

Supplementary Information

A Thin Film Flexible Supercapacitor Based on Oblique Angle Deposited Ni/NiO Nanowire Arrays

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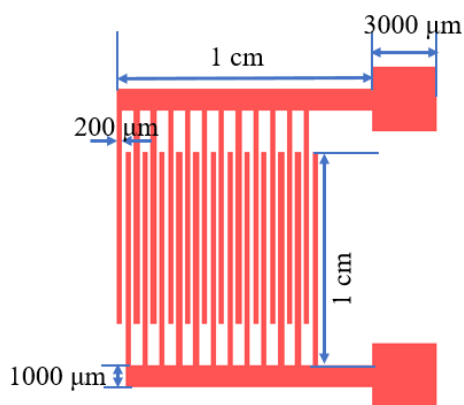


Figure S1. The interdigital shape pattern of the in-plane interdigital MSCs.

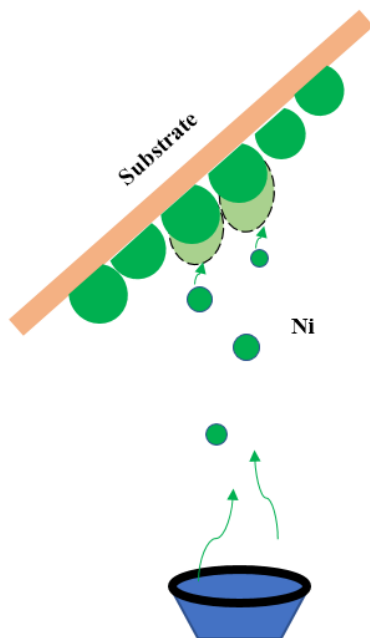


Figure S2. The growth mechanism of Ni nanowires prepared by oblique angle deposition technology.

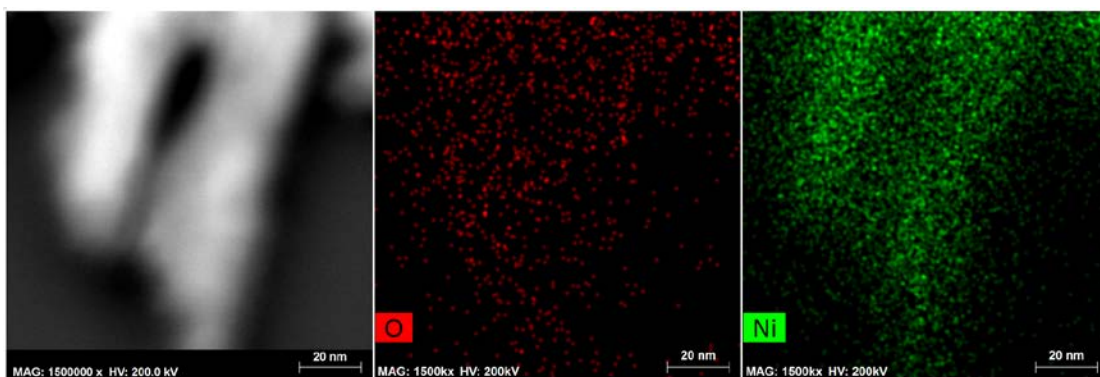


Figure S3. The EDX Mapping of the nanowires from TEM image.

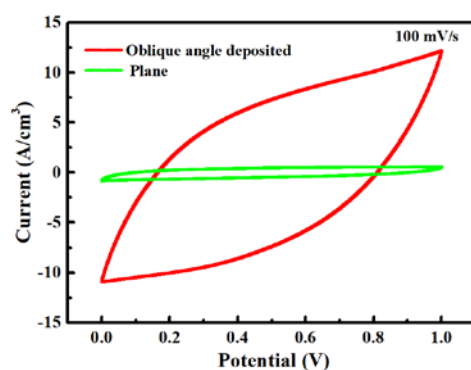


Figure S4. CV curves of NiO electrodes deposited at normal and oblique deposition angles 75° at a 100 mV/s scan rate.

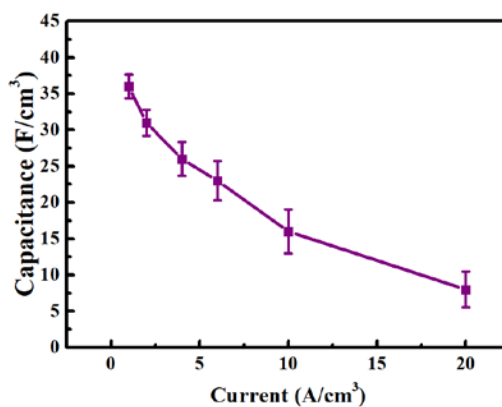
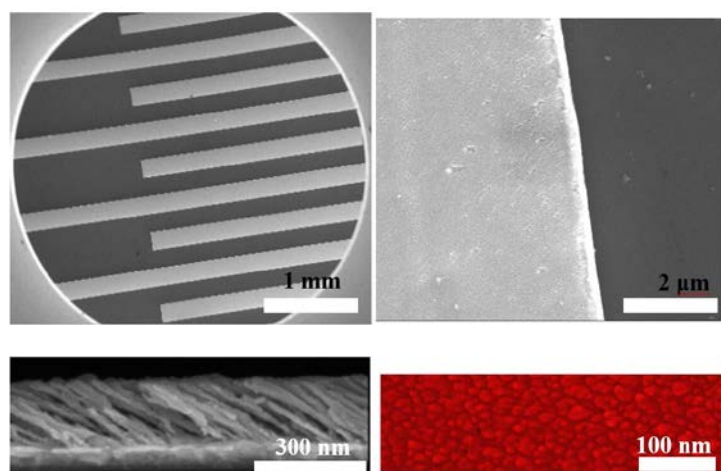


Figure S5. The capacitances of five identical MSC devices made in the same batch at varied galvanostatic charge-discharge current densities, with error bar.

Table S1. Comparison of the plane-interdigitated supercapacitors reported in recent years.

Ref.	Materials	Capacity	Cycles	Energy density	Power density	Flexible
[1]	Ni(OH) ₂ nanoplates	8.80 F/cm ³	10,000	0.59 mWh/cm ³	1.80 W/cm ³	Y
[2]	rGO-CNT composites	6.1 mF/cm ² 3.1 F/cm ³	1000	0.68 mWh/cm ³	77 W/cm ³	N
[3]	graphene	80.7 mF/cm ² 17.9 F/cm ³ .	100,000	2.5 mWh/cm ³	495 W/cm ³	Y
[4]	MXene-based micro-supercapacitors	23 mF/cm ²	10,000	2.8 mWh/cm ³ 2.3 mWh/cm ³	225 mW/cm ³ 744 mW/cm ³	Y
[5]	graphene/ polymer (PE) composite	95 mF/cm ²	10,000	8.4 × 10 ⁻³ mWh/cm ⁻²	2.9 mW/cm ²	N
[5]	AC/PE composite	134 mF/cm ²	10,000	12 × 10 ⁻³ mWh/cm ⁻²	1.3 mW/cm ²	N
[6]	MnO ₂ nanoparticle	338.1 F/g	500			N
[7]	onion-like carbon (OLC) electrodes	1.3 F/cm ³	10,000		1 kW/cm ³	N
Our work	Ni/NiO NWs	37.1 F/cm ³	10,000	1.86 Wh/cm ³	180 W/cm ³	Y

**Figure S6.** SEM images of the electrodes of MSCs after bending test.

Reference

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