## Supporting Information

## Innovative 2D Dioxonium Vanadium Oxide: Enhancing Stability in Aqueous Zinc-Ion Battery Cathodes

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Table S1. The estimated crystallite size of each crystal plane detected in XRD for as-

Crystal plane	2θ (degrees)	D (nm)
(001)	15.97	250.7
(111)	21.51	210.6
(120)	22.38	126.6
(021)	25.55	182.0
(121)	27.57	142.1
(220)	28.24	320.0
(130)	31.82	322.7
(002)	32.17	353.3
(131)	35.76	107.0
(230)	36.71	76.6
(122)	39.53	90.2

prepared  $V_3O_8(H_3O)_2$  cathode material.



Figure S1. Raman spectrum of as-prepared VO-H<sub>3</sub>O cathode material.



**Figure S2.** (a) TEM image and (b) SAED pattern of as-prepared layered VO-H<sub>3</sub>O cathode material.



**Figure S3.** (a) GCD curves and (b) cycling performance of VO-H<sub>3</sub>O in half-cells against  $Zn/Zn^{2+}$  with 3 M ZnSO<sub>4</sub>.7H<sub>2</sub>O aqueous electrolytes at 0.1 A g<sup>-1</sup>.



**Figure S4.** GCD curves and cycling performance of (a,b)  $V_2O_5$  and (c,d) VO-H<sub>3</sub>O in half-cells against Zn/Zn<sup>2+</sup> with 3  $_{\rm M}$  Zn(CF<sub>3</sub>SO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> aqueous electrolyte at 0.05 A g<sup>-1</sup>.



**Figure S5.** (a) GITT profile of VO-H<sub>3</sub>O in half-cells against Zn/Zn<sup>2+</sup> with 3  $_{\rm M}$  Zn(CF<sub>3</sub>SO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> aqueous electrolyte at 0.05 A g<sup>-1</sup> and (b) plot of diffusion coefficient of Zn<sup>2+</sup> ions against voltage during discharge and charge.



**Figure S6.** EIS analysis of VO-H<sub>3</sub>O half-cell against  $Zn/Zn^{2+}$  in 3  $\bowtie$   $Zn(CF_3SO_3)_2$  electrolyte before and after being discharged/charged.



**Figure S7.** SEM images of VO-H<sub>3</sub>O half-cell with 3 M ZnSO<sub>4</sub>.7H<sub>2</sub>O electrolyte in the (a) pristine condition, (b) discharged (0.0 V), and (c) charged (2.3 V) states.



**Figure S8.** XPS analysis of (a) V 2p, (b) Zn 2p, (c) O 1s orbitals for VO-H<sub>3</sub>O half-cell with 3 M ZnSO<sub>4</sub>.7H<sub>2</sub>O electrolyte at pristine, discharged, and charged states.