

## **Supplementary Materials**

### **Anion and Cation Co-Modified Vanadium Oxide for Cathode**

### **Material of Aqueous Zinc-Ion Battery**

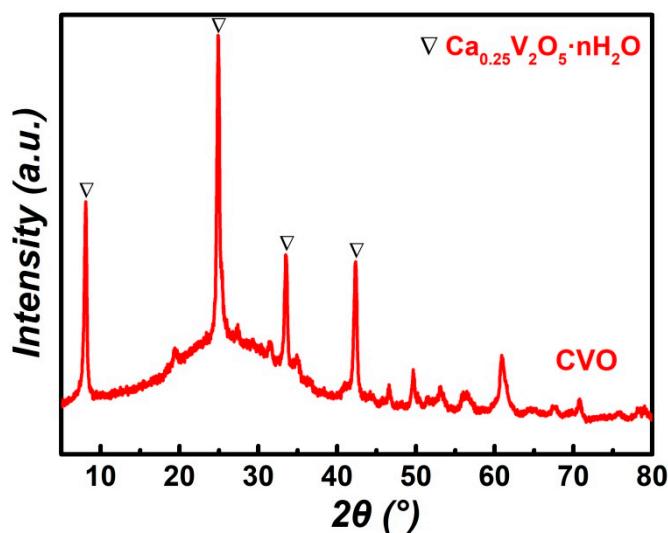
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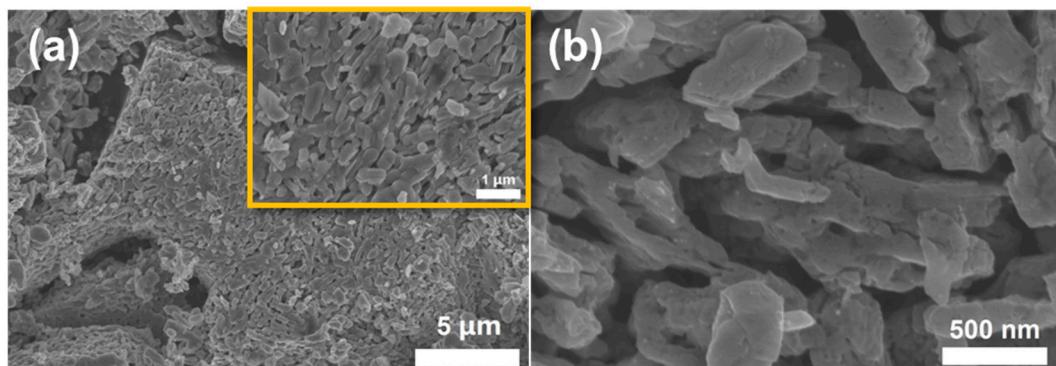
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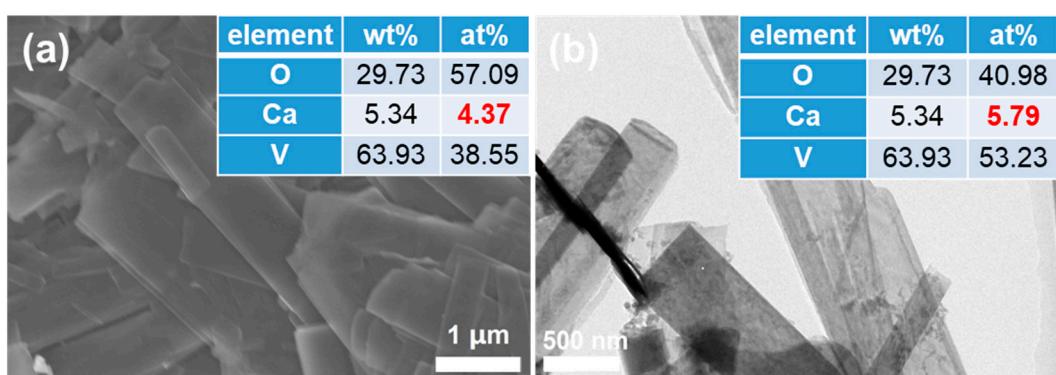
## Supplementary Results



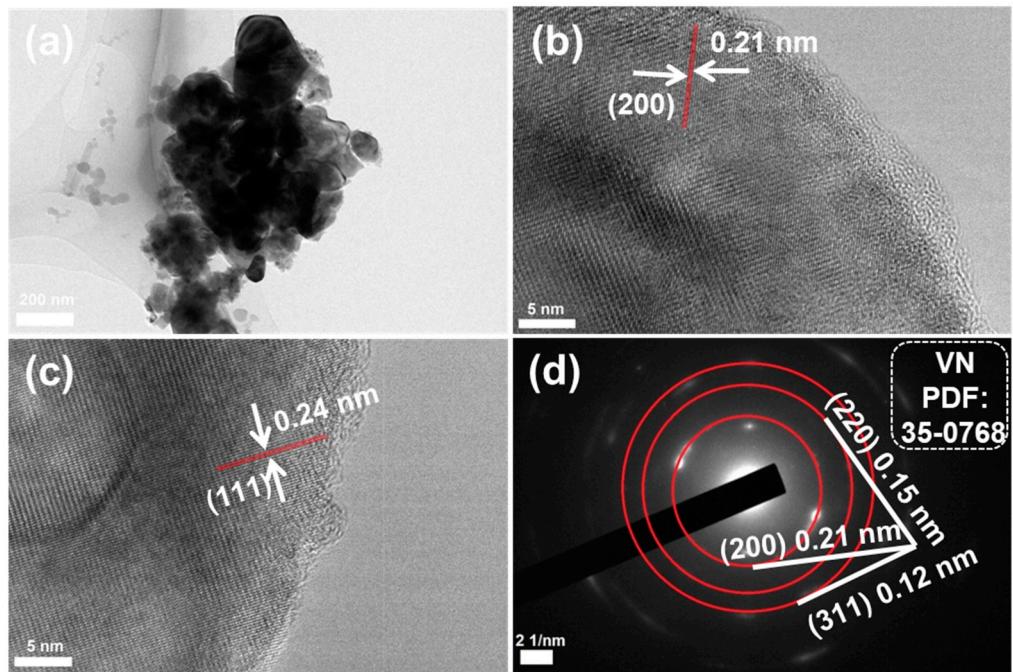
**Figure S1.** XRD spectrum of the synthesized CVO powder.



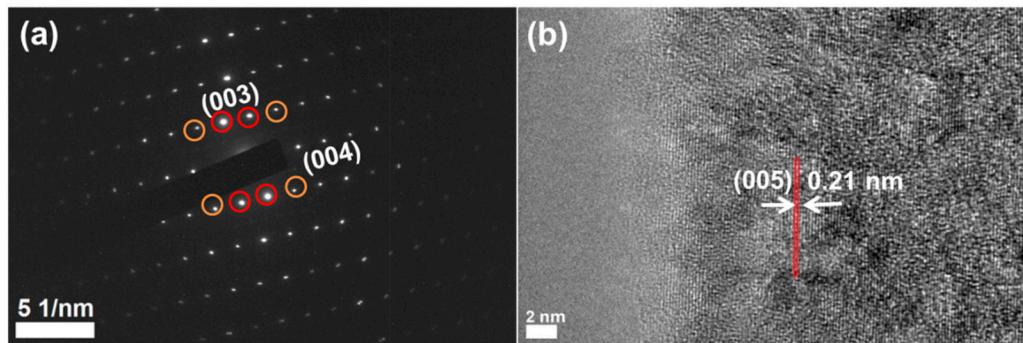
**Figure S2.** SEM images of (a) V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> powder and (b) VNO.



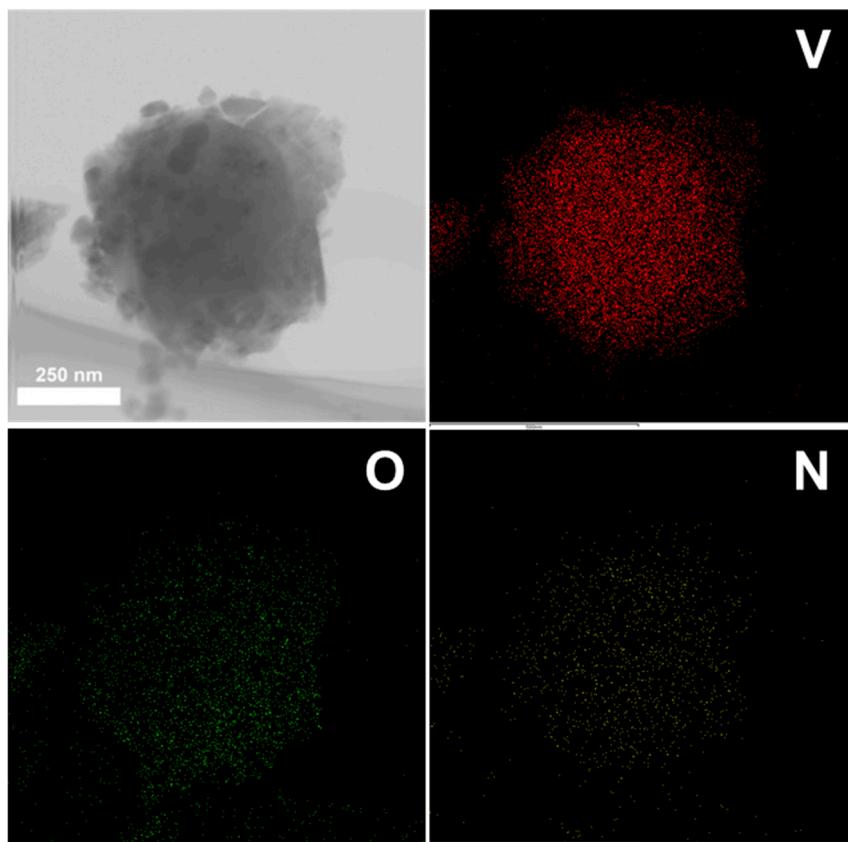
**Figure S3.** (a) SEM image and (b) TEM image with element content of CVO.



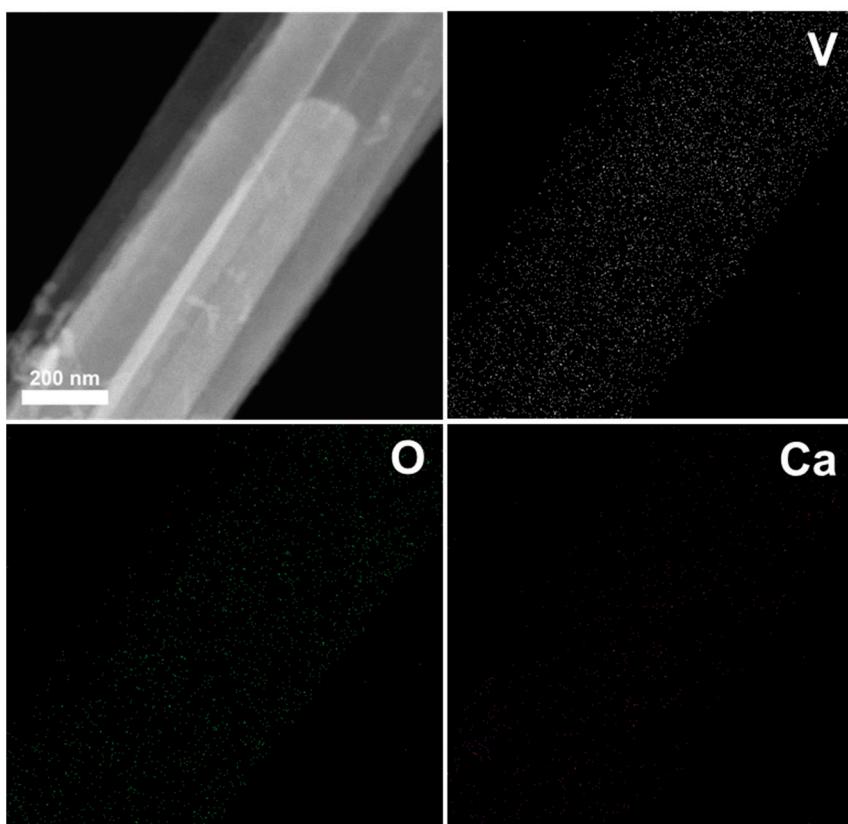
**Figure S4.** (a) TEM image, (b,c) HRTEM image, and (d) SAED image of the synthesized VNO powder.



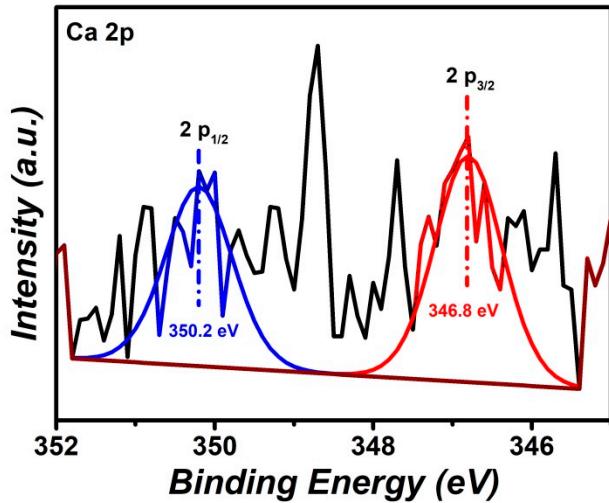
**Figure S5.** (a) SAED image and (b) HRTEM image of the synthesized CVO powder.



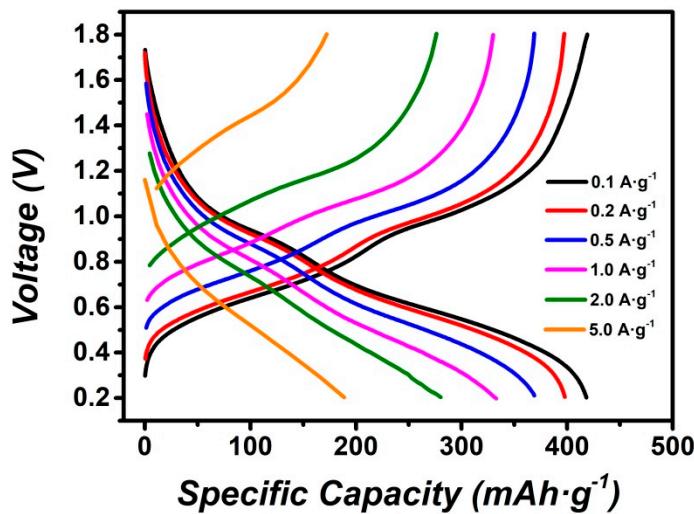
**Figure S6.** EDS elemental mappings of the synthesized VNO powder.



**Figure S7.** EDS elemental mappings of the synthesized CVO powder.



**Figure S8.** High-resolution XPS spectrum of Ca 2p of CVNO.



**Figure S9.** GCD curves of CVNO at different current densities.

**Table S1.** Electrochemical performance in related studies.

Materials	Specific capacity	Cycling stability	References
$\text{Ca}_{0.24}\text{V}_2\text{O}_5 \cdot 0.83\text{H}_2\text{O}$	340 mAh·g <sup>-1</sup> at 0.2 C 96% retention after 3000 cycles at 80 C		[1]
$\text{Mg}_{0.34}\text{V}_2\text{O}_5 \cdot 0.84\text{H}_2\text{O}$	353 mAh·g <sup>-1</sup> at 0.1 A·g <sup>-1</sup> 97% retention after 2000 cycles at 5 A·g <sup>-1</sup>		[2]
$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{V}_{10}\text{O}_{25} \cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$	376 mAh·g <sup>-1</sup> at 0.3 A·g <sup>-1</sup> 93% retention after		[3]

		1000 cycles at 10 A·g <sup>-1</sup>	
VO <sub>2</sub> (D)	408 mAh·g <sup>-1</sup> at 0.1 A·g <sup>-1</sup>	66.5% retention after 3000 cycles at 3 A·g <sup>-1</sup>	[4]
V <sub>6</sub> O <sub>13</sub>	360 mAh·g <sup>-1</sup> at 0.2 A·g <sup>-1</sup>	92% retention after 2000 cycles at 24 A·g <sup>-1</sup>	[5]
VO <sub>2</sub> (M)	248 mAh·g <sup>-1</sup> at 2 A·g <sup>-1</sup>	84.5% retention after 5000 cycles at 20 A·g <sup>-1</sup>	[6]
V <sub>10</sub> O <sub>24</sub> ·12H <sub>2</sub> O	327 mAh·g <sup>-1</sup> at 0.1 A·g <sup>-1</sup>	115 mAh·g <sup>-1</sup> retention after 3000 cycles at 1 A·g <sup>-1</sup>	[7]
(NH <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> V <sub>10</sub> O <sub>25</sub> ·8H <sub>2</sub> O	417 mAh·g <sup>-1</sup> at 0.1 A·g <sup>-1</sup>	252 mAh·g <sup>-1</sup> retention after 100 cycles at 0.2 A·g <sup>-1</sup>	[8]
V <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> yolk-shell	410 mAh·g <sup>-1</sup> at 0.1 A·g <sup>-1</sup>	80% retention after 1000 cycles at 5 A·g <sup>-1</sup>	[9]
This work	418.5 mAh·g <sup>-1</sup> at 0.1 A·g <sup>-1</sup>	81.2% retention after 500 cycles at 2 A·g <sup>-1</sup>	/

**Table S2.** Inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectroscopy (ICP-OES) characterization. The data were collected by analyzing the CVNO material.

Calcium Concentration (mg·L <sup>-1</sup> )/(mmol·L <sup>-1</sup> )	Vanadium Concentration (mg·L <sup>-1</sup> )/(mmol·L <sup>-1</sup> )	Ca/V	Calcium Content (wt%)	Vanadium Content (wt%)
2.705/0.0676	768.2/15.06	0.01/2	0.16%	46.73%
2.706/0.0677	768.8/15.07	0.01/2	0.16%	46.76%

**Table S3.** Specific surface areas.

materials	Specific Surface Areas	
	(m <sup>2</sup> ·g <sup>-1</sup> )	
V <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	17.700	
CVO	72.672	
VNO	196.499	
CVNO	44.192	

## References

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- [8] H. Jiang, Y. Zhang, Z. Pan, L. Xu, J. Zheng, Z. Gao, T. Hu, C. Meng, Facile hydrothermal synthesis and electrochemical properties of  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{V}_{10}\text{O}_{25} \cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$  nanobelts for high-performance aqueous zinc ion batteries, *Electrochim. Acta* 332 (2020) 135506.
- [9] R. Li, H. Zhang, Q. Zheng, X. Li, Porous  $\text{V}_2\text{O}_5$  yolk–shell microspheres for zinc ion battery cathodes: activation responsible for enhanced capacity and rate performance, *J. Mater. Chem. A* 8 (2020) 5186-5193.