

Supporting Information

Highly thermal conductive graphene-based electrodes for supercapacitors with excellent heat dissipation ability

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1. Preparation of MnO₂ nanoparticles and morphology characterizations

The MnO₂ nanoparticles were prepared by redox reaction of KMnO₄ and MnSO₄ as chemical equation (S1)



The MnO₂ nanoparticles have good dispersion and uniform size as shown in Fig. S1.

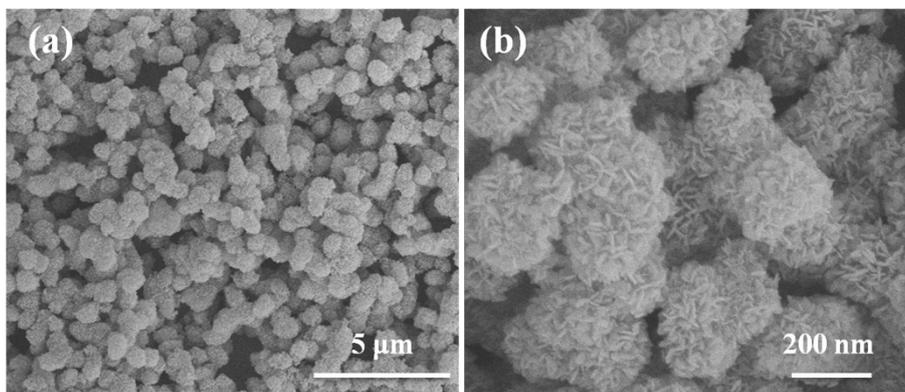


Fig. S1. SEM images of MnO₂ nanoparticles at different magnifications.

2. The preparation of GN-MnO₂ film

To achieve a favorable electrostatic assembly between the MnO₂ nanoparticles and GO nanosheets, MnO₂ nanoparticles were firstly modified by aminopropyltrimethoxysilane (APS) to render the nanoparticles surface positively. In contrast, the zeta potential of GO solution is negative. Therefore, assembly between the modified MnO₂ nanoparticles and GO nanosheets *via* electrostatic interactions was easily triggered to form the MnO₂@GO nanostructure. The MnO₂@GO solution through vacuum filtration to assemble the MnO₂@GO film, after peeling off from the filter paper, the MnO₂@GO film was hot pressed which made it more flatter and assembly the layer to layer more compact. The thickness of the films could be well controlled from several to several ten micrometers by adjusting the volume and concentration of MnO₂@GO suspension. Thermal annealing at 900 °C in Ar was further employed for the reduction of the MnO₂@GO film. Finally, a free-standing and paper-like GN-MnO₂ film was obtained. The digital photographs of the experimental setup and GN-MnO₂ films were illustrated in Fig. S2.

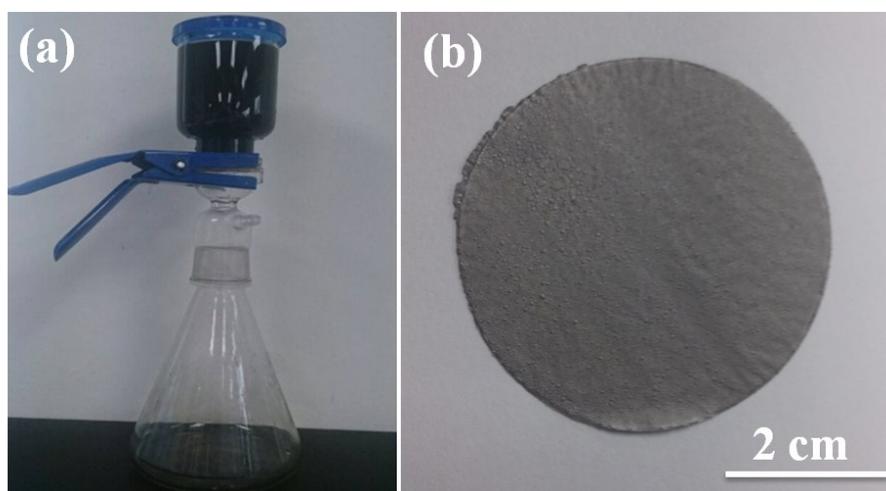


Fig. S2. (a) The setup of vacuum filtration for GO-MnO₂ solution, (b) Digital photos of GN-MnO₂ film.

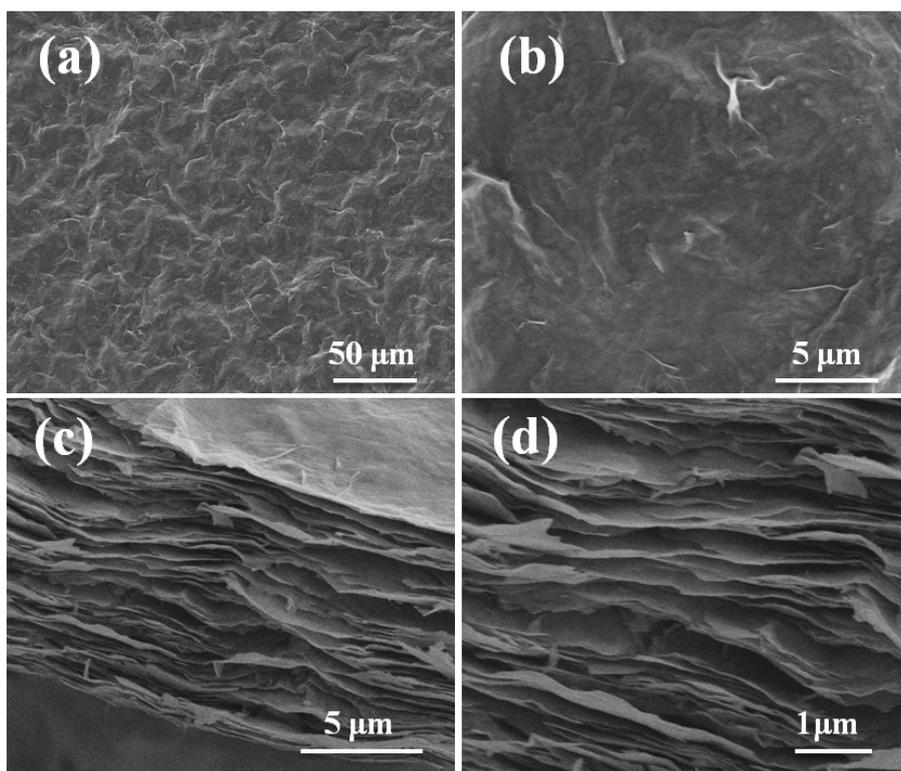


Fig. S3. Different magnifications of GN film (a, b) surface morphology, (c, d) cross section morphology.

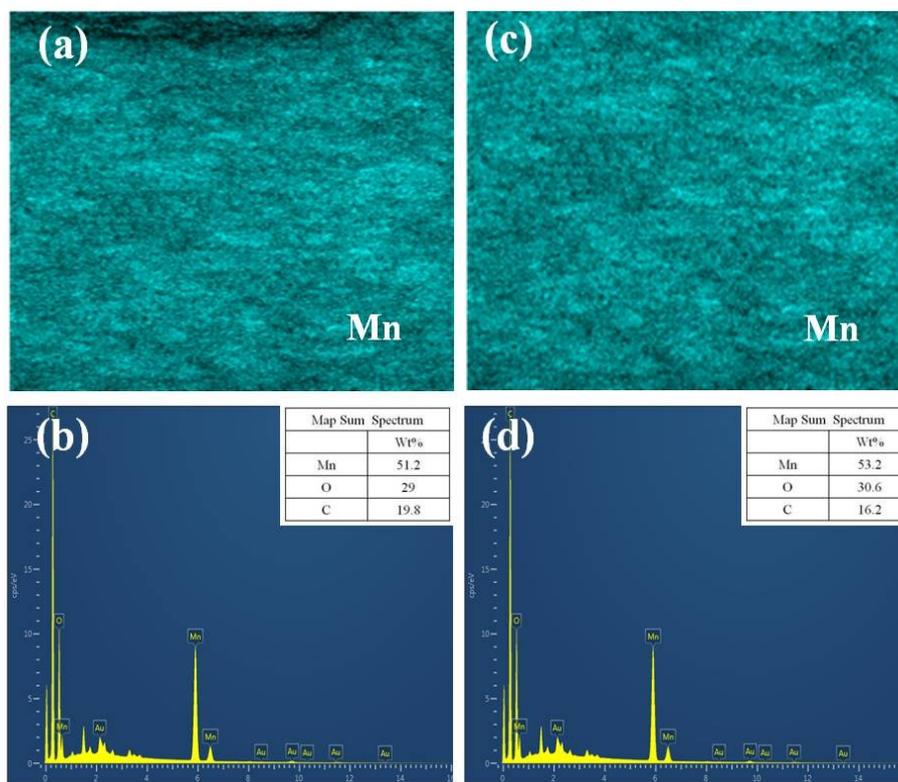


Fig. S4 The EDS mapping of Mn element and the corresponding map sum spectrum for the GN-MnO₂ film (a, b) the surface, (c, d) the bottom side