## **Supporting Information**

# Direct Growth of Ultrathin NiCo<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/NiO Nanosheets on SiC

## Nanowires as a Free-Standing Advanced Electrode for

## **High-Performance Asymmetric Supercapacitors**

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#### **Calculations:**

(1) The specific capacitances of the SiC NWs @NiCo<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/NiO NSs on CC electrode calculated from GV curves are obtained according to the following equation:

$$C = \frac{I\Delta t}{m\Delta V}$$

where I is the discharge current,  $\Delta t$  is the discharge time in GV test, m is the active material mass, and  $\Delta V$  is the voltage window.

(2) The specific capacitance of the SiC NWs@NiCo<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/NiO NSs on CC // AC on NF asymmetric supercapacitor (ASC) device can be got in accordance with the following equation:

$$C_{\text{device}} = \frac{I\Delta t}{M\Delta V}$$

Herein, I is the discharge current,  $\Delta t$  is the discharge time in GV test, M is the total mass of both positive and negative electrodes, and  $\Delta V$  is the voltage window of the device.

(3) Methods to calculate the energy and power density of the ASC device:

$$E = \frac{1}{2} C_{\text{device}} \Delta V^2; \quad P = \frac{E}{t}$$

Here,  $C_{device}$  is the specific capacitance of the device,  $\Delta V$  is the potential window, and *t* is the discharge time.



Figure S1. SEM image of the Ni-Co precursor



Figure S2. Low-magnification SEM image of the SiC NWs



Figure S3. (a) Low-magnification and (b) high-magnification SEM images of the

pure NiCo<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/NiO NSs



Figure S4. The relationship between peak current and the square root of scan

rates for the SiC NWs@NiCo2O4/NiO NSs



Figure S5. (a) CV curves and (b) GV curves of the  $\rm NiCo_2O_4/\rm NiO~\rm NSs$ 



Figure S6. Specific capacitance as a function of specific measurement value of the

current

Material	Fabrication method	capacitance (F	capacitance (F $g^{-1}$ )	
		g <sup>-1</sup> ) at low current	at high current	Reference
		density	density	
CNT/NiCo2O4 core/shell	Electrochemical	694 (1 A g <sup>-1</sup> )	591 (10 A g <sup>-1</sup> )	S1
	deposition			
Cu/CuOxNW@NiCo2O4	Hydrothermal and	578 (1 A g <sup>-1</sup>	462 (10 A g <sup>-1</sup> )	S2
NSs	calcination			
RGO/CNT/NiO	Hydrothermal and	1180 (1 A g <sup>-1</sup> )	840 (10 A g <sup>-1</sup> )	S3
composites	calcination			
NiCo <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> NWs	Hydrothermal and	401 (1 A g <sup>-1</sup> )	300 (8 A g <sup>-1</sup> )	S4
	calcination			
NiCo <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> -RGO	Self-assembly and	835 (1 A g <sup>-1</sup> )	617 (16 A g <sup>-1</sup> )	S5
	thermal treatment			
NiO nanoflower	a sol-gel method	480 (0.5 A g <sup>-1</sup> )	252 (5 A g <sup>-1</sup> )	S6
SWCNT@NiCo2O4	Hydrothermal and	$1642 (0.5 \text{ A g}^{-1})$	$1100 (10 \mathrm{A g}^{-1})$	<b>S</b> 7
core-shell	sintering			
NiCo <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> @NiCo <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	Hydrothermal and	900 (1 A g <sup>-1</sup> )	675 (20 A g <sup>-1</sup> )	S8
core/shell	chemical deposition			
CNS/NiCo <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> core-shell	Hydrothermal and	1420 (1 A g <sup>-1</sup> )	1022 (10 A g <sup>-1</sup> )	S9
	calcination			
CNT films@Ni-Co oxide	Electrodeposition	No data	569 (10 mA cm <sup>-2</sup> )	S10
SiC NWs@NiCo2O4/NiO NSs	<b>TT</b> 1 /1 1 1	1801 (1 mA cm <sup>-2</sup> )	1499 (10 mA cm <sup>-2</sup> )	T (1.
	Hydrothermal and	or 1801 (~1.67 A	or 1499 (~16.67 A	in this work
	calcination	g <sup>-1</sup> )	g <sup>-1</sup> )	

**Table S1.** Comparison of the electrochemical properties of the as-fabricated SiC

NWs@NiCo2O4/NiO NSs with the reported ones



Figure S7. (a) CV and (b) GV curves of activated carbon (AC) on NF; (c)

specific capacitance calculated from the GV curves as a function of current density; (d)

EIS of activated carbon (AC) on NF



Figure S8. SEM (a) and TEM (b) images of the SiC NWs@NiCo<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/NiO NSs

after 2000 cycles at 20 mA cm<sup>-2</sup>.

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