Supplementary Information

Breaking Hydrogen-bond in Aqueous Electrolyte Towards Highly Reversible

Zinc-ion Batteries

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Figure S1. (a) The diagram of the 2D structure of PTT. (b) The corresponding 3D structure. Colour code: red, O; white, H; grey, C.



Figure S2. Schematic diagram of intermolecular interactions between water molecule and a) Methanol, b) Ethanol, c) Ethylene glycol, d) Propylene glycol, e) Glycerol. Colour code: red, O; white, H; cyan, C.



Figure S3. Schematic diagram of intermolecular interactions between PTT and a) 1H₂O, b) 2H₂O, c) 3H₂O, d) 4H₂O. Colour code: red, O; white, H; cyan, C.



Figure S4. Snapshot of 2 M $ZnSO_4$ electrolyte with different concentrations of PTT addition after 7 days.



Figure S5. Conductivity of $ZnSO_4$ solutions containing different concentrations of PTT (a) and containing different additives, including PTT, MeTH (Methanol) and ETH (ethanol) at the same concentration (b).



Figure S6. Raman spectroscopy of pure 2 M $ZnSO_4$ electrolyte and 2 M $ZnSO_4$ with 0.05 M PTT electrolyte. (a) Zn-O stretch vibration; (b) O-H stretch vibration deconvoluted with Gaussian function.



Figure S7. Snapshot of the model for 2 M ZnSO₄ after theoretical MD simulation. Colour code: red, O; white, H; yellow, S; grey, Zn.



Figure S8. Snapshot of the intermolecular interactions between PTT and surrounding $ZnSO_4$ molecules in the model of 2 M $ZnSO_4$ with 0.05 M PTT. Colour code: red, O; white, H; yellow, S; cyan, C; grey, Zn.



Figure S9. Classification of different numbers of H-bonds between water molecules.



Figure S10. Intensity Counts for Zn electrodes in $ZnSO_4$ electrolyte (a) and $ZnSO_4$ electrolyte with PTT addition (b) after the 100th plating.



Figure S11. Chronoamperometry (CA) curves of Zn/Cu coin cells containing pure 2 M ZnSO₄ electrolyte and 2 M ZnSO₄ with 0.05 M PTT at a constant potential of -150 mV.



Figure S12. Chronoamperometry (CA) curves of Zn/Cu coin cells containing 2 M

ZnSO₄ and 2 M ZnSO₄ with 0.05 M PTT at 0.5 mV s⁻¹.



Figure S13. Energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDX) analysis of Zn electrode in $ZnSO_4$ electrolyte (a) and $ZnSO_4$ electrolyte with PTT addition (b) after the 100th plating.



Figure S14. *In situ* GC curves to dynamically evaluate the H_2 amount during the Zn plating/stripping (a) in pure ZnSO₄ electrolytes and (b) in ZnSO₄ electrolyte with PTT

addition.



Figure S15. (a) Galvanostatic charge/discharge curves of $Zn-I_2$ full cells with containing 2 M ZnSO₄ electrolyte and 2 M ZnSO₄ with 0.05 M PTT at 0.2 A g⁻¹. (b) Cycling performance of Zn-I₂ full cells with containing 2 M ZnSO₄ electrolyte and 2 M ZnSO₄ with 0.05 M PTT at 0.2 A g⁻¹.

 Table S1. Dihedral angles of common configurations of PTT molecules.

	Omega (H-O-C-C) (degree, °)								
Sequence	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
01	111.82	179.94	72.66	179.60	66.89	64.12	73.03		
02	74.85	73.36	69.98	63.81	178.67	179.27	74.70		
03	69.42	69.69	178.93	75.47	79.03	75.79	76.58		

System	№ of water molecules	№ of ZnSO4	Nº of PTT molecules
Pure ZnSO ₄ solution	5000	200	_
ZnSO ₄ solution with PTT addition	5000	200	5

 Table S2. Numbers of molecules in different solution models.

 Table S3. Periodic boundary size of different system cells.

System	Cell length (Å)	Cell length (Å)	Cell length (Å)
Pure ZnSO ₄ solution	52.435	52.434	52.435
ZnSO ₄ solution with PTT	54.930	54.931	54.931