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# **Small** Micro

## Supporting Information

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Zn<sup>2+</sup> Pre-Intercalation Stabilizes the Tunnel Structure of MnO<sub>2</sub> Nanowires and Enables Zinc-Ion Hybrid Supercapacitor of Battery-Level Energy Density

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#### Supporting Information

# Zn<sup>2+</sup> Pre-Intercalation Stabilizes the Tunnel Structure of MnO<sub>2</sub> Nanowires and Enables Zinc Ion Hybrid Supercapacitor of Battery-Level Energy Density

Qiang Chen,<sup>‡</sup> Jialun Jin,<sup>‡</sup> Zongkui Kou, Cong Liao, Ziang Liu, Liang Zhou,\* John Wang,\* and Liqiang Mai

#### **Calculations:**

The areal capacitances ( $C_a$ ) of electrodes were measured by galvanostatic discharge method using the following equation:

$$C_a = \frac{I \times \Delta t}{\Delta V \cdot S} \tag{1}$$

where I (mA) is the constant discharging current,  $\Delta t$  (s) is the discharging time, and S (cm<sup>2</sup>) is the area of electrodes.

The areal energy density ( $E_a$ ,  $\mu$ Wh cm<sup>-2</sup>) and power density ( $P_a$ , mW cm<sup>-2</sup>) of the Zn-HSCs were obtained from the following equations:

$$E_{a} = \frac{1}{2} \times C_{a} \times \frac{(\Delta V)^{2}}{3600} \times 10^{6} \quad (2)$$
$$P_{a} = \frac{E_{a}}{\Delta t} \times 3600 \times 10^{-3} \quad (3)$$

where  $\Delta V$  is the discharging voltage range (2.0 V), and  $\Delta t$  is the discharge time (s).



Figure S1. Raman spectra of the  $MnO_2$  nanosheets and  $Zn_xMnO_2$  nanowires.



Figure S2. SEM images of the MnO<sub>2</sub> nanosheet at different magnification.

Electrode	Substrate	Morphology	Thickness	Mass loading [mg cm <sup>-2</sup> ]	Application area	Reference
Zn <sub>x</sub> MnO <sub>2</sub>	CC	nanowires	4.2 μm	12	Zn-HSCs	This work
ZnMn <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> @PEDOT	СС	membrane	2.3 μm	6.2	Zn-ion Batteries	Energy Storage Mater. 2019, 21, 154.
Na <sub>0.5</sub> MnO <sub>2</sub>	CC	nanosheet assembled nanowall arrays	N.A.	1-2	Supercapacitors	Adv. Mater. 2017, 29, 1700804.
MnO <sub>2</sub>	CC	membrane	N.A.	3.6	Zn-ion Batteries	Adv. Mater. 2017, 1700274
$\alpha$ -MnO <sub>2</sub> @ $\delta$ -MnO <sub>2</sub>	CC	nanorod/nanosheets	N.A.	10	Supercapacitors	ACS Nano 2018, 12, 3557
3D-G- <b>ð-MnO</b> <sub>2</sub>	Ni foam	nanosheets	3–4 nm	1.7	Li-O <sub>2</sub> Batteries	Adv. Energy Mater. 2014, 1301960
ZnMn <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	Ti	mesoscale tubular arrays	150 nm	0.49	Li-ion Batteries	ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces 2013, 5, 11321
α-MnO <sub>2</sub> /C	N.A.	nanorods	N.A.	0.5-2	Li-O <sub>2</sub> Batteries	Energy Environ. Sci., 2013, 6, 519
Zn <sub>2</sub> (OH)VO <sub>4</sub>	NF	nanosheets	5 µm	4.1	Zn-ion Batteries	Adv. Mater. 2018, 1803181
AC	N.A.	micron particles	<b>N.A.</b>	0.7-1.8	Zn-HSCs	Energy Storage Mater. 2018, 13, 96.

 $\label{eq:stable} \textbf{Table S1.} Comparison of the material thickness and mass loading of $Zn_xMnO_2$ to several recently reported supercapacitors and batteries.$ 



Figure S3. (a) TEM (b) HRTEM (c) SAED and (d) element mapping of the MnO<sub>2</sub> nanosheet.



Figure S4. EDS spectraof (a) MnO<sub>2</sub> nanosheets and (b) Zn<sub>x</sub>MnO<sub>2</sub> nanowires.



Figure S5. XPS survey spectra of Zn<sub>x</sub>MnO<sub>2</sub> nanowires.



Figure S6. SEM images of CC and ACC at different magnification.



Figure S7. XRD patterns of CC and ACC nanoparticles.



Figure S8. CV curves and GCD curves for ACC nanoparticles.



Figure S9. GCD of single electorde at different current density of the Zn<sub>x</sub>MnO<sub>2</sub> nanowires.



Figure S10. CV curves (a) and GCD (b) curves collected at different scan rate and current density of the  $MnO_2//ACC$  HSCs.

Table S2. Comparison of the capacity performance and energy density of  $Zn_xMnO_2//ACC$  to several recently reported supercapacitors and batteries.

Cathode	Anode	Current density ) [mA cm <sup>-2</sup> ]	CP areal capacitance [mF cm <sup>-2</sup> ]	Voltage Window [V]	Energy density [µWh cm <sup>-2</sup> ]	Electrolyte	Reference
Zn <sub>x</sub> MnO <sub>2</sub> <sup>a)</sup>	ACC <sup>a)</sup>	2	1745.8	0-2.0	969.9	2.0 M ZnSO <sub>4</sub>	This work
						+ 0.4 M MnSO <sub>4</sub>	
Zn <sub>x</sub> MnO <sub>2</sub> <sup>a)</sup>	ACC <sup>a)</sup>	1	1446.6	0-2.0	803.6	PVA /ZnCl <sub>2</sub> -MnSO <sub>4</sub> gel	This work
AC <sup>a)</sup>	Zn foil <sup>a)</sup>	0.16	1297	0.5 - 1.5	115.4	2.0 M ZnSO <sub>4</sub>	Adv. Mater. 2019, 31, 1806005
Carbon nanotube <sup>a)</sup>	Zn nanoflakes <sup>a)</sup>	1	83.2	0.2 - 1.8	29.6	1.0 M ZnSO <sub>4</sub>	Energy Environ. Sci. 2018, 11, 3367.
G@PANI <sup>a)</sup>	Zn foil <sup>a)</sup>	0.2	874	0-0.8	410	2.0 M ZnSO <sub>4</sub>	Nanoscale 2018, 10, 13083.
AC <sup>a)</sup>	Zn foil <sup>a)</sup>	0.08	217.8	0.2 - 1.8	67.2	2.0 M ZnSO <sub>4</sub>	Energy Storage Mater. 2018, 13, 96.
GaN/MnO <sub>2</sub> / MnON <sup>b)</sup>	G/M/M <sup>b)</sup>	0.1	1915.5	0 - 1.0	61	6.0 M KOH	J. Mater. Chem. A 2018, 6, 13215.
CoHCF <sup>b)</sup>	AC <sup>b)</sup>	4.5	351	0-2.0	191.25	$0.5 \mathrm{M} \mathrm{Na}_2 \mathrm{SO}_4$	Nano Energy 2017, 39, 647.
Ni <sub>0.25</sub> Mn <sub>0.75</sub> O @C <sup>c)</sup>	AC <sup>c)</sup>	1	146	0-2.4	N. A	1.0 M LiCl	Adv. Mater. 2017, 29,1703463.

Ni <sub>0.25</sub> Mn <sub>0.75</sub> O @C <sup>°)</sup>	AC <sup>c)</sup>	1	114.8	0-2.4	N. A	1.0 M LiCl/PVA gel	Adv. Mater. 2017, 29,1703463
$V_2O_5 \cdot nH_2O^{d)}$	Graphene <sup>d)</sup>	0.75	N. A	N. A	360	3.0 M Zn(CF <sub>3</sub> SO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	Adv. Mater. 2018, 30, 1703725.
NaV <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> ·1.5H 2O <sup>d)</sup>	Zn foil <sup>d)</sup>	0.2	N. A	N. A	600	1.0 M ZnSO <sub>4</sub> + 1.0 M NaSO <sub>4</sub>	Nat. Commun. 2018, 9, 1656
$ZnMn_2O_4^{\ d)}$	Zn foil <sup>d)</sup>	0.1	N. A	N. A	404	3.0 M Zn(CF <sub>3</sub> SO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2016, 138, 12894.
ZnHCF@M nO2 <sup>d)</sup>	Zn foil <sup>d)</sup>	0.12	N. A	N. A	178.8	0.5 M ZnSO4/PVA gel	J. Mater. Chem. A 2017, 5, 23628.
$Zn_{2}V_{2}O_{7}^{\ d)}$	Zn foil <sup>d)</sup>	0.175	N. A	N. A	581	1.0 M ZnSO <sub>4</sub>	J. Mater. Chem. A 2018, 6, 3850.

<sup>a)</sup> Zn-HSCs; <sup>b)</sup> HSCs; <sup>c)</sup> Li-ion HSCs <sup>d)</sup> Zn-ion batteries



Figure S11. GCD curves of the  $Zn_xMnO_2//ACC$  HSCs in different electrolyte.



**Figure S12.** XRD patterns of the  $Zn_xMnO_2$  samples prepared with different  $Zn(NO_3)_2$  feeding amount.



**Figure S13.** SEM images of Zn<sub>*x*</sub>MnO<sub>2</sub> samples with different Zn(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> feeding amount: (a, b, c) 2 mmol, (d, e, f) 4 mmol, (g, h, i) 6 mmol, and (j, k, l) 10 mmol.



**Figure S14**. GCD curves of the  $Zn_xMnO_2$  samples prepared with different  $Zn(NO_3)_2$  feeding amount.



Figure S15. XRD patterns of the Zn<sub>x</sub>MnO<sub>2</sub>, MnO<sub>2</sub> and ACC after cycle testing.



Figure S16. SEM images of (a, b)  $Zn_xMnO_2$  nanowires and (c, d)  $MnO_2$  nanosheets after 5000 cycles testing.



Figure S17. SEM images of the corresponding ACC. (a, b) $Zn_xMnO_2//ACC$  and (c, d)  $MnO_2//ACC$  HSCsafter 5000 cycles testing.



**Figure S18**. (a) XPS survey and (b) Zn 2p spectra of different point, corresponding to point 2 and 3 in Figure 5d.



**Figure S19**. (a) GCD curves of the  $Zn_xMnO_2//ACC$  HSCs at 2 mA cm<sup>-2</sup>. (b) Digital photo of the  $Zn_xMnO_2$  nanowires and ACC nanoparticles at different point during the GCD.