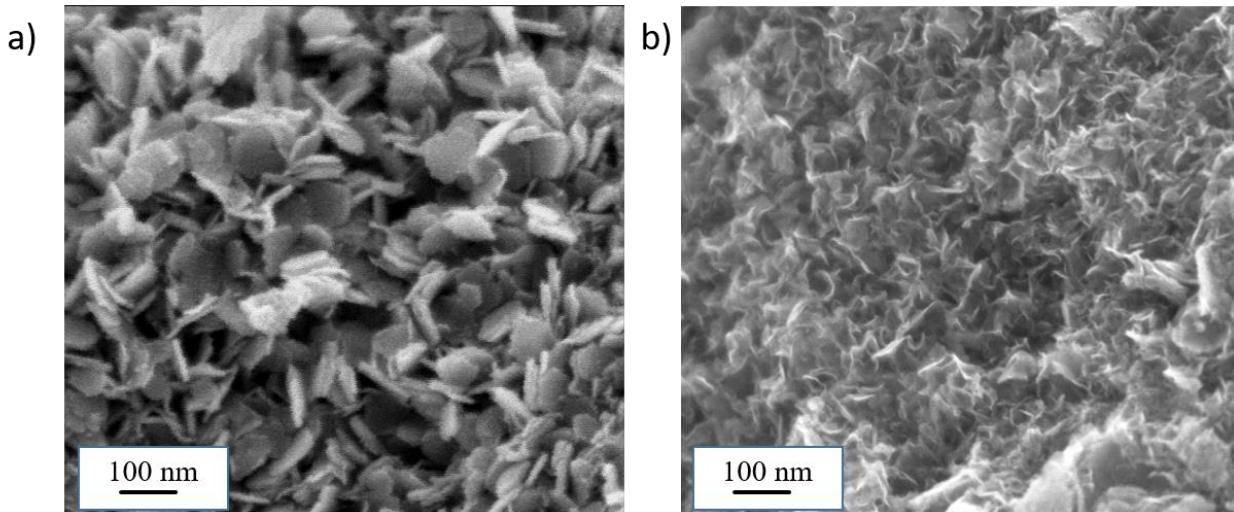


*Supplementary Information*

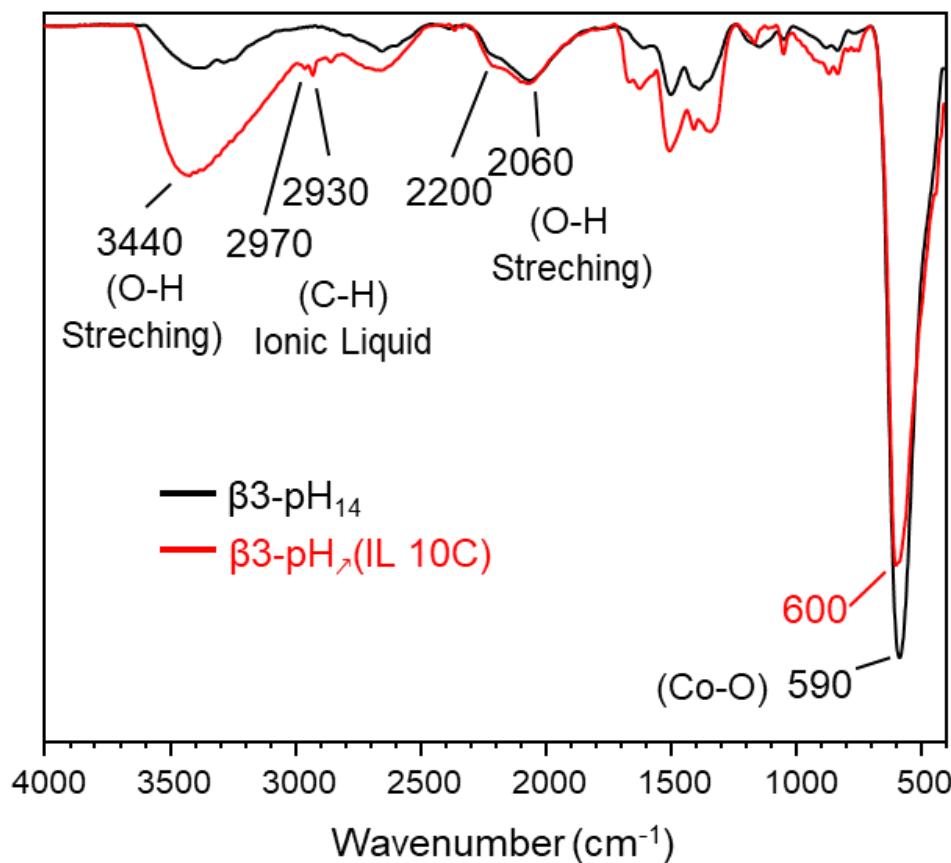
# Controlled Nanostructuration of Cobalt Oxyhydroxide Electrode Material for Hybrid Supercapacitors

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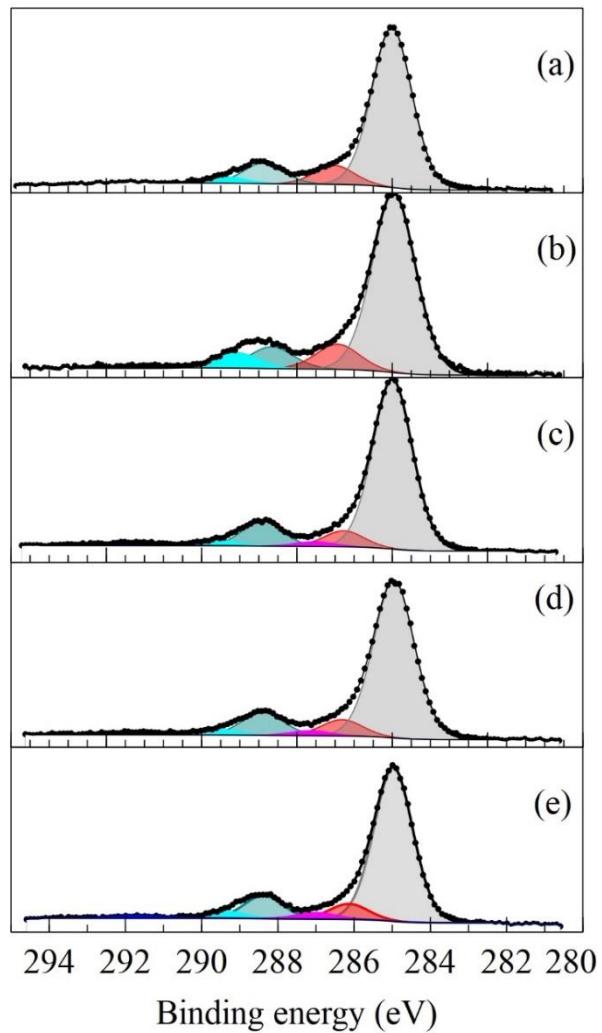
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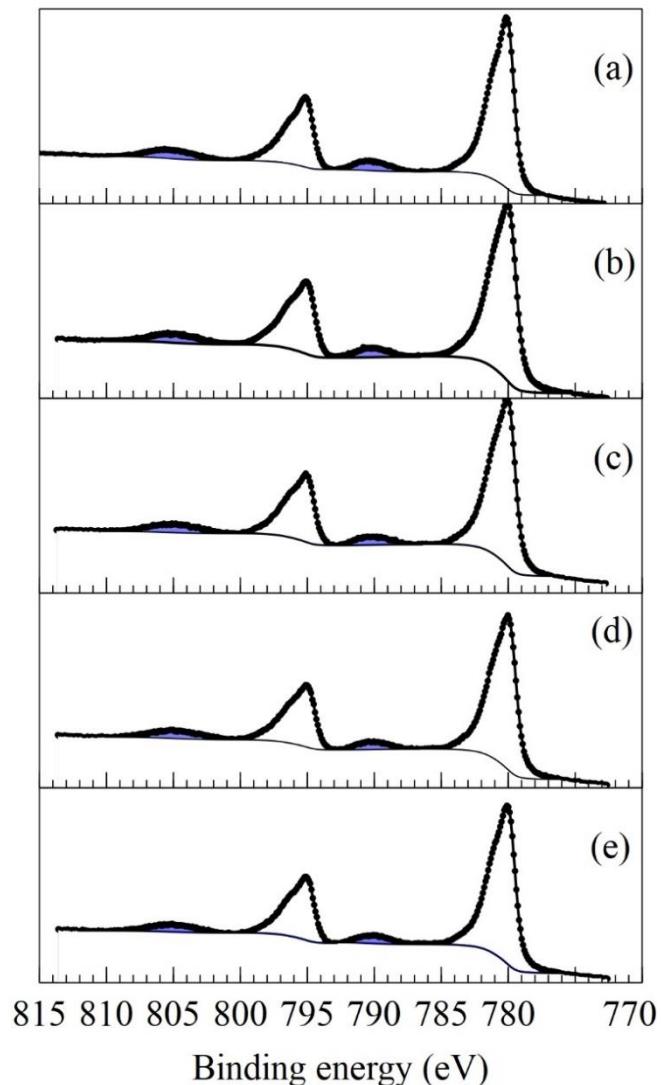
**Figure S1.** SEM images of a)  $\beta$ 3-pH<sub>14</sub> and b)  $\beta$ 3-pH<sub>7</sub>. On these new images we can clearly see the platelets like particles for  $\beta$ 3-pH<sub>14</sub> whereas  $\beta$ 3-pH<sub>7</sub> particles are smaller and more wavy.



**Figure S2.** Infrared spectra of  $\beta_3\text{-pH}_{14}$  (black curve) and  $\beta_3\text{-pH}_7(\text{IL } 10\text{C})$  (red curve). The bands at 2930 and 2970 cm<sup>-1</sup> are attributed to v<sub>C-H</sub> bonds from the alkyl chain of imidazolium and confirm the presence of ionic liquid. Additionally, the more intense band with a maximum at 3440 cm<sup>-1</sup> (attributed to O-H stretching of water) for  $\beta_3\text{-pH}_7(\text{IL } 10\text{C})$  compared to  $\beta_3\text{-pH}_{14}$  can be linked to a higher amount of water (adsorbed or structural water) as expected for the elementary analysis.

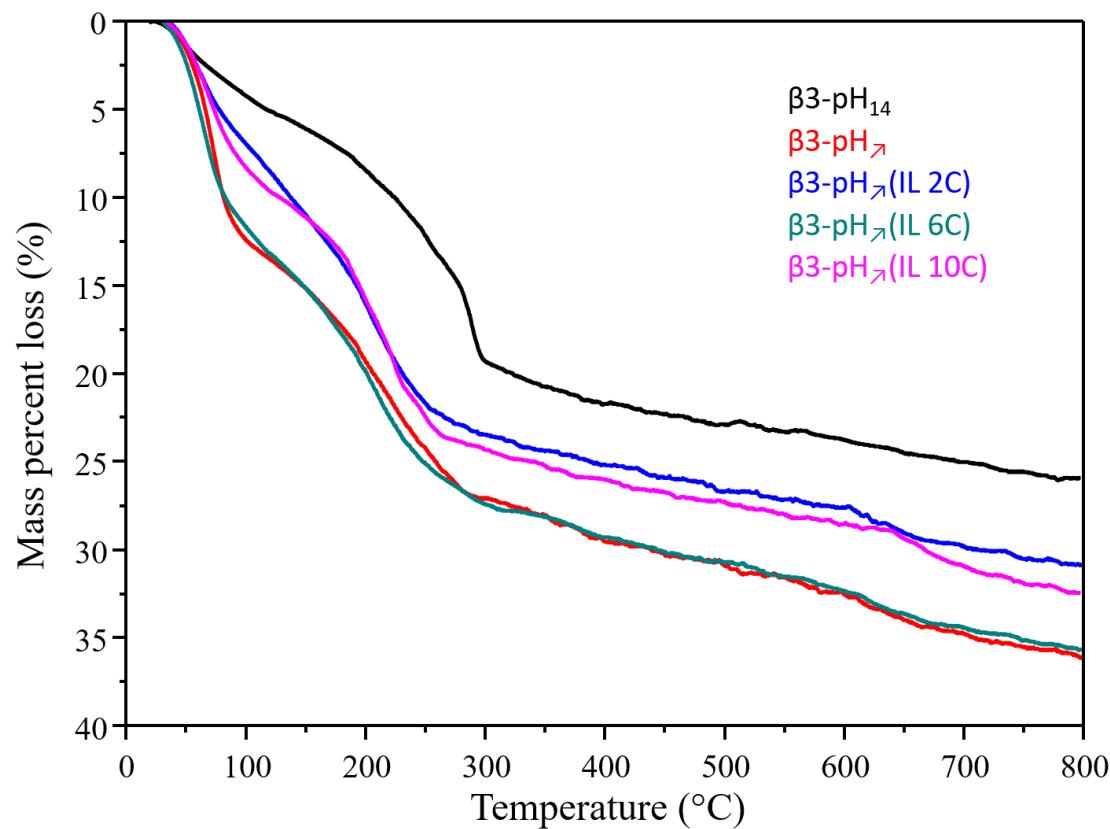


**Figure S3.** C 1s core peaks spectra a)  $\beta$ 3-pH<sub>14</sub>, b)  $\beta$ 3-pH<sub>7</sub>, c)  $\beta$ 3-pH<sub>7</sub>(IL 2C), d)  $\beta$ 3-pH<sub>7</sub>(IL 6C) and e)  $\beta$ 3-pH<sub>7</sub>(IL 10C).

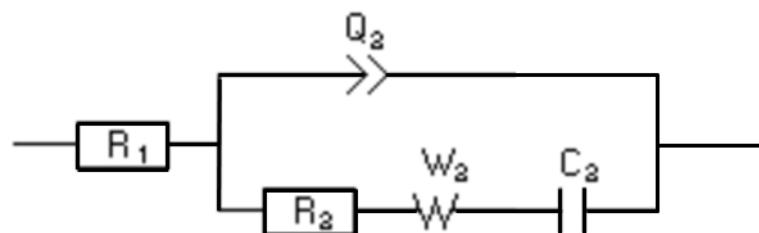


**Figure S4.** Co 2p core peaks spectra a)  $\beta$ 3-pH<sub>14</sub>, b)  $\beta$ 3-pH<sub>></sub>, c)  $\beta$ 3-pH<sub>></sub>(IL 2C), d)  $\beta$ 3-pH<sub>></sub>(IL 6C) and e)  $\beta$ 3-pH<sub>></sub>(IL 10C).

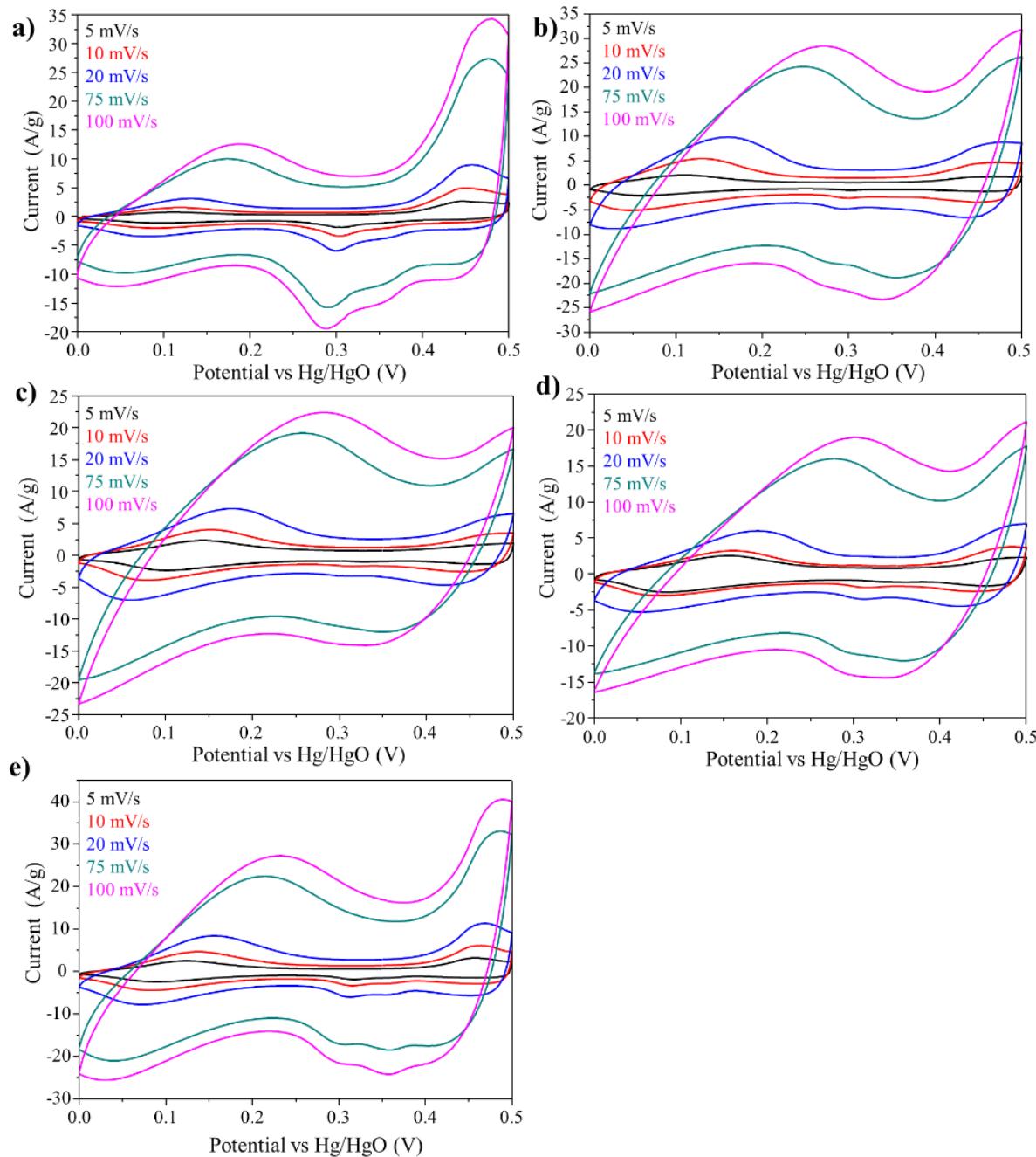
The O 1s spectrum (not shown here) can be decomposed into three components at 529.5 eV, 531.2 eV and 533.3 eV. The component at 529.5 eV is assigned to the O<sup>2-</sup> of oxide part of the material and the component at 531.2 eV to the hydroxyl groups of bulk and adsorbed species. The last component at 533.3 eV is resulting from the presence of water. The detection of Na in the sample is due to the presence of a few sodium atoms between the nanosheets and also to the synthesis conditions (see experimental part).



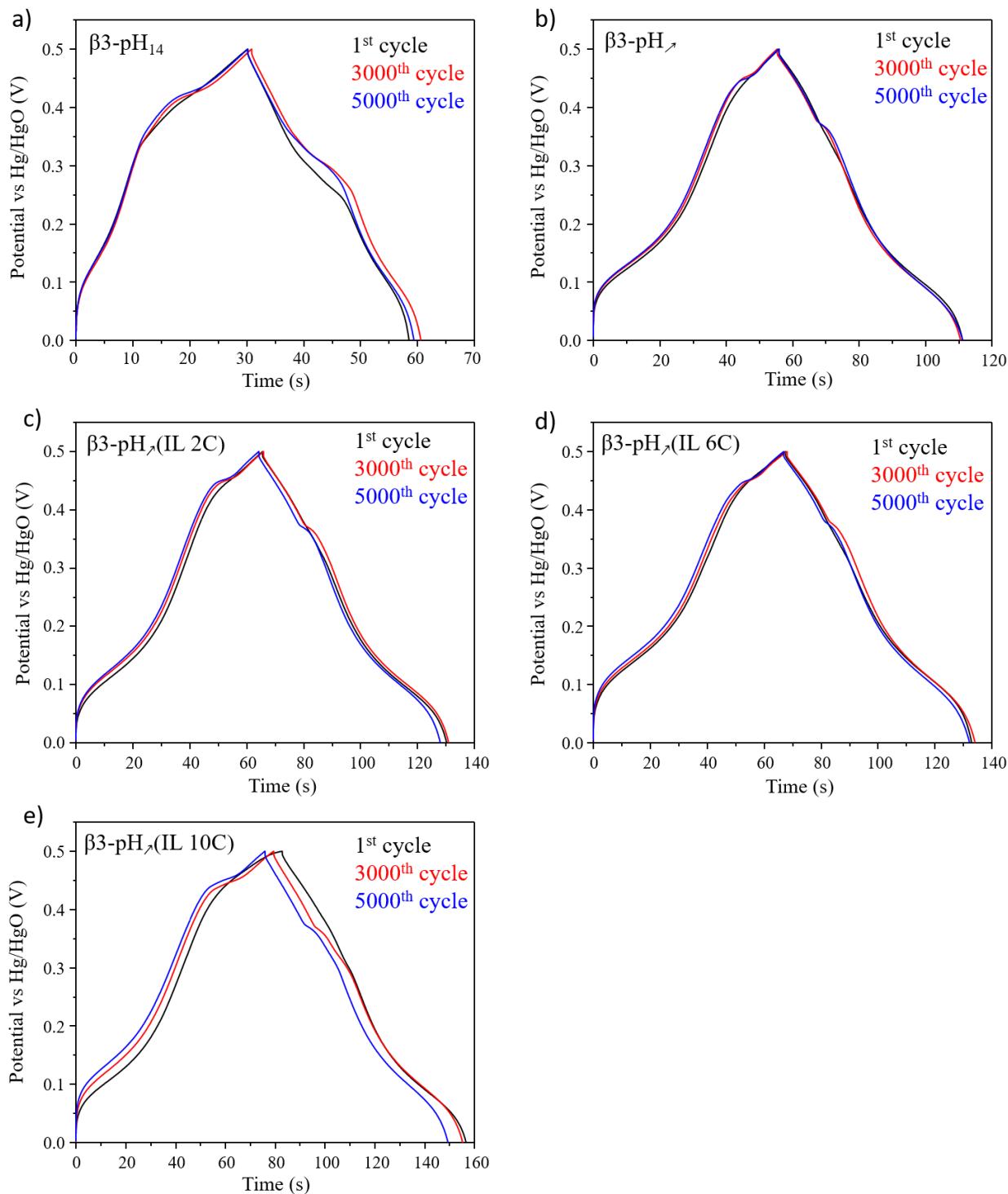
**Figure S5.** TGA data of  $\beta_3\text{-pH}_{14}$  (black curve),  $\beta_3\text{-pH}_\gamma$  (red curve),  $\beta_3\text{-pH}_\gamma(\text{IL } 2\text{C})$  (blue curve),  $\beta_3\text{-pH}_\gamma(\text{IL } 6\text{C})$  (green curve) and  $\beta_3\text{-pH}_\gamma(\text{IL } 10\text{C})$  (pink curve). All the compounds obtained by forward co-precipitation ( $\beta_3\text{-pH}_\gamma$ ) exhibit higher weight losses between room temperature and 300 °C, which confirm a higher amount of water (adsorbed and interlayer water) as discussed in the manuscript.



**Figure S6.** Equivalent circuit used to fit impedance spectroscopy data.



**Figure S7.** Cyclic Voltammetry of a)  $\beta\text{3-pH}_{14}$ , b)  $\beta\text{3-pH}_7$ , c)  $\beta\text{3-pH}_7(\text{IL } 2\text{C})$ , d)  $\beta\text{3-pH}_7(\text{IL } 6\text{C})$  and e)  $\beta\text{3-pH}_7(\text{IL } 10\text{C})$  performed at different scan rates in 5M-KOH electrolyte.



**Figure S8.** 1<sup>st</sup>, 3000<sup>th</sup> and 5000<sup>th</sup> galvanostatic charge/discharged curves of a)  $\beta\text{3-pH}_{14}$  b)  $\beta\text{3-pH}_\gamma$  c)  $\beta\text{3-pH}_\gamma(\text{IL } 2\text{C})$ , d)  $\beta\text{3-pH}_\gamma(\text{IL } 6\text{C})$  and e)  $\beta\text{3-pH}_\gamma(\text{IL } 10\text{C})$  performed at 2 A/g in 5M-KOH electrolyte. For all electrodes materials it can be seen that the profile of the curve remains similar between the 1<sup>st</sup> and the 5000<sup>th</sup> cycle, which traduces a good structural stability upon long-term cycling.