

Supporting Information

Honeycomb-like NiMoO₄ Ultrathin Nanosheet Arrays for High-performance Electrochemical Energy Storage

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Calculations.

The specific capacitance is calculated from the discharge curve using the following formula:

$$C = \frac{1}{mv \Delta V} \int I(V) dV$$

where I is the current density, v is the scan rate, ΔV is the potential window and m is the mass of the NiMoO₄ NSs.

The specific capacitance is calculated from the discharge curve using the following formula:

$$C = \frac{I dt}{m dV}$$

where C is the specific capacitance (F g⁻¹), I is the applied current (A), t is the discharge time (s), m is the mass of the NiMoO₄ NSs (g), and dV is the applied voltage (V).

The power density and energy density were calculated using the following equations:

$$E = \frac{1}{2} C V^2$$

$$P = \frac{E}{t}$$

where C is the specific capacitance of the NiMoO₄ NS-SSCs (F g⁻¹) and t is the discharge time (s).

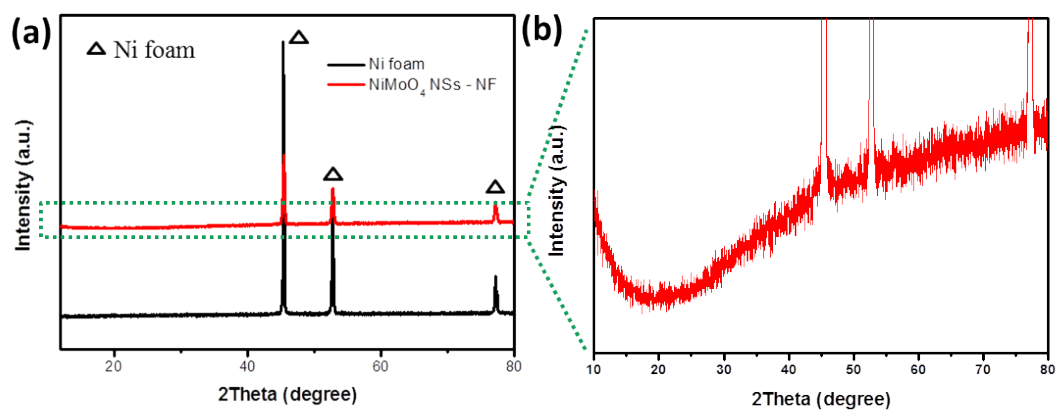


Figure S1. XRD patterns of the Ni foam and NiMoO₄ NSs.

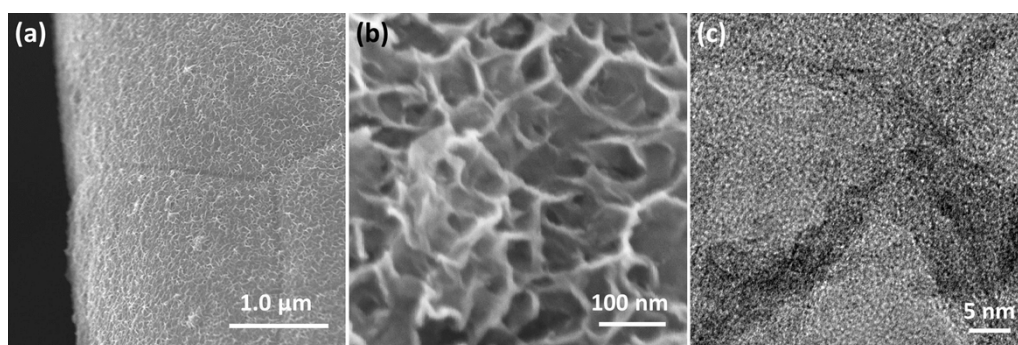


Figure S2. (a-b)SEM images of Ni-Mo precursor nanosheets arrays. (c) HRTEM image of NiMoO₄ NSs.

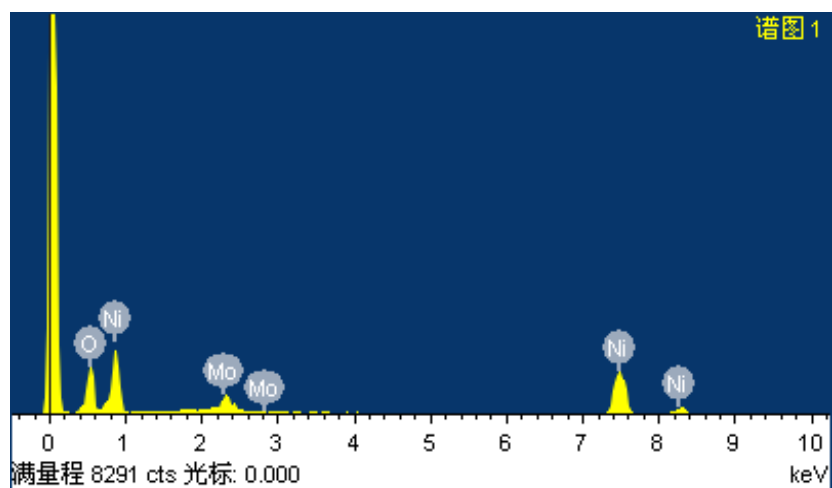


Figure S3. EDX patterns of NiMoO₄ NSs on the nickel foam substrate.

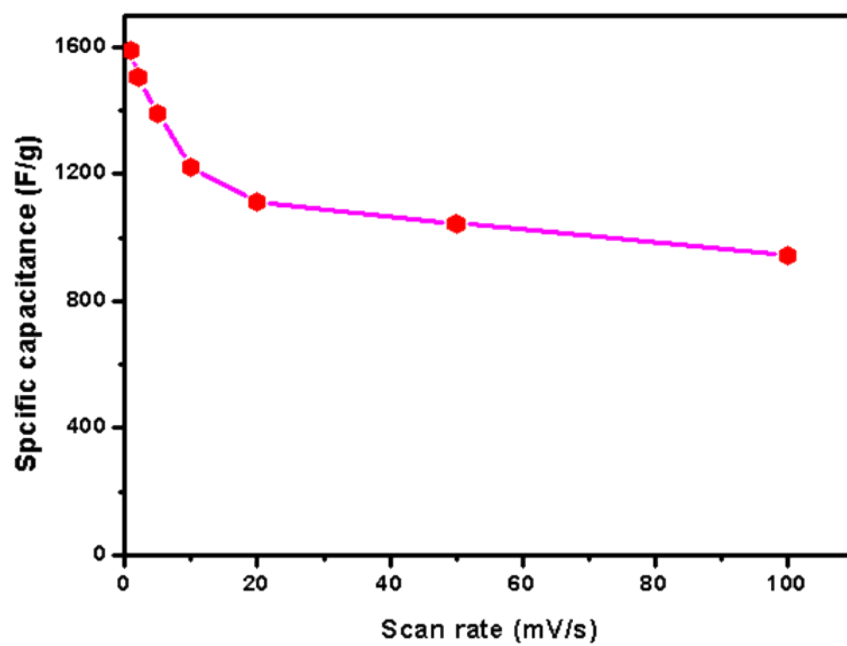


Figure S4. Specific capacitance of the NiMoO₄ NS electrode as a function of scan rate.

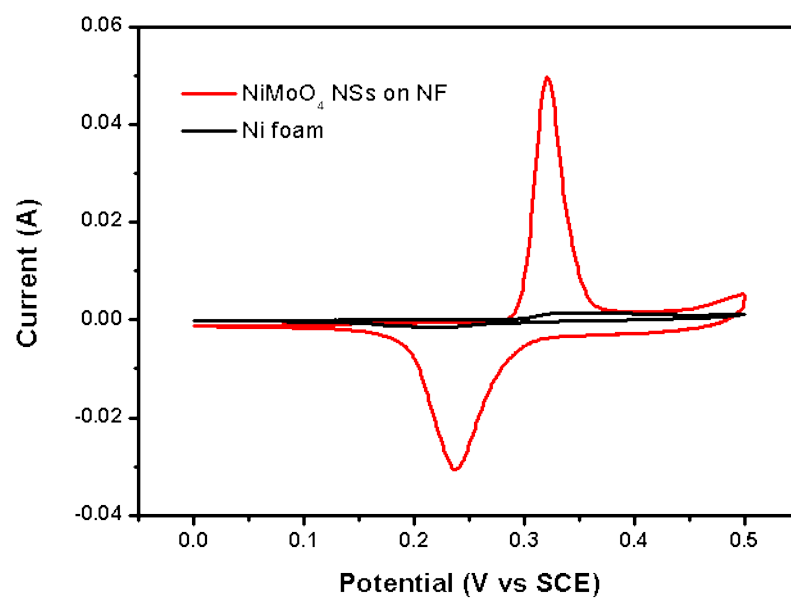


Figure S5. CV curves of the Ni foam and NiMoO₄ NS on Ni foam electrodes at a scan rate of 5 mV s⁻¹.

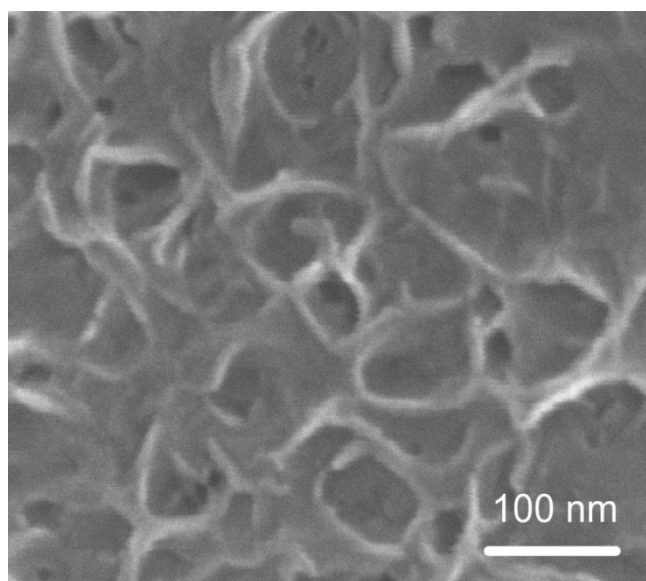


Figure S6. SEM images of the NiMoO₄ NS electrode after 9,000 cycles.

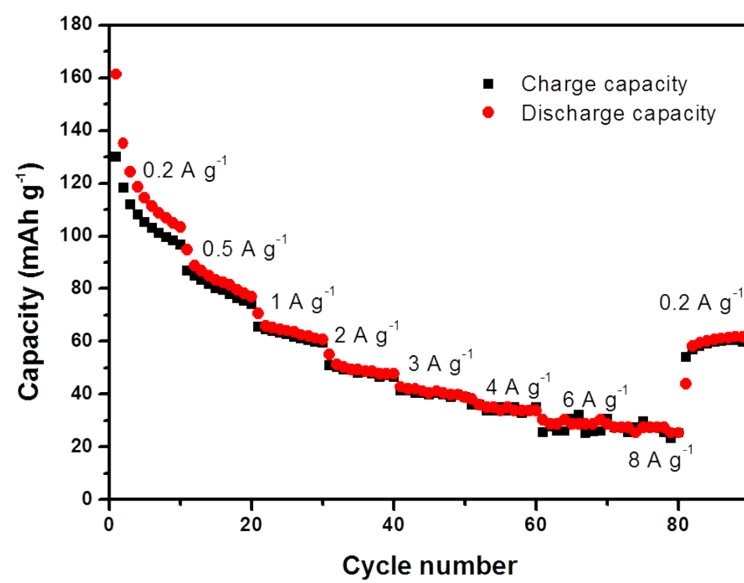


Figure S7. Specific capacity of the bare Ni foam electrode at various current densities.

Table S1. Comparison of the maximum C_s , rate capability and cycle performance based on certain reported NiMoO₄-based pseudocapacitive active materials.

Electrodes based on materials	C_s (F g ⁻¹)	rate capability	cycle performance	Ref.
NiMoO ₄ nanospheres	974.4 (1 A g ⁻¹)	84.2% up to 10 A g ⁻¹	74.5% after 2000 cycles	1
NiMoO ₄ nanorods	944.8 (1 A g ⁻¹)	79.3% up to 10 A g ⁻¹	52.7% after 2000 cycles	1
Co ₃ O ₄ -NiMoO ₄ nanowires	1230 (10 mA cm ⁻²)	78.8% up to 80 mA cm ⁻²	77% after 3000 cycles	2
NiMoO ₄ nanoclusters	680 (1 A g ⁻¹)	57.8% up to 10 A g ⁻¹	60% after 1000 cycles	3
NiMoO ₄ nanoparticles	1517 (1.2 A g ⁻¹)	46.1% up to 12 A g ⁻¹		4
NiMoO ₄ nanosheets	1654.9 (2 A g ⁻¹)	72.5% up to 20 A g ⁻¹	65% after 2000 cycles	5
CoMoO ₄ -NiMoO ₄	1039 (5 mA cm ⁻²)	72.3% up to 100 mA cm ⁻²		6
NiMoO ₄ nanowires	1587 (5 mA cm ⁻²)	59.9% up to 30 mA cm ⁻²	76.9% after 4000 cycles	7
NiMoO ₄ nanosheets	1221.2 (1 A g ⁻¹)	79% up to 20 A g ⁻¹	89.2% after 10000 cycles	8
NiMoO ₄ nanorods	1091.1 (1 A g ⁻¹)	77.7% up to 20 A g ⁻¹	79% after 10000 cycles	8
NiMoO ₄ nanosheets	1694 (1A g ⁻¹)	72% up to 50 A g ⁻¹	92.7 after 9000 cycles	This work

References

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