

Supporting information

Achieving the directional zinc ions transport in belt-like orderly arranged vanadium dioxide cathode material

Siyang Han¹, Hongxu, Zhou¹, Weichen Han¹, Jingang Zheng¹, Hongwei Zhao¹, Lixiang

Li¹, Baigang An^{1} and Chengguo Sun^{1,2*}*

¹ School of Chemical Engineering, University of Science and Technology Liaoning, Anshan 114051, P. R. China

² School of Chemical Engineering, Nanjing University of Science and Technology, Nanjing, Jiangsu 210094, P. R. China

*Corresponding author.

E-mail address: bgan@ustl.edu.cn (Baigang An), sunyangguo2004@163.com (Chengguo Sun)

1. Supplementary Figures

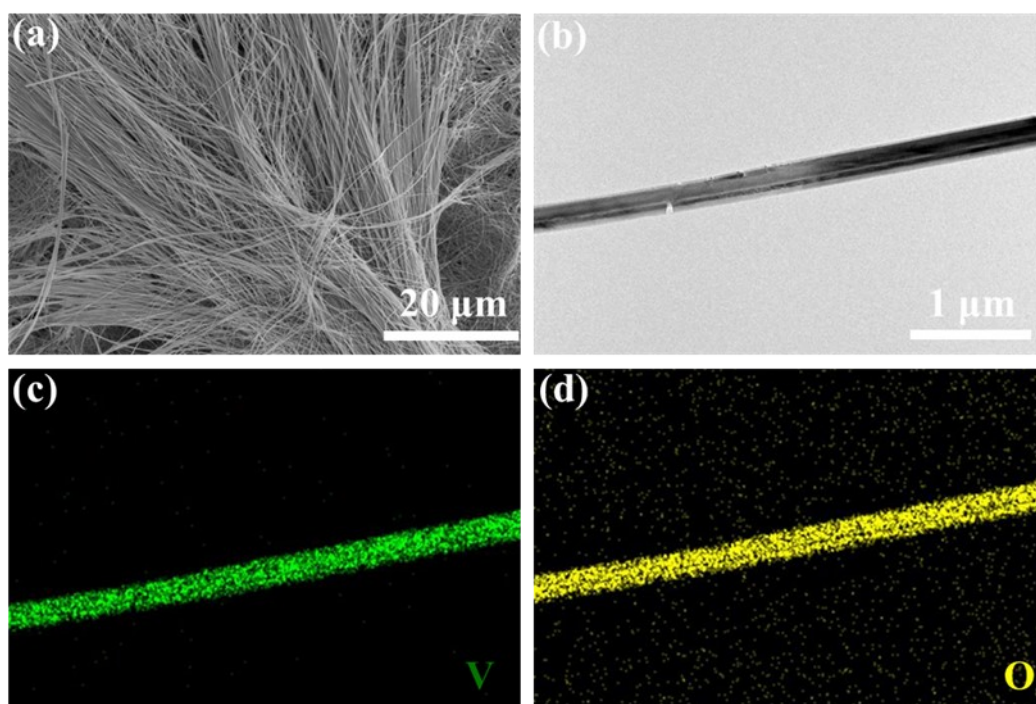


Fig. S1 (a) SEM image of B-VO₂. (b-d) HAADF-STEM images of B-VO₂ and corresponding elemental mapping of V and O.

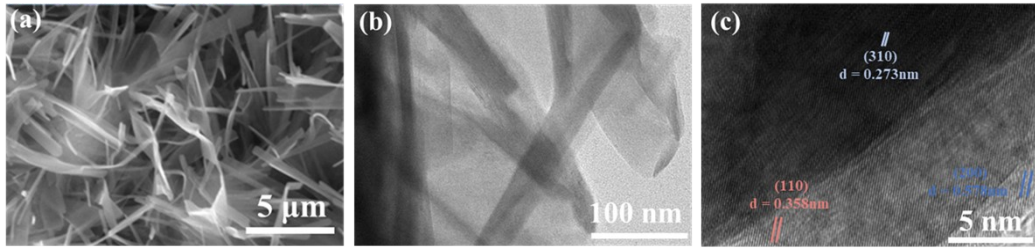


Fig. S2 (a-c) SEM, TEM, and HRTEM images of C-VO₂.

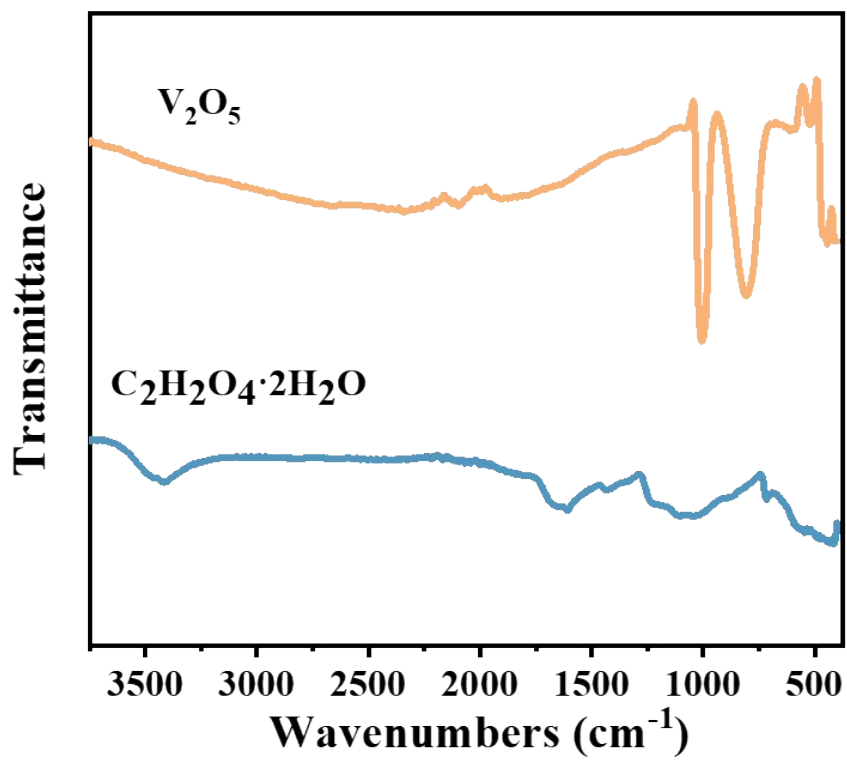


Fig. S3 FTIR spectra of V_2O_5 and $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{O}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

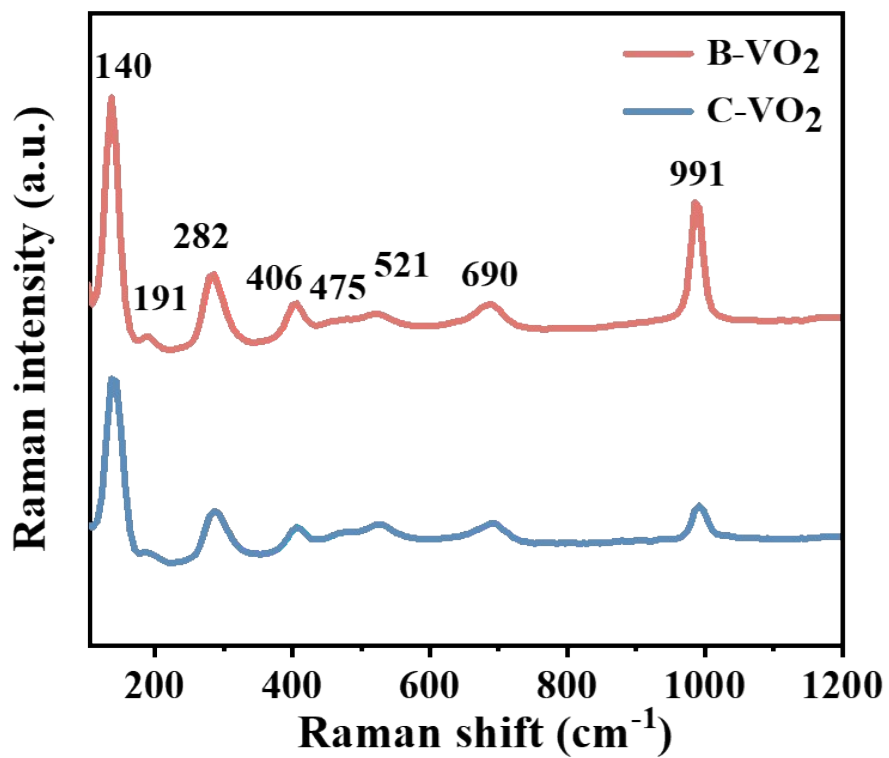


Fig. S4 Raman spectra of B-VO₂ and C-VO₂.

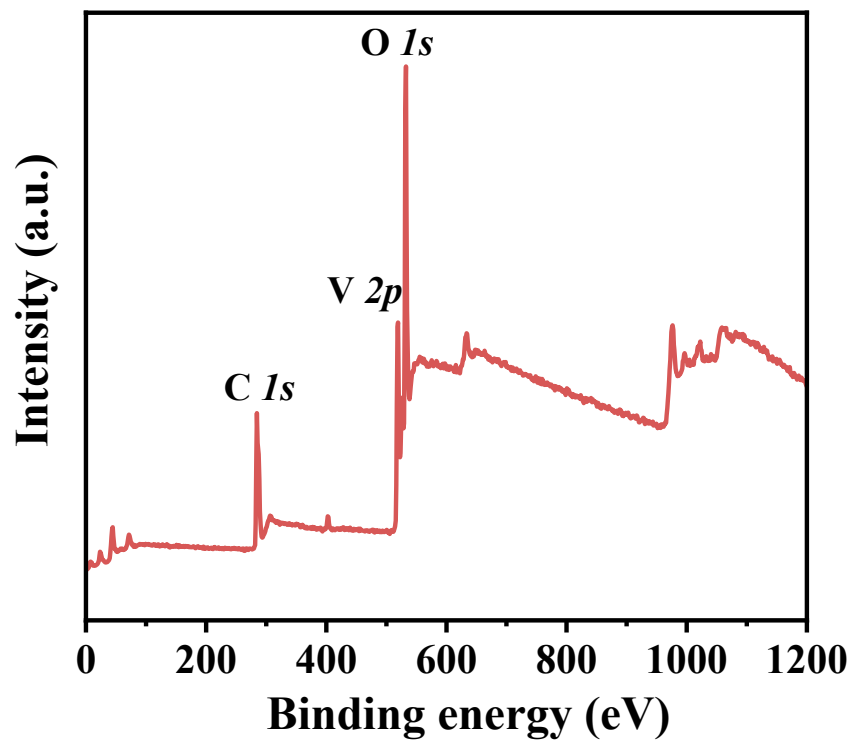


Fig. S5 XPS wide spectra of B-VO₂.

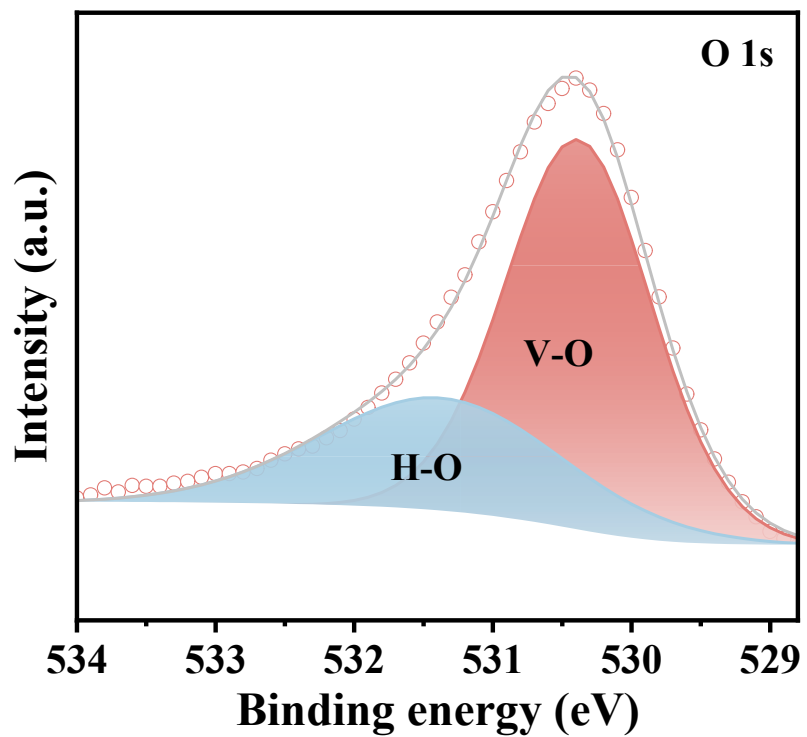


Fig. S6 XPS O 1s spectra of B-VO₂.

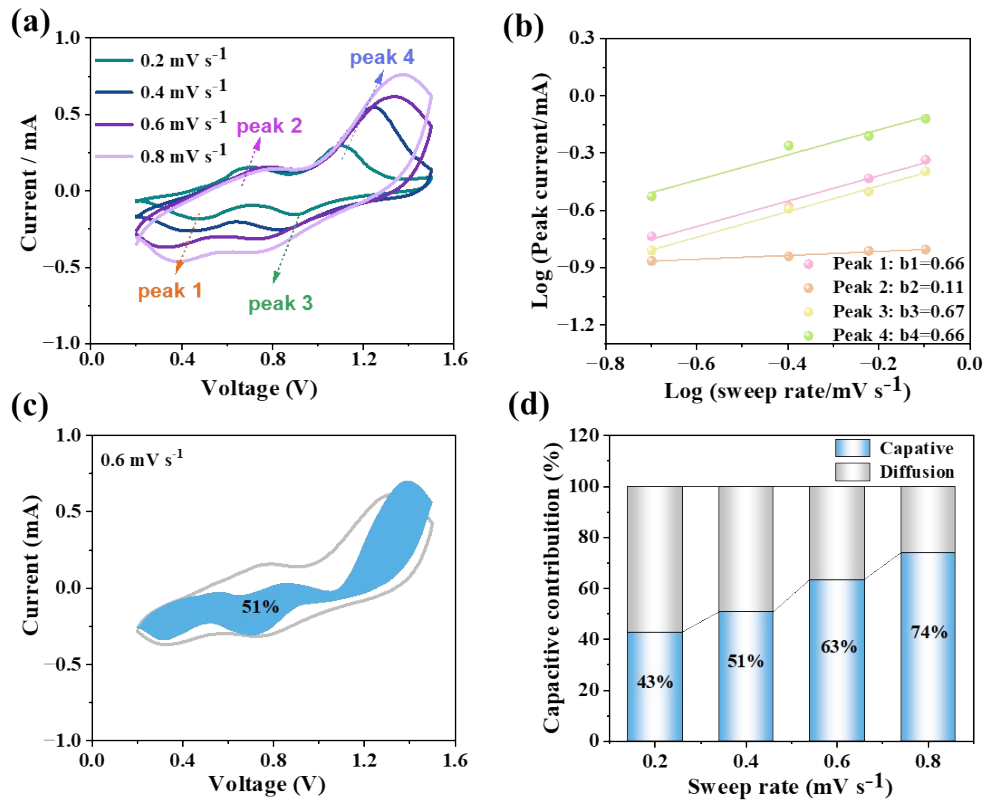


Fig. S7 (a) CV curves of C-VO₂ electrode at various scan rates; (b) log (peak current) versus log (sweep rate) plots according to the CV data at selected oxidation/reduction peaks; (c) CV curves of the C-VO₂ electrodes with capacity separation at 0.6 mV s⁻¹; (d) The capacitive contributions of C-VO₂ electrode at different scan rates.

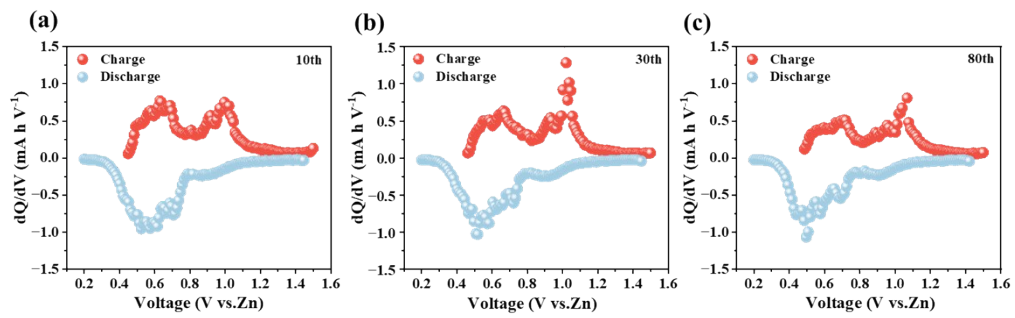


Fig.

S8 dQ/dV curves of the B-VO₂ of (a) 10th, (b) 30th and (c) 80th cycle 0.2 A g⁻¹.

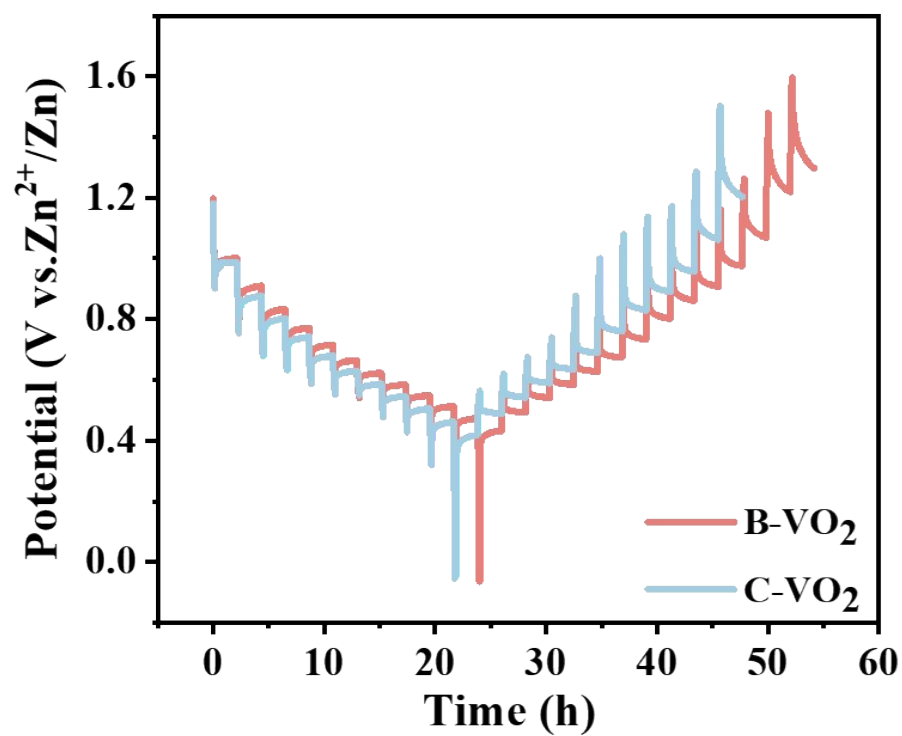


Fig. S9 Charge-discharge curves in the GITT measurement of B-VO₂ and C-VO₂ electrode at 0.2 A g⁻¹.

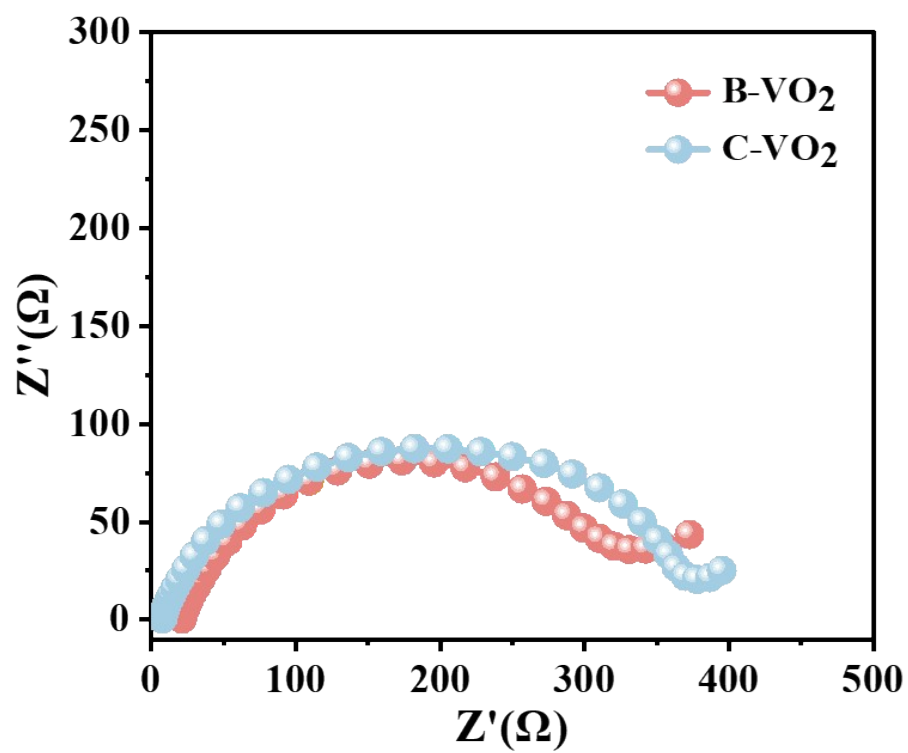


Fig. S10 EIS plots of the B-VO₂ and C-VO₂.

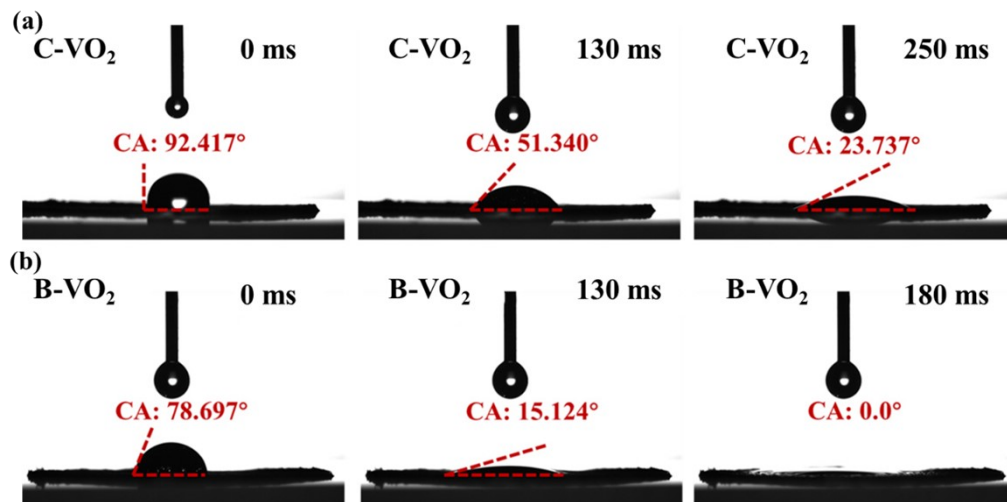


Fig. S11 Contact angle measurements of the Zn(OTf)₂ on the B-VO₂ and C-VO₂ electrode.

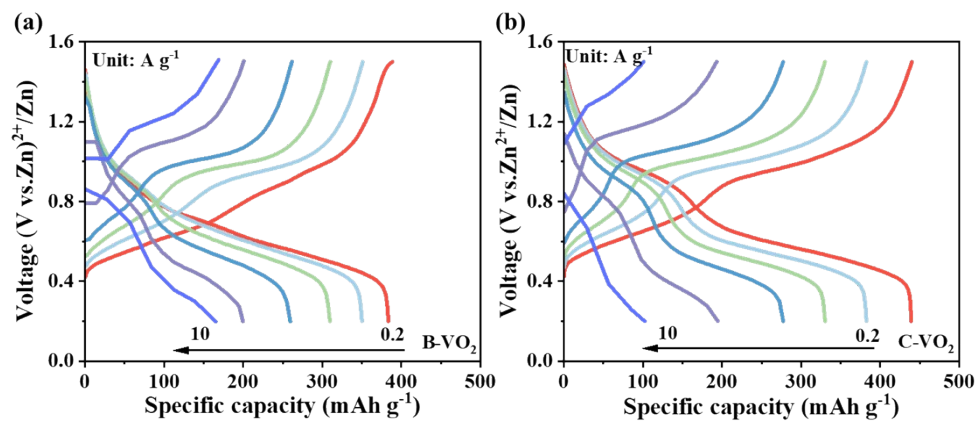


Fig. S12 GCD curves of electrode at different current densities: (a) B-VO₂, (b) C-VO₂.

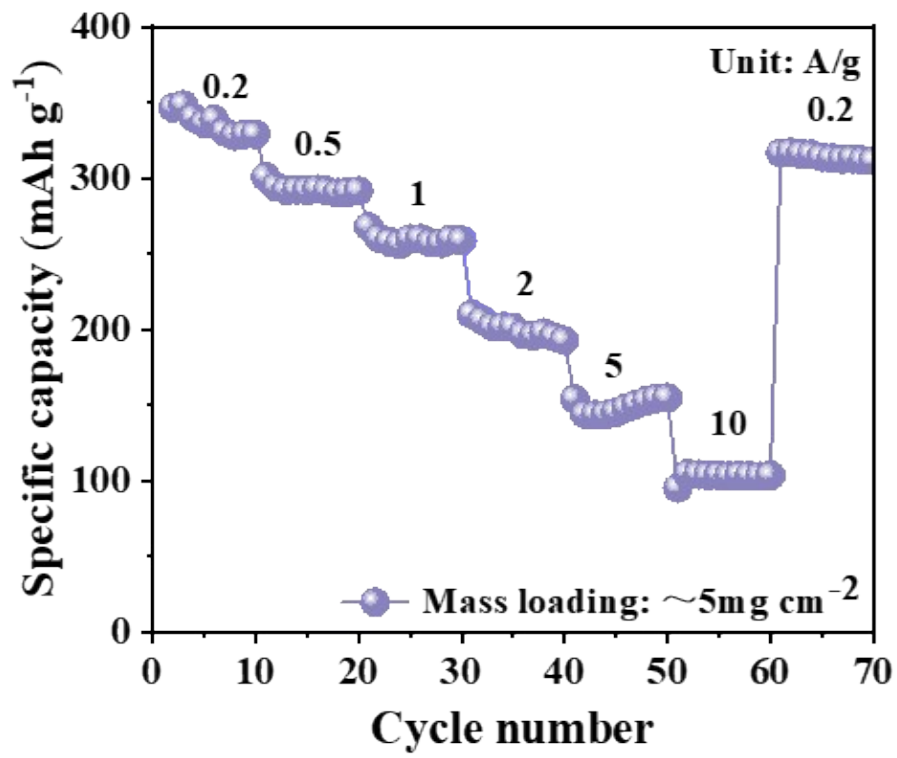


Fig. S13 Rate performance for B-VO₂ with higher mass loading.

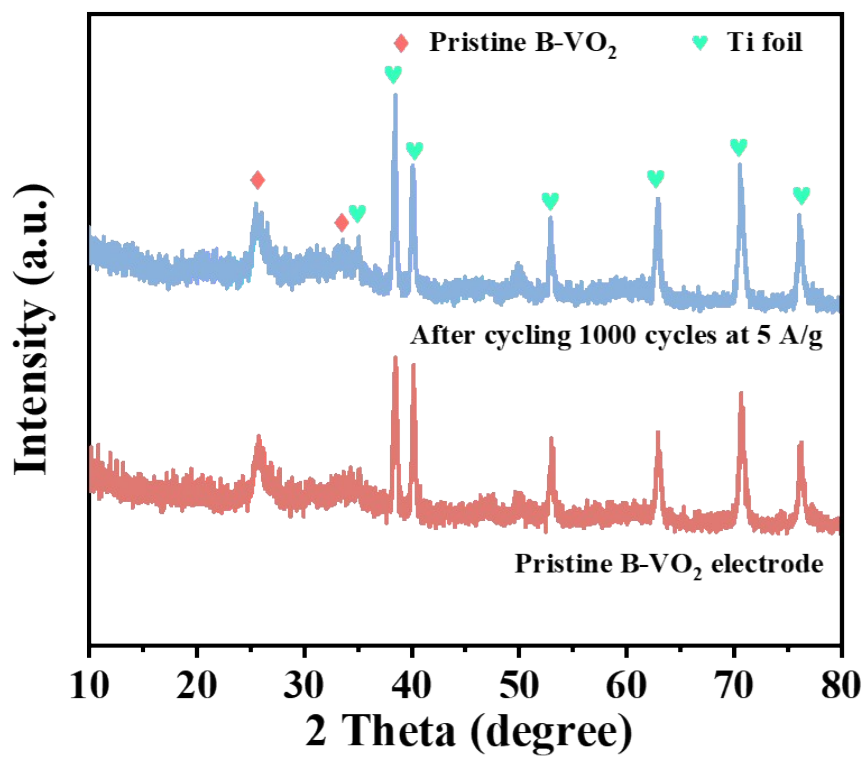


Fig. S14 XRD patterns of B-VO₂ electrodes under pristine and cycled states.

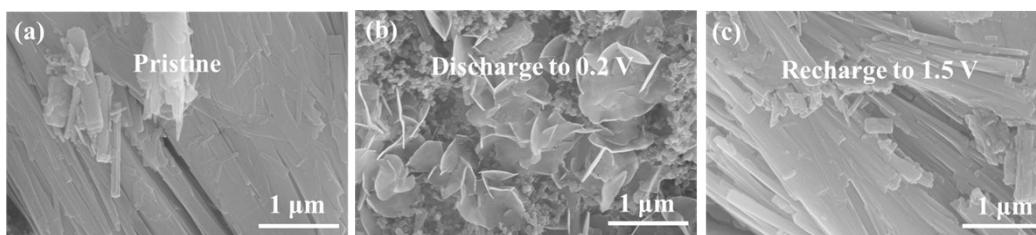


Fig. S15 SEM images of B-VO₂ Electrode at different charging/discharging states.

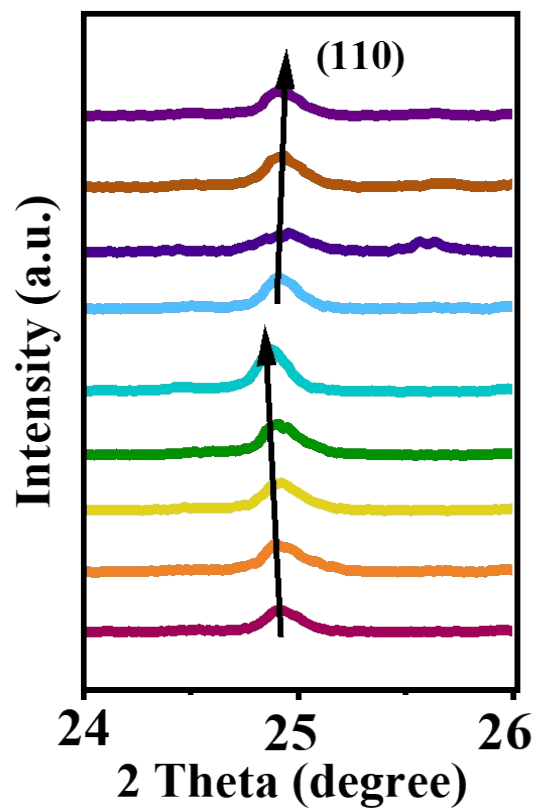


Fig. S16 Magnified view of the (110) peaks in Figure 5b.

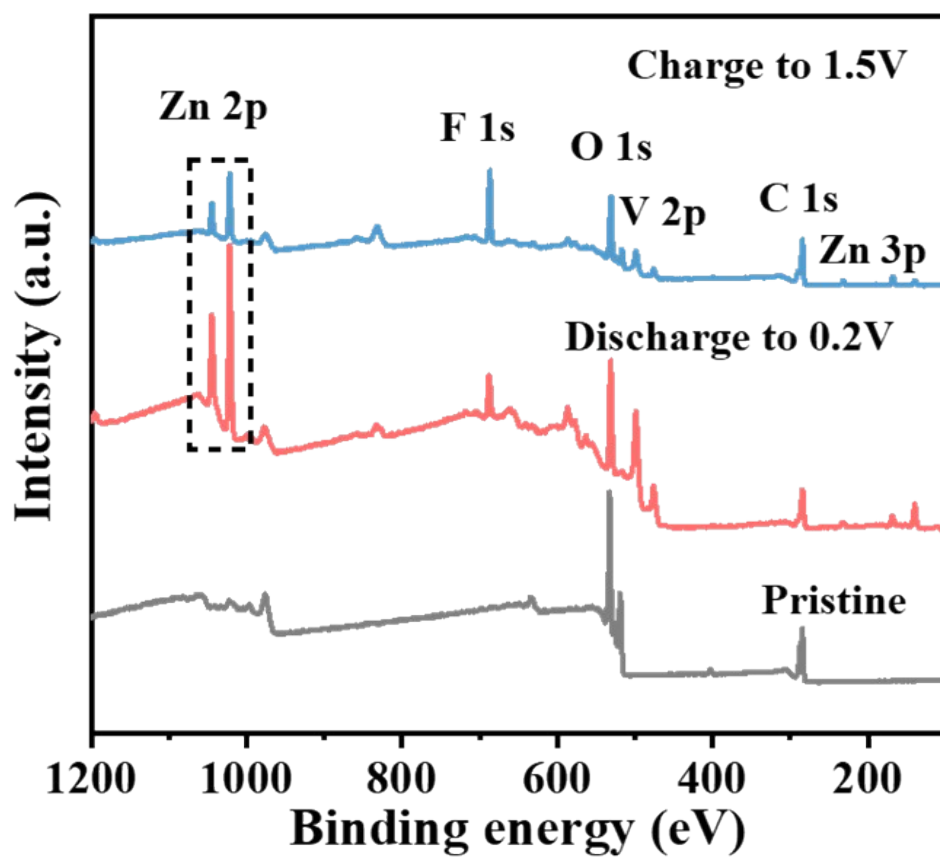


Fig. S17 XPS wide spectra of B-VO₂ electrode at different charge/discharge states.

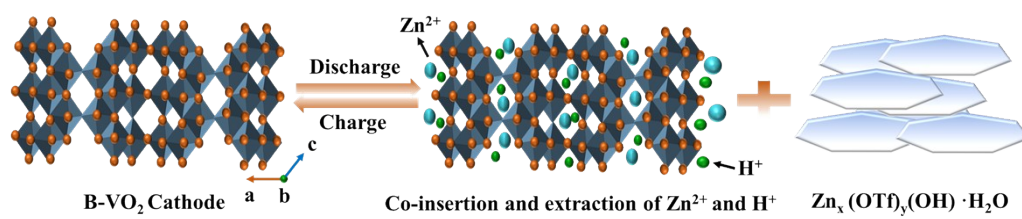


Fig. S18 Schematic diagram of the energy storage mechanism of B-VO₂.

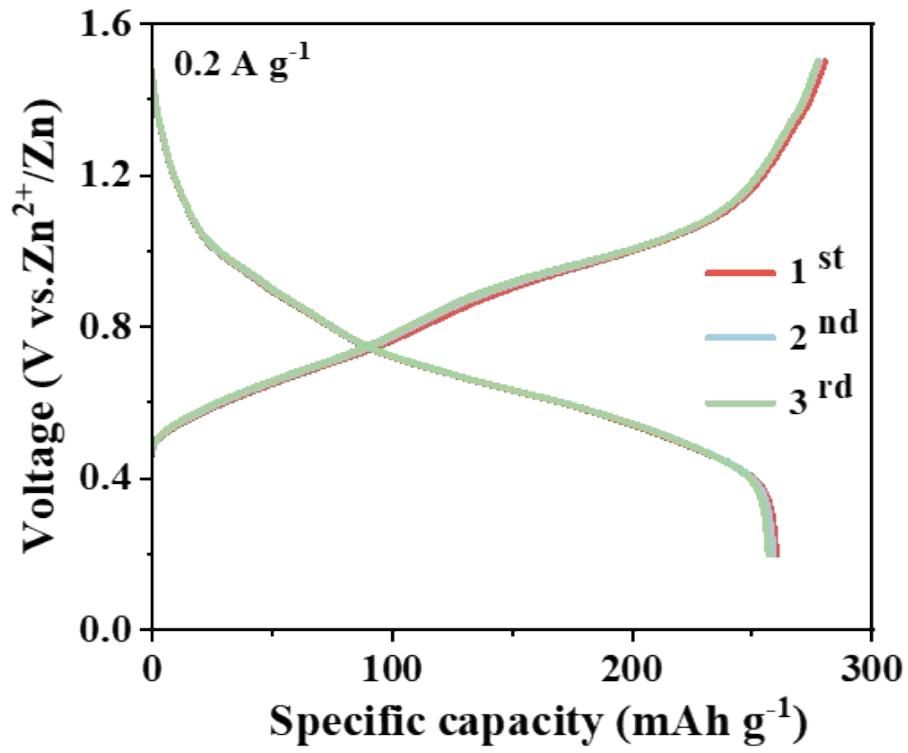


Fig. S19 The galvanostatic charge-discharge curves of Zn||B-VO₂ pouch cell at 0.2 A g⁻¹.

2. Supplementary Tables

Table S1 Comparison of Zn^{2+} diffusion coefficient for B- VO_2 and the previously reported vanadium-based cathodes in AZIBs.

Cathodes	D_{Zn} ($\text{cm}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$)	References
V_2O_3	10^{-11} - 10^{-13}	[1]
V_5O_{12}	10^{-9} - 10^{-12}	[2]
$\text{VN}_{0.9}\text{O}_{0.15}$	10^{-11} - 10^{-12}	[3]
KVO	10^{-9} - 10^{-11}	[4]
PVSF-2/1	10^{-9} - 10^{-11}	[5]
$\text{Mg-NH}_4\text{V}_4\text{O}_{10}$	10^{-10} - 10^{-12}	[6]
VO_2 - rGO	10^{-11} - 10^{-13}	[7]
CVO	10^{-9} - 10^{-11}	[8]
TOBI	10^{-11} - 10^{-13}	[9]
VN-2	10^{-11} - 10^{-13}	[10]
VO	10^{-11} - 10^{-13}	[11]
B- VO_2	10^{-8} - 10^{-10}	This work

Table S2 Comparison of electrochemical properties of B-VO₂ with previously reported vanadium-based cathodes in AZIBs.

Electrode materials	Specific capacity (mAh g ⁻¹ at A g ⁻¹)	Cycling stability	Reference
PVSF-2/1	398.9 (0.2)	78.5% at 5 A g ⁻¹ (2000)	[5]
CaVO	489.8 (0.1)	71% at 3 A g ⁻¹ (1000)	[12]
BNVO-3	384.9 (0.1)	92.9% at 3 A g ⁻¹ (1000)	[13]
S-NVOH	350 (0.3)	88% at 5 A g ⁻¹ (1300)	[14]
Na ⁺ doping VO ₂	397 (0.2)	75% at 12 A g ⁻¹ (3000)	[15]
NaVO	427 (0.2)	74.3% at 2 A g ⁻¹ (1900)	[16]
G-VOH	386 (0.5)	86% at 2 A g ⁻¹ (1500)	[17]
VO	339 (0.2)	74% at 10 A g ⁻¹ (2000)	[18]
P-VO ₂ @rGO	342 (0.1)	80% at 1 A g ⁻¹ (350)	[19]
Cr-doped VO ₂ (B)	312.8 (0.1)	90% at 5 A g ⁻¹ (2000)	[20]
B-VO ₂	357.6 (0.2)	86.1% at 5 A g ⁻¹ (4000)	This work

3. Theoretical calculation method

The density functional theory (DFT) calculations were carried out with the VASP code.²¹ The Perdew-Burke-Ernzerhof (PBE) functional within generalized gradient approximation (GGA) was used to process the exchange-correlation, while the projector-augmented-wave pseudopotential (PAW) was applied with a kinetic energy cut-off of 400 eV, which was utilized to describe the expansion of the electronic eigenfunctions.²²⁻²³ All atomic positions were fully relaxed until energy and force reached a tolerance of 1×10^{-5} eV and 0.03 eV/Å, respectively. The dispersion corrected DFT-D3 method with the Becke–Johnson damping was employed to consider the long-range interactions²⁴⁻²⁵. Transition states along the reaction pathways and the activation energies were identified by the climbing image nudged elastic band (CI-NEB) method.

4. References

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