

Supporting information

**Role of Double Interfaces in Inspiring Energy Storage
Devices in CC@Ni(OH)Cl@NiO Flexible Electrodes**

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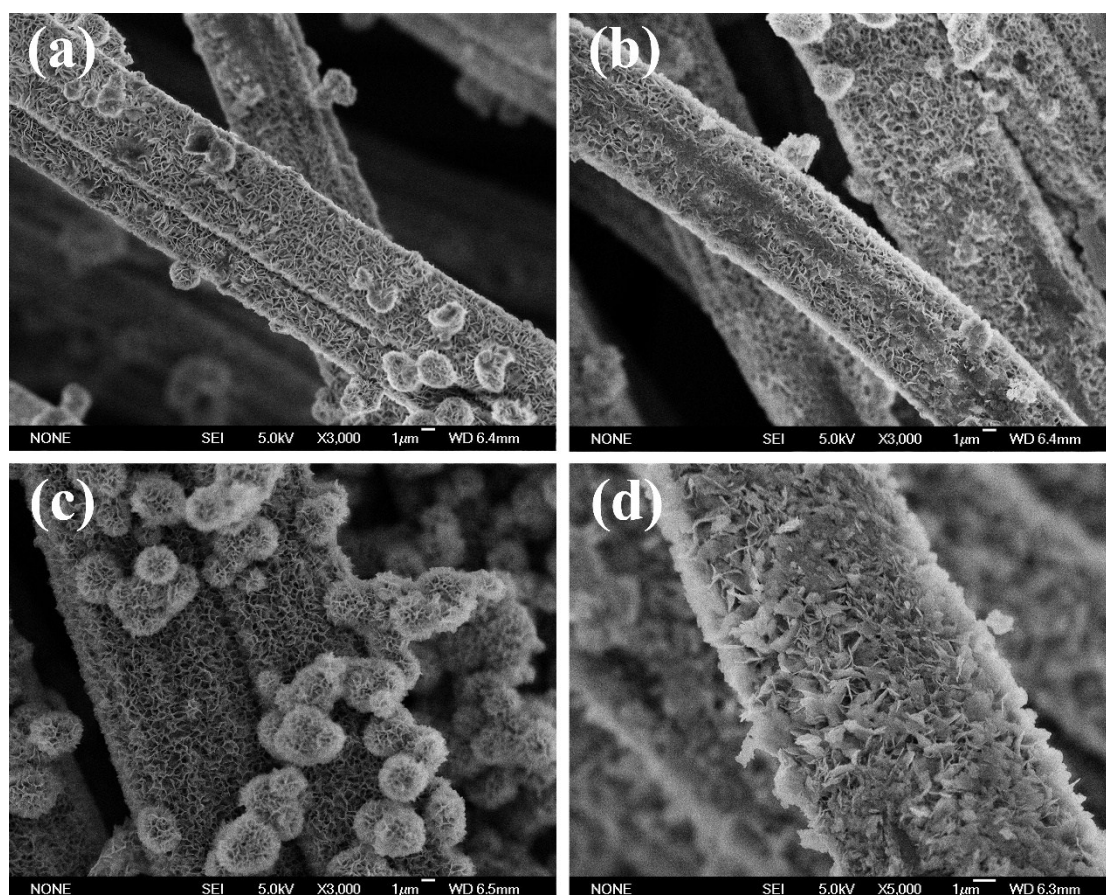


Fig. S1 SEM images of CC@Ni(OH)Cl synthesized by different solvothermal conditions: (a) 10 mmol $\text{NiCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ precursor reacted at 140 °C for 12 h; (b) 10 mmol $\text{NiCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ precursor reacted at 160 °C for 12 h; (c) 6 mmol $\text{NiCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ precursor reacted at 180 °C for 12 h; (d) 10 mmol $\text{NiCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ precursor reacted at 200 °C for 12 h.

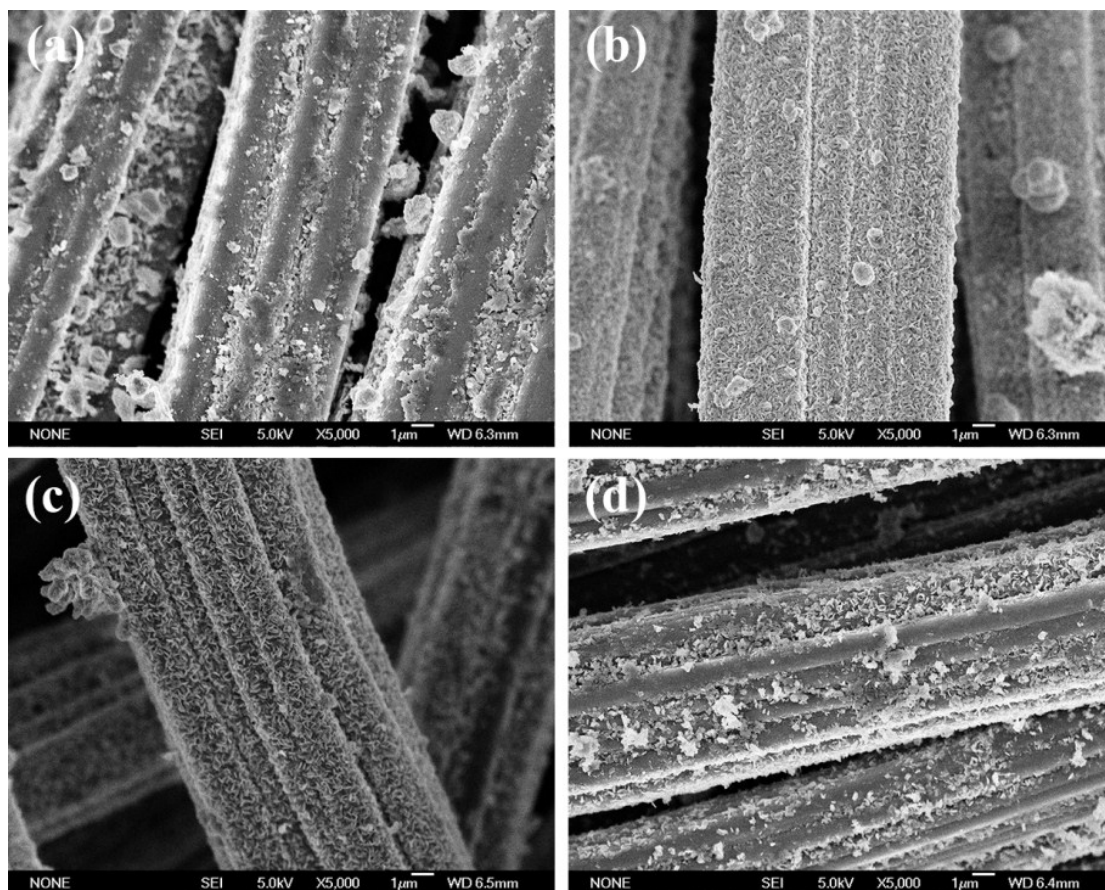


Fig. S2 SEM images of CC@Ni(OH)NO₃ synthesized by different solvothermal conditions: (a) 12 mmol Ni(NO₃)₂·6H₂O precursor reacted at 180 °C for 12 h; (b) 14 mmol Ni(NO₃)₂·6H₂O precursor reacted at 180 °C for 12 h; (c) 10 mmol Ni(NO₃)₂·6H₂O precursor reacted at 200 °C for 12 h; (d) 10 mmol Ni(NO₃)₂·6H₂O precursor reacted at 160 °C for 12 h.

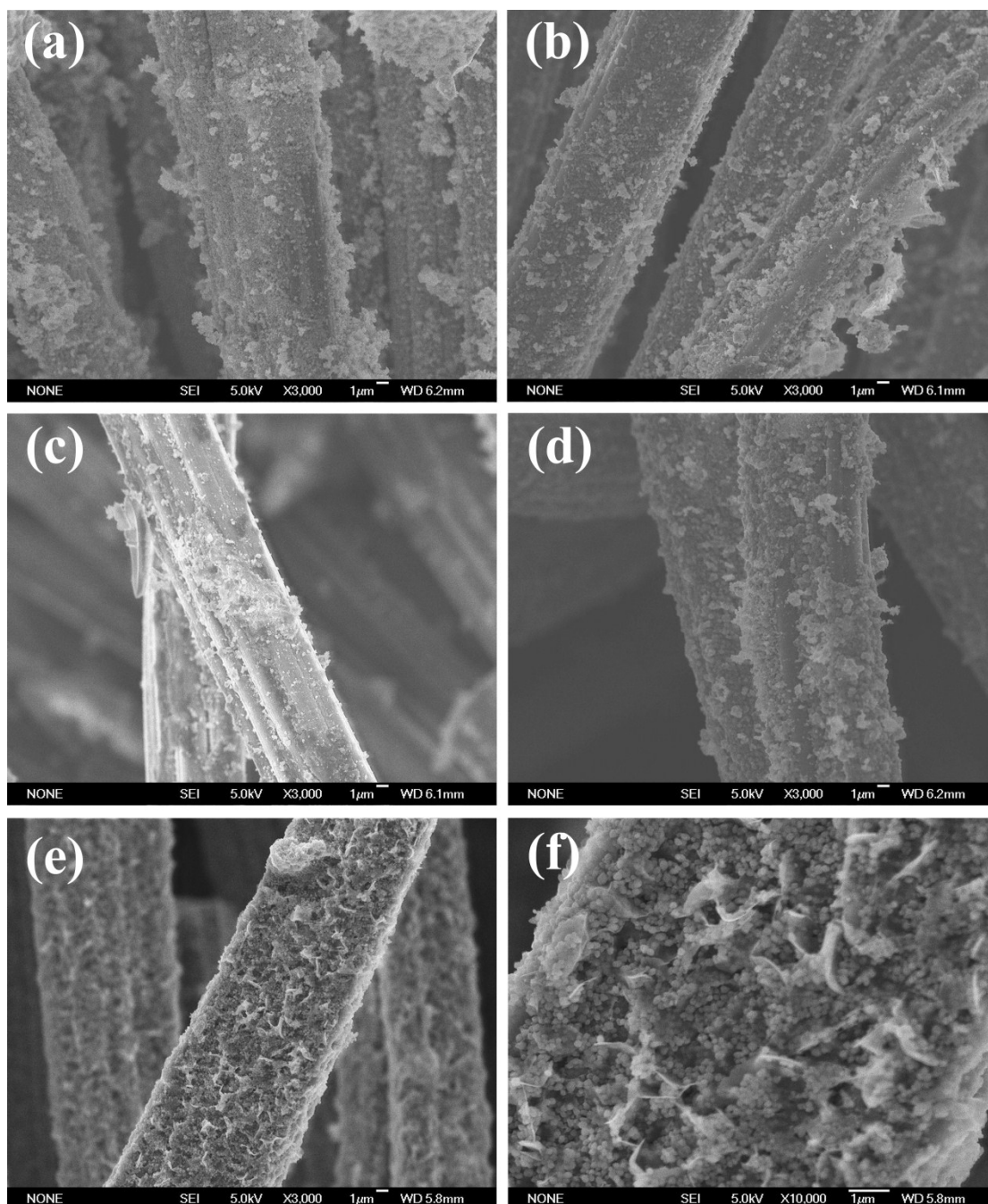


Fig. S3 SEM images of CC@Ni(OH)CH₃COO synthesized by different solvothermal conditions: (a) 10 mmol Ni(CH₃COO)₂·4H₂O precursor reacted at 140 °C for 12 h; (b) 10 mmol Ni(CH₃COO)₂·4H₂O precursor reacted at 160 °C for 12 h; (c) 10 mmol Ni(CH₃COO)₂·4H₂O precursor reacted at 200 °C for 12 h; (d) 10 mmol Ni(CH₃COO)₂·4H₂O precursor reacted at 180 °C for 24 h; (e-f) 10 mmol Ni(CH₃COO)₂·4H₂O precursor reacted at 180 °C for 12 h.

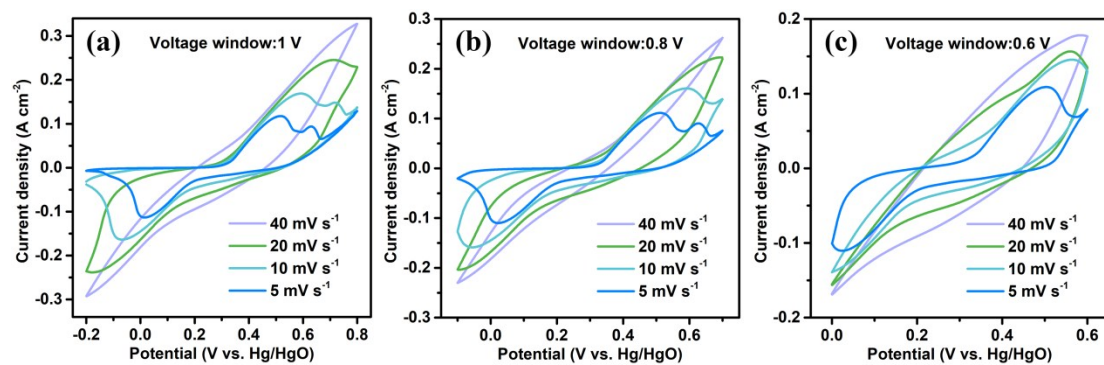


Fig. S4 CV curves of CC@Ni(OH)Cl@NiO electrode with scan rates from 5 to 40 mV s⁻¹ in various voltage windows: (a) 1 V, (b) 0.8 V, and (c) 0.6 V.

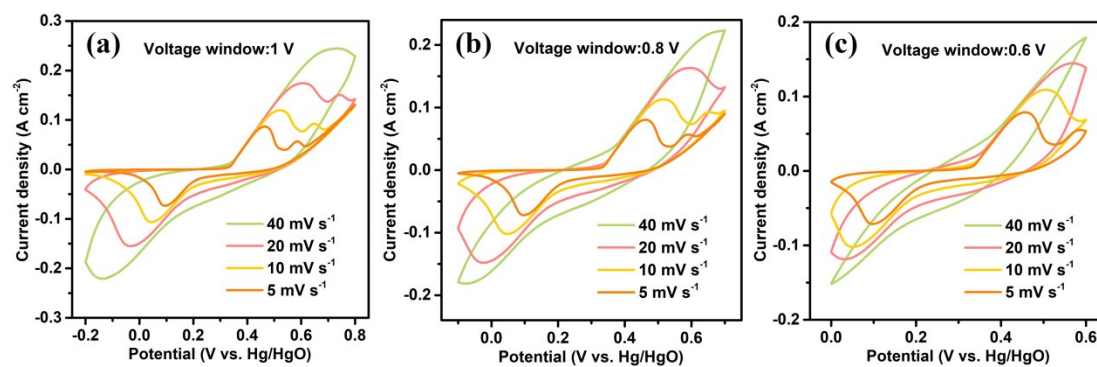


Fig. S5 CV curves of CC@Ni(OH)Cl electrode with scan rates from 5 to 40 mV s⁻¹ in various voltage windows: (a) 1 V, (b) 0.8 V, and (c) 0.6 V.

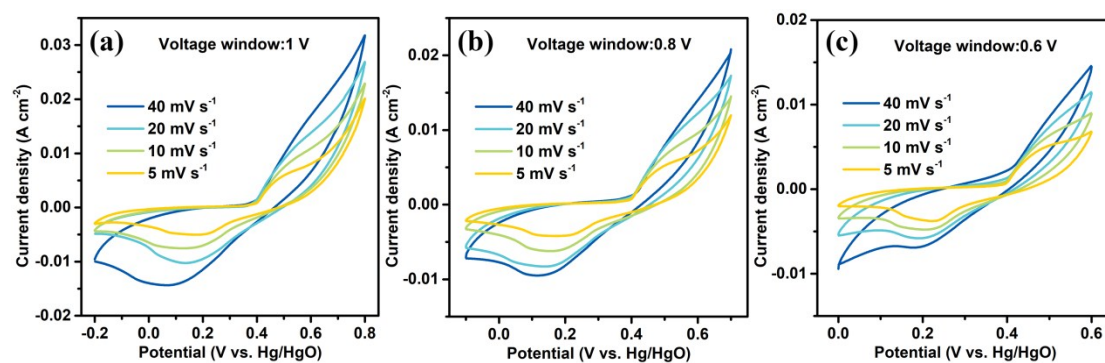


Fig. S6 CV curves of Ni(OH)Cl pasted on CC electrode with scan rates from 5 to 40 mV s^{-1} in various voltage windows: (a) 1 V, (b) 0.8 V, and (c) 0.6 V.

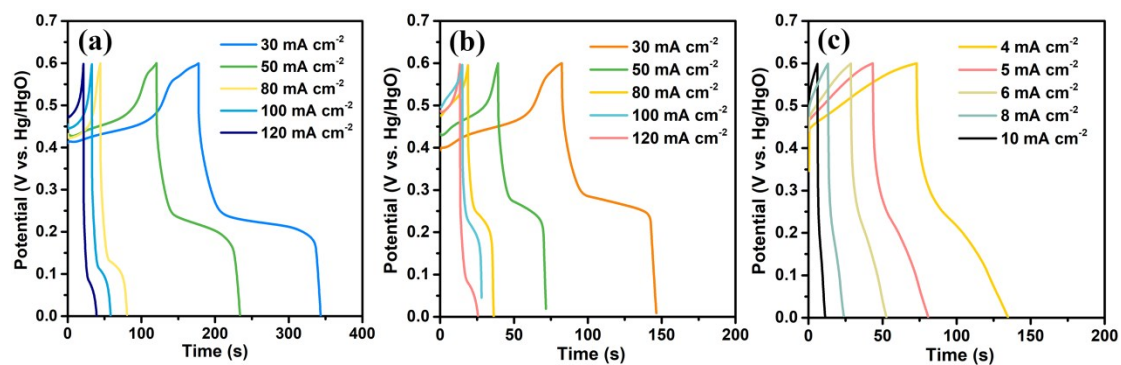


Fig. S7 GCD curves under various current densities: (a) CC@Ni(OH)Cl@NiO, (b) CC@Ni(OH)Cl, and (c) Ni(OH)Cl pasted on CC.

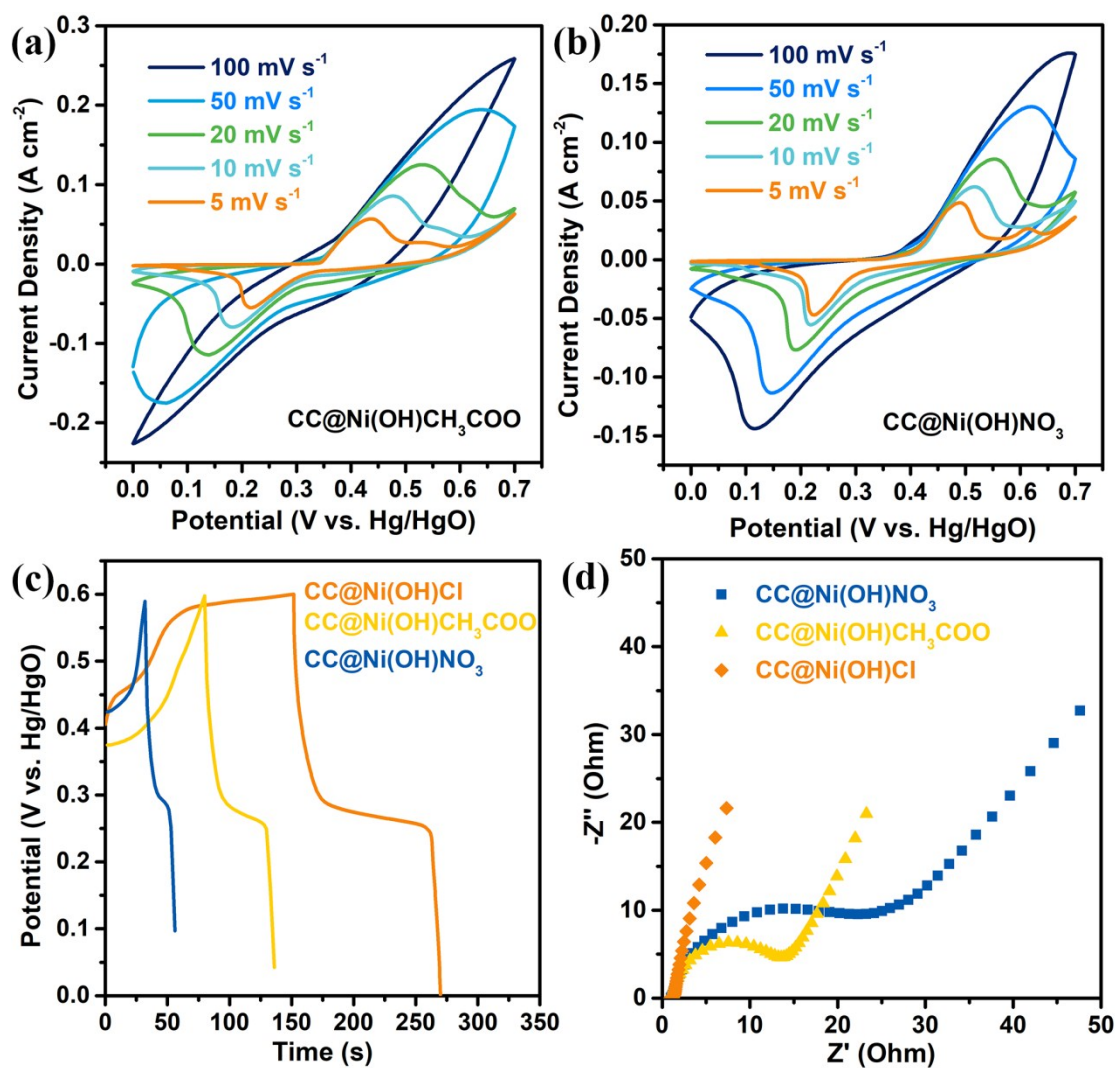


Fig. S8 (a) CV curves of CC@Ni(OH)CH₃COO electrode at various scan rates; (b) CV curves of CC@Ni(OH)NO₃ electrode at various scan rates; (c) Comparative GCD curves of CC@Ni(OH)Cl, CC@Ni(OH)CH₃COO, and CC@Ni(OH)NO₃ electrodes at 20 mA cm⁻²; (d) Nyquist plots of CC@Ni(OH)Cl, CC@Ni(OH)CH₃COO, and CC@Ni(OH)Cl@NiO electrodes.

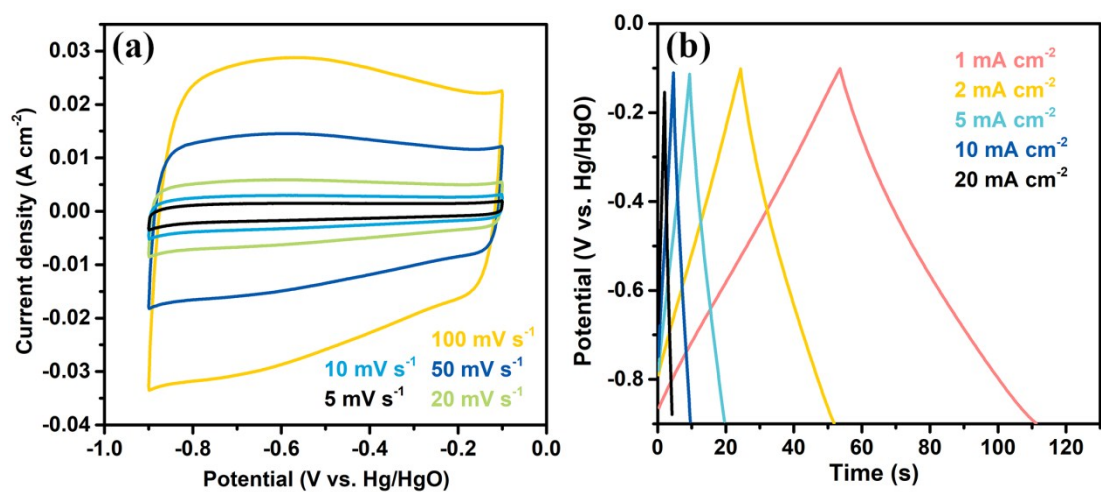


Fig. S9 (a) CV curves of graphene on CC electrode at various scan rates; (b) GCD curves of graphene on CC electrode under different current densities.

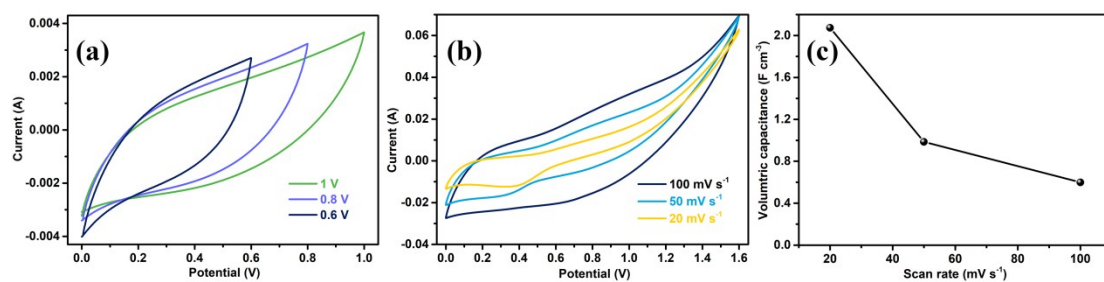


Fig. S10 (a) CV curves of CC@Ni(OH)Cl@NiO//graphene device at potential window from 0.6 V to 1 V; (b) CV curves of CC@Ni(OH)Cl@NiO//graphene device at various scan rates; (c) Volumetric capacitance of CC@Ni(OH)Cl@NiO//graphene device under various scan rates.

Table S1 Comparison of capacitive performance for double-interface CC@Ni(OH)Cl@NiO with recently reported Ni-based flexible electrodes.

Material	Electrolyte (KOH concentration)	Reference	Current density (mA cm ⁻²)	Areal capacitance (F cm ⁻²)	Current density (A g ⁻¹)	Specific capacitance (F g ⁻¹)
CC@Ni(OH)Cl@NiO	6 M	This work	30	8.29	8	2241
			120	3.58	32	968
Ni-Co@Ni-Co LDH NTAs/CFC	1 M	1	4.6	2.0	5	2200
Co-Ni LDH/PWC	6 M	2	-	1.076	5	1592.76
NiMoO ₄ @Ni-Co-S	2 M	3	5	2.27	-	1892
Ni-decorated Co ₉ S ₈	6 M	4	1	5.64	-	-
Ni-Co-S/ACC	6 M	5	-	-	1	2392
Ni(OH) ₂ -MnO ₂ /C composite	6 M	6	-	-	2	862
			-	-	40	574

References

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