Supporting Information for

A New Free-standing Aqueous Zinc-ion Capacitor Based on MnO₂-CNTs Cathode and MXene Anode

Siliang Wang^{1, 2}, Qiang Wang^{1, 2}, Wei Zeng^{1, 2, *}, Min Wang^{1, 2}, Limin Ruan^{1, 2}, Yanan Ma^{3, *}

¹Key Laboratory of Intelligent Computing & Signal Processing, Ministry of Education, Anhui University, No. 3 Feixi Road, Hefei 230039, Anhui Province, People's Republic of China

²National Engineering Research Center for Agro-Ecological Big Data Analysis & Application, School of Electronics and Information Engineering, Anhui University, No. 111 Jiulong Road, Hefei 230601, Anhui Province, People's Republic of China

³School of Sciences, Hubei University of Automotive Technology, No. 167 Checheng West Road, Shiyan 442002, Hubei Province, People's Republic of China

*Corresponding authors. E-mail: youfmail@163.com (Wei Zeng); mayn@huat.edu.cn (Yanan Ma)

Supplementary Figures



Fig. S1 Characterization of the MnO_2 NWs. **a** TEM image and **b** elemental mapping images of the MnO_2 NWs



Fig. S2 Tyndall effect of the MXene colloid



Fig. S3 GCD curves of the MnO_2 -CNTs electrodes with various CNTs to MnO_2 weight ratios. CNTs to MnO_2 weight ratios of a 4/1, b 4/2, and c 4/4



Fig. S4 GCD curves of the MnO_2 -CNTs electrodes with various CNTs to MnO_2 weight ratios at a current density of 2.052 A g⁻¹



Fig. S5 Characterization of the MnO₂-CNTs cathode (charged to 1.9 V) and MXene anode after 15,000 GCD cycles. **a** SEM image and **b** XRD pattern of the MnO₂-CNTs cathode after cycling. **c** SEM image and **d** XRD pattern of the MXene anode after cycling



Fig. S6 Specific capacitance vs. scan rate of the ZIC in the aqueous gel electrolyte



Fig. S7 Capacitance retention vs. bending angle of the ZIC in the aqueous gel electrolyte