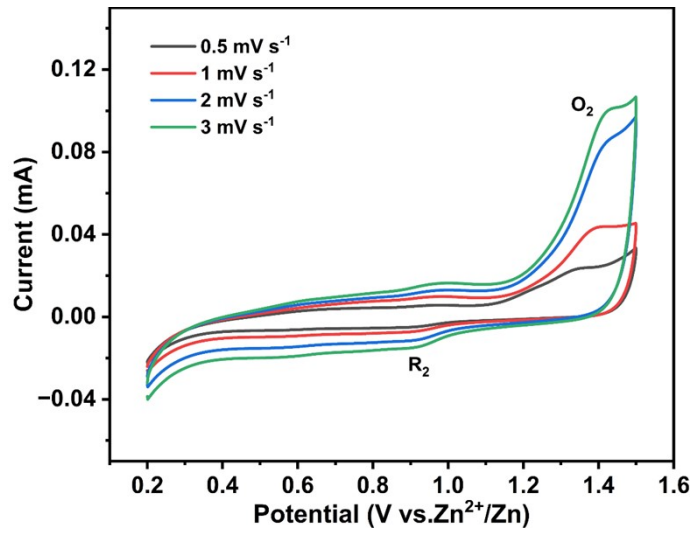


Figure S7. CV curves of Zn//TpDa-COF battery at different scan rates.

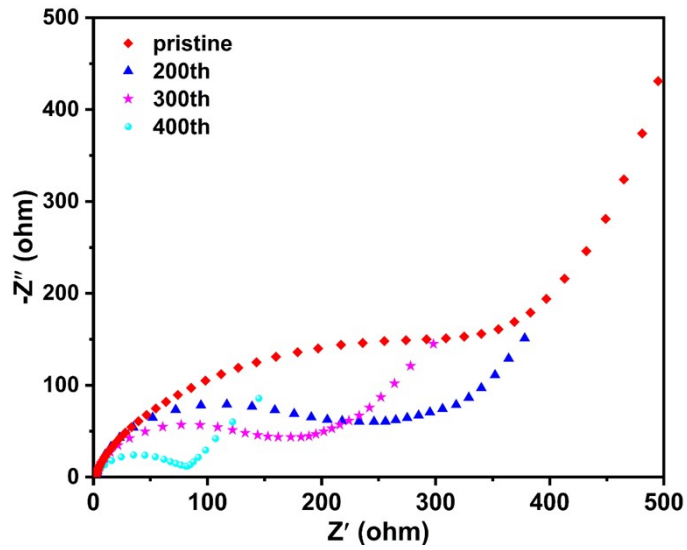


Figure S8. The EIS of TfDa-COF.

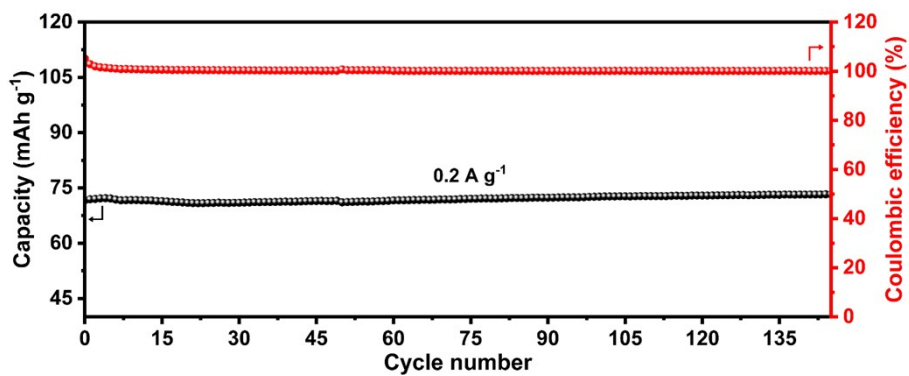


Figure S9. The short-cycle stability performance of the TfDa-COF tested at 0.2 A g^{-1} .

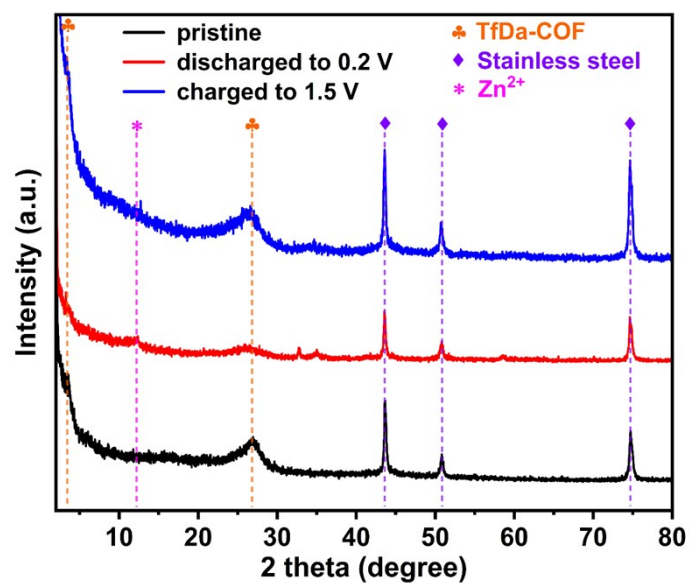


Figure S10. PXRD test of TfDa-COF cathode in pristine, fully discharged and fully charged states.

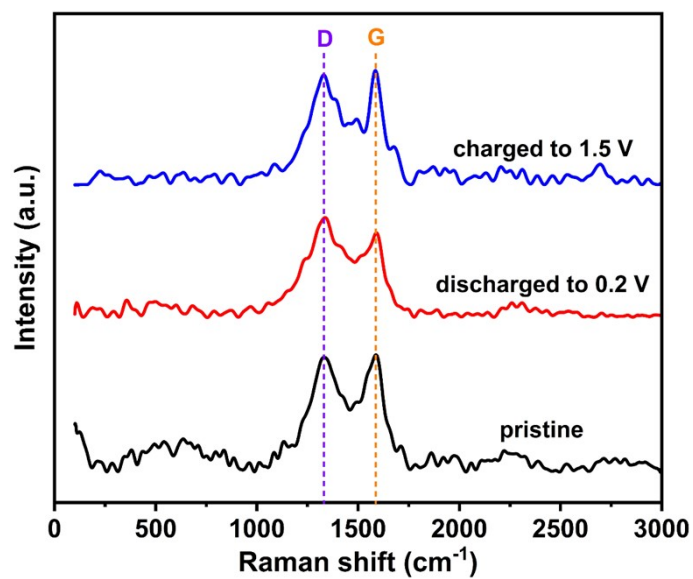


Figure S11. Raman test of TfDa-COF cathode in pristine, fully discharged and fully charged states.

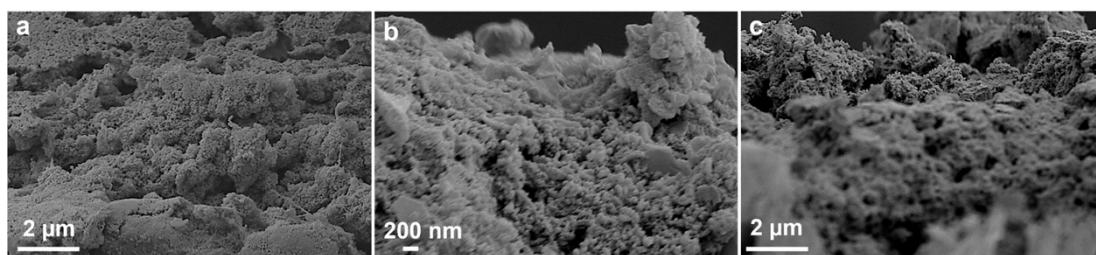


Figure S12. SEM images of TfDa-COF cathode cross-sections during the charge discharge process. (a) pristine, (b) fully discharged, and (c) fully recharged states after 100 cycles.

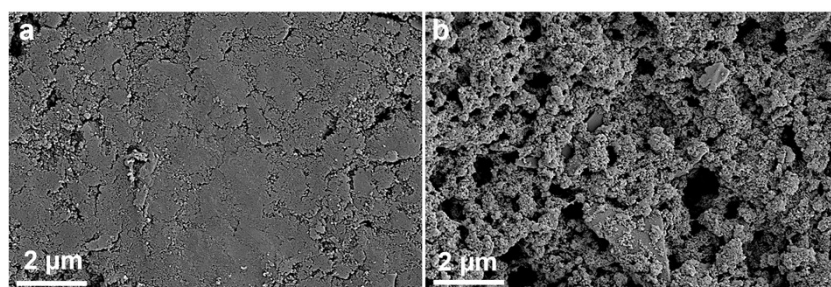


Figure S13. The surface morphology of TfDa-COF cathode at pristine state.

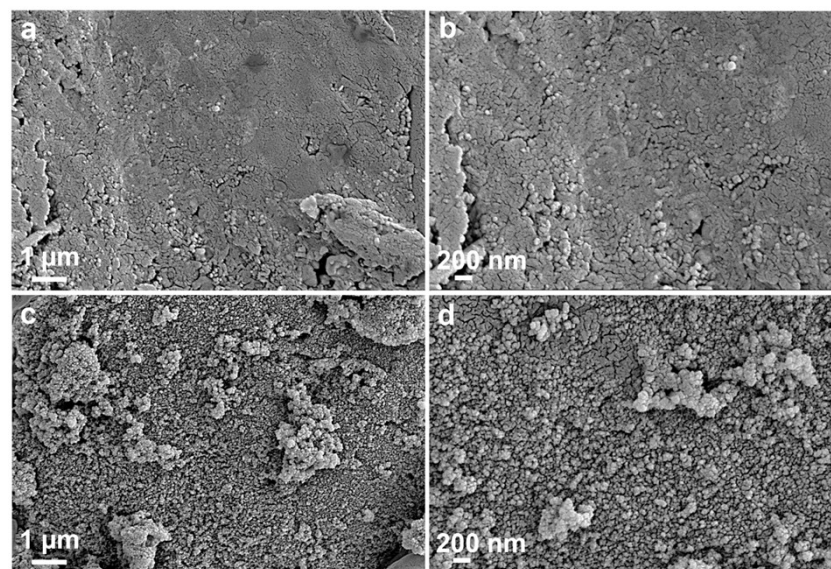


Figure S14. SEM images of TfDa-COF cathode surface after 100 cycles. (a, b) fully discharged state, (c, d) fully recharged state.

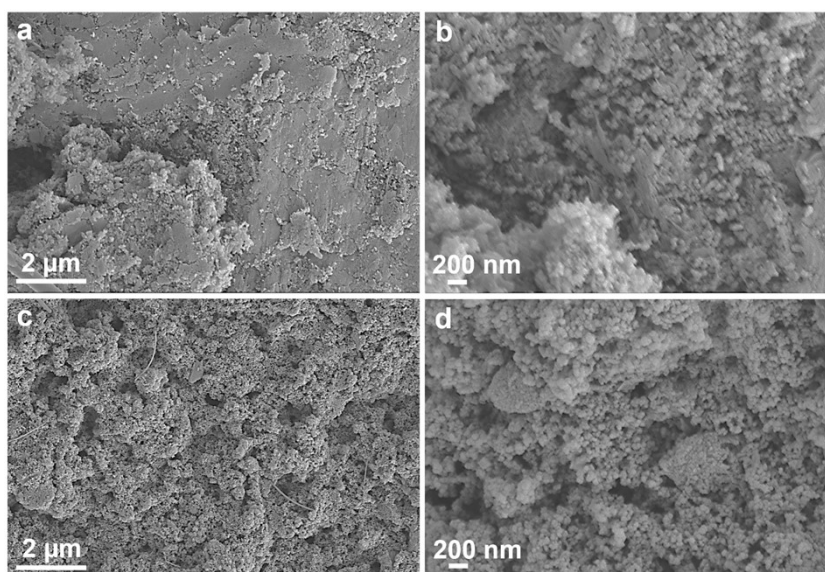


Figure S15. SEM images of TfDa-COF cathode surface after 1000 cycles. (a, b) fully discharged state, (c, d) fully recharged state.

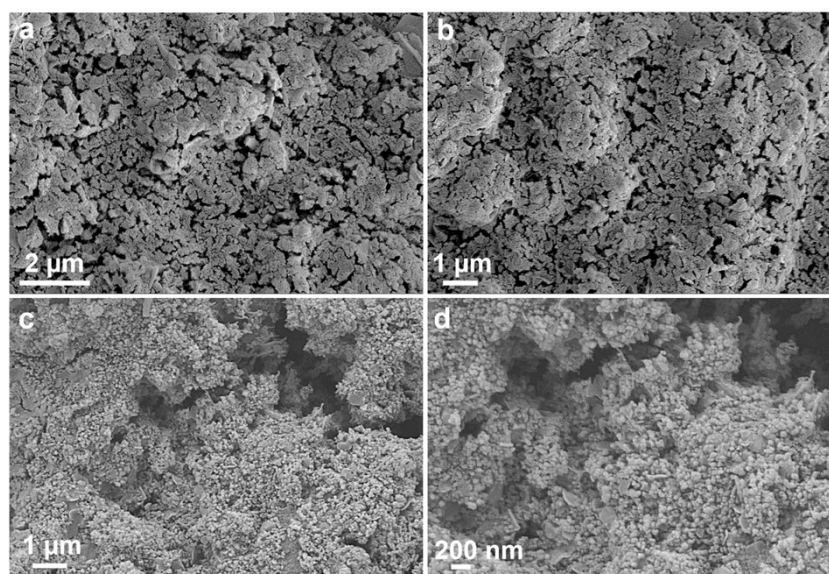


Figure S16. SEM images of TfDa-COF cathode surface after 10000 cycles. (a, b) fully discharged state, (c, d) fully recharged state.

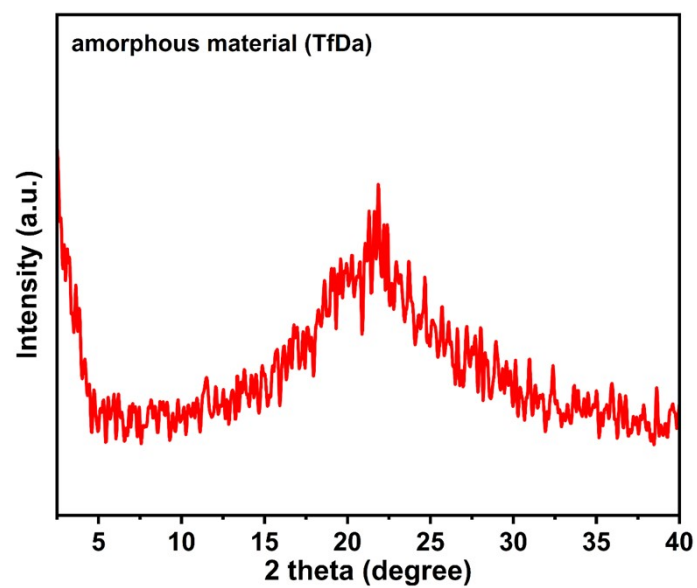


Figure S17. PXRD patterns of amorphous material TfDa.

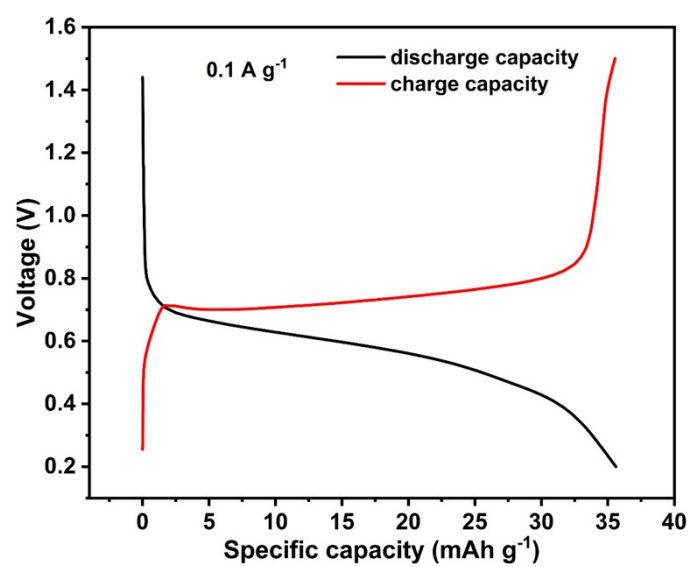


Figure S18. The GCD curves of TfDa under 0.1 A g⁻¹.

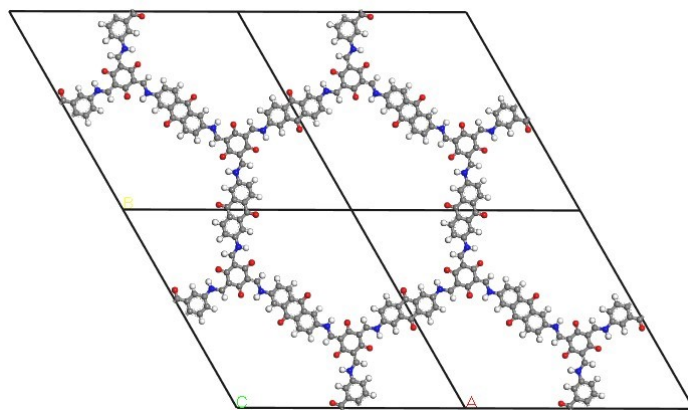


Figure S19. Simulated crystalline structure of TfDa-COF.

The structure of TfDa-COF was obtained by Materials Studio 8.0 simulation, and the cell volume of TfDa-COF was obtained as $2.79 \times 10^{-27} \text{ m}^3$ through the simulation of the structure, so that we obtained $V_M (1.68 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3 \text{ mol}^{-1}) = \text{cell volume} (2.79 \times 10^{-27} \text{ m}^3) \times N_A$.

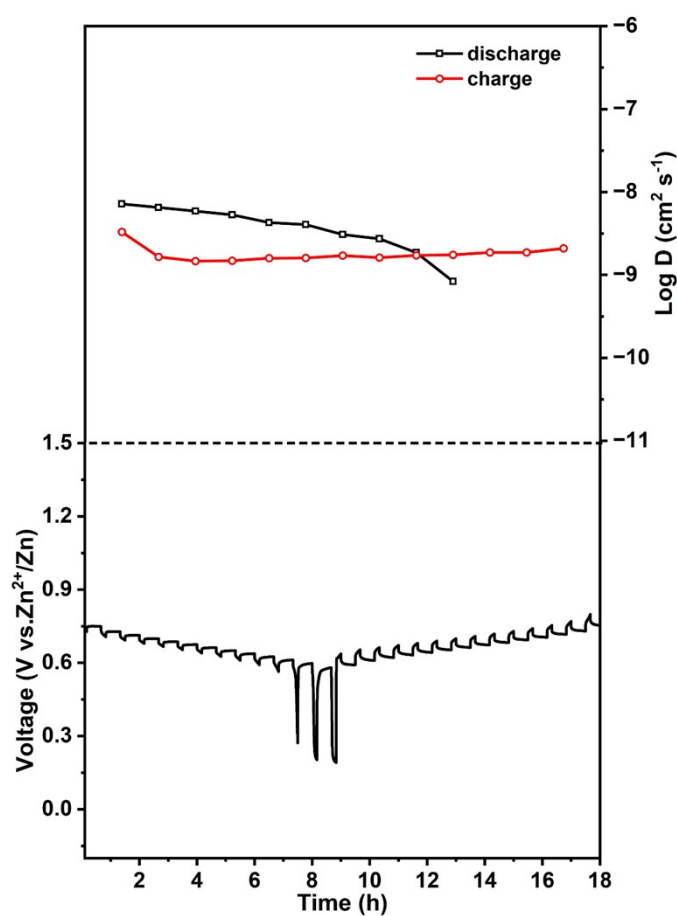


Figure S20. The GITT curves and calculated diffusion coefficients of TfDa-COF during cycling under 0.03 A g^{-1} .

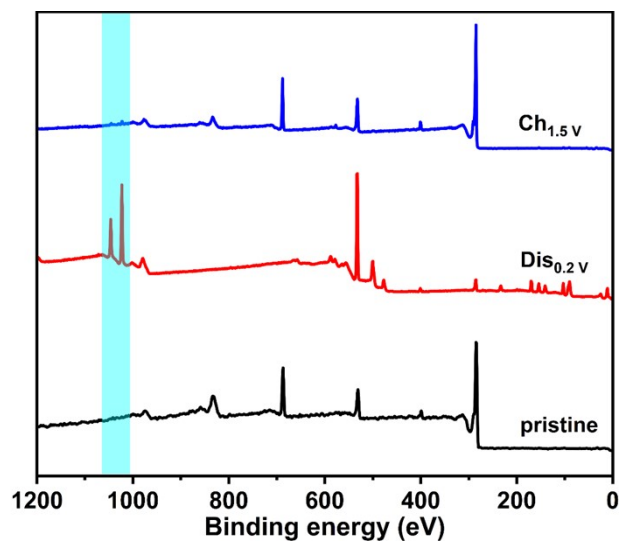


Figure S21. XPS spectra of TfDa-COF electrode at pristine, fully discharged (0.2 V), and fully charged (1.5 V) states.

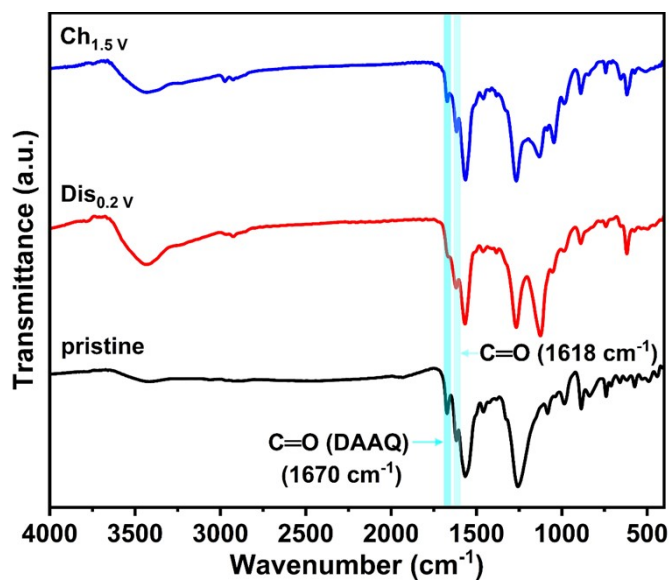


Figure S22. FT-IR spectra of TfDa-COF electrode at pristine, fully discharged (0.2 V), and fully charged (1.5 V) states.

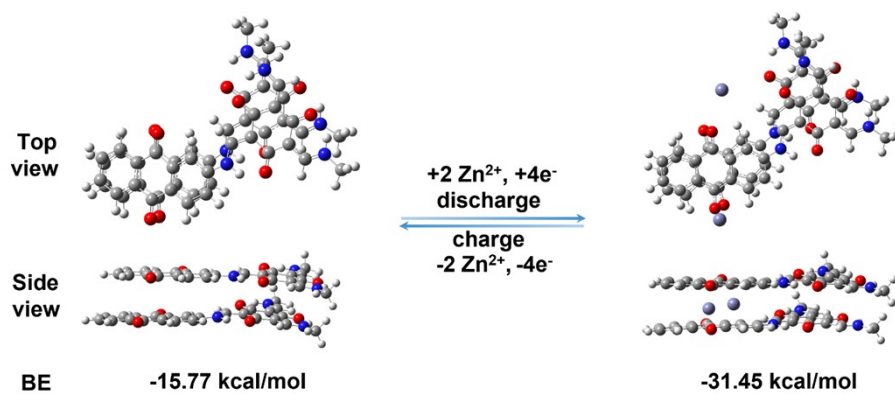


Figure S23. The DFT models of $\text{Zn}_2@\text{TfDa-COF}$.

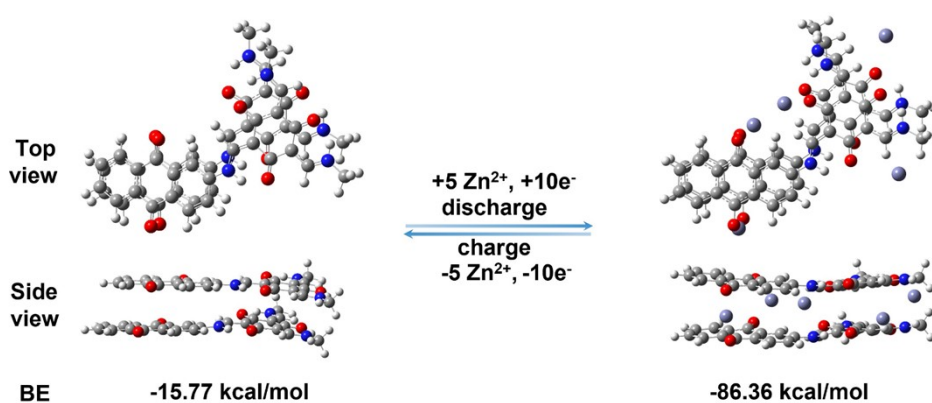


Figure S24. The DFT models of $\text{Zn}_5@\text{TfDa-COF}$.

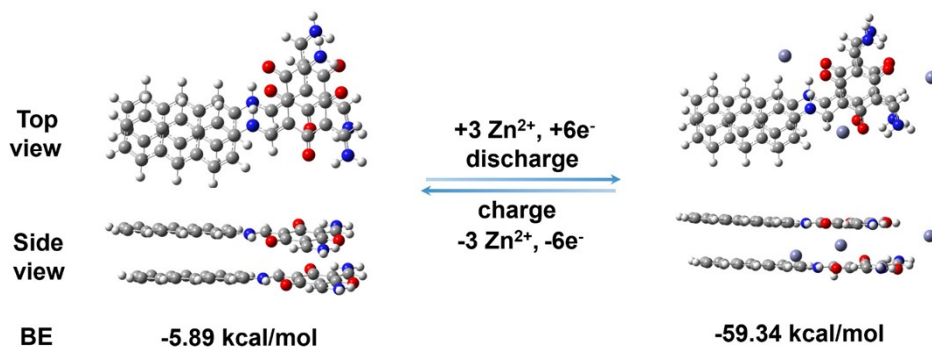


Figure S25. The DFT models of $\text{Zn}_3@\text{TpDa-COF}$.

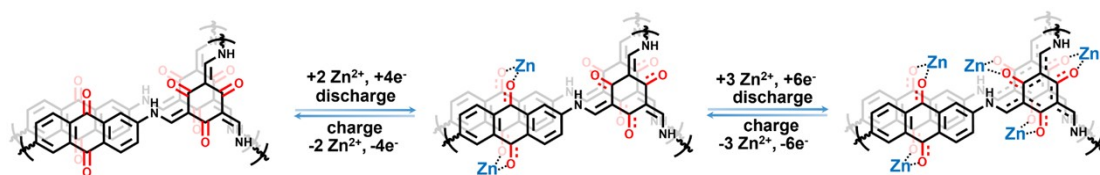


Figure S26. The possible mechanism of the interaction of Tp-PTO-COF with Zn^{2+} ions during the charge-discharge process.

Table S1. Comparative electrochemical performance of TfDa-COF and other reported cathode materials for aqueous ZIBs.

Material type	Cathode material	Electrolyte	Voltage (V)	Retention (%/no. of cycle)	Reference
Inorganic compounds	δ -MnO ₂	0.5 M ANZn(TFSI) ₂	0.05-1.9	60/100 (0.04 C)	1
	CuHCF	1 M ZnSO ₄	0.8-1.9	77/20 (20 mA g ⁻¹)	2
	Todorokite[3×3]	1 M ZnSO ₄	0.7-2.0	95/50 (0.2 C)	3
	V _{0.91} Al _{0.05} O _{1.52} (OH) _{0.77}	1 M ZnSO ₄	0.2-1.13	67/50 (15 mA g ⁻¹)	4
	Mo ₆ S ₈	1 M ZnSO ₄	0.25-1.0	95/150 (180 mA g ⁻¹)	5
	VS ₂	1 M ZnSO ₄	0.4-1.0	98/200 (0.5 A g ⁻¹)	6
	Ni-PTA-Mn	3 M ZnSO ₄ 0.2 M MnSO ₄	0.8-1.8	93/100 (1 A g ⁻¹)	7
Organic compounds	IDAQ/rGO	3 M Zn (CF ₃ SO ₃) ₂	0.2-1.8	33/5000 (2 A g ⁻¹)	8
	Ni-Ndi-trz	2 M ZnSO ₄	0.3-1.6	80/500 (3 A g ⁻¹)	9
	TCNAQ	2 M ZnSO ₄	0.6-1.8	81/1000 (0.5 A g ⁻¹)	10
	PDA	3.3 M ZnSO ₄	0.3-1.4	96/500 (200 mA g ⁻¹)	11
	π -PMC	2 M ZnCl ₂	0.05-1.0	68.2/1000 (8 A g ⁻¹)	12
	PDpBQ	2 M ZnSO ₄	0.9-1.6	78/500 (2 A g ⁻¹)	13
COFs	HqTp-COF	3 M ZnSO ₄	0.2-1.8	95/1000 (3.75 A g ⁻¹)	14
	PA-COF	1 M ZnSO ₄	0.2-1.6	62/10000 (10 A g ⁻¹)	15
	HA-COF	2 M ZnSO ₄	0.2-1.6	75/10000 (5 A g ⁻¹)	16
	HAQ-COF	2 M ZnSO ₄	0.2-1.6	88/10000 (5 A g ⁻¹)	16
	TP-PTO-COF	2 M ZnSO ₄	0.4-1.5	95/1000 (2 A g ⁻¹)	17
	TfDa-COF	2 M ZnSO ₄	0.2-1.5	98/10000 (2.5 A g ⁻¹)	This work

Table S2. Comparison of diffusion coefficients of TfDa-COF with reported cathode materials for aqueous ZIBs.

Materials	Diffusion coefficient ($D_{Zn^{2+}}$) ($cm^2 s^{-1}$)	Reference
MnO ₂	10^{-10} - 10^{-13}	18
V ₄ O ₉	4×10^{-11} - 2.4×10^{-10}	19
CLPy	9.3×10^{-12} - 1.3×10^{-9}	20
PDBS	10^{-11} - 10^{-10}	21
DQDPD	10^{-10} - 10^{-9}	22
PA-COF	10^{-11} - 10^{-8}	15
TfDa-COF	10^{-9} - 10^{-8}	This work

Theoretical capacity

$$\text{The theoretical specific capacity} = \frac{\text{No. of electrons} \times 96485}{3600 \times \text{Molecular weight}} \quad 14, 17$$

There are 24 carbonyl groups as active sites in the unit cell, based on bilayer model fragment compound, each Zn²⁺ coordinates with two oxygen atoms between the layers to form an O···Zn···O bond during the discharge process. Therefore, maximum number of Zn²⁺ ions interacted in the unit cell of TfDa-COF = 12.

$$\text{Number of electrons from one Zn}^{2+} \text{ ion} = 2$$

$$\text{Total number of electrons} = 24$$

$$\text{Molecular weight of the monolayer TfDa-COF} = 1020 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$$

$$\text{Therefore, the theoretical specific capacity} = \frac{24 \times 96485}{3600 \times 1020 \times 2} = 0.315 \text{ Ah g}^{-1} = 315 \text{ mAh g}^{-1}.$$

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