

Alkaline Ni-Zn Microbattery Based on 3D Hierarchical Porous Ni Microcathode with High-Rate Performance

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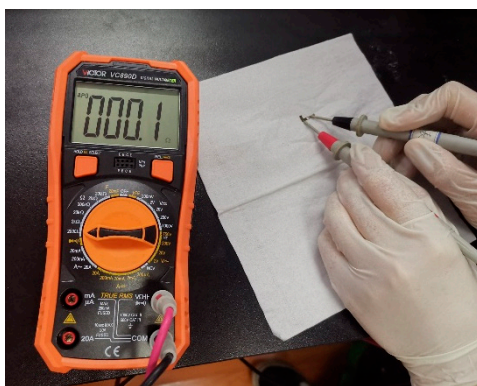


Figure S1. Photograph of direct conductivity test of reconstructed 3D hierarchical porous nickel microelectrode.

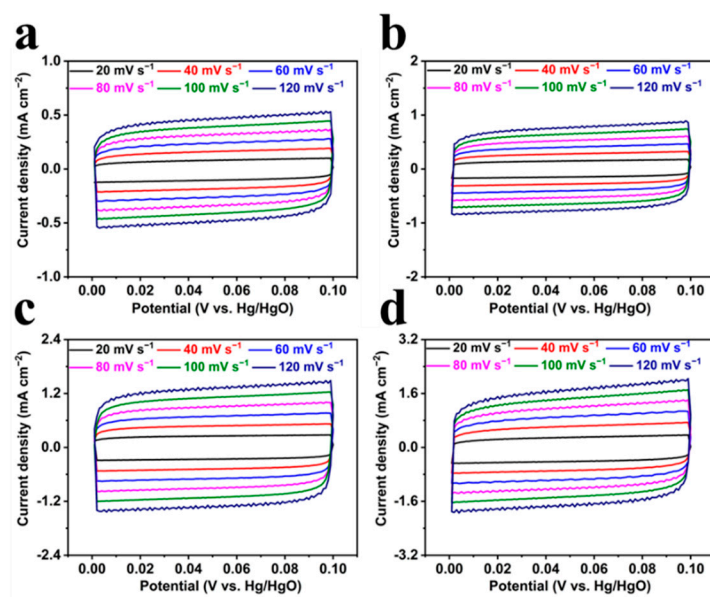


Figure S2. CV curves of (a) 30 s, (b) 60 s, (c) 120 s, and (d) 180 s microelectrodes with the potential ranging from 0 to 0.1 V versus Hg/HgO at various scan rates.

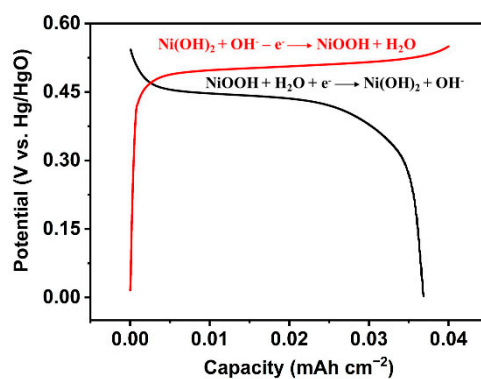


Figure S3. The first charge/discharge curve of Ni 30 s microelectrode at a current density of 5 mA cm⁻².

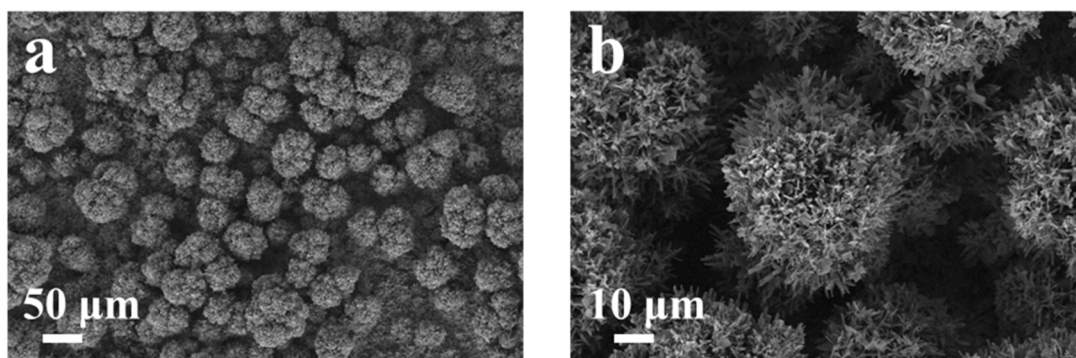


Figure S4. SEM images of electrodeposited Zn.

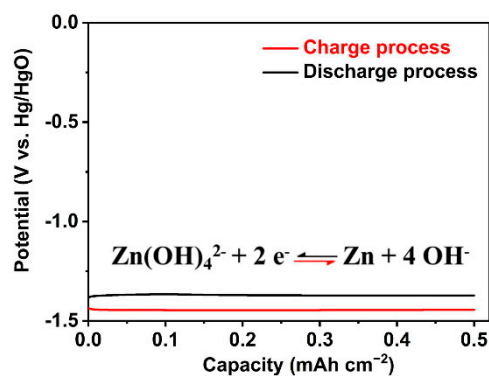


Figure S5. The first charge/discharge curve of Zn microelectrode at a current density of 5 mA cm⁻².

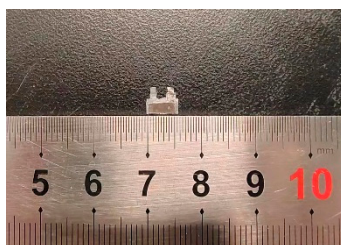


Figure S6. Photograph of the assembled Ni-Zn microbattery.

(Notice: The gel electrolyte should be prepared in a thin and almost solid state, otherwise the assembled MB is easy to be short or the packed area needs to be extended.)

Table S1. Comparison of electrochemical performance with recently reported MBs and other state-of-the-art micro energy-storage systems (the rate performance here refers to the current range and the related capacity retention (%)).

Cathode // Anode materials	Device type	Capacity (mAh cm ⁻²)	Rate performance	Cycling stability (%)	Ref.
Reconstructed porous Ni // Zn	Alkaline MB	0.268	2 to 40 mA cm ⁻² 76.8 %	71.2 in 2000 cycles	This work
Ni-Co LDH@CC // Zn		0.108	0.5 to 1 mA cm ⁻²	91 in 1000 cycles	1
Co(OH) ₂ @NiCo LDH // Zn		0.108	1 to 10 mA cm ⁻² 39.8 %	71 in 800 cycles	2
Ni@Ni(OH) ₂ // Zn		0.152	1 to 30 mA cm ⁻² 59.8 %	74.6 in 1800 cycles	3
Ni-Ni(OH) ₂ /Zn(OH) ₂ // Zn		0.149	1 to 200 mA cm ⁻² , 85.9 %	91.2 in 3500 cycles	4
Ag // Zn		0.167	0.4 to 4 μ A cm ⁻² 46.3 %	84.2 in 100 cycles	5

References

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