## **Supporting Information**

## Controllable Fabrication of α-Ni(OH)<sub>2</sub> Thin Films with Preheating Treatment for Longterm stable Electrochromic and Energy Storage Applications

Chunhua Su<sup>†</sup>, Meijia Qiu<sup>‡</sup>, Yipeng An<sup> $\Psi$ </sup>, Siyuan Sun<sup>†</sup>, Chuanxi Zhao<sup>†\*</sup> and Wenjie Mai<sup>†\*</sup>

<sup>†</sup> Siyuan Laboratory, Guangdong Provincial Engineering Technology Research Center of Vacuum Coating Technologies and New Energy Materials, Department of Physics, Jinan University, Guangzhou, Guangdong 510632, People's Republic of China.

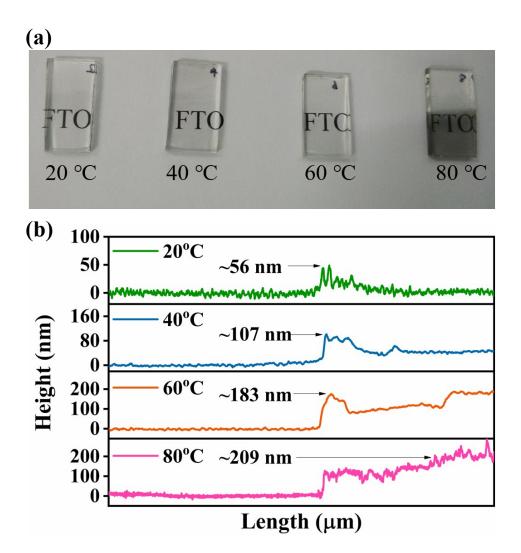
# MOE Laboratory of Bioinorganic and Synthetic Chemistry, The Key Lab of Low-

Carbon Chemistry and Energy Conservation of Guangdong Province, School of

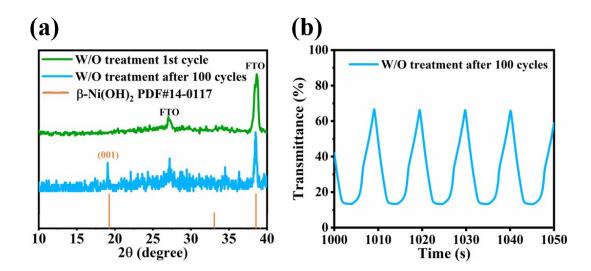
Chemistry, Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou, 510275, China

 $^{\Psi}$  School of Physics & International United Henan Key Laboratory of Boron Chemistry and Advanced Energy Materials, Henan Normal University, Xinxiang, Henan 453007, China

E-mail: tcxzhao@email.jnu.edu.cn; wenjiemai@email.jnu.edu.cn



**Figure S1**. (a) The digital photos and (b) loading mass of Ni(OH)<sub>2</sub> deposited at 20 °C, 40 °C, 60 °C and 80 °C. (b) The thickness characterization of Ni(OH)<sub>2</sub> electrodes deposited under 20 °C, 40 °C, 60 °C and 80 °C.



**Figure S2** (a) XRD patterns of Ni(OH)<sub>2</sub> thin films which deposited at 40 °C after  $100^{\text{th}}$  cycling duration. (b) the corresponding transmittance spectrum.

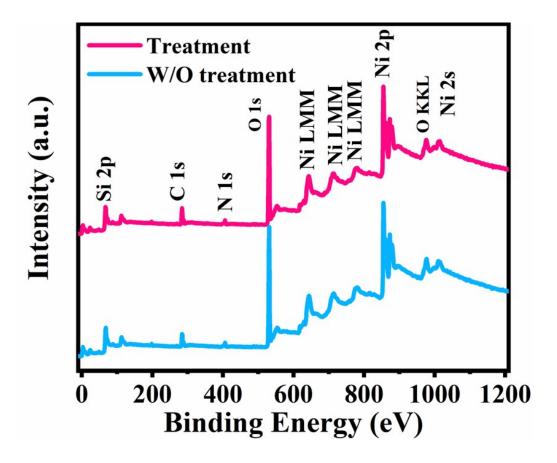


Figure S3. Survey scan XPS of the treated and untreated Ni(OH)<sub>2</sub> EES electrodes.

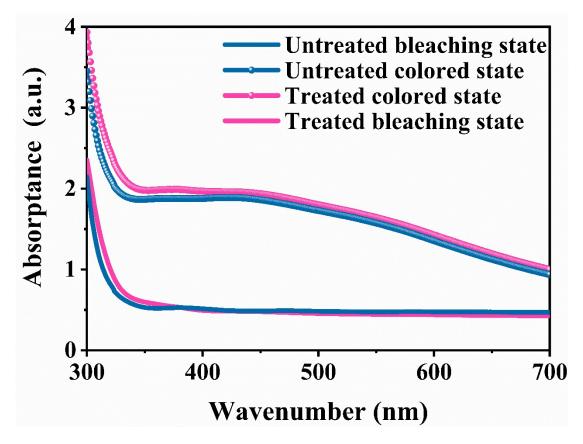


Figure S4. The corresponding absorption spectra of Ni(OH)<sub>2</sub> electrodes.