

Supporting information

Ultrathin Cu-MOF@ δ -MnO₂ Nanosheets for Aqueous Electrolyte-based High-Voltage Electrochemical Capacitors

Electrochemical measurement

Traditional three-electrode system: The electrochemical performance was determined by a CHI 660E instrument in a traditional three-electrode system. A Hg/HgO electrode and platinum electrode were chosen as the reference and counter electrode, respectively. The electrolyte was a 1.0 M Na₂SO₄ aqueous solution. The working electrode materials were prepared by grinding the mixture of active materials, acetylene black, and PTFE with a weight ratio of 80:15:5, and coating the mixture on a 1 cm × 5 cm nickel foam. The additive was a certain amount of isopropyl alcohol when grinding, and the painted size was approximately 1 cm × 1 cm. In addition, the nickel foam with the coated activated materials was pressed to a thin foil at a pressure of 10.0 MPa.

Asymmetrical supercapacitor system: The electrochemical performance was conducted by a CHI 660E instrument in a traditional asymmetrical supercapacitor system. Aqueous electrochemical energy storage devices were assembled by employing the ultrathin Cu-MOF@ δ -MnO₂ nanosheets as a positive electrode and activated carbon as a negative electrode. The electrolyte was a 1.0 M Na₂SO₄ aqueous solution. The activated carbon electrode was prepared by grinding a mixture of activated

carbon, acetylene black, and PTFE with a weight ratio of 80:15:5, and coating the mixture on a 1 cm × 5 cm nickel foam. The additive was a certain amount of isopropyl alcohol during grinding, and the painted size was approximately 1 cm × 1 cm. In addition, the nickel foam with the coat of activated materials was pressed to a thin foil at a pressure of 10.0 MPa.

Characterizations

The morphology of as-prepared samples was captured by a Supra 55 SEM at an acceleration voltage of 5.0 kV. The phase analysis of the samples was performed by a Bruker AXS D8 advanced XRD with Cu *Ka* radiation of 40 kV. Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) transmission spectra were obtained on a BRUKER-EQUINOX-55IR spectrophotometer. The surface chemical species of the samples were examined using a Perkin-Elmer PHI-5702 multifunctional XPS with Al₁₅K α radiation of 1486.6 eV as the excitation source. TEM images were observed on the JEM-2100 instrument microscopy at an acceleration voltage of 200 kV. Scanning transmission electron microscopy (STEM) images, HRTEM images, SAED images and EDS mapping were captured on a Tecnai G2 F30 transmission electron microscopy at an acceleration voltage of 300 kV. Nitrogen adsorption-desorption measurements were performed on a Gemini VII 2390 analyzer at 77 K using the volumetric method. The specific

surface area was obtained from the N₂ adsorption-desorption isotherms and was calculated by the BET method. All electrochemical performances were carried out by CHI 660E instrument.

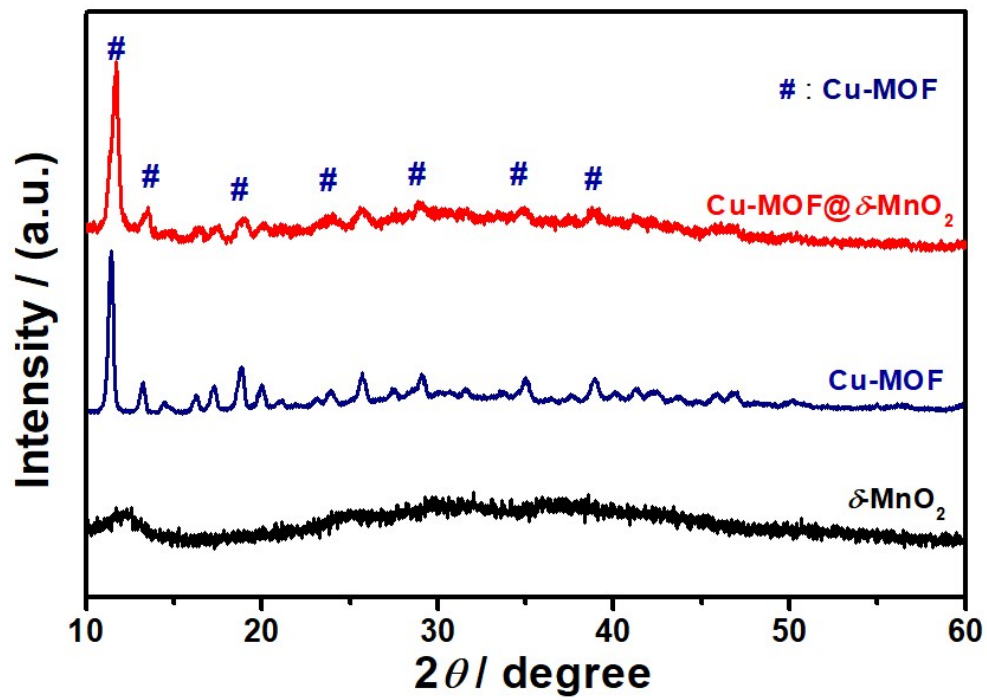


Figure S1. XRD patterns of Cu-MOF@ δ -MnO₂, Cu-MOF and δ -MnO₂. (“#” marks show the obvious diffraction peaks of Cu-MOF)

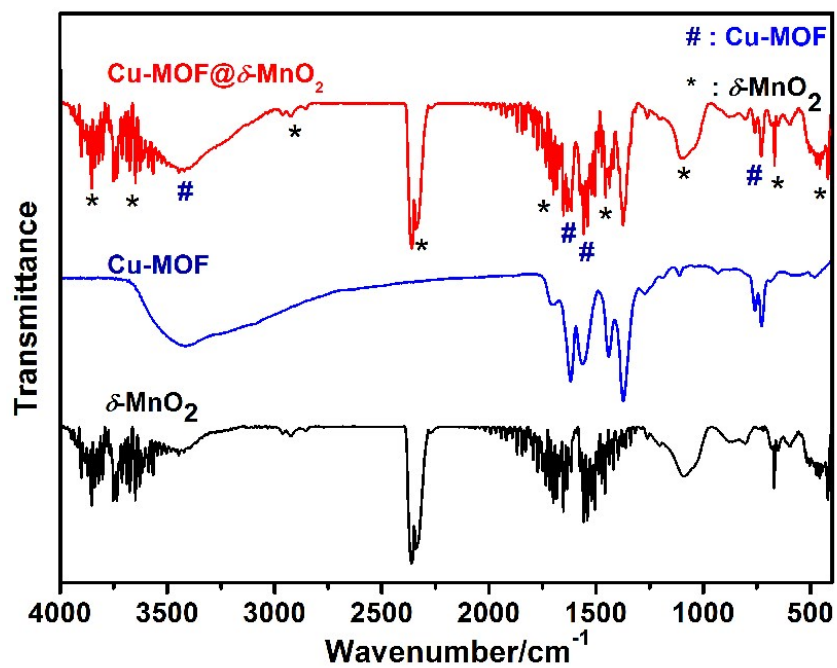


Figure S2. Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FT-IR) spectra of Cu-MOF@ δ -MnO₂, Cu-MOF and δ -MnO₂.

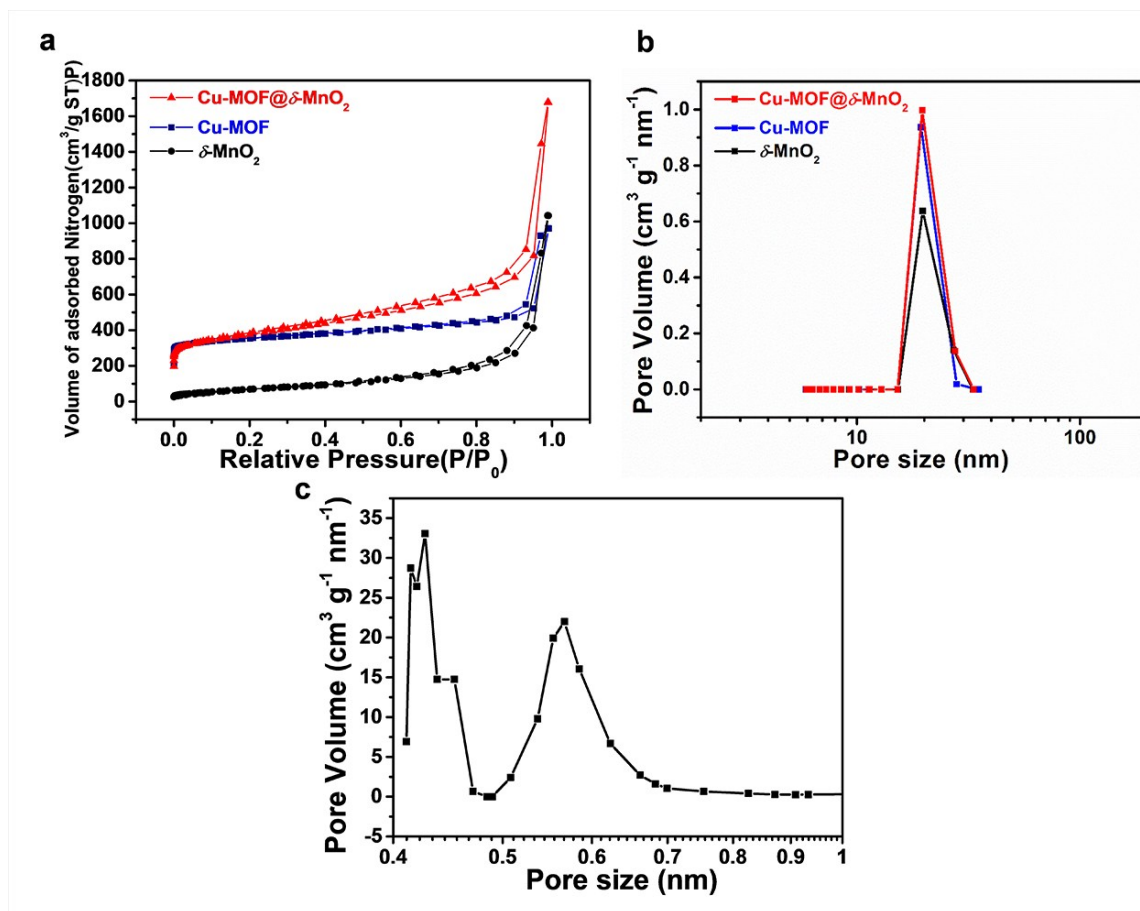


Figure S3. (a) Nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherms, (b) pore size distribution curves of mesoporous for Cu-MOF@ δ -MnO₂, Cu-MOF and δ -MnO₂, (c) pore size distribution curves of micropore for Cu-MOF@ δ -MnO₂.

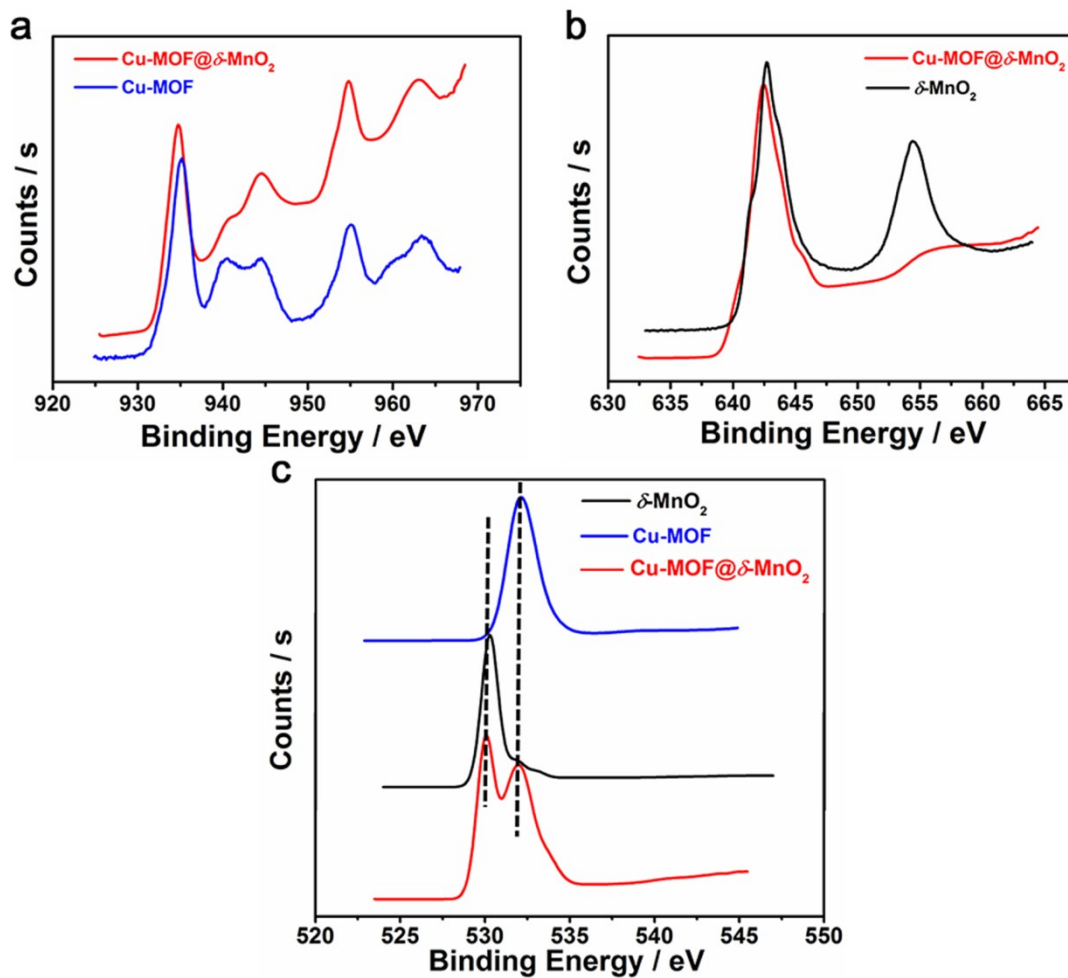


Figure S4. Comparisons of (a) Cu 2p, (b) Mn 2p and (c) O 1s XPS spectra of Cu-MOF, δ -MnO₂ and Cu-MOF@ δ -MnO₂.

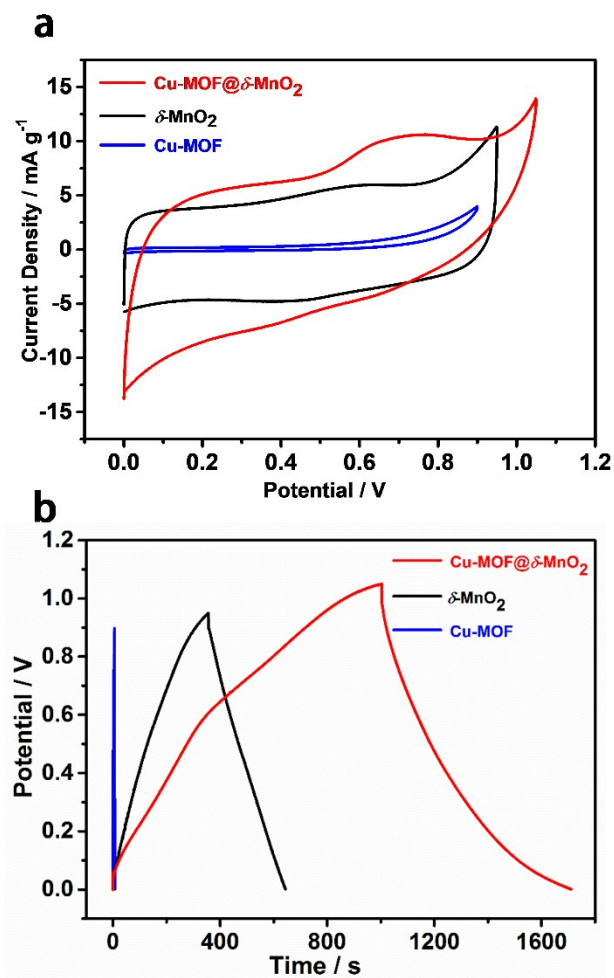


Figure S5. Comparison of Cu-MOF@ δ -MnO₂ ultrathin nanosheets, Cu-MOF nanoparticles and δ -MnO₂ ultrathin nanosheets, (a) Cyclic voltammetry curves at different scan rates, (b) The galvanostatic charge-discharge curves at different current densities in 1.0 M Na₂SO₄ electrolyte with a three-electrode system.

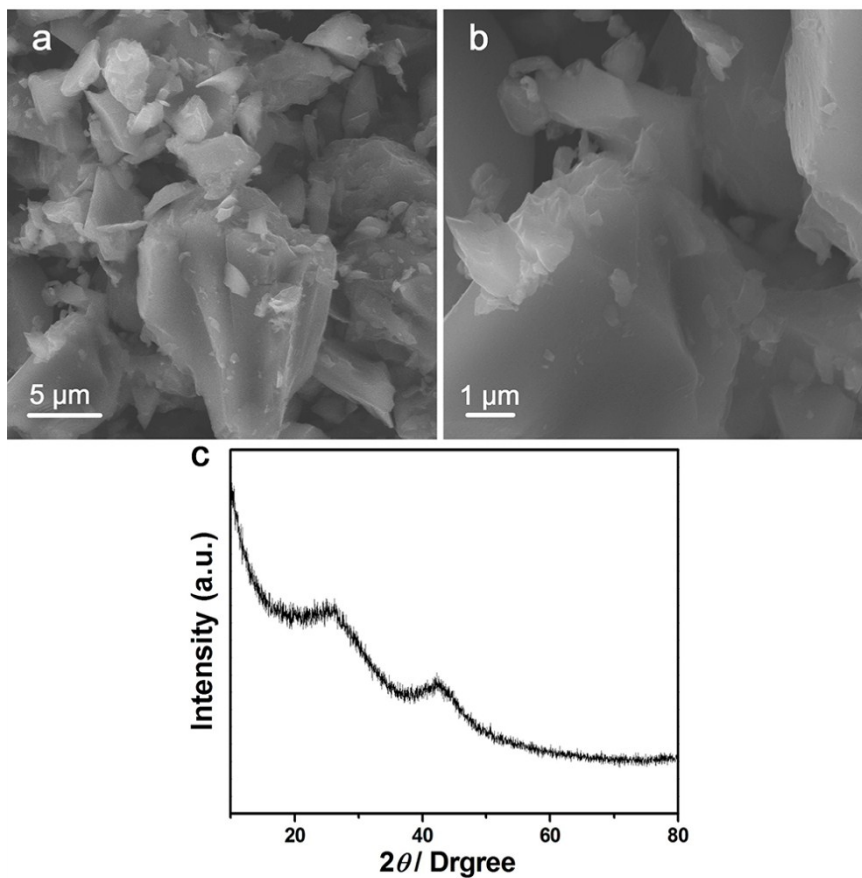


Figure S6. (a,b) Typical SEM images of activated carbon at different magnifications, (c) XRD pattern of activated carbon.

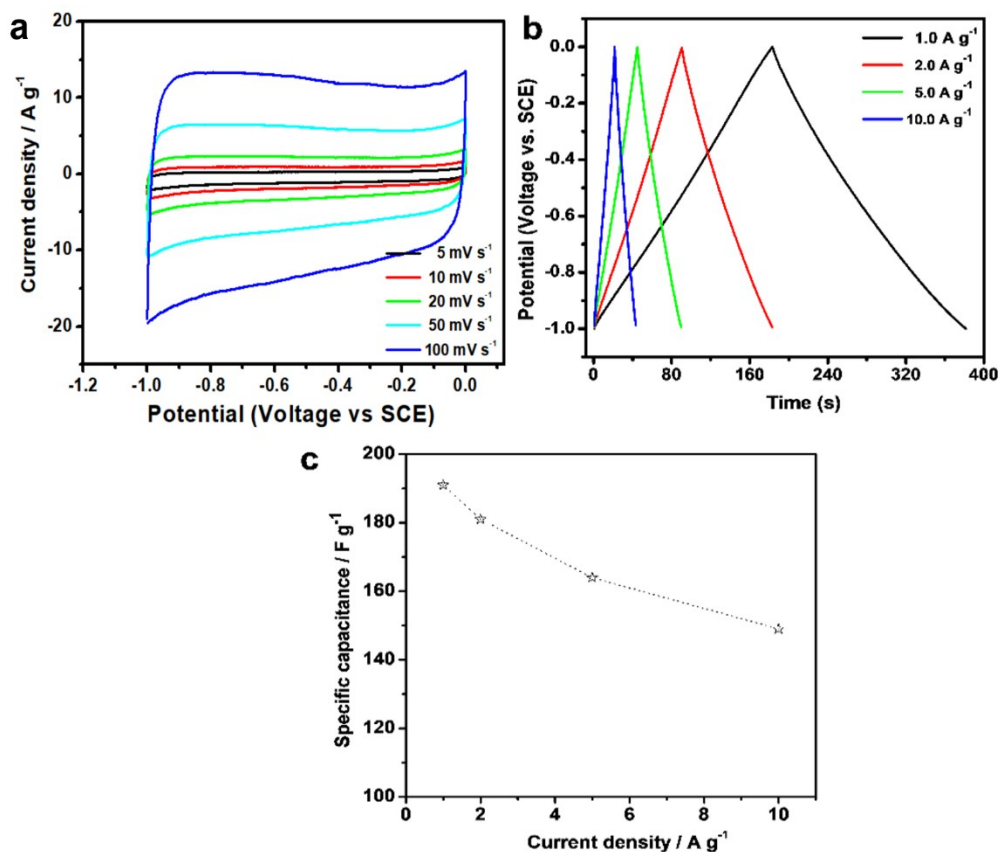


Figure S7. (a) Cyclic voltammetry curves of activated carbon electrode at different scan rates, (b) The galvanostatic charge-discharge curves of activated carbonelectrode at different current densities, (c) Specific capacitances of activated carbon electrode at different current densities in 1.0 M Na_2SO_4 electrolyte with a three-electrode system.

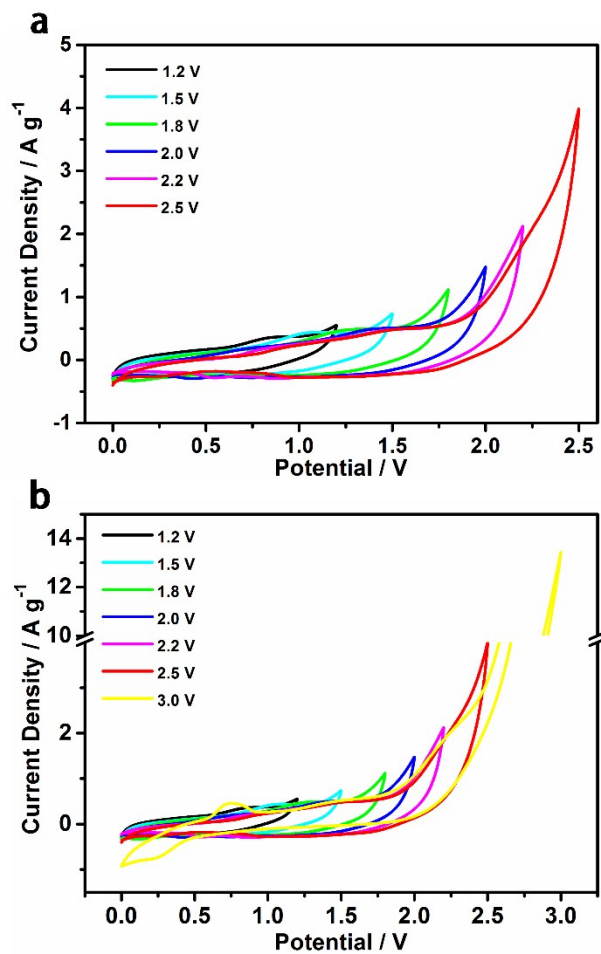


Figure S8. CV curves of the asymmetric supercapacitor under different potentials varying from 1.20-2.50 V (a), and 1.20-3.0 V (b) at 5 mV s⁻¹.

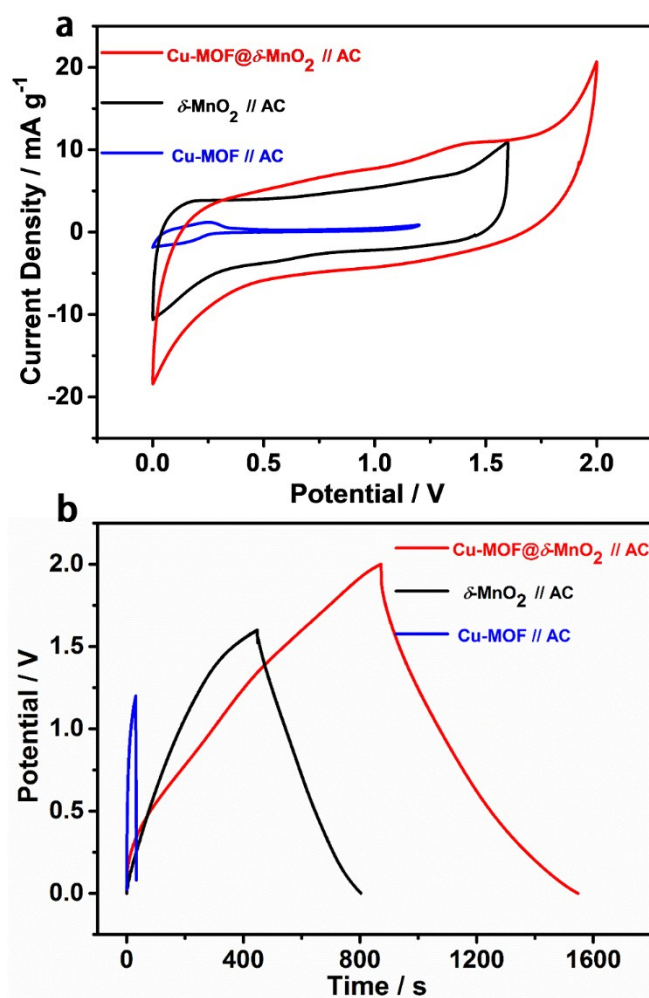


Figure S9. Comparison of Cu-MOF@ δ -MnO₂ ultrathin nanosheets, Cu-MOF nanoparticles and δ -MnO₂ ultrathin nanosheets, (a) Cyclic voltammetry curves at different scan rates, and (b) The galvanostatic charge-discharge curves at different current densities in 1.0 M Na₂SO₄ electrolyte with an ASC devices.

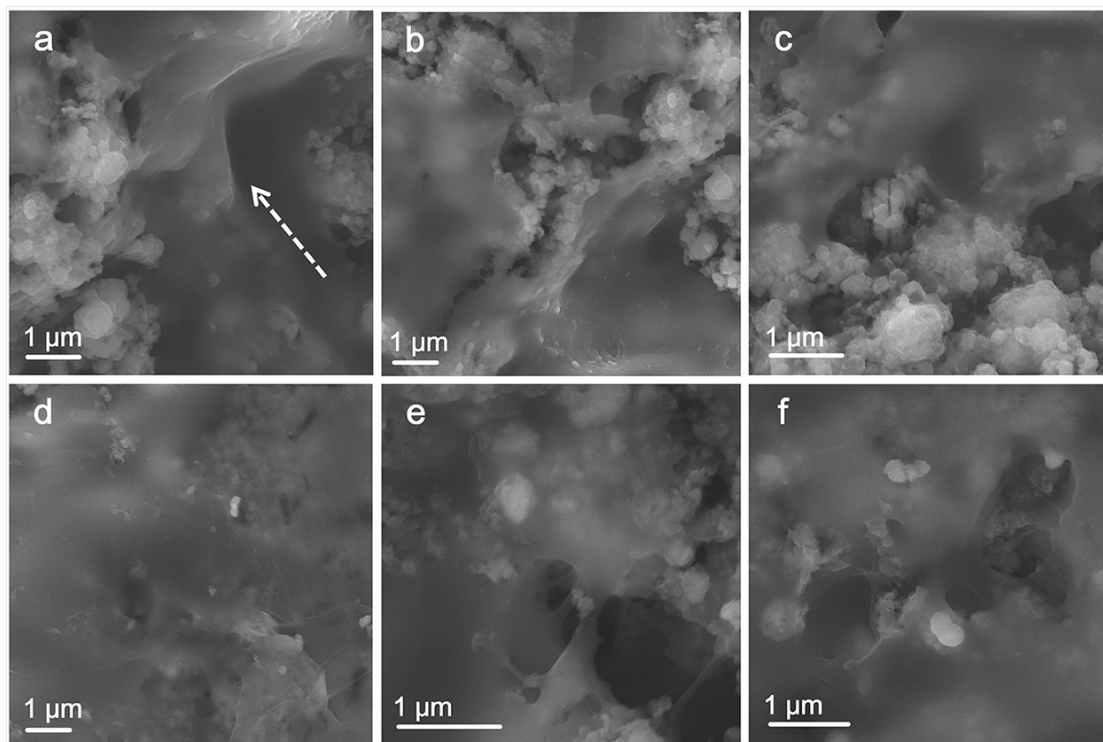


Figure S10. Typical SEM images of (a-c) Activated materials from the cycled composite electrode during the working process (0.5 cycle), and (d-f) Activated materials after the working process (1.0 cycle).

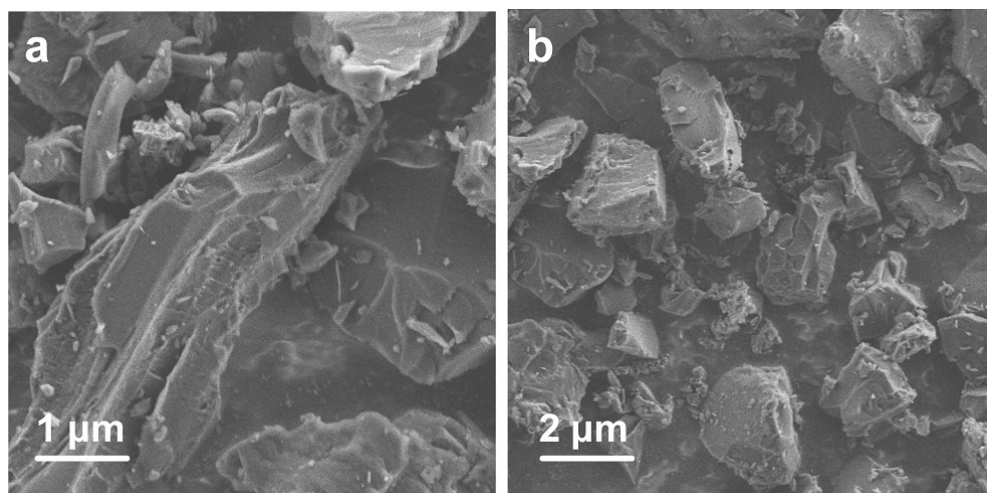


Figure S11. Typical SEM images of (a) Activated materials from the activated carbon electrode during the working process (0.5 cycle), and (b) after the working process (1.0 cycle).

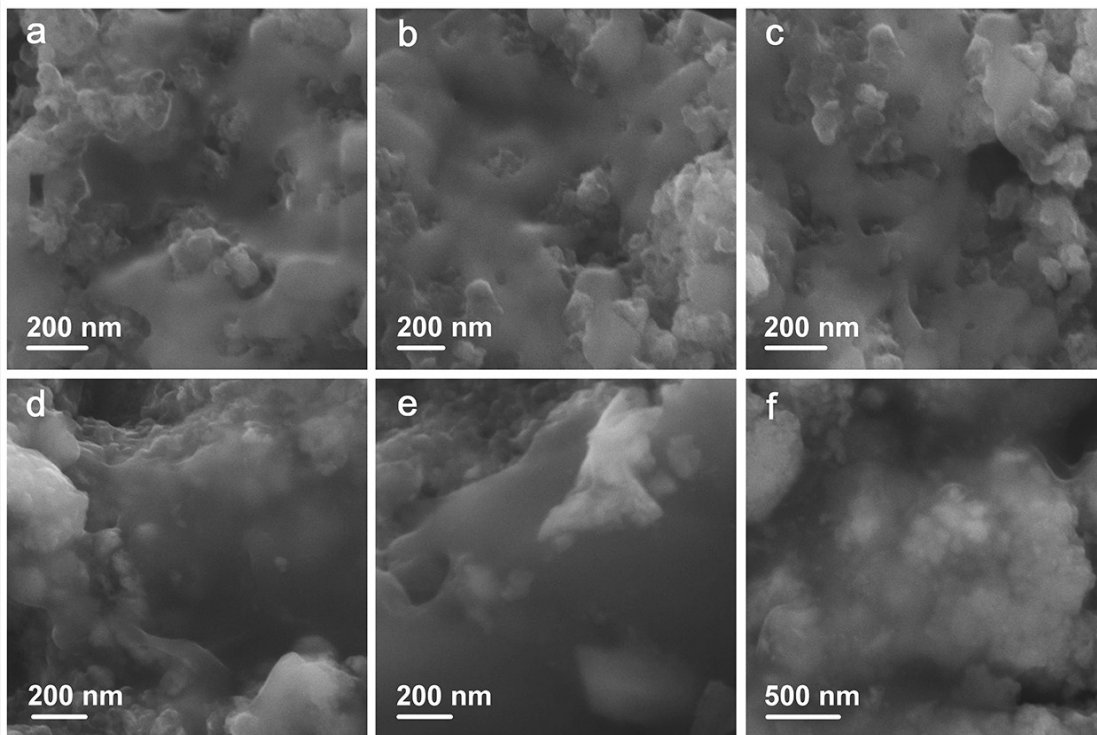


Figure S12. Typical SEM images of (a-c) Activated materials from the cycled composite electrode (without teflon) during the working process (0.5 cycle), and (d-f) Activated materials (without teflon) after the working process (1.0 cycle).

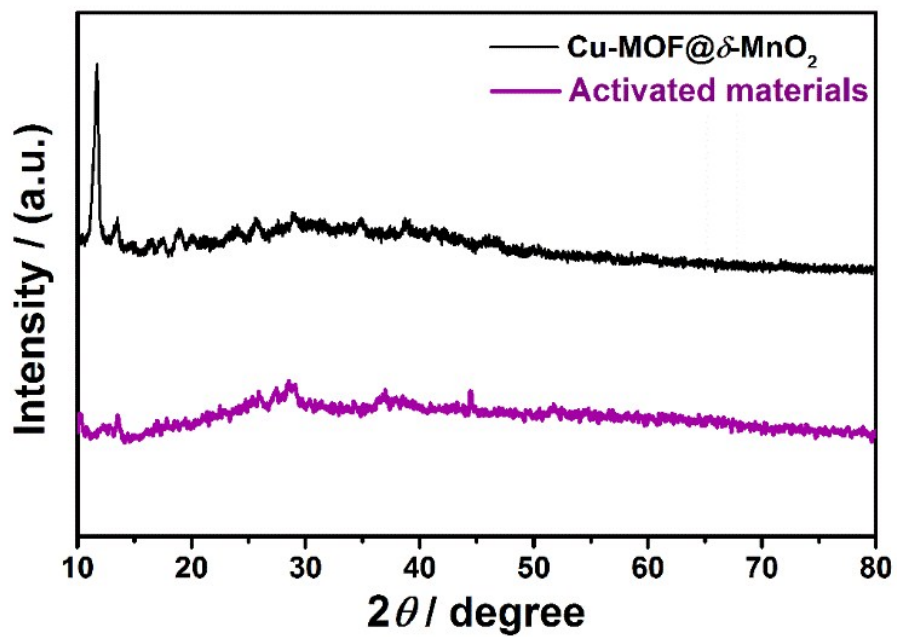


Figure S13. Comparison of XRD patterns of Cu-MOF@ δ -MnO₂ and activated materials obtained after 25 cycles.

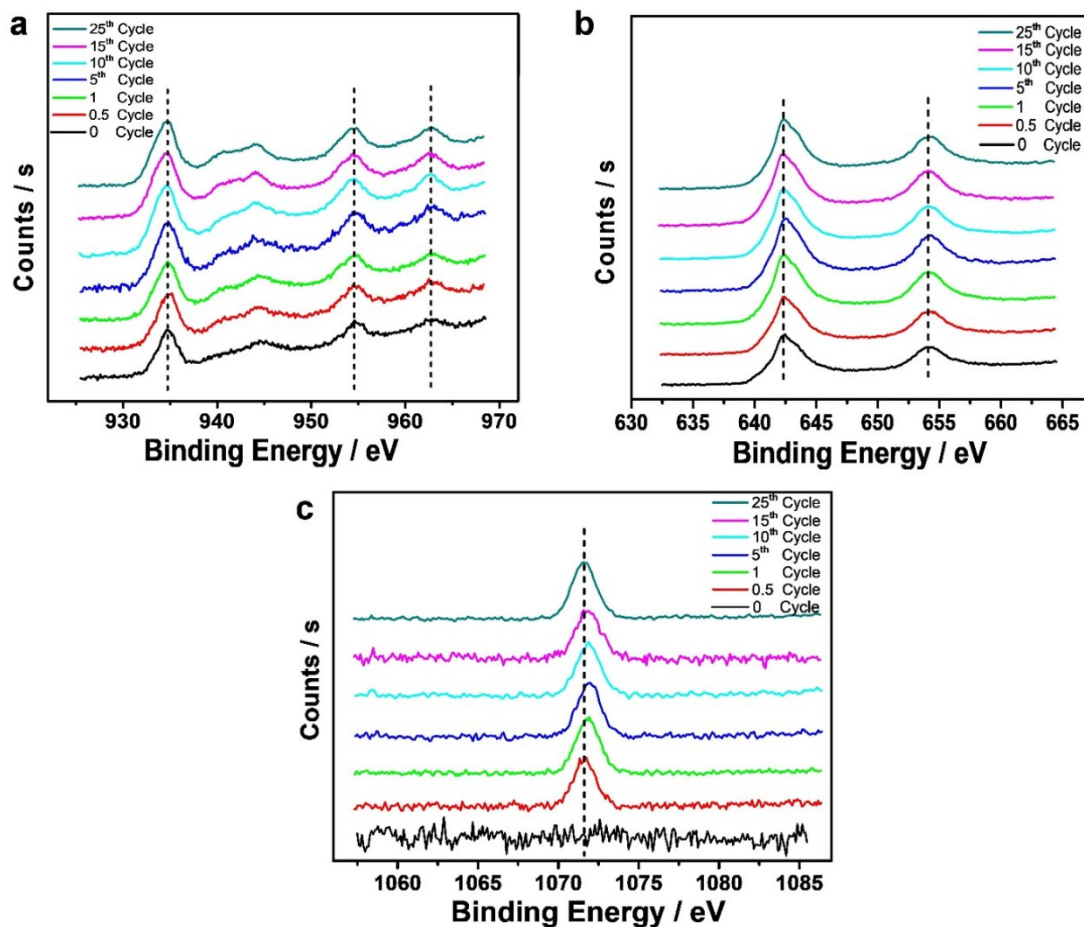


Figure S14. XPS spectra of the Cu-MOF@ δ -MnO₂ ultrathin nanosheet samples during the working process (from 0 cycle to 25 the cycle), a) Cu 2p, b) Mn 2p and c) Na 1s.

Table 1. Comparisons with different MnO₂ based materials with a three-electrode system.

Activated materials	Capacitance (F g ⁻¹)	E _{max} (Whkg ⁻¹)	P _{max} (W kg ⁻¹)	CR (%) / CN	Ref
MnO ₂ /GR gel/Ni foam	322/10 mV s ⁻¹	-	-	45.7/200 mV s ⁻¹	1
MnO ₂ /Sb-doped SnO ₂	216/0.5 A g ⁻¹	108	10625	91.5/5000	2
MnO ₂ /carbon microtube	617.6/1 A g ⁻¹	-	-	80/1000	3
Diatomite/TiO ₂ /MnO ₂	425/0.2 A g ⁻¹	-	-	94.1/2000	4
MnO ₂ /CeO ₂	274.3/0.5 A g ⁻¹	-	-	93.9/1000	5
Carbon nanotube/MnO ₂	145.6/5 mV s ⁻¹	15.06	1498.5	98/1500	6
MnO ₂ /CNTs composite	149/0.2 A g ⁻¹	-	-	90/5000	7
NiMoO ₄ /MnO ₂	976/1 A g ⁻¹	-	-	90.9/3000	8
MnO ₂ /N-graphene	453/2 A g ⁻¹	-	-	114.4/4000	9
MnO ₂ nanoparticles	280	-	-	92.31/500	10
CoMoO ₄ /MnO ₂	1800/1A g ⁻¹	-	-	96/30000	11
NiCo ₂ S ₄ @MnO ₂	520.7/1 A g ⁻¹	-	-	86.8/2000	12
Nickel-doped MnO ₂	153.6/1 A g ⁻¹	-	-	103/1000	13
NiCo ₂ O ₄ /MnO ₂	13.9 F cm ⁻²	-	-	97.5/6000	14
Carbon nanofiber/MnO ₂	257/5 mV s ⁻¹	-	-	105/1000	15
MnO ₂ /Ni _{0.75} Co _{0.25} O _y	476.8/0.5 A g ⁻¹	-	-	94.3/1000	16
MnO ₂ /carbon	202/0.25 A g ⁻¹	-	-	~87/1000	17
MnO ₂ /ZnO	570.9 μF cm ⁻²	-	-	91.8/2000	18
MnO ₂	197.3/1 A g ⁻¹	-	-	94.6/1000	19
MnO ₂ /PPy	205/2 mV s ⁻¹	-	-	96.5/400	20
grapheme/ MnO ₂	319.8/0.2 A g ⁻¹	31.5	1000	95/10000	21
GR/MnO ₂ nanotube	290.6/1 A g ⁻¹	-	-	90.7/3000	22
GR/MnO ₂ nanoparticle	171.3/1 A g ⁻¹	-	-	89.7/3000	22
GR/polyaniline/MnO ₂	800.1/0.4 A g ⁻¹	-	-	71/800	23
CuO/MnO ₂	228	-	-	82.2/5000	24
This work	667/1 A g ⁻¹	-	-	96.3/6000	

Table 2. Comparisons with other MnO₂ based materials with a two-electrode system.

Activated materials	Capacitance (F g ⁻¹)	E _{max} (Wh kg ⁻¹)	P _{max} (W kg ⁻¹)	CR(%)/CN	Ref
MnO ₂ /GR gel/Ni foam	0.89/10 mV s ⁻¹	0.72 mWh cm ⁻³	-	98.6/10000	1
CoMoO ₄ /MnO ₂	152/1 A g ⁻¹	54	8000	84/10000	11
NiCo ₂ O ₄ /MnO ₂	156.5/4 mA cm ⁻²	60.4	2400	88.2/10000	14
//MoO ₃ @PPy					
MnO ₂ /GR	267	18.64	12600	92/7000	25
MnO ₂ //Active carbon	315/5 mv s ⁻¹	24.7	3500	92/6000	26
ε-MnO ₂ /Ti ₃ C ₂ T _x Ar	212/1 A g ⁻¹ .	14.42	20000	88/10000	27
MnO ₂ /PANI/carbon	642/10 mV s ⁻¹	39.9	642	88.1/1000	28
MnO ₂ /GR-carbon	83.3/20 mV s ⁻¹	84.3	5720	92/10000	29
Carbon/MnO ₂ //N-carbon	78.2/1 A g ⁻¹	34.7	26800	91.2/2000	30
MnO ₂ / carbon /GR	210/1 mA cm ⁻²	24	10000	95.7/1000	31
Bi ₂ O ₃ /CNF//MnO ₂ /CNF	25.2/1.5 mA cm ⁻²	11.3	3370	~85/4000	32
MnO ₂ /CNT//aerogel CNT	157.5 μF cm ⁻¹ /50 mVs ⁻¹	46.59 nWh cm ⁻¹	61.55 μW cm ⁻¹	> 99/10000	33
NPG@MnO ₂ //CNTs/carbon	12 mF cm ⁻²	5.4 μWh cm ⁻²	2531 μW cm ⁻²	90/2000	34
H-MnO ₂ //RGO	449/0.75 mA cm ⁻²	0.25 mWh cm ⁻³	1.44 Wcm ⁻³	99/10000	35
MnO ₂ -ERGO//CNT-ERGO	69.4/ 0.5 A g ⁻¹	31.8	9188.1	84.4/10000	36
H-TiO ₂ @MnO ₂ //H-TiO ₂ @C	139.6/1.1 A g ⁻¹	59	45000	91.2/5000	37
GR/MnO ₂ // GR/Ag	112.8/10 mV s ⁻¹	50.8	90300	-	38
3DG/CNTs/MnO ₂	343.1/ 2 mV s ⁻¹	33.71	22727	95.3/1000	39
Co ₃ O ₄ / MnO ₂ // carbon	353/5 A g ⁻¹	~9.8	-	90.2/20000	40
MnO ₂ -PEDOT//AC ASC	503/1 mV s ⁻¹	0.0018 Wh cm ⁻³	0.38 W cm ⁻³	99.5/4000	41
MnO ₂ /KCu ₇ S ₄	533/1 mV s ⁻¹	12.3	2020	85/6000	42
MnO ₂ /NiO@Ni	218/3 A g ⁻¹	59.5	25350	75/10000	43
α-MnO ₂ @ δ-MnO ₂	276.9/1 A g ⁻¹	78	21700	98.1/10000	44
α-MnO ₂ multiwalled carbon	99.7/1 mV s ⁻¹	26.3	29400	77/20000	45
This work	340/1 A g ⁻¹	79.1	20650	95/6000	

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