

Supporting Information

Three dimensional hierarchically porous crystalline MnO₂ structure design for high rate performance lithium-ion battery anode

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Electrodeposited Processes of Manganese Dioxide:

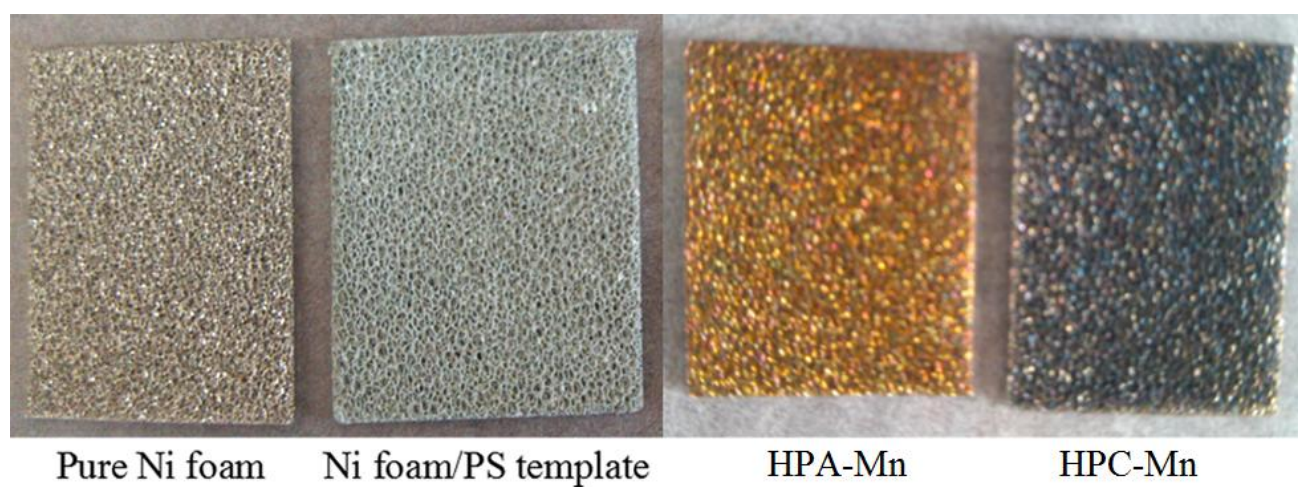


Fig. S1 Optical image of Ni foam substrate, Ni foam/PS template, HPA-Mn and HPC-Mn samples directly grown on Ni foam.

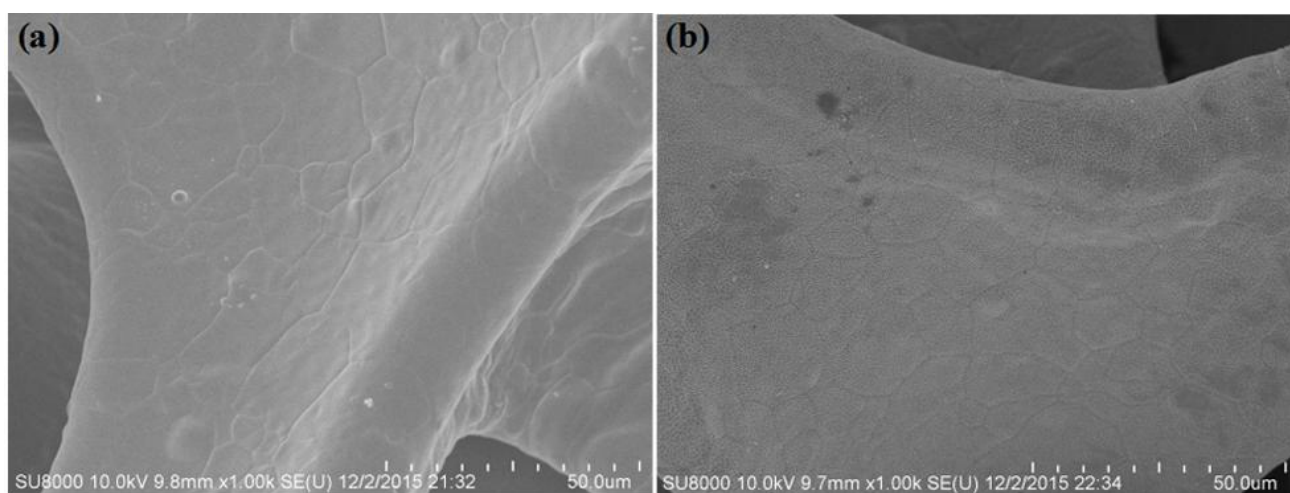


Fig. S2 Low resolution SEM images of (a) pure Ni foam and (b) HPC-Mn sample.

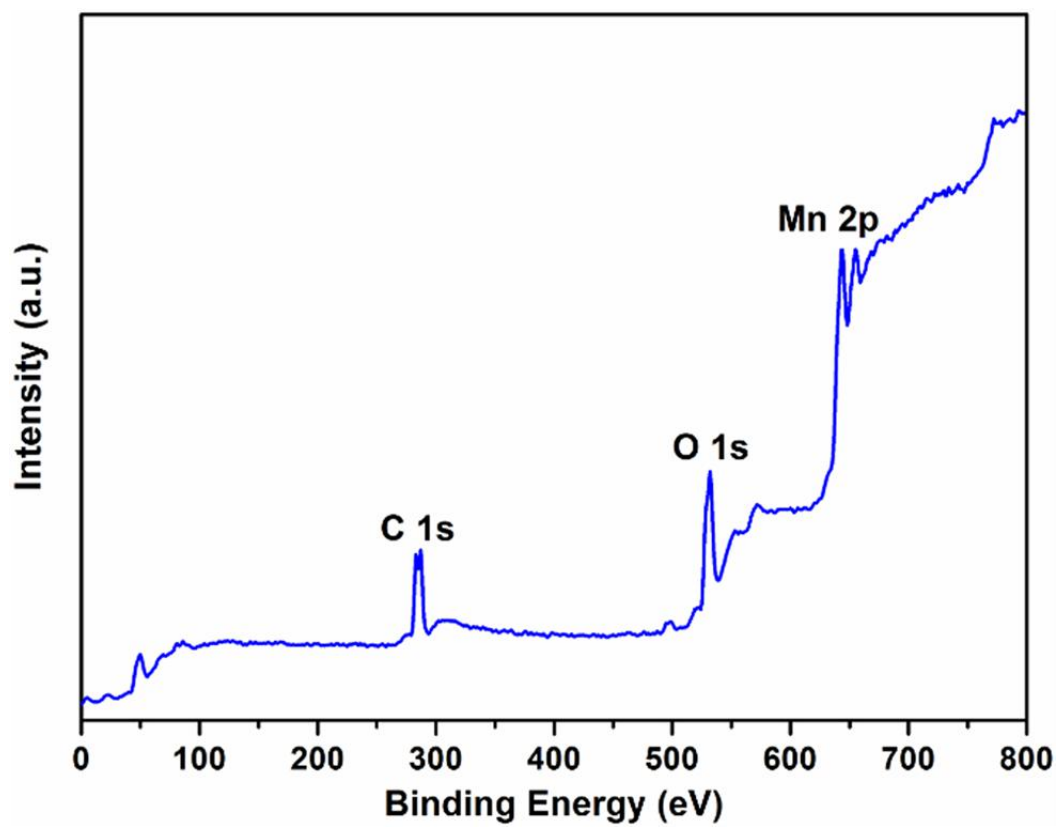


Fig. S3 The wide scan XPS spectrum of HPC-Mn sample.

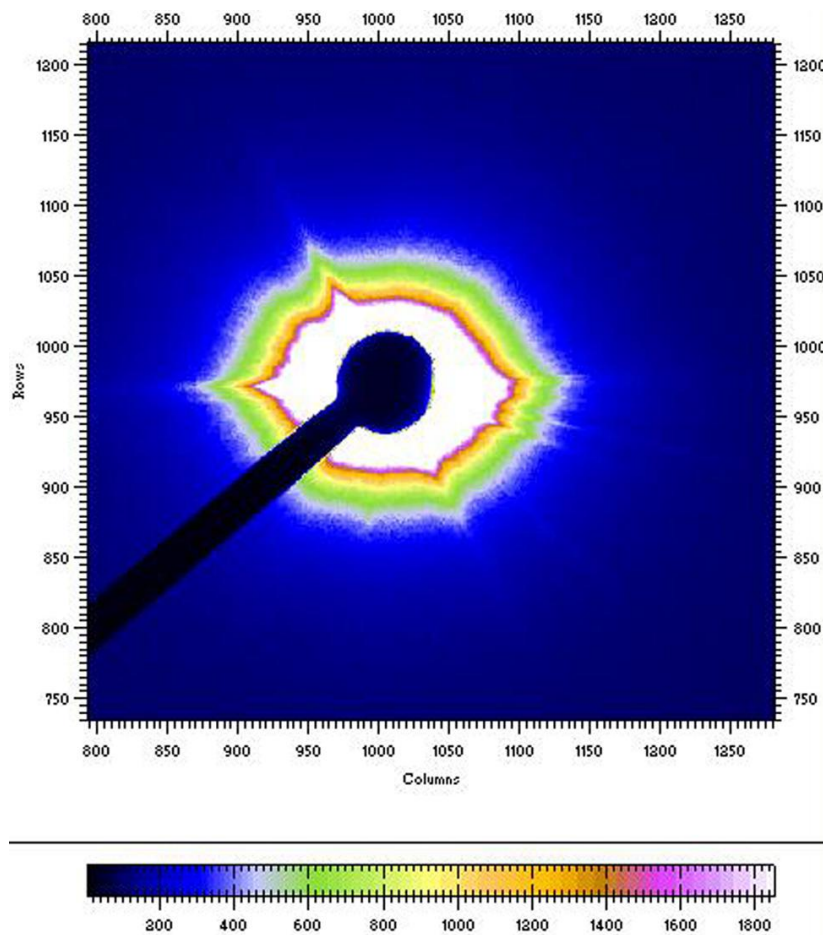


Fig. S4 Two-dimensional SAXS patterns of HPA-Mn anode.

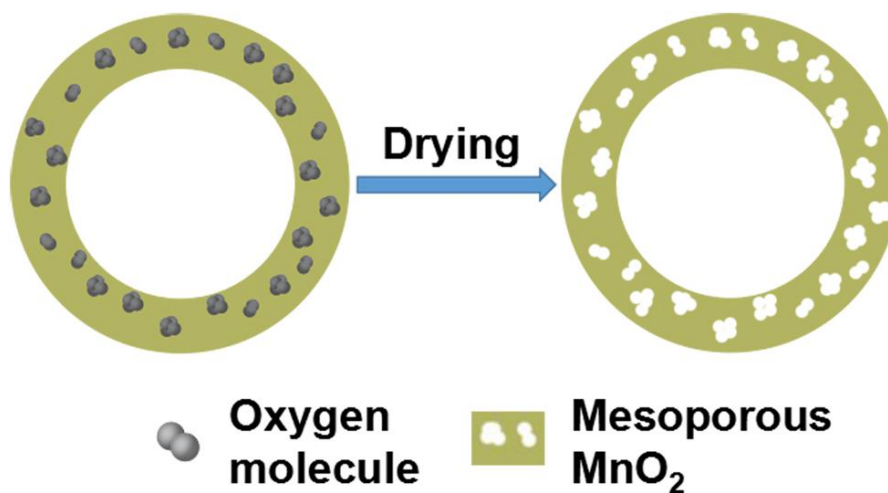


Fig. S5 Schematic representation of the mesoporous formation assisted by oxygen.

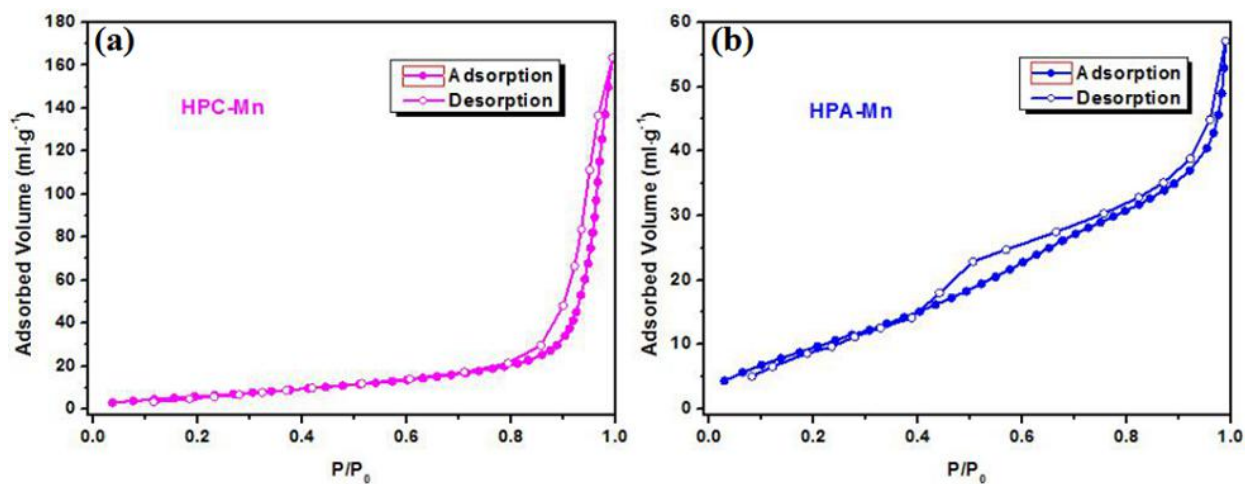


Fig. S6 N_2 adsorption-desorption isotherms of (a) HPC-Mn anode and (b) HPA-Mn anode.

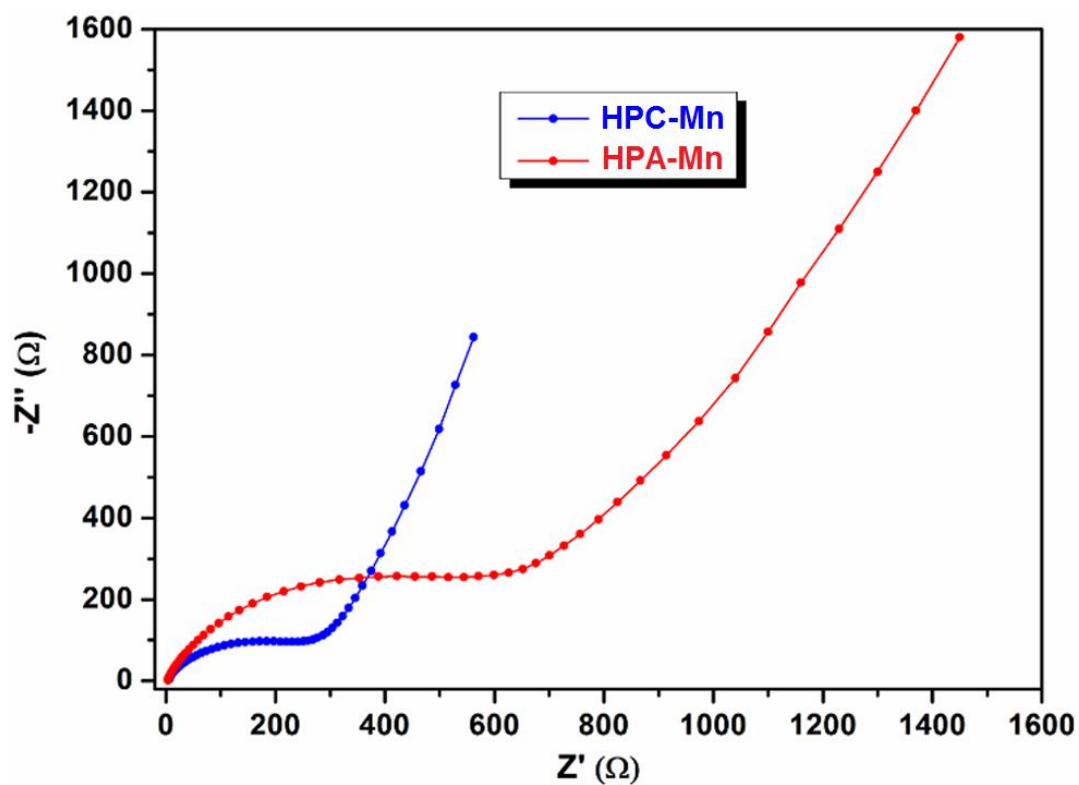


Fig. S7 Nyquist plots of HPC-Mn and HPA-Mn anodes.

Table S1 Rate performance comparison of the HPC-Mn and other reported MnO₂-based anodes for

LIBs.

| MnO₂ Based Anodes | Low Current Density (A g⁻¹) Capacity (mAh g⁻¹) | High Current Density (A g⁻¹) Capacity (mAh g⁻¹) | Current Density Ratio | Capacity Retention (%) | Ref. |
|--|---|--|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|
| HPC-Mn | 0.1 (973.8) | 2.0 (798.8) | 20 | ~82.0 | Our Work |
| MnO ₂ /3D porous graphene | 0.1 (926.0) | 1.6 (433.0) | 16 | ~46.8 | 1 |
| MnO ₂ network-Ni/PVDF double shell/core fiber | 0.05 (1079.0) | 0.6 (544.7) | 12 | ~50.5 | 2 |
| MnO ₂ @N-doped carbon nanotubes | 0.05 (1146.0) | 1.0 (620.7) | 20 | ~54.2 | 3 |
| Freestanding MnO ₂ /Ni /PVDF coaxial fiber | 0.05 (1178.4) | 1.0 (415.0) | 20 | ~35.2 | 4 |
| MnO ₂ on 3D N-doped graphene hybrid aerogels | 0.1 (1003.0) | 1.5 (636.0) | 15 | ~63.4 | 5 |
| MnO ₂ nanoflakes on reduced graphene oxide nanosheets | 0.1 (1430.0) | 2.0 (1000.0) | 20 | ~69.9 | 6 |
| Nanoflaky MnO ₂ on carbon microbeads | 0.1 (700.0) | 1.5 (230.0) | 15 | ~32.9 | 7 |
| Mesoporous MnO ₂ nanosheet arrays | 0.1 (-) | 1.0 (-) | 10 | ~50.0 | 8 |
| Nanoflaky MnO ₂ /carbon nanotube | 0.2 (820.0) | 2.0 (420.0) | 10 | ~51.2 | 9 |

Table S2 Cycling performance comparison of the HPC-Mn and other reported MnO₂-based anodes for LIBs.

| MnO ₂ Based Anodes | Current Density (A g ⁻¹) | Cycling Number | Specific Capacity (mA h g ⁻¹) After Cycling | Capacity Retention (%) | Ref. |
|--|--------------------------------------|----------------|---|------------------------|----------|
| HPC-Mn | 0.4 | 200 | 778.0 | ~97.6 | Our Work |
| MnO ₂ /3D porous graphene | 0.1 | 100 | 836.0 | ~84.6 | 1 |
| MnO ₂ network-Ni/PVDF double shell/core fiber | 0.2 | 70 | 500.2 | - | 2 |
| MnO ₂ @N-doped carbon nanotubes | 0.1 | 100 | 1415.0 | >100 | 3 |
| Freestanding MnO ₂ /Ni /PVDF coaxial fiber | 0.05 | 70 | 1031.2 | - | 4 |
| MnO ₂ on 3D N-doped graphene hybrid aerogels | 0.4 | 200 | 909.0 | >100 | 5 |
| MnO ₂ nanoflakes on reduced graphene oxide nanosheets | 1.0 | 200 | 1000.0 | ~100 | 6 |
| Nanoflaky MnO ₂ on carbon microbeads | 0.1 | 100 | 525.0 | - | 7 |
| Mesoporous MnO ₂ nanosheet arrays | 1.0 | 200 | 900.0 | >100 | 8 |
| Nanoflaky MnO ₂ /carbon nanotube | 0.2 | 50 | 620.0 | ~77.0 | 9 |

Note: The specific capacities of some MnO₂ based anodes would increase with the increase of cycling number, so the capacity retention is >100%.

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