

Supporting Information

Potassium Manganese Hexacyanoferrate With Improved Lifespan in Zn(CF₃SO₃)₂ Electrolyte for Aqueous Zinc-ion Batteries

Ni, Gang ^{a,*}; Hao, Zhao ^a; Zou, Guoyin ^a; Xu, Xiuwen ^a; Bowen Hu, ^a Cao, Fuhu ^{a,*};
Zhou, Chenggang ^b

a. School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Hefei University of Technology, Hefei, 230009, Anhui, P. R. China.

b. Faculty of Materials Science and Chemistry, China University of Geoscience, Wuhan, 430078, Hubei, P. R. China.

**. Corresponding author, Email address: gangni@hfut.edu.cn, fhcao@hfut.edu.cn*

Table S1. Refinement results for KMHCF. Atomic and unit cell parameters from the least squares fitting routines in Fullprof ($R_p = 7.47$, $R_{wp} = 9.63$, $\chi^2 = 1.48$).

P 2 ₁ /n, a = 10.0912 Å, b = 7.3013 Å, c = 6.9716 Å, β = 90.2634°, V = 513.654					
Atom	Wyck.	x/a	y/b	z/c	Occ.
Fe1	2a	0	0	0	0.964
Mn1	2d	0	0.5	0.5	1
N1	4e	0.4514	0.2530	0.8542	0.964
C1	4e	0.5053	0.6386	0.2778	0.964
N2	4e	0.0525	0.3159	0.7426	0.964
C2	4e	0.9651	0.8058	0.1399	0.964
N3	4e	0.2077	0.4588	0.3700	0.964
C3	4e	0.7018	0.4837	0.5468	0.964
K1	4e	0.7387	0.9397	0.4726	0.911

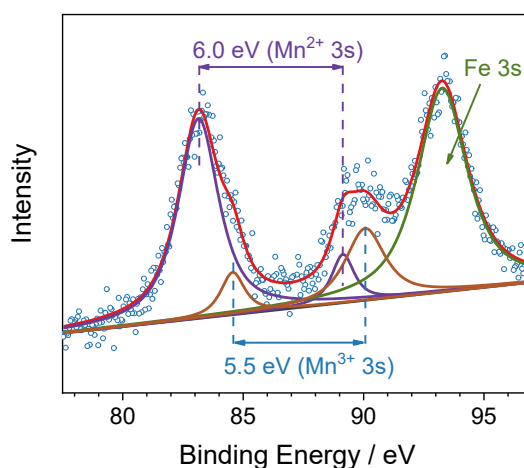


Figure S1. High resolution Mn 3s XPS results of KMHCF.

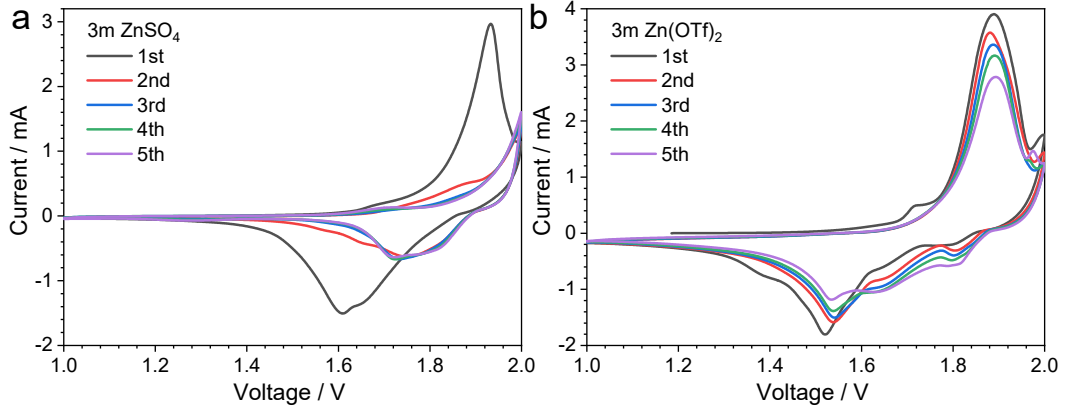


Figure S2. Cyclic voltammetry curves of KMhCF in zinc sulfate.

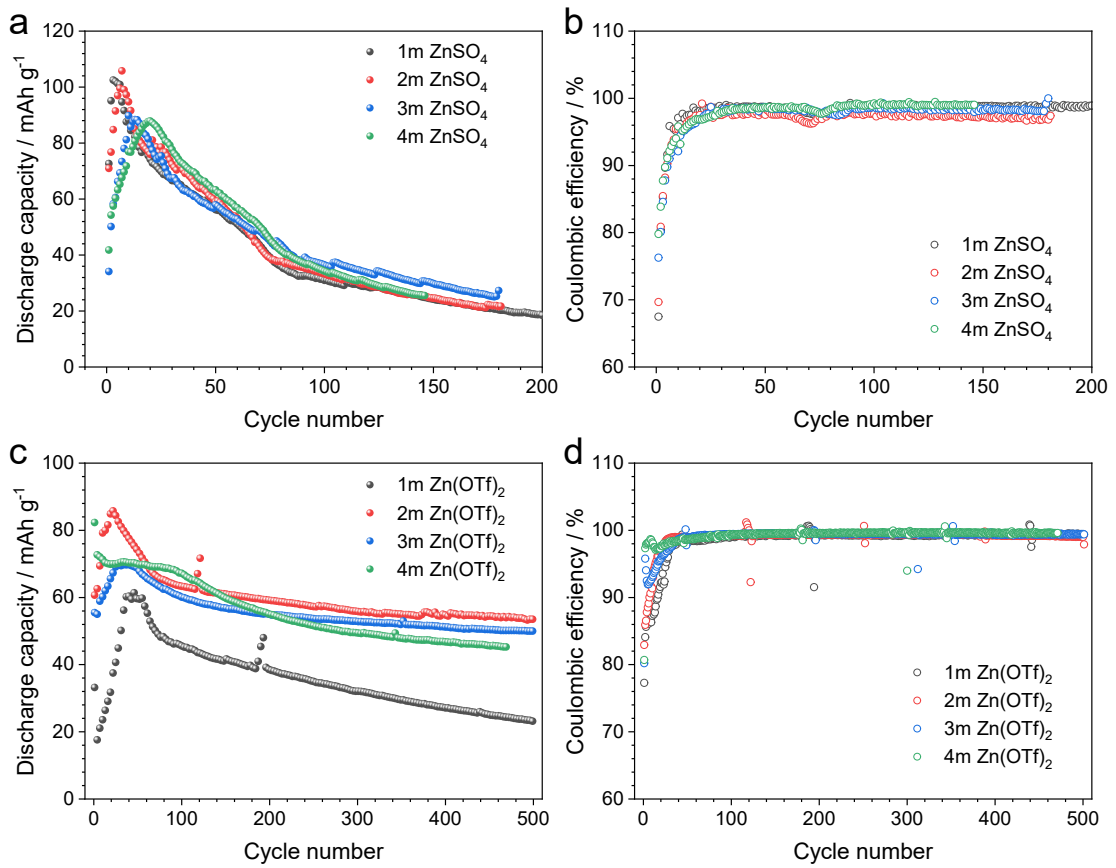


Figure S3. Long term cycle performance of KMhCF in ZnSO_4 (a, b) and $\text{Zn}(\text{OTf})_2$ with concentration from 1m to 4m at a current density of $250 \text{ mA} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$

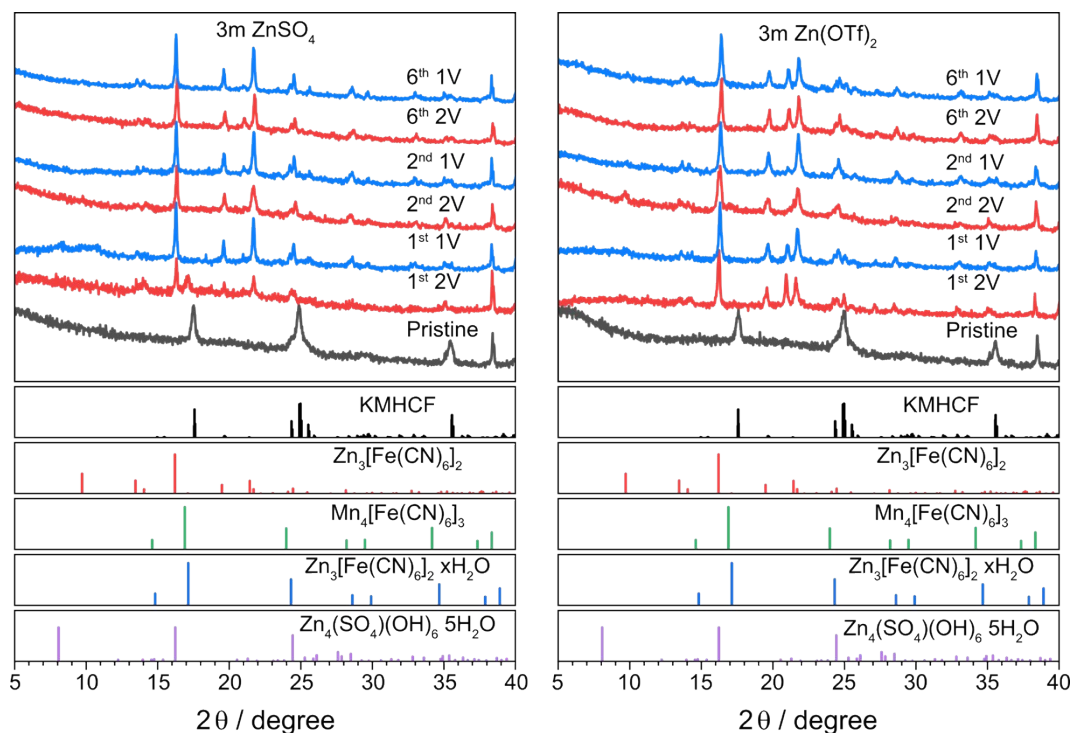


Figure S4. Ex-situ XRD patterns of the KMHCF electrodes at different states in ZnSO_4 and $\text{Zn}(\text{OTf})_2$ electrolytes.

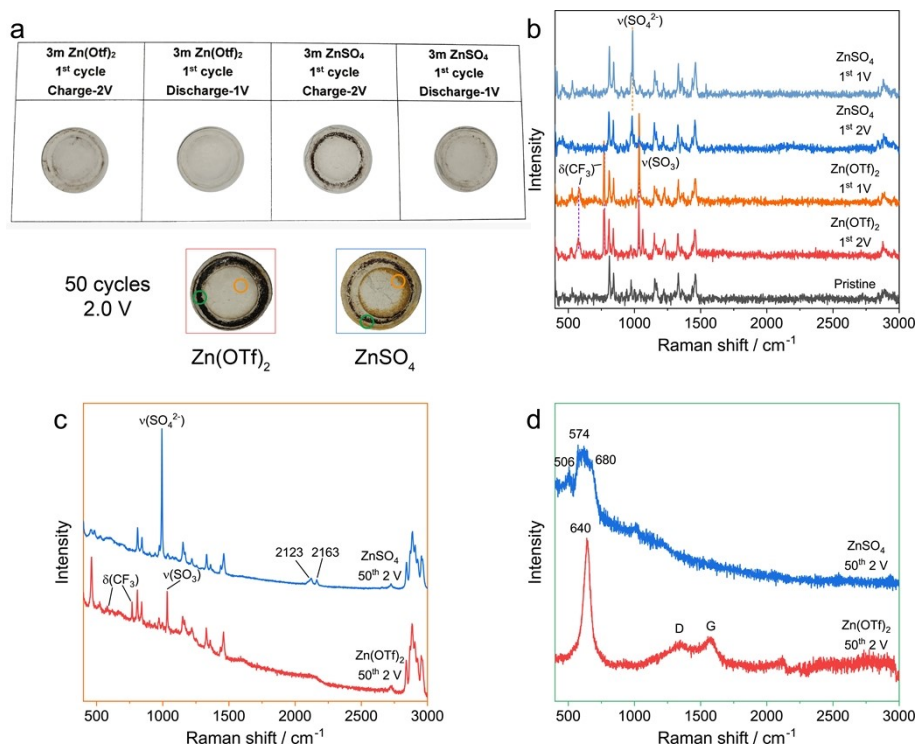


Figure S5. The photograph (a) and Raman spectra (b-d) of the separators after galvanostatic cycling in the KMHCF/Zn batteries with different electrolytes.

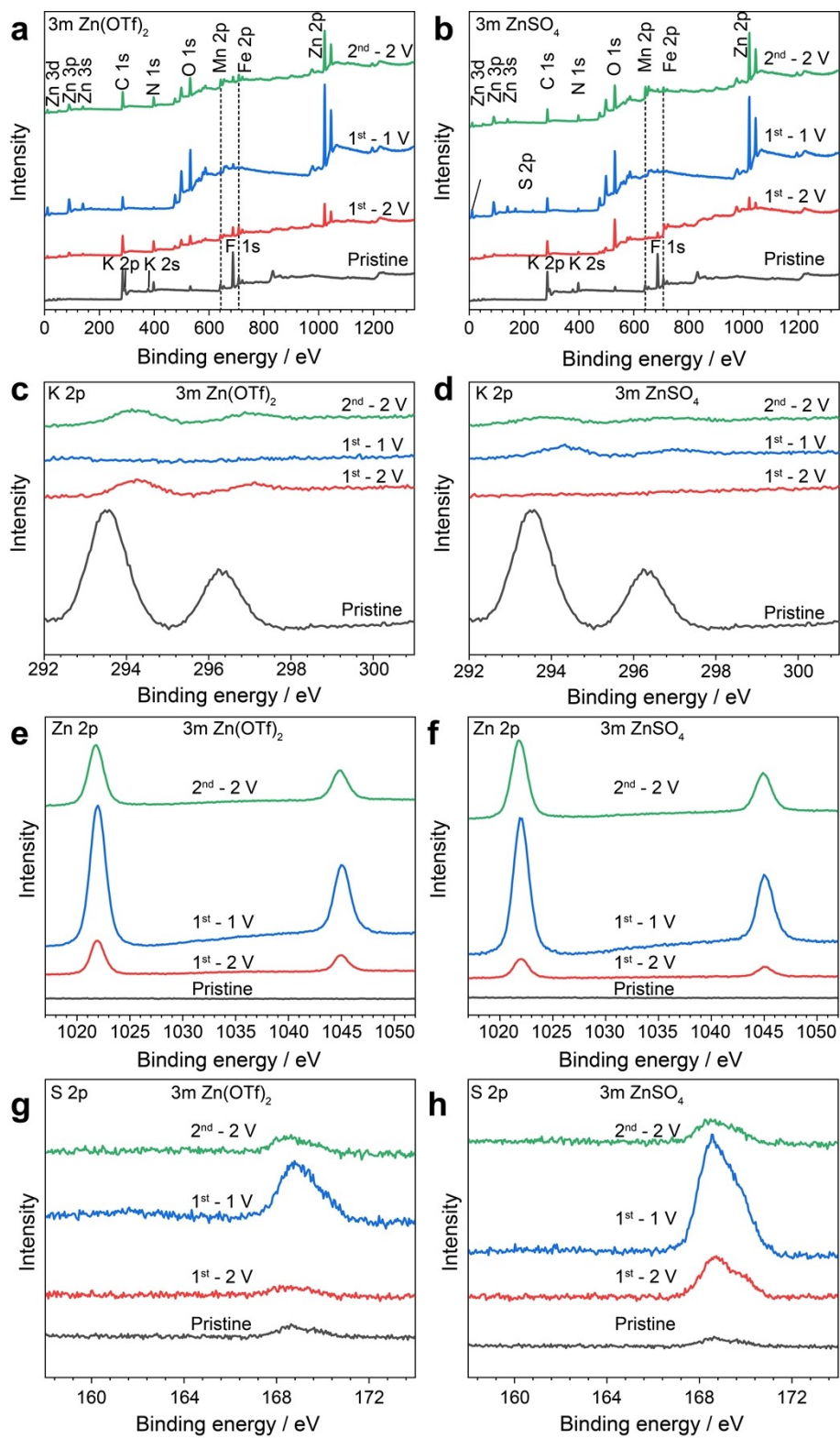


Figure S6. The XPS results of the KMHCf electrodes at different states in ZnSO₄ and Zn(OTf)₂ electrolyte

Table S2. Comparison of the electrochemical performance of various M-HCFs as cathode materials in ARZIBs

Cathode materials	Electrolyte	Specific capacity at small current density	Long-term capacity retention	Reference
ZnHCF	1M ZnSO ₄	65.4 mAh·g ⁻¹ at 1C	76% retains after 100 cycles at 60 mA·g ⁻¹ ; 81% retains after 100 cycles at 300 mA·g ⁻¹	¹
KCuFe(CN) ₆	0.1M Zn(ClO ₄) ₂	~55 mAh·g ⁻¹	58.1% retains after 500 cycles	²
CuZn-HCF	0.02M ZnSO ₄	<60 mAh·g ⁻¹ at 1C	85.54% after 1000 cycles at 1C	³
CoFe(CN) ₆	4M Zn(CF ₃ SO ₃) ₂	173.4 mAh·g ⁻¹ at 300 mA·g ⁻¹	near 100% after 2200 cycles at 3.0 A·g ⁻¹	⁴
V-HCF	4M Zn(CF ₃ SO ₃) ₂	187 mAh·g ⁻¹ at 500 mA·g ⁻¹	96.5% retains after 500 cycles at 2.0 A·g ⁻¹	⁵
K _{1.6} Mn _{1.2} Fe(CN) ₆	2 M Zn(ClO ₄) ₂		49% retains after 120 cycles at 200 mA·g ⁻¹ (aqueous)	⁶
KMHCF	3m Zn(CF ₃ SO ₃) ₂	123.8 mAh·g ⁻¹ at 50 mA·g ⁻¹	90% retains after 500 cycles	This work

Reference

1. L. Zhang, L. Chen, X. Zhou and Z. Liu, *Adv. Energy Mater.*, 2015, **5**, 1400930.
2. R. Trocoli, G. Kasiri and F. La Mantia, *J. Power Sources*, 2018, **400**, 167-171.
3. G. Kasiri, J. Glenneberg, A. Bani Hashemi, R. Kun and F. La Mantia, *Energy Storage Mater.*, 2019, **19**, 360-369.
4. L. T. Ma, S. M. Chen, C. B. Long, X. L. Li, Y. W. Zhao, Z. X. Liu, Z. D. Huang, B. B. Dong, J. A. Zapien and C. Y. Zhi, *Adv. Energy Mater.*, 2019, **9**, 1902446.
5. Y. Zhang, Y. Wang, L. Lu, C. Sun and D. Y. W. Yu, *J. Power Sources*, 2021, **484**, 229263.
6. Q. Li, K. Ma, G. Yang and C. Wang, *Energy Storage Mater.*, 2020, **29**, 246-253.