## Supporting information

## Double Metal Ions Synergistic Effect in Hierarchical Multiple Sulfide Microflowers for Enhanced in Supercapacitor Performance

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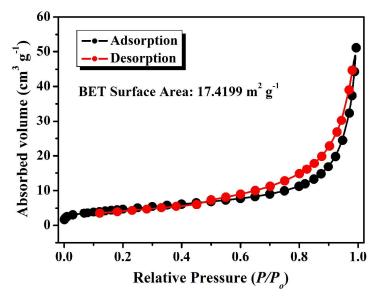


Figure S1. Nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherms of CoS<sub>1.097</sub>.

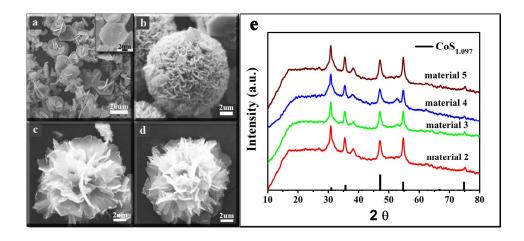
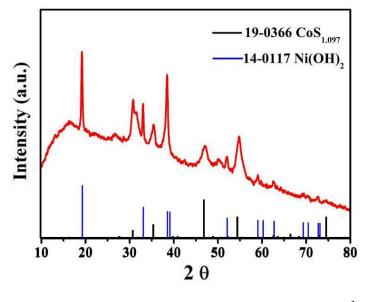


Figure S2. The SEM images of CoS<sub>1.097</sub> which were prepared in (a) 0 mL CH<sub>3</sub>COOH, (b) 0.25 mL CH<sub>3</sub>COOH, (c) 0.75 mL CH<sub>3</sub>COOH,
(d) 1.25 mL CH<sub>3</sub>COOH at 160 °C for 24 h, respectively. (e) XRD patterns of CoS<sub>1.097</sub> with different amount of CH<sub>3</sub>COOH.



**Figure S3.** XRD patterns of materials prepared through cation exchange reaction between  $CoS_{1.097}$  and  $Ni^{2+}$  with Co/Ni moral ratio 1:2 for 3h.

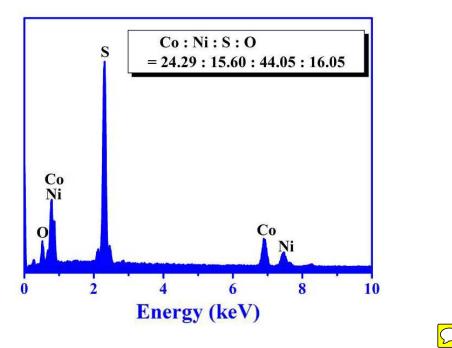


Figure S4. EDX patterns of materials prepared through cation exchange reaction between CoS<sub>1.097</sub> and Ni<sup>2+</sup> with Co/Ni moral ratio 1:2 for

3h

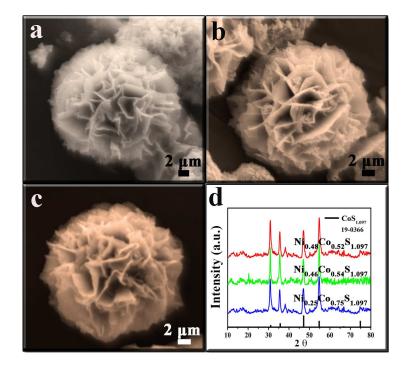
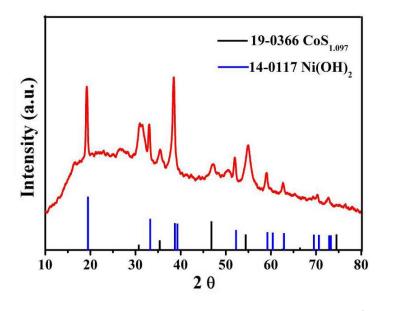


Figure S5. SEM images of (a)  $Ni_{0.25}Co_{0.75}S_{1.097}$ , (b)  $Ni_{0.46}Co_{0.54}S_{1.097}$ , (c)  $Ni_{0.48}Co_{0.52}S_{1.097}$ ; XRD patterns of materials  $Ni_xCo_{1-x}S_{1.097}$  (x=0.25, 0.46, 0.48).



**Figure S6.** XRD patterns of materials prepared through cation exchange reaction between  $CoS_{1.097}$  and  $Ni^{2+}$  with Co/Ni moral ratio 1:5 for 1h.

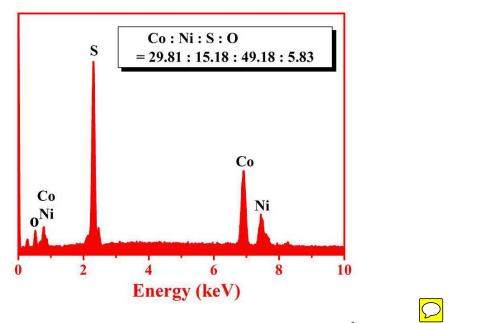


Figure S7. EDX patterns of materials prepared through cation exchange reaction between  $CoS_{1.097}$  and  $Ni^{2+}$  with Co/Ni moral ratio 1:5 for 1h

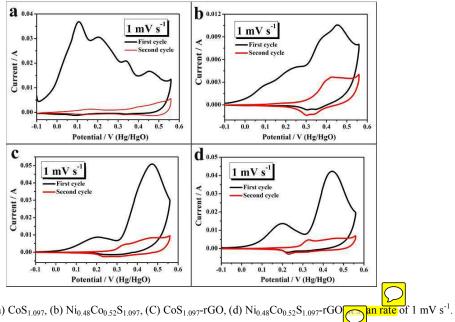


Figure S8. CV curves of (a) CoS<sub>1.097</sub>, (b) Ni<sub>0.48</sub>Co<sub>0.52</sub>S<sub>1.097</sub>, (C) CoS<sub>1.097</sub>-rGO, (d) Ni<sub>0.48</sub>Co<sub>0.52</sub>S<sub>1.097</sub>-rGO

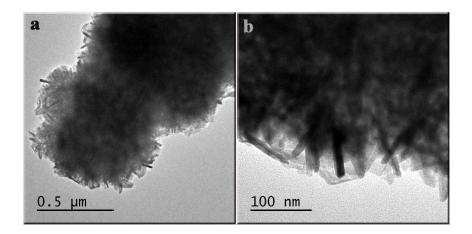


Figure S9. (a, b) TEM images of  $Ni_{0.48}Co_{0.52}S_{1.097}$ -rGO electrode materials.

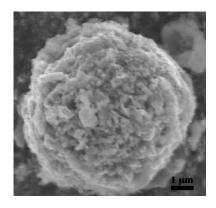


Figure S10. SEM image  $Ni_{0.43}Co_{0.57}S_{1.097}$  after 1000 cycles CV test with a scan rate of 5 mV s<sup>-1</sup>.

The SEM image of  $Ni_{0.43}Co_{0.57}S_{1.097}$  material after 1000cycles CV test is shown in Figure S10. Comparing the morphologies of  $Ni_xCo_{1-x}S_{1.097}$  composite as-deposited (Figure 2a to d) with charged/discharged (Figure S10), it can be deduced that in the charge /discharge processes the microflower transform to microsphere with rough surface structures, the morphology of the electrode material can be largely remained which may be responsible for the phase transformation reaction from  $Ni_xCo_{1-x}S_{1.097}$  to  $Ni(OH)_2$  (or  $Co(OH)_2$ ).

The  $CoS_{1.097}$ ,  $Ni_{0.22}Co_{0.78}S_{1.097}$ ,  $Ni_{0.46}Co_{0.54}S_{1.097}$ , and  $Ni_{0.48}Co_{0.52}S_{1.097}$  electrodes exhibited a remarkable specific capacitance of 186.0, 551.6, 768.6, and 867 F g<sup>-1</sup> at current densities of 0.5 A g<sup>-1</sup>, respectively. The rGO modified electrodes exhibit much higher specific capacitance of 425, 830, 1102, 1152 F g<sup>-1</sup> The specific capacitance of hybrids materials are based on the mass of  $Ni_xCo_{1-x}S_{1.097}$  (x=0, 0.22, 0.46, 0.48). Studies have shown that graphene as electrodes for supercapacitors posses a specific capacitance of 135 F g<sup>-1</sup> at current density of 10 mA g<sup>-1</sup> in aqueous.<sup>1</sup> So graphene will exhibit much lower specific capacitance as the current density increased to 0.5 A g<sup>-1</sup>. Therefore, the value of specific capacitance of 5% rGO is very small that we can ignore.

The mass loading per unit area of active materials  $Ni_xCo_{1-x}S_{1.097}$  in this communication:

materials	CoS <sub>1.097</sub> ,	$Ni_{0.10}Co_{0.90}S_{1.097^{e^2}}$	$Ni_{0.22}Co_{0.78}S_{1.097^{+2}}$
<b>m</b> •(g/cm <sup>2</sup> )₊ <sup></sup>	0.004 <b>5</b> ~	0.0047	0.0040¢
materials@	$Ni_{0.43}Co_{0.57}S_{1.097^{\circ}}$	$Ni_{0.46}Co_{0.54}S_{1.097}$	$Ni_{0.48}Co_{0.52}S_{1.097}$
<b>m</b> •(g/cm²)₊∂	0.004 <b>5</b> ~	0.0043.0	0.0045¢
materials₽	$CoS_{1.097}$ - $rGO_{c^2}$	$Ni_{0.22}Co_{0.78}S_{1.097}\text{-}rGO_{e^2}$	Ni <sub>0.48</sub> Co <sub>0.52</sub> S <sub>1.097</sub> -rGO
<b>m</b> ·(g/cm <sup>2</sup> ).	0.0042	0.0040	0.0041

1 M. D. Stoller, S. Park, Y. J.An, Zhu, R. S. Ruoff, Nano Lett., 2008, 8, 3498-3502.