## **Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI)**

Synthesis of Ag/PANI@MnO<sub>2</sub> Core–Shell Nanowires and Their Capacitance Behavior

Chao Pan<sup>1,2</sup>, Yinhua Lv<sup>1</sup>, Huimin Gong<sup>1</sup>, Qike Jiang<sup>1</sup>, Shu Miao<sup>1</sup>, Jingyue Liu<sup>1,3\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Energy Research Resources Division, Dalian Institute of Chemical Physics, Dalian 116023, China

<sup>2</sup> College of Science, Dalian Ocean University, Dalian 116023, China

<sup>3</sup>Department of Physics, Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona 85287, United states

\* Corresponding author. Tel.: +8641184379707.

## 1. The behaviors of PANI in H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and KOH electrolyte

Fig. S1 shows a CV for PANI in the 1M  $H_2SO_4$ . The oxidation peak corresponding to the leucoemeraldine to emeraldine salt (ES) at about 0.22, 0.52V and the reduction peaks corresponding to the leucoemeraldine base (LB) and emeraldine base (EB) found to be at 0.05 and 0.47 V, respectively, were observed in PANI sample. The small peaks of 0.56 V potential are



Fig. S1. Cyclic voltammogram of the PANI electrodes at the scan rate of 5 mV s<sup>-1</sup> in 1M  $H_2SO_4$ attributed to transformation of PANI charge carriers consisting of polaron (radical cation) and bipolaron (dication) forms delocalized on PANI chains. <sup>[1]</sup> The reaction between the Leucoemeraldine base (LB), emeraldine salt (ES) and emeraldine base (EB) is as follows:



The pH sensitivity of PANI is based on the reversible emeraldine salt (ES)–emeraldine base (EB) transition, which is an acid–base equilibrium (Scheme S1). Since PANI deprotonated undoping process occurs at high pH environment, it greatly reduces the conductivity, thus affecting its oxidation-reduction charge transfer process, resulting in decreased electrochemical activity. References:

[1] D. S. Patil, J. S. Shaikh, D. S. Dalavi, M. M. Karanjkar, R. S. Devan, Y. R. Ma and P. S. Patil, J. Electrochem. Soc., 2011, 158, 1.

[2] J. Chem. SOC., Faraday Trans. Polyaniline, a Novel Conducting Polymer 1, 1986,82, 2385-2400

## 2. The cycling stability of base Ni foam in Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> electrolyte

CV cures as well as the cycling stability of base Ni foam tested in  $Na_2SO_4$  electrolyte. The CV behavior of the Ni foam was shown in the Fig. S2. No obvious peaks were observed in the potential range, indicating that Ni foam has good stability in  $Na_2SO_4$  electrolyte.



Fig. S2 Cyclic voltammograms (CV) of the Ni foam.

The color changes of Ni foam in Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> are shown in picture. The picture below clearly shows

that the color of bare Ni foam does not changed during the CV test, and thus can be used as a current collector for active electrode materials.



Before

- After
- 3. The EDX data and atomic ratio of Mn:Na:S of the Ag/ PANI@MnO2 composite after



discharge

Fig. S3. The EDX data of the Ag/ PANI@MnO<sub>2</sub> composite after discharge.

Element	Weight%	Atomic%
СК	43.64	64.85
N K	1.55	1.97

Table S1. The atomic ratio of Ag/ PANI@MnO\_2 sample

O K	19.60	21.87
Na K	0.86	0.67
S K	1.00	0.55
Mn L	25.78	8.38
Ni L	3.30	1.00
Ag L	4.27	0.71
Totals	100.00	