Supporting information

# A Low-cost Sulfate-based All Iron Flow Battery

Sicen Yu, Xiujun Yue, John Holoubek, Xing Xing, Eric Pan, Tod Pascal, Ping Liu\*

	Viscosity (mPa·s)	Conductivity (uS cm <sup>-1</sup> )
1 м FeSO4	1.36±0.16	5278±28
1 м FeSO4 with 0.1 м EMIC	1.63±0.38	5287±13
2 м FeSO <sub>4</sub> with 0.1 м EMIC	3.71±0.36	5468±17

Table S1. Viscosity and conductivity of electrolytes of interest.



**Fig. S1.** The charge-discharge profiles of the FeSO<sub>4</sub>-based AIFBs. The charge-discharge profiles in the final cycles prior to failure for the cells with (a) 1 M FeSO<sub>4</sub>, (b) 1 M FeSO<sub>4</sub> with 0.1 M EMIC, and (c) 2 M FeSO<sub>4</sub> with 0.1 M EMIC electrolytes.



**Fig. S2.** Iron morphology in the FeSO<sub>4</sub>-based AIFBs. Iron morphology in the carbon felt in (a)-(c) 1 M FeSO<sub>4</sub>, (d)-(f) 1 M FeSO<sub>4</sub> with 0.1 M EMIC, and (g)-(i) 2 M FeSO<sub>4</sub> with 0.1 M EMIC electrolytes. All samples were fabricated at 20 mA/cm<sup>2</sup>, one hour.



**Fig. S3.** EIS analysis of the FeSO<sub>4</sub>-based AIFBs. The EIS curves of flow battery with 2 M FeSO<sub>4</sub> with 0.1 M EMIC electrolytes at fresh state, dead state (discharged), and regenerated state. Embedded table exhibited the results of fitting circuit.



**Fig. S4.** The charge-discharge profiles of the  $FeSO_4$ -based AIFBs with traditional set up. (a) Regeneration test with 2 M  $FeSO_4$  with 0.1 M EMIC electrolyte, where red stars mean regeneration, and (b) schematic diagram of regeneration with traditional set up.



**Fig. S5.** The 156<sup>th</sup> cycle charge-discharge profile of the FeSO<sub>4</sub>-based AIFBs with GF membrane (Fig. 5). The battery was run with 2 M FeSO<sub>4</sub> with 0.1 M EMIC electrolyte at a current density of 20 mA cm<sup>-2</sup>.

			Current densi		Capacity	Cycle
Ref	Iron salt	Main topic	membrane	[mA cm <sup>-2</sup> ]	[mAh cm <sup>-2</sup> ]	number
[1]	FeCl <sub>2</sub>	Influence of electrolyte additives, temperature, and pH on improving the coulombic efficiency of the iron electrode.	No full-cell cycling	performance.		
[2]	FeCl <sub>2</sub>	Ligands effects on stabilizing Fe(III) in aqueous solution.	No full-cell cycling	performance.		
[3]	FeCl <sub>2</sub>	Iron electrodeposition in a deep eutectic solvent.	Daramic 175 microporous separator	5	5	16
[4]	FeCl <sub>2</sub>	Evaluation on full-cell cycling performance.	AEM (Tokuyama A901, 11 μm thickness)	40	3.3	50
[5]	FeCl <sub>2</sub>	MWCNT slurry electrode.	Not mentioned	75	0.5	12
[6]	FeCl <sub>2</sub>	Internal rebalancing system.	Daramic separator with PVA coating	100	100	<120
		Influence of supporting				
[7]	FeCl <sub>2</sub> /FeSO <sub>4</sub>	electrolytes on iron plating reaction.	No full-cell cycling	performance.		
[8]	FeCl <sub>2</sub> /FeSO <sub>4</sub>	Negative electrode engineering.	Daramic separator	40	20	6
[9]	$Fe_2(SO_4)_3$	Influence of Fe salts, separators, Fe electrodes, and supporting electrolytes on AIFB.	No full-cell cycling	performance.		
[10]	FeSO <sub>4</sub>	Cost analysis.	No full-cell cycling	performance.		
This work	FeSO <sub>4</sub>	High-concentration FeSO <sub>4</sub> - based electrolyte.	Microporous membrane	20	20	>800

### **Table S2.** Flow batteries performance comparison

Chemical	Molecule weight [g mol <sup>-1</sup> ]	Price [\$ kg <sup>-1</sup> ]	n	Ur[\$ Ah⁻¹]
V <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> <sup>a)</sup>	182	11.7	2	0.079
FeCl <sub>2</sub> <sup>b)</sup>	126.75	0.086	1	0.00041
ZnCl <sub>2</sub> <sup>b)</sup>	225.21	2.17	2	0.0091
FeSO₄ 7H₂O (anode) <sup>c)</sup>	278.02	0.05	2	0.00026
FeSO₄ 7H₂O (cathode) <sup>c)</sup>	278.02	0.05	1	0.00052

<sup>a)</sup> Reference [11]; <sup>b)</sup> Reference[12]; <sup>c)</sup> Quoted from Shandong Jiulong Qingjiang Water Purification Technology Co., Ltd.

### Table S4. Prices of supporting electrolytes

Chemical	Molecule weight [g mol⁻¹]	Price [\$ kg⁻¹]	Use [\$ Ah⁻¹]
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>a)</sup>	98	0.075	0.00099
KCI <sup>b)</sup>	74.45	0.26	0.0014

C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> NO <sub>2</sub> <sup>b)</sup>	75.07	1.88	0.011
EMIC (anode) <sup>c)</sup>	146.62	1	0.00049
EMIC (cathode) <sup>c)</sup>	146.62	1	0.000985

<sup>a)</sup> Reference [11]; <sup>b)</sup> Reference [12]; <sup>c)</sup> Quoted from Shanghai Yuchuang Chemical Technology Co.,

Ltd.

## Table S5. Prices of electrode materials

Electrode material	Price [\$ m <sup>-2</sup> ]	U <sub>em</sub> [\$ m <sup>-2</sup> ]
Carbon felt <sup>a)</sup>	70	70
Copper mesh <sup>a)</sup>	48	48
Carbon felt <sup>b)</sup>	154.7	154.7
Carbon felt <sup>c)</sup>	70	70

<sup>a)</sup> Reference [11]; <sup>b)</sup> Reference [12]; <sup>c)</sup> Reference[13]

**Table S6.** Prices of the membranes

Membrane	Price [\$ m <sup>-2</sup> ]	U <sub>m</sub> [\$ m <sup>-2</sup> ]
Nafion 117 cation-exchange membrane <sup>a)</sup>	500	500
PBI porous membrane <sup>b)</sup>	50	50
Microporous membrane <sup>c)</sup>	10	10
Glass fiber separator <sup>d)</sup>	0.1	0.1

<sup>a)</sup> Reference [11]; <sup>b)</sup> Reference [12]; <sup>c)</sup> Reference [13]; <sup>d)</sup> Quoted from Qingdao Rockpro

Composites Co., Ltd.

#### Table S7. Electrolyte costs of All-V, Zn-Fe, and FeSO<sub>4</sub>/EMIC RFBs

	U <sub>e</sub> [\$ Ah <sup>−1</sup> ]	V <sub>eff</sub> [V]	C <sub>e</sub> [\$ kWh <sup>−1</sup> ]
All-V <sup>a)</sup>	0.08064	1.26	64
Zn-Fe <sup>b)</sup>	0.021	1.4	15
FeSO₄/EMIC <sup>c)</sup>	0.00304	0.9	3.37

<sup>a)</sup> Reference [11]; <sup>b)</sup> Reference [12]; <sup>c)</sup> The price information and detailed calculation are shown in **Table S3** and **Table S4**.

Table S8. Stack costs of All-V, Zn-Fe RFBs and FeSO<sub>4</sub>/EMIC.

	U <sub>em</sub> [\$ m <sup>-2</sup> ]	U <sub>m</sub> [\$ m⁻²]	U <sub>b</sub> [\$ m <sup>-2</sup> ]	U₅ [\$ m <sup>-2</sup> ]
All-V <sup>a)</sup>	140	500	55	695
Zn-Fe <sup>b)</sup>	154.7	50	55	259.7
FeSO₄/EMIC <sup>c)</sup>	70	10.1	55	135.1

<sup>a)</sup> Reference [11]; <sup>b)</sup> Reference[12]; <sup>c)</sup> The price information and detailed calculation are shown in **Table S5**, and **Table S6**.

Table S9. Energy density analysis of All-V, Zn-Fe RFBs and FeSO<sub>4</sub>/EMIC flow battery.

	V <sub>eff</sub> [V]	Catholyte	Anolyte	Catholyte/Anolyte ratio [vol%]	Energy density [Wh L <sup>-1</sup> ]
All-V <sup>a)</sup>	1.26	1.5 м VO <sup>2+</sup>	1.5 м V <sup>3+</sup>	1:1	25
Zn-Fe <sup>b)</sup>	1.4	2 м FeCl <sub>2</sub>	1 м ZnCl₂	1:1	37

FeSO₄/EMIC °)	0.9	2 м FeSO4	2 м FeSO₄	2:1	32

<sup>a)</sup> Reference [11]; <sup>b)</sup> Reference[12]; <sup>c)</sup> This work.

#### Reference

- [1] B.S. Jayathilake, E.J. Plichta, M.A. Hendrickson, S.R. Narayanan, Improvements to the coulombic efficiency of the iron electrode for an all-iron redox-flow battery, Journal of The Electrochemical Society. 165 (2018) A1630.
- [2] K.L. Hawthorne, J.S. Wainright, R.F. Savinell, Studies of iron-ligand complexes for an all-iron flow battery application, Journal of The Electrochemical Society. 161 (2014) A1662–A1671.
- [3] M.A. Miller, J.S. Wainright, R.F. Savinell, Iron Electrodeposition in a Deep Eutectic Solvent for Flow Batteries, Journal of The Electrochemical Society. 164 (2017) A796–A803. https://doi.org/10.1149/2.1141704jes.
- [4] A.K. Manohar, K.M. Kim, E. Plichta, M. Hendrickson, S. Rawlings, S.R. Narayanan, A high efficiency iron-chloride redox flow battery for large-scale energy storage, Journal of The Electrochemical Society. 163 (2015) A5118.
- [5] T.J. Petek, N.C. Hoyt, R.F. Savinell, J.S. Wainright, Slurry electrodes for iron plating in an alliron flow battery, Journal of Power Sources. 294 (2015) 620–626. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpowsour.2015.06.050.
- [6] S. Selverston, E. Nagelli, J.S. Wainright, R.F. Savinell, All-Iron Hybrid Flow Batteries with In-Tank Rebalancing, Journal of The Electrochemical Society. 166 (2019) A1725–A1731. https://doi.org/10.1149/2.0281910jes.
- [7] K.L. Hawthorne, T.J. Petek, M.A. Miller, J.S. Wainright, R.F. Savinell, An investigation into factors affecting the iron plating reaction for an all-iron flow battery, Journal of The Electrochemical Society. 162 (2015) A108–A113.
- [8] K.L. Hawthorne, J.S. Wainright, R.F. Savinell, Maximizing plating density and efficiency for a negative deposition reaction in a flow battery, Journal of Power Sources. 269 (2014) 216–224. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpowsour.2014.06.125.
- [9] M.C. Tucker, A. Phillips, A.Z. Weber, All-iron redox flow battery tailored for off-grid portable applications, ChemSusChem. 8 (2015) 3996–4004.
- [10] N. Yensen, P.B. Allen, Open source all-iron battery for renewable energy storage, HardwareX. 6 (2019) e00072. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ohx.2019.e00072.
- [11] K. Gong, X. Ma, K.M. Conforti, K.J. Kuttler, J.B. Grunewald, K.L. Yeager, M.Z. Bazant, S. Gu, Y. Yan, A zinc–iron redox-flow battery under \$100 per kW h of system capital cost, Energy & Environmental Science. 8 (2015) 2941–2945. https://doi.org/10.1039/c5ee02315g.
- [12] C. Xie, Y. Duan, W. Xu, H. Zhang, X. Li, A Low-Cost Neutral Zinc–Iron Flow Battery with High Energy Density for Stationary Energy Storage, Angewandte Chemie International Edition. 56 (2017) 14953–14957.
- [13] V. Viswanathan, A. Crawford, D. Stephenson, S. Kim, W. Wang, B. Li, G. Coffey, E. Thomsen, G. Graff, P. Balducci, Cost and performance model for redox flow batteries, Journal of Power Sources. 247 (2014) 1040–1051.