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Understanding the Effect of Polypyrrole and Poly(3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene) on Enhancing the Supercapacitor Performance of  $NiCo_2O_4$  Electrode

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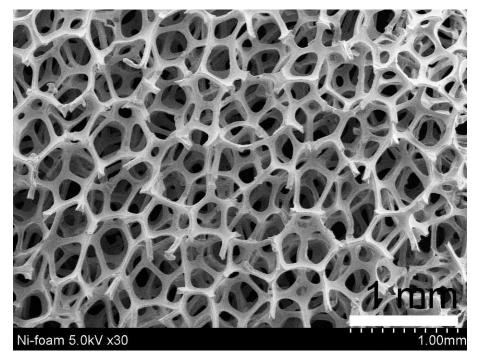


Figure S1. SEM image of the Ni-foam.

(a) 
$$\sum_{s}$$

3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene poly(3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene) (PEDOT)

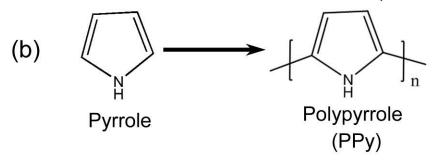


Figure S2. The molecular formula of (a) PEDOT and (b) PPy.

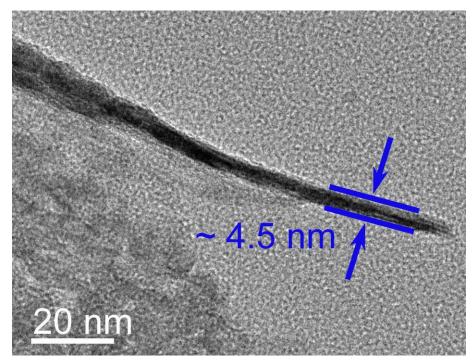


Figure S3. TEM image of the NiCo<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> ultrathin nanosheet.

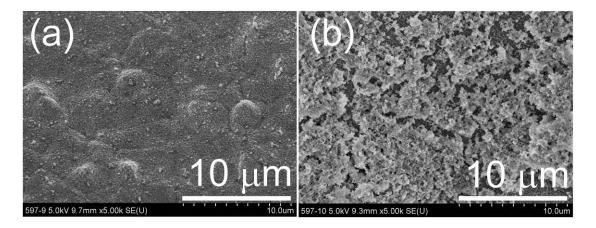
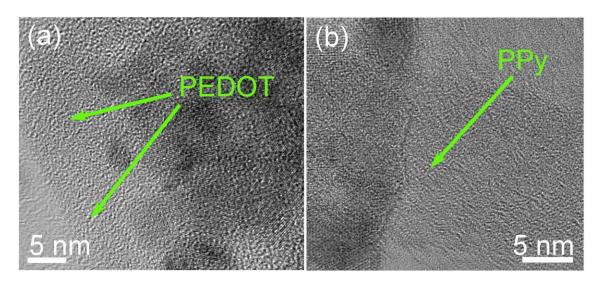
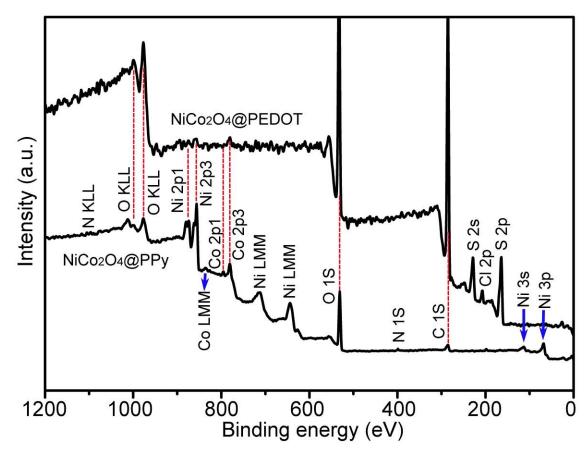


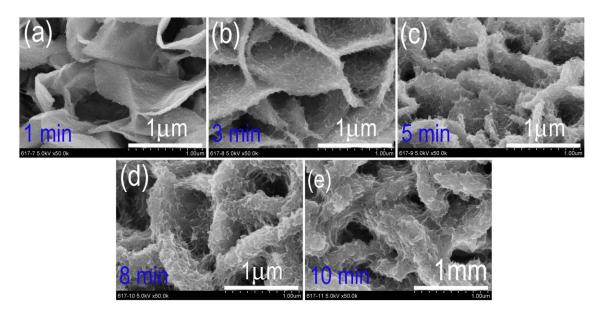
Figure S4. SEM image of (a) PEDOT and (b) PPy directly grown on the Ni foam



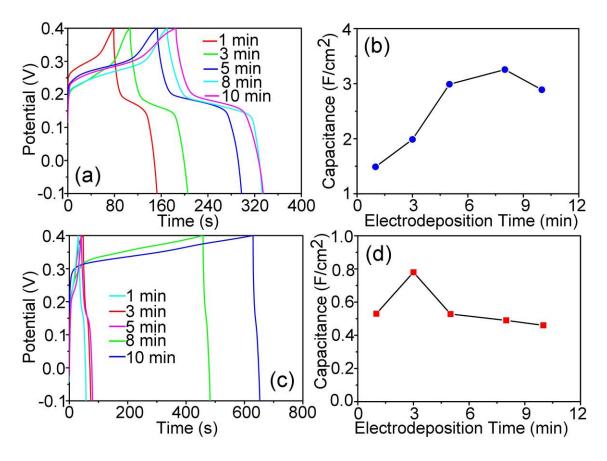
**Figure S5**. TEM image of (a) NiCo<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@PEDOT and (b) NiCo<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@PPy hybrid composites, showing that the PEDOT and PPy layer is amorphous.



**Figure S6**. XPS survey spectra of NiCo<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@PPy and NiCo<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@PEDOT hybrid composites.

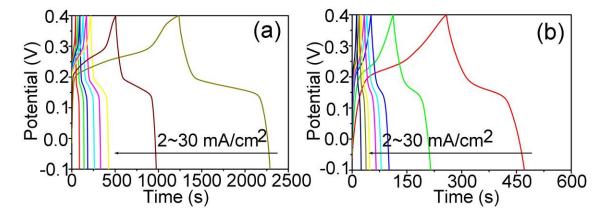


**Figure S7**. SEM images of the morphology evolution of NiCo<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@PEDOT hybrid composites at different deposition time.



**Figure S8**. (a) CD curves and (b) areal capacitance of the NiCo<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@PPy electrode as a function of the PPy electrodeposition time. (c) CD curves and (d) areal capacitance

of the  $NiCo_2O_4@PEDOT$  electrode as a function of the PEDOT electrodeposition time.



**Figure S9**. (a,b)CD curves of the NiCo<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@PPy and NiCo<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@PEDOT electrode at different current densities, respectively.

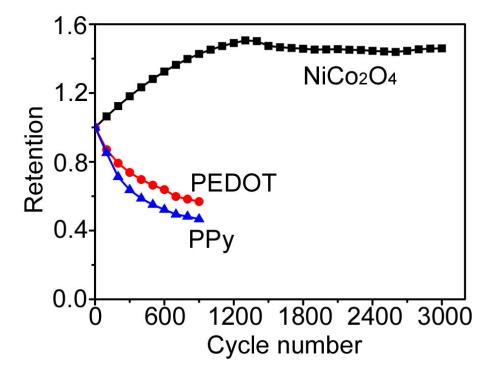


Figure S10. Cycling performance of pure NiCo<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, PEDOT and PPy electrodes.