

Supporting Information

Free-standing NiV₂S₄ nanosheet arrays on 3D Ni framework via anion exchange reaction as a novel electrode for asymmetric supercapacitor applications

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Figure S1. SEM, elemental mapping, and EDX spectrum of Ni₃(VO₄)₂ nanosheet arrays.

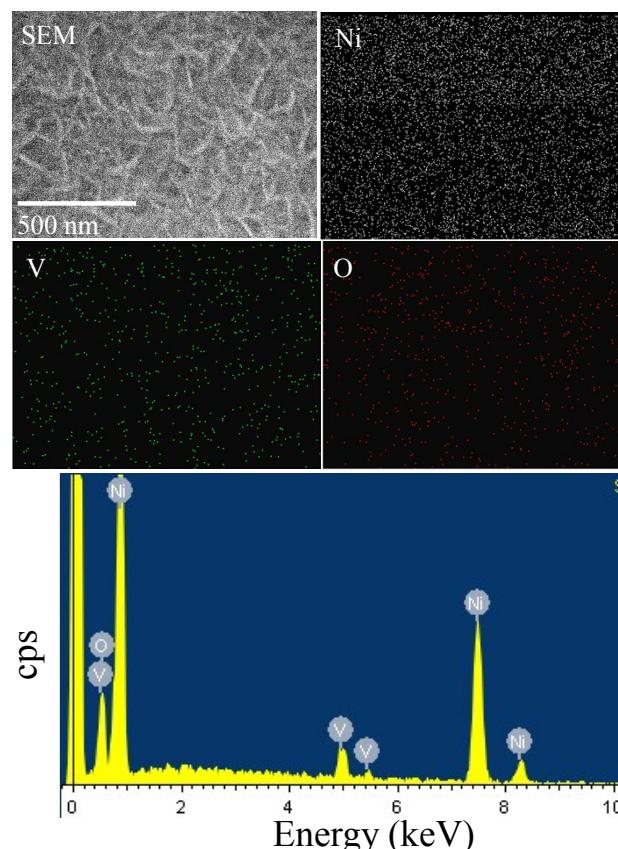


Figure S2. SEM, elemental mapping, and EDX spectrum of NiV_2S_4 nanosheet arrays.

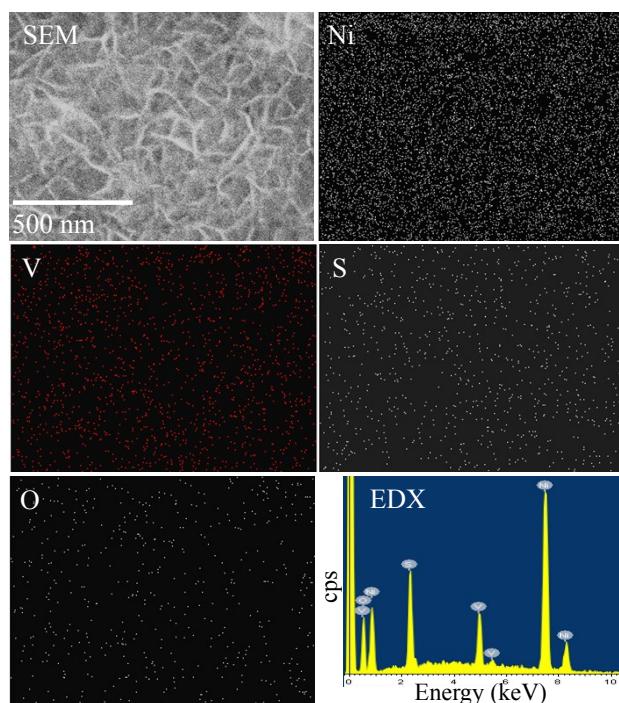


Figure S3. XRD profile of as synthesized NiV_2S_4 nanosheet arrays along with curve from standard PDF card.

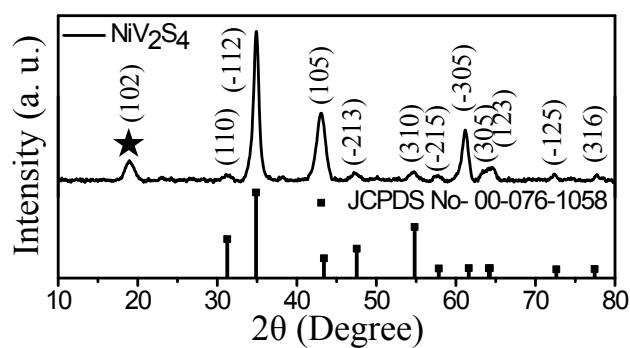


Figure S4. XPS spectra of $\text{Ni}_3(\text{VO}_4)_2$ nanosheet arrays; a) survey, b) Ni, c) V and d) O.

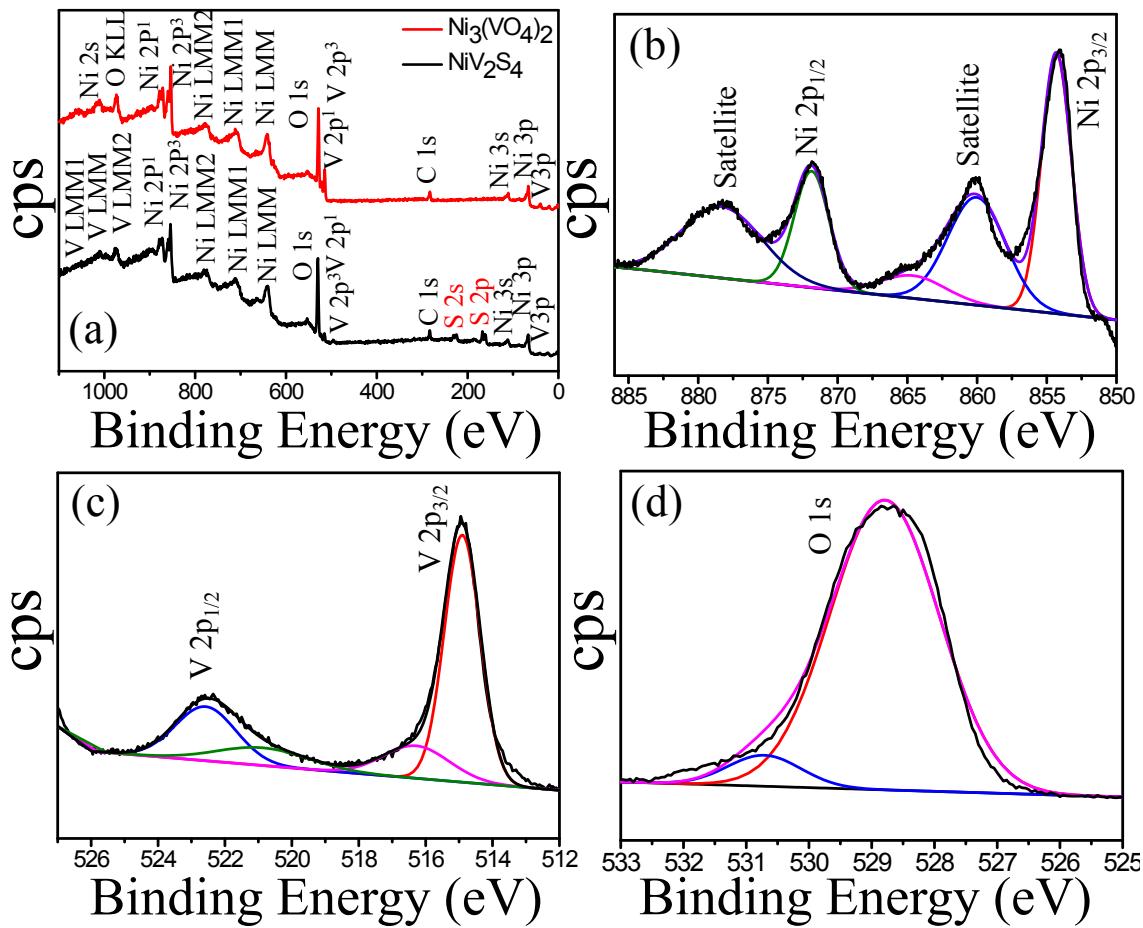


Figure S5. BET surface area and pore size distribution of (a) $\text{Ni}_3(\text{VO}_4)_2$ and (b) NiV_2S_4 nanosheet arrays.

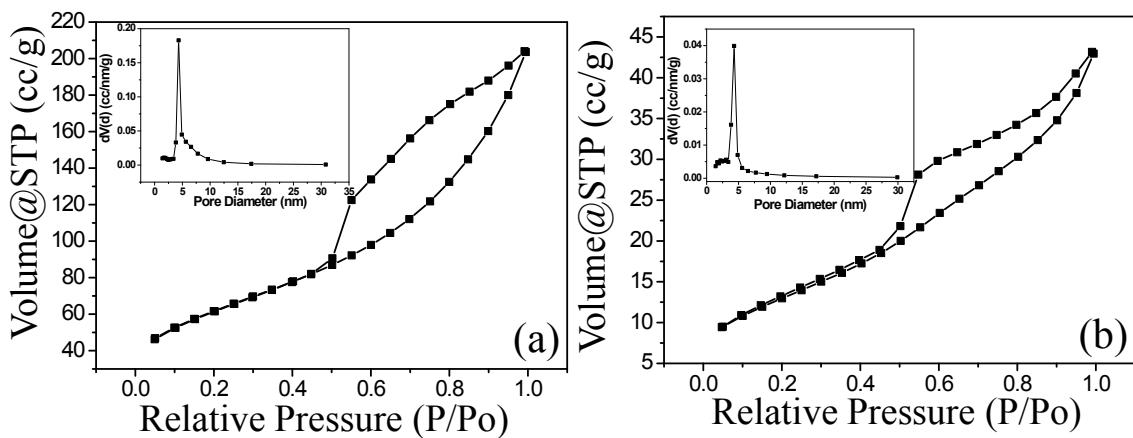


Figure S6. (a) CV and (b) GCD curve of $\text{Ni}_3(\text{VO}_4)_2$ nanosheet arrays.

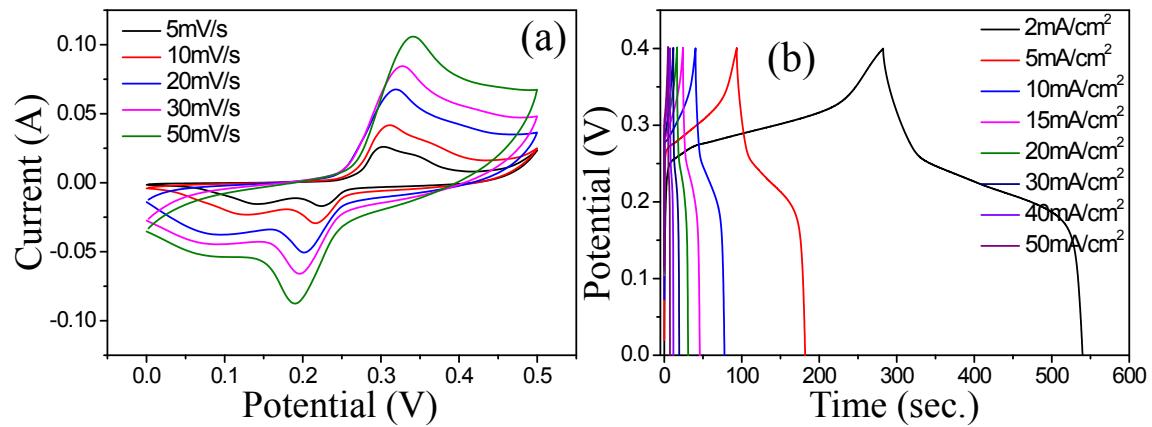


Figure S7. GCD curve of $\text{Ni}_3(\text{VO}_4)_2$ nanosheet arrays synthesized at different times.

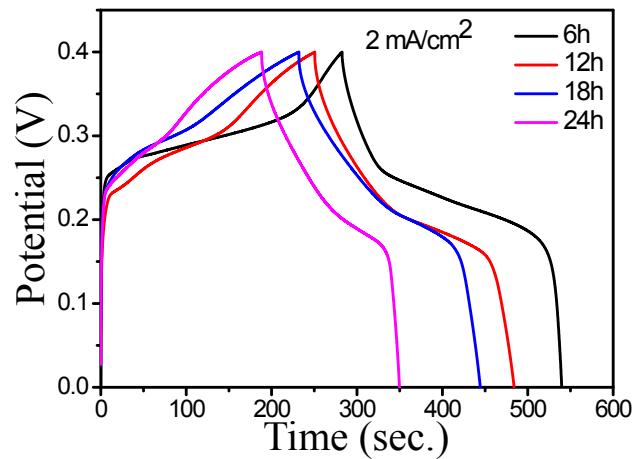


Figure S8. (a) Nyquist plot (inset shows high frequency region) and (b) I-V curve measurement of NiV_2S_4 and $\text{Ni}_3(\text{VO}_4)_2$ nanosheet arrays.

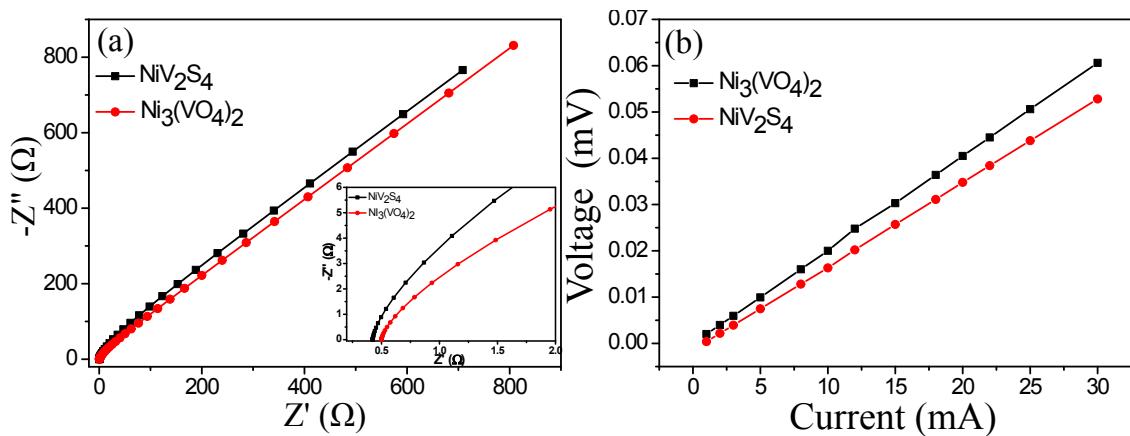


Figure S9. Long term cycling stability of NiV_2S_4 nanosheet array at 50 mVs^{-1} .

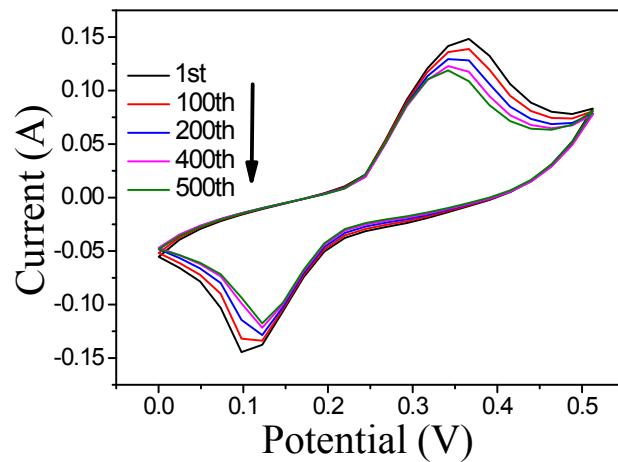


Figure S10. Rate capability of NiV_2S_4 nanosheet array.

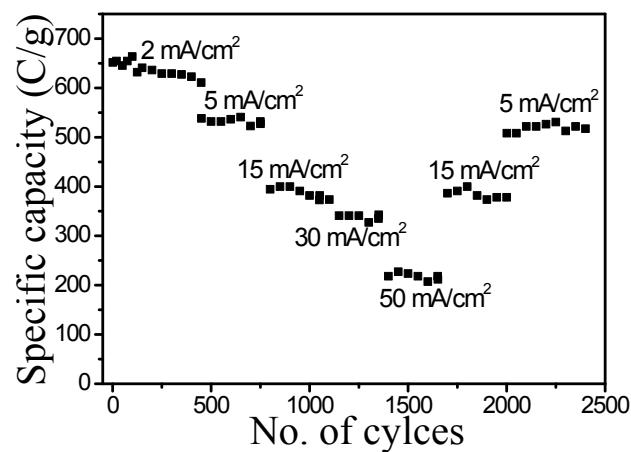


Figure S11. Cycling performance of $\text{Ni}_3(\text{VO}_4)_2$ nanosheet array at (a) 10 mA cm^{-2} current density for 2000 cycles and (b) 5 mA cm^{-2} for 500 cycles .

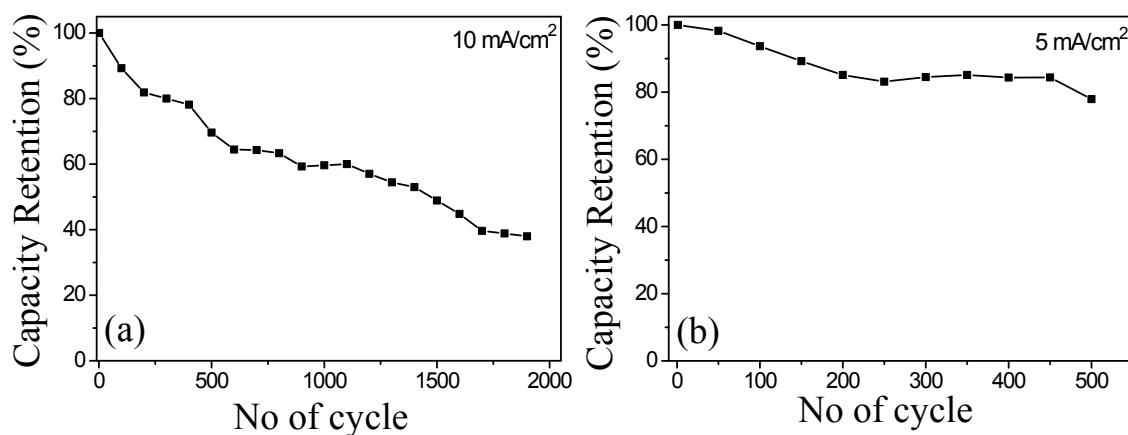


Figure S12. SEM images of (a) $\text{Ni}_3(\text{VO}_4)_2$, (b) NiV_2S_4 , and (c) EIS of NiV_2S_4 after cycling performance at 10 mAcm^{-2} and 30 mAcm^{-2} current density, respectively for 2000 cycles.

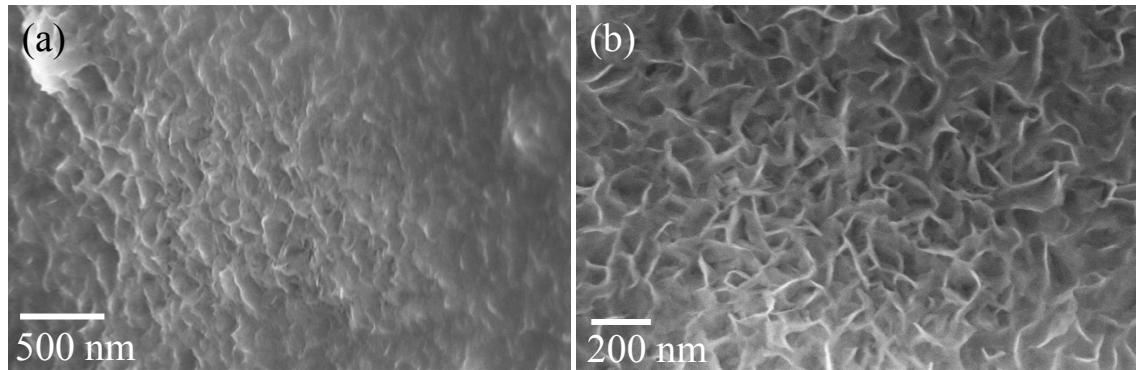


Figure S13. EIS of NiV_2S_4 after cycling performance at 30 mAcm^{-2} current density for 2000 cycles.

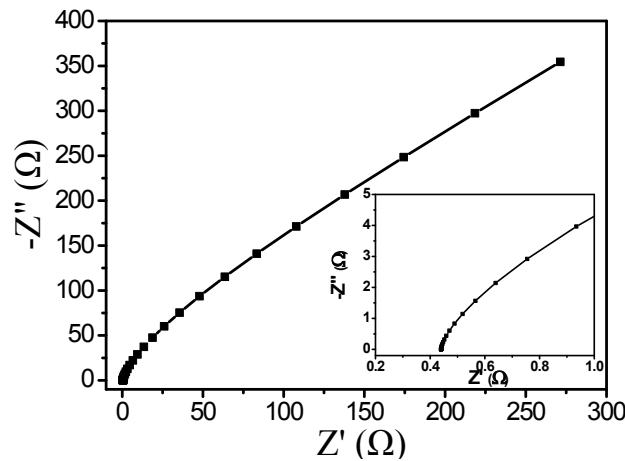


Figure S14. (a) CV curves at different scan rates (5-50 mVs⁻¹), (b) GCD curves at different current densities (1-5 Ag⁻¹) and c) Variation of specific capacity with respect to different current densities for AC.

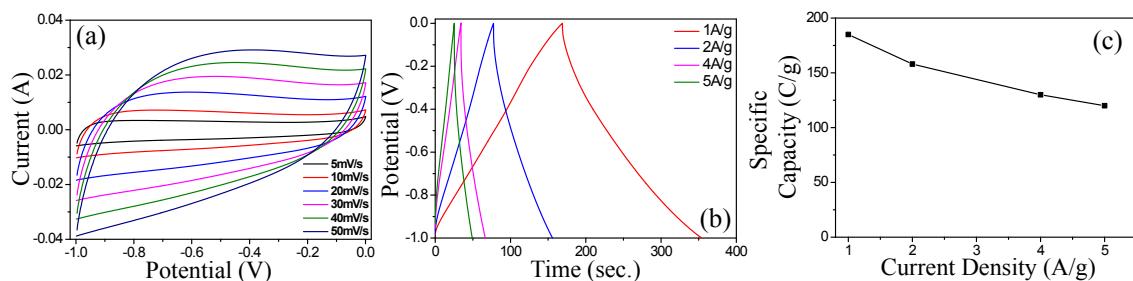


Figure S15: CV of NiV_2S_4 //AC asymmetric supercapacitor at 10 mVs^{-1} at different potential window (1- 1.6 V).

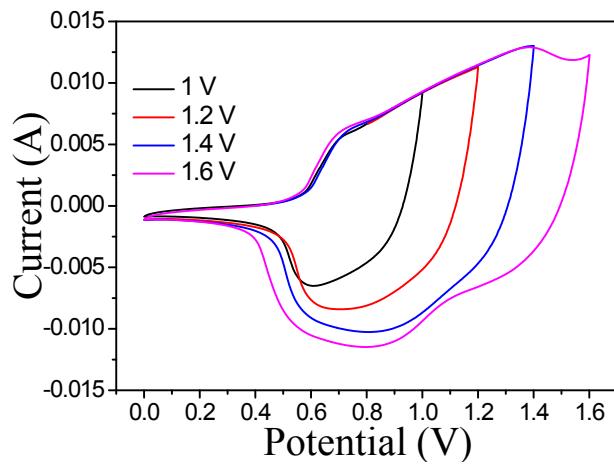


Table S1. Comparative study of different asymmetric supercapacitor performance reported in literature with respect to our electrode.

Asymmetric Supercapacitor	Voltage (V)	Energy Density (Whkg ⁻¹)	Power Density (Wkg ⁻¹)	Cyclic Stability	Ref No
Ni-Co-S nanosheet arrays//graphene	1.8	60	1800	90.1% (10,000)	1
NiCo_2S_4 nanotube arrays/Ni foam/RGO	1.6	16.6	2350	92% (5000)	2
$\text{Ni}_3(\text{VO}_4)_2$ //AC	1.6	25.3	240	92% (1000)	3
3D Ni_3S_2 nanosheet arrays on Ni foam//AC	1.6	34.6	150.4	85.7 % (1000)	4
$\text{NiCo}_2\text{S}_4@\text{Ni}_3\text{V}_2\text{O}_8$ on Ni foam//AC	1.6	42.7	200	90% (5000)	5
NiCo_2S_4 //AC	1.5	28.3	245	91.7% (5000)	6

Ni(OH) ₂ /graphene//graphene	1.6	77.8	175	94% (3000)	7
Co ₉ S ₈ nanoflakes//AC	1.6	31.4	200	90% (5000)	8
Core-shell NiCo ₂ S ₄ //C	1.6	22.8	160		9
Hollow hetero Ni ₇ S ₆ /Co ₃ S ₄ nanoboxes//AC	1.5	31	180	86% (5000)	10
rGO-Ni ₃ S ₂ //AC	1.6	37.19	399.9	85.6% (5000)	11
Ni@rGO-Co ₃ S ₄ // Ni@rGO-Ni ₃ S ₂	1.3	55.16	965	96.2 % (3000)	12
Capsule-like porous hollow Ni _{1.77} Co _{1.23} S ₄ // AC	1.6	42.7	190.8		13
Ni–Co sulphide nanowires//AC	1.8	25	447	73.1% (3000)	14
NiV ₂ S ₄ //AC	1.6	45.2	240	90.7% (1000)	This Work

References

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