Symmetrical MnO₂—Carbon Nanotube—Textile Nanostructures for Wearable Pseudocapacitors with High Mass Loading

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ABSTRACT While MnO₂ is a promising material for pseudocapacitor applications due to its high specific capacity and low cost, MnO₂ electrodes suffer from their low electrical and ionic conductivities. In this article, we report a structure where MnO₂ nanoflowers were conformally electrodeposited onto carbon nanotube (CNT)-enabled conductive textile fibers. Such nanostructures effectively decrease the ion diffusion and charge transport resistance in the electrode. For a given areal mass loading, the thickness of MnO₂ on conductive textile fibers is much smaller than that on a flat metal substrate. Such a porous structure also allows a large mass loading, up to 8.3 mg/cm², which leads to a high areal capacitance of 2.8 F/cm² at a scan rate of 0.05 mV/s. Full cells were demonstrated, where the MnO₂—CNT—textile was used as a positive electrode, reduced MnO₂—CNT—textile as a negative electrode, and 0.5 M Na₂SO₄ in water as the electrolyte. The resulting pseudocapacitor shows promising results as a low-cost energy storage solution and an attractive wearable device.

KEYWORDS: MnO₂, carbon nanotube, textile, pseudocapacitor, large-scale, wearable device

Power density, energy density, and cycling performance are key parameters for energy storage devices. Typically, batteries have high energy densities, low power densities, and limited cycle lives. Ultracapacitors based on electrochemical double-layer (DL) mechanisms have higher power densities but lower energy densities compared to batteries. For certain applications, such as large-scale energy storage connected with solar cell and wind energy, the power density needs to be high and the device needs to respond quickly enough to the power fluctuations. There are typically two routes to accomplish this task: increase the energy density of ultracapacitors or increase the power density of batteries. To increase the energy density of an ultracapacitor, increasing the volume range is an effective approach, and recently, Izadi-Najafabadi et al. demonstrated 4 V ultracapacitors based on single-walled CNT. Further improvement will be limited by the electrolyte stability. Using nanostructured battery electrodes has largely improved the power densities of battery devices. However, the device performance and the cost still do not meet the requirements for large-scale grid applications. Pseudocapacitors are based on the redox reactions of electrodes such as conductive polymers or transition metal oxides. These pseudocapacitors typically have higher energy densities than ultracapacitors and higher power densities than batteries. MnO₂ is a low-cost material with a large theoretical capacity, two desirable traits for pseudocapacitor materials. However, many challenges exist, which include its low electronic conductivity, low ion diffusion constant, Mn dissolution into electrolyte, and others. Various nanostructures have been reported to overcome the problems of low electrical and ionic conductivities. MnO₂ nanomaterial-based composites with conductive additives such as carbon nanotubes (CNTs) or graphene have been widely studied. In situ grown MnO₂ on CNTs or graphene has also been demonstrated. Various shapes of MnO₂ nanostructures have also been developed such as MnO₂ nanorods and nanotubes. For example, Hou et al. recently developed a rational design of MnO₂ wrapped with conductive PEDOT to effectively improve the usage of MnO₂ and the overall device performance. Lee et al. used layer-by-layer deposition of MnO₂ with carbon nanotubes electrically connecting the rather insulating electrode materials together. Lang et al. have demonstrated 4 V ultracapacitors based on single-walled CNT.
developed a nanoporous metal—oxide hybrid structure which results in a specific capacitance of \( \sim 1145 \) \( \text{F/g} \), close to the theoretical value for MnO\(_2\).\(^{26}\) However, the fabrication process for these MnO\(_2\) nanostructures is not scalable for large-scale energy storage applications.

Recently, we demonstrated energy storage devices based on conductive paper or textile with CNTs.\(^{27,28}\) Kang et al. demonstrated a promising candidate for a flexible and low-cost energy storage device based on MnO\(_2\)/CNT/paper structure.\(^{28}\) In this study, we report a new nanostructure based on a conductive CNT—textile fiber network, which provides an effective three-dimensional (3D) framework for the electrodeposition of nanoscale MnO\(_2\). Such a 3D network allows for a large mass loading of MnO\(_2\), much larger than that on flat metal substrate in the same projection area; (3) the strong binding between MnO\(_2\) and CNT-coated polyester fibers is beneficial for achieving stable performance; (4) the material and the process could lead to low-cost pseudocapacitors. Although the cost of CNTs is relatively high, the areal mass loading of CNTs is low (less than 0.2 mg/cm\(^2\)). Also, the cost of CNTs is projected to drop in the future with further commercialization efforts. Other conductive nanomaterials with potential low costs such as graphene and conductive polymers can replace CNTs in our pseudocapacitors.

After washing away the surfactant thoroughly with deionized (DI) water, the conductive textile is hydrophobic. To ensure conformal coating of MnO\(_2\) over the entire textile surface including the fibers inside, the textile is soaked in 4 M HNO\(_3\) for 4 h to generate —COOH groups on CNTs, taken out, and dried in air for 1 h.\(^{22}\) The textile is cut with a size of 1 cm by 3 cm, where 1 cm by 1 cm is immersed into aqueous solution with 100 mM Na\(_2\)SO\(_4\) and 10 mM MnSO\(_4\). MnO\(_2\) is electrodeposited onto the conductive textile with a three-electrode setup, where a conductive textile with a sheet resistance of \( \sim 10 \, \Omega/\square \) is used as the working electrode, platinum (Pt) as the counter electrode, and Ag/AgCl as the reference electrode. A small piece of Pt is used to connect the textile and the alligator clip to avoid side reactions. Impedance spectra in the frequency range of 0.1 Hz to 100 kHz are recorded.
before the electrodeposition to check the connections. Typical resistance at high frequency (~100 kHz) is ~20 Ω. The MnO2 is electrodeposited with a galvanostatic technique by applying a small current, 500 μA, to ensure a conformal coating of MnO2.

Figure 2a shows the conductive textiles after MnO2 deposition. The bottom surface becomes darker as the deposition time increases, which indicates more materials were deposited. Figure 2b shows the mass loading versus deposition time. Due to the highly porous structure of the textile, a larger mass loading of MnO2 is achieved by increasing the deposition time; 8.3 mg/cm² of MnO2 is readily achieved, where the textile structure is still highly porous. Pseudocapacitors based on MnO2 typically have small mass densities (<0.5 mg/cm²) due to its low proton diffusion constant (~10⁻¹³ cm²/s) and low electrical conductivity (~10⁻⁵ S/cm).² We found that the MnO2 nanoflowers are polycrystalline, which is consistent with the literature (Figure 2c,d). The strong signals at 642 and 653 eV in the X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) in Figure 2e correspond to the binding energies of Mn 2p₃/₂ and 2p₁/₂, respectively. The well-resolved peak at 37.1° etc. in the X-ray diffraction (XRD) pattern marked by the arrows (Figure 2f) are attributed to MnO2,¹⁹ and the other peaks are from textiles or CNTs.²³

Figure 3 shows SEM images of the MnO2 deposited on conductive textile with different electrodeposition times. MnO2 forms nanoflower structures, which is consistent with previous studies. MnO2 nanoflowers and CNTs can be clearly identified (Figure 3a,b). As the deposition time increases, the sizes of the nanoflowers increase until a continuous, thick MnO2 layer is formed on the textile fibers (Figure 3c,d). Even for a large mass loading, ~8.3 mg/cm², the 3D textile fiber structure is still maintained without merging into a film. Such a highly porous structure with a large mass loading is excellent for pseudocapacitor applications. During the experiment, we found that the treatment of the conductive textile is crucial for achieving such a uniform coating. The conductive textile was washed with HNO3 to remove surfactants and generated —COOH groups.³²

The washed textile was dried in air for an hour before MnO2 deposition. A longer drying time in air makes the conductive textile highly hydrophobic, which prohibits electrolyte penetration and the deposition of MnO2 inside the structure. A shorter drying time leads to a highly hydrophilic textile, which allows the water to climb along the fibers and cause corrosion on the metal connector during the electrodeposition process.

Impedance of the half cells with a three-electrode setup is tested over a frequency range of 100 kHz to 0.1 Hz with MnO2—CNT—textile as the working electrode, Pt as the counter electrode, and Ag/AgCl as the reference electrode (Figure 4a). Na₂SO₄ (0.5 M) in DI water was used as the electrolyte. Impedance of flat Pt without MnO2 deposition was tested as a control experiment, which reflects the contribution from the electrolyte (~7 Ω) between the working electrode and the counter electrode in our setup. The impedance at a high frequency (100 kHz) for MnO2—CNT—textile reflects the combination of electrolyte resistance and textile electrode resistance. For example, the
Figure 3. (a,b) SEM of MnO$_2$–CNT–textile after a 10 min deposition. (c,d) SEM of MnO$_2$–CNT–textile after 120 and 300 min depositions, respectively.

Figure 4. (a) Impedance of MnO$_2$–CNT–textiles with different MnO$_2$ deposition times. The frequency range is 100 kHz to 0.1 Hz. (b,c) CV scan comparison of MnO$_2$–CNT–textile and MnO$_2$–Pt at scan rates of 5 and 50 mV/s, respectively. (d) Specific capacitance comparison between MnO$_2$–CNT–textile and MnO$_2$–Pt. The mass density of MnO$_2$ for both substrates is 0.8 mg/cm$^2$. 
The total resistance of MnO₂/CNT/textile with a 20 min deposition at 100 kHz is 20.4 Ω (Figure 4a), and 13.4 Ω is contributed by the textile electrode and 7 Ω by the electrolyte.

To illustrate the advantages of the 3D porous textile electrode-based pseudocapacitors, a comparison study of MnO₂ pseudocapacitor with a flat Pt substrate was conducted. The MnO₂ deposition time is 60 min for both the Pt substrate and conductive textile. The areal mass is approximately 0.8 mg/cm². The coating is uniform on both sides of the Pt plate immersed into the electrolyte solution. After drying in air, the MnO₂ film on Pt is fragile and easily cracks into pieces. Electrochemical performance was evaluated for MnO₂/Pt and MnO₂/CNT/textile, where MnO₂/Pt is not dried to avoid cracking. The voltage range is chosen according to the Pourbaix diagram of MnO₂. Figure 4b, c shows the CV comparisons between MnO₂/Pt and MnO₂/CNT/textile at scan rates of 5 and 50 mV/s, respectively. With the same mass density of 0.8 mg/cm², the capacitance for the MnO₂/CNT-textile is much higher than that for MnO₂/Pt. As shown in Figure 4d, a specific capacitance of 185 F/g is achieved for the CNT-textile-based device, while only 18 F/g for the Pt-based device. The specific capacitance is based on the mass of MnO₂ on the substrates. This 10-fold difference in specific capacitance with respect to the mass of MnO₂ at the same scan rate must be due to the kinetics of ions and electrons in the electrode materials. For the same mass loading, the thickness of MnO₂ on textile fibers is much smaller than that on the Pt substrate, which largely facilitates the ion and electron transport in the electrode materials. As the scan rate increases, the specific capacitance decreases for both substrates. This study clearly illustrates that the 3D CNT-textile fiber is better than a flat metal current collector for pseudocapacitor applications.

To achieve the highest specific capacitance with respect to MnO₂ mass, the thickness needs to be infinitely small, and the scan rate needs to be infinitely slow to enhance the transport of electrons and ions in the electrode materials. However, high-power performance at the device level depends on the total mass, which includes all of the components in a device (electrolyte, current collectors, electrodes, separator, packaging, etc.). Therefore, the optimization of MnO₂ mass percentage with respect to the total mass is important. We have carried out a detailed study of changing the mass loading and the scan rate in a large range to identify a trend, which will be useful for designing practical pseudocapacitors based on conductive textiles. First, we performed CV scans of a MnO₂/CNT-textile with a large range of MnO₂ deposition times on conductive textile (from 5 to 600 min). The MnO₂ mass varies from 60 μg to 8.3 mg per cm² accordingly. The electrochemical performance of MnO₂/CNT-textiles was tested with two different scan rates (5 and 50 mV/s). As the MnO₂
mass increases, the total capacitance increases at the same scan rate, as indicated by the increases of the current (Figure 5a,b). As the scan rate increases from 5 to 50 mV/s, the overpotentials lead to large resistance and the RC time constant causes the curves to deviate from those of an ideal capacitor (Figure 5b). Second, we varied the scan rate from 5 to 200 mV/s for MnO₂–CNT–textiles. The CV scan of the 0.8 mg/cm² sample is shown in Figure 5c. As the scan rate increases, the peak current increases but the shape deviates from that of an ideal capacitor. The specific capacitance with respect to the electrode mass versus the scan rates is shown in Figure 5d. As the scan rate increases, the capacitance decreases dramatically for MnO₂–CNT–textile. The highest specific capacitance is 410 F/g for the sample with a mass density of 0.06 mg/cm² at a scan rate of 5 mV/s. As the thickness increases, the specific capacitance decreases due to the kinetics of ion transport in MnO₂ with its low ion diffusion constants. The low electrical conductivity and the low diffusion constant limit the pseudocapacitor performance.

It is worthwhile to point out that the mass loading per area is important for battery or pseudocapacitor devices. It is a considered good practice to report the values of the electrode mass.³³ The areal capacitance versus MnO₂ with different mass loadings is plotted in Figure 6a. At a fixed rate of 200 mV/s, the areal capacitance increases with the mass until saturation value is reached at a deposition time of approximately 60 min. At this fixed scan rate, the capacitance increases with MnO₂ thickness or mass until a critical value is reached. The critical MnO₂ thickness should be close to the Na⁺ diffusion length at this rate. The critical mass loading at a fixed scan rate is helpful for device designs. As the scan rate decreases, the ion diffusion length in MnO₂ increases and more of electrode material contributes to the energy storage. For example, at 20 mV/s, the critical areal mass of MnO₂ is 3.8 mg/cm² (300 min). For 5 mV/s, no saturation was observed in the range of measurement and all of the MnO₂ contributes to the energy storage. The highly porous structures of conductive textiles allow for the demonstration of pseudocapacitors with extremely high areal capacitances. Figure 6b shows areal capacitance versus scan rate for MnO₂–CNT–textile samples with a mass loading of 8.3 mg/cm². Such high areal mass loadings are not reported in the literature, and 2.8 F/cm² at slow scan rate of 0.05 mV/s is demonstrated.

According to the Pourbaix diagram, reduced MnO₂ (R-MnO₂) at pH 10 has a lower potential than that of MnO₂. As outlined in Figure 1b, R-MnO₂–CNT–textile with the same electrode morphology (i.e., R-MnO₂ on conductive textile fibers) is used as the negative electrode in the aqueous pseudocapacitors. When a negative bias with current density of −500 µA/cm² is applied on a MnO₂–CNT–textile, the following reaction happens: MnO₂ + xNa⁺ + xe⁻ ↔ MnOONa. Figure 7a,b shows the morphology of R-MnO₂–CNT–textile with nanoflower-like structures which are similar to those of the MnO₂–CNT–textile. Here, the deposition time for the MnO₂–CNT–textile is 60 min. TEM images show that the R-MnO₂ nanoflower is polycrystalline with a diameter of ∼0.5 µm (Figure 7c). XPS shows clearly the presence of Mn ions and Na⁺ (Figure 7d). The strong signals at 642 and 653 eV are located in close proximity to those for MnO₂ (Figure 2e). Because of the overlapping of the XPS signals for Mn²⁺, Mn³⁺, and Mn⁴⁺ around 642 and 653 eV, it is difficult to tell the valence value of the R-MnO₂–CNT–textile. The separation of peak energies between the two peaks of the Mn 3s components has been used to identify the oxidation state of Mn, where the separations are ∼4.8 and ∼5.4 eV for Mn²⁺ and Mn³⁺, respectively.³⁴ We have not been able to conclude the oxidation states from the energy separation of the Mn 3s components due to the strong background signals.

The electrochemical performance of the R-MnO₂–CNT–textile was carried out with CV scan in the voltage range of −0.2 to 0.2 V with respect to Ag/AgCl. No side reactions were observed in the CV scans (Figure 8a). The full cells are assembled in the configuration of pouch cells, with the MnO₂–CNT–textile as the positive

![Figure 6. (a) Areal capacitance of MnO₂–CNT–textile vs MnO₂ mass loading. (b) Areal capacitance vs scan rate for a sample with 8.3 mg/cm² MnO₂.](image)
electrode, R-MnO$_2$–CNT–textile as the negative electrode, and Whatman filter paper as the separator. The impedance of the full cell is shown in Figure 8b, with a resistance of $\sim 13.8 \, \Omega$ at a high frequency of 100 kHz. The impedance is relatively higher compared with previous values in the literature for a MnO$_2$ supercapacitor, which is due to the resistance of the conductive textile. Since MnO$_2$ is stable between 0 and 0.85 V and R-MnO$_2$ is stable between $-0.2$ and 0.2 V, the assembled cell is cycled in 0–1.0 V. Note that the potential may drift during the
test which has a negative effect for the cycling performance. The CV scan is performed for the assembled pseudocapacitors at different scan rates (i.e., 1, 5, 10, and 20 mV/s; Figure 8c). The rectangular shapes of the CV scans indicate a strong capacitive behavior. Galvanostatic cycling was also performed with different current densities. Figure 8d shows the cycling with current densities of 0.5, 1, and 5 mA/cm². The Coulombic efficiencies are 97.7, 98.2, and 99.2% for those currents, respectively. The internal resistance (IR) drop is used to calculate the power and energy density. The resistance from the IR drop is 12.1 Ω at 200 μA/cm², 15.5 Ω at 500 μA/cm², 16.4 Ω at 1 mA/cm², and 16.8 Ω at 2 mA/cm², which are close to the values from the impedance measurements (Figure 8b). The energy density and power density with respect to MnO₂ are calculated using $E = 0.5 CV^2/M$ and $P = 0.25 V^2/(RM)$, where C is the capacitance from Figure 8d, $V = 1.0$ V, $R$ is the resistance from the IR drop, and $M$ is the total mass of active materials on both electrodes. The data for the MnO₂–CNT–textile with a 60 min deposition time with different current rates are shown in Figure 8e. A power density of $\sim$13 000 W/kg and an energy density $\sim$5–20 Wh/kg are achieved. For comparison, the red dot represents the performance from the literature where MnO₂ was used as the active material in both electrodes. The improvement is likely due to the usage of the 3D textile conductors which facilitates the electronic and ionic transport in the device. The performance can be further improved with use of asymmetrical structure, such as In₂O₃ electrodeposited on CNT–textile as a negative electrode. The pouch cell (the MnO₂–CNT–textile was used as a positive electrode, reduced MnO₂–CNT–textile as a negative electrode, and 0.5 M Na₂SO₄ in water as the electrolyte) was cycled between 0 and 1 V for 50 000 cycles (Figure 9a); 80% capacity was retained after the first 200 cycles (Figure 9b). Note that the areal mass of MnO₂ for the cell is 0.8 mg/cm², which is higher than those in the literature. The cycling performance is expected to be improved dramatically as the areal mass loading decreases. As the mass density decreases, the MnO₂ decreases, which will help release the mechanical strain induced by the ion diffusion into the electrode; 60% capacity was retained after 10 000 cycles and 50% for 50 000 cycles (Figure 9a). The poor cycling performance is not fully understood yet. Possible solutions could include the following: (1) at a given areal mass density, using textile fibers with smaller diameters which could decrease the MnO₂ thickness on conductive fibers to mitigate the mechanical strain; (2) using electrolyte with smaller ion sizes such as Li₂SO₄ with Li⁺; (3) forming porous structures of MnO₂ on textile fibers. After 50 000 cycles, the cells
were dissembled to investigate the electrode morphology. Figure 9c,d show the SEM of MnO2–CNT–textile. The flower structure is maintained, and MnO2 is still conformally coated on the textile fibers. However, occasional cracks were observed in the electrodes, which may cause some electrical disconnection between the MnO2 and the conductive fibers. As in Li-ion batteries, volume expansion also occurs in MnO2-based pseudocapacitors with Na2SO4 as the electrolyte. Na+ intercalation into MnO2 structures tends to cause structure breakage and device failure.37 In situ studies using X-ray spectroscopy are ongoing to study the volume expansion of MnO2–CNT–textile during the charge and discharge process.

**EXPERIMENTAL SECTION**

**Chemicals.** All chemicals were purchased from Sigma Aldrich, unless otherwise specified, and were used without further purification.

**Preparation of MnO2–CNT–Textile Electrodes.** Single-walled carbon nanotubes (Carbon Solution Inc.) and sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate (SDBS) were dispersed in DI water at a concentration of 1.6 and 10 mg/mL, respectively. After 10 min bath sonication (Branson 2510), the dispersion was ultrasonicated for 30 min using a probe sonicator (VC5005, 200 W, Sonics Inc.). Upon preparation of the as-prepared CNT-ink, a piece of cotton sheet (Cloud 9 dream fleece, Wal-Mart) was dipped into the CNT-ink and immediately removed. After drying in an electrical oven at 120 °C for 10 min, the cotton sheet was washed by an abundant amount of water in order to get rid of the surfactant. The dipping and drying process was repeated three times to increase the CNT loading on the textile. The CNT–textile was subsequently dipped into 4 M nitric acid solution for 4 h and was cut into many small pieces with sizes of 1 cm by 3 cm after drying. In order to electrodeposit MnO2 on the CNT–textile, an aqueous solution consisting of 100 mM Na2SO4 and 10 mM MnSO4 was first prepared. The electrodeposition of MnO2 nanoflower particles was carried out by a three-electrode configuration, where the CNT–textile (1 cm by 1 cm) immersed into the solution was used as working electrode, Ag/AgCl as reference electrode, and a piece of Pt foil as counter electrode. A constant current of 120 μA was applied over a wide range of time scales: from 5 to 600 min. After electrodeposition, the textile was washed by DI water to remove the excessive electrolyte and dried in a vacuum oven at 60 °C for 1 h. The mass loading of CNT and MnO2 on the textile was measured by a microbalance before and after the materials loading.

**Electrochemical Measurement.** All electrochemical measurements were conducted by using VMP3 multichannel electrochemical workstation (Biologic, Inc.) at room temperature. In the half cell tests, a three-electrode configuration was used to measure the cyclic voltammetry, constant current charge–discharge behavior, and electrochemical impedance spectroscopy, where MnO2–CNT–textile was used as working electrode, Ag/AgCl as reference electrode, and a piece of Pt as counter electrode. In the full cell tests, a two-electrode coin cell (CR2032, MII) was assembled to measure the device performance. The MnO2–CNT–textile (area of 1 cm by 1 cm) and reduced MnO2–CNT–textile (area of 1 cm by 1 cm) were used as positive and negative electrodes, respectively. The electrode served as current collector as well as conductive electrode. The electrolyte used in all of the measurements was 0.5 M Na2SO4 aqueous solution at pH 10.

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**REFERENCES AND NOTES**