Supplementary Material for

Interlaced NiMn-LDH Nanosheets Decorated NiCo$_2$O$_4$ Nanowire Arrays on Carbon Cloth as Advanced Electrodes for High-performance Flexible Solid-state Hybrid Supercapacitors

Hanchun Xia,$^a$ Geng Li,$^a$ Haoran Cai,$^a$ Xiaolong Li,$^a$ Peiheng Sun,$^a$ Peijia Wang,$^a$ Jiajie Huang,$^a$ Liang Wang,$^a$ Desuo Zhang,$^c$ Yefeng Yang*$^a$ and Jie Xiong$^b$

$^a$Department of Materials Engineering, College of Materials and Textile, Zhejiang Sci-Tech University, Hangzhou 310018, China

$^b$MOE Key Laboratory of Advanced Textile Materials and Manufacturing Technology, Zhejiang Sci-Tech University, Hangzhou 310018, China

$^c$National Engineering Laboratory for Modern Silk, College of Textile and Clothing Engineering, Soochow University, Suzhou 215123, China

Email address: yangyf@zstu.edu.cn (Dr. Y. Yang)

Tel: +86-571-8684 5569
**Figure S1.** Typical SEM image of NiCo precursor NWAs on carbon cloth.

**Table S1.** The calculated mass loading of NiMn-LDH shell and NiCo$_2$O$_4$@NiMn-LDH at different reaction times for the growth of NiMn-LDH.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Electrode materials</th>
<th>Reaction time of shell materials (h)</th>
<th>Total mass loading (mg/cm$^2$)</th>
<th>Mass loading of NiMn-LDH shell (mg/cm$^2$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NiCo$_2$O$_4$@NiMn-LDH (4h)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NiCo$_2$O$_4$@NiMn-LDH (8h)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NiCo$_2$O$_4$@NiMn-LDH (15h)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure S2.** $N_2$ adsorption-desorption isotherms of the NiCo$_2$O$_4$@NiMn-LDH (8 h) for the calculation of specific surface area with the BET method.
Figure S3. Specific capacities of the NiCo$_2$O$_4$, NiMn-LDH and NiCo$_2$O$_4$@NiMn-LDH electrodes as a function of current density.

Figure S4. The variation of coulombic efficiency for the NiCo$_2$O$_4$@NiMn-LDH (8 h) electrode as the current density.

Figure S5. Specific capacities of the NiCo$_2$O$_4$@NiMn-LDH//AC as a function of current density.
Figure S6. The photograph of two assembled flexible solid-state HSC devices connected in series as the power for the calculator.