



## Supporting Information

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Stabilized Molybdenum Trioxide Nanowires as Novel  
Ultrahigh-Capacity Cathode for Rechargeable Zinc Ion  
Battery

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## Supporting Information

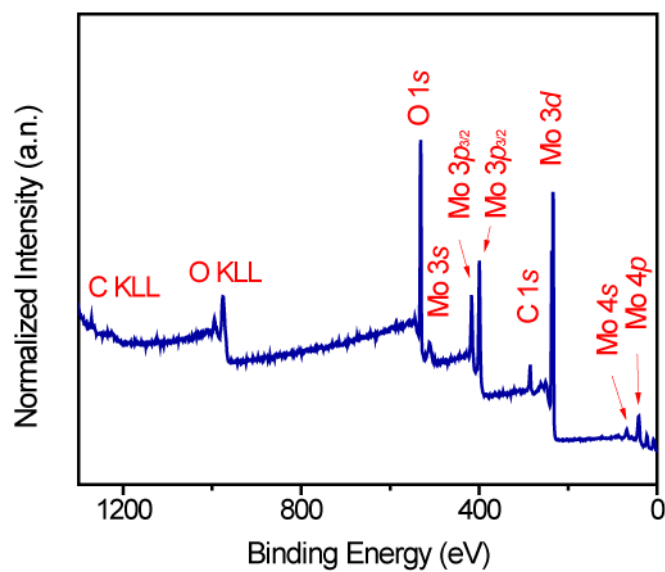
**Stabilized Molybdenum Trioxide Nanowires as Novel Ultrahigh-Capacity Cathode for Rechargeable Zinc ion Battery**

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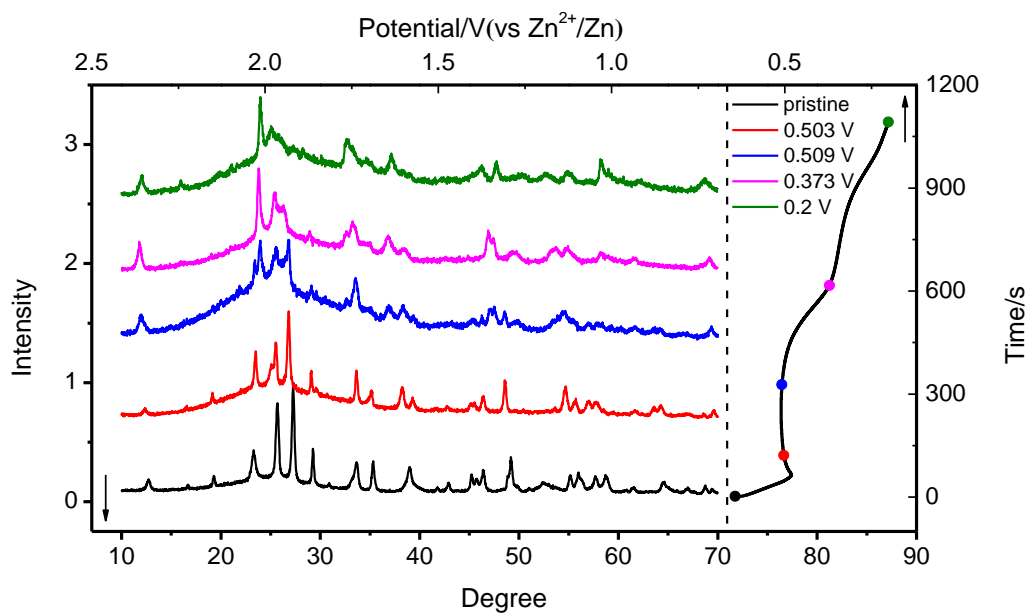
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E-mail: [luxh6@mail.sysu.edu.cn](mailto:luxh6@mail.sysu.edu.cn) (X. Lu)

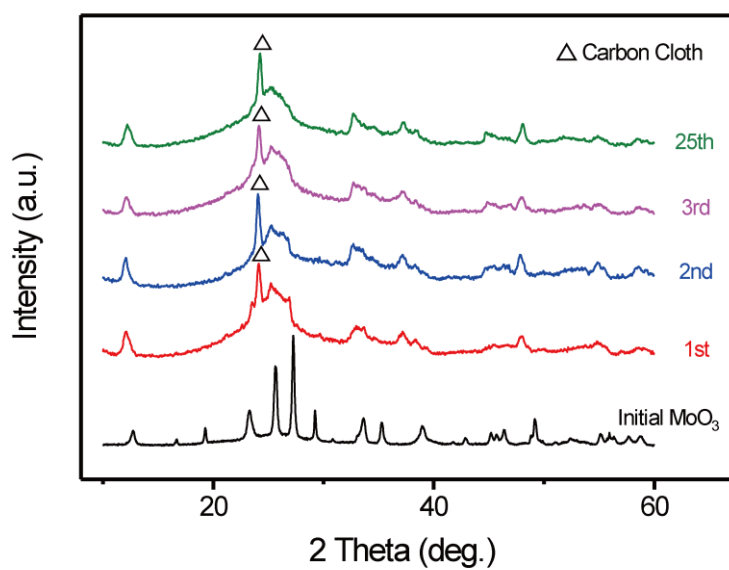
<sup>c</sup>School of Environment and Civil Engineering, Guangdong Engineering and Technology Research Center for Advanced Nanomaterials, Dongguan University of Technology, Dongguan 523808, China.



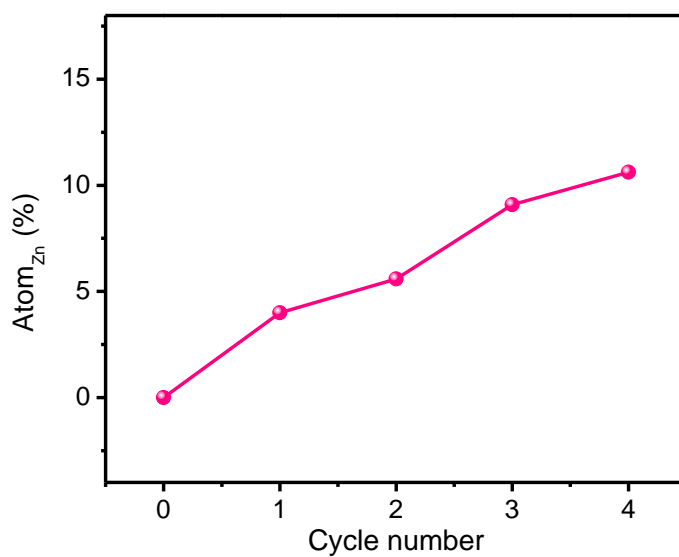
**Figure S1.** XPS survey spectrum of MoO<sub>3</sub> nanowire sample.



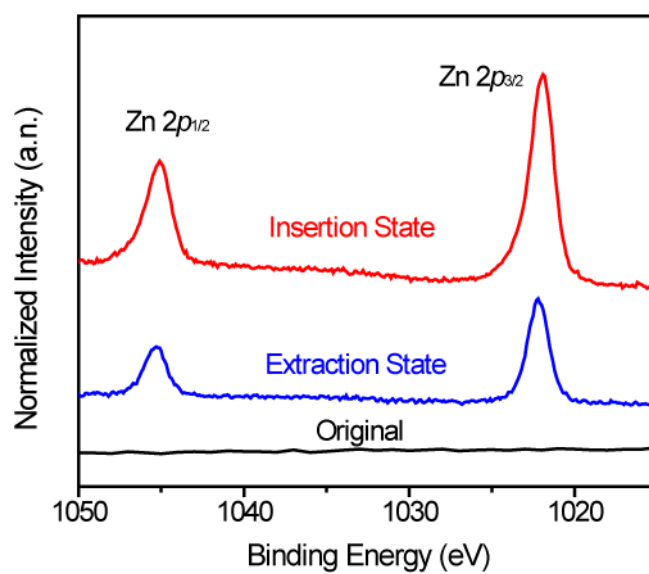
**Figure S2.** XRD pattern of sample at different voltages in the first discharge segment.



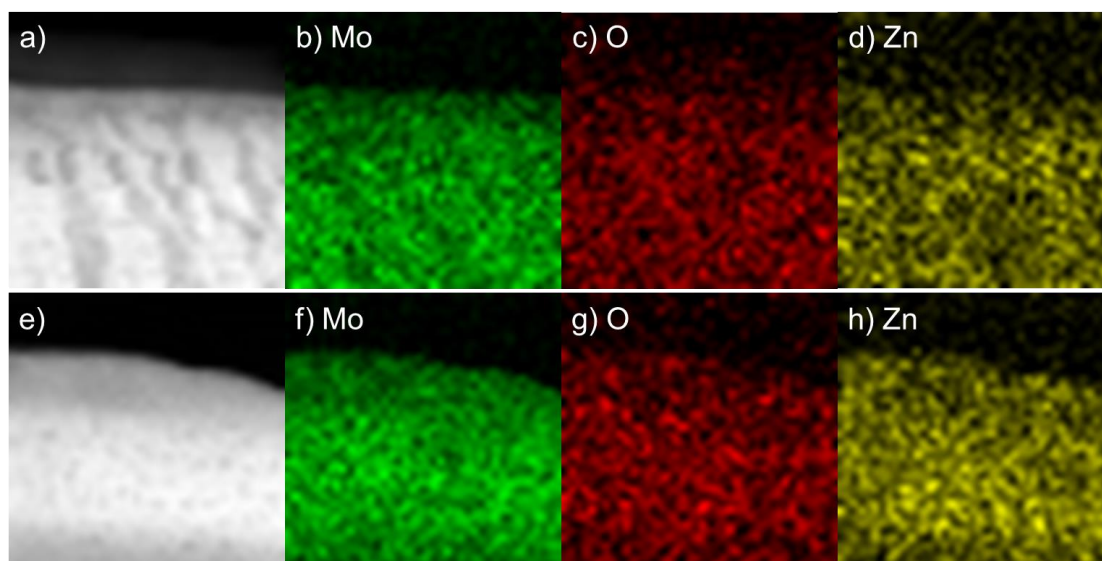
**Figure S3.** XRD pattern of MoO<sub>3</sub> at original state or after different charging and discharging cycles.



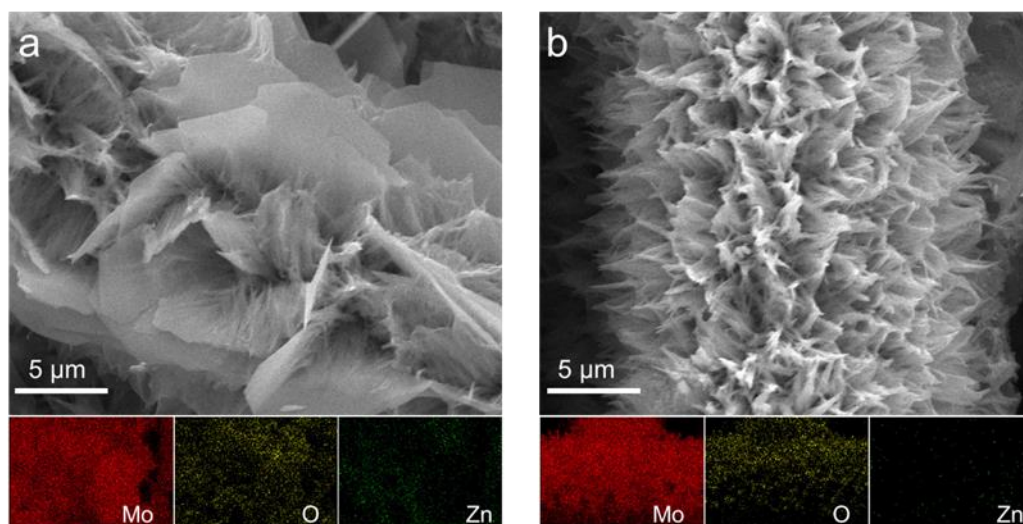
**Figure S4.** Zinc content in extraction-state MoO<sub>3</sub> after different charge-discharge cycles.



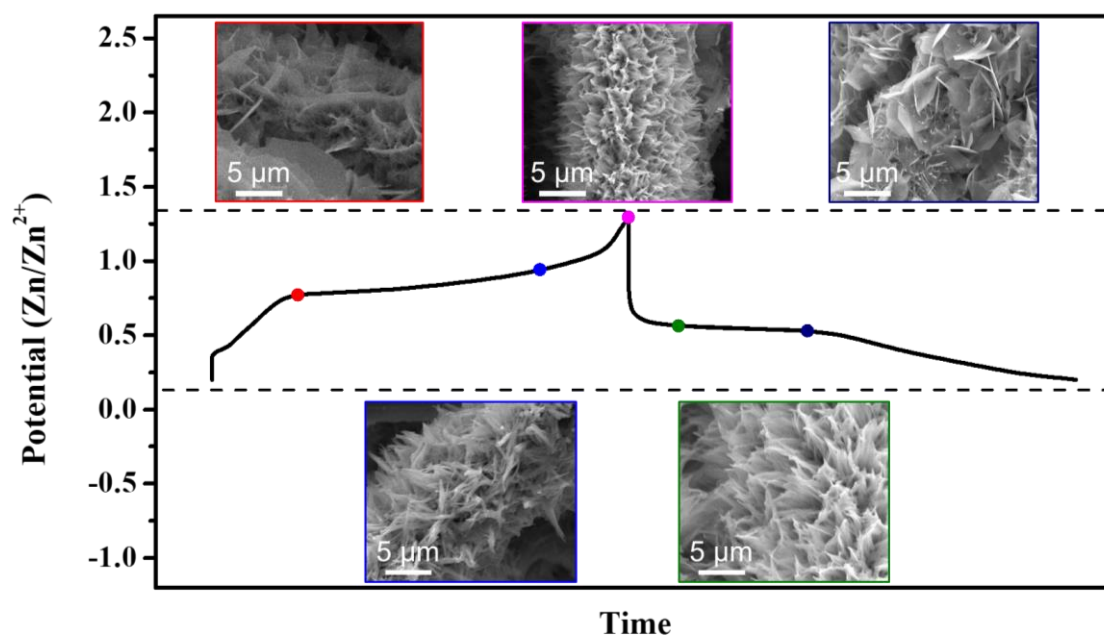
**Figure S5.** Zn 2p XPS spectra for MoO<sub>3</sub> at pristine, extraction and insertion state.



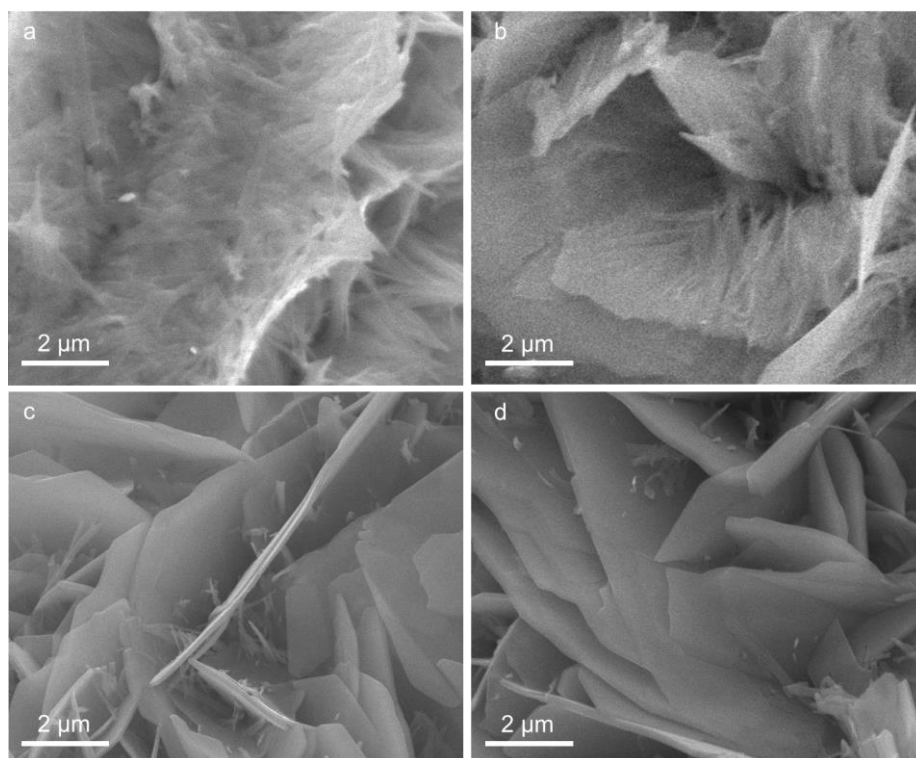
**Figure S6.** TEM-Mapping of (a-d) extraction state and (e-h) insertion state of MoO<sub>3</sub> electrode.



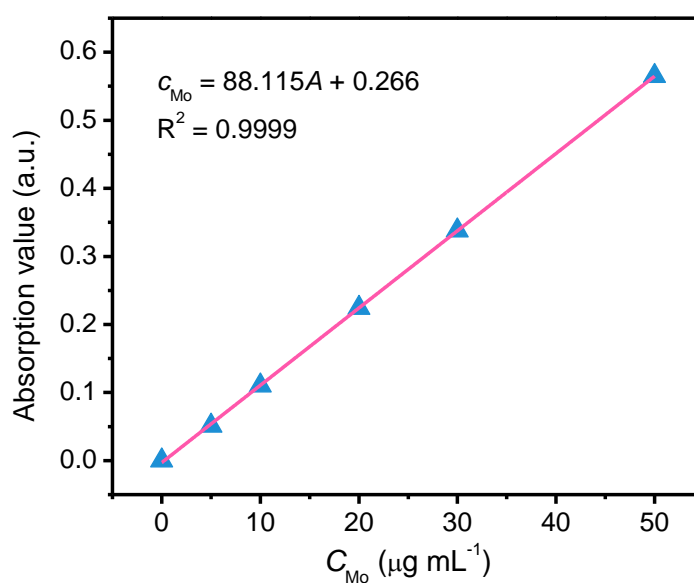
**Figure S7.** SEM images of MoO<sub>3</sub> at (a) 0.2 V (insertion state) and (b) 1.3 V (extraction state). Nether figures are corresponding SEM mapping data.



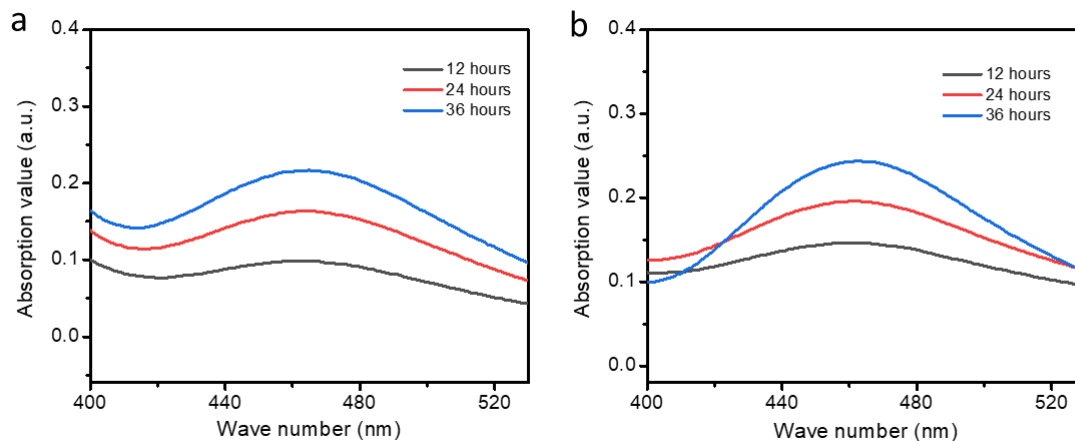
**Figure S8.** Ex-situ SEM images of cathode at different voltages in one charge/discharge cycle.



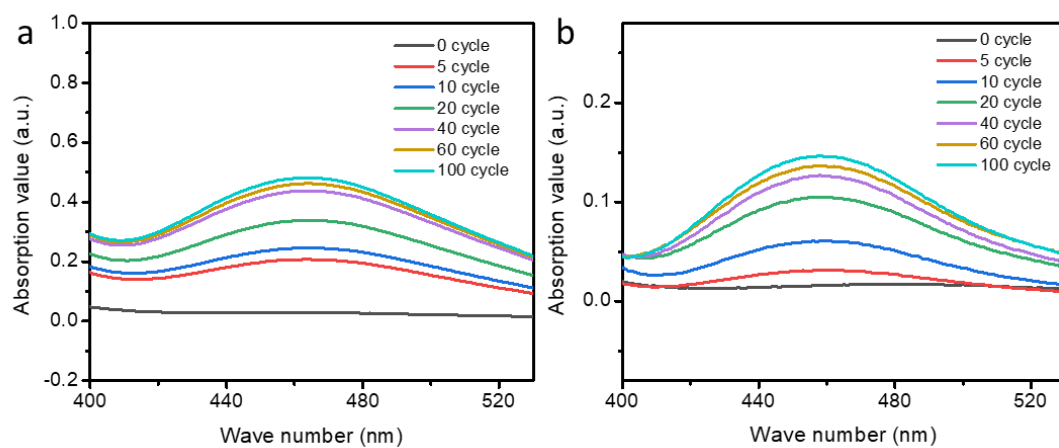
**Figure S9.** SEM of insertion state cathode discharge at (a)  $4 \text{ A g}^{-1}$ , (b)  $1.6 \text{ A g}^{-1}$ , (c)  $0.8 \text{ A g}^{-1}$  and (d)  $0.4 \text{ A g}^{-1}$ .



**Figure S10.** Standard curve of UV-Visible spectra for quantitative analysis of concentration of Mo species ( $C_{\text{Mo}}$ ).

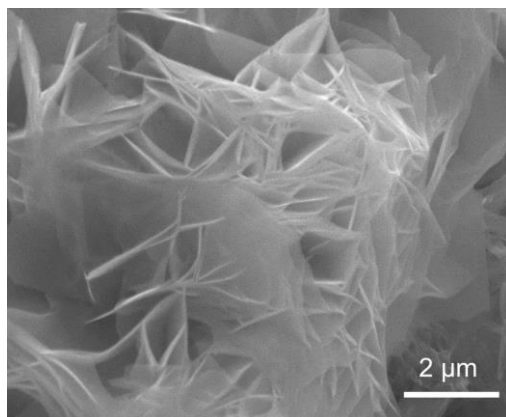


**Figure S11.** UV-Visible spectra of aqueous electrolyte after (a) pristine and (b) extraction-state MoO<sub>3</sub> were immersed for different time.

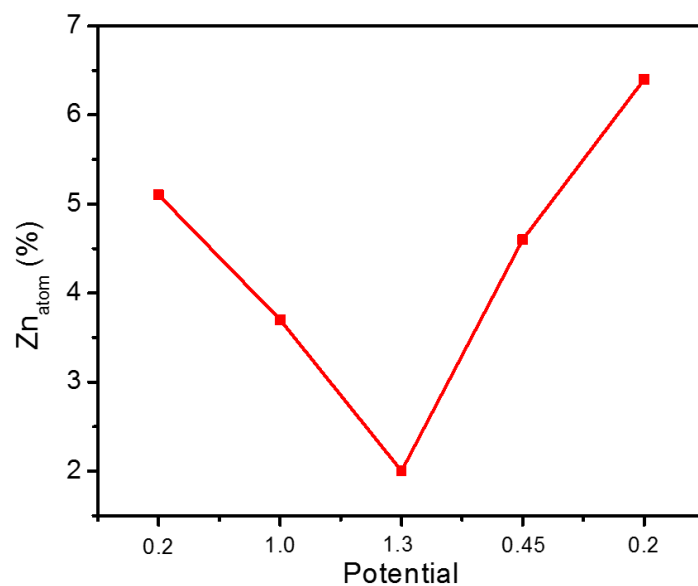


**Figure S12.** UV-Visible spectra of (a) aqueous electrolyte and (b) quasi-solid-state electrolyte after different charge-discharge cycles.

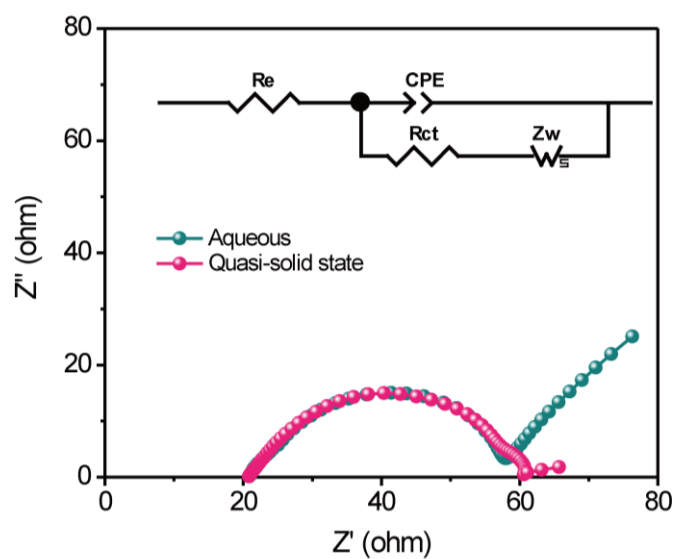




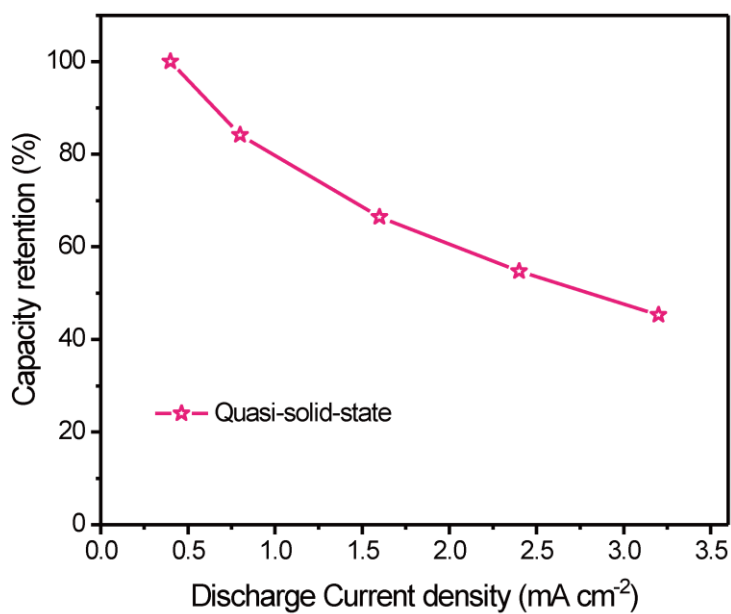
**Figure S13.** SEM image of insertion-state MoO<sub>3</sub> in quasi-solid-state electrolyte.



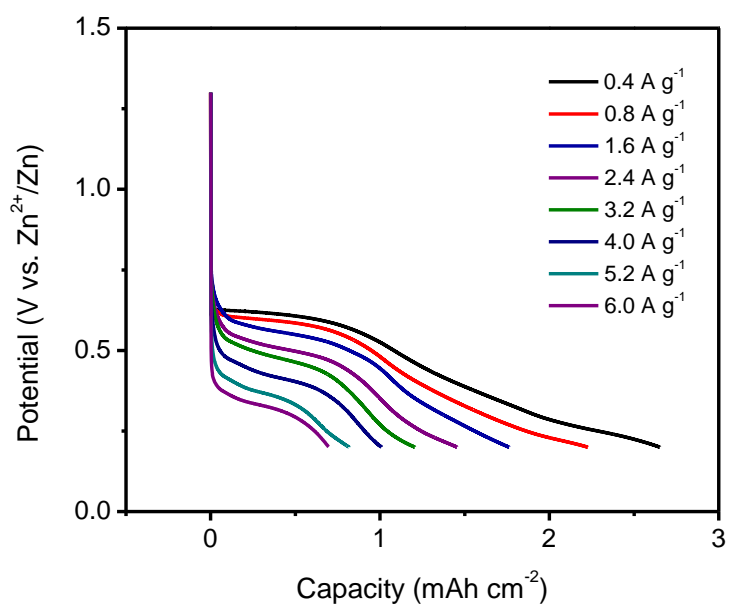
**Figure S14.** Zinc atom content of cathode in quasi-solid-state electrolyte at different voltages in first charge/discharge cycle.



**Figure S15.** Nyquist plots of the aqueous and quasi-solid-state Zn//MoO<sub>3</sub> batteries. The inset shows the equivalent-circuit diagram.



**Figure S16.** Rate performance of the quasi-solid-state device.



**Figure S17.** Capacity of the quasi-solid-state battery under different current densities (1C = 0.4 A g<sup>-1</sup>).