

Supporting Information

Solvation Structure Regulation of Deep Eutectic Solvents: Stabilize the Zinc Anode in Rechargeable Zinc-Air Batteries

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Results and Discussion

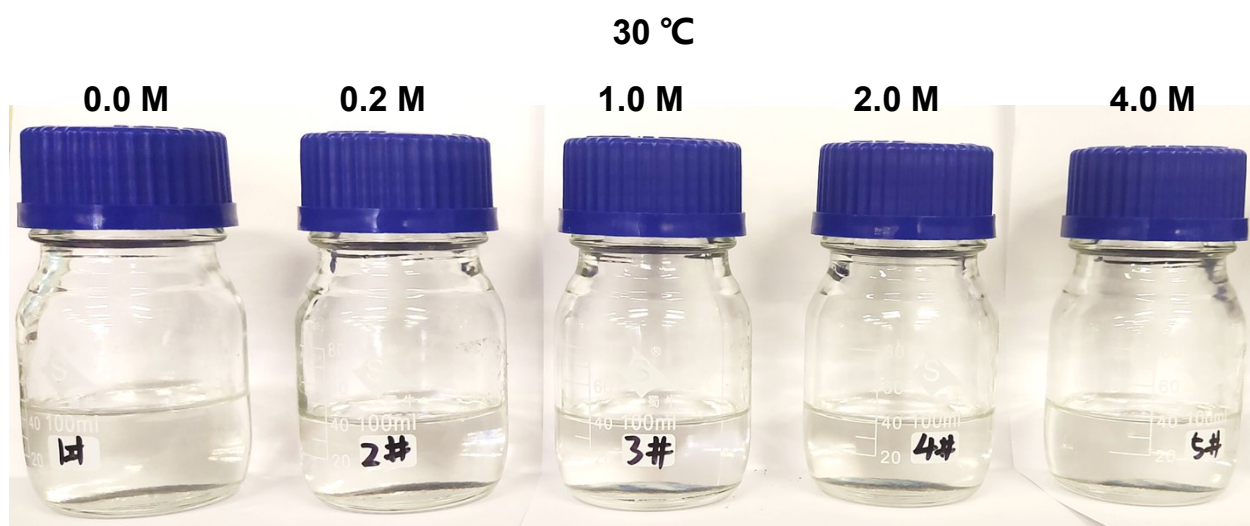


Fig. S1 The optical photographs of different C_{ZnCl_2} electrolyte at 30°C

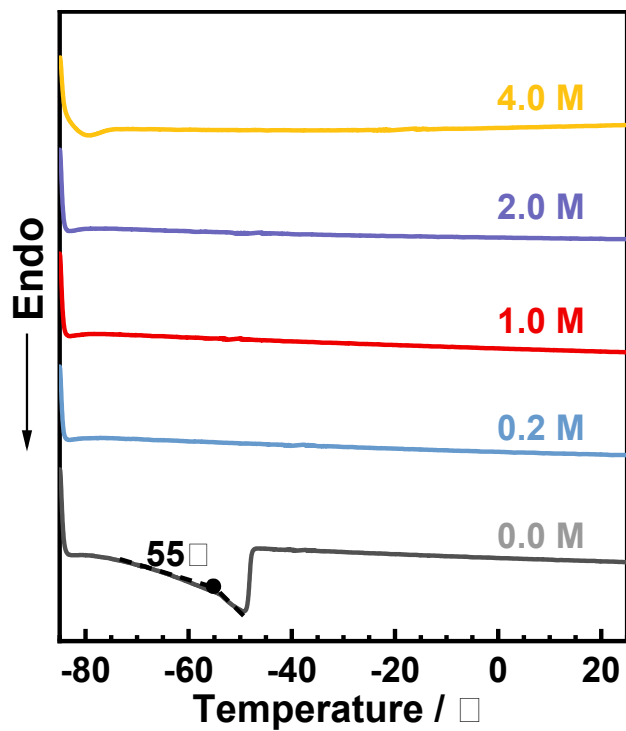


Fig. S2 DSC test from -85 to 25 °C at a scan rate of 2 °C/min;

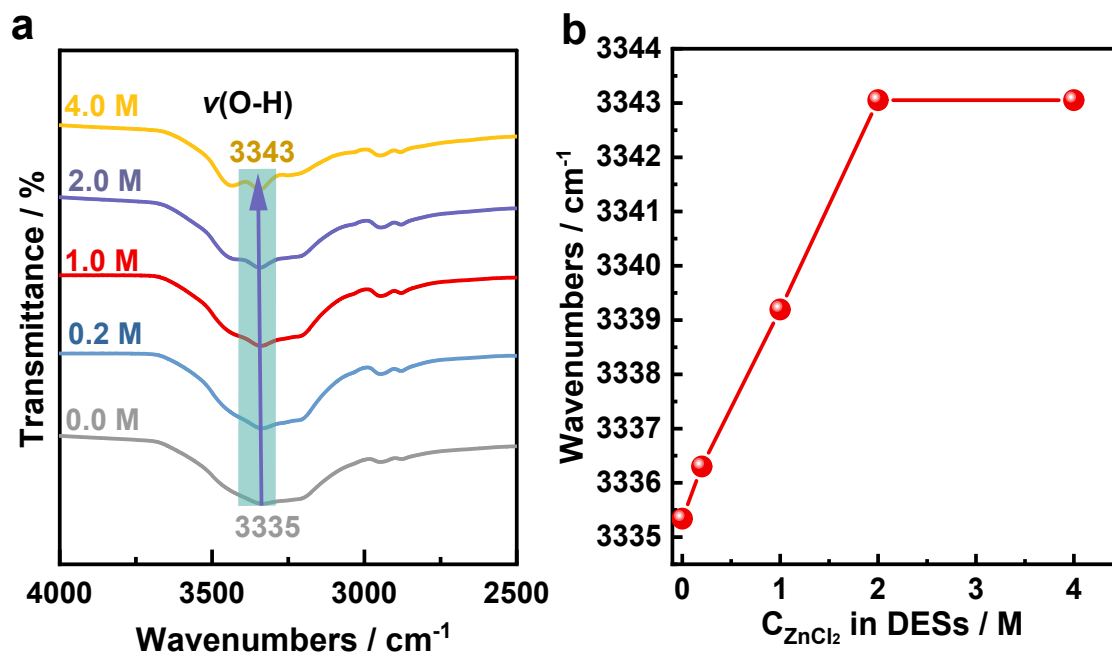


Fig. S3 a) FTIR spectra and b) peak position of O-H stretch vibration band as a function of the C_{ZnCl_2}

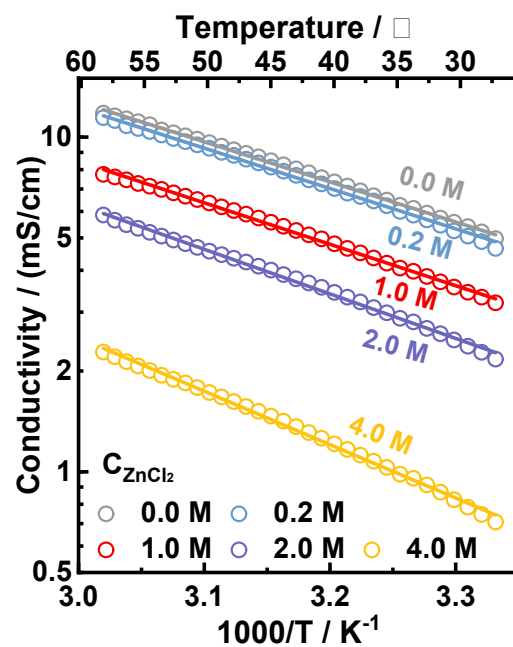


Fig. S4 Temperature (T) dependence of ionic conductivity of various C_{ZnCl_2} ;

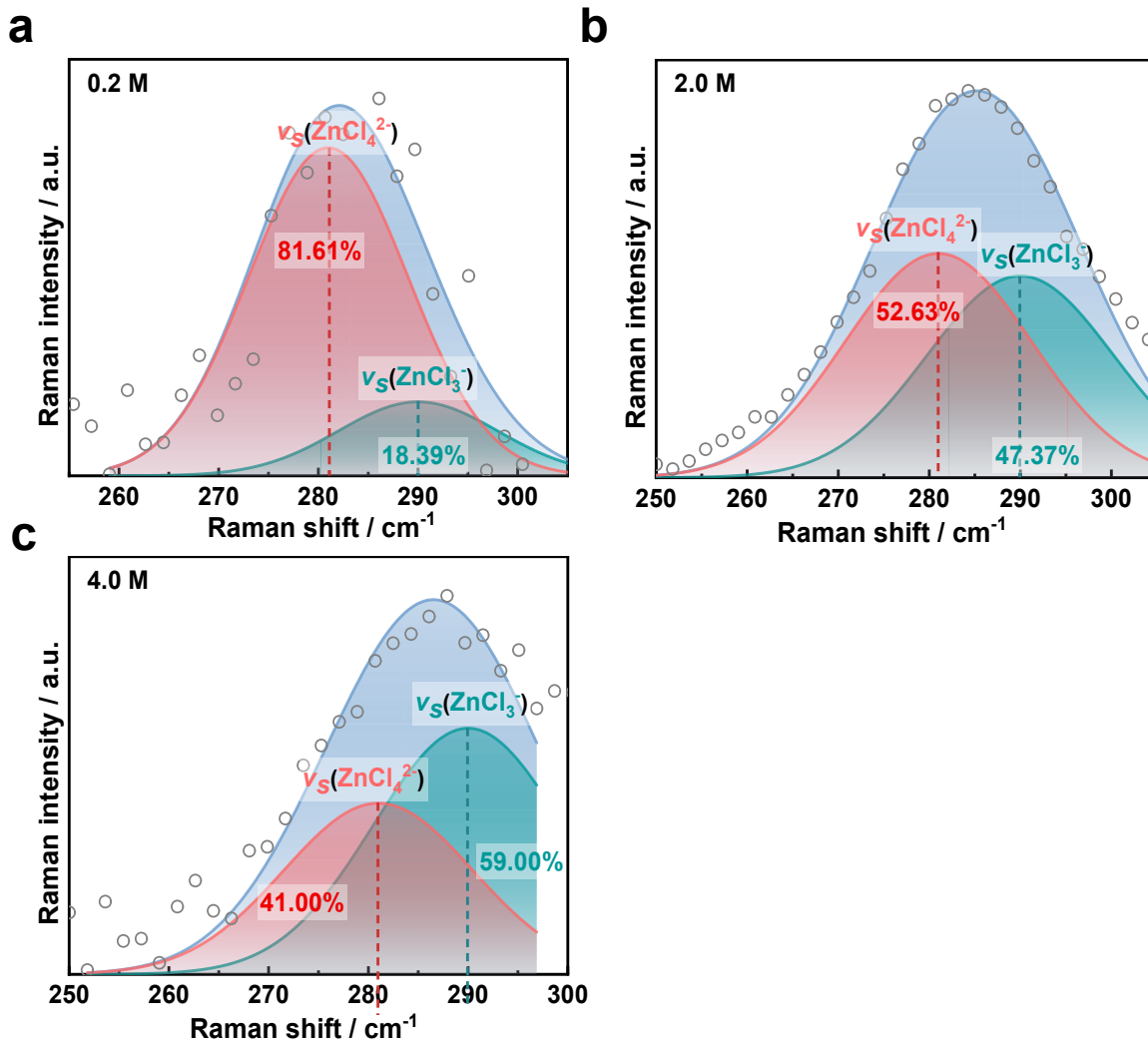


Fig. S5 The Raman spectra fitted peaks of various C_{ZnCl_2} electrolyte: a) 0.2 M; b) 2.0 M; c) 4.0 M;

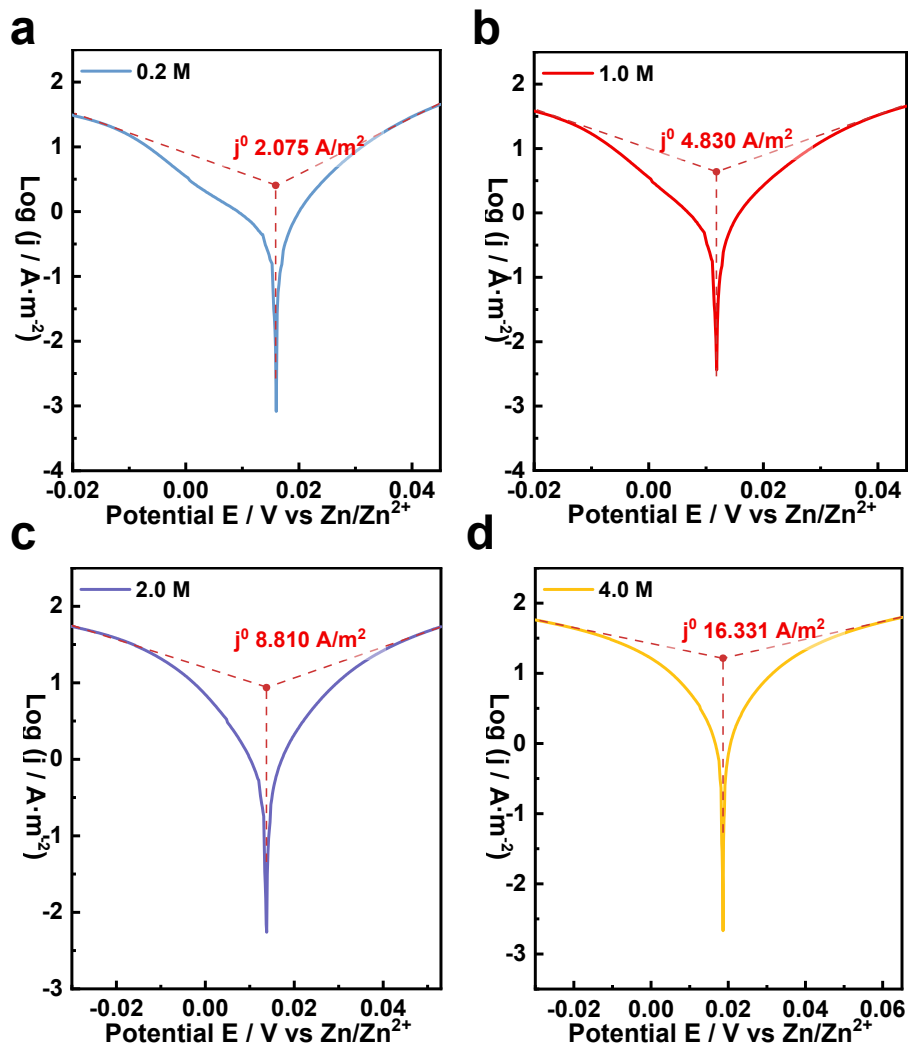


Fig. S6 The tafel curves for Zn electrode in various C_{ZnCl_2} electrolytes, a) 0.2 M; b) 1.0 M; c) 2.0 M; d) 4.0 M

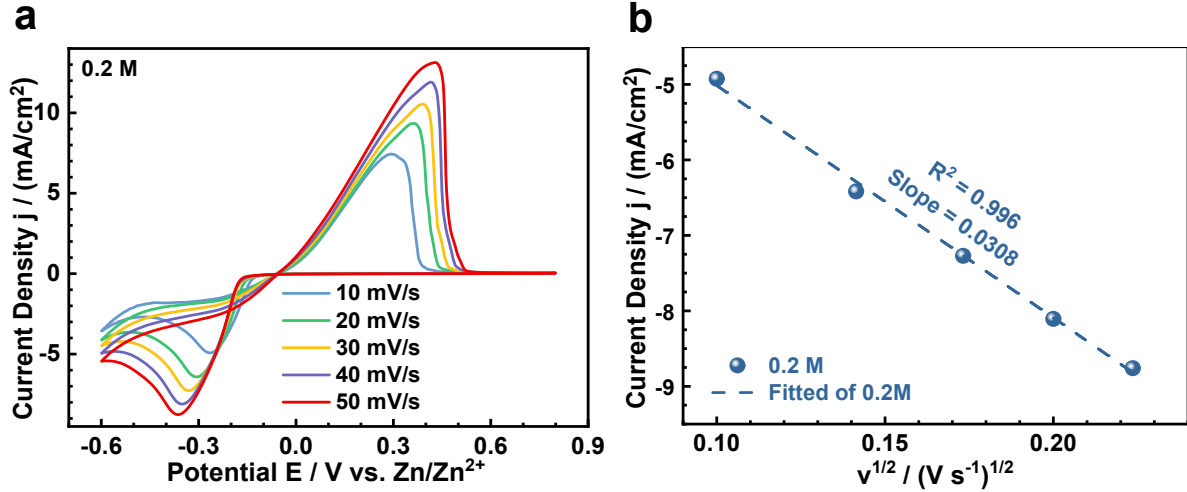


Fig. S7 a) The CV curves of W wire electrode in 0.2 M ZnCl_2 with different scan rates; b) Relationships between cathodic peak current density (j_{pc}) and square root of scan rate ($v^{1/2}$) calculated from a)

For a quasi-reversible charge transfer process, the diffusion coefficient of Zn(II) can be determined by the irreversible Randles-Sevcik Eq-1¹, which is also applicable to the quasi-reversible systems^{2,3},

$$j_p = 0.4958nFAC_{\text{Zn(II)}}D_{\text{Zn(II)}}^{1/2} \left(\frac{\alpha n_\alpha Fv}{RT} \right)^{1/2}$$

where j_p is the cathodic peak current, n is the number of exchanged electrons, F is the Faraday constant, A is the electrode area, C_{ZnCl_2} is the ZnCl_2 concentration, D_{ZnCl_2} is the diffusion coefficient of Zn species, α is the transfer coefficient, n_α is the electron transfer number in the rate-determining step, v is the scan rate, R is the gas constant, T is the absolute temperature. The average transfer coefficient can be calculated as 0.34.⁴

Subsequently, the diffusion coefficients were calculated for other C_{ZnCl_2} using the Nernst-Einstein equation.⁵

$$\kappa = \frac{C_i D_i Z_i F^2}{t_i RT}$$

C_i the concentration of active ion, $\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$; D_i diffusion coefficient of active ion, $\text{cm}^2\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$; Z_i the charge number of active ion, F the Faraday constant, $96485 \text{ C}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$; t_i ion mobility number;

Table S1 Physicochemical properties of different C_{ZnCl_2} electrolytes.

Item	$C / \text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$	E^0 / mV	j^0 / Am^{-2}	Ionic conductivity / $\text{S} \cdot \text{m}^{-1}$	Diffusion coefficient $\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$
0.2 M	200	15.997	2.075	0.5245	2.76E-11
1.0M	1000	11.9567	4.830	0.3565	8.39E-12
2.0M	2000	13.931	8.810	0.2475	4.12E-12
4.0M	4000	10.925	16.331	0.0825	9.71E-13

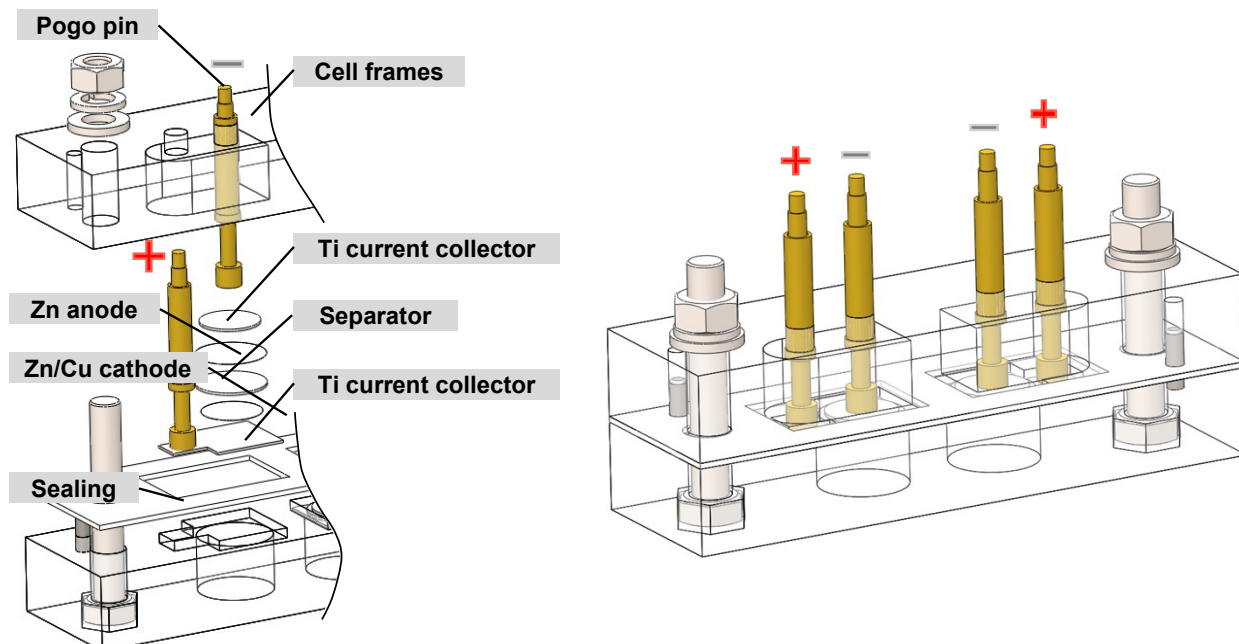


Fig. S8 The schematic drawing of Zn/Cu||Zn cell

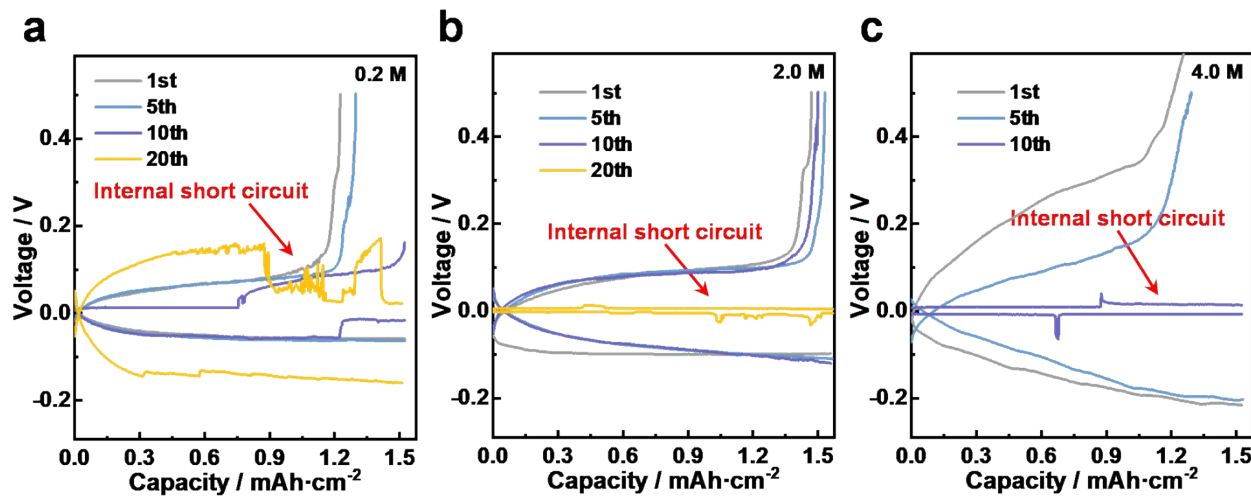


Fig. S9 Voltage profiles of the Cu||Zn cell at different cycles of C_{ZnCl_2} at: a) 0.2 M; b) 2.0 M, and c) 4.0 M;

Table S2 Comparison of over-potential, viscosity, and ionic conductivity of 1.0 M ZnCl₂ with

Electrolyte composition	Current density mA·cm ⁻²	Over-potential mV	Viscosity mPa·s	Ionic conductivity mS·cm ⁻¹	Reference
1.0M ZnCl ₂ ChCl-2Urea-2EG	1	33	69.2	3.56	<i>This Work</i>
ZnCl ₂ -4EG	1	125.9	126.73	1.15	<i>Angew Chem Int Edit</i> 2022 , 61. ⁶
Zn(TFSI) ₂ -7Acetamide	0.1	55	798	0.31	<i>Nat. Commun.</i> 2019 , 10. ⁷
LiTFSI-20Zn(TFSI) ₂ -3.8Urea/2H ₂ O	0.1	69.1	139	1.85	<i>Nano Energy</i> 2019 , 57, 625-634. ⁸
30 m ZnCl ₂ + 15 m ChCl H ₂ O	0.2	35	220.8	1.255	<i>Chem. Eng. J.</i> 2023 , 456. ⁹
ZnCl ₂ :acetamide:H ₂ O is 1:3:1	0.1	65	250	1.1	<i>Adv. Funct. Mater.</i> 2021 , 31. ¹⁰

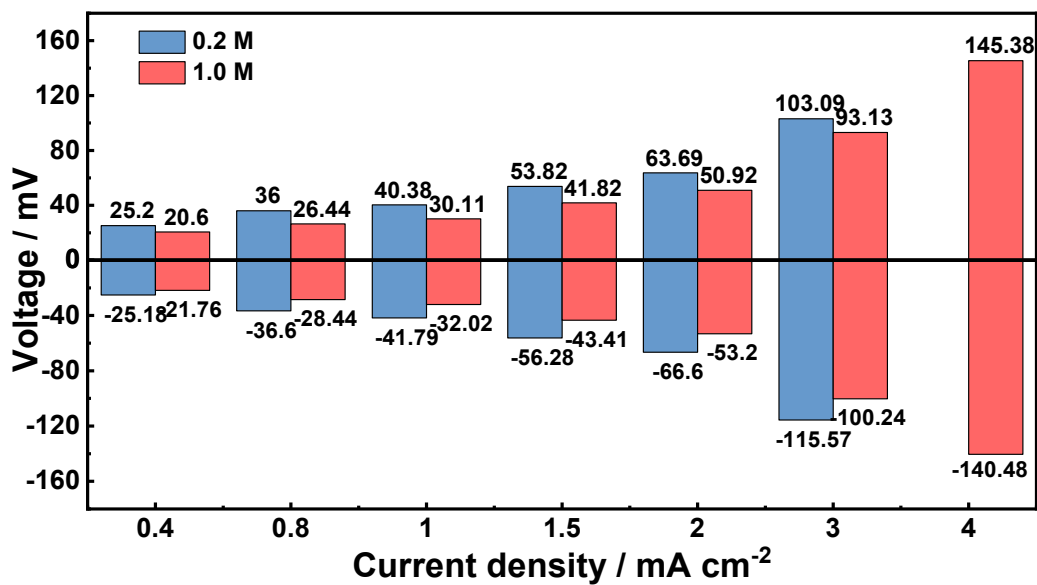


Fig. S10 Over-potential of Zn||Zn symmetric cells at current densities from 0.4 to 4.0 mA·cm⁻²

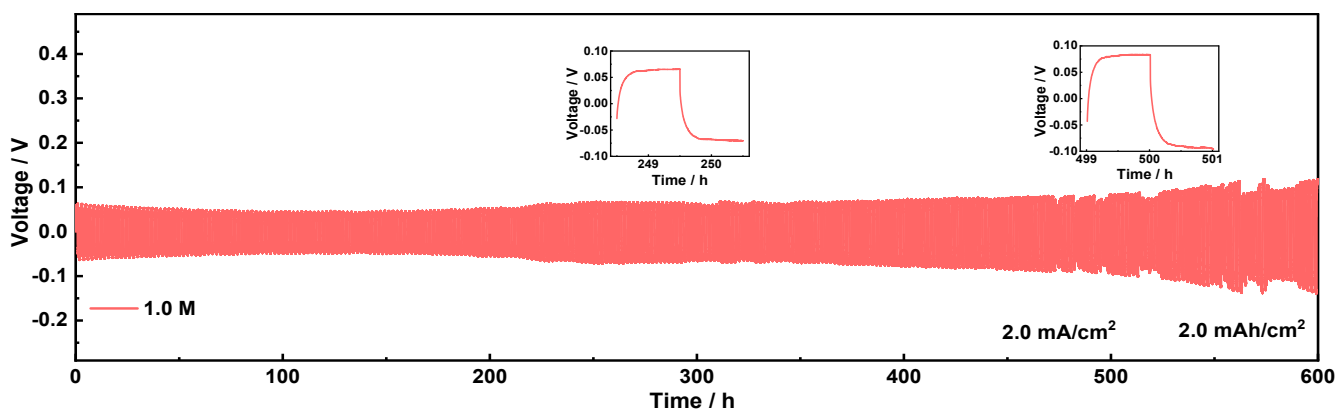


Fig. S11 Cycling performance of the Zn||Zn symmetric cells at a current density of 2.0 mA·cm⁻² for 2 mAh·cm⁻² with 1.0 M ZnCl₂ electrolyte

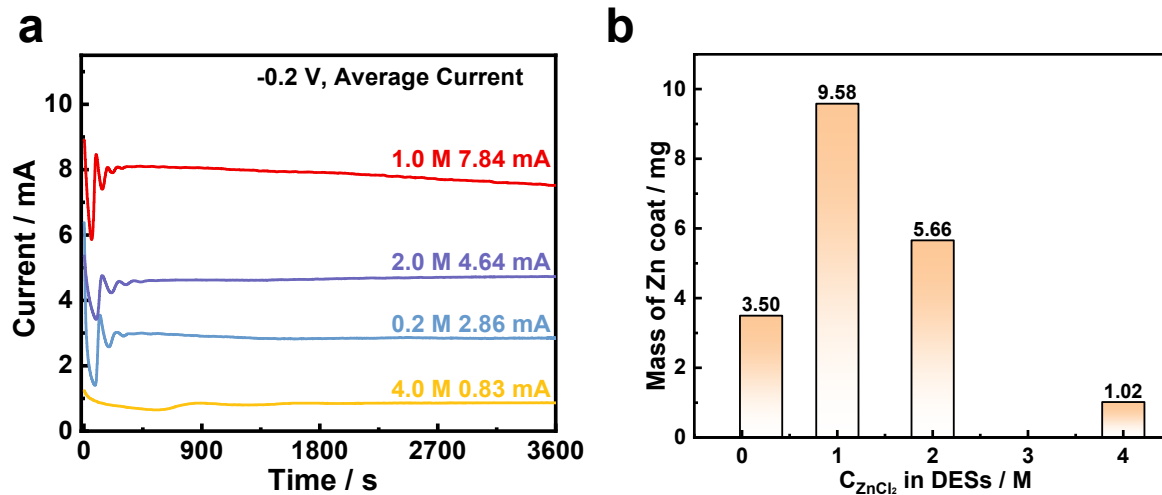


Fig. S12 a) The current-time curves for -0.2 V (vs. Zn/Zn²⁺) over a duration of 3600 s at the various C_{ZnCl_2} ; b) The mass of Zn coating at the various C_{ZnCl_2} ;

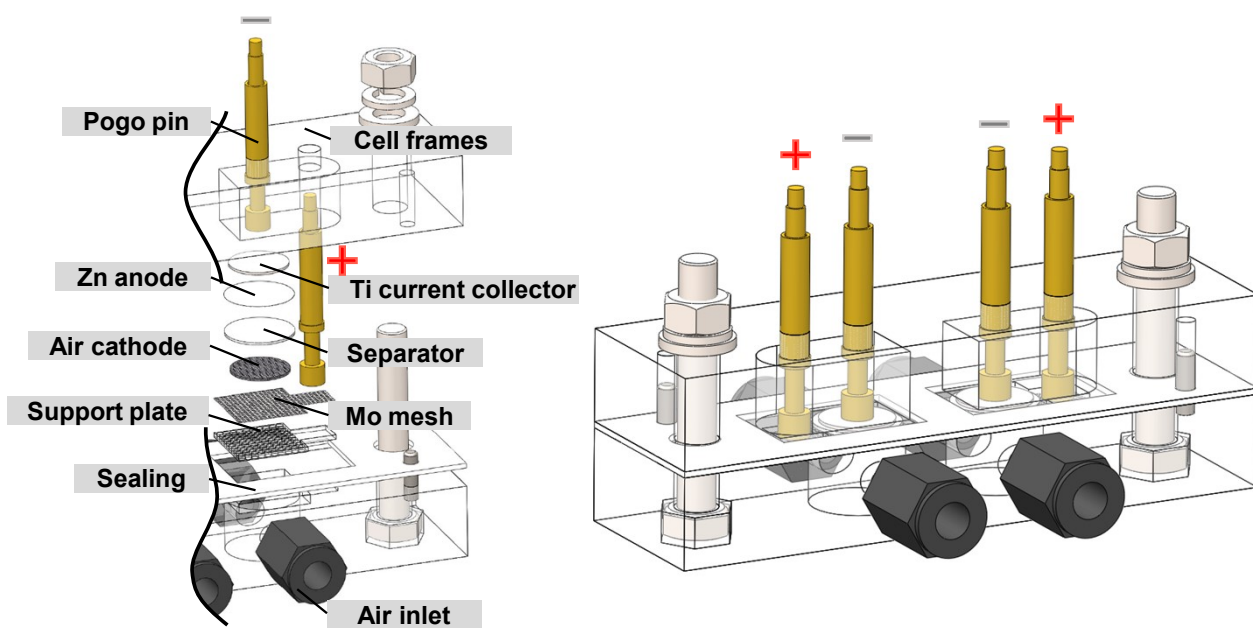


Fig. S13 The schematic drawing of Zn-air cell set up in which the cathode is C loaded on a gas diffusion layer and the anode is Zn foil;

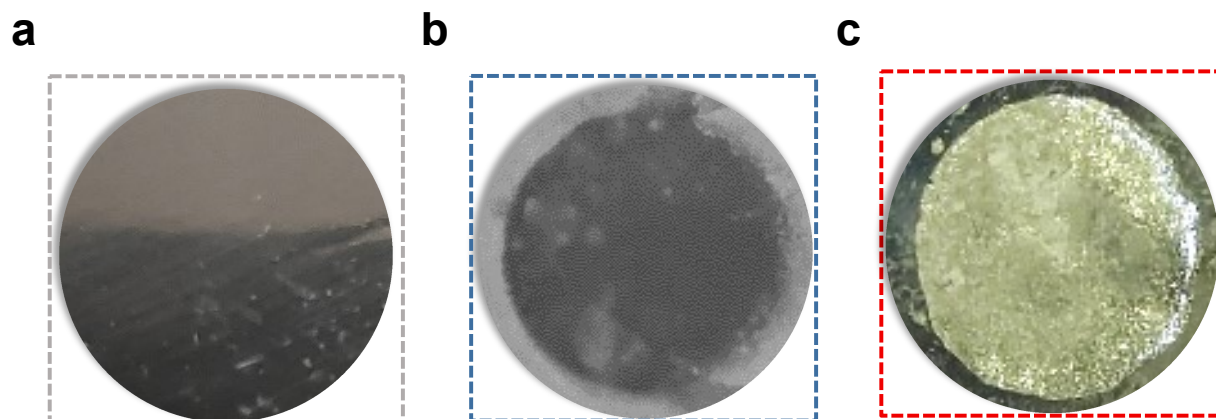


Fig. S14 a) The photographs of the fresh Zn anode; b) The Zn anode after discharge in 6 M KOH + 0.2 M ZnCl₂; c) The Zn anode after discharge 1.0 M ZnCl₂ DES electrolytes

References

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