

Supporting Information for

Manipulating Interfacial Stability *via* Absorption-Competition Mechanism for Long-Lifespan Zn Anode

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Supplementary Figures

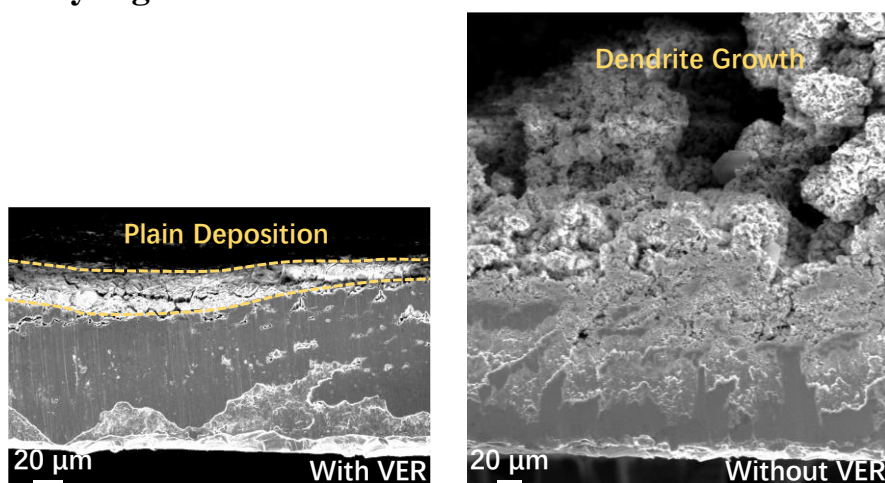


Fig. S1 Cross-sectional SEM images of Zn sheet surface with (left) and without (right) the veratraldehyde additive

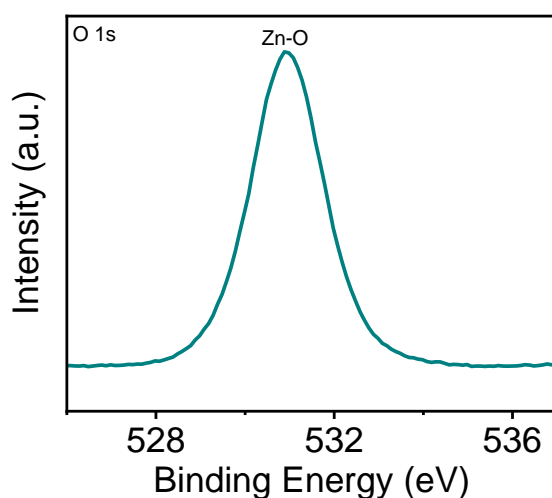


Fig. S2 The high-resolution XPS spectra of O 1s for the Zn sheet after soaked in DI water

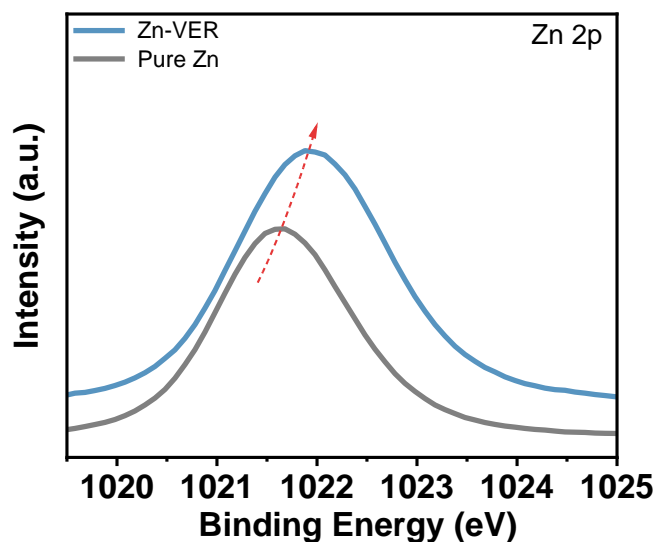


Fig. S3 Comparison of the high-resolution XPS spectra of Zn 2p between pure Zn sheet and the Zn sheet after soaked in 0.3 g L^{-1} veratraldehyde solution

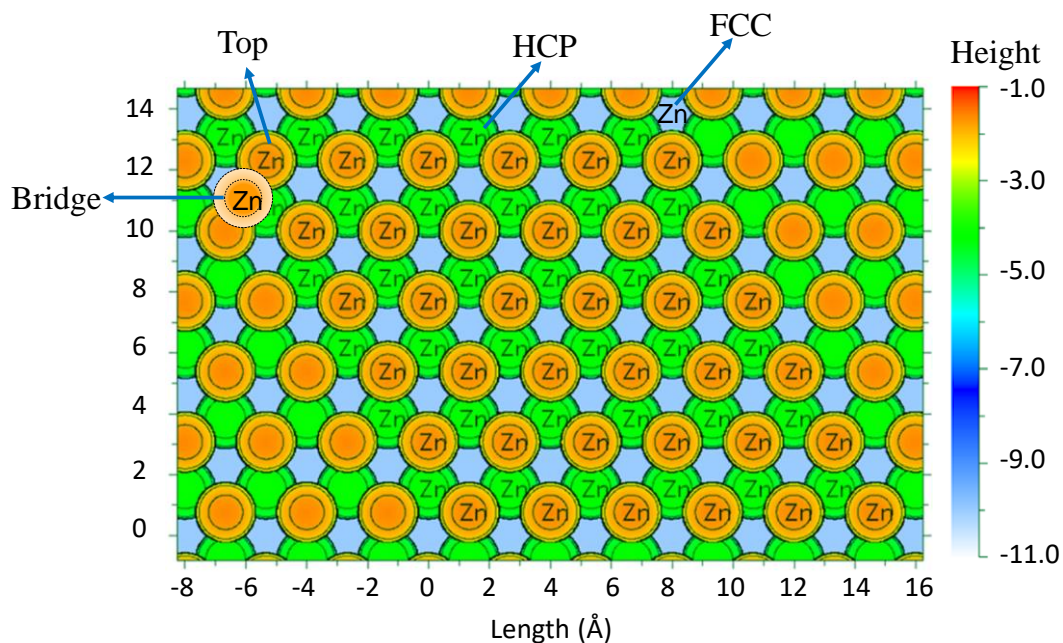


Fig. S4 Top view of the Zn slab with possible absorbed sites

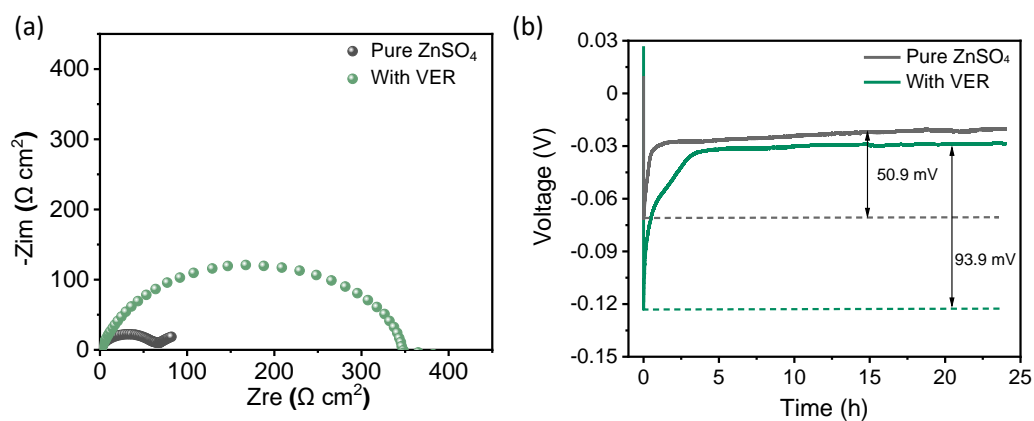


Fig. S5 (a) EIS and (b) nucleation overpotential comparison of Zn-Zn symmetric cells under electrolyte systems with and without veratraldehyde additive

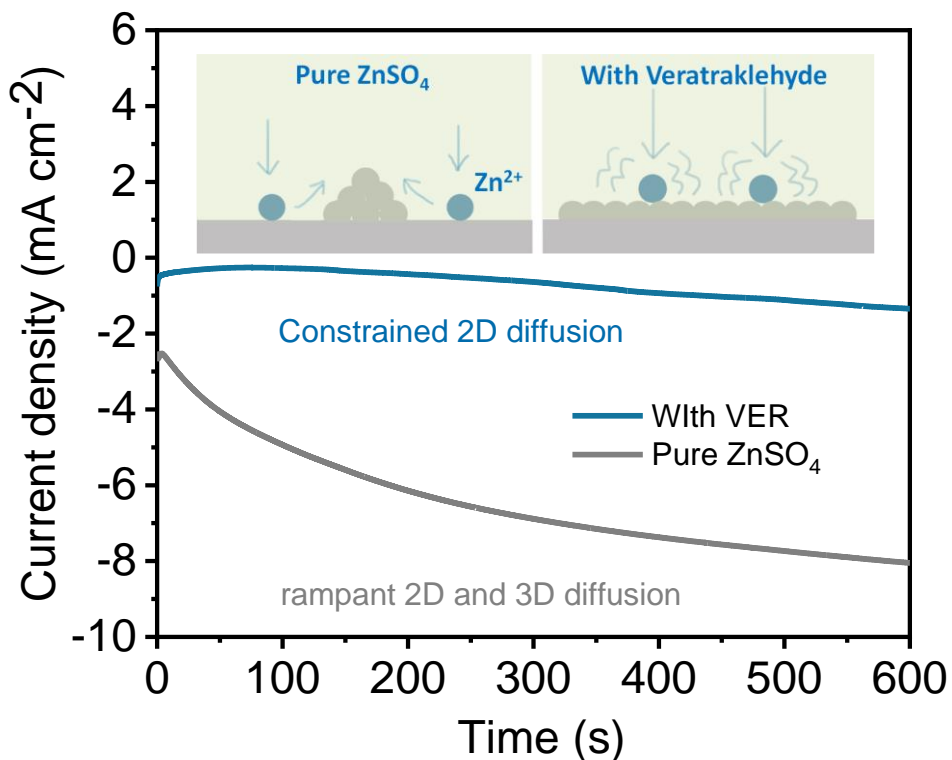


Fig. S6 Chronoamperometry curves indicating Zn²⁺ diffusion process of Zn electrode under different electrolyte system

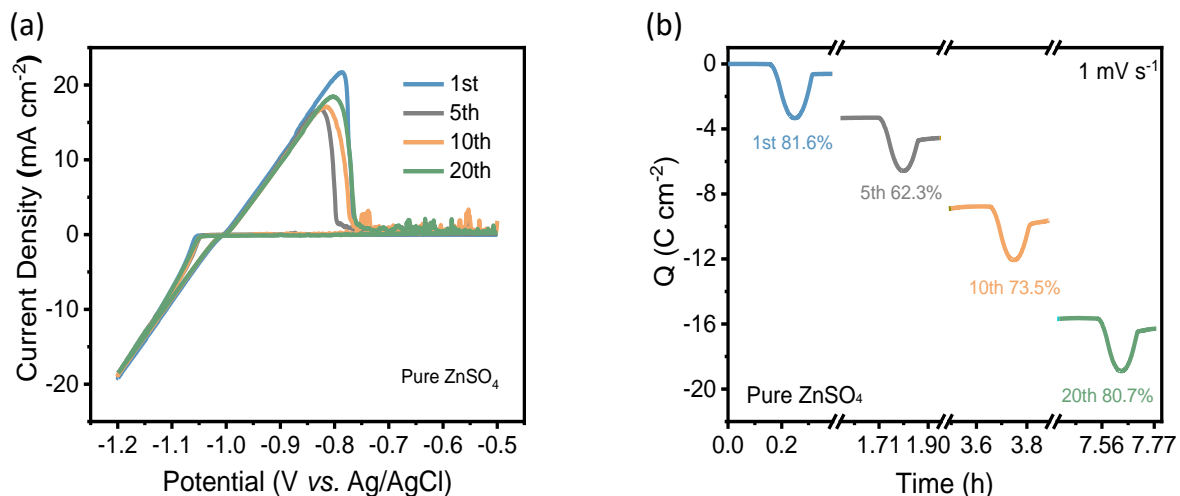


Fig. S7 (a) CV curves of Zn plating/stripping at a scan rate of 1 mV s⁻¹ in the pure ZnSO₄ electrolyte and (b) corresponding chronocoulometry curves based on above CV curves

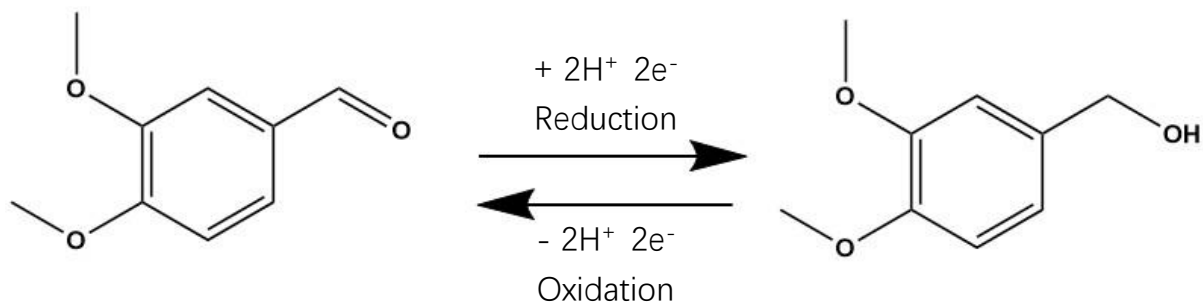


Fig. S8 Reaction formula of reversible redox process between the veratraldehyde and veratryl alcohol molecules

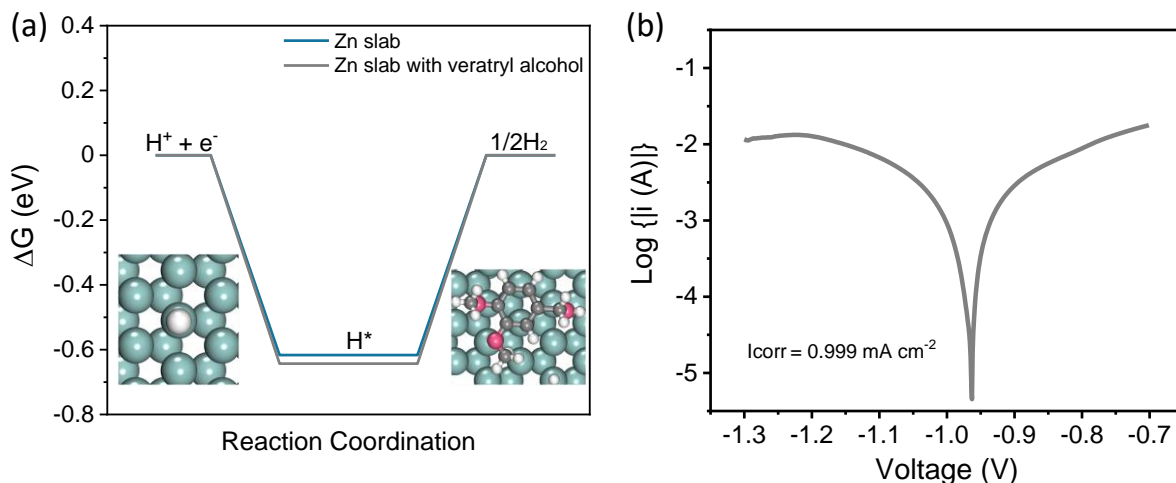


Fig. S9 (a) The HER diagrams of pure Zn slab and Zn slab with absorbed veratryl alcohol; (b) Tafel plot representing the corrosion behavior under ZnSO₄-veratryl alcohol electrolyte

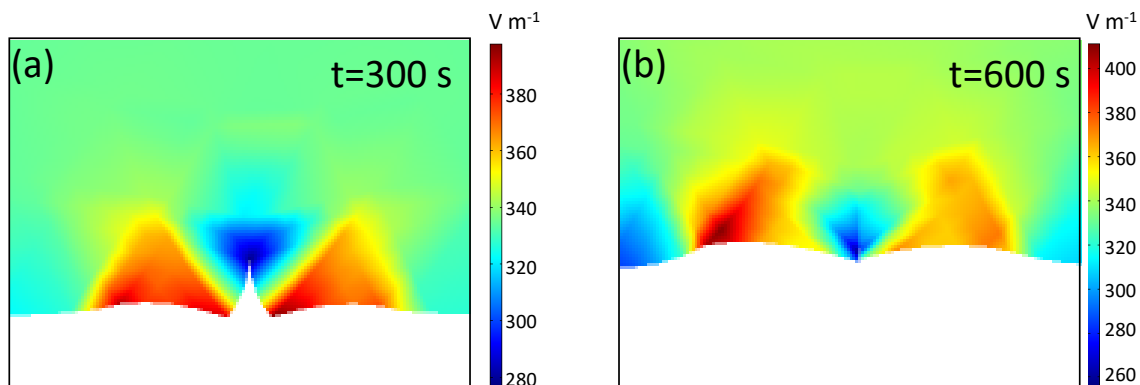


Fig. S10 Models of electric field intensity distribution under (a)-(b) ZnSO₄-veratraldehyde electrolytes at different reaction time

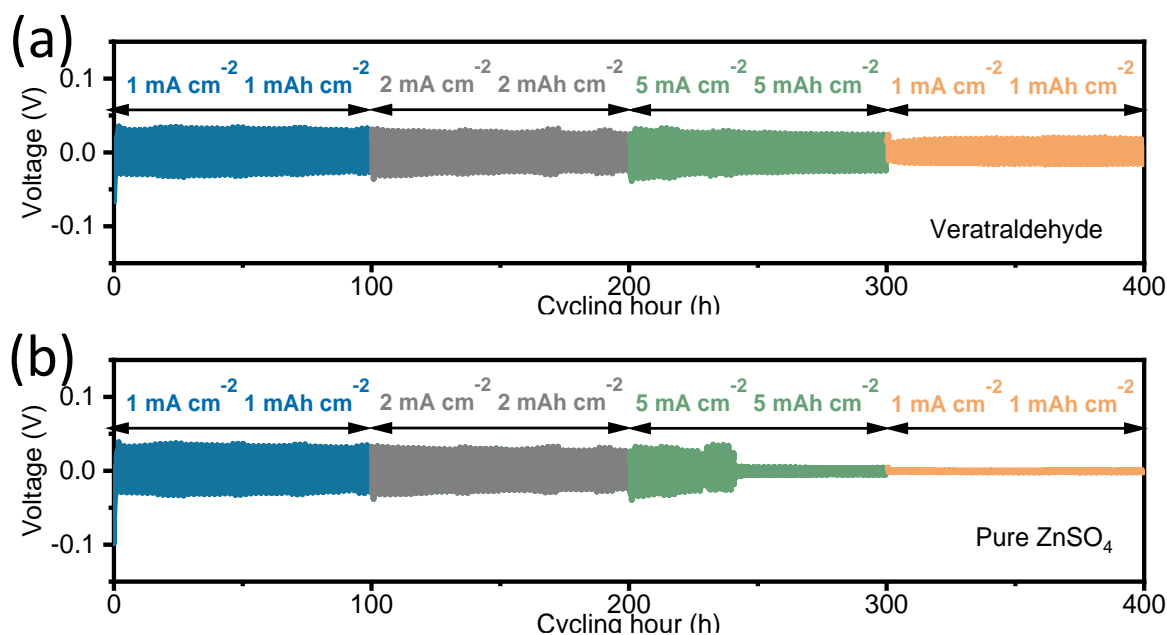


Fig. S11 Rate cycling performance comparison of Zn-Zn symmetric cells under different current densities and areal capacities of 1 mA cm⁻², 1 mAh cm⁻²; 2 mA cm⁻², 2 mAh cm⁻² and 5 mA cm⁻², 5 mAh cm⁻² in (a) ZnSO₄-veratraldehyde and (b) pure ZnSO₄ electrolytes

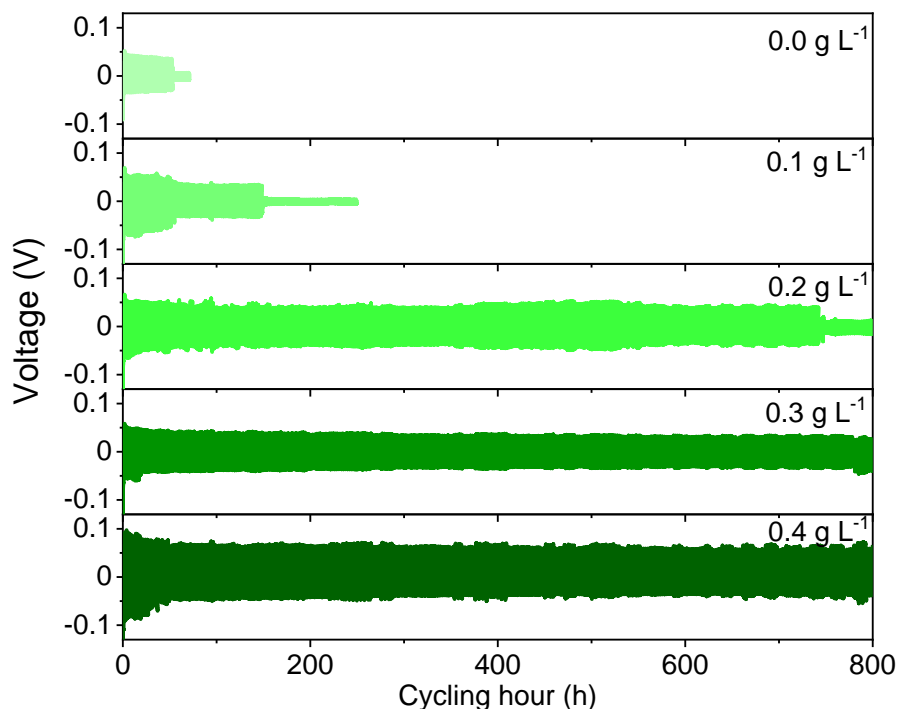


Fig. S12 Long-term cycling performance comparison of Zn-Zn symmetric cells under current densities and areal capacities of 5 mA cm⁻², 5 mAh cm⁻² in ZnSO₄ electrolytes with different veratraldehyde concentration

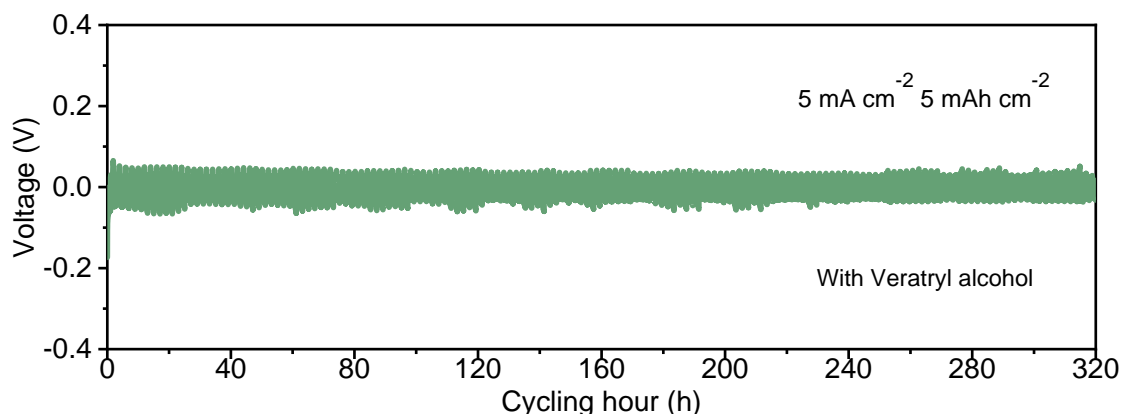


Fig. S13 Long-term cycling performance comparison of Zn-Zn symmetric cells under current densities and areal capacities of 5 mA cm⁻², 5 mAh cm⁻² in ZnSO₄ electrolytes with alcohol additive

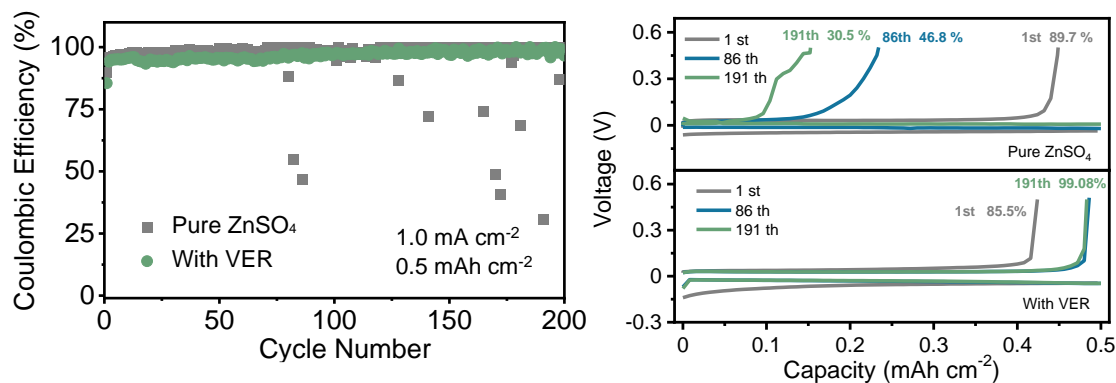


Fig. S14 Coulombic efficiency (CE) measurements of Zn//Ti cells and corresponding voltage profiles at various cycles under pure ZnSO₄ and ZnSO₄-veratraldehyde electrolytes

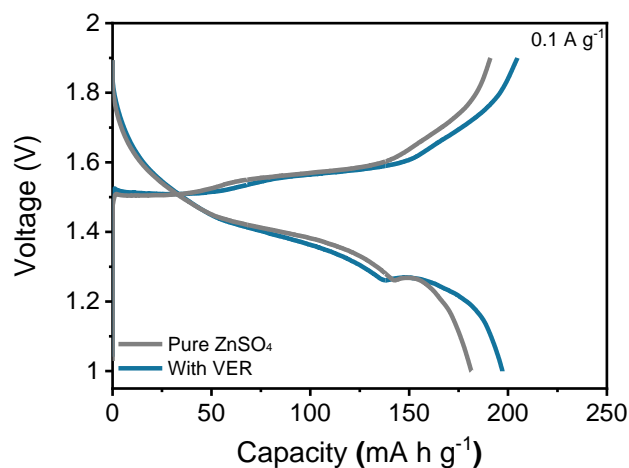


Fig. S15 GCD curves at a current density of 0.1 A g^{-1} in different electrolytes

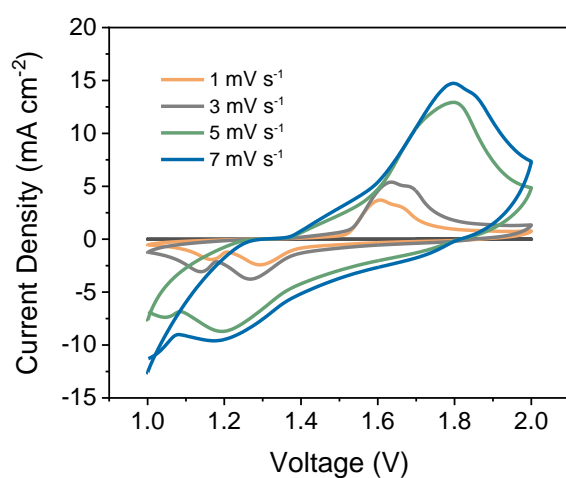


Fig. S16 CV curves of Zn-MnO₂ batteries under different scan rates ranging from 1 mV s^{-1} to 7 mV s^{-1}

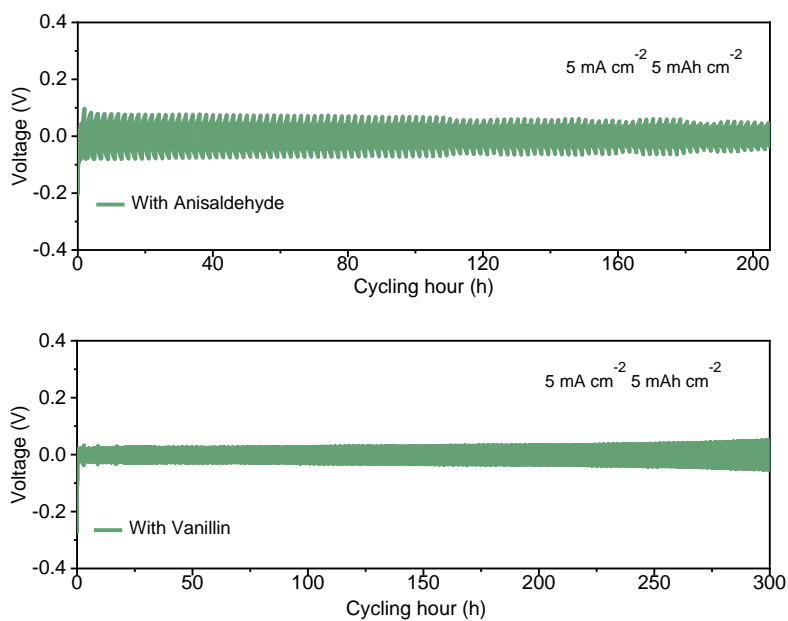


Fig. S17 Long-term cycling performance comparison of Zn-Zn symmetric cells under current densities and areal capacities of 5 mA cm^{-2} , 5 mAh cm^{-2} in ZnSO₄ electrolytes with anisaldehyde and vanillin additives