

**Hierarchical core-shell structural NiMoO<sub>4</sub>@NiS<sub>2</sub>/MoS<sub>2</sub>  
nanowires fabricated via in-situ sulfurization method for  
high performance asymmetric supercapacitor**

Duo Chen,<sup>a†</sup> Mengjie Lu,<sup>a†</sup> La Li,<sup>\*a</sup> Dong Cai,<sup>a</sup> Junzhi Li,<sup>a</sup> Junming Cao<sup>a</sup> and Wei Han<sup>\*a,b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Sino-Russian International Joint Laboratory for Clean Energy and Energy Conversion

Technology, College of Physics, Jilin University, Changchun 130012, P. R. China. E-mail:

lali910217@gmail.com; whan@jlu.edu.cn

<sup>b</sup> International Center of Future Science, Jilin University, Changchun City 130012, PR China.

† These authors contributed equally to this work.

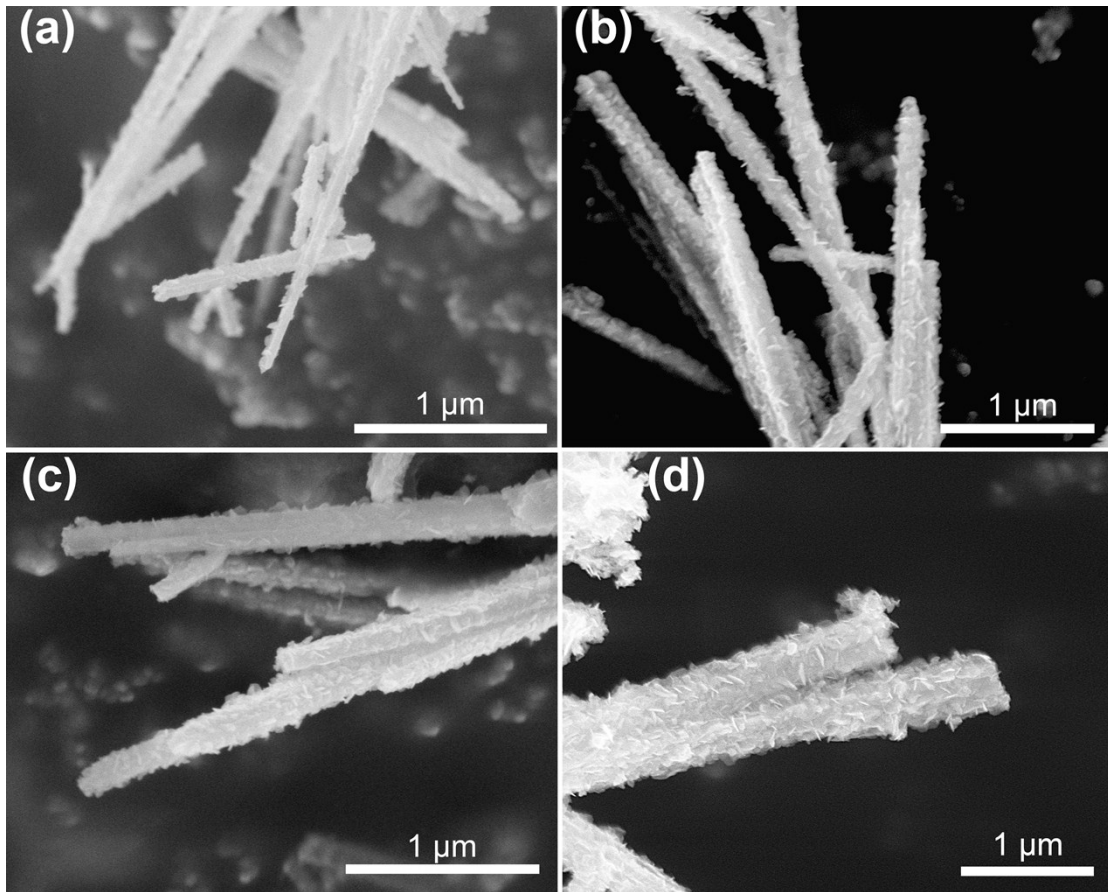


Fig. S1 The morphology evolution of as-obtained samples as sulfur mass increasing in the preparation process: (a) S-NiMoO<sub>4</sub>-1; (b) S-NiMoO<sub>4</sub>-2; (c) S-NiMoO<sub>4</sub>-3; (d) NiS<sub>2</sub>/MoS<sub>2</sub>.

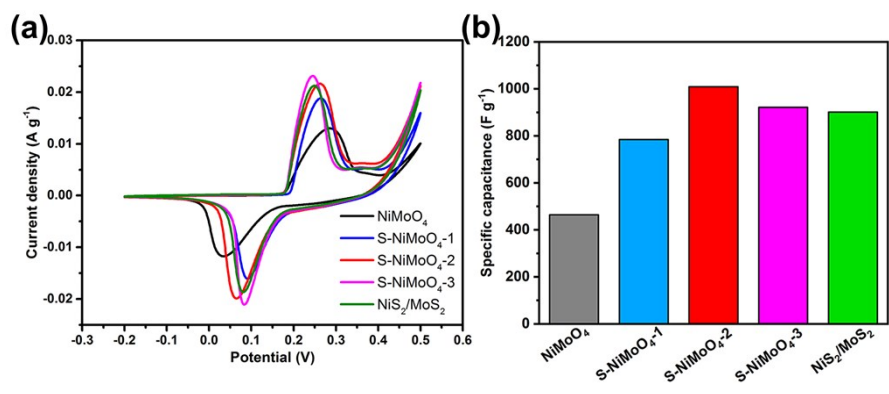


Fig. S2 (a) CV curves of different samples at a same scan rate of 5 mV s<sup>-1</sup> and (b) calculated specific capacitance at this scan rate corresponding to (a).

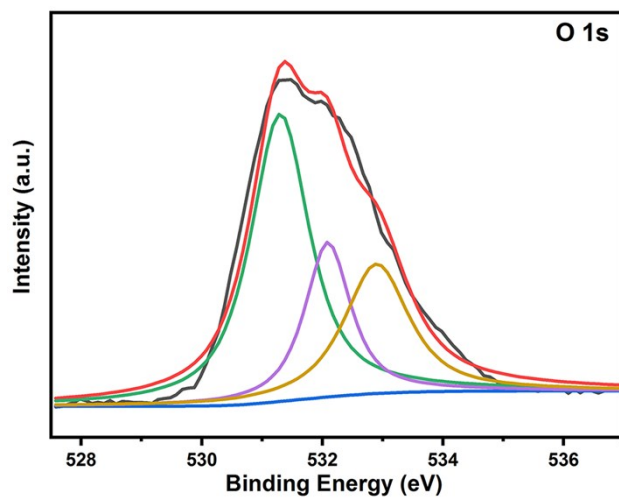


Fig. S3 High resolution XPS spectrum of O 1s in S-NiMoO<sub>4</sub>-2 nanowires.

Table S1 The detailed data of various samples obtained by GCD profiles

Samples	Specific capacitance obtained by GCD profiles (F g <sup>-1</sup> )				
	5 A g <sup>-1</sup>	7.5 A g <sup>-1</sup>	10 A g <sup>-1</sup>	15 A g <sup>-1</sup>	20 A g <sup>-1</sup>
<b>NiMoO<sub>4</sub></b>	407	363	329	267	213
<b>S-NiMoO<sub>4</sub>-1</b>	707	633	591	473	409
<b>S-NiMoO<sub>4</sub>-2</b>	970	897	844	780	711
<b>S-NiMoO<sub>4</sub>-3</b>	833	773	733	673	631
<b>NiS<sub>2</sub>/MoS<sub>2</sub></b>	761	682	607	533	476

Table S2 The specific capacities of various samples

Samples	Specific capacities (C g <sup>-1</sup> )				
	5 A g <sup>-1</sup>	7.5 A g <sup>-1</sup>	10 A g <sup>-1</sup>	15 A g <sup>-1</sup>	20 A g <sup>-1</sup>
<b>NiMoO<sub>4</sub></b>	183	163	148	120	96
<b>S-NiMoO<sub>4</sub>-1</b>	318	285	266	213	184
<b>S-NiMoO<sub>4</sub>-2</b>	437	404	380	351	320
<b>S-NiMoO<sub>4</sub>-3</b>	375	348	330	303	284
<b>NiS<sub>2</sub>/MoS<sub>2</sub></b>	343	307	273	240	214

Table S3 The detailed data of various samples obtained by CV curves

Samples	Specific capacitance obtained by CV curves (F g <sup>-1</sup> )					
	5 mV s <sup>-1</sup>	10 mV s <sup>-1</sup>	15 mV s <sup>-1</sup>	20 mV s <sup>-1</sup>	30 mV s <sup>-1</sup>	50 mV s <sup>-1</sup>
<b>NiMoO<sub>4</sub></b>	464	398	380	363	331	267
<b>S-NiMoO<sub>4</sub>-1</b>	784	627	573	538	497	436
<b>S-NiMoO<sub>4</sub>-2</b>	1010	805	742	704	654	579
<b>S-NiMoO<sub>4</sub>-3</b>	921	727	660	622	578	523
<b>NiS<sub>2</sub>/MoS<sub>2</sub></b>	901	660	586	543	492	427

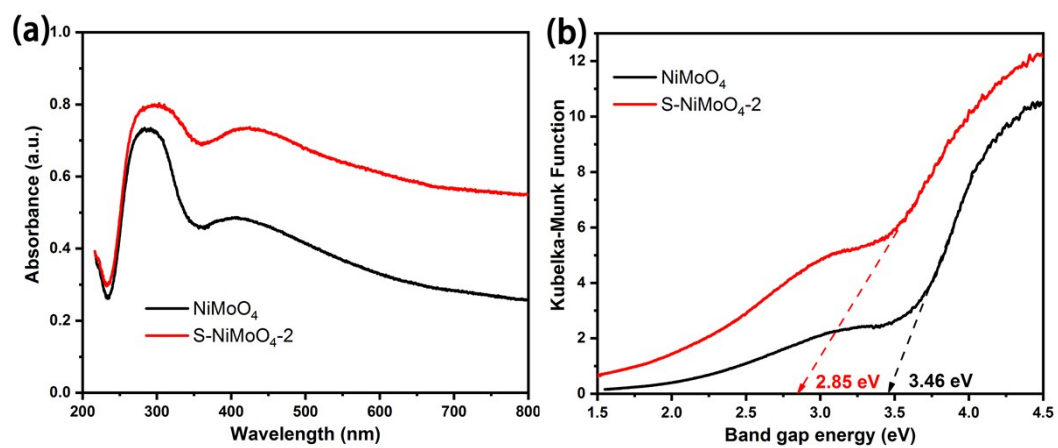


Fig. S4 (a) UV-Vis diffuse reflectance spectra and (b) Kubelka-Munk plot for estimating bandgap energy of  $\text{NiMoO}_4$  and  $\text{S-NiMoO}_4\text{-2}$ .

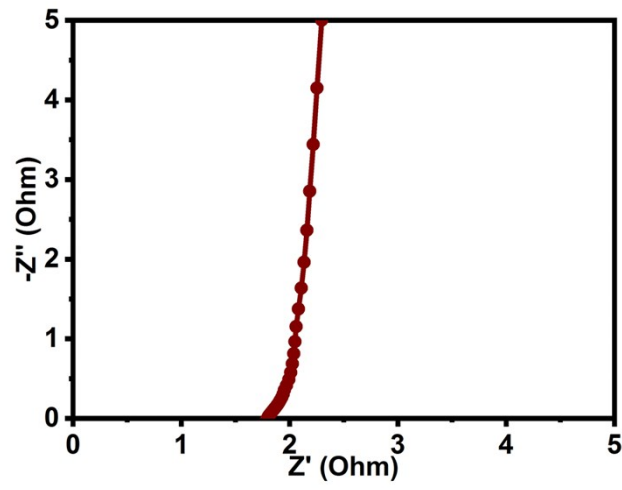


Fig. S5 Electrochemical impedance spectrum of the S-NiMoO<sub>4</sub>-2 based ASC.

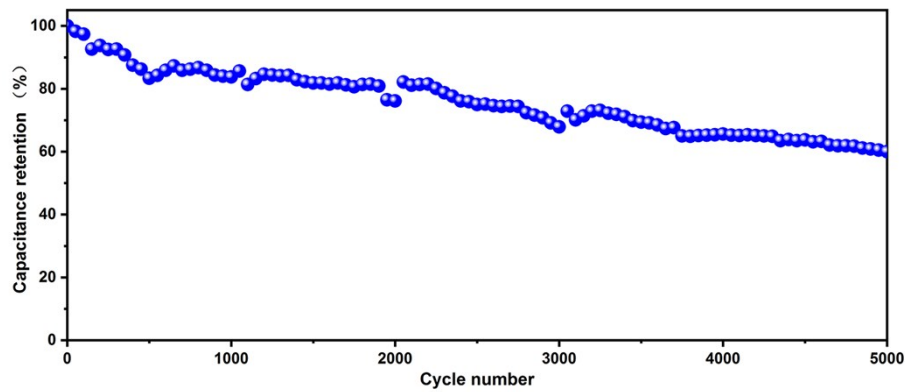


Fig. S6 Cycling stability of the S-NiMoO<sub>4</sub>-2 based ASC at a fixed current density of 2 A g<sup>-1</sup>.



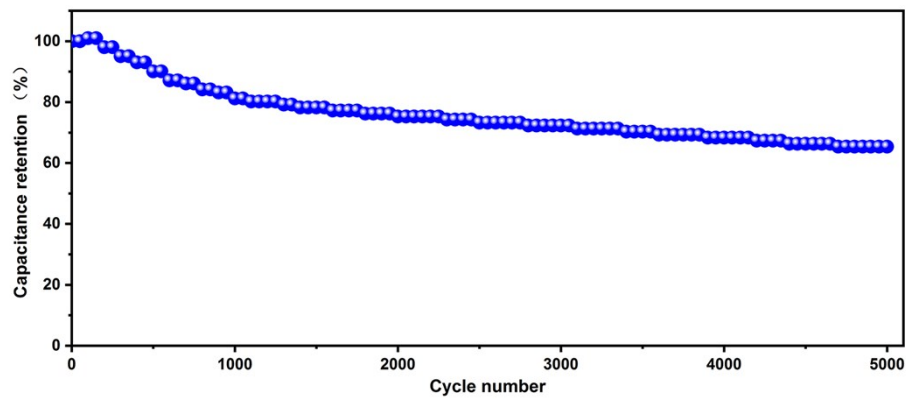


Fig. S7 Cycling stability of S-NiMoO<sub>4</sub>-2 electrode in a 3-electrode system at a current density of 15 A g<sup>-1</sup>. The S-NiMoO<sub>4</sub>-2 electrode can deliver more than 65.3% capacitance after 5000 cycles.

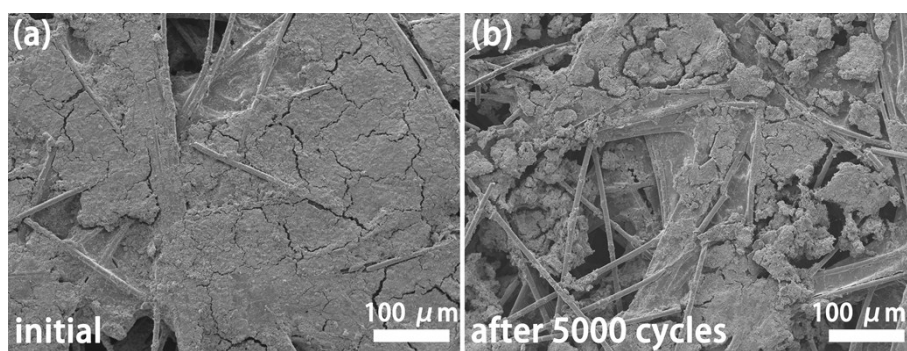


Fig. S8 SEM images of (a) the initial S-NiMoO<sub>4</sub>-2 electrode and (b) the electrode after 5000 cycles in 6 M KOH. The fiber-shape matters are carbon fiber of the carbon paper substrate.