

Supporting Information

Graphene Acid-enhanced Interfacial Layers with High Zn²⁺ Ions Selectivity and Desolvation Capability for Corrosion-resistant Zn-metal Anodes

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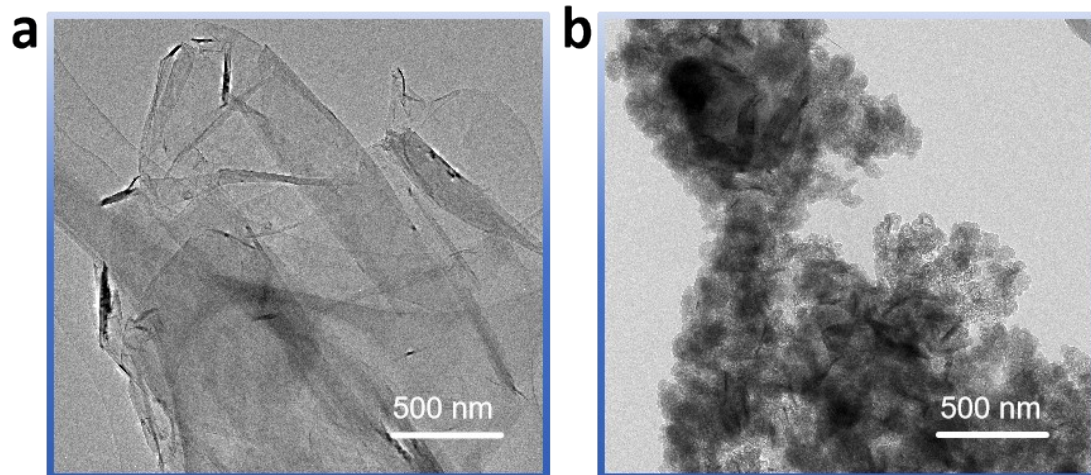


Fig. S1. TEM images of (a) GO and (b) GA.

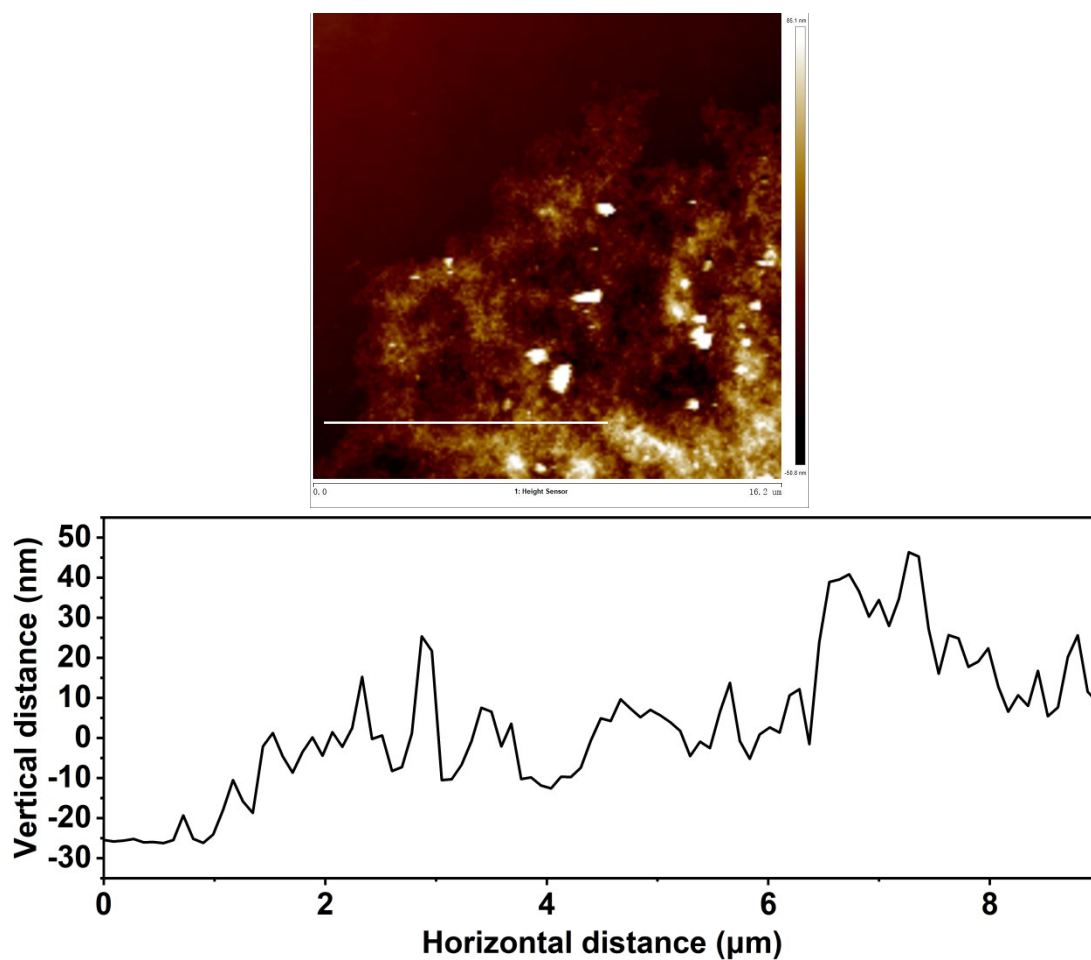


Fig. S2. AFM morphology of GA and corresponding height profiles.



Fig. S3. Digital images of CNF membrane and CNF/GA membrane measured with vernier calipers.

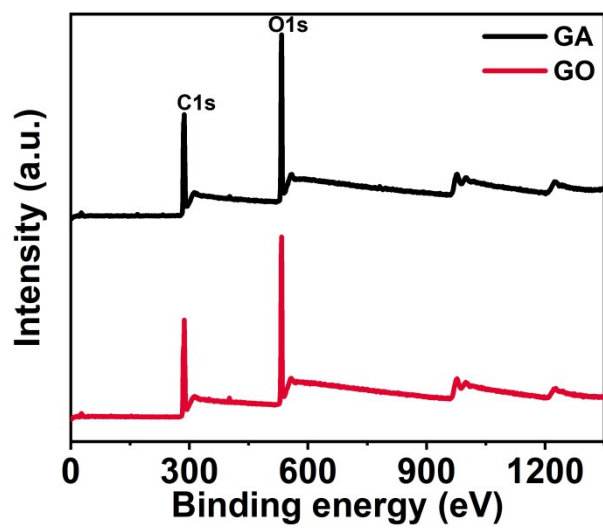


Fig. S4. XPS spectra of GO and GA.

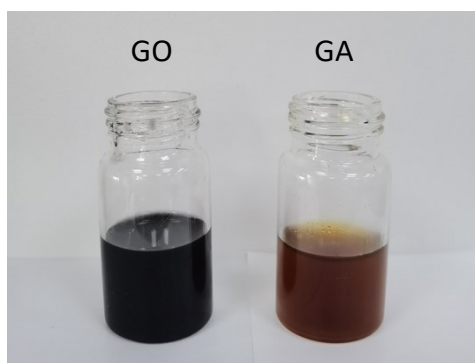


Fig. S5. Digital image of 5 mg mL⁻¹ GO and GA solutions.

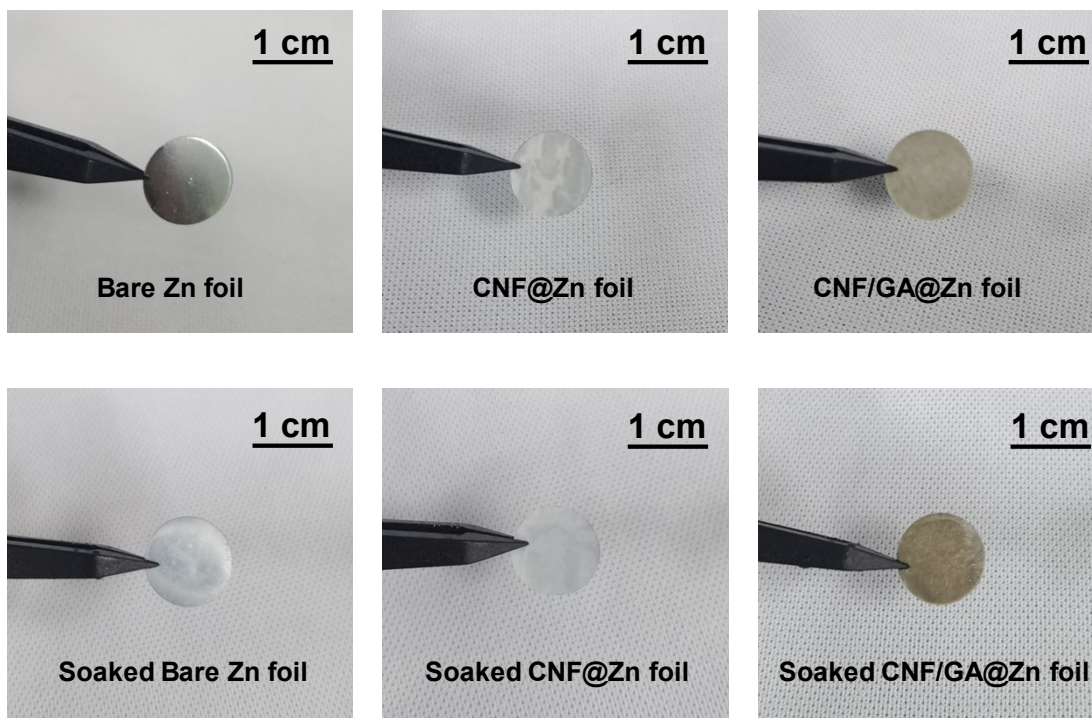


Fig. S6. Digital images of the bare Zn, CNF@Zn, and CNF/GA@Zn anodes before (upper row) and after soaking (lower row) in 2 M ZnSO₄ electrolyte for 7 days.

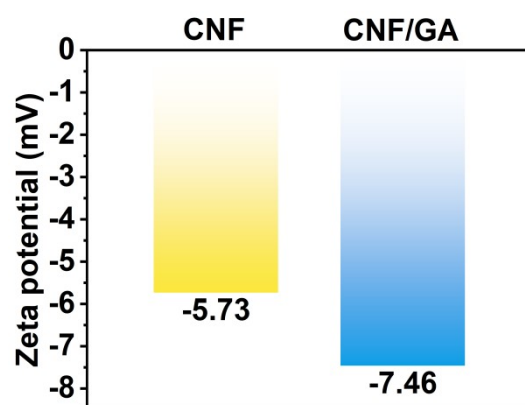


Fig. S7. The Zeta potential of CNF and CNF/GA solutions.

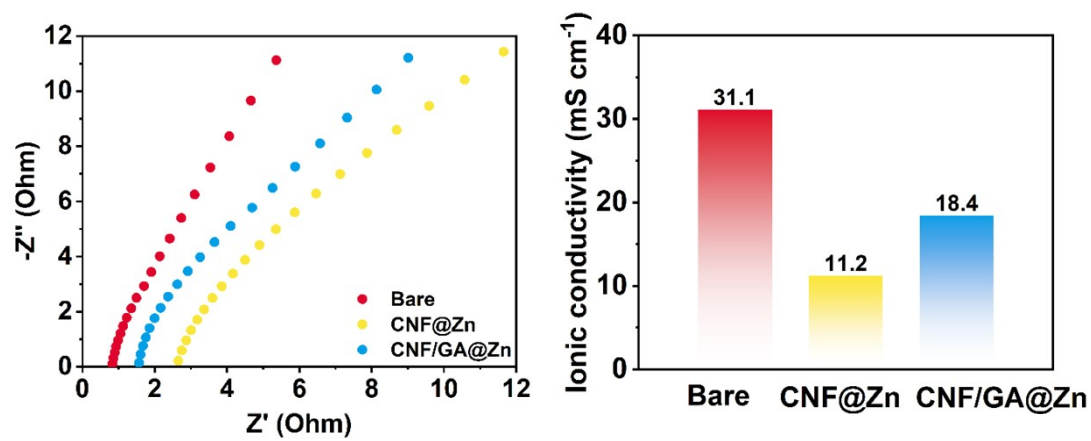


Fig. S8. Ionic conductivity of the symmetric cells based on bare Zn, CNF@Zn, and CNF/GA@Zn anodes.

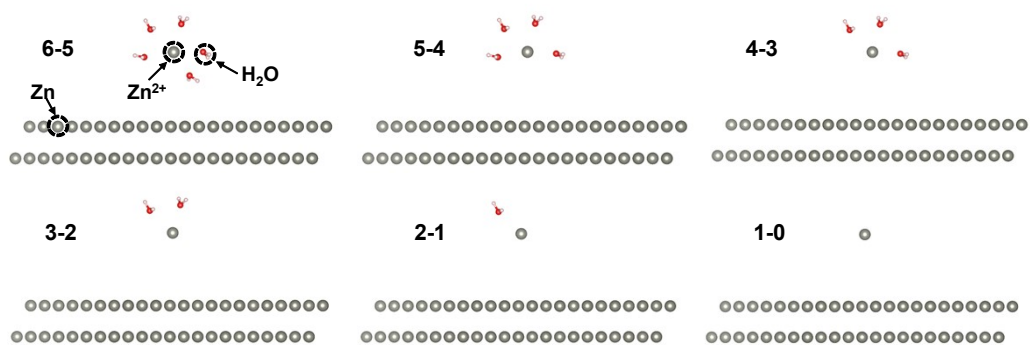


Fig. S9. Simulated desolvation process of Zn^{2+} ions by sequential removal of 6 H_2O on bare Zn surface.

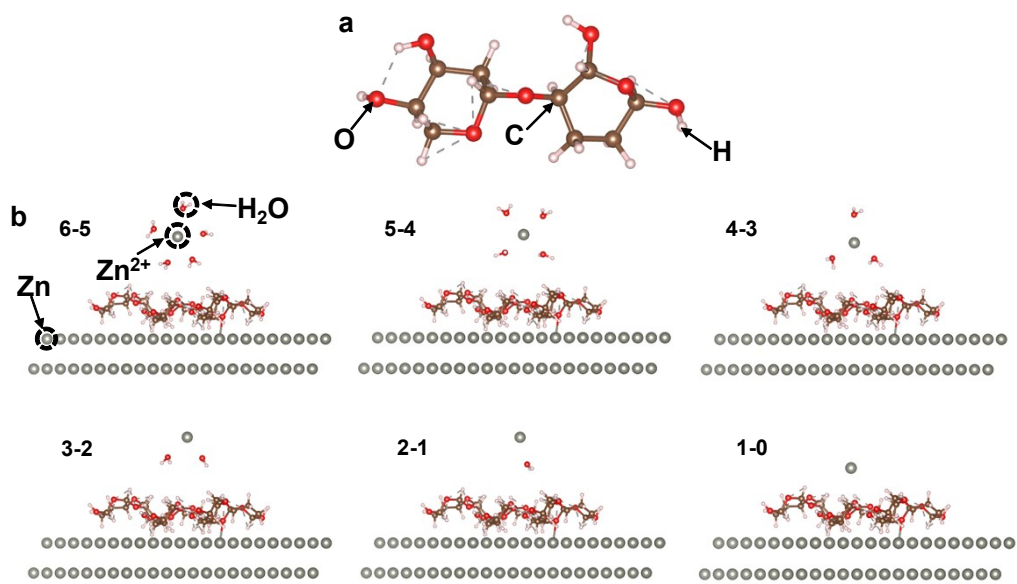


Fig. S10. (a) Constructed CNF molecular structure model. (b) Simulated desolvation process of Zn^{2+} ions by sequential removal of six H_2O on CNF@Zn surface.

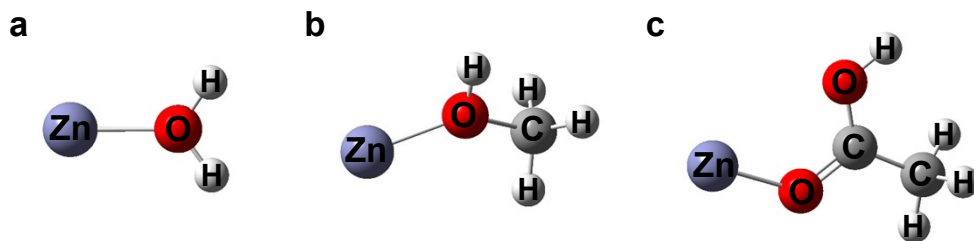


Fig. S11. Simulated binding energy between Zn²⁺ ions and (a) H₂O, (b) -OH, (c) -COOH.

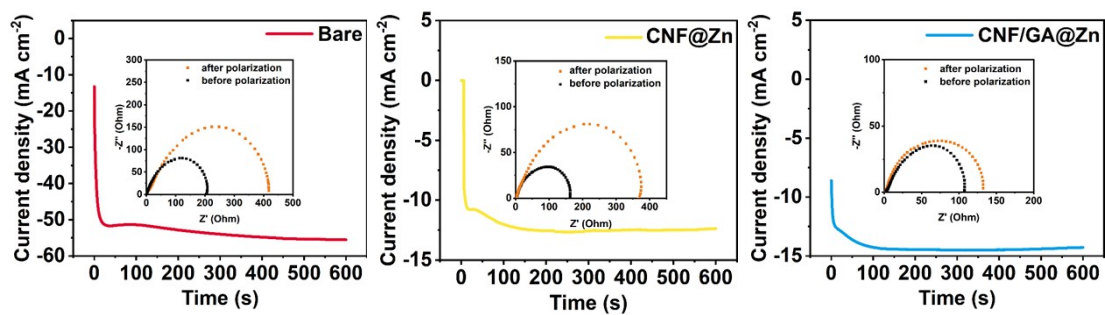


Fig. S12. Current-time plots of the symmetric cells based on bare Zn, CNF@Zn, and CNF/GA@Zn anodes (inset: the Nyquist polts before and after polarization).

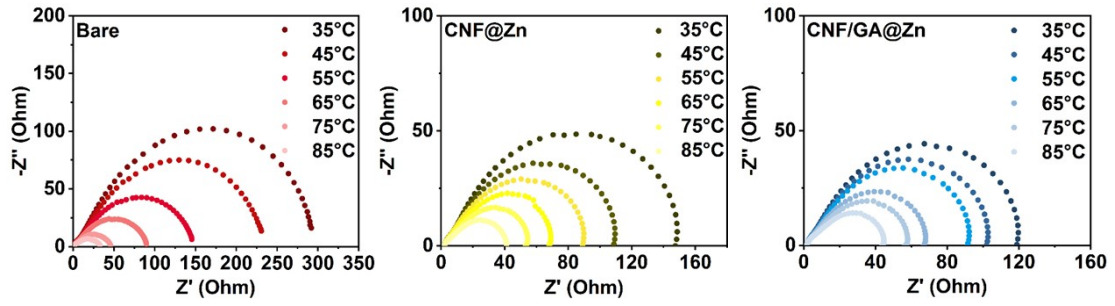


Fig. S13. Nyquist plots of the symmetric cells based on bare Zn, CNF@Zn, and CNF/GA@Zn anodes at the temperature of 35 °C, 45 °C, 55 °C, 65 °C, 75 °C, and 85 °C.

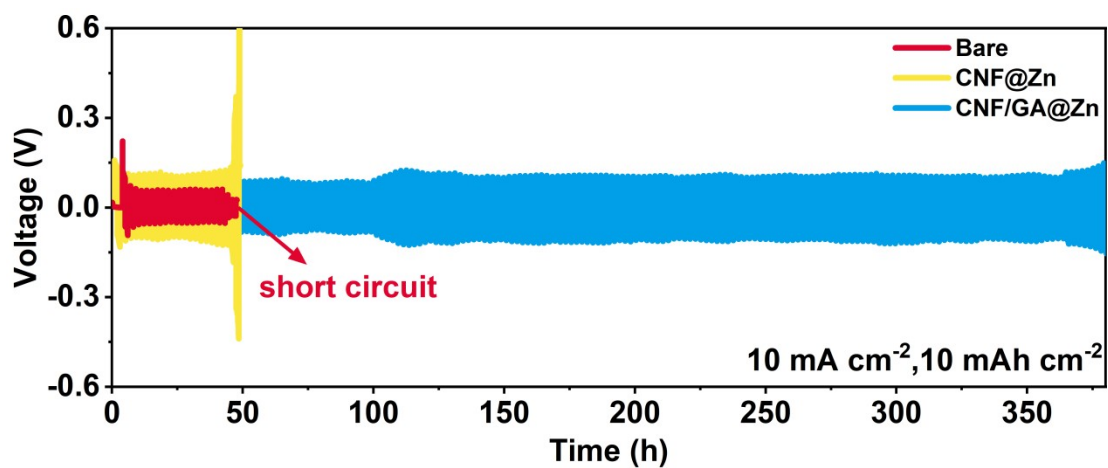


Fig. S14. Long-term cycling performance of the symmetric cells based on bare Zn, CNF@Zn, and CNF/GA@Zn anodes at a current density of 10 mA cm^{-2} with a capacity of 10 mAh cm^{-2} .

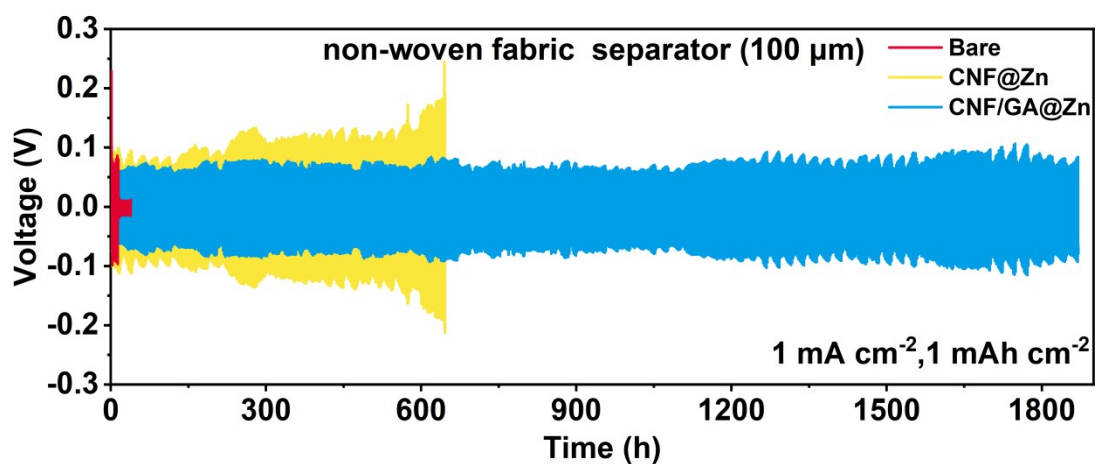


Fig. S15. Long-term cycling performance of symmetric cells assembled with non-woven separators at 1 mA cm^{-2} and 1 mAh cm^{-2} .

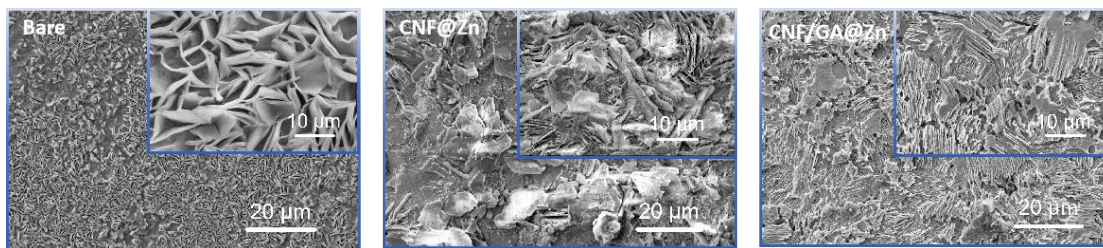


Fig. S16. SEM images of bare Zn, CNF@Zn, and CNF/GA@Zn after 1 cycle at the current density of 1 mA cm^{-2} with a capacity of 1 mAh cm^{-2}

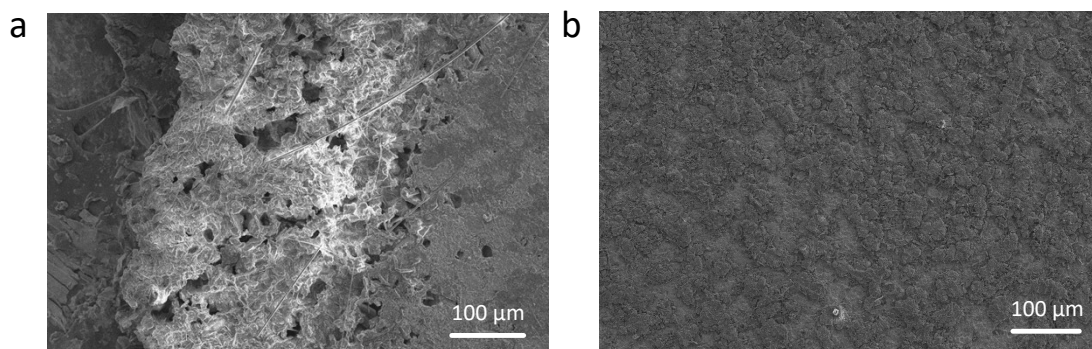


Fig. S17. SEM images of (a) bare Zn and (b) CNF/GA@Zn surface after cycling at 1 mA cm^{-2} , 1 mAh cm^{-2} for 300 hours.

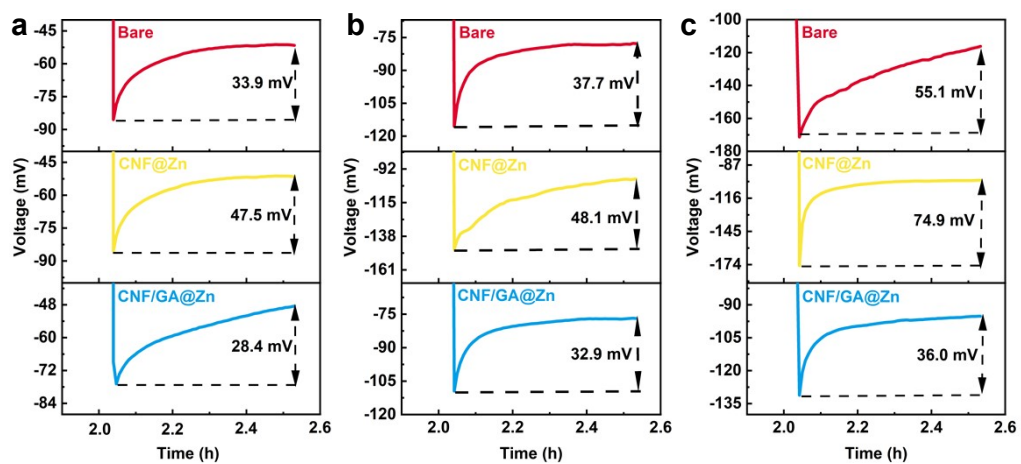


Fig. S18. Nucleation overpotential of the symmetric cells based on bare Zn, CNF@Zn, and CNF/GA@Zn at different densities of (a) 1 mA cm^{-2} , 1 mAh cm^{-2} , (b) 5 mA cm^{-2} , 5 mAh cm^{-2} and (c) 10 mA cm^{-2} , 10 mAh cm^{-2} .

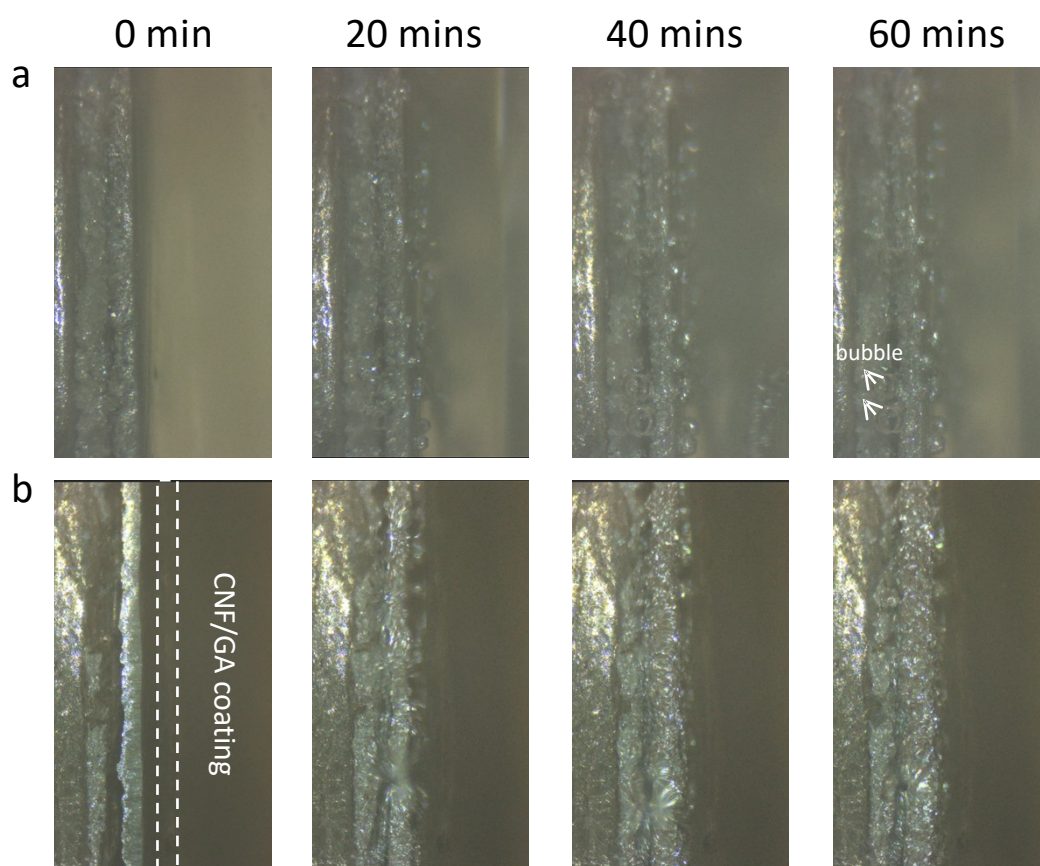


Fig. S19. Situ optical microscopy image of (a) bare Zn and (b) CNF/GA@Zn surface after depositing at 10 mA cm^{-2} for 0, 20, 40, 60 mins.

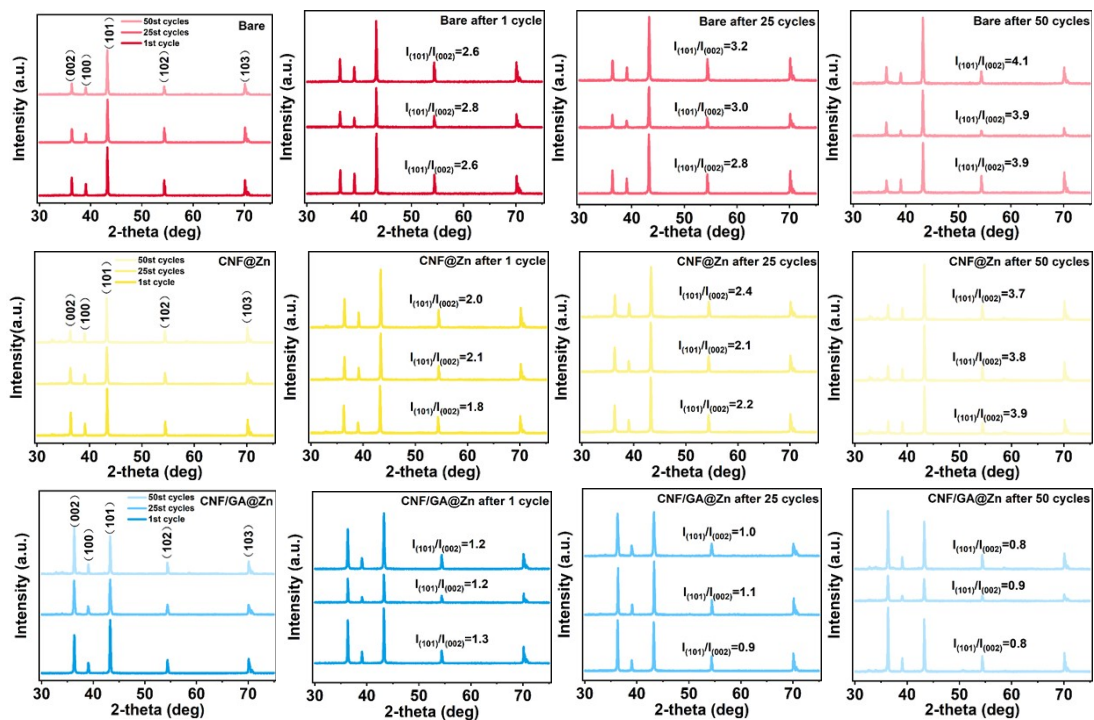


Fig. S20. XRD patterns at three different positions on the surface of the Zn anode after 1, 25, and 50 cycles at 1 mA cm^{-2} , 1 mAh cm^{-2} .

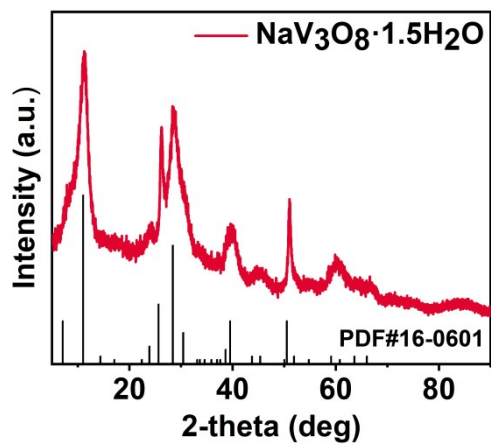


Fig. S21. XRD curve of the NaV₃O₈·1.5H₂O.

Table S1. Comparison of electrochemical performance of the different Zn anode protection scheme for symmetric cells

Anode	Current density and capacity	Cycle life	Reference
NGO ^{a)}	1 mA cm ⁻² , 1 mAh cm ⁻²	1200 h	[S1]
CNF/Zn@Zn ^{b)}	2 mA cm ⁻² , 1 mAh cm ⁻²	260 h	[S2]
NBC@Zn ^{c)}	2 mA cm ⁻² , 1 mAh cm ⁻²	1200 h	[S3]
CAZ@Zn ^{d)}	1 mA cm ⁻² , 1 mAh cm ⁻²	2750 h	[S4]
Sep-OH ^{e)}	5 mA cm ⁻² , 1 mAh cm ⁻²	800 h	[S5]
CNF-SO ₃ Zn ^{f)}	1 mA cm ⁻² , 0.5 mAh cm ⁻²	100 h	[S6]
CNF/MXene@Zn ^{g)}	1 mA cm ⁻² , 1 mAh cm ⁻²	2800 h	[S7]
SA-coated Zn ^{h)}	0.5 mA cm ⁻² , 0.5 mAh cm ⁻²	920 h	[S8]
ZC separator ⁱ⁾	0.5 mA cm ⁻² , 0.25 mAh cm ⁻²	2000 h	[S9]
CNF/GA@Zn	1 mA cm ⁻² , 1 mAh cm ⁻²	2920 h	This work
	5 mA cm ⁻² , 5 mAh cm ⁻²	850 h	
	10 mA cm ⁻² , 10 mAh cm ⁻²	380 h	

^{a)} NGO = an artificial interface film of nitrogen (N)-doped graphene oxide;

^{b)} CNF/Zn@Zn = a lightweight and flexible three-dimensional carbon nanofiber architecture with uniform Zn seeds prepared from bacterial cellulose;

^{c)} NBC@Zn = an amino-grafted bacterial cellulose film;

^{d)} CAZ@Zn = an ion-affiliative cellulose acetate coating with Zn(CF₃SO₃)₂;

^{e)} Sep-OH = a coating prepared from sepiolite and its derived materials;

^{f)} CNF-SO₃Zn = a multifunctional aqueous ZB separator based on a single-ion-functionalized cellulose nanofiber membrane;

^{g)} CNF/MXene@Zn = a cellulose nanofiber/MXene composite membrane;

^{h)} SA-coated Zn = an anionic polyelectrolyte alginate acid coating;

ⁱ⁾ ZC separator = a cellulose nanofibers-ZrO₂ composite separator;

Table S2. Comparison of Self-discharge performance of the different Zn anode protection scheme for full cells

Programme	Cathode	standing time	Capacity retention	Reference
CS and SA coating ^{a)}	H ₂ V ₃ O ₈	24 h	85%	[S10]
Na ₃ NTA additive ^{b)}	V ₂ O ₅	24 h	83%	[S11]
KTPP additive ^{c)}	MnO ₂	24 h	88%	[S12]
NBC layer	V ₂ O ₅	24 h	94.94%	[S3]
β-CD additive ^{d)}	V ₂ O ₅	36 h	71%	[S13]
ACE additive ^{e)}	V ₂ O ₅	24 h	82.95%	[S14]
Irgacure 2959 additive ^{f)}	VS ₂	24 h	96.4%	[S15]
Thiourea additive	V ₂ O ₅	24 h	98.03%	[S16]
CNF/GA coating	NVO	24 h	99%	This work

^{a)} CS and SA coating = a film consisted by chitosan and sodium alginate;

^{b)} Na₃NTA additive = trisodium nitrilotriacetate;

^{c)} KTPP additive = penta-potassium triphosphate electrolyte;

^{d)} β-CD additive = β-cyclodextrin electrolyte;

^{e)} ACE additive = acesulfame electrolyte;

^{f)} Irgacure 2959 additive = 2-Hydroxy-4'-(2-hydroxyethoxy)-2-methylpropiophenon;

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