

Supplementary Information (SI) for Journal of Materials Chemistry A.

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Supporting Information

For

Controllable Ion-Release Separator: In-Situ Engineering of Zincophilic/Hydrophobic Interface and Solvation Regulation for Durable Zn Metal Anode

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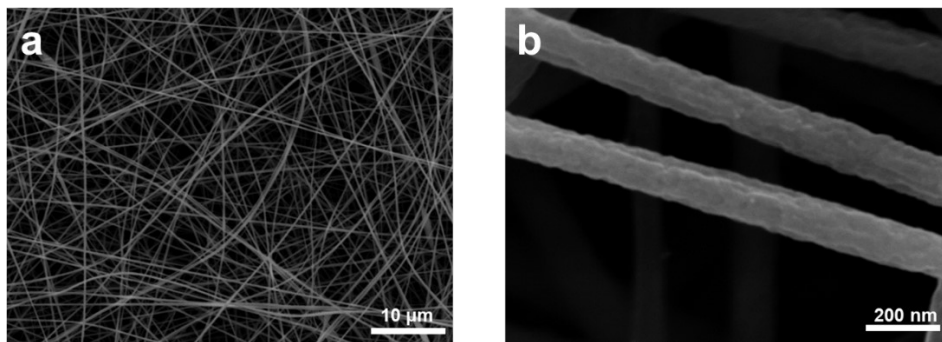


Fig. S1. a-b) SEM images of CPAN separator.

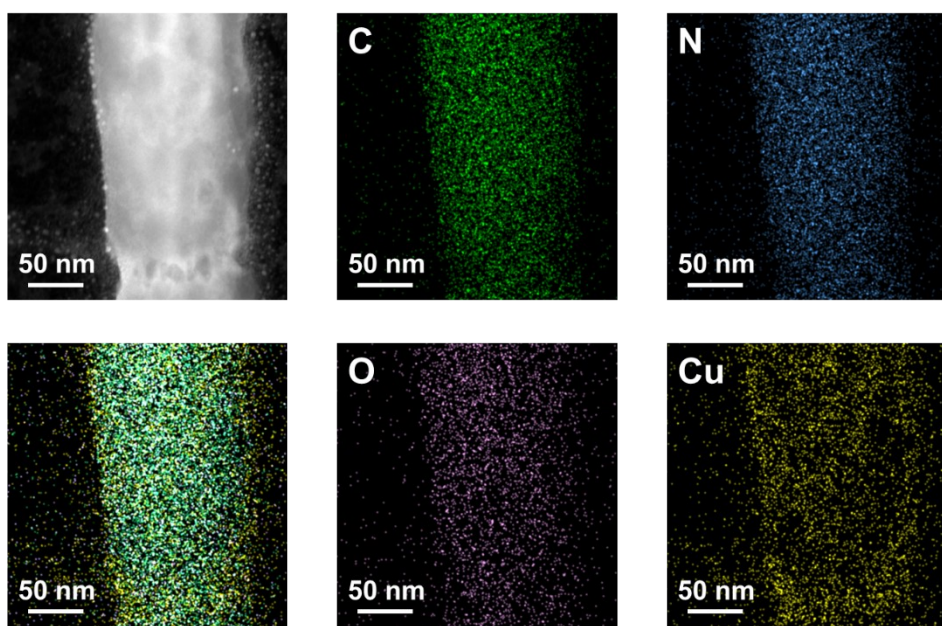


Fig. S2. The HAADF-STEM image of CPAN separator.

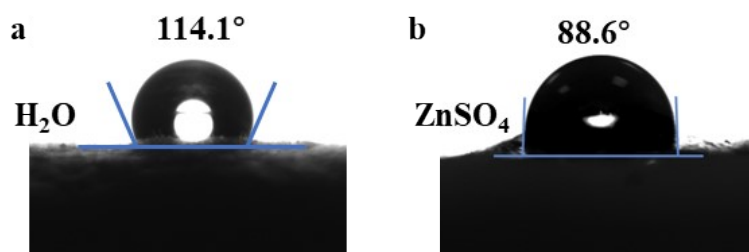


Fig. S3. The contact angle tests of (a) H_2O and (b) 2 M ZnSO_4 electrolyte on the PAN@Zn.

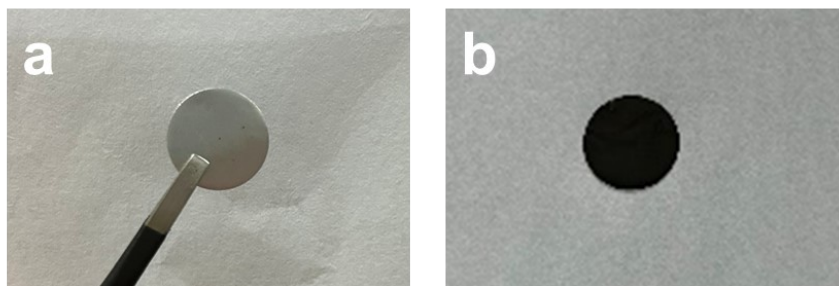


Fig. S4. Optical images of a) Zn foil and b) CuZn anode.

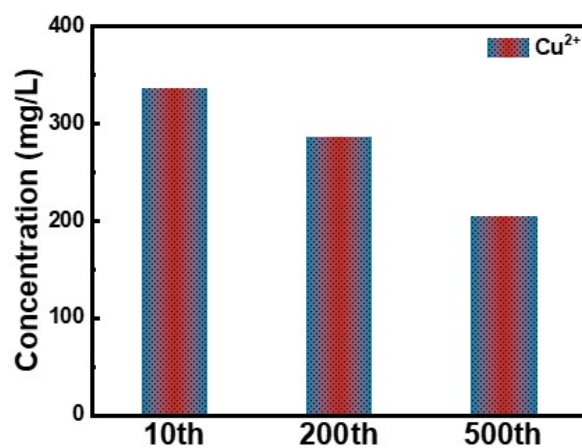


Fig. S5. Copper ion concentration in the electrolyte measured by ICP-OES at different cycles.

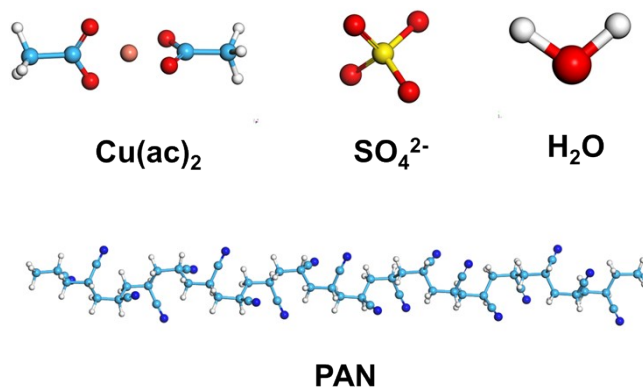


Fig. S6. The snapshots of the MD simulation for a) $\text{Cu}(\text{Ac})_2$, b) PAN, c) SO_4^{2-} and d) H_2O .

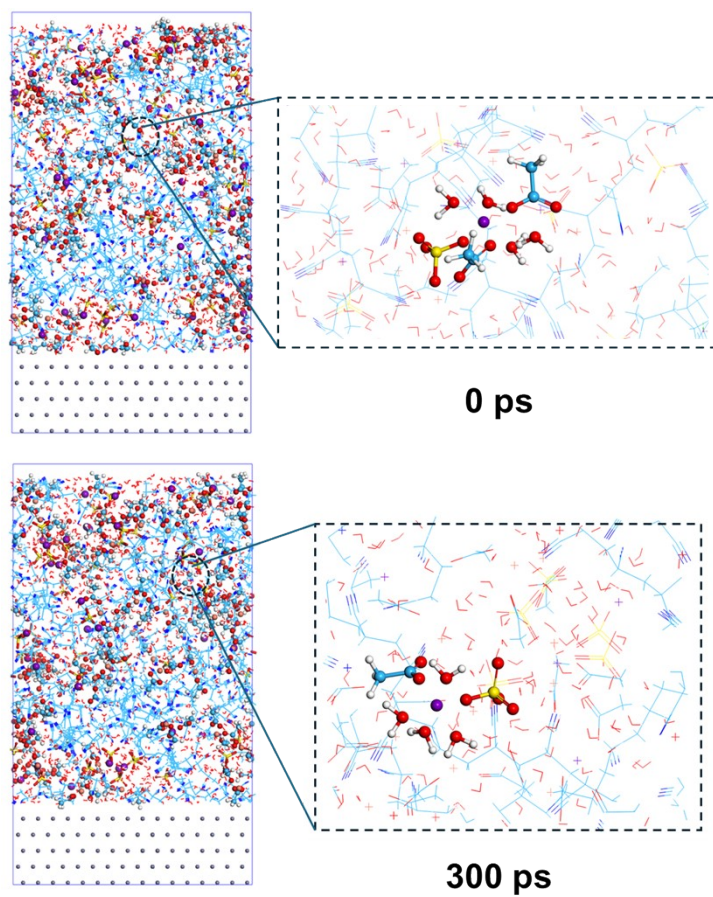


Fig. S7. The snapshots of the MD simulation of CPAN separator in ZnSO_4 electrolyte for 0 ps and 300 ps.

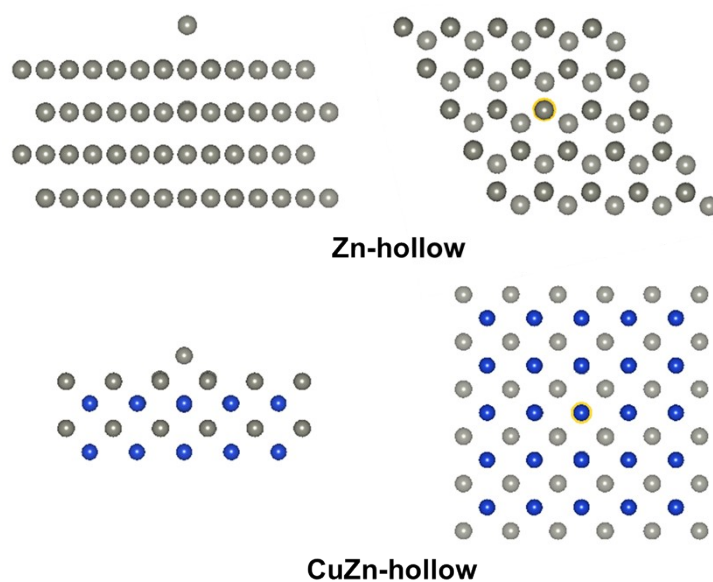


Fig. S8. The adsorption sites of zinc atom on the surfaces of Zn and CuZn alloy, respectively.

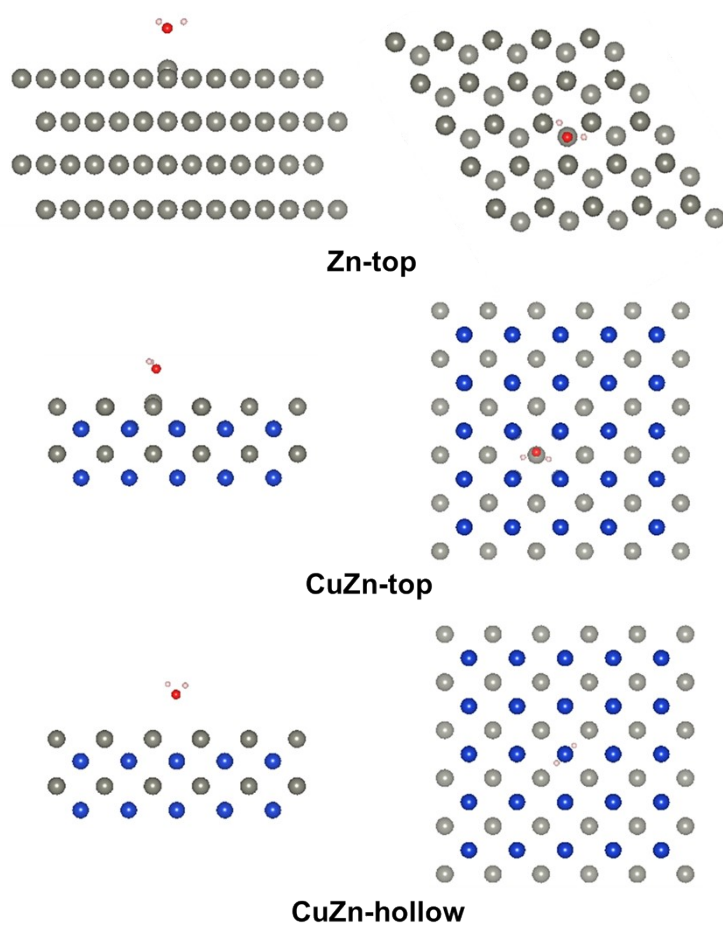


Fig. S9. The adsorption sites of H₂O on the surfaces of Zn and CuZn alloy, respectively.

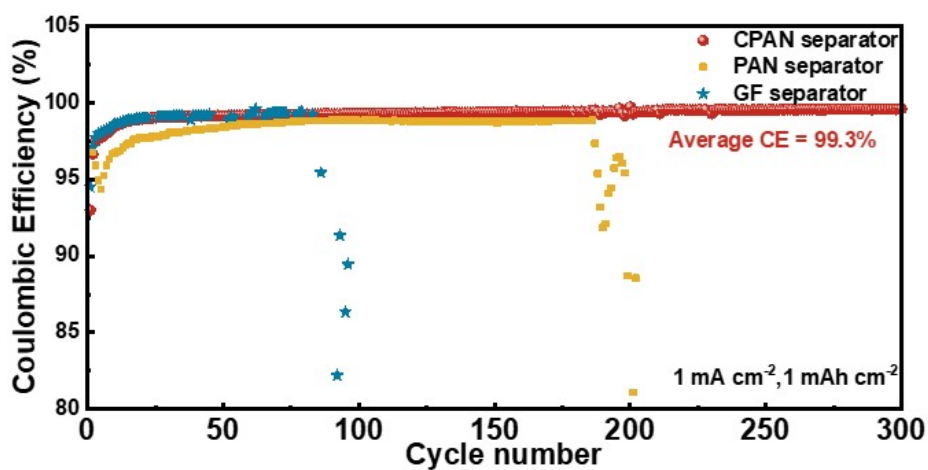


Fig. S10. Coulombic efficiencies of Zn||Cu cells with PAN separator.

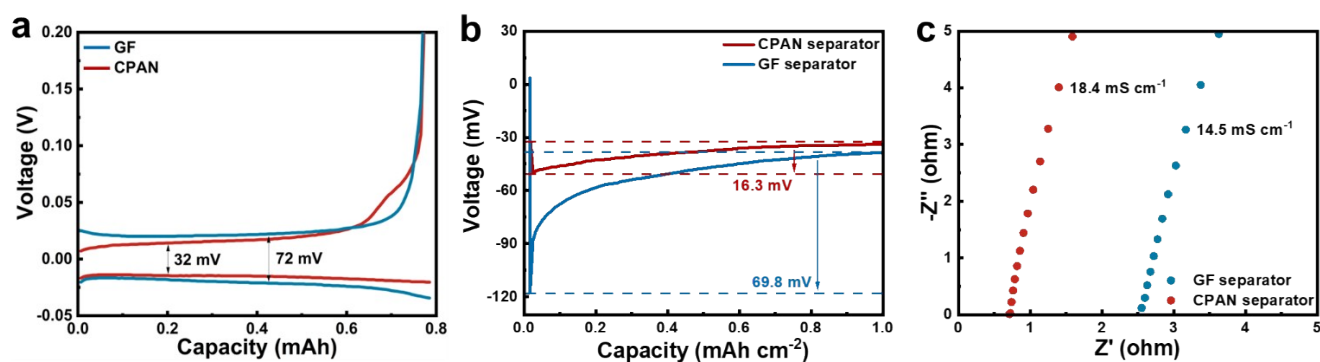


Fig. S11. (a) Voltage profiles of Zn stripping/plating process in Zn||Cu cells with different separators at 1 mA cm⁻², 1 mAh cm⁻². (b) The first cycle over potentials of Zn deposition on the bare Cu by using CPAN and GF separator, respectively. (c) Nyquist plots of GPAN, PAN, and GF with two stainless blocking electrodes and the calculated ionic conductivity.

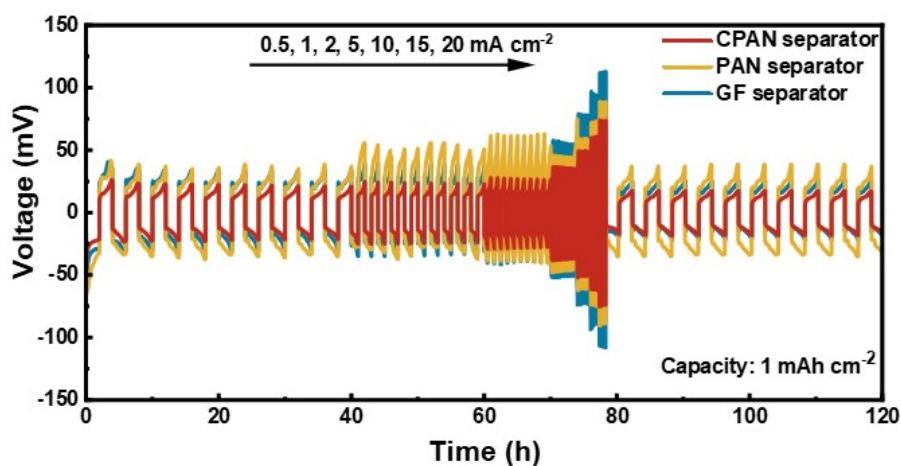


Fig. S12. Rate capability of Zn||Zn cells using different separator.

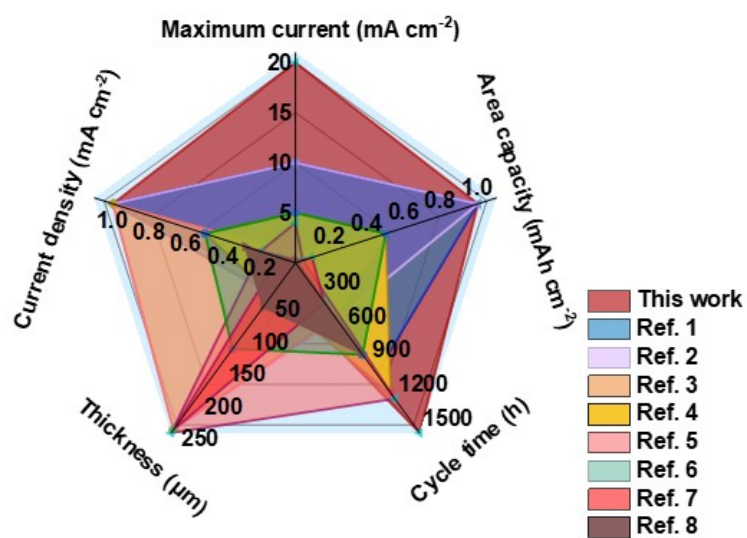


Fig. S13. Electrochemical performance of the zinc anodes coupled with different separators.^[1-8] The corresponding performance values are shown in Table S1.

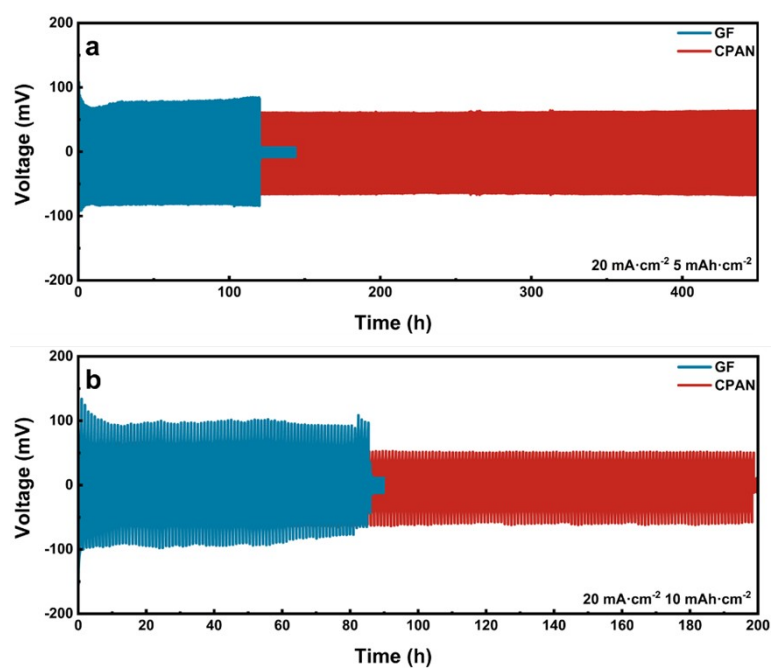


Fig. S14. Cycling performance of Zn||Zn cells with GF separator and CPAN separator at (a) 20 mA cm^{-2} with 5 mAh cm^{-2} and (b) 20 mA cm^{-2} with 10 mAh cm^{-2} .

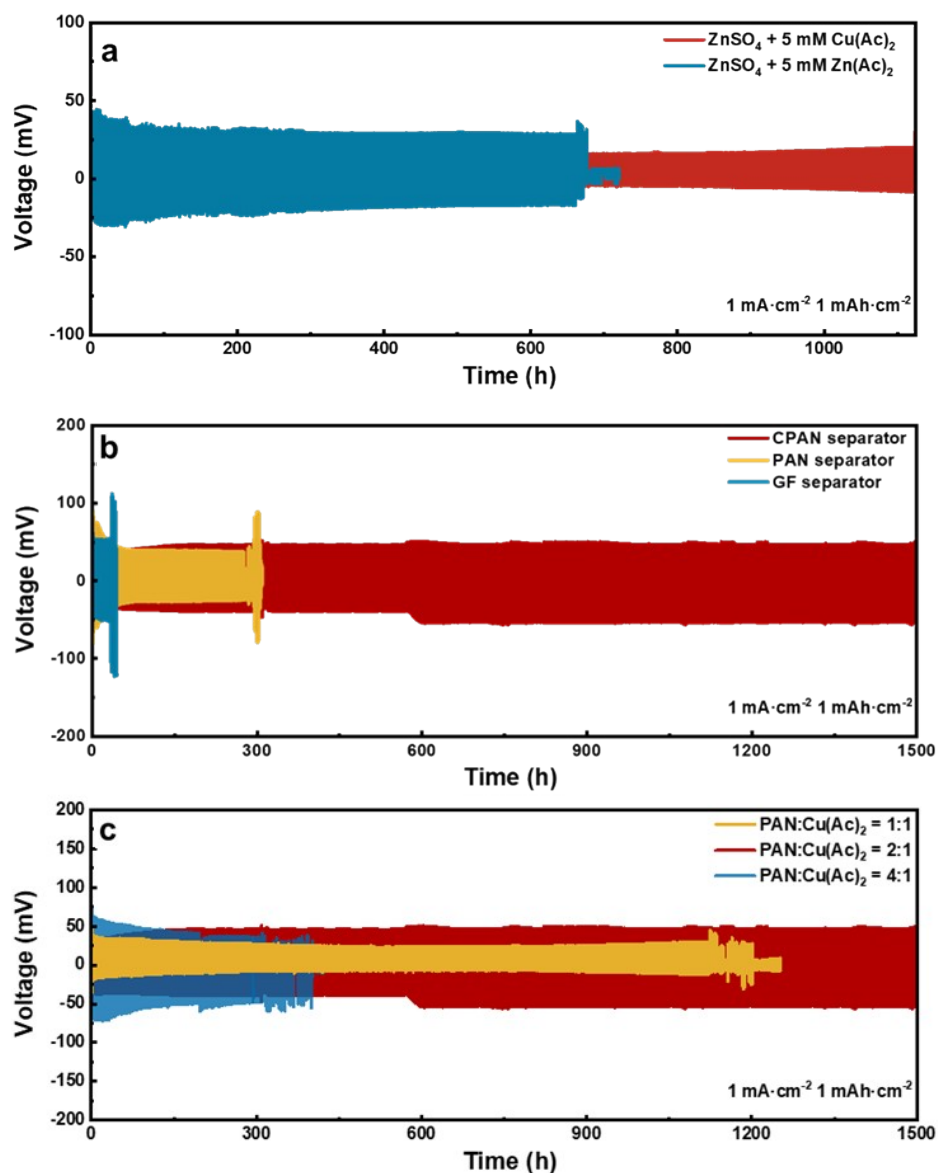


Fig. S15. (a) Long cycling performance of Zn||Zn cells using 2M ZnSO₄ with 5 mM Zn(Ac)₂ and 2M ZnSO₄ with 5 mM Cu(Ac)₂. (b) Long cycling performance of Zn||Zn cells using GF, PAN and CPAN separators. (c) Long cycling performance of Zn||Zn cells using different mass ratio of PAN: Cu(CH₃COO)₂.

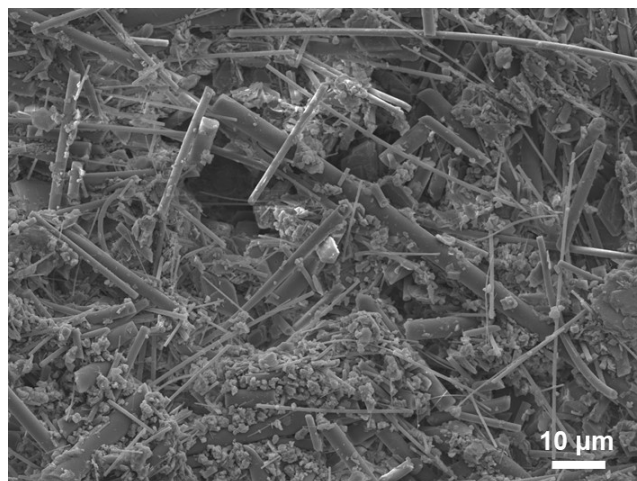


Fig. S16. Typical SEM image of Zn anode after 50 cycles with GF separator.

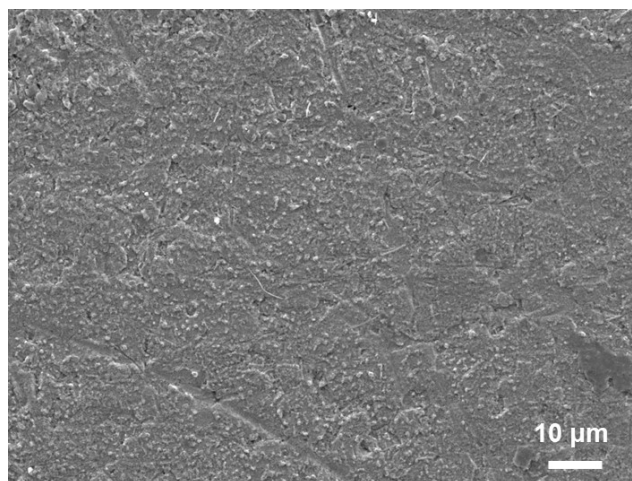


Fig. S17. Typical SEM image of Zn anode after 50 cycles with CPAN separator.

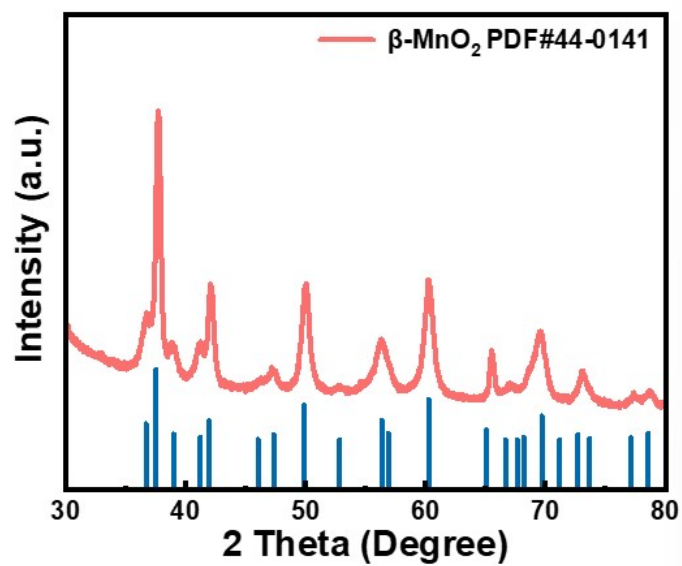


Fig. S18. XRD pattern of β -MnO₂ cathode.

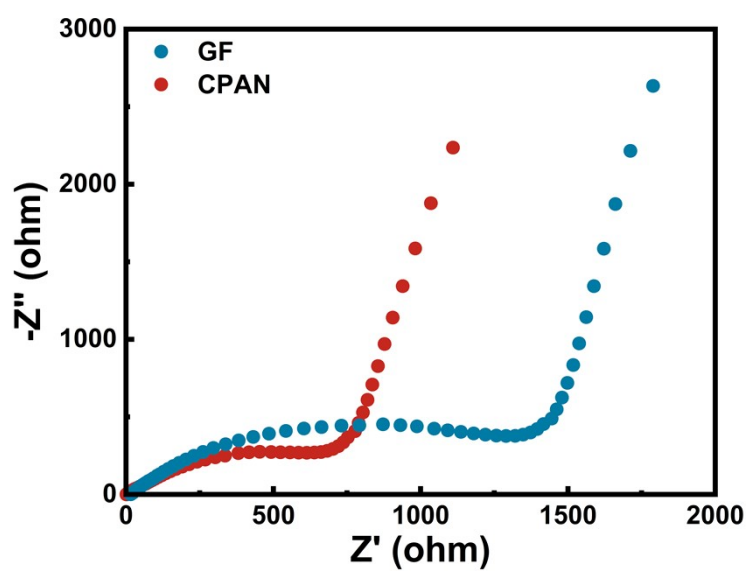


Fig. S19. The electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS) spectra of full cells.

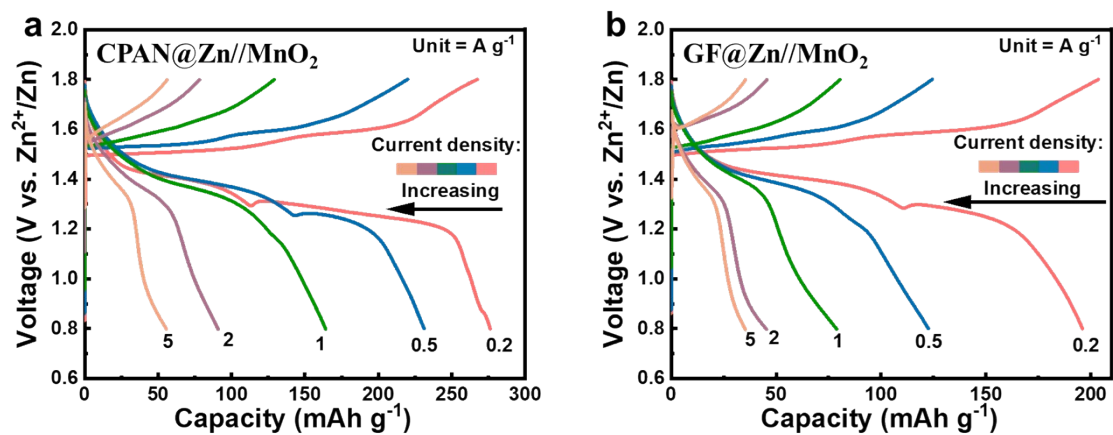


Fig. S20. Discharge/discharge curves of $\text{MnO}_2||\text{Zn}$ full cells with (a) CPAN and (b) GF separator at different current density.

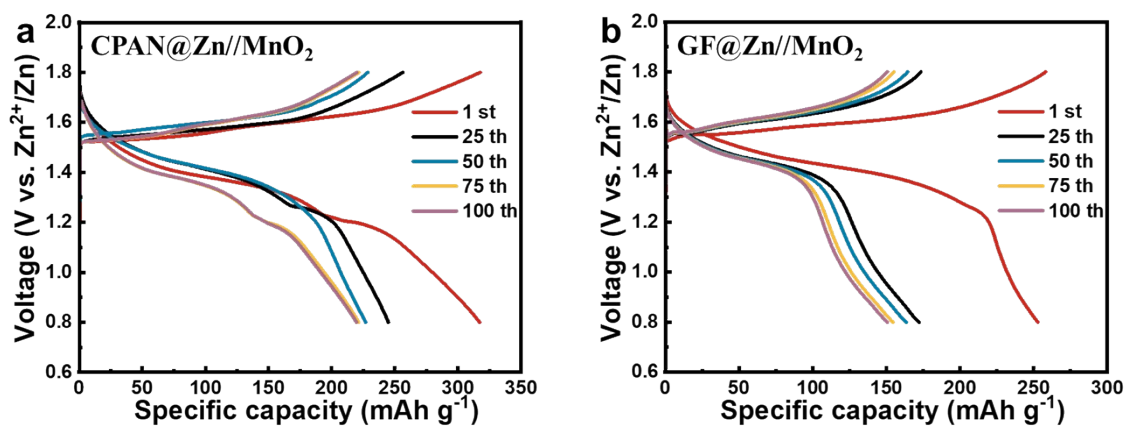


Fig. S21. Discharge/discharge curves of $\text{MnO}_2||\text{Zn}$ full cell with (a) CPAN and (b) GF separator at 0.2 A g^{-1} .

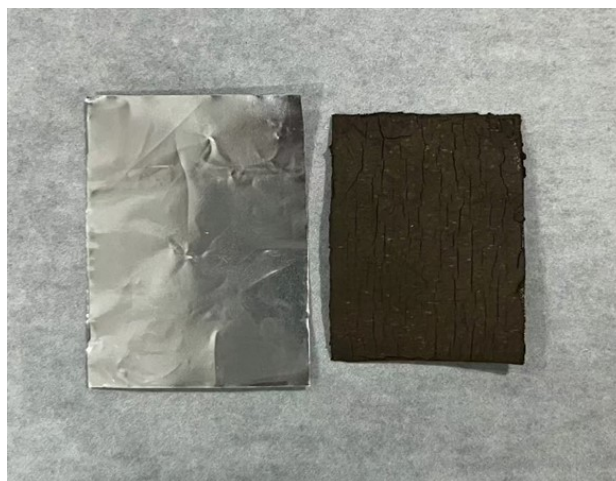


Fig. S22. Optical image of MnO_2 electrode.



Fig. S23. Photograph of $\text{MnO}_2||\text{Zn}$ pouch cell under bending states.

Table S1. Performance of the zinc anodes with different separators.

Current (mA cm⁻²)	Capacity (mAh cm⁻²)	Time (h)	Thickness (μm)	Maximum current	Ref.
1	1	980	50	10	1
1	1	500	260	10	2
1	0.5	480	260	1	3
0.5	0.5	1150	50	5	4
0.2	0.05	1200	265	4	5
0.5	0.5	810	134	5	6
0.1	0.1	350	260	0.1	7
0.283		800	69	0.283	8
1	1	1500	37	20	This work

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