

# An aqueous rechargeable battery based on zinc anode and $\text{Na}_{0.95}\text{MnO}_2$

Baihe Zhang<sup>a,b</sup>, Yu Liu<sup>a,b</sup>, Xiongwei Wu<sup>c</sup>, Yaqiong Yang<sup>a</sup>, Zheng Chang<sup>a</sup>, Zubiao Wen<sup>b,\*</sup>, Yuping Wu<sup>a,\*</sup>

Electronic supplement information (ESI):

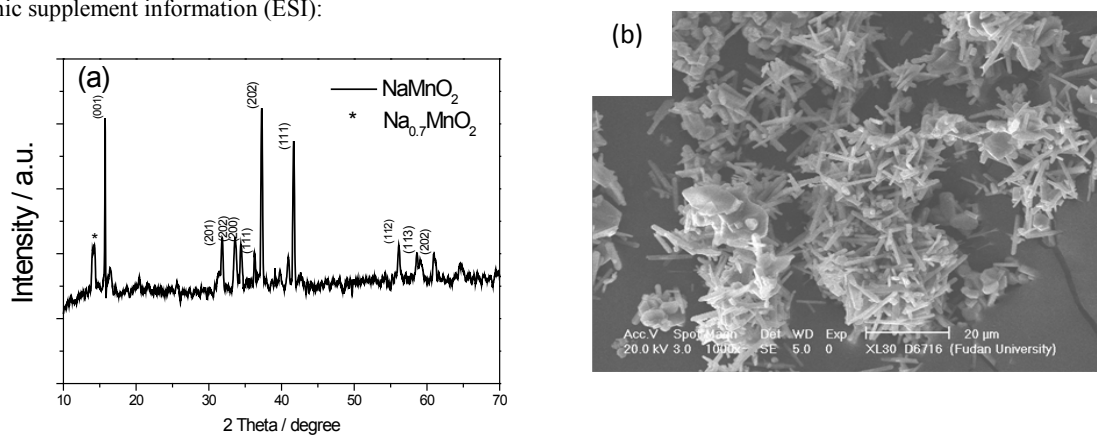


Fig. S1 (a) X-ray diffraction pattern and (b) scan electron micrograph of the as-prepared  $\text{Na}_{0.95}\text{MnO}_2$ .

The X-ray diffraction pattern was measured with a Bruker Advance 8 powder X-ray diffractometer (XRD) with monochromatized  $\text{Cu K}\alpha$ -radiation ( $\lambda = 1.54056 \text{ \AA}$ ). It can be ascribed to layered  $\text{NaMnO}_2$ . However, there is some impure phase. The peak at  $15.8^\circ$  is due to the impurity  $\text{Na}_{0.7}\text{MnO}_2$  (JCPDS file No. 27-0751).

SEM micrographs were obtained with a Philip XL30 microscope operated at 25 kV. It is clear that the prepared  $\text{Na}_{0.7}\text{MnO}_2$  exists in rod-like morphology.

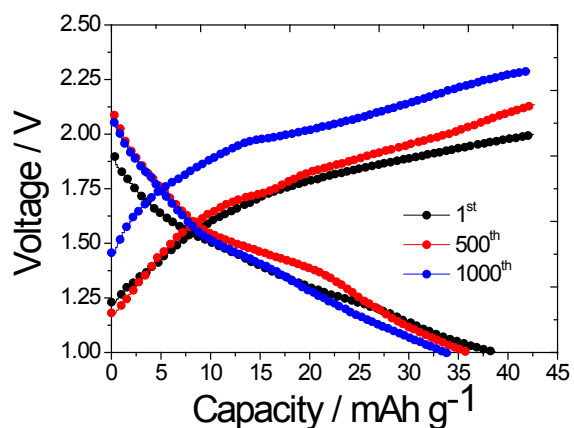


Fig.S2 Charge-discharge curves of the  $\text{Zn}/\text{Na}_{0.95}\text{MnO}_2$  ARSB at 4C rate at different cycles.