

# **ADVANCED ENERGY MATERIALS**

## Supporting Information

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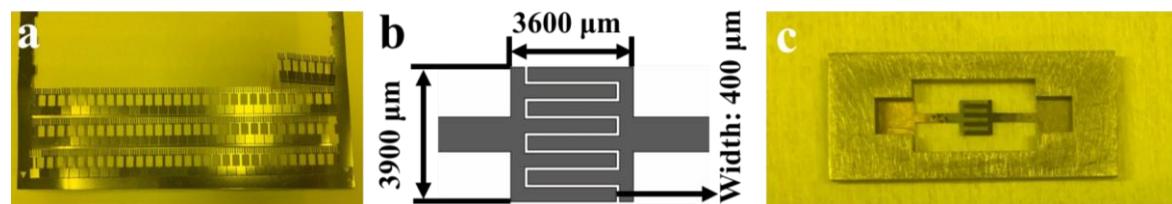
3D Macroporous Frame Based Microbattery With Ultrahigh Capacity, Energy Density, and Integrability

*Wei Yang, Lin Xu, Wen Luo, Ming Li, Ping Hu, Yuhang Dai, Fazhi Ye, Chunhua Han, Minxuan Zhou, Rong Tu, Ji Shi and Liqiang Mai\**

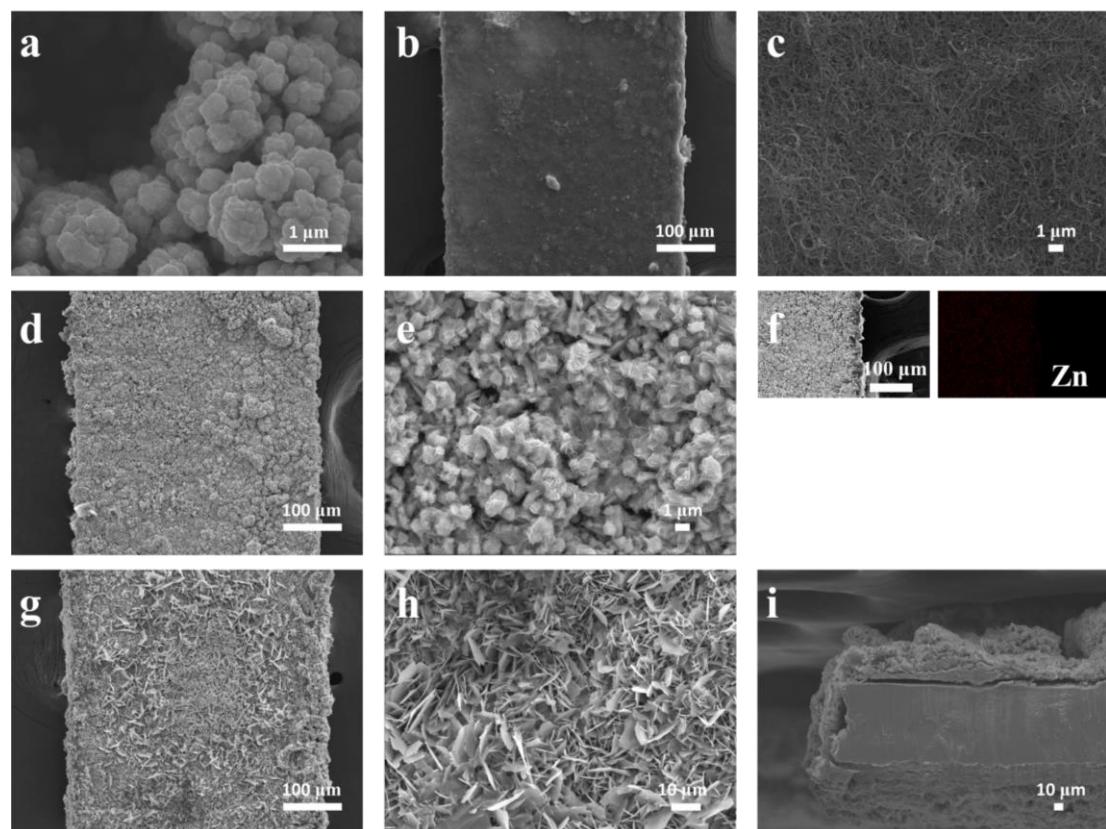
## Supporting Information

**3D macroporous frame based microbattery with ultrahigh capacity, energy density, and integrability**

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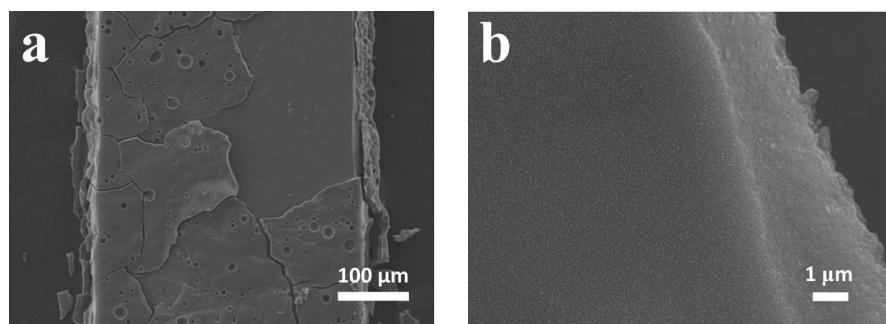


**Figure S1.** (a) Digital image of patterned Ni microelectrodes fabricated by commercial large-scale wet etching (Fabricated by Shaoxing Hua Li Electronics Co., Ltd, the thickness of raw Ni foil is 100  $\mu\text{m}$ ). (b) The projection shows the design of the microelectrodes. (c) Fabrication process under assembly tool.

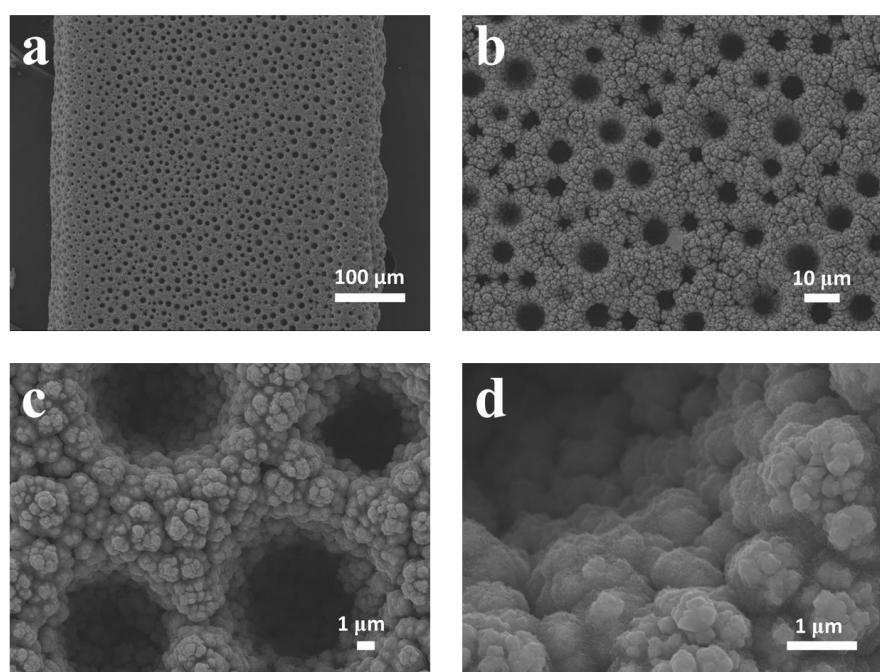


**Figure S2.** SEM image of (a) 3D macroporous Ni microelectrode, (b, c) CNT-coated brass microelectrode, (d, e) Zn@CNT brass microelectrode. (f) EDS mapping images of the edge

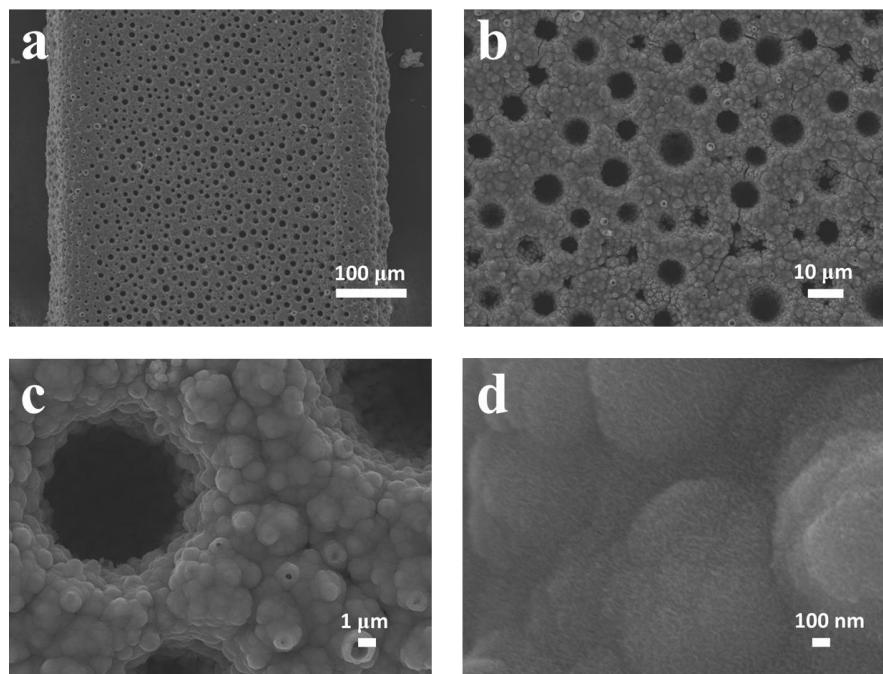
side of Zn@CNT brass microelectrode. (g, h) The surface and (i) the cross-section of Zn@CNT brass microelectrode after cycling.



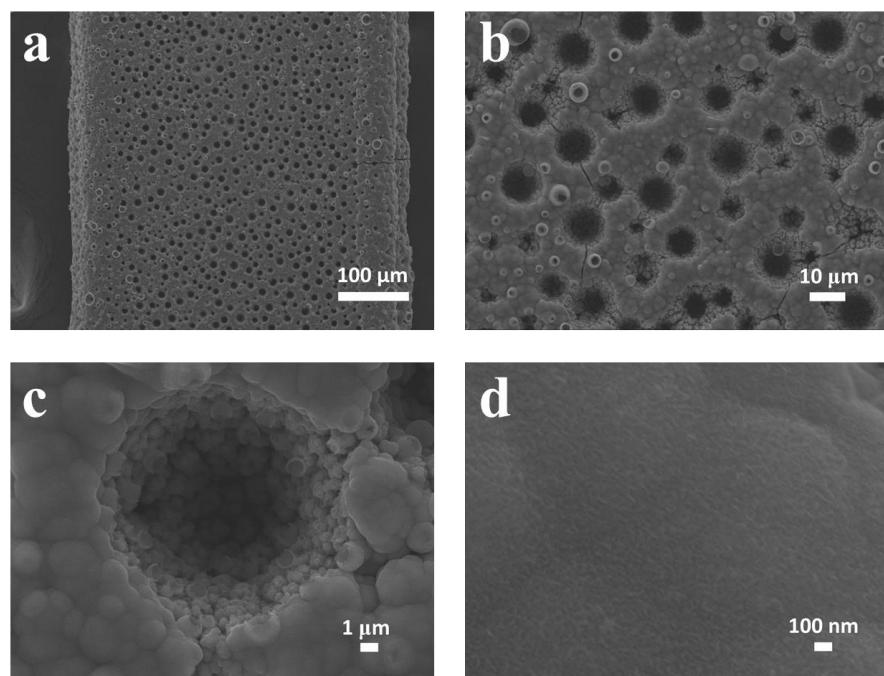
**Figure S3.** SEM images of PEDOT-MnO<sub>2</sub>-70 film on a planar microelectrode.



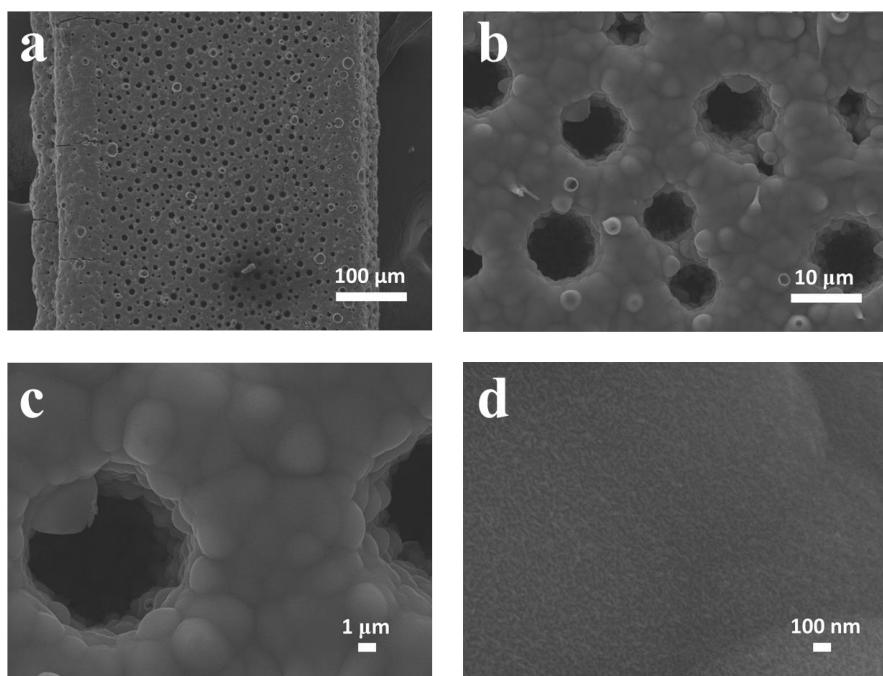
**Figure S4.** SEM images of PEDOT-MnO<sub>2</sub>-10 microelectrode.



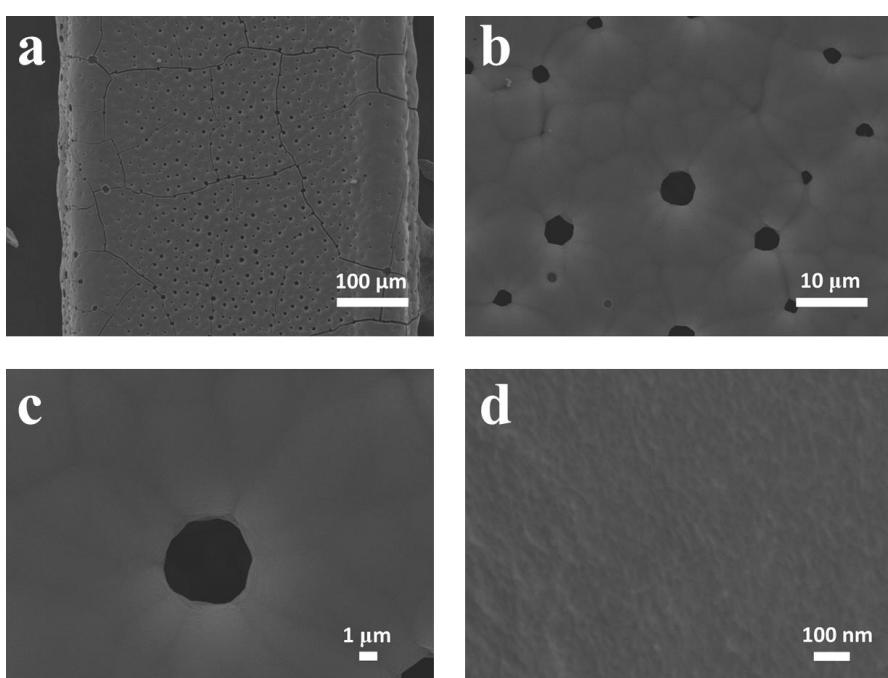
**Figure S5.** SEM images of PEDOT-MnO<sub>2</sub>-30 microelectrode.



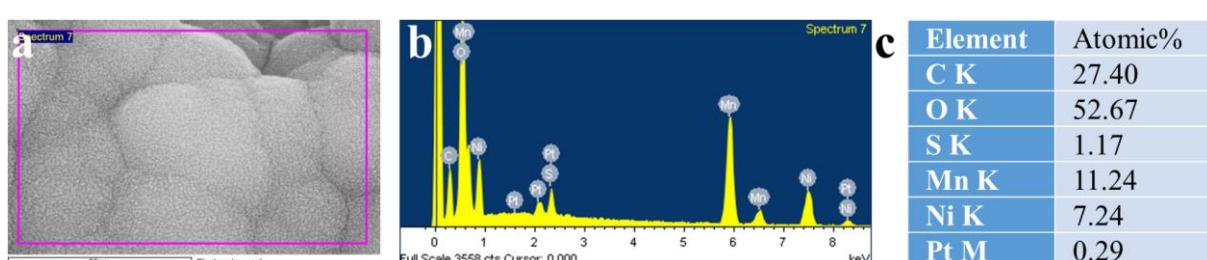
**Figure S6.** SEM images of PEDOT-MnO<sub>2</sub>-50 microelectrode.



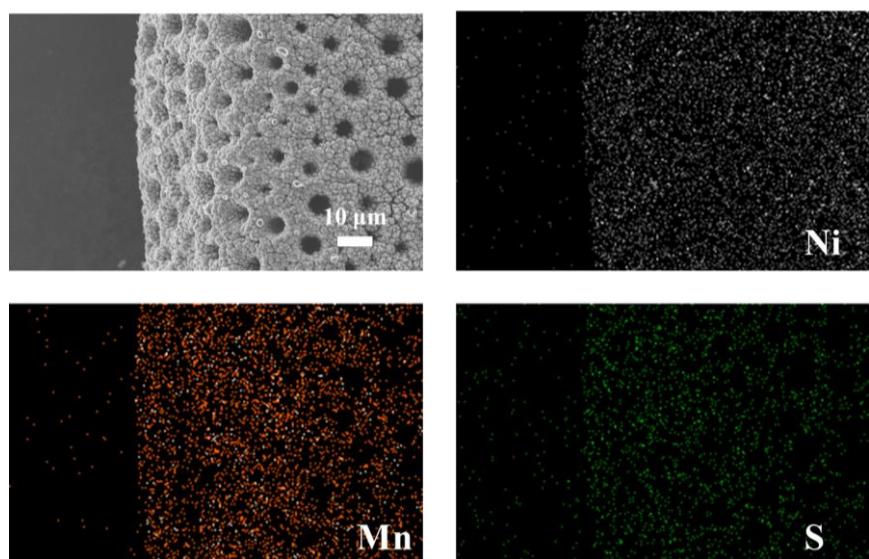
**Figure S7.** SEM images of PEDOT-MnO<sub>2</sub>-70 microelectrode.



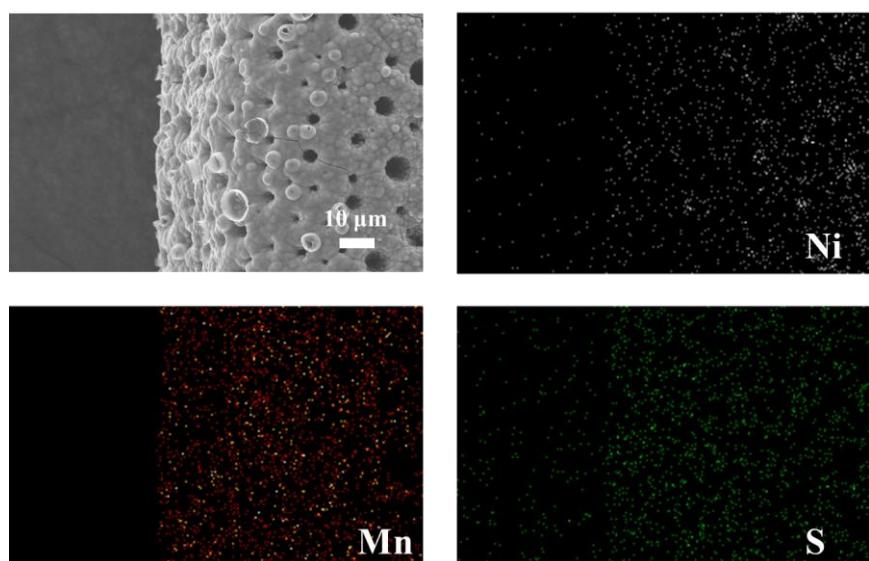
**Figure S8.** SEM images of PEDOT-MnO<sub>2</sub>-90 microelectrode.



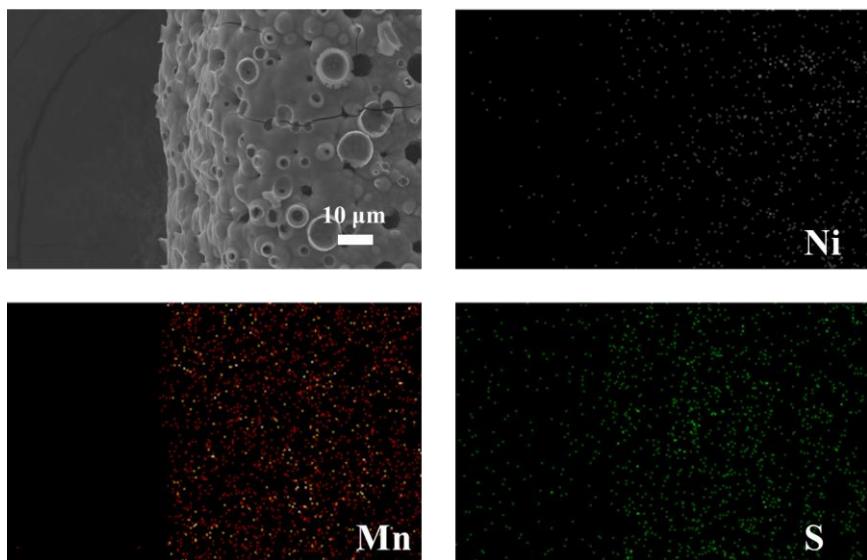
**Figure S9.** EDS spectrum of PEDOT-MnO<sub>2</sub>-70 microelectrode.



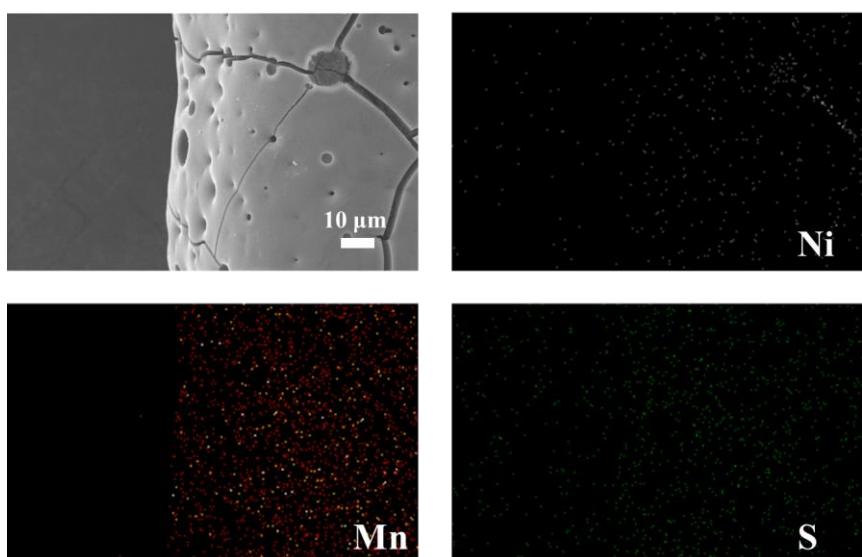
**Figure S10.** SEM and EDS mapping images of the edge side of PEDOT-MnO<sub>2</sub>-10 microelectrode.



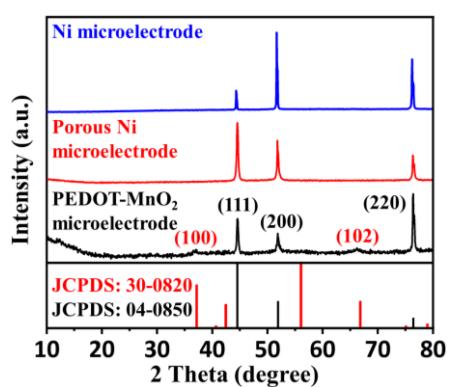
**Figure S11.** SEM and EDS mapping images of the edge side of PEDOT-MnO<sub>2</sub>-30 microelectrode.

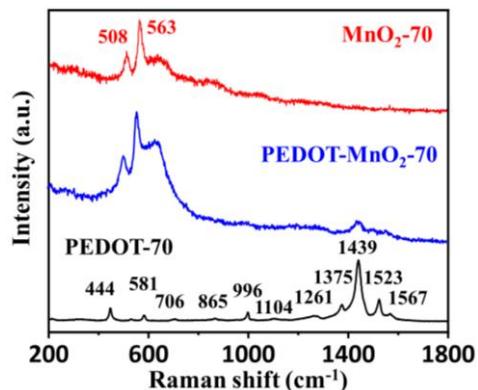
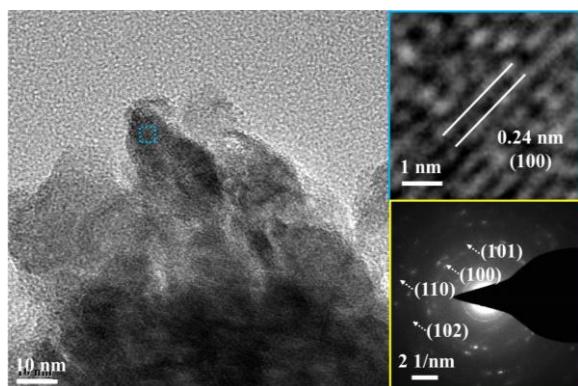
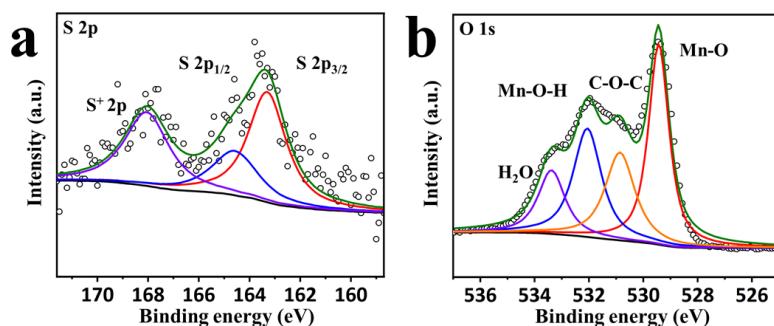


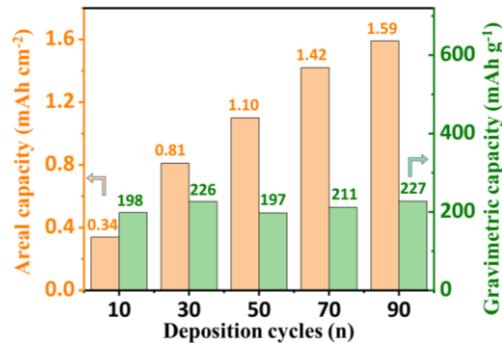
**Figure S12.** SEM and EDS mapping images of the edge side of PEDOT-MnO<sub>2</sub>-50 microelectrode.



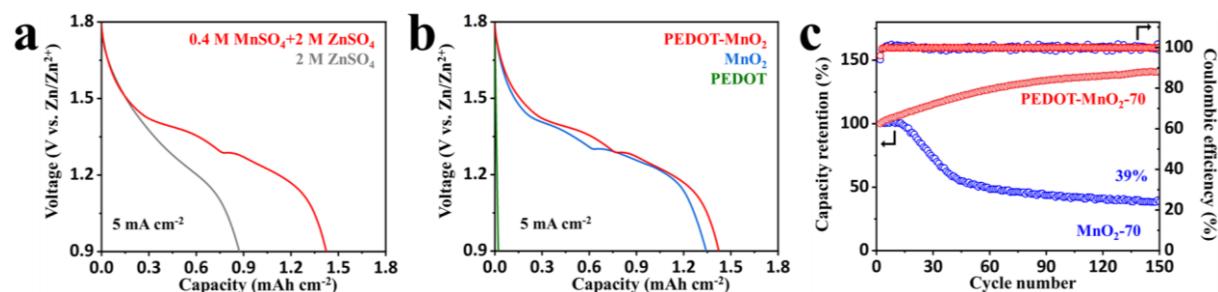
**Figure S13.** SEM and EDS mapping images of the edge side of PEDOT-MnO<sub>2</sub>-90 microelectrode.



**Figure S14.** XRD patterns of Ni, porous Ni and PEDOT-MnO<sub>2</sub>-70 microelectrodes.**Figure S15.** Raman spectrum of MnO<sub>2</sub>-70, PEDOT-MnO<sub>2</sub>-70, and PEDOT-70 microelectrodes.**Figure S16.** HRTEM and SAED images of PEDOT-MnO<sub>2</sub>-70.**Figure S17.** XPS spectra of (a) S 2p and (b) O 1s of PEDOT-MnO<sub>2</sub>-70 microelectrodes.



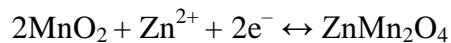
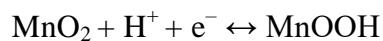
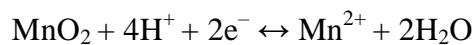
**Figure S18.** Gravimetric capacity is based on the mass of active materials at the current density of  $1 \text{ mA cm}^{-2}$ .



**Figure S19.** (a) Areal capacity of PEDOT-MnO<sub>2</sub>-70 with or without Mn<sup>2+</sup> additive. (b) Areal capacity of PEDOT-MnO<sub>2</sub>-70, PEDOT-70 and MnO<sub>2</sub>-70. (c) Cycling performance and Coulombic efficiency of MnO<sub>2</sub>-70 and PEDOT-MnO<sub>2</sub>-70 microelectrodes.

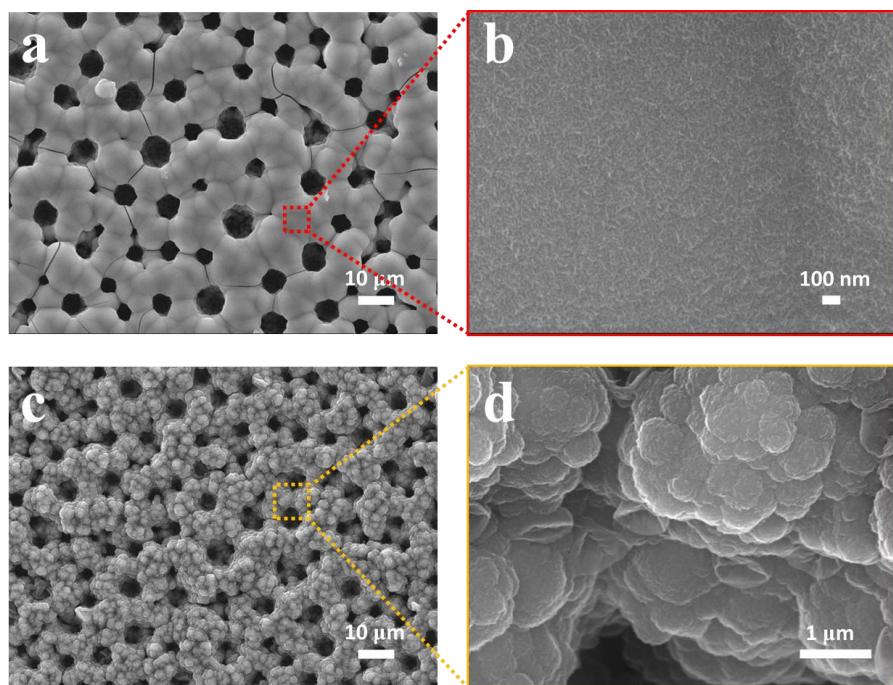
The reaction mechanism of the Zn-Mn MB could be explained as the insertion/extraction of Zn<sup>2+</sup> and H<sup>+</sup> and dissolution/deposition of Mn<sup>2+</sup>. The reaction process can be described below

Cathode:

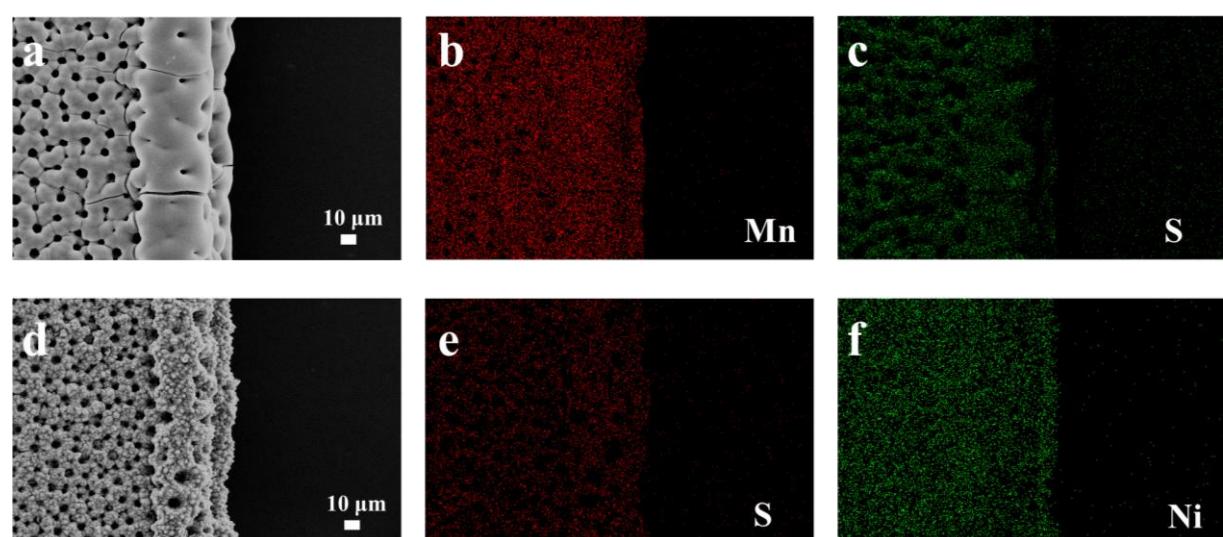


Anode:

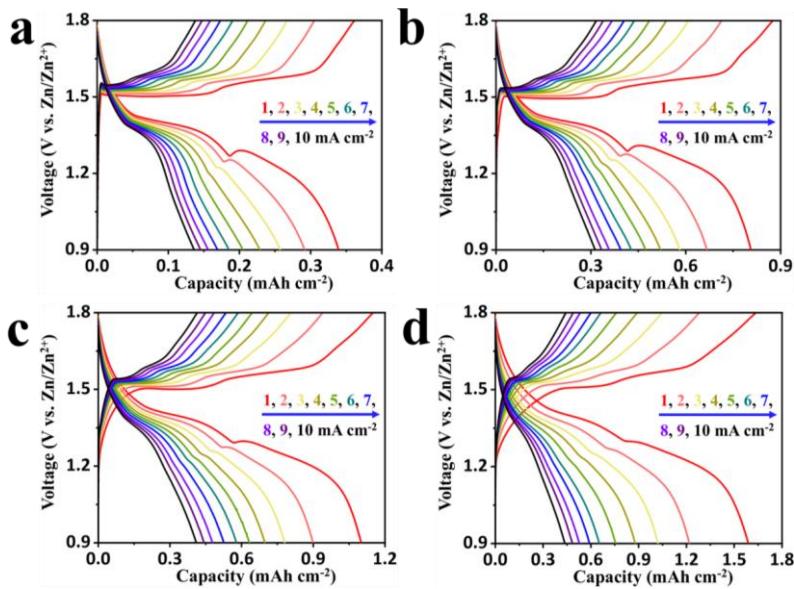




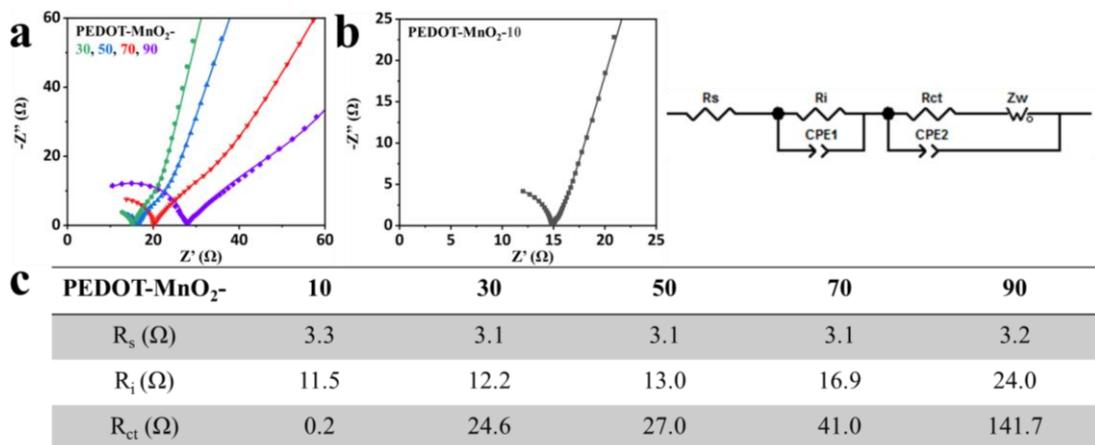
**Figure S20.** SEM images of (a, b) MnO<sub>2</sub>-70 and (c, d) PEDOT-70 microelectrodes.



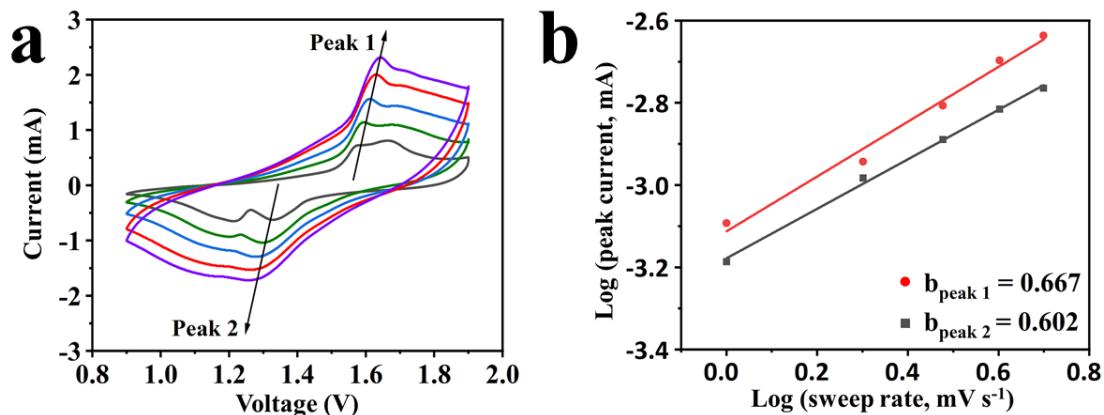
**Figure S21.** SEM and EDS mapping images of the edge side of (a-c) MnO<sub>2</sub>-70 and (d-f) PEDOT-70 microelectrode.



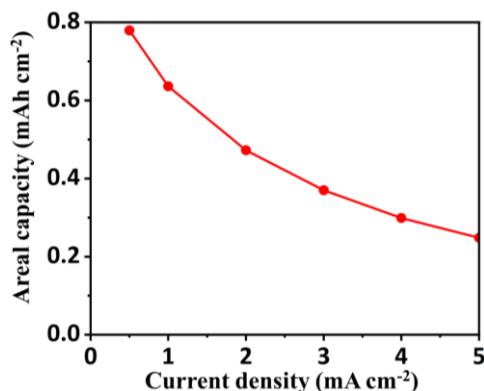
**Figure S22.** GCD curves of PEDOT-MnO<sub>2</sub>-10, 30, 50, and 90 at various current densities ranging from 1 to 10 mA cm<sup>-2</sup>.



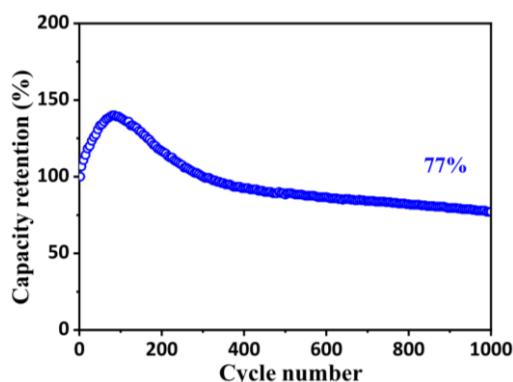
**Figure S23.** EIS of PEDOT-MnO<sub>2</sub>-10 to 90.



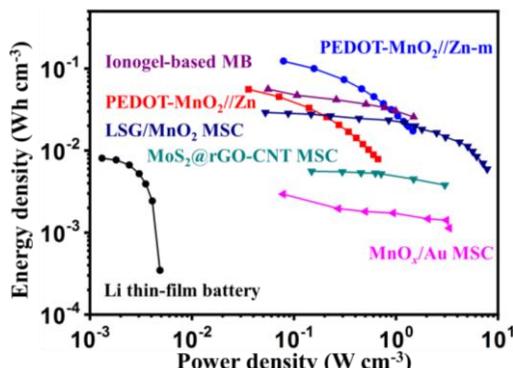
**Figure S24.** (a) CV curves from 1 to 5 mV s<sup>-1</sup>. (b) The fitting lines between  $\log(i)$  and  $\log(v)$  at specific peak currents from CV curves.



**Figure S25.** The areal capacities of PEDOT-MnO<sub>2</sub>-70 at various current densities.

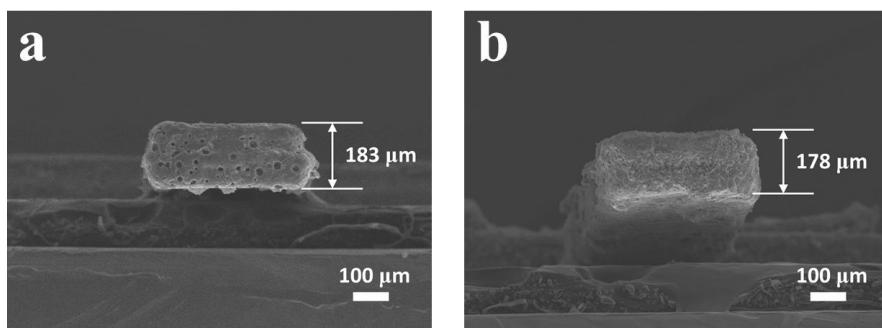


**Figure S26.** The capacity retention of PEDOT-MnO<sub>2</sub>//Zn MB.

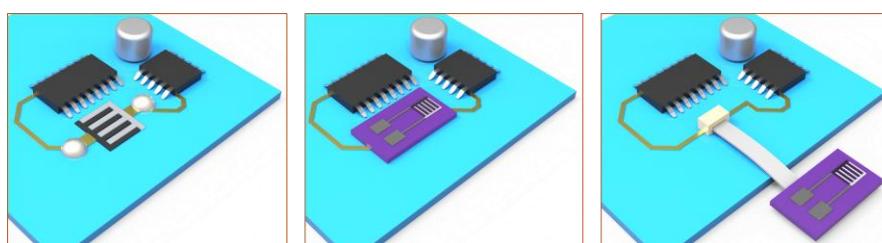


**Figure S27.** Ragone plots showing the volumetric energy/power densities of our work and other MESDs.

The PEDOT-MnO<sub>2</sub>//Zn (PEDOT-MnO<sub>2</sub>//Zn-m) MB delivers high volumetric energy densities of 53 mWh cm<sup>-3</sup> (117 mWh cm<sup>-3</sup>) at a current density of 0.1 mA cm<sup>-2</sup>, which exceeds many reported MESDs, about 55.6 mWh cm<sup>-3</sup> for Ionogel-based MB,<sup>[S1]</sup> 29 mWh cm<sup>-3</sup> for LSG/MnO<sub>2</sub> MSC,<sup>[S2]</sup> 5.6 mWh cm<sup>-3</sup> for MoS<sub>2</sub>@rGO-CNT MSC,<sup>[S3]</sup> and 1.75 mWh cm<sup>-3</sup> for MnO<sub>x</sub>/Au MSC.<sup>[S4]</sup>

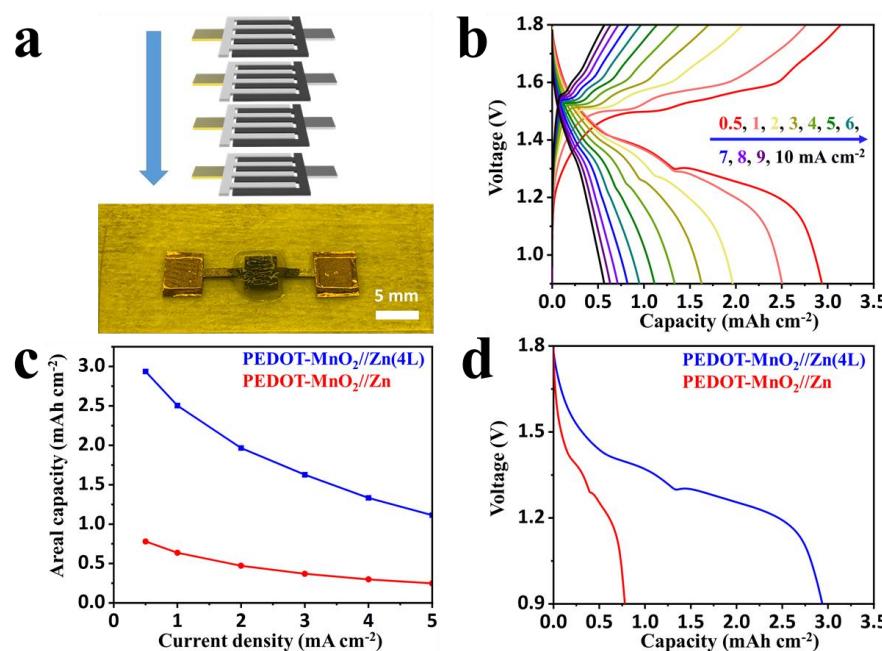


**Figure S28.** The cross-section SEM images of (a) PEDOT-MnO<sub>2</sub>-70 and (b) Zn@CNT microelectrodes.



**Figure S29.** Comparison of integration methods of MBs with substrate-free and bottom-up microelectrodes.

The MESD with substrate-free microelectrodes can be embedded in the circuit board directly. Nevertheless, the “bottom-up” MESD commonly integrate with other compounds by transferring the whole device to another substrate.<sup>[S5]</sup> Otherwise, an external line should connect the PCB and the MESD.<sup>[S6]</sup>



**Figure S30.** (a) Digital image of PEDOT-MnO<sub>2</sub>//Zn(4L) MB. (b) GCD curves of PEDOT-MnO<sub>2</sub>//Zn(4L) MB. (c) Rate capability and (d) GCD curves at 0.5 mA cm<sup>-2</sup> of PEDOT-MnO<sub>2</sub>//Zn and PEDOT-MnO<sub>2</sub>//Zn(4L) MBs.

**Table 1.** Comparison of areal capacity (capacitance) and maximum areal energy/power densities between our MB with other previously reported MnO<sub>2</sub> and PEDOT based MESDs.

MESDs	Areal capacity/capacitance	Maximum areal energy density	Maximum areal power density	Ref.
3D NCA-engineered Zn–Mn MB	0.436 mAh cm <sup>-2</sup> @ 0.06 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	N/A	N/A	S7
3D hybrid asymmetric MSC	665.3 mF cm <sup>-2</sup> @ 3.2 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	182.3 µWh cm <sup>-2</sup>	33.9 mW cm <sup>-2</sup>	S8
Ni@MnO <sub>2</sub> //Zn MB	0.718 mAh cm <sup>-2</sup> @ 0.1 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	0.98 mWh cm <sup>-2</sup>	1.3 mW cm <sup>-2</sup>	S9
Na-MnO <sub>x</sub> @NCF//VN NSAs MSC	109.5 mF cm <sup>-2</sup> @ 1 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	87.62 µWh cm <sup>-2</sup>	12.1 mW cm <sup>-2</sup>	S10
3D PEDOT//Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> MSC	21.3 mF cm <sup>-2</sup>	N/A	N/A	S11
MnHCF-MnOx-Based MSC	16.8 mF cm <sup>-2</sup>	2.3 µWh cm <sup>-2</sup>	0.5 mW cm <sup>-2</sup>	S12
3D printed MXene-AgNW-MnONW-C60 MSC	216.2 mF cm <sup>-2</sup> @ 10 mV s <sup>-1</sup>	19.2 µWh cm <sup>-2</sup>	58.3 mW cm <sup>-2</sup>	S13
MnO <sub>2</sub> @Ppy@MWCNT MSC	21.8 mF cm <sup>-2</sup> @ 0.1 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	12.16 µWh cm <sup>-2</sup>	1.8 mW cm <sup>-2</sup>	S14
ZIDMB	1.93 mAh cm <sup>-2</sup> @ 2 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	2.34 mWh cm <sup>-2</sup>	11.2 mW cm <sup>-2</sup>	S15
Zn-Br <sub>2</sub> MB	2.2 mAh cm <sup>-2</sup> @ 2 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	3.6 mWh cm <sup>-2</sup>	26.2 mW cm <sup>-2</sup>	S16
NVPF  NaBF4-IE  NTP NIMB/EC-8L	4.5 mAh cm <sup>-2</sup> @ 2 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	7.33 mWh cm <sup>-2</sup>	7.17 mW cm <sup>-2</sup>	S17

PEDOT-MnO <sub>2</sub> -70//Zn MB	0.78 mAh cm <sup>-2</sup> @ 0.5 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	1.02 mWh cm <sup>-2</sup>	12.16 mW cm <sup>-2</sup>	This work
PEDOT-MnO <sub>2</sub> - 70//Zn(4L) MB	2.94 mAh cm <sup>-2</sup> @ 0.5 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	3.87 mWh cm <sup>-2</sup>	12.77 mW cm <sup>-2</sup>	This work

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