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Supplementary data

An oriented Ni-Co-MOF anchored on solution-free 1D CuO: a p-n

heterojunction for supercapacitive energy storage

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 # Equal Contribution

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Part I. Experimental section

Materials

Cobalt nitrate hexahydrate (98%), nickel (II) nitrate hexahydrate (98%), potassium hydroxide (flakes), 2-mythelimidazole, and copper nitrate trihydrate were obtained from ACROS Hong Kong Labware. Hydrochloric acid (35%) and ethanol were procured from Anaqua (Hong Kong) Company Limited. All chemicals were used without further purification. Copper mesh was pretreated to remove the impurities and oxide layer from the surface.

Preparation of CuO nanowires

The CuO nanowires were obtained by simple and inexpensive solution-free dry oxidation route as already reported¹ with a slight modifications. CuO nanowires were fabricated by solution-free calcination process. Firstly, the pretreated copper mesh (3×5 cm) was placed in the muffle furnace and heated for 4 h at 500 °C (ramping temperature was 5°C per min). After cooling gradually to room temperature, the copper mesh containing CuO nanowires electrode material was obtained.

Preparation of Ni-Co-ZIF@CuO

The Ni-Co-ZIF@CuO was produced by using facile and inexpensive hydrothermal approach as reported elsewhere² with a slight modifications. For the synthesis of Ni-Co-ZIF, 7.5 mmol of 2-methylimidazole (2-MIM) was dissolved in 40 mL DI water and stirred to get solution A, 1.2 mmol of Ni(NO₃)₂ .6H₂O and 2.4 mmole of Co(NO₃)₂ .6H₂O were 1dissolved in 40 mL of DI water and stirred for 20 minutes to get solution B. Subsequently, solution A and B were hurriedly mixed, as prepared CuO NWs substrate was immersed in the resulting solution and then put in Teflon lined stainless steel autoclave and kept in oven at 60 °C for 8 h. The autoclave was then cooled naturally to room temperature. The substrate was then washed several times with DI water and ethanol, and

dried at 60 °C for 12 h in oven. The as-synthesized oriented Ni-Co-ZIF@CuO was named as Ni-Co-ZIF@CuO.

Characterizations

The images were captured using scanning electron microscopy (SEM, FEI Quanta 450 FEG). The crystallinity of the samples was examined by X-ray diffraction (XRD, Rigaku Smart Lab Bruker D2 Phaser) using CuKα radiation. The elemental composition was evaluated using X-ray photoelectron microscopy (XPS, Physical Electronics PHI 5802) using monochromatized AlKα radiation.

Electrochemical measurements

For the measurement of electrochemical performance, the active materials Ni-Co-ZIF@CuO and CuO (1 cm \times 1 cm) were used as a working electrode. The electrochemical measurements were carried out in a 3M KOH aqueous electrolyte using a three-electrode system consisting of a platinum plate as the counter electrode, and Hg/HgO as the reference electrode. Cyclic voltammetry (CV), galvanostatic charge-discharge (GCD) measurements, and electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS) were performed on a CHI 660E electrochemical workstation.

Fabrication of device

The oriented Ni-Co-ZIF@CuO was evaluated for practical use. ASC device was fabricated assembled using Ni-Co-ZIF@CuO as positive electrode, rGO as negative electrode, 3 M KOH as electrolyte and filter paper as a separator. The rGO as negative electrode was prepared by slurry coated method. Briefly, rGO, acetylene black, and PVDF were mixed at a mass ratio of 80:15:5 in NMP. The slurry was coated on Cu mesh (1.0 cm \times 1.0 cm) and dried for 12 h. The ASC device was assembled using CR2025 coin-type cells, pressed at 15 MPa for 30 seconds.

Simulation methods

Optimized geometries, electronic structures and work function properties of bare (Ni-Co-ZIF) and CuO decorated (Ni-Co-ZIF@CuO) MOF based electrode materials, were studied by using firstprinciples density functional theory (DFT) calculations through the Vienna *ab initio* Simulation Package (VASP) code ^{3,4}. Electron-ion interaction was computed through the projector augmented wave (PAW) methods^{5,6}. Generalized gradient approximation (GGA) of Perdew-Burke-Ernzerhof (PBE) were used to describe the electron-electron interactions ⁷. We used cut-off energy of 500 eV for the plane-wave basis set. Crustal structures were optimized with energy convergence criterion of 10⁻⁵, whereas the force criteria of 0.001 eV/Å was used throughout the calculations. Because of the large sizes of bare and CuO-doped Ni-Co-ZIF, we used relatively thinner KPOINT mesh of size 2 x 2 x 2 for the sampling of Brillouin zones under the Monkhorst-Pack scheme ⁸ Van der Waals (vdW) correction of DFT-D3 as proposed by Grimme et al. was considered on the top of DFT energies⁹.

Part II. Calculations

Specific capacity calculation

The specific capacity was calculated by using the following equation:¹⁰⁻¹²

$$C = \frac{2I\int Vdt}{mv}$$
eq. S1

where C (C g^{-1}) is the specific capacity; I (A) is the current during the discharge process; dt (s) is the discharge time; and m (g) is the mass of the active materials.

Coulombic efficiency calculation

The Coulombic efficiency was calculated by using the following equation:

$$\eta(\%) = \frac{td}{tc} \qquad \text{eq. S2}$$

Where $\eta(\%)$ is Coulombic efficiency, $t_d(s)$ represented discharging time, and $t_c(s)$ represented charging time.

Electrode mass calculation

To obtain the optimal electrochemical results, the mass ratio between the positive and negative electrode was balanced by using the following equation¹⁰⁻¹³:

$$\frac{\mathrm{m}_{+}}{\mathrm{m}_{-}} = \frac{\mathrm{C}_{-}\Delta\mathrm{V}_{-}}{\mathrm{C}_{+}\Delta\mathrm{V}_{+}} \qquad \text{eq. S3}$$

where C_+ and C_- are the corresponding specific capacitances of the positive and negative electrodes respectively; ΔV_- and ΔV_+ denote the potential window for the electrodes; and m_+ and m_- presents the mass of electrode materials.

Energy and power density

The energy and power densities were calculated by the following equations^{10, 11, 14}.

$$E = \frac{I \int V dt}{m}$$
eq. S4

$$P = \frac{E}{\Delta T}$$
 eq. S5

where E (W h kg⁻¹) and P (W kg⁻¹) are the energy density and the power density, respectively.

Capacitance envelope calculation

The current due to capacitance is directly proportional to the scan rate (v) and the diffusiondominated it is proportional to the square root of the scan rate ($v^{1/2}$). In electrochemical measurements with both diffusive and capacitive components, current is proportional to the scan rate raised to the power b.

$$i = c \times v^{b}$$
 eq. S6

where c is constant, and the value of b is between 0.5 and 1.

This contribution of both diffusions limited current and capacitive current can be stated as weight fraction between the two components, where x is the fraction of total current that is capacitive in nature. Rearranging the equation to find x:

$$xv + (1-x)v^{0.5} = v^b$$
 eq. S7

$$x = \frac{v^{b-0.5} - 1}{v^{0.5} - 1}$$
 eq. S8

and b can be found by rearranging $i = c \times v^{b}$

$$\log(i) = b \times \log(v) + \log(c) \qquad \text{eq. S9}$$

The slope of log(i) vs log(v) being equal to *b*. By calculating *b* at all potentials and plugging them into equation S8, the capacitive current contribution was obtained and plotted as shown in Fig. 4b.

Part III. Supplementary images



Figure S1 XRD pattern of CuO NWs.



Figure S2 XRD pattern of Ni-Co-ZIF@CuO.



Figure S3 SEM image of substrate free Ni-Co-ZIF-P.



Figure S4 (a) EDX spectra of Ni-Co-ZIF@CuO, (b) SEM image, and (c) high-resolution elemental mapping for NI, Cu, O, Co, C, and Au. The Au was used as part of the SEM imaging preparation.



Figure S5 EDX spectra of CuO NWs, SEM image and elemental mapping for overlay, Cu, O, C and Au. The Au was used as part of the SEM imaging preparation.



Figure S6 XPS survey spectra of Ni-Co-ZIF@CuO.



Figure S7 (a) XPS survey spectra of Ni-Co-ZIF@CuO (a) O 1s and (b) C 1s.



Figure S8 (a) CV curves at different scan rates (a) CuO NWAs and (b) Ni-Co-ZIF@CuO.



Figure S9 (a) CV curves at different scan rates and (b) GCD curves at different current densities of powdery Ni-

Co-ZIF.



Figure S10 GCD curves at different current densities (a) CuO NWs and (b) Ni-Co-ZIF@CuO.



Figure S11 Nyquist plot of the CuO NWs and Ni-Co-ZIF@CuO.



Figure S12 (a) Cycling stability of the CuO NWs at 20 A g⁻¹.



Figure S13 (a) CV curves at same scan rate of 50 mV s⁻¹ and (b) GCD curves at current density of 6 A g⁻¹ of ASC

device at different voltage window.



Figure S14 (a) CV curves at different scan rates (b) GCD curves at different current densities of ASC device.



Figure S15 (a) Nyquist plot of ASC device.



Figure S16. (a) Cycling stability of the ASC device during 10,000 cycle at current density of 20 A g⁻¹, (b) SEM image, and (c) EDX spectra of Ni-Co-ZIF@CuO after 10,000 cycles.



Figure S17. XRD spectra of Ni-Co-ZIF@CuO after 10,000 cycles.

Part IV. Supplementary Tables

 Table S1. Rate capability and detailed specific capacitances/capacities of Ni-Co-ZIF@CuO and

 CuO.

Current density	Specific capacitance	Specific capacity
A g ⁻¹	F g ⁻¹	C g ⁻¹
	Ni-Co-ZIF@CuO	CuO
2	756	340
4	729	328
6	693	312
8	658	296
10	645	290
16	569	256
20	516	232
Rate capability	68%	68%

Table S2. Detailed specific capacities of Ni-Co-ZIF@CuO with reported data.

Electrode material	Specific capacitance (F g ⁻¹)	Current density (A g ⁻¹)	Electrolyte	Ref.
Ni-MOF	306 F g ⁻¹	0.5 A g ⁻¹	1 M LiOH	15

		6	9 m KOH	work
NiCo-ZIF@CuO	756 F σ ⁻¹ (340 C σ ⁻¹)	2 А σ -1	2 M КОН	This
Ni-MOF	318 F g ⁻¹	1 A g ⁻¹	3 М КОН	29
NiO/C@CNF	742.2 F g ⁻¹	1 A g ⁻¹	3 M KOH	28
MOF-derived α-NiS	744 F g ⁻¹	1 A g ⁻¹	2 M KOH	27
MOF-derived NiO	473 F g ⁻¹	0.5 A g ⁻¹	3 M KOH	26
Ni-MOF	606 F g ⁻¹	1 A g ⁻¹	3 M KOH	25
Ni-Co-MOF/GO-2	447 F g ⁻¹	1 A g ⁻¹	6 M KOH	24
Ni-MOF	726 F g ⁻¹	1 A g ⁻¹	2 M KOH	23
Pillar Ni-MOF	552 F g ⁻¹	1 A g ⁻¹	2 M KOH	22
Ni/Co-MOF	530.4 F g ⁻¹	0.5 A g ⁻¹	1 M LiOH	21
Co-MOF (SNNU-80)	106 F g ⁻¹	1 A g ⁻¹	1 M KOH	20
Co-BPDC	179 F g ⁻¹	NA	0.5 M LiOH	19
Co-MOF films	207 F g ⁻¹	0.6 A g ⁻¹	1 M LiOH	18
Ni-doped MOF-5	380 F g ⁻¹	0.5 A g ⁻¹	1 M KOH	17
Ni/Co-MOF	650 F g ⁻¹	1 A g ⁻¹	6 M KOH	16
Ni-MOF	280 F g ⁻¹	1 A g ⁻¹	6 M KOH	16
Co-MOF-RGO	430 F g ⁻¹	1 A g ⁻¹	6 M KOH	16
Co-MOF	220 F g ⁻¹	1 A g ⁻¹	6 M KOH	16
Ni/Co-MOF	530 F g ⁻¹	0.5 A g ⁻¹	1 M LiOH	15

 Table S3. Comparison of stability of Ni-Co-ZIF@CuO electrode material with reported data.

	Capacity retention		
Electrode material	(%)	Number of cycles	Ref.
Ni(OH) ₂ /graphene	94	3,000	30
MnO ₂ @NiCo-LDH	78	2,000	31
MnO2@NiCo-LDH/CoS2	58	2,000	31
NiOOH /GS hydrogels	85	8,000	32
Ni-MOF/CNT	95	5,000	33
Amorphous Ni(OH) ₂ nanospheres	97	5,000	34
3D interconnected Ni(OH) ₂ /UGF	63	10,000	35
Cu-MOF/rGO	92	1,000	36
NiCo ₂ O ₄ nanosheets	95	2,200	37
Porous NiCo ₂ O ₄ nanowires	93	3,000	38
Mesoporous Ni _{0.3} Co _{2.7} O ₄	98	3,000	39
NiCo ₂ O ₄ nanoplates	89	2,200	40
NiCo ₂ O ₄ nanowires	98	3,000	41
CuCo ₂ O ₄ mesoporous nanowires	79	5,000	42
CuCo ₂ O ₄ nanograss	94	5,000	43
CuCo ₂ O ₄ @MnO ₂ on carbon fibers	90	5,000	44
CuCo ₂ O ₄ /CuO nanowire	95	5,000	45
Ni-Co-ZIF@CuO	94	10,000	This work

Current density	Specific capacity
A g ⁻¹	C g ⁻¹
	NiCo-ZIF@CuO//rGO
2	210
4	186
6	173
8	162
10	160
Rate capability	76%

Table S4. Rate capability and detailed specific capacities of Ni-Co-ZIF@CuO//rGO ASC device.

Table S5. Comparison of specific capacitance/capacity of Ni-Co-ZIF@CuO//rGO ASC device with

reported SC devices.

	Specific			
Device	capacitance (F g ⁻¹)	Current density (A g ⁻¹)	Electrolyte	Ref.
NiO/C@CNF//AC	175 F g ⁻¹	1 A g ⁻¹	3 M KOH	28
Ni-MOF@NiS ₂ // AC	84.84 F g ⁻¹	2 A g ⁻¹	KOH/PVA	46
Ni/Co-MOF-1//AC	157 F g ⁻¹	1 A g ⁻¹	6 M KOH	47
Ni-MOF 1–6//AC	87 F g ⁻¹	0.5 A g ⁻¹	3 M KOH	48

NixPoyOz(MOF derived)	59 E1	1 4 ~-1	2M KOU	49
//NixPoyOz(MOF derived)	58 F g ⁻¹	I A g ⁻¹	2M KOH	ر ۲
Co–Co LDH (MOF derived)/G//AC	116.6 F g ⁻¹	0.6 A g ⁻¹	1 M KOH	50
Ni-CoLDH/G (MOF derived) //AC	170.9 F g ⁻¹	0.7 A g ⁻¹	1 M KOH	51
NiCo ₂ O ₄ /β-NixCo1-x(OH) ₂ / αNixCo1-		1 4 - 1		52
x(OH) ₂ (Co/Ni MOF derived)//AC	104 F g ⁻	IAg	0 M KOH	52
Ni/Co-MOF//AC	58.8 F g ⁻¹	1 A g ⁻¹	2 M KOH	53
MnCo ₂ S ₄ /Co ₉ S ₈ //AC	128.8 F g ⁻¹	1 A g ⁻¹	6 M KOH	54
CoNi-DH-S@CC//ACF	136.5 F g ⁻¹	1 mA cm ⁻²	PVA/KOH	55
Ni-Co-S-W)//AC	155 F g ⁻¹	1 A g ⁻¹	6 M KOH	56
Ni ₃ S ₄ //AC	110.5 F g ⁻¹	1 A g ⁻¹	2 M KOH	57
MOF derived CoP//FeP ₄	170.4 F g^{-1}	1 A g ⁻¹	PVA/KOH	58
MNCFT//ONCFT	46 F g ⁻¹	1 mV s-1	PVA/H ₂ SO ₄	59
HTNBs//AC	$\sim 100~F~g^{1}$	1 A g ⁻¹	6 M KOH	60
ZIF derived NiCoS@PPy//AC	97 F g ⁻¹	1 A g ⁻¹	2 М КОН	61
CP _x /CO-40 NPC@rGO	$\sim 38 \text{ F g}^{-1}$	1 A g ⁻¹	2 М КОН	62
Co ₃ O ₄ @C-500//rGO	127 F g ⁻¹	1 A g ⁻¹	1 M KOH	63
α -CoMn _{0.05} (OH) _x /ZIF-67//AC	70.3 F g ⁻¹	500 mA g^{-1}	3 M KOH	64
Cu _x O-C/PANI//ZIF-8NPC	131.34 F g ⁻¹	2 A g ⁻¹	3 M KOH	65
CC/NiCoP@NiCo-LDH//AC	125 F g ⁻¹	2 A g ⁻¹	PVA/KOH	66
P-(Ni,Co)Se ₂ //ZC	100 F g ⁻¹	0.5 A g ⁻¹	PVA/KOH	67
NiCoMn-OH//AC	121.5 F g ⁻¹	1 A g ⁻¹	PVA/KOH	68
ZZN-2//AC	129.5 F g ⁻¹	1 A g ⁻¹	PVA/KOH	69

	140 F g ⁻¹			This
Ni-Co-ZIF@CuO//rGO	210 C g ⁻¹	2 A g ⁻¹	ЗМ КОН	work

 Table S6. Comparison of energy and power densities of Ni-Co-ZIF@CuO//rGO ASC device with

 reported SC devices.

Davias		Energy density	Power density	Def	
Device		(Wh kg ⁻¹)	(kW kg-1)	Kel.	
NixPoyOz(Ni-MOF	derived)//	7.05	0.5	49	
NixPoyOz(Ni-MOF derived)		1.95	0.5	77	
MnCo2S4/Co9S8//AC		45.8	0.8	54	
Ni ₃ S ₄ //AC		18.625	1.5	57	
Co ₃ O ₄ @C-500//rGO		43.99	0.824	63	
NP-150//AC		32.02	0.7	70	
CoS-NP/CoS-NS DSNB//AC		39.9	0.756	71	
Co ₉ S ₈ /AC		31.4	0.2	72	
NiO@CNT//PCPs		25.4	400	73	
NSCGH//AC		21.1	0.3	74	
m-Nb ₂ O ₅ -C//MSP-20		20	12.137	75	
C/T-Nb ₂ O ₅ nanowires//AC		43.4	0.374	76	
Nb2O5@MC/MCHS		38	0.32	77	
CNT/Nb ₂ O _{5//AC}		33.5	0.082	78	
MOF derived Ni-Co-S/?ACC		30.1	0.8	79	

Ni-Co-ZIF@CuO//rGO	43	2.242	This work
NiSe ₂ @CNT//AC	25.61	0.810	90
NCLP@NiMn-LDH//AC	42	0.750	89
NiCoP/NiCo-OH//PC	34	0.775	88
NiCoP-CoP//PNGF	39	1.784	87
NiCoP//AC	32	1.301	86
NiCoP/NiCo-OH30//PC	34	0.775	85
Ni ₃ S ₂ MWCNTs//AC	19.8	0.798	84
ZIF-8/CNTs//N-C/CNTs	23	0.847	83
MOF derived C/NG-A//C/NG-A	33.89	500	82
C-NiCo ₂ S ₄ //AC	38.3	0.8	12
NiCo ₂ S ₄ /MWCNTs//rGO	13.4	0.75	81
(Ni _{0.1} Co _{0.9}) ₉ Se ₈ //rGO	17	3.1	80

 Table S7. Comparison of capacity retention of ASC (Ni-Co-ZIF@CuO//rGO) device with reported devices.

Device	Capacity Retention (%)	No. of Cycles	Ref.
MoS ₂ -ZIF//ZDPC	81	10,000	91
Co-MOF//AC	69.7	2,000	92
MOF-derived CoNi ₂ S ₄ //YS-C	63.18	5,000	93
MOXC-700//NPC	80	10,000	94
MOF-NPC/MnO ₂ //MOF-NPC	87.3	9,000	95

CuO/Zn-Co-ZIF//rGO	105 %	10,000	This work
CoO@NiO/ACT//Graphene/ACT	84	10,000	105
NC12//NBO	95.6	5,000	104
NiO@Co ₃ O ₄ @GQDs//AC	97.5	2,000	103
Li4Ti5O12//MOFDC	82	10,000	102
MOF derived Cu(Co-Ni) ₂ S ₄ NTs//PC	95.8	5,000	101
$GA@UiO-66-NH_2//Ti_3C_2T_XMXene$	88	10,000	100
Ni/Co-MOF-1//AC	61	4,000	47
MOF-derived MnCo ₂ S ₄ /Co ₉ S ₈ // AC	94.8	5,000	54
MOF-derived P-Co ₃ O ₄ @PNC// PNC	96.8	10,000	99
rGO/MoO ₃ //rGO/MoO ₃	80	5,000	98
Co ₃ O ₄ //carbon	89	2,000	97
MSCs//MSCs	96.0	10,000	96

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