Supporting Information

Sandwich-like NiCo-LDH/rGO with Rich Mesopores and High

Charge Transfer Capability for Flexible Supercapacitors

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Figure S1. (a) XRD pattern of GO, NiCo-LDH, NiCo-LDH /GO and NiCo-LDH /rGO, (b) XRD pattern of GO, NiCo-LDH/GO, and NiCo-LDH/rGO.





300 nm

Figure S3. (a)(b)EDS mapping of NiCo-LDH/rGO



Figure S4. XPS spectra of C 1s for NiCo-LDH/GO.



Figure S5. (a) N_2 adsorption/desorption isotherms of NiCo-LDH together with its pore size distributions (inset); (b) N_2 adsorption/desorption isotherms of NiCo-LDH/rGO together with its pore size distributions (inset).





Figure S6. Z' as a function of $\omega^{-1/2}$ plot in low frequency.

Figure S7. (a)(b)FESEM and TEM image of NiCo-LDH/rGO-1; (c)(d) FESEM and TEM image of NiCo-LDH/rGO-3.



Figure S8. CV curves of (a) NiCo-LDH,(b) NiCo-LDH/rGO-1 and (c) NiCo-

LDH/rGO-3 at different scan rates.



Figure S9. the linear relation between the anodic/cathodic peak currents and the scan

rates.



Figure S10. GCD plots of (a) NiCo-LDH,(b) NiCo-LDH/rGO-1 and (c) NiCo-

LDH/rGO-3 at various current densities.



Figure S11. (a) XRD pattern of NiCo-LDH/rGO-2 after 4000 clcyes; (b) SEM image of NiCo-LDH/rGO-2 after 4000 clcyes



Figure S12. (a) CV curves of the YP-50 electrode at different scan rates from 5 to 100 mV s-1 (b) GCD plots of the YP-50 electrode at various current densities, (c) The corresponding specific capacitance of the YP-50 electrode at different discharge current densities. (d) Nyquist plots of the YP-50 electrode.



Figure S13. (a) Comparison in a Ragone plot of the energy densities and power densities reported in previous references and those of our NiCo-LDH/rGO-2//YP-50 ASC device. (b) Cycling stability of the ACS device.



Figure S14. (a) Bending test of the ACS device;(b) CV cuvres of the ACS device under different bending angles; (c) (d) the photograph showing that two ACS devices in series can light up a red LED.