

*Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for Journal of Materials Chemistry A.*

**Bimetallic-ions co-intercalation to stabilize vanadium-oxygen bond towards high-performance aqueous zinc-ion storage**

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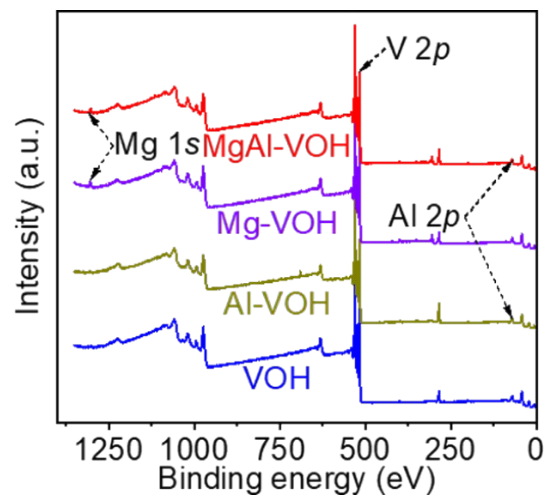


Fig. S1 XPS spectra of MgAl-VOH, Mg-VOH, Al-VOH, and pure VOH. The coexistence of Mg and Al signals indicates the successful achievement of MgAl-VOH using the unique bimetallic-ions co-intercalated strategy.

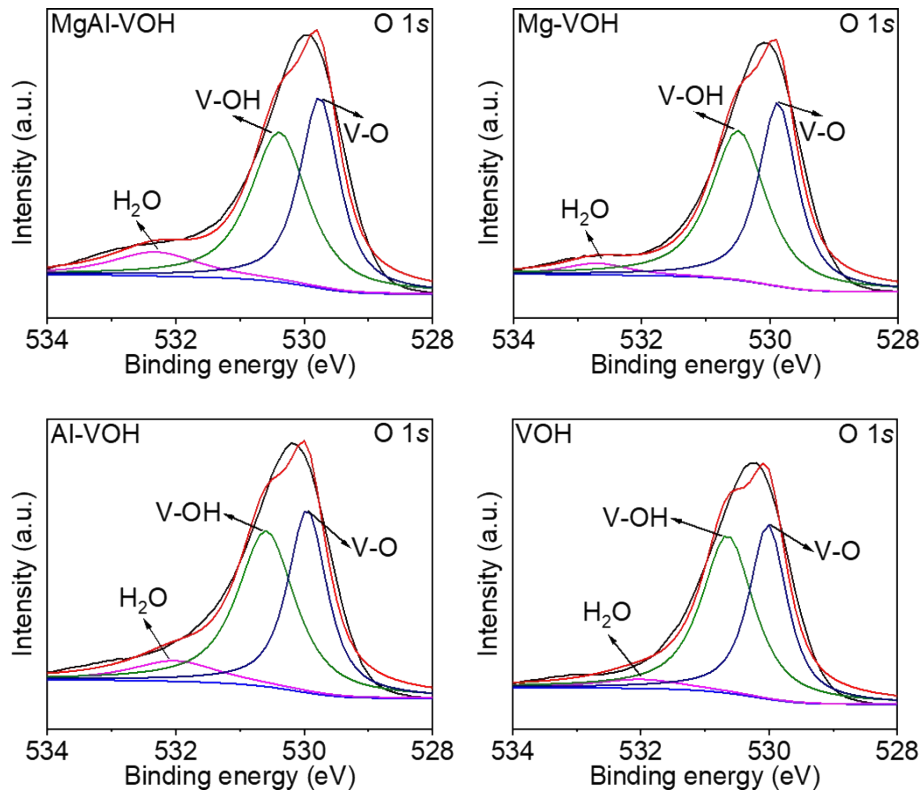


Fig. S2 O 1s XPS spectra of MgAl-VOH, Mg-VOH, Al-VOH, and pure VOH. The Al-O and Mg-O peaks are not observed in such samples, implying that  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$  and  $\text{Al}^{3+}$  ions are intercalated rather than doped in VOH.

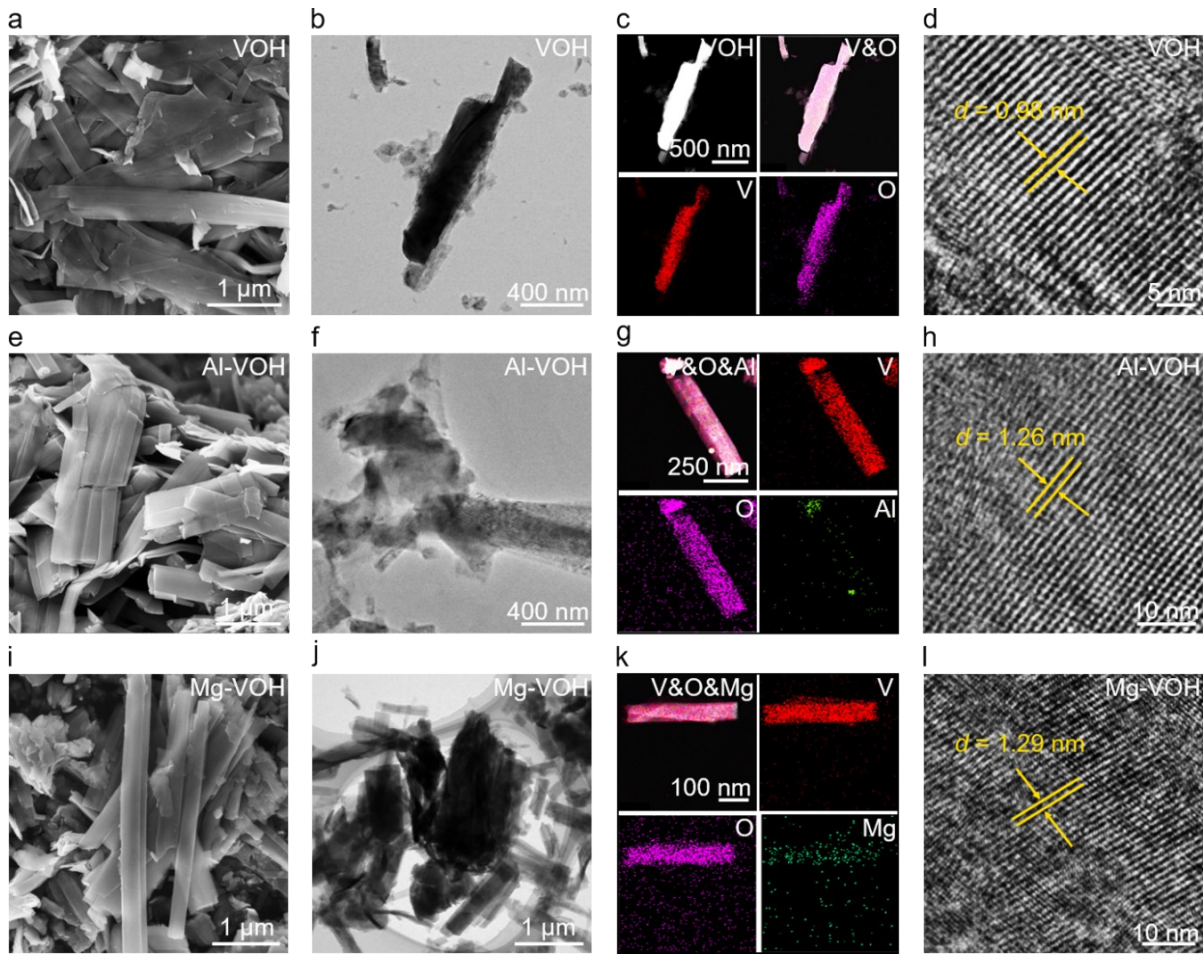


Fig. S3 The morphologies and chemical compositions characterizations of Mg-VOH, Al-VOH, and pure VOH. (a,e,i) SEM images of Mg-VOH, Al-VOH, and pure VOH, showing their nanobelt morphologies. (b,f,j) TEM images of Mg-VOH, Al-VOH, and pure VOH. (c,g,k) EDS mapping images of Mg-VOH, Al-VOH, and pure VOH, revealing their uniform elements distributions. (d,h,l) Atomic resolution TEM images of Mg-VOH, Al-VOH, and pure VOH. The large interlayer spacings are observed in Mg-VOH (1.29 nm) and Al-VOH (1.26 nm) comparing with the pure VOH (0.98 nm).

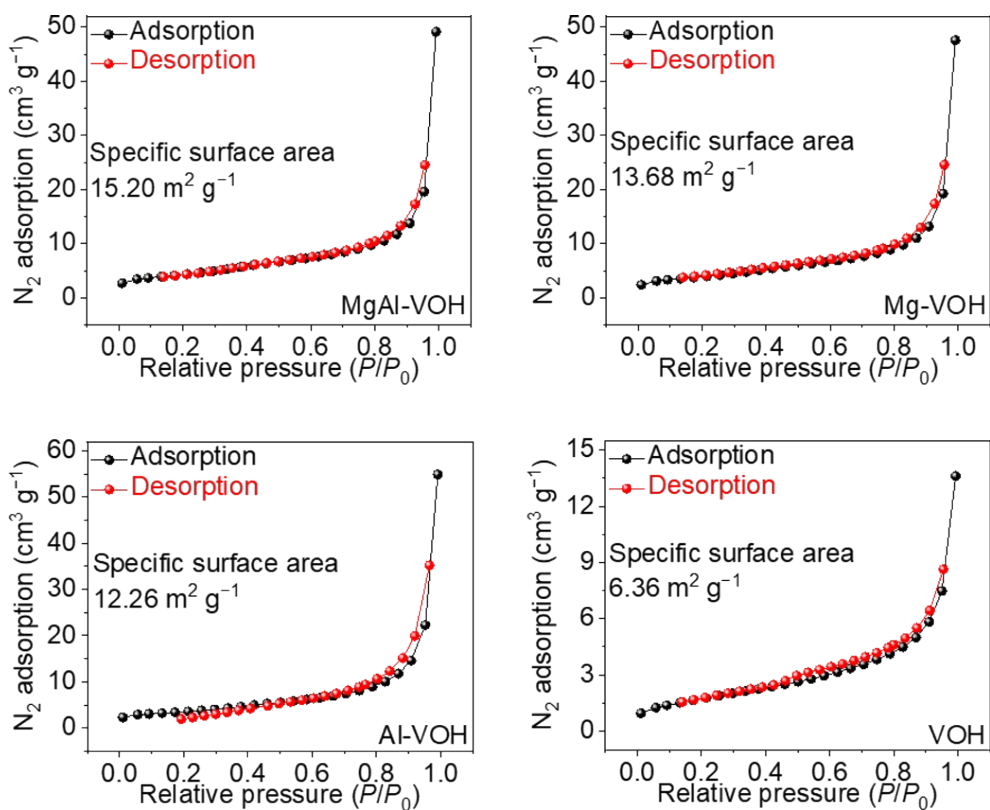


Fig. S4 The specific surface area calculations for MgAl-VOH, Mg-VOH, Al-VOH, and pure VOH.

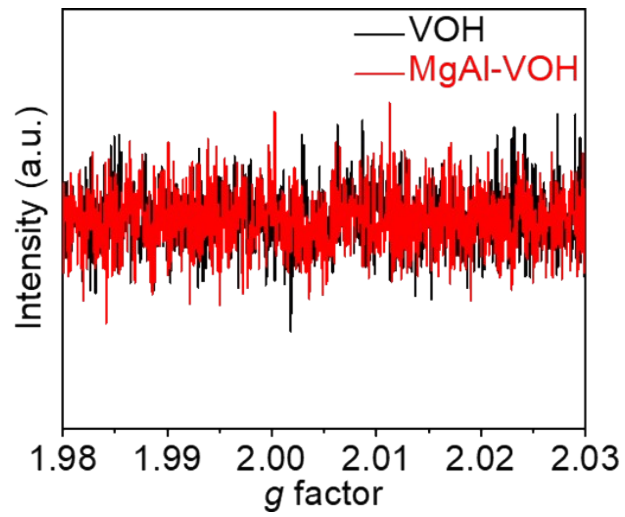


Fig. S5 EPR spectra of MgAl-VOH and pure VOH, showing that the oxygen vacancies are not observed after introducing  $\text{Al}^{3+}$  and  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$  ions.

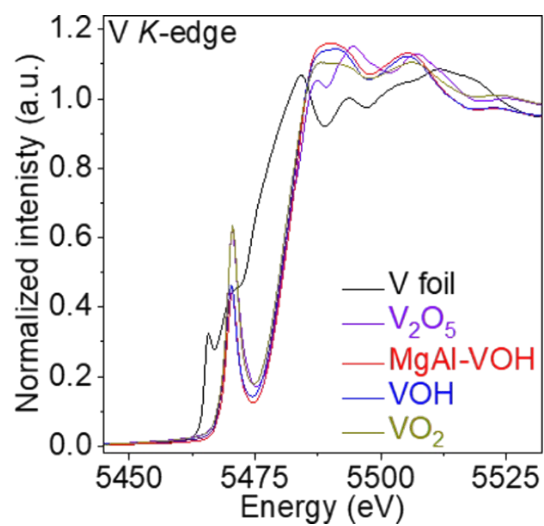


Fig. S6 XANES spectra of MgAl-VOH, VOH, V foil, V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, and VO<sub>2</sub>, respectively. The existence and low strength of pre-edge in MgAl-VOH indicates the abundant 3*d* electrons of V.

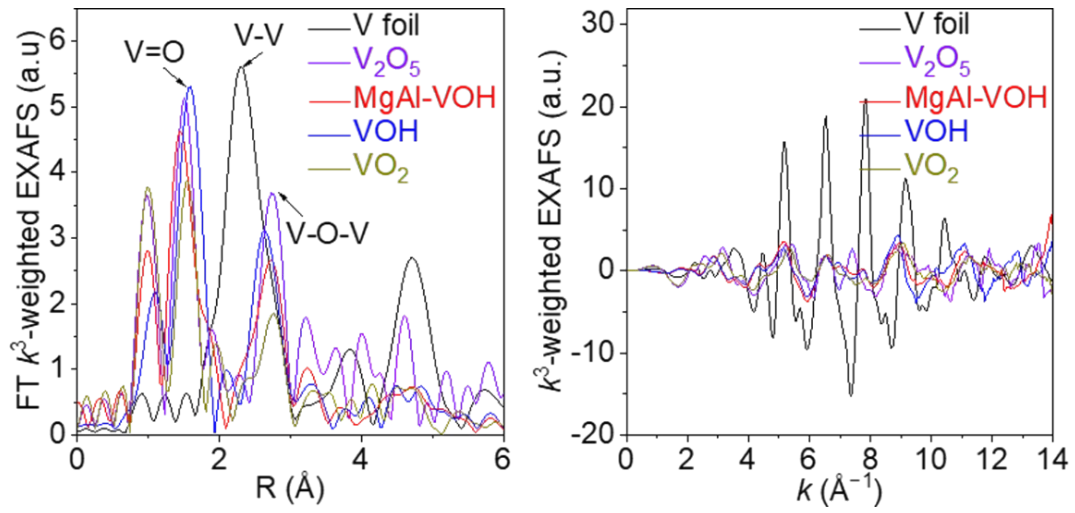


Fig. S7 EXAFS measurement results of MgAl-VOH, VOH, V foil,  $V_2O_5$ , and  $VO_2$ , respectively. The smaller V=O bond length in MgAl-VOH than that in VOH should stabilize the V=O bonds significantly.



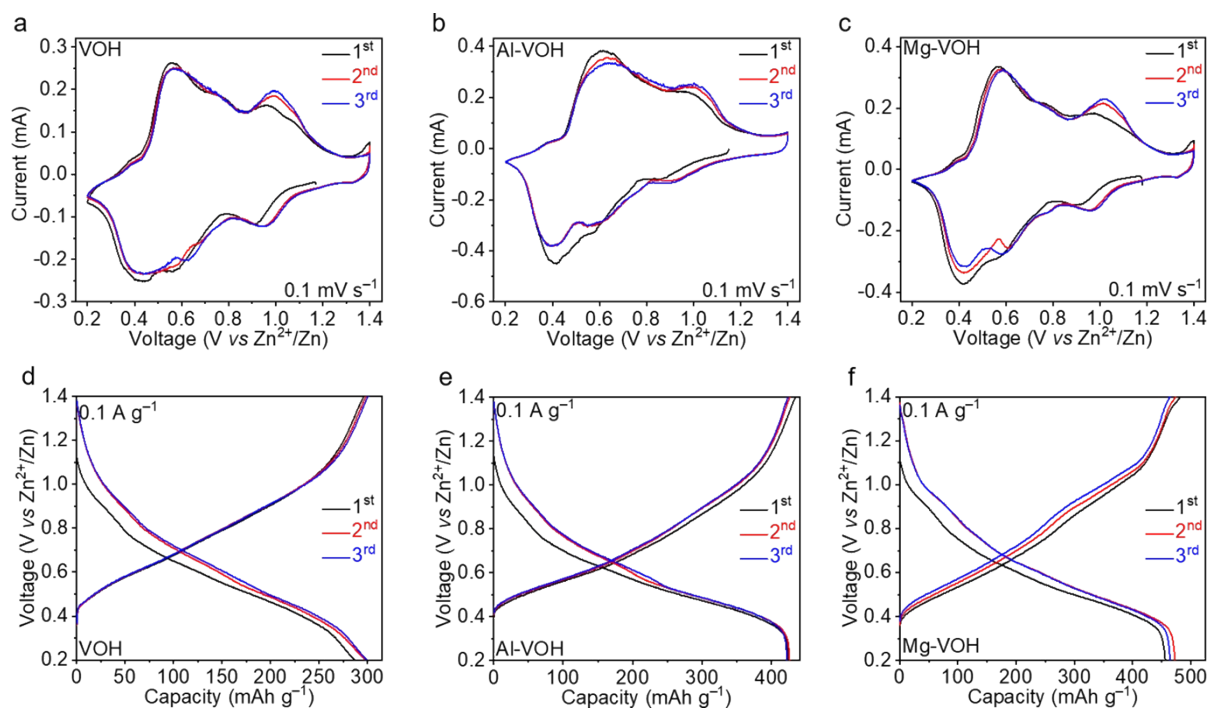


Fig. S8 Electrochemical performances of Mg-VOH, Al-VOH, and pure VOH. (a–c) CV curves of Mg-VOH, Al-VOH, and pure VOH in the first three cycles with a scan rate of 0.1 mV s<sup>-1</sup>. (d–f) Charging and discharging curves of Mg-VOH, Al-VOH, and pure VOH in the first three cycles at a current density of 0.1 A g<sup>-1</sup>.

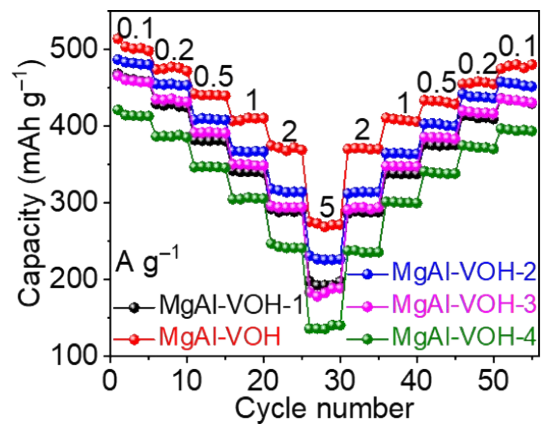


Fig. S9 Rate capabilities of MgAl-VOH with different Mg<sup>2+</sup> and Al<sup>3+</sup> ions concentrations.

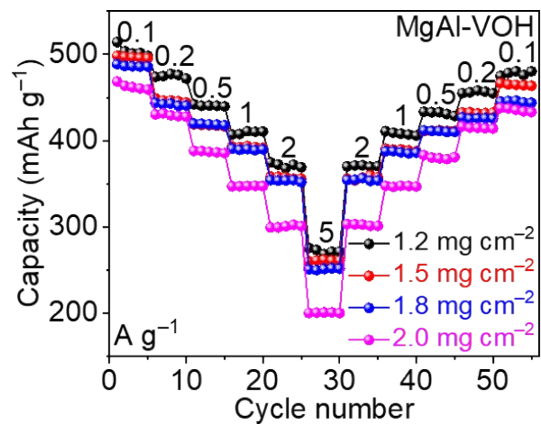


Fig. S10 Rate capabilities of MgAl-VOH with the mass loadings of 1.2, 1.5, 1.8, and 2.0  $\text{mg cm}^{-2}$ , respectively.

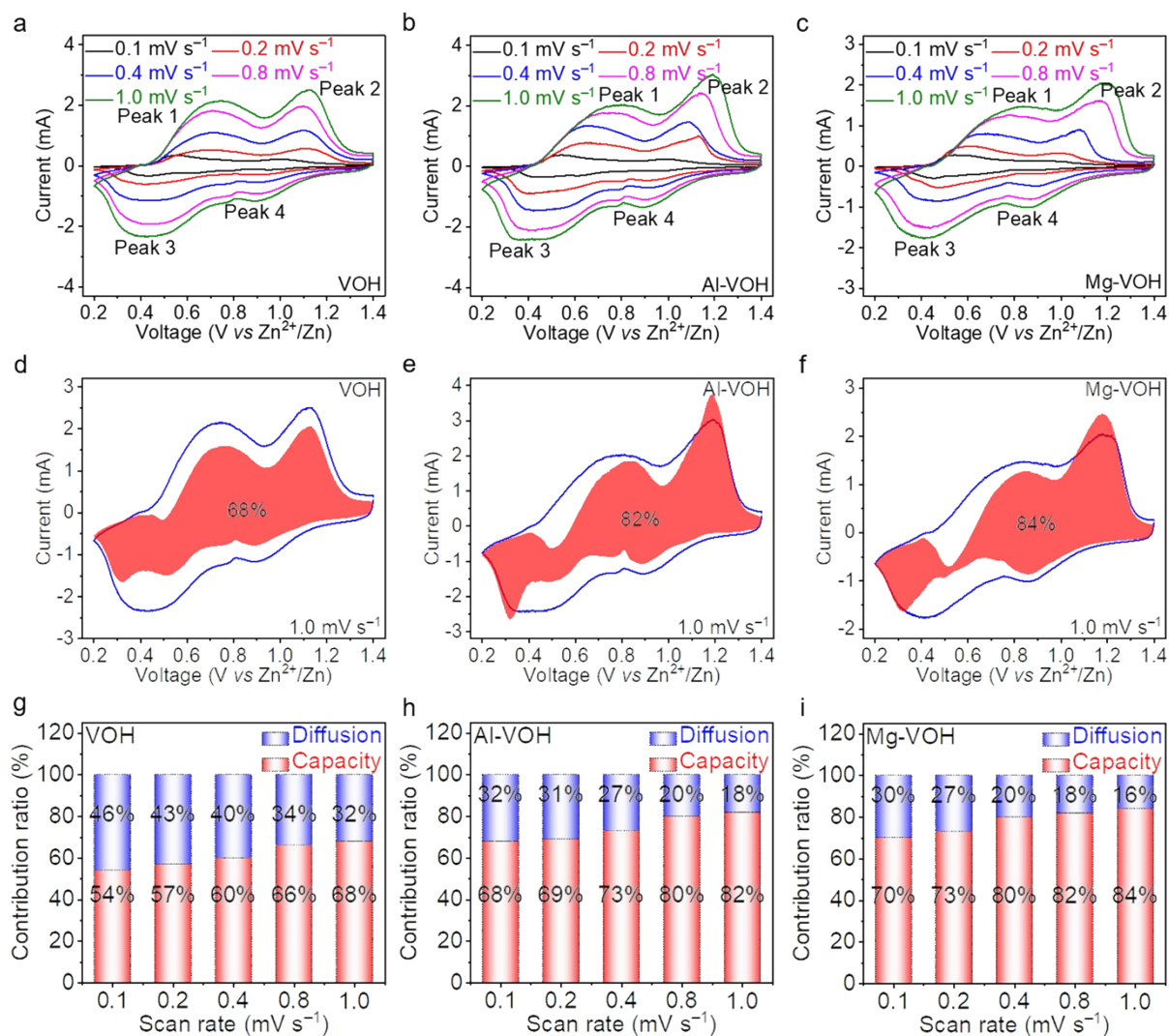


Fig. S11 Electrochemical kinetics of Mg-VOH, Al-VOH, and pure VOH. (a–c) CV curves of Mg-VOH, Al-VOH, and pure VOH at different scan rates. (d–f) CV profiles of Mg-VOH, Al-VOH, and pure VOH with the capacitive contribution at a scan rate of 1.0 mV s<sup>-1</sup>. (g–i) Capacitive contributions in Mg-VOH, Al-VOH, and pure VOH at different scan rates.

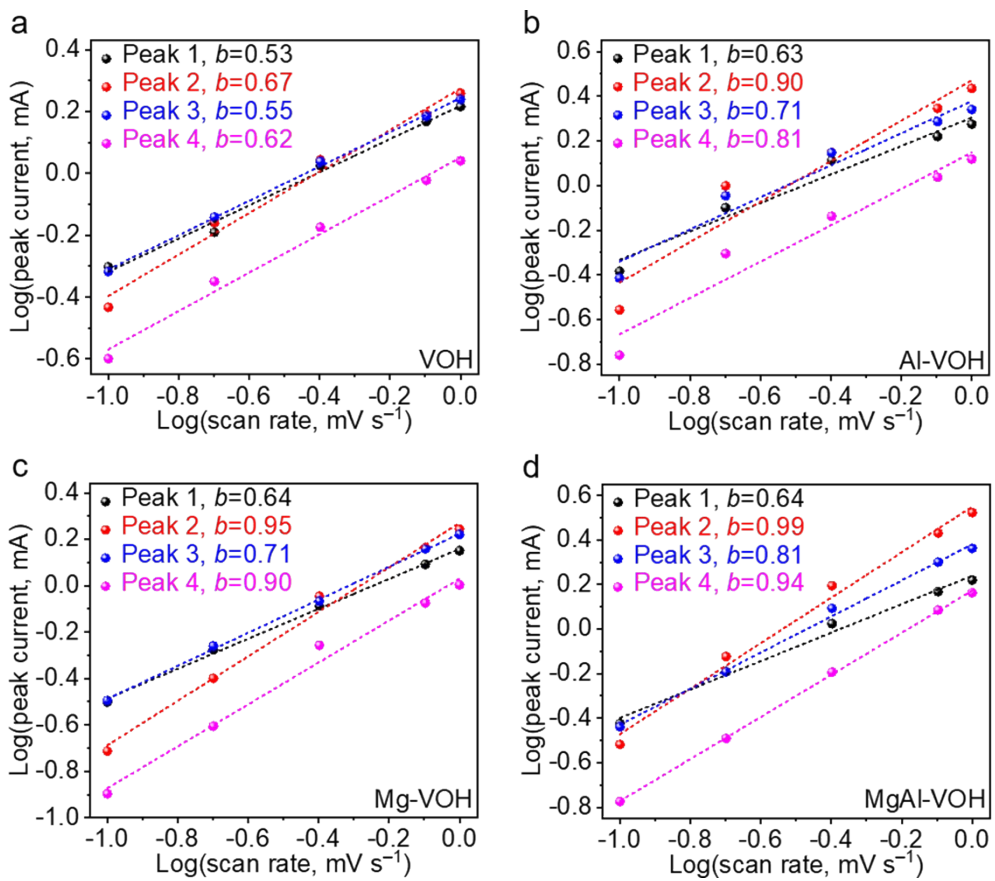


Fig. S12 The extraction of capacitive contribution for MgAl-VOH, Mg-VOH, Al-VOH, and pure VOH, respectively. (a–d) The *b* values of such four electrodes.

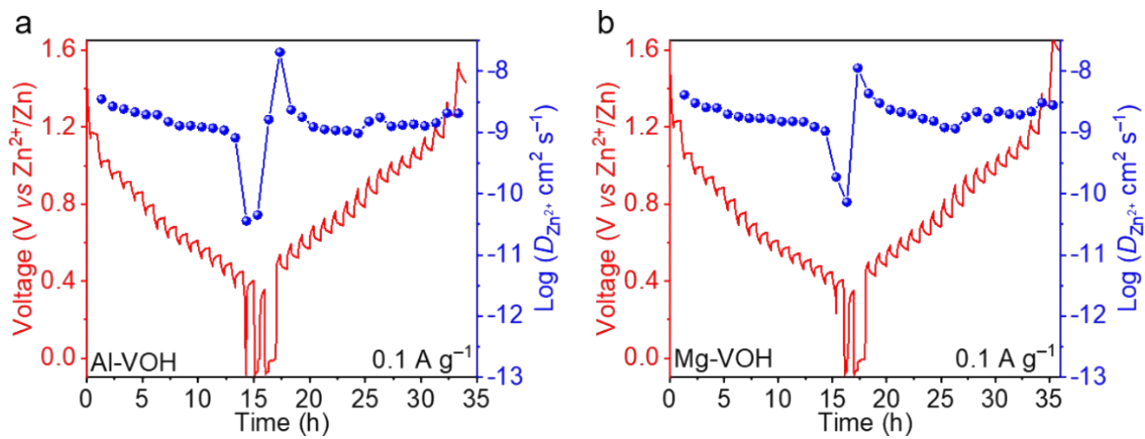


Fig. S13  $\text{Zn}^{2+}$  ion diffusion coefficients in Mg-VOH and Al-VOH during the charging and discharging processes.

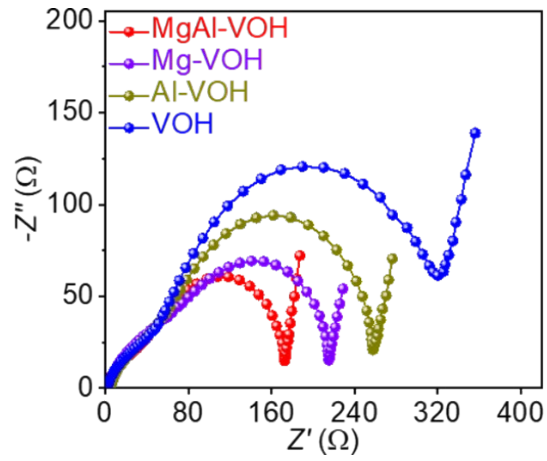


Fig. S14 EIS results of MgAl-VOH, Mg-VOH, Al-VOH, and pure VOH. The smaller resistance in MgAl-VOH than those in Mg-VOH, Al-VOH, and pure VOH indicates the faster charge transfer.

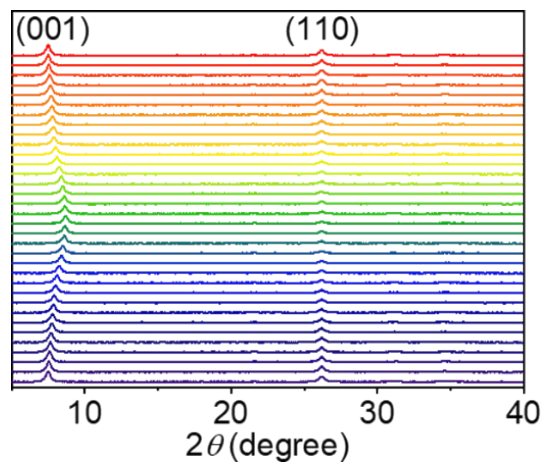


Fig. S15 In-situ XRD patterns of MgAl-VOH during the charging and discharging processes. The unchanged (110) characteristic peak indicates the high structure stability of MgAl-VOH.



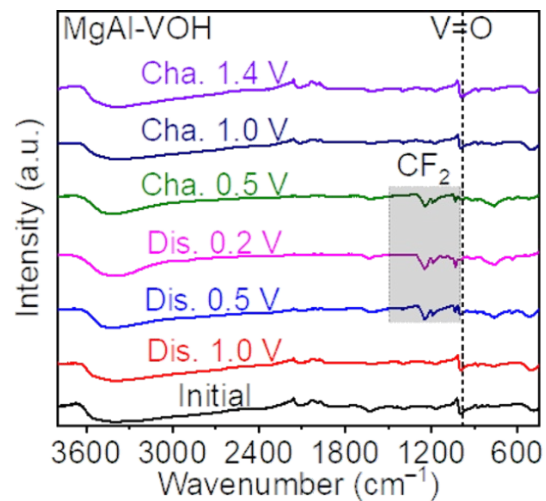


Fig. S16 Ex-situ FTIR of MgAl-VOH at different charging and discharging states. The formation of  $Zn_x(OH)_y(CF_3SO_3)_{2x-y} \cdot nH_2O$  by-product confirms the co-de/intercalation mechanism of  $Zn^{2+}/H^+$  ions.

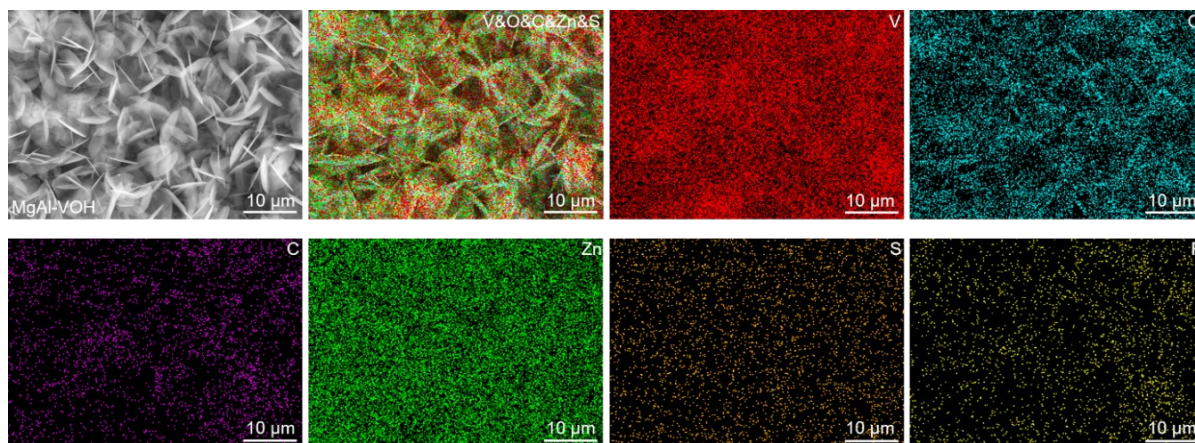


Fig. S17 EDS mapping images of MgAl-VOH after discharging to 0.2 V, reconfirming the co-de/intercalation mechanism of  $\text{Zn}^{2+}/\text{H}^+$  ions.

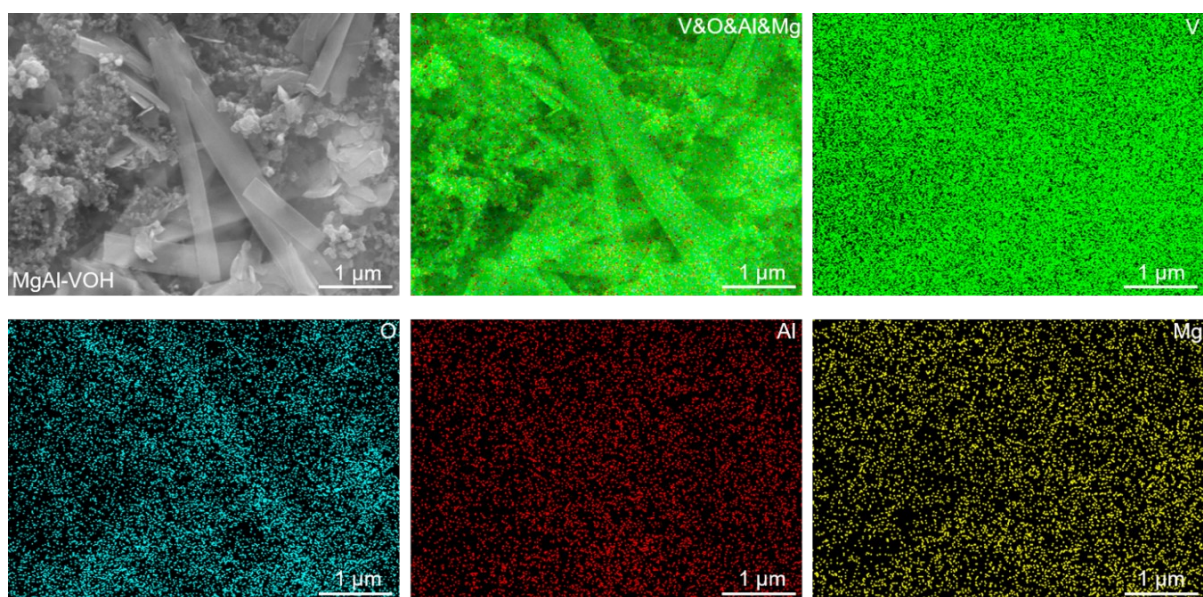


Fig. S18 EDS mapping images of MgAl-VOH at the initial state, showing the uniform distributions of Mg, Al, V, and O elements.

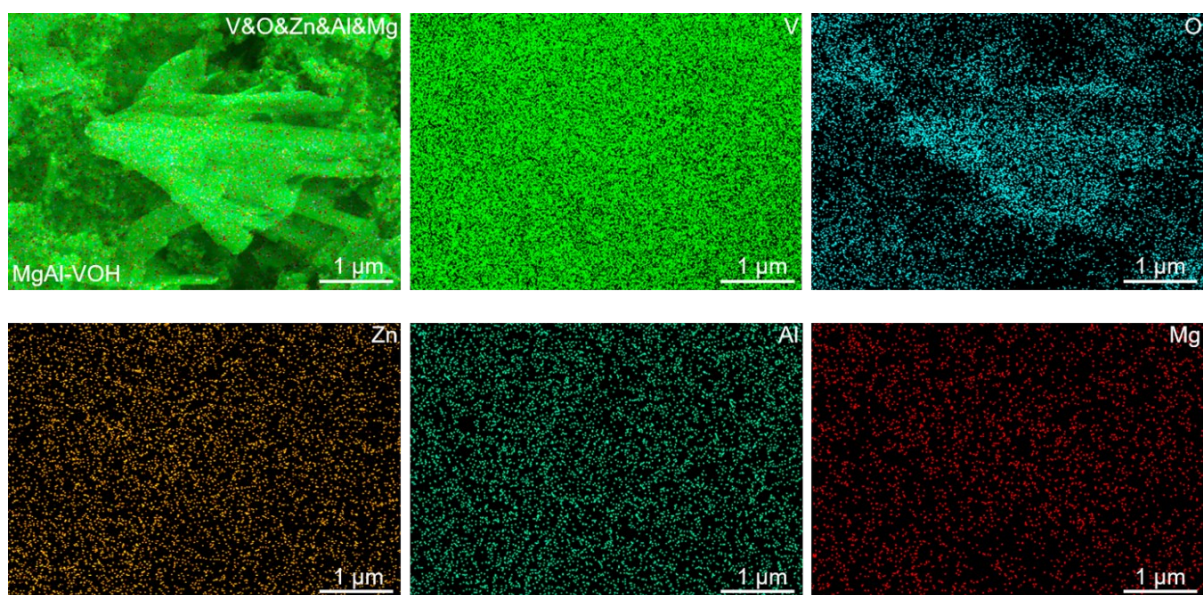


Fig. S19 EDS mapping images of MgAl-VOH after charging to 1.4 V, revealing its robust structure.

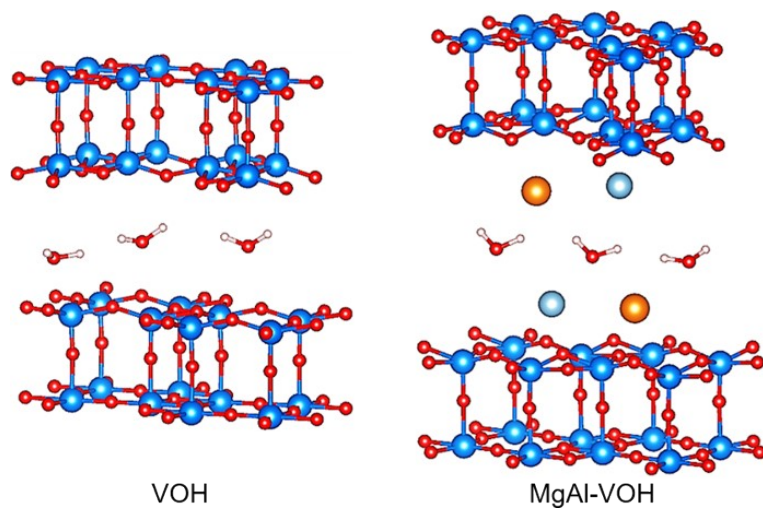


Fig. S20 The optimized atomic models of MgAl-VOH and pure VOH, respectively.

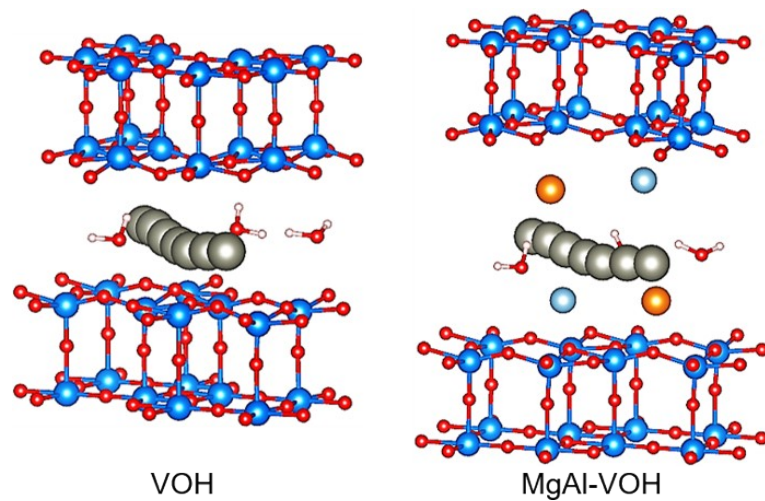


Fig. S21 The migration pathways of Zn<sup>2+</sup> ions in MgAl-VOH and pure VOH, respectively.

Table S1 ICP-OES results of MgAl-VOH, Mg-VOH, Al-VOH, and pure VOH.

Sample	Element	Content
MgAl-VOH	Mg	1.0%
	Al	0.8%
	V	42.2%
Mg-VOH	Mg	1.2%
	V	45.8%
Al-VOH	Al	0.8%
	V	45.4%
VOH	V	49.3%

Table S2 FTIR results of MgAl-VOH, Mg-VOH, Al-VOH, and pure VOH.

Sample	Peak position (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	FWHM (cm <sup>-1</sup> )
MgAl-VOH	1008	41
Mg-VOH	1007	56
Al-VOH	1004	60
VOH	1002	72



Table S3 EXAFS fitting parameters at V *K*-edge for various samples (*S0 2*=0.75).

Sample	Shell	$N^a$	$R(\text{\AA})^b$	$\sigma^2(\text{\AA}^2)^c$	$\Delta E_0$ (eV) <sup>d</sup>	R factor
<b>V foil</b>	V-V	8*	2.61±0.01	0.0078±0.0065	3.9±0.8	0.007
	V-V	6*	3.00±0.01	0.0075±0.0011		
<b>MgAl-VOH</b>	V=O	0.7±0.5	1.59±0.04	0.0071±0.0025	6.0±2.6	0.012
	V=O	3.0±0.9	1.90±0.01			
	V-V	2.0±0.6	3.03±0.02			
<b>VOH</b>	V=O	0.8±0.3	1.65±0.02	0.003*	6.0±2.4	0.027
	V=O	2.2±0.3	1.92±0.01			
	V-V	1.3±0.2	3.03±0.02			

<sup>a</sup> $N$ : coordination number; <sup>b</sup> $R$ : bond length; <sup>c</sup> $\sigma^2$ : Debye-Waller factors; <sup>d</sup> $\Delta E_0$ : inner potential correction;  $R$  factor: goodness of fit. *S0 2* was set to be 0.75, according to the experimental EXAFS fit of V foil by fixing CN as the known crystallographic value.

Table S4 ICP-OES results of MgAl-VOH with different Mg<sup>2+</sup> and Al<sup>3+</sup> ions concentrations.

	MgAl-VOH-1	MgAl-VOH	MgAl-VOH-2	MgAl-VOH-3	MgAl-VOH-4
Mg	0.6 wt%	1.0 wt%	1.7 wt%	2.3 wt%	2.4 wt%
Al	0.5 wt%	0.8 wt%	1.6 wt%	1.9 wt%	2.3 wt%

Table S5 Capacity comparison of MgAl-VOH with the other vanadium oxides at different current densities.

Sample	Current density (A g <sup>-1</sup> )	Capacity (mAh g <sup>-1</sup> )	Cycling number	Reference
PEO-LVO	0.1	438	3000	1
MVOH	0.1	405	900	2
HVO	0.1	323	1000	3
NVO/PoPDA@GO	0.5	433	1000	4
NVOH	0.05	366	1000	5
MNVO	0.1	410	5000	6
PEDOT-NVO	0.05	356	5000	7
O <sub>v</sub> -ZVO	0.1	402	2000	8
O <sub>d</sub> -VO	0.2	405	2000	9
NaCaVO	0.1	347	2000	10
AlVO-DMF	0.1	401	2000	11
(1Zn, 1Ch)-VOH	0.5	424	2000	12
CO <sub>2</sub> -V <sub>6</sub> O <sub>13</sub>	0.1	471	4000	13
NiVO-BTA	0.2	464	1600	14
<b>MgAl-VOH</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>3000</b>	<b>This work</b>

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