## Supporting Information

## Sandwich-like CoNiLDH@rGO@CoNi<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub> electrode enabling high mass loading and high areal capacitance for solid-state supercapacitors

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*First-principles Calculation*: To calculate the electronic structures of CoNiLDH and CoNi<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub>, firstprinciples calculations were carried out with the spin-polarized Generalized Gradient Approximation (GGA) by adopting the Perdew–Burke–Ernzerh (PBE) exchange-correlation parameterization to the Density Functional Theory (DFT) incorporating the LDA+U formalism using the CASTEP program. A plane-wave basis with a kinetic energy cutoff of 400.0 eV and a Monkhorst-Pack grid with a 4×4×4 k-point mesh for the Brillouin zone integration were used value of the smearing was 0.2 eV. The electronic minimization parameter of the total energy/atom convergence tolerance was  $5.0 \times 10^{-6}$  eV.

For the aqueous ASCs, the average weight and area of NF are 30 mg and 1 cm  $\times$  1 cm, the prepared electrode and AC were positive and negative electrodes respectively, and the negative electrode was prepared by mixing AC, carbon black and polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF) with a mass ratio of 8:8:1. The CR2016 coin cell is sealed with a fibrous paper diaphragm and 3M KOH electrolyte.

For solid-state ASCs, PVA/KOH gel electrolyte was used. First, 1 g of PVA was dissolved in 10 mL of water and heated under vigorous stirring at 85°C for 2h to obtain a completely clear gelatinous solution, followed by the addition of 5 mL of a solution of 1 g of KOH dissolved and stirring continued. The well-dispersed clear KOH/PVA gel solution was poured into a watch glass and left for 12h to solidify the gel electrolyte into a film.



Figure S1 Projected density of states of (a) Ni (b) Co (c) H and (d) O of CoNiLDH.



Figure S2 Projected density of states of (a) Ni (b) Co and (c) S of CoNi<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub>.



Figure S3 XRD patterns CoNi<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub>, CoNiLDH-CoNi<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub>, and CoNiLDH-rGO-CoNi<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub> of different S/Co ratios.



Figure S4 EDS mapping images of CoNiLDH-rGO-CoNi<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub>.



Figure S5 (a) Low-magnification and (b, c) high-magnification SEM images of CoNiLDH-rGO-CoNi<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub>-6.
(d) low-magnification and (e, f) high-magnification SEM images of CoNiLDH-rGO-CoNi<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub>-10.



**Figure S6** (a) Low-magnification and (b,c) high-magnification SEM images of  $CoNi_2S_4$ -2. (d) low-magnification and (e, f) high-magnification SEM images of  $CoNi_2S_4$ -6. (g) low-magnification and (h, i) high-magnification SEM images of  $CoNi_2S_4$ -10.



Figure S7 (a) Low-magnification and (b, c) high-magnification SEM images of CoNiLDH-CoNi<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub>-2. (d) Low-magnification and (e, f) high-magnification SEM images of CoNiLDH-CoNi<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub>-6. (g) low-

magnification and (h, i) high-magnification SEM images of CoNiLDH-CoNi<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub>-10.



Figure S8 (a,b) Low-magnification SEM profiles and (c) plan of CoNiLDH-CoNi<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub>-2.



Figure S9 (a) HRTEM and (b) SAED images of CoNiLDH-rGO-CoNi<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub>.



**Figure S10** (a) CV curves and (b) GCD curves of CoNiLDH at different Ni/Co ratio of 4:1,2:1,1:1,1:2, and 1:4.



Figure S11 (a) CV curves and (b) GCD curves of CoNiLDH. (c) CV curves and (d) GCD curves of CoNiLDH-rGO.



Figure S12 Mass specific capacitances of different electrodes calculated from CV curves.



Figure S13 (a) The relationship between log(i) and log(v) for CoNiLDH-rGO-CoNi<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub>-2 electrode, (b) comparison of the capacitive contribution and diffusion contribution.



**Figure S14** (a) CV curves at 2 mV s<sup>-1</sup>, (b) GCD curves at 1 A g<sup>-1</sup> and (c) Nyquist plots of CoNi<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub>-2, CoNi<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub>-6 and CoNi<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub>-10. (d) CV curves at 2 mV s<sup>-1</sup>, (e) GCD curves at 1 A g<sup>-1</sup> and (f) EIS spectra of CoNiLDH-CoNi<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub>-2, CoNiLDH-CoNi<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub>-6 and CoNiLDH-CoNi<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub>-10. (h) CV curves at 2 mV s<sup>-1</sup>, (i) GCD curves at

1 A  $g^{-1}$  and (g) EIS spectra of CoNiLDH-rGO-CoNi<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub>-2, CoNiLDH-rGO-CoNi<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub>-6 and CoNiLDH-rGO-CoNi<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub>-10.



Figure S15  $\Delta$ IR drop of different ASC devices.



Figure S16 (a) CV curves at 10 mV s<sup>-1</sup>, (b) CV curves and (c) GCD curves of CoNiLDH//AC ASC device.
(d) CV curves at 10 mV s<sup>-1</sup>, (e) CV curves and (f) GCD curves of CoNiLDH-rGO//AC ASC device.



Figure S17 Long-term cycling performance and coulombic efficiency of the CoNiLDH-rGO-CoNi<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub>-2//AC ASC at 3 A g<sup>-1</sup> for 6 000 cycles.



Figure S18 GCD curves at 1 A  $g^{-1}$  of CoNiLDH-rGO-CoNi<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub> //KOH+PVA//AC ASC devices in series.

Samples	Co (at.%)	Ni (at.%)	C (at.%)	S (at.%)	O (at.%)
CoNiLDH	8.75	14.94	28.97	/	47.34
CoNiLDH-rGO	3.88	6.13	56.94	/	33.05
CoNiLDH-rGO-CoNi2S4	8.68	18.95	22.77	2.37	47.24

**Table S1**. The relative contents of elements in CoNiLDH, CoNiLDH-rGO and CoNiLDH-rGO-CoNi2S4were derived from XPS data.

Table S2. The  $R_{\rm S}$  and  $R_{ct}\, of$  different electrodes.

Samples	CoNil	DH	CoNiLI	)H-rGO	CoNiLL	)H-rGO-	CoN	Ji-S.	CoNiLDE	I-CoNisS.
	Corn	CONEDIT CONEDITIO		CoNi <sub>2</sub> S <sub>4</sub>		0011204				
Ω	R <sub>s</sub>	R <sub>ct</sub>	R <sub>s</sub>	R <sub>ct</sub>	R <sub>s</sub>	R <sub>ct</sub>	R <sub>s</sub>	R <sub>ct</sub>	R <sub>s</sub>	R <sub>ct</sub>
	1.154	1.296	0.648	1.186		/		/	/	1
S/Co=2	/		,	/	0.489	0.546	0.574	1.602	0.617	1.728
S/Co=6	/		,	/	0.545	0.880	0.617	3.039	0.684	1.074
S/Co=10	/		,	/	0.675	1.396	0.658	4.313	0.701	1.199

## Table S3 Electrochemical performance of different aqueous devices.

$P(W \cdot kg^{-1})$	$E (Wh \cdot kg^{-1})$	Electrode material	Reference
749.9	31.60889		
1124.8	27.62667		
1499.6	25.41778	CoNiLDH-rGO-CoNi <sub>2</sub> S <sub>4</sub> //AC	This work
2249.5	22.87111		
3479.4	19.58222		
120	34.62	NiCo <sub>2</sub> S <sub>4</sub> @PPy-50/NF//AC	[1]
334/8000	25.5/9.7	NiCo <sub>2</sub> S <sub>4</sub> nanosheets//AC	[2]
160/2470	22.8/10.6	NiCo <sub>2</sub> S <sub>4</sub> //C	[3]

245/9800	28.3/6.8	NiCo <sub>2</sub> S <sub>4</sub> //AC	[4]
334/2400	24.9/12.6	$NiCo_2S_4nanotube@NiCo_2S_4nanosheetarrays//rGO$	[5]
2461	23.9	$Graphene/NiCo_2S_4\ nanotube/Co_yNi_{(3-x)}S_2\ nanosheets//rGO$	[6]
160	38.3	NiS/NHCS//AC	[7]
885.6/1330	38.6/23.7	CoNi <sub>2</sub> S <sub>4</sub> -G-MoSe <sub>2</sub>	[8]

## Table S4 Electrochemical performance of different all-solid-state devices

P (W cm <sup>-3</sup> )	E (Wh cm <sup>-3</sup> )	Device	Electrolyte	Reference	
32.25	1.12	CoNiLDH-rGO-CoNi <sub>2</sub> S <sub>4</sub> //AC	PVA/KOH (1.5V)	This work	
31.97	1.35	CoNiLDH-rGO-CoNi2S4//AC			
23.63	0.65	CoNiLDH-rGO//AC	3M KOH (1.5V)	This work	
22.45	0.53	CoNiLDH//AC			
6	1.13	MnO2@PEDOT:PSS//OMC	CMC/Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	[9]	
3.24	1.14	$Mn_3O_4@TiO_2//MoS_2$	PVA/LiCl	[10]	
1.93	0.733	Ag2O-HMnO2//PANF@a-FeOOH	PVA/Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	[11]	
3.67	1.09	Ni(OH) <sub>2</sub> /MnO <sub>2</sub> @CNT//APDC	1M KOH	[12]	

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