

Supporting Information

Hierarchical TiO₂ Nanobelts@MnO₂ Ultrathin Nanoflakes Core/Shell Arrays Electrode Materials for Supercapacitors

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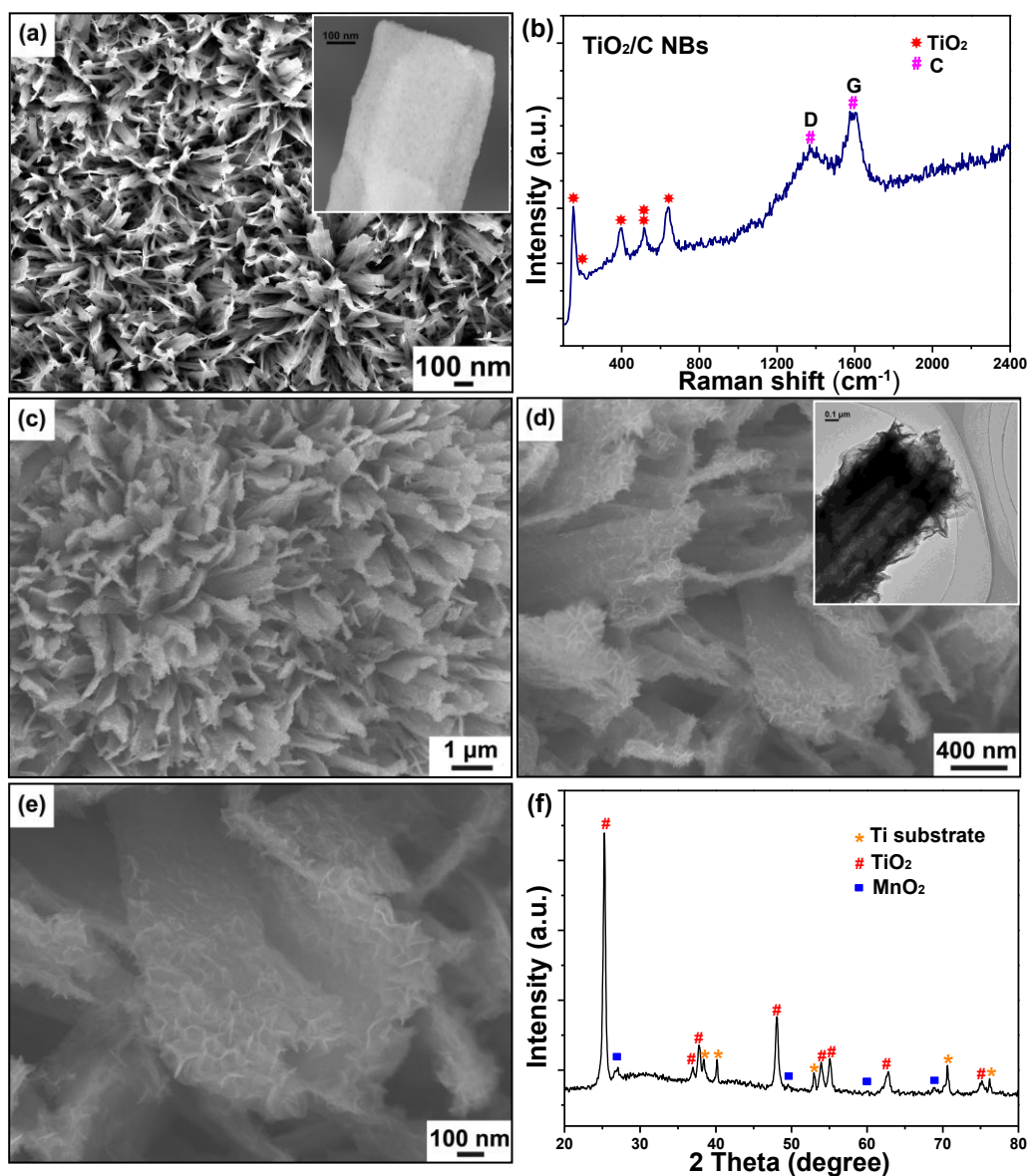


Fig. S1 (a) SEM image of the carbon-coated TiO₂ nanobelt arrays. The inset shows enlarged images. (b) Raman spectrum of the carbon-coated TiO₂ NBs. (c,d,e) Low-magnification and enlarged SEM images of the TiO₂@MnO₂ nanobelt arrays obtained after 3 h of growth, and TEM image of a TiO₂ nanobelt was shown in the insets of (d). (f) XRD patterns of as-prepared TiO₂@MnO₂ nanobelt arrays obtained after 3 h of growth.

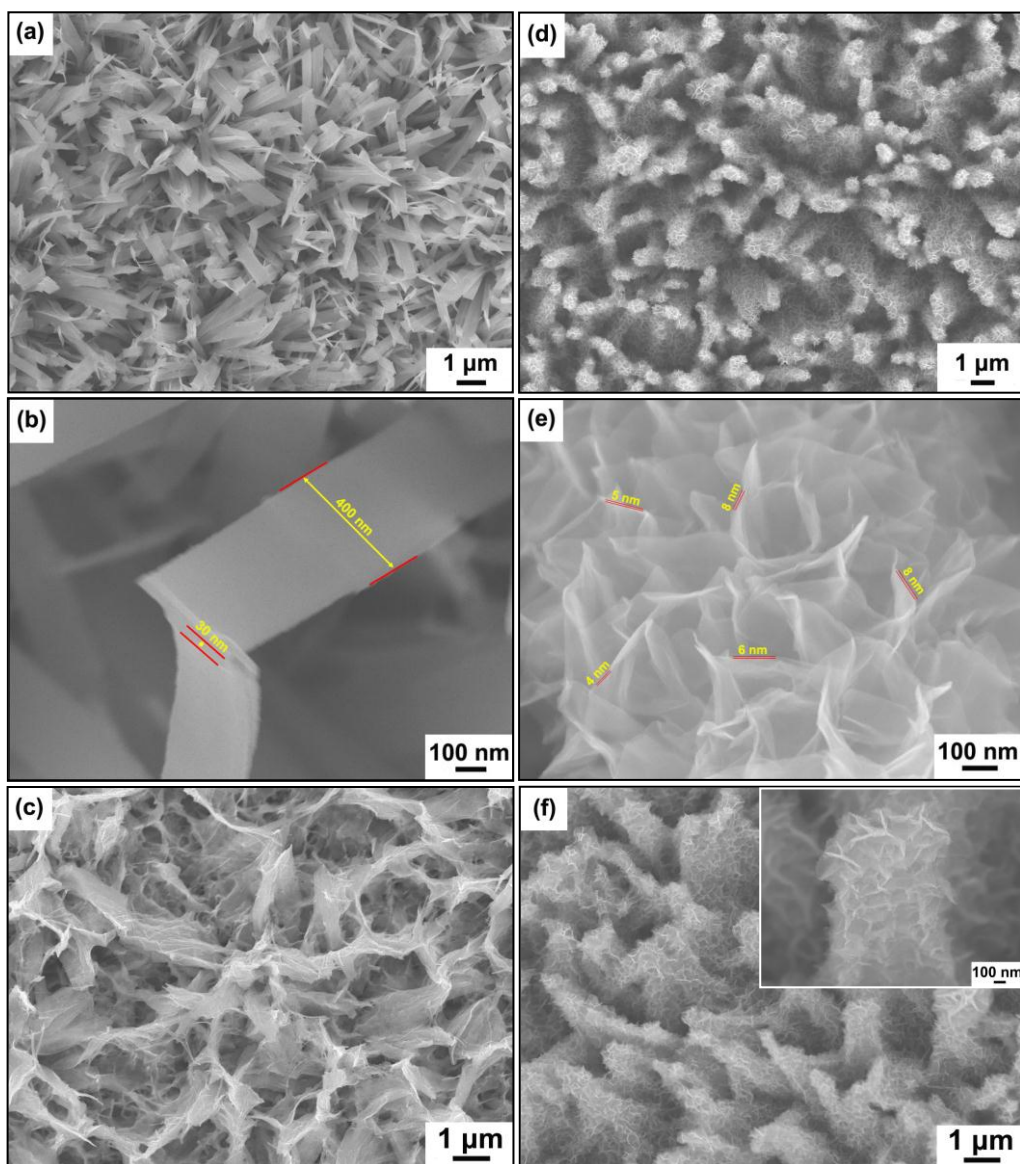


Fig. S2 (a, b) Low-magnification and enlarged SEM images of the TiO₂ nanobelt arrays. (c) SEM image of the TiO₂ nanobelt arrays after 3000 cycles. (d, e) Low-magnification and enlarged SEM images of the TiO₂@MnO₂ nanobelt arrays. (f) SEM image of the TiO₂@MnO₂ nanobelt arrays after 3000 cycles. The inset shows enlarged images.

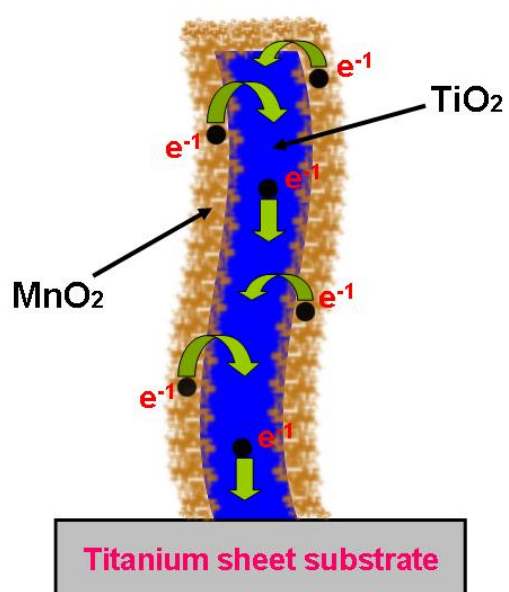


Fig. S3 Schematic image of the amorphous MnO₂ loaded on the TiO₂ nanobelt grown on the titanium steel substrate. The TiO₂ nanobelt provides a direct path for the electrons.

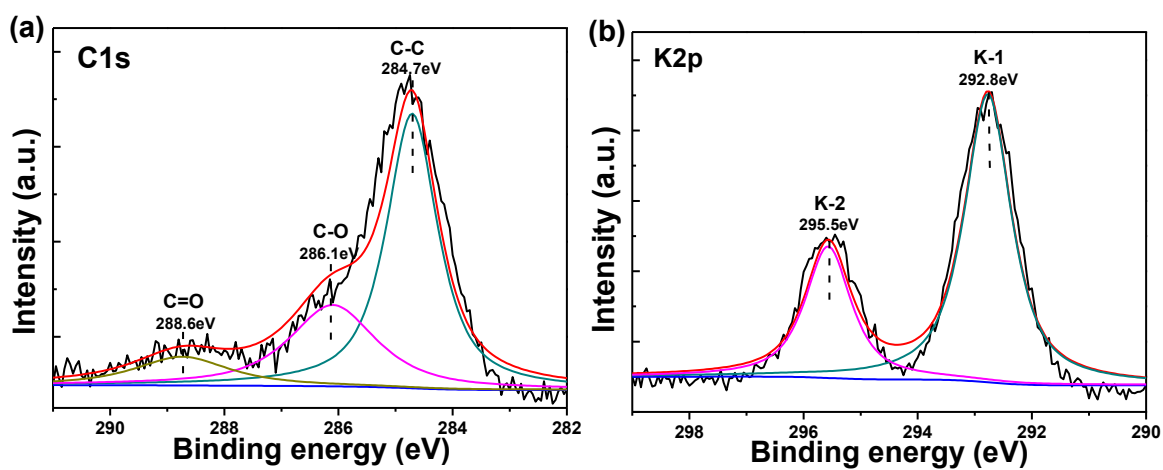


Fig. S4 (a) C1s XPS spectra; (b) K2p XPS spectra for the $\text{TiO}_2@ \text{MnO}_2$ NBAs obtained after 5 h of growth.

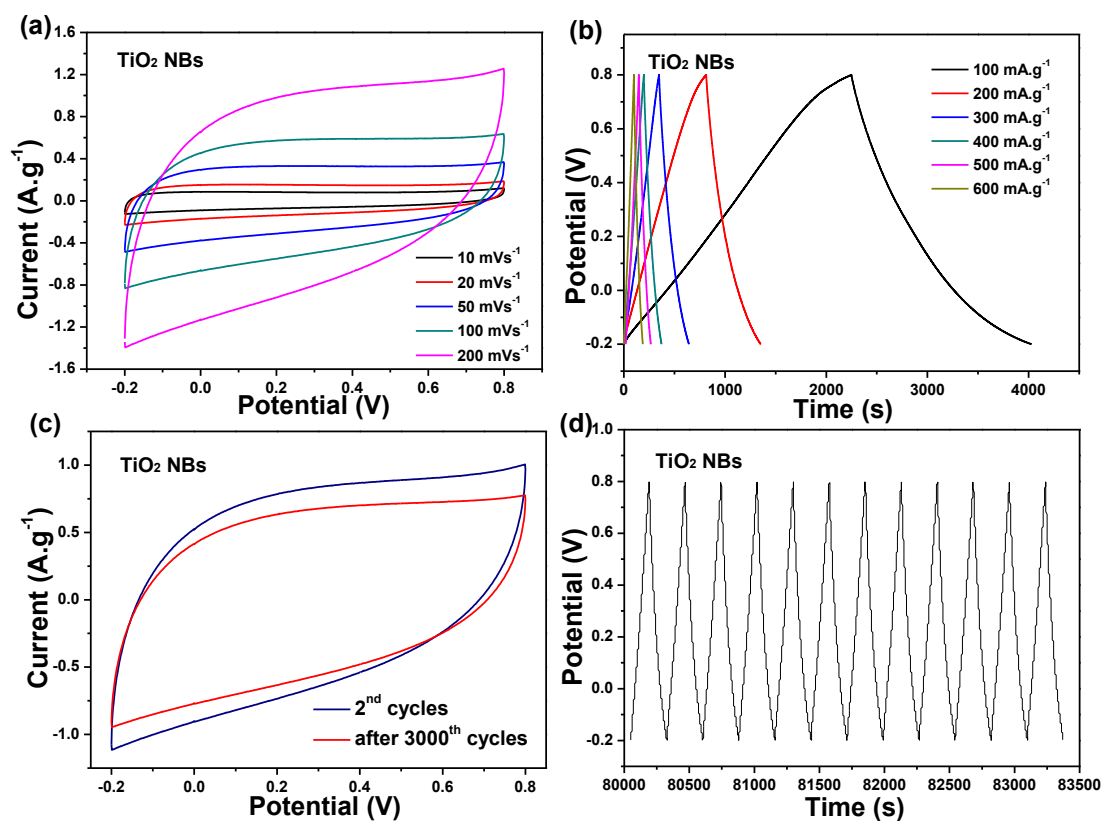


Fig. S5 (a) The cyclic voltammogram (CV) curves of TiO₂ NBs at different scan rates. (b) Charge/discharge curves of TiO₂ NBs at various current densities. (c) Comparison of the CV curves for TiO₂ NBs between 2nd cycles and after 3000th cycles for CV test at 200mV s⁻¹. (d) The charge/discharge curves of the last 12 cycles at 3 A g⁻¹ for the TiO₂ NBs.

Table 1. Specific capacitance, power density, and energy density of the TiO₂/MnO₂ NBAs composite at different current densities (based on the mass of MnO₂)

current density (A g⁻¹) =	2	1	0.8	0.5	0.2
specific capacitance (F g⁻¹) =	54	128.4	160	242.5	454.2
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power density (kW kg⁻¹) =	1	0.5	0.4	0.25	0.1
energy density (Wh kg⁻¹) =	7.5	17.8	22.2	33.7	63.1