

## Electronic Supplementary Information

# Self-supported Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> wire-penetrated-cage hybrid arrays with enhanced supercapacitance properties

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## Experimental Section

**Synthesis of Co(OH)F/Ni foam arrays:** Ni foam (1×3 cm) is first washed with HCl, water and ethanol in turn to clean the surface and well dried. The growth process is according to the recent report.<sup>S1</sup> In a typical synthesis, 0.291 g Co(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, 0.093 g NH<sub>4</sub>F and 0.3 g urea are dissolved in 20 mL water to form a transparent solution. Then, the pre-treated Ni foam is put in the mixture, following by a hydrothermal treatment at 120 °C for 6 hours. After cooling down to room temperature, the Ni foam is taken out and washed with water *via* ultra-sound treatment for several times. Finally, the as-obtained Co(OH)F/Ni foam is dried for further use.

**Synthesis of Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/Ni foam arrays:** The Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/Ni foam arrays are obtained by annealing the as-obtained Co(OH)F/Ni foam precursors in air at 400 °C (at a heating rate of 3 °C/min) for 1 hour.

**Surface modification process:** 60 mg PAA molecule is first dissolved in 20 mL water. Then, Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/Ni form is put in. After heating at 80 °C for four hours, the produces are separated, washed with water for three times and dried at 60 °C for further use.

**Synthesis of Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>-ZIF-67/Ni foam precursors:** 1.5 mmol Co(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> is dissolved in 10 mL methanol, then the surface modified Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/Ni form is put in and stew for 30 min. Another 10 mL methanol containing 4 mmol MeIm is added. The reaction is finished after 24 hours. The Ni foam is carefully washed with methanol to remove the un-reacted ions.

**Synthesis of Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> self-penetrated arrays/Ni foam arrays:** The final product is prepared by annealing the Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>-ZIF-67/Ni foam precursors in air at 400 °C (at a heating rate of 3 °C/min) for 1 hour.

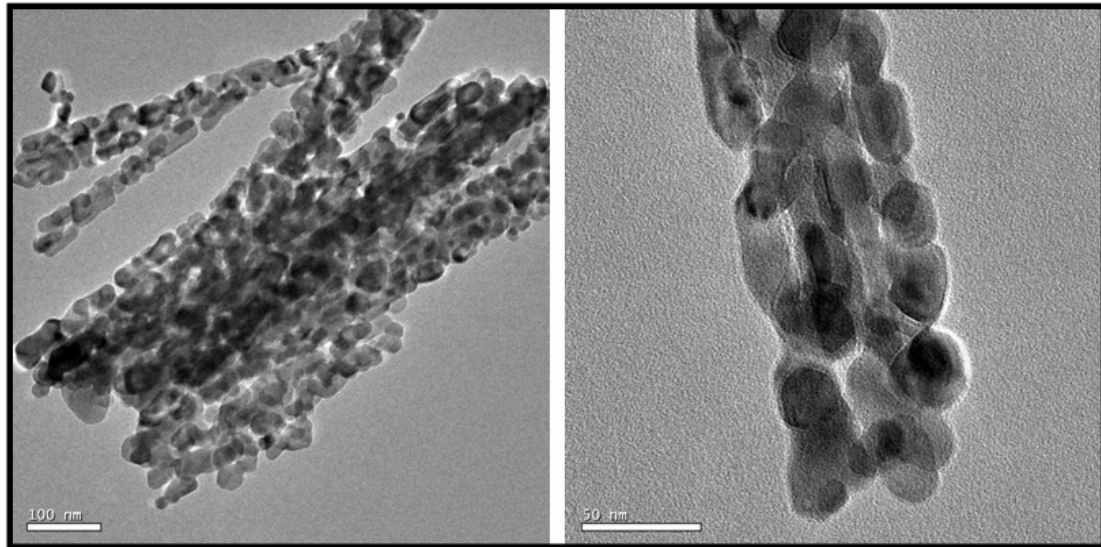
**Characterization:** The X-ray diffraction patterns of the products were collected on a Rigaku-D/max 2500 V X-ray diffractometer with Cu-K<sub>α</sub> radiation ( $\lambda=1.5418 \text{ \AA}$ ), with an operation voltage and current maintained at 40 kV and 40 mA. Transmission electron microscopic (TEM) images were obtained with a TECNAI G2 high-resolution transmission electron microscope operating at 200 kV. The catalytic performances of the catalysts were monitored on-line by mass spectrogram.

**Electrochemical Measurements:** The pseudocapacitive performances are investigated by using a three-electrode system with a Pt foil as the counter electrode and a SCE as the reference electrode in 2.0 M KOH aqueous electrolyte. CHI 660E workstation has been used. The areal specific capacitance of the electrodes was calculated from the CP curves based on equation:

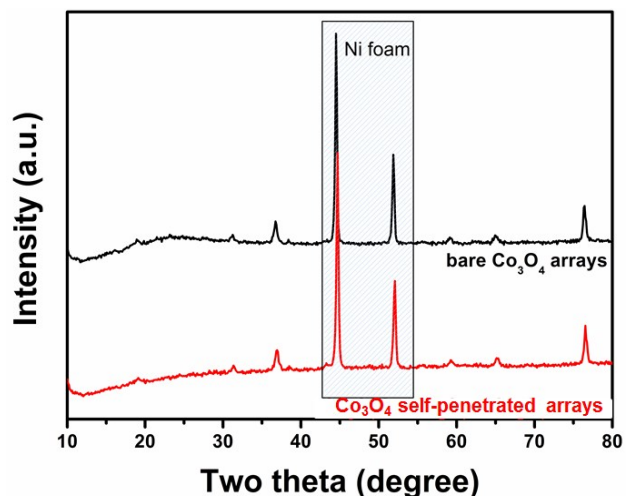
$$AC=I\Delta t/C\Delta V,$$

where C, I, t and  $\Delta V$  are the SC (F/cm<sup>2</sup>) of the electroactive materials, the discharging current density (A/cm<sup>2</sup>), the discharging time (s), and the discharging potential range (V), respectively.

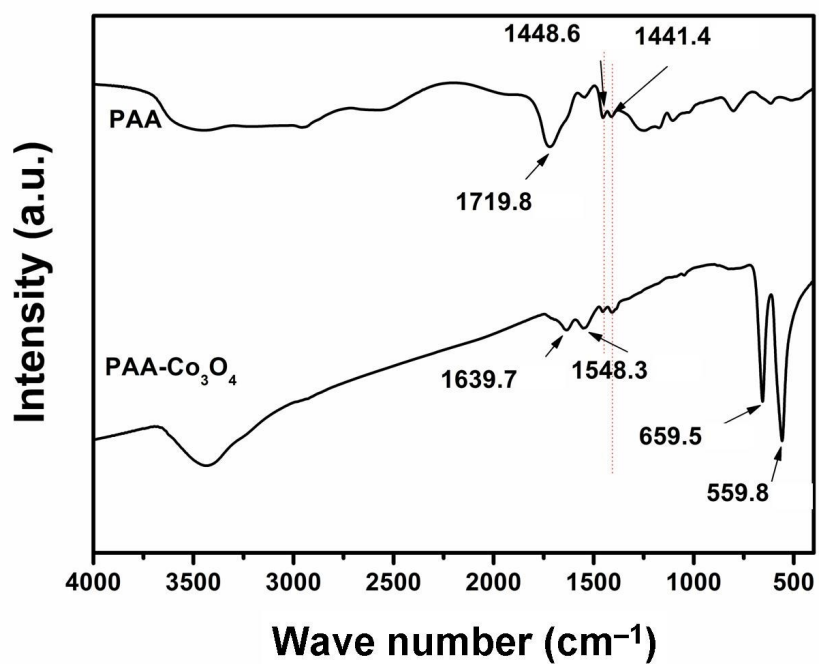
S1 J. Tian, Q. Liu, A. Asiri and X. Sun, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2014, **136**, 7587–7590.



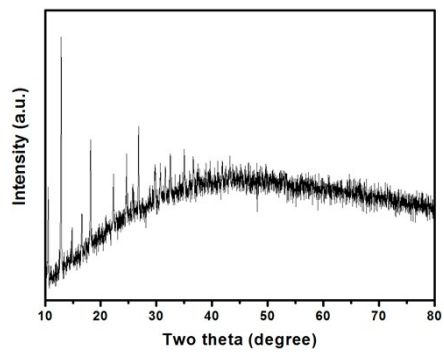
**Figure S1.** TEM images of bare  $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4$  nanowires on Ni foam.



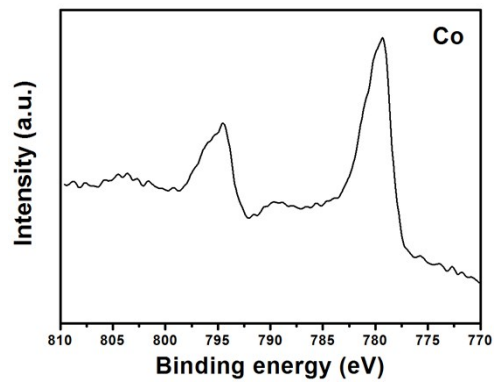
**Figure S2.** XRD patterns of bare Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> (black line) and Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> self-penetrated (red line) arrays.



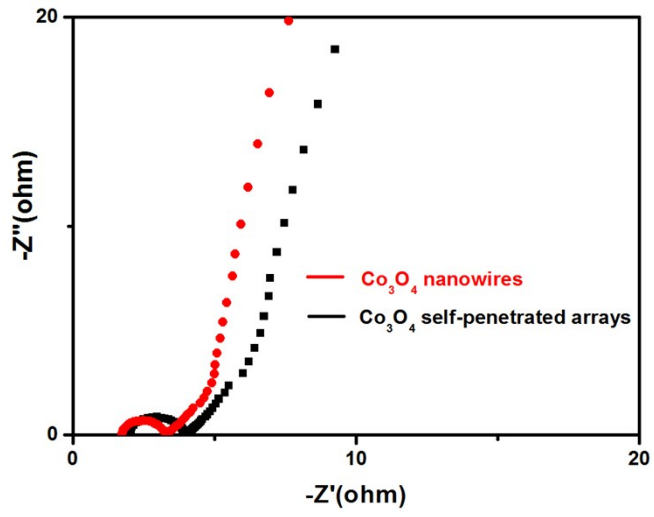
**Figure S3.** IR spectra of PAA and PAA modified Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> nanowires.



**Figure S4.** XRD data of  $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4$  nanowire-penetrated ZIF-67 precursors obtained by collected the free sample out of Ni foam after ultra-sound treatment.



**Figure S5.** XPS spectra of Co element in final products.



**Figure S6.** EIS curves of  $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4$  nanowires and  $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4$  self-penetrated arrays.



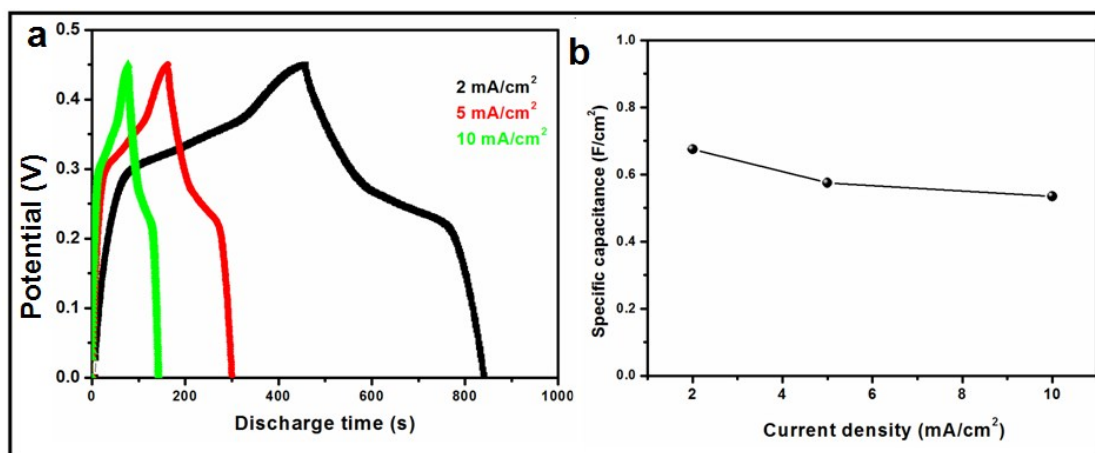


Figure S7. Two-electrodes result of the as-obtained  $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4$  self-penetrated arrays.

Arrays	Current density (mA/cm <sup>2</sup> )	Areal capacitance (F/cm <sup>2</sup> )	Ref.
Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> self-penetrated hybrids	2	3.7	This work.
	5	3.2	This work.
	10	3.0	This work.
	20	2.8	This work.
Bare Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> nanowires	2	1.1	This work.
Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> @NiCo <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> core@shell nanowires	5	2.04	Ref. 17
	10	1.62	Ref. 17
	20	1.32	Ref. 17
NiCo <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> needles	2.78	1.44	Ref. S2
	5.56	0.99	Ref. S2
	11.12	0.79	Ref. S2
	22.24	0.59	Ref. S2
Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> @NiCo <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> nanoforest	1.6	0.89	Ref. S3

**Table S1.** Areal capacitances of Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>-based hybrid arrays reported in the representative literatures in aqueous electrolytes using three-electrode systems.

S2 G. Q. Zhang, H. B. Wu, H. E. Hoster, M. Chan-Park, X. W. Lou, *Energy Environ. Sci.*, 2012, **5**, 9453.

S3 Y. Li, Y. Zhang, Y. Li, Z. Wang, H. Fu, X. Zhang, Y. Chen, H. Zhang, X. Li, *Electrochimica Acta*, 2014, **145**, 177.