

Supporting Information

Morphological and Crystalline Evolution of Nanostructured MnO₂ and Their Application in Lithium-Air Batteries

Tu T. Truong,[†] Yuzi Liu,[†] Yang Ren,[‡] Lynn Trahey,[§] and Yugang Sun^{†,}*

[†]Center for Nanoscale Materials, Argonne National Laboratory, 9700 South Cass Avenue,
Argonne, Illinois, 60439, USA

[‡]X-ray Science Division, Advanced Photo Source, Argonne National Laboratory, 9700 South
Cass Avenue, Argonne, Illinois, 60439, USA

[§]Chemical Sciences and Engineering Division, Argonne National Laboratory, 9700 South Cass
Avenue, Argonne, Illinois, 60439, USA

* Author to whom correspondence should be addressed. E-mail: ygsun@anl.gov

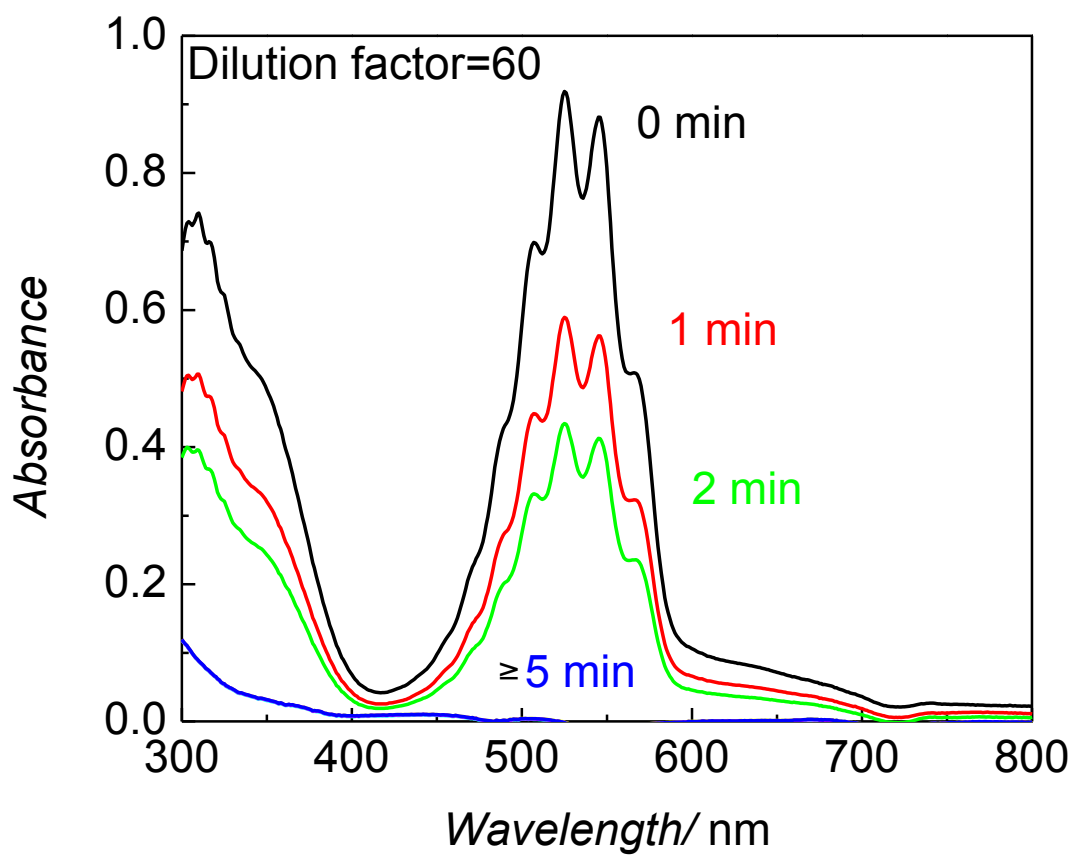


Figure S1. Absorption spectra of reaction solutions at different reaction times. The MnO_2 powders were removed through centrifuge before the spectra were taken.

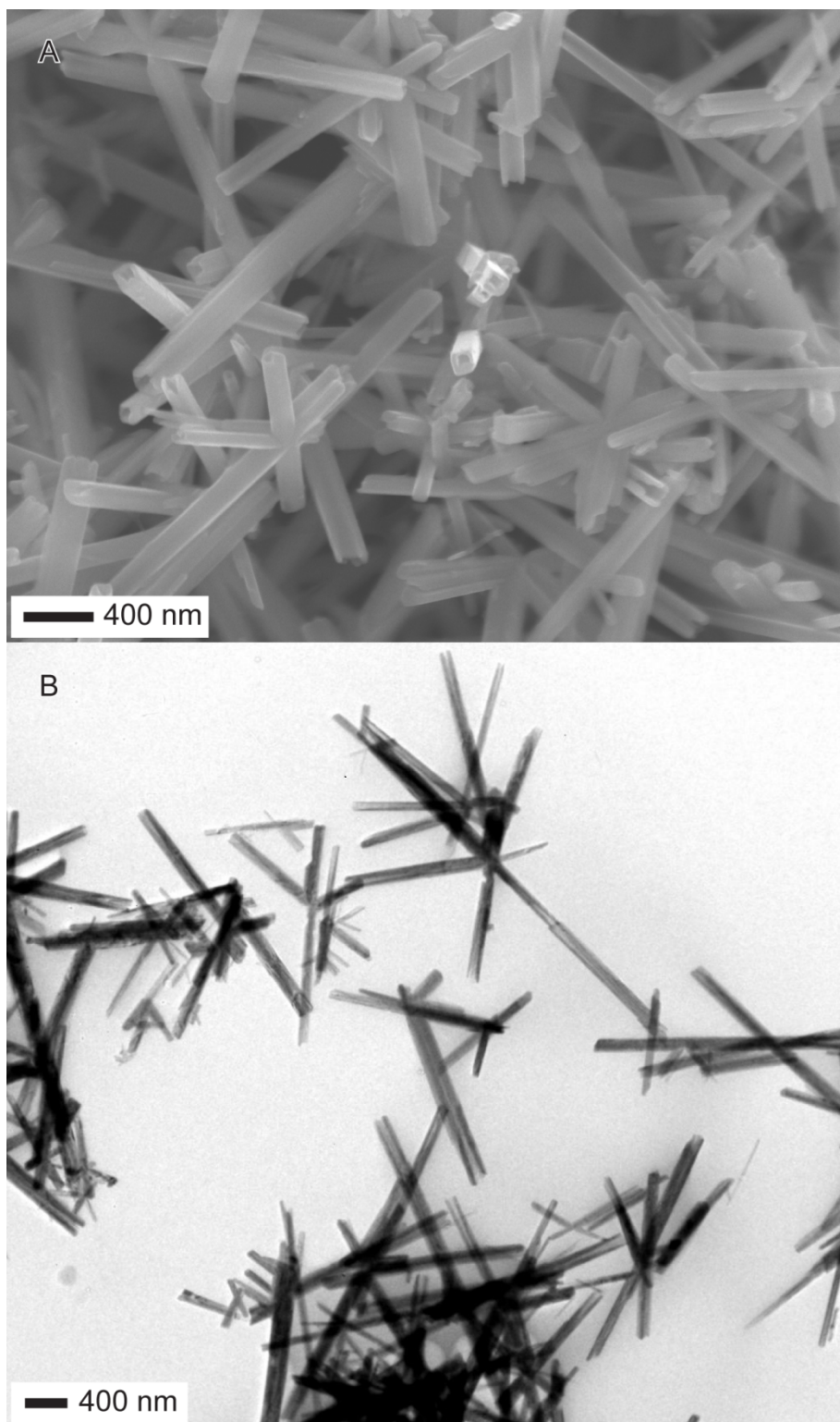


Figure S2. Typical (A) SEM and (B) TEM images of the product formed at 6 h as shown in Fig. 1F, clearly highlighting the abundance of uniform hollow nanotubes.

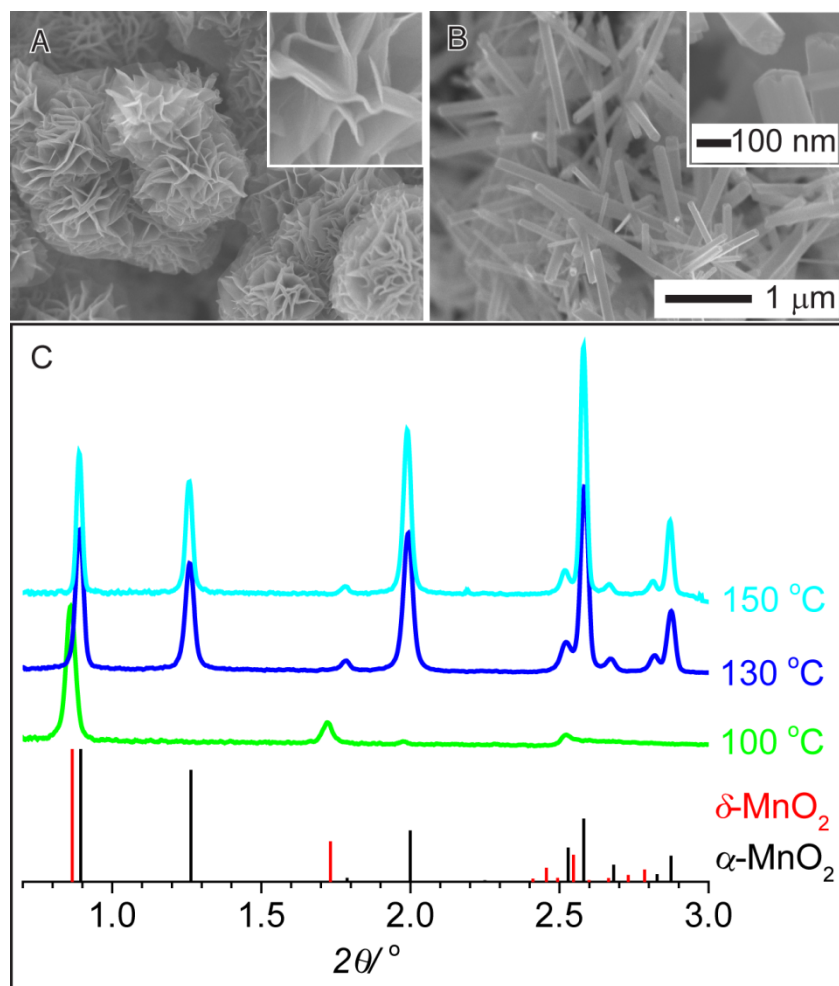


Figure S3. Influence of reaction temperature on the MnO₂ nanostructures. (A, B) SEM images of the MnO₂ nanostructured obtained at different temperatures: (A) 100 and (B) 130 °C. (C) XRD patterns of the MnO₂ nanostructures obtained at different temperatures.

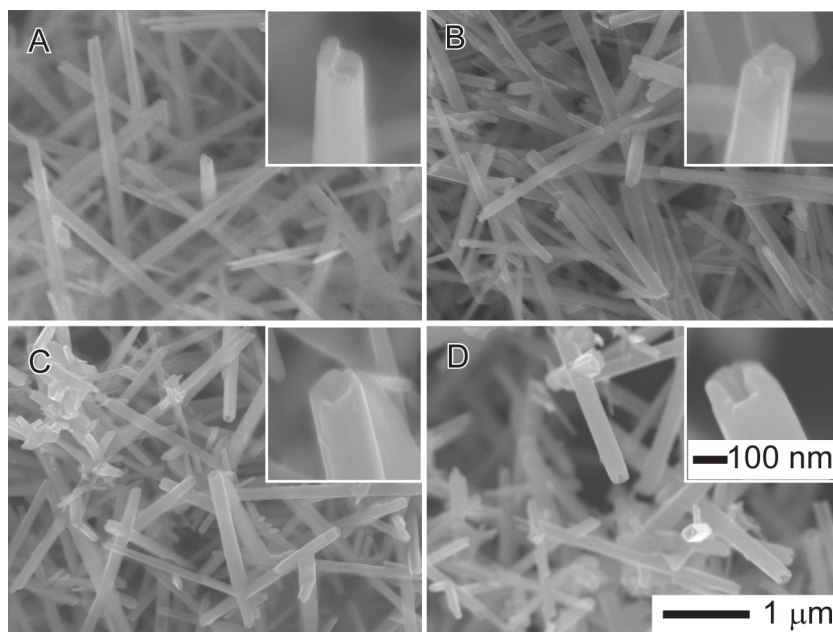


Figure S4. Influence of pressure on the MnO_2 nanostructures. SEM images of the MnO_2 nanotubes obtained under different atmosphere pressures: (A) 58, (B) 60, (C) 62, and (D) 80 psi.

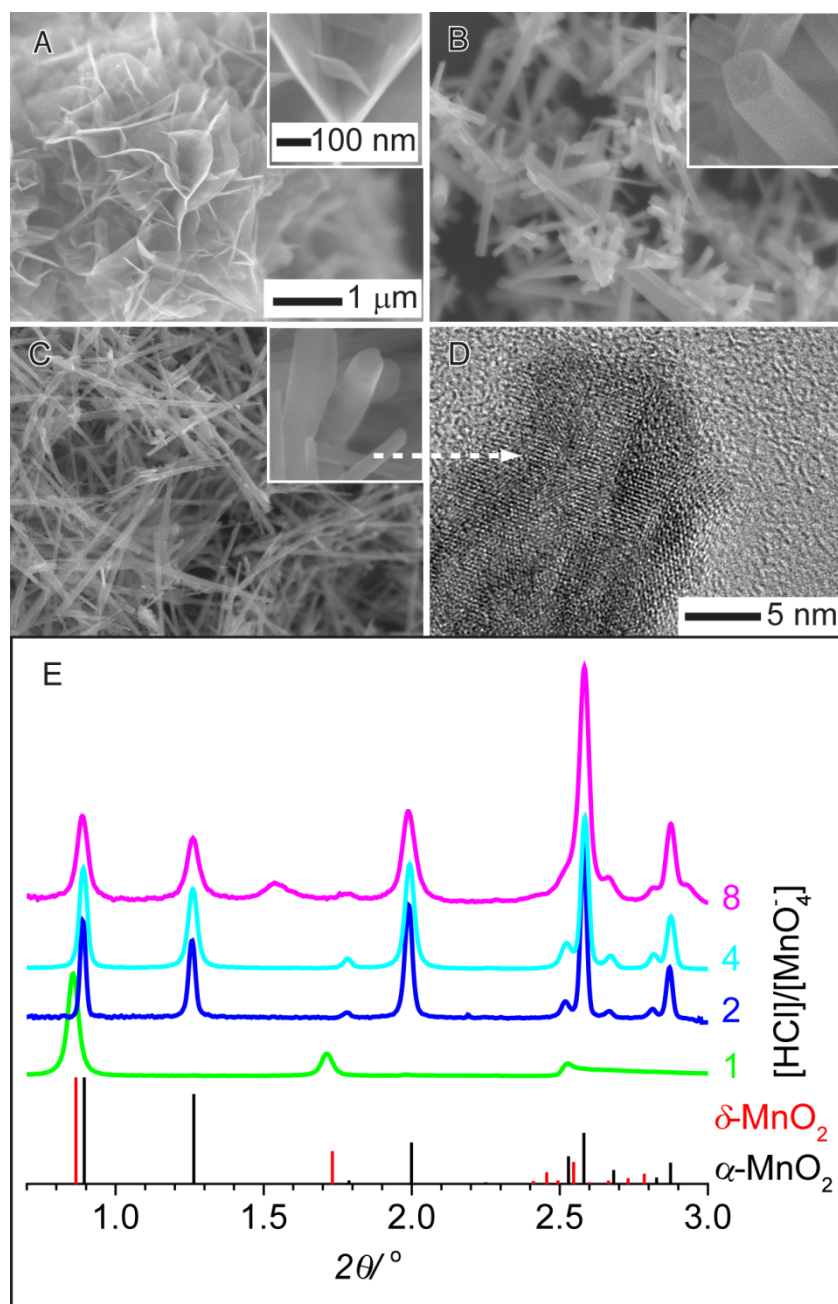


Figure S5. Influence of the concentration of HCl on the MnO₂ nanostructures. (A-C) SEM images of the MnO₂ nanostructures synthesized at different ratios of [HCl]/[KMnO₄]: (A) 1, (B) 2, and (C) 8. (D) High resolution TEM image of a nanowire synthesized at [HCl]/[KMnO₄] = 8. (E) XRD patterns of the synthesized MnO₂ nanostructures shown in (A-C).

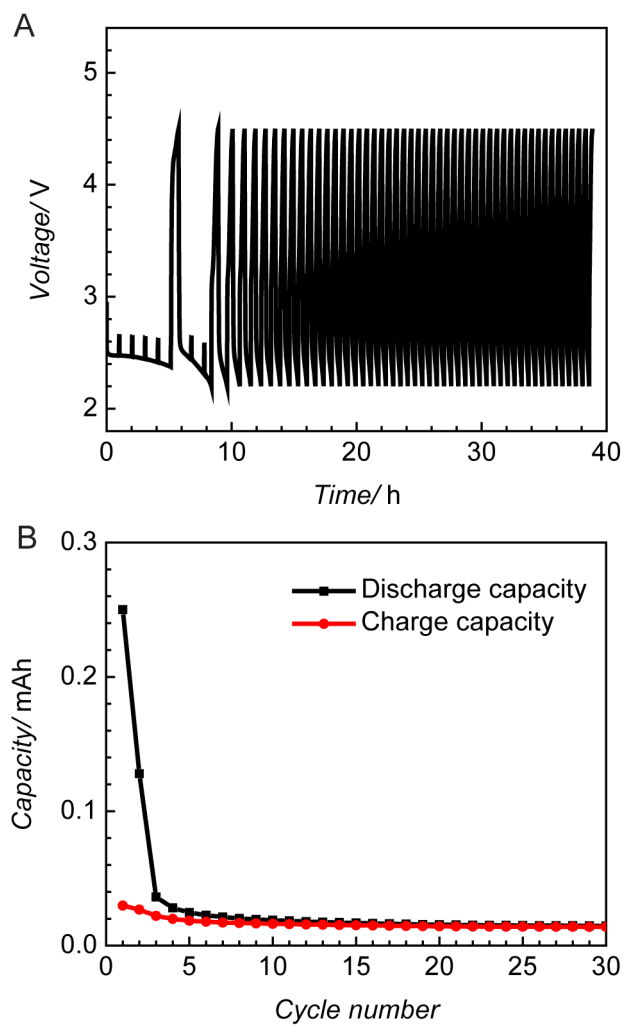


Figure S6. Electrochemical characterization of a lithium-air battery cell using an air cathode without MnO_2 nanostructures. (A) Recorded voltage as a function of time during multiple discharge/charge cycles. (B) Variation of the discharge and charge capacity against the cycle number.

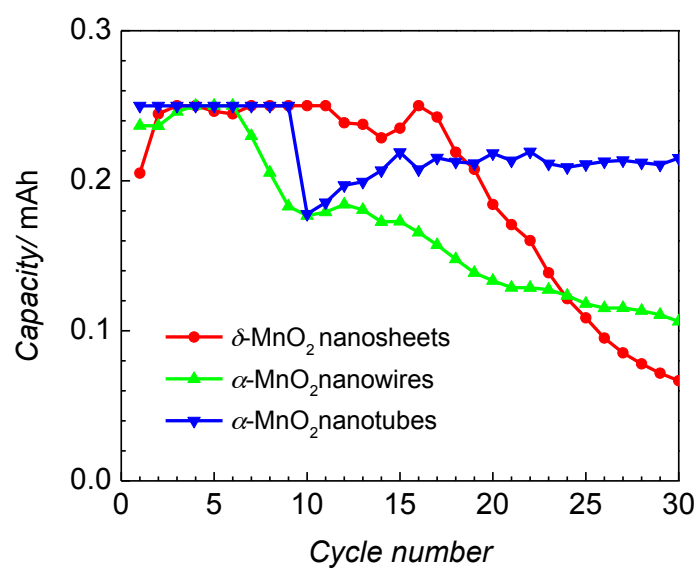


Figure S7. Variation of the charge capacity against the cycle number for different lithium-air cells as shown in Figure 7.

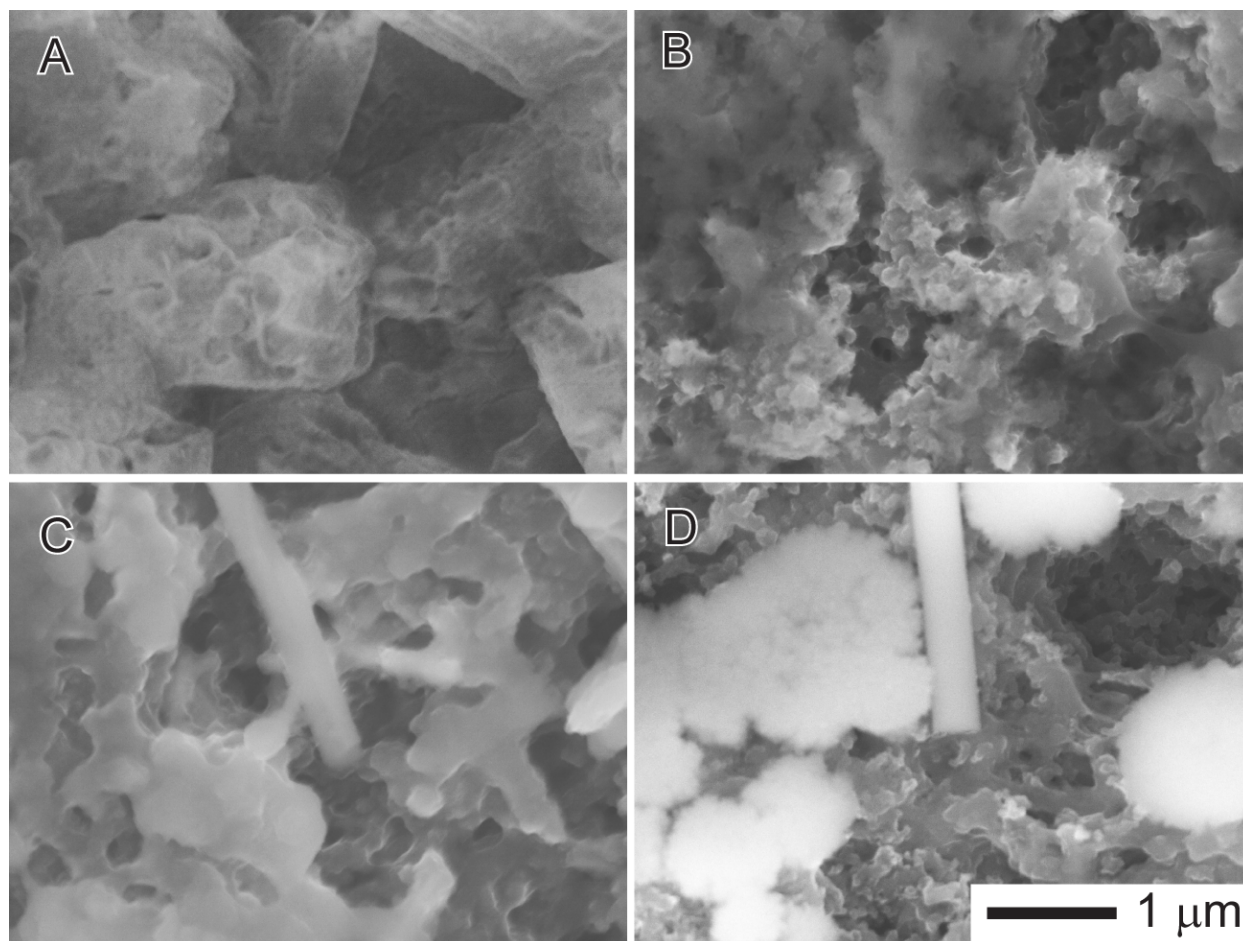


Figure S8. SEM images of the cathode electrodes after the corresponding lithium-oxygen cells had been cycled for 30 cycles and completely discharged. The electrode shown in (A) did not include MnO_2 nanostructures. The electrodes shown in (B-D) included (B) $\delta\text{-MnO}_2$ nanosheets, (C) $\alpha\text{-MnO}_2$ nanowires, and (D) $\alpha\text{-MnO}_2$ nanotubes.