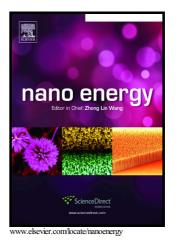
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ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

Potassium vanadates with stable structure and fast ion diffusion channel as cathode for rechargeable aqueous zinc-ion batteries

Boya Tang^{a,1}, Guozhao Fang^{a,1}, Jiang Zhou^a, Liangbing Wang^a, Yongpeng Lei^b, Chao Wang^c, Tianquan Lin^{c,d}, Yan Tang^a, Shuquan Liang^{a*}

^aSchool of Materials Science and Engineering, Central South University, Changsha 410083, Hunan, P.R. China.

^bSchool of Aeronautics and Astronautics & Science and Technology on High Strength Structural Materials Laboratory, Central South University, Changsha 410083, Hunan, P.R. China.

^cDepartment of Nuclear Science and Engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology,

Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139, United States.

^dState Key Laboratory of High Performance Ceramics and Superfine Microstructure, Shanghai Institute of Ceramics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shanghai 200050, P.R. China. zhou_jiang@csu.edu.cn (J. Zhou), lsg@csu.edu.cn (S. Liang)

Abstract

Rechargeable aqueous zinc ion batteries (ZIBs) are feasible for grid-scale applications due to their unique attributes such as safe, sustainable, and low-cost. However, it is limited by cathode materials, which requires a stable host structure and fast channel for zinc ions diffusion. Here, we develop various kinds of potassium vanadates ($K_2V_8O_{21}$, $K_{0.25}V_2O_5$, $K_2V_6O_{16}$ ·1.57H₂O and KV_3O_8) as cathodes for aqueous ZIBs. $K_2V_8O_{21}$ and $K_{0.25}V_2O_5$ with tunnel structure can maintain a stable structure and are conducive to the faster zinc ion diffusion during repeated cycles compared to the layered KV_3O_8 and $K_2V_6O_{16}$ ·1.57H₂O that suffer from structural collapse. The optimal $K_2V_8O_{21}$ cathode exhibits excellent zinc storage performance, with a high capacity of 247 mA h g⁻¹ at 0.3 A g⁻¹ and a good rate at 6 A g⁻¹ as well as excellent cyclic stability up to 300 cycles. The results suggest $K_2V_8O_{21}$ is a very promising cathode for aqueous ZIBs, which could be extended to

¹ These authors contributed equally to this work.

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