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Designing a Carbon-Encapsulated ZnS/SnS₂/SnO₂ Heterojunction Secondary Battery Anode Displaying Large Capacity and Good Stability

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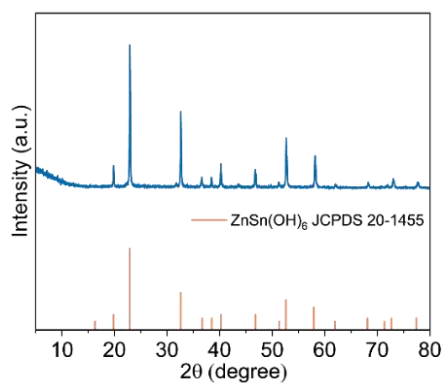


Fig. S1 XRD pattern of the $\text{ZnSn}(\text{OH})_6$ precursor.

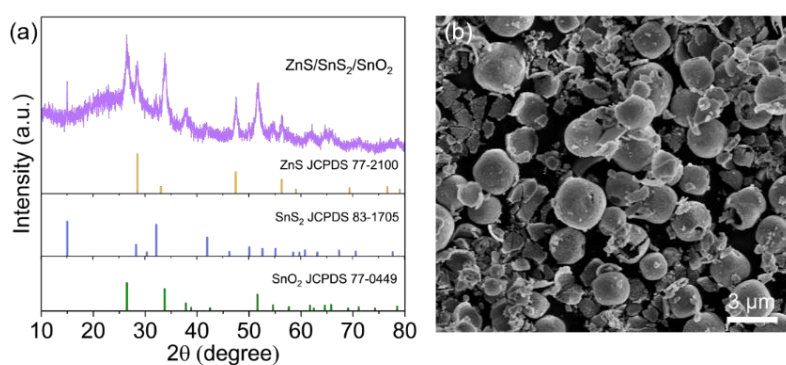


Fig. S2 (a) XRD pattern and (b) SEM image of $\text{ZnS}/\text{SnS}_2/\text{SnO}_2$.

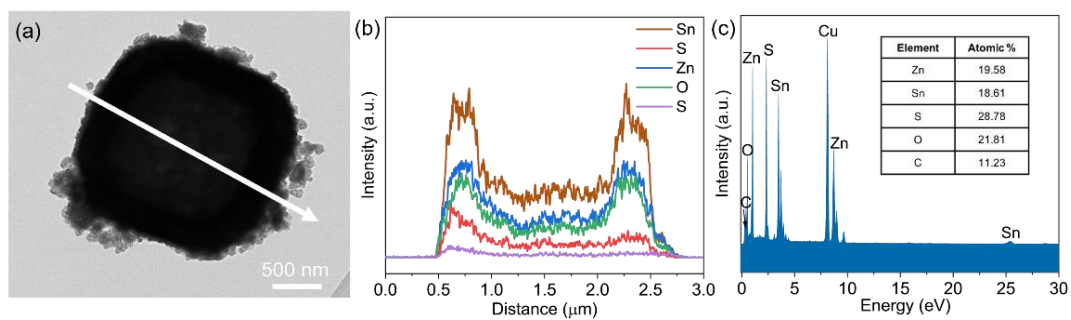


Fig. S3 (a) SEM image, (b) line-scanning curves, and (c) EDS spectrum of $\text{ZnS}/\text{SnS}_2/\text{SnO}_2@\text{C}$.

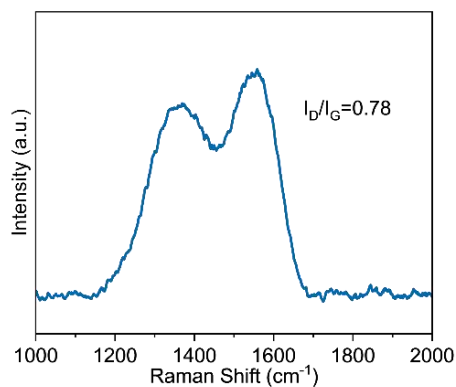


Fig. S4 Raman spectrum of ZnS/SnS₂/SnO₂@C.

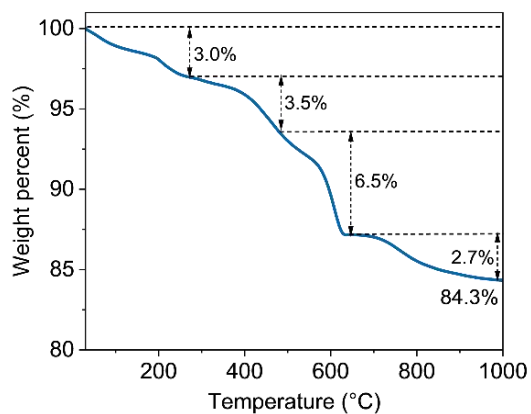


Fig. S5 TGA curve of ZnS/SnS₂/SnO₂@C.

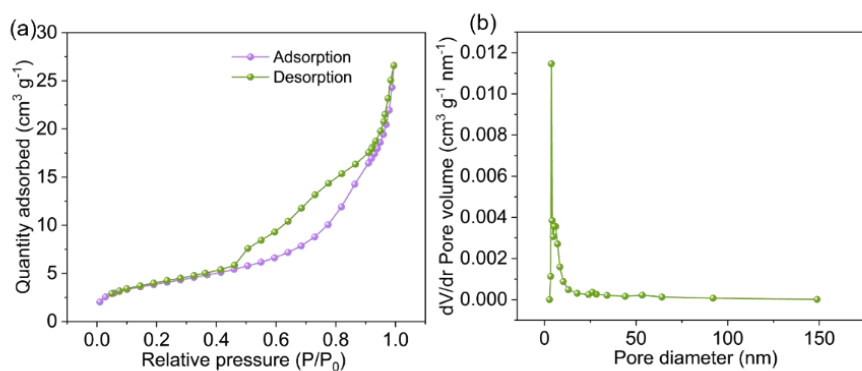


Fig. S6 (a) N₂ adsorption-desorption isotherms and (b) pore-size distribution of ZnS/SnS₂/SnO₂@C.

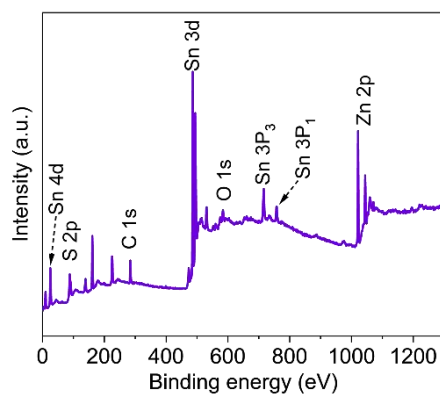


Fig. S7 XPS survey spectrum of ZnS/SnS₂/SnO₂@C.

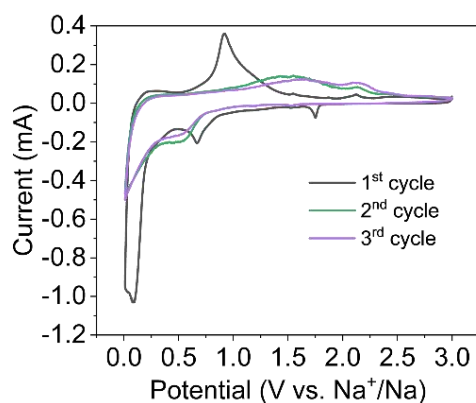


Fig. S8 CV curves of ZnS/SnS₂/SnO₂ during the initial three cycles at 0.1 mV s⁻¹.

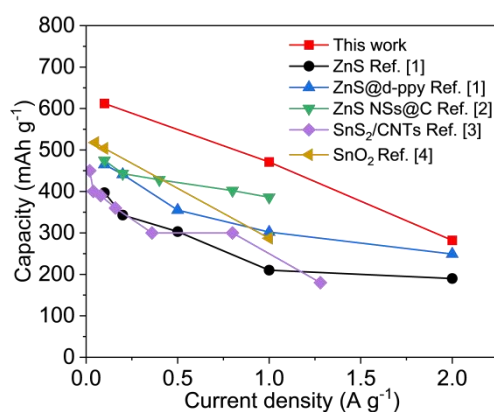


Fig. S9 Comparison on the performance of the ZnS/SnS₂/SnO₂@C with some ZnS, SnS₂, or SnO₂-based anodes.

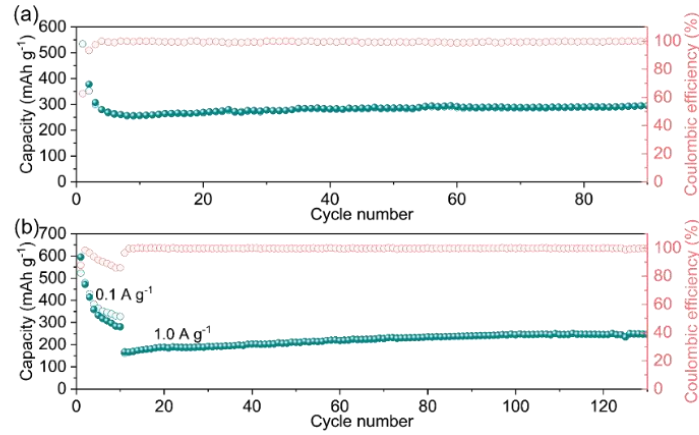


Fig. S10 Cycling performance of ZnS/SnS₂/SnO₂@C under -10 °C at (a) 0.5 and (b) 1.0 A g⁻¹. In (b), the anode was pre-activated 10 times at 0.1 A g⁻¹.

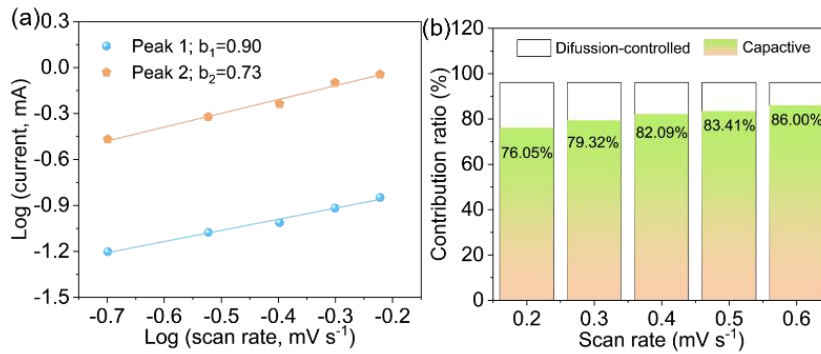


Fig. S11 (a) The $\log(i)$ versus $\log(v)$ plots for oxidization and reduction, and (b) the contribution of capacitive and diffusion-controlled processes of ZnS/SnS₂/SnO₂@C.

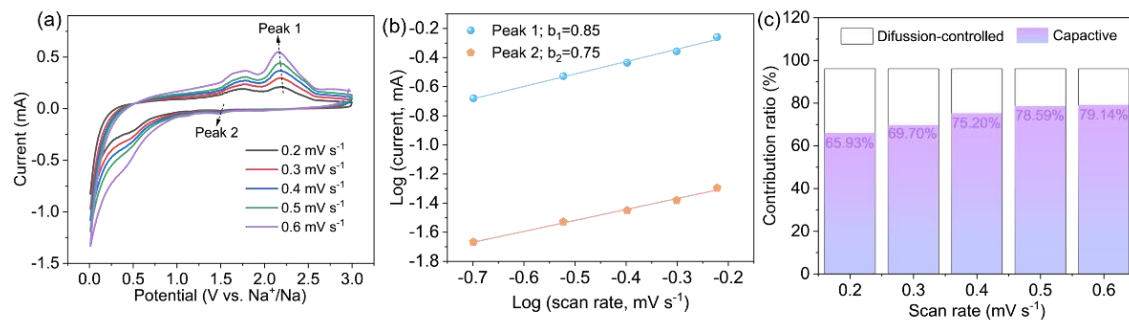


Fig. S12 (a) CV curve of ZnS/SnS₂/SnO₂ anode at scanning rates from 0.2 to 0.6 mV s⁻¹. (b) The $\log(i)$ vs. $\log(v)$ of oxidization and reduction peaks. (c) Contribution ratio of capacitive and diffusion-control processes.

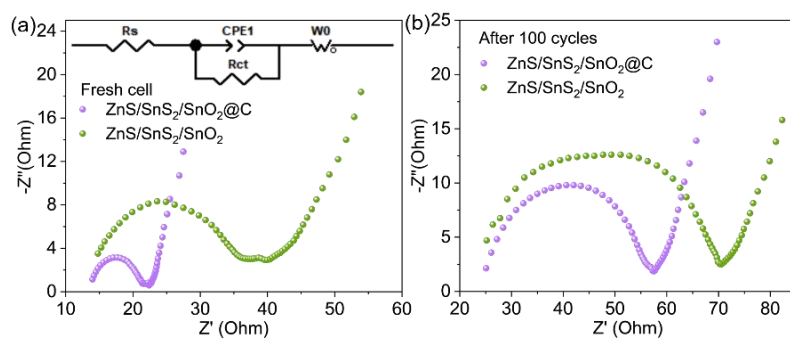


Fig. 13 EIS spectra of ZnS/SnS₂/SnO₂@C and ZnS/SnS₂/SnO₂ (a) before and (b) after 100 cycles at 1.0 A g⁻¹.

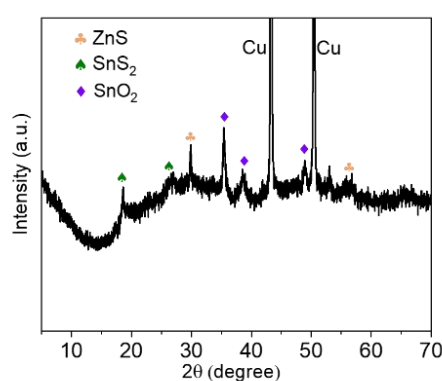


Fig. S14 XRD pattern of ZnS/SnS₂/SnO₂@C after cycling 100 times at 1.0 A g⁻¹.

Table S1. Bond distances and coordination numbers for ZnS/SnS₂/SnO₂@C. Information obtained from EXAFS K and R space transformations with fitting. The low R factors confirm the quality of the fitting.

samples	path	C.N. ^[a] /N	R (Å) ^[b]	σ^2 (x 10 ⁻³ Å ²) ^[c]	R-factor ^[d]
ZnS/SnS ₂ /SnO ₂ @C	Zn-S	1.0	2.34	3.70	0.023

[a] Coordination number.

[b] Bond distance.

[c] Debye–Waller factor.

[d] Sum of squares measure of the fractional misfit.

The accuracies of the above parameters were estimated as CN, ±20%; R, ±1%; σ^2 , ±20%.

Table S2. Comparison on electrochemical performance of Na-ion battery anodes.

Anode materials	Mass loading (mg cm ⁻²)	Current density (A g ⁻¹)	Capacity (mAh g ⁻¹)	Cycle number	Ref.
ZnS/SnS ₂ /SnO ₂ @C	1.2	0.1	612	100	This study
		1.0	471	400	
UltraPhene™/s-SnS ₂	1.0-2.0	0.1	308	100	[5]
SnS-SnS ₂ @CNTs	1.0-1.5	0.1	413	50	[6]
Few-layered MoS ₂ @SnO ₂ @C	1.0-1.5	0.1	415	50	[7]
Sb/SnO ₂ @C	1.1	1.0	115	2000	[8]
Porous carbon/C@SnO ₂ @BaTiO ₃	1.0-1.5	0.1	372	300	[9]
FeS/ZnS	1.5	0.1	475	50	[10]
ZnS-Sb@C@rGO	1.2-1.5	1.0	210	300	[11]
NiS/ZnS@C	1.1	1.0	414	180	[12]

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