## **Supporting Information**

## In-situ construction of active interfaces towards improved high-rate

## performance of CoSe<sub>2</sub>

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**Fig. S1** The microstructure and morphology of Co-CNS. (a) XRD pattern; (b) TEM image; (c) SEM image, (d) HAADF-STEM image and the EDX mappings.



**Fig. S2** The microstructure and morphology of pure CoSe<sub>2</sub>. (a) XRD pattern; (b) TEM image; (c) SEM image, (d) HAADF-STEM image and the EDX mappings.



Fig. S3 (a) The XPS survey spectrum and (b)  $N_2$  adsorption/desorption isotherms of CoSe<sub>2</sub>-CNS.



**Fig. S4** (a) The GCD curves at 0.2 A  $g^{-1}$  and (b) rate capacities at current densities of pure CoSe<sub>2</sub>.



Fig. S5 The GCD curves at 10 A  $g^{-1}$  of (a) CoSe<sub>2</sub>-CNS and (b) pure CoSe<sub>2</sub>.



**Fig. S6** Comparative cycling performance of the  $CoSe_2$ -CNS electrode at 10 A g<sup>-1</sup> with different mass loadings (the cells were initially activated at 0.2 A g<sup>-1</sup> for 20 cycles).



**Fig. S7** Separation of the capacitive (shaded region) and diffusion currents at different scan rates.



**Fig. S8** The equivalent circuits for the  $CoSe_2$ -CNS and pure  $CoSe_2$  electrodes.  $R_1$  is the ohmic resistance,  $R_2$  is the charge transfer resistance,  $CPE_1$  is the constant phase element, and  $W_1$  is the Warburg impedance. The fitted result shows that the  $R_2$  value of the  $CoSe_2$ -CNS electrode is 9  $\Omega$ , which was much lower than that of the pure  $CoSe_2$  electrode (13  $\Omega$ ), indicating a much faster charge transport kinetics for  $CoSe_2$ -CNS nanosheets.



Fig. S9 (a) XRD and (b) SEM image of the NVPOF.



Fig. S10 The cycle performance at 0.2 A  $g^{-1}$  of NVPOF cathode.



Fig. S11 The GCD curves of  $CoSe_2$ -CNS//NVPOF full cell at different current densities.