Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for CrystEngComm.

This journal is © The Royal Society of Chemistry 2020

Ultralong Cycle Life of Solid Flexible Asymmetric Supercapacitors

Based on Nickel Vanadium Sulfide Nanospheres

Yuanyuan Lia, Xin Chena, Yali Caoa, Wanyong Zhoub, Hui Chaia,*

^aKey laboratory of Energy Materials Chemistry, Ministry of Education, Key Laboratory of

Advanced Functional Materials, Institute of Applied Chemistry, Xinjiang University, Urumqi

830046, Xinjiang, P. R. China

^bCollege of Chemistry & Chemical Engineering, Xinjiang University, Urumqi, Xinjiang, P.R. China

*Corresponding author: Tel: +86 9918583083; Fax: +86 9918588883; E-mail:

huichmails@163.com

1 Experimental Section

All reagents used in the experiment were of analytical grade and used without

further purification.

1.1 Preparation of reduced graphene oxide(rGO)

Graphene oxide (GO) was obtained via modified Hummers method [1]. Cysteine

was used to reduce graphene oxide via a simple hydrothermal method. 6 mg cysteine

was dissolved in 30 mL graphene oxide solution (2 mg/mL). Then the mixture were

transferred into 50 mL Teflon-lined stainless autoclave and heated to 160°C for 4 h in

an oven. The obtained product was washed with ethanol and deionized water several

times and freeze-drying for further use. The as-prepared product was marked reduced

graphene oxide (rGO).

*Corresponding author: Tel: +86 991 858 3083; Fax: +86 991 858 8883; E-

mail:huichmails@163.com

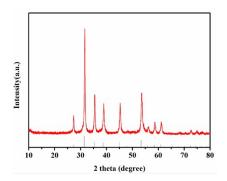


Fig. S1 XRD patterns of products obtained in presence of Ni(NO $_3$) $_2$ •6H $_2$ O at 160 °C with 2.0g TEOA

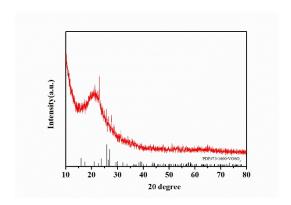


Fig. S2 XRD patterns of products obtained in presence of Na_3VO_4 at 160 °C

with 2.0g TEOA

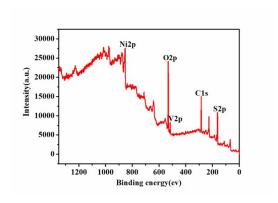


Figure S3. XPS survey spectrum of the Ni-V-S nanospheres

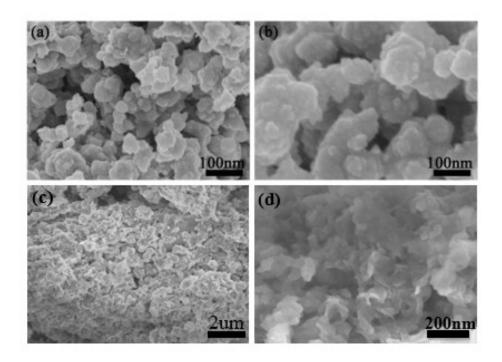


Fig. S4 (a, b) The SEM patterns of NiS_2 , (c, d) The SEM patterns of $VOSO_4$

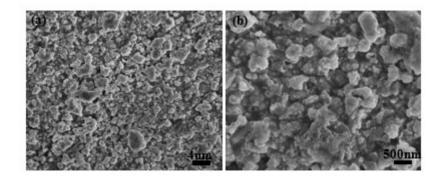


Fig. S5 SEM images without TEOA

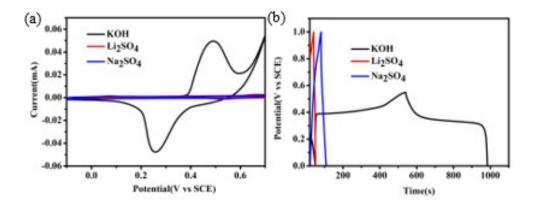


Fig. S6 (a) CV curves in $\rm Li_2SO_4$, $\rm Na_2SO_4$ and KOH electrolyte solution. (b) GCD curves in $\rm Li_2SO_4$, $\rm Na_2SO_4$ and KOH electrolyte solution.

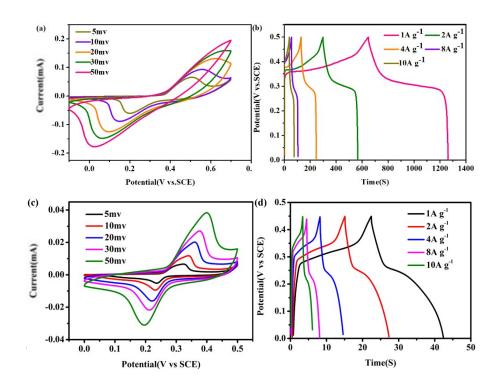


Fig. S7 (a, b) CV curves at various scan rates, and (c,d) GCD curves at various current densities for NiS_2 and $VOSO_4$, respectively

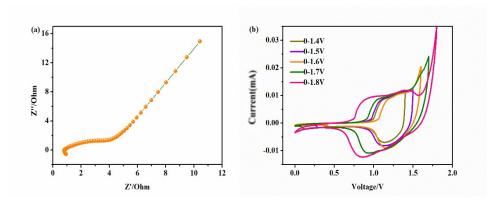


Fig. S8 (a) EIS curves of the samples at the 2.0g TEOA(b) CV curves at a scan rate of 5mV s^{-1} in different voltage windows.

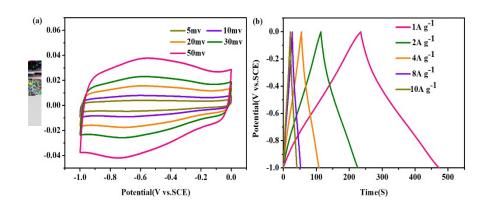


Fig.S9 (a) CV curve of rGO. (b) GCD curve of rGO

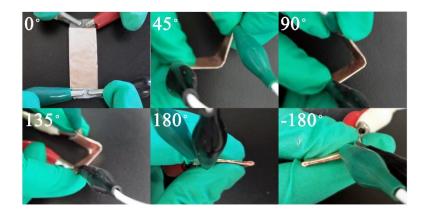


Fig.S10 Digital photos of ASC with solid state electrolyte under different bending

angles $(0^{\circ}, 45^{\circ}, 90^{\circ}, 135^{\circ}, 180^{\circ}, \text{ and } -180^{\circ})$.

Reference

[1] W.S.H. Jr, R.E. Offeman, Preparation of Graphitic Oxide, Journal of the American Chemical Society 1958 **80** 1339.