

Supporting Information

BiVO₄/V₂O₅ Heterostructures for Durable and Highly Reversible Calcium- and Zinc- Ion Batteries

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Scheme S1 Synthesis process of the $\text{BiVO}_4/\text{V}_2\text{O}_5$ heterostructures.

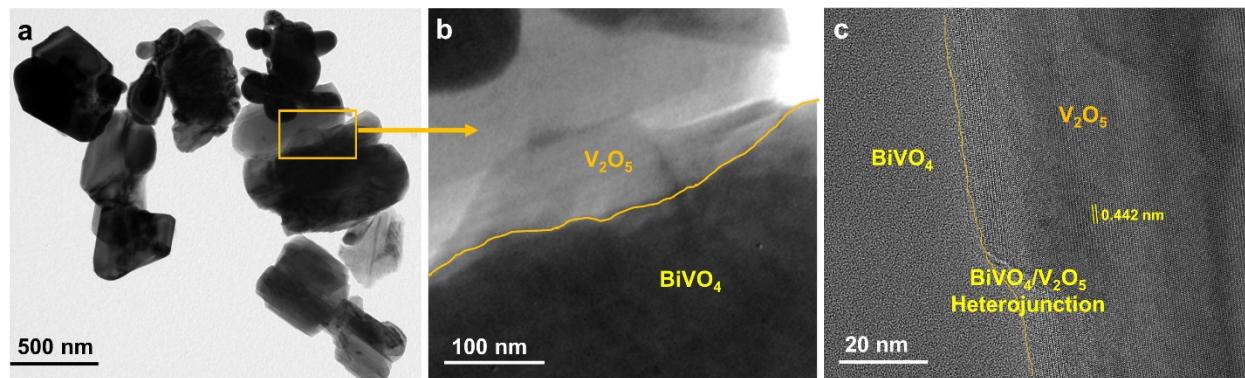


Figure S1: High Resolution TEM images of lattice fringes confirming the heterostructure formation of BVO/VO.

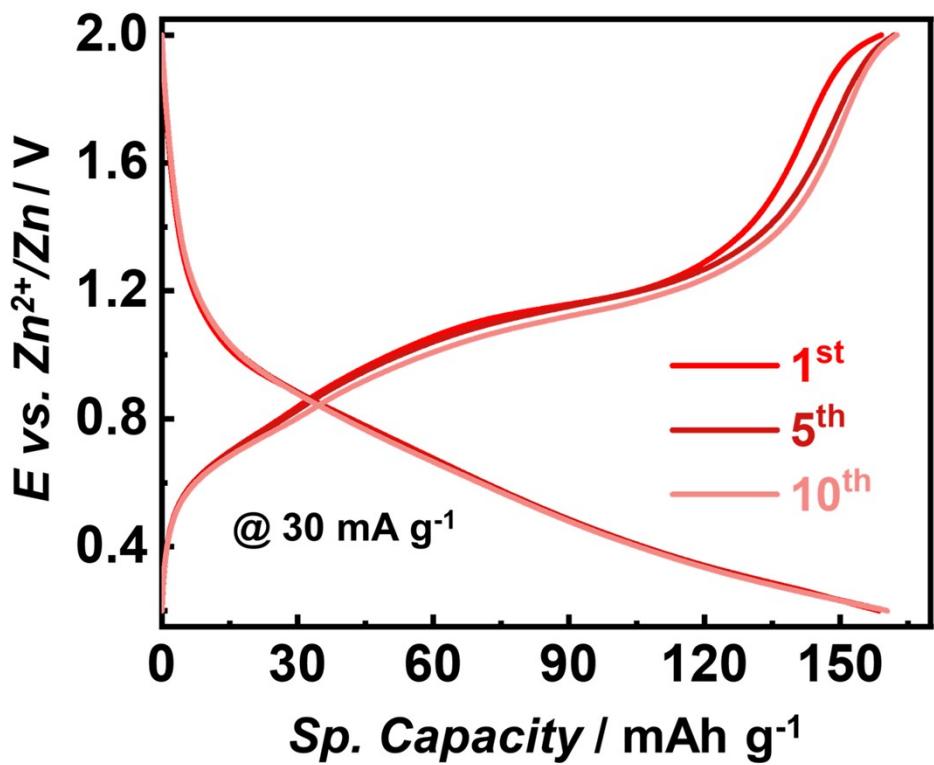


Figure S2: GCD plots of the ZIB (BVO/VO/CNTs/Zn²⁺/Zn-AC) at intermittent stages of cycling at $j = 30 \text{ mA g}^{-1}$.

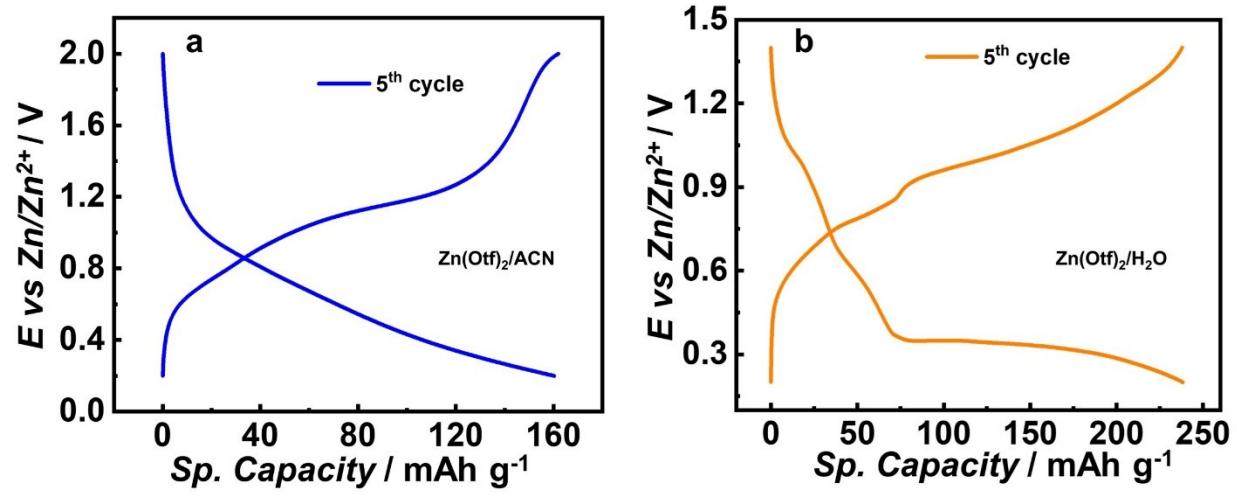


Figure S3: GCD curves of BVO/VO in a) Acetonitrile and b) water-based electrolytes.

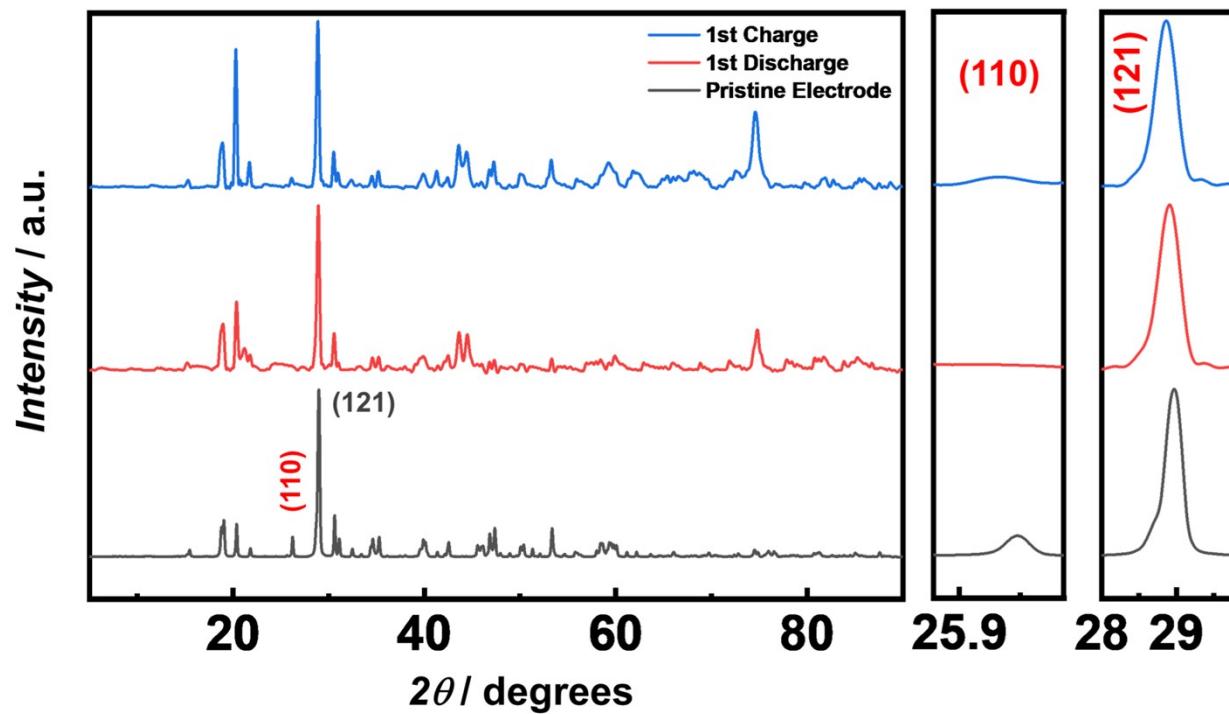


Figure S4: The Ex-situ XRD patterns of BVO/VO electrodes in pristine, 1st discharge and first charge states.

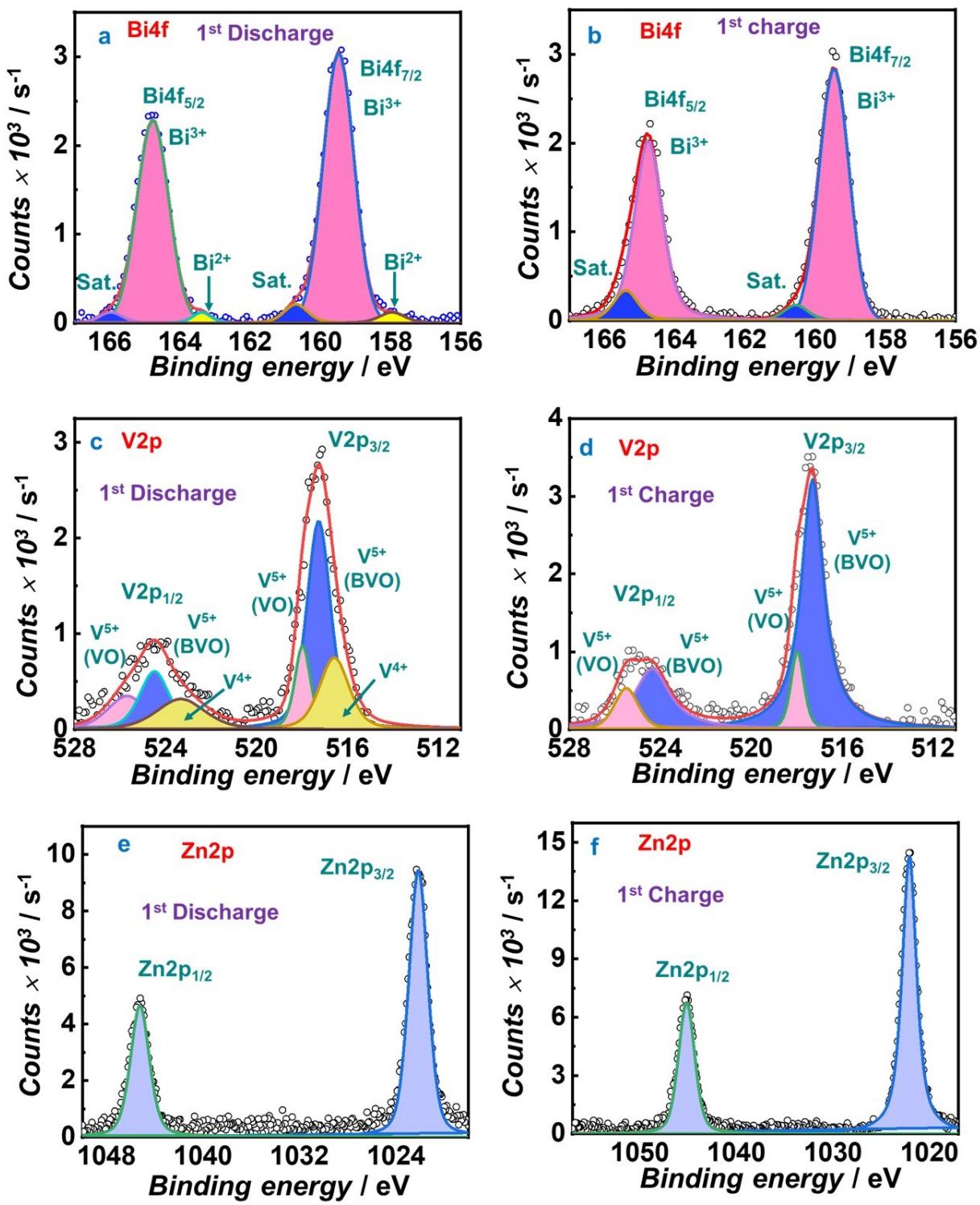


Figure S5: Ex-situ XPS spectra of BVO/VO electrodes in first discharged and charged states.

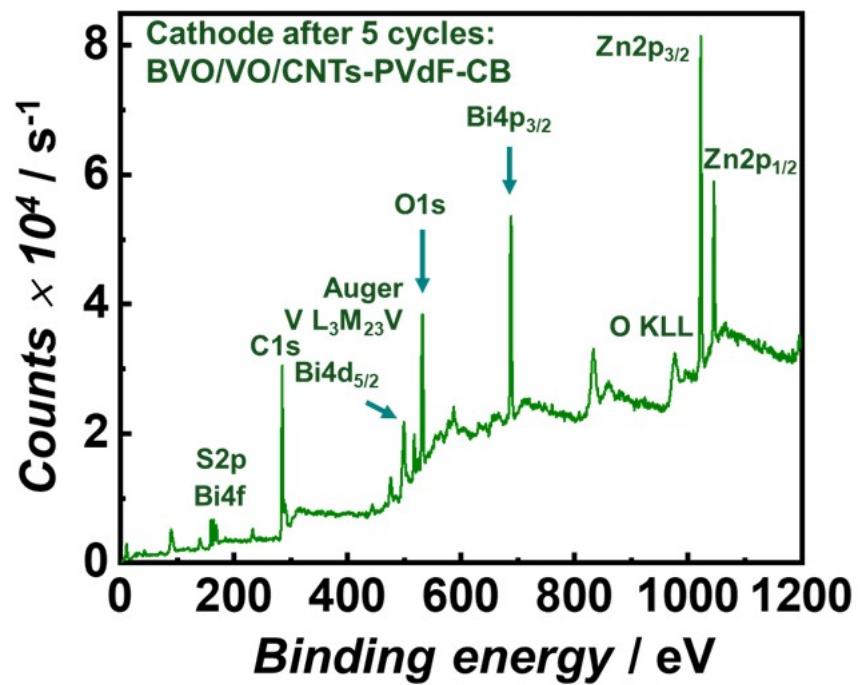


Figure S6: XPS survey spectrum of cathode after 5 cycles.

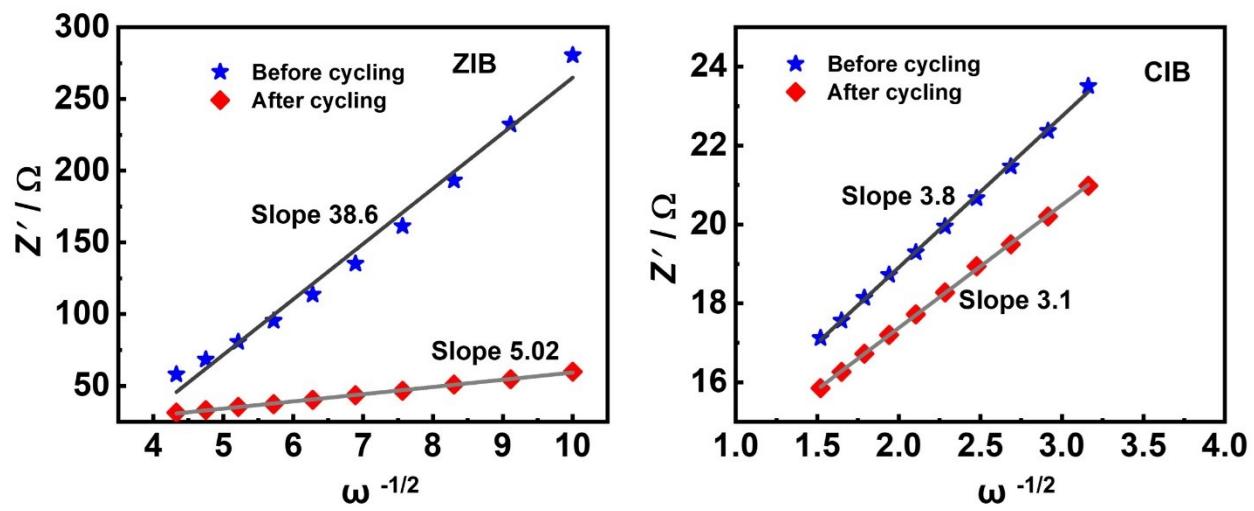


Figure S7 Change of the real part of the impedance Z' versus the inverse square root of frequency $\omega^{-1/2}$ (in the low-frequency region).

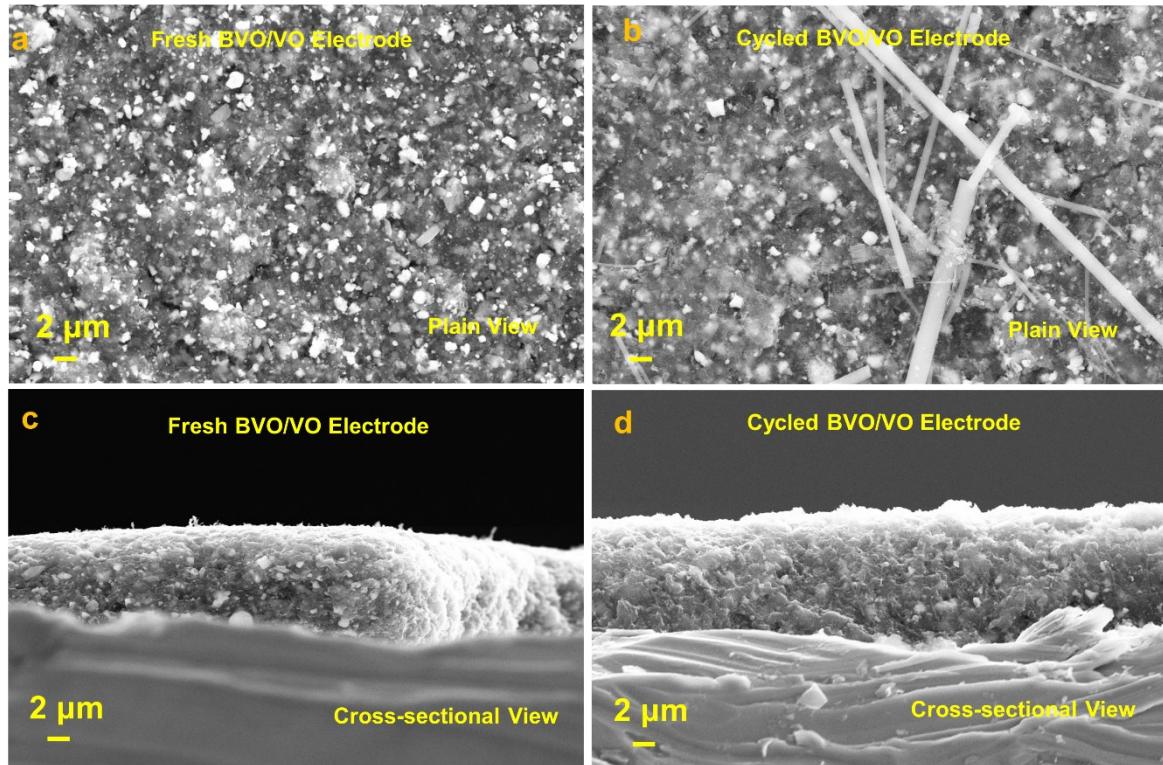


Figure S8: FE-SEM images of fresh and cycled BVO/VO electrodes of Calcium ion batteries.

Table S1 Comparison for D_{Zn}^{2+} of various cathode materials in ZIBs.

Cathode	D_{Zn}^{2+} ($\text{cm}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$)	Reference
BiVO ₄ /V ₂ O ₅ Heterostructures	$\sim 10^{-10}$	[this work]
Mn ₃ O ₄ nanoflowers	10^{-12}	¹
ZnMn ₂ O ₄	1.0×10^{-11}	²
VO ₂	10^{-11}	³
H ₂ V ₃ O ₈	5×10^{-11} to 1.5×10^{-10}	⁴
K ₂ V ₈ O ₂₁	1.99×10^{-11} to 2.33×10^{-10}	²
K ₂ V ₆ O ₁₆ ·1.57H ₂ O	6.75×10^{-12} to 2.10×10^{-11}	²
K _{0.25} V ₂ O ₅	1.015×10^{-11} to 1.14×10^{-10}	²
KV ₃ O ₈	4.96×10^{-12} to 3.75×10^{-11}	²

Table S2 EIS fitting parameters of ZIB in the [R(RC)W] circuit.

ZIB	R_s ($\Omega \text{ cm}^2$)	R_{ct} ($\Omega \text{ cm}^2$)	C_{dl} (mF cm^{-2})	Y_o ($\text{S s}^{0.5} \text{ cm}^{-2}$)
Before cycling	2.6	1.5	6.9	0.018
After cycling	2.7	19.5	0.01	0.14

Table S3 EIS fitting parameters of CIB in the [R(RC)W] circuit.

CIB	R_s ($\Omega \text{ cm}^2$)	R_{ct} ($\Omega \text{ cm}^2$)	C_{dl} (mF cm^{-2})	Y_o ($\text{S s}^{0.5} \text{ cm}^{-2}$)
Before cycling	6.6	5.0	31.1	0.186
After cycling	7.8	6.0	25.6	0.228

References

- (1) Zhu, C.; Fang, G.; Zhou, J.; Guo, J.; Wang, Z.; Wang, C.; Li, J.; Tang, Y.; Liang, S. Binder-Free Stainless Steel@Mn₃O₄ Nanoflower Composite: A High-Activity Aqueous Zinc-Ion Battery Cathode with High-Capacity and Long-Cycle-Life. *J. Mater. Chem. A* **2018**, *6* (20), 9677–9683. <https://doi.org/10.1039/C8TA01198B>.
- (2) Zhang, N.; Cheng, F.; Liu, Y.; Zhao, Q.; Lei, K.; Chen, C.; Liu, X.; Chen, J. Cation-Deficient Spinel ZnMn₂O₄ Cathode in Zn(CF₃SO₃)₂ Electrolyte for Rechargeable Aqueous Zn-Ion Battery. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2016**, *138* (39), 12894–12901. <https://doi.org/10.1021/jacs.6b05958>.
- (3) Ding, J.; Du, Z.; Gu, L.; Li, B.; Wang, L.; Wang, S.; Gong, Y.; Yang, S. Ultrafast Zn²⁺ Intercalation and Deintercalation in Vanadium Dioxide. *Adv. Mater.* **2018**, *30* (26), 1800762. <https://doi.org/10.1002/adma.201800762>.
- (4) He, P.; Quan, Y.; Xu, X.; Yan, M.; Yang, W.; An, Q.; He, L.; Mai, L. High-Performance Aqueous Zinc–Ion Battery Based on Layered H₂V₃O₈ Nanowire Cathode. *Small* **2017**, *13* (47), 1702551. <https://doi.org/10.1002/smll.201702551>.