

## Supplementary Material

### **Fabrication of a heterovalent dual-cation pre-embedded hydrated vanadium oxide cathode for high-performance zinc ion storage**

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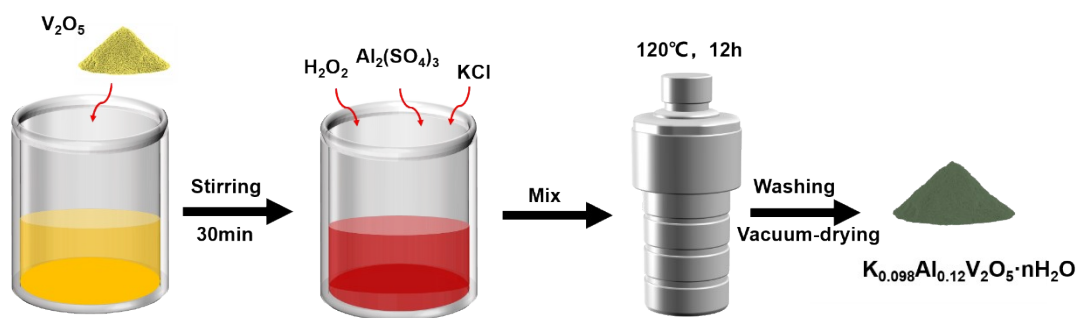


Fig. S1. Schematic illustration of preparation process of KAIVOH cathode material.

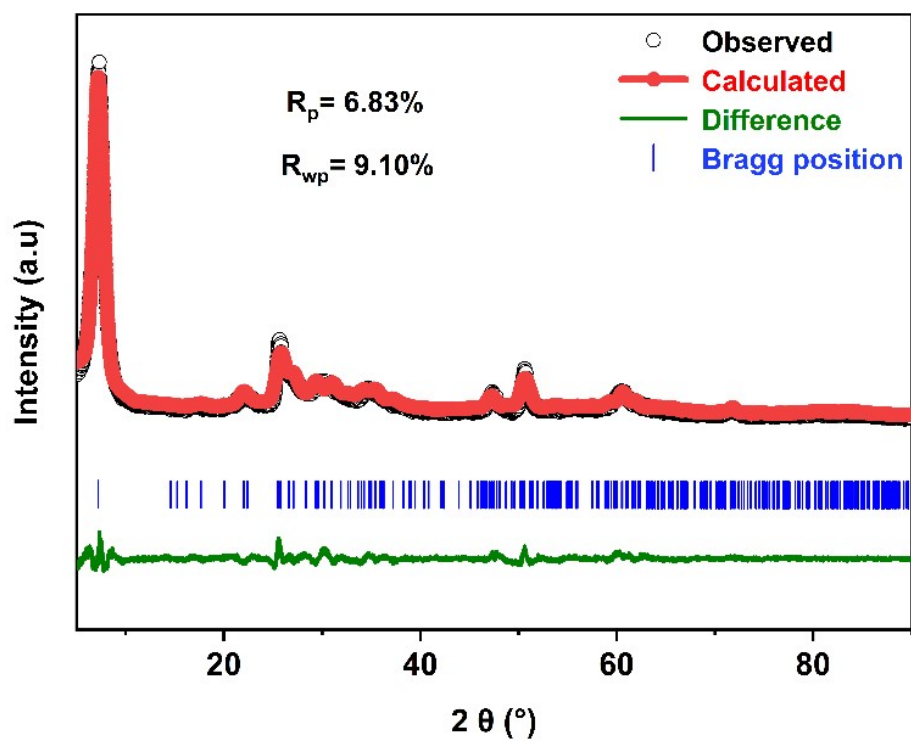


Fig. S2. The XRD Rietveld refinement patterns of KAIVOH.

**Table S1** The lattice parameters of KAIVOH.

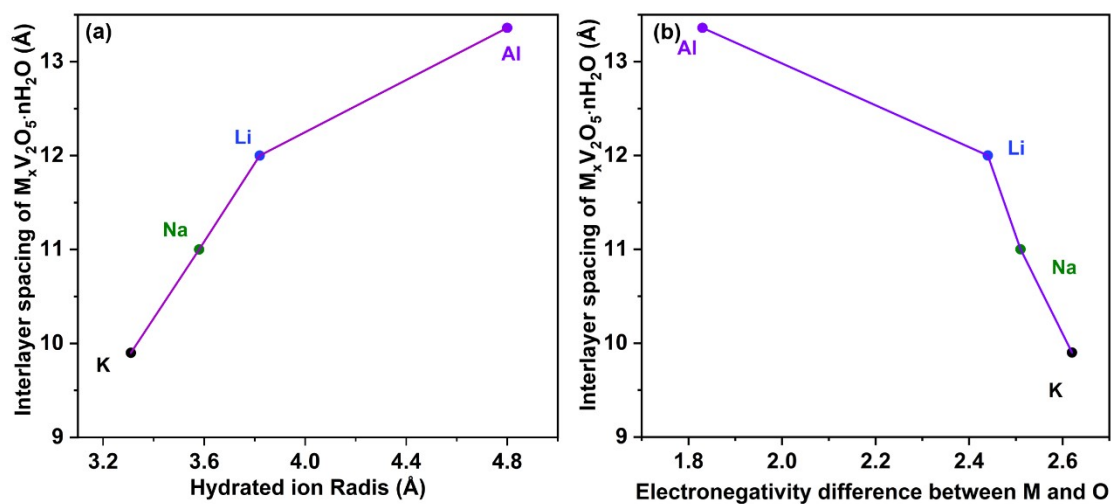
	<i>a</i> (Å)	<i>b</i> (Å)	<i>c</i> (Å)	$\alpha$ (°)	$\beta$ (°)	$\gamma$ (°)	<i>V</i> (Å <sup>3</sup> )
<b>KAIVOH</b>	11.57	3.60	12.09	90	96.25	90	500.67

<b>Atom</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Occupancy</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>y</b>	<b>z</b>
<b>O1</b>	4i	0.907249	0.067908	0.000000	0.056304
<b>V1</b>	4i	0.952933	0.573328	0.000000	0.149726
<b>O5</b>	4i	1.000000	0.329173	0.000000	0.243342
<b>O6</b>	4i	0.782890	0.105561	0.000000	0.473414
<b>V2</b>	4i	0.820367	0.271684	0.000000	0.114128
<b>O4</b>	4i	1.000000	0.571255	0.000000	0.298481
<b>O2</b>	4i	0.960103	0.442318	0.000000	0.123395
<b>O3</b>	4i	1.000000	0.744282	0.000000	0.001505
<b>K</b>	2c	0.098000	0.000000	0.000000	0.500000
<b>Al</b>	2c	0.120000	0.000000	0.000000	0.500000

**Table S2** Correlation between properties of the preintercalated M cations (size and electronegativity) and the interplanar spacing of  $M_xV_2O_5 \cdot nH_2O$  materials in this work <sup>1-6</sup>.

Preintercalated M cation	K/Al	Li	Na	K	Al
Ionic radius Å	-	0.76	0.95	1.33	0.53
Hydrated ion Radius Å	-	3.82	3.58	3.31	4.8
Interplanar spacing Å reported in this paper	<b>13.2</b>	12.0	11.0	9.9	13.36
Electronegativity of element (Pauling scale)	-	1.0	0.93	0.82	1.61
Electronegativity difference with O (3.44)	-	2.44	2.51	2.62	1.83



**Fig. S3.** The relationship between interlayer spacing of  $M_xV_2O_5 \cdot nH_2O$  (reported in this paper) with respect to the (a) radius of the hydrated M cation and (b) electronegativity difference between M and oxygen.

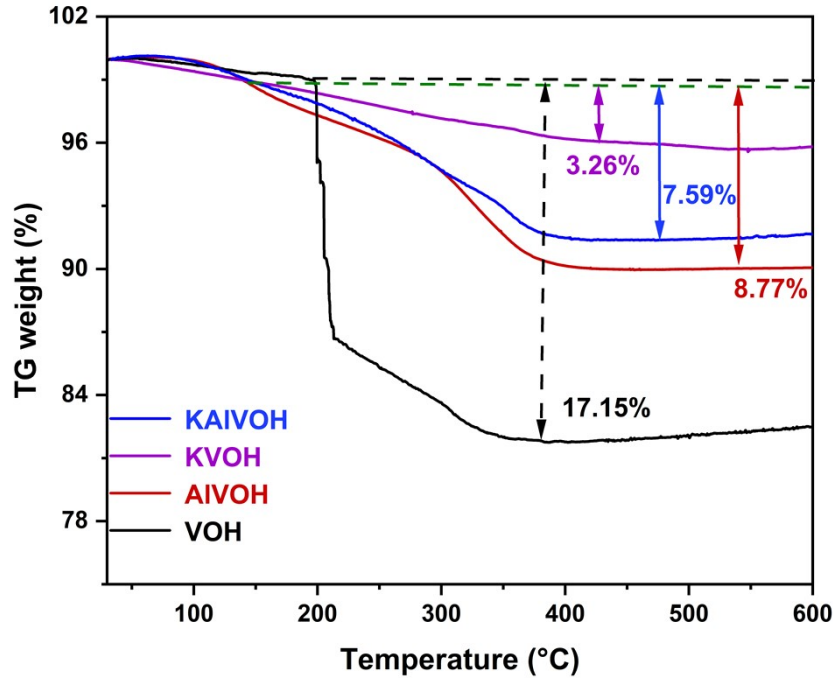


Fig. S4. TG curves of KAIVOH, KVOH, AIVOH and VOH materials.

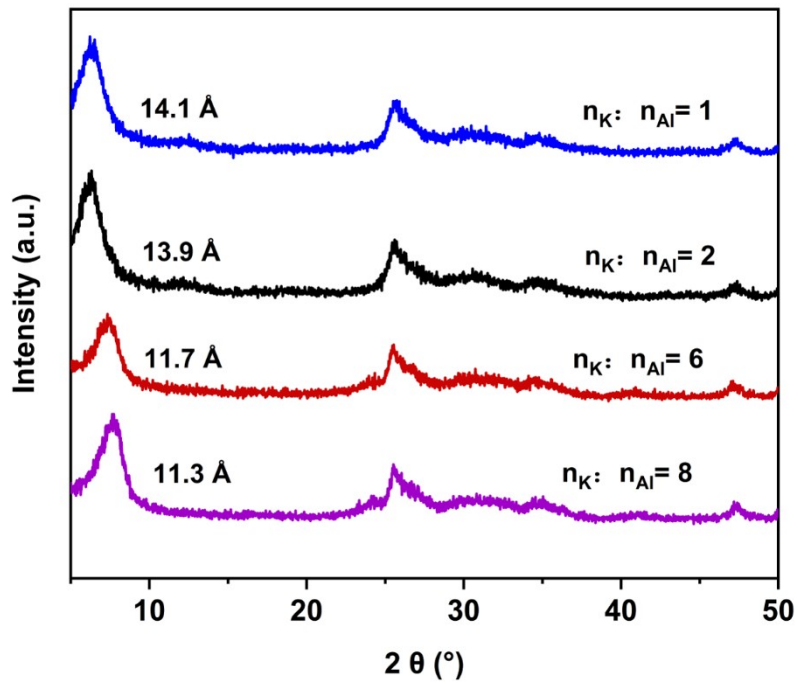
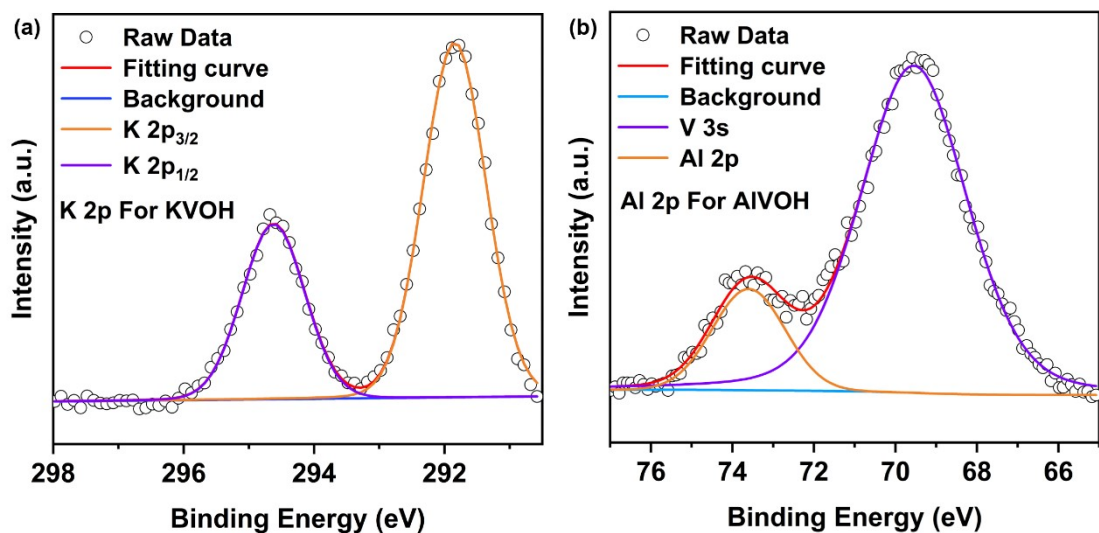
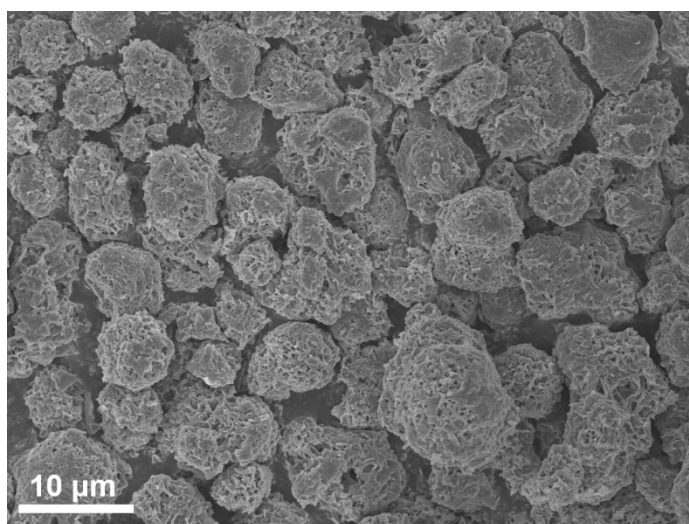


Fig. S5. XRD patterns of KAIVOH with various K<sup>+</sup>/Al<sup>3+</sup> molar ratios of 1, 2, 6 and 8.



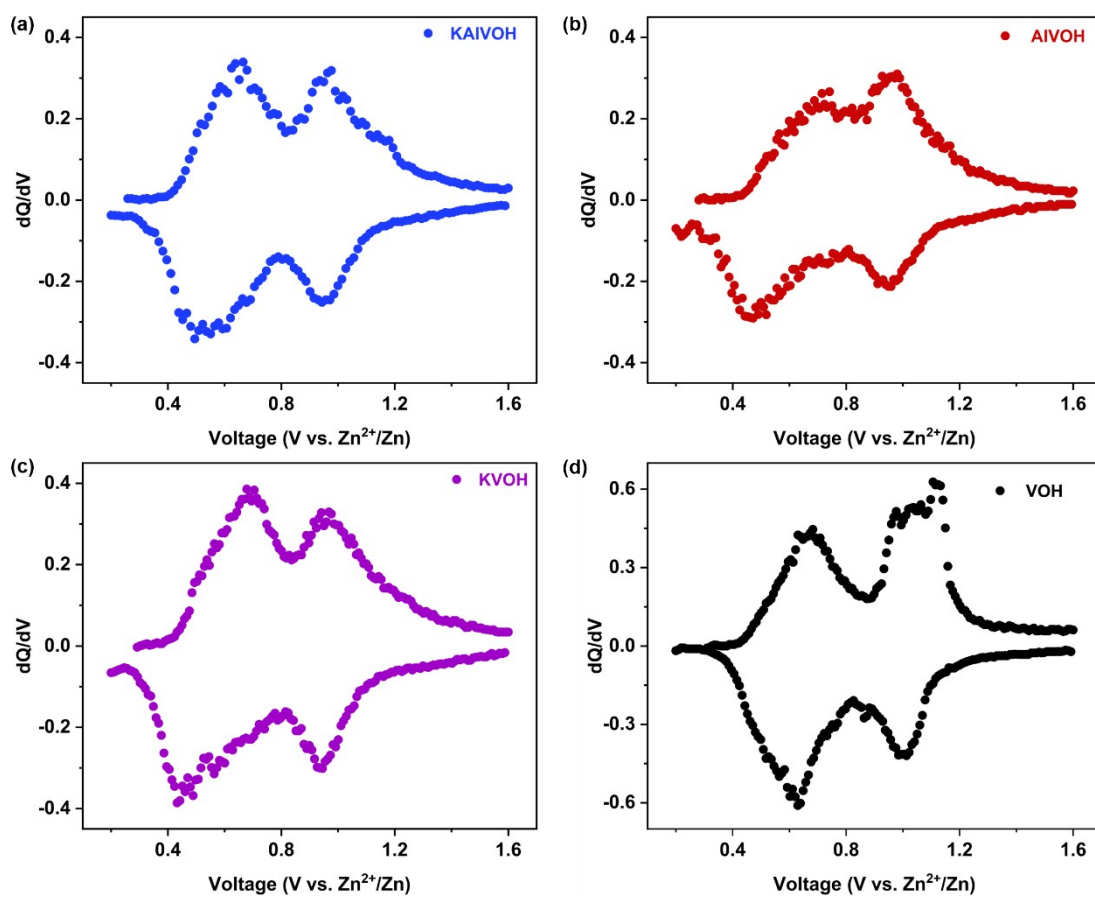
**Fig. S6.** High-resolution XPS spectra of (a) K 2p for KVOH material and (b) Al 2p for AlVOH material.



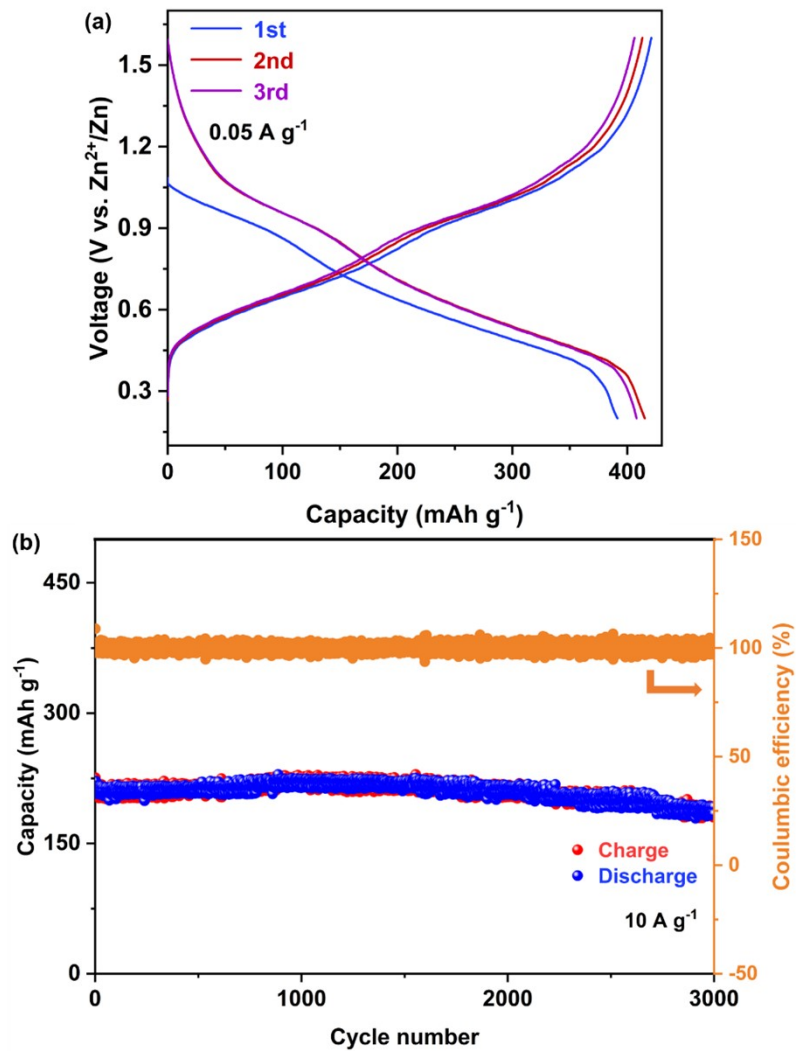
**Fig. S7.** Low-magnification SEM image of KAIVOH material.

**Table S3** Atomic ratio of K, Al and V in KAIVOH by ICP analysis.

Element	ratio
K : Al : V	0.098 : 0.12 : 2



**Fig. S8.** The differential capacity curves of (a) KAIVOH, (b) AIVOH, (c) KVOH, (d) VOH cathode materials at 0.05 A g<sup>-1</sup>.



**Fig. S9.** Electrochemical properties of KAIVOH cathode material: (a) voltage profiles at 0.05 A g<sup>-1</sup> in the initial three cycles; (b) Cycling performance at 10 A g<sup>-1</sup>.



**Table S4** Performance comparison of selected V-based cathode materials of ZIBs.

Materials	Specific capacity / mAh g <sup>-1</sup> (Current density: A g <sup>-1</sup> )	Cycle numbers (Current density: A g <sup>-1</sup> )	Capacity retention	Ref.
CaVOH/rGO	409 (0.05)	2000 (4)	90%	4
H <sub>11</sub> Al <sub>2</sub> V <sub>6</sub> O <sub>23.2</sub> @graphene	305.4 (1)	900 (5)	94%	5
Na <sub>0.33</sub> V <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	367.1 (0.1)	1000 (5)	93%	7
KVO NBs	361 (0.2)	2000 (5)	90.3%	8
NaCa <sub>0.6</sub> V <sub>6</sub> O <sub>16</sub> ·3H <sub>2</sub> O	347 (0.1)	2000 (2)	94%	9
LPVO	377 (0.1)	800 (5)	94%	10
KMgVOH	423 (0.1)	2000 (4)	72%	11
Na-V <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	306 (0.1)	1000 (2)	83.4%	12
KAlVOH	424 (0.05)	3000 (5)	96%	<b>This work</b>

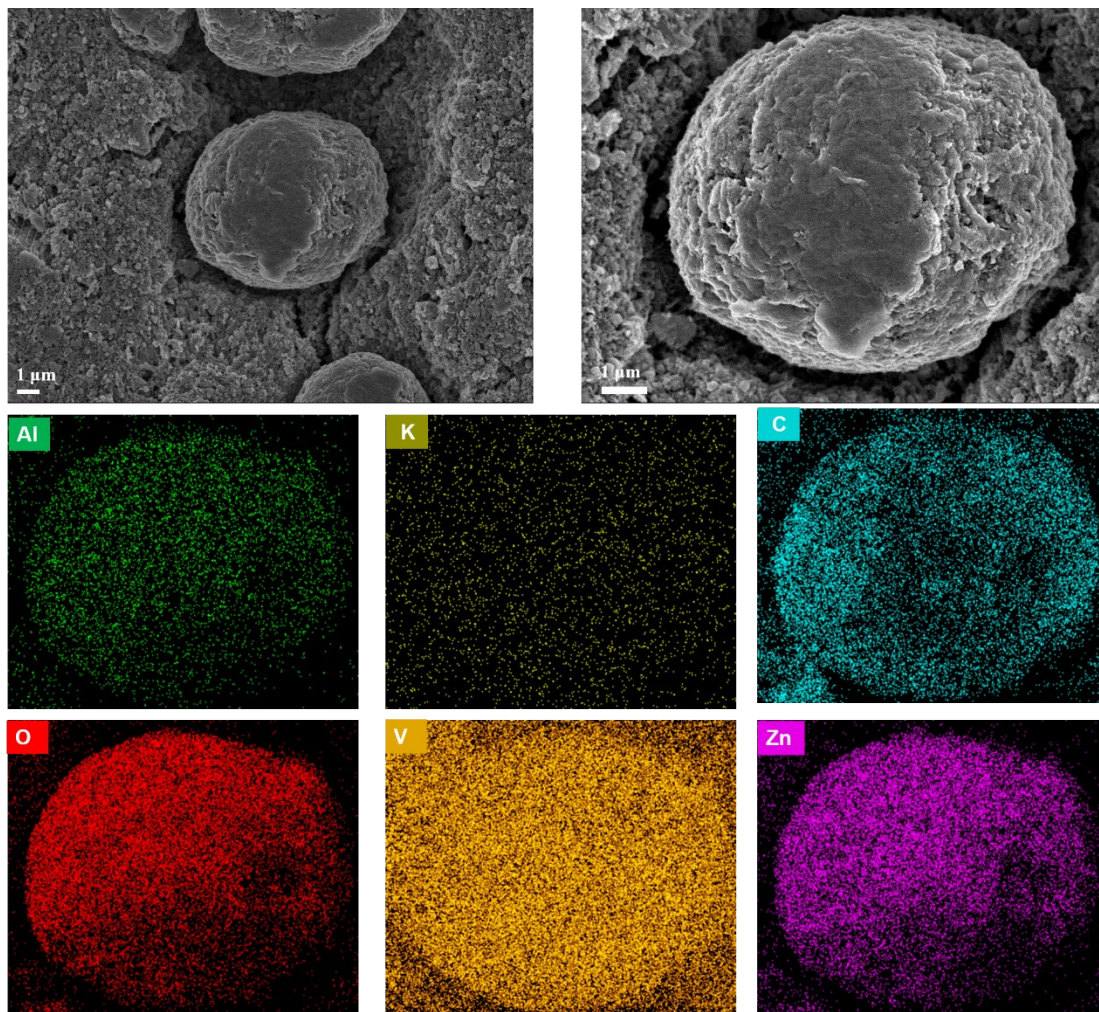


Fig. S10. SEM and EDS element mapping images of KAIVOH cathode material after 3000 cycles.

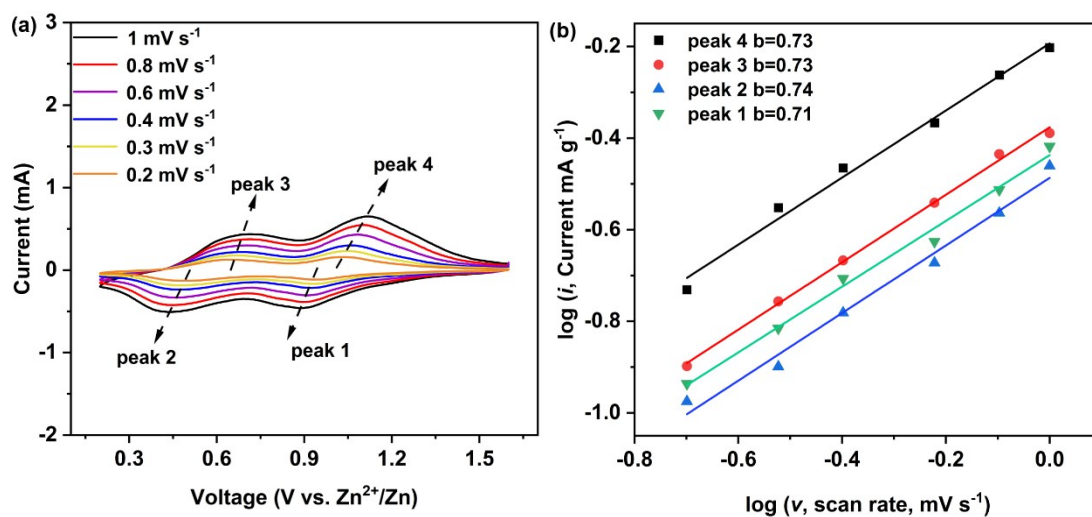
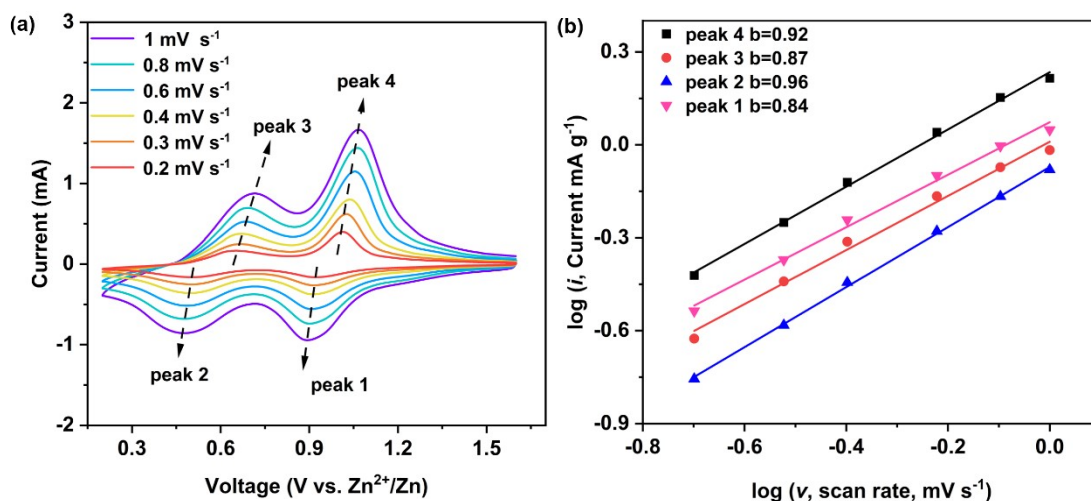
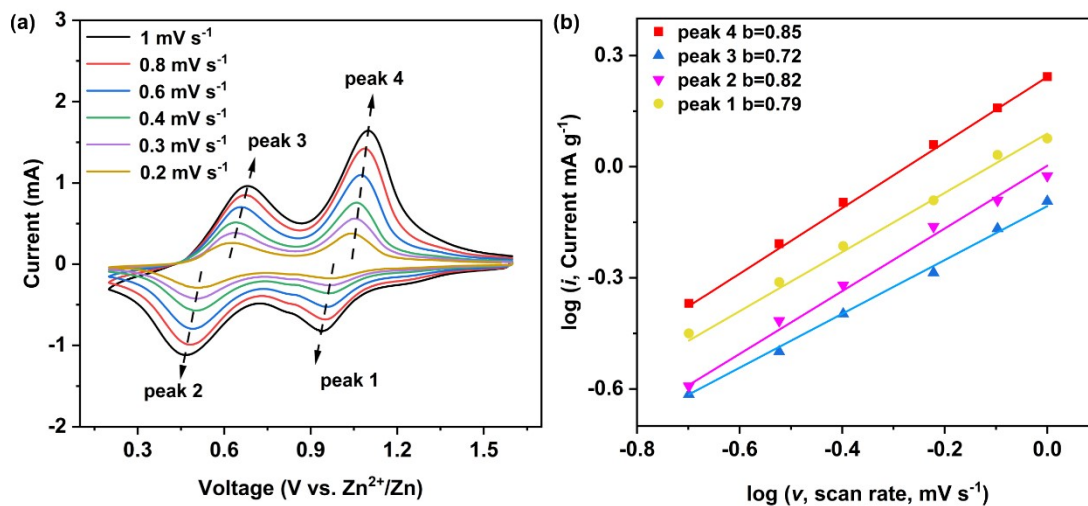


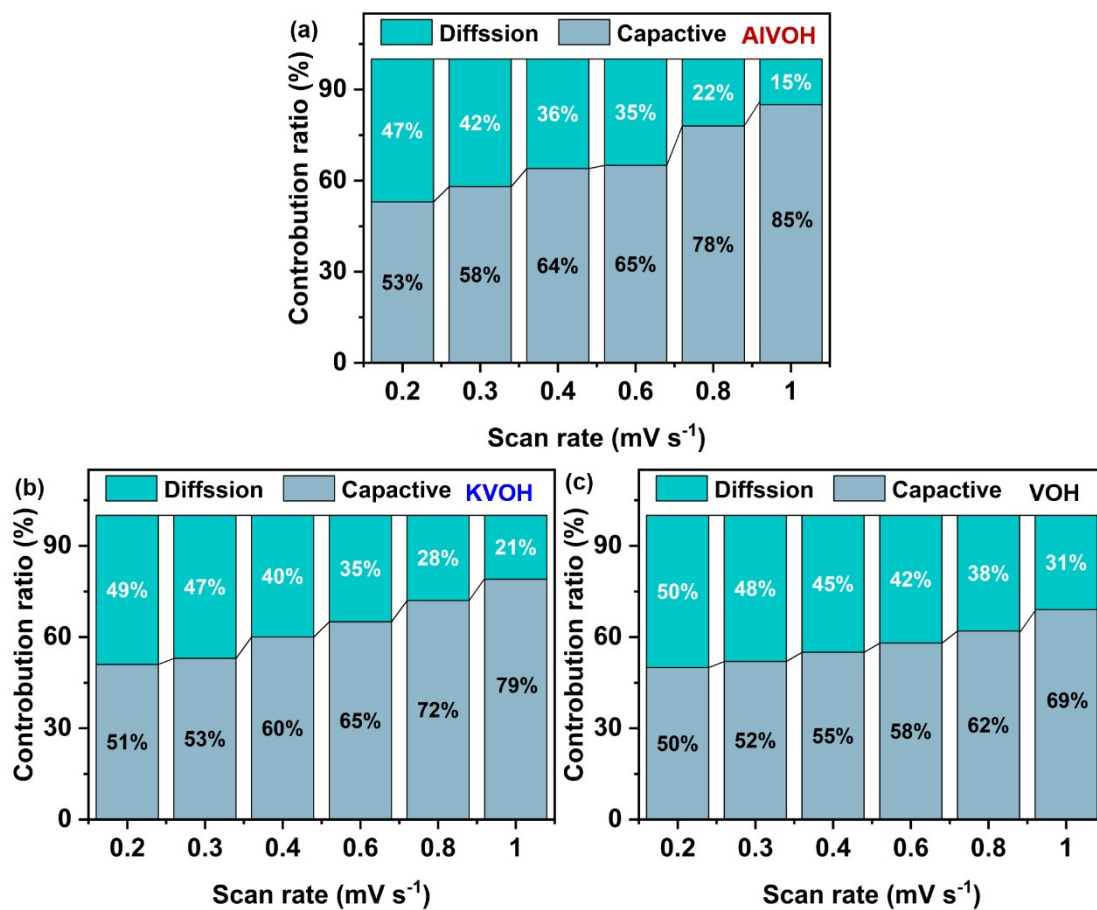
Fig. S11. (a) CV curves at various sweep rates and (b) the relationship between peak currents and sweep rates of the VOH cathode.



**Fig. S12.** (a) CV curves at various sweep rates and (b) the relationship between peak currents and sweep rates of the AIVOH cathode.



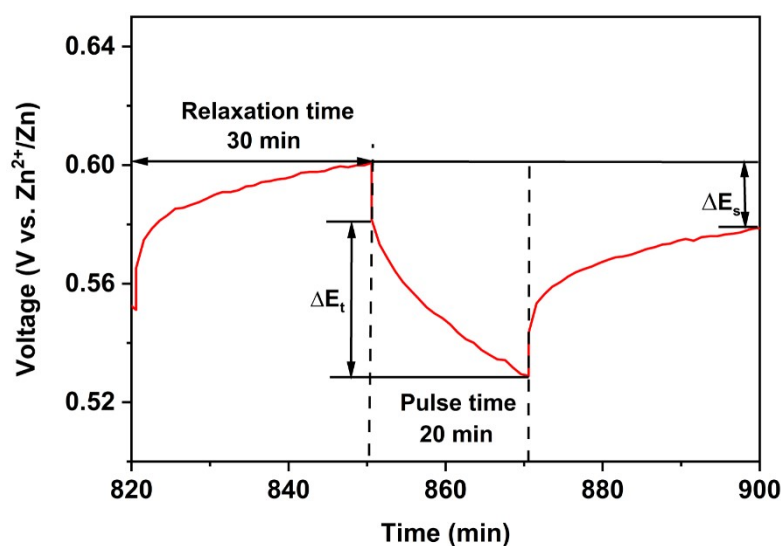
**Fig. S13.** (a) CV curves at various sweep rates and (b) the relationship between peak currents and sweep rates of the KVOH cathode.



**Fig. S14.** Contribution ratios of capacity on capacitive contribution and diffusive contribution of the (a) AIVOH, (b) KVOH and (c) VOH cathode materials.

**Table S5** The fitting results of distinct resistance elements for VOH, KVOH, AIVOH and KAIVOH cathode materials.

Material	$R_s$ ( $\Omega$ )	$R_{ct}$ ( $\Omega$ )
VOH	2.814	760.9
KVOH	1.136	225.7
AIVOH	1.361	134.4
KAIVOH	0.77243	77.03



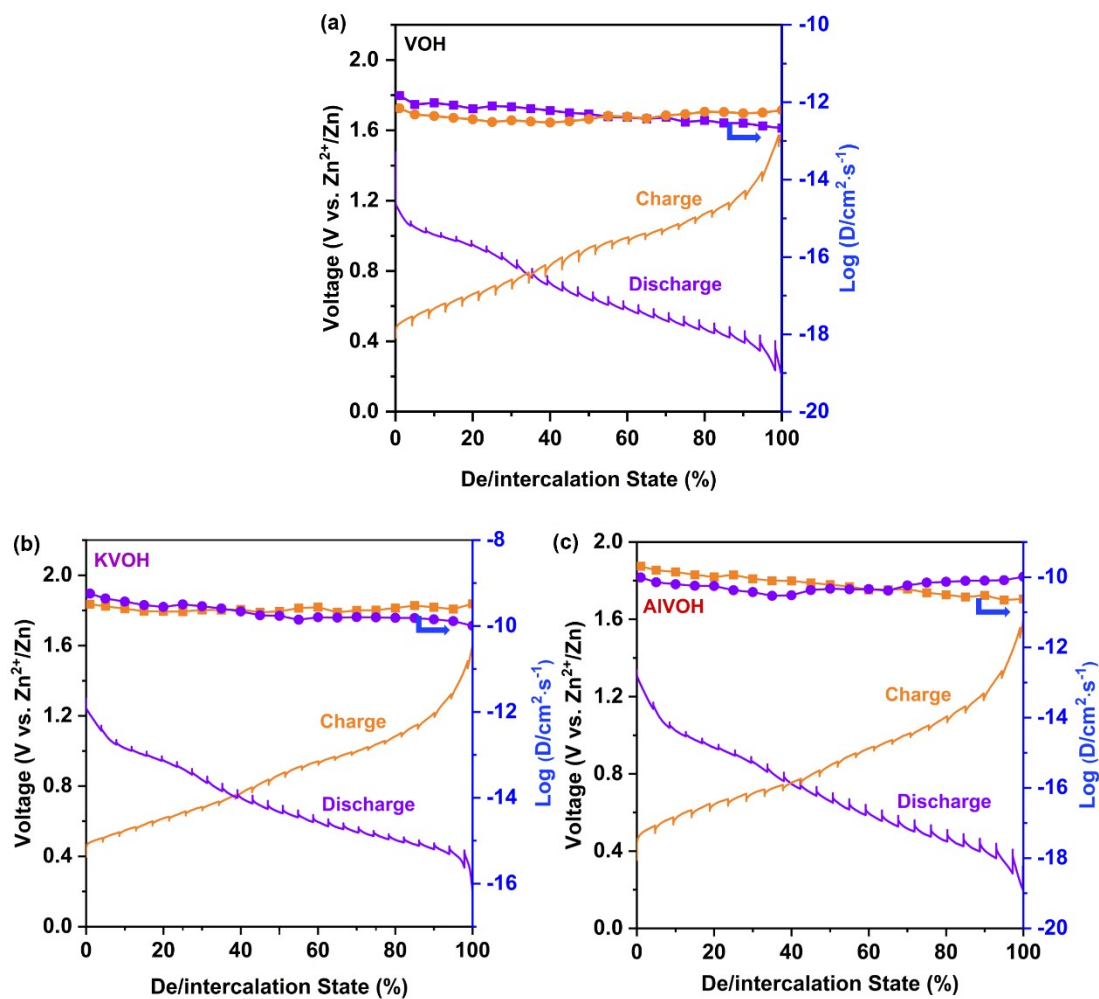
**Fig. S15.** Schematic illustration of a single step of the GITT during discharge process.

The GITT (Galvanostatic Intermittent Titration Technique) was used to thoroughly investigate the kinetics of solid-state diffusion in the electrode. The solid-state diffusion coefficient of zinc-ion was calculated using the following equation.

$$D_{zn^{2+}} = \frac{4}{\pi\tau} \left( \frac{n_M V_M}{S} \right)^2 \left( \frac{\Delta E_s}{\Delta E_t} \right)^2$$

In this formula,  $V_M$  ( $\text{cm}^3 \text{mol}^{-1}$ ),  $n_M$  ( $\text{g mol}^{-1}$ ) are the molar volume and the molar mass of the VOH, KVOH, AIVOH, KAIVOH cathodes, respectively. And  $\tau$  (s) is constant current pulse duration and  $S$  ( $\text{cm}^2$ ) is the contact area between electrolytes. In addition,  $E_s$  is the steady-state voltage change measured by a single-step GITT, and  $E_t$  is the voltage change over the duration of

one discharge/charge pulse, independent of the IR drop. As shown in Fig. S11, during the GITT test, discharge or charge the battery at a current rate of  $50 \text{ mA g}^{-1}$  for 20 minutes, then leave the circuit open for 30 minutes to allow the battery to relax to equilibrium.



**Fig. S16.** Galvanostatic intermittent titration technique (GITT) curves at the current density of  $0.05 \text{ A g}^{-1}$  and the corresponding  $\text{Zn}^{2+}$  diffusion coefficients of the (a) VOH, (b) KVOH and (c) AIVOH cathode materials.

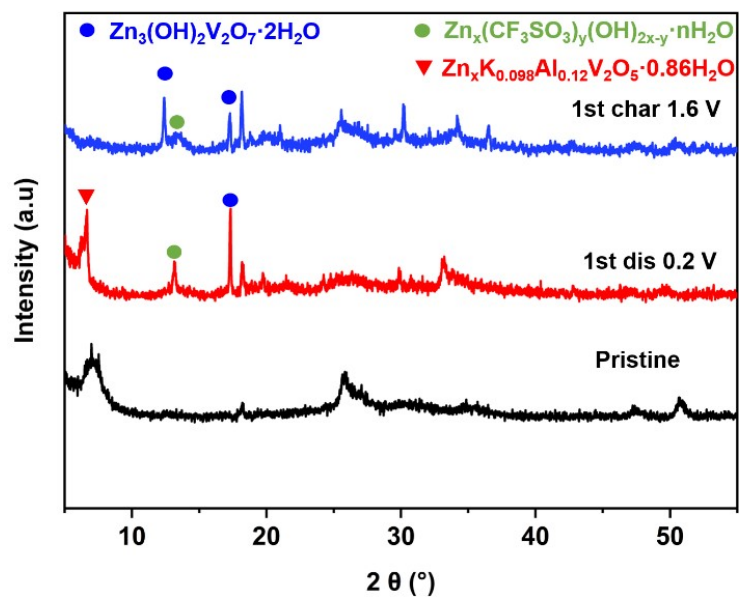


Fig. S17. The *ex situ* XRD patterns of KAIVOH cathode material at various states at  $0.1 \text{ A}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ .

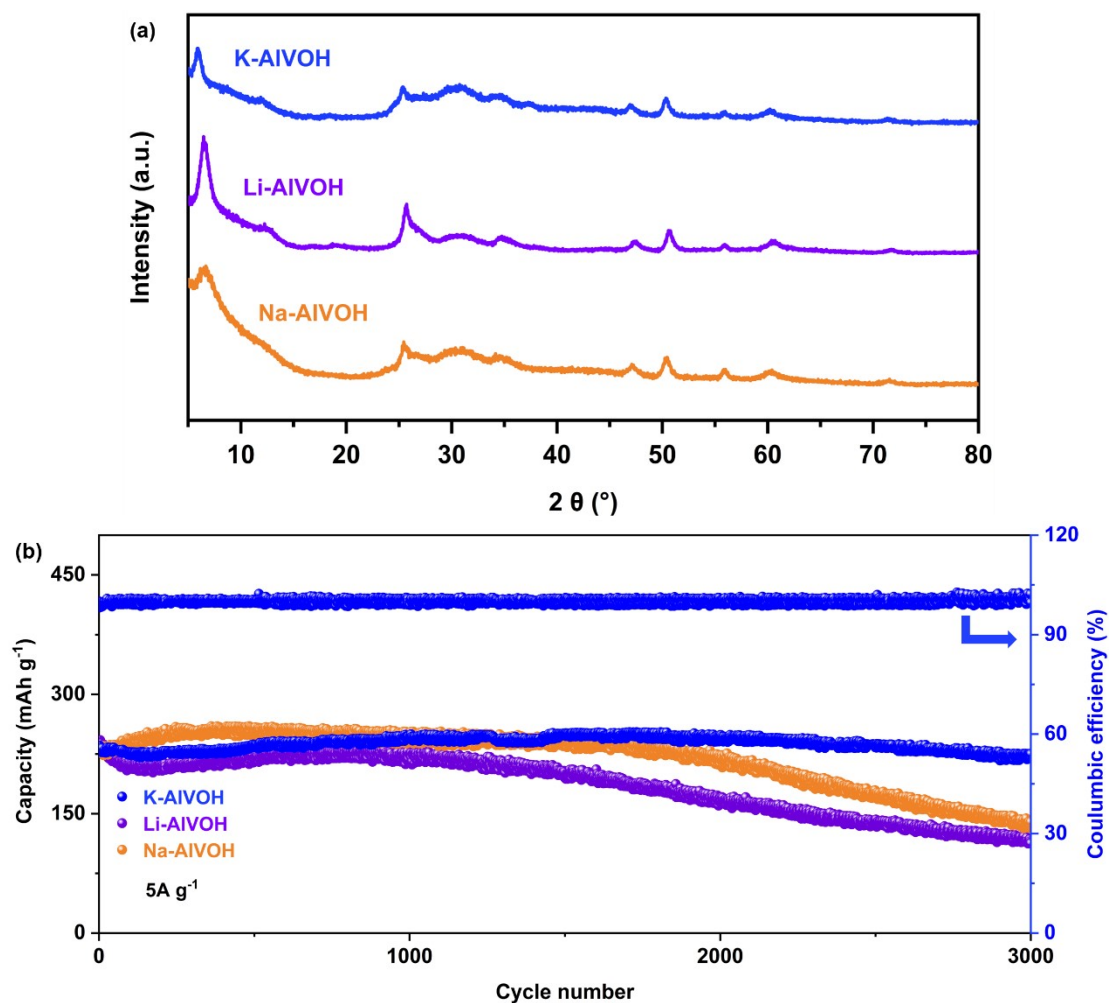


Fig. S18. (a) XRD patterns of KAIVOH, NaAIVOH, and LiAIVOH cathode materials and (b)

cycling performance of three cathode materials at 5 A g<sup>-1</sup>.

## References

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