

Atomic Layered NiO/Phosphorus-Doped MnO₂ P-N Junctions: A Pathway to High-Performance Supercapattery Devices

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Supporting Information

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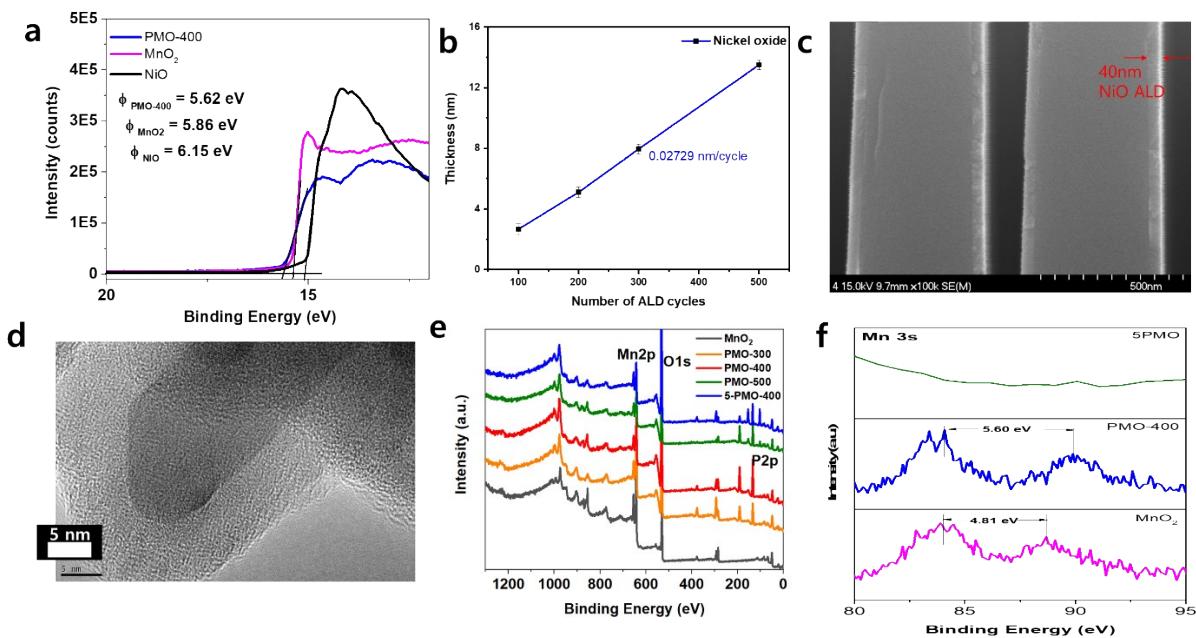


Figure S1. (a) UPS data with corresponding work function for NiO, MnO₂ and PMO-400 ; (b) Linearity process for ALD NiO; (c) 40 nm NiO deposited on patterned silicon wafer; (d) HRTEM image of 7.5 nm NiO deposited PMO-400 electrode; (e) XPS Survey scan of MnO₂, PMO-300, PMO-400, PMO-500 and 5PMO; and (f) Mn 3s XPS spectra for the prepared MnO₂, PMO-400 and 5PMO electrodes.

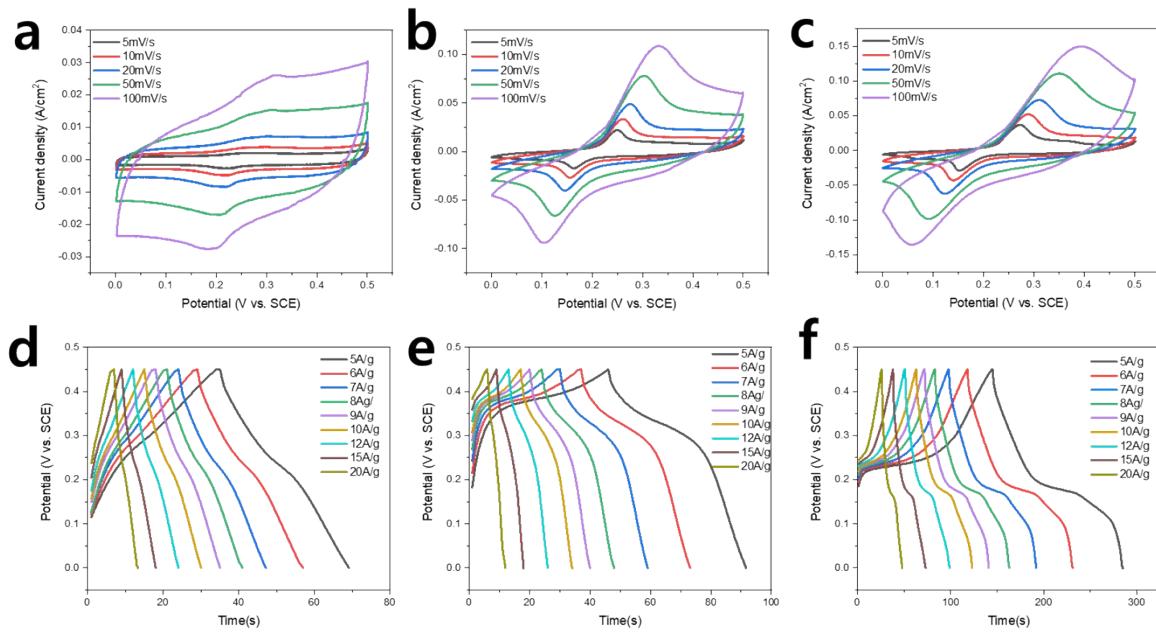


Figure S2. CV and GCD curves of (a, d) MnO_2 , (b, e) PMO-300, and (c, f) PMO-500.

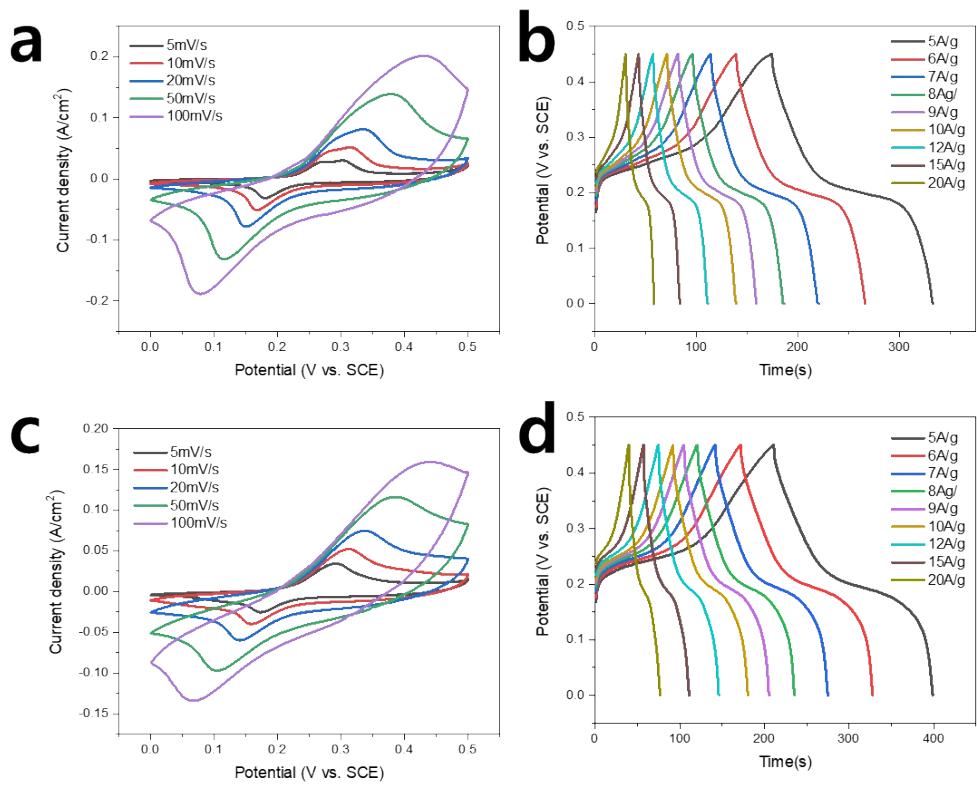


Figure S3. CV and GCD curves of (a, b) 2.5PMO, and (c, d) 7.5PMO electrodes.

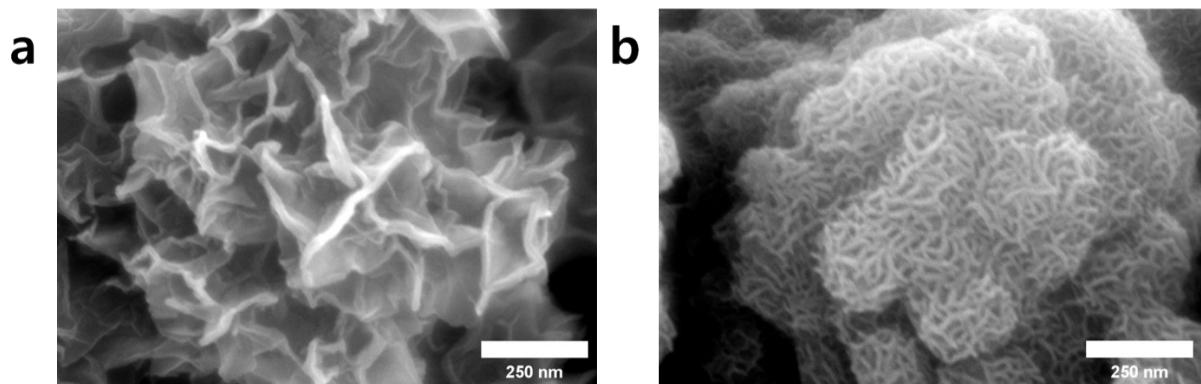


Figure S4. FESEM images of (a) PMO-400 and (b) 5PMO after 20000 charge-discharge cycles.

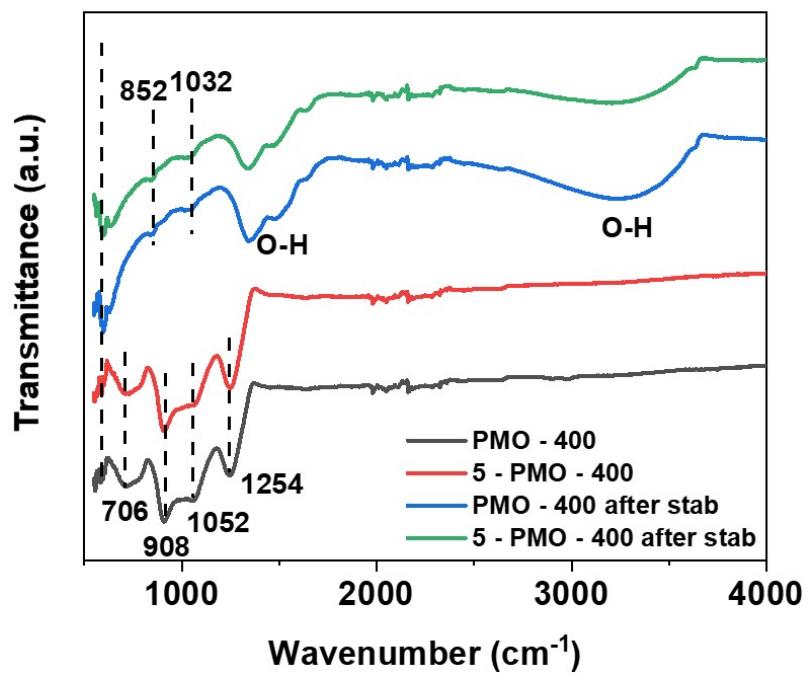


Figure S5. Comparative FTIR spectra for pristine and after 20000 cycles of PMO-400, and 5PMO electrodes.

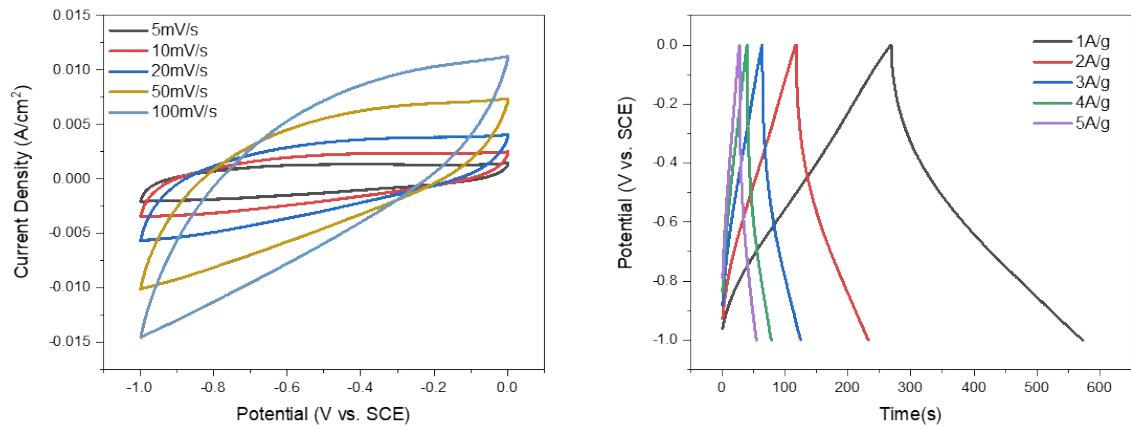


Figure S6. CV and GCD curves of rGO on Ni-foam.

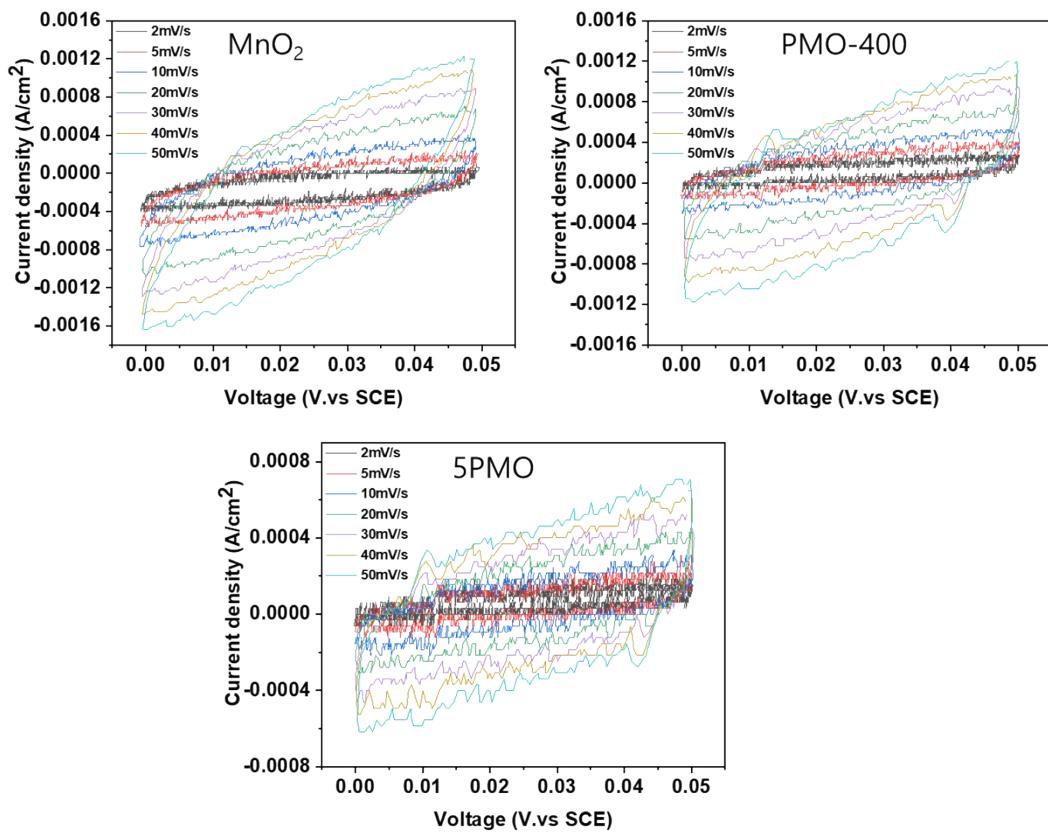


Figure S7. CV curves of MnO_2 , PMO-400 and 5PMO electrodes at different scan rates.

Table S1. Electrochemical performance of 5PMO electrode compared with MnO₂-based systems.

Sl. No.	Electrode material	Electrolyte	Specific capacitance (F/g)	Rate Capability (%)	Cycling Stability (at cycles)	Ref.
1	P-Co ₂ MnO _{4-x}	3M KOH	838F/g at 1A/g	74.5% (1 to 10A/g)	80.3% at 10,000cycle	[1]
2	Cobalt Manganese Phosphate	1M KOH	571F/g at 2.2A/g		88% at 8,000 cycle (3A/g)	[2]
3	Mn _{0.5} Co _{0.5} (HPO ₄)	3M KOH	1727F/g at 1A/g	77.3% (1 to 10A/g)		[3]
4	MnO ₂ -CNFs cable	1M Na ₂ SO ₄	324.55F/g at 0.5A/g		62% at 100 cycle (1A/g)	[4]
5	MnO ₂ /nitrogen doped Carbon	1M Na ₂ SO ₄	480.3F/g at 0.5mA/cm ²	70% (0.5 to 40A/cm ²)	97% at 10,000 cycle (0.5mA/cm ²)	[5]
6	Alpha-MnO ₂	1M Na ₂ SO ₄	235F/g at 1A/g	76.6% (0.5 to 10A/g)	95% at 3,000 cycle (3A/g)	[6]
7	MnO ₂ /Ant-nest like hierarchical porous carbon	6M KOH	662F/g at 1A/g	50.3% (1 to 10A/g)	-	[7]
8	Mn ³⁺ /Mn ⁴⁺ ratio controlled MnO ₂ / CC	1M Na ₂ SO ₄	408.1F/g at 1A/g	46% (1 to 16A/g)	99.4% at 2,000 cycle (10A/g)	[8]
9	PANI/Ag@MnO ₂ nanorod	2M KOH	1028.66F/g at 1A/g	69.1% (1 to 20A/g)	91.3% at 5,000 cycle (10A/g)	[9]
10	5nm NiO ALD P-MnO ₂	2M KOH	2294.78F/g at 5A/g	79.0% (5 to 20A/g)	85.8% at 20,000 cycle (20A/g)	This work

Table S2. Device performance of 5PMO//rGO device compared with MnO₂-based systems.

Sl. No.	Positive Electrode Material	Negative Electrode Material	Energy density (Wh/kg)	Power density (W/kg)	Cycling Stability (at cycles)	Ref.
1	P-Co ₂ MnO _{4-x}	Activated carbon	25.18	800.07	89.5% at 10,000 cycle	[1]
2	Cobalt Manganese Phosphate	rGO	45.7	1650	87% at 6,000 cycle (2.5A/g)	[2]
3	Mn _{0.5} Co _{0.5} (HPO ₄)	G-ink	56.16	599.92	95.5% at 5,000 cycle (5A/g)	[3]
4	MnO ₂ -CNFs cable	MnO ₂ -CNFs cable	16.7	400		[4]
5	MnO ₂ /nitrogen doped Carbon	1T-MoS ₂ /Gr	3.62	18.7	90.1% at 10,000 cycle (10mV/s)	[5]
6	Alpha-MnO ₂	Activated carbon	28.9	200	94% at 5,000 cycle (1A/g)	[6]
7	MnO ₂ /Ant-nest like hierarchical porous carbon	MnO ₂ /Ant-nest like hierarchical porous carbon	14.5	5000	93.4% at 5,000 cycle (1A/g)	[7]
8	Mn ³⁺ /Mn ⁴⁺ ratio controlled MnO ₂ / CC	FeOOH/C	55.9	1240	-	[8]
9	PANI/Ag@MnO ₂ nanorod	AC	49.66	1599.75	88.6% at 5,000 cycle (10A/g)	[9]
10	5nm NiO ALD P-MnO ₂	rGO	71.975	1599	87.0% at 23,000 cycle (10A/g)	This work

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