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## One-step facile synthesis of nickel–chromium layered double hydroxide nanoflakes for high-performance supercapacitors†

Zuo Chen,‡<sup>a</sup> Hao Deng,‡<sup>a</sup> Man Zhang,<sup>a</sup> Zhiyu Yang,<sup>a</sup> Di Hu,<sup>a</sup> Yuchen Wang<sup>a</sup> and Kai Yan <sup>ab</sup>

Rational design and synthesis of efficient electrodes with pronounced energy storage properties are crucial for supercapacitors. Herein, we report thin NiCr-layered double hydroxide nanoflakes (NiCr-LDNs) for a high-performance supercapacitor. These fabricated NiCr-LDNs, with various  $\text{Ni}^{2+}/\text{Cr}^{3+}$  ratios, are one-step controllably synthesized through ultrasonication coupled with mechanical agitation, without hydrothermal treatment or extra exfoliation using organic solvents. Through comparison of different  $\text{Ni}^{2+}/\text{Cr}^{3+}$  ratios, the  $\text{Ni}_2\text{Cr}_1$ -LDNs with a 4.7 nm thickness exhibited a superb capacitance performance of  $1525 \text{ F g}^{-1}$  at  $2 \text{ A g}^{-1}$ , which is competitive with most previously reported layered double hydroxide (LDH)-based electrodes. These thin nanoflake structures have the potential to reduce the energy barrier and enhance the capture ability of electrolyte ions. Besides, an asymmetric supercapacitor (ASC) assembled using  $\text{Ni}_2\text{Cr}_1$ -LDNs achieved a remarkable energy density of  $55.22 \text{ W h kg}^{-1}$  at a power density of  $400 \text{ W kg}^{-1}$  and maintained high specific capacitance (over 81%), even after 5000 cycles. This work offers an efficient and facile route to fabricating LDH nanoflakes for boosting energy storage capabilities.

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## Introduction

Layered double hydroxides (LDHs), also called hydrotalcite-like materials, are a family of two-dimensional anionic compounds formed by the orderly arrangement of anions between layers and positively charged laminates.<sup>1,2</sup> The formula of LDHs is expressed as follows:  $\text{M}_{1-x}^{2+}\text{M}_x^{3+}(\text{OH})_2(\text{A}^{n-})_{x/n} \cdot m\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , where  $\text{M}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{M}^{3+}$  and  $\text{A}^{n-}$  represent divalent metal ions, trivalent metal ions and intercalated anions, respectively.<sup>1–6</sup> LDHs are alkaline and thermally stable, can exchange anions, and have a controllable composition and structure.<sup>7–9</sup> On the one hand, the unique

spatial structure of LDHs provides a large surface area to transfer charge and capture electrons.<sup>8,10</sup> On the other hand, the high dispersion of variable valence metal ions on the lamella can provide abundant electrochemically active sites, resulting in high pseudocapacitance.<sup>11–13</sup> Over the past few decades, LDHs have attracted considerable attention for use as electrochemical supercapacitors. For example, Liu *et al.* fabricated NiO/NiMn-LDHs by a facile two-step approach and reported a specific capacitance of  $937 \text{ F g}^{-1}$  at a current density of  $0.5 \text{ A g}^{-1}$ .<sup>14</sup> Li *et al.* fabricated NiFe-LDHs/graphene for use as a supercapacitor with a good specific capacitance of  $1462.5 \text{ F g}^{-1}$  at  $5 \text{ A g}^{-1}$ .<sup>15</sup> Zhang *et al.* synthesized a NiAl-LDH pseudocapacitor electrode, which exhibited a specific capacitance of  $1.040 \text{ C cm}^{-2}$  at  $1.68 \text{ mA cm}^{-2}$ .<sup>16</sup>

However, LDHs still have their own intrinsic shortcomings, for example, the accumulation of layers and the blocked interlayer space limit electrolyte ion access to internal active sites.<sup>17,18</sup> In order to facilitate the diffusion of ions and enhance electronic conductivity, researchers have developed several fabrication strategies to reduce the thickness of layers and increase the distance between layers. One of the most common methods is chemical stripping. In a pioneering study, Hu *et al.* investigated the synthesis of CoCo-, NiFe- and NiCo-LDH nanosheets by dispersing LDH powder into 100 mL of formamide and stirring for 24 h.<sup>19</sup> Zhong *et al.* studied the exfoliation of CoAl-LDHs by stirring for 2 days in formamide.<sup>20</sup> Du *et al.* synthesized NiAl-LDHs in a formamide solution by stirring for 3 days

<sup>a</sup>School of Environmental Science and Engineering, Sun Yat-sen University, 135 Xingang Xi Road, Guangzhou 510275, P. R. China. E-mail: [yank9@mail.sysu.edu.cn](mailto:yank9@mail.sysu.edu.cn)

<sup>b</sup>Guangdong Provincial Key Laboratory of Environmental Pollution Control and Remediation Technology, Guangzhou 510275, P. R. China

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‡ These authors contributed equally to this work.



under nitrogen protection.<sup>20</sup> In addition, some new exfoliation methods (*e.g.*, Ar-plasma, nitrogen-plasma, and solid-phase exfoliation techniques) were used to synthesize thin LDHs.<sup>17,22,23</sup> Our previous studies have also shown that ultrasonication-assisted hydrothermal synthesis is a good approach to fabricate thin CoMn-LDHs and NiCo-LDHs in several steps, enhancing the catalytic performance of oxygen evolution in comparison with bulk LDH precursors.<sup>17,24</sup> However, these exfoliation methods still have several steps and, therefore, suffer from low efficiency and complexity, are time-consuming and require a large amount of chemical reagents. Besides, the energy storage performance and durability of the previously reported LDHs still need to be improved.<sup>17,24</sup> Developing a one-step, facile method to fabricate thin LDHs with a controllable morphology for boosting energy storage capacity is still a challenge.

Inspired by the advanced studies, we endeavored to control the synthesis of thin NiCr-layered double hydroxide nanoflakes (NiCr-LDNs) with different  $\text{Ni}^{2+}/\text{Cr}^{3+}$  ratios in one step, and these fabricated LDNs served as a superior pseudocapacitive electrode for energy storage. This alternative construction strategy shows great potential for the large-scale production of nanoflakes. Several types of NiCr-LDNs with different  $\text{Ni}^{2+}/\text{Cr}^{3+}$  ratios were successfully designed and evaluated with electrochemical tests. The  $\text{Ni}_2\text{Cr}_1$ -LDN electrode achieved a remarkable specific capacitance of  $1525 \text{ F g}^{-1}$  at a current density of  $2 \text{ A g}^{-1}$  in a 6 M KOH electrolyte using the three-electrode system. Besides, the  $\text{Ni}_2\text{Cr}_1$ -LDNs were used as a positive electrode to assemble an asymmetric supercapacitor, which provided a relatively outstanding energy density of  $55.22 \text{ W h kg}^{-1}$  at a power density of  $400 \text{ W kg}^{-1}$ , retaining 81.1% of the original specific capacitance even after 5000 cycles. Furthermore,  $\text{Ni}_2\text{Cr}_1$ -LDNs exhibited low resistance, fast kinetics and long durability. This work provides a facile and efficient way to fabricate LDH nanoflakes to largely enhance capacitance.

## Experimental

### Synthesis of NiCr-LDNs

All of the chemicals were used without any purification. Nickel chloride hexahydrate ( $\text{NiCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ), chromium chloride hexahydrate ( $\text{CrCl}_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ), sodium hydroxide ( $\text{NaOH}$ ), and sodium carbonate ( $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$ ) were bought from Macklin Chemical Reagent Co. Ltd. The general synthesis procedure is depicted in Fig. 1.  $\text{NiCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$  and  $\text{CrCl}_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$  were dissolved in distilled water to prepare 1 M aqueous solutions. Then,  $\text{NiCl}_2$  (1 M) and  $\text{CrCl}_3$  (1 M) were added to a beaker to achieve mixed solution A (10 mL), the molar ratios of  $\text{Ni}^{2+}$  and  $\text{Cr}^{3+}$  in solution A ranged from 3 : 1 to 1 : 2. Solution A was mechanically stirred (200 rpm) and ultrasonicated (40 kHz) simultaneously. About 0.2 mol of  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  and 0.8 mol of  $\text{NaOH}$  were dissolved in distilled water (1 L), and then the mixture (solution B) was slowly titrated into solution A to adjust the pH to 8.5 and held for 1 h. After centrifugation and vacuum drying at 50 °C for 14 h, the powder products were collected and denoted as  $\text{Ni}_3\text{Cr}_1$ -LDNs,  $\text{Ni}_2\text{Cr}_1$ -LDNs,  $\text{Ni}_1\text{Cr}_1$ -LDNs, and  $\text{Ni}_1\text{Cr}_2$ -LDNs.

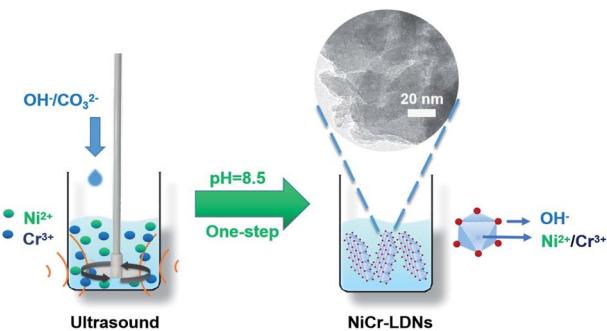


Fig. 1 Schematic illustration of the facile synthesis of NiCr-LDNs in one-step.

corresponding to a  $\text{Ni}^{2+}/\text{Cr}^{3+}$  ratio of 3 : 1, 2 : 1, 1 : 1, and 1 : 2, respectively. The reference  $\text{Ni}_2\text{Cr}_1$ -LDHs were synthesized in the same way without ultrasonic treatment.

### Electrode characterization

X-ray diffraction (XRD) characterization was conducted on a D/max-2200vpc (Rigaku, Japan) at 40 kV and 26 mA with  $\text{Cu K}\alpha_1$  radiation of 1.54060 Å. The 2-theta degree ranged from 5° to 70°, and the scan rate was  $10^\circ \text{ min}^{-1}$ . Transmission electron microscopy (TEM) was used to identify the microstructure and the morphologies of the samples (coated on Cu grids) and was performed using a JEM-2100F (JEOL, Japan) operated at 200 kV. Scanning electron microscopy (SEM, ZEISS, SIGMA 500, GER) and corresponding energy-dispersive X-ray spectrometry (EDS, Bruker, GER) were used to characterize the microstructures and element distribution of the products at 10 kV. X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) analysis was carried out using an ESCALab 250 imaging X-ray photoelectron spectrometer system (Thermo Scientific, USA) with monochromatic Al K $\alpha$  X-rays as the excitation source ( $E = 1486.6 \text{ eV}$ ) and a pass energy of 20 eV. Atomic force microscopy (AFM) was used to obtain the thickness of samples and was performed on a Dimension Edge (Bruker, USA) in tapping mode. For AFM, the samples were dispersed in an ethanol solvent and dripped onto a mica plate for testing.  $\text{N}_2$  adsorption-desorption isotherms of the samples were analyzed by using a Micromeritics ASAP 2020 nitrogen adsorption apparatus (USA) at 77 K, whereas the physical activation was performed at 150 °C for 10 h before measurements. The specific surface area was obtained from the adsorption isotherm curve. Pore size distributions were calculated using the Barrett-Joyner-Halenda (BJH) method, for both the adsorption and desorption curves. The total volume was estimated from the adsorbed amount at a relative pressure  $P/P_0$  of 0.995.

### Electrochemical characterization and tests

Galvanostatic charge-discharge (GCD), cyclic voltammetry (CV) and electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS) tests of the samples were conducted using a CHI760E electrochemical workstation with an alkaline electrolyte (6 M KOH) in a three-electrode system. A platinum filament (CHI115) and saturated



calomel electrode (SCE, CHI150) worked as the counter and reference electrodes, respectively. Then 70 wt% active materials, a 15 wt% polytetrafluoroethylene emulsion (PTFE, Aladdin) and 15 wt% supercarbon (Alfa Aesar) were mixed to prepare the working electrode. The mixture was then stirred and pressed onto nickel foam ( $1 \text{ cm}^2$ ) under 10 MPa and dried at  $70^\circ\text{C}$  for 12 h. The loaded mass of the active material was controlled at 3–4 mg  $\text{cm}^{-2}$ . The specific capacitance of the electrode material was calculated using the formula:<sup>25,26</sup>

$$C = \frac{I \times \Delta t}{m \times \Delta V}, \quad (1)$$

where  $I$ ,  $\Delta V$ ,  $\Delta t$ , and  $m$  represent the discharge current (A), the voltage window (V), the discharge time (s) and the quantity of the active material (g), respectively.

### Assembly and test of the asymmetric supercapacitor

The asymmetric supercapacitor was fabricated using  $\text{Ni}_2\text{Cr}_1$ -LDNs as the positive electrode, active carbon (AC, Kuraray) as the negative electrode, and cellulose paper as the separator in a 6 M KOH electrolyte. The preparation of the AC electrode was similar to that of the  $\text{Ni}_2\text{Cr}_1$ -LDN electrode. The energy density ( $E$ , W h  $\text{kg}^{-1}$ ) and power density ( $P$ , W  $\text{kg}^{-1}$ ) of  $\text{Ni}_2\text{Cr}_1$ -LDNs//AC were estimated according to the following equations:<sup>15,21</sup>

$$E = \frac{C \times \Delta V^2}{2 \times 3.6} \quad (2)$$

$$P = \frac{3600 \times E}{\Delta t}, \quad (3)$$

where  $\Delta V$ ,  $\Delta t$  and  $C$  represent the potential window (V), the discharge time (s) and the capacitance (F  $\text{g}^{-1}$ ), respectively.

## Results and discussion

### Structural and morphological characterization

The crystal structures of the five materials with different  $\text{Ni}^{2+}/\text{Cr}^{3+}$  ratios were identified by powder X-ray diffraction. Fig. S1† shows a series of crystal planes (003), (006), (012) and (110) of the  $\text{Ni}_2\text{Cr}_1$ -LDN samples at  $11^\circ$ ,  $23^\circ$ , and  $35^\circ$  that were indexed to the characteristic peaks of LDHs synthesized without ultrasonication (PDF#89-7111). In the one-step synthesis by ultrasonication coupled with mechanical stirring, the typical layers of LDHs were exfoliated into thin nanoflakes with lower intensity and broader peaks, as indicated by the XRD patterns.<sup>27–29</sup>

Fig. S2† presents the morphology differences between the  $\text{Ni}_2\text{Cr}_1$ -LDNs and  $\text{Ni}_2\text{Cr}_1$ -LDNs by SEM. After the ultrasonication treatment, brucite-like layers of  $\text{Ni}_2\text{Cr}_1$ -LDNs were exfoliated into fragments with thin nanoflakes. The structure with thin nanoflakes could facilitate the diffusion of electrolyte ions into internal active sites to provide significant capacitance. Moreover, the corresponding EDS mapping confirmed that the Ni and Cr elements were well dispersed in  $\text{Ni}_2\text{Cr}_1$ -LDNs (Fig. S3†), showing the effect of ultrasonication during co-precipitation.

AFM is a technique used to directly measure the thickness, as shown in Fig. 2, S4 and S5.† A thickness of 4.77 nm for  $\text{Ni}_2\text{Cr}_1$ -LDN single layer was measured, while, in comparison,

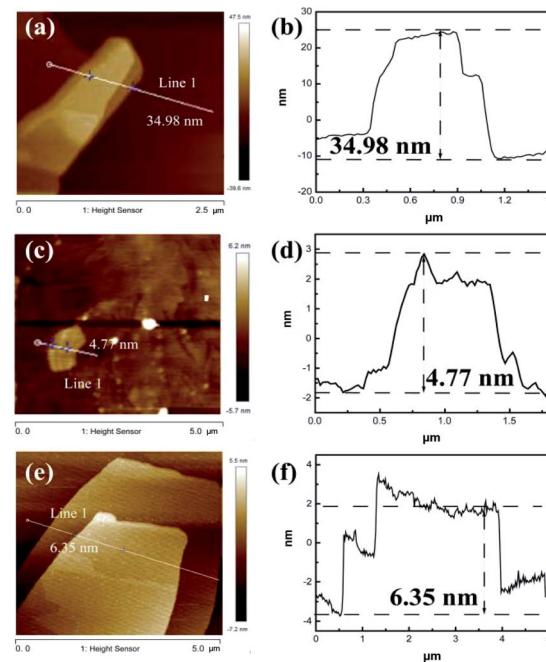


Fig. 2 AFM images and height profile of (a and b)  $\text{Ni}_2\text{Cr}_1$ -LDHs, (c and d)  $\text{Ni}_2\text{Cr}_1$ -LDNs, and (e and f)  $\text{Ni}_3\text{Cr}_1$ -LDNs.

the  $\text{Ni}_2\text{Cr}_1$ -LDHs synthesized without ultrasonication had a thickness of 34.98 nm, confirming the important role of ultrasonication in producing nanoflakes. Different NiCr-LDN nanoflakes with various  $\text{Ni}^{2+}/\text{Cr}^{3+}$  ratios were also synthesized under identical conditions.  $\text{Ni}_1\text{Cr}_1$ -LDNs (Fig. S5†) and  $\text{Ni}_3\text{Cr}_1$ -LDNs (Fig. 2e and f) had 16.61 nm and 6.35 nm thicknesses, respectively. A TEM study was further conducted to analyze the microstructure of the as-prepared samples. From Fig. 3, it is clear that bulk  $\text{Ni}_2\text{Cr}_1$ -LDHs had several stacked layers, while

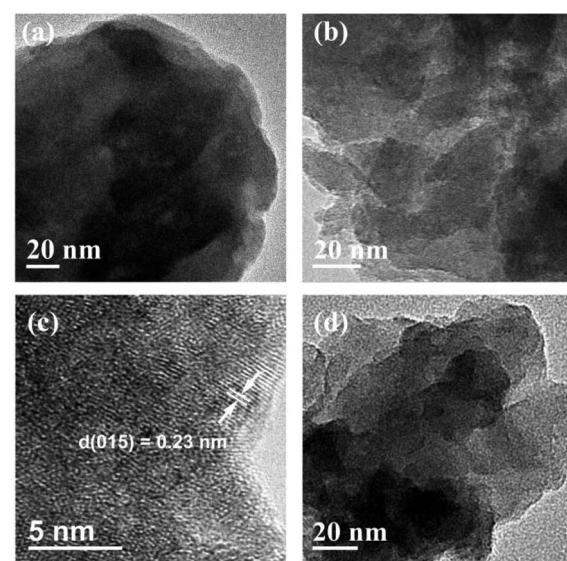


Fig. 3 TEM images of (a)  $\text{Ni}_2\text{Cr}_1$ -LDHs, (b and c)  $\text{Ni}_2\text{Cr}_1$ -LDNs and (d)  $\text{Ni}_3\text{Cr}_1$ -LDNs.



the  $\text{Ni}_2\text{Cr}_1$ -LDN nanoflakes were successfully synthesized with thin layers (Fig. 3b). Besides, a typical lattice spacing of 0.20 nm was indexed to the (107) plane of  $\text{Ni}_2\text{Cr}_1$ -LDNs (PDF#89-7111).<sup>30,31</sup> By comparing  $\text{Ni}_3\text{Cr}_1$ -LDNs (Fig. 3d) with  $\text{Ni}_1\text{Cr}_1$ -LDNs (Fig. S6†), it was further confirmed that ultrasonication could efficiently peel off the bulk LDH structure and form nanoflakes. According to Table S1 and Fig. S7,† the specific surface areas of  $\text{Ni}_1\text{Cr}_1$ -LDNs,  $\text{Ni}_1\text{Cr}_1$ -LDNs and  $\text{Ni}_1\text{Cr}_1$ -LDNs were 62.5, 73.4, and  $63.3 \text{ m}^2 \text{ g}^{-1}$ , respectively. The total pore volumes of  $\text{Ni}_1\text{Cr}_1$ -LDNs,  $\text{Ni}_1\text{Cr}_1$ -LDNs and  $\text{Ni}_1\text{Cr}_1$ -LDNs were 0.065, 0.073, and  $0.068 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ g}^{-1}$ , respectively. The nanoflake structure provides a larger surface area and allows the flow of ions between laminates, which is favorable for energy storage.<sup>30,31</sup>

XPS was further conducted to analyze the chemical state and composition of  $\text{Ni}_2\text{Cr}_1$ -LDNs. Fig. 4a shows the survey scan of the  $\text{Ni}_2\text{Cr}_1$ -LDNs, in which Ni, Cr, O and C elements existed. Fig. 4b illustrates that the O element is mainly in the form of  $\text{Ni}(\text{OH})_2$  (531.5 eV).<sup>32</sup> The O 1s lattice oxides for  $\text{Cr}(\text{OH})_3$  and  $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3$  were not distinguished due to the overlap of  $\text{Ni}^{2+}$  and  $\text{Cr}^{3+}$ .<sup>32</sup> From the split spin-orbit peaks of Cr 2p in Fig. 4c, it was observed that  $\text{Cr}(\text{OH})_3$  can be fitted with a single  $2p_{3/2}$  peak at 577.0 eV, and a corresponding  $2p_{1/2}$  peak located at 586.9 eV.<sup>33</sup> A lower peak at 578.9 eV was attributed to the partial oxidation of  $\text{Cr}^{3+}$ . Typical Ni 2p<sub>3/2</sub> peaks for  $\text{Ni}(\text{OH})_2$  were fitted with the main peak (855.5 eV) and the secondary peak (856.3 eV).<sup>32-35</sup> A satellite peak for Ni 2p<sub>3/2</sub> was obviously displayed at 861.6 eV (Fig. 4d).<sup>32</sup>

## Electrochemical evaluation

The electrochemical properties of the samples were investigated through CV, GCD, and EIS. In order to study the capacitive performance of the NiCr-LDN electrodes, CV and GCD curves of the pure nickel foam electrode,  $\text{Cr}(\text{OH})_3$  electrode,  $\text{Ni}(\text{OH})_2$  electrode, and NiCr-LDN electrode are shown in Fig. S8a-c.† Obvious redox peaks were observed in the CV curves of the  $\text{Ni}(\text{OH})_2$  electrode and the NiCr-LDN electrode. The equilibrium

potential of the redox peaks was 0.3–0.4 V vs. SCE, which could be the faradaic redox reaction of  $\text{Ni}(\text{OH})_2$  as follows:<sup>36,37</sup>



The result indicates that  $\text{Ni}(\text{OH})_2$  contributed most to the capacitance of the NiCr-LDN electrode, whereas pure nickel foam and  $\text{Cr}(\text{OH})_3$  contributed very little. Furthermore, compared with the  $\text{Ni}(\text{OH})_2$  electrode, the higher current density of the redox peaks of the NiCr-LDN electrode clearly demonstrates that interactions between Ni and Cr could improve the electrochemical performance. According to Fig. S8c,† the specific capacitance of the  $\text{Ni}_2\text{Cr}_1$ -LDN electrode was  $1525 \text{ F g}^{-1}$ , which was higher than that of the  $\text{Ni}(\text{OH})_2$  electrode ( $812 \text{ F g}^{-1}$ ).

The CV curves of the  $\text{Ni}_2\text{Cr}_1$ -LDN,  $\text{Ni}_3\text{Cr}_1$ -LDN,  $\text{Ni}_1\text{Cr}_1$ -LDN,  $\text{Ni}_1\text{Cr}_2$ -LDN, and  $\text{Ni}_2\text{Cr}_1$ -LDH electrodes at  $10 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$  in the potential range of  $-0.2$  to  $0.6$  V are compared in Fig. 5a. Notably,  $\text{Ni}_2\text{Cr}_1$ -LDNs exhibited much higher redox peaks than the other four samples, illustrating that  $\text{Ni}_2\text{Cr}_1$ -LDNs possess the highest specific capacitance. In addition, the reduction peak of  $\text{Ni}_2\text{Cr}_1$ -LDHs shifted to a lower potential due to the stacking of layers, which affects the transfer of ions and charge.<sup>38</sup> Fig. 5b displays the CV curves of  $\text{Ni}_2\text{Cr}_1$ -LDNs at various scan rates. The anodic peak shifted to a positive potential and the cathodic peak shifted to a negative potential as the scan rate increased because the  $\text{Ni}_2\text{Cr}_1$ -LDN electrode is quasi-reversible and polarizable. According to the CV curves, the apparent heterogeneous electron transfer rate constant ( $k_s$ ) was estimated using the formula:<sup>39,40</sup>

$$\log k_s = a \log(1 - a) + (1 - a) \log a - \log \frac{RT}{nFv} - \frac{a(1 - a)nF\Delta E_p}{2.303RT}, \quad (5)$$

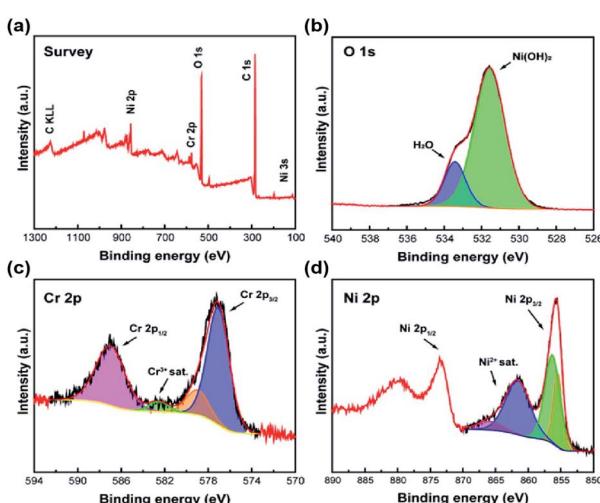


Fig. 4 XPS spectra of  $\text{Ni}_2\text{Cr}_1$ -LDNs: survey (a), and fitting spectra of O 1s (b), Cr 2p (c) and Ni 2p (d).

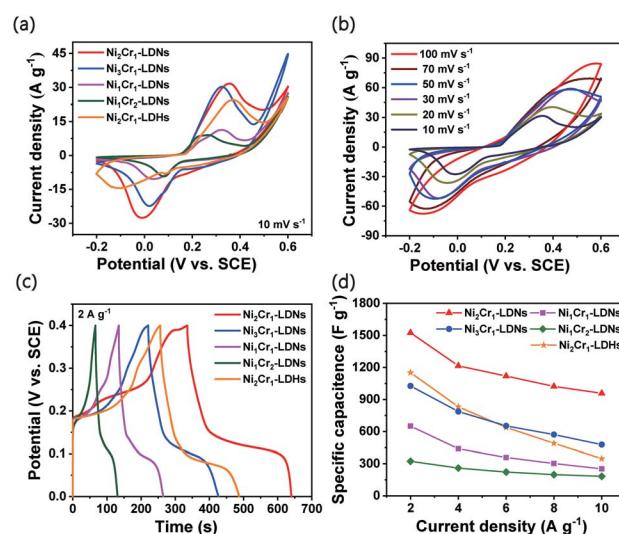


Fig. 5 (a) CV curves of LDN and LDH electrodes at a scan rate of  $10 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$ , (b) CV curves of  $\text{Ni}_2\text{Cr}_1$ -LDNs at various scan rates from 5 to  $100 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$ , (c) GCD curves of LDNs and LDHs at a current density of  $2 \text{ A g}^{-1}$ , and (d) specific capacitances of LDN and LDH electrodes at different current densities.



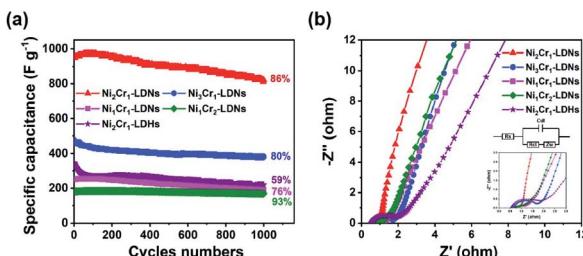


Fig. 6 (a) Cycle stability of LDN and LDH electrodes at  $10 \text{ A g}^{-1}$ , and (b) Nyquist plots of LDN and LDH electrodes.

where  $\Delta E_p$  is the peak potential separation,  $n$  represents the number of electrons transferred in the faradaic reaction,  $\nu$  represents the scan rate, and  $T, R, F$ , and  $a$  represent constants. The average  $k_s$  value of the  $\text{Ni}_2\text{Cr}_1\text{-LDN}$  electrode was  $0.595 \text{ cm s}^{-1}$ , which is higher than that of the  $\text{Ni}_2\text{Cr}_1\text{-LDH}$  electrode ( $0.307 \text{ cm s}^{-1}$ ). These results indicated that exfoliation of the layered structure contributed to fast ion transfer.

Fig. 5c gives the GCD curves of the  $\text{Ni}_2\text{Cr}_1\text{-LDN}$ ,  $\text{Ni}_3\text{Cr}_1\text{-LDN}$ ,  $\text{Ni}_1\text{Cr}_1\text{-LDN}$ ,  $\text{Ni}_1\text{Cr}_2\text{-LDN}$ , and  $\text{Ni}_2\text{Cr}_1\text{-LDH}$  electrodes at  $2 \text{ A g}^{-1}$ . The LDNs had the highest discharge time when the ratio of  $\text{Ni}^{2+}$  to  $\text{Cr}^{3+}$  was  $2 : 1$ . Fig. S8d† shows the GCD curves of the  $\text{Ni}_2\text{Cr}_1\text{-LDN}$  electrode at various current densities. The GCD curve had flat discharge and charge platforms, and the charge time was basically the same as the discharge time, which suggests that the electrode had good coulombic efficiency and reaction reversibility.<sup>40</sup> Fig. 5d presents the calculated specific capacitances of the five electrodes at various discharge current densities. When the current density was set at  $2 \text{ A g}^{-1}$ , the specific capacitances of the  $\text{Ni}_2\text{Cr}_1\text{-LDN}$ ,  $\text{Ni}_3\text{Cr}_1\text{-LDN}$ ,  $\text{Ni}_1\text{Cr}_1\text{-LDN}$ , and  $\text{Ni}_1\text{Cr}_2\text{-LDN}$  electrodes were 1525, 1027, 651, and 324  $\text{F g}^{-1}$ . When the current density was gradually increased to  $10 \text{ A g}^{-1}$ , their specific capacitances diminished correspondingly to 957, 477, 253, and 183  $\text{F g}^{-1}$ , and the capacitance retentions reached up to 62.8%, 46.4%, 41.1%, and 56.5%, respectively. The specific capacitance of  $\text{Ni}_2\text{Cr}_1\text{-LDHs}$  only retained 29.0% ( $347.5 \text{ F g}^{-1}$ ) at  $10 \text{ A g}^{-1}$  versus  $1198 \text{ F g}^{-1}$  at

$2 \text{ A g}^{-1}$ , showing the minimum performance rate among the five samples. This is because the accumulation of layers blocked the flow of ions, while the partial peeling of the laminates after ultrasonication facilitated the rapid flow of ions. When the current density increased and the transfer of ions and charge sped up, the influence of the stacked laminate structure of LDHs became more obvious.

The cyclability of the five electrodes is displayed in Fig. 6a. The capacitance retentions of the  $\text{Ni}_2\text{Cr}_1\text{-LDN}$ ,  $\text{Ni}_3\text{Cr}_1\text{-LDN}$ ,  $\text{Ni}_1\text{Cr}_1\text{-LDN}$ ,  $\text{Ni}_1\text{Cr}_2\text{-LDN}$ , and  $\text{Ni}_2\text{Cr}_1\text{-LDH}$  electrodes were 86%, 80%, 76%, 93%, and 59% after 1000 cycles, suggesting that the LDNs exfoliated by ultrasound had a higher cycling stability. EIS was introduced to study the resistance of the  $\text{NiCr-LDN}$  electrodes (Fig. 6b). The diameter of the semicircle in the high-frequency range reflects the charge transfer resistance ( $R_{ct}$ ). The  $R_{ct}$  values of  $\text{Ni}_2\text{Cr}_1\text{-LDNs}$ ,  $\text{Ni}_1\text{Cr}_2\text{-LDNs}$ ,  $\text{Ni}_1\text{Cr}_1\text{-LDNs}$ ,  $\text{Ni}_3\text{Cr}_1\text{-LDNs}$  and  $\text{Ni}_2\text{Cr}_1\text{-LDHs}$  were 0.26, 0.50, 0.64, 1.32, and  $1.57 \Omega$ , respectively, and the charge transfer resistance of  $\text{Ni}_2\text{Cr}_1\text{-LDNs}$  was the lowest. A low  $R_{ct}$  was important for enhancing the electrical conductivity and excellent rate capability. This result was associated with the reduced thickness of the layers and the increased specific surface area, which could facilitate the diffusion of electrolyte ions and fast kinetics. As listed in Table 1, the electrochemical performance of  $\text{Ni}_2\text{Cr}_1\text{-LDNs}$  was comparable with or superior to that of LDH-based materials in the literature. Therefore, this material is a promising electrode material for high-performance supercapacitors.

In general, the main reasons for the remarkable performance of the  $\text{Ni}_2\text{Cr}_1\text{-LDNs}$  could be attributed to the following features: first, the process of ultrasonication during coprecipitation resulted in the exfoliation of LDHs and the formation of nanoflakes.<sup>5</sup> LDH nanoflakes had more active sites than the stacked LDHs, which facilitated rapid ion transport, leading to more efficient charging/discharging.<sup>25,26</sup> Second, the  $\text{Cr}^{3+}$  ion had a special electronic configuration ( $t_{2g}^3 e_g^0$ ).<sup>48,49</sup> The introduction of  $\text{Cr}^{3+}$  into LDNs could promote electron capture and charge transfer.<sup>48-50</sup> However, the  $\text{Cr}^{3+}$  ion itself did not take part in the faradaic redox reaction. When more  $\text{Cr}^{3+}$  ions were dropped into the LDNs, the capacitance performance decreased

Table 1 Comparison of the electrochemical performance of LDH-based materials

Materials	Specific capacitance	Current density	Electrolyte	Ref.
GO/CoAl-LDHs	$825 \text{ F g}^{-1}$	$1 \text{ A g}^{-1}$	6 M NaOH	20
CoAl-LDHs	$838 \text{ F g}^{-1}$	$1 \text{ A g}^{-1}$	6 M KOH	41
$\text{NiMn-LDHs/C}$	$1634 \text{ F g}^{-1}$	$1 \text{ A g}^{-1}$	6 M KOH	42
$\text{NiMn-LDHs}$	$1202 \text{ F g}^{-1}$	$5 \text{ A g}^{-1}$	1 M KOH	12
NiCo-LDHs/GO	$1489 \text{ F g}^{-1}$	$1 \text{ A g}^{-1}$	6 M KOH	43
$\text{NiCo}_2\text{O}_4@\text{NiFe-LDHs}$	$1160 \text{ F g}^{-1}$	$1 \text{ A g}^{-1}$	2 M KOH	44
$\text{NiO/NiMn-LDHs}$	$937 \text{ F g}^{-1}$	$0.5 \text{ A g}^{-1}$	3 M KOH	14
NiFe-LDHs	$1462.5 \text{ F g}^{-1}$	$5 \text{ A g}^{-1}$	2 M KOH	15
CoAl-LDHs/rGO	$1492 \text{ F g}^{-1}$	$1 \text{ A g}^{-1}$	6 M KOH	22
$\text{NiMn-LDHs}$	$733.8 \text{ F g}^{-1}$	$1 \text{ A g}^{-1}$	1 M LiOH	45
$\text{NiMn-LDHs/Ni}$ foam	$1511 \text{ F g}^{-1}$	$2.5 \text{ A g}^{-1}$	1 M KOH	46
NiCoAl-LDHs	$1137 \text{ F g}^{-1}$	$0.5 \text{ A g}^{-1}$	6 M KOH	7
NiCo-LDHs	$1410 \text{ F g}^{-1}$	$2 \text{ A g}^{-1}$	6 M KOH	47
$\text{CoS}_x/\text{Ni-Co LDHs}$	$1562 \text{ F g}^{-1}$	$1 \text{ A g}^{-1}$	2 M KOH	10
$\text{Ni}_2\text{Cr}_1\text{-LDNs}$	$1525 \text{ F g}^{-1}$	$2 \text{ A g}^{-1}$	6 M KOH	This work



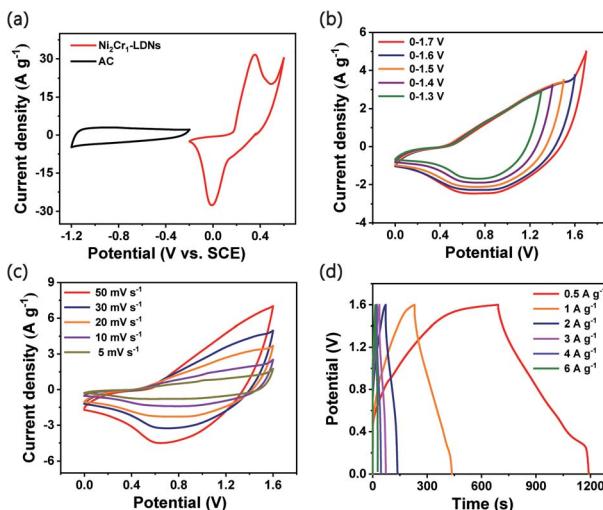


Fig. 7 (a) CV curves of  $\text{Ni}_2\text{Cr}_1$ -LDNs and AC at a scan rate of  $10 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$ , (b) CV curves of the ASC performed in different potential windows at  $20 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$ , (c) CV curves at different scan rates from 5 to  $50 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$ , and (d) GCD curves at different current densities.

instead. Thus, a suitable  $\text{Ni}^{2+}/\text{Cr}^{3+}$  ratio (2 : 1) was essential for achieving high capacitance.

### Electrochemical characterization of the asymmetric supercapacitor

An asymmetric supercapacitor (ASC) device was assembled to demonstrate the practical applications of the  $\text{Ni}_2\text{Cr}_1$ -LDN electrodes. The device was denoted as the  $\text{Ni}_2\text{Cr}_1$ -LDN//AC ASC. The related electrochemical characteristics of the AC electrode in a 6 M KOH electrolyte are shown in Fig. S9.† Fig. 7a exhibits the CV curves of the  $\text{Ni}_2\text{Cr}_1$ -LDN electrode and AC electrode at a scan rate of  $10 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$ . Fig. 7b shows the CV curves of  $\text{Ni}_2\text{Cr}_1$ -LDN//AC ASC in different voltage windows. Polarization occurred when the operating potential was higher than 1.6 V. Therefore, 0–1.6 V was selected as the suitable operating potential window of the  $\text{Ni}_2\text{Cr}_1$ -LDN//AC ASC. Fig. 7c exhibits the CV curves of the  $\text{Ni}_2\text{Cr}_1$ -LDN//AC ASC at scan rates from 5 to  $50 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$ . They presented strong redox peaks, indicating the pseudocapacitive behaviour of the ASC. Fig. 7d shows the GCD curves of the  $\text{Ni}_2\text{Cr}_1$ -LDN//AC ASC at various current densities with a voltage range from 0 to 1.6 V, which also revealed the pseudocapacitive behaviour. The specific capacitance of the  $\text{Ni}_2\text{Cr}_1$ -LDN//AC ASC reached  $155 \text{ F g}^{-1}$  at  $0.5 \text{ A g}^{-1}$ , and  $49.5 \text{ F g}^{-1}$  was retained at  $6 \text{ A g}^{-1}$  with a capacitance retention of 31.9%.

Fig. 8a shows the Ragone plots of the  $\text{Ni}_2\text{Cr}_1$ -LDN//AC ASC. The  $\text{Ni}_2\text{Cr}_1$ -LDN//AC ASC presented a maximum energy density of  $55.33 \text{ W h kg}^{-1}$  at  $400 \text{ W kg}^{-1}$ . Besides, the energy density of the  $\text{Ni}_2\text{Cr}_1$ -LDN//AC ASC was maintained at  $18.27 \text{ W h kg}^{-1}$ , even at a power density of  $4800 \text{ W kg}^{-1}$ . These values were comparable with or superior to those of most reported ASCs, such as NiFe LDHs/rGO/NF//MC ( $17.71 \text{ W h kg}^{-1}$  at  $348.49 \text{ W kg}^{-1}$ ),<sup>15</sup> NiAl-LDHs/rGO//AC ( $15.4 \text{ W h kg}^{-1}$  at  $230 \text{ W kg}^{-1}$ ),<sup>51</sup> CC@NiCo<sub>2</sub>Al-LDHs//CC@ZPC ( $44 \text{ W h kg}^{-1}$  at  $462 \text{ W kg}^{-1}$ ),<sup>7</sup> CoMn-LDHs//AC ( $4.4 \text{ W h kg}^{-1}$  at  $2500 \text{ W kg}^{-1}$ ),<sup>52</sup> NiCo-LDHs/

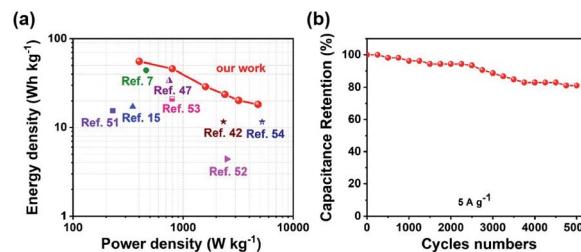


Fig. 8 (a) Ragone plot related to the energy and power density of the ASC, (b) cycling performance of the ASC.

graphene/nickel foam//AC ( $33.75 \text{ W h kg}^{-1}$  at  $750 \text{ W kg}^{-1}$ ),<sup>47</sup> NiMn-LDHs/PC//AC ( $11.65 \text{ W h kg}^{-1}$  at  $2330.16 \text{ W kg}^{-1}$ ),<sup>42</sup> NiAl-LDHs//AC ( $21 \text{ W h kg}^{-1}$  at  $800 \text{ W kg}^{-1}$ ),<sup>53</sup> and  $\text{NiCo}_2\text{O}_4$ //AC ( $11.6 \text{ W h kg}^{-1}$  at  $5220 \text{ W kg}^{-1}$ ),<sup>54</sup> shown in Fig. 8a. Moreover, the  $\text{Ni}_2\text{Cr}_1$ -LDN//AC ASC exhibited good cycling stability (Fig. 8b), with 81.1% of the capacitance retained, even after 5000 cycles.

## Conclusions

We have successfully synthesized thin NiCr-LDN nanoflakes for a supercapacitor with various  $\text{Ni}^{2+}/\text{Cr}^{3+}$  ratios in one-step, efficient synthesis without hydrothermal treatment or extra exfoliation using organic solvents. These as-prepared LDH nanoflakes, with a 4–5 nm thickness, displayed increased contact area and enhanced capacitance and facilitated the diffusion of ions. The optimal  $\text{Ni}_2\text{Cr}_1$ -LDN (4.7 nm thickness) nanoflakes displayed an excellent specific capacitance of  $1525 \text{ F g}^{-1}$  at a current density of  $2 \text{ A g}^{-1}$ , and a low charge transfer resistance of  $0.26 \Omega$ . Besides, the assembled  $\text{Ni}_2\text{Cr}_1$ -LDN//AC ASC delivered an outstanding energy density of  $55.22 \text{ W h kg}^{-1}$  at a power density of  $400 \text{ W kg}^{-1}$  and retained 81.1% of the original specific capacitance, even after 5000 cycles. This work provides a facile approach to efficiently synthesize LDH nanoflakes for energy storage.

## Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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