

Cite this: *RSC Adv.*, 2017, 7, 18447

Designed construction of hierarchical NiCo₂S₄@polypyrrole core-shell nanosheet arrays as electrode materials for high-performance hybrid supercapacitors†

Shaojie Chen, Yefeng Yang, * Ziyue Zhan, Jinlei Xie and Jie Xiong*

In this work, we report the design and fabrication of hierarchical NiCo₂S₄@polypyrrole (PPy) core-shell hybrid nanosheet arrays on Ni foam as a novel battery-type electrode using a facile hydrothermal and electrodeposition strategy. The conductive and electroactive PPy layers are deliberately coated on the backbones of interconnected NiCo₂S₄ nanosheets to significantly boost the energy storage capacity. The resulting NiCo₂S₄@PPy hybrid electrode exhibits an enhanced areal capacity (800 $\mu\text{A h cm}^{-2}$ at 5 mA cm^{-2}) and good rate capability. An aqueous hybrid supercapacitor (HSC) device is assembled by employing NiCo₂S₄@PPy and activated carbon as the positive and negative electrodes, achieving high energy density (60.8 W h kg^{-1} at 200 W kg^{-1}) and high power density (4362 W kg^{-1} at 31 W h kg^{-1}), as well as excellent cycling stability (98.3% retention over 3000 cycles at 20 mA cm^{-2}). Moreover, two HSC devices can easily light 38 LEDs efficiently, demonstrating the great potential of this core-shell hybrid nanostructure toward practical applications in energy storage devices.

Received 26th December 2016

Accepted 17th March 2017

DOI: 10.1039/c6ra28693c

rsc.li/rsc-advances

1. Introduction

With the fast growth of portable electronics and hybrid/electric vehicles in modern society, there has been a rapidly increasing demand for safe and reliable energy storage systems with both high energy and power densities.^{1–4} As we know, lithium-ion batteries and supercapacitors are two paradigm devices in typical energy storage systems. Usually, batteries can store higher energy than supercapacitors due to the intercalation of large numbers of ions into the electrode materials, while supercapacitors can deliver more power than batteries through the fast accumulation of charges on the electrode surface.^{5,6} However, till now batteries and supercapacitors have not been capable of providing plenty of energy and good power densities simultaneously, and researchers are trying to develop new energy storage materials and systems to satisfy the ever-growing energy needs. Recently, hybrid supercapacitors (HSCs) have attracted tremendous attention, since they can bridge the gap between conventional batteries and supercapacitors and exhibit many appealing advantages, such as high power density, improved energy density even comparable to the low end of lithium ion batteries, fast rate of charging-discharging, long service life and safety.^{7–11} Typically, HSCs are composed of

a battery-type faradaic electrode (*e.g.*, Co₃O₄,^{12–14} NiCo₂O₄,^{15,16} Co(OH)₂,¹⁷ NiAl-LDH,¹⁸ Ni₃S₂,¹⁹ Ni_xCo_{1–x}Se²⁰) and an electrical double-layer capacitor (EDLC) type electrode (such as carbon nanotube,²¹ graphene²² and carbon foam²³) as the positive and negative electrode, respectively. Hence, it is highly essential to develop novel battery-type electrode materials with outstanding electrochemical properties, which mainly determines the performance of HSC devices.

Among various battery-type electrode materials, NiCo₂S₄ has intrigued particular research attention owing to the merits of low cost, facile fabrication as well as possessing richer redox reactions and higher electrical conductivity than the single component oxides and sulfides.^{24–29} In the past few years, many efforts have been devoted to further boosting the energy storage efficiency of NiCo₂S₄ by exploring various NiCo₂S₄-based core-shell nanostructures.^{30,31} For example, Xiao *et al.* reported the successful fabrication of NiCo₂S₄@Co_xNi_{1–x}(OH)₂ nanotube/nanosheet arrays on carbon fiber papers with an improved areal capacity of 397 $\mu\text{A h cm}^{-2}$ at a current density of 4 mA cm^{-2} , which is about 3 times that of the pristine NiCo₂S₄.²⁷ In another work, Fu and co-workers reported that the electrodeposition of ultrathin CoS_x nanosheets on NiCo₂S₄ nanotube arrays on Ni foam can achieve a high areal capacity of 592.5 $\mu\text{A h cm}^{-2}$ at 5 mA cm^{-2} .³² Very recently, Niu *et al.* demonstrated the hydrothermal synthesis of NiCo₂S₄@Ni₃V₂O₈ core/shell hybrid on Ni foam to obtain a high specific capacity of 142 mA h g^{-1} at 1 A g^{-1} .³³ Although notable progress has been made by the researchers, the designed construction of NiCo₂S₄-based core-

Department of Materials Engineering, Zhejiang Sci-Tech University, Hangzhou 310018, P. R. China. E-mail: yangyf@zstu.edu.cn; jxiong@zstu.edu.cn; Tel: +86-571-8684-3586

† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available. See DOI: 10.1039/c6ra28693c



shell nanostructures remains challenging, and many of the assembled HSC devices based on these materials still suffer from the less satisfactory electrochemical performance, especially in terms of achieving both high energy and power densities, which largely restricts their wide practical applications.

Herein, we report the design and fabrication of three-dimensional (3D) hierarchical NiCo₂S₄@polypyrrole (PPy) core-shell hybrid nanosheet arrays (NSAs) on Ni foam as binder- and additive-free electrodes for supercapacitors. The interconnected NiCo₂S₄ nanosheets were employed as excellent conductive backbones for docking electroactive materials, while the conducting polymer, PPy in this work, was chosen as the shell materials because of its high electrical conductivity (10–100 S cm⁻¹) and fast redox reaction for charge storage.^{34,35} As expected, the coating of PPy nanosheets on the surface of NiCo₂S₄ can not only facilitate the electron transport in the system, but also provide larger surface area with more contribution of capacity from the shell materials. However, to the best of our knowledge, the combination of NiCo₂S₄ and PPy in an integrated electrode has been rarely reported.³⁶ In this work, the optimized NiCo₂S₄@PPy core-shell hybrid NSAs can exhibit a high areal capacity of 800 μA h cm⁻² at 5 mA cm⁻², and a rate capability of 51.7% with current density increased from 5 to 100 mA cm⁻². Remarkably, the aqueous HSC device based on this material displays a high areal capacity of 1528 μA h cm⁻² at 5 mA cm⁻², and excellent cycling stability of 98.3% over 3000 cycles at a high current density of 20 mA cm⁻². Moreover, the HSC device can achieve a maximum energy density of 60.8 W h kg⁻¹ at a power density of 200 W kg⁻¹, and still retain 31 W h kg⁻¹ at a high power density of 4362 W kg⁻¹, suggesting the great potential of this hybrid electrode for high-performance energy storage devices.

2. Experimental section

2.1 Preparation of NiCo₂S₄ NSAs on Ni foam

All chemicals were purchased from Shanghai Sinopharm Chemical Reagents and used without further purification. The high-quality NiCo₂S₄ NSAs were fabricated *via* a facile hydrothermal process followed by an ion exchange reaction. Briefly, a mixed solution containing 1 mmol Ni(NO₃)₂·6H₂O, 2 mmol Co(NO₃)₂·6H₂O, 12 mmol urea, and 6 mmol NH₄F in 80 mL distilled water was transferred into a 100 mL Teflon-lined stainless steel autoclave, with a piece of Ni foam as the substrate. Then, the autoclave was sealed and kept at 120 °C for 1 h. In the chemical reaction, Co²⁺ and Ni²⁺ ions first reacted with the hydrolysis product of urea to form the Ni–Co carbonate hydroxide precursors. The resulting Ni–Co precursor NSAs on Ni foam were collected and further thermally converted into desired NiCo₂S₄ NSAs through an anion exchange reaction with S²⁻ ions released by Na₂S aqueous solution at 120 °C. The final products were rinsed with distilled water and ethanol successively, and dried in air overnight.

2.2 Preparation of NiCo₂S₄@PPy core-shell NSAs

The growth of PPy on the surface of NiCo₂S₄ NSAs was conducted by an electrodeposition method in a standard three-

electrode cell on an electrochemical workstation (CHI760E). The Ni foam loaded with NiCo₂S₄ was directly utilized as the working electrode, while Pt foil and saturated calomel electrode (SCE) were used as the counter electrode and reference electrode, respectively. Prior to the reaction, the NiCo₂S₄ NSAs on Ni foam were immersed into an aqueous solution containing LiClO₄ (0.3 M) and pyrrole (0.5 M) for 1 h. Afterwards, electrochemical polymerization of pyrrole monomer was performed by an electrochemical oxidation process under a constant voltage of 0.8 V (*vs.* SCE) for 5 min at room temperature. Eventually, the obtained NiCo₂S₄@PPy core-shell hybrid electrode was rinsed with water and ethanol for several times and dried at 80 °C in air overnight. The mass loading of PPy is calculated to be *ca.* 2.4 mg cm⁻², and the total mass loading of the NiCo₂S₄@PPy is *ca.* 4.3 mg cm⁻². For comparison, pure PPy on Ni foam was also prepared in a similar procedure by electrodeposition.

2.3 Fabrication of aqueous hybrid supercapacitors (HSCs)

The HSC devices were constructed by integrating the NiCo₂S₄@PPy and activated carbon (AC) as the positive and negative electrodes, respectively. The two electrodes were separated by a piece of porous cellulose paper in 2 M KOH aqueous electrolyte, and pressed together in a CR-2025 coin cell (denoted as NiCo₂S₄@PPy//AC). Specifically, the mass of active materials on the positive and negative electrodes were carefully matched by balancing the charges stored in both electrodes with $Q_+ = Q_-$.

2.4 Materials characterization

The crystalline structure of the products was characterized by X-ray diffraction (XRD) on a Bruker D8 Advance diffractometer with Cu K α radiation ($\lambda = 1.5406 \text{ \AA}$). The morphology and microstructure of the products were investigated by field-emission scanning electron microscopy (FE-SEM, Hitachi S4800) and high-resolution transmission electron microscopy (HRTEM, FEI Tecnai F20), respectively. The elemental compositions were analyzed by energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDS) with a high-angle annular dark-field (HAADF) detector under scanning TEM (STEM) mode on Tecnai F20. The Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectra were obtained on a Nicolet 5700 spectrometer.

2.5 Electrochemical measurements

All the cyclic voltammetry (CV), galvanostatic charge–discharge and electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS) tests were conducted on an electrochemical workstation (CHI760E) in 2 M KOH aqueous solution. For single electrodes, the electrochemical measurements were carried out in a three-electrode configuration, with Pt foil and SCE acting as the counter and reference electrodes, respectively. Regarding the full-cell devices, the electrochemical properties were explored in a two-electrode configuration with the NiCo₂S₄@PPy as the positive electrode and AC as the negative electrode, respectively.

The areal capacities for the battery-type electrodes were determined based on the following equation:

$$Q_a = It/S$$



where Q_a ($\mu\text{A h cm}^{-2}$) is the areal capacity, I (A) is the discharge current, t (s) is the discharge time, S (cm^2) is the geometrical area of the electrode.

The specific energy and power densities of the HSC devices were derived based on the total mass of active materials on both electrodes according to the following equations:³⁷

$$E = \frac{I \int_{t(U_{\max})}^{t(U_{\min})} U(t) dt}{m}$$

$$P = E/t$$

where E (W h kg^{-1}) is the energy density, P (W kg^{-1}) is the power density, m (g) is the total mass of active materials on both electrodes, I (A) is the discharge current, U (V) is the potential of the device and t (s) is the discharge time from the discharge curve, respectively.

3. Results and discussion

In this work, we present a facile strategy to fabricate the unique 3D NiCo_2S_4 @PPy core-shell hybrid NSAs on conductive substrates, which mainly involves two key steps as schematically illustrated in Fig. 1. Firstly, the high-quality NiCo_2S_4 NSAs were grown on Ni foam through a hydrothermal method followed by an ion-exchange reaction of S^{2-} ions in the solution. In the next step, sheet-like PPy conductive layers were cross-linked from Py monomers and deposited on the surface of NiCo_2S_4 backbones *via* an electrochemical polymerization process, which successfully resulted in the formation of 3D hierarchical NiCo_2S_4 @PPy core-shell nanostructures. We are able to control the coating of PPy layers with different amounts by simply adjusting the electrodeposition time, as demonstrated by the SEM images in Fig. S1.† In this work, we will mainly focus on the NiCo_2S_4 @PPy electrode with PPy layers coated by 5 min, which has the optimized electrochemical properties. It should be mentioned that prior to the polymerization process, sufficient Py monomers were deliberately adsorbed on the surface of NiCo_2S_4 in the electrolyte to facilitate the polymerization process and protect the NiCo_2S_4 backbones from oxidation.

The crystalline structure and phase purity of the hybrid composite were probed by XRD measurement. Fig. 2 shows the typical XRD pattern of the NiCo_2S_4 @PPy hybrid NSAs on Ni foam substrate. The diffraction peaks at 2θ values of 31.6° , 38.3° , 47.4° , 50.5° and 55.4° can be readily identified as the

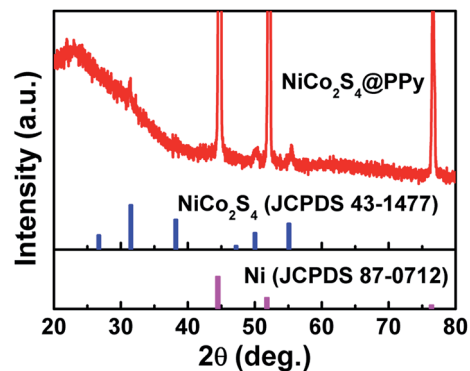


Fig. 2 Typical XRD pattern of the NiCo_2S_4 @PPy hybrid NSAs on Ni foam substrate.

(311), (400), (422), (511) and (440) planes of the NiCo_2S_4 phase (JCPDS no. 43-1477), while the three dominant peaks at 44.7° , 52.1° and 76.5° are attributed to the Ni foam substrate (JCPDS no. 87-0712).³⁸ Apart from these peaks, a broad peak centered at *ca.* 23° arising from the coated PPy phase is also detected, which is distinctly in agreement with the reported literatures on PPy-based composites,^{39–41} reflecting the poor crystallinity of the PPy layers within the hybrid composite.

The surface morphologies of the products were characterized by FESEM. For the pristine NiCo_2S_4 (Fig. 3A and B), it is revealed that the whole Ni foam skeleton has been covered by high-density of NiCo_2S_4 nanosheets with an average wall thickness of *ca.* 50 nm and lateral size ranging from 1 to 2 μm . These NiCo_2S_4 nanosheets directly grown on Ni foam are observed to interconnect with each other to form a 3D porous network with adequate interspaces among them, which can be utilized as ideal conductive backbones to support additional electroactive materials. After the electrodeposition, as shown in Fig. 3C and D, one can see that the NiCo_2S_4 backbones have been entirely wrapped by a thin film of PPy shell materials with total thickness increased to *ca.* 120 nm, forming the desirable hierarchical NiCo_2S_4 @PPy core-shell hybrid nanostructures. Despite the integration of PPy into the composite, the array structures are well retained. Moreover, high-magnification SEM image (Fig. S2†) indicates that the PPy shell materials are in fact composed of many tiny nanosheets, which can be further confirmed by TEM.

Further insights into the morphology and microstructure of the products were revealed by TEM and HRTEM. Fig. 4A shows a typical TEM image of an individual NiCo_2S_4 nanosheet with relatively smooth surface. More details are clearly illustrated by HRTEM. As shown in Fig. S3,† the NiCo_2S_4 nanosheets are observed to possess many crystalline particles and mesopores in them, demonstrating their polycrystalline characteristics. The HRTEM image in Fig. 4B exhibits two sets of visible lattice fringes with an interplanar spacing of 0.34 and 0.28 nm, corresponding well to the (220) and (311) planes of cubic NiCo_2S_4 phase, respectively, as supported by previously reported literatures on NiCo_2S_4 .^{26,42} The TEM image taken from the NiCo_2S_4 @PPy hybrid NSAs (Fig. 4C) confirms that the surface of NiCo_2S_4 nanosheet has been successfully deposited with a layer

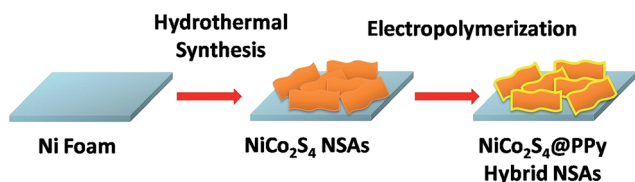


Fig. 1 Schematic illustration of the synthetic procedure for NiCo_2S_4 @PPy core-shell hybrid NSAs on Ni foam.



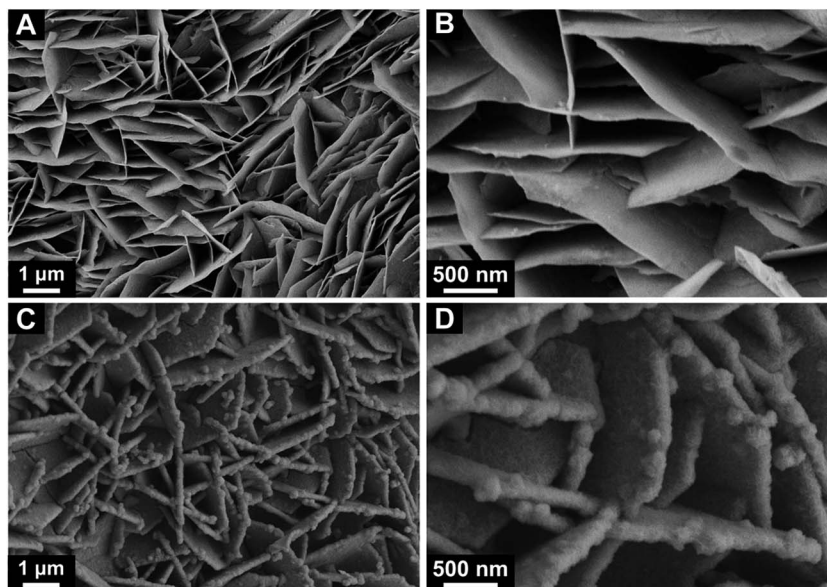


Fig. 3 Typical SEM images of (A and B) pristine NiCo_2S_4 and (C and D) NiCo_2S_4 @PPy hybrid NSAs at low- and high-magnification, respectively.

of ultrathin and interconnected PPy nanosheets, which can provide more electroactive sites and greatly facilitate the charge transfer in the system to boost the energy storage efficiency. HRTEM studies (Fig. 4D) reveal the distinct interface between

the NiCo_2S_4 core and amorphous PPy shells with a layer thickness of *ca.* 30 nm, unambiguously testifying the core-shell heterostructures. In addition, the EDS mapping analysis by HAADF-STEM (Fig. 5) shows that the constituent elements of C,

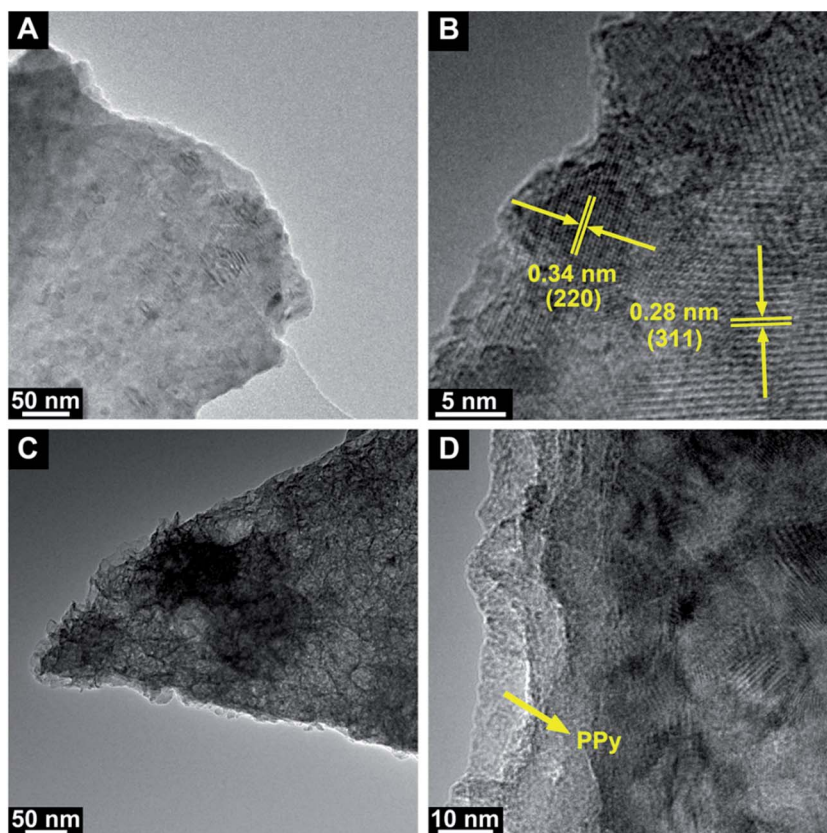


Fig. 4 (A) TEM and (B) HRTEM images of an individual NiCo_2S_4 nanosheet, (C) TEM image of NiCo_2S_4 @PPy hybrid nanosheet, and (D) corresponding HRTEM image revealing the PPy thin layers coated on the surface of NiCo_2S_4 .



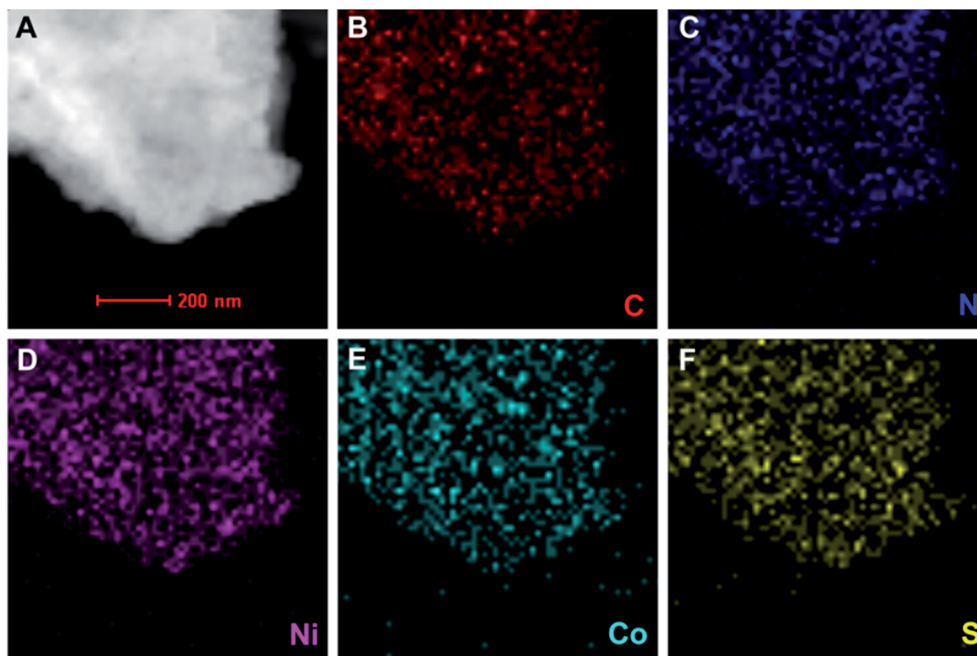


Fig. 5 (A) Typical HAADF-STEM image of an individual NiCo₂S₄@PPy hybrid nanosheet, and (B–F) corresponding EDS mapping analysis.

N, Ni, Co and S can be detected throughout the observed nanosheet region, suggesting the homogenous distribution of PPy shell materials on the whole NiCo₂S₄ backbones, which is consistent with TEM measurement. Moreover, FTIR has been utilized to explore the functional organic groups from PPy layers, and the result is illustrated in Fig. S4,[†] which clearly demonstrates the successful coating of PPy layers on the NiCo₂S₄ nanosheets.

The superior electrochemical properties of hierarchical NiCo₂S₄@PPy core-shell hybrid NSAs for supercapacitors were first investigated in a three-electrode system with 2 M KOH solution as the electrolyte. The CV curves of the pristine NiCo₂S₄, PPy and NiCo₂S₄@PPy hybrid electrodes as well as bare Ni foam were tested at a scan rate of 10 mV s⁻¹ with a potential window ranging from -0.1 to 0.6 V, as shown in Fig. 6A and S5.[†] It should be pointed out that the contribution of Ni foam substrate to the overall capacity can be neglected since there is almost no evident redox peaks from Ni foam. For the pristine NiCo₂S₄, a pair of broad peaks arising from the redox reactions of NiCo₂S₄ in alkaline solution is visible, suggesting the faradaic characteristics of battery-type electrodes,^{8,43} which is quite different from the EDLC-type and pseudocapacitive such as MnO₂ (ref. 44) and RuO₂ (ref. 45) electrodes with nearly rectangular CV shapes. The mechanism of the electrochemical reaction can be attributed to the faradaic redox process of Co²⁺/Co³⁺/Co⁴⁺ and Ni²⁺/Ni³⁺ based on the following equations:^{36,42} NiCo₂S₄ + OH⁻ + H₂O ↔ NiSOH + 2CoSOH + 2e⁻, CoSOH + OH⁻ ↔ CoSO + H₂O + e⁻. After the coating of PPy nanosheets, the PPy shells are able to contribute additional capacity *via* doping/de-doping in alkaline solution.⁴⁶ As expected, the NiCo₂S₄@PPy hybrid electrode exhibits much increased CV integrated area than the pristine NiCo₂S₄ and PPy electrodes, indicating the

largely enhanced energy storage capacity for the hybrid electrode.⁴⁷ Fig. 6B compares the galvanostatic discharge curves of these electrodes at the same current density of 10 mA cm⁻². As observed, the NiCo₂S₄@PPy hybrid electrode displays a much longer discharging time than the other electrodes, further demonstrating the improved electrochemical performance of the hybrid electrode through PPy coating. Fig. 6C displays the CV curves of the NiCo₂S₄@PPy hybrid electrode recorded at various scan rates ranging from 2 to 20 mV s⁻¹. The shapes of these CV curves show no significant changes as the scan rate increases, suggesting that this hybrid electrode is favorable for high-rate energy storage process.⁴⁸ Fig. 6D presents the galvanostatic discharge curves of the NiCo₂S₄@PPy hybrid electrode at different current densities varying from 5 to 100 mA cm⁻². The areal capacities of the NiCo₂S₄@PPy hybrid electrode are calculated from the discharge curves and plotted as a function of current density in Fig. 6E with pristine NiCo₂S₄ and PPy also included for comparison. Within the whole current density range, the NiCo₂S₄@PPy hybrid electrode delivers a much higher areal capacity than that of pristine NiCo₂S₄ and PPy (the areal capacity of PPy rapidly decreases to zero at a current density of 30 mA cm⁻²). Remarkably, the NiCo₂S₄@PPy hybrid electrode displays a high areal capacity of 800 μA h cm⁻² at a current density of 5 mA cm⁻², which is about 2.1 times that of pristine NiCo₂S₄ (383.9 μA h cm⁻²) and nearly 74 times that of PPy (10.8 μA h cm⁻²) under the same condition. This result is also much higher than those reported values on core-shell electrodes on Ni foam, such as NiCo₂O₄@NiCo₂O₄,¹⁵ NiCo₂S₄@MnO₂,³¹ ZnCo₂O₄@PPy,³⁹ NiCo₂O₄@PPy,⁴¹ NiCo₂O₄@PEDOT,⁴⁶ NiCo₂S₄@Ni(OH)₂,⁴⁹ NiMoO₄@Co(OH)₂,⁵⁰ NiCo₂O₄@Co_xNi_{1-x}(OH)₂.⁵¹ Moreover, even at a current density as high as 100 mA cm⁻², the NiCo₂S₄@PPy hybrid electrode still manifests a high areal



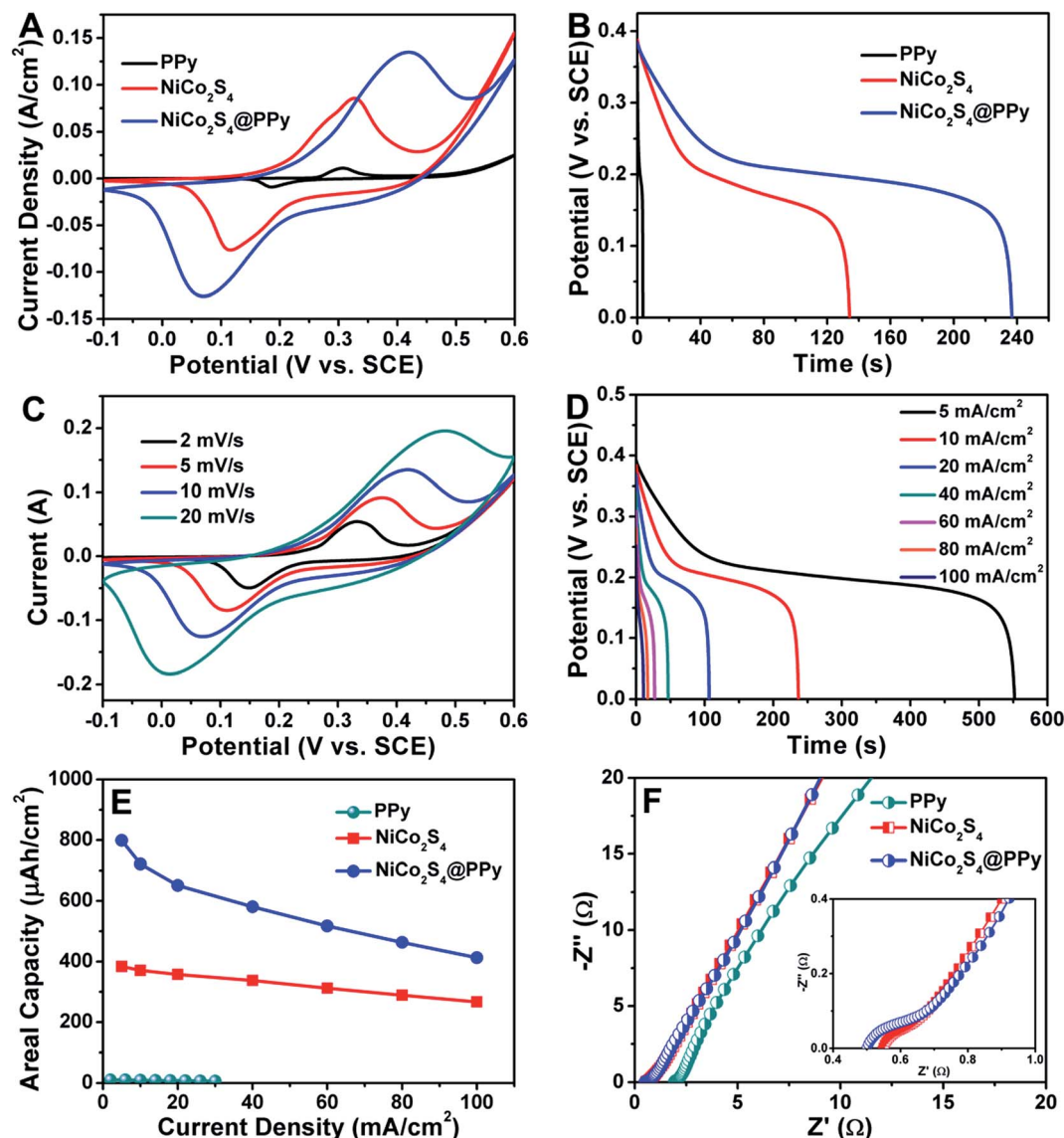


Fig. 6 (A) CV curves of the NiCo₂S₄@PPy, NiCo₂S₄ and PPy electrodes at a scan rate of 10 mV s⁻¹, (B) discharge curves of the NiCo₂S₄@PPy, NiCo₂S₄ and PPy electrodes at a current density of 10 mA cm⁻², (C) CV curves of the NiCo₂S₄@PPy electrode at various scan rates, (D) discharge curves of the NiCo₂S₄@PPy electrode at different current densities, (E) areal capacities of the NiCo₂S₄@PPy, NiCo₂S₄ and PPy electrodes as a function of current density, and (F) Nyquist plots of the NiCo₂S₄@PPy, NiCo₂S₄ and PPy electrodes, inset showing the magnification part of high frequency range.

capacity of 413 $\mu\text{A h cm}^{-2}$ with 51.7% retention of the initial capacity, which is about 1.6 times that of pristine NiCo₂S₄ (265 $\mu\text{A h cm}^{-2}$). The enhanced electrochemical properties for the hybrid electrode can be explained by the integration of NiCo₂S₄ and PPy in such a unique hierarchical structure as well as the distinct synergistic contribution from the core-shell components.

To further understand the superior electrochemical performance of the NiCo₂S₄@PPy hybrid electrode, EIS measurements were carried out in a frequency range of 0.01 Hz to 100 kHz. Fig. 6F presents the Nyquist plots of pristine NiCo₂S₄, PPy and NiCo₂S₄@PPy hybrid electrodes. In the high frequency region, the real axis intercept of the curve indicates the bulk resistance, and the semicircle diameter reflects the charge transfer resistance, while in the low frequency region, the straight slope of

the curve shows the Warburg resistance (ion diffusion resistance).^{52,53} As shown in Fig. 6F, the NiCo₂S₄@PPy hybrid electrode exhibits a decreased bulk resistance than that of pristine NiCo₂S₄ and PPy and a minimized charge transfer resistance, suggesting the improved electrical conductivity of NiCo₂S₄ through the coating of PPy layers. Besides, the very similar slope of straight line for these electrodes implies that the interconnected core-shell nanostructures are highly accessible for ion diffusion into the electrodes. Owing to the fast electron transport and facile ion diffusion kinetics, the designed formation of NiCo₂S₄@PPy hybrid NSAs shall hold great promise as electrodes for high-performance HSCs.

To evaluate the electrochemical performance of the NiCo₂S₄@PPy hybrid NSAs in real devices, an aqueous HSC device was



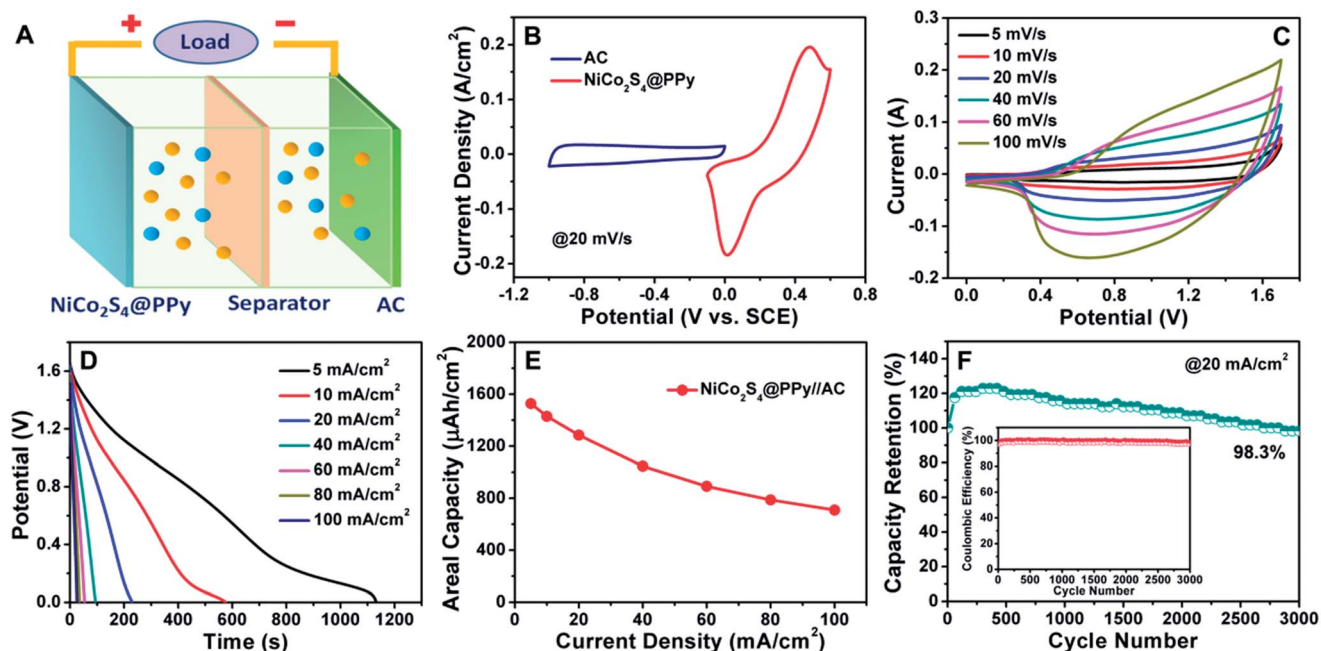


Fig. 7 (A) Schematic illustration of the HSC device configuration, (B) CV curves of the $\text{NiCo}_2\text{S}_4@\text{PPy}$ and AC electrodes at the same scan rate of 20 mV s^{-1} , (C) CV and (D) discharge curves of the $\text{NiCo}_2\text{S}_4@\text{PPy}/\text{AC}$ device, (E) rate capability of the $\text{NiCo}_2\text{S}_4@\text{PPy}/\text{AC}$ device, (F) cycling stability of the $\text{NiCo}_2\text{S}_4@\text{PPy}/\text{AC}$ device over 3000 cycles at 20 mA cm^{-2} , inset showing the variation of the coulombic efficiency during the cycling process.

fabricated by employing the $\text{NiCo}_2\text{S}_4@\text{PPy}$ and AC as the positive and negative electrodes, respectively, as schematically illustrated in Fig. 7A. The CV curves of the $\text{NiCo}_2\text{S}_4@\text{PPy}$ and AC electrodes were first investigated in a three-electrode system (Fig. 7B) with a voltage window of -0.1 to 0.6 V and -1.0 to 0 V , respectively. It can be thus inferred that the as-fabricated $\text{NiCo}_2\text{S}_4@\text{PPy}/\text{AC}$ HSC device is capable of affording a stable operating voltage of 1.7 V . Fig. 8C shows the CV curves of the $\text{NiCo}_2\text{S}_4@\text{PPy}/\text{AC}$ device recorded at various scan rates from 5 to 100 mV s^{-1} , which reveals the combined contribution of a battery-type faradaic electrode and a capacitor-type electrode to the CV behaviors. Fig. 7D displays the galvanostatic discharge curves of the device under different current densities ranging from 5 to 100 mA cm^{-2} . The $\text{NiCo}_2\text{S}_4@\text{PPy}/\text{AC}$ HSC device delivers an areal capacity of

$1528 \mu\text{A h cm}^{-2}$ at 5 mA cm^{-2} , and still retains $710 \mu\text{A h cm}^{-2}$ at a high current density of 100 mA cm^{-2} , as illustrated in Fig. 7E. The cycling stability of the HSC device is very important and also evaluated by repeated charge–discharge tests at 20 mA cm^{-2} . As shown in Fig. 7F, the overall areal capacity of the device increases at the beginning of several hundred cycles due to the slow activation of the electrode materials, and then gradually decays with increasing cycles. After 3000 cycles, the HSC device still exhibits 98.3% retention of the initial value and nearly 100% coulombic efficiency, demonstrating the outstanding long-term cycling stability and good electrochemical reversibility. This fact can be also reflected by the SEM image of $\text{NiCo}_2\text{S}_4@\text{PPy}$ electrode of the HSC device after 3000 cycles, with slightly changed morphology and structure as shown in Fig. S6.†

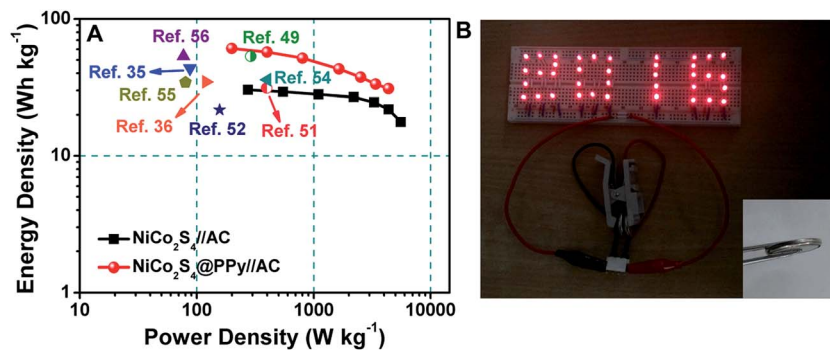


Fig. 8 (A) Ragone plots of the $\text{NiCo}_2\text{S}_4@\text{PPy}/\text{AC}$ and $\text{NiCo}_2\text{S}_4/\text{AC}$ HSC devices, as compared with the values of other reported devices in literature; (B) a photograph of 38 red LEDs driven by two HSC devices connected in series, showing the bright characters of “2016”, inset showing the photograph of assembled coin-cell device.



The energy density and power density are two vital parameters generally used to evaluate the energy storage devices for practical applications. Fig. 8A displays the Ragone plots of as-fabricated NiCo₂S₄@PPy//AC and NiCo₂S₄//AC devices, and data of some previously reported devices in aqueous electrolyte are also provided for comparison. It is worth noting that the NiCo₂S₄@PPy//AC device achieves a maximum energy density of 60.8 W h kg⁻¹ at a power density of 200 W kg⁻¹, and is still capable of retaining 31 W h kg⁻¹ even at a high power density of 4362 W kg⁻¹, which is about 2 times that of NiCo₂S₄//AC (30.3 W h kg⁻¹ at 274 W kg⁻¹, and 17.7 W h kg⁻¹ at 5554 W kg⁻¹). Notably, the obtained energy density of the NiCo₂S₄@PPy//AC device is comparable or even superior to many of the recently reported aqueous HSC devices, such as CoO@PPy//AC (43.5 W h kg⁻¹ at 87.5 W kg⁻¹),³⁵ NiCo₂S₄@PPy//AC (34.6 W h kg⁻¹ at 120.2 W kg⁻¹),³⁶ NiCo₂S₄@Ni(OH)₂//AC (53.3 W h kg⁻¹ at 290 W kg⁻¹),⁴⁹ NiCo₂O₄@Co_xNi_{1-x}(OH)₂/CMK-3 (31.2 W h kg⁻¹ at 396 W kg⁻¹),⁵¹ NiCo₂O₄@NiMoO₄//AC (21.7 W h kg⁻¹ at 157 W kg⁻¹),⁵² NiCo₂S₄@Co(OH)₂//AC (35.9 W h kg⁻¹ at 400 W kg⁻¹),⁵⁴ Co₃O₄@PPy@MnO₂//AC (34.3 W h kg⁻¹ at 80 W kg⁻¹)⁵⁵ and TiO₂@Ni(OH)₂/mesoporous carbon (53.5 W h kg⁻¹ at 77.1 W kg⁻¹).⁵⁶ To further highlight the high energy and high power performance, two NiCo₂S₄@PPy//AC devices are assembled in CR-2025 coin cells and connected in series. As shown in Fig. 8B, the devices can easily power 38 red LEDs with the characters of “2016” brightly after a short time of charging, strongly suggesting the great potential in practical applications as advanced energy storage devices.

4. Conclusion

In summary, a 3D core-shell heterostructure of NiCo₂S₄@PPy NSAs was rationally designed and fabricated on Ni foam through a facile multi-step synthetic approach. With the integration of NiCo₂S₄ nanosheets and PPy layers as the core and shell materials, the optimized hybrid electrode can deliver an enhanced areal capacity of 800 μA h cm⁻² at 5 mA cm⁻² and a reasonably high rate capability with current density increased by 20 times. Moreover, an aqueous HSC device based on NiCo₂S₄@PPy NSAs is assembled, demonstrating the high energy density (60.8 W h kg⁻¹ at 200 W kg⁻¹), high power density (4362 W kg⁻¹ at 31 W h kg⁻¹) and outstanding long-term cycling stability (98.3% retention over 3000 cycles) for the device. Our work provide an effective strategy toward developing high-performance battery-type electrodes for supercapacitors by engineering NiCo₂S₄ and PPy in a unique core-shell structure, and the resulting hybrid nanostructure shall have great promise in advanced energy storage devices as electrode materials.

Acknowledgements

This work was financially supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (No. 51402262), Zhejiang Provincial Natural Science Foundation of China (Key project, No. LZ16E020002), the 521 Talent Project of Zhejiang Sci-Tech University, Program for Innovative Research Team of Zhejiang

Sci-Tech University (15010039-Y), Science Foundation of Zhejiang Sci-Tech University (ZSTU) under Grant No. 13012143-Y, and Zhejiang Top Priority Discipline of Textile Science and Engineering (No. 2016YXQN04). We thank Dr Liqiang Zhang (State Key Laboratory of Heavy Oil Processing, China University of Petroleum) for great assistance with the TEM techniques.

References

- 1 P. Simon and Y. Gogotsi, *Nat. Mater.*, 2008, 7, 845–854.
- 2 W. Li, L. P. Xin, X. Xu, Q. D. Liu, M. Zhang, S. J. Ding, M. S. Zhao and X. J. Lou, *Sci. Rep.*, 2015, 5, 9277.
- 3 W. Hu, R. Q. Chen, W. Xie, L. L. Zou, N. Qin and D. H. Bao, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2014, 6, 19318–19326.
- 4 J. P. Liu, J. Jiang, C. W. Cheng, H. X. Li, J. X. Zhang, H. Gong and H. J. Fan, *Adv. Mater.*, 2011, 23, 2076–2081.
- 5 W. H. Zuo, C. Wang, Y. Y. Li and J. P. Liu, *Sci. Rep.*, 2015, 5, 7780.
- 6 Y. Jiao, J. Pei, C. S. Yan, D. H. Chen, Y. Y. Hu and G. Chen, *J. Mater. Chem. A*, 2016, 4, 13344–13351.
- 7 D. P. Dubal, O. Ayyad, V. Ruiz and P. Gomez-Romero, *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, 2015, 44, 1777–1790.
- 8 T. W. Lin, M. C. Hsiao, S. W. Chou, H. H. Shen and J. Y. Lin, *J. Electrochem. Soc.*, 2015, 162, A1493–A1499.
- 9 H. Kim, M.-Y. Cho, M.-H. Kim, K.-Y. Park, H. Gwon, Y. Lee, K. C. Roh and K. Kang, *Adv. Energy Mater.*, 2013, 3, 1500–1506.
- 10 R. Z. Li, Y. M. Wang, C. Zhou, C. Wang, X. Ba, Y. Y. Li, X. T. Huang and J. P. Liu, *Adv. Funct. Mater.*, 2015, 25, 5384–5394.
- 11 W. B. Fu, Y. L. Wang, W. H. Han, Z. M. Zhang, H. M. Zha and E. Q. Xie, *J. Mater. Chem. A*, 2016, 4, 173–182.
- 12 Y. F. Yuan, X. H. Xia, J. B. Wu, X. H. Huang, Y. B. Pei, J. L. Yang and S. Y. Guo, *Electrochem. Commun.*, 2011, 13, 1123–1126.
- 13 G. H. Zhang, T. H. Wang, X. Z. Yu, H. N. Zhang, H. G. Duan and B. A. Lu, *Nano Energy*, 2013, 2, 586–594.
- 14 Q. Yang, Z. Y. Lu, X. M. Sun and J. F. Liu, *Sci. Rep.*, 2013, 3, 3537.
- 15 X. Y. Liu, S. J. Shi, Q. Q. Xiong, L. Li, Y. J. Zhang, H. Tang, C. D. Gu, X. L. Wang and J. P. Tu, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2013, 5, 8790–8795.
- 16 L. Huang, D. C. Chen, Y. Ding, S. Feng, Z. L. Wang and M. L. Liu, *Nano Lett.*, 2013, 13, 3135–3139.
- 17 R. T. Wang, X. B. Yan, J. W. Lang, Z. M. Zheng and P. Zhang, *J. Mater. Chem. A*, 2014, 2, 12724–12732.
- 18 M. Li, F. Liu, J. P. Cheng, J. Ying and X. B. Zhang, *J. Alloys Compd.*, 2015, 635, 225–232.
- 19 C. S. Dai, P. Y. Chien, J. Y. Lin, S. W. Chou, W. K. Wu, P. H. Li, K. Y. Wu and T. W. Lin, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2013, 5, 12168–12174.
- 20 H. Chen, S. Chen, M. Fan, C. Li, D. Chen, G. Tian and K. Shu, *J. Mater. Chem. A*, 2015, 3, 23653–23659.
- 21 B. S. Mao, Z. H. Wen, Z. Bo, J. B. Chang, X. K. Huang and J. H. Chen, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2014, 6, 9881–9889.
- 22 L. L. Zhang, X. Zhao, M. D. Stoller, Y. W. Zhu, H. X. Ji, S. Murali, Y. P. Wu, S. Perales, B. Clevenger and R. S. Ruoff, *Nano Lett.*, 2012, 12, 1806–1812.



- 23 B. You, J. H. Jiang and S. J. Fan, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2014, **6**, 15302–15308.
- 24 X. M. Li, Q. G. Li, Y. Wu, M. C. Rui and H. B. Zeng, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2015, **7**, 19316–19323.
- 25 L. F. Shen, L. Yu, H. B. Wu, X. Y. Yu, X. G. Zhang and X. W. Lou, *Nat. Commun.*, 2015, **6**, 6694.
- 26 H. C. Chen, J. J. Jiang, L. Zhang, D. D. Xia, Y. D. Zhao, D. Q. Guo, T. Qi and H. Z. Wan, *J. Power Sources*, 2014, **254**, 249–257.
- 27 J. W. Xiao, L. Wan, S. H. Yang, F. Xiao and S. Wang, *Nano Lett.*, 2014, **14**, 831–838.
- 28 R. Zou, Z. Zhang, M. F. Yuen, M. Sun, J. Hu, C.-S. Lee and W. Zhang, *NPG Asia Mater.*, 2015, **7**, e195.
- 29 R. Zou, M. F. Yuen, L. Yu, J. Hu, C.-S. Lee and W. Zhang, *Sci. Rep.*, 2016, **6**, 20264.
- 30 H. Z. Wan, J. Liu, Y. J. Ruan, L. Lv, L. Peng, X. Ji, L. Miao and J. J. Jiang, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2015, **7**, 15840–15847.
- 31 K. B. Xu, Q. L. Ren, Q. Liu, W. Y. Li, R. J. Zou and J. Q. Hu, *RSC Adv.*, 2015, **5**, 44642–44647.
- 32 W. B. Fu, C. H. Zhao, W. H. Han, Y. Liu, H. Zhao, Y. F. Ma and E. Q. Xie, *J. Mater. Chem. A*, 2015, **3**, 10492–10497.
- 33 L. Y. Niu, Y. D. Wang, F. P. Ruan, C. Shen, S. Shan, M. Xu, Z. K. Sun, C. Li, X. J. Liu and Y. Y. Gong, *J. Mater. Chem. A*, 2016, **4**, 5669–5677.
- 34 D. Z. Kong, W. N. Ren, C. W. Cheng, Y. Wang, Z. X. Huang and H. Y. Yang, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2015, **7**, 21334–21346.
- 35 C. Zhou, Y. W. Zhang, Y. Y. Li and J. P. Liu, *Nano Lett.*, 2013, **13**, 2078–2085.
- 36 M. L. Yan, Y. D. Yao, J. Q. Wen, L. Long, M. L. Kong, G. G. Zhang, X. M. Liao, G. F. Yin and Z. B. Huang, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2016, **8**, 24525–24535.
- 37 A. Laheear, P. Przygocki, Q. Abbas and F. Beguin, *Electrochem. Commun.*, 2015, **60**, 21–25.
- 38 W. Kong, C. C. Lu, W. Zhang, J. Pub and Z. H. Wang, *J. Mater. Chem. A*, 2015, **3**, 12452–12460.
- 39 T. T. Chen, Y. Fan, G. N. Wang, Q. Yang and R. X. Yang, *RSC Adv.*, 2015, **5**, 74523–74530.
- 40 H. Peng, G. F. Ma, K. J. Sun, J. J. Mu, H. Wang and Z. Q. Lei, *J. Mater. Chem. A*, 2014, **2**, 3303–3307.
- 41 J. Hu, M. C. Li, F. C. Lv, M. Y. Yang, P. P. Tao, Y. G. Tang, H. T. Liu and Z. G. Lu, *J. Power Sources*, 2015, **294**, 120–127.
- 42 D. P. Cai, D. D. Wang, C. X. Wang, B. Liu, L. L. Wang, Y. Liu, Q. H. Li and T. H. Wang, *Electrochim. Acta*, 2015, **151**, 35–41.
- 43 T. Brousse, D. Belanger and J. W. Long, *J. Electrochem. Soc.*, 2015, **162**, A5185–A5189.
- 44 Y. Liu, X. Y. Cai, B. F. Luo, M. Yan, J. H. Jiang and W. D. Shi, *Carbon*, 2016, **107**, 426–432.
- 45 Z. S. Wu, D. W. Wang, W. Ren, J. Zhao, G. Zhou, F. Li and H. M. Cheng, *Adv. Funct. Mater.*, 2010, **20**, 3595–3602.
- 46 K. B. Xu, X. J. Huang, Q. Liu, R. J. Zou, W. Y. Li, X. J. Liu, S. J. Li, J. M. Yang and J. Q. Hu, *J. Mater. Chem. A*, 2014, **2**, 16731–16739.
- 47 N. Jabeen, Q. Y. Xia, M. Yang and H. Xia, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2016, **8**, 6093–6100.
- 48 R. J. Zou, Z. Y. Zhang, M. F. Yuen, J. Q. Hu, C. S. Lee and W. J. Zhang, *Sci. Rep.*, 2015, **5**, 7862.
- 49 Y. F. Yang, D. Cheng, S. J. Chen, Y. L. Guan and J. Xiong, *Electrochim. Acta*, 2016, **193**, 116–127.
- 50 W. J. Ren, D. Guo, M. Zhuo, B. K. Guan, D. Zhang and Q. H. Li, *RSC Adv.*, 2015, **5**, 21881–21887.
- 51 K. B. Xu, R. J. Zou, W. Y. Li, Q. Liu, X. J. Liu, L. An and J. Q. Hu, *J. Mater. Chem. A*, 2014, **2**, 10090–10097.
- 52 D. Cheng, Y. F. Yang, J. L. Xie, C. J. Fang, G. Q. Zhang and J. Xiong, *J. Mater. Chem. A*, 2015, **3**, 14348–14357.
- 53 L. Mei, T. Yang, C. Xu, M. Zhang, L. B. Chen, Q. H. Li and T. H. Wang, *Nano Energy*, 2014, **3**, 36–45.
- 54 R. Li, S. L. Wang, Z. C. Huang, F. X. Lu and T. B. He, *J. Power Sources*, 2016, **312**, 156–164.
- 55 L. J. Han, P. Y. Tang and L. Zhang, *Nano Energy*, 2014, **7**, 42–51.
- 56 Q. Ke, M. Zheng, H. Liu, C. Guan, L. Mao and J. Wang, *Sci. Rep.*, 2015, **5**, 13940.

