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## **Supplementary Information**

### **3D hierarchical MnO<sub>2</sub> nanorods/welded Ag-nanowire-network composites for high-performance supercapacitor electrodes**

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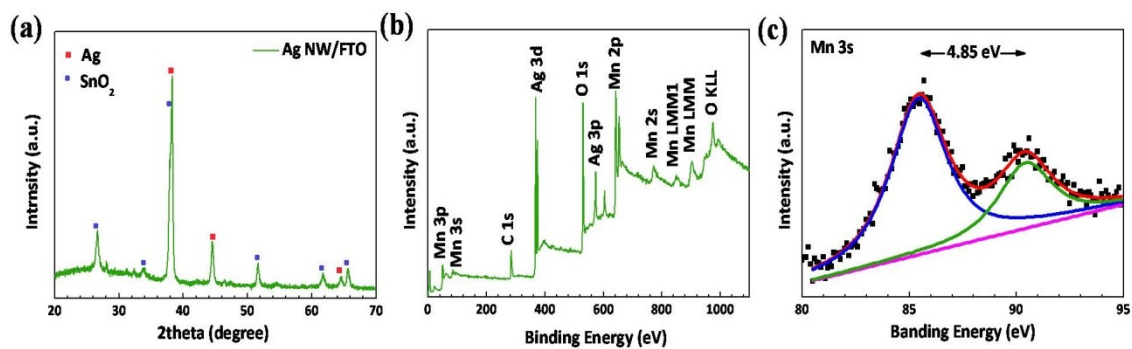


Fig. S1 (a) XRD patterns of the AgNW/FTO. (b) XPS full-survey-scan spectrum of the 3D MN/w-ANN composites, (c) XPS core-level spectra of Mn 3s.

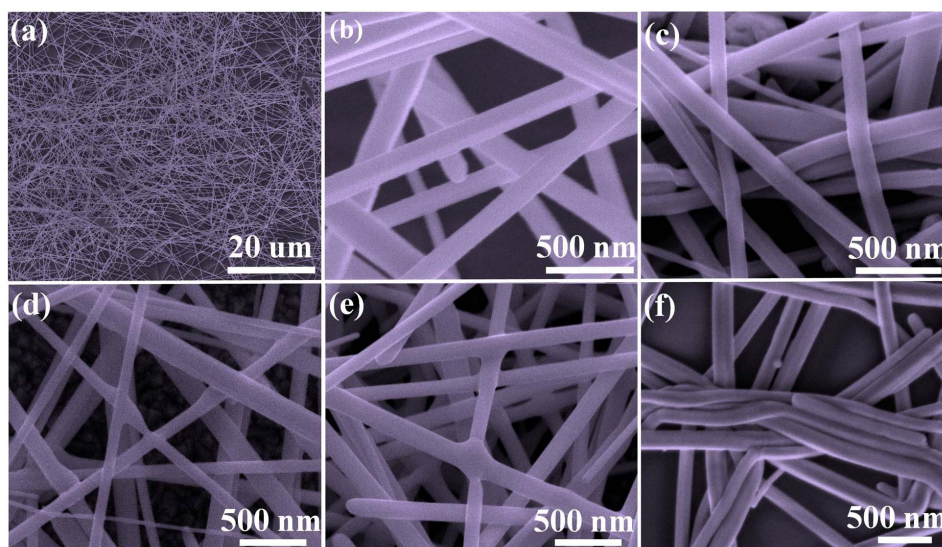


Fig. S2 SEM of AgNW network at different annealing temperature (a) and (b) room temperature; (c) 200 °C; (d) 250 °C; (e) 300 °C; (f) 350 °C.

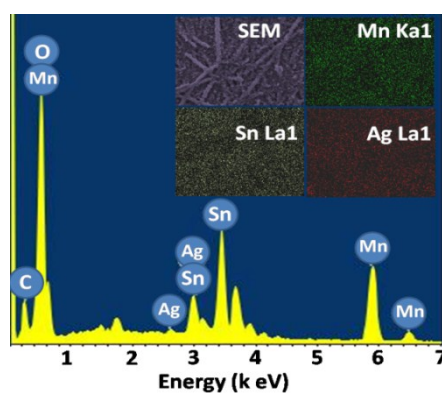
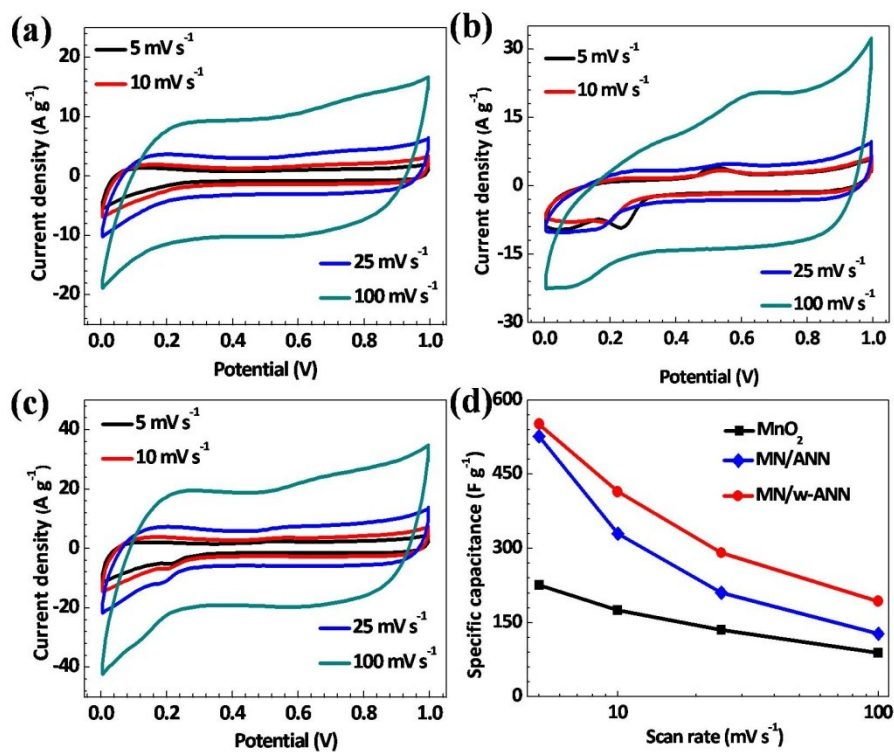
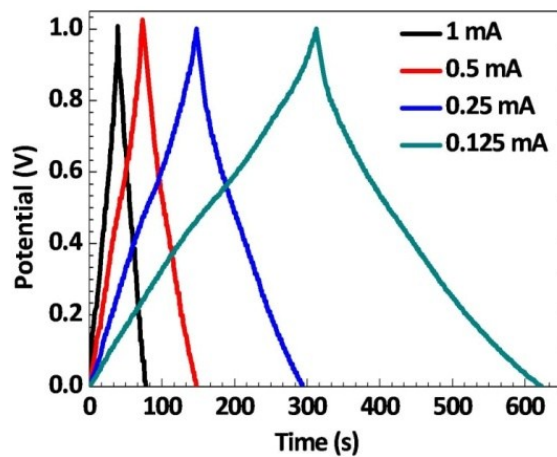


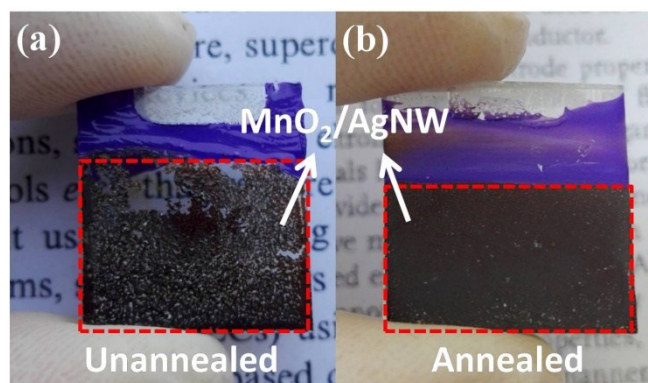
Fig. S3 EDX spectrum showing the elemental composition of the 3D MN/w-ANN composites, the insets show its SEM and elemental mapping of Mn, Sn and Ag.



**Fig. S4** CV curves for (a) the bare MnO<sub>2</sub>, (b) the MN/ANN electrode and (c) the 3D MN/w-ANN composite electrode at different scan rates in 0.5 M Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> aqueous electrolyte; (d) Specific capacitances of the bare MnO<sub>2</sub>, the MN/ ANN and the 3D MN/w-ANN composite electrode.



**Fig. S5** GCD curves of the 3D MN/w-ANN composite electrode at different current.



**Fig. S6** Photo images of electrodes after GCD testing (a) the MN/ ANN electrode; (b) the 3D MN/w-ANN composite electrode.

**Table S1.** The mass ratio between MnO<sub>2</sub> and AgNW network in the 3D MN/w-ANN composite electrodes and the corresponding specific capacitance.

AgNWs spin-coated number	0	5	10	20	40	60	80	100
Mass ratio (MnO <sub>2</sub> :AgNW)	1 : 0	1:0.05	1:0.10	1:0.19	1:0.28	1:0.30	1:0.40	1:0.45
Specific capacitance (F g <sup>-1</sup> )	135.1	191.7	218.5	274.3	314.8	354.1	378.3	365.4

**Table S2.** Comparison of specific capacitance, cycle number and capacitance retention of the reported MnO<sub>2</sub> electrodes and the present work.

Materials	Electrolyte	Testing condition	Specific capacitance	Cycle number	Capacitance retention	Ref.
Mesoporous MnO <sub>2</sub>	1 M Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	<b>0.4 A g<sup>-1</sup></b>	229 F g <sup>-1</sup>	2000	97.3%	1
MnO <sub>2</sub> nanowires	0.1 M Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	77 mA g <sup>-1</sup>	167.5 F g <sup>-1</sup>	3000	88%	2
MnO <sub>2</sub> nanorod arrays	0.5 M Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	<b>3 A g<sup>-1</sup></b>	485.2 F g <sup>-1</sup>	1500	<b>123 %</b>	3
Free-standing MnO <sub>2</sub> nanorods	0.5 M Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	<b>3 A g<sup>-1</sup></b>	355.7 F g <sup>-1</sup>	1500	<b>115%</b>	3
MnO <sub>2</sub> /CNTs	1 M Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	<b>1 A g<sup>-1</sup></b>	201 F g <sup>-1</sup>	10000	100%	4
MnO <sub>2</sub> @polyaniline	1 M Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	<b>1 A g<sup>-1</sup></b>	437 F g <sup>-1</sup>	3000	100%	5
ZnO@MnO <sub>2</sub> core-shell arrays	1 M Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	0.5 A g <sup>-1</sup>	423.5 F g <sup>-1</sup>	3000	92%	6
Ag NP/MnO <sub>2</sub>	1 M Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	10 mV s <sup>-1</sup>	272 F g <sup>-1</sup>	—	—	7
Ag/MnO <sub>2</sub> /RGO	3 M KOH	5 mV s <sup>-1</sup>	126.2 F g <sup>-1</sup>	1000	<b>134%</b>	8
Ag/PANI/MnO <sub>2</sub>	1 M Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	<b>0.1 A g<sup>-1</sup></b>	518 F g <sup>-1</sup>	1600	88.4%	9

Ag-doped MnO <sub>2</sub>	0.5 M Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	2 mV s <sup>-1</sup>	770 F g <sup>-1</sup>	—	—	10
Hair-like Ag/MnO <sub>x</sub>	1 M Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	2 A g <sup>-1</sup>	237 F g <sup>-1</sup>	800	78%	11
Ag/MnO <sub>2</sub> hybrid electrode	1 M Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	10 mV s <sup>-1</sup>	293 F g <sup>-1</sup>	5000	92.5%	12
<b>MnO<sub>2</sub>/a-AgNW</b>	<b>0.5 M Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub></b>	<b>6 A g<sup>-1</sup></b>	<b>663.4 F g<sup>-1</sup></b>	<b>7000</b>	<b>157%</b>	<b>The work</b>

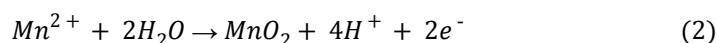
## Loading mass calculation of AgNW network and MnO<sub>2</sub>

The AgNW/FTO substrates are obtained by spin-coating AgNW ink on FTO conducting glass. Firstly, we weight 20 pieces of cleaned FTO conducting glass with cut into 2\*2 cm<sup>2</sup>, and the mass is denoted as  $m_1$ . Then, AgNWs ink is spun on the surface of total FTO substrates at a 3000 rpm rotation speed for 5 times, respectively. Finally, the total AgNW/FTO substrates are weighted, and their loading mass is  $m_2$ . Thus, the mass  $m^*$  of each AgNW network layer on FTO can be calculated by equation (1):

$$m^* = \frac{m_2 - m_1}{20} \quad (1)$$

Loading mass of the other AgNW network layer by different spin-coating number can be obtained using the above method.

The electrochemical deposition process was carried out via the potentiostatic method under 1.0 V. And assuming 100% current efficiency via the reaction, shown as follows:



Thus, the loading mass of electrodeposited MnO<sub>2</sub> is calculated using below equation:

$$m^* = \frac{(\int Idt)M}{2eN_A} \quad (3)$$

where  $I$  is the current,  $t$  is the electrochemical deposition time,  $m$  is the electrochemical deposition mass of MnO<sub>2</sub> on the AgNW/FTO substrate,  $e$  is the electron charge,  $N_A$  is the Avogadro's number, and  $M$  is molar mass of MnO<sub>2</sub> (86.9 g mol<sup>-1</sup>).<sup>12</sup> Therefore, the loading mass of MnO<sub>2</sub> on the AgNW/FTO substrate is around 0.30 mg.

## Specific capacitance calculation of MnO<sub>2</sub>/a-AgNW electrode

Specific capacitance ( $C_{sp}$ ) is the capacitance per unit mass for one electrode. In Cyclic voltammetry

(CV) measurements, the  $C_{sp}$  is calculated from:

$$C_{sp} = \frac{\int I dV}{2m\Delta V v_0} \quad (4)$$

where  $I$  is the current,  $V$  is the voltage,  $\Delta V$  is the voltage window,  $v_0$  is the scan rate, and  $m$  is the loading mass of  $MnO_2$ .

In galvanostatic charge/discharge (GCD) measurements, the  $C_{sp}$  is calculated from:

$$C_{sp} = \frac{I \Delta t}{m\Delta V} \quad (5)$$

where  $I$  is the discharge current,  $\Delta t$  is the discharge time, the  $\Delta V$  is the voltage difference of discharge, and  $m$  is the loading mass of  $MnO_2$ .<sup>13</sup>

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