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Oxygen Vacancies of NiMoO₄ Nanoneedle on Ni Foam for High-

Performance Asymmetric Supercapacitors

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Figure S1. Ov-NiMoO₄@NF with different immersion times. a) 2min, b) 3min, c) 5min, d) 8min, e) 10min, f) 15min.



Figure S2. Energy spectrum chart of NiMoO₄@NF.



Figure S3. Energy spectrum chart of 5-Ov-NiMoO₄@NF



Figure S4. Energy spectrum chart of 15-Ov-NiMoO₄@NF







Figure S6. XRD of NiMoO₄ powder



Figure S7. XPS spectrum of reduction for a) 5 min, b) 10 min, c) 15 min.







Figure S9.CV and GCD of 5-Ov-NiMoO₄@NF.



Figure S10. CV and GCD of 15-Ov-NiMoO₄@NF.



Figure S11. XRD of Ov-NiMoO₄@NF after 10000 cycles.



Figure S12. SEM images of Ov-NiMoO₄@NF electrode after cycling.



Figure S13. the capacity contribution from the surface-controlled process at a scanning rate of (4/6/8) mV/s for Ov-NiMoO₄@NF



Figure S14. CV and GCD of the AC@NF.

The specific capacity (C_s ,mF cm⁻²) of the materials was calculated from the GCD curves using Eq. S1, as follow:

$$C_s = \frac{I \times \Delta t}{s \times \Delta V} \quad (S1)$$

where I is the discharge current density (mA cm⁻²); S represents the area of the electrode (cm⁻²); Δt is the discharge time (s); and ΔV is the potential window (V).



Figure S15. Testing of lit devices.