

Electronic Supporting Information

One-step extend strategy with ionic liquid assisted synthesis of **Ni₃S₄-MoS₂ heterojunction electrodes for supercapacitors**

Wenhai Luo^a, Guofeng Zhang^a, Yingxue, Cui^a, Yan, Sun^a, Qing Qin^a, Jing Zhang^a and Wenjun Zheng^{*a,b}

a. Department of Chemistry, and Key Laboratory of Advanced Energy Materials Chemistry (MOE), TKL of Metal and Molecule-based Material Chemistry, College of Chemistry, Nankai University, Tianjin, 300071, P. R. China.

b. Collaborative Innovation Center of Chemical Science and Engineering, Nankai University, Tianjin, 300071, P. R. China.

*E-mail: zhwj@nankai.edu.cn. Tel.: +86 22 23507951. Fax: +86 22 23502458.

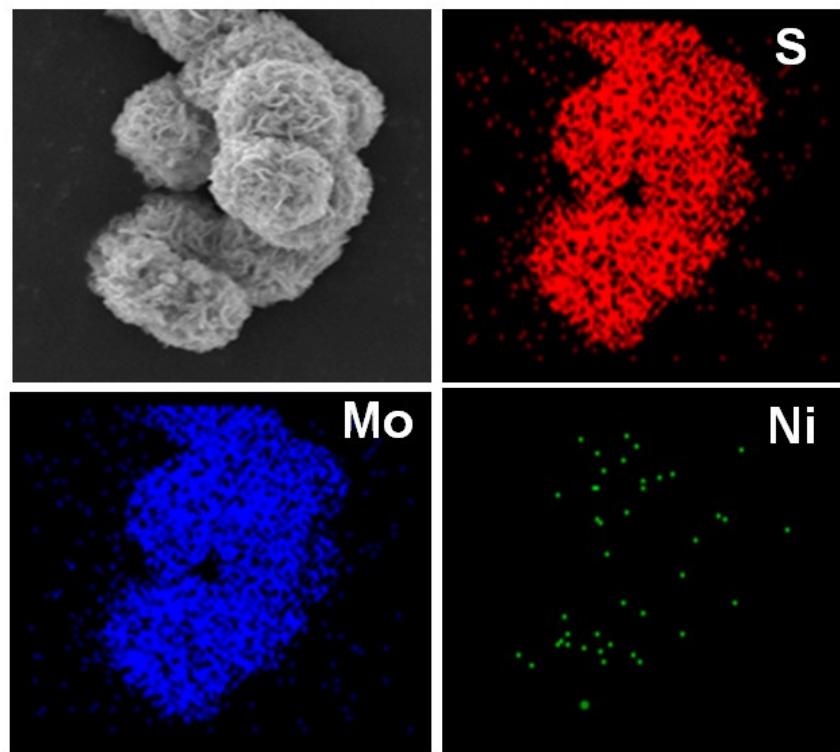


Figure S1. EDS mapping images of the whole Ni_3S_4 - MoS_2 nanoflower.

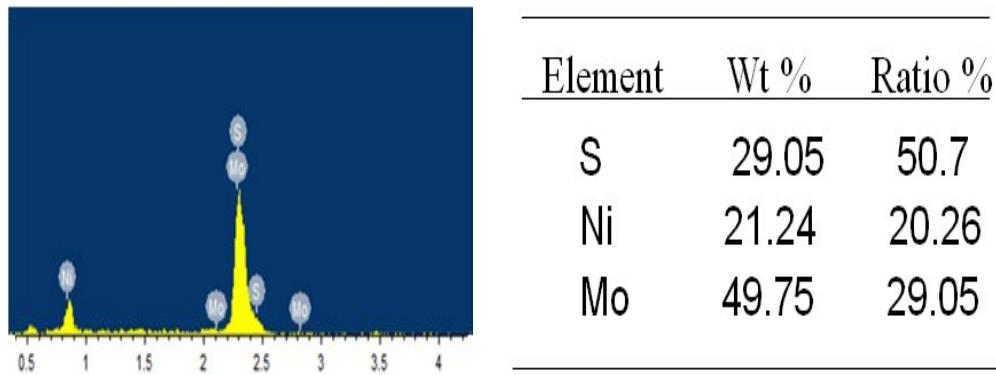


Figure S2. EDS of Ni_3S_4 - MoS_2

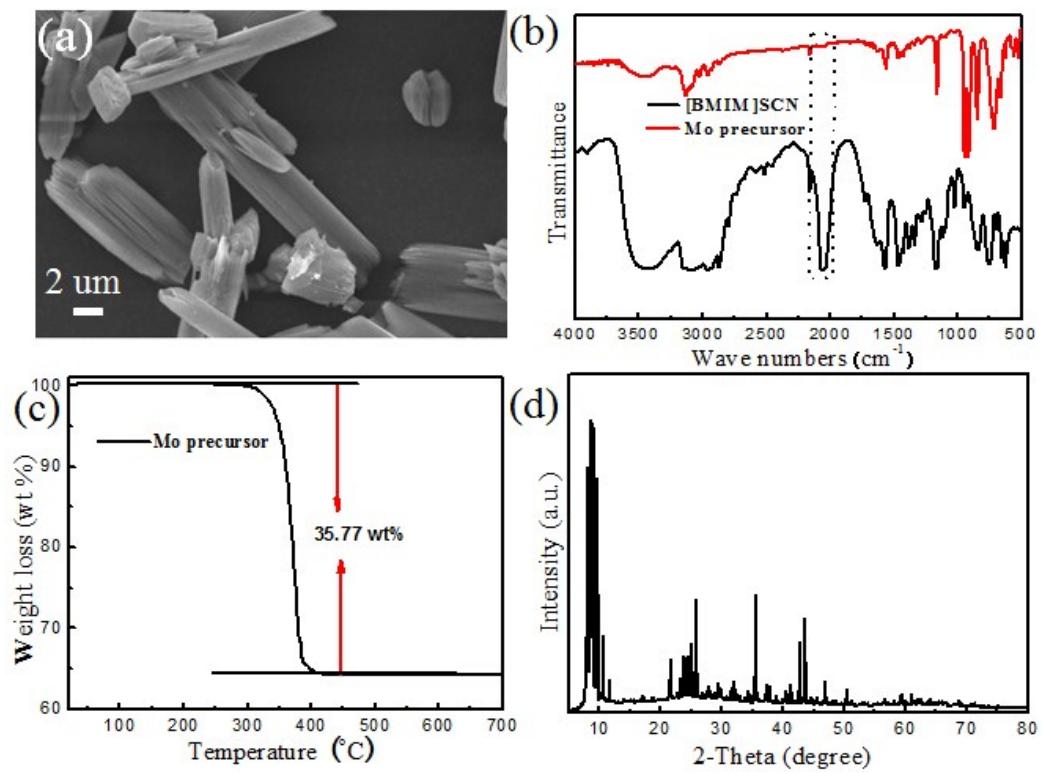


Figure S3. (a) SEM (c) TG (d) XRD of Mo precursor and (b) FT-IR of [BMIM]SCN and Mo precursor.

Table S1. Elemental analyzer result of Mo precursor

Element	Content (wt%)
N	6.54
C	22.32
H	3.72

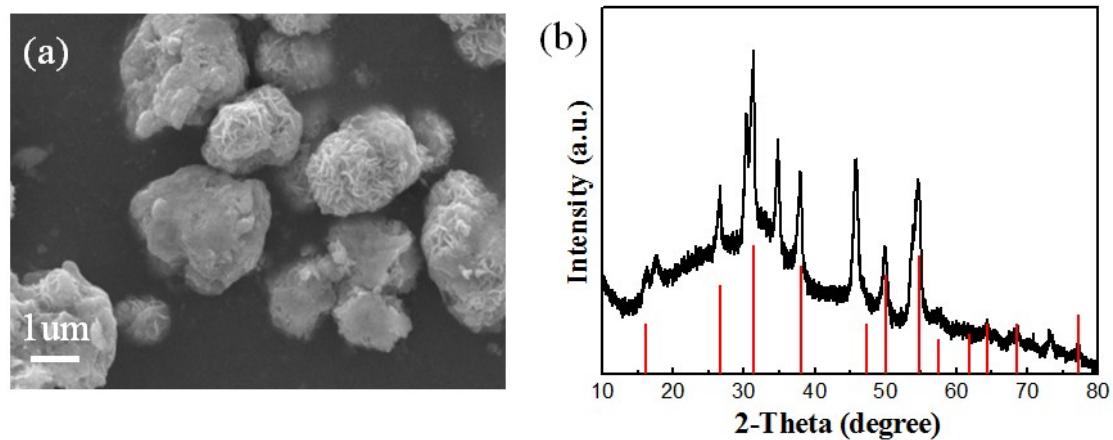


Figure S4. (a) SEM, (b) XRD of Ni precursor

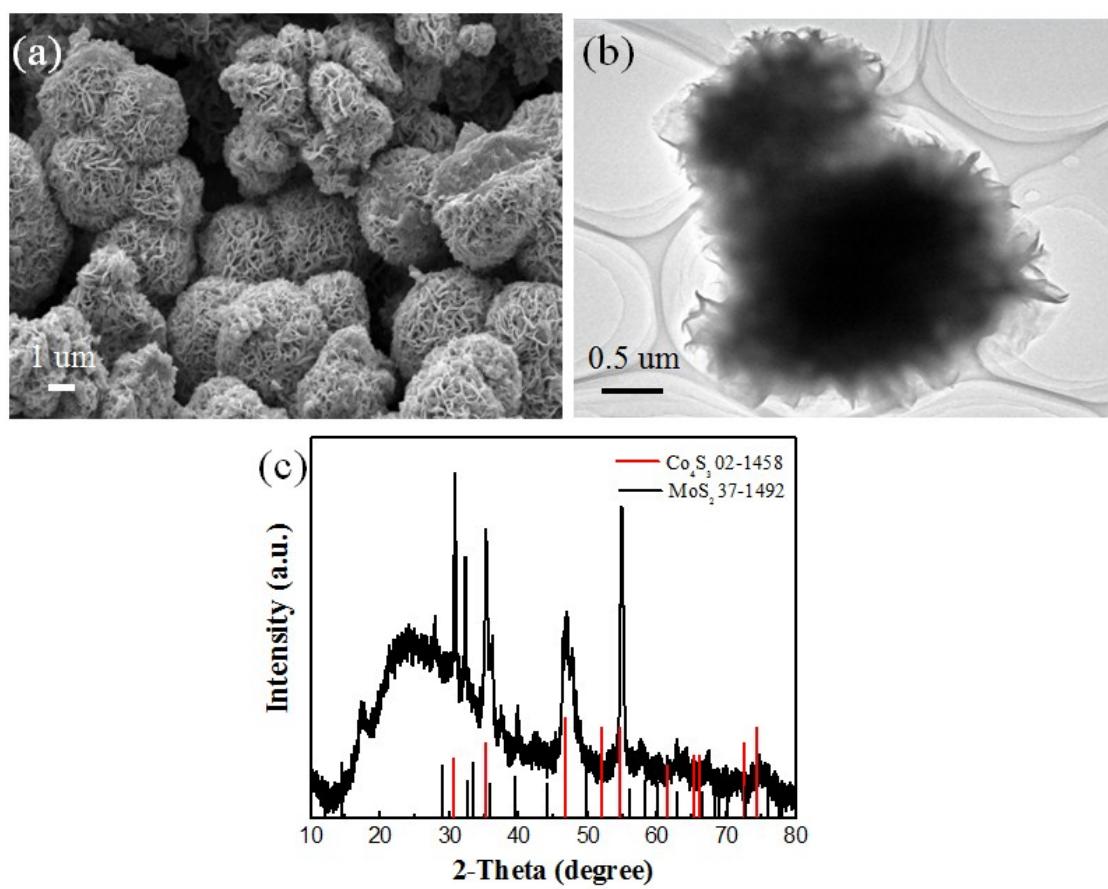


Figure S5. (a) SEM, (b) TEM and (c)XRD of Co_3S_4 - MoS_2 .

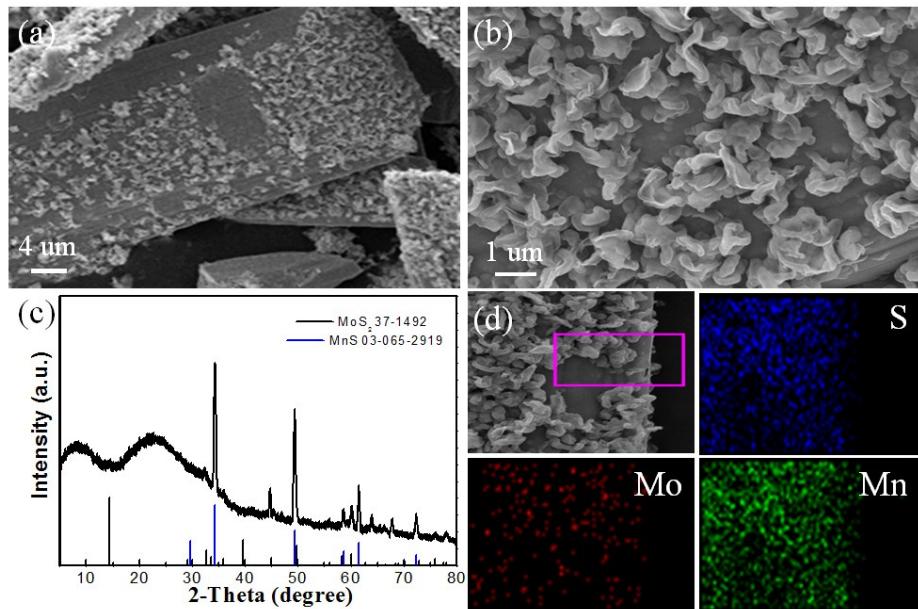


Figure S6. (a,b) SEM, (c) XRD and (d) EDS-mapping of $\text{MnS}-\text{MoS}_2$.

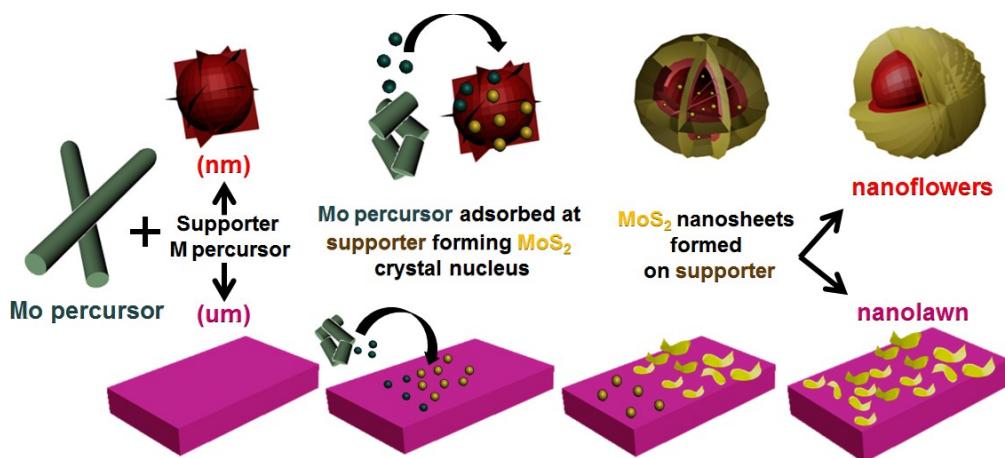


Fig.S7 The common reaction progress schematic of $\text{M}_x\text{S}_y-\text{MoS}_2$.

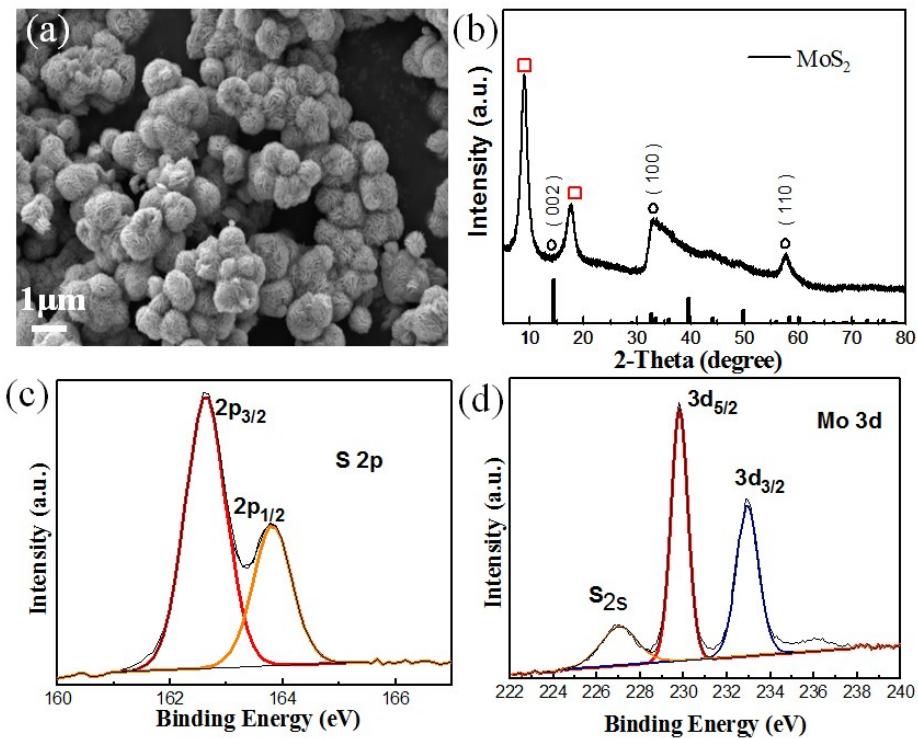


Figure S8. (a) SEM, (b) XRD, (c) XPS spectra of S 2p peaks, (d) XPS spectra of Mo 3d and S 2s peaks of MoS₂ for SCs performance comparison.

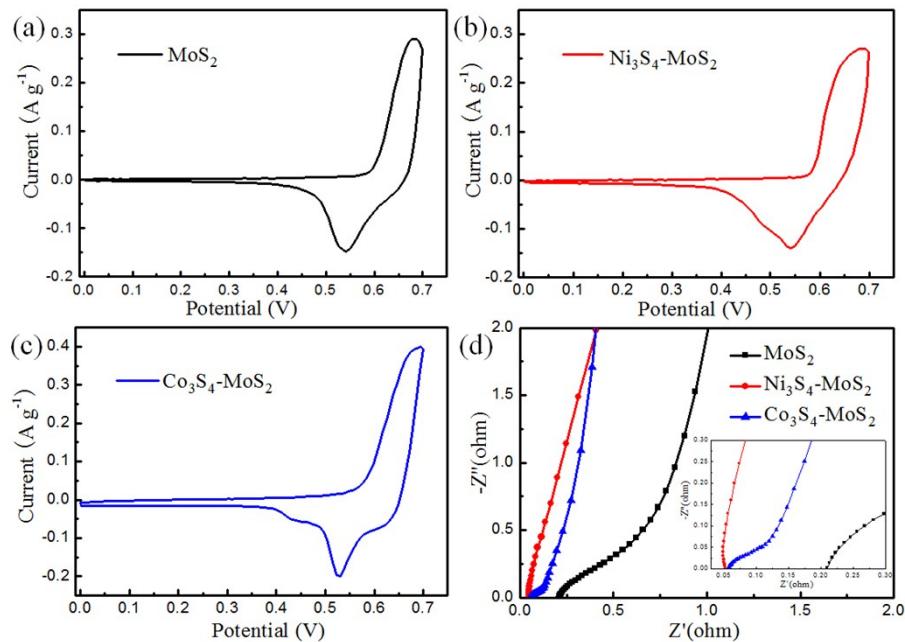


Figure S9. CV curves of (a) MoS₂ (b) Ni₃S₄-MoS₂ (c) Co₃S₄-MoS₂ at scan rate of 50 mVS⁻¹ and (d) impedance Nyquist plots of MoS₂, Ni₃S₄-MoS₂ and Co₃S₄-MoS₂ at open circuit potential.

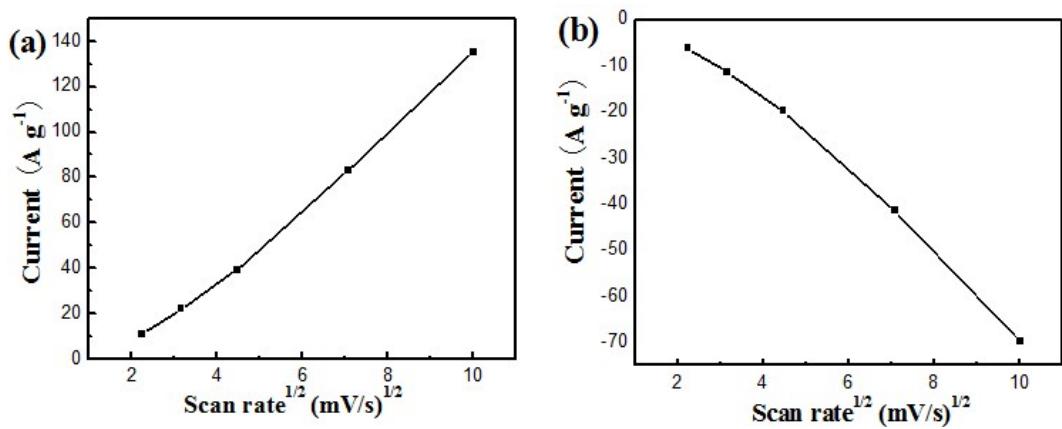


Figure S10. (a,b) Plots of anodic and corresponding cathodic peak current densities vs the square root of scan rate of the $\text{Ni}_3\text{S}_4\text{-MoS}_2$, respectively.

Table S2. Selected MoS_2 , X- MoS_2 hybrid materials and its electrochemical performances

	Cycling stability	Rate capability	Reference
MoS_2/PANI	6000 cycles	496 F/g at 1A/g	ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces 7 (2015) 28294-28302
MoS_2/rGO	50000 cycles	416 F/g at 1A/g	ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces 8 (2016) 32842-32852
$\text{MoS}_2/\text{Oleylamine}$	5000 cycles	50.65 mF/cm ² at 0.37 A/g	Chem. Mater. 28 (2016) 657-664
$\text{MoS}_2/\text{Graphene}$	15min	4.29 mF/cm ² at 5 mV/s	ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces 7 (2015) 17388-17398
$\text{MoS}_2/\text{C ball}$	5000 cycles	201 F/g at 1A/g	Int. J. Hydrogen Energy 40 (2015) 10150.
$\text{MoS}_2/\text{MWCNT}$	1000 cycles	452.7 F/g at 1 A/g	Energy 67 (2014) 234
$\text{MoS}_2\text{-C aerogel}$	1500 cycles	260 F/g at 1A/g	J. Electroanal. Chem. 752(2015)33
MoS_2	5000 cycles	368 F/g at 5mV/s	J. Power Sources 285(2015)63.

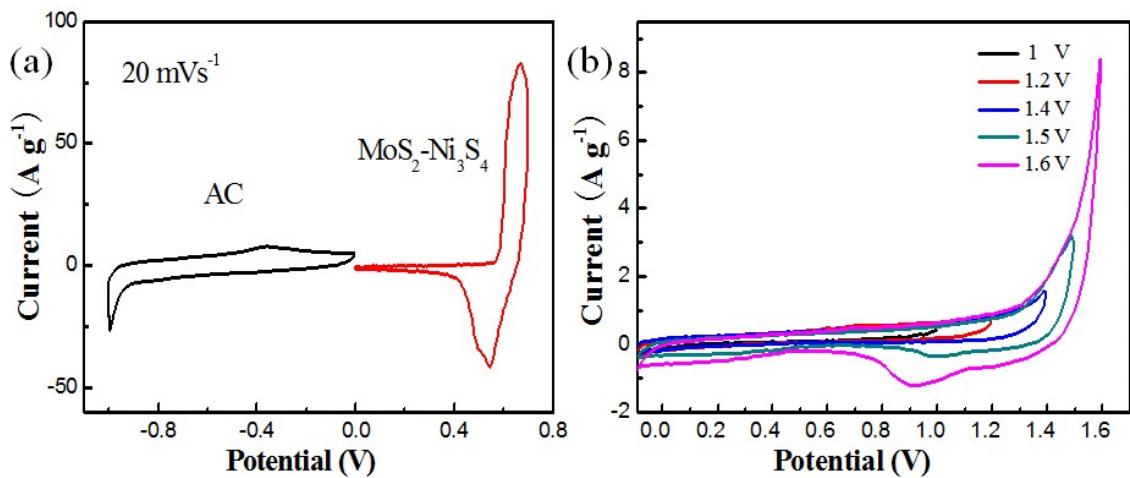


Figure S11. (a)Comparative CV curves of $\text{Ni}_3\text{S}_4\text{-MoS}_2$ and AC electrodes. (b) CV curves of the $\text{Ni}_3\text{S}_4\text{-MoS}_2$ //AC asymmetric supercapacitor at different potential windows at a scan rate of 20 mV s^{-1} in a two-electrode system.

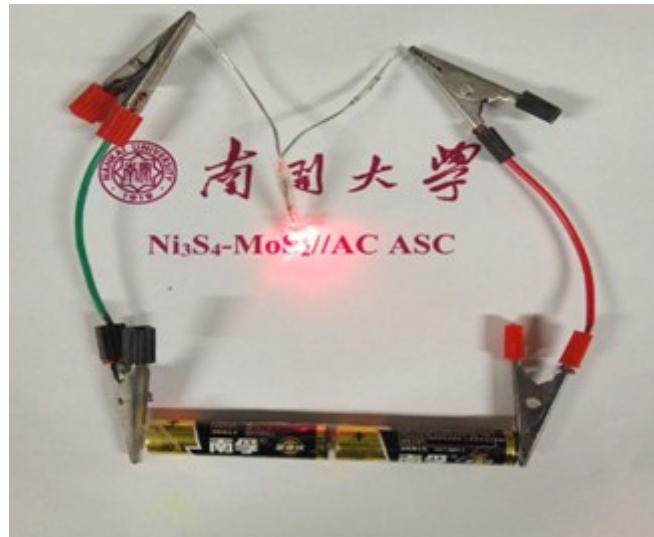


Figure S12. A LED lamp lighted by two new AA batteries.