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Supporting information

beta-manganese dioxide nanoflowers self-assembled by thin nanoplates with enhanced supercapacitive performance

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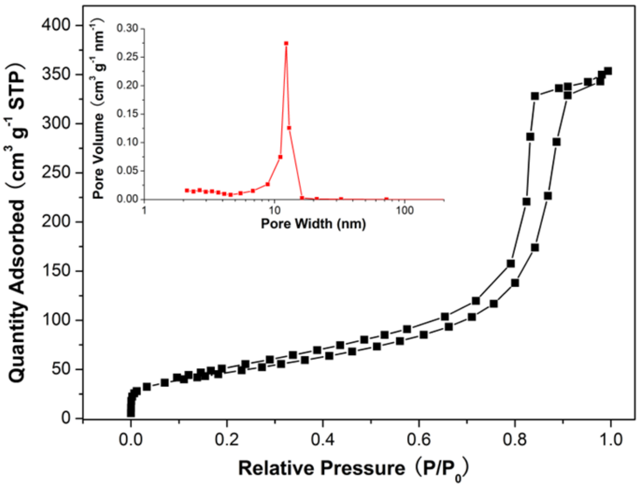

Fig. S1 Nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherm plots and corresponding pore size distributions (insets) of samples S_{RT}-350

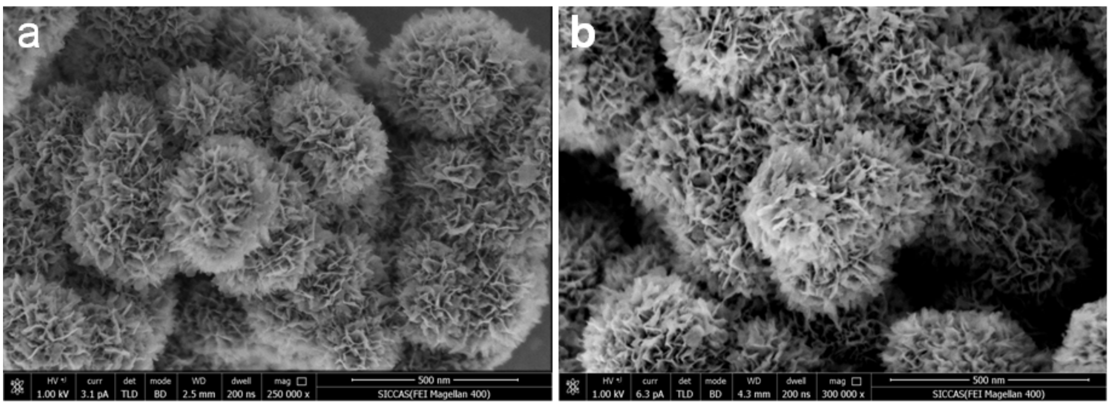

Fig. S2 SEM images of samples S_{RT}-H_2SO_4 (a) and S_{RT}-HNO_3 (b)

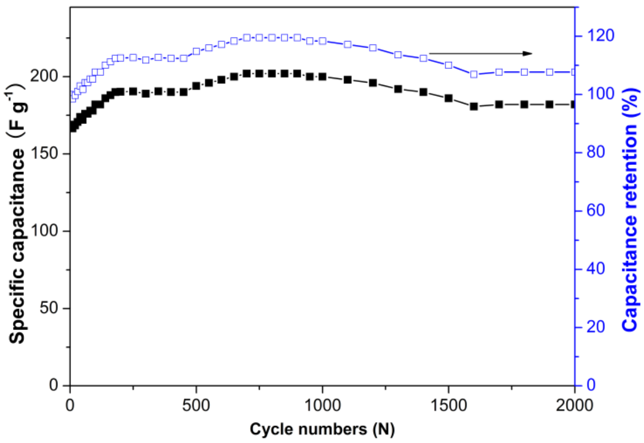

Fig. S3 Charge/discharge cycling life tests of S_{RT}-350 at the current density of 2 A g^{-1}

E and *P* calculation

Energy density (*E*) and power density (*P*) of the as-prepared porous nanoflowers were calculated from the following equations:

$$E = \frac{1}{2}C(\Delta V)^2$$

$$P = \frac{E}{t}$$

Where *E* (W h Kg^{-1}), *C* (F g^{-1}), ΔV (V), and *P* (W kg^{-1}) are energy density specific capacitance, potential window of discharge time, and power density, respectively.