



## Supporting Information

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High-Energy Aqueous Magnesium Ion Batteries with  
Capacity-Compensation Evolved from Dynamic Copper  
Ion Redox

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# High-energy aqueous magnesium ion batteries with capacity-compensation evolved from dynamic copper ion redox

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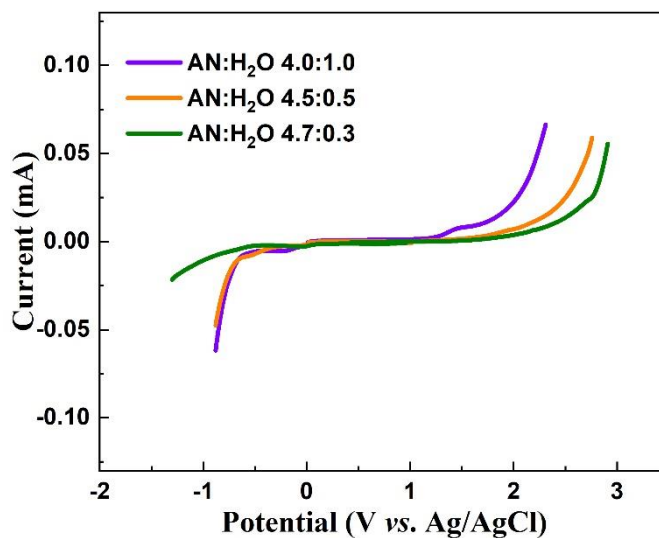
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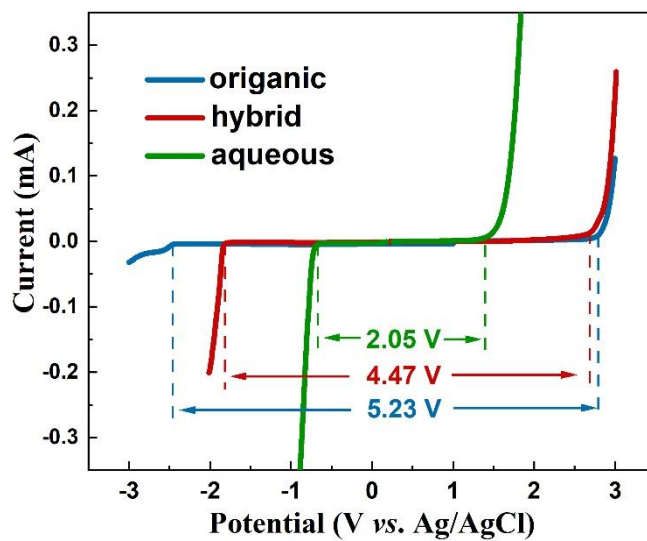
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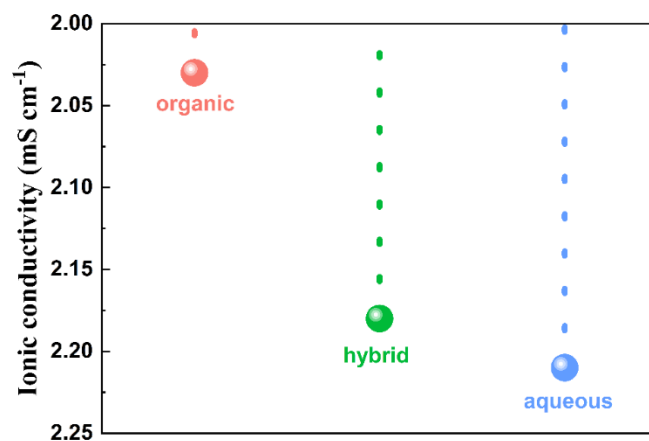
## Supporting Information



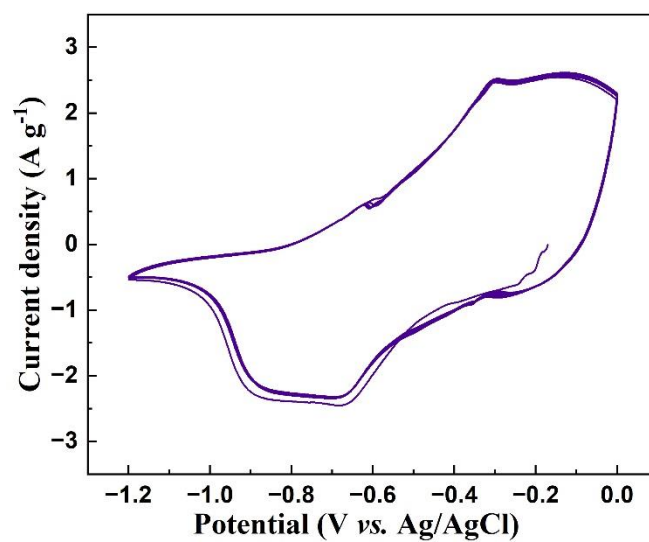
**Figure S1.** LSV curves showing the electrochemical windows of  $1 \text{ mol L}^{-1}$   $\text{Mg}(\text{TFSI})_2$  in AN/ $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  hybrid electrolytes with different volume ratios of AN to  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ .



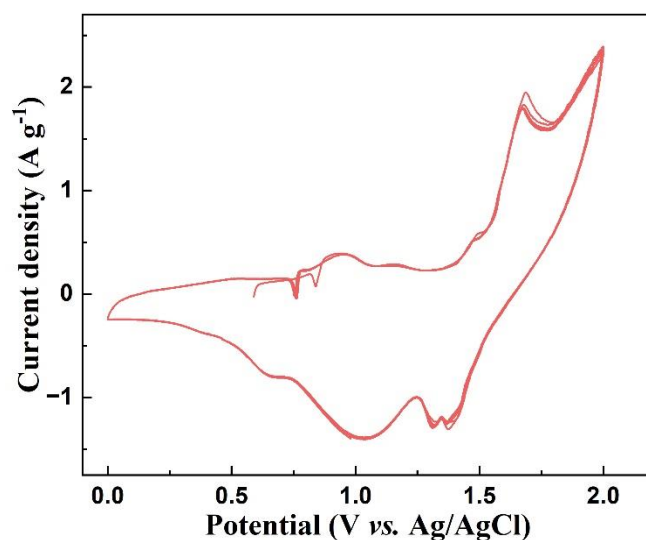
**Figure S2.** LSV curves showing the electrochemical windows of  $1 \text{ mol L}^{-1}$   $\text{Mg}(\text{TFSI})_2$  in AN,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  and AN/ $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (4.9:0.1) hybrid electrolytes.



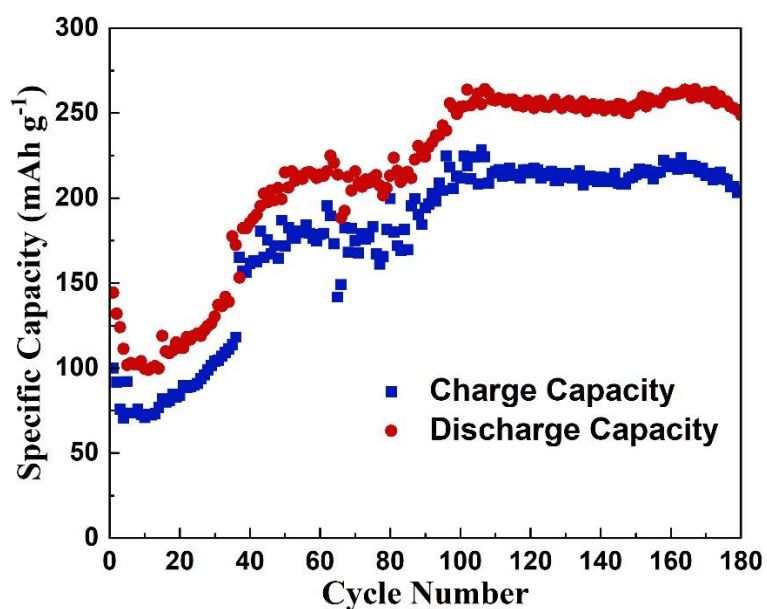
**Figure S3.** Ionic conductivity of  $1 \text{ mol L}^{-1} \text{ Mg(TFSI)}_2$  in hybrid AN/H<sub>2</sub>O, organic and aqueous electrolytes.



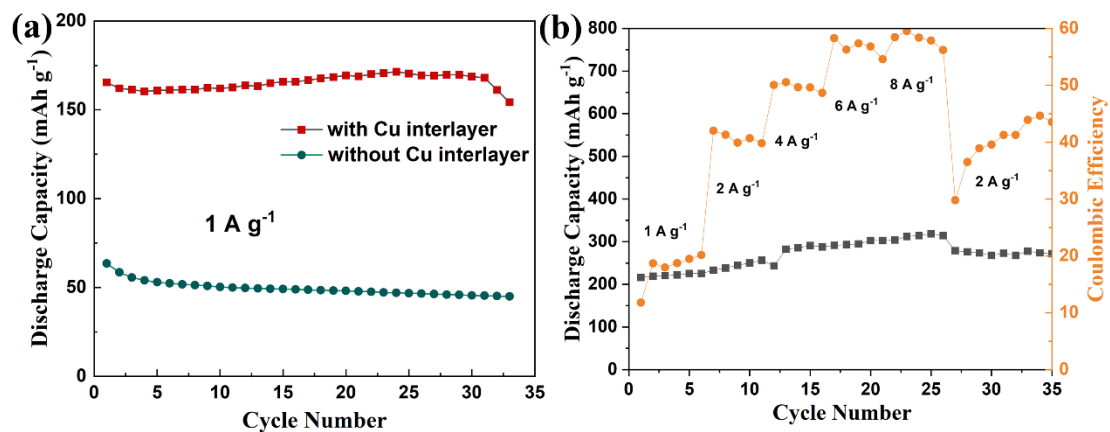
**Figure S4.** CV curves of PTCDI electrodes at  $5 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$  in a three-electrode system.



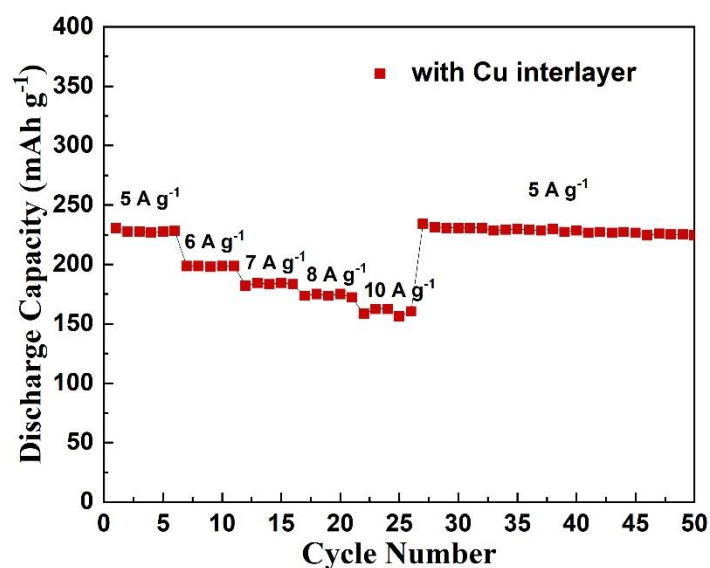
**Figure S5.** CV curves of EG electrodes at  $5 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$  in a three-electrode system.



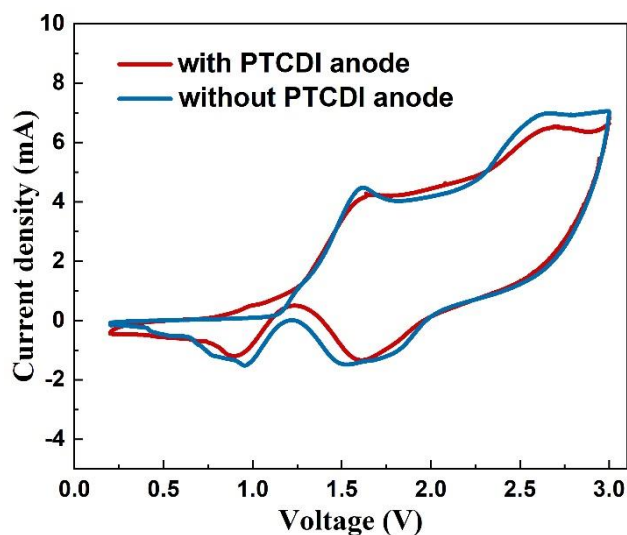
**Figure S6.** Cycling performance of PTCDI anode with copper foam interlayer at  $5 \text{ A g}^{-1}$  using a three electrode cell with PTCDI as the working electrode, platinum as the counter electrode and standard Ag/AgCl electrode as the reference electrode.



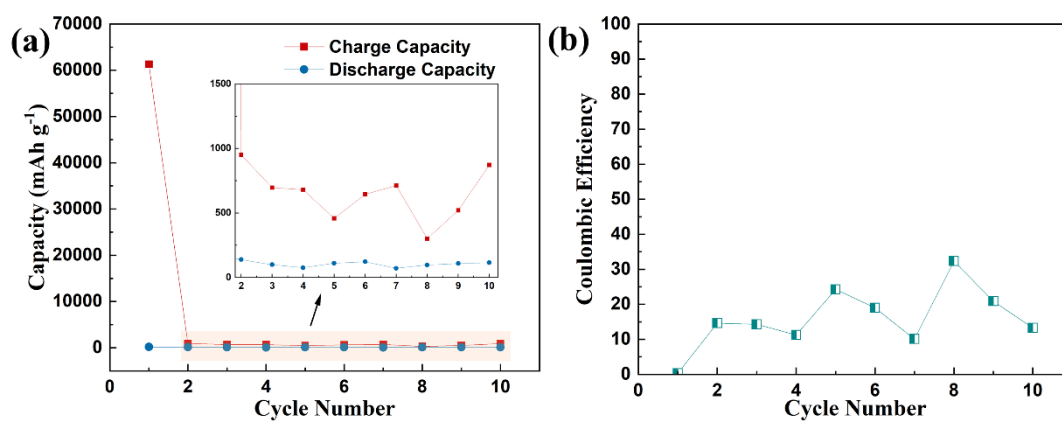
**Figure S7** (a) Cycling performance of the full cells with and without Cu foam interlayer at a current density of 1 A g<sup>-1</sup>; (b) Rate capability of full cell with Cu foam interlayer from the current density of 1 A g<sup>-1</sup> to 8 A g<sup>-1</sup>.



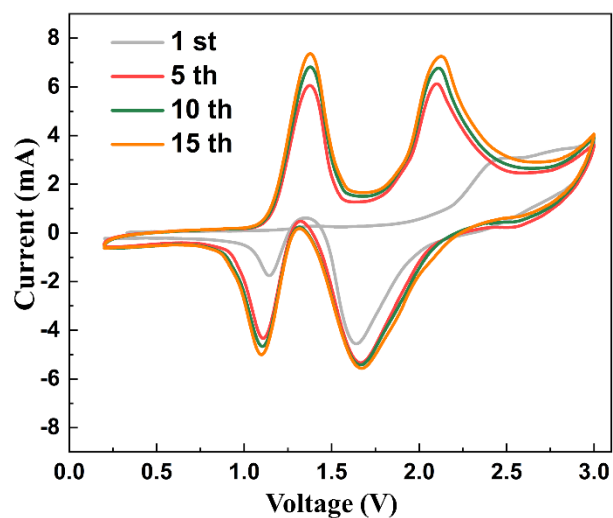
**Figure S8.** Rate capability of full cells with Cu foam interlayer after fully activation from the current density of 5 A g<sup>-1</sup> to 10 A g<sup>-1</sup>.



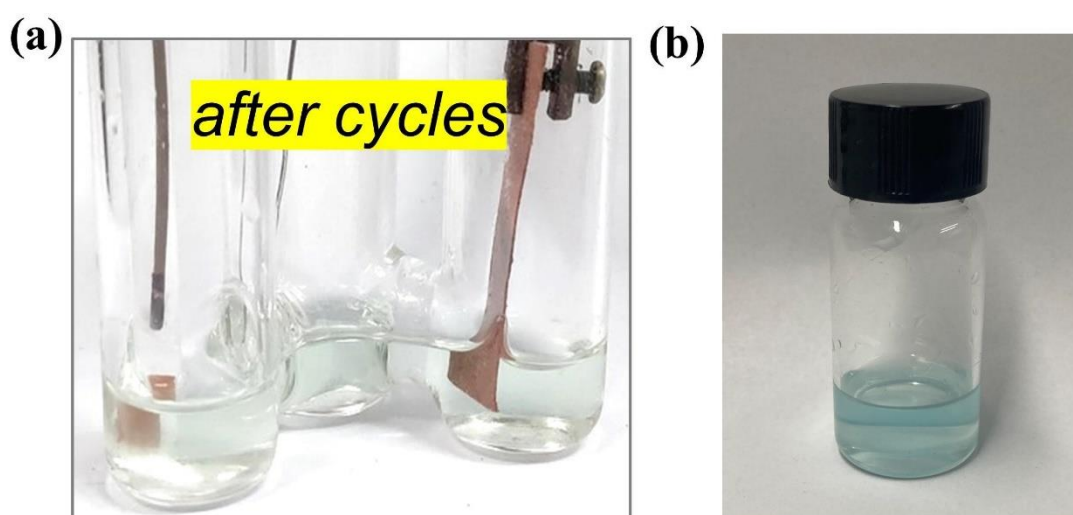
**Figure S9.** CV curves of full cells with and without PTCDI anode in  $\text{Cu}(\text{TFSI})_2$  electrolyte at  $5 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$ .



**Figure S10.** The cycling performance (a) and Coulombic efficiency (b) for the EG||PTCDI cell containing  $\text{Cu}(\text{TFSI})_2$  electrolyte.

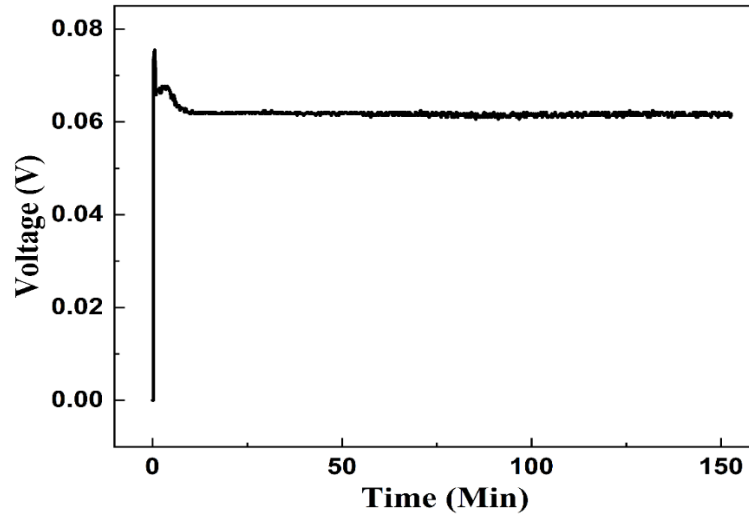


**Figure S11.** CV curves for different cycles of the EG||PTCDI full cell with  $\text{Mg}(\text{TFSI})_2$  electrolyte and Cu foam interlayer at a scan rate of  $5 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$ .

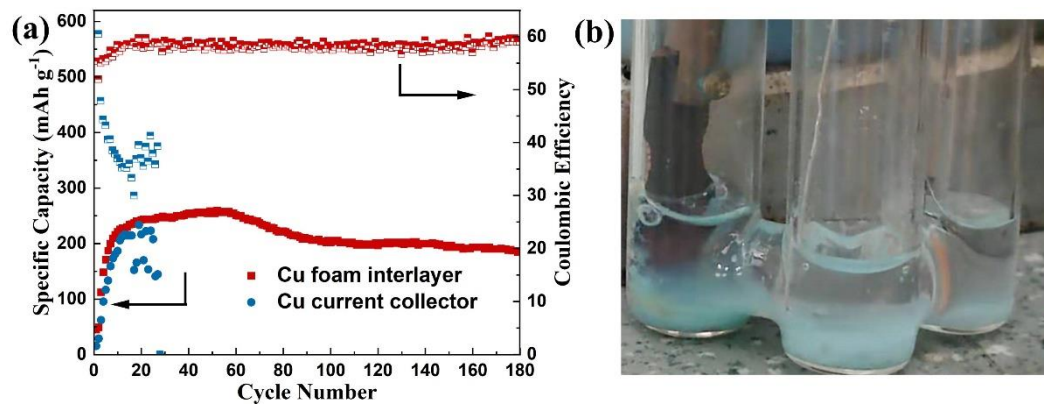


**Figure S12.** (a) Optical photo of a three-electrode cell system (working electrode: Cu foam; counter electrode: platinum; reference electrode: standard Ag/AgCl electrode) with  $\text{Mg}(\text{TFSI})_2$  electrolyte after three CV cycles at  $5 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$ ; (b) Optical photo of  $0.04 \text{ mol L}^{-1} \text{ Cu}(\text{TFSI})_2$  electrolyte.

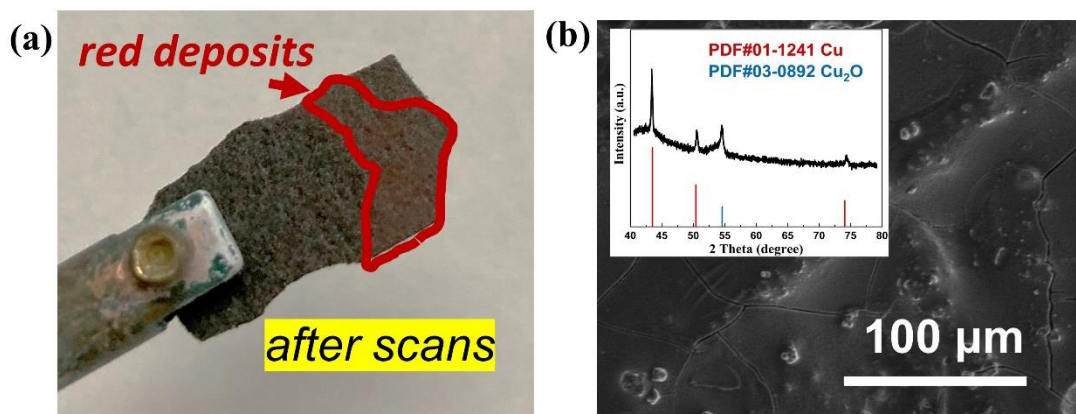




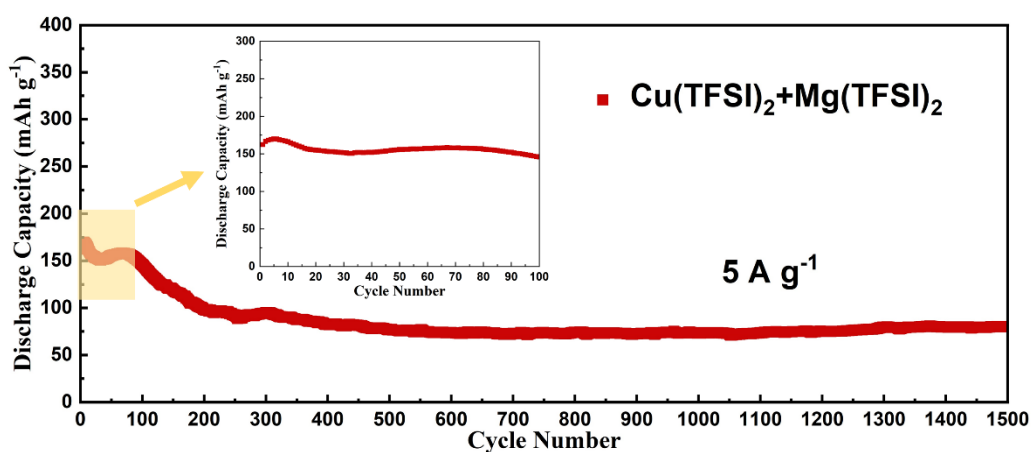
**Figure S13.** The voltage variation of the full cell without PTCDI active material during charging process.



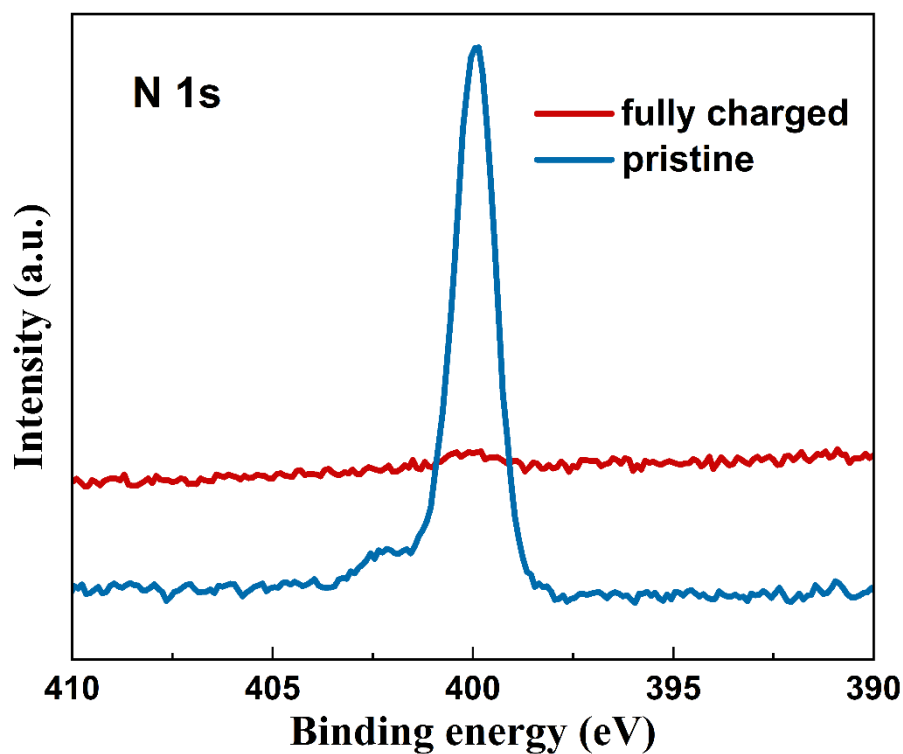
**Figure S14.** (a) Cycling performance of the EG||PTCDI full cells with Cu foam interlayer and carbon paper anode current collector, Cu foil directly as the anode current collector at a current density of  $5 \text{ A g}^{-1}$ ; (b) Optical photo of a three-electrode cell system (working electrode: PTCDI coated on copper foil; counter electrode: platinum; reference electrode: standard Ag/AgCl electrode) with  $\text{Mg}(\text{TFSI})_2$  electrolyte after CV cycles.



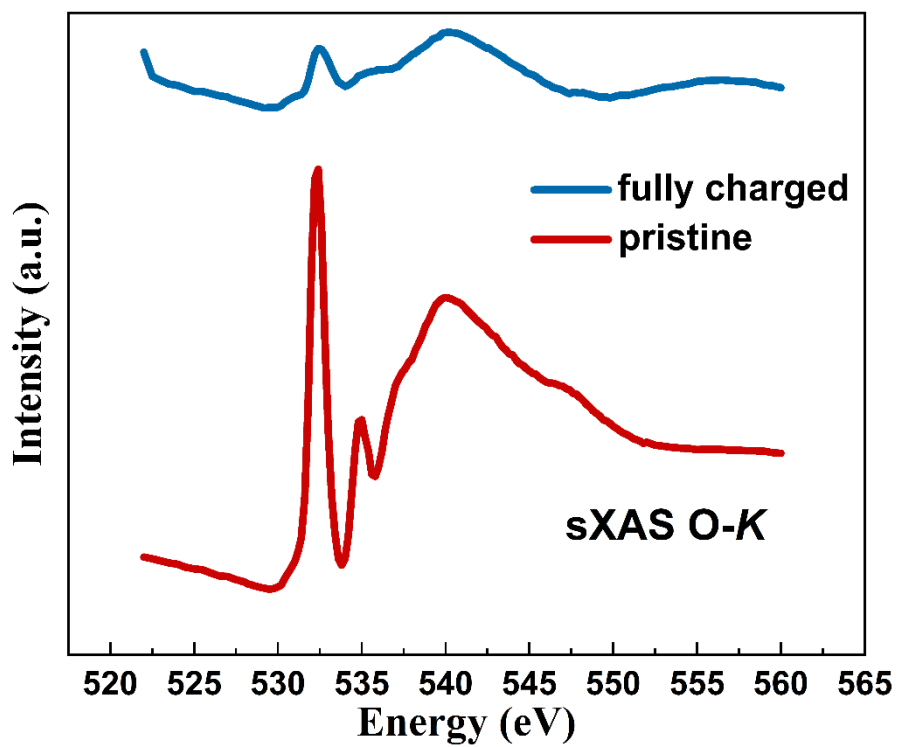
**Figure S15.** (a) Optical photo of carbon paper electrode after continuous negative LSV scans in a three-electrode cell system (counter electrode: platinum; reference electrode: standard Ag/AgCl electrode) at  $5 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$  with the electrolyte obtained after CV cycles of the three-electrode cell (working electrode: Cu foam; counter electrode: platinum; reference electrode: standard Ag/AgCl electrode) in  $\text{Mg}(\text{TFSI})_2$  electrolyte (Figure S12a). (b) SEM photo of carbon paper after LSV scans, inset is the XRD result.



**Figure S16.** Cycling performance of the EG||PTCDI full cell with  $\text{Cu}(\text{TFSI})_2 + \text{Mg}(\text{TFSI})_2$  electrolyte at a current density of  $5 \text{ A g}^{-1}$ .



**Figure S17.** N 1s XPS analysis of pristine PTCDI and PTCDI anode from fully charged EG||PTCDI full cell.



**Figure S18.** sXAS spectra at O K-edge of pristine PTCDI and PTCDI anode from fully charged EG||PTCDI full cell.

**Table S1.** The optimized four PTCDI-Cu structures.

Structure number	The energy after optimization ( $E_{\text{PTCDI}+n\text{Cu}}$ )	The energy of PTCDI ( $E_{\text{PTCDI}}$ )	The number of Cu (n)	The energy of single Cu ( $E_{\text{Cu}}$ )	The energy of total Cu ( $Ne_{\text{Cu}}$ )	Formation energy ( $E_f$ )
1	-617.20622	-603.77514	4	-4.0992	-16.3968	2.96572
2	-615.46452	-603.77514	4	-4.0992	-16.3968	4.70742
3	-610.34888	-603.77514	2	-4.0992	-8.1984	1.62466
4	-610.08014	-603.77514	2	-4.0992	-8.1984	1.89340