

Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for Journal of Materials Chemistry A.

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Supporting Information

On-Chip High-Energy Interdigital Micro-Supercapacitors with 3D Nanotubular Array

Electrodes

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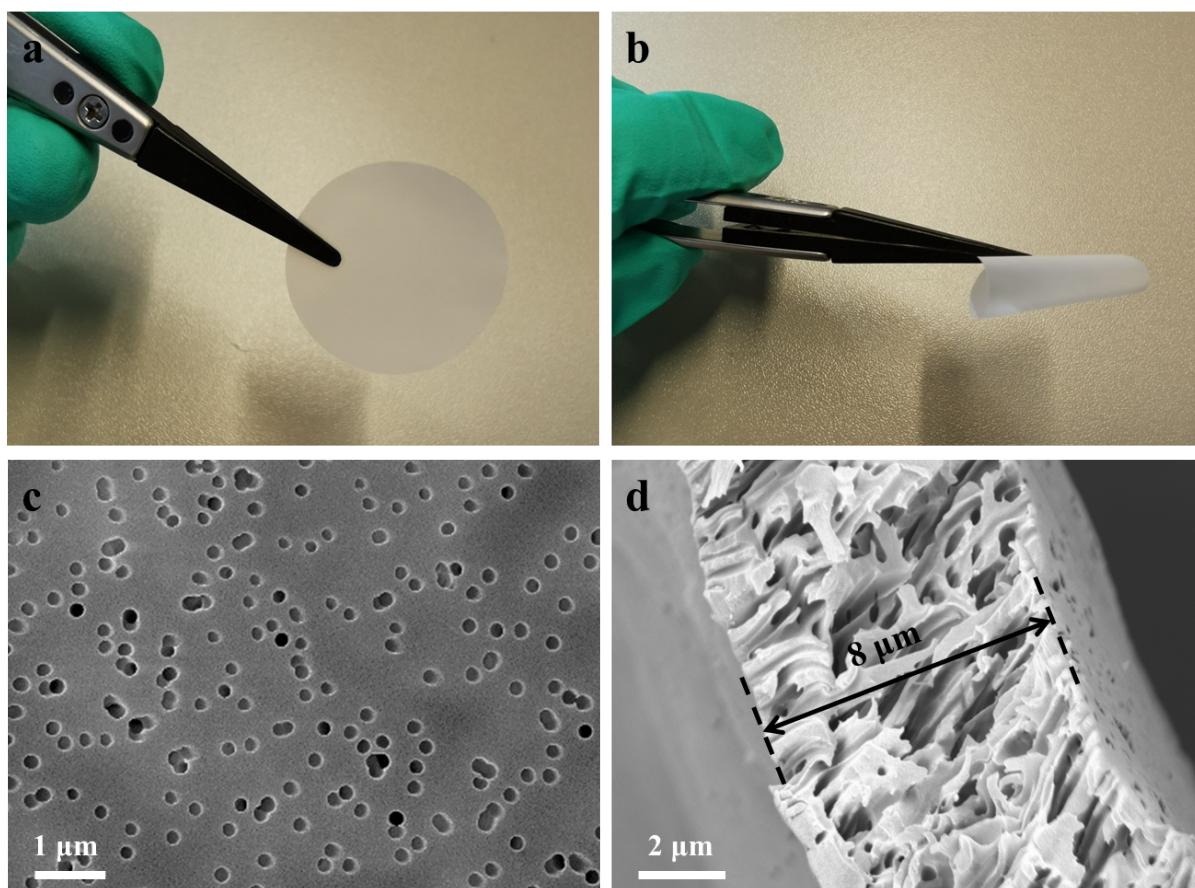


Fig. S1. (a, b) Photographs of polycarbonate (PC) membrane. (c, d) Top-view and cross-section SEM images of PC membrane.

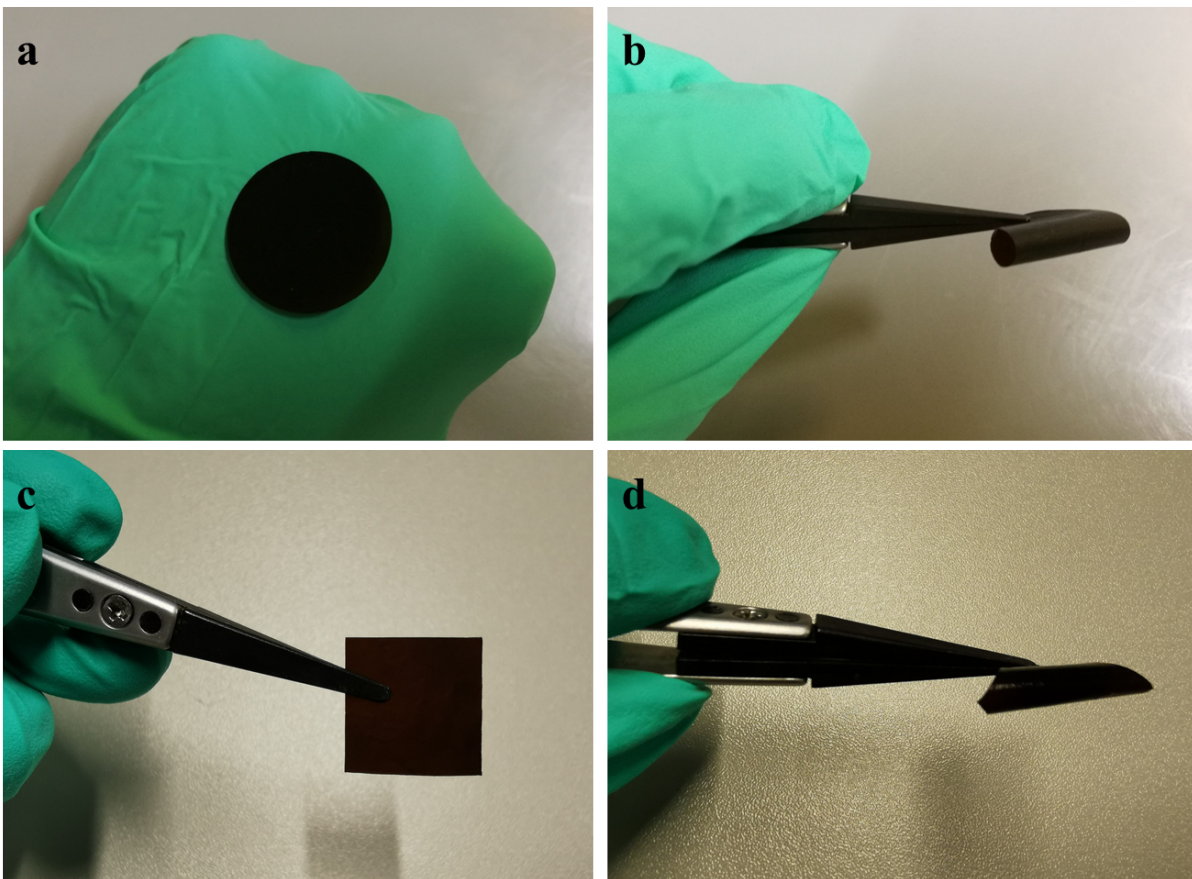


Fig. S2. Photographs of PC membrane after MnO_2 deposition at flat and bending states.

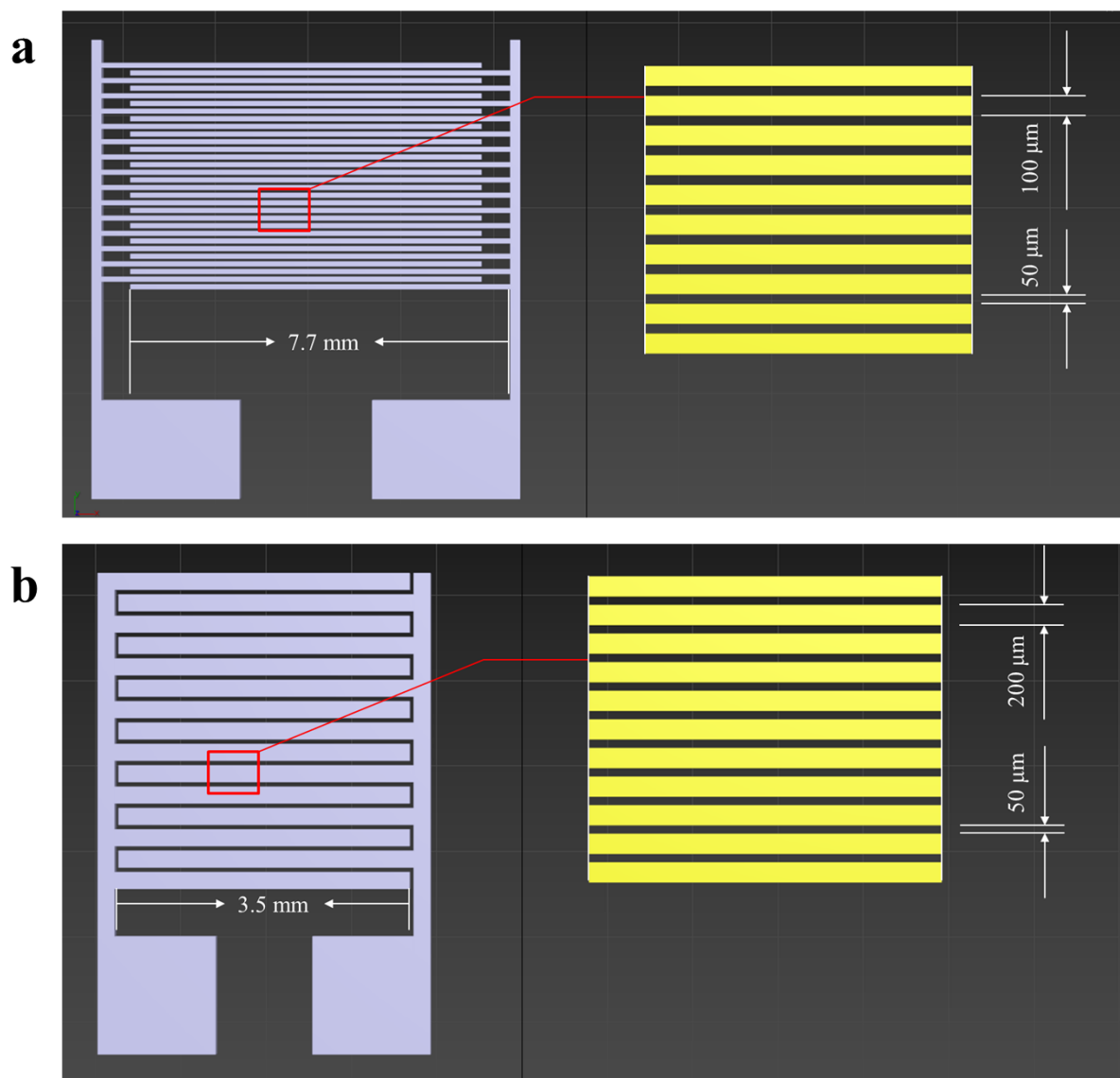


Fig. S3. Geometries of the MSC devices with different patterns.

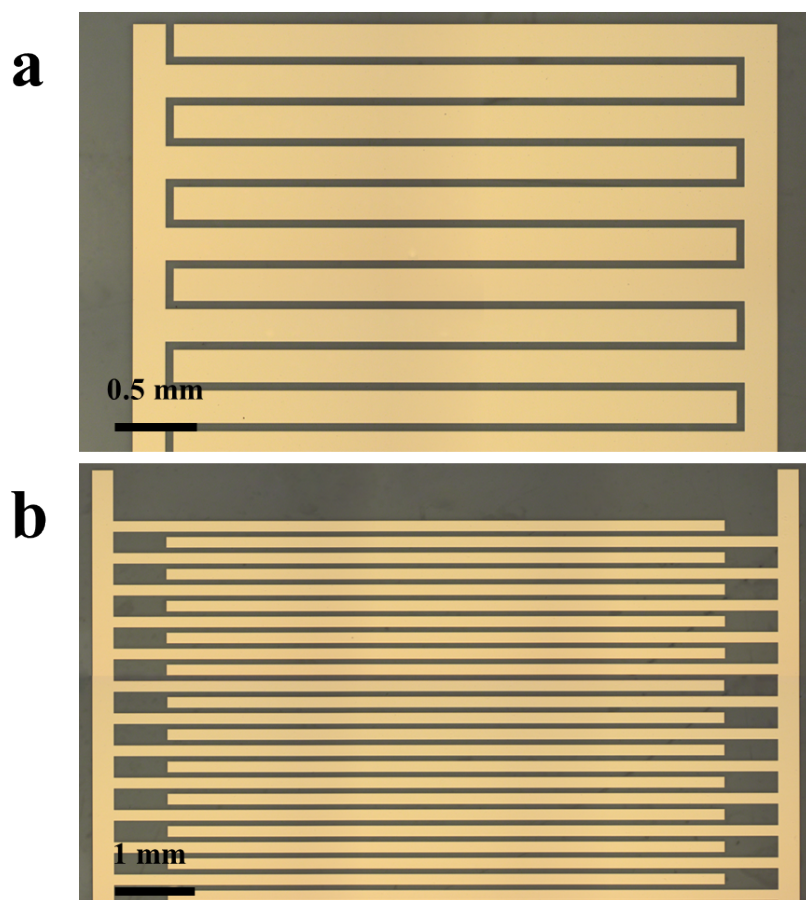


Fig. S4. Optical microscope images of different interdigital Cr/Au electrodes.

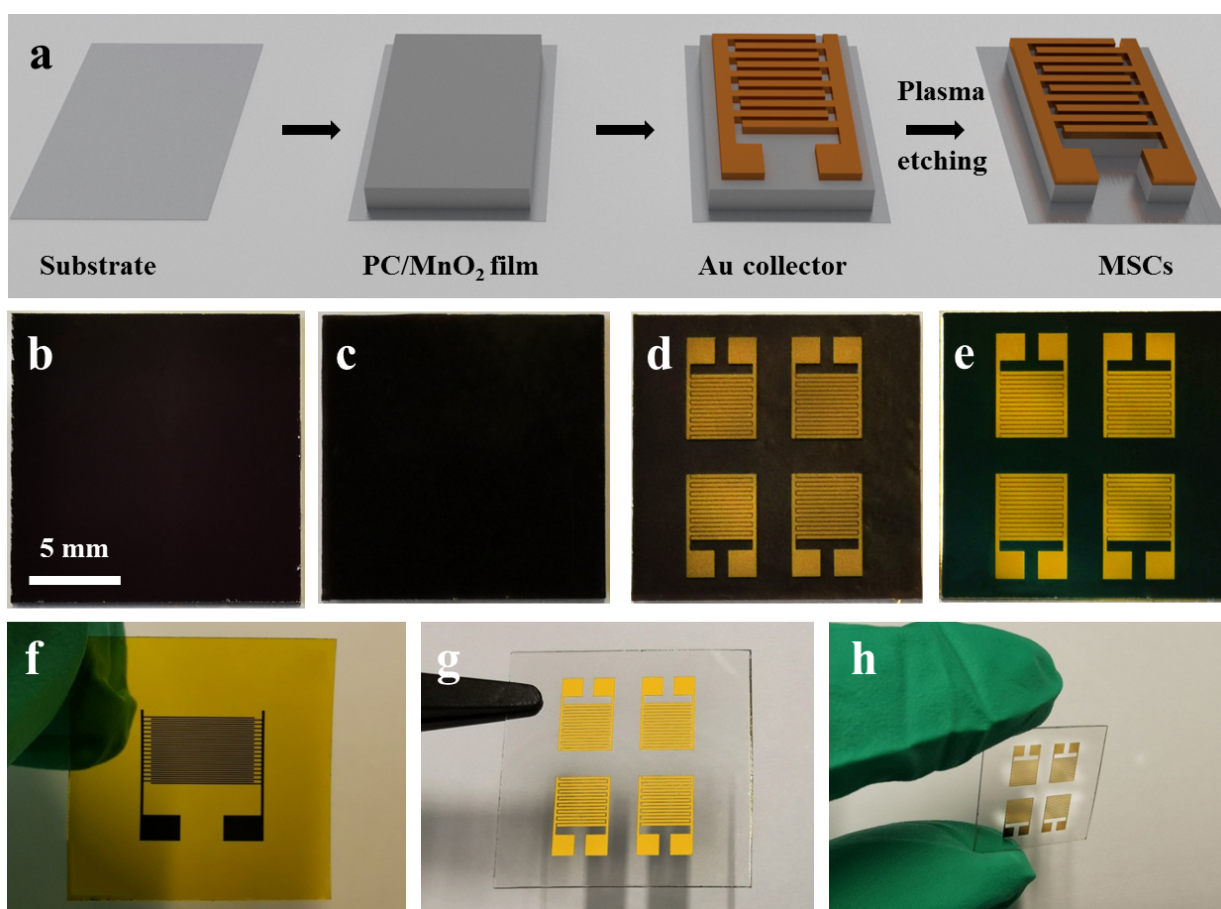


Fig. S5. (a) Schematic illustration showing the fabrication process of 3D MSCs. (b-e) Photographs of the device at different fabrication stages with the same size. (f-h) Photographs of 3D MSC devices with different patterns on flexible PET substrates.

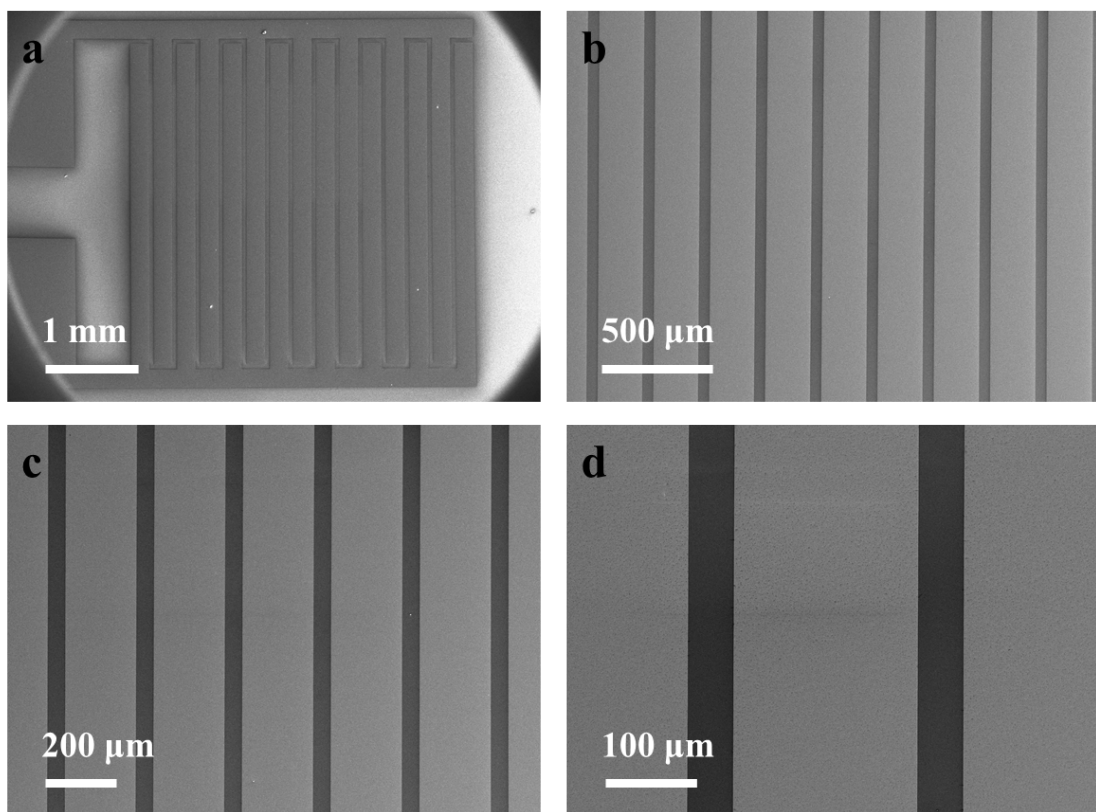


Figure S6. SEM images of on-chip interdigital MSCs under various magnifications.

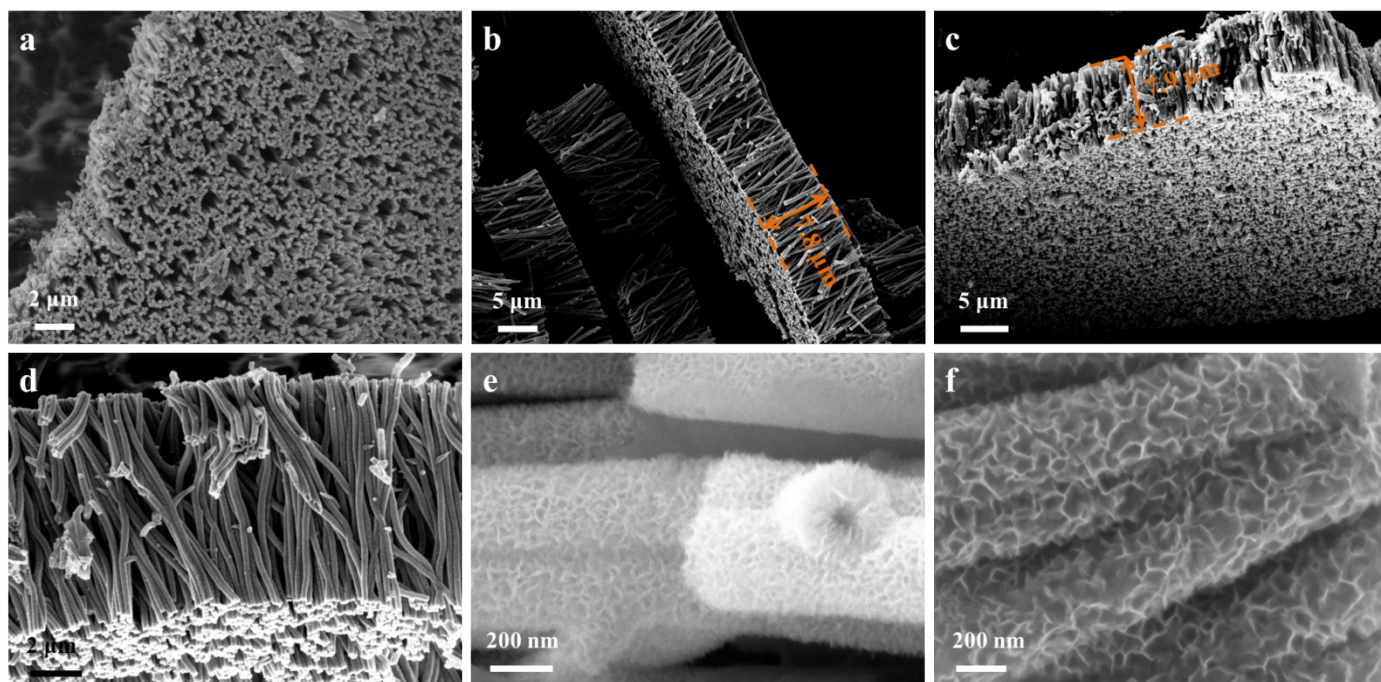


Fig. S7. SEM images of porous MnO₂ NTAs with different magnifications: (a) top-view of MnO₂ NTAs, (b-d) cross-section view of MnO₂ NTAs, and (e, f) magnified view of MnO₂ nanotubes.

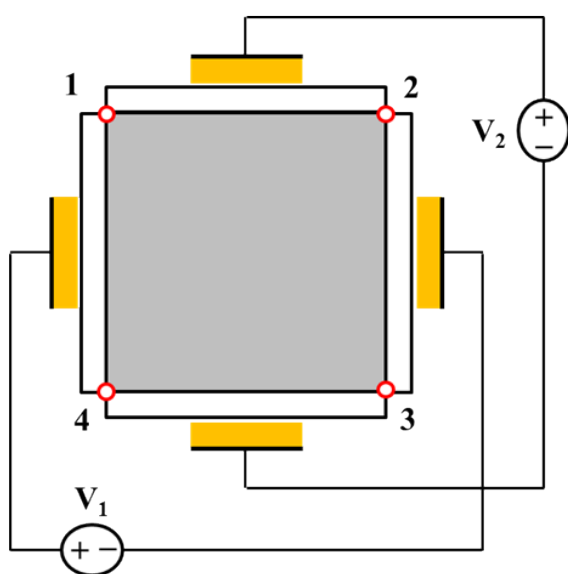


Figure S8. Illustration of van der Pauw technique for the conductivity measurement of MnO_2 NTAs film.

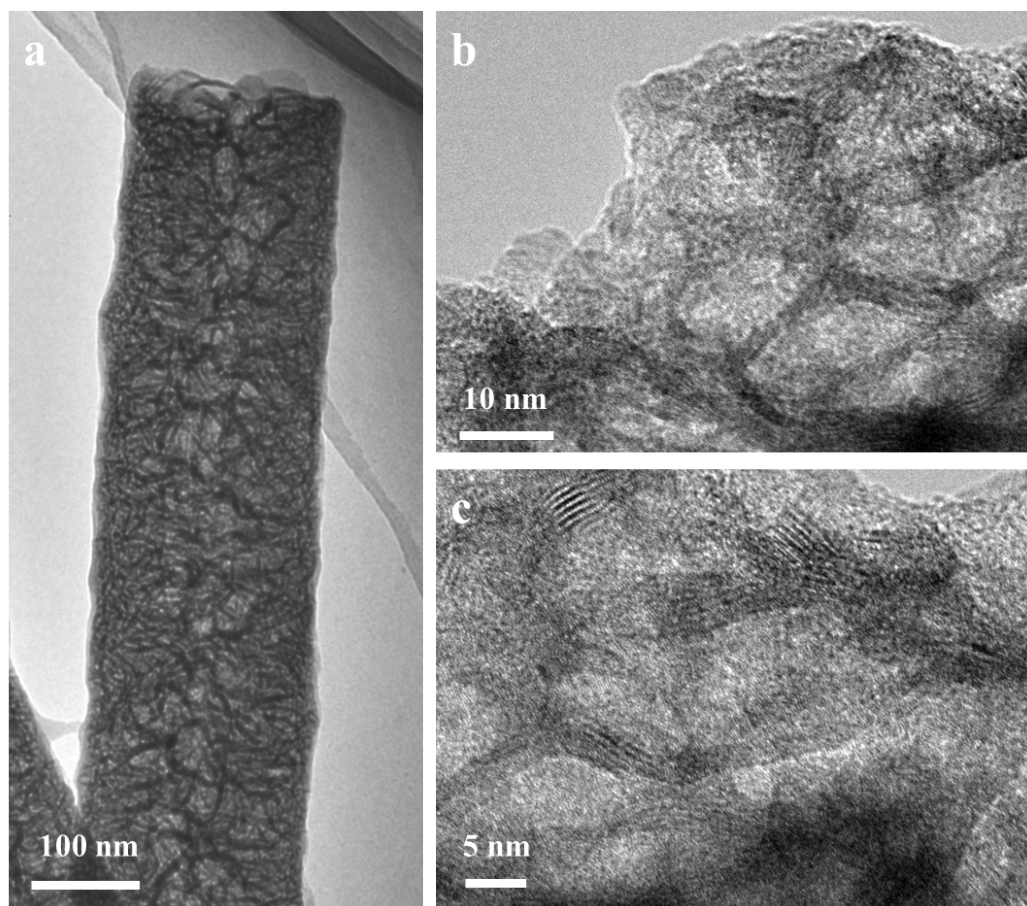


Fig. S9. (a) Low-magnification TEM image of an individual porous MnO₂ nanotube. (b, c) HRTEM images of porous MnO₂ nanotube.

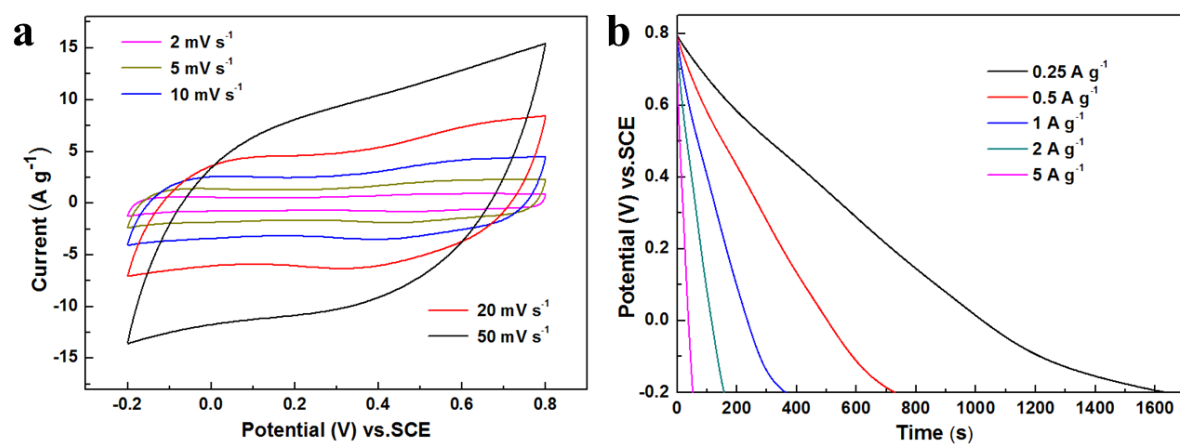


Fig. S10. (a) CV curves of MnO₂ NTAs in 1 M Na₂SO₄ aqueous electrolyte. (b) Discharge curves of MnO₂ NTAs electrode at different current densities.

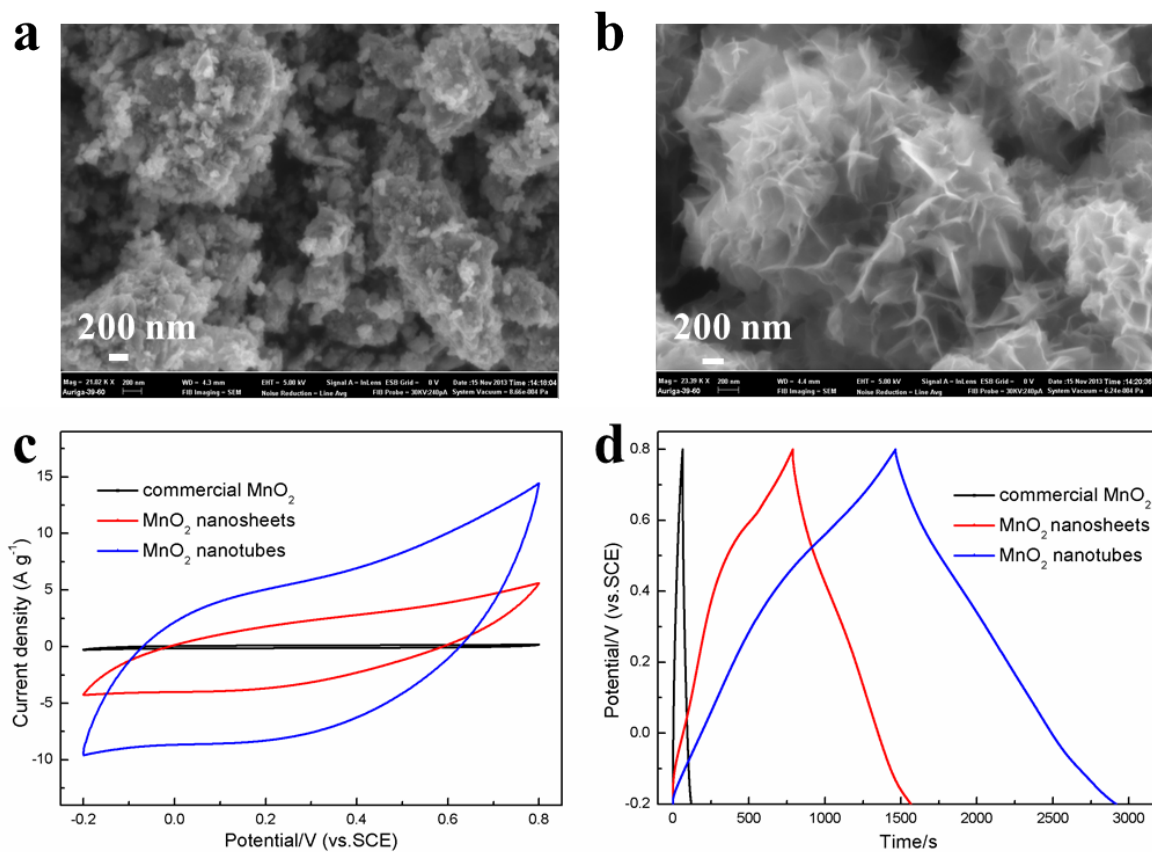


Figure S11. (a) SEM image of the commercial MnO₂. (b) SEM image of MnO₂ nanosheets obtained without PC template. (c) CV curves of the commercial MnO₂, MnO₂ nanosheets, and MnO₂ NTAs at a scan rate of 50 mV s⁻¹ in 1 M Na₂SO₄ aqueous electrolyte. (d) charge/discharge curves of the three samples at a current density of 0.25 A g⁻¹.

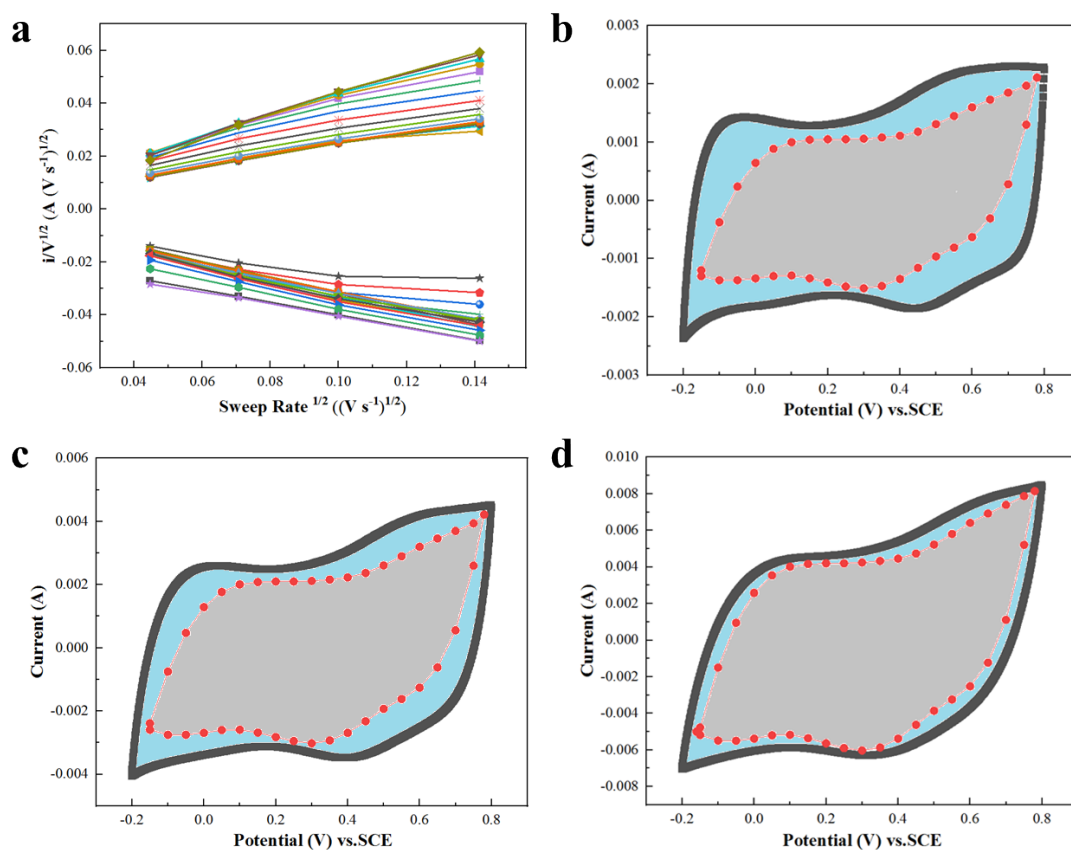


Figure S12. (a) Analytics of the voltammetric sweep data for MnO₂ NTAs electrode, sweep rates varied from 2 to 20 mV·s⁻¹. (b-d) CV curves of the electrode with grey shadowed area representing the surface capacitive contribution at: (b) 5 mV·s⁻¹; (b) 10 mV·s⁻¹; (c) 20 mV·s⁻¹.

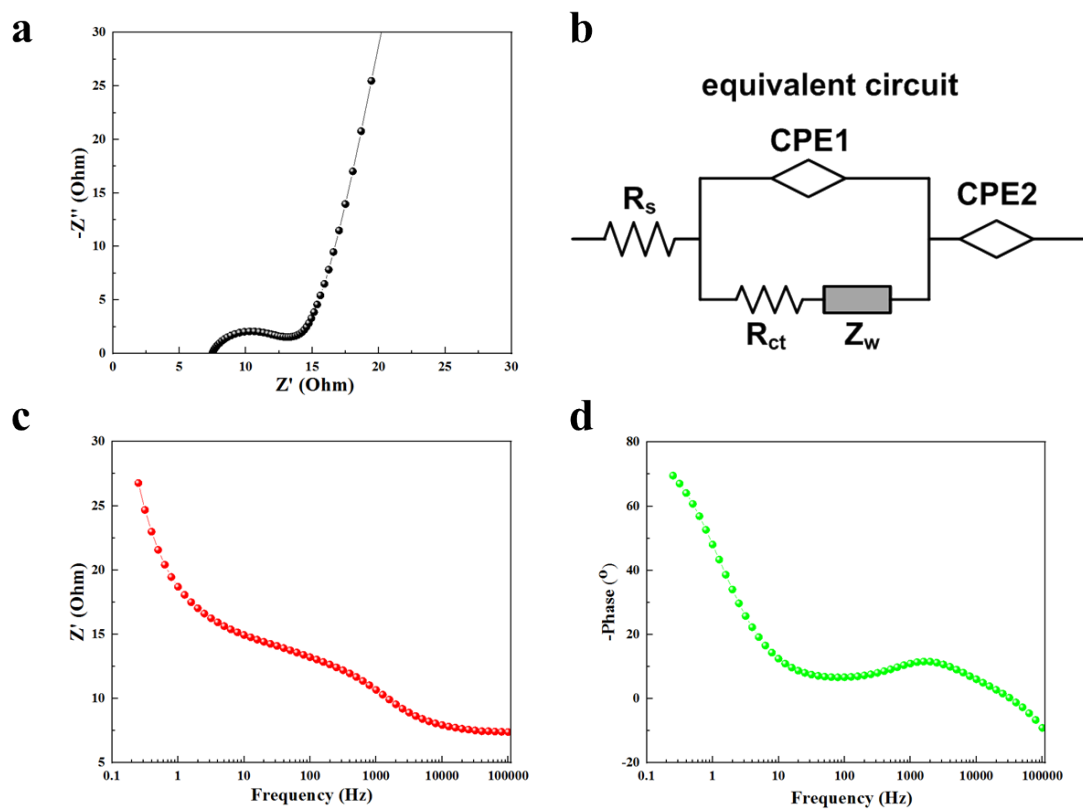


Figure S13. (a) Electrochemical impedance spectrum at open circuit potential in the frequency range from 0.01 Hz to 100 kHz. (d) Equivalent circuit model. (c,d) Corresponding Bode modulus and Bode phase plots.

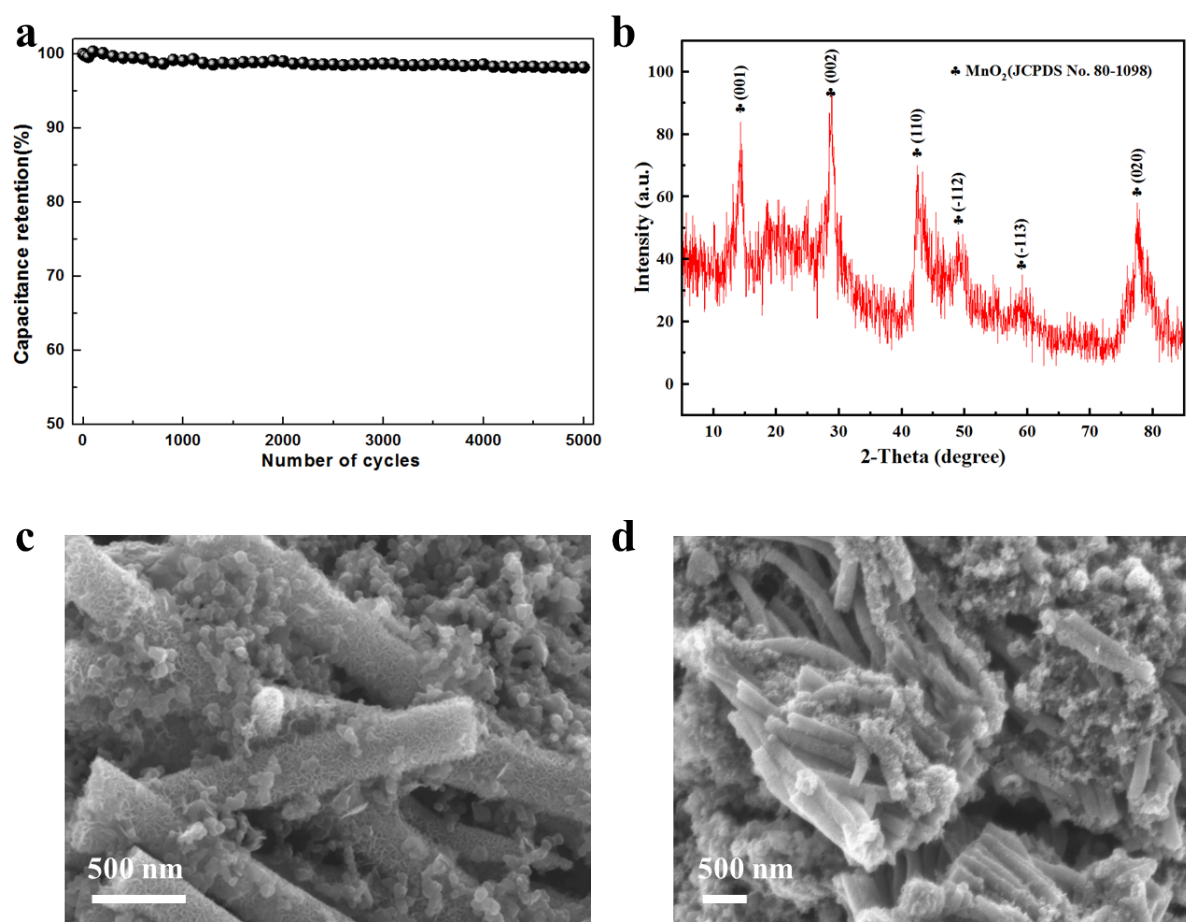


Figure S14. (a) Long-term cycling stability of MnO₂ NTAs electrode. (b) XRD pattern of the MnO₂ NTAs after 5000 cycles. (c,d) SEM images of MnO₂ NTAs electrode before and after cycling test.

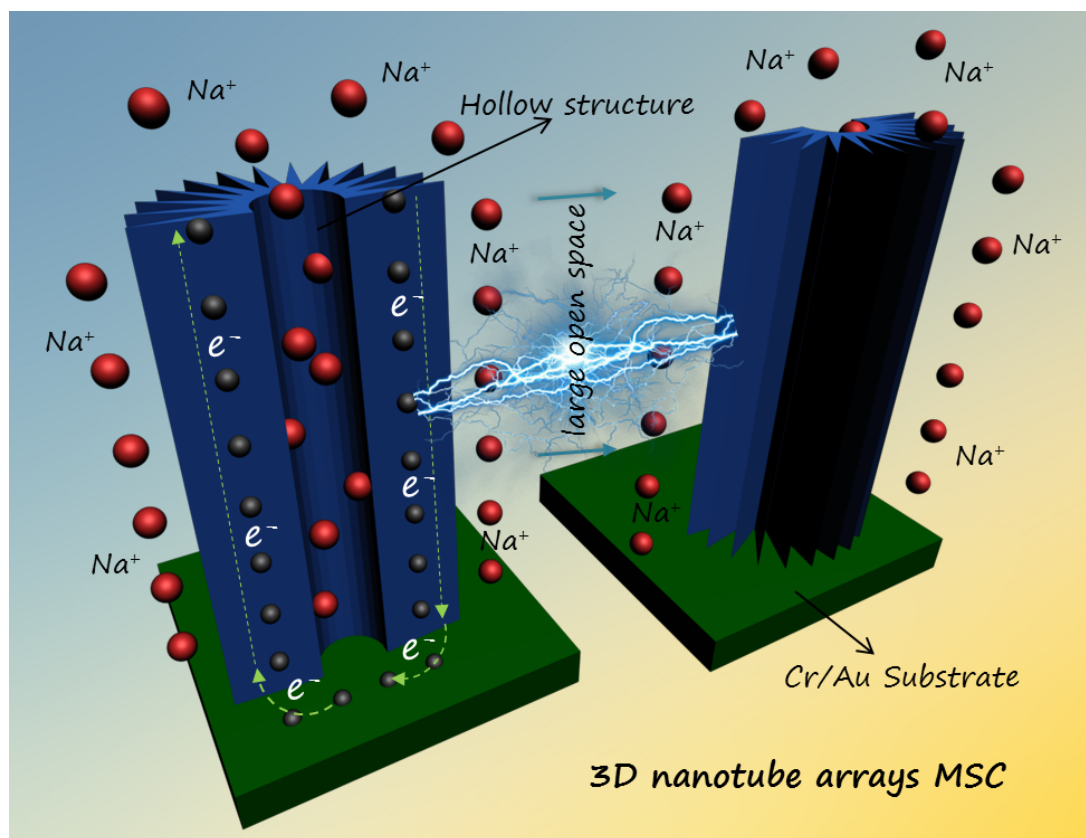


Fig. S15. Schematic illustration of the diffusion and transport of ions and electrons in the MnO_2 NTAs electrode during charge-discharge process.

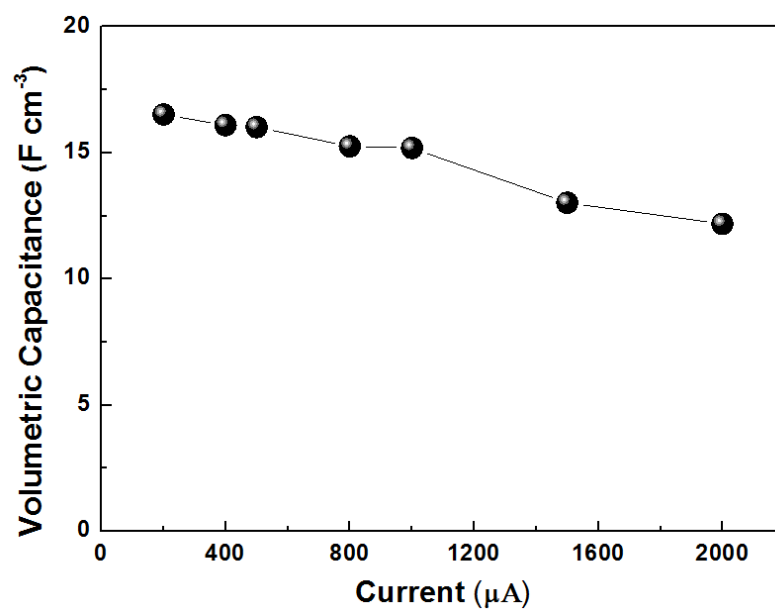


Fig. S16. Specific volumetric capacitance at different currents.

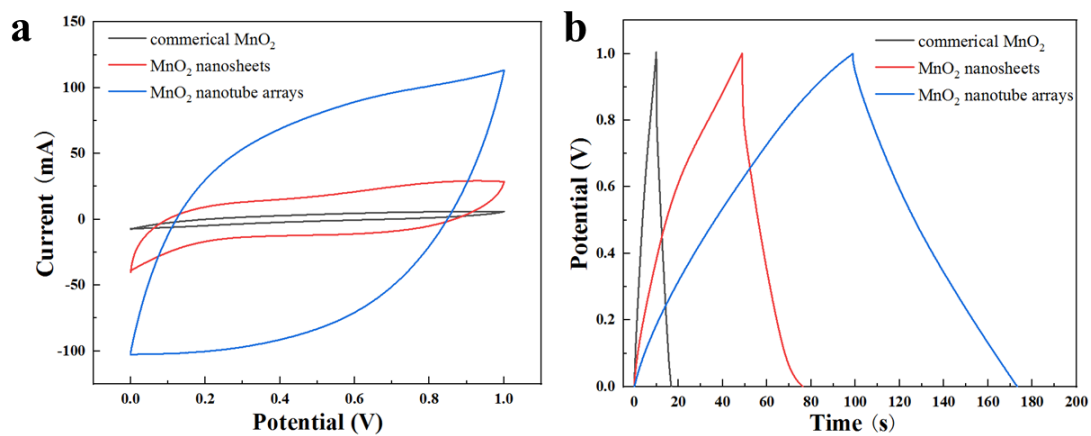


Figure S17. CV curves of the 3D MSC of MnO₂ NTAs, 2D MSC of commercial MnO₂ and 2D MSC of MnO₂ nanosheets at a scan rate of 100 mV s⁻¹. (d) Charge/discharge curves of the three samples at a current density of 200 μ A.

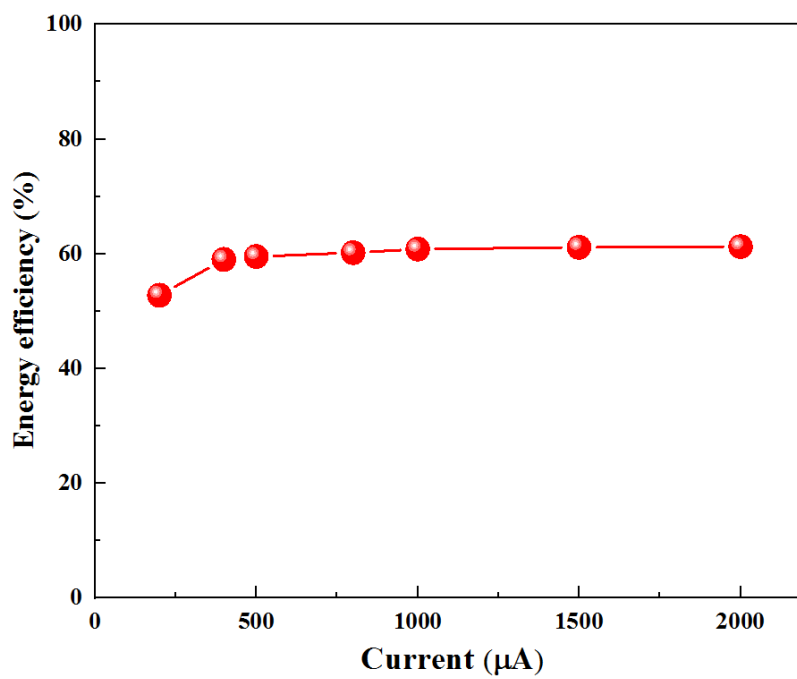


Figure S18. Plot of the energy efficiency with current for the 3D MSC device.

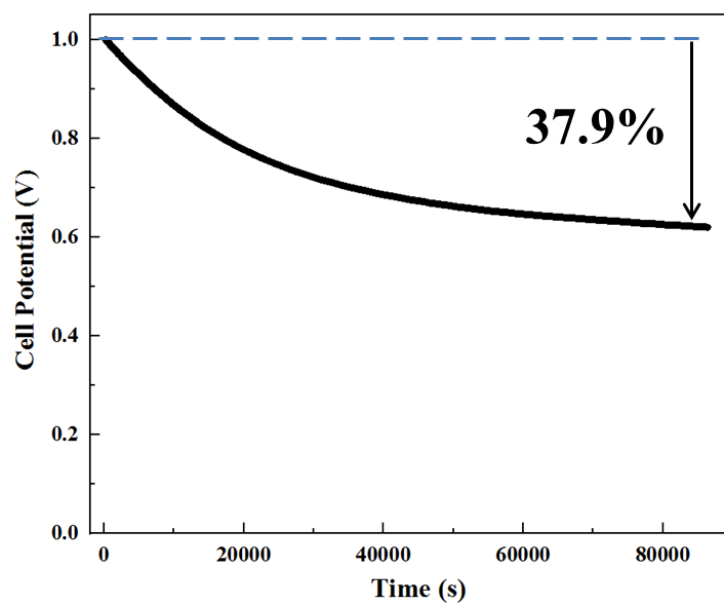


Figure S19. Open circuit potential decays of the 3D MSCs.

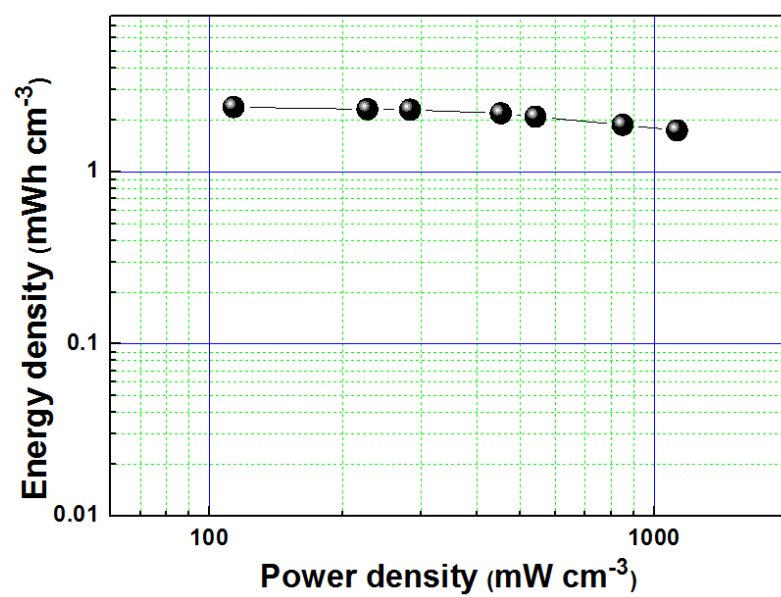


Fig. S20. Ragone plot of 3D MnO₂ NTAs-based MSCs.

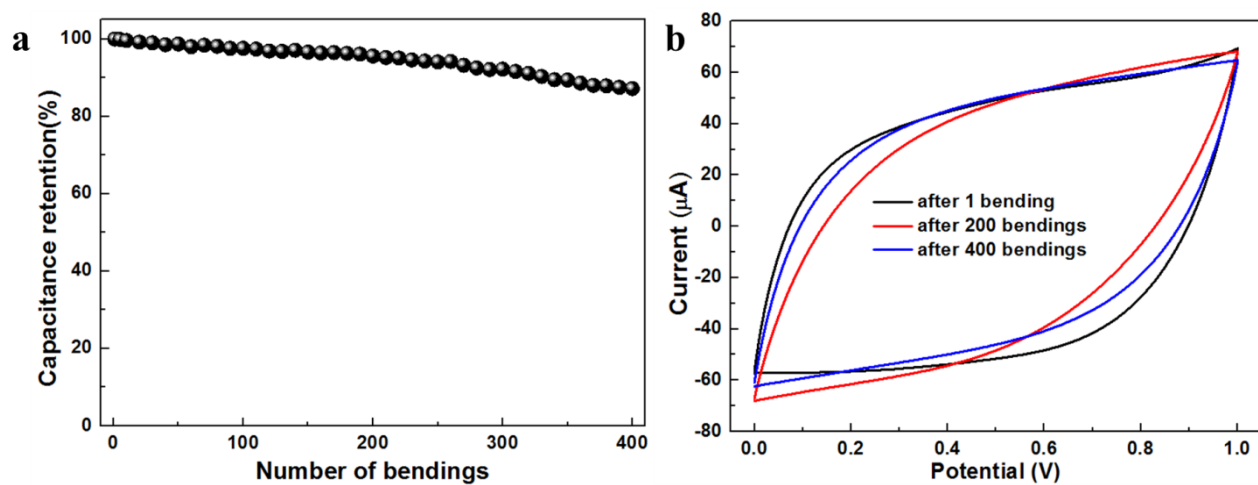


Fig. S21. (a) Capacitance retention as a function of bending cycle numbers. (b) Representative CV curves after different bending cycles.

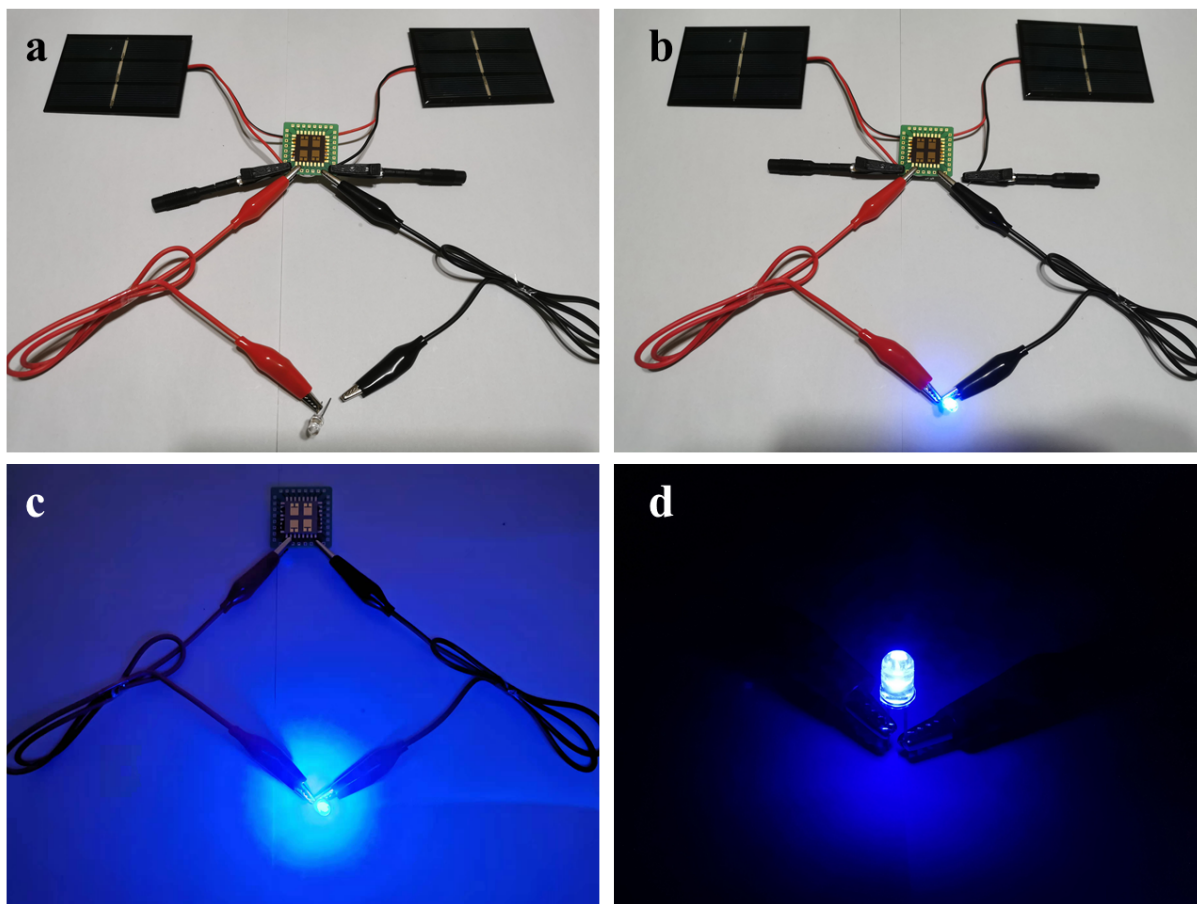


Fig. S22. (a, b) Photographs of the practical circuit with MSCs, solar cells and a LED. (c, d) A LED was lightened by the charged MSCs.



Figure S23. Photographs of 3D MSCs in series powering a timer.

Table S1. A detailed comparison of electrochemical performance of various 3D MSCs.

MSCs	Voltage	Capacitance	Cycling stability	Energy density	Ref.
3D LIG-N-PEDOT	0-0.8 V	720 $\mu\text{F cm}^{-2}$ (75 $\mu\text{A cm}^{-2}$)	96% (10000)	NA	<i>Small</i> 2018 , 14, 1702249 ¹
MPG-MSCs	0-1.0 V	80.7 $\mu\text{F cm}^{-2}$ (1 V s^{-1})	98.3% (100000)	2.5 mWh cm^{-3}	<i>Nat. Commun.</i> 2013 , 4, 2487 ²
LPG-MPS	0-0.9 V	3.9 mF cm^{-2} (0.3 mA cm^{-2})	93% (20000)	0.98 mWh cm^{-3}	<i>Nano Energy</i> 2016 , 26, 276-285 ³
B-3D-PCP	0-1 V	7.15 mF cm^{-2} (100 mV s^{-1})	98% (30000)	7.1 mWh cm^{-3}	<i>Nano Energy</i> 2018 , 53, 182-188 ⁴
3D LIG-MSCs	0-0.6 V	0.62 mF cm^{-2} (5 mV s^{-1})	100% (10000)	0.92 $\mu\text{Wh cm}^{-2}$	<i>Adv. Funct. Mater.</i> 2019 , 29, 1902860 ⁵
graphene	0-1.0 V	0.7 mF cm^{-2} (10 mV s^{-1})	77 % (11000)	1 mWh cm^{-3}	<i>ACS Nano</i> 2017 , 11, 8249-8256 ⁶
3D CNT arrays	0-1.0 V	11 F cm^{-3} (0.3 mA cm^{-2})	93% (10000)	2 mWh cm^{-3}	<i>Carbon</i> 2019 , 155, 453-461 ⁷
3D WJM graphene	0-1.8 V	5.3 mF cm^{-2} (125 $\mu\text{A cm}^{-2}$)	98% (10000)	0.064 $\mu\text{Wh cm}^{-2}$	<i>Adv. Funct. Mater.</i> 2019 , 29, 1807659 ⁸
EG	0-1.0 V	5.4 mF cm^{-2} (1 mV s^{-1})	90% (5000)	NA	<i>Adv. Mater.</i> 2016 , 28, 2217-2222 ⁹
3D G/CNTCs	0-1.0 V	3.93 mF cm^{-2} (100 mA cm^{-2})	98.4% (8000)	2.42 mWh cm^{-3}	<i>Nano Lett.</i> 2013 , 13, 72-78 ¹⁰
3D GP	0-1.0 V	1.5 mF cm^{-2} (10 V s^{-1})	100% (20000)	0.38 $\mu\text{Wh cm}^{-2}$	<i>small</i> 2017 , 13, 1603114 ¹¹
3D MnO₂ NTAs	0-1.0 V	13.2 mF cm^{-2} (1.8 mA cm^{-2})	95.1% (10000)	1.9 $\mu\text{W h cm}^{-2}$	This work
		/16.5 F cm^{-3}		/2.38 mW h cm^{-3}	

Table S2. Charge transfer resistance (R_{ct}) and internal resistance (R_s) of MnO₂ NTAs-based MSC after different charge/discharge cycles.

Cycling number	R _s	R _{ct}
1	149.9 Ω	80.3 Ω
2000	153.7 Ω	93.4 Ω
5000	159.9 Ω	96.8 Ω
8000	168.8 Ω	101.6 Ω
10000	178.5 Ω	116.1 Ω

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