

Supporting Information

Polypyrrole Nanotunnels with Luminal and Abluminal Layered Double Hydroxide Nanosheets Grown on a Carbon Cloth for Energy Storage Applications

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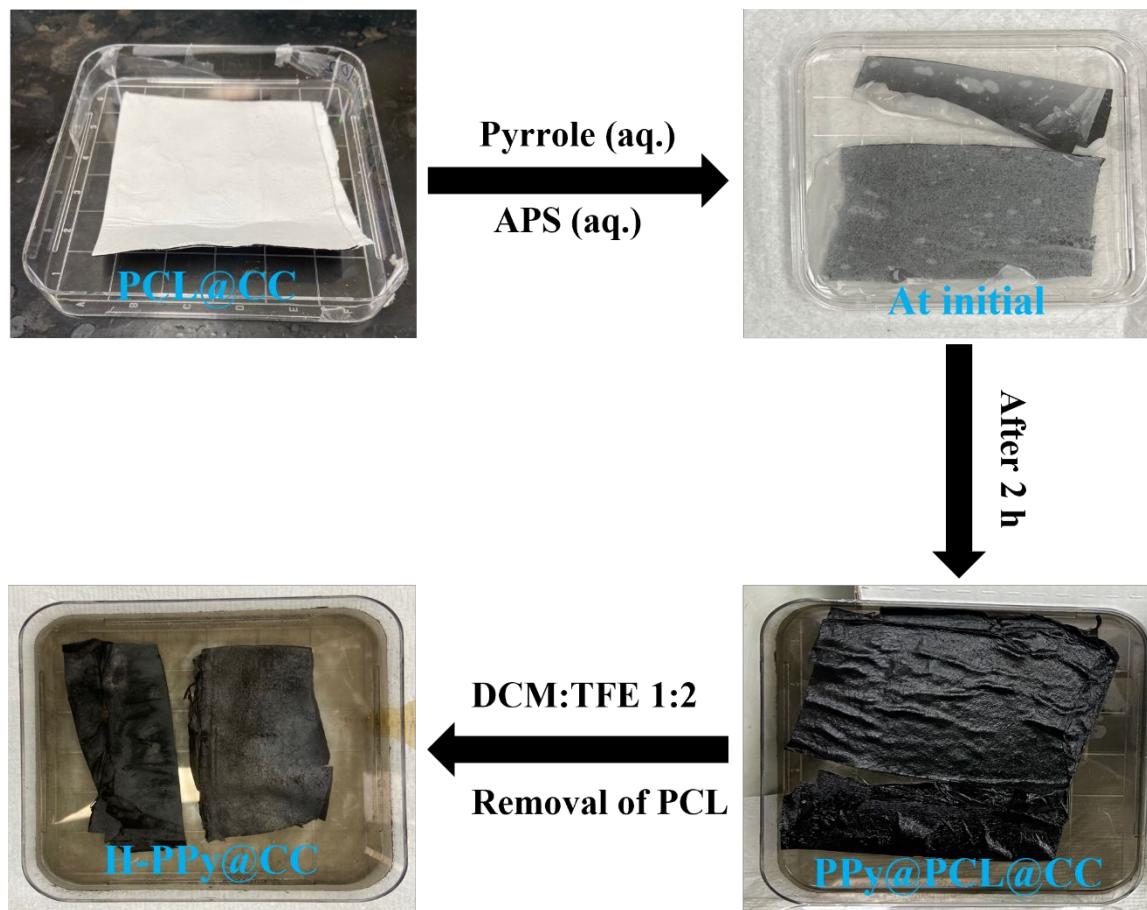


Figure S1. Digital photographs for the fabrication of H-PPy@CC.

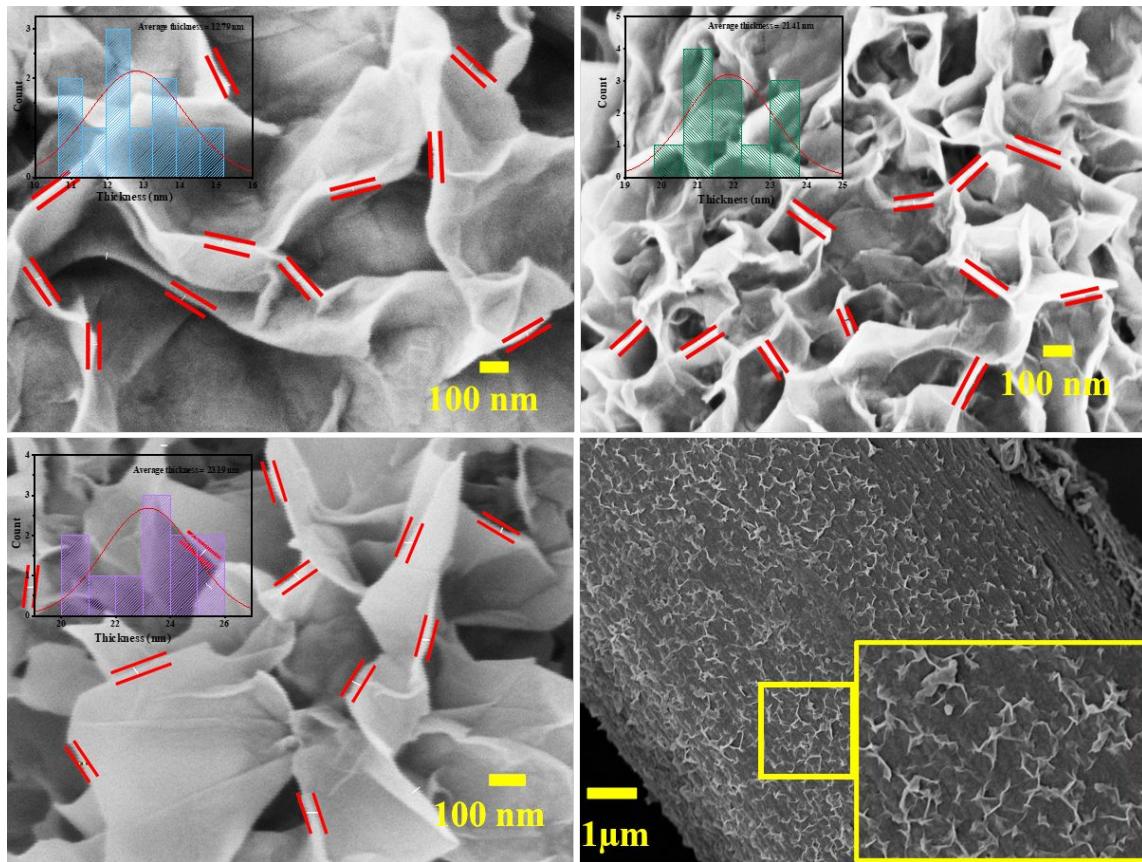


Figure S2. FESEM images of (A) NiCo-LDH@H-PPy@CC (1:1), (B) NiCo-LDH@H-PPy@CC (2:1), (C) NiCo-LDH@H-PPy@CC (1:2), and (D) NiCo-LDH@CC (insets in Figs. A, B and C represent histograms displaying the average thickness of the NiCo-LDH nanosheets).

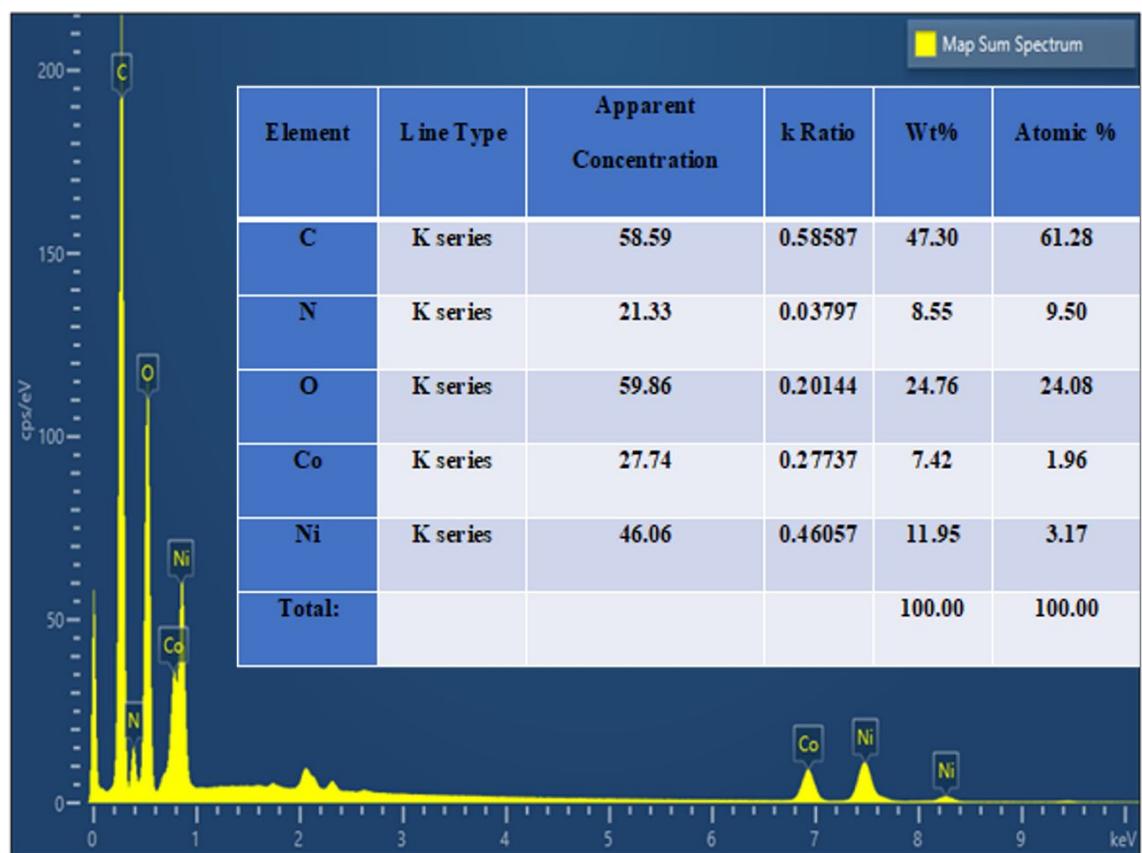


Figure S3. EDS spectrum for NiCo-LDH@H-PPy@CC (inset shows the percentage of elements constituting NiCo-LDH@H-PPy@CC).

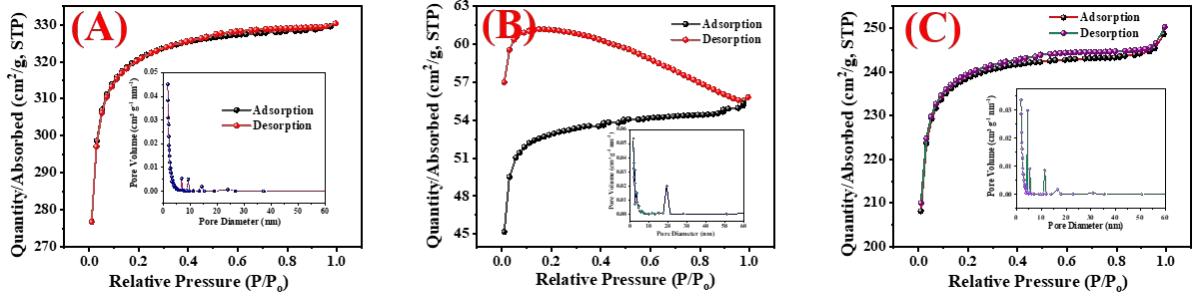


Figure S4. BET analysis of (A) pure CC, (B) PPy@PCl@CC, and (C) H-PPy@CC.

Table S1. BET data for various materials.

S. N	Materials	BET surface area (m ² g ⁻¹)	BJH Adsorption cumulative volume of pore (cm ³ g ⁻¹)	BJH Adsorption Average pore diameter [nm]
1	Carbon Cloth (CC)	1269.2907	0.038948	2.6581
2	PPy-PCL@CC	210.3801	0.008305	3.5663
3	H-PPy@CC	944.8180	0.034902	3.41864
4	NiCo-LDH@H-PPy@CC(1:1)	728.9379	0.039080	4.1183

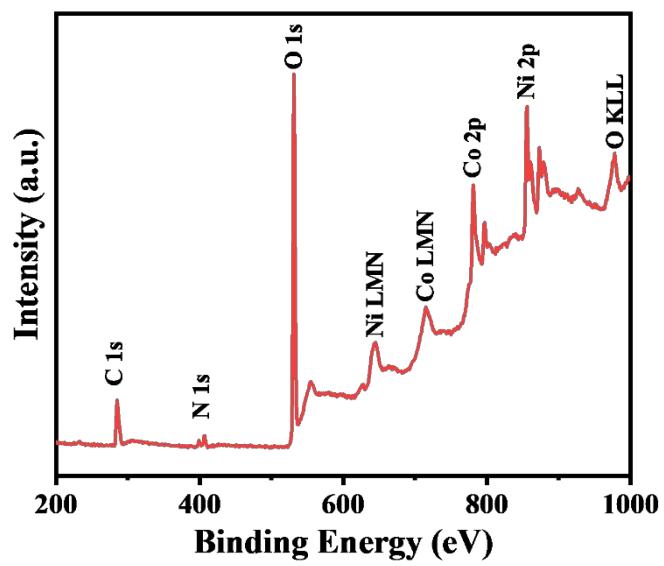


Figure S5. XPS full spectra for NiCo-LDH@H-PPy@CC(1:1).

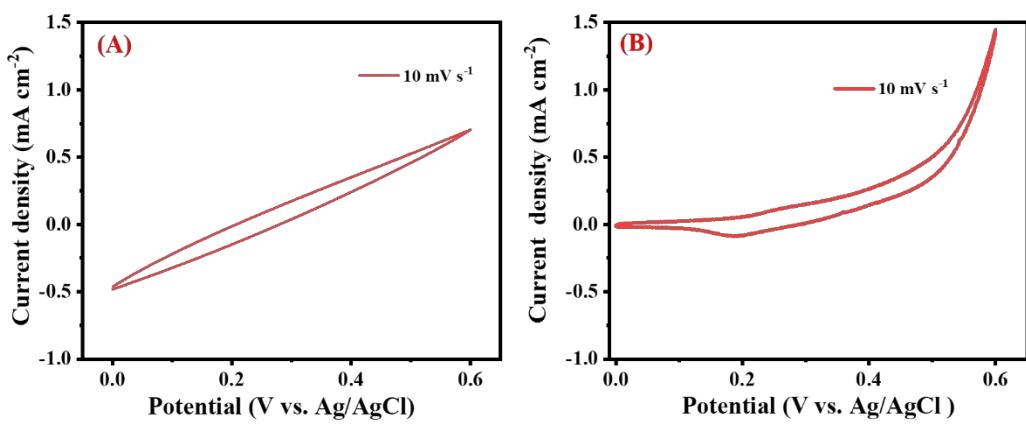


Figure S6. CV curves for (A) pure CC and (B) H-PPy@CC.

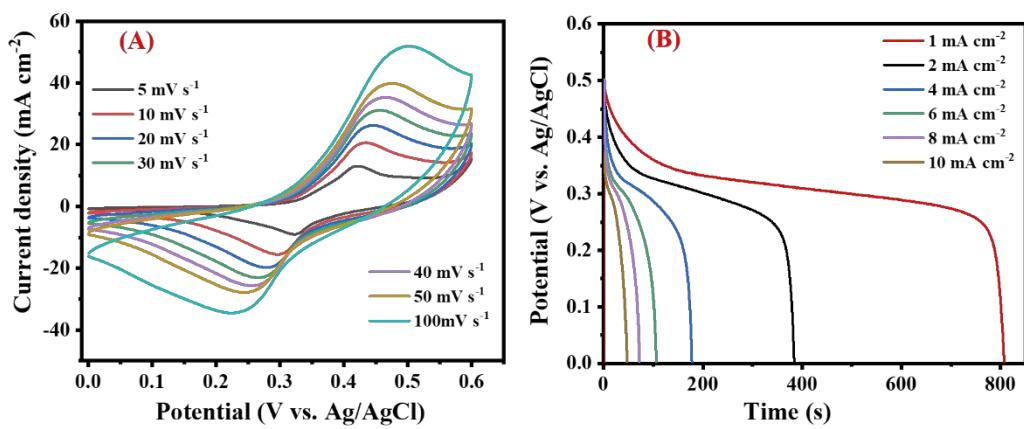


Figure S7. (A) CV and (B) GCD profiles for NiCo-LDH@H-PPy@CC (2:1).

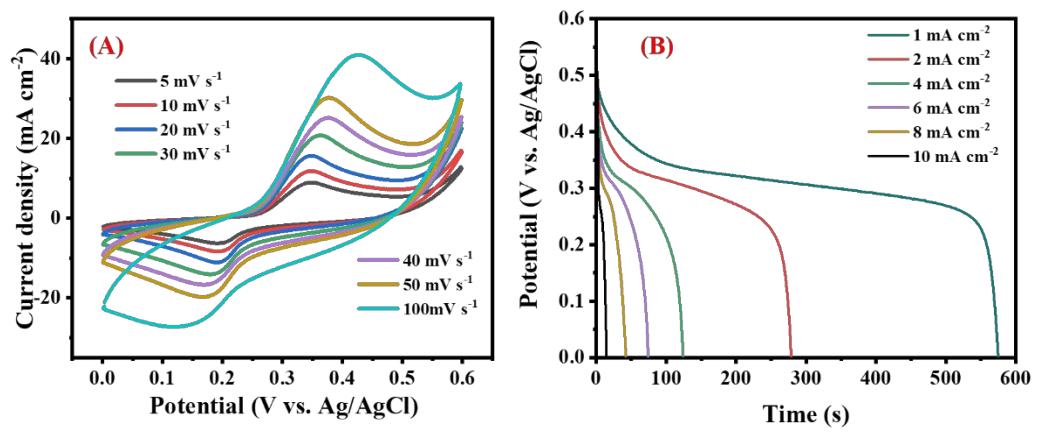


Figure S8. (A) CV and (B) GCD profiles for NiCo-LDH@H-PPy@CC (1:2).

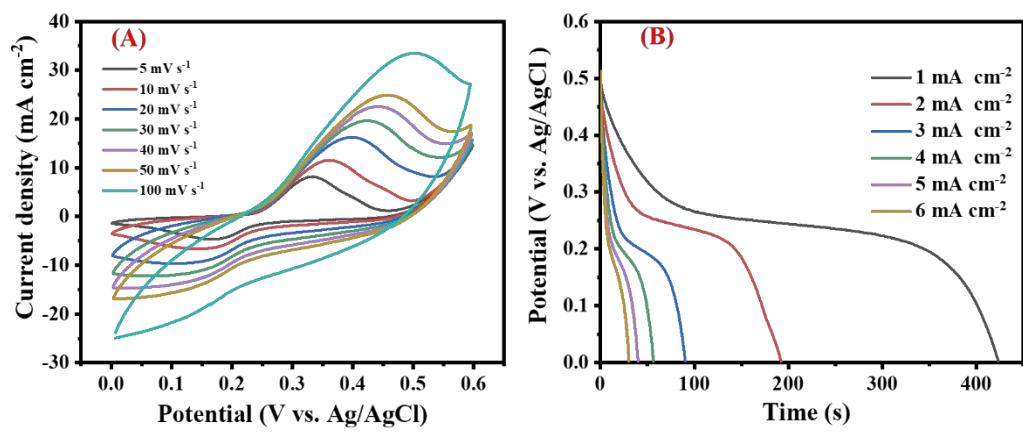


Figure S9. (A) CV and (B) GCD profiles for NiCo-LDH@H-Ppy@CC (SS).

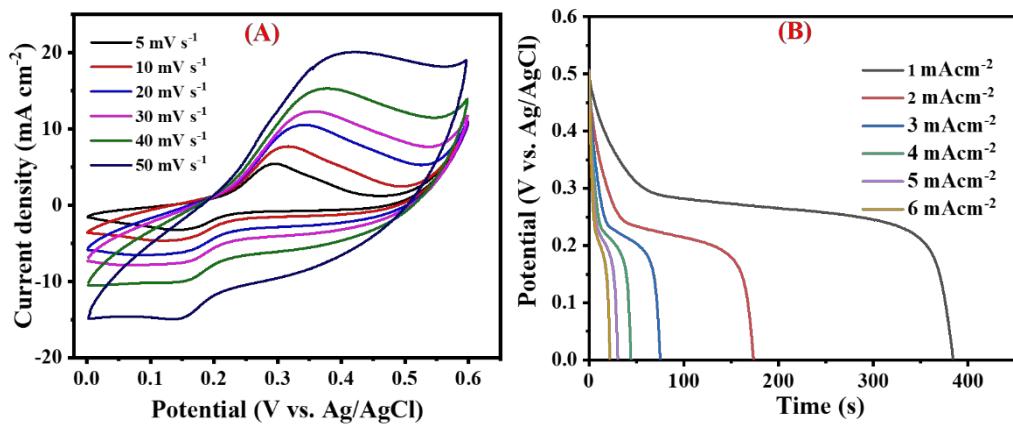


Figure S10. (A) CV and (B) GCD profiles for NiCo-LDH@PPy@PCl@CC.

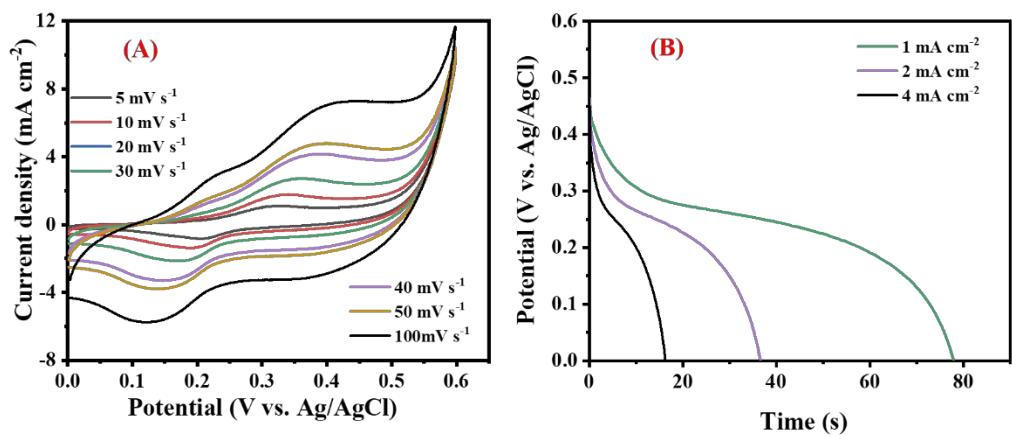


Figure S11. (A) CV and (B) GCD profiles for NiCo-LDH@CC.

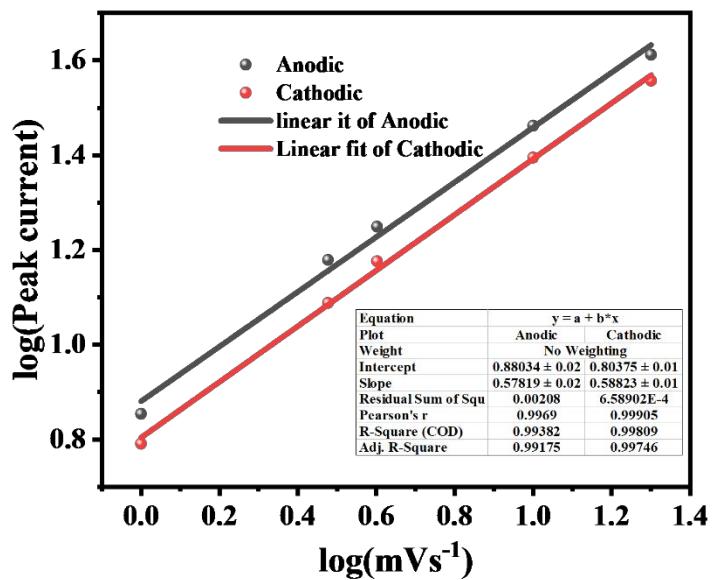


Figure S12. Logarithm of the peak current [$\log(i)$] versus the logarithm of the scan rate [$\log((V))$] for NiCo-LDH@H-PPy@CC

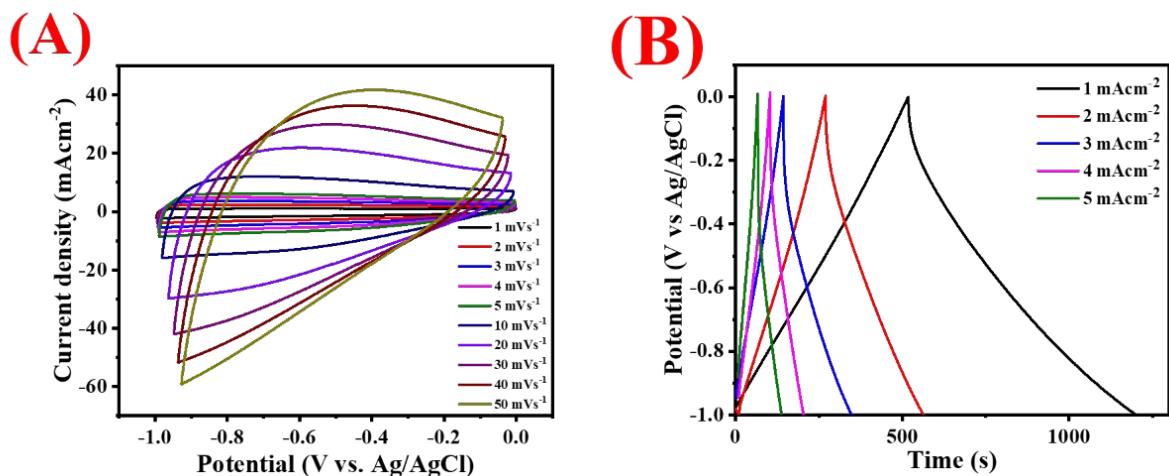


Figure S13. CV (A) and GCD (B) profiles for the negative electrode material (VPO@CNFs900)

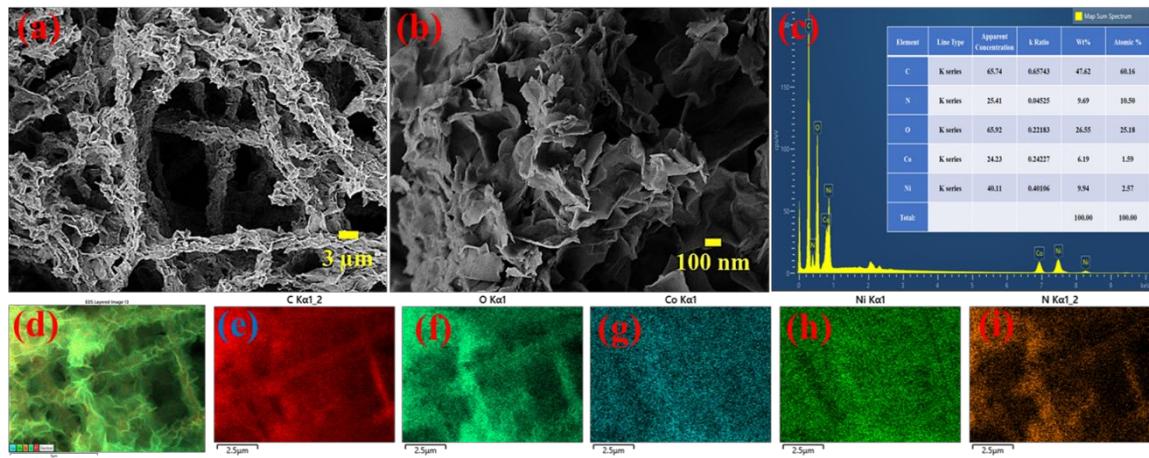


Figure S14. FESEM images of (a, b), (c) EDX and (d-i) elemental mapping for NiCo-LDH@H-PPy@CC (1:1) after stability testing.

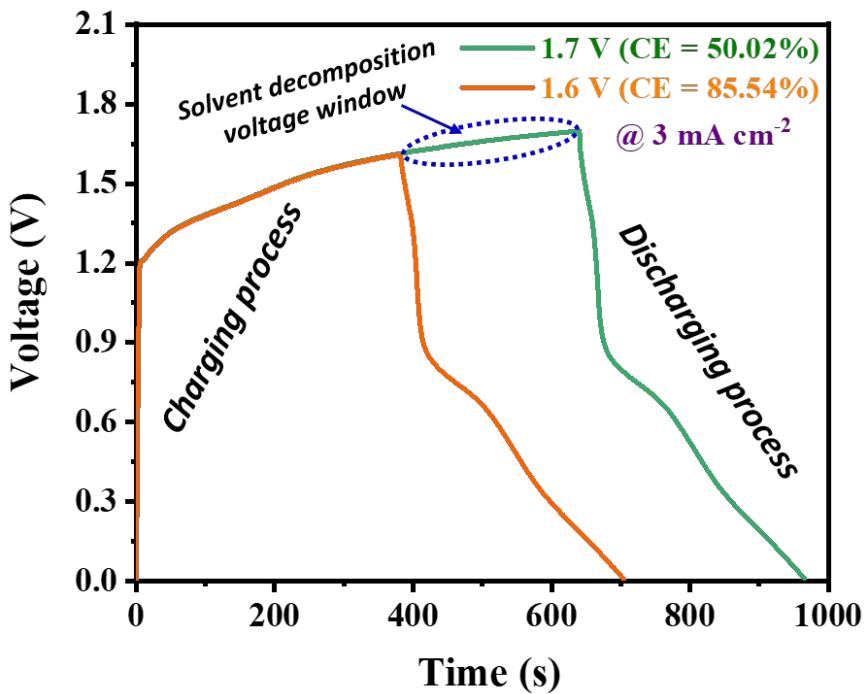


Figure S15. Charging and discharging behavior of ASC device at 6 mA cm^{-2} under the different potential windows

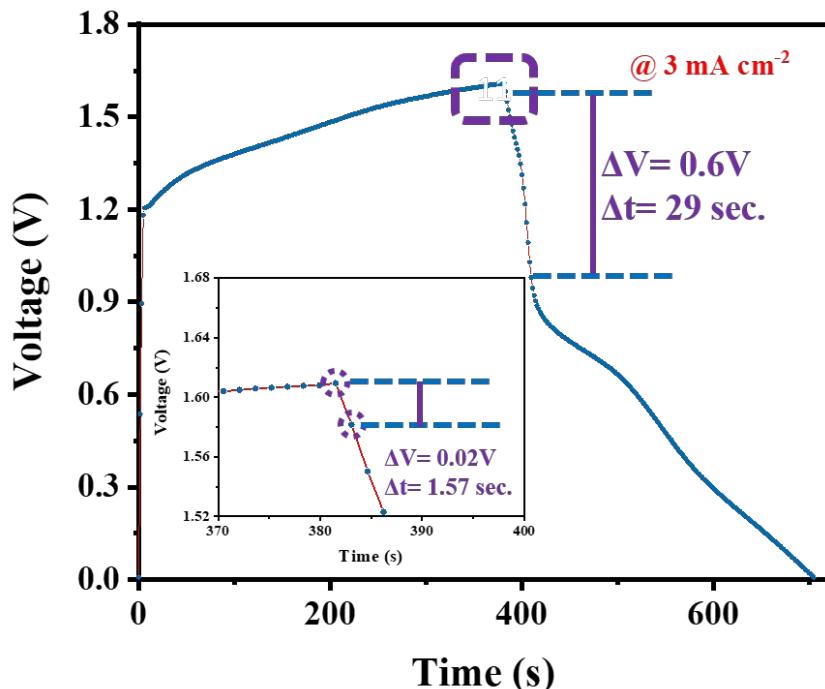


Figure S16. GCD curve of ASC device at 3 mA cm^{-2} under working potential of 1.6 V.

Table S2. Comparison of the capacity, stability and rate capability values obtained for the different electrode materials studied in this work

Electrode materials	Current density (A g⁻¹)	Specific capacity (mAh g⁻¹)	Rate capability @ 6mAh g⁻¹ (%)	Capacitance retention (%)
NiCo-LDH@H-PPy@CC (1;1)	1	149.16		93.4
	2	141.5		
	4	138.6		
	6	133.33	89.4	
	8	126.2		
	10	121.66		
	12	120		
NiCo-LDH@H-PPy@CC (2:1)	1	139.7		
	2	128.8		
	4	111.11		
	6	93.33	66.80	
	8	84.22		
	10	70.17		
NiCo-LDH@H-PPy@CC (1:2)	1	98		
	2	90.86		
	4	74.6		
	6	64.5	65.8	

	8	45.15		
	10	19.11		
NiCo-LDH@H-PPy@CC(SS)	1	80		
	2	70		
	3	56		
	4	40		
	5	33		
	6	26.6	33.33	
NiCo-LDH @PPy@PCL@CC	1	67		
	2	57		
	3	41		
	4	30		
	5	24		
	6	18	26.86	
NiCo-LDH @CC	1	26.1		
	2	20.33		
	4	11.11		

Table S3. Comparison of the specific capacity/capacitance with that previously reported in the literature.

S.N.	Electrode materials	Specific capacitance/capacity	Electrolyte used	Rate capability (A g^{-1})	Ref.
1	NiCo-LDH @H-PPy@CC	149.16 mA h g⁻¹ at 1 mA cm⁻² (1098 F g⁻¹ at 1 A g⁻¹)	2 M KOH	85.25% (1-12) 1 mA cm⁻²	This work
2	NiCo LDH	1537 F g ⁻¹ (0.5 A g ⁻¹)	6 M KOH	77% (1-10) A g ⁻¹	¹
3	NiCo LDH/NCF	855.4 F g ⁻¹ (1 A g ⁻¹)	6 M KOH	91% (1-10) A g ⁻¹	²
4	NiCo LDH/AC	947 F g ⁻¹ (1 A g ⁻¹)	6 M KOH	63% (1-20) A g ⁻¹	³
5	PANI/NiCo-LDH	1845 Fg ⁻¹ (0.5 A g ⁻¹)	2 M KOH	82.1% (1-10) A g ⁻¹	⁴
6	PANC@Co-Ni LDH	1529.52 F g ⁻¹ (0.5 A g ⁻¹)	6 M KOH	94.3% (1-10) A g ⁻¹	⁵
7	NiCo binary hydroxide (1:1)	804 F g ⁻¹ (3 A g ⁻¹)	6 M KOH	-	⁶
8	Ni(OH) ₂ /PNTs	864 F g ⁻¹ (1 A g ⁻¹)	6 M KOH	73.4% (1-8) A g ⁻¹	⁷
9	CoAl-LDH/PPy/Graphene	864 F g ⁻¹ (1 A g ⁻¹)	30 wt % KOH	75% (1-20) A g ⁻¹	⁸
10	CoAl-LDH/PEDOT/Nickel foil	672 F g ⁻¹ (1 A g ⁻¹)	6 M KOH	63% (1-40) A g ⁻¹	⁹

11	NiAl-LDH/PPy/Graphene	845 F g ⁻¹ 2 mVs ⁻¹	1 M KOH	67% (1-30) A g ⁻¹	10
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Table S4. Specific rate capacity, current density and power density of the ASC device (NiCo-LDH@H-PPy@CC//VPO@CNFs900) at different current densities.

SN	Current Density (mA cm ⁻²)	specific rate capacity (mAh g ⁻¹)	Specific Energy Density (Wh kg ⁻¹)	Specific Power Density (W kg ⁻¹)
1	3	40.53	32.42	359.16
2	4	36.7	29.36	477.46
3	5	33.8	27.04	596.18
4	6	30.7	24.56	722.03
5	10	26.5	21.2	1215.31
6	14	25.78	20.62	1630.72
7	18	25.08	20.06	1999.89

Table S5. Summary of some recently published work for NiCo-LDH based ASC devices.

S.N.	ASC Device	Device Window (V)	Energy Density (Wh kg ⁻¹)	Power Density (W kg ⁻¹)	Cyclic stability	Ref.
1	NiCo-LDH@Ni-CAT//AC	0-1.6	23.5	394.6	82% After 10,000 Cycles	¹¹
2	NiCo-LDH	0-1.5	26.3	320	110% after 700 cycles at 100 mVs ⁻¹	⁶
3	4 M-P@NiCo-LDH//AC	0-1.5	18.1	750	77.17% after 5000 cycles at 10 A g ⁻¹	¹²
4	NiCo LDH @ Zn ₂ SnO ₄ //AC	0-1.2	23.7	284.2	92.7% 5000 cycles at 50 mVs ⁻¹	¹³
5	Ni-Co LDH/GNR//AC	0-1.5	25.4	749	96% after 5000 cycles at	¹⁴

					2 A g^{-1}	
6	NiCo ₂ O ₄ -RGO//AC	0-1.4	23.3	324.9	93% after 2500 cycles at 2 A g^{-1}	¹⁵
7	CoMn LDH/PPy//ML G	0-1.5	29.6	0.5	99.5% after 8000 cycles at 5 A g^{-1}	¹⁶
8	LDH/PC-1//AC	0-1.5	18.60	225.03	84.58% after 3000 at 15 A g^{-1}	¹⁷
9	Ni-Co-Zn hydroxide//AC	0-1.5	16.62	2900	84% after 1000 cycles at 2 A g^{-1}	¹⁸
10	Ni-Co Oxide//AC	0-1.3	12	95.2	85% after 2000 cycles at 8 A g^{-1}	¹⁹
11	NiCo-LDH @H-PPy@CC//VPO@CNFs900	0-1.6	32.42	359.16	94.09% after 10000 cycles (10 mA cm^{-2})	This Work

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